6. Forms of entrepreneurial venture
Paul Westhead and Mike Wright

‘Forms of entrepreneurial venture’ examines the wide range of entrepreneurial activity that exists today. Entrepreneurship does not just exist in the creation of a new business, it also occurs within family firms, established corporations, and other organizations. It can flourish after a period of mobility in an existing company, such as a new ownership regime. Sometimes, entrepreneurship takes the form of social enterprise. Social entrepreneurship involves the recognition of a social problem and the use of entrepreneurial principles to organize, create, and manage a social venture to achieve social, cultural, and environmental change. Increasingly, the traditionally non-commercial context of an academic setting provides scope to create new firms to transfer inventions from the laboratory.

9. Is nothing something?
Stephen Mumford

‘Is nothing something?’ considers nothingness. Philosophers have been deeply divided on the subject of nothings and absences. Some have allowed them some degree of reality of being. Do things have negative properties as well as their positive ones? Is nothing just a word? Bertrand Russell could see no option but to accept that the world contained negative facts as well as positive ones, for only the former, he thought, could explain negative truths. Another view is that nothingness is all in our heads, that there is one reality and everything that exists is ‘positive’.

2. What is a circle?
Stephen Mumford
‘What is a circle?’ considers what is common to the objects that are circular. It is circularity, which to some is an example of a property: a feature or quality of a particular. But does circularity exist? Plato divided existence into two realms: the one we inhabit and the heavenly one where properties exist. How do these realms relate to each other? What if everything was a particular? This view is called nominalism, but this cannot deal with resemblance and leads to infinite regress. Aristotle's view — immanent realism — states circularity would be a real feature of the world but exist only in its instances: in circular things.

3. Corporate governance
Mark Bevir

Corporate governance’ considers the rules and practices by which companies are administered. What impact does Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) have on corporate governance? Do corporations follow the guidelines and recommendations that consumers, social movements, and governments expect them to? What has been the impact of deregulation of financial services on CSR? Scandals such as the collapse of Enron have reignited discussions about the role of public governance in the corporate world and highlighted the ineffectiveness of ethical codes alone to ensure corporate responsibility. CSR is concerned with voluntary ethical standards as much as with legally enforceable ones, and corporate responsibility is not achieved if companies follow the letter of the code but not its spirit.

8. Security
David J. Bodenhamer

Armed conflict poses an imminent threat to the nation’s existence, but so does suspension of the nation’s fundamental laws. The framers wrestled with how to grant government the power to defend the nation without providing it the means to threaten liberty. The question it raises—does war suspend the Constitution or does the Constitution control the conduct of the war—has rarely been absent from American history. ‘Security’ describes the impact of the Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Cold War, the Vietnam War, as well as the recent ‘war on terror’ on the nation’s laws, the executive presidential power, and the roles of the Supreme Court and Congress.
3. Racing and roulette
Michael Allingham

‘Racing and roulette’ explains that choice under uncertainty involves choosing from gambles, both when probabilities are given and when they are not. The terms probability gamble, substitution condition, continuity condition, expected utility, cardinal utilities, and impartiality condition are defined. Preferences over probability gambles are rational, that is, satisfy the substitution and continuity conditions, if and only if they have the expected utility property. State gambles are also discussed. Preferences have the state-dependent subjective expected utility property if and only if they satisfy the substitution and continuity conditions (as applied to state gambles); they have the (full) subjective expected utility property if and only if, in addition, they satisfy the impartiality condition.

5. The great empires
Robert C. Allen

‘The great empires’ considers the role of globalization and de-industrialization in the destruction of manufacturing industries in the Ottoman, Chinese, Indian, and Russian empires. Three factors drove economic success and failure between Waterloo and the Second World War — technology, globalization, and state policy. These are illustrated using the history of cotton textile production in India and Britain. The impact of Britain's cotton manufacturing resulted in India shifting from being a major exporter to a major importer and a destroyed spinning industry. This story was repeated through the 19th century Third World. Biased technical change with globalization promoted the industrialization of Western countries while de-industrializing the ancient manufacturing economies of Asia.

