

SLAVIC-EURASIAN RESEARCH CENTER NEWS

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



TABATA Shinichiro

I began to work as Director of the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center at the beginning of February 2015. Ten years have passed, since I served as Director the first time.

The next fiscal year (April 2015 – March 2016) will be the last year of the second mid-term plan (FY 2010–2015), when the decision will be made by the Ministry of Education and Science (MEXT) whether the SRC will be reconfirmed as a Joint Usage Research Center. In 2013, our Center achieved the highest mark “S” in the interim evaluation under the directorship of UYAMA Tomohiko, so we are making best efforts to obtain the same result in the term-end evaluation.

The Slavic Research Center was renamed the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center in April 2014. Although some might think this means that our Center has expanded its coverage, the main focus of our studies remains on the former Soviet sphere of influence. What has changed is our Center’s strengthened collaboration with institutions and scholars studying other areas of the world through big projects such as Comparative Research on Major Regional Powers in Eurasia (FY 2008–2012) and Reshaping Japan’s Border Studies (FY 2009–2013). In addition, we intend to deepen our commitments both to the Arctic and Northeast Asian studies. In this, our 60th year since established as the Slavic Institute in 1955, we will take stock and seriously reconsider our profile.

Recently, I have worked as Director of the Helsinki Office of Hokkaido University established in 2012. I am also serving as Chief Representative of the Hokkaido University Research Network with North Eurasia that was organized at the beginning of 2014 in order to facilitate cooperation between colleagues of our University in research in Russia and neighboring areas. We welcome the initiative of our University to promote research related to the northern areas, including Russia and the Arctic, as one of the special priorities of Hokkaido University. In 2014, Hokkaido University was selected as a “Super Global University” by the MEXT and also selected for the “Re-Inventing Japan Project: Support for the Formation of Collaborative Programs with Russian Universities.” Since our Center has always promoted international research activities, we can and will make a due contribution to the efforts of

Hokkaido University aiming at more globalization. It should be added that this August we host the World Congress of Slavic Studies (ICCEES) in Makuhari. This is the first time for ICCEES to be held in Asia. Our Center will continue to advance Slavic-Eurasian studies together with colleagues and friends around the world.

2014 SUMMER INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM “THIRTY YEARS OF CRISIS: EMPIRE, VIOLENCE, AND IDEOLOGY IN EURASIA FROM THE FIRST TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR”



The speakers of Session 1

On July 10–11, 2014, the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center organized an annual summer symposium entitled “Thirty Years of Crisis: Empire, Violence, and Ideology in Eurasia from the First to the Second World War,” together with the project “Comparative Colonial History: Colonial Administration and Center-Periphery Interactions in Modern Empires” (JSPS, Scientific Research A).

Witnessing the destabilization of the world order, epitomized by the Russo-Ukrainian conflict and tensions around a

rising China, many researchers worldwide are engaged in reassessing the First World War that broke out a century ago. This symposium covered not only WWI but also the Balkan Wars, as well as various crises in the interwar period and WWII, viewing these 30 years as a period of continuous crisis. We especially focused on the intersection of war and violence on the one hand and imperialism and colonialism on the other, discussing the importance of border regions in the wars between empires, new forms of violence, and colonial politics that resulted from fluctuation, transformation, and re-activation of imperialism in these 30 years. We also examined various ideas born in reaction to imperialism and anti-colonialism.

On the first day, we held three sessions: “World War I: Battlefields between Empires,” “Muslims in the Falling Russian Empire,” and “Politics of Food and Hunger.” On the second day, we organized a special seminar on post-Soviet conflicts and three more sessions: “Impacts of World War I on Revolutions and Nationalism,” “Ideas and Politics of Pan-Regionalism,” and “Colonialism from the Interwar Period to World War II.” A total of 98 people participated in the symposium.

This was the first international symposium held after the former Slavic Research Center was renamed the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center. Corresponding to the substance of the center’s new name, the symposium covered various regions of Eurasia, including Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Vietnam, the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans, and Germany, while attaching special importance to the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. During the two days, we enjoyed intensive and stimulating discussions on history from comparative and international perspectives.

UYAMA Tomohiko

Speakers at the Symposium (July 10–11, 2014)

- Mark von Hagen** (Arizona State University, USA) “The Entangled Eastern Front in the First World War and Ukraine”
- SAHARA Tetsuya** (Meiji University, Japan) “From Macedonia to Sarajevo: Interaction between IMRO and ‘Black Hand’”
- Ozan Arslan** (Izmir University of Economics, Turkey) “A WWI Front ‘*Bon pour l’Orient*’: An Analysis of a Russian War Presumed Won before It Actually Was”
- Diliara Usmanova** (Kazan Federal University, Russia/SRC) “Between Faith and Allegiance: The Behavior of Russian Muslims during World War I (1914–1916)” (in Russian)
- Zaynabidin Abdirashidov** (National University of Uzbekistan/SRC) “National Idea of Turkestan Jadids: Problems and Solutions”
- UYAMA Tomohiko** (SRC) “Kazakh Intellectuals’ Views on the West and the East, Wars and Civilizations in the 1910s”
- David Marples** (University of Alberta, Canada/SRC) “The Politics of the 1932–33 Holodomor (Great Famine) in Ukraine: Recent Debates”
- Niccolò Pianciola** (Lingnan University, Hong Kong) “Sacrificing the Kazakhs: The Stalinist Hierarchy of Consumption and the Great Famine in Kazakhstan of 1931–33”
- ADACHI Yoshihiro** (Kyoto University, Japan) “The Nazi-German Food Autarky Policy and ‘Eastward Expansion’: A History of the Agricultural and Food Resource Development of the Third Reich”
- Matteo Fumagalli** (Central European University, Hungary) “Linkage and Leverage in Post-Soviet Conflicts: Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and the ‘Black Knights’”
- HASEGAWA Tsuyoshi** (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA) “The February Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd Revisited: The Duma Committee, the Provisional Government and the Birth of Dual Power”
- ONO Yasuteru** (Kyoto University, Japan) “The World War I and Korean Independence Movement”
- NOSAKA-SAHARA Junko** (Bilkent University, Turkey) “The Caucasian Emigrants in the Ottoman Empire and the Revolutionary Movements in the Caucasus”
- KAWANISHI Kosuke** (Tohoku Gakuin University, Japan) “Cross-Cultural Aspects of Dai-Tōa Kyōeiken [Great Asian Co-Prosperty Sphere]”
- Viren Murthy** (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA) “Asia as Romantic Anti-capitalist Utopia: Ōkawa Shūmei’s Critique of Political Modernity”
- SAITO Shohei** (Hokkaido University, Japan) “N. S. Trubetzkoy and the Lasting Impact of Eurasianism: A Review of His Article ‘On Racism’ (1935) and Its Reception in the *Prager Presse*”
- Thomas Lahusen** (University of Toronto, Canada/SRC) “Interwar Manchuria: Conflicting Memories”
- NAMBA Chizuru** (Keio University, Japan) “The Intersection of French and Japanese Colonialism: French Indochina during World War II”

