

# HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH GROUP

*Royal Geographical Society  
with the Institute of British Geographers*

Newsletter

November 2000

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Please send any material for inclusion in the Newsletter, and any suggestions for future content, to the editor

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COMMITTEE NEWS

AGM AND ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at lunchtime on Wednesday January 3<sup>rd</sup>, during the Time/Space and Society session (details below).

A number of committee members' terms of office come to an end at this year's AGM and we would welcome nominations from our members. The posts of Chair, Newsletter Editor, and two Committee Members become vacant. Please submit your nominations, together with the names of a proposer and seconder, to Alison Blunt by December 15<sup>th</sup>.

IDEAS FOR SESSIONS FOR RGS-IBG, BELFAST 2002

The following themes have been designated for the 2002 Annual Conference. If anyone is interested in convening a session – either for the HPGRG alone or in conjunction with another research group – they are invited to contact Felix Driver or Alison Blunt before the AGM in Plymouth or as soon as possible thereafter. Sessions must be finalised during January 2001.

*“Landscape: For this broad theme we would particularly welcome sessions that link physical and human geography. For example, the UN has declared 2002 the ‘International Year of Mountains’ and has invited governments and other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of sustainable mountain development. Several Research Groups may find an opportunity, either singly or in association, to use the theme of ‘landscape’ to address issues associated with this UN Year.*

*Divided cities, divided communities: This may seem a very apt theme for a conference centred on Belfast. However, we do not wish it to be narrowly focused, but want to encourage contributions dealing with different parts of the world and divisions that may be based on many factors - ethnic, social, economic, religious etc. The theme is also one that should encourage sessions organised by single Research Groups or in association with others.*

*Chaos and complexity: Many systems, including those of interest to geographers, display properties that cannot be predicted simply from a study of their parts. Chaos is one such system-level response. Emergence, the spontaneous genesis of new systemic properties due to interactions of their components, is another. The formation of well-defined trails and tracks from human preference for ‘keeping to the path’, standing waves in water, periglacial stone stripes, and rill networks: all are examples of geographical phenomena that can be viewed in the context of chaos and complexity, but the theme should not be viewed as relevant only to physical geography.*

*Migration: We hope that the location of the conference may stimulate sessions from those interested in Irish migration, particularly in the Irish diaspora worldwide and in Ireland's immigrations. Sessions exploring broader topics of diaspora, transnationalism, the migrant condition, asylum-seeking as well as internal population movements and migration models will also be welcome. This theme can also be interpreted to include sessions on plant and animal migrations.”*

## HPGRG SESSION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RGS-IBG JANUARY 2001

TIME/SPACE AND SOCIETY, Wednesday January 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Convened by Mike Crang (Durham) and Nigel Thrift (Bristol)

### "As Time Goes By"

Martin Gren, *Department of Geography & Tourism, University of Karlstad, Sweden*

In this paper I make an attempt to interrogate the ontological and epistemological roots of time-geography as conceived of by Torsten Hägerstrand. Contrary to some other observers, I suggest that Hägerstrand's ontology is not "too physicalistic", but rather not physical enough. In other words, the consequences of a corporeal ontology have not yet been fully drawn within time-geography. As for epistemology, I try to outline one possibility of moving time-geography beyond traditional approaches that invoke transcendental and mentalistic theories of representation. This implies that the conception of human thought-and-action in Hägerstrand's time-geography could be extended further in the direction of "non-representational theory". This domain of thinking, which puts an emphasis on enactment, becoming, embodiment and performance, could possibly be aligned with time-geography's insistence on the centrality of corporeality. Finally, this means that the conception of time-space in time-geography also needs to be problematized, involving a shift from a time-space universe centred on an outside observer to a time-space multiverse in which the time-geographer becomes one observing participant amongst many.

### "Temporal limits to geographical theory?"

Rhys Jones, *University of Wales, Aberystwyth* and Richard Phillips, *Salford University*

This paper examines the effect of temporality and the passing of time on the applicability of geographical concepts and ideas. It seeks to explore Tilly's (1984: 79) contention that 'the time and place in which a structure or process appears makes a difference to its character'. It does so by identifying the implicitly limited temporal range - in terms of both origination and application -- of theory in an important area of contemporary critical geography: broadly speaking, postcolonial geography. The concepts and theories of postcolonial theory, though anti-universalist, are stretched widely throughout the modern period; they are rarely applied to, or derived from, earlier periods. In the words of one historian, 'The colonialism of the Middle Ages was quite different' (Bartlett 1993: 366); presumably the colonialism of other earlier periods was equally different, for it is also excluded from contemporary geographical and other postcolonial criticism. This paper critically examines widely accepted but often unstated ideas about the difference between modern and pre-modern colonialism, focusing explicitly on: social difference (between coloniser and colonised); economy (modes of production and circulation); political geography (nation states and colonial empires). Deconstructing the implicit historical parameters of postcolonial theory thus enables us to explore the temporal grounding of geographical concepts. At a broader level, it also allows us to begin examining methodological and epistemological questions regarding comparative work in and through time-space.

