



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 area study of Northeast Asia, which includes China, Korea, Japan, and Mongolia, as well as Siberia and the Far East of Russia.

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, social sciences and humanities. 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

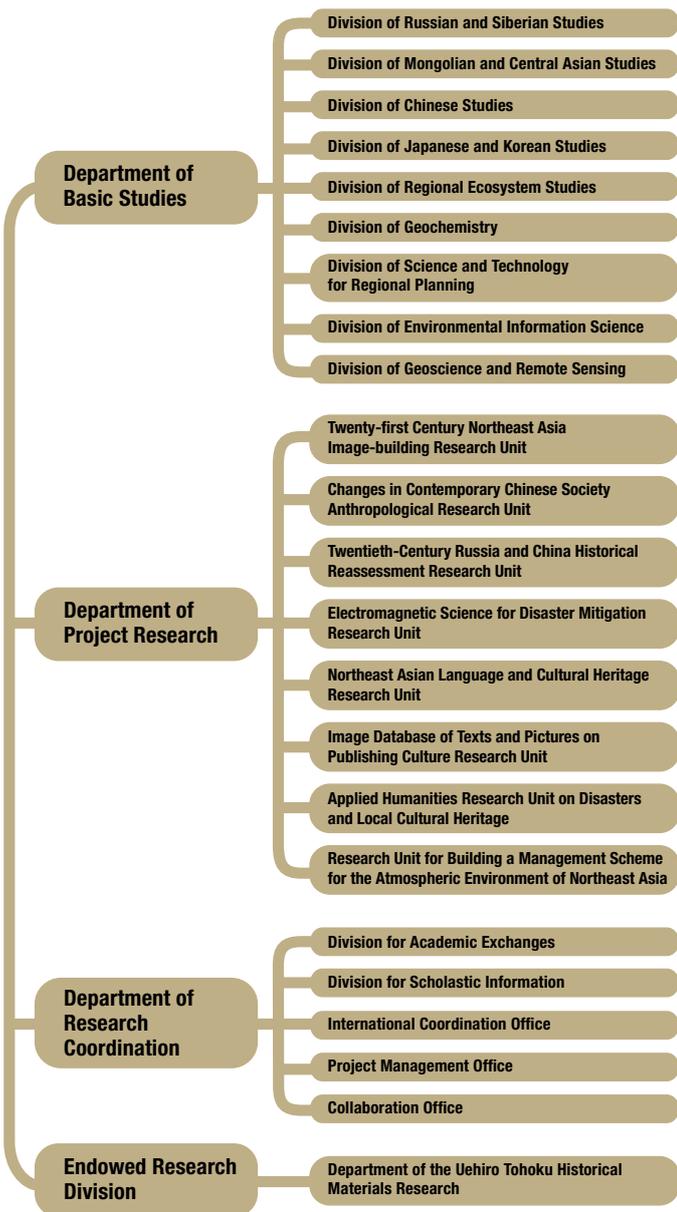
Area studies has long been based in the humanities and social sciences, and the emphasis of research has tended to pursue the particularities of the area in question, sometimes as virtually an end in itself. On the other hand, research in the natural sciences ranges over diverse fields that seek a wide 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, 7 assistant professors, 2 specially appointed assistant professors (for university management), 1 foreign research staff (visiting professor), 1 visiting professor, 6 research fellows, 2 industry-university-government collaboration researchers, 3 post-doctoral researchers, 1 JSPS research fellow, 1 JSPS postdoctoral fellow, 1 Fulbright lecturer/researcher

