



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

Center for
Northeast
Asian Studies

Survey and Guide
Center for Northeast Asian Studies
Tohoku University





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Editorial note

Japanese, Chinese, and Korean names in this document are given in surname-first order in accordance with country custom in the Northeast Asian region.

Purposes

The Center for Northeast Asian Studies was founded in 1996 as an institution devoted to the study of eastern and northern Asia. Eastern Asia includes China, Korea, and Japan; northern Asia includes Mongolia, Siberia and the Russian Far East.

The purposes of CNEAS are to conduct research from historical and contemporary perspectives on problems relating to the culture, society, economy, resources, environment, and other aspects of the Northeast Asian region and to encourage joint and collaborative research between the natural sciences and humanities, combining natural science, humanities, and social science methods. By actively applying the results of its research in society, CNEAS hopes to promote deeper mutual understanding of the countries and peoples in the region and to find solutions for the problems they face, thereby contributing to peace in the global community.

Approach

New approaches to area studies

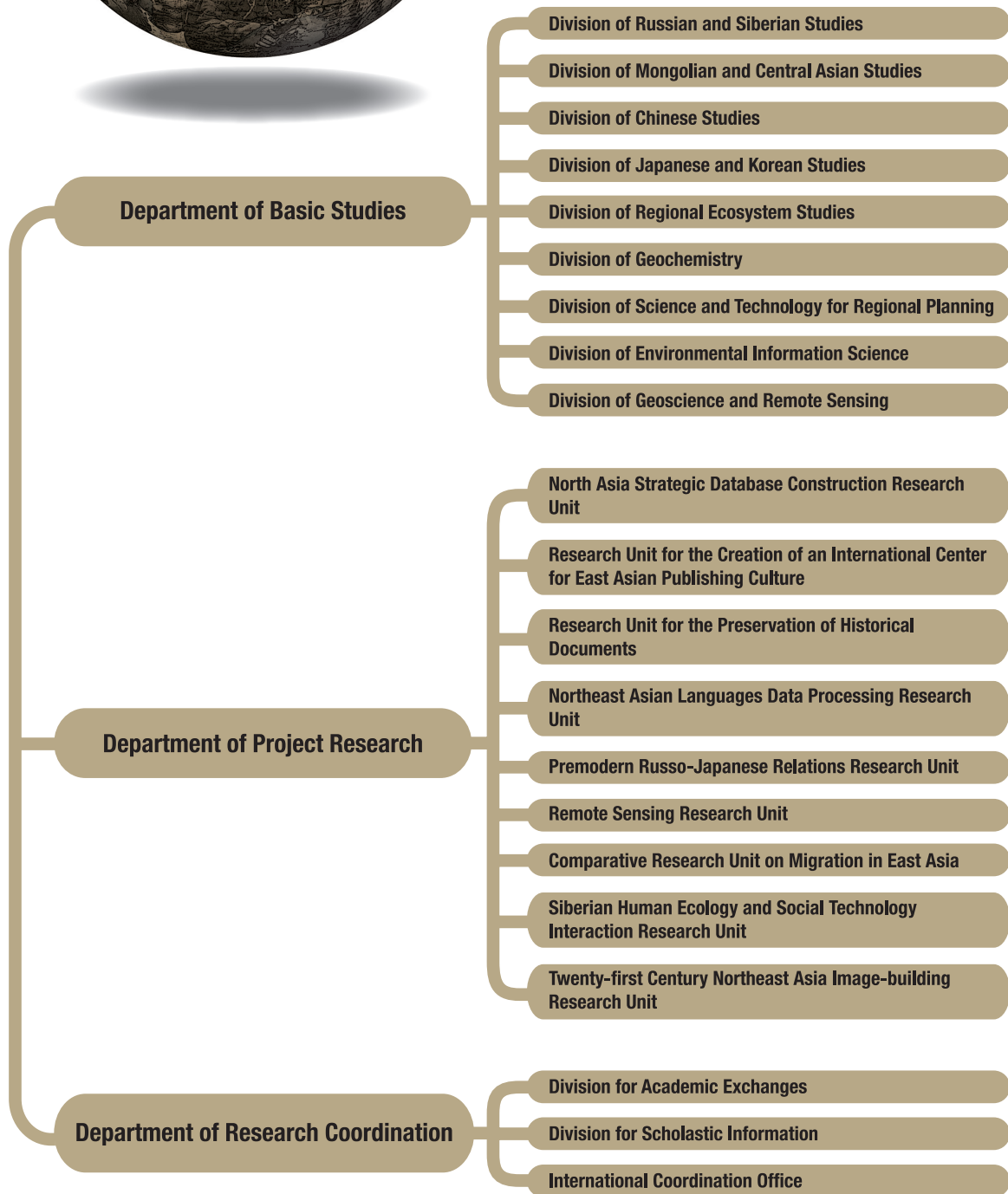
Area studies has long been based in the humanities and social sciences, and the emphasis of research has tended to pursue the particularities of the area in question, sometimes as virtually an end in itself. On the other hand, research in the natural sciences ranges over diverse fields that seek a wide applicability transcending particular areas. While stressing the local context of area studies, CNEAS also aims to apply advanced scientific theories and research technologies to case studies focused on specific areas. Using such new methods CNEAS hopes to generate innovative research that moves beyond more conventional perspectives.