### "Mobile futures: tracking time and space in train travel"

Juliet C Jain, *Centre for Science Studies, Lancaster University*

Train travel regulates individual mobility through time and space. The journey that travels into a future time-space co-ordinate is not a simple linear trajectory, but a jerky uneven passage. Periods of waiting, expectation and anticipation emerge at the interchanges where information and knowledge of what is next on the travel agenda is sought. Such a journey could be an allegory for the planning and forecasting a future network, where organisational timeframes are criss-crossed through space, but subject to change, new directions, and periods of waiting. This paper will illustrate how concepts of time and space are played out in the organisation of mobility networks, and how the application of social theories of time and space can re-examine transport debates in new ways. These time-space-mobility relationships will be illustrated with examples in current planning and provision by the rail industry. It will demonstrate how the future is understood and envisioned in relation to values placed on time and space, and how mobility in time and space may be coerced or conceded to. The key aspect of this paper will be to demonstrate how theories of space and time can provide innovative ways of exploring wider social practices in transport research.

### "A diary of disability and leisure: narrating Other definitions of leisure time and space"

Dr Cara Aitchison, *Leisure and Sport Research Unit, Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education*

Although defined spatially, or by its perceived function or activity, leisure is more usually defined temporally. Thus we have 'leisure time', 'free time', 'residual time' and 'time free from the constraints of everyday life'. (De Grazia, 1962) Leisure time is, however, a loosely defined concept and is more often defined by what it is *not* than by what it *is*. For example, leisure is frequently defined as not being paid work or employment or not being household chores, childcare or caring. These residual definitions of leisure time are also related to definitions of leisure space. If leisure is not work or domestic chores then leisure spaces are less likely to be the spaces of work or home. In other words, engagement of and in leisure time is something we perceive taking place or being placed outside the workplace and the home. This paper problematises these definitions and the resulting inter-relationships between time and space by drawing on research recently undertaken by the author in which the leisure time and spaces occupied by a group of young people with cerebral palsy were explored. (Aitchison, 2000) Extensive use of leisure diaries by the young people and their parents/carers revealed how both time and space were interpreted and used by the young disabled people. (Aitchison, C. in review) The research demonstrated that free time cannot always be equated with leisure time as leisure means 'freedom to' as well as 'freedom from'. (Goodale, T. and Godbey, G. 1989) Conventional definitions of leisure spaces were also problematised by the young people as most of their leisure was restricted to their own homes. This paper offers a narration of time as storied space through the leisure experiences chronicled in the young people's leisure diaries.

### "Safe Space in Risk Society? Environmental illness, spatial contagion and 'strategies for existence'"

Fiona Coyle, *Carleton University, Ottawa, ON*

According to Ulrich Beck, in "Risk Society", nobody is untouched by the apparently "invisible" side-effects of the artefactual nature that we have engineered. Indeed, these 'latent side effects' materialise out into human bodies, as symptoms of corporeal toxicity. One controversial example is environmental illness (EI). It is thought that a continuous bioaccumulation of toxins eventually disrupts the body's internal ecosystem, resulting in acute reactions to chemicals and

more traditional allergens, at levels so low that they are still scientifically conceived as "safe". To the environmentally-ill, what we regard as "safe space" can become threatening and consequently, the whole "map" of safety has to be reconfigured, based upon the reactivity of individual bodies. This paper provides the findings of a series of interviews, conducted as part of my doctoral thesis. The interviews focused on how participants defined and negotiated environmental safety, within their homes and living environments. This included both the meaning of safety and more practically, how they had constructed "safe spaces" within their own lives, as "strategies for existence" to help mitigate the effects of illness. Thus, the term "safe space" takes on a heterotopic quality, simultaneously becoming spaces of communication, holding zones, and exclusionary spaces, which are controlled, yet liberating.

#### "Byzantium in Broadland: ecology, monotony and ritual time-space in the work of Marietta Pallis"

Laura Cameron, *Churchill College, Cambridge* and David Matless, *University of Nottingham*  
 Marietta Pallis (1882-1963), born in Bombay of Greek parents, is an intriguing figure in the history of ecology. In her studies of aquatic vegetation she worked with AG Tansley, the British Vegetation Committee (the British Ecological Society from 1913) and the Royal Geographical Society. Leaving professional ecology in 1916 to pursue painting and travel, Pallis returned in 1939 with her book, *General Aspects of the Vegetation of Europe*, which traced the 'degradation' of primitive vegetation through the activities of 'Man and his Herds'. She followed this with the production and performance of historical tableaux, upholding a vision of Greek Orthodoxy and nationhood against the modern Western world. Pallis brought ecology and myth together at her home at Long Gores, Hickling, on the Norfolk Broads, excavating a 1/2 acre pool around an island of peat in the shape of a double-headed Byzantine eagle, on which she and her companion Phillis Riddle were later buried. The pool was dug in 1953 for the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fall of Byzantium. In this paper, we explore the complexities of Pallis's temporal imagination, as performed in her personal ritual/liturgical time-space at Long Gores, and in her dramatic constellations of history, myth and ecology. Pallis's life and works - ecological, theatrical, theological - make sense through and reconfigure orthodox and unorthodox senses of modernity and tradition, evolution and repetition. We suggest that at Long Gores Pallis produces a landscape expressive and commemorative of an ethic of monotony, which emerges as a complex mode of environmental temporality.

