

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Geography 345

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Winter 2010

Tuesdays/Thursdays 1530-1700

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OBJECTIVES

Geography 345 is a one-term, three-credit course that aims to provide a series of mappings of the intellectual landscape of contemporary human geography. I say ‘intellectual’ but the course is also ‘political’ because its central concern is to expose the connections between power, knowledge and geography: and it is that emphasis on power that will give our discussions a political edge.

In the first part of the course, *Shaking the Foundations*, we will consider some of the ways in which geography has been positioned (and on occasion policed) in relation to various foundations: history; philosophy; science; economy; and culture. In the past, each of these would probably have been accorded a Capital Letter because they were often assumed to provide privileged vantage points – places of overview – but much more recently their claims to provide secure and certain knowledge – guarantees of a single Truth – have been called into question. In their place, it has become common to speak of geographical knowledges as ‘situated knowledges’: always partial, always provisional. We will explore how this change has come about, examine its implications, and see how it helps us understand geography’s involvements (and investments) in colonialism and postcolonialism – issues that should be of great moment in any school of geography, but most of all in institutions like ours.

In the second part of the course, *Mapping the Concepts*, we will make a series of ‘visits’ to intellectual sites where human geographers have done some of their most characteristic work. In other words, we will examine some of the key concepts in contemporary geographical inquiry – ideas like ‘region’, ‘landscape’, ‘space’ and ‘nature’

– and try to understand how they have developed and changed (these are all contested concepts) and how they are connected to ideas in other fields (geographers are not the only scholars to work with them). We will also consider their implications for the ways in which we represent other people and other places: in writing, in visual images and maps, and in numbers and statistics. None of these constructions is innocent. Our concepts are freighted with power, and so too are our representations.

In the final part of the course, *Conflict and the colonial present*, we will look at how some of these concepts bear on armed conflict in the contemporary world: these lectures will raise not only analytical issues but also a series of political and ethical issues. It is those issues that run throughout the course, and they will animate much of our discussion.

I say ‘discussion’ advisedly. You will see that I have devoted three classes entirely to discussions of particular themes that follow directly from the previous lecture(s): **Tuesday 5 October**, to consider Colonialism, Orientalism and Geography; **Tuesday 26 October** to consider Power, space and violence; and **Thursday 25 November** to consider Geographies of war. *These are not classes to be skipped.* There will be other opportunities for shorter discussions. The course as a whole challenges you to think about what is involved in putting geography into practice, to form a critical appreciation of the ideas that some geographers have committed to print, and to develop your own ideas in response to the course readings, lectures and discussions. Like most things, it works best when we engage with one another.

Office Hours, Availability and Guest Lectures

I will be pleased to see you to discuss the course, to provide additional readings, and to help you prepare your term paper during my regular Office Hours on ***Tuesdays or Thursdays between 2.30 and 3.15 p.m.*** I reserve these times for undergraduates and see graduate students by appointment on other days.

Please sign up for an appointment on the sheet posted outside my office door before 1.30 p.m. on the day.

If these times are genuinely inconvenient, please make an appointment via e-mail: derek.gregory@geog.ubc.ca.

Please note that I will be unavailable **14-21 September** (when I will be speaking at a conference in Europe) and **30 November-2 December**, (when I will be giving the Miliband Lectures at the London School of Economics). I have arranged several **Guest Lectures** for these periods (see below), and will make other lectures available on the course website. *These lectures are an integral part of the course and will be included in the final examination.*

READING

There is no textbook that covers the material discussed in this course: if there were, there would be no need for me to lecture. But you may find the following general texts helpful; they have all been placed in the **Course Reserve** at Koerner (call numbers shown in bold):

- Trevor Barnes and Derek Gregory (eds) *Reading Human Geography: the poetics and politics of inquiry* (1997) **GF41 R35 1997**
- Noel Castree, Ali Rogers and Doug Sherman (eds), *Questioning Geography: fundamental debates* (2005) **G62 Q84 2005**
- Paul Cloke, Philip Crang, Mark Goodwin (eds) *Envisioning human geographies* (2004) **GF41 E58 2004**
- George Henderson and Marvin Waterstone (eds) *Geographical Thought: a praxis perspective* (2008)
- David Harvey, *Cosmopolitanism and the geographies of freedom* (2009) **G70 H33 2009**
- Sarah Holloway, Stephen Rice, Gill Valentine (eds) *Key concepts in Geography* (2003) **G70 K49 2003**
- Phil Hubbard, Rob Kitchin and Gill Valentine (eds) *Key thinkers on space and place* (2004) **GF21 K49 2004**
- David Livingstone, *The geographical tradition: episodes in the history of a contested enterprise* (1992) **G80 L54 1993**
- Richard Peet, *Modern geographical thought* (1998) **G70 P375 1998**
- Joanne Sharp, *Geographies of postcolonialism* (2009) **JC319 S4853 2009**

In the programme that follows, I have listed <KEY WORDS IN CAPITAL LETTERS> under the title of each lecture: these refer to extended entries in *The Dictionary of Human Geography* (Blackwell, 2009; **make sure you are using the latest, 5th edition**), edited by Derek Gregory, Ron Johnston, Geraldine Pratt and Michael Watts: I recommend that you read these entries carefully and, if you are interested in pursuing these ideas further (perhaps for your term paper), follow up some of the references shown there. I have placed several copies in the GIC; paperback copies are on sale in the UBC Bookstore in the Geography section [not Courses/Textbooks] and through amazon.ca, and if you are considering an application to graduate school, you should buy one.

You may also wish to consult the 12-volume *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography* (2009), which is available online via Koerner: <http://resources.library.ubc.ca/1598/>.

The programme below also includes a set of references of direct relevance to the course. **Those shown in bold are required readings**; most of them are available online either through UBC Koerner Library's e-journals [marked with an asterisk (*)] or as open access [marked with a dagger †]; the others have been placed in the Course Reserve at Koerner [marked with [R]]. Although these refer to particular lectures, I have tried to

identify readings that are likely to help you think through other issues too, and which you are likely to find helpful in other courses.

The other references identify the main texts that I discuss or suggest other readings that supplement the lectures; **they may also help you to plan your term paper.**

Among the key journals that you should look at from time to time (in the ‘New Journals’ section in Koerner; they can all be accessed as e-journals) I particularly recommend:

Annals of the Association of American Geographers

Antipode: a journal of radical geography

Canadian geographer

Cultural geographies

Environment and Planning A

Environment and Planning D: Society and Space

Gender place and culture

Geografiska Annaler series B

Geoforum

Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

Political geography

Progress in human geography

Also check out *ACME an international e-journal of critical geography*: it can be accessed directly at <http://www.acme-journal.org/> But don’t confine yourself to geography journals....

I encourage you to complete the relevant readings *before* each class and to raise questions for discussion each week, based on my lectures and your reading.

What next?

For those of you interested in the main themes pursued in this course, I also teach **Geography 440: Power, knowledge and geography** in Term 2. This is a seminar, involving class presentations and weekly discussions of readings; it is assessed by term paper only – there is no final examination.

I hope that the ideas we discuss we also help you in other courses, inside and outside Geography – this is not a closed shop! – and if any of you are thinking of **graduate school** in human geography I’d be happy to help you make up your mind.....

PROGRAMME

Th 9 Sept	Introduction to the course
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No required readings

1: SHAKING THE FOUNDATIONS

Tu 14 Sept	Intellectual histories and geographical traditions	WEB ONLY
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Why do disciplines and fields of knowledge depend on intellectual histories? What are the consequences for contemporary geographical inquiry of telling ‘our’ story/stories in particular ways?

<GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY OF>

The texts I focus on here are Richard Hartshorne’s *The nature of geography* (1939) and David Livingstone’s *The geographical tradition* (1992), but I am less interested in the details of different histories of geography than in critical reflections on their implications. For relevant discussions, see:

- *Trevor Barnes, ‘Placing ideas: heterotopia, genius loci and geography’s quantitative revolution’, *Progress in human geography* 28 (2004) pp. 565-95
- *David Harvey, ‘Geographical knowledges/political powers’, *Proc. British Academy* 122 (2004) pp. 87-115.
- David Livingstone, ‘Should the history of geography be X-rated? Telling geography’s story’, in his *The geographical tradition* (1992) pp. 1-31.
- [R] **David Livingstone, ‘The spaces of knowledge: contributions towards a historical geography of science’: Ch. 1 in Trevor Barnes and Derek Gregory (eds), *Reading Human Geography* (1996) Call Number: GF 41 R35 1997 [Note: this is an extract from a larger essay that originally appeared in **Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 13 (1995)]**
- David Livingstone, *Putting science in its place: geographies of scientific knowledge* (2003)
- Ulf Strohmayer, ‘The culture of epistemology’, in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 520-31.
- You might also look at some of the (short) contributions to the Forum in *Transactions, Institute of British Geographers* 20 (1995), which was largely

prompted by Livingstone's book, and at the retrospective assessments of *The geographical tradition in Progress in human geography* 28 (2004) pp. 227-235.

Th 16 Sept Pluralizing economy: from spatial science to new economic geographies

GUEST LECTURE: *Jamie Peck*

<ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY> <NEW ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY>
<SPATIAL SCIENCE>

The lecture explores the making and remaking of contemporary economic geography, which has been in a state of more or less permanent intellectual revolution since the late 1970s. Hardly coincidentally, this has also been a time in which many of the old certainties about economic growth and development also proved to be anything but certain: the advanced industrial nations began to “deindustrialize”; a series of Asian economies rose to global economic prominence; the deregulation of the New York and London financial markets unleashed a long boom followed by a cataclysmic bust; global sourcing, marketing, and branding strategies have integrated once-distant economies on different sides of the world; new models of economic growth have proliferated, from the dot.com revolution in Silicon Valley through collaborative networking in the Third Italy to hipster-led urban development courtesy of the “creative class.” The field of economic geography has moved with these and other movements in the “real economy,” developing distinctive analytical and normative perspectives along the way. Once close to orthodox (or neoclassical) economics, economic geography has become not only estranged from, but often deeply antagonistic to, market-oriented orthodoxy of big-E Economics. The “heterodox” field of economic geography, which is inclined to begin not with perfect markets but with the less-than-perfect world, has since been germinating alternatives both to mainstream economic theory and conventional economic policy.

- *T.J. Barnes and E. Sheppard, “‘Nothing includes everything’: towards engaged pluralism in Anglophone economic geography”, *Progress in Human Geography* 34(2) (2010) 193-214
- *C. Berndt and M. Boeckler, ‘Geographies of circulation and exchange: constructions of markets’, *Progress in Human Geography* 33(4) (2009) 535–551
- *G. Grabher, ‘Yet another turn? The evolutionary project in economic geography’, *Economic Geography* 85(2) (2009) 119–127
- Roger Lee and Jane Wills (eds), *Geographies of economies* (1997)
- ***J. Peck and N. Theodore, ‘Variegated capitalism’, *Progress in Human Geography* 31(6) (2007) 731-772**
- *J. Peck, ‘Economic sociologies in space’, *Economic Geography* 81(2) (2005) 129-176
- A.J. Scott, ‘Economic geography: the great half-century’, in G. L. Clark, M. P. Feldman and M. S. Gertler (eds) *The Oxford handbook of economic geography*. (2000) pp. 18-44

- E. Sheppard, 'The economic geography project', in S Bagchi-Sen and H Lawton Smith (eds) *Economic geography: past, present, and future* (2006) pp. 11-23.

Tu 21 Sept	Philosophy with a capital P: positivism, post-positivism and geographical inquiry
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Modern geography's own 'scientific revolution' was staged in the 1960s and 1970s and involved an appeal to the Philosophy of positivism as 'the' scientific method. But how are we to understand the relationship between philosophical reflection and geographical inquiry? And what other philosophies are available, and to what ends? There are two reasons for focusing on Positivism, as I do here. The first is that positivism was used – largely retrospectively – to provide a philosophical foundation for spatial science; much of the subsequent history of (human) geography can be read as a sustained critique (or, rather, series of critiques) of spatial science, and so we need to think about its original base. The second is that those critiques have, for the most part, turned to non-positivist philosophies, not only of 'science' but also political and moral philosophy and not retrospectively but as an essential moment in their development.

<FOUNDATIONALISM> <PHILOSOPHY><POSITIVISM>

I don't expect you to develop a detailed understanding of the major philosophies at play in modern geography, but there are three texts that review some of the basic approaches that you should consult if you want to explore these ideas further:

- Paul Cloke, Chris Philo and David Sadler, *Approaching human geography* (1991)
- R.J. Johnston, *Philosophy and human geography* (1986)
- Richard Peet, *Modern geographical thought* (1998)

The contemporary interest in alternative approaches – notably the various 'posts', most prominently post-structuralism – should not blind you to the continuing importance of quantitative, 'scientific' approaches to human geography. In this vein, for a brilliant and lively re-evaluation, see:

- *Elvin Wyly, 'Strategic positivism', *Professional geographer* 61 (2009) 1-13

<i>Tu 21 September: Last day to withdraw from the course with no record ('W') on your transcript</i>

Th 23 Sept	After Philosophy: Geography as situated knowledge
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This lecture focuses on the work of American science studies scholar Donna Haraway who complains that Philosophies-with-a-capital-P (like positivism) typically claim to see everything from nowhere in particular (which she calls a 'God-trick'); she argues that all knowledge is situated, and outlines the implications of this, more modest view.

<SITUATED KNOWLEDGE>

Haraway's essay is vital, and you need to think about it carefully; Slater's essays will help you understand the implications of 'situatedness' and what to do about it (and also prepare the ground for the next two lectures).

- [R] Donna Haraway, 'Situated knowledges: the science question in feminism and the privilege of partial perspective', in her *Simians, cyborgs and women: the reinvention of nature* (1991) (Ch. 9) Call Number: GN365.9 H37 1991
- Linda McDowell, 'Understanding diversity: the problem of/for "Theory"': Ch. 7 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in R.J. Johnston, P. Taylor, M. Watts (eds) *Geographies of global change* (1995) Ch. 17
- *Gillian Rose, 'Situated knowledges: positionality, reflexivity and other tactics', *Progress in human geography* 21 (1997) pp. 305-20.
- Joseph Rouse, *Knowledge and power: towards a political philosophy of science* (1987)
- David Slater, 'On the borders of social theory: learning from other regions': Ch. 2 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in **Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 10 (1992) pp. 307-327.
- David Slater, 'Beyond Euro-Americanism: democracy and postcolonialism,' in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 420-432.

Tu 28 Sept	Modern Geography: a European science?
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This lecture explores a much less episodic history of Modern Geography, and one with a much longer (and more complicated) history. David Stoddart argues that Modern Geography is, in its essentials, a 'European science' distinguished by its commitment to observation, classification and comparison. But do these also mark out modern geography as a *Eurocentric* science?

