

International Geographical Union Commission on Political Geography (IGU Commission 32)

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CHAIR'S COLUMN

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHIES OF ATTACKS ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Academic freedom cannot be taken for granted. It must be used to be maintained and it needs to be defended against those who want to curtail it. Unfortunately, we witness an increase of attacks in many places across the globe. Time and again governments and political actors attempt to restrict it. Managerial universities also undermine academic freedom when they deploy commercial and productivity logics to organize research and teaching, aiming at maximizing their market share and their returns, managing their personnel according to marketable research priorities and protecting their corporate brand.

Some disciplines are more susceptible to such attacks than others. Humanities and social sciences are targeted because they deal with power relations and its justification. Many branches of geography research and teaching agendas are of utmost societal relevance, dealing with national territory and borders, biopolitics and geopolitics, resources and environmental issues, climate change, social injustices and power imbalances, ethnic identities, postcolonial legacies, gender, reproductive rights and health care, migration, housing... Topics, methods and results of geographical research are often of high relevance to legitimate or to contest political power.

Some governments maintain direct control on academia, both on research as in teaching activities. In other countries control is more volatile, changing with the political regime. New governments may announce measures to discourage or straightly ban certain approaches at the university, curtailing funding or decreasing teaching hours. For example, in Brazil, funding for science, technology and education is plumbing in all areas, but is virtually disappearing for human science, which is depicted in many media as superfluous gibberish. Yet in other countries, the attacks on academia are coming from political parties and public actors at the margins of the political and public debates.

The past few years have witnessed an expansion on the scope of attacks, including intimidation, harassment, exclusion and lay-off, arrestation, imprisonment and prosecution, as well as travel bans imposed on foreign academics. Less direct but pernicious harassment is even more common, including slander campaigns in conventional and social media and even death threats. In Western Europe collective attacks have targeted the humanities and the social

sciences; these condemnations sometimes come from high-ranking politicians in government positions (such as the former US president Trump, the Brazilian president Bolsonaro and his ministers, the French and the Greek ministers of higher education) and mainstream media.

The list is sadly so long that it is hard to acknowledge all the names, but a quick review will suffice. Central American University in Budapest was the highest ranked university in Hungary before it was targeted by the Prime Minister and his government and forced to relocate to Vienna in 2019. The attacks on academic freedom in Turkey since the mid-2010s through criminalization of Academics for Peace, an association of Turkish academics who support a peaceful solution to the Kurdish Turkish conflict, and the attacks on academics in and outside China publicizing the situation in Xinjiang are among the most shocking, and affected geographers among others. This includes a member of the IGU Commission on Geography of Education and the Chinese physical geographer of Uighur descent Tashpolat Tiyp, president of Xinjiang University from 2010 to 2017 (whose family has been informed that he had been sentenced to death in a secret trial for ‘separatism’ in 2017 and whose whereabouts are unknown since, apart from a statement of the Ministry of foreign Affairs that he was charged with corruption). In 2021, our colleague Larissa Mies Bombardi (Universidade de São Paulo) had to flee Brazil because of death threats following her work on pesticides (Bombardi 2017). Our colleague Rachele Borghi (Université Paris-Sorbonne) was harassed because of her work on queer geographies, and our colleague and steering group member Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary (Université Grenoble Alpes) was singled out as a representative of the alleged islamoleftist hegemony in French universities (see below for more details) and harassed on conventional and social media.

For academics there are few options apart from expressing our solidarity, individually or collectively, with those targeted by repression, maintaining the conversation about academic freedom and about human rights and other values, and contributing to the exposure of malpractices. Scholars at Risk is a U.S.-based international network of academic institutions organized to support and defend the principles of academic freedom and to defend the human rights of scholars around the world. Members of the network are 548 higher education institutions in four dozen countries. Their Academic Freedom Monitoring Project investigates and reports attacks on higher education. For the period April 2020- March 2021, 238 attacks were reported: 52 killings, violence, disappearances, 83 imprisonment, 43 prosecution, 26 loss of position, 4 travel restrictions and 30 other attacks (Scholars at Risk 2021). The network also offers legal counseling and publishes an annual report featuring the Academic Freedom Index (AFi) (Kinzelbach et al 2021). The index covers 175 countries and is based on the opinion of almost 2,000 country experts on five indicators regarding 1) the freedom to research and teach, 2) the freedom of academic exchange and dissemination 3) institutional autonomy, 4) campus integrity and 5) freedom of academic and cultural expression. The index also take into account factual information about the constitutional protection of academic freedom and about international legal commitment to academic freedom under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which is an UN treaty signed in 1966 (for the details see Kinzelbach et al 2021: 8). From 2019 to 2020, the largest declines in academic freedom levels were experienced in Belarus, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka and Zambia. Countries with significant deterioration of their AFi over the past five years were Brazil, Nicaragua, Turkey, Hong Kong, Colombia and Zambia. Significant improvements were made in Gambia, Kazakhstan, Sudan, North Macedonia and the Maldives in the same period.

An analysis of the temporal-spatial diffusion of academic freedom and attacks on it is yet to be carried out but the pattern can be compared to that of political rights and civil liberties in the world (Figs 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Global Levels of Academic Freedom 2020: Status Groups According to the Academic Freedom Index

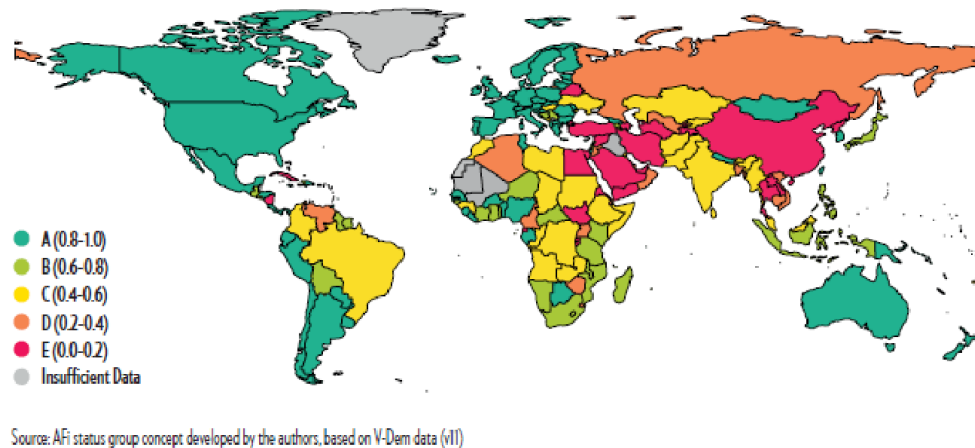


Figure 1: Global levels of Academic Freedom 2020

Source: Kinzelbach, K. I. Saliba, J. Spannagel & R. Quinn (2021) p.9

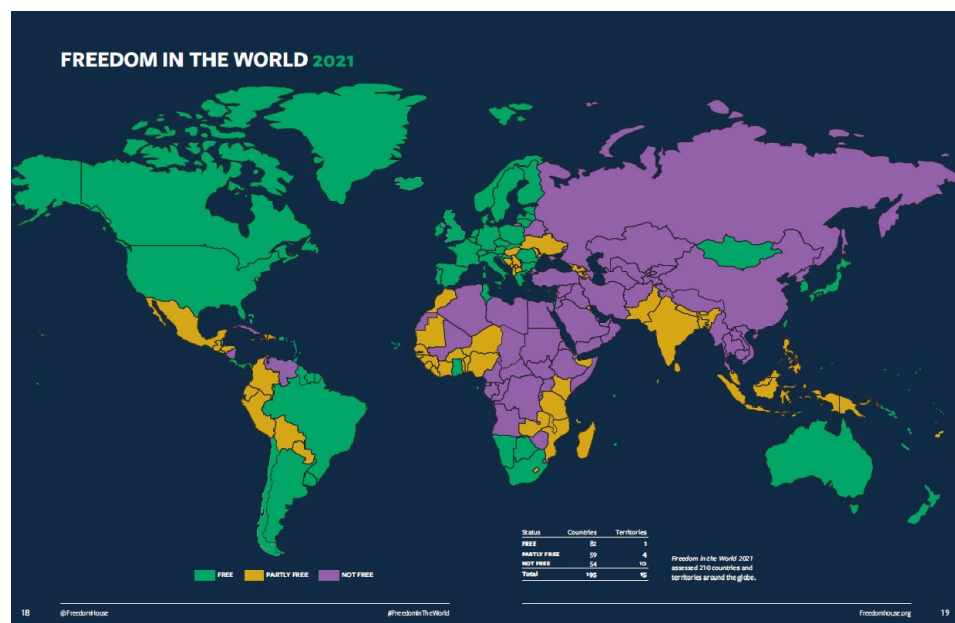


Figure 2: Political rights and civil liberties 2021

Source: Freedom House (2021) Freedom in the World. Democracy under siege, p. 18-19

Maximizing exposure of such infringements includes making the political geographies of attacks on academic freedom visible, building solidarity campaigns and refugee programs (when universities host academics in exile). Unfortunately, visibility is also unjustly distributed. The harassment of our colleagues in countries where the state or political movements are abusing human rights in general is so entrenched in overall illiberal and repressive societies, that we hardly record it. Apart from the circulation of information about such infringements of academic freedom and assaults on fellow academics, it is also key to maintain academic communication and debate, strengthen contact with colleagues working

under duress and refrain from simplistic solutions like the boycott of entire academic communities because of the politics of their governments.