2014 WINTER INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM “BORDER POWER! CROSSCUTTING FORCES AT PLAY IN EURASIA”

The SRC held its semi-annual international symposium for two days on December 4–5, 2014, entitled “Border Power!: Crosscutting Forces at Play in Eurasia.” The Eurasia Unit for Border Research (UBRJ) played a central role in organizing six panels related to various aspects of border studies in Japan and abroad. The staff brought together their personal funds to organize panels and invite foreign guests, since all the big projects (Global COE Program, etc.) had ended. A local think-tank in Sapporo, the Hokkaido International Exchange and Cooperation Center (HIECC) also cosponsored the symposium. Eminent scholars and practitioners were invited from the USA, China, Russia, Norway, Poland, India, South Korea, and Hungary. Eighty-nine people (131 in total) participated in the symposium for two days.

After Professor Sergey Golunov (SRC, visiting fellow) gave the keynote speech at the outset, entitled “Practical Relevance as an Issue for the Contemporary Border Studies,” sessions specializing in “border tourism,” “disaster and border” (Day 1), “the northern sea route,”



The tension of the Symposium is over. Now it is time for fun!

in Japan whereby we should incorporate highly accurate and elaborate “description and analysis” of phenomena in borderlands and across borders with interregional “comparison,” which must be the legitimate basis of both “theory” and “practice” related to borders.

The SRC staff and participants deepened exchanges at the reception at Sapporo Aspen Hotel on December 4 and the post-symposium excursion program to Otaru and Yoichi on December 6. We deeply appreciate the participants’ contribution to the symposium and our staff’s logistical support. The SRC and UBRJ will further enhance the discussion on borders and lead the domestic and international communities of border studies.

CHIDA Tetsuro

Speakers at the Symposium (December 4–5, 2014)

- Sergey Golunov** (SRC) “Practical Relevance as an Issue for the Contemporary Border Studies”
HANAMATSU Yasunori (Kyushu University, Japan) “Developing Tsushima-Busan Tour: First Model of Border Tourism in Japan”
YANG Cheng (China East Normal University) “Do National Policies Contribute to Cross-border Tourism Cooperation? An Analysis of the Great Transformation of the Sino-Russian Tourism Interaction in the Post-Soviet Era”
TAKAMATSU Kuniko (Hokkaido University, Japan) “Community Based Tourism as a Potential Tool for Reducing the Impact of Borders in the Occupied Territories: Tourism Activity Initiatives by Local Communities in Palestine”
SHIM Sang Jin (Kyonggi University, Korea) “Suspension or What? Geo-political Border Landscape and Tourism Development (The Case of Mt. Geumgang Project)” (co-authored by Anne H. J. Lee)
ASANO Toyomi (Chukyo University, Japan) “Indigenous Origins of Fukushima Nuclear Power Stations Related with People’s Migration, Repatriation and Resettlement after WWII”
Dávid Karácsonyi (Geographical Institute, Hungary) “Chernobyl ‘Zone’: Demographic Trajectories after the Nuclear Disaster”
Round Table “Borders Make Area Studies”: **HACHIYA Machiko** (Kyushu University, Japan), **TAMURA-TSUJI Keiko** (University of Kitakyushu, Japan), **YAMANE So** (Osaka University, Japan), **Krishnendra Meena** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India), and **CHIDA Tetsuro** (SRC)
Rune Rafaelsen (Norwegian Barents Secretariat) “The Northern Sea Route: Geopolitical Impact”
Vladimir Semenov (Central Marine Research and Design Institute, Russia) “IMO Future Polar Code, Rules of Navigation in the Water Area of the Northern Sea Route: Issues Awaiting Settlement”
OTSUKA Natsuhiko (North Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.) “Northern Sea Route, Its Feasibility and Current Status”
Mikhail Alexeev (San Diego State University, USA) “Blocs, States, and Borders: Explaining Territorial Status Quo and Revisionism in Russian Foreign Policy”
Marek Menkiszak (Center for Eastern Studies, Poland) “Borders in Flux: Ukraine as a Case Study of Russia’s Approach to Its Borders”

- ZHAO Huasheng** (Fudan University, China) “Sino-Russian Cooperation in Central Asia and the Far East”
MIYAZAKI Haruka (Hokkaido University of Education, Japan) “The USSR Foreign Policy Seen from Poland: On E. Romer, ‘The Great Statistical and Geographical Atlas of Poland’ (1921)”
Yaroslav Shulatov (Hiroshima City University, Japan) “Soviet Russia at the Far East: New and Old Approaches in Foreign Policy”
Alexandr Livshin (Moscow State University, Russia) “Public Mood and Soviet Foreign Policy in 1920s: The Issue of Trust”

WHERE DID UKRAINE COME FROM? WHERE IS UKRAINE HEADING FOR?