#### "The duration of the nation: What time is Scotland?"

Dan Knox, *University of Durham*

This paper examines the production of heritage in Scotland with reference to sites in both the Highlands (Glencoe) and the Lowlands (Aberdeenshire) and argues that the knowledges through which particular places are figured as belonging to particular historical times require daily, even momentary, (re)production. I examine the ways in which differentiated time (within a linear model) is mapped onto the landscape not as a result of essential truths about places or spaces, but rather because of the performative power of the contemporary (and historical) practices of key discursive agents. Taking notions of non-linear time from the work of Serres, I explore the juxtaposition and coexistence of opposing historical artefacts and practices in contemporary Glencoe and Aberdeenshire. Glencoe is internationally famed as the site of a massacre in 1692 and, largely because of this, is today one of the most important tourist sites in the Scottish Highlands. Contemporary representational practices in (and beyond) this glen are vital to the

collective remembering of the massacre and, more importantly, of a Highland culture and a Scottish nation. Recent interest in vernacular culture in Aberdeenshire, on the other hand, is about differentiation within Scotland and the remembering - even arguing for the continuing existence of - a distinctive regional culture rooted in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Neither Aberdeenshire nor Glencoe have genuinely remained static within linear time and thus this paper explores the fixing of ideas about these places and the day to day practices that continually reproduce them as historical artefacts with very specific characteristics. Through this investigation, I will demonstrate how ideas about history, although largely about the broader picture of time, are intimately bound up with the passing of a more personalised perceptual time - a Bergsonian duration.

#### "Time-space frameworks and 'caringscapes'"

Sophie Bowlby, *University of Reading*, Linda McKie, *Glasgow Caledonian University*, Susan Gregory, *University of Surrey*

In this paper we will examine how the adoption of different 'temporal and spatial gazes' (Adam 2000) may illumine analysis of the issue of combining caring and paid work. The paper will critically examine the work of Adam (1990, 1995, 2000) and Melucci (1996) in relation to geographical conceptualisations of time-space. It will consider how analysis of 'doing gender' (De Vault 1991) through the activities involved in childcare, eldercare and paid work is changed by the adoption of different understandings of time-space. We adapt Adam's concept of a 'timescape perspective' in which 'diverse ways of taking account of time are brought together and theorised as a coherent whole' (Adam 2000, 137) to examine ways in which we might move to develop a 'caringscape perspective'. Such a perspective would need to consider the complexity of spatial-temporal frameworks; the range of activities, feelings and reflective positions in the generational project of caring and working; and gendered social relations of power and value. The paper would thus link to the themes of the session first through discussion and analysis of the orchestration of activities and the overlapping, crosscutting and sometimes clashing rhythms of the time-spaces involved in caring and paid work trajectories. Secondly, it addresses the themes of the session through considering notions of the performance through time-space of gendered social identities.

#### "Post-modern Time Fragmentation and Methodologies of Research"

Gabriella Paolucci, *Sociology, University of Florence*

The paper shows the difficulties of traditional methods of empirical time research in analysing the post-modern temporal condition. In particular it considers the methodologies that study activity systems in everyday life, computing temporal allocations in space, such as *time budgets*. The methodological debate in Time Sociology has already revealed some epistemological problems of the time-budget surveys; for example, the fact that the measure of time uses is dependent upon the system of meanings which both sociologists and respondents give to time use. But the post-modern condition of individuals in space-time raises also other questions. The space-time compression, the fragmentation of activities and the stratification of time uses, as well as the virtualization of the communications and the movements, tend to escape to the instruments of time-budget methods and point to the need of a rethinking on theoretical and methodological approaches in empirical time research.

**“Narrative, event and flow: the biographies of global cultural products”**Lury C, *Goldsmiths College, University of London.*

By mapping some examples of the diverse biographies of global cultural products - including Trainspotting, Wallace and Gromit, Nike and Toy Story - this paper will consider the characteristics of an emerging global cultural industry. The depth of focus afforded by the 'biography' affords the opportunity to consider the ways in which the movement of cultural products is increasingly caught within the discontinuous and indeterminate flux of media. It thus enables a consideration of media not simply as a descriptive term (publishing, broadcasting and so on), but at three interlinked levels: artistic mode, technology, and social institution. It will also require a consideration of the medium in terms of its distinctive spatial and temporal characteristics.

**“Narrative and intersubjectivity”**Lois McNay, *Somerville College, Oxford.*

The paper will consider the ways in which feminist Habermasians use the concept of narrative identity to mediate between the formalism of Habermas's communicative ethics, on the one side, and the poststructural critique of identity, on the other. My argument is that the concept of narrative that is deployed is highly syncretic and delimited and forecloses an adequate consideration of the destabilising implications that narrative otherwise conceived may have for a theory of intersubjectivity. The paper will focus, in particular, on the problems that narrative, understood as an anticipatory structure, presents for a communicative conception of intersubjective relations.

**“Beyond Society”**

John Urry

Abstract not available

## FROM 'LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE': the Life and Work of Emeritus Professor Albert Edward Frank Moodie BA PhD (London) 1901-1970

Peter S. Richards

Albert Moodie was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1901 and was educated at Itchen Secondary School (now Itchen College), Southampton. He passed the Oxford Senior Examination in July 1918 in History, Geography, French, Drawing and Mathematics; strangely there is no mention of a pass in English. He had already been employed as a pupil teacher since the 1<sup>st</sup> August 1917 at Sholing Boy's School, east of the river Itchen. He stayed at this school until 18<sup>th</sup> July 1919. He then spent a few years as an uncertificated teacher, first at Lyndhurst Church of England School (23.9.1919 to 31.8.1920) and then at West End Church of England School from 6<sup>th</sup> September 1920 until the end of the summer term of 1922. During this time he was saving up for his professional training. He had been accepted by the University College of Southampton

Elementary Training Department to start in 1921, but domestic circumstances made this impossible. Little is known of his parents; his father apparently died when he was very young and his mother had to take menial employment to keep the family.

