

東北アジア 研究談話会

vol.

114

東北アジア研究センターでは、スタッフ同士の研究交流と相互理解を深めるため、毎月研究報告会(東北アジア研究談話会)を開催しています。今月は下記の日程・内容で行います。センター外の方でも、興味があるようでしたら是非ご参加ください。

日時

2025年2月25日 火

13:00~14:00

【会場】東北アジア研究センター4階大会議室

(川内合同研究棟436号室)

※会場のみでの開催です。オンライン同時配信は行いません。

報告 ①

● 使用言語：英語

“The Russian–Ukrainian Conflict and the Birth of the “post-February” Arctic: Seven Ways that Changed the Far North”

The purpose of this work is to study the real scale and real changes in Arctic politics caused by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, February 2022. The author introduce into scientific circulation the concept of the “post-February Arctic” in order to serve to better understand the dramatic changes in the relations of the Far North, which occurred as a result of the beginning of the phase of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict after February 24, 2022. The key question of this study can be formulated as follows: is it true that the Ukrainian events are changing the Arctic and the international order in the region so much that we can talk about the emergence of a “post-February Arctic”? If so, what processes and what concepts can describe these dynamics? I formulate seven key conceptual theses, each of which reflects the unique and unprecedented nature of the “post-February” changes in the Arctic. These theses encapsulate my position on the issues above and open an opportunity to further discussion.

報告者

アルバハン・マゴメドフ

Professor. Arbakhan Magomedov

(外国人研究員(客員教授))

ロシア国立人文大学



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着任のお知らせ
(CNEASウェブサイトより)

報告 ②

● 使用言語：日本語

「モンゴルにおける人類史研究の意義」

報告者

佐野勝宏

Professor. Katsuhiro Sano

(モンゴル・中央アジア
研究分野 教授)



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Recent genomic studies revealed that three different human species, Neanderthals, Denisovans, and *Homo sapiens*, occupied in the Altai, Russia in the Late Pleistocene. Although no fossil remains of Neanderthals and Denisovans have been discovered in Mongolia yet, Middle Palaeolithic lithic assemblages in this region show similarities with those found in the Altai and Europe. In addition, Initial Upper Palaeolithic sites, remained by the first *H. sapiens* group migrated into Northeast Asia, are abundant in Mongolia. In this talk, I present preliminary results of the investigation in Mongolia and discuss its significance for studies on human evolution.

問い合わせ先

東北アジア研究センター研究推進委員会

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