In the framework of the joint symposium held annually by Hokkaido University and Seoul National University (SNU), a joint subcommittee meeting between the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center and the Institute for Russian East European and Eurasian Studies (IREEES) at SNU was held on Saturday, December 6th at the SRC conference room. This time, with the participation of Yi Okyeon, Director of the American Studies Institute (ASI) at SNU, and two other members from ASI, the depth of discussions increased.



Main members

The meeting began with an opening address given by Osamu Ieda, Director of the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center, and SHIN Beom-Shik, Director of the IREEES, expressing the significance of continuing the cooperation between both organizations through such research conferences.

The subcommittee meeting consisted of three sessions. In the first session, reports were given on studies of the Ukrainian Crisis from the perspectives of not only foreign policies of Russian Federation and the United States, but also the economic structure in Ukraine. It was interesting to hear how Korean colleagues associated the issues of the “unrecognized states” of Eastern Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea by Russia with the issue of unification with North Korea. While focusing on history in the second session and literature in the third, in-depth discussions revolved around how, in addition to the diversity of ethnicities and religions in Ukraine itself, the origins of nationalism in both Russia and Ukraine are intertwined in a complicated manner. This in turn inevitably evoked thoughts that the historical issues and territorial issues between Japan and Korea have become excessively politicized.

On the day of this joint subcommittee meeting, 25 people (10 of which were foreigners) including graduate students and foreign researchers staying at the SRC participated in the meeting and deepened their friendship while exchanging lively discussions.

NAGANAWA Norihiro

Speakers at the Symposium (December 6, 2014)

SHIN Beom-Shik (IREEES) “Russia and the Ukraine Crisis”

HATTORI Michitaka (SRC) “Political Economy of Ukraine Crisis”

PARK Won-Ho (Dept. of Political Science and International Relations, SNU) “The Ukraine Crisis from the US Perspective”

HAHN Jeong-Sook (IREEES) “Mikhail Hrushevskii’s View of Ukrainian History”

Zaynabidin Abdirashidov (SRC) “A Muslim Voice from Crimea: The Birth and Development of the Turkic Newspaper Tarjuman” (in Russian)

LEE Kyong-Wan (IREEES) “Christian Reflections on Ukrainian Images at Gogol’s Oeuvres and Trends of Criticism”

KOSHINO Go (SRC) “Belarusian Literature Written in Russian: A Case of Jewish Writer Grigory Reles”

THE JIBSN ANNUAL SEMINAR WAS HELD IN IRIOMOTE ISLAND, TAKETOMI TOWN, YAEYAMA



A scene from the seminar



Traditional dance

The Japan International Border Studies Network (JIBSN) held its annual meeting in Taketomi Town on November 14, 2014. The JIBSN consists of the borderlands local bodies, including Wakkanai, Nemuro, Ogasawara, Tsushima, Goto, and Yonaguni, and the border studies institutions in Hokkaido University, Chukyo University, and others. The seminar welcomed almost 60 participants from various Japanese regions with great local hospitality. The first session featured “border tourism” on Tsushima Island, Fukuoka, and Busan and on the Yaeyama Islands, Okinawa, and Taiwan. Environmental topics regarding maritime borders were also a focus of the discussion. All of the participants fully enjoyed the local food and traditional performance organized by the residents. The next seminar is planned to take place in Nemuro City facing the “Northern Territories” and Russia in February of 2016.

IWASHITA Akihiro

REPORT ON THE SIXTH EAST ASIAN CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC EURASIAN STUDIES 2014 SEOUL

On June 27–28, 2014, I gave a presentation at the Sixth East Asian Conference on Slavic Eurasian Studies 2014, Seoul. The theme of the 2014 conference was “Building a Eurasian Corporation: Dynamism and Tasks,” and in this conference all six session and 29 panels were prepared. The presentation by Ukrainian embassy staff attracted the particular attention of the participants.

In this conference, most of the participants were from not only Korea but also Central Asian countries, Russia, China, and Japan. On other hand, there were only few participants from Europe (from Germany, Italy, and Hungary).

One of the features of this conference is that many speakers made their presentations in Russian. For example, for some panels, speakers made their presentations in Russian despite their own papers being written in English, because there were many Russian participants. I was impressed that, although this was a large international conference, this conference was not organized according to “Western” standards but was also of “Eurasian” style. On the other hand, I found this conference a little difficult because I am not a Russian specialist. In addition, the main hall of this conference was the Barack Obama Hall in Seoul Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. It was interesting that a “Eurasian (mainly Russian)” conference was held in a hall named after a US president.

In this conference, I gave the presentation on “The Social History of Czech Socialistic Housing Complexes,” especially on the huge socialist housing complexes built by the communist government during 1970–80s, which means after the “Prague Spring” of 1968. In this presentation, I analyzed how the inhabitants of these huge housing complexes evaluated the governance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia before and after the 1989 “Velvet Revolution.” Through this research, I expected that we could open the way towards a new historic viewpoint. Concretely, we could deal with the socialist era not only as a political or journalistic theme but also as “history.” Not only in the Czech Republic but also in every Eastern European country can we easily find huge monotone housing complexes built in this era. I used the newspapers published from 1989 to 1991 by the local communist organ in the huge housing area in Prague called “South Town” (now Prague 10 district). The aim of this presentation was to show the continuity and discontinuity of housing policy before and after 1989. In particular, I tried to show the difference in policy between the new citizens’ parties and the Communist Party and how inhabitants of huge housing complexes evaluated the change in policy by the analyzing the result of the 1990 election. I had planned to compare huge Czech housing complexes and Japanese housing complexes built since the 1960s, but unfortunately I was unable to explain this comparison. I think that “huge housing complexes” is an important topic because Japan and Eastern Europe had the common experience of economic growth and housing complexes was one of the most visible symbols of economic growth after WWII.



Barack Obama Hall (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

In my presentation, Prof. KIM Kyu-chin (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies), who has taught the Czech and Slovak languages, was a discussant. In this conference, most participants were specialists in Russian and Eurasian studies, so it was a valuable experience for me to get to know some Czech specialists. On the other hand, there were few participants who had studied Eastern European history. The next task for me will be to organize a panel to compare Eastern European and Japanese housing complexes after WWII.