In College he worked alongside Intermediate and First Year Degree Students. One of these was Mr, later Dr and later still Professor K C Edwards. His first post as a trained teacher was at the 'Neckinger' School, Spa Road, Bermondsey where he started on the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1924. This was a 'down town' school and Moodie organised the school's first football team, and first having learned the art of hairdressing, introduced cheap haircuts for the boys. Opposition from local barbers eventually put a stop to this. In 1928 he became an Assistant Master at the Central Street LCC School, Finsbury, London EC1. It was during this time he started on his degree course at Birkbeck College (University of London). In 1931 he graduated with 1<sup>st</sup> Class honours alongside full time students from the other 'schools' of the University of London. Of the four first class degrees awarded in Geography that year Moodie was reputed to have gained the best one; no mean achievement for a mature part-time student! It may be that Moodie's early apprenticeship did not help him in his career prospects as a University teacher; but from all sides testimony has been paid to Moodie's teaching - surely a reflection on his early training. In 1931 he became Geography Master at the Acland Central School, London. At the same time he lectured, very sympathetically I believe, in several Junior and Senior Evening Institutes run by the LCC; he taught both geography and English. Unfortunately Moodie did not impress interviewing boards; he was shortlisted for HM Inspectorate in 1935 and interviewed for the post of Professional Assistant to the Director of Education for Willesden in December 1936, but without success. In June 1937, however, he was appointed Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography and Methodology at the College of St. Mark and St John, Chelsea, London. One can't help feeling that he would not have been quite so happy in administrative work since his heart appeared to have been in teaching.

In 1942 Moodie obtained his doctorate for a thesis on the *Geographical Background of Political problems associated with the Italo-Yugoslav Frontier*. His tutor was the late E G R Taylor, Emeritus Professor of Geography in the University of London. This thesis was subsequently published, in part, as a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society and in a book: the *Italo-Yugoslav Frontier*. Strangely enough, neither of these publications acknowledge his thesis. After a period as an Assistant Lecturer at Birkbeck College, during which time he also worked at the Cambridge sub-centre of the Naval Intelligence Division, where he wrote the section on agriculture in Volume 3 of the Handbook on Yugoslavia. He went to Bedford College for Women (now amalgamated with Royal Holloway College) in 1944. He was recognised as a teacher in the University of London in 1945 and left this post in September 1951 to become a Reader in Geography at Birkbeck College, his *alma mater*.

On February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1956 Moodie went to Northwestern University College of Arts and Sciences, Evanston, Illinois, USA as a visiting professor. He was due to return in summer 1956; he was on an exchange with Professor Malcolm Proudfoot, who had come to Oxford. Proudfoot died and Moodie was asked to stay on at Northwestern during the autumn of 1956 and the Spring of 1957. He returned to England for the summer term of 1957 and then took up a permanent chair at Northwestern in the autumn of that year. He went on sick-leave in June 1956 and in 1969 he was given the title of 'emeritus'. While in the USA he had taught in the School of Education at Vancouver during the summer of 1960. Sickness finally overtook him and he died on August 31<sup>st</sup> 1970 at his home in Virginia Water, Surrey.

During his first period as a teacher at Birkbeck, a part-time post, he was a consultant to the Yugoslav Government in Exile and was very respected. As this work, combined with his teaching and writing for the Naval Intelligence Department was of national importance he did not serve in HM Forces. From January to September 1951 Moodie was Acting Head of the Department of Geography at Nottingham University College, as it then was. (Emeritus) Professor K C Edwards was given a period of sabbatical leave provided a satisfactory deputy could be found and Moodie was offered the job. Professor Taylor, his Head of Department at Birkbeck was not easily persuaded to release him, but it is on record that the Vice-Chancellor at Nottingham was very pleased with Moodie's services. He is remembered at Nottingham for the great emphasis he placed on field work.

Many years before, his teachers at Southampton had noted 'his very special teaching merit and strength of character' and Professor Taylor recorded that Moodie had shown 'not only marked intellectual ability, but keen critical powers, wide interests and considerable force of character'. (The writer will certainly vouch for the latter!)

#### Moddie: the Teacher

Everyone who sat at his feet pays tribute to his teaching; one correspondent remembers him at Bedford as an extremely conscientious and hard-working colleague who was a superb teacher and unstinting in his efforts to help students. At Northwestern he was always considered an excellent lecturer, and his college classes always had 50/60 students, the maximum permitted. He used to taunt the American students, but they liked it. He regularly lectured to the Association of American Geographers and at other American universities. He did good work with his doctoral research students; he would spend hours working out the outline and basic structure after the field work had been done. The writer can testify to his mastery of the English language; he was a strict disciplinarian in such matters.

#### Moodie and Field Work

From 1930 - 1936 Moodie was secretary of the Geographical Field Group, and he was a model of efficiency in this office. He was also active in the student group of the Le Play Society. In 1933 Moodie's first paper appeared: 'Land Utilisation in the Commune of Consdorf' (*Luxemburg Studies*, 1933, Ed. K C Edwards pp 15 - 19. Obviously such a study was based on field work. Luxemburg had been chosen for this field course simply by putting a pin on a map; it had been intended to go much farther afield but the depression made it necessary to choose somewhere much nearer home and so save money! In 1933 Moodie went with the Le Play Society Student Group to the Novy Targ Basin of the Polish Tatra. In conjunction with K C Edwards and N V Scarfe a paper was published in the *SGM* Vol. 51, 1935, pp 215 - 228; Moodie's particular contribution is not stated, but again the whole research was based on direct observation in the field. In passing it is interesting to note that Scarfe taught at Vancouver University School of Education and might well have invited Moodie to be a visiting lecturer there). His book on the *Italo-Yugoslav Boundary* arose in part from field work in Yugoslavia where his wife gave him assistance with the languages. In 1952 Moodie was the leader of a Geographical Field Group field meeting at Krajevica, NW Primorje of Yugoslavia and the following year he led a party to the Soca Valley, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Moodie edited the published reports; again these papers are obviously based on field studies.