## International Scholarly Exchange

Inter-university and inter-institutional agreements

Agreement date		Partner institution (country)
30 Sept. 2014	○	National Research University Higher School of Economics (Russia)
25 Feb. 2014	■	Department of Mongolian Language and Literature, Minzu University of China (China)
1 Mar. 2013	○	German Aerospace Center (Germany)
28 Sept. 2011	■	Tourism College of Inner Mongolia Normal University (China)
30 Sept. 2009	■	Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SBRAS; Russia)
21 Aug. 2009	●	University of Florence (Italy)
22 Sept. 2008	■	College of Mongology, Inner Mongolia University (China)
25 Apr. 2008	■	Research Center of Japanese Studies, Korea University (Korea)
25 Apr. 2008	■	Chinese Studies Institute, Korea University (Korea)
1 Apr. 2008	■	Mongolia Study Institute, Inner Mongolia Normal University (China)
1 Sept. 2005	■	Economic Research Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Far Eastern Branch (Russia)
4 July 2003	●	Novosibirsk State University (Russia)
1 Oct. 2002	■	V. N. Sukachev Institute of Forest, SBRAS (Russia)
16 Nov. 2001	●	Mongolian University of Science and Technology (Mongolia)
25 June 2001	■	Guangdong Institute of Ethnic and Religious Studies (China)
1 Mar. 2001	●	Jilin University (China)
2 Oct. 2000	■	Geoscience Center, Mongolian University of Science and Technology (Mongolia)
21 Aug. 2000	●	Mongolian Academy of Sciences (Mongolia)
25 Aug. 1999	○	University of Tehran (Iran)
12 Jan. 1999	○	University of Alaska (U.S.A.)
10 Aug. 1992	●	Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia)

● CNEAS as secretariat under inter-university agreement  
 ○ CNEAS as collaborating institute under inter-university agreement  
 ■ inter-institutional agreement

## Tohoku University-Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch Collaborative Laboratory

International exchange with leading academic institutions in North-east Asia, especially with those of Russia, is the main characteristic of the activities of CNEAS. It plays a leading role in cooperation between Japanese and Siberian institutions including the Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Science (SBRAS) and Novosibirsk State University. In 1997, CNEAS established a Liaison Office in the academic town of Novosibirsk; the office was later re-organized as a joint CNEAS-SBRAS laboratory in 2007. Since the establishment of the Office of Japan-Russia Relations at Tohoku University as an inter-departmental board for organizing exchange with Russia in 2009, CNEAS has been working in cooperation with its efforts. CNEAS activities include the organizing of the annual "Japan Asia Lecture at Novosibirsk State University" and the "Russo-Japan Workshop" for Japan Studies. CNEAS has continued to develop activities as a facilitator of academic cooperation between the two countries in the field of Asian Studies.



## History of CNEAS

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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 Russia, 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 Arts and Letters) as its core, CNEAS was organized through cooperation with the faculties of arts and 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 eight 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 inviting "foreign scholars" (*gaikokujin kenkyuin*) 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.

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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), “Tohoku Ajia Kenkyu Sentah Soshō” [Monograph Series of the Center for Northeast Asian Studies], “Tohoku Ajia Kenkyu Shirizu” [Northeast Asian Study Series] (both begun in 2001), and *CNEAS Reports* (begun in 2010).

Large-scale research projects conducted at 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, 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. This project played a central role in the establishment of the Tohoku University International Research Institute of Disaster Science. 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.

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

<b>YOSHIDA Tadashi</b>	11 May 1996 – 31 July 1999
<b>TOKUDA Masanori</b>	1 August 1999 – 31 March 2001
<b>YAMADA Katsuyoshi</b>	1 April 2001 – 31 March 2005
<b>HIRAKAWA Arata</b>	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2007
<b>SEGAWA Masahisa</b>	1 April 2007 – 31 March 2009
<b>SATO Motoyuki</b>	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2013
<b>OKA Hiroki</b>	1 April 2013 – present



## Project Research

work 01

### Twenty-First Century Northeast Asia Image-building Research Unit

Leader: Oka Hiroki

This project brings together the results of joint or individual research on specific topics conducted by CNEAS and researchers and organizations in Japan and other countries, offers answers to the question “What Is Northeast Asia?,” and publishes them for the benefit of the research community and society in general. With Northeast Asia as the frame of reference, this unit plans and implements research meetings and symposiums to combine the results



Sino-Russian border, Amur River.

of research in an interdisciplinary manner and to foster an integrated image of the region. As the indispensable dimension of area studies, it also seeks to share regional understanding and images through the establishment of international networks with research communities in the target areas.