MORISHITA Yoshiyuki

PROFESSOR MATSUZATO KIMITAKA LEFT THE SRC



Prof. Matsuzato at his final lecture

Professor MATSUZATO Kimitaka left the SRC at the end of March 2014, moving to the Graduate School of Legal and Political Studies at the University of Tokyo. Professor Matsuzato joined the SRC in October 1991, and served as director from April 2006 to July 2008. He is well known for his original and unique works on the history of the Russian Empire and post-Soviet politics, especially the politics in Russian regions and unrecognized states in the Black Sea rim, based on extensive archival and field research. He has also greatly contributed to the internationalization of Slavic and Eurasian studies in Japan, leading the International

Training Program for Young Researchers (ITP, FY 2008–2012) and the campaign to host the ICCEES (International Central and Eastern Europe Research Council) World Congress in Makuhari in 2015.

The SRC held Professor Matsuzato's final lecture of on March 25, 2014, entitled "Slavic and Eurasian Area Studies after the Collapse of the Soviet Union: The Use of Primary Sources and Internationalization." There, he provided an overview of the wide range of topics he has studied, also speaking of his memories of his two years' stay in Leningrad during his graduate student years. In the question-and-answer session, many participants asked him about the situation in Crimea where he had just conducted field research. We wish Professor Matsuzato successful continuation of his state-of-the-art research at his new place of work.

UYAMA Tomohiko

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR SENGOKU MANABU

SENGOKU Manabu was appointed professor on October 1, 2014. Born in 1964, he graduated from the Faculty of Liberal Arts Liberal Arts Department of Tokyo University in 1987 and then entered Tokyo University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (majoring in international relations). His association with the Center started many years ago, and after completing his graduate studies in 1995, he worked at the Center for nine months as the first part-time researcher at the COE for Scientific Research on Priority Areas. He was appointed to the Faculty of Law at Seinan Gakuin University in Fukuoka from 1996 as

the head instructor teaching comparative and international politics.

His major covers comparative political economics, comparative welfare politics, and methodology of comparison, while his main research focus in recent years has been comparative analysis in the reorganization of welfare systems in the post-socialist period of nations in Central and Eastern Europe, regional-based comparative analysis of economic policy in emerging democracies, etc. He is excited about conducting research focusing on welfare policy comparisons covering all post-socialist nations, as well as multifaceted comparisons of the political economies of the Slavic regions, Eurasian regions, and other regions at the center.



Prof. Sengoku

IEDA Osamu

OUR CURRENT STAFF

IEDA Osamu: Professor, Economic History of Eastern Europe; Modern Hungarian History; Environment in Slavic Eurasia

IWASHITA Akihiro: Professor, Eurasia Border Studies

KOSHINO Go: Associate Professor, Russian and Belarusian Literature

MOCHIZUKI Tetsuo: Professor, Russian Literature

NAGANAWA Norihiro: Associate Professor, Modern History of Central Eurasia; Islam in Russia

NOMACHI Motoki: Associate Professor, Slavic Linguistics; General Linguistics

SENGOKU Manabu: Professor, Comparative Politics and Political Economy, Welfare Politics of Central and East European Countries

TABATA Shinichiro: Professor, Russian Economy and Comparative Economic Studies; Director of the SRC

UYAMA Tomohiko: Professor, Central Asian History and Politics; Comparative Imperial Studies

David Wolff: Professor, Russian, Soviet, and Emigre; Siberia and the Far East; The Cold War; Northeast Asian Region Construction

YAMAMURA Rihito: Professor, Comparative Economics; Agrarian Economy in Slavic-Eurasian Countries

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS:

CHIDA Tetsuro: Soviet History, Environmental History

GOTO Masanori: Historical Formation of Scientific and Religious Knowledge, and Economic Activities of People in Post-Socialist Countries

MORISHITA Yoshiyuki: Central and Eastern European History

TAKAHASHI Sanami: Russian Orthodoxy in Soviet Culture

FOREIGN VISITORS FELLOW 2014 (JUNE)-2015 (MARCH)

Zaynabidin Abdirashidov: The Idea of Freedom in Fitrat's Reformist Thought: From "Freedom through Islam" to "Freedom through Atheism"

Sergey Golunov: Communicating Border Crossing Issues: Cases of the EU's Borders with Russia and Ukraine

Thomas Lahusen: Theme Park Manchuria: Memories of the Global Age

David Marples: Responses to the “Holodomor” in Eastern Ukraine and Russia: Historical Memory and Identity Politics

Irina Papkov: The Civil War That Will Not End: The Politics of Russian National Consolidation in the 21st Century

Diliara Usmanova: Manuscript and Old Books Expedition at Kazan University (1963–2010): Collecting Knowledge, Forming Traditions

RESEARCH FELLOWS:

Anastasia Fedorova: Japanese Cinema, Soviet Cinema, Transnational Cinematic Exchange

ITANI Hiroshi: History of Sakhalin and Karafuto (Culture and Architecture)

KANAYAMA Koji: Soviet Science and Technology History

KARASHIMA Hiroyoshi: Anthropology, Study of Mongolian Pastoralists

NAKAYAMA Taisho: Migration History of Northeast Asia: Modern and Contemporary History of Sakhalin/Karafuto

TAKAHASHI Minori: International Relations, Area Studies (Denmark, Greenland, and the Arctic)

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE STAFF:

OSUGA Mika: Research Associate, Publications

TONAI Yuzuru: Associate Professor, SRC Head Librarian

ONGOING COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BY THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, EXCLUDING “GRANTS-IN-AID FOR JSPS FELLOWS” AND “GRANTS-IN-AID FOR PUBLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RESULTS SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE”

Scientific Research A

Headed by UYAMA Tomohiko: “Comparative Colonial History: Colonial Administration and Center-Periphery Interactions in Modern Empires” (2013–17)

Headed by IWASHITA Akihiro: “Reconstructing International Relations through Border Studies” (2014–17)

