



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	海はだれのものか : 百年戦争前夜における英仏の海域支配
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initiated systematic expulsions without international endorsement. These coercive measures allowed affected individuals to carry only minimal possessions, underscoring the forced and unilateral nature of the process. Historical records consistently portray these expulsions as highly oppressive, leaving no room for resistance.

Through detailed analysis, this paper elucidates the structural dynamics of screening and migration during the “wild expulsions” in Upper Silesia. In a region marked by blurred distinctions between “Germans” and “Poles,” Polish authorities and military personnel implemented migration policies under intense pressure to meet governmental objectives. The lack of clear criteria for defining “Polish nationality” compelled local authorities to adopt oversimplified standards, disregarding the nuanced sense of belonging and affiliations of the local population.

Based on the discussions in this paper, the following conclusions can be drawn: The screening and migration measures during the “wild expulsions” were a multifaceted phenomenon shaped by both the pressures to implement government policies and the improvised, case-by-case decisions made by local administrative bodies and personnel on the ground. These measures emerged as a result of local officials and personnel navigating the tension between the Polish government’s policies and the practical challenges of screening the inhabitants.

To Whom Does the Sea Belong? : Maritime Control by England and France before the Hundred Years’ War

HANAFUSA Shuichi

In Roman law, the sea was defined as “*res nullius*” (belonging to no one) or “*nullius territorium*” (no one’s territory). This means that the sea was exempt from claims of individual ownership, instead belonging to all as a public good. This status of the sea as a no-man’s-land was carried over into the Middle Ages. N.A.M. Rodger argued that in the Middle Ages, the sea was “a lawless zone beyond the boundaries of civilized society.”

However, in reality, as a result of the development of maritime trade that began around the 13th century and the centralization of royal power and regional power, various bodies began to claim sovereignty over the seas in the late Middle Ages, and disputes began to arise between these powers over control of the seas.

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.