

VIRTUAL STATES (THE INTERNET AND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NATION STATE) pdf

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Virtual States explores the role of the state in a rapidly globalizing, wired society. It presents a theoretical and historical introduction to the internet, its place in both the developed and the developing world, and its impact on society.

Conclusion Introduction Global computer-based communications cut across territorial borders, creating a new realm of human activity and undermining the feasibility--and legitimacy--of applying laws based on geographic boundaries. While these electronic communications play havoc with geographic boundaries, a new boundary, made up of the screens and passwords that separate the virtual world from the "real world" of atoms, emerges. This new boundary defines a distinct Cyberspace that needs and can create new law and legal institutions of its own. Territorially-based law-making and law-enforcing authorities find this new environment deeply threatening. But established territorial authorities may yet learn to defer to the self-regulatory efforts of Cyberspace participants who care most deeply about this new digital trade in ideas, information, and services. Separated from doctrine tied to territorial jurisdictions, new rules will emerge, in a variety of online spaces, to govern a wide range of new phenomena that have no clear parallel in the nonvirtual world. These new rules will play the role of law by defining legal personhood and property, resolving disputes, and crystallizing a collective conversation about core values.

Breaking Down Territorial Borders

A. Territorial Borders in the "Real World"

We take for granted a world in which geographical borders--lines separating physical spaces--are of primary importance in determining legal rights and responsibilities: There has until now been a general correspondence between borders drawn in physical space between nation states or other political entities and borders in "law space. The Trademark Example Consider a specific example to which we will refer throughout this article: Trademark law is distinctly based on geographical separations. Different countries have different trademark laws, with important differences on matters as central as whether the same name can be used in different lines of business. In the United States, the same name can even be used for the same line of business if there is sufficient geographic separation of use to avoid confusion. A trademark owner must therefore also be constantly alert to territorially-based claims of abandonment, and to dilution arising from uses of confusingly similar marks, and must master the different procedural and jurisdictional laws of various countries that apply in each such instance. Although they may be based on historical accident, geographic borders for law make sense in the real world. Their relationship to the development and enforcement of legal rules is logically based on a number of related considerations. Control over physical space, and the people and things located in that space, is a defining attribute of sovereignty and statehood. For example, the U. The correspondence between physical boundaries and boundaries in "law space" also reflects a deeply rooted relationship between physical proximity and the effects of any particular behavior. That is, Brazilian trademark law governs the use of marks in Brazil because that use has a more direct impact on persons and assets located within that geographic territory than anywhere else. We generally accept the notion that the persons within a geographically defined border are the ultimate source of law-making authority for activities within that border. Similarly, allocation of responsibility among levels of government proceeds on the assumption that, for many legal problems, physical proximity between the responsible authority and those most directly affected by the law will improve the quality of decision making, and that it is easier to determine the will of those individuals in physical proximity to one another. Physical boundaries are also appropriate for the delineation of "law space" in the physical world because they can give notice that the rules change when the boundaries are crossed. Proper boundaries have signposts that provide warning that we will be required, after crossing, to abide by different rules, and physical boundaries -- lines on the geographical map -- are generally well-equipped to serve this signpost function.

The Absence of Territorial Borders in Cyberspace

Cyberspace radically undermines the relationship between legally significant online phenomena and physical location. The rise of the global computer network is destroying the link between geographical location and: The Net thus radically subverts a system of rule-making based on borders between