work 02

### Changes in Contemporary Chinese Society Anthropological Research Unit

Leader: SEGAWA Masahisa

This unit examines changes being experienced in the main areas of research in cultural anthropology—kinship, the family, folk and regional identity, customs and beliefs, etc.—against the backdrop of economic development, globalism, the uses of culture as “resources,” and other recent changes. It is also intended to obtain an overview of changes taking place in researchers’ perceptions of the issues in their field and in their research methods, mainly through liaison with Chinese scholars of cultural anthropology residing in Japan, with a view to opening up new prospects for future research on China. In other words, the focus is on change at two levels—the



Newly built ancestral halls in a tourist spot, Nanxiang, Guangdong, China.

topics of study and the perspectives of scholars. Through an objective assessment of these changes, the unit attempts to identify the current stance of researchers and open up avenues for the future. For that purpose, it holds regular symposiums and research meetings bringing together leading researchers for discussion and networking. A series of anthologies will be published from the results of the studies contributed to these gatherings.

work 03

### Applied Humanities Research Unit on Disasters and Local Cultural Heritage

Leader: TAKAKURA Hiroki

The intangible cultural heritage of folk performing arts, rituals and festivals, and apparatus of traditional occupations of rural areas mainly in the Tohoku (northeastern) region suffered widespread damage at the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011. This unit focuses on the ways local communities pass down and develop their cultural heritage (including designated or otherwise registered folk/cultural assets). It also attempts to identify ways that humanities scholarship can practically contribute to the support of such assets and to local development. The unit conducts joint research projects to analyze the status quo through collaboration among scholars in cultural anthropology, folklore studies, and religious studies who perform qualitative surveys of society. It also engages in practical applications and theoretical development for community support and cultural heritage of the disaster-affected areas in cooperation with specialists in information science, pedagogy, museology, etc. Through these efforts, the research unit



Miyashinbun database (<http://mukeidb.cneas.tohoku.ac.jp>).

hopes to serve as a hub and driving force in the fields of the humanities in dealing with disasters.

Following the March 2011 disaster, at the request of Miyagi prefecture, the leader of this unit took up a commission to conduct a survey of intangible folk cultural assets of the tsunami-affected areas. While that survey had to be done urgently immediately after the disaster, the present research unit builds upon the results of that emergency survey and aims to develop new perspectives and awareness of issues in order to conduct survey programs in long-term perspective. This unit is considering interchange with the surveyed communities and with Japanese-studies researchers overseas in the utilization of the survey resources gathered thus far.

## Electromagnetic Science for Disaster Mitigation Research Unit

Leader: SATO Motoyuki

Since fiscal 2013, SATO Motoyuki has conducted research projects pursued with outside funds under a National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) commissioned study and a JSPS grant-in-aid for scientific research (A). Both projects are aimed at applied electromagnetic research related to disaster mitigation. In conjunction with the movement to higher elevations of residential areas in the Tohoku area destroyed by the tsunami in the March 11, 2011 disaster, a tremendous number of archaeological surveys will need to be performed over the coming five years. Society has a pressing need for new technology to enable quick and efficient conduct of such surveys. This research unit develops technology for advanced underground survey techniques such as ground penetrating radar (GPR), and provides technical guidance for archaeological surveys by local governments.

Some 10,000 archaeological investigations are conducted in Japan each year in the course of residential or road-construction development projects. In addition to the use of traditional excavation studies done through digging by hand, the Agency for Cultural Affairs backs the streamlining of such surveys through the introduction of GPR and other technologies. The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties provides guidance in the introduction of these technologies for the cultural properties officers of local governments, but this project is a joint endeavor with Tohoku-region local CNEAS, which has been involved in development of GPR technology for more than 20 years. This collaboration is preparing to estab-



Yakumo in operation, surveying for tsunami victims.

lish a hub to provide practical guidance in investigative technology. It also aims to develop new investigative methods, thereby contributing to the protection of local cultural properties.