It is also important to maintain the conversation about the purpose and the nature of academia and struggle against simplistic representation of science and academic knowledge as neutral, value-free, and a-political and to discuss ethics. Time and again it is particularly important to question the “apolitical” posture some critics of academia take and to demonstrate how political and ethical positions inform research and teaching, even when they are not expressed explicitly.

Geographers are well positioned to contribute to these debates because geography is particularly diverse in terms of approaches and epistemologies and geographical institutions have been globally inclusive of widely different approaches such as positivism and critical rationalism, Marxist approaches and critical realism, phenomenology, poststructuralism and postmodernism, feminist approaches, queer geographies, more-than-human approaches and chaos theory. Moreover, geographers traditionally foreground societal relevance but again have shown a large diversity of professional practices. These applied practices range from the proverbial “aid to statecraft” in military campaigns, diplomacy, and foreign policy, as well as urban and regional development, through contributions to primary and secondary education, geographical literacy for the media, or applied geography for corporations, to activism for emancipatory movements focusing on individual emancipations or political movements aiming at political change, social justice, land and territory claims, and peace movements. Finally, geographers are well equipped to study processes through which academic freedom is attacked - or defended - through the socio spatial nexus between power and knowledge.

In 2018 our colleague Farhana Sultana (Syracuse University) was pivotal in a highly visible debate about the difference between academic freedom and freedom of speech in the American controversy following the publication a piece entitled ‘A Case for Colonialism’ by Bruce Gilley (Portland State University) in early September 2017 by *the Third World Quarterly (TWQ)*, a well-respected journal of postcolonial development studies. The case was firmly rooted in the so-called ‘culture war’ in the United States and how it has impacted Northern American campuses for the past decades. It was particularly important because the debate was about the difference between freedom of speech (which includes the freedom to express white supremacist opinions and glorified European colonialism) and academic freedom that comes with academic habitus. Two petitions signed by thousands of academics, as well as open letters of members of the editorial board of the journal (half of them resigned) requested the retraction of the article, arguing that it lacked academic rigor and did not follow ethical publishing practices¹. This controversy is also exemplary in the sense that the debate spilled over the academic circles and both the editor, the author and the more visible scholars problematizing the publication (including Farhana) received threats via social media. Even more problematic: Gilley’s article was eventually withdrawn by the publisher (Taylor & Francis, one of the leading academic journal publisher) with the threats to the editors as motive, a problematic precedent (NB: the article has been republished in 2018 in *Academic Questions*, the journal of the National Association of Scholars, a US non-profit politically conservative organization opposing political correctness on US campuses that was published by Springer until December 2020).

¹ Farhana Sultana has written an academic article on the subject published in *ACME* (Sultana 2018), We are not aware of a published account by the main editor.

The attacks on the academic community also include institutional reforms that undermine academic freedom and a culture of harassment intimidating scholars, for example in the public debate. Let us take a few examples first from two countries where the AFi is mediocre and has recently dropped (Brazil scores in 2020 in the middle category and Turkey in the lowest) and two from countries where the AFi is high (Greece and France score in 2020 in the highest category).

In Brazil, the budget for education in 2021 is half of what it was in 2014 and almost 20% less than it was in 2020. Many scholarships were cancelled, especially in human science and in more marginal universities. This means that many poorer students will not be able to pursue their education (ANPEGE 2020). Since 2019, twenty-five rectors have been appointed by the Education Ministry against the choice of the university communities and violating their autonomy (ANDES 2021). Key managerial positions in agencies for technology, research and education are now staffed with military personnel with little knowledge of its responsibilities (Costa 2021). In some research institutes, such as ICMBio (researching biodiversity) and IPEA (dedicated to economics analysis) this staff oversees papers and reports prior to publication (Escobar 2021). Education in crisis means, of course, an intense brain drain, together with frequent news about scientists who leave the country to escape harassment. Persecution towards researchers who criticize government policies (and lack of) towards covid19 pandemics are also commonplace, following the lead of the president himself (Hallal 2021). Discrediting science and its recommendations towards COVID-19 control is costing a huge price on human lives in Brazil².

Early 2021 the Turkish president appointed an unelected rector to Boğaziçi University (aka Bosphorus University) in Istanbul led to protest from academics and students, as it breaches the law regarding the autonomy of university and the non-partisan affiliation of rector (the appointed rector run for candidate for the ruling party at the 2015 elections). Mass protests were followed by intimidations and arrestations. Among the new rector's first decisions were the closure of a student LGBT club and the appointment of a physics professor as the rector of social sciences. Staff members have filed a case at the constitutional court. The former elected Üstün Ergüder, a political scientist, was personally targeted by the Minister of Interior as responsible for the protest, hundreds of people were arrested (see Gokmenoglu 2021).

In Greece a new Bill on Higher Education proposed by the Minister of Education Niki Kerameus and Minister of Police of the New Democracy government in February 2021 is threatening academic freedom and bringing special police forces on campuses. It was paralleled by slandering campaigns representing universities as centers of lawlessness and attacking academics opposing the new law personally in the media. When it came to power in 2019, the political party New Democracy abolished campus immunity from police entry, known as asylum, dating from the re-establishment of democracy in Greece and a law of 1982 (that gives campuses a status quite like that in churches in many countries). Students' protests had been key in the dismissal of the Greek junta. In November 1973, the Colonels' regime had sent tanks to violently end a student occupation of Athens Polytechnic killing dozens of people. In 2011, a socialist government (PASOK) partly repealed campus asylum,

² “Brazil's tragic COVID-19 policy comes with a price. With 211 million people, the Brazilian population represents 2.7% of the world's population. If Brazil accounted for 2.7% of global COVID-19 deaths (ie, performing as the global average in fighting the pandemic), 56 311 people would have died. However, by Jan 21, 2021, 212 893 people have died from COVID-19. In other words, 156 582 lives were lost in the country because of underperformance. Attacking scientists will definitely not help solve the problem (Hallal, 2021)

allowing rectors to invite police on their own authority. The left-wing Syriza party restored it in 2017. The status was revoked in 2019 by the New Democracy government.

The new 2021 Bill goes further than the abolition of the asylum status, installing a new police force directly ruled by the Greek police and implementing systematic surveillance on campuses. It undermines the principle of self-rule and transforms the universities in sites of control, repression, and policing. The Bill is opposed by a wide alliance of university senates, teachers' and students' associations and the initiative of academics No Police on Campus #NoUniPolice, but also the Federation of Greek Police officers. To add insult to injury the government reserved no less than €50 million for the university police (both salaries and surveillance technology), while the total budget of the Greek universities - undermined by severe underfunding since the 2008 financial crisis - is € 91 million (according to Dirou 2021).

In the French, the depreciation of the universities aggravated after the assassination of Samuel Paty, a secondary school teacher of geography history and civism, in mid-October by a young refugee of Chechen origin that wanted to silence him after Islamic activists targeted him on social media for having shown satiric cartoons from *Charlie Hebdo* in class. In that context several Ministers and people's representatives of the presidential party accused the university of promoting Islamic terrorism. They hinted at the hegemony of islamogauchisme (islamoleftism) at the university in research and education programme. The label, originally coined by the academic Pierre-Henri Taguieff at the turn of the century as a descriptive label of the alliance between the extreme left and pro-Palestinian movements during the intifada, has entered the public discourse social and conventional media to criticize the humanities and social sciences and more specifically feminist approaches (especially the notion of intersectionality), critical race studies, postcolonial theories and queer studies as 'American inventions' perverting French university and French youth and undermining French society. Frédérique Vidal, the Minister of Higher Education, even announced she wanted to commission a study on the phenomenon and on political opinions of academics and develop a policy to counter these influences. The Minister of Education and the Minister of Interior as well as several members of parliament for La République en Marche (the centrist movement of President Macron) have relayed such attacks and such representations have been also relayed by some academics and by the conventional media. Many other academics as well as research institutions such as the Convention of University Presidents and the CNRS criticized the notion of islamoleftism and the plans to control political opinions among academics and their research topics.

Both the concept of islamoleftism and the idea for such a monitoring have been rejected by key official academic instances, including the Conseil national des universités CNU (the national agency supervising the careers of academics in France and organized in disciplinary sections), the Centre national de la recherche scientifique CNRS (the National Centre for Scientific Research) and the Conférence des présidents d'université CPU (the Conference of University Presidents). In addition, a petition has been signed by 23,000 academics, demanding the resignation of a minister that does not trust nor represent them. Moreover, they see the criticisms of the politicians as attempts to divert the attention from the underfunding of French universities and the latest Reform Bill for research and higher education that reduces academic freedom and increases precarity. In turn, the Minister and her supporters see the massive support for the petition, as a proof of the hegemony of islamoleftism, instead of reading it as an outcry from exasperated academics defending their profession.

