

自20世纪90年代末以来，学术界对国土空间的兴趣不断扩大、加深。在这一背景下，社会学家和政治地理学家基于马克思主义哲学家亨利·列斐伏尔对于国家、空间与领域之间相互联系的深刻洞察<sup>[1][2]</sup>，从领域层面进一步发展了国土空间相关思想。尽管列斐伏尔并未系统地概念化“领域”，但他关于领域与现代国家权力关系的思考，极大地增进了对作为现代国土空间基本特征的领域的认知<sup>[3]</sup>。

为了更好地理解本期两个项目中采取的以生物性和社会性方法来实现领域化的策略，首先要明确“领域”“领域性”，以及“领域化”概念的定义。作为社会性的建构空间，领域既与领域性相互关联，又是其结果。地理学家罗伯特·萨克将领域性定义为“个人或团体试图通过界定及宣称对特定地理区域的控制，以实现对其区域内人、现象和关系的影响、感化和掌控。”<sup>[4]</sup>萨克认为，领域性体现了分类和沟通的双重过程<sup>[4]</sup>：分类是指消除或改变强制性的表意，以管制领域区域内的特定资源或个人；沟通是指以语言和视觉方式划定领域边界，并限制特定领域内的活动。领域化则可被定义为强大的个人或政治团体通过部署领域策略（领域性）来创造有边界、受控的空间（领域），进而实现具体目标的特定情况。领域化通常由管理和控制特定领域之内和周边的人及自然资源的目标所引导<sup>[5]</sup>。本期的两个项目在反思先前国家领域化所造成的社会及环境影响的基础上，探寻超越国家中心主义的另类领域策略，以在愈发不确定的未来保护及加强本地文化、提高地区的气候韧性。

在《深远未来：2200，爱尔兰与北爱尔兰边境的设计幻想》中，陈翔融和埃斯特罗·瑞格尼特分享了他们以英国脱欧为契机，对爱尔兰岛西北部进行景观再野化的展望性策略。过去，该地区由国家主导的领域化项目主要包括不可持续的伐木扩张，以及爱尔兰和北爱尔兰之间不协调的森林管理和气候变化缓解方法。考虑到爱尔兰森林的文化和生态意义，和基于细菌感染导致的放牧量锐减的想象，陈翔融和瑞格尼特将森林视作缓解气候变化、促进跨国合作的催化剂。他们采用倒叙的方法，将一个结合了林地保护和农林复合的混合计划娓娓道来。该计划还将催生一片再野化领域——“湖间荒野区”。

黄晓昕在《合作更迭：冲绳军事基地重整策略》一文中提出一项尊重冲绳本岛地区环境及社会现状的军事基地调整计划，旨在调解长期存在于驻冲绳美军、冲绳原住民，以及日本本土人之间的冲突。尽管冲绳已于1972年重归日本，但美军基地并未随之关闭。高度军事化的领域仍覆盖了冲绳本岛1/5的面积，使该岛继续承受着一系列的社会及生态压力。黄晓昕对日美联合委员会提出的既有基地重整计划进行了严格评估，同时对冲绳本岛的居民生计以及海洋和陆地生态进行了全面分析，借此提出了一个用以评估社区脆弱性的矩阵，并将2022年冲绳回归日本50周年作为社会政治催化剂，针对这一争端不断的岛屿景观，构建了三种虚拟场景，共同倡导环境正义和社区赋权。

本期的两个项目都以相对封闭的岛屿系统为研究对象，其相较于大陆系统更容易受到自然和人为压力的影响。在对先前由国家主导的领域化项目进行批判性反思的基础上，两个项目探讨了推行另类领域策略机制的可能性。他们提出不同于旧有领域过程中优先经济或军事价值的领域分类标准，并倡导一种能够使本地生物及社会主体因素与那些强加其上的边界和限制进行积极交涉的沟通机制。**LAF**

## EXPERIMENTS & PROCESSES

# ALTERNATIVE TERRITORIAL STRATEGIES

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Since the late 1990s, scholarly interest in the geographies of state space has broadened and intensified. It is in this context that social scientists and political geographers have further developed the territorial dimensions of Henri Lefebvre's thinking on state space, crediting his observations on the interconnections between state, space, and territory<sup>[1][2]</sup>. Although Lefebvre did not systematically conceptualize territory, his speculations regarding the relationship between territory and modern state power contribute to the understanding of territory as an essential feature of modern state space<sup>[3]</sup>.

It is important to define the terms “territory,” “territoriality,” and “territorialization,” in order to illuminate the biological and social approaches toward territorialization shared by the two projects featured in this issue. As socially constructed spaces, territory is both a relation and outcome of territoriality, a process defined by Robert David Sack as the “attempt by an individual or group to affect, influence, or control people, phenomena, and relationships by delimiting and asserting control over a geographic area”<sup>[4]</sup>. According to Sack, territoriality embodies the dual processes of classification and communication<sup>[4]</sup>. Classification refers to eliminating or altering the notional compulsion to regulate specific resources or individuals within a territorial zone, and communication refers to delineating territorial boundaries and restrictions on activities within a given territory in verbal and visual terms. Specific instances, where powerful individuals or political groups deploy territorial strategies (territoriality) to produce bounded and controlled spaces (territory) to achieve certain objectives, are examples of territorialization, usually instigated with a view to governing people and controlling resources located within and around the territory in question<sup>[5]</sup>. The following two projects reflect on the socio-environmental impacts of previous state territorializations, investigating alternative territorial strategies that reach beyond state-centrism to reinforce local cultures and build climate resilience in the face of uncertainty.

In *Deep Futures: Fantastical Borderlands of Ireland and Northern Ireland, 2200*, Joan Chen and Estello Raganit share their speculative post-Brexit scheme for the deliberate rewilded of the Irish Northwest. Past state-led territorial projects included the unsustainable expansion of timber extraction, uncoordinated approaches to forest management and climate change mitigation between Ireland and Northern Ireland. In recognition of the cultural and ecological significance of forests in Ireland, and the clear drop in grazing demand caused by fictional bacterium spread, Chen and Raganit identify forests as a catalytic agent in climate change mitigation and cross-

border cooperation for the collective future of the Irish Northwest. They author a retrospective narrative of a hybrid scheme incorporating woodland conservation and agroforestry, which enables the formation of a rewilded territory—“Inter-Lough Wilds.”

In *Cooperative Succession: Strategic Military Base Realignment in Okinawa*, Monique Hiu Yan Wong advocates a realigned plan for military bases, prioritizing an environmentally and socially sensitive approach to mediate the ongoing conflicts among the U.S. military, native Okinawans, and mainland Japanese on Okinawa Island. Okinawa reverted to Japanese administration in 1972, but this did not result in the closure of U.S. bases. These highly militarized territories covering a fifth of the area of the Island left Okinawa subject to a range of social-ecological tensions. Wong combines a critical evaluation of the existing realignment plans proposed by the Japan–U.S. joint committee, with a thorough analysis of the island's human livelihood conditions and marine and terrestrial ecology, to develop a community vulnerability matrix. Adopting the 50th anniversary of Okinawa Reversion in 2022 as a socio-political catalyst, Wong outlines three fictional scenarios that advocate environmental justice and community empowerment in this highly contested island landscape.

Both projects focus on enclosed island systems that are more vulnerable to natural and human-induced stresses than mainland areas, critically examining the impacts of previous state-led territorial projects. They explore productive mechanisms of counter-classification that do not prioritize the economic or military value of the territories, and advocate for innovative forms of counter-communication where biological and social factors actively renegotiate their imposed boundaries and restrictions. **LAF**

## REFERENCES

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