With support from the Tohoku University International Research Institute for Disaster Science Special Research Project Fund (¥8 million) to develop methods to conduct large-scale surveys in a short period of time, in February 2013 we completed the development of a large-scale array-type “Yakumo” GPR for archaeological investigation. We have received requests related to archaeological sites and underground surveys for disaster reconstruction projects in the Miyagi locales of Higashi-Matsushima, Natori, and Yamamoto. Beginning in 2013, onsite measurement using the results of our research as well as the educational and research activity relating to its use is likely to be lively for several years henceforth.

This research unit aims to demonstrate that the introduction of array-type GPR equipment, which is little used in Japan, can allow for much more efficient measurement and to spread the combined use of large-scale archaeological survey technology with the 3D GPR technology developed at Tohoku University. Also, through liaison with the Tohoku University Buried Cultural Property Research Office engaged in the study of buried cultural properties on the university campus, we are engaged in activities open to researchers outside CNEAS. These technologies can be used in the case of a large-scale natural disaster in the Northeast Asian region and will also promote interchange with researchers in Russia, China, Mongolia, and Korea.

## Research Unit for Building a Management Scheme for the Atmospheric Environment of Northeast Asia

Leader: ASUKA Jusen

China is suffering from serious PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution and Japan is wary, too, of its fallout. For both countries, taking steps to mitigate the sources of global warming is an urgent task. This unit undertakes research toward forming a consensus on pollutant emission reduction strategies aimed at the coordinated management of atmospheric pollution in East Asia, adopting the co-benefit approach (i.e., reducing global warming air pollutants so as to combat both global warming and air pollution).

This is done by quantifying the costs of health impairments from substances that are both air polluting and cause global warming (such as PM<sub>2.5</sub>, ozone, and aerosols) and by introducing the economic model for global warming policy evaluation (Asia MERGE) previously built by LU Xiangchun and ASUKA Jusen. Simultaneously, we consider transboundary pollution using the results of model simulations. This study also applies to emissions trading, an economic means of reducing emission of pollutants. It examines the economic effectiveness and feasibility of the emissions trading schemes being created in various areas and in the case the market for East Asia as a whole is integrated from the political and economic as well as the international-relations perspectives.

These efforts are aimed to show: 1) how costs can be minimized for both global-warming policy and air pollution policy in the



Satellite view of the movement of atmospheric pollution substances.

East Asian region, depending on what kind of measures are adopted and keeping in mind transboundary pollution as well, and 2) whether or not there is political acceptance of such countermeasures and frameworks. We aim to present a concept design and proposal for a network for East Asia region's integrated atmospheric environmental management and promote a process of consensus building toward that end. This research is being done in cooperation in Japan with the National Institute for Environmental Studies and overseas with Tsinghua University, Beijing, and other institutes. The research is being conducted in an interdisciplinary and integrated fashion combining humanities and scientific approaches to deal with the most urgent policy needs in environmental and policy issues: China's air pollution mitigation measures, global warming mitigation measures for Japan and China, transboundary air pollution, and Japan-China cooperation. It is research that will not only scientifically explain atmospheric phenomena and make calculations using economic models but can recommend concrete policies to alleviate the tensions that trouble Japan-China relations.

## Twentieth-Century Russia and China Historical Reassessment Research Unit

Leader: TERAYAMA Kyosuke

After the completion of the joint research project “Issues and Outlook of Chinese and Russian History in Twentieth-Century Northeast Asia” carried out at CNEAS from fiscal 2007 through 2010, the collection of historical materials was continued by TERAYAMA Kyosuke and UENO Toshihiro using a grant-in-aid for scientific research. This research unit was established to bring in new members and deepen the research mentioned above. Early in the twentieth century, Czarist Russia was toppled by the 1917 Revolution and the Qing dynasty of China ended by the 1911 (Xinhai) Revolution, resulting in the establishment of the Soviet Union, which



Academia  
Historica  
(Taiwan)

lasted until its collapse in 1992, and in China—following a civil war—in the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party which continues to rule the People’s Republic of China today. Based on newly obtained historical documents concerning the revolutions, civil wars, external wars, and other turmoil of the two countries through the twentieth century, this unit is aiming to build a new image of their history.