Meanwhile individual academics have been explicitly accused of promoting this alleged islamoleftism and harassed on conventional and social media for their work on race

relations or on sexualities, for their opposition to the new reform or for their support for the petition. In March 2021 an incident in Grenoble where posters accusing two lecturers of islamophobia were publicized on social media generated a broad condemnation (with Paty's murder in mind). The events took a surprising turn when one of the targeted lecturers seized the occasion to enter the public debate and give numerous interviews and appearances in talk shows. In his interventions he systematically shifted the attention from the anonymous public accusation (coming most likely from some of his students), his teaching and his contribution to polarization on the campus, to his accusation against his colleagues that he labelled islamoleftists, suggesting that they called a fatwa against him (using deliberately a term from the Islamic legal vocabulary) and singling out the head of the research department PACTE because as a director she had intervened a few months earlier in an unrelated incident between the lecturer and a researcher he had harassed. The claim was relayed and amplified nationally by conventional media (both television and press). The staging of our colleague Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary and her department as the personification of islamoleftism prompted a slander campaign on social media including death threats.

These examples show that academic freedom should be taken for granted (not even in countries with a high AFi) and that an unusual collusion between mainstream politicians (including the Minister in charge of universities) and social media targets academics collectively and individually. The collective denigration of the humanities and the social sciences (as 'political', 'activist' and 'a-scientific') and individual harassment (partly anonymously via the social media) pave the way to institutional reforms to roll back academic freedom. In that context, pointing at countries where the predicament of academics is structurally much more acute (countries with a low AFi) can be an easy way to belittle and silence academics in countries where civil liberties and academic freedom are generally more protected. It is important however to take a stand against any attempt to delegitimize academic research and criminalize critical thinking. Fortunately, several solidarity statements from diverse associations of (political) geographers in France and abroad (including IGU and our commission) were published (IGU 2021).³ They do not only serve for mental support to targeted academics, but they also aim at making the wider issue at stake visible in the public debate: the mission of universities and the importance of academic freedom for that mission.

Hopefully, academic solidarity networks such as Scholars at Risk, but also disciplinary associations such as the International Geographical Union, can help targeted academics cope with adversity and protect those more at risk from oppression. (Political) geography can also contribute to a better understanding of the nexus of power and knowledge behind the processes impacting academic freedom (positively or negatively). And for sure (political) geography could not thrive without academic freedom.

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³ IGU 2021. IGU Statement in support of the community of geographers in France. <https://igu-online.org/igu-statement-in-support-of-the-community-of-geographers-in-france/> And an overview at CDB_77 (2021). Messages de soutien au laboratoire PACTE et à sa directrice <https://seenthis.net/messages/907501> and <https://seenthis.net/messages/905509>. See also the recorded webinar *Menaces sur les universitaires: Perspectives croisées depuis la Turquie, la France et la Suisse*. -Scholars at Risk – Université de Genève, 30 March 2021 <https://integration.unige.ch/scholarsatrisk> (in French).

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OBITUARY
RON JOHNSTON (1941-2020)
First Chair of the (predecessor of the) Commission on Political Geography
(published on the CPG mailing list in July 2020)

Introduction by Alec Murphy, University of Oregon, 2016-20 co-chair IGU Commission on Political Geography

On 29 May 2020 the political geography community lost one of its greatest contributors and champions: Ronald J. Johnston. Ron's professional career was nothing less than stupendous—characterized as it was by an extraordinary level of research productivity, commitment to the discipline of geography, and support for those around him. He played a seminal role in the revival of political geography in the 1970s and 1980s, not just through his scholarship but through his efforts to launch what became the IGU's Commission on Political Geography. There is no person better positioned to comment on those efforts or to describe Ron's broader contributions than Herman van der Wusten, a retired geography professor from the University of Amsterdam who, along with Ron, played a major role in the rebirth and growth of political geography over the past half century. Here are Professor van der Wusten's comments about Ron, followed by a coda with a few reflections of my own.

About Ron Johnston by Herman van der Wusten, Professor Emeritus of Geography, University of Amsterdam, 1992-1996 chair of the IGU Commission on the World Political Map

Just after it happened, political geographers across the world started to talk to each other about Ron Johnston's unexpected death on May 29. Mail-threads became longer and longer. As the sad news spread there was an obvious need to share memories, feelings and admiration. In the 1980s Ron was one of the very central figures who brought political geography back to academic life as a more or less stable and inviting spot on the disciplinary map where researchers and writers could land. Ron had far wider involvements in geography and elsewhere, but political geography was definitely one of his most cherished subjects.

Ron Johnston, born 1941, grew up in Chiseldon village close to Swindon in S.W. England. He loved maps from his early days in school and so became a geographer eventually. He also developed a passion for church bell ringing, a team activity done locally and elsewhere in Britain since the 16th century that stimulates the brain, helps keep you fit and produces a glorious sound for special occasions. He did this for decades and was a major figure in the circle of bell-ringers nationwide. Ron studied geography in Manchester, did his Ph.D. and got his first academic appointment in Australia and New Zealand (1964-1974), was a professor in Sheffield (1974-1992), was vice-chancellor in Essex (1992-1995) and then held a professorship in Bristol until his death. Coming into the Bristol Institute a few times a week, he lived again in Wiltshire not too far from where he had started.

He did not feel like retiring. A couple of years ago he wrote some reflections on the matter in a collection of essays by retired academic geographers: "But for many scholars – especially the most productive – 'work' has also always been 'pleasure' and their enjoyment of it means that they have not stopped asking questions and writing about the conclusions they have reached from their exploration of the answers. And, whatever our moans about the increasing bureaucratisation and privatisation of university systems they remain among the most

privileged places in which to work. Long may it last.” This very respected and highly prized scholar treasured, above all else, writing while sitting at his own writing table (he authored more than 1000 publications) and teaching in the intimacy of the classroom.

Ron Johnston had an interest in geography in its full entirety, human and physical. He worried about the discipline’s agenda and the preservation of its traditions. With his managerial skills he took part in urgent organisational moves and made his voice heard in polemical pieces and debates. Within human geography he played a major part addressing questions of urban segregation and of course political geography. Since his student days he had a particular interest in elections, in the relevance of geography for all of the different aspects of these collective events. His meticulous research on mostly British but also American and occasionally other elections dealt with rules and regulations of districting and finance, party organisation and campaigns, and support patterns--notably the geographical context of neighbourhood, city and district in which voters found themselves. He did those studies against the background of a deep knowledge of the general literature on elections. In 1979 he, together with Peter Taylor, produced a wide-ranging book on the Geography of Elections that set the standard.

In the early 1980s three international conferences of political geographers were held in Lancaster, Haifa and Oxford. They all resulted in books of edited papers collections. One purpose of the Oxford conference was to devise a submission to the International Geographical Union for the establishment of a commission or working party within the field of political geography during the upcoming world conference in Paris in 1984. As part of the submission it was decided in Oxford that Ron Johnston would be proposed as the first chair. During the actual meeting in Paris the Soviet delegation had problems with the utilisation of the expression ‘political geography’ in the way it was proposed. The head of the Soviet delegation wrote a year later ‘.. the geographical aspects of the problems of war and peace should comprise a special branch of modern geography called ‘political geography’ and Lenin’s teachings about peaceful coexistence between countries with different social structures should be made the basis of it’. In the end the Executive Committee of the IGU accepted ‘the world political map’ as the object of interest for the new group to be formed. To be on the safe side, the group was to be a ‘Study Group’ for the next four year period, not a Commission. The Soviet delegation also presented a motion to the geographers of the world to organise a large-scale public movement to be called ‘Geographers for peace, against the arms race and the nuclear war threat’. The motion was not passed. In 1988, at the next International Geographical Congress in Sydney, the Study Group on the World Political Map became the Commission on the World Political Map and the name was changed into Commission on Political Geography at the International Geographical Congress in Seoul in 2000 well after the disintegration of the USSR.

During 1984-1988, apart from the book based on the Oxford Conference (Taylor & House, 1984), two more books appeared based on a similar formula edited by Blake on Maritime Boundaries and Ocean Resources, and by Johnston, Knight & Kofman on Nationalism, Self-Determination and Political Geography--all published by Croom Helm. There were a few other meetings and publications, which are all mentioned in a ‘Report on the first four years’ written by David Knight, who had in the meantime taken over the chairmanship. The report appeared in Political Geography Quarterly (PGQ) January 1989, 87-93. The journal was launched in 1982 at the very start of this period with Butterworth, edited by Peter Taylor and John O’Loughlin. When the Quarterly became Political Geography tout court with higher frequency publication and flagship status, the subdiscipline was well launched. Ron Johnston

was a major factor in all this. He published 10 papers in PGQ in these 11 years and was also far more often cited by other contributors to the journal than anyone else.