New regional concept and holistic research

The term “Northeast Asia” may not be as familiar as “Europe” and “Southeast Asia.” At CNEAS, it refers to the region encompassing the Japanese archipelago and its neighboring countries and territories. CNEAS brings together scholarship about the region that has tended to accumulate in separate nation/state units because of political, linguistic, and other barriers. Overcoming such barriers and creating conditions in which researchers and scholarship can engage in free exchange across national boundaries is not easy, but Japan sees its mission in taking a lead in creating such an environment in the Northeast Asian region.

Database building and returns for society

CNEAS builds databases centering on the research conducted under its aegis and serves as a hub for Northeast Asian area studies. By making available the results of research and its database information, it aims to provide a broad and reliable scholarly infrastructure for mutual exchange and policy making in the region.



Researchers: 10 professors, 6 associate professors, 6 assistant professors, 1 research associate, 2 visiting professors, 10 research fellows, 9 post-doctoral researchers, 3 JSPS research fellows (Total 47)



History of CNEAS

With the collapse of the Cold War structure and the globalization of economies and information that occurred as the twentieth century drew to a close, a broad consensus formed among Japanese of the increasing importance of mutual understanding, collaboration, and coexistence with Siberia, China, the Korean peninsula, and other neighboring areas. Tohoku University, recognizing the importance of Siberian resources and science and technology, has organized a total of six missions to Siberia since 1991. It also signed an agreement on academic exchange with the Siberian Branch of the Russian (then Soviet) Academy of Sciences in 1992.

These experiences demonstrated the urgent necessity for deepened understanding of the dynamisms of the region surrounding Japan. In May 1996, the Center for Northeast Asian Studies was founded as an inter-departmental teaching and research facility affiliated with Tohoku University. Presenting the new regional concept of Northeast Asia covering North Asia, East Asia, and Japan, the CNEAS founding objective was to facilitate interdisciplinary and holistic research through collaboration between humanities and sciences, focusing on issues related to the Northeast Asian region's history and culture, nations and states, and ecology and environment.

Humanities-led Research Institute

CNEAS is Tohoku University's first humanities-led research institute. With the Research Institute of Japanese Culture (set up in 1962 as an affiliate of the Faculty of Letters) as its core, CNEAS was organized through cooperation with the faculties of letters, science, engineering, and language and culture. At the time of its establishment, the faculty of CNEAS were divided up among three separate Tohoku University campuses in different parts of the city, but in 1999 all the research facilities were brought together on the Kawauchi Campus.

The CNEAS organization at its outset consisted of three basic area-studies divisions (socio-cultural exchange, formative process, and environment) and two divisions for visiting scholars (cultural and socio-economic policy research and resource and environmental assessment), with 26 instructors and five visiting scholars (of whom two were non-Japanese). Its research system included both humanities and sciences in each division. Following the transformation of national universities into independent administrative institutions in Japan in 2004, CNEAS made major changes in April 2007, creating the Basic Studies department (nine research divisions with full-time faculty members), the Project Research department (now nine research units), and the Research Coordination department (two research-supporting divisions, one office). In April 2009, the Collaboration Office was opened, creating a center for improving CNEAS project research planning and information dissemination functions and for promoting partnerships with other humanities and social sciences divisions of the university. These changes promote the steady pursuit of basic research by individual scholars as well as respond flexibly and on a case-by-case basis to interdisciplinary projects involving many researchers and to scholarship in practical or applied fields.