1. Josiah Wedgwood: the world’s greatest innovator
Mark Dodgson and David Gann

‘Josiah Wedgwood: the world’s greatest innovator’ looks at the important contribution made by a Staffordshire potter to an improved quality of life and work in the society in which he lived. Josiah Wedgwood (1730–95) was a product innovator, constantly searching for innovation in the materials he used and design forms of his pottery, seeking out collaboration with other companies, artists, and industries. He made significant
contributions to building national infrastructure, helped create a dynamic regional industry, pioneered new export markets, and positively influenced government policies. He invested extensively in the training and skills development of his employees and introduced a remarkable number of marketing and retailing innovations.

3. London’s wobbly bridge: learning from failure
Mark Dodgson and David Gann

‘London’s wobbly bridge: learning from failure’ considers the ways in which much progress in science, engineering, and innovation is built upon failure. It is because of risks and uncertainties that there is so much failure in innovation; however failures provide valuable opportunities for future improvements. Innovation encourages organizational and personal learning but requires strong leadership to outweigh the potential negative outcomes. There is continuing debate on the impact of innovation on employment and its effect on the quantity and quality of jobs. Economic wealth depends upon improved productivity, and this is frequently driven by innovation. Innovation and improvements in technology and organization contribute to what is known as multi-factor productivity.

5. Thomas Edison’s organizational genius
Mark Dodgson and David Gann

‘Thomas Edison’s organizational genius’ uses examples of Thomas Edison’s work to show how he pioneered a highly structured way of organizing innovation. He developed the phonograph, electric light bulb, and electrical power distribution, and improved the telephone, telegraph, and motion picture technology, as well as founding numerous companies, including General Electric. He always pursued several lines of research, wishing to keep options open until the strongest contender emerged. By working on numerous projects simultaneously, Edison hedged his bets so future income streams did not depend upon one development. Further examples of other businesses using Edison’s ideas on workplace, structures, people, creativity, and technology include IDEO, Toyota, 3M, Google, and Amazon.

10. Organ donation and the ownership of body parts
Charles Foster
‘Organ donation and the ownership of body parts’ shows that in many countries, body parts and the products of bodies are regarded as property if that gives the ‘right answer’. The trading of body parts, commodification, and the Council of Europe’s Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (1997), which prohibits commercial dealings in human body parts, are considered. The debate on organ donation is then outlined, including living donors, opt in and opt out donation, and the issue of autonomy. Finally, intellectual property rights and the patentability of human material are addressed and it is argued that the law of confidentiality, not of property, should be used when considering the human body.

1. What is a table?
Stephen Mumford

‘What is a table?’ aims to define what it is to be a particular thing. It is a particular that bears certain properties but is not identical with, nor reducible to, those properties. Some of those properties may change and the object will remain the same object, but with a different appearance. To avoid confusion, important distinctions need to be made. Something can change qualitatively even though it has remained numerically the same. Being one and the same, despite such changes in qualities, is what is meant by numerical sameness. It concludes that particularity is an irreducible feature of reality.

6. How does time pass?
Stephen Mumford

‘How does time pass?’ considers the concept of time — what it is and how it is measured. Could there be time without change? Philosophers have debated two models of time. The first tries to explain the passage of time in terms of events and things having a property of presentness, pastness, or possibly futurity. The second says that the events and things in our world stand in relations of order to each other; they are temporally related and to that extent can stand in a sequence. Is time a single straight line? Is it a finite resource? The debate continues.

8. What is possible?
Stephen Mumford

‘What is possible?’ aims to define what it is to be a particular thing. It is a particular that bears certain properties but is not identical with, nor reducible to, those properties. Some of those properties may change and the object will remain the same object, but with a different appearance. To avoid confusion, important distinctions need to be made. Something can change qualitatively even though it has remained numerically the same. Being one and the same, despite such changes in qualities, is what is meant by numerical sameness. It concludes that particularity is an irreducible feature of reality.
‘What is possible?’ looks at possibilities. Are they things? Do they have any kind of being? Or are they a mere fabrication: things we can think about but which are not really a part of the world? Two accounts are given: firstly, the possible worlds account where every possibility of our world is actual at some other world, meaning as many worlds as there are possibilities. The other is David Armstrong's Combinatorial Theory of Possibility: for something to be possible, it can suffice just that the particular and the property exist that would, if they were combined, constitute it. They could form a recombination that no one ever thinks of.