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physical spaces, at least with respect to the claim that cyberspace should naturally be governed by territorially defined rules. Cyberspace has no territorially-based boundaries, because the cost and speed of message transmission on the Net is almost entirely independent of physical location: Messages can be transmitted from any physical location to any other location without degradation, decay, or substantial delay, and without any physical cues or barriers that might otherwise keep certain geographically remote places and people separate from one another. Location remains vitally important, but only location within a virtual space consisting of the "addresses" of the machines between which messages and information are routed. The system is indifferent to the physical location of those machines, and there is no necessary connection between an Internet address and a physical jurisdiction. Although a domain name, when initially assigned to a given machine, may be associated with a particular Internet Protocol address corresponding to the territory within which the machine is physically located. Or, alternatively, the owner of the domain name might request that the name become associated with an entirely different machine, in a different physical location. Physical borders no longer can function as signposts informing individuals of the obligations assumed by entering into a new, legally significant, place, because individuals are unaware of the existence of those borders as they move through virtual space. The power to control activity in Cyberspace has only the most tenuous connections to physical location. Many governments first respond to electronic communications crossing their territorial borders by trying to stop or regulate that flow of information as it crosses their borders. Efforts to stem the flow increase as online information becomes more important to local citizens. The volume of electronic communications crossing territorial boundaries is just too great in relation to the resources available to government authorities to permit meaningful control. Customs officials have generally given up. They assert jurisdiction only over the physical goods that cross the geographic borders they guard and claim no right to force declarations of the value of materials transmitted by modem. Faced with their inability to control the flow of electrons across physical borders, some authorities strive to inject their boundaries into the new electronic medium through filtering mechanisms and the establishment of electronic barriers. The Attorney General of Minnesota, for example, has asserted the right to regulate gambling that occurs on a foreign web page that was accessed and "brought into" the state by a local resident. First, the determined seeker of prohibited communications can simply reconfigure his connection so as to appear to reside in a different location, outside the particular locality, state, or country. Because the Net is engineered to work on the basis of "logical," not geographical, locations, any attempt to defeat the independence of messages from physical locations would be as futile as an effort to tie an atom and a bit together. And, moreover, assertions of law-making authority over Net activities on the ground that those activities constitute "entry into" the physical jurisdiction can just as easily be made by any territorially-based authority. If Minnesota law applies to gambling operations conducted on the World Wide Web because such operations foreseeably affect Minnesota residents, so, too, must the law of any physical jurisdiction from which those operations can be accessed. By asserting a right to regulate whatever its citizens may access on the Net, these local authorities are laying the predicate for an argument that Singapore or Iraq or any other sovereign can regulate the activities of U. All such Web-based activity, in this view, must be subject simultaneously to the laws of all territorial sovereigns. Nor are the effects of online activities tied to geographically proximate locations. Information available on the World Wide Web is available simultaneously to anyone with a connection to the global network. The notion that the effects of an activity taking place on that Web site radiate from a physical location over a geographic map in concentric circles of decreasing intensity, however sensible that may be in the nonvirtual world, is incoherent when applied to Cyberspace. A Web site physically located in Brazil, to continue with that example, has no more of an effect on individuals in Brazil than does a Web site physically located in Belgium or Belize that is accessible in Brazil. Usenet discussion groups, to take another example, consist of continuously changing collections of messages that are routed from one network to another, with no centralized location at all; they exist, in effect, everywhere, nowhere in particular, and only on the Net. There is no geographically localized set of constituents with a stronger claim to regulate it than any other local group; the strongest claim to control