This shows only a tiny portion of Ron's amazing pile of geographic work. A list that stops in 2009 (he was still quite active in the years thereafter) mentions 837 Book Chapters and Papers in Refereed Journals. About 46% of all these publications are in the field of political geography. They were written in the years since 1965. His first political geography publication appeared in 1972 on local elections in Christchurch New Zealand as number 51. In the 1970s he produced 131 publications with 31% on political geography themes; in the 1980s 200 (53% political geography); in the 1990s 217 (60% political geography); in the 2000's 255 (42% political geography). And all this leaves out of consideration 50 books and monographs, 43 edited collections, 31 Review articles, and 305 Book Reviews - many on political geographic topics. In addition to his own writing Ron Johnston was also generous in guiding others. He collaborated with very many colleagues and played a main role as an editor of different journals. There is no doubt that, with his death, geography in general, but political geography in particular has lost one of its major figures.

Coda by Alec Murphy

As Herman points out, it is no exaggeration to say that Ron was one of the most influential geographers of the past half century. Ron was a good friend, mentor, and collaborator. I first met him as a graduate student at a 1986 conference of the IGU Study Group on the World Political Map in San Sebastian, Spain. His encouragement then and in the years thereafter were of great help to me as I launched my career. Ron and I went on to meet up on many occasions, and for 11 years to work closely as co-editors of *Progress in Human Geography* (PiHG).

It was a privilege to serve as a co-editor of PiHG with Ron. Ron approached his work as an editor with high standards, a clear sense of responsibility to the journal and its legacy, and a commitment to fairness and transparency when dealing with authors. He brought a high degree of professionalism to his work, but he also brought a wonderfully humane touch to the job. Our editorial meetings were always enriched by his wit and congeniality.

More generally, Ron made an enormous contribution to the intangible institution that is the community of geographers. Most obviously he did this by giving generously of his time and energy in ways that advanced the work of the community and by being a caring, generous friend and colleague to his fellow geographers. I feel fortunate to have crossed paths in a significant way with someone who combined extraordinary professional accomplishment with a fundamentally humane, thoughtful, and generous way of being.

There is another, less obvious, way in which Ron contributed to the community of geographers: he conducted himself with the kind of integrity that sets a positive example for others. Ron was unfailingly true to himself, his principles and his ideals. Ron was not the kind of individual who would say one thing to one person and a different thing to another. Ron's invariably straightforward, deeply honest approach to his work served as a positive example to us all. He will be greatly missed.

PAST EVENTS

NB: large conferences scheduled in 2020 were postponed to 2021 (see below), including two main IGU conferences.. Other events were held online

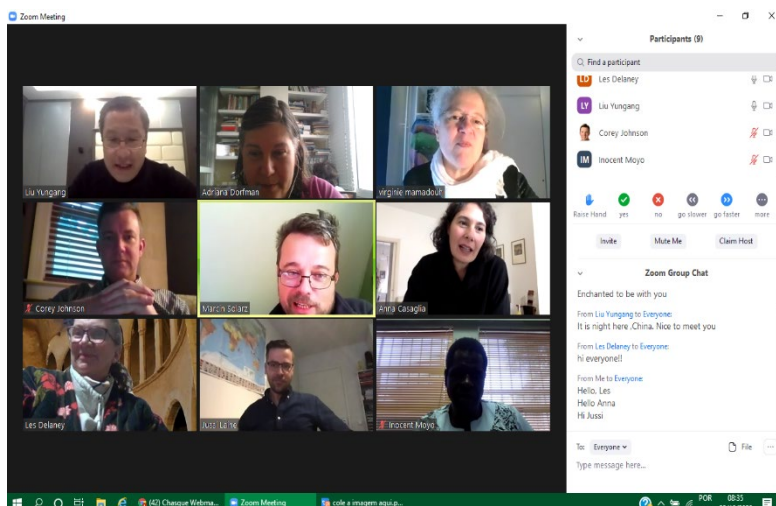
Webinar COVID-19 and the Rebordering of EU Spaces, organized by Ben Gurion University/ISAEI/Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Tuesday, June 16, 2020 with . Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary, James W. Scott and David Newman as guest speakers. Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QSKJy0PqV8>

17th International ‘Łódź’ Conference on Political Geography: Rivers in the lives of nations in their economy and politics, Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Frankfurt/Oder (Niemcy), 16-18. 09. 2020.



ABS Webinar: (RE)PENSAR LAS FRONTERAS LATINOAMERICANAS Y CARIBEÑAS Association of Borderland Studies - Octubre 29 -31, 2020

The Association For Borderland Studies Latin American Webinar “(Re)Thinking Latin American And Caribbean Borders”. The webinar took place on October 29 to 31 2020 in Spanish and Portuguese. The seminar featured the work of over 100 Latin American and Caribbean researchers, specialized roundtables and book presentations. It was attended by over 400 people.



Webinar, meeting of the **Steering Committee of the IGU Commission on Political Geography**, 22 October 2020
The Committee members discussed the new agenda for 2020-2024 and more specifically web presence to promote teaching and research in political geography.

IV CONGEO

Congresso Brasileiro de Geografia Política,
Geopolítica e Gestão do Território

A urgência da política:
descrever, representar e agir espacialmente



The **Brazilian Congress and Latin American Meeting of Political Geography, Geopolitics, and Territorial Management** / Rio de Janeiro Brazil, September 2020 was postponed and online debates are being organized since November 2020. These roundtables can be

watched at REBRAGEO channel on Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPYDfFUWrIK0KqYKljwBunA>

Second Word Political and Economic Geography Conference was held during November 11-12, 2020 at Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu province, China.



The World Political and Economic Geography Conference was held during November 11-12, 2020 in Xuzhou, Jiangsu province, China. The conference was organized by three commissions of the Geographical Society of China including the Sub-Society on “Belt and Road” Studies, Commission on World Geography, and Commission on Political Geography. Jiangsu Normal University hosted the conference this year following the first one held in South China Normal University in Guangzhou last year. The president of the Geographical Society of China, Prof. Fahu Chen, delivered opening remarks. Nine well-known scholars gave keynote speeches and 132 session papers were presented at the conference. It is an online-offline conference with more than 300 offline participants and over 20 thousand watching counts of the keynote speeches. It was announced at the closing session that the next conference will be held in Yunnan Normal University located in Kunming, Yunnan province.

33rd Annual PGSG Preconference to the 2021 AAG Annual Meeting

Webinars on Wednesday, January 6 and Thursday, January 7, 2021

Webinar Regards actuels de géographes sur les fronts et les frontières

Commission de géographie politique et de géopolitique du CNFG, 5 February 2021

FUTURE IGU EVENTS

IGU Thematic Conference Heritage Geographies: Politics, Uses and Governance of the Past, Lecce, Italy 29-31 May 2020 postponed to **27-29 May 2021** and virtual

Registration until 30 April 2021

<http://conference.unisalento.it/ocs/index.php/heritagegeographies/index/pages/view/registration>

34th International Geography Congress Geography, Bridging the continents, Istanbul, Turkey 17-21 August 2020. Postponed to **16-20 August 2021** and virtual

Registration <https://www.igc2020.org/en/> (early bird until 26 April 2021)

(Extraordinary) International Geographical Congress Centennial Congress

**Theme : Le temps des géographes / Time for Geographers / El tiempo de los geógrafos
Paris, France, 18-22 July 2022**

<https://www.ugiparis2022.org/>



The centenary of the IGU is an opportunity to meet in Paris around the theme "Time for Geographers". Geography, a science in action, has a rich history behind it, and a renewed importance for the present and the future society.

We propose to examine at this centenary Congress the main trends in the evolution of the geographical discipline and the different perspectives that are opening up to it: in international and interdisciplinary cooperation between researchers, its role in the understanding and betterment of the world, its place in the social and natural sciences, but also its relevance for decision-makers and the training of young people and citizens around the world.

The times for geography are accelerating with such worldwide changes as globalisation, advances in international transport and communication technologies, and increasing global

environmental constraints and disasters. International conferences and symposia provide an opportunity, more easily than in the past, to meet with colleagues from various backgrounds and to discuss various approaches to geography in a friendly atmosphere. However, these times for geography remain differentiated from one country to another, as some advanced technologies used widely in geography are still difficult to access in some countries. Some innovative themes, particularly in social geography, remain for the moment limited to specific cultural areas.

The emergency health context related to COVID-19 is also a reminder of the brutality with which some disruptions can occur. It seems to have accelerated certain processes and prompted a re-examination of the parameters and dynamics of globalisation. The scientific paradigms of a few countries dominate research, as can be seen in the academic journals published by some powerful publishing groups from the Anglo-American world. How can themes specific to other regions or countries be raised and disseminated in the international scientific discourse? The linguistic and thematic diversity of research seems to be diminishing over time even as the volume of publications expands: is this an inevitable evolution? This is undoubtedly one of the challenges for the geography of the future in a world where the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America represent a growing share of the planet's population and of the number of researchers.