The importance of field work in Geography is due in part to some of the leadership given by Moodie. As an aside we may note that Mrs Edwards, an economic historian and wife of Professor K C Edwards, frequently acted as a chaperone on Moodie's earlier field excursions, before Mrs Moodie came on the scene.

#### Moodie, the Geographer

Apart from his work in promoting field work, Moodie must be remembered as a political geographer whose major interest was Eastern Europe. *The Geography behind Politics*, first published in 1949, represents his major exploration of geographical methodology; it was and remains a pioneer work on the subject; although a reviewer thought it a little insipid he commended it to students. Moodie had studied History as his subsidiary subject for his degree and this is reflected in his research. His joint editorship, with W G East, of *The Changing World*, 1956, is his major published contribution to Geography; Moodie wrote the chapters on Eastern Europe; this book was reviewed far and wide and without exception its quantity (over 1,000 pages!) and quality were commended. Illness prevented Moodie from publishing other works on Eastern Europe as well as a book on the State Boundaries of the USA. His papers deserved a wider knowledge; it is perhaps, a pity, they did not appear in journals more usually read by geographers. His early interest in school teaching is reflected in two school textbooks which he wrote as part of a series he edited. During his time at Northwestern he was in the midst of an analytical qualitative group; but he was competent enough in his position to be able to live with the quantitative people despite the fact his interests were along more traditional lines. He brought to the Department at Northwestern a traditional British Geography and with his writing and speaking he helped to make his department one of the top American Schools of Geography during his time there. Moodie will be remembered as an excellent colleague; success did not easily come to him, and he was probably very disappointed at not having reached his 'White House' earlier, but he did eventually reach the peak.

#### Acknowledgements

Emeritus Professor W G East (London)  
Emeritus Professor K C Edwards (Nottingham)  
Professor R Pedley (Southampton)  
Professor E B Espenshade Jr (Northwestern)

*Peter S. Richards, April 2000*

#### CALLS FOR PAPERS

1. NIGHT AND THE CITY  
March 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>, 2001, McGill University Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Since the advent of urban illumination, and especially since electrification, night in the city has been charged with numerous meanings and possibilities. For more than a century it has been understood and studied as a site of pleasure, terror, escape, reclamation, visibility, invisibility, scopophilia, surveillance, crime, insurrection, consumption, containment and chaos. There are as many facets to nocturnal urban spaces and practices as there are critical and theoretical

approaches to studying them. This conference intends to bring together many of these perspectives and highlight their intersections as well as their divergences. The broader purpose of this conference is to open up discussion of the city's nocturnal world which has so often been elided in recent examinations of urban phenomena and social practice. To this end, this conference is meant as an interdisciplinary exploration of night and the city, encouraging dialogue and debate across disciplines and scholarly interests. Possible areas of discussion might include, but are certainly not limited to:

leisure and pleasure when the sun goes down; youth culture/s after dark; reclaiming urban spaces and architecture; nighttime versus daytime; the nocturnal cityscape in literature, film, music, and art; shadow economies - moral, financial, cultural >from dusk til dawn; nighttime labours; night and Modernity in the city; the city in noir; alternative urban geographies; scopic pleasure and the nocturnal city; nocturnal histories; notes from the underground class at night; shadows and light and the social space of the city; sociologies/ethnographies of nightlife; doing it after dark; queer spaces; out at night: gendered spaces; pleasures and dangers among the shadows and light; bringing crime into the light; policing the night and so on. . .

Abstracts should be no longer than 250-300 words and should be submitted no later than December 8, 2000. Suggestions/proposals for panels are encouraged. Abstracts/suggestions/proposals should be sent to can be emailed to: Anthony Kinik: [akinik@po-box.mcgill.ca](mailto:akinik@po-box.mcgill.ca) Geoff Stahl: [gstahl@po-box.mcgill.ca](mailto:gstahl@po-box.mcgill.ca)

Or hardcopies can be mailed/faxed to:  
The Department of Art History and Communication Studies, 853 Sherbrooke St. W,  
Montreal, QC H3A 2T6; Fax: (514) 398-7247; <http://www.arts.mcgill.ca/gpc/nightandthecity/>

## 2. CLASS, SPACE, AND COMMUNITY - WORKSHOP CONFERENCE April 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> 2001, University of Durham, United Kingdom

Plenary Speakers: John Russo and Sherry Linkon - Centre for Working  
Class Studies Youngstown State University Ohio USA

The overarching theme of this inter-disciplinary workshop conference can be summarized in this question: what are the cultural implications for people whose community identities have been founded around industrialism if the elimination of the traditional industrial bases of their localities and regions with particular reference to the understanding of social exclusion? Social exclusion is usually defined as including 'cultural exclusion', but by that is meant separation of people from the cultural norms and practices of general society, often interpreted in terms of 'high' and 'academic' culture. We want to consider whether industrial cultures were resources developed both as the basis of survival, and, within the traditions of organized labour, as versions of possible alternative futures, noting that these collective projects had as much to do with social reproduction in the home and community as with work itself. The apparent triumph of globalized liberal flexible consumer capitalism implies that such cultures are irrelevant and redundant. 'Cultural' industry development, as a regeneration strategy, usually works through the imposition of a globalized and general culture in place of 'glocalized' industrial cultures - specific local responses to the general conditions of industrial life. We note that such regeneration programmes ignore the way in which anthropologists working in third world cities have

identified 'distinctive culture' as a resource for personal and communal survival. We are thinking here of Lewis' original formulation of the idea of culture of poverty, and Wikan's use of Barth's general conception of culture as a resource. 'Excluded people' are often identified as having a cultural problem. The notion that they might have historically founded cultural resources on which to draw is seldom considered. We want to consider it.