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comes from the participants themselves, and they could be anywhere. The rise of an electronic medium that disregards geographical boundaries also throws the law into disarray by creating entirely new phenomena that need to become the subject of clear legal rules but that cannot be governed, satisfactorily, by any current territorially-based sovereign. For example, electronic communications create vast new quantities of transactional records and pose serious questions regarding the nature and adequacy of privacy protections. Yet the communications that create these records may pass through or even simultaneously exist in many different territorial jurisdictions. The question who should regulate or control Net domain names presents an illustration of the difficulties faced by territorially-based law-making. The engineers who created the Net devised a "domain name system" that associates numerical machine addresses with easier-to-remember names. Thus, an Internet Protocol machine address like " Currently, domain names are registered with specific parties who echo the information to "domain name servers" around the world. Defining rights in this new, valuable property presents many questions, including those relating to transferability, conditions for ownership such as payment of registration fees , duration of ownership rights, and forfeiture in the event of abandonment, however defined. Who should make these rules? Consider the placement of a "traditional" trademark on the face of a World Wide Web page. This page can be accessed instantly from any location connected to the Net. Otherwise, any use of a trademark on the net would be subject simultaneously to the jurisdiction of every country. Should a Web page advertising a local business in Illinois be deemed to infringe a trademark in Brazil just because the page can be accessed freely from Brazil? But these same names and symbols could also be validly registered by another party in Mexico whose "infringing" marks are now, suddenly, accessible from within the United States. Upholding a claim of infringement or dilution launched by the holder of a U. Migration of Other Regulated Conduct to the Net. Almost everything involving the transfer of information can be done online: The laws regulating many of these activities have developed as distinctly local and territorial. Local authorities certify teachers, charter banks with authorized "branches," and license doctors and lawyers. The law has in essence presumed that the activities conducted by these regulated persons cannot be performed without being tied to a physical body or building subject to regulation by the territorial sovereign authority, and that the effects of those activities are most distinctly felt in geographically circumscribed areas. These distinctly local regulations cannot be preserved once these activities are conducted by globally dispersed parties through the Net. When many trades can be practiced in a manner that is unrelated to the physical location of the participants, these local regulatory structures will either delay the development of the new medium or, more likely, be superseded by new structures that better fit the online phenomena in question. We know that the activities that have traditionally been the subject of regulation must still be engaged in by real people who are, after all, at distinct physical locations. But the interactions of these people now somehow transcend those physical locations. The Net enables forms of interaction in which the shipment of tangible items across geographic boundaries is irrelevant and in which the location of the participants does not matter. Efforts to determine "where" the events in question occur are decidedly misguided, if not altogether futile. A New Boundary for Cyberspace Although geographic boundaries may be irrelevant in defining a legal regime for Cyberspace, a more legally significant border for the "law space" of the Net consists of the screens and passwords that separate the tangible from the virtual world. Traditional legal doctrine treats the Net as a mere transmission medium that facilitates the exchange of messages sent from one legally significant geographical location to another, each of which has its own applicable laws. Yet, trying to tie the laws of any particular territorial sovereign to transactions on the Net, or even trying to analyze the legal consequences of Net-based commerce as if each transaction occurred geographically somewhere in particular, is most unsatisfying. Cyberspace as a Place Many of the jurisdictional and substantive quandaries raised by border-crossing electronic communications could be resolved by one simple principle: Instead, the more salient questions become: What rules are best suited to the often unique characteristics of this new place and the expectations of those who are engaged in various activities there? What mechanisms exist or need to be developed to determine the content of those rules and the mechanisms by which they can enforced? Answers to these

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questions will permit the development of rules better suited to the new phenomena in question, more likely to be made by those who understand and participate in those phenomena, and more likely to be enforced by means that the new global communications media make available and effective. The New Boundary is Real. Treating Cyberspace as a separate "space" to which distinct laws apply should come naturally, because entry into this world of stored online communications occurs through a screen and usually a "password" boundary. As noted, a primary function and characteristic of a border or boundary is its ability to be perceived by the one who crosses it. For example, you would know to abide by the "terms of service" established by CompuServe or America Online when you are in their online territory, rather than guess whether Germany, or Tennessee, or the SEC will succeed in asserting their right to regulate your activities and those of the "placeless" online personae with whom you communicate. The ultimate question who should set the rules for uses of names on the Net presents an apt microcosm for examining the relationship between the Net and territorial-based legal systems. There is nothing more fundamental, legally, than a name or identity--the right to legally recognized personhood is a predicate for the amassing of capital, including the reputational and financial capital, that arises from sustained interactions. The domain name system, and other online uses of names and symbols tied to reputations and virtual locations, exist operationally only on the Net. These names can, of course, be printed on paper or embodied in physical form and shipped across geographic borders. But such physical uses should be distinguished from electronic use of such names in Cyberspace, because publishing a name or symbol on the Net is not the same as intentional distribution to any particular jurisdiction. Instead, use of a name or symbol on the Net is like distribution to all jurisdictions simultaneously.

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2: Law And Borders--The Rise of Law in Cyberspace

Virtual States explores the role of the state in a rapidly globalizing, wired society. It presents a theoretical and historical introduction to the internet, its place in both the developed and the developing world, and its impact on society.

