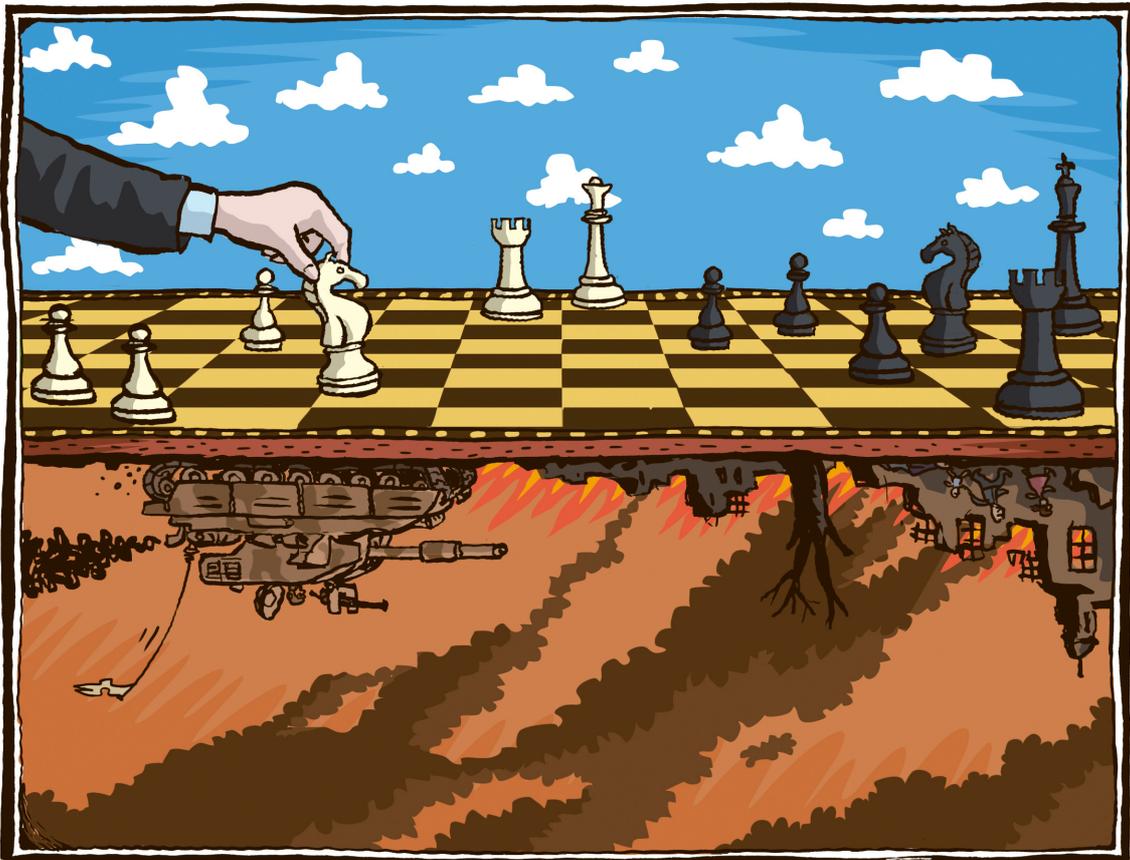




Commission on Political Geography

International Geographical Union



MoA @moacartoons

Newsletter 2022



A hundred years in the shadow of war and peace: The International Geographical Union

Virginie Mamadouh

As the International Geographical Union is turning one hundred and preparing to celebrate it at the Centennial Congress in Paris, the Russian war on Ukraine has prompted an unprecedented action: the Executive Committee of the IGU has decided on March 7, 2022, to suspend Russia's membership until the Russian invasion of Ukraine ends. A good reason to look back at the past century and to the ways geographers promoting international dialogue and cooperation have coped with wars and conflicts between states in the history of the IGU.

The beginnings 1870-1914

The IGU (formally International Geographical Union / Union géographique internationale - IGU / UGI) is one of the oldest international academic societies. It was founded in Brussels in 1922 to institutionalize the collaboration already fostered at the International Geographical Congresses held since 1871. The IGU is an international society, a union of geographical societies - in other words, national geographical associations are its members. This long century (one hundred years since the founding meeting in Brussels, 151 years since the first International Geographical Congress in Antwerp) has been marked by many wars and they have also affected international collaboration between geographers.