## Northeast Asian Language and Cultural Heritage Research Unit

Leader: KURIBAYASHI Hitoshi

The Mongolian and Manchurian peoples left a rich language and cultural heritage of the massive empires they built, originating on the plains of Mongolia and in the area of the Khingan mountain range of northeastern China. This unit surveys, excavates, organizes, studies and re-evaluates these materials as well as preserves them and makes them available to the public.

The work focuses mainly on written documents recorded in the Mongolian and Manchurian languages as the legacy of the Mongolian and Manchurian (Qing) empires. A massive amount of documents has been preserved, not only in Mongolian and Manchurian, but ‘Phags-pa script, Chinese ideographs, Arabic, Todo (Oirat), and other scripts. As the democratization of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia and the reform-and-open-door policy of China has opened the doors of archives, libraries, and research institutes and greatly enlivened interchange among researchers, and as documentary sources that were formerly under the protection of the state are being turned over to private hands, there



Inscription on the Ju-yong-guan (居庸関) gate in six kinds of scripts: Sanskrit, Tibetan, Old Uighur, Mongolian (‘Phags-pa), Tangut, and Chinese.

is now rising concern for their thorough research and protection.

In situations like this international networks among scholars of the language and cultural heritage are extremely important. This unit is building networks for cooperation among scholars, institutions, and organizations in Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia), Japan and other countries and systematically surveying, studying, publishing the newly compiled documents in print media and making the digital data available to the public via the Internet.

In addition to its regular research on language and cultural heritage, the unit also holds international symposiums and workshops and other opportunities for interchange and network-building among scholars and research institutes, offers seminars, public lectures and other educational activities, publishes CNEAS reports and books in print, and publishes the results of its research and activities online.

## Image Database of Texts and Pictures on Publishing Culture Research Unit

Leader: ISOBE Akira

Books and other published documents of the past are very important for research on the cultural and historical environment of Asia. Woodblock-printed documents, which began to be produced in the tenth century, are rich in variety, and they both serve as research material and are themselves part of the cultural heritage.

This unit is engaged in conducting special area research and developing a research hub under the auspices of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Asia-Africa Science Platform Program. It also conducts research on East Asian books collected in the course of pursuing JSPS specially promoted research projects and clarifies their character as cultural assets, as well as compiling



Landscape Scroll of the Pure Bright Festival (清明景物图卷).

the results of this research in database form and making them available to the public. It promotes research exchange between Japan, China, and Korea as well as other countries and further develops joint-use hubs for education regarding publishing culture centered in East Asia. In addition, the unit sets up joint research projects aimed at clarifying the structure of the early modern, modern, and contemporary East Asian world through joint use of the published documents that have been collected.



## Joint Research

### China's Policy of Cutting Coal Consumption May Reduce Air Pollution and Global Warming

Leader: ASUKA Jusen

China has been suffering from serious air pollution caused by PM 2.5 (particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers) emissions, and other pollutants. Japanese are concerned about pollution carried by westerly winds from the continent. In China, Japan, and elsewhere, it is also an urgent task to take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

To reduce both the greenhouse gas emissions and PM 2.5 emissions, in 2013 the Chinese government adopted a policy of reducing the absolute quantity of coal consumption—by setting ceilings on use—a policy stricter than ever before. The design of specific institutions for coal consumption control has yet to be completed, however, and concerns have been raised about the possible negative effects of the policy upon existing regulations and institutions (e.g., the emission trading system and the energy tax). To reduce coal consumption, it is necessary to produce alternative forms of energy—natural gas, renewable energy,

and nuclear energy—in greater quantity and expand their use, as well as encourage energy conservation. But the alternative energies themselves each involve major problems. In cutting down on greenhouse gases, moreover, carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) can play a significant role.

