From Public Assistance to Social Protection: Welfare State-building in European Nations
Maurizio Ferrara

in The Boundaries of Welfare: European Integration and the New Spatial Politics of Social Protection
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: February 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter traces the historical origins and early developments of European welfare states up to the Second World War in terms of external and internal boundary building. It highlights the role of cleavage and centre periphery structures in moulding institutional choices, in particular, the choice between a universal and an occupational approach to social insurance — the former prevailing in the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic countries, and the latter prevailing in Continental and South European countries.

Land and Urban Politics
You-tien Hsing

in The Great Urban Transformation: Politics of Land and Property in China
Published in print: 2010 Published Online: May 2010
Item type: chapter

Chapter 1 introduces the empirical and theoretical background of the project with its focus on the connection between land and urban politics. Persistent state land tenure in China has triggered fierce competition among state actors for land rents and territorial control, and provides an opportunity to reconsider theories of the state, power, and territory. Key differences between the concepts of “urbanization of the local state” and “state-led urbanization” are also discussed. On the societal front, the land-based regime of accumulation has fuelled distributional politics over land in different types of places, which offers an opportunity to add
to geographers' theorization of location, locale, place, and territory. The second part is a methodological note on the challenges of doing fieldwork on the politics of land in China, and the author's strategies for data collection and interpretation. The chapter ends with an organizational overview of the book and brief summaries of each chapter.

Centre Formation in the European Union
Stefano Bartolini

in Restructuring Europe: Centre Formation, System Building, and Political Structuring between the Nation State and the European Union

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: February 2006
Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/0199286434.003.0003

This chapter devotes attention to the specific features of the new centre at the European level, and focuses on the peculiarities of its institutional design. The typical centre-building features of territorial expansion, legal centralization, integration of the national and supra-national techno-bureaucratic infrastructure, and competence accretion have developed together with a persisting weak territoriality, an unclear competence attribution in vertical and horizontal senses, a partial constitutional empowerment of the subjects qua economic agents, and uncertain legitimacy sources. This configuration points to an ‘elite consolidation’, resulting from an alliance between national rulers (the national governments, the MPs) and the supra-national techno-bureaucratic centre builders (in the Commission, the Court, the European Central Bank). It is argued that any attempt to separate the powers, distribute the competencies, and strengthen direct forms of legitimacy would upset the inter-elite form of control on which this consolidation has rested to date.

Territoriality in odonates
Jukka Suhonen, Markus J. Rantala, and Johanna Honkavaara

in Dragonflies and Damselflies: Model Organisms for Ecological and Evolutionary Research

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2008
Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199230693.003.0016

This chapter discusses causes and consequences of territorial behaviour in odonates. In territorial species, males may use two mating tactics
or strategies that may be environmentally or genetically determined: territoriality and non-territoriality. The tactic a male exhibits in each particular case is determined by the cost-benefit ratio of territorial and non-territorial behaviours. The main benefit of territoriality is increased access to females, and the costs may accumulate due to e.g., predation, injuries, and/or energy loss due to territorial contests. Moreover, density of both males and females as well as sex-ratio at breeding sites both contribute to the costs and benefits of each tactic. Interspecific aggression by heterospecific males may also influence the profitability of these tactics.

Jurisdiction in International Law
Cedric Ryngaert

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199544714.001.0001
Item type: book

This book examines the international law of jurisdiction, focusing on the areas of law where jurisdiction is most contentious: criminal, antitrust, securities, discovery, and international humanitarian and human rights law. Since F.A. Mann's work in the 1980s, no analytical overview has been attempted of this crucial topic in international law: prescribing the admissible geographical reach of a State's laws. The need for such an overview has grown more pressing in recent years as the traditional framework of the law of jurisdiction, grounded in the principles of sovereignty and territoriality, has been undermined by piecemeal developments. Antitrust jurisdiction is heading in new directions, influenced by law and economics approaches; new EC rules are reshaping jurisdiction in securities law; the U.S. is arguably overreaching in the field of corporate governance law; and the universality principle has gained ground in European criminal law and U.S. tort law. Such developments have given rise to conflicts over competency that struggle to be resolved within traditional jurisdiction theory. This study proposes an innovative approach that departs from the classical solutions and advocates a general principle of international subsidiary jurisdiction. Under the new proposed rule, States would be entitled, and at times even obliged, to exercise subsidiary jurisdiction over internationally relevant situations in the interest of the international community if the State having primary jurisdiction fails to assume its responsibility.
Fitness landscapes, mortality schedules, and mating systems
Bradley R. Anholt

in Dragonflies and Damselflies: Model Organisms for Ecological and Evolutionary Research