<EUROCENTRISM>

You might read Stoddart's essay as background; Driver provides a radically different view of geography's history, and also points towards the work of Edward Said (which we consider in the next lecture); Blaut and Peet offer some environmental reflections that hook up with our later discussions of 'the politics of nature'.

- *Clive Barnett, 'Impure and worldly geography: the Africanist discourse of the Royal Geographical Society', *Transactions Institute of British Geographers* 23 (1998) pp. 239-52.
- *James Blaut, 'Environmentalism and Eurocentrism', *Geographical Review* 89 (1999) 391-408.

- *Felix Driver, 'Geography's empire: histories of geographical knowledge', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 10 (1992) pp. 23-40
- Felix Driver, *Geography militant: cultures of exploration and empire* (2001)
- Anne Godlewska, Neil Smith (eds) *Geography and empire* (1994)
- Derek Gregory, *Geographical imaginations* (1994) Ch. 1-2.
- Derek Gregory, 'Power, knowledge and geography', *Geographische Zeitschrift* 69 (1998) pp. 70-93.
- *Cheryl McEwan, 'Cutting power lines within the palace? Countering paternity and Eurocentrism in the "geographical tradition". *Transactions, Institute of British Geographers* 23 (1998) pp. 371-84.
- *Richard Peet, 'From Eurocentrism to Americentrism', *Antipode* 37 (2005) pp. 936-43
- †Jeppe Strandsbejerg, 'The cartographic assemblage of the globe', Copenhagen Business School (sic) (2007), available as a download at <http://openarchive.cbs.dk/handle/10398/7377>
- D.R. Stoddart, *On geography and its history* (1985) Ch. 2.

Th 30 Sept	Orientalism and imaginative geographies
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Edward Said (d. 2003) was a Professor of Comparative Literature with a remarkable geographical sensibility. His critique of Orientalism – of the ways in which 'the West' imagined 'the East' (and especially the "Middle East") – remains as influential as it is controversial, but his concepts of *imaginative geographies* and *contrapuntal geographies* can help us move beyond the limitations of situated knowledge.

<ORIENTALISM> <CONTRAPUNTAL GEOGRAPHIES>
<IMAGINATIVE GEOGRAPHIES >

Said's *Orientalism* is one of those rare books that every self-respecting student should read before they graduate, while *After the last sky* is a poignant reminder of his commitment to Palestine; 'The lightening of possible storms' is a brief sketch of the importance of his work today (Kennedy provides a detailed account). You need to think about Said's conception of modern Orientalism, whose emergence he dates to the end of the eighteenth century, and what purchase it might have on our own twenty-first century (Graham and Haldrup *et al* are crucial here).

- *Stephen Graham, 'Cities and the war on terror', *International journal of urban and regional research* 30 (2006) pp. 255-276.
- *Derek Gregory, 'Imaginative geographies', *Progress in human geography* (1995) pp. 447-485.
- Derek Gregory, 'Scripting Egypt: Orientalism and cultures of travel', in James Duncan and Derek Gregory (eds) *Writes of passage* (1999) pp. 114-50.
- *Derek Gregory, 'The lightning of possible storms: Edward Said, 1935-2003', *Antipode* 36 (2004) pp. 798-808.

- †Derek Gregory, ‘The rush to the intimate: counterinsurgency and the cultural turn in late modern war’, *Radical philosophy* 150 (July/August 2008) pp. 8-23: at <http://web.mac.com/derekgregory/iWeb/Site/The%20cultural%20turn%20and%20late%20modern%20war.html>
- *Michael Haldrup, Lasse Koefoed and Kirsten Simonsen, ‘Practical Orientalism: bodies, everyday life and the construction of otherness’, *Geografiska Annaler* 88B (2006) pp. 173-184.
- Valerie Kennedy, *Edward Said* (2000)
- Conor McCarthy, *The Cambridge Introduction to Edward Said* (2010)
- Anne Orford, ‘Localizing the other: the imaginative geography of humanitarian intervention’, in her *Reading humanitarian intervention: human rights and the use of force in international law* (2003) pp. 82-125
- Edward Said, *Orientalism* (1995 edn; first published 1978)
- Edward Said, *After the last sky: Palestinian lives* (1999 edn)
- Gyan Prakash, ‘Orientalism now’, *History and theory* 34 (1995) pp. 99-112.
- M. Yegenoglu, *Colonial fantasies: towards a feminist reading of Orientalism* (1998)

Tu 5 Oct Colonialism, Orientalism and Geography: a discussion

Readings as before

2: MAPPING THE CONCEPTS

Th 7 Oct Landscape and the lie(s) of the land

Carl Sauer, one of the principal architects of American cultural geography in the twentieth century, developed an approach to studies of cultural landscapes that proved remarkably influential. It was informed by a particular conception of Science (whose ideas have been reworked into more sophisticated forms in complexity theory) and remains important in historical-evolutionary studies of urban landscape change (‘morphogenesis’). Sauer’s work produced a stream of dissenting views in the closing decades of the twentieth century that drew on quite other traditions in the humanities – especially art history and art theory – to emphasize the practices of viewing that enter into the construction of landscapes, and also on ideas from historical materialism to draw out the human labour that is at once invested in and concealed by the physical production of landscapes. More recently, there have been a number of experimental attempts to connect landscape more directly to ideas about practice and performance.

<CULTURAL LANDSCAPE> <LANDSCAPE>

Cosgrove and Daniels have been central in geographical approaches to landscape through art history; Rose provides a powerful feminist critique, but remains close to their approach (in this essay at least); Mitchell has developed the most detailed historical-materialist critique of concepts of landscape; the work of Olwig and Wylie opens up the concept of landscape to radically new investigations and performances; and Paul Carter is a personal favourite.

- Malcolm Andrews, *Landscape and Western Art* (2000)
- Paul Carter, *The road to Botany Bay: a spatial history* (1987)
- Denis Cosgrove, 'Prospect, perspective and the evolution of the landscape idea': Ch. 19 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in *Transactions Institute of British Geographers* 10 (1985) pp. 45-62
- Denis Cosgrove, *Social formation and symbolic landscape* (1981; 1998)
- Denis Cosgrove, Stephen Daniels (eds) *The iconography of landscape* (1988)
- Stephen Daniels, *Fields of vision: landscape imagery and national identity in England and the United States* (1993)
- Tim Cresswell, 'Landscape and the obliteration of practice', in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 269-281.
- James Duncan, *The city as text: the politics of landscape interpretation in the Kandy kingdom* (1990)
- *James Duncan, Nancy Duncan, '(Re)reading the landscape', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 6 (1998) pp. 117-126.
- *Claudio Minca, 'Humboldt's compromise, or the forgotten geographies of landscape. *Progress in human geography* 31 (2007) pp. 179-193
- Don Mitchell, *The lie of the land: migrant workers and the California landscape* (1996)
- *Catherine Nash, '**Reclaiming vision: looking at landscape and the body**', *Gender, place and culture* 3 (1996) pp. 149-69.
- *Kenneth Olwig, 'Has 'geography' always been modern? *Choros, (non)representation, performance and the landscape*', *Environment and Planning A* (2008) 1843-1861.
- *Peter Merriman and others, '**Landscape, mobility, practice**', *Social and cultural geographies* 9 (2008) 191-212
- Gillian Rose, 'Looking at landscape: the uneasy pleasures of power': Ch. 20 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in her *Feminism and geography* (1993)
- *Special issue of *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* on 'Animating landscape' (vol. 24: issue 4: 2006)
- *John Wylie: '**A single day's walking: narrating self and landscape on the South West Coastal Path**', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 30 (2005) 234-247
- John Wylie, *Landscape* (2007)

Tu 12 Oct	The politics of regional geography: imperialism, violence and representation
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The region has been one of the key sites of geographical inquiry since the ancient Greeks, but their insistence on regional inquiry as an eminently political project can be traced (in different forms) right down to the present.