Scientific Research B

Headed by IEDA Osamu: “Destruction and Reconstruction of Human and Natural Environments in Post-catastrophe Areas: Chernobyl, Ajka, and Fukushima” (2012–15)

Headed by KOSHINO Go: “Memoryscape of War in Socialist Countries: The Soviet Union, China and Vietnam” (2013–2014)

Headed by NOMACHI Motoki: “A Comprehensive Study of the Slavic Micro Literary Languages after the Revolution of Eastern Europe” (2013–2016)

Headed by HARA Teruyuki: “Modern History of the Sakhalin Island (Karafuto), as a Borderland Colony” (2013–16)

Scientific Research C

Headed by NAGANAWA Norihiro: “Revolutionary Empire: A Biography of Karim Khakimov (1892–1937)” (2013–16)

Headed by KOMOTO Yasuko: “An Examination of ‘Lamaist’ Visual Materials in Modern Japan” (2012–16)

Headed by GOTO Masanori: “Anthropological Study of Entrepreneurship in Post-Socialist Countries” (2014–16)

Headed by ITANI Hiroshi: “Characters and Social Influences of the ‘Hokushin’ (advance to the north) Theory in Empire of Japan: In the Cases of Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands” (2014–16)

Challenging Exploratory Research

Headed by KOSHINO Go: “Comparative Study on War Narratives in Belarus, Ukraine, and Sakhalin” (2012–14)

Grants-in-Aid for Young Scientists A

Headed by TAKAHASHI Minori: “Self-government and Climate Change: ‘Autonomy in External and Internal Relations’ in Greenland” (2014–17)

Grants-in-Aid for Young Scientists B

Headed by MAEDA Shiho: “Gender Studies on the Representations of War Memory in Russian Culture in the Latter Half of the Twentieth Century” (2012–14)

Headed by SATO Keiji: “The Middle Range Theory of Ethnic Political Mobilization: Case-studies of Mobilization by Non-titular Nations in Former Soviet Republics” (2013–2014)

Headed by CHIDA Tetsuro: “Environmental History of the Aral Sea Basin after the World War II: Human Activities and Ecological Crisis” (2013–16)

Headed by HONDA Akiko: “The Role of the Media in Totalitarianization of Soviet Architecture” (2014–17)

Research Activity Startup

Headed by KANAYAMA Koji: “The Development of Scientific and Technology Theories in the Period of 15-years War of Japan” (2013–14)

Other Projects

Headed by TABATA Shinichiro: “Russia’s Final Energy Frontier: Sustainability Challenges of the Russian Far North” (2014-2016) (Funded by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Academy of Finland)

Headed by IEDA Osamu: “Post-Catastrophe Cultural Psychotherapy: Lessons from Chernobyl and Fukushima” (2013-2015) (Toyota Foundation)

Headed by IWASHITA Akihiro: “Border Tourism: Local Initiatives and the Making of a Region” (2013-2015) (Topic-Setting Program to Advance Cutting-Edge Humanities and Social Sciences Research, Responding to Real Society, funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)

VISITORS FROM ABROAD

Kim Byung-yeon (Seoul National University, Korea), July–August 2014: The North Korean Economy: Current Evaluation and Future Integration

Igor Botoev (Buryat State University, Russia), August 2014–June 2015: Memory of the Russo-Japanese War in Russian War Literature in Translation: A Sociological Viewpoint

GUEST LECTURERS FROM ABROAD

[SRC-FFUB Joint Workshop on Serbian Linguistics] **Rajna Dragičević** (Belgrade University, Serbia), “Лингвокултурологически и семантички анализ концептов «Восток» и «Запад» в српском језику”; **Prvoslav Radić** (Belgrade University), “On the History of the Oriental Lexicon in Serbian”; **Divna Tričković** (Belgrade University), “The

Grammatical Category of Temporality in Serbian and Japanese: A Contrastive Analysis”; **Ljudmila Popović** (Belgrade University), “Лексические и грамматические показатели эвиденциальности в сербском языке в сравнении с другими славянскими языками,” February 5, 2014.

[East-Central European Workshop: Southeastern Europe from Hungarian Perspective] **PAP Norbert** (University of Pécs, Hungary), “Muslims in Hungary”; **SOKCSEVITS Dénes** (University of Pécs), “Croats in Hungary”; **REMÉNYI Péter** (University of Pécs), “Integration and Disintegration in Kosovo”; **BÍRÓ László**, “Yugoslav Integration and Macedonia (1918–1939)”; **KITANICS Máté**, “The Slavs in Hungary from the 15th Century to the 18th Century,” May 27, 2014.

[Hokkaido University Research Network with North Eurasia] **Vasily Bogoiavlenskii** (Oil & Gas Research Institute, Russia), **Vladimir Pavlenko** (Arkhangelsk Scientific Center, Russia), **Alexander Georgiadi** (Institute of Geography, Russia), “Collaborative Research Activities in the Arctic Circle of Russia,” July 7, 2014.

[The 10th Japanese-Thai Research Seminar at the SRC in Sapporo] **Pasuk Phongpaichit** (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand), “Inequality in Thailand and Japan”; **Choosit Choochat** (Chiangmai Rajabhat University, Thailand), “Tourism and Sufficiency Economy: Alternative for Peasant Society”; **Nualnoi Treerat** (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand), “Media and Social Movements in Asia”; **Christopher Baker** “Ayutthaya as an Urban Society”; **Plubplung Kongchana** (Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand), “Phrik (Chili): A Fragment of Ayutthaya History”; **Pornsarn Watanangura** (Chulalongkorn University), “Orient in Occident: On the Reception of Buddhism in Europe with Special Reference to German Literature and Music in the Early Modern Age,” July 13–14, 2014.

[SRC Seminar “Economic Development of Regional Powers in Eurasia: Dialog between Researchers of Russia and India”] **Srabani Roy Choudhury** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India), “Indian Consumer Profile: Business Opportunities for Japan,” July 19, 2014.