This research project not only elucidates the current status and specific challenges of China's coal policy but also examines the situation of CCS development in China as well as the specific problems to be overcome involving alternative energies in the country. Using energy-economy models and other tools, the project also reveals in qualitative and quantitative terms the effects of the coal policy on air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, it looks at the specific institutional issues faced in implementing such policies as regional distribution of pollutant emission targets. It explores the possibility that China's ambitious climate/coal policy may move international negotiations forward under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and examines the current status and future of bilateral cooperation between the United States and China, between Japan and China, and between the European Union and China.

joint project 01

### Post-Earthquake Recovery Project Archaeological Survey by Ground Penetrating Radar

Leader: SATO Motoyuki

As part of the recovery following the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, the homes of people in the devastated areas are being rebuilt on higher, safer ground. The number of cases requiring archaeological surveys is expected to be high in the areas hit by the earthquake and tsunami of March 2011. Ground penetrating radar

(GPR), a nondestructive geophysical method for surveying subsurface features without excavating, can quickly detect and pinpoint the location of archaeological sites and artifacts, greatly facilitating such surveys. This joint research project aims to help speed up post-disaster recovery by extending technological cooperation and guidance to local governments in their archaeological prospection programs, using the new ground penetrating radar technologies developed by Tohoku University (the array-type GPR "Yakumo" system and the high-precision 3DGPR system).

joint project 02

### Soviet and Chinese Policies Toward Xinjiang and Manchuria in the First Half of the Twentieth Century

Leader: TERAYAMA Kyosuke

This project is connected with the research unit for the "Twentieth Century History of Russia and China" that was launched in fiscal 2012. The focus for that year was on Xinjiang, examining both Russian and Chinese policies toward that region. The results of the study were presented at a seminar of historians from Russia and Japan held in the city of Novosibirsk, Russia. Papers presented at the seminar were published, Russian, in August 2013.

We have decided to extend the period of the research on Xinjiang so that the publication of research results will be completed in the CNEAS monograph series in fiscal 2014 as well as to expand the scope of research for fiscal 2014 to include Manchuria (now northeast China), another important region bordering the Soviet Union and China. We focus on the first half of the twentieth century, which coincides with the period of the rise

and fall of the Japanese colonial state of Manchukuo. Therefore, in our study of Manchuria the Japan factor figures more compared with Xinjiang. Considering not only the Manchuria policies of the Soviet Union and China—both of which confronted Japan during the period—but also relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, between Japan and China, and between China and the Soviet Union, the present research project collects and analyzes Manchuria-related historical materials in China, Russia, Japan, and other countries. Ultimately, it is planned that the results of the research will be published in the CNEAS monograph series.

To augment the activities of the research unit mentioned above, this research project will first hold a seminar on the Xinjiang issue, which could not be held in Japan for lack of funds in the previous year. We plan to invite experts in this field and to exchange views and information with them, so as to improve the content of the monograph on Xinjiang. After the seminar, the project will focus on the Manchuria research.

joint project 03

## Comparison of Communities in the Post Tohoku Earthquake Reconstruction Process and Application of Ethnographic Information

Leader: TAKAKURA Hiroki

This research project presents an ethnographic analysis of the process of reconstruction in communities that were struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011 and draws comparisons among those communities in the attempt to obtain an overall picture of post-disaster reconstruction efforts in the region. It also puts into practical use the ethnographic data collected there. While accumulating data on the post-disaster reconstruction process based on fieldwork in anthropology, folklore, religion, and so forth, and making a theoretical analysis of the data, this project seeks to build a system for making ethnographic information publicly available.

The leader and other members of this project have been involved in the Intangible Folk Cultural Asset Survey Project commissioned to CNEAS by Miyagi Prefecture. The commissioned project conducted over the past two years was by nature

an “emergency research” project and its important theme was to document the reconstruction process. The present joint project, which follows up that earlier study, focuses on individual people in the reconstruction process and attempts to show whether or not their thinking and behavior hinges upon changes in their post-earthquake communities, and if so, how. Bearing in mind government reconstruction policies and relationships with outside people, the study illuminates, as much as possible from the viewpoint of the victims of the disaster, how the reconstruction of diverse communities—which are often lumped together as non-urban regions—has been progressing overall and what meaning local people are finding in the process.