The theme "Time for Geographers" invites us to question the links between the spatial and temporal dimensions of the living environment of humans and non-humans. It allows us to confront instant and duration, ephemeral and permanent, temporality and timelessness, uniqueness and repetition, rapidity and slowness, mobility and immobility, cycles and renewal, mortality and immortality, revolutions and stagnation, dynamics and resistance, crisis and resilience, stability and instability, biostasis and rheostasis, youth and old age, heritage and prospective, spatial and temporal scales, geography and the society.

All fields of geography will find subjects for debate, both theoretically and methodologically:

In geomorphology (long time of the continents, short time of earthquakes and landslides, geomorphological heritage);

In climatology (global climate change and variability, meteorological extremes, temporal variations in rainfall, El Niño cycles);

In hydrology (flash floods, slow floods, rhythms...);

In the geography of risks (prevention, reactivity, emergency management, physical and human resilience);

In demography and geography of populations (demographic transition, population growth and migration);

In transport geography (travel time, intermodality and interconnection times);

Political geography (stability or evolution of borders, geopolitical reconfigurations);

Historical geography (the long time of geography, events);

Urban geography (urban transition, urban renewal, planning);

Social geography (spatiotemporal dynamics of exclusion, gender and rhythms of life, perceptions and experience of space at different ages of life);

Cultural geography (heritage, places of the ephemeral and of events, geography of the night), etc...

There are many more.....

This theme of time makes it possible to integrate and revisit "time geography", the geography of rhythms and diffusion models, dynamic cartography, reflection on sustainable development. Linear time has lived.

The correspondence between space and time, associating, for example, living spaces, their scales and specific durations (minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, decades, centuries and millennia) is being called into question by the increasing mobility of populations, work migrations, professional travel by train or plane, the immediacy of communications, the emergence of virtual spaces and communities (cyberspace, social networks). If the extent and structure of spatial systems are traditionally correlated to the duration of their existence (Chinese civilisation, the Judeo-Christian world, urban hierarchies, intensive rice-growing systems), this coupling is imperfect, new polarities and new centralities in the networks appear in unexpected places with the rise of air transport (for example, Dubai). Journey times are more important than the kilometres to be covered and modify people's perception of space. Brussels is an hour and a half from Paris by rapid train, Hong Kong two hours from Manila by plane. We no longer cross the United States in 5 months, 5 weeks or 5 days, but in 5 hours. Space seems to shrink, unevenly, with time.

Let us, together, turn this geographical moment in the summer of 2022 into a memorable stage in world geography, and reaffirm the relevance of the geographical approach for the society of our time and future!

The deadline for the **session proposals** is July 31 2021.

The announcement of the accepted sessions is expected by August 31 2021.

The proposals can be of two different kinds.

They can either relate to the theme of the 2022 congress, "Time for Geographers". In this case, the proposals will be assessed and managed by the scientific committee of the Congress. Or to the theme of one of the International Geographic Union's commissions (like the Commission on Political Geography). In this case, the proposals will be assessed and managed by the chairs of the various commissions.

NB: Oral presentations (as well as the debates during the sessions) can be delivered in one of the three following languages: **English, French or Spanish**. However, sessions' proposals should be submitted in English or in French.

Once the list of sessions is published, the abstract submission opens.

Deadline for **abstracts**: 31 October 2021

OTHER FUTURE EVENTS

American Association of Geographers AAG 2021 Annual Meeting

7-11 April 2021 Seattle, virtual

<https://aag.org>

<https://aag-annualmeeting.secure-platform.com/>

2021 Association of Borderland Studies ABS Annual Conference

15-17 April 2021 (virtual),

<https://absborderlands.org/>

EUROGEO 2021 – “Sustainable Development Goals for all”

European Association of Geographers (EUROGEO)

Madrid, April 2020, postponed to 22-24 April 2021 (virtual?)

<https://www.eurogeography.eu/conferences/madrid-2020/>

Doctoriales de la **Commission géographie politique et de géopolitique du CNFG**

Les cartes dans l'analyse politique de l'espace, Paris

12 June 2020, postponed to 18 June 2021, virtual

https://www.cnfg.fr/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/AAC_Doctorales_2021_VF-Resume.pdf

2021 EUGEO – 8th EUGEO Conference Sustainable geographies in the heart of Europe in Prague, Czech Republic, June 28 - July 1, 2021, hybrid

<https://www.eugeo2021.eu/>

2021 RGS/IBG Annual Conference in London/

Chair's theme is Borders, borderlands and bordering

31 August-3 September 2021. (mostly) virtual

<https://www.rgs.org/research/annual-international-conference/>



Encuentro de Geografías de América Latina (EGAL y el Congreso de Universidades Públicas de Argentina (virtual)

30 de noviembre, 1, 2, 3 y 4 de diciembre del 2021.

Deadline for abstract 18 April

<http://www.egal2021.ar/sitioweb/web1/index.php>

AAG 2022 Annual Meeting, New York, NY. When. 25 February 1 March 2022.

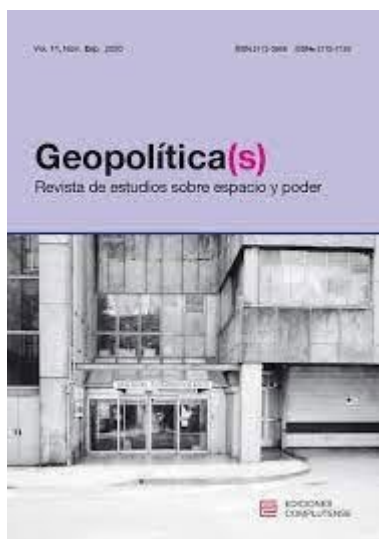
ABS 2022 Annual Meeting, Denver March 30-April 2

RGS-IBG annual international conference, Newcastle Tuesday 30 August to Friday 2 September 2022

RECENT SPECIAL ISSUES AND BOOKS ON POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(NB this is not an exhaustive global bibliography of publications in the field nor country reports

Publication notifications are welcome v.d.mamadouh@uva.nl)

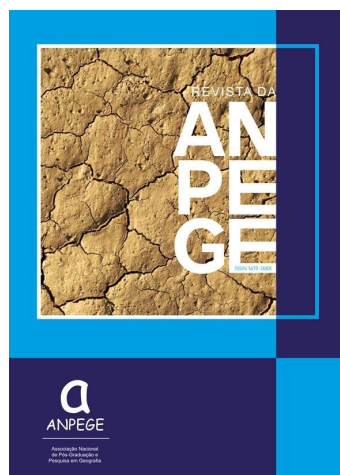


Geopolítica(s). Revista de estudios sobre espacio y poder
Vol. 11 Núm. Especial (2020): Geopolítica de la pandemia de COVID-19
/ Geopolitics of the COVID-19 pandemic
/ Geopolítica da pandemia de COVID-19

26 articles in Spanish, Portuguese or English (abstracts in all three languages)

Early reflections on international and domestic dimensions of the pandemic covering the USA, Europe, Central America, South America, Japan, Israel /Palestine

Link: <https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/GEOP/issue/view/3602>



Revista da ANPEGE - 2020, Volume 16 Número 30: Political Geography thematic session

This issue of the journal of ANPEGE, the Brazilian National Association of Research and Graduate Schools in Geography carries a thematic session on Political Geography with 15 articles in Portuguese and Spanish (abstracts are also presented in English)

Link: <https://ojs.ufgd.edu.br/index.php/anpege/issue/view/444/showToc>

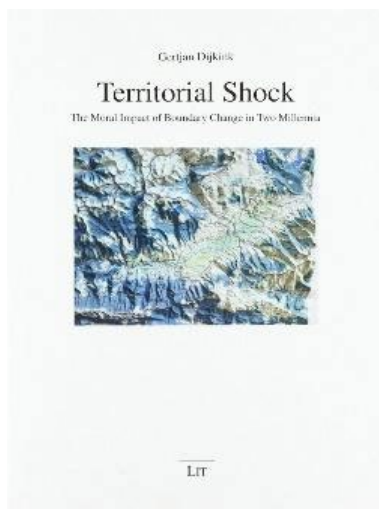


BIG_Review 2.1 - Special Issue: Borderlands in the Era of COVID-19

It features 23 essays by more than 30 scholars chronicling border closures in more than 20 borderlands around the world, photography, video, and poetry from borderlands under lockdown. The lead research article is on the theme of 'bordering the world', plus a review essay, a film review, and two book reviews.

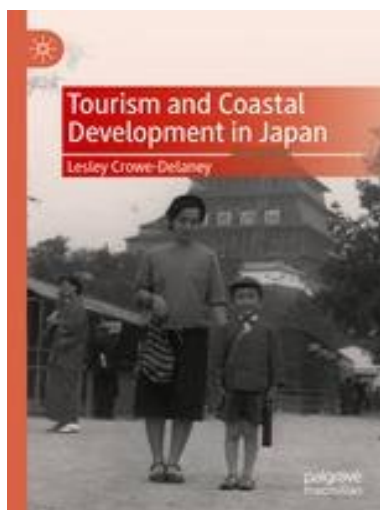
BIG_Review provides an open-access forum for academic and creative explorations of borders in the 21st century. The journal is committed to double-blind peer review, public access, policy relevance, and cultural significance.