We want to emphasize the inter-disciplinary character of this project. We hope that anthropologists, sociologists, historians, people working in cultural studies, and people working in the political economy tradition will be interested in participating. Possible Sub-Themes

1. 'The idea of industrial culture in postindustrial age'
2. 'Cultural forms in postindustrial industrial society - issues of gender, ethnicity and age'
3. 'Class and Community - social movements or the last gasp of class politics?'
4. 'The implications of global culture for glocal industrial cultures in postindustrial society'
5. 'Recasting local images - the implications for glocal industrial culture'

The format of this conference will be workshop with numbers limited to thirty participants all of whom will present a short paper. There will be eight half price places for research students (i.e. half of accommodation costs) and no conference fee for any participants. Accommodation in a Durham College will be available for those who require it for approx. £75 full board for the duration of the workshop. We hope to generate at least one publication and develop a long term programme of working class studies as an interdisciplinary project in the UK and beyond.

Abstracts are invited from anyone interested. The abstract of not more than 500 words should be sent to both: [I.P.Roberts@durham.ac.uk](mailto:I.P.Roberts@durham.ac.uk) and [dave.byrne@durham.ac.uk](mailto:dave.byrne@durham.ac.uk) by the 30th November 2000.  
David Byrne, Dept of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Durham, Durham DH1 3JT

## 3. FIRST INTERNATIONAL POST-SOCIALIST GEOGRAPHIES CONFERENCE. THE END OF SOCIALISM...? - 10 YEARS ON. May 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 2001. University of Westminster, London, UK.

Organisers: RGS-IBG Post-Socialist Geographies Research Group, in association with the Regional Studies Association and the School of Social Sciences, Humanities and Languages of the University of Westminster.

This conference aims to consider a full range of issues associated with post-socialist transformation. It aims to attract a multi-disciplinary collection of speakers from geography, politics, sociology, cultural studies, planning, history, economics and other related disciplines. Papers will be considered on any post-socialist area, including the former-USSR, East and Central Europe, China and Asia, Africa and Latin America. The conference will focus on five themes of post-socialist transformation. Each theme has a 'convenor' who will consider offers of papers and organise the theme. People from any academic discipline are welcome to submit proposals for papers or modules or requests for further information as indicated below:

1. Institutional Change, PPP, privatisation, governmental structures and inter-governmental relationships.

Convenors: Dr Eckhard Schroter, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Sozialwissenschaft, Seminar für Politikwissenschaft, Unter der Lindin 6, D-10099 Berlin,

Germany. Phone: +49-30-2093-1531. Fax: +49-30-2093-1500. E-mail: Eckhard.Schroeter@rz.hu-berlin.de and Dr Tassilo Herschell, Regent Campus, Department of Social Studies, University of Westminster, 309 Regent Street, London, W1R 8AL, UK. Phone: +44-(0)171-911-5000 x.2121. Fax: +44-(0)171-911-5106. E-mail: herrsct@wmin.ac.uk

2. Historical and social-cultural geographies of transformation, including identity politics, gender roles, religion, changing place identities, issues of representation.

Convenors: Dr Craig Young, Environmental and Geographical Sciences, Manchester Metropolitan University, John Dalton Building, Manchester, M1 5GD, UK. Phone: UK +44-(0)161-247-6198/1602. Fax: UK +44-(0)161-247-6318. E-mail: c.young@mmu.ac.uk and Dr Duncan Light, Environmental and Biological Studies, Liverpool Hope University College, Hope Park, Liverpool, L16 9JD, UK. Phone: UK +44-(0)151-291-3043. Fax: +44-(0)151-291-3172. E-mail: duncan\_light@yahoo.com

3. The political economy of post-soc development, including regulation, the territorialization of governance, globalisation, global institutions and political-economic processes and their implications for developments in post-socialist countries: globalisation, economic competitiveness, the role of regional and international institutions.

Convenor: Dr Ludek Sykora, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Albertov 6, 128 43 Prague 2, Czech Republic. Phone: +420-2-219-52253. E-mail: sykora@natur.cuni.cz

4. The environment and environmental concern in post-socialist transition: concepts of environment, sustainability, quality of life.

Convenor: Dr Andrew Tickle, Birkbeck, University of London, School of Social and Natural Sciences, 26 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DQ, UK. Phone: +44-(0)20-7631 6000. Fax: +44-(0)20-7631-6686. E-mail: a.tickle@bbk.ac.uk

5. Society in transition, social exclusion, inequality, dis/empowerment, dis/enfranchisement, class.

Convenors: Dr Katherine Horschelmann, Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AA, UK. Phone: +44-(0)1752-233068. Fax: +44-(0)1752-233054. E-mail: khorschelmann@plymouth.ac.uk and Alex Wynn, Department of Geography, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK. E-mail: alexandra\_wynn@hotmail.com

If you wish to have a paper considered for inclusion contact the appropriate convenor with the following information: a paper title; an abstract of up to 250 words; your name and full contact details including e-mail address. Deadline for submitting abstracts or module proposals: 15th January 2001. The conference fee will be approximately £130. This will cover refreshments, lunches and the conference dinner. A Conference Abstract Book will also be provided. It is planned to generate at least one major publication from the contributed papers. General enquiries can be directed to the Conference Secretary:

Brigitte Smith, Department of Social and Political Studies, Geography Subject Area, University of Westminster, 309 Regent Street, London, W1B 2UW, UK. Fax: UK 020-7911-5106. E-mail: brigsmith@aol.com

#### 4. THE PERFORMANCE OF PLACE

May 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> 2001, University of Birmingham

An interdisciplinary graduate conference at the University of Birmingham, hosted by the Departments of English and French.