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2008
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199230693.003.0013
Item type: chapter

Acquiring the resources for reproduction comes at the risk of death. After emergence, females of most odonate species gain more mass than males and concomitantly suffer higher mortality rates. Differences in adult mortality rates affect the operational sex ratio. The expected number of future matings for males affects whether males should defend territories or contact guard mates. Where females gain much more mass than males and suffer higher mortality as a result, a male with a mate has a very low expectation of additional matings and should contact guard a mate to maximize reproductive success. When the operational sex ratio is less male-biased, a male with a mate may have additional opportunities to mate and can maximize his reproductive success by territorial behaviour.

Disconnecting Constitutions from Statehood
Ulrich K. Preuss

in The Twilight of Constitutionalism?

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: May 2010
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199585007.003.0002
Item type: chapter

This chapter argues that the essence of constitutionalism is misunderstood if it is too directly linked to the concept of statehood. The principle of territoriality — which is the essence of statehood — was made effective by the absolutist state and that the key feature of constitutionalism has been to overcome the logic of the absolutist state. This has been done by linking sovereignty not so much to territory as to a people. Exploring this latter relation, the chapter argues that constitutionalism maintains the potential to overcome its historic links with statehood and to provide a means of normative integration of institutional arrangements at the transnational level.
This chapter argues that the rules modern human social systems devise to maintain system order are, almost exclusively, territorially based. That is, each system, or society, is situated in a territorially circumscribed space to which it lays claim by the tenets of some applicable law, by the force of weapons, and/or by whatever other standard applies. This is a trait human social systems share with the systems established by other biological species, but, the modern nation-state has taken the systemic focus on territory to a new level.

INVESTMENTS ‘IN THE TERRITORY’ OF THE HOST STATE

Christina Knahr

Many bilateral as well as multilateral investment treaties contain in their provisions on the definition of investment a requirement that the investment has to be made in the territory of the host State, while other treaties do not contain language to that effect. This issue has been addressed briefly in some International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) cases but has not played a major role among the judicial requirements usually examined by tribunals. In two recent North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Chapter 11 cases, Bayview v Mexico and Canadian Cattlemen for Fair Trade v United States, the tribunals for the first time rejected jurisdiction because the claimants had not made an investment in the territory of the respondent State. This chapter analyzes the reasoning and the findings of the tribunals in these two cases and tries to determine the relevance of the territorial nexus in investment arbitration. While the focus will be on Bayview and the Canadian Cattlemen Claims, previous ICSID cases that have addressed the issue is also considered.
Operatic Geographies
Suzanne Aspden (ed.)
Published in print: 2019 Published Online: September 2019
Publisher: University of Chicago Press
DOI: 10.7208/chicago/9780226596150.001.0001

Opera and its urban environment have developed side-by-side throughout the genre’s 400-year history. This volume of essays applies the lens of cultural geography to contend that the notion and performance of place are as important to opera's instantiations and developmental history as this most prestigious of art forms has been to the development of civic and national identity wherever opera is established. In its sixteen chapters, the volume sets about exploring that evolving relationship throughout opera's history as a genre, from the peripatetic and contingent nature of late seventeenth-century opera and its venues, to the establishment of opera houses as defining civic spaces in their own right in the eighteenth century, to the opera house (and opera-going) as cultural commodity and source of regional, national and international territorial definition in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, to the challenges and disillusionments attending on that success and diffusion of the operatic (and opera-house) ideal in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. In charting opera's developing relationship with its environment in chronological terms, the volume also bears witness to the genre's geographical spread: while the first half of the book focuses on opera in European cities and towns (The Hague, London, Turin, Venice), opera's global dissemination is attested by chapters considering the dynamics of touring or colonialist opera in New Orleans, Calcutta, Melbourne, Sydney, and Shanghai. Later chapters show that opera's negotiation becomes increasingly self-conscious, whether in urban Vienna, the French or English countryside, urban Paris, New York, Texas, or Buenos Aires.