See Article History Transnationalism, economic, political, and cultural processes that extend beyond the boundaries of nation-states. The concept of transnationalism suggests a weakening of the control a nation-state has over its borders, inhabitants, and territory. Increased immigration to developed countries in response to global economic development has resulted in multicultural societies where immigrants are more likely to maintain contact with their culture of origin and less likely to assimilate. Therefore, loyalty to the state may compete equally with allegiance to a culture or religion. With increased global mobility and access to instantaneous worldwide communication technology, boundaries dissolve and the territorial controls imposed by the traditional nation-state become less relevant. However, state definitions of citizenship and nationality and the rules for political participation may become more relevant for transnational groups. Globalization is a related concept that represents the intensification of economic, cultural, and political practices accelerating across the globe in the early 21st century. Although many large corporations have been operating globally for decades, the Internet has enabled small organizations and individuals to access instantaneously a worldwide communication network. Global processes are closely related to transnationalism yet tend to be separate from specific national boundaries. Transnational processes, on the other hand, are anchored in and transcend one or more nation-states. The impacts of the transnational migration of groups, although different, need to be understood within the context of globalization. The changes created by each are mutually reinforcing. Processes of transnationalism Processes contributing to transnationalism include the economic influences of corporations operating globally, often referred to as transnational corporations, and cooperative agreements between governments. These arrangements offer new trade and industrial opportunities for private business and government alike. New prospects for employment in developed nations tend to draw migrant groups from less-developed nations. New advances in transportation and communication technologies, such as the Internet, provide potential avenues of virtual connectivity among these individuals and groups moving across national borders. The formation of the European Union resulted in the reexamination of long-term relationships with transnational groups such as the Turkish and Kurdish populations. Another major process influencing transnationalism is the growing economic dependence among developed nations on migrant group labour. The relationship between these groups and their nations of residence has become one of interdependence. Beyond economic considerations, this implies that host countries reciprocate by providing avenues for civic participation and in some cases the rights of citizenship for transnational groups. Transnationalism and nationalism Transnationalism is commonly contrasted with nationalism. Here, nationalism is characterized as a strong belief among people who share a common language, history, and culture that the interests of the nation-state are paramount. This requires a strong sense of belonging, identity, and loyalty where the benefits of membership are acquired through citizenship. Historically, migrant groups moving from one nation to another were expected to prove their belonging and loyalty by adopting the prescribed moral and political values of their nation of immigration. After a generation, many of these groups were fully assimilated into the dominant culture of the nation of immigration. For many, the connection with their country of emigration took the form of diaspora—the formation of tightly bounded communities on the basis of common cultural and ethnic references between places of origin and arrival. This dynamic gave rise to large numbers of ethnic communities within nation-states, retaining elements of culture in terms of identity yet remaining subservient to national loyalty. Nonetheless, the loyalties of migrant groups often transcend this critical feature of the nation-state with primary allegiance and identity given to religion or their culture of origin. Dual loyalties have led some nations to liberalize their laws regarding dual citizenship or provide rights and privileges to noncitizen groups who permanently reside within their borders, while others have adopted the opposite

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position and made their immigration policies more exclusionary. Transnational communities and pressure for change Transnational community refers to those groups who migrate and reside in a receiving nation for a considerable time yet maintain strong transnational ties. Those ties may be reinforced formally by the rules and regulations of the state immigration laws, definitions of citizenship , by links with political parties or religious groups, or informally through connections among families and households in the sending and receiving countries. As developed nations became more economically dependent on immigrant workers, there was more political pressure for the state to enter reciprocal relationships with those groups, particularly those of long-term residence. For example, until the rules and regulations for defining and obtaining German citizenship excluded the substantial long-residing Turkish population in the country. Many Turkish citizens had lived in Germany for many decades and desired dual citizenship. They defined citizenship in terms of political representation and nationality as an ethnic identity conflicting with the German definition of citizenship, which combined citizenship with nationality. The Turkish minority was rooted in a Turkish national identity and a Muslim religious identity, both foreign to the German collective identity, yet Germany was in many ways economically dependent on that minority. While still not allowing for dual citizenship, the regulations governing naturalization of foreign nationals were liberalized, and it became possible to acquire German citizenship as a result of being born in Germany.

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3: List of countries and territories by maritime boundaries - Wikipedia

Analyses the role of the state in a globalising wired society, controversially arguing that a wired society will not mean the end of the nation state as we know it.