Aya Fujiwara, “Euromaidan: Responses of the Government of Canada and Ukrainian Diaspora,” July 29, 2014.

Umut Korkut (Glasgow Caledonian University, UK), “Turkey as a Regional Power and Her Role in the Middle East and Slavic Eurasia,” July 30, 2014.

Gulzat Egemberdieva (University of Toronto, Canada), “The Complementary Use of Documentary Filmmaking and Archival Research in the History of Women’s Liberation and the Practice of ‘Bridal Kidnapping’ in Soviet and Post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan,” August 26, 2014.

Gilles Campagnolo (CNRS, Aix-Marseilles School of Economics, France), “Questioning Liberalism In Between East and West,” September 19, 2014.

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A Summer in Hokkaido

David Marples (University of Alberta, Canada/Foreign Fellow, SRC, 2014)

My time in Hokkaido University at the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center was not my first visit to Japan. Far from it. I had been about eight times before, to various places in Honshu and to Okinawa. My wife Aya was born in Kobe where her parents and brother still live. So I can say honestly that, following a series of communications with Osuga-San of the SRC, I had an idea what to expect when we arrived at Chitose airport, via Tokyo, on June 1, after a very long journey from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.



Otaru (the author and his spouse Aya)

Sapporo is the capital and by far the largest city in Hokkaido. It is a bustling, busy city, interspersed with spacious parks and a central region, Odori, containing a pleasant green area, which is the site in the summer of a hospitable beer garden, under the shadow of the TV tower. Public transport is efficient, and it is also easy to get around, as thousands do, by bicycle, though cyclists (and I became one) use sidewalks rather than the roads, finding their way around pedestrians.

Aya and I opted to find our own residence, at an apartment overlooking Nakajima Park. It was a beautiful spot and we were on the seventh floor with views to Mount Moiwa in one direction and over the park in the other. The sunsets were extraordinary. Our apartment had two bedrooms, though only the main lounge adjoining the smaller bedroom was air conditioned. The University of Hokkaido is four stops on the subway from Nakajima Park so in the morning I had a pleasant walk by the lake initially and through the university grounds at the end.

The SRC is housed in a complex of buildings overlooking some tennis courts. The easiest access for a newcomer is through the library, but eventually I found some short cuts. Staff was friendly and helpful. My host, Koshino-San, who studies Belarusian and Russian literature, gave me a tour of the library and the SRC. I was provided with a large office on the fifth (the highest) floor, with a computer, sofa, coffee table, and several chairs as well as a main desk. The fifth floor housed both full-time faculty and visiting fellows. I got to know Tabata-San and his wife Tomoko-San—we have mutual friends in the United States—Mochizuki-San, and fellow Canadian Thomas Lahusen from the University of Toronto, who was working on a documentary film on Harbin.

The SRC director, Osamu Ieda, was a wonderful host, as was his wife Yuko-San, who hosted several social occasions that allowed Aya and I to meet the graduate students and junior professors. Most events took place directly in his office on the second floor. There we met a former director, an anthropologist who regaled us with stories about the Ainu on Hokkaido and southern Sakhalin Island (Russia) just to the north. He had made a study of Bronislaw Pilsudski (brother of Josef), who spent his time in exile studying the lifestyles of the Ainu (he lived in an Ainu village and married an Ainu woman), the aboriginal people of Japan, who eventually succumbed to Imperial Japanese expansion and occupation of the large northern island.

If one visits Hokkaido University in the summer, one will note two distinct features. First of all, there are the crows. These are not North American crows, but huge birds with vicious beaks. And they congregate in vast numbers. It is a sight that makes Alfred Hitchcock's old horror film *The Birds* pale by comparison. And they were nesting, which obviously made them hostile to intruders. Never in my life had I imagined that crows would attack humans, but they did, and frequently, dive bombing in pairs. Accessing the Center through the ground floor entrance became quite hazardous until the university authorities removed all the nests. The fearless crow army then reassembled by the tennis courts. And that leads me to the second feature.

Students gathered daily on the courts. They played some game that certainly resembled tennis. But it was more complicated. It involved sometimes six people at a time, along with cheerleading factions of both genders, who at times were leaping up and down like demented pogo dancers. The players also had a code of bellowing. It sounded like something between a ram and an angry bull, and the first bellow would be echoed by a chorus of others. These calls began from early morning until the time I left my office at night, often unaffected by torrential downpours of rain. Tabata-San apparently complained at one point but was informed that the bellowing was a student tradition and that he simply didn't comprehend the custom. Neither did I, frankly, but I learned to live with it.



Mount Tengu

We soon explored the fascinating city. Sapporo is a winter resort, but the summers are also interesting, with various activities: spectacular firework displays, jazz and folk concerts, shrine festivals, concerts in Nakajima Park, which houses an impressive concert hall, ramen restaurants and night clubs in Susukino, and of course cold beer under the sun, with the famous Japanese beers on offer: Sapporo, Asahi, and Kirin. We got summer passes for Mount Moiwa, and I went there three times in all, using the two cable cars to the summit and enjoying the wonderful views of the city, both at daytime and at night.

Ieda-Sensei and Yuko-San invited Aya and I to their house in Otaru, a short train ride to the west, on the Sea of Japan. We began at the fish market, with its extraordinary display of *maguro*, *uni*, and *kani*—we later enjoyed trying *hakkaku*.

While in Otaru, I accompanied Ieda-Sensei and a group of students on an excursion, which started with Mount Tengu—another cable car ride—where there was a museum on the top. I had met Tengu in Kyoto, but here his legend seemed to be more elaborate and the museum contained a host of Tengus, all with the usual oversized snout, a sort of Japanese version of Pinocchio, though in Tengu's case a source of good fortune, if tales are to be believed. Together with the students I made a wish by stroking the nose of a Tengu sculpture outside the cable car building. Incidentally the legendary Tengu supposedly comprised characteristics of both a human and a bird of prey, which might help to explain the crow phenomenon described above.