Regional Networks and Joint Projects

As an area studies organization on Northeast Asia, CNEAS facilitates broad interaction among researchers in various countries and regions through the "foreign scholars" (*gaikokujin kenkyuin*) program of MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) and various academic exchange agreements. In May 1998, CNEAS opened a liaison office in the Akademgorodok academic city adjacent to Novosibirsk, Siberia's largest city.

In addition to the rather fluid structure of the Research Projects department, CNEAS also has a system for joint research in order to encourage group studies by multiple teachers and to build networks among

researchers at Tohoku University and other institutions in Japan and overseas. The results of research are published in *Tohoku Ajia kenkyu* [Northeast Asian Studies], the interdisciplinary, refereed journal CNEAS launched in 1997, and other scholarly journals and books. CNEAS also promotes the publication of research results through its “Northeast Asian Study Series” (begun in 1998) and “Tohoku Ajia Kenkyu Sentah Soshu” [Monograph Series of the Center for Northeast Asian Studies] and “Tohoku Ajia Kenkyu Shirizu” [Northeast Asian Study Series] (both begun in 2001).

Large-scale research projects conducted CNEAS include the “Study of Publishing Culture in East Asia” (2000–2005) and “Development and Application of New Research Methods on Earth Surface Phenomena Accompanying Volcanic Eruptions” (2002–2006), both funded by Scientific Research on Priority Areas grants-in-aid from MEXT, the “Performing Arts Culture at the Qing Dynasty Court” (2008–2012), funded by Specially Promoted Research grants-in-aid from MEXT, and the “Development of Wearable SAR-GPR for Landmine Detection” (2002–2007), funded under the Japan Science and Technology Agency program for Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology.

The results of such research projects have contributed not only to scholarship but also to society. Specific examples of international contribution include development of technologies based on electromagnetic-wave research for underground water monitoring in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, for landmine detection for civilian use in strife-torn regions, and as well as observation and study of volcanic eruptions in Japan and other countries. CNEAS has also organized a Disaster Prevention Science Research Core Group aimed at protecting local peoples and societies from disasters through the promotion of practical disaster prevention science. The Group has launched far-reaching activities such as consciousness-raising about disaster prevention at the local level and measures for document preservation in times of disaster. CNEAS also undertakes projects aimed at documentary and archival preservation in East Asia through research on publishing culture. These and other activities are part of CNEAS’s wider efforts to assure the usefulness of its research to society.

Such research results have contributed not only to scholarship but also society. Specific examples include: development, drawing on electromagnetic-wave research, of technologies for underground water monitoring in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia and for landmine detection for civilian use in strife-torn regions; international contribution in the observation and study of volcanic eruptions; preservation of documents in times of disaster; and documentary and archival preservation in East Asia through publishing culture research.

CNEAS was involved in the establishment in 2004 of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS), a nationwide organization of universities, research institutes, NGOs, and other groups engaged in area studies. In 2005 CNEAS helped to establish the Northeast Asian Studies and Exchange Network (NEASE-Net) for promotion of exchange among the research institutions and think-tanks of various types related to the Northeast Asian region. Through such organizations, CNEAS has established closer ties with other universities, research and education institutions, and private-sector organizations.

Directors of CNEAS

YOSHIDA Tadashi	11 May 1996 – 31 July 1999
TOKUDA Masanori	1 August 1999 – 31 March 2001
YAMADA Katsuyoshi	1 April 2001 – 31 March 2005
HIRAKAWA Arata	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2007
SEGAWA Masahisa	1 April 2007 – 31 March 2009
SATO Motoyuki	1 April 2009 – present



