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Summary

U.S.-Mexico Border Region as Ambiguous Territory in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: The Mormon Migration to Mexico and the Punitive Expedition

SATO Kanji

This essay describes the U.S.-Mexico border region as "ambiguous territory" for both the U.S. and Mexico, exploring the Mormon migration to Mexico and the U.S. Punitive Expedition (1916-1917) to seize Francisco Villa. The term "ambiguous territory" is derived from Amy Kaplan's provocative term "ambiguous space" in *Anarchy as Empire in the Making of U.S. Culture*. The Mormon immigration and the Punitive Expedition are cases in point that indicate the historical nature of the border region as "ambiguous territory." Today, although the character of the border region has changed due to increased vigilance on the border, it is still useful to explain the enormous existence of unauthorized immigrants from Mexico.

The Internal and External Borders of the "Montenegrin Language": Language Ideology after the Collapse of Yugoslavia (2007-2011)

NAKAZAWA Takuya

In this paper, I seek to examine the ideological basis of the "Montenegrin language" and to analyse its underlying logic, with particular focus on Montenegro's "internal" and "external" borders. I used the Montenegro's official orthography and articles by Montenegrin linguists as primary sources.

The Serbo-Croatian language formally became the common language of four nations (Serbian, Croatian, Muslim and Montenegrin) in Socialist Yugoslavia, and was considered to be an unified

language. However, Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian evolved as separate languages after the collapse of Yugoslavia. The 2007 Constitution of Montenegro established Montenegrin as the country's national language.

In the paper, I make the following points in relation to contemporary Montenegrin language ideology:

1. "Montenegro" is imagined as an unified linguistic entity. According to this ideology, the linguistic cleavage of Montenegro is denied, and a common "Montenegrin spoken language" is created.
2. The differences between the spoken languages of Serbia and Montenegro are considered sufficiently significant for those languages to be defined separately. In addition, Serbia is imagined as "the foe of Montenegro." According to this ideology, "Serbian imperialism" has historically threatened Montenegrin culture and language and Montenegro itself.

This ideology sees a redefinition of the language's two borders, i.e. the external border on Serbia and the internal border of Montenegro. These new borders establish "Montenegrin" as the national language of Montenegro.

How is the "Area" Constructed?
From the Analysis of Czech-Polish Border "Beskidenland"

MORISHITA Yoshiyuki

The aim of this paper is to explain the development of a borderlands "area" by analysing the borderlands of the Czech, Polish, and German *Beskidenland* of the twentieth century.

In Czech or Czechoslovak history, the most famous "area" to be created—from a historical context—was the *Sudetenland*, an area in which three million Germans lived in the first half of the twentieth century. In the nineteenth century, *Sudeten* included the mountains at the borderlands of the Czech lands and Germany, but from the beginning of the twentieth century, German nationalists used this term to define that area in the Czech lands inhabited by Germans. After WWII, three million German exiles from Czechoslovakia created the homeland association *Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft* in the 1950s and demanded compensation from Czechoslovakia government.

The term *Beskidenland* originated in the Beskidian Piedmont (Beskids) straddling the boundaries of Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland. Here, German inhabitants established the tourist association