The views over the Japan Sea were unforgettable. In the distance a ferry was transporting passengers south to Kyoto, a trip of some 30 hours according to Ieda-Sensei. To the north and west lay Russia. I was able at last to take stock of my companions. Three were Japanese (including Morishita-San and Kanayama-San) and three were Chinese, along with Ieda-Sensei and his daughter Ryoko-San. The Chinese spoke Japanese and a little English.



At Lake Toya

After the mountain we took busses around, visiting a replica of a herring factory some distance from the main

town of Otaru, close to the aquarium and—after our last proposed tour, the building where delegates of Russian and Japan had met after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–05, turned out to be locked—somewhat bizarrely to the only mosque in Hokkaido, where we were greeted by two men originally from Pakistan. They supplied us with coke and 7-Up, which we drank on the carpet of the mosque, facing Mecca, while the daughter of the older man, who had been educated in the United States, explained the workings of the mosque.

In August, Aya and I rented a car and visited Lake Toya, an area of spectacular volcanic mountains and lakes just two hours away from Sapporo, eating some wonderful food at the Windsor Hotel, located on the top of a hill. We went to Neboribetsu with its fascinating *onsen* and bear park high up in the mountains, a surreal environment where bears stand on their hind legs and demand food, which visitors can purchase from a machine for 300 yen.

Both Aya and I benefited from the expertise of fellow scholars and the resources of the SRC. The university library houses an impressive collection of Slavic materials, and even for Ukraine, the area on which I was working, the resources were equal to those of my home university, meaning better than most libraries of North America. They took some finding at first, but the search proved worthwhile. A highlight for me was the monthly graduate seminar, organized by Saito-San, and attended by Assel Bitabarova from Kazakhstan, Karashima-San, Goto-San, Yoshiyuki-San, Kawazu-San, and an African PhD student in Economics, John Kalenga.

In July, the SRC held a major symposium on thirty years of crisis in Eurasia, 1914–45, with visiting scholars from USA, Italy, Turkey, and other parts of Japan. It was an invigorating and intense two days, accompanied by field trips to the Ainu Museum and the Historical Village of Hokkaido (*Kaitaku no Mura*), an open-air museum of buildings from various parts of Hokkaido representing the period (1868–1926). Our hosts, interpreting on the bus in entertaining versions of English, were Uyama-San and Chida-San from the SRC.

Aya also presented a paper close to her current research interests, on Canada's response to Euromaidan in Ukraine, and the role of the Ukrainian community. In general having Aya with me made life incredibly simple. I was able to visit places and understand things that would have been incomprehensible had I come alone. She also fit in well with the SRC and its activities, attending symposia and joining in discussions. But more often she could be found in the plush Daimaru store close to campus.

Working at the SRC is a one-time opportunity to get a project done in ideal surroundings and largely without interruption. Indeed, the professors are usually closeted in their offices, working like beavers until sunset. If I had problems, my first contact was Abe-San in the



Paul's Cafe

General Office, who never failed to help, no matter how mundane the question. Aya and I became good friends with she and her husband Goto-San, a cultural anthropologist at the SRC. The relatively short time I had at the SRC—essentially the summer—proved to be incredibly productive. I was able to finish a major article and numerous shorter ones, as well as complete most of the editing for a book on Euromaidan in Ukraine.

Social occasions were also notable, including the SRC summer barbecue, two outings with the

students—the second ended in a Ramen restaurant near Sapporo JCR station—a frenetic game of fussball one Saturday morning with Tabata-San and Naomi Hyunjoo Chi (a Vancouver-born woman of Korean parentage who teaches at the university), and a celebration of Canada Day organized by Thomas Lahusen and myself in a German-style pub drinking Loewenbrau out of pewter mugs attended by both faculty and students.

Our final social event was a dinner at our apartment with Sanami Takahashi, the only female faculty member at the SRC (as well as the youngest) and her husband Yu Tachibana, a scholar of Azerbaijan. It took place on August 28, the day before I left the SRC. Sanami presented me with a cake adorned a message in icing that said: “Thank you Marples-San.” Yet I felt I should be the one doing the thanking, to my hosts and new friends in Sapporo, to this idiosyncratic country with its complex past and merger of traditional and modern, remarkable politeness and formality contrasting with wild abandon on other occasions. *Arigatou gozaimashita* and see you again soon!

Historical Legacies and the Outbreak of the Ukrainian Civil War

Irina Papkov (Georgetown University, USA/Foreign Fellow, SRC, 2014)

The outbreak of any civil war these days is accompanied by the appearance of pundits who wring their hands, furrow their brows and attempt to explain to the CNN audience what went wrong. The case of Ukraine is no different. From the beginning of the conflict, experts have presented various arguments as to the reasons why a population previously united for centuries by a common history and high rates of intermarriage should suddenly implode in violence.

Two competing explanations dominate the public sphere, one driven by Russian state-controlled media, the other by an outraged “liberal media” in the United States and Europe. The broadly-accepted narrative in the West is almost self-evident; Putin is an evil dictator and is out to prevent Ukraine from joining its rightful place among democratic, Western nations; the civil conflict in the Donbass is entirely his fault. The counter-narrative coming from Russian media is equally fantastic: in this view, the war is the fault of the evil

West, which has always been out to destroy Russia and is now pursuing this aim by wresting Ukraine from Russia's traditional sphere of influence.

Working quietly in their university or institute offices, professional scholars and experts on the former Soviet region are producing more nuanced arguments, focusing on issues of linguistic and ethnic identity, intermixed with some acknowledgment of the role of economic interests. A glance at existing social science theory about the causes of civil war suggests that they are right to reject simplistic explanations privileging either an "evil Putin" or an equally "evil West," primarily because the causes of civil war appear to be correlated to domestic causes much more than to the actions of pernicious outside powers.

Of the possible domestic causes of civil wars, existing scholarship leans in the direction of supporting Paul Collier and his colleagues at the World Bank, who argue that economic causes (referred to in this model as "greed") are primary. While agreeing in principle with the idea that there are economic factors at play in the Ukrainian situation—particularly the interests of various local oligarchs—this picture is too simple. Any comprehensive analysis of the current tragedy in the Donbass should include an examination of the way in which historical legacies are shaping the mentality of the people involved in the conflict, acting as blinders preventing them from understanding the other side's viewpoint and from achieving a lasting peaceful resolution.