Link: <https://journals.uvic.ca/index.php/bigreview>



Dijkink, Gertjan (2019). **Territorial shock. The moral impact of boundary change in two millennia.** Zürich: Lit.

We are in the embrace of territorial shock today. Globalization with its migrants, foot-loose firms, cyber-war and surging income inequality induces political instability and longing for a 'saviour'. This book puts such events in a historical perspective. New social trends collide with territorial principles (closure, identity, governance) that always have been taken for granted. Should we invest the new monarchs with the same authority as the pope (16th century) or accept other classes as co-citizens (19th century)? The answers implied a moral shift and so do our problems with globalization.



Lesley Crowe-Delaney (2020). **Tourism and Coastal Development in Japan.** Palgrave Macmillan

This book explores contemporary tourism and coastal developments in Hyogo, Japan. In striking detail, Dr. Lesley Crowe-Delaney skillfully contextualizes the tourism industry and policy; discusses hegemonic devices of nationalism, nature, authenticity and tradition, as embedded in tourism strategies, etc. Crowe-Delaney reveals the strains placed on coastal communities when fisheries, tourism, sustainable development, and national policies intersect, offering readers an enlightening discourse of the potency of tourism as a rejuvenation tool.

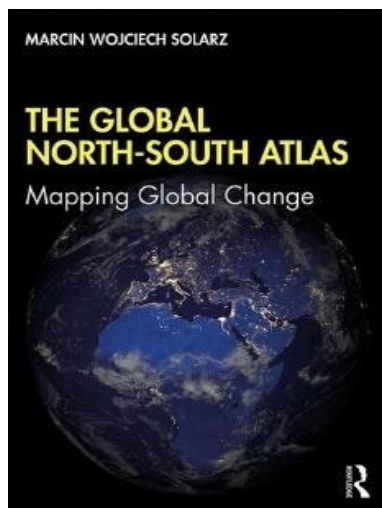


Casaglia, Anna (2020). **Nicosia beyond partition. Complex Geographies of the Divided City** (Studi e ricerche sul territorio) Unicopli 2020 (194p).

This book is the result of a long period of research conducted by the author in Nicosia with the aim of understanding the complex geographies of its spatial and social configuration. Nicosia is the capital of the two entities that emerged after the Greek Cypriot coup and the subsequent Turkish military occupation of part of the island in 1974. The spatial crystallization of this conflict and the reorganization of the city are the main objects of the study. The book tackles the roles of diverse political and institutional actors, placing them in dialogue with the experiences of people living in a divided city.

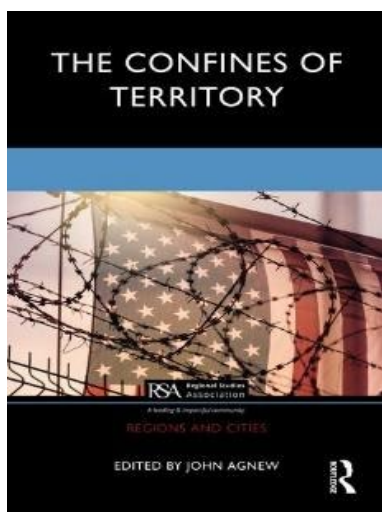
STUDI
E
RICERCHE
SUL
TERITORIO
collana fondata da
Giacomo
Gorua-Pellegrini
direttore
Elena dell'Agnese
Edizioni
UNICOPLI
Milano

Anna Casaglia
NICOSIA BEYOND PARTITION
Complex Geographies of the
Divided City

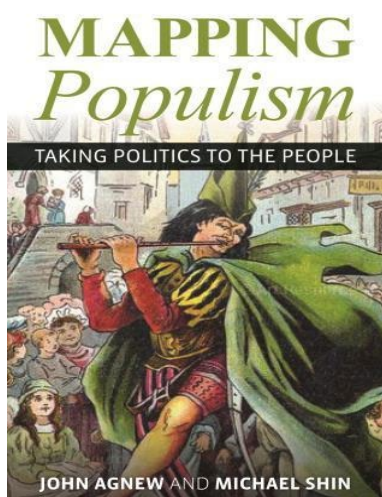


Marcin Wojciech Solarz (2020). **The global North-South Atlas: Mapping Global Change** – Routledge.

This innovative atlas deconstructs the contemporary image of the North–South divide between developed and underdeveloped countries which was established by the 1980 Brandt Line, and advocates the need for the international community to redraw the global map to be fit for the 21st century. Throughout the book a range of colorful maps and charts graphically demonstrate the ways in which the world has changed over the last 2,000 years. The book concludes by proposing new schemes of categorization between developed and developing countries which might better fit our contemporary global society.

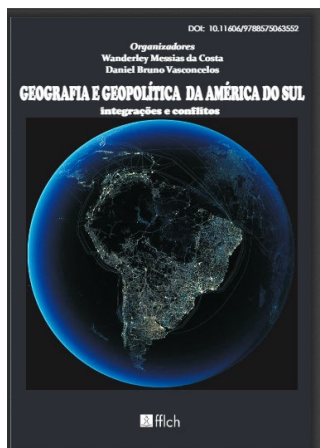


Agnew, John (Ed). (2020). **The Confines of Territory** – Routledge
The word ‘territory’ has taken on renewed significance in a world where its close association with state sovereignty has made a serious comeback, invoked alike by proponents of Brexit in the UK, ‘Making America Great Again’ in the USA, and myriad populists from India to Brazil by way of Italy and Hungary. In its first seven years, the journal *Territory, Politics, Governance* has published numerous articles examining the ways in which territory figures into contemporary political debates and its limits as a concept. The articles in this book are selected from this journal to survey many of the dilemmas and questions that haunt the concept of territory even as its current efflorescence in political discourse ignores them.



John Agnew & Michael Shin (2019). **Mapping Populism: Taking Politics to the People** – Rowman & Littlefield

Brexit, Trump, LePen, The Five Star Movement. The recent success of populist movements and politicians is extraordinary, though the rise of populism is understandable in light of increasing political polarization, disappointing politicians, and exhausting election campaigns. With the future trajectory of democracy uncertain, two important questions remain unanswered. How did we get here? And why did we get here? Geography tells us who the people are who have supported populism and the limits and possibilities of its claim to represent all of “the people,” wherever they are.



Wanderley Messias da Costa and Daniel Bruno Vasconcelos (Orgs). Geografia e geopolítica da América do Sul: integrações e conflitos (2019). São Paulo: FFLCH/USP. Available for download at:

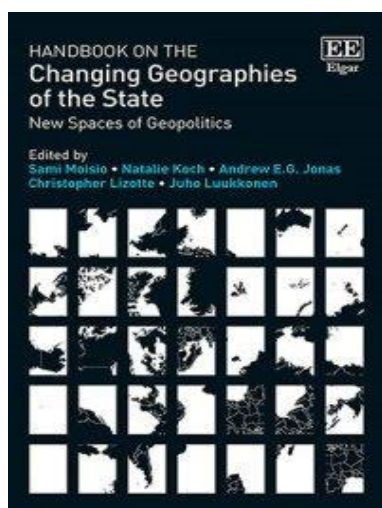
<http://www.livrosabertos.sibi.usp.br/portaldelivrosUSP/catalog/view/340/299/1251-1>

No trabalho, a região é abordada como um cenário em movimento com as particularidades e o protagonismo de países como o Brasil, a Argentina, o Chile e a Colômbia, o forte conteúdo geopolítico e os desafios de defesa, proteção e uso da Amazônia Continental, a integração física regional e a nova logística energética e de circulação, os enlaces fronteiriços de todo tipo com suas interações e fricções e os processos de cooperação e conflitos relacionados ao uso compartilhado dos recursos hídricos transfronteiriços.



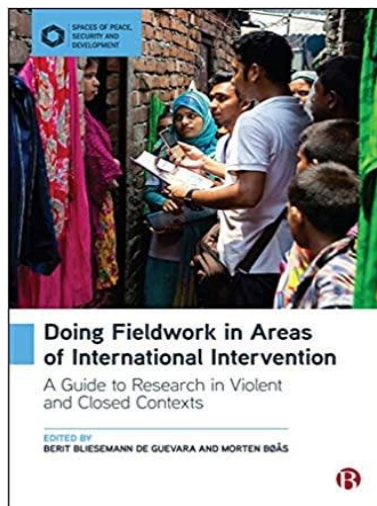
Juliana Nunes Rodrigues and Lício Caetano do Rego Monteiro. (Orgs.) (2020). **Crise e reinvenção dos espaços da política** - Editora Consequência

Crise e reinvenção dos espaços da política foi o título do III Congresso Brasileiro de Geografia Política, Geopolítica e Gestão do Território (CONGEO), realizado em setembro de 2018. Os capítulos deste livro foram escritos pelos/as palestrantes do evento. Os textos nos convidam a uma reflexão geográfica para interpretar o tempo de turbulências que atravessamos. Neste momento de transição e incerteza política no Brasil e no mundo, a geografia política traz abordagens que contribuem para um diálogo que pretende ir além das fronteiras disciplinares e dos muros da universidade.