<REGION> <REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY>

Koelsch provides an accessible account of the classical foundations and Olwig a much deeper reflection, while Barnes and Farish bring out the modern connections between regional geography, geopolitics and the state.

- *J.K. Gibson-Graham, ‘Area studies after poststructuralism’, *Environment and Planning A* 36 (2004) pp. 405-9
- Derek Gregory, *Geographical imaginations* (1994) pp. 37-46.
- *William Koelsch, ‘Squinting back at Strabo’, *Geographical Review* 94 (2004)
- *Kenneth Olwig, ‘Has ‘geography’ always been modern? *Choros*, (non)representation, performance, and the landscape,’ *Environment and Planning A* 40 (2008) 1843 – 1861.
- Nigel Thrift, ‘Taking aim at the heart of the region’, in Derek Gregory, Graham Smith and Ron Martin (eds) *Human geography: society, space and social science* (1994): Ch. 8
- *Trevor Barnes and Matthew Farish, ‘Between regions: science, militarism and American Geography from World War to Cold War’, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 96 (2006) pp. 807-26.

Th 14 Oct	(Mis)placing place: identity, navigation and erasure
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‘Place’ is another central term in the geographical lexicon – I suspect most people would say that Geography is about the study of places – that has proved remarkably hard to define. This hasn’t stopped critics complaining that we live in an increasingly anonymous, ‘placeless’ world, but others have developed more nuanced views of the connections between place, difference and identity in an increasingly globalized world.

<PLACE> <POWER-GEOMETRY>

Massey’s ‘Progressive sense of place’ is a classic essay, brief and to the point, but you should read it critically; I recommend reading **any one of the other authors** to develop a more detailed, sensitive appreciation of what ‘place’ can be made to mean.

- *Kay Anderson, 'The idea of Chinatown: the power of place and institutional practice in the making of a racial category', *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogr.* 77 (1987) pp. 580-98.
- Ben Anderson and Paul Harrison (eds), *Taking-Place: non-representational geographies* (2010)
- *F.W. Boal, 'Belfast: walls within', *Political geography* 21 (2002) pp. 687-94.
- Tim Cresswell, *In place/out of place* (1996)
- Tim Cresswell, *Place: a short introduction* (2004)
- *Stephen Graham, 'Remember Fallujah: demonizing place, constructing atrocity', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) pp. 1-10.
- Doreen Massey, 'Power-geometry and a progressive sense of place', in Jon Bird et al (eds) *Mapping the futures* (1993) pp. 59-69.
- Doreen Massey, Nigel Thrift, 'The passion of place', in R.J. Johnston and Michael Williams (eds) *A century of British geography* (2003) pp. 275-299.
- Yi-Fu Tuan, 'Visibility: the creation of a place', in his *Space and place* (1977) pp. 161-78.
- *G. O'Tuathail, 'The effacement of place: US foreign policy and the spatiality of the Gulf Crisis', *Antipode* 25 (1993) pp. 4-31

Fr 15 Oct Last day to withdraw from course (with 'W' on your transcript)

Tu 19 Oct	Productions of space: David Harvey and troubling geographies
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'Space' is another of geography's keywords, but the idea of 'the production of space' may seem troubling to you. It has its origins in the work of French philosopher Henri Lefebvre, but here I focus on the work of David Harvey, still one of the most influential geographers writing in the English language today. Harvey returns to Marx's work to develop a particular view of the importance of space to contemporary capitalism.

<SPATIAL SCIENCE> <PRODUCTION OF SPACE>
<SPACE, HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AND>

You simply must read some Harvey; for video of Harvey reading Marx, and much more besides, see *Reading Marx's Capital with David Harvey* at <http://davidharvey.org>. Elden provides a detailed reading of Lefebvre, while Soja constructs something of a bridge between the two (though, confusingly, he does so under the sign of postmodernism – which would horrify both of them).

- *Stuart Elden, 'Politics, philosophy, geography: Henri Lefebvre in recent Anglo-American scholarship', *Antipode* 33 (2001) pp. 809-25.
- Stuart Elden, *Understanding Henri Lefebvre: theory and the possible* (2004)
- Derek Gregory, *Geographical imaginations* (1994) pp. 348-416 [discussion of Harvey and Lefebvre].

- [R] Derek Gregory, 'Troubling geographies', in Noel Castree and Derek Gregory (eds) *David Harvey: a critical reader* (2006) pp. 1-25. Call Number: **G70 D379 2006**
- David Harvey, *The condition of postmodernity* (1989)
- David Harvey, 'Between space and time: reflections on the geographical imagination: Ch. 15 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in *Annals Assoc. Am. Geogr.* 80 (1990) 418-434.
- [R] David Harvey, 'Space', in Noel Castree and Derek Gregory (eds) *David Harvey: a critical reader* (2006)
- [R] David Harvey, *Cosmopolitanism and the geographies of freedom* (2009) **G70 H33 2009**
- David Harvey, *The enigma of capital* (2010)
- Henri Lefebvre, *The production of space* (trans. 1991)
- [R] Neil Smith, 'Space and substance in geography', in Paul Cloke, Philip Crang, Mark Goodwin (eds) *Envisioning human geographies* (2004) pp.11-29
- *Eric Sheppard, 'The spaces and times of globalization: place, scale, networks and positionality', *Economic Geography* 78 (2002) pp. 307-30.
- Edward Soja, *Postmodern geographies: the reassertion of space in critical social theory* (1989)
- Edward Soja, *Thirdspace: journeys to Los Angeles and to other real-and-imagined places* (1996).

Th 21 Oct	Spaces of exception
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Although Harvey doesn't treat space as a stage for human action or a container in which events happen, many of his critics complain that his conception of space isn't troubling enough. They have been busy developing other theorizations of space and its significance for the conduct of social and political life. This lecture begins by outlining some of their concerns, then moves to a consideration of the connections between power, knowledge and geography proposed by French philosopher Michel Foucault (who once claimed that space was necessarily at the heart of his concerns), and finally focuses on a particularly troubling (and paradoxical) space – the space of exception – as described by the Italian political philosopher Giorgio Agamben.

<CAMP> <EXCEPTION, SPACE OF>
<HOMO SACER><HOLOCAUST>

Crang, Thrift and Massey provide general philosophical accounts of the search for more 'troubling' conceptions of space; Crampton and Elden provide good introductions to Foucault; the other readings focus on Agamben, and so should you.