Migration and Citizenship
Elaine Lynn-Ee Ho
in Citizens in Motion: Emigration, Immigration, and Re-migration Across China's Borders
Published in print: 2018 Published Online: May 2019
Publisher: Stanford University Press
DOI: 10.11126/stanford/9781503606661.003.0001

This chapter considers the way that multidirectional migration flows are transforming national citizenship and its territorial premises. Eschewing
the tendency to study emigration and immigration as discrete fields, it proposes an approach that brings together seemingly distinct emigration, immigration, and re-migration trends under an analytical framework known as contemporaneous migration. This approach illuminates how citizenship formations in different national contexts are increasingly drawn into a constellation of relations, situating the migration and citizenship politics of national societies in a trans-territorial context. The chapter contextualizes developments in Chinese emigration and immigration to China in wider theoretical debates on emigration and diaspora, citizenship and territory, immigrant integration and re-migration, and ethnicity and co-ethnicity. It signals the multifaceted aspects of migration that interconnect China with migration sites globally, changing citizenship norms and practices.

Desert Borderland
Matthew H. Ellis

Desert Borderland is an investigation of the historical processes that transformed the local experience of place and political identity in the easternmost reaches of the Sahara Desert over the half century before World War I. Lying at the intersection of social and political history, the book shifts perspectives between an array of state and non-state actors to chart the region’s gradual evolution as a contested borderland between two distinct territorial domains—what would ultimately become the modern nation-states of Egypt and Libya. Desert Borderland challenges powerful nationalist assumptions about Egypt’s historical fixity as a bounded political space—assumptions that have been perpetuated in the standard historiography of modern Egypt, due to its overwhelmingly Cairo-centric nature. The book seeks to subvert this prevailing wisdom of Egypt’s timeless geographical unity by adopting, instead, the view from the margins—taking the reader on a tour of key sites throughout the country’s Libyan borderland, such as the oasis of Siwa, where a range of state- and nation-making projects were unfolding throughout the period in question. It argues that national territoriality was not simply imposed on Egypt’s western (or Ottoman Libya’s eastern) domains by centralizing state powers, but rather emerged through a complex and multilayered process of negotiation with the region’s predominantly bedouin and oasis-dwelling inhabitants, who were animated by their own local conceptions of space, sovereignty, and political belonging.
This chapter discusses the experiences of Muslim boys by focusing upon issues such as masculinity, neighbourhood spaces, schooling and territoriality in the lives of Muslim youth. The significance of space/place to the boys' experiences and identity constructions is considered. This account underscores the difficulties inherent in attempts to challenge racisms within society. Public concerns about the rise of radicalism among young British Muslims are reported here. Muslims are increasingly subject to a forced telling of the self in UK public life. It is also shown that while there are considerable differences between the contemporary post-9/11, post-7/7 world and the post-Rushdie era of the study, there is a pertinent parallel, in that both are times in which young Muslims, but particularly young Muslim men, are being forced to situate (and explain) themselves in relation to wider, negative (demonising) discourses around 'fundamentalist', ‘dangerous’ Muslim masculinity.

Otter societies vary between species, from solitary, to organized groups and ‘rafts’ of hundreds of individuals. They are variations on a theme of female territoriality, with independent and larger male territories. Several species have male groups and solitary females. These organizations are described in diagram. Closely related species do not show similar social organizations. Social mechanisms of these groupings are discussed; one biological function of grouping is anti-predator. Home ranges may be very large, up to 250 km of bank, but for most species usually less than 50 km of bank. Most species use excavated dens or ‘holts’, which are described, and which, along sea-coasts, may contain a source of fresh water. In some populations holt and female density are correlated; in others, holts are used only occasionally.
This chapter argues that the works most centrally occupied with crafting home as a category of belonging in the discourse of place were Arabic literary anthologies from the world of adab dedicated to the theme of homesickness (al-ḥanīn ilā l-awṭān). In order to associate the idea of home with land, they adopt the term waṭan, or “homeland,” as their organizing principle and elaborate on it with a lexicon of other terms designating some form of territoriality. In so doing, they represent homes as land-based categories of belonging that provided physical, social, material, political, or spiritual nurture. This idea of homeland was both geographically and conceptually flexible and allowed a wide variety of people to use attachment to land as a means of petitioning a prince, winning a patron, or expressing religious or political loyalty.