Another theme of this project is to facilitate social utilization of the ethnological information obtained through the research. While building electronic databases, encouraging cooperation and exchange among surveyed areas, and conducting workshops on disaster prevention from an anthropological point of view, the project seeks to find ways that ethnographic information based on fieldwork in anthropology, etc.—academic information—can have practical uses at the community and local government levels.

## A Study of Antiquarian Book Culture

Leader: ISOBE Akira

Most important in studying the social and historical environment of East Asia, mainly China, are documents and other materials either hand-copied or printed with woodblock or movable type. Placement of their historical value often differs, however, depending on period, region, and manner of transmission.

For our research unit “Image Database of Texts and Pictures on East Asian Publishing Culture,” creating databases mainly concerning East Asian publishing culture requires, first, study of historical documents that are the source of the databases and

then critique of the source text and systemization of the documents derived therefrom. The present joint research project was thus launched to identify the period and process of production—from the bibliographical and philological points of view—of publications in China (during the Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing periods), in Korea, and in Vietnam, as well as documents printed or hand-copied in Japan and European movable-type and other ancient documents.

This project aims to make various publishing resources of East Asian countries available for use in databases, thereby contributing to laying the foundations for study of East Asian publishing culture.

## Study of the Structural Features of Nomadic Society in Premodern and Modern Inner Asia and the Transformation of Society

Leader: OKA Hiroki

The inner areas of Northeast Asia are covered with vast steppes. Historically, this region was the stage for the vigorous activities of nomadic peoples. Recently, in the field of Asian history, there has been lively interest in the historical significance of the nomads’ political and economic activities, especially those of the Mongol Empire. By contrast, not much research has been conducted on the early modern period, when the region was under the rule of the Qing dynasty, or the modern period as the nomads became increasingly settled and their lives more modern.

Meanwhile, growing interest is being observed in parts of inner Asia where the natural environment is very fragile, particularly regarding environmental problems originating in the region such as the worsening of the natural environment caused by reclamation and overgrazing as well as resultant desertification and yellow dust. Those problems are closely related to settlement and development policies that were increasingly adopted in the modern period. Local opinion is divided, with one camp arguing that nomadism is a mode of production that is harmonious with nature and the other camp stressing that extensive nomadism

is a major cause of deterioration of the environment. For lack of sharing a common understanding of the historical background, there has not been an effective way to mediate between the two arguments. In order to provide a historical basis for their discussion, it is necessary to present information of a kind that can connect the past with the present based on empirical research concerning nomadic peoples’ social structure and modes of production in early modern times and modernization and development policies in the twentieth century.

This research project involves the empirical study—through field surveys and examination of a huge number of documents from the early modern (Qing dynasty) and modern (first half of the twentieth century) periods preserved in Mongolia and China—of the characteristics of the nomadic peoples’ social structure, use of pasture land, and adjustment to environmental change, as well as the nomadic society’s structure and use of farmland since the nineteenth century. Avoiding dualistic cultural views of nomadism versus farming or mobility versus settlement, the basic perspective of the study is focused on nomadic society itself as well as on the process of change into agrarian society, the characteristics of agrarian society resulting from the shift from nomadic society, and relationships between the society of the Han people immigrants, whose number began increasing notably since the nineteenth century, and the society of the Mongols as well as their coexistence.

## Study on Diplomatic Strategy for Combating Cross-border Air Pollution (PM 2.5) in East Asia

Leader: ISHII Atsushi

Japanese interest in the issue of the PM 2.5 (fine particle matter air pollutants) either drifting across borders from China and Korea or originating from sources located within Japan is high. Little research, however, is being conducted to propose diplomatic strategies for combating transboundary air pollution. A policy package of control measures for PM 2.5, released by the Ministry of the Environment in December 2013, calls only for technological collaboration, cooperation among local governments, and utilization of the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) and other international organizations. Relevant studies, too, are basically confined to elucidation of phenomena through atmospheric science, estimation of pollutant emissions, and development of technologies to reduce them. More than 20 years have passed since Japan initiated discussion for establishing EANET in 2001, but not even the first step toward establishing a regional

framework for dealing with transboundary air pollution in East Asia has yet been taken. This project focuses on:

*Assessing the Effectiveness of EANET.* Utilization of EANET is called for as one of the ways to address PM 2.5, but the effectiveness of the EANET must first be evaluated.