3. Human nature and civil society
Robert Wokler

‘Human nature and civil society’ sets out the process through which Rousseau constructed his theory of human nature. He believed that the philosophy of Hobbes, Pufendorf and Locke provided legal recognition of inequality, but not the cause, as too much of what they believed to be human nature was actually socially conditioned. This included the right of property. Rousseau described how mankind's capacity for self-improvement had made them dependent on society, which resulted in the deception of the poor by the rich and inequality. The existence of this capacity meant that it was still possible for men to establish new institutions that enshrined liberty and equality.

1. Law’s roots
Raymond Wacks

‘Law’s roots’ looks at the origins of law and the distinctive features of the Western legal tradition, as well as religious law and other legal traditions. The two main functions of the law are to preserve order and to do justice. The law lays down certain ground rules. Murder is wrong. So is theft. Legal rules against these and other forms of antisocial behaviour are the most obvious, and the most conspicuous, instances of legal regulation. Another major function of the law is the protection of property and the protection of individual rights. The sources of law and how legislation and statutes are drafted are also considered.

2. Law’s branches
Raymond Wacks
As social life is transformed, the law is rarely far behind to invent and define new concepts and rules, and to resolve the disputes that inevitably arise. Thus our brave new legal world continues to usher in novel subjects such as space law, sports law, Internet law, and media law. However, at the core of most legal systems are the fundamental disciplines that hark back to the roots of law: the law of contract, tort, criminal law, and the law of property. ‘Law’s branches’ describes the most significant branches of the law, including public and private law, contract, tort, criminal law, property law, and constitutional and administrative law.

**Intellectual Property: A Very Short Introduction**

Siva Vaidhyanathan

Print Publication Year: 2017 Published Online: Mar 2017
Item type: book

Intellectual property is the most pervasive yet least understood way we regulate expression. Despite its importance to so many aspects of the global economy and daily life, intellectual property policy remains a confusing and arcane subject. Intellectual Property: A Very Short Introduction clarifies both the basic terms and the major conflicts surrounding this area of law, offering an introduction to copyright, patents, trademarks, and other forms of knowledge that are subject to global law and regulation. It illustrates the powers and limits of intellectual property, distilling the complex tangle of laws, policies, and values governing the dissemination of ideas, expressions, inventions, creativity, and data collection in the modern world.

1. How to read Starbucks, or why intellectual property matters more than you think

Siva Vaidhyanathan

Print Publication Year: 2017 Published Online: Mar 2017
Item type: chapter

Intellectual property is a core function of the cultural elements from which we build meaning and of the commercial ecosystem that fuels so much human activity. Global companies, such as Starbucks and Coca Cola, have mastered both dynamics. Understanding the intellectual property ecosystem demands a full acknowledgment of the justifications for these systems of law and practice and an account of their consequences—both positive and negative. “How to read Starbucks; or why intellectual property matters more than you think” considers the justifications of intellectual property and its globalization and explains the main branches of “intellectual property” law: patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret law.
1. The revolutionary Constitution

David J. Bodenhamer

The American Revolution was a radical event that redefined ideas of sovereignty, liberty, equality, representation, and power. It also recast how men and women related to each other within and outside of government. As its political expression, the Constitution was the revolutionary answer to an age-old antagonism in Western culture between power and liberty. ‘The revolutionary Constitution’ describes the processes involved in the drafting of the Constitution, its ratification, and the creation of the new national government structure, including the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Supreme Court. It outlines the key stages in the Constitution’s construction such as the Philadelphia Convention in 1787 and the ratification of the Bill of Rights in 1791.