Project Research

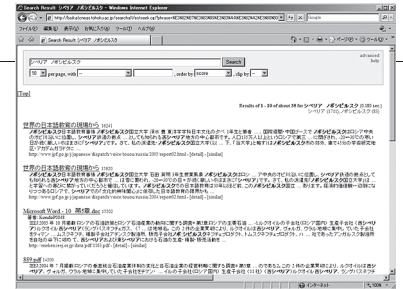
work 01

North Asia Strategic Database Construction Research Unit

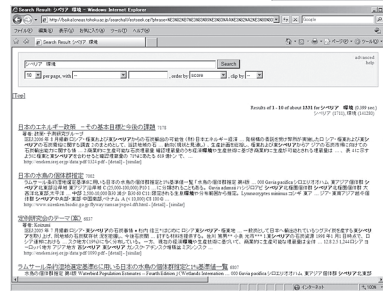
Leader: KUDOH Jun-ichi

Constructing a database supporting joint research with the North Asian region

The aim of this research unit is to construct a database that serves as a knowledge support tool to facilitate sustainable joint research and work while maintaining good relations with the North Asian region (Siberia [Russia] and Mongol). A particular emphasis is on research conducted from historical and contemporary perspectives with regard to problems relating to the region's history, society, economy, resources, environment, and transportation since 1990. The goal is partly to study how these relationships influenced Japan. As a tool for this purpose, the database is being constructed to make these studies available now and in the future. One feature is that the relationship between North Asia and Japan can be visualized from past results of realtime satellite image databases. By conducting strategic case studies in North Asia based on the database created in this research, the database can be further expanded and improved.



Database search example: Siberia Novosibirsk.



Database search example: Siberia national environment.



Database search example: Siberia national resource.

The 4th International Conference of Publishing Culture in East Asia

2008

第4回 東アジア出版文化に関する国際学術会議プログラム

7月28日(月)9時45分~16時30分
会場：仙台市青葉区大森 仙台市市民会館

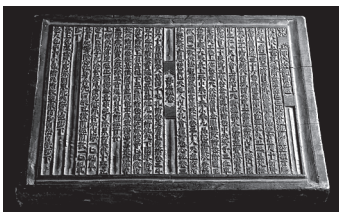
7月29日(火)10時~17時
会場：東北大学出版文化研究所
仙台市青葉区大森

この世界史の出版文化と刊行小説
この日本の出版文化の歴史

Program of the "4th International Scientific Conference on Publishing Culture in East Asia" held in Sendai, July 2008.



This Ming-dynasty three-color clay figurine of Zhu Bajie, the pig with supernatural powers, is one of the statues of the Tang-dynasty priest Xuanzang (Jp. Sanzo Hoshi) and his legendary attendants that were used to decorate the roof of a temple. Through the distribution of the book *Journey to the West* (Ch. *Xi You Ji*, Jp. *Saiyuki*) in woodblock-printed editions, images of such characters became firmly fixed.



One of the blocks used to print the Buddhist sutra, *Shoushengjing* (Jp. *Jushokyo*), compiled in China. Note the thickness of the block calculated to hold up under numerous printings.

work 02

Research Unit for the Creation of an International Center for East Asian Publishing Culture

Leader: ISOBE Akira

Books in East Asia: Properties of flexible receptacles for information

The role of documents preserved from the past in research on any East Asian cultural and historical environment is crucial. Among them, the most important are woodblock-printed documents from the one thousand years starting in the tenth century. How content recorded mainly by woodblock printing technology should be understood, however, often differs depending on the era, the region, and the way the materials were passed down. To further research on printing and publishing culture in East Asia, offices have been established and representatives appointed at Fudan University in Shanghai and at Korea University in Seoul in addition to Tohoku University. While fostering the work of young researchers, the Center conducts joint research and seminars, rotating annually among the three countries, focused on the structure of the publishing world of East Asia from premodern to recent and contemporary times through analysis of documents preserved in the region.

Research Unit for the Preservation of Historical Documents Leader: HIRAKAWA Arata

Project to preserve historical materials for the next thousand years

This research unit is engaged in securing the safety of historical materials remaining in Miyagi prefecture (documents, antiquities, folk tools, implements and other household furnishings). It aims to prevent them from becoming scattered or lost in case of natural disasters or other critical situations, through collaboration with the nonprofit organization Miyagi Shiryo Netto (Miyagi Historical Materials Preservation Network), local government offices, and community residents.

Predictions of the high probability of a major earthquake occurring off the coast of Miyagi prefecture make activities for the preservation of historical materials an indispensable part of disaster preparedness. Large quantities of historical documents and artifacts remain in private collections, often uncatalogued and unorganized, and, in addition to the dangers of fire or earthquakes, may be scattered or lost due to changes in the circumstances of the owners or the surrounding society. This project aims to fund the preservation of such documents and artifacts for the future and also to create systems by which they can be used for the benefit of historical research and the reinvigoration of local culture.