*Institutional Interaction among Relevant Institutions.* Identifying and analyzing interaction among institutions that cooperate in managing transboundary air pollution, including the North-East Asian Subregional Programme of Environmental Cooperation and the Joint Research Project on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollutants in Northeast Asia.

*Extracting Lessons from Experience.* Europe's Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution is a well-known early case among cross-border air pollution initiatives. As yet no detailed study has been made about how other regions' experiences like these can be applied in Asian contexts. The subtheme of this research project is to review the lessons of the European cases and remedy this lack.

## Study of Religious Activities and Social Diversity in Tohoku Earthquake-Affected Regions

Leader: KIMURA Toshiaki

In the areas hit by the massive Tohoku earthquake and tsunami of March 11, 2011, relief efforts have been conducted by large and small religious organizations and by individuals of various religious backgrounds as well as in the form of folk events and religion-related local performing arts. This research project surveys and studies the effect of such activities, focusing especially on the diversity of these areas, and the desirable roles of religion in local society.

The participants in this project are all members of the JSPS Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research project "International Comparative Study on Social Diversity and Religion in Post-Earthquake Society" (Basic B) and have conducted scientific research in China, Turkey, and Indonesia. Their research provides a clearer picture of how religion, which may rob society of its diversity when it occupies the majority, can be an effective support for minority groups. In addition, according to the

Intangible Folk Cultural Asset Survey (a project commissioned to the CNEAS by Miyagi Prefecture with Takakura Hiroki as its leader and with participation by present joint project leader Kimura), a closer look at the area affected by the Tohoku earthquake shows that, with fishing, farming, commerce and industry, the area is rich in diversity. Regarding commonly held property through such organizations as *keiyaku-kō* (community associations), there are differences between main (*honke*) and branch (*bunke*) families and between new and old residents, and such distinctions are also found among parishioners of shrines (*ujiko*) and Buddhist temples (*danka*). The area also has many residents from other countries, including women who have married local men as well as laborers working in the fishing and other industries. Community festivals and events, therefore, do not have the same meaning for everyone in a local area today. How has religion dealt with such social diversity, which makes it difficult to lump people together? What influence have such religion-related activities inside and outside Japan had? This joint research project thereby explores ways of making post-disaster society culturally tolerant and diverse.

## A Study of Traditional Mongolian Dictionaries

Leader: KURIBAYASHI Hitoshi

This joint project examines dictionaries of traditional Mongolian from the philological and linguistic viewpoints. Traditional Mongolian refers to the vertically written Mongolian orthography that has been used since the thirteenth century. The project deals with dictionaries whose headwords are traditional Mongolian terms with translational equivalents and annotations. It provides philological information concerning when the dictionaries were compiled, examines and compares their content, thereby revealing their relationship and role in the development of the Mongolian language.

Traditional Mongolian dictionaries are roughly of three kinds: 1) those carrying on the tradition of Mongolian dictionaries made during China's Qing dynasty period; 2) Buddhist-term diction-

aries made during the Qing dynasty period; and 3) those compiled in Russia, Europe, and Japan since the nineteenth century. CHUN Hua's *Qing dai Man-Meng cidian yanjiu* (2008) is a philological study of Mongolian and Manchurian dictionaries compiled during the Qing dynasty, covering more than 150 types of dictionaries. Despite this historical background, it has been difficult to obtain detailed philological data and to study the particulars of voluminous compilations like dictionaries, and few significant studies of traditional Mongolian dictionaries have been made except CHUN Hua's work.

This research project organizes the bibliographical data of traditional Mongolian dictionaries published so far and, as regarding unpublished dictionaries, conducts surveys to locate and identify them. It thereby identifies the features of individual traditional Mongolian dictionaries and examines the relationships among them.

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