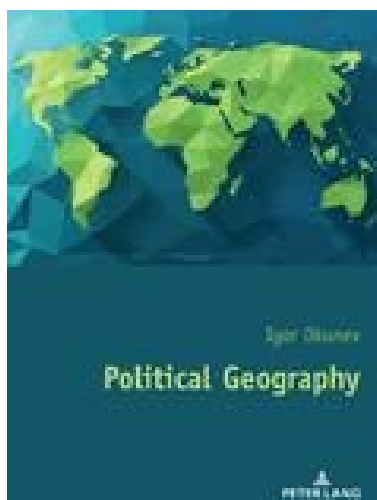
Sami Moisio, Christopher Lizotte, Natalie Koch, Andrew E. G. Jonas (2020). **Handbook on the Changing Geographies of the State, New Spaces of Geopolitics**. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

This authoritative Handbook presents a comprehensive analysis of the spatial transformation of the state; a pivotal process of globalization. It explores the state as an ongoing project that is always changing, illuminating the new spaces of geopolitics that arise from these political, social, cultural, and environmental negotiations.



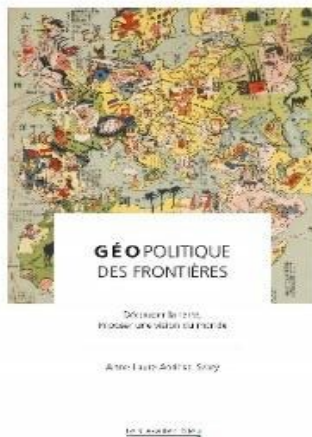
Bliesemann de Guevara, B., and M. Bøås (Eds.) (2020). **Doing fieldwork in areas of international intervention. A guide to research in violent and closed contexts**. Bristol: Bristol University Press.

Using detailed insights from those with first-hand experience of conducting research in areas of international intervention and conflict, this handbook provides essential practical guidance for researchers and students embarking on fieldwork in violent, repressive and closed contexts. Contributors detail their own experiences from areas including the Congo, Sudan, Yemen, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Myanmar. They look at how to negotiate complex grey areas and raise important questions that intervention researchers need to consider before, during and after their time on the ground.



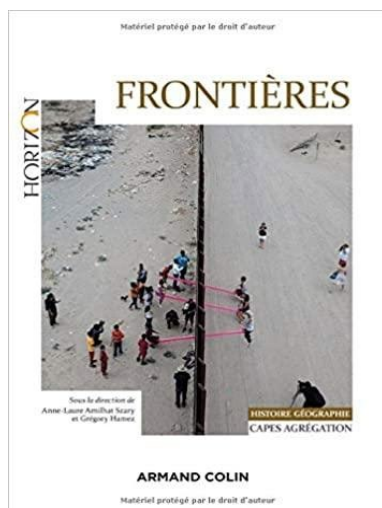
Igor Okunev (2021). **Political Geography**. Bern, Switzerland: Peter Lang

This textbook on political geography is devoted to a discipline concerned with the spatial dimensions of politics. This course is an introduction to the study of political science, international relations and area studies, providing a systemic approach to the spatial dimension of political processes at all levels. Political geography develops fundamental theoretical approaches that give insight into the peculiarities of foreign and domestic policies. The ability to use spatial analysis techniques allows determining patterns and regularities of political phenomena both at the global and the regional and local levels



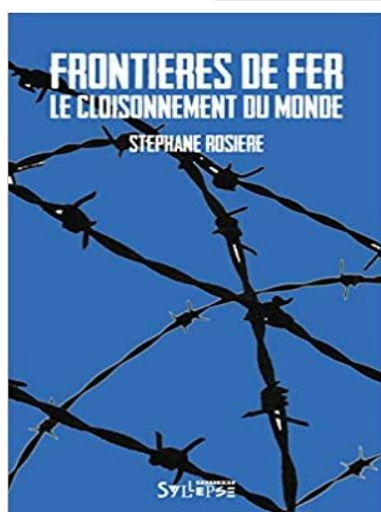
Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary (2020). **Géopolitique des frontières: Découper la terre, imposer une vision du monde** - Cavalier bleu.

À travers une approche géo-historique qui décentre le regard européen et permet une relecture tant économique que politique des frontières, ce livre propose une plongée originale dans les implicites de leur construction. Désormais disloquées, fonctionnant en prenant appui sur des lieux hétéroclites, les frontières contemporaines évoluent d'une manière qui transforme en profondeur notre rapport à l'identité. Au fil des pages, on comprend comment ré-ouvrir les possibles politiques à partir de ces lignes qui semblent pourtant enfermer nos imaginaires.



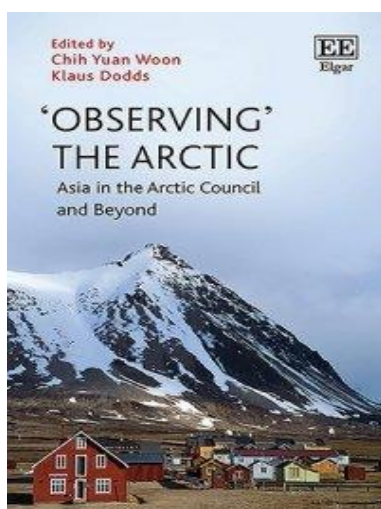
Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary & Grégory Hamez (Dir.) (2020). **Frontières - Capes-Agrégation Histoire-Géographie** – Armand Colin

Le texte de cadrage officiel posant la question des frontières aux concours du Capes et de l'agrégation souligne leur centralité comme objet géographique. Ce livre vise à mettre à disposition des étudiant.e.s l'apport multidisciplinaire des border studies dont cet ouvrage présente la première synthèse disponible en français grâce à la contribution de plus de quarante auteur.ice.s, donnant à partager les manières de penser d'une francophonie comprise au sens le plus large du terme (Belgique, Canada, Cameroun, Luxembourg ou Suisse, mais aussi Brésil ou Italie).



Stéphane Rosière (2020). **Frontières de fer: Le cloisonnement du monde** – Editions Syllepse

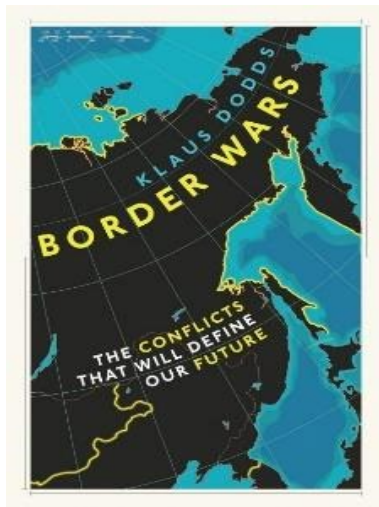
Du mur que le président Donald Trump entend ériger à la frontière avec le Mexique au mur de séparation édifié par Israël dans le cadre de son projet colonial en passant par Frontex et les multiples murs de l'Europe forteresse, tout indique que nous assistons à ce que l'auteur appelle le «nouveau cloisonnement du monde». Les frontières contemporaines tendent ainsi à devenir de nouveaux «rideaux de fer»: des «frontières de fer». Comment, à la vision «ouverte» et positive des frontières, qui culmina avec la chute du mur de Berlin, le 9 novembre 1989, a succédé une ère de soupçon, de peur et de violences symbolisée par la multiplication de ces « murs » ? Au bout du compte, c'est la question du rôle et de l'impact de ces installations qui sera au coeur de cet ouvrage.



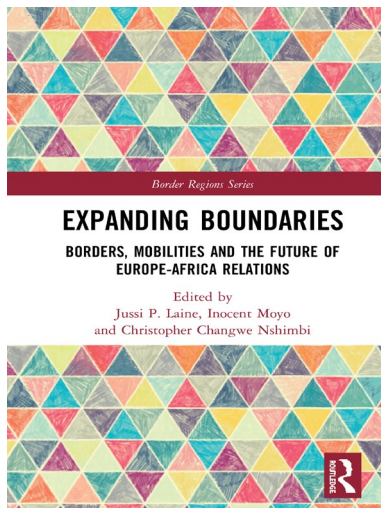
Chih Yuan Woon and Klaus Dodds (Eds.) (2020).

'Observing' the Arctic: Asia in the Arctic Council and Beyond – Edward Elgar

Addressing the growing economic, political, and cultural presence of Asian states in the Arctic region, this timely book looks at how that presence is being evaluated and engaged with by Arctic states and their northern communities. A diverse range of authors addresses the question that underpins so much of this interest in Asian engagement with the northern latitudes: what do Asian countries want to gain from the Arctic? This will be a beneficial read particularly for students of Asian and Arctic studies and scholars in geopolitics, international relations and political science.