A three-hundred-year-old storehouse (*kura*) with walls damaged in an earthquake.



Old documents discovered in the storehouse of an old family.



Preserving old documents as photographic data.

Northeast Asian Languages Data Processing Research Unit

Leader: KURIBAYASHI Hitoshi

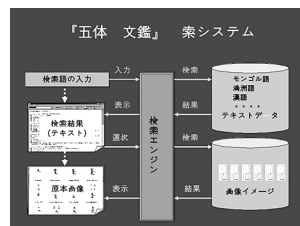
The world of languages and writing systems of Northeast Asian ethnic groups



Open workshop "Problems in Transliteration of Mongolian into the Roman Alphabet."

Focusing on writing systems and documents created by Northeast Asian ethnic peoples, especially the Mongol and Manchu, this research unit aims to develop a computer utilization technology from the standpoint of language data processing and carry out research applying that technology. Besides Mongol script, the Mongol people used the Phags-pa and Todo (Oirat) scripts, and their documents written in Arabic and Chinese characters are also preserved. The Manchu used Manchu and Jurchen scripts, and there are also documents written by them in Mongol script.

In order that these diverse-language materials can be displayed, printed out, searched, and processed by computer, this research unit inputs and checks the data and is developing application programs to allow the data to be widely shared through the Internet.



Electronic dictionary system for the *Wuti Qingwenjian* [Pentaglot Mirror of Qing Languages].



Digitization of the *Wuti Qingwenjian*: Electronic dictionary that links text data to images.

Publication of research results.





work 05

Premodern Russo-Japanese Relations Research Unit

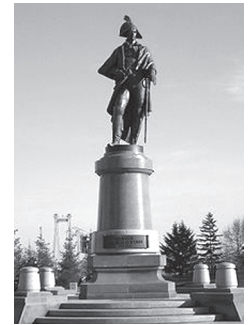
Leader: TERAYAMA Kyosuke

A new picture of Russo-Japanese relations drawing on historical Russian documents

Along with the North American continent, Japan was another target of the advance of Tsarist Russia, which had crossed Siberia and reached the Pacific in search of furs. Prior to the arrival of Commodore Perry, Japan under the seclusion policy had already begun showing signs of moving toward the opening of the country due to visitors from the north. The main theme of this research unit is to gather and translate, with the cooperation of Russian researchers, primary Russian documents to shed light on the relationship between Japan during the period of national seclusion and Russia, a newcomer in Northeast Asia that had great influence on the modern history of Japan. A group of skilled translators has put great effort into the reading and translation of difficult historical Russian documents, and following several improvements and revisions of the drafts, collections of their Japanese translations have been published in four volumes so far



Statue of Nikolai Rezanov, the head of the first mission to Japan sent by Catherine the Great. It was erected in 2007 in Krasnoyarsk, the Siberian city where Rezanov died on his way to St. Petersburg. This is a sign of the recent recognition of his achievements in Russia.

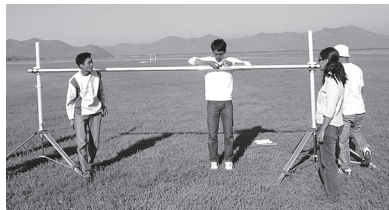


Daikokuya Kodayu Monument: In August 1994 this monument to the memory of Russo-Japanese relations was erected on Kanazawa Street in the city of Irkutsk, Russia, jointly by the same city and the city of Suzuka in Mie prefecture, Japan. The monument states in part, "... to honor both Daikokuya Kodayu, who contributed enormously to the history of Russo-Japanese relations, and his fellow countrymen."

(2004–2009). Through the comparison by Japanese researchers of these Russian documents with Japanese documents, rapid progress has been gained in the study of the history of Russo-Japanese relations and the history of the northern region. Solid foundations are being laid to reexamine from a new perspective the meaning and influence of each other's presence in Russo-Japanese history.



Measuring ground water by GPR (Tuul River, Mongolia).



Preparations for a geophysical observation experiment synchronized with ALOS (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia).

