
 Review

David Storey
Territories:
The Claiming of Space

Routledge, New York and London, 2012, 239 pp.

David Storey, an Irish-born Senior Lecturer in Political Geography at the University of Worcester, is an author of numerous publications on the relations of territory and national identity, rural change and development, as well as the intersection of sports, place and identity. In his research, he blends geography, political science, cultural studies and anthropology in order to produce a postmodern look at the issues of territory and identity.

This book represents the second, revised edition of the original 2001 book with a slightly different title. The first edition was entitled *Territory: The Claiming of Space*, while the plural form used in the second edition also marks a shift in focus towards a more constructivist approach to territory. The book is divided in nine chapters (the final chapter being the conclusion) which each cover a different aspect of the thematic complex of territory, state and territoriality. The text of each chapter is accompanied by numerous photographs, maps and text boxes accentuating the most important concepts discussed by the author. A list of suggested further readings is also attached at the end of each chapter. Although it is not primarily envisaged as a textbook, Storey's work can well serve this purpose

precisely due to the employment of such student-friendly formatting.

In the introductory chapter, Storey deals with the different faces of territory in terms of geographic scale. He also offers his initial view on the relation of territory and political and social power. The author juxtaposes territory at the macro scale (global level) where political power relations are determined by territory and boundaries with the territory at the micro scale (local level) where borders are drawn in towns and cities between social and ethnic groups. The introduction clearly states that the study of territory cannot be distinguished from the study of power, as territory actually represents the geographical manifestation of social, economic and political power, it is space turned into an object of politics.

The second chapter explores the debate whether territoriality is a form of natural human behavior or a result of conscious social construction and cultural conditioning. This discussion is part of a wider discussion usually termed "nature vs. nurture". The idea of natural territoriality builds on the premise that humans, just as other animals, tend to define their own living space and seek to guard it off from intruders. The concept of social territoriality claims that territorial behavior was invented out of convention and necessity, in order to provide security and enable economic organization of the environment. The social view of territoriality thus operates with the notion of social (and political) production of territory and its reproduction as a means of confirmation of established social norms and power relations.

Chapter three is devoted to the territorial state, i.e. the modern state which is based

on a definite unity of territory and government. Storey touches upon the rise of the modern state as a dominant form of political and territorial organization and stresses out the dual importance of territory and sovereignty for the functioning of a state. The issue of territory and sovereignty is further explored through examples from the former Soviet Union (Transnistria, Abkhazia, Southern Ossetia, and Nagorno-Karabakh) and the breakup of Yugoslavia. The author also links the discussion about territorial sovereignty of states to the issue of border control and citizenship.

The fourth chapter deals with the concepts of nation and nationalism as key concepts driving the modern world comprised of nation states. Storey compares primordialist and modernist theories of the nation and shows the intricacies of national identity by drawing up a range of examples, reaching from Wales to Thailand. When dealing with nationalism, the author devotes much space to separatism and the various political and cultural practices of national visibility and demarcation of territory through symbolic acts.

In the next chapter the author further explores the interconnection of nationalism, territory and space. Here, Storey explains the role of territory for national identity and the national historic narrative. In an exemplification of territorial imagery in national cultural artifacts, he analyzes, among others, the Croatian national anthem and the geographic references it uses. The nationalization of territory and the territorialization of nationhood are explained through three conflict areas – the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the Troubles in Northern Ireland/Ulster and the struggle for territory in Israel/Palestine.

Chapter six depicts the future of the contemporary nation state. At one end we can see failed states which cannot manage to provide basic security for people residing within their borders and at other end we can observe the partial withering away of the territorial state due to the manifold processes of globalization which make national economies interdependent, incite massive migrations and introduce global environmental and security risks which necessitate cross-border cooperation and the refraining from strict adherence to state sovereignty of the past century.

In the seventh chapter the book shifts its focus to the micro scale. The author presents topics such as federalization and devolution, but also electoral geography and gerrymandering. Further, the chapter deals with local communities and the law enforcement at neighborhood level in order to explain the politicization of space and spatial security in everyday life.

The following chapter deals with spatial segregation along class and race lines which creates distinct territorial units in large urban areas. Here, concepts such as white flight and ghettoization are explained. Such social spatial disparities are also linked to the center/periphery cleavage and the reproduction of dependency.

Storey's book is a formidable example of the new, globalization-conscious and culturally aware generation of political geographers. Although primarily aimed at geographers, this book is a great read for political science and international relations students, as well as for cultural anthropologists. It will surely be of great help both at undergraduate and graduate levels, but it can also serve as a great handbook for journalists and diplomats seeking to ex-

plore the complexities of today's territorial structures of power and meaning.

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Review

Jaroslav Janczak
 and Przemyslaw Osiewicz (eds.)
**European Exclaves
 in the Process of De-bordering
 and Re-bordering**

Collegium Pollonicum and Logos Verlag,
 Berlin, 2012, 124 pp.

This special edition (Thematicon No. 18) is compiled out of nine chapters in various ways related to the exclaves phenomena. Theoretical, geographical, historical and legal perspectives in the first two chapters are followed by seven case studies. The theoretical part of the two-essay introduction to exclaves begins with Thomas Lunden's exploration on origins and historical development of exclaves. As a professor of human geography, his analysis strives to include people and human rights rather than just territorial aspects of this geographical phenomenon. Trying to define theory of exclaves, Lunden introduces three sub-theories. Within generic (historical) theory of exclaves he defines three phases of their establishment in history's creation of nation-state system in Europe, independence processes of dependent and colonial territories, and break-up of federal states.

Within perspectives of functional theory his research focus is driven towards ways of functioning and interrelations between independent state and its exclave territory mostly in light of political homogenization and nation-building. This theory is largely focused upon politics of interconnections that can vary in all kinds of different ways. The third sub-theory, the socio-demographic one, deals with inhabitants in exclave territories, their identities and ethnic and cultural deviances. This third sub-theory, or rather perspective, could be misleading if inappropriately introduced. Generally in the discipline of political geography (related to international law definition) exclaves are state territories outside state borders of mainland state. The same territory could be called enclave if completely surrounded by the territory of another state (surrounding state, host state or neighbor country, see Evgeny Vinokurov, *Enclaves and Exclaves of the World: Setting the Framework for a Theory of Enclaves*, ZDES Working Paper, University of Bielefeld, 2006). In the literature these kinds of exclaves are often called true exclaves as opposed to those surrounded by territories of several different states (e.g. Kaliningrad).

Widely comprehended definitions of exclaves and enclaves, and the confusion this might cause, are evident in the second theoretical essay by Wojciech Forsysinski named "Exclaves, Legal Perspective". He builds upon the theory of exclaves in international law perspective and states that the central element of conceptual framework in that area is the fact that "exclavity should be understood both territorially and with respects to the human rights of the exclave" (2012: 21). Regarding the de-bordering process in Europe, he calls upon a new account of exclaves not from the perspective of a na-