

東北アジア 研究談話会

vol.

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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11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：日本語

1950年代韓国政権による「韓国国民」形成の試み

Attempts by the South Korean Regime in the 1950s to Construct the 'Korean Nation'

報告者

高城 建人

Associate Professor TAKASHIRO Kento

(日本・朝鮮半島研究分野)



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This study examines the nation-building policies of South Korea under President Syngman Rhee (1948–1960) from the perspective of the dual use of “bloodline” (ethnic identity) and “ideology” (anti-communism). In particular, by comparing them with Japan’s assimilation policy during the colonial period, the study elucidates the characteristics of the state strategy that simultaneously “othered” both North Korea and Japan—as the “same ethnic people” and the “former colonial ruler,” respectively. Through this analysis, the study clarifies how the Rhee administration sought to “other” both Japan and North Korea and to construct a new “South Korean nation.”

報告②

● 使用言語：英語

Reinterpreting the 1619 Russian Report on the Geography and Ethnography of Northern Mongolia

In 1618, Siberian governor Ivan Kurakin dispatched the first recorded Russian mission to China, led by the Cossack Ivan Petlin and accompanied by Mongolian envoys. Petlin’s company reached Beijing in September of the same year. A key objective of the mission was to identify a viable route to China. At the time, many Europeans believed that the Siberian River Ob has its mouth from the “warm lake” near China, which might provide a direct maritime route to China and India. Petlin was therefore instructed to collect evidence regarding this supposed connection. After returning in 1619, he submitted a detailed report that was soon translated into several European languages. Information about the Ob River in this report was later interpreted in diverse—and sometimes fanciful—ways. This study offers a new interpretation of Petlin’s account and reexamines its geographical information within the broader context of early seventeenth-century Russian exploration and ethnography of Mongolia.

報告者

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問い合わせ先

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