



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	20世紀転換期米メキシコ国境地域の「曖昧な領域」性 : モルモン教徒メキシコ移住とビリャ懲罰遠征隊
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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