HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	トランスナショナルな社会空間をめぐる多元的生活実践 ： 中朝国境における人びとの移動と生活世界
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Citation	境界研究, 15, 51-82
Issue Date	2025-03-31
DOI	https://doi.org/10.14943/jbr.15.51
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/95055
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	15_03_Summary.pdf, 英文要旨

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For example, from the time of the so-called Angevin Empire in the second half of the 12th century, the coastal areas of France from the English Channel to the Bay of Biscay were known as the "Sea of England", and came under the influence of the Plantagenet monarchy. The Plantagenet kings used their own maritime law, known as the Law of Oléron, to exclusively handle disputes that arose in those waters.

This situation changed completely in 1202, with the invasion of Philip II, King of France (reigned 1180–1223) into English continental territories. The conquest of Normandy in northwestern France and Anjou, Maine and Poitou in the central-western France by Philip II and his son Louis VIII (reigned 1223–1226) divided the "English Channel" and from then on, the English and French royal powers began to assert their respective jurisdiction over disputes that arose along the French coast.

In this paper, we will 1) detail medieval lordship over the sea, 2) examine maritime disputes that occurred in the English Channel and along the Atlantic coast, and 3) explore the war of Saint-Sardos (1324) and the maritime disputes that accompanied it, which occurred just before the Hundred Years' War, in order to consider the issue of maritime sovereignty for the medieval English and French royal powers.

As a result of our research, we found that despite various attempts, the attitude towards maritime disputes between England and France remained at an impasse. Therefore, France began to develop maritime courts in the second half of the 14th century in order to establish jurisdiction over coastal areas.

Transnational Practices and Social Spaces: Transnational Migration and the Life-Worlds of Korean-Chinese Communities along the China-North Korea Border

PIAO Huan

This study examines the process of self-actualization among Korean Chinese through migration across individual, local, regional, and national spaces from the 1950s to the 1990s. I explore their transnational migration experiences across three distinct periods: (1) before the advent of the "Choseon Baram" (North Korean Wind) phenomenon, (2) the "Choseon Baram" phenomenon itself, from late 1957 to around 1964, and (3) the pluralistic life practice of "Bottari Jangsa" and its interconnected social networks.

The study focuses on the dynamism and subjectivity of individuals in transnational social spaces by analyzing their specific migration experiences. It explores how Korean-Chinese people constructed their Life-Worlds and interacted socially throughout this period. I argue that transnational social spaces existed in both the northern part of the Korean Peninsula and northeastern China, and that these spaces retain historical continuity. In contrast to conventional discussions of transnationalism, which often emphasize national boundaries and immigrant entry [Bash et al., 1994:5], this study suggests that transnationalism in these regions emerged as the nation-state system gradually intervened. As different national apparatuses were established and strengthened, the historical living spaces used by these communities remained intact and continued to be utilized.

The emergence of small-scale migrant trade, known as "Bottari Jangsa," involved individuals traveling between China and North Korea to conduct business. This trade developed due to two specific historical conditions: (1) a traditional, complementary economic relationship had already formed by the late 19th to early 20th centuries in the border area north of the Tumen River, with residents from both sides engaging in cross-border trade; and (2) this relationship endured, fostering a community of individuals who continued conducting cross-border business, building on the established economic rapport.

The practice of "Bottari Jangsa," which Korean-Chinese engaged in across national borders, reflects the formation of their pluralistic sense of belonging and underscores the preservation of Korean cultural values and changes in social structure over time.

Japan's Aral Sea Basin Development Assistance and Its Lessons

CHIDA Tetsuro
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This paper examines the development assistance granted by Japan to the Aral Sea basin and the lessons learned from it. The Aral Sea, once the fourth largest inland water body in the world, has drastically shrunk due to extensive irrigation development and inefficient water usage during the Soviet era. This environmental catastrophe has resulted in severe socio-economic and health problems in the region, prompting international efforts, including those from Japan, to address the crisis. However, many of these efforts have failed to achieve sustainable long-term results.

Japan's involvement primarily took place through the Japan Global Infrastructure Fund Research