Hegemony and resistance through identity formations Culture Interpretive Realism has been the dominant school of thought, in both theory and practice focusing on peace through national strength, armament, and balance of power. For Realists, order is the primary normative value and historical analysis is the soundest methodology to pursue. Liberals, by contrast, have pointed to the integrating forces of the world market as a new reality creating considerable international interdependency in the postwar period. For liberals, freedom in property ownership, politics, and trade is the primary normative value. In their studies of international relations, Liberals supplement historical analysis with a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods such as time-series, correlation analyses, and simulation games. Marxists and Neo-Marxists, although in decline politically, continue to present powerful theoretical arguments that have an appeal in the peripheries of the world. They view international relations primarily in terms of class conflict within and among nations and argue that since the 16th century, capitalism has increasingly incorporated the peripheries into a world system of domination and exploitation through imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism Wallerstein ; Schiller , The social revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba, Vietnam, and many less developed countries LDCs have attempted to break away from the fetters of the world capitalist system. But, Marxists further argue, internal contradictions, wars, and revolutionary struggles will continue to challenge the dominant capitalist system. For Marxists, equality is the primary normative value while historical materialism and dialectics are the dominant methodologies. Although the ideologies of its proponents differ, the centrality of civil society as expressed through community formations, in contrast nation-state and social classes, is what unifies this theoretical perspective. As expressed in its cultural, communal, and institutional formations, civil society thus serves as the underlying unit of analysis. In the traditional literature of international relations, this school of thought is closely linked to the institutionalist perspectives emphasizing the integration processes of world and regional systems. However, it also has manifested itself in a variety of anti-colonial, nationalist, tribalist, localist, ethnic, and religious movements focused on mobilizing the common historical memories of the peripheries in waging a cultural and political struggle against the centers. The Communitarians thus emphasize the centrality of political community as a condition for a durable peace at local, national, regional, and global levels. Community is thus the primary normative value to be pursued, while institution building for world economic, political, and cultural integration are the policy recommendation. Emanating from the poststructuralist and deconstructionist schools of thought, postmodernism is deeply imbued with linguistic analyses of knowledge and power. It therefore highlights the central importance of identity as a major principle in the globalization and localization of knowledge and power struggles and truth claims. Generally committed to radical relativism, postmodernism interprets contemporary international relations as a process of negotiation of knowledge, power, and identity through military, economic, and cultural arsenals of influence. While some tendencies in postmodernism are nihilistic, others seek out those universals in global knowledge that could unify an otherwise divided world. Although each theoretical discourse has its own unique set of assumptions and conclusions reflecting competing interests in the international community, global communication has forced them into a grudging dialogue. Table 1 confines itself to a typology of the main theoretical strands. There are many theoretical hybrids that have enriched international discourse on world order. However, it is significant to note that the axial principles of the five schools of thought together constitute the five democratic goals of order, liberty, equality, community, and identity in the modern world. Thus, the effects of global communication on the evolution of international relations theory and its underlying international system have been two-fold. On the one hand, global communication has empowered the peripheries of power to progressively engage in the international discourse on the aims and methods of the international system. In