Concepts of performance and location are increasingly pervasive in many different disciplines. This conference will seek to bring together and explore these terms in a provocatively interdisciplinary environment. 20 minute papers are invited on topics such as: Mapping - The everyday - Staging the place/ Placing the stage - Postcolonial space - The politics of cartography - Performing frontiers - Topographies of gender - International cinema - Technology - Identity - Migration.

An abstract of no more than 200 words should be sent to the following address by 30th January 2001: J. Holmes & E. Jones, Postgraduate Office, School of Humanities, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

For further information contact joneseh@hhs.bham.ac.uk or jholmesj@hotmail.com

#### 5. FIFTH CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGY ASSOCIATION

August 28<sup>th</sup> - September 1<sup>st</sup> 2001, in Helsinki, Finland

At the 5th ESA Conference in Helsinki next year, the Research Network on Environment & Society will be exploring the relationship between 'power and the environment' through a number of sub-themes dealing with markets, civil society, regulation & implementation, and the tensions in present theoretical and methodological literature. The sessions of the Environment & Society Research Network are open to all, and we strongly encourage all social scientists with research interests in the changing societal conditions of environmental protection to consider sending a paper abstract for our Helsinki sessions. [Editor's note: details of the session outlined below may be of particular interest to HPGRG members]

##### Theoretical and methodological tensions in environmental sociology:

Understanding of the ever changing and dynamic nature of environmental policy is both enriched and complicated by deep and persistent tensions in the theoretical and associated methodological approaches applied. There are differences in diagnosis between the predominantly realist theories of eco-modernization and risk society on what is likely to be the main driving forces and solutions in future environmental policy, and there are epistemological tensions between these realist theories and various kinds of discourse and social constructivist theories about the environment and what makes it an object of public concern. Associated with these differences of epistemology are differences of methodology that remain largely unexplored in social theory.

Abstracts should be sent BEFORE 30 JANUARY 2001 to the following:

Ørnulf Seippel <ornulf.seippel@isaf.no> and ESA Conference <esa2001@concreator.com>

#### 6. POWER, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIETY IN THE CITY

Sixth International Conference on Urban History, Edinburgh, September 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> 2002

This biannual conference provides a forum for historians, sociologists, anthropologists, planners and urbanists working on all aspects of urban history. The title of the conference celebrates the



fact that Edinburgh was an innovative centre of enlightenment thinking in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This title is designed to invite proposal for papers and sessions on the widest range of topics – built environment, governance, population, social relationships, economy and culture. We invite proposals from all periods and from the widest possible geographical range. For the first stage we invite chair persons to prepare and submit proposals for sessions to the Conference President by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2001. Send proposals to Professor R.J. Morris, Department of Economic and Social History, William Robertson Building, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY, Scotland. Email: rjmorris@ed.ac.uk  
A second circular will be published at the end of April 2001 with a general call for papers. This and other conference news will be available on the above department on:  
<http://devito.ssmil.ed.ac.uk/WWW/news.html>

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

### 1. 'MAPS AND SOCIETY', Warburg Institute, London

Lectures in the history of cartography convened by Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research) at The Warburg Institute (University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB) at 5.00 pm. Admission is free. All are very welcome. Enquiries: 020 7412 7525 (Tony Campbell) <tony.campbell@bl.uk>.

November 16: Dr Graham Burnett (History of Science Program, University of Oklahoma). 'Masters of All They Surveyed: Cartography, Exploration, Geography and a British 'El Dorado'

December 7: Peter Chasseaud (Department of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Greenwich). 'Artillery's Astrologers: Mapping the Western Front, 1914-1918.'

January 25: Dr Georgina Endfield (Department of Geography, University of Nottingham). 'Images of Contested Space in Sixteenth-century Michoacan, west central Mexico.'

February 22: James W. Kelly (Worcester College, University of Oxford). 'The Voyage of the 'Trinity' in the Pacific (1680-2): Buccaneers, Chartmakers, and the Keys to a Private Sea.'

March 8: Professor Daniel L. Smail (Department of History, Fordham University, New York). 'From Verbal to Graphic Cartographies: The Case of Late Medieval Marseille.'

March 22: Dr Roger Batty (Faculty of Economics, Keio University, Japan). 'Roman Mapping of the Provinces.'

April 26: Dr Noël Golvers (Faculty of Arts, Catholic University Leuven). 'European Jesuits as Cartographers of China in the Last Decades of the Seventeenth Century.'

May 24: Dr Margriet Hoogvliet (Faculty of Arts, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen). 'Early Modern Cartography and the 'studiolo'.

### 2. LONDON GROUP OF HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHERS: "NEGOTIATING THE ARCHIVES" Institute of Historical Research, London

16 January: Nicola Thomas (Oxford University)  
'Revealing the biographical subject: Mary Curzon through the archives'

30 January: Brian Short (Sussex University)  
'Tapping into twentieth-century surveillance: the geographer and the archive'

13 February: Elizabeth Edwards (Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford)  
'Exchanging photographs and making archives: Dr. Tylor, Dr. Haddon and friends swap pictures.....'