It is a well-known cliché that the "Russian and Ukrainian peoples share a common history." The manner in which this history is interpreted, however, varies widely across Russia and the diverse Ukrainian regions. In a way that is most relevant for the present civil war, this difference of interpretation especially concerns the experience of World War II.

The dominant narrative in Russia is quite simple: World War II was "The Great Fatherland War," which united all the peoples of the USSR in an epic fight against German fascism, and which was so great a victory that it absolves Stalin for his otherwise heinous treatment of his own citizens. Historical facts that don't fit into this scheme—i.e., examples of Soviet citizens collaborating with the Germans or worse yet, fighting on their side—are explained, if at all, by reference to those citizens' treasonable nature, and, in the case of Ukraine and the Baltics, by the existence of local fascist movements. Generally speaking, however, the traditional May 9th celebrations across both the Russian Federation occur without any mention of collaboration at all.

In Ukraine, the situation has been more complex. In much of the eastern and southern parts of the country, the Russian narrative predominates. For Ukrainians living in those regions—whether they consider themselves to be ethnic Russians, so-called "Russian-speaking Ukrainians" or ethnic Ukrainians—the memory of World War II is indeed of a conflict in which they, their fathers and/or their grandfathers heroically defeated fascist Germany. In western Ukraine, however, the war is remembered quite differently, as a time during which the Ukrainian people, led by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), banded together to fight for national independence, both against the Nazis and against Stalin. World War II is interpreted as a tragic time in which the Red Army ultimately crushed aspirations of national liberation, achieved only fifty years later with the collapse of the USSR. At the same time, the narrative in eastern and southern Ukraine presents the OUN and its leader Stepan



The author

Bandera as unequivocal supporters of German-style fascism, and therefore unacceptable candidates for the role of national heroes.

The role of these conflicting interpretations in the current Ukrainian crisis is obvious. In the early years after independence, the Ukrainian leadership understood that it ruled over a country divided not only ethnically and linguistically but by very different understandings of past history, and did not actively work to impose one version of the national narrative over the entire country. The election of Yushchenko in the wake of the Orange Revolution brought about an important change, as he began to rather overtly privilege the Western Ukrainian version of World War II. For the eastern and southern regions, this signified government support for sympathizers with Nazi Germany and a negation of their own families' sacrifices in the fight for a fascism-free Europe. Ten years later, the very visible glorification of the OUN by some participants of the 2014 overthrow of Yanukovich only served to convince important segments of the eastern and southern Ukrainian citizenry that a post-Maidan government would impose a Western-Ukrainian narrative upon them. The logical consequences of this appeared to be the imposition of fascism in Ukraine and Hitler's victory from beyond the grave.

Untangling this web of mutually-exclusive versions of relatively recent history is a tremendous challenge. However, for Ukraine to emerge from its present civil conflict with any sense of national unity (a prerequisite for a successful future), the past must be dealt with in a conciliatory way. One possible way forward is the recognition that both versions are historically simply inaccurate.

On the one hand, the "unifying" story preferred by the current Russian regime and widely accepted in eastern and southern Ukraine does not hold up under close historical analysis. Collaboration by Soviet citizens with the Germans was widespread and profound, to the point where approximately 20% of soldiers serving in the German army against the Soviet Union were themselves of Soviet origin. While some existing scholarship reduces the phenomenon to an anti-Soviet revolt by ethnic minorities living on the periphery of the USSR (Balts, Ukrainians, Georgians, etc.), recent investigations demonstrate conclusively that a significant segment of even the ethnically Russian population saw the Germans as a force meant to liberate them from Stalin's regime and acted accordingly.

On the other hand, the version in which the OUN was a non-fascist patriotic organization leading the Ukrainian people in a heroic fight against both Germany and the USSR is also deeply flawed. It is true that, after 1943, the OUN's armed wing did engage the Germans in armed combat. At the same time, historical evidence clearly indicates that the leadership of the OUN was profoundly influenced by Nazi ideology and that Bandera and his cohorts did initially intend for an independent Ukrainian state to form an integral part of Hitler's "New Europe." In this newly liberated Ukraine, there would be no room for anyone other than Ukrainians, meaning the extermination or at the very least the banishment of Poles, Jews and Russians living on its territory. The fact that the Germans themselves did not want an independent Ukraine and had Bandera arrested in 1941 led eventually to a reconsideration of the OUN's desire to ally itself with Germany, and to the above mentioned armed confrontations. This does not, however, erase the uncomfortable reality that OUN's ideology remained fascist at its core and that its armed activities involved war crimes against both minorities and those Ukrainians who did not agree with the OUN's vision of independent Ukraine.

Mutual recognition of this tangled history—perhaps beginning with truth-seeking commissions comprised of historians from both sides of the current conflict and continuing with an educational campaign in the post-conflict phase—would go a long way towards ensuring Ukrainian national reconciliation.

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THE LIBRARY

PURCHASE OF SAKHALIN MAPS

The SRC Library purchased 60 sheets of topographical maps of Sakhalin with a scale of 1:25,000, compiled by the Japanese military authorities in the 1920s and 1940s. Among them, 28 sheets, based on measurement in 1942, cover most of the northern periphery of South Sakhalin; 24 sheets, based on measurement in 1940, cover several parts of North Sakhalin; and 8 sheets, based on measurements in 1924, cover Okha and its surrounding areas.

The publishing house Kagaku Shoin published a reprint of old topographical maps of Sakhalin with a scale of 1:25000 in 2000. It contains most parts of our new acquisition, but the last 8 sheets are not included there, and the Library seems to be the only holder in the world.

We are now preparing to add these 8 sheets of maps and some other new photos to our website. The URL is: <http://srcmaterials-hokudai.jp/>

TONAI Yuzuru

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