ALIS devices being used to support removal of live landmines in Croatia.

work 06

Northeast Asia as seen in electromagnetic waves

Remote Sensing Research Unit

Leader: SATO Motoyuki

Since long ago, people have dug wells to tap ground water to secure their daily needs and irrigate their fields. Now, with the aid of Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) to measure ground water with electromagnetic waves rather than digging holes in the ground, our research is aimed at securing more effective use of these resources. Using this radar, for example, we have been able to visualize fluctuations in ground water levels in the Tuul river basin of Mongolia, and succeeded thereby in forecasting ground water levels. GPR, which can be applied also to detection of small objects buried underground, has led to the development of the advanced landmine identification system (ALIS). Since 2008 ALIS has helped countries such as Cambodia and Croatia to remove anti-personnel mines. Electromagnetic waves generated by the Japan-operated advanced land observing satellite ALOS (nicknamed "Daichi"), meanwhile, are being used for observation of broad regions by microwave remote sensing. By combining the technology of precision observation using GPR with the broad, regional observation capacity of ALOS, we hope to establish comprehensive methods for monitoring the environment of Northeast Asia.

Comparative Research Unit on Migration in East Asia

Leader: SEGAWA Masahisa
Associate leader: LEE In-ja

Increasing migration in East Asia: A practical study at its frontlines

Through joint comparative analysis of migration in Japan, China, and Korea with special reference to individual variations and regional differences in migrant contact and negotiations with the people receiving them, we are endeavoring to build a theoretical framework for migration studies from a new perspective. This is simultaneously an attempt to explore specific practices and measures that are needed for the realization of multicultural coexistence in Japan's own society, which is undergoing rapid globalization. This research involves intensive field research in the "contact zones"—schools and workplaces, as well as on the scene of religious activities—focusing on dynamic relationships, including the frictions and struggles that occur between migrants and their host communities and the negotiation processes leading to stabilization and cooperation. Planned and implemented mainly by Associate Professor Lee In-ja of the Department of Educational Science, it is one of the interfaculty research projects promoted by CNEAS.



Researchers share their findings at a project meeting.



Forum on cultural coexistence for women from other countries.



Questions from the audience at the Forum.



At Sakha village along the middle course of the Lena river, people secure enough water in early November to be used for half the year.



An old herder and domestic reindeer in Ojmjakon in the "Pole of cold" of the Northern Hemisphere.



A frozen road along the Lena river not far from Yakutsk and a barrier gate near the entrance to the road.

Siberian Human Ecology and Social Technology Interaction Research Unit

Leader: TAKAKURA Hiroki

An interdisciplinary approach to conventional techniques relating to food production and lifestyles in the Arctic region

In northernmost Siberia freezing is not unusual but almost the norm. Even the Lena river, the longest and largest river in the Eurasian Continent at more than 4,000 km, is frozen for over half the year. In this severe environment people devised various techniques in many areas from traditional food production to city building to the infrastructure of daily life. Such techniques range widely, from obtaining water, supporting a subsistence economy (such as fishing and deer hunting), to urban waterworks and winter road system built during and after the twentieth century. What is notable is that the melting of large rivers, or springtime flooding, is taken into account in building and maintaining these techniques. Employing chiefly anthropological and civil-engineering methods, this research unit aims to better understand these techniques and the social systems for sustaining them and explain how climate warming, energy development, and other external factors affect them. On-site research is being conducted to attain that aim.



Twenty-First Century Northeast Asia Image-building Research Unit

Leader: Oka Hiroki

Toward a comprehensive understanding of the Northeast Asian region

This research unit's mission is to bring together the results of joint or individual research projects on separate themes conducted by CNEAS and researchers and organizations in Japan and other countries and come up with answers to the question "What is Northeast Asia?" thereby transmitting images of the region to researchers' communities and society in general. More specifically, with Northeast Asia as a frame of reference, this unit combines the results of separate research projects in an interdisciplinary manner and plans and implements a series of research meetings and symposia to foster that integrated image. It also encourages sharing of regional understanding and images while securing international cooperation with researchers' communities of target regions, which is an indispensable element of area studies.



Modern apartments in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar.



Winter smog in Ulaanbaatar.



Cultural Anthropological Study on China’s Theory on Ethnicity and the Effect to National Policies: An Approach to “Multiethnic Unity”

Leader: SEGAWA Masahisa

This is a cooperative research program with researchers from other institutes on the theoretical framework of Chinese nationality policy and the changing conditions of Chinese ethnic minorities. Today, there is no doubt that China is counted along with the United States and the European Union among world big powers with their large populations and expanding economies, as well as rapidly increasing political presence. Therefore, it is worth examining whether the political, economic, and cultural integrity of China can be sustained, intensified, or loosened as a key factor in the future condition of Northeast Asia as a whole, as well as of the world. At the same time, continuity, change, and creation of many ethnic groups in a society with a long history of political integration such as China’s should be important subjects for academic interest in themselves. Our project has these points as its main targets of investigation.