6 March: Rick Mitcham (Royal Holloway)  
'The anti-imperial archive? Historical geographies of anti-slavery and aborigines protection'

13 March: Laura Cameron (Cambridge University)  
'Oral history in the Freud archives: incidents, ethics and relations'

These seminars are held on Tuesdays at 5pm in the Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London University. For further details, contact Felix Driver, Royal Holloway (01784 443572), Miles Ogborn, QMW (0207 975 5407) or Jenny Robinson, OU (01908 654522).

### 3. GEOGRAPHY AND REVOLUTION: AN INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE July 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> 2001, University of Edinburgh

The importance of spaces and the situated nature of knowledge in understanding the history of intellectual and social change has been acknowledged increasingly by scholars in a variety of disciplines. This conference will bring together an international and interdisciplinary set of speakers to build upon and extend these interests. The connections between geography and Revolution - scientific, political and technical - will be explored by scholars from geography, history, and history of science. The conference is organised around three themes:

- Scientific Revolutions: Here the sites of scientific knowledge, the geographical patterns of scientific practice and the role of cartographic thinking in evolutionary theory will be of central concern.
- Political Revolutions: The role of geography in the context of political revolution in the United States, Germany, France, England and Russia at different points in time will be the focus of attention here.
- Technological Revolutions: The impact on spatial thought and practice of the print revolution, the emergence of clock time, and the development of photographic techniques will be examined.

Speakers are: Mark Bassin (UCL), Jerry Brotton (Royal Holloway), Graham Burnett (Oklahoma), Peter Dear (Cornell), Paul Glennie (Bristol), Michael Heffernan (Nottingham), John Henry (Edinburgh), David Livingstone (Queen's, Belfast), Robert Mayhew (Aberystwyth), James

Moore (Open University), Nicolaas Rupke (Göttingen), James Ryan (Queen's, Belfast), Steven Shapin (San Diego), Nigel Thrift (Bristol), Charles Withers (Edinburgh).

Registration forms may be downloaded directly from the Conference Website at [www.geo.ed.ac.uk](http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk) Further information is available from either of the Conference Convenors:

Professor Charles W.J. Withers,  
Department of Geography,  
University of Edinburgh,  
Edinburgh EH8 9XP.  
Tel: 0131 650 2559  
Fax: 0131 650 2524  
E-mail: [cwjc@geo.ed.ac.uk](mailto:cwjc@geo.ed.ac.uk)

Professor David N. Livingstone,  
School of Geography,  
The Queen's University of Belfast,  
Belfast BT7 1NN.  
Tel: 028 9033 5145  
Fax: 028 9032 1280  
E-mail: [d.livingstone@qub.ac.uk](mailto:d.livingstone@qub.ac.uk)

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## TEACHING AND LEARNING CRITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Teaching and Learning at the Environment-Science-Society Interface (TALESSI) is a learning and teaching project which aims to promote active learning for interdisciplinarity, critical thinking and values awareness in higher education.

- Active learning: learning and teaching which promotes students' active engagement and 'deep' learning.
- Interdisciplinarity: the capacity to integrate knowledge derived from disciplines which may have very diverse views as to what 'counts' as valid knowledge.
- Values awareness: the ability to identify and analyse explicitly stated, as well as 'hidden', values in academic debate (including those which emanate from the avowedly 'value free' natural and social sciences, and from non-academic sources such as the mass media).
- Critical thinking: the means to reveal and question the problematic and often contestable character of 'knowledge claims' which contribute to academic debate and student learning.

We are based at the University of Greenwich, and supported by HEFCE's Fund for the Development of Teaching and Learning (FDTL). The project has been operating for around three years, and we have developed a substantial suite of on-line Teaching and Learning Resources (TLRs); these, and other information about the project, can be accessed at:

<http://www.greenvich.ac.uk/~bj61/talessi>

Many of our current TLRs have a distinctive environmental focus, and may be of greatest relevance to teachers and students of geography and environmental studies/science. But we are keen to work also with colleagues in other disciplines, and in educational and staff development.

During the forthcoming year, we plan to continue our 'outreach' and user support work, which includes workshops, institutional/ departmental visits, and a programme of TLR piloting and user evaluation. Please do contact me if you are interested in working with us during the year ahead - for example, by attending (or hosting!) a TALESSI workshop, by receiving an institutional/departmental visit, and/or by participating in the programme of TLR piloting and user evaluation. I should point out that we will pay £100 for each TLR that (with our prior agreement) you pilot and evaluate!

The HPGRG aims to initiate and foster the development of research in the history and philosophy of geography, including research on the histories of geography; on the history and philosophy of knowledge in associated fields; and on contemporary philosophies, theories and methods related to geography. The Group is affiliated to the Royal Geographical Society with the Institute of British Geographers (RGS-IBG).

The HPGRG Committee promotes the aims and objectives of the Group by

- Organising and sponsoring academic conferences
- Convening sessions at the Annual Conference of the RGS-IBG
- Subsidising the costs of attendance of postgraduates at its conferences
- Disseminating information about relevant research activities in a twice-yearly newsletter
- Supporting the publication of research monographs, collections and related materials (including a research register)
- Liaising with cognate organisations and disciplines
- Co-ordinating bids to RGS-IBG and other bodies for grants

The HPGRG consists of a Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, Postgraduate Liaison Officer, and up to four ordinary members.