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this way, Liberalism challenged the traditional state-centered, protectionist, mercantilist policies of the 16th to 18th centuries with its revolutionary doctrines of laissez-faire in international trade and protection of property and liberty in domestic life. However, it also incorporated much of the geopolitical Realist view of power politics in its justification of the colonial and imperial orders while increasingly emphasizing the role of IGOs in the management of the international system. However, in practice, Communist regimes often cynically followed Realist geopolitical doctrines in favor of international proletarian solidarity. Liberalism, in turn, undermined the Communist regimes by its control of the main world capital, of trade, and of news flows through appeals to democratic values. In a world system dominated by state and corporate bureaucracies, Communitarianism is the latest phase in a continuing theoretical and ideological struggle by the peripheries to put the human rights of the oppressed on the international agenda. In its preoccupation with the collective rights of community, however, Communitarianism cannot altogether ignore the Realist focus on political order, the Liberal preoccupation with individual freedom, and the Marxist concern with social equality. Postmodernism deconstructs the truth claims of all of the foregoing schools by casting doubt on their meta-narratives. But it also posits its own meta-narrative of relativism as a truth claim. Tensions among the five theoretical schools clearly reveal the tensions among the competing aims of democracy: On the other hand, global communication has also served as a channel for theoretical integration. Political leadership in international relations has increasingly come to mean moral leadership in such great debates as colonialism, development, population, environment, nuclear weapons, human rights, women and minority status, etc. Global communication has thus historically broadened and deepened the parameters of discourse from Realism to Liberalism, Marxism, Communitarianism, and now Postmodernism. Each school of thought has had to respond to the concerns of new layers of the international community as they have emerged from conditions of oppression and silence. International relations theory has thus progressively incorporated the new democratic claims for equality, self-determination, and cultural identity. For example, the slogan of "New World Order" has gone through several mutations in this century. For the Allies, it meant a reorganization of the world around the United Nations principles of collective security policed by the five permanent members of the Security Council. To the Group of 77 at the United Nations calling for a New World Economic Order in a General Assembly resolution, the new order meant a revamped international economic system to redress the terms of trade in favor of the LDCs. Following the largely fruitless North-South negotiations of the 1980s, the discourse of the new order was resurrected and coopted by President Bush. To mobilize international support for a war effort against Saddam Hussein, Bush employed the slogan at the wake of the Persian Gulf War in with maximum effect. It now meant a new international regime of "law and order" under the aegis of the United Nations supported by the unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council and, whenever that fails, under alliances such as NATO or ultimately superpower action. Views of the international system and its most urgent reform needs are thus as fractious as the world itself. The complexities of the world demand international relations theories that can focus on both growing gaps and interdependencies, conflicts and cooperation, violence and peace-building. They also call for policies recognizing that global communication plays a central role in problem definition and negotiation for solutions. For example, so long as the whole continent of Africa has fewer telephone lines than the city of Tokyo, global communication will continue to be largely a one-way flow. Industrial countries as a whole have over 18 times more telephone lines per people than all the developing countries UNDP Since telephones are the linchpin of the emerging global communication system, this situation exacerbates the existing communication gaps in the world. Theory building in international relations clearly requires greater multicultural dialogue in order to build bridges among the competing cultural constructions of world conflicts. The Military Arena The multiple effects of global communication are perhaps most visible in the military arena. Military technologies have become increasingly information- and communication-intensive. Historically, most communication technologies have immensely benefited in their research and development phase from military investments, but their introduction has often led to rapidly diffused civilian applications. They also have been quickly adopted by all adversaries.

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Table 2 provides a schematic view of the most important communication technologies and world orders. As Innis has persuasively argued, world political systems closely correlate with world communication systems. Without reliable command, communication, and control, power centers cannot effectively manage their peripheries. However, every communication system also empowers the peripheries. Print, for example, facilitated the political and cultural hegemony of the West from 15th century onwards, but its spread also gave rise to increasingly potent resistance via nationalist movements throughout the world. In the military arena, the "double sword" feature of communication technologies has led to the paradox of "more is less": More security has meant less security. A few examples illustrate the point. Nuclear weapons have been assumed to be a powerful deterrent force. However, their proliferation has created a greater probability of accidental or intentional nuclear war. Remote sensing by satellites has created a global surveillance system at the disposal of the superpowers. But commercialization of such information is now leading to its availability to those adversaries who can afford the price. In warfare, technology is having two contradictory consequences. The conduct of war and resistance against domination are both becoming increasingly robotized and globalized. This is so because the technology is at once global and local as well as both powerful and vulnerable. Terrorism, as the weapon of the weak, has thus been on the ascendancy locally and globally--on the West Bank as well as at the New York World Trade Center, in the Armenia-Azerbaijan region as well as at Turkish and Armenian embassies around the world, at the Oklahoma City Federal Building as well as in Washington, DC. The idea that stockpiling weapons of mass destruction can gain commensurately higher levels of security for those who possess them is thus proving to be problematical. The policy implications of this phenomenon for the pursuits of power and peace are far reaching but, for reasons of space, cannot be addressed here.