Panwangjie festival newly created as a common activity among the Yao, a Chinese minority of south China.



joint project 01

Ecosystem Studies of the Higher Trophic Levels of Food Webs in the Saline Lake Chany Complex of Western Siberia

Leader: SHIKANO Shuichi



The Lake Chany system, located in the middle of West Siberia, extends 80 km from west to east and 65 km from north to south. It consists of inland saltwater lakes, whose average depth is very low at about 2.2 m. To further advance the results achieved by past joint projects, this project focuses on the following three topics: 1) the food web centering on higher consumers—fish and birds—in the lakes and wetlands of the Lake Chany system will be clarified by measuring carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios of organisms; 2) as the water mass is divided into different spatial domains in a horizontal direction due to the water’s shallowness, the structure of the food web and its characteristics as an ecosystem will be examined; and 3) because the lakes are inland and the climate change may have significant effects on their size, water level, and shoreline vegetation, we will continue monitoring the environment through satellite images in order to see how the changes to the Lake Chany system’s water level and vegetation can affect the birds’ selection of breeding places and their breeding coefficient.

Departing on a survey tour at an island in Lake Chany.

joint project 02

Research on Identity Re-building in Scholarship and Education in Asian Regions of the Former Soviet Union

Leader: OKA Hiroki

This joint project seeks to elucidate the changes in ethnic consciousness and academic, cultural and educational policies in the Asian countries and regions of the former Soviet sphere of influence that have undergone economic and political transition after the disintegration of the socialist system. It examines how these changes have occurred with the rise of people’s new perceptions of ethnicity and history, and by so doing, it attempts to demonstrate the future direction of foreign and cultural policies in these countries. The target countries of our study are the Sakha Republic of the Russian Federation, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Georgia (Caucasus), and the State of Mongolia, in all of which, after the collapse of socialist system, the materialistic view of history lost its status as official ideology. The demise of this view demands construction of a new historical identity in research and education. This study explores current trends in the reconstruction of historical understanding in academia and education in these countries and in the region following the collapse of the socialist regime.



Russo-Mongolian friendship monument in Ulaanbaatar.

joint project 03



joint project 04

Research on Imperial Rule and Its Heritage in North Asia

Leader: OKA Hiroki



Mongolian woman in the early twentieth century.

To study the historical development of twentieth-century North-east Asia, it is essential to understand the features of Qing imperial rule, which ended in 1911. The dynasty's ruling structure consisted of the Eight Banners, China proper, and the rest of the empire (Mongolia, Tibet, and Xinjiang). Because of differences among them in terms of administrative and governing structure and the theory of state, the post-Qing history of China proceeded as a process of the disintegration and transformation of these three. This research project aims to focus specifically on Mongolia, a territory outside China proper, to analyze the historical significance of Qing rule in the Northeast Asian region.



Enthronement of Nurhaci, the founder of the Qing dynasty.

joint project 05



Guoshiguan (National Archives), Taiwan.

Chinese and Russian Histories in Twentieth-century Northeast Asia: Issues and Prospects

Leader: TERAYAMA Kyosuke

Much of the history of China and of Russia (Soviet Union), two great powers in the Eurasian Continent that had enormous political, social, and economic effects in the twentieth-century world, remains unknown due to their ideological confrontation and other factors during the Cold War period. By actively exchanging information gained from primary documents that are being increasingly made public by Russian and Chinese archives, and by publishing results achieved thereby, this project aims to elucidate the policies of the two countries' involvement—from their respective motives and expectations—in Manchuria, the Maritime Provinces, Mongolia, Xinjiang, Central Asia and other areas either straddling their national boundaries or lying close to both countries. In so doing, it seeks to overcome both linguistic constraints and the limits of analytical frameworks set up on a country-by-country basis, problems that often arise in individual research. It also looks at and discusses the future prospects of Chinese-Russian relations and strives to contribute to the advancement of Northeast Asia research.