Deterritorialization in International Law: Moving Away from the Divide Between National and International Law

Catherine Brölmann

This chapter examines how the process of deterritorialization of international law, in which territoriality increasingly gives way to functionality as a dominant organizing principle, affects the relationship between international law and national law. It argues that alongside the territorially bound authority of the State, other normative regimes have come into existence. Although these may act out on state territory, they flow from an independent normative source and ultimately circumvent rather than ‘pierce’ the sovereign veil of the State.
The History and Character of TRIPS
Graeme B. Dinwoodie and Rochelle C. Dreyfuss

This Chapter situates the TRIPS Agreement in the historical context of the international intellectual property system, most notably the development of the Paris and Berne Conventions. It demonstrates the centrality of national autonomy (and the commitment to territoriality) throughout the history of international negotiations over intellectual property. It assesses the negotiation of TRIPS and the final instrument itself through the frame of international and intellectual property policy, with the benefit of hindsight, and from the perspective of more than a decade of experience with the Agreement. The principal accounts of how TRIPS came into being (the exchange narrative and the coercion narrative) both paradoxically may bolster the premise that developing countries signed up to something approaching a supranational code. A more nuanced examination tells a different story, one that suggests that, although TRIPS gave teeth to international obligations by embedding them within a system with enforcement mechanisms, it must be viewed as a compromise that recognizes each state's continuing role in formulating intellectual property policy within the context of an international arrangement. The Chapter illustrates the significance of the different visions of TRIPS by analysing whether the Agreement precludes WTO member states from adopting working requirements in their patent laws.

Introduction
Stephan E. C. Wendehorst

The introductory chapter presents the main argument of the book, that the ascendency of Zionism in British Jewry during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s is best understood as a particularly complex, but not untypical variant of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century trend to reimagine
communities in a national key. It gives an account of the extant scholarship on British Zionism and adapts theories of nationalism so as to provide a suitable framework of analysis for diaspora Zionism. While modernist theories of nationalism promise an integrated interpretation of what has hitherto been explained within separate compartments, their use/application also presents a methodological challenge, since Zionism though generally considered a form of nationalism is rarely thoroughly investigated within the context of theories of nationalism.

The Constitutional Subunits of Athens as Administrators of Realty
Papazarkadas Nikolaos
in Sacred and Public Land in Ancient Athens
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Item type: chapter

Moving from the polis down to its subdivisions, the author looks into landed property managed by the Kleisthenic tribes and the demes. The tribes, an artificial and relatively new institution, were not endowed with vast swaths of land, at least not before the acquisition of Oropos in 335. On the contrary, the demes, acting as mini-poleis, were heavily involved in land administration from their inception. Many deme landholdings were sacred and supported deme cults in a fashion well known at the polis level. Other lands, however, lacked a sacred character. This distinction gives the author the opportunity to examine the structure of the budgets of the Attic demes. Towards the end of the Classical period, Athens initiated a project of land privatization, the so-called Rationes Centesimarum, using the demes as her main selling agents. By depriving the demes of some of their assets, this program arguably undermined the territoriality of many a rural deme.

Pronghorn
Dale F. Lott
in American Bison: A Natural History
Published in print: 2002 Published Online: March 2012
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DOI: 10.1525/california/9780520233386.003.0013
Item type: chapter

A pronghorn is picky — and has to be. Small bodies need less food, but they also need better food: more protein, fewer carbohydrates, less
lignin. The pronghorns' perspective on forbs makes their relationship to a grassland very different from the bison's. For the bison, it's just grass going on forever, but for the pronghorn there are patches of forbs growing among the grasses. Pronghorn territoriality on the National Bison Range seems to have died a demographic death in 1978–79. But in most species in most situations, the abundance and distribution of food are crucial determinants of territoriality.