- Mike Crang, Nigel Thrift (eds) *Thinking space* (1999)
- Doreen Massey, *For space* (2005)

- Nigel Thrift, 'Space: the fundamental stuff of geography', in Sarah Holloway, Stephen Rice and Gill Valentine (eds), *Key concepts in geography* (2003) pp. 95-108.
- *Nigel Thrift, 'Space', *Theory, culture and society* 23 (2006) pp. 139-46
- Jeremy Crampton and Stuart Elden (eds), *Space, knowledge and power: Foucault and geography* (2007)
- Giorgio Agamben, *Homo sacer: sovereign power and bare life* (1998)
- ***Bruce Braun, James McCarthy, 'Hurricane Katrina and abandoned being', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) pp. 802-809.**
- *Matthew Gandy, 'Zones of indistinction: bio-political contestations in the urban arena', *Cultural geographies* 13 (2006) pp. 497-516.
- *Derek Gregory, 'The death of the civilian', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 24 (2006) pp. 633-38
- ***Derek Gregory, 'The Black Flag: Guantanamo and the space of exception', *Geografiska Annaler* B89 (2006) 405-27 [This is a special issue devoted to Agamben].**
- * Cristina Masters, 'Femina Sacra: the 'War on/of Terror', women and the feminine', *Security dialogue* 40 (2009) 29-49.
- *Claudio Minca, 'The return of the camp', *Progress in human geography* 29 (2004) pp. 405-12.
- *Claudio Minca, 'Agamben's geographies of modernity', *Political geography* 26 (2007) pp. 78-97
- *Geraldine Pratt, 'Abandoned women and spaces of the exception', *Antipode* 37 (2005) 1052-78.

Tu 26 Oct Power, violence and space: a discussion

Readings as above

Th 28 Oct Performance, performativity and space

One of the ways in which geographers have sought to activate concepts of space is through ideas of performance. But what is the difference between performance and performativity? And what does space have to do with either of them?

<PERFORMANCE> <PERFORMATIVITY>
<NON-REPRESENTATIONAL THEORY>

The lecture works towards the ideas of feminist critic Judith Butler. Jackson and Loxley are general interdisciplinary surveys; Nash provides a helpful introduction to the issues in geography – Rose is more challenging – while Pratt provides a clear account of the implications of thinking of Butler as a spatial theorist [see also her Guest Lecture, below].

- *Trevor Barnes, 'Making space for the economy: live performances, dead objects and economic geography', *Geography Compass* 2/5 (2008) 1432-48.
- Stephen Jackson, *Professing performance: theatre in the academy from philology to performativity* (2004)
- James Loxley, *Performativity* (2006)
- *Catherine Nash, 'Performativity in practice', *Progress in human geography* **24 (2000) pp. 653-664**
- Geraldine Pratt, 'Spatialising the subject of feminism', in her *Working feminism* (2004) Ch. 2
- Gillian Rose, 'Performing space', in Doreen Massey, John Allen and Phillip Sarre (eds) *Human geography today* (1999) pp. 247-59.
- Richard Schechner, *Performance studies: an introduction* (2002)
- *Paul Simpson, 'Chronic everyday life: rhythm-analysing street performance,' *Social and cultural geographies* 9 (2008) 807-829
- *Thematic issues of *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*: 18 (4 and 5) (2000) and 20 (4) (2002)
- See the journals **TDR: The Drama Review* [available via Koerner e-journals] and *Liminalities: a journal of performance*, available online at <http://liminalities.net> [see, for example, Jason Del Gandio, 'Performing the Dum' Dum Doctrine: a non-representational account of Bush's adventurism' in 2.1 (2006)]

On non-representational theory:

- Ben Anderson, Paul Harrison (eds) *Taking place: non-representational theories and geography* (2010)
- Nigel Thrift, *Non-representational theory: space, politics, affect* (2007)

Tu 2 Nov

Re-reading maps: power, knowledge and mapping

J. Brian Harley's work was seminal in showing the connections between maps, power and knowledge. Maps typically claim to be objective, accurate and truthful: but can they ever be? Is it possible to draw on the methods of the humanities to read maps to reveal their hidden assumptions, covert meanings and strategic silences?

<CARTOGRAPHY, HISTORY OF>

Harley's essays are pivotal; Belyea complains that they don't go far enough, while Jacob and Pickles develop his ideas in artful ways. Pickles is probably the most accessible; Short provides a solid history of cartography and its implications in modern constellations of power, and Slavick provides one example of how contemporary cartography and art can carry a considerable political charge..

- Barbara Belyea, 'Images of power: Derrida/Foucault/Harley', *Cartographica* 29 (2) (1992) pp. 1-9.

- Denis Cosgrove, *Apollo's Eye: a cartographic genealogy of the earth in the western imagination* (2001)
- Jeremy Crampton, *Mapping: a critical introduction to cartography and GIS* (2010)
- **Cultural Geographies* Special Issue on 'Indigenous cartographies': vol. 16 (2009)
- J.B. Harley, 'Deconstructing the map': Ch. 9 in Barnes and Gregory, *Reading human geography* and in *Cartographica* 26 (1989) pp. 1-20 [see also the symposium on Harley in *Cartographica* 26 [3&4] (1989)] and again in *Cartographica* 40]
- J.B. Harley, *The new nature of maps: essays in the history of cartography* (2001)
- †Leila Harris and Mark Harrower, 'Critical cartographies', Special issue of *ACME*: available open access on line at <http://www.acme-journal.org/Volume4-1.htm>
- Christian Jacob, *The sovereign map: theoretical approaches in cartography throughout history* (2006)
- ***Rob Kitchin and Martin Dodge, 'Rethinking maps', *Progress in human geography* 31 (2007) pp. 331-344.**
- Lize Mogel and Alexis Bhagat, *An atlas of radical cartography* (2007)
- John Pickles, *A history of spaces: cartographic reason, mapping and the geo-coded world* (2003)
- David Pinder, 'Mapping worlds: cartography and the politics of representation', in Alison Blunt et al (eds) *Cultural geography in practice* (2003) pp. 172-187.
- ***David Pinder, 'Cartographies unbound', *Cultural geographies* 14 (2007) pp. 453-62.**
- *Eric Sheppard, E. 2005: Knowledge production through critical GIS. *Cartographica* 40: 5-21 [Special issue on Critical GIS]
- John Rennie Short, *The world through maps: a history of cartography* (2003)
- Elin o'Hara slavick, *Bomb after bomb: a violent cartography* (2007)
- See also the Counter Cartographies Project at †<http://www.countercartographies.org/>

Th 4 Nov	Geo-graphing: representing places and people
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'Geography' literally means 'earth-writing': but how are we to represent the worlds we study? In the second half of the twentieth century, modern geography was preoccupied with analysis and had little time for 'mere' description; but since then a series of crucial questions have emerged to do with the problematic nature of representation in geography, past and present.

<TRAVEL-WRITING>

- Alison Blunt, *Travel, gender and imperialism: Mary Kingsley in West Africa* (1994)
- James Duncan, Derek Gregory, *Writes of passage: reading travel writing* (1999)

- *Derek Gregory, 'Between the book and the lamp; imaginative geographies of Egypt 1849-50', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 20 (1995) 29-57
- Derek Gregory, 'Cultures of travel and spatial formations of knowledge', *Erdkunde* 54 (4) pp. 297-319.
- Peter Hamilton, Tim Youngs (eds) *Cambridge Companion to Travel Writing* (2002)
- Patrick Holland, Graham Huggan, *Tourists with typewriters: critical reflections on contemporary travel-writing* (1998)
- Debbie Lisle, *The global politics of contemporary travel writing* (2006)
- Mary Louise Pratt, *Imperial eyes: travel writing and transculturation* (1992)
- *Joanne Sharp, 'Writing travel/traveling writing: Roland Barthes detours the Orient', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 20 (2002) pp. 155-66

Tu 9 Nov

The Great Divide and the politics of 'nature'

In 1959 British scientist/novelist C.P. Snow famously distinguished 'two cultures' – one from the sciences and the other from the arts – and his reflections raise a series of questions about what is at stake in claiming to be (or not to be) a Science. These also impact on how we understand 'culture' and 'nature' and on the relations between 'human geography' and 'physical geography'.