The Diplomatic Arena In addition to traditional intergovernmental diplomacy, global communication seems to have generated three new types of diplomacy, which may be labeled public, people, and virtual diplomacy. Public diplomacy has thus assumed an increasing importance in the conduct of foreign policy. Realists such as former Ambassador George Kennan and former U. Secretary of State James Schlesinger have, in fact, decried this tendency as tantamount to emotionalism in the policy process. Kennedy once summed it up: Public diplomacy, however, complements rather than supplants traditional diplomacy. However, the debate over the role of the media in international relations cannot be settled by a few case studies. In their coverage of international affairs, the media-- particularly commercial television--tend to dichotomize, dramatize, and demonize. In this process, the media follows a pattern of story-telling that has been well-established in the American Westerns with enormous success at the box office, i. Given government license to cover a given story, the media may legitimate prevailing policies, or accelerate, impede, or prioritize them. This is often known as the agenda-setting function of the media; the media focuses us more on what to think about than tells us what to think. In the case of the Vietnam War, the first television war in history, the media initially legitimized and accelerated U. However, as the body bags came home and the atrocities of the war were televised into American homes, the media gradually turned against government policies, to a certain degree impeded them, and finally contributed to a change of priorities from war to peacemaking. In the case of the Gulf War, the first government-managed television war in history, about 80 percent of the American public receiving its news from television supported the war effort. Television coverage of the plight of the Iraqi Kurds and Shiites in the aftermath of the war may have accelerated the U. The media may be thus viewed as neither powerful nor powerless but power-linked. Public diplomacy is seen as an auxiliary instrument to traditional diplomacy. The use of television as a channel for sending messages to the opposite side by the leaders of the U. None of these examples can conclusively suggest that, in their making of foreign policy, states have become hostages to the media. However, the examples suggest that governments are increasingly aware of the potential benefits and risks of media. In contrast to public diplomacy, which is essentially top-down, people diplomacy is a bottom-up process. Improving global transportation and telecommunications have increasingly made it possible for ordinary citizens to engage in a game that has been historically reserved for foreign policy "experts. Numerous other individuals and groups are also engaged in such efforts. The best

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known of such groups is Amnesty International, an organization devoted to the freedom and humane treatment of political prisoners around the world.

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Free Download Virtual States The Internet And The Boundaries Of The Nation State Book PDF Keywords Free Download Virtual States The Internet And The Boundaries Of The Nation State Book PDF, read, reading book, free, download, book, ebook, books, ebooks, manual.

But what makes a country a country? Agreed legal definitions are surprisingly loose, but an internationally recognised government, citizens, and the exclusive authority over a piece of land are among the universal ingredients. Here are four examples of that in action. Somaliland One of the key features of nations is their capacity to conduct relations with and be recognised by other countries – but this is not the case for Somaliland. Journalist Joshua Keating, who explores the changing shape of the nation-state in his new book *Invisible Countries*, says Somaliland is an example of a new form of nation that exists without recognition. Somaliland has achieved all the trappings of countryhood but floats within the internationally recognised nation of Somalia, which after years of civil war is sovereign on paper only. Independence day has been celebrated in Somaliland since its self-formation in 1991. Mustafa Saeed After declaring itself to be an independent country in 1991, Somaliland now functions as a poor but stable nation with its own currency, public service, and government. That can make it challenging for would-be secessionists to carve new countries onto the map, no matter how valid their claim to independence. For many, Estonia is looked on as prescient glimpse of a world in which new communications technologies will render physical borders obsolete. Kiribati The Pacific nation of Kiribati, recognised by the international community since its relatively recent independence from Britain in 1978, has full sovereignty over its tiny islands, which cover an area the size of India. Rising sea levels have already forced some residents to abandon their homes. Kiribati is pressuring major countries for assistance, and working to develop first-line defences against the effects of sea level rise by planting mangroves. Akwesasne The creation of a new state has conventionally meant the legal transfer of sovereignty over a territory from one authority to another. But the Mohawk Nation at Akwesasne, a First Nations community which straddles the US-Canada border, is challenging the idea that only a nation can have sovereignty. Akwesasne is subject to multiple, overlapping sovereignties. Although divided by an international border, its residents consider themselves to be one community, and slowly both the US and Canada have come to accept this. Mohawk have insisted on their right to cross borders freely and have refused citizenship in any recognised country. In 1991 the Mohawk Council established the first indigenous legal system in Canada. The community enforces 32 laws pertaining to civic matters like traffic violations, property disputes and wildlife preservation in a court that mixes Canadian judicial norms with traditional Mohawk customs.

5: SparkNotes: Nations and States: Key Terms

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6: NationStates | create your own country

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