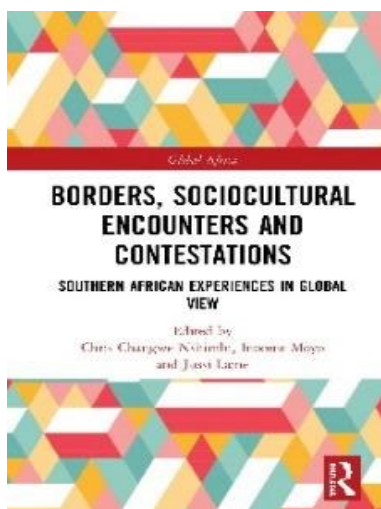


Klaus Dodds (2021). **Border Wars: The conflicts of tomorrow** – Penguin
How are borders built in the modern world? What does Brexit mean for Ireland's border? And what would happen if Elon Musk declared himself president of the Moon?. In *Border Wars*, Professor Klaus Dodds takes us on a journey into the geopolitical conflict of tomorrow in an eye-opening tour of the world's best-known, most dangerous and most unexpected border conflicts from the Gaza Strip to the space race. Along the way, we'll discover just what borders truly mean in the modern world: how are they built; what do they mean for citizens and governments; how do they help understand our political past and, most importantly, our diplomatic future?



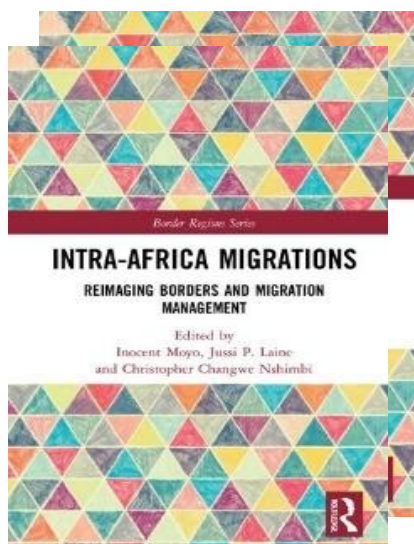
Laine, J. P., I. Moyo, and C. C. Nshimbi (Eds.) (2020). **Expanding Boundaries: Borders, Mobilities and the Future of Europe-Africa Relations**: Routledge.

This book examines Africa-Europe relationships and intra-Africa relationships vis-à-vis migration. It analyses the African integration project that is being used to effectively manage migration within Africa and across its RECs, and harnessing it for development. It presents debates related to the EU's hardening and securitisation of its external border against migrants from Africa. This book volume brings into conversation issues relating to the governance of migration for development, social cohesion and regional integration.



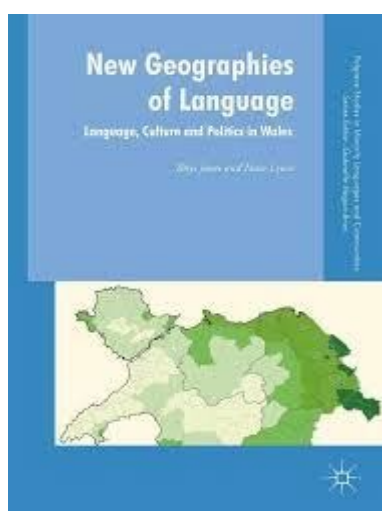
Nshimbi, C. C., I. Moyo, and J. P. Laine (Eds.) (2019). **Borders, Sociocultural Encounters and Contestations: Southern African Experiences in Global View**: Routledge.

This book looks at the ways African borders impact war and conflict, as well as the ways continental integration could contribute towards cooperation, peace and well-being in Africa. This book engages with cross-border forms of cooperation and opportunity in Africa. It considers initiatives and innovations which can be put in place or are already being employed on the ground, within the current regional and continental integration projects.



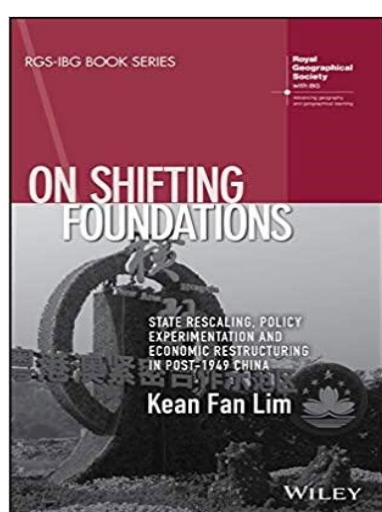
Moyo, I., Laine, Ji P. , Nshimbi C. C. (Eds.) (2021). **Intra-Africa Migrations: Reimagining Borders and Migration Management.** Routledge.

This book discusses regional and continental integration in Africa by examining the management of migration across the continent, examining borders and securitisation of migration and the challenges and opportunities that arise out of reconfigured continental demographics. It offers insights on intra-Africa migrations and highlights how intra-continental migration creates socio-economic and cultural borders. This book engages in a pivotal discussion of these issues by demonstrating the ubiquity and overreaching influence of various kinds of borders on the African continent.



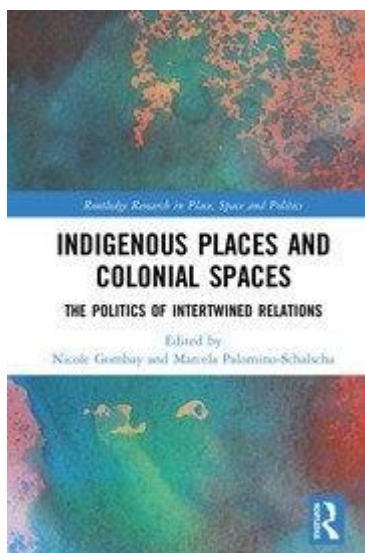
Jones, R., and H. Lewis. (2019). **New Geographies of Language: Language, Culture and Politics in Wales.** London: Palgrave Macmillan.

This book develops a novel approach to the study of language, bringing it into dialogue with the latest geographical concepts and concerns and provides a comprehensive account of the geography of Welsh language analysing policy development, language use, ability and shift. This book will set a research agenda for the geographical study of language, developing a conceptual framework that will offer fresh insights to researchers in the fields of Applied Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Minority Languages, Geolinguistics, and Public Policy.



Lim, K. F. (2019). **On shifting foundations: State rescaling, policy experimentation and economic restructuring in post-1949 China.** Chichester: Wiley.

This book introduces readers to the current social and economic state of China since its restructuring in 1949. It provides insights into the targeted institutional change that is occurring across the entire country, presents context-rich accounts of how and why these changes connect to regulatory logics established during the Mao-era. A new analytical framework that explicitly considers the relationship between state rescaling, policy experimentation, and path dependency. Prompts readers to think about how experimental initiatives reflect and contribute to the 'national strategy' of Chinese development. An excellent extension of theoretical work examining the entwinement of subnational regulatory reconfiguration, place-specific policy experimentation, and the reproduction of national economic advantage



Nicole Gombay, Marcela Palomino-Schalscha (Eds) 2019) **Indigenous Places and Colonial Spaces: The Politics of Intertwined Relations**

Routledge

In the aftermath of colonial occupation, Indigenous peoples have long fought to assert their sovereignty. This requires that settler colonial societies comprehend the inadequacy of their responses to Indigenous peoples' contestations of existing power relations. Taking an international and contemporary perspective, this book critically explores the extent to which Indigenous peoples are transforming the conditions of their coexistence with settler colonial societies. With contributions from Indigenous and non-Indigenous researchers across the humanities and social sciences, the book is divided into four sections that reflect some key arenas of debate: ontological negotiations; assertions of connections to and rights over land; the contradictions embedded in practices of "recognition"; and the possibilities for change based on rightful relationships.

ONLINE RESOURCES

and YouTube Channels about political geography

(NB: Notifications are welcome v.d.mamadouh@uva.nl)

GEOPO channel is a virtual space linked to the **Laboratory of Political Geography (GEOPO)** of the University of São Paulo (USP) aimed at promoting debates in geopolitics and political geography. The lines of research are: Theory and Method in Geopolitics; Geopolitics of world power; Political Geography, Planning and Natural Resources; Historical Cartography and Territorial Formation of Brazil; South American Integration; Amazon: Borders and Territorial and Environmental Management; Federalism and Electoral Geography of Brazil. Visit it at:



<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtfaDM3bHpL964n1TZrVtLQ> (n Portuguese)

Núcleo de Espaço, Política e Emancipação Social (NEPES) is a scientific groups of the Federal University of Western Pará (UFOPA). Its channel aims to diffuse knowledge on Geography and related areas maintained by the center. NEPES stands for Research Center on Space, Politics and Social Emancipation. Visit it at:
<https://www.youtube.com/c/NEPESGeografia/videos>
(In Portuguese)



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