<GEOGRAPHY> <NATURE> <POLITICAL ECOLOGY>

According to Raymond Williams 'nature' is one of the most complicated words in the English language. So what is 'nature'? Can it be separated from 'culture'? And if not, what happens when we try to do so?

- *Kay Anderson, 'Culture and nature at the Adelaide Zoo: at the frontiers of human geography', *Transactions, Institute British Geographers* 20 (1995) pp. 275-94.
- *Karen Bakker, 'Katrina: the public transcript of disaster', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) pp. 795-802 [see also the extraordinary set of interventions available online at "Understanding Katrina: perspectives from the social sciences" at <http://understandingkatrina.ssrc.org>].
- *Bruce Willems-Braun, 'Buried epistemologies: the politics of nature in (post) colonial British Columbia', *Annals Association of American Geographers* 87 (1997) pp. 3-31.
- See also Braun and McCarthy, 'Hurricane Katrina' reading for 16 October.
- Bruce Braun, *The intemperate rainforest: nature, culture and power on Canada's west coast* (2002)
- Bruce Braun and Noel Castree (eds) *Remaking reality: nature at the millenium* (1998)

- Noel Castree, 'Geographies of nature in the making', in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile and Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2003) pp. 168-183.
- Noel Castree, Bruce Braun (eds) *Social nature: theory, practice and politics* (2001)
- *Simon Dalby, 'Ecological politics, violence and the theme of empire', *Global environmental politics* 4 (2004) pp. 1-11.
- *David Demeritt, 'What is the 'social construction of nature'? A typology and sympathetic critique', *Progress in Human Geography* 26 (2002) pp. 767-790 [see also pp. 22-40 in Castree and Braun, *Social Nature*]
- *R.C. Powell, 'The Sirens' voices? Field practices and dialogue in geography', *Area* 34 (2002) pp. 261-272.
- *David Rossiter, 'The nature of protest: constructing the spaces of British Columbia's rainforests', *Cultural geographies* 11 (2004) pp. 139-164.
- *Joel Wainwright, 'The geographies of political ecology: after Edward Said', *Environment and Planning A* (2005) pp. 1033-1043.

Th 11 Nov UBC closed for Remembrance Day

Tu 16 Nov Tropicality and intemperate nature

What about 'other' natures? What is the political and cultural significance of identifying non-temperate (and here, specifically tropical) natures? The concept of tropicality was proposed by historian David Arnold, and the two issues of the *Singapore journal of tropical geography* develop his ideas in interesting directions.

<TROPICALITY>

- David Arnold, *The problem of nature* (1996)
- David Arnold, *The Tropics and the travelling gaze: India, landscape and science 1800-1856* (2006)
- *Gavin Bowd and Dan Clayton, 'French tropical geographies', *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 26 (2005) pp. 271-88 [special issue on French tropicality]
- *Felix Driver, 'Imagining the tropics: visions and views of the tropical world', *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 25 (2004) pp. 1-17 [and the critiques in the same issue by Ryan, Morin and Savage]
- Felix Driver, Luciana Martins (eds) *Tropical visions in an age of empire* (2005)
- Derek Gregory, 'Cultures of travel and spatial formations of knowledge', *Erdkunde* 54 (4) pp. 297-319 [see the discussions of Alexander von Humboldt in South America and Mary Kingsley in West Africa]
- Derek Gregory '(Post)colonialism and the production of nature, in Noel Castree and Bruce Braun (eds) *Social nature: theory, practice and politics* (2001) Ch. 5
- Alexander von Humboldt, *Personal narrative of a journey to the equinoctial regions of the new continent* [1814-25] (London: Penguin edn., 1995)

- *Kris Olds, James Sidaway, Matthew Sparke, 'White death', *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 23 (2005) pp. 475-9 [on the Indian Ocean tsunami]
- Hugh Raffles, *In Amazonia: a natural history* (2002)
- *Maureen Sioh, 'An ecology of postcoloniality: disciplining nature and society in Malaya 1948-57', *J. hist. geog.* 30 (2004) pp. 729-46.
- Nancy Stepan, *Picturing tropical nature* (2001)
- Michael Taussig, 'Jungle and savagery', in his *Shamanism, colonialism and the wild man: a study in terror and healing* (1987) Ch. 4
- *Special issue of *Singapore journal of tropical geography* 21 (1) (2000): *Constructing the tropics*

3: CONFLICT AND THE COLONIAL PRESENT

Th 18 Nov Postcolonial geographies and the colonial present

To bring down the vast edifice of Eurocentrism, many disciplines have turned to postcolonialism: and geography is no exception. But does it manage to tear up its colonial roots? Should it do so? And have we really left that colonial past behind?

<COLONIALISM> <POSTCOLONIALISM>

- *Clive Barnett, 'Sing along with the common people: politics, postcolonialism and other figures', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 15 (1997) pp. 137-54.
- Alison Blunt and Jane Wills, 'Decolonising geography: postcolonial perspectives', in their *Dissident geographies: an introduction to radical ideas and practice* (2000) Ch. 5
- Dan Clayton, 'Critical imperial and colonial geographies', in Kay Anderson, Mona Domosh, Steve Pile, Nigel Thrift (eds) *Handbook of cultural geography* (2002)
- Leela Gandy, *Postcolonial theory: a critical introduction* (1998)
- Derek Gregory, *The colonial present* (2004)
- *Tariq Jazeel, Colin McFarlane, 'The limits of responsibility: a postcolonial politics of academic knowledge production', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 35 (2010) pp. 109-124
- [R] Catherine Nash, 'Postcolonial geographies: spatial narratives of inequality and interconnection', in Paul Cloke, Philip Crang, Mark Goodwin (eds) *Envisioning human geographies* (2004) pp. 104-127. Call Number: GF41 E58 2004
- *Pat Noxolo, Parvati Raghuram, Clare Madge, "'Geography is pregnant" and "Geography's milk is flowing: metaphors for a postcolonial discipline?" *Environment and Planning D: Society & Space* 26 (2008) pp. 146-168

- ***Parvati Raghuram, Clare Madge, Pat Noxolo, ‘Rethinking responsibility and care for a postcolonial world’, *Geoforum* 40 (2009) pp. 5-13**
- Joanne Sharp, *Geographies of postcolonialism* (2009)
- David Slater, *Geopolitics and the postcolonial: rethinking North-South relations* (2004)
- **Singapore journal of tropical geography: Special issue on Geography and Postcolonialism*, vol. 24, November 2003

Tu 23 Nov Geography and late modern war

French geographer Yves Lacoste once claimed that ‘*La géographie, ça sert, d’abord, à faire la guerre*’, and the history of modern geography has frequently intersected with the history of war. Most of those intersections have been positive – as Lacoste suggested, Geography was enlisted to advance the war effort – but in recent years, and particularly since 9/11, a much more critical geographical analysis of war has developed. This is closely associated with (but is not identical to) the development of a critical geopolitics.