joint project 06

Analytical Research on Food Webs in Shallow Lake Ecosystems

Leader: SHIKANO Shuichi

The aim of this research is to get an overall grasp of the food web in Izunuma, a wetland registered under the Ramsar Convention, by measuring carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios of living organisms and organic matter and to demonstrate how the planktonic food chain starting from phytoplankton and the benthic food chain dominant along the coast contribute to the sustenance of higher consumers. The Izunuma wetland is rather shallow, with its deepest point at 1.5 meters, and aquatic plants such as lotuses, fringed water lily, and water snowflake grow scattered at some places and thickly at others over the entire surface of the wetland. For these reasons, the Izunuma is an ideal place for surveying coastal food webs that are unaffected by offshore or deep-water food webs. At this wetland, moreover, because the project of getting rid of largemouth bass is under way, many kinds of fish that would be difficult to observe otherwise can be caught in the course of the project, making it possible to comprehensively analyze the food web.



Izunuma wetland.



Publications

Note: Name order as in published work.

TOHOKU AJIA KENKYU [NORTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES]

The refereed interdisciplinary journal of the Center for Northeast Asian Studies published annually since 1996. Articles in the journal, which are mostly in Japanese or English, cover a wide range of interests in the area studies of Northeast Asia from literature, linguistics, history, anthropology, international relations, environmental policies and other social sciences to ecology, geology, geochemistry, civil engineering, infrastructure planning, environmental informatics, and applied electromagnetics.

TOHOKU AJIA KENKYU SENTAH SOSHO [MONOGRAPH SERIES OF THE CENTER FOR NORTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES]

Research results of CNEAS joint research projects and individual projects; irregular publication

1. *Tohoku Ajia ni okeru koeki kyoten no hikaku kenkyu* [Comparative Studies of Trade Centers in Northeast Asia], ed. YAMADA Katsuyoshi. 2001.
2. *Rezanofu ben, "Ro-Nichi jiten/Ro-Nichi kaiwa cho"* [Russian-Japanese Dictionary and Phrase Book Written and Compiled by Nikolaj Rezanov], trans. and ed. TANAKA Tsugune. 2001.
3. *Kan-Chuka no girei to geino: Chosen o jiku ni* [Ritual and Performing Arts in the Pan-Chinese World: Focus on Korea], ed. NARISAWA Masaru. 2001.
4. "Gen-cho hishi" *Mongoru-go zentango/gobi sakuin* [Word- and Suffix-Index to *The Secret History of the Mongols* based on the Romanized Transcription of L. Ligeti], eds. KURIBAYASHI Hitoshi and CHOJINJAB. 2001.
5. *Mantle Evolution beneath the Baikai Rift*, Konstantin LITASOV and Hiromitsu TANIGUCHI. 2002. (In English)
6. *Mongoru kenkyu ronshu* [Mongolian Studies at CNEAS], ed. OKA Hiroki. 2002.
7. *Higashi Ajia sankoku ni okeru jidosha hoyu/riyo no jittai to shakai ishiki no chosa kenkyu: Keizai seicho jidosha riyo to kankyo no chowa o mezashite* [An Empirical Study on Car Ownership/Usage and Social Awareness in Three East Asian Countries Aiming at Sustainable Development of Car Use], ed. MIYAMOTO Kazuaki. 2002.
8. *Bunka no disupurei: Tohoku Ajia sho-shakai ni okeru hakubutsukan, kanko, soshite minzoku bunka no saihen* [The Display of Culture: Museums, Tourism, and the Redefinition of Ethnic Culture in Northeast Asia], ed. SEGAWA Masahisa. 2003.
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Tohoku University-Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch Collaborative Laboratory

In 1998, CNEAS opened a liaison office in Novosibirsk, Siberia as Tohoku University's first outpost overseas. Novosibirsk, which is Russia's third most populous city, is home to the headquarters of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SBRAS), and more than half of the 75-plus research institutes in the sciences and humanities affiliated with the Siberian Branch are clustered in this city. CNEAS staff posted to the liaison office help to facilitate scientific and other scholarly exchange as well as joint research projects undertaken between Tohoku University and these institutes. In 2008, in order to adapt to revisions in Russia's laws for registration of non-profit organizations, the office was reorganized as a laboratory jointly managed by Tohoku University and SBRAS, but it will continue to organize seminars in Japanese and Asian studies under the leadership of staff from CNEAS.



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