<CRITICAL GEOPOLITICS> <WAR>

- Deborah Cowen and Emily Gilbert (eds), *War, citizenship, territory* (2008)
- Colin Flint (ed) *The geography of war and peace* (2005)
- ***Stephen Graham, ‘Cities as battlespace: the new military urbanism’, *City* 13 (2009) pp. 383-402.**
- Stephen Graham, *Cities under siege: the new military urbanism* (2010)
- [R] Derek Gregory, “Gravity’s rainbows”, in *The colonial present: Afghanistan, Palestine, Iraq* (2004) pp. 248-262. Call Number: DS 63.2 U5 G74 2004 [see also critical discussion in *Political Geography* 27 (3) (2008)]
- †Derek Gregory, ‘The rush to the intimate: counterinsurgency and the cultural turn in late modern war’, *Radical philosophy* 150 (July/August 2008) pp. 8-23; *available on the course website as a pdf.*
- †Derek Gregory, ‘The biopolitics of Baghdad: Counterinsurgency and the counter city’, *Human Geography* 1 (2008) pp. 6-27; *available on the course website as a pdf.*
- ***Derek Gregory, ‘War and peace’, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 35 (2010) pp. 154-86**
- Derek Gregory and Allan Pred (eds) *Violent geographies: fear, terror and political violence* (2007)
- *Eduardo Mendieta, ‘War the school of space’ the space of war and the war for space’, *Ethics, place and environment* 9 (2006) pp. 207-29
- *Simon Reid-Henry, ‘Exceptional sovereignty? Guantánamo Bay and the re-colonial present’, *Antipode* 39 (2007) pp. 627-648.
- Retort, *Afflicted powers: capital and spectacle in a new age of war* (2005)
- Matthew Sparke, *In the space of theory: post-foundational geographies of the nation-state* (2005) final chapter.
- James Tyner, *Military legacies: a world made by war* (2010)
- Eyal Weizman, *Hollow land: Israel’s architecture of occupation* (2007)

Th 25 Nov

Geographies of war: a discussion

Readings as before

The final examination paper will be distributed in this class, to be written as scheduled by the Registrar during the regular examination period

Tu 30 Nov

Geography, war and international law

GUEST LECTURE: *Michael Smith*

There has been considerable interest in the intersections between Geography and Law – spearheaded by the luminous work of Nick Blomley at SFU – but until recently strangely little interest in those between Geography and (specifically) International Law: a nexus that bears directly on questions of contemporary war and security. Law is not only used as a constraint upon and even critique of war but also as a weapon of war ('lawfare').

<LAW>

- *Lauren Benton, 'Legal Spaces of Empire: Piracy and the Origins of Ocean Regionalism', *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 47(4) (2005) 700-724
- *R. Buchanan and S. Pahuja, 'Law, nation and (imagined) international communities', *Law, Text, Culture* 8 (2004) 137-166
- *B.S. Chimni, 'Third World Approaches to International Law: A Manifesto,' *International Community Law Review* 8 (2006) 3-27.
- *Costas Douzinas, 'Postmodern Just Wars and the New World Order', *Journal of Human Rights* 5 (2006) 355-375.
- *Stuart Elden, 'Territorial Integrity and the War on Terror', *Environment and Planning A* 37 (2005) 2083 -2104
- *David Kennedy, 'Modern war and modern law,' *University of Baltimore Law Review* 36(2) (2007) 173-194
- *Ann Orford, 'International Territorial Administration and the Management of Decolonization,' *ICLQ*, 59 (201) 227-249
- *Zoe Pearson, 'Spaces of International Law,' *Griffiths Law Review* 17(2) (2008) 489-514
- †Sol Picciotto, 'International law: the legitimation of power in world affairs', in P. Ireland and Per Laleng (eds.), *The Critical Lawyers' Handbook 2*. (1997) pp. 13-29. Available online: <http://www.lancs.ac.uk/staff/lwasp/crit2.pdf>
- †China Mieville, '**Multilateralism as Terror: International Law, Haiti, Imperialism,**' *Finnish Yearbook of International Law* 18 (2009) Available

- **online via London: Birkbeck ePrints: <http://eprints.bbk.ac.uk/783>**
- †John Morrissey, ‘Liberal lawfare and biopolitics: US juridical warfare in the War on Terror’”, *Geopolitics*, forthcoming; manuscript available from course website.
- *Monica Tennberg, ‘Indigenous peoples as international political actors: A summary,’ *Polar Record* 46 (2010) (238): 264-270
- *Mariana Valverde, ‘Jurisdiction and scale: Legal technicalities as resources for theory’, *Social and Legal Studies* 18 (2009) 139 -157

Th 2 Dec Arts of war: representation and imaginative geographies in the age of Visual-fare
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GUEST LECTURE: *Craig Jones*

War has always been shaped by its visual fields and vice versa, and imaginative geographies of war affect both the way in which war is conducted and the way in which war is legitimized (or not). Advanced militaries and their opponents know this very well, and routinely enlist visual images to advance their own interests (‘visual-fare’). The circulation of images between the battle space and the public sphere is thus a vital site of contemporary geographical inquiry.

<REPRESENTATION> <WAR>

- † Rania Abouzeid, ‘Behind the photograph: the human face of Pakistan's deadly flood,’ *The Guardian*, September 5 2010, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/sep/05/pakistan-floods-photograph-children>
- Arella Azoulay, *The Civil Contract of Photography* (2008)
- **Judith Butler, ‘Torture and the Ethics of Photography: Thinking with Sontag’, in *Frames of War* (2009) pp. 63-100 [also available in a slightly different form as *‘Torture and the ethics of photography’, *Environment & Planning D: Society & Space* 25 (2007) 951-966]**
- *David Campbell, ‘Geopolitics and visuality: Sighting the Darfur conflict’, *Political Geography* 26 (2007) 357-382
- *Elizabeth Dauphinee, ‘The Politics of the Body in Pain: Reading the Ethics of Imagery’, *Security Dialogue* vol. 38 (2)(2007) 139-155
- *Caldwell, William, Dennis Murhy and Anton Menning 2009 ‘Learning to Leverage New Media: The Israeli Defense Forces in Recent Conflicts’, *Military Review*, (May-June (2009) 2-10.
- *Lilie Chouliaraki, ‘Witnessing war: economies of regulation in reporting war and conflict’, *The Communication Review* 12 (2009) 215-26.
- Susan Sontag, *Regarding the pain of others* (2003)
- Andrew Hoskins, *Televising war: from Vietnam to Iraq* (2004)
- Duncan Anderson, *The camera at war* (2005)

EVALUATION

By term paper (50%) and final examination (50%).

Term paper

You are required to submit an original term paper that critically considers any of the major **thinkers, texts or themes** covered in this course. This requirement implies two things:

- The paper must be **your own work** and must **not have been submitted for any other course**; I will, of course, help you, and you can draw on materials you have learned elsewhere: *but this must be a paper directed squarely at the objectives of Geography 345.*
- The paper must be **critical**: this does not mean rubbishing your subject, but neither does it mean merely repeating what I said in class or what you have read elsewhere: *you need to provide your own careful and constructive appraisal of your subject.*

To give you some ideas: In previous years, term papers have

- tackled the implications for geographical inquiry of the work of **thinkers** like Giorgio Agamben, Judith Butler, Michel Foucault, David Harvey, Donna Haraway, Henri Lefebvre, Edward Said;
- provided critical readings of **texts** like Foucault's *Discipline and punish*, Agamben's *Homo sacer*, Harvey's *The condition of postmodernity* or Soja's *Thirdspace*;
- considered **themes** like Geography and the history of science; Geography and Orientalism; Geography and (post)colonialism; Geography and feminism; Geography and travel-writing; Geography and the 'war on terror'; the production of nature....

But these are only ideas: I encourage you to talk with me about your own ideas and interests at an early stage in planning your paper.

Proposal

You must provide me with a **one-page proposal** for your term paper by **12 October at the latest**: this does not mean that you must restrict yourself to themes covered up to then. On the contrary: **look ahead and ask for advice if you need it**. This means considering the course outline very carefully, reading some of the relevant references, and following up what you find there. *It does not mean turning to Google*; general search engines are of extremely limited value for an assignment of this kind, and it is far better

to use “Google Scholar” (but do so carefully, creatively and selectively). Also read the relevant entries in the *Dictionary of Human Geography*.

The proposal must include:

- A working title
- A one-paragraph outline of the main ideas/themes
- A preliminary bibliography (at least six references of *direct* relevance)

I will return the proposals to you, signed, with comments and any suggestions. ***Papers that have not been approved by me will not be accepted.*** I recognize (in fact, I hope) that the final paper will differ in several respects from your original proposal – it will, after all, be the product of much wider reading, research and reflection – but it should none the less address the same topic approved by me. There is no need to make a revised submission unless your work takes you in a radically different direction – in which case you **MUST** request approval for a change of topic ***before you start writing.***

**DO NOT LEAVE WORK ON YOUR TERM PAPER
UNTIL THE LAST FEW WEEKS OF TERM**

Style guide

Note: *Papers that do not conform to these guidelines will be penalized.*

1. Papers should be around 15 text pages in length (i.e. excluding illustrations and bibliography); spacing either 1.5 or 2.0; they must be professionally presented, **with correct spelling, punctuation and grammar**. Do not use sexist or racist language unless this appears in a quotation (in particular: if you do not mean the masculine ‘man’ or ‘men’ then use ‘people’ or ‘humankind’).
2. Papers must have a clear and coherent argument (logic); they must have an informative **title**, and **sub-headings** must be used to signpost the argument. This does *not* mean that you need a ‘thesis statement’, whatever that is; it simply means there must be a purpose, direction and development to your paper.
3. **Maps, diagrams and illustrations** must be incorporated into the body of the paper, clearly titled, and referred to as Figure 1... etc. in the text.
4. **Essays must refer to the relevant readings for the course:** though you need not confine yourself to those readings -- and those who do best will have read beyond them: see me if you need more help -- you must demonstrate that you have read and thought about the readings I have assigned. All sources for direct quotations must be given. References and notes must be numbered in the text (1), (2) etc. and given either as footnotes on the page or endnotes at the back of the paper; a full **bibliography** must appear at the end of the paper.

5. **You must make a back-up copy of your paper on disk and retain this until the marked paper has been returned to you.**

6. I do not mark on a bell curve, and I have attached a **marking scheme** to this course outline for your guidance; **please consult this before beginning work because it indicates what I am looking for.** A copy of this marking scheme will be returned to you with your graded essay, with the appropriate descriptions ringed.

Submission

You must submit **hard copy** of your paper either to me during class or to the Geography Office, clearly marked with your name, the course number, and my TA's name (Craig Jones) since he will be marking your term papers. Given the size of the class, electronic submissions are **not** acceptable. **When you submit your term paper you must include a copy of your original proposal signed by me.**

Term papers submitted on or before **23 November** will be returned with a grade and a detailed commentary; essays that are submitted between 24 November and **2 December** will be returned with a grade only (but no penalty).

In fairness to other students, submissions after **2 December 2009** without good reason will be penalized. **If you get into difficulties, don't panic: talk to me!**

Return

Please collect your term paper from the GIC. Since the term papers will be marked by my TA, they will not be available before the final examination: I always check the marks for the term paper against the mark I give for the written examination, and where the grade for the term paper is significantly lower I read the paper myself.

Oral examination

To guard against plagiarism I reserve the right to inspect notes for and drafts of term papers and to examine students orally on their submitted paper.

Written examination

There is **no mid-term examination**: I don't think these are appropriate for senior-level courses of this nature.

The **written examination** (2 hours) will be held during the regular examination period after classes end (7-21 December). It will require **two essays** selected from a set of eight to ten questions, and will involve knowledge of material covered in lectures and

contained in the required readings. Since I attach little value to memorizing, skimming and repeating – the mantra for far too many assessments – **I will distribute the questions in advance** to give you an opportunity to do additional reading and to think carefully about your answers. *You will need to do both of these things to do well.* None of the questions will be limited to a single lecture, so you will need a good grasp of the course as a whole to do well; good answers will also display a critical appreciation of the required readings. *In addition, you may not answer questions that duplicate materials covered by your term paper.*

In fairness to the class as a whole, I will not be available for individual consultations about the examination once the questions have been distributed.

Please note that the examination will be given on the published date only; alternative arrangements will only be made for medical or compelling personal reasons.

Withdrawal and academic concession

If you wish to withdraw from this course without any record of the course on your transcript, you must do so before **21 September 2010**. If you wish to withdraw from this course with only a withdrawal standing (“W”) on your transcript, you must do so before **15 October 2010**.

If you encounter medical, emotional or personal problems that affect your academic performance in this course, please notify me *and* the Faculty of Arts Advising Office, located in Buchanan A201 (tel: 604 822-4028); for more information go to **<http://www.arts.ubc.ca/students/degree-planning-advising/advising.html>**. Please refer to the UBC *Calendar* for a more thorough discussion of academic concession.

TERM PAPERS: GRADING GUIDE

This is exactly what it says: a guide. It is intended to help you understand the reasons for your grade *and* to assist you in preparing future term papers. It should be read in conjunction with the Guidelines provided for the submission of term papers for this course. If you wish to discuss your mark with me I will be happy to do so, but I do not change grades following such informal discussions; there is a formal University procedure for appealing assigned standing and you should consult the *UBC Calendar* if you wish to do so.

	RESEARCH AND CONTENT	ORGANIZATION AND LOGIC	STYLE AND CLARITY
<i>EXCELLENT</i> A+ 90-100 A 85-89 A- 80-84	Impressive research: wide, careful and critical reading beyond the required/assigned texts; Situates subject in wide context; Excellent use of examples.	Critical and imaginative approach; Intelligent use of theories/ideas to structure argument; Excellent use of illustrations, professionally presented, titled + referred to in text; Convincing conclusion showing ability to evaluate and synthesize.	Exceptionally clear; Mature use of language; Correct grammar, spelling, punctuation; Full and accurate documentation of sources, quotations.
<i>GOOD</i> B+ 76-79 B 72-75 B- 68-71	Thorough research: careful and critical reading; Some attempt to situate subject in wide context; Good use of examples.	Careful and constructive approach; Some use of theories/ideas to structure argument; Good illustrations, carefully presented, titled and referred to in text; Effective conclusion, with some evidence of evaluation and synthesis.	Clear; Good use of language; Few lapses in grammar, spelling punctuation; Good documentation of sources, quotations.
<i>FAIR</i> C+ 64-67 C 60-63 C- 55-59	Uneven and/or largely derivative research; Little attempt to situate subject in wide context; Insufficient or undeveloped examples.	Run-of-the mill approach; Insufficient acknowledgement of theories/ideas behind the argument; Satisfactory illustrations; Simple, skeletal conclusion.	Writing requires 'second guessing': what do you mean, exactly? Confused or cluttered language; Mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation; Fair documentation of sources, quotations.
<i>POOR</i> D 50-54 F 00-49	Inadequate research; No attempt to situate subject in context; Inadequate or inappropriate examples.	No obvious argument or structure; Little or no acknowledgement of theories/ideas; Poor or no illustrations; Conclusion merely restates the question.	Unclear; Elementary use of language; Poor grammar, spelling, punctuation; Inadequate documentation of sources, quotations.