To begin with, the first international geographical congress was originally scheduled in Antwerp in August 1870. The idea was first formulated by the Belgian scholar Charles Ruelens, as a scholarly, peace-oriented project (Shyimazu 2015: 99). Antwerp was chosen to honor two Flemish mapmakers that were then appreciated for their seminal cartographic work: Mercator and Ortelius (Kish 1992: 224). The Congress, in full Congress of Geographical, Cosmographical and Commercial Sciences, had to be postponed due to the Franco-Prussian war and convened a year later in August 1871. There were about six hundred participants from 20 countries, about half from Belgium, 96 from France, 50 from UK, 32 from the Netherlands, 30 from Austria-Hungary. Twenty-six from Germany (the winner of the War), 13 from Italy, 11 from the Americas, 10 from Russia and 28 from elsewhere (Shimazu 2015: 100). These participants include diplomats, surveyors, mapmakers and only a minority of academics (Kish 1992: 224), who only later became a larger group (Martin 1996).

The program was structured around 87 "questions": 26 about geography, 22 about cosmography, 36 about navigation, voyages, commerce, meteorology, and statistics, and 5 on ethnography. Explorers presented knowledge about the non-western world; at the same time, Shimazu noted that the congress was described as "a pacific festival," "a festival of peace and friendship" (Shimazu 2015: 102).



Practical recommendations were discussed: the adoption of the Greenwich meridian as the world's prime meridian (it was eventually adopted in 1884 at the International Meridian Conference in Washington winning over Paris and Ferro island, both options proposed at the second International Geographical Congress in 1875 in Paris) and the neutral status of the Suez Canal (in 1888 the Convention of Constantinople eventually guaranteed the right of passage of all ships through the canal during war and peace). A notable participant was Pedro II the emperor of Brazil, known as a scholar and a proponent of the abolition of slavery – a month later the Brazilian parliament adopted the Law of Free Birth, providing freedom to children born to slaves (slavery was abolished only later in his reign, in 1888). As Shimazu concludes “the advancement of human knowledge and mutual understanding” was limited, “peace and its limitations coexisted at this Eurocentric assembly. It can be argued that the geographical power relations of the day were simultaneously reflected and constructed (...) nevertheless, the congress could also be characterized as an important milestone in efforts to build peace-oriented geographical internationalism” (Shimazu 2015: 103).

Similarly, Luedtke (2010) has discussed the contradictions between the desire for international collaboration and territorial delimitation of national research areas in Antarctica at the International Geographical Congress of London (1895) and Berlin (1899). The congress in Antwerp was followed by nine others; eight in Europe and one in the United States (Kish 1992: 225):

Paris (1875),
Venice (1881),
Paris (1889),
Bern (1891),
London (1895),
Berlin (1899),
Washington D. C. (1904),
Geneva (1908) and
Rome (1913).

The congress in Rome was originally scheduled in 1911, but postponed due to the war between Italy and Turkey (Martin 1996: 15).

According to Kish (1992) the notion of a permanent organization to ensure continuation between the congresses was first discussed at the third congress in Venice in 1891 and a formal resolution to establish a permanent organization was passed at the tenth congress in Rome in 1913. A meeting was scheduled in November 1914 in Copenhagen for this purpose, but it was cancelled due to the outbreak of the Great War (Kish 1992: 225), just as the eleventh congress scheduled in Petrograd (the new official name given to St Petersburg at the beginning of the war, as part of a campaign to cleanse German language influence in Russia) in 1915 or in 1916 (according Anonymous 1920: 141, respectively to Kish 1992: 225).



The establishment of the IGU and the Interbellum (1918-1939)

After the Great War, the collaboration between geographers was overshadowed by another broader initiative for scientists. In 1918 the national academies of the principal Allied Powers and Associated Powers (under leadership of Great Britain and France) took the initiative to form the International Research Council (IRC) to replace pre-war organizations (proposing to withdraw from them). This initiative was inscribed in article 282 of the Versailles Treaty (Meadows 2020: 497). After 1931 the IRC was succeeded by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU, later called the International Council for Science but still using the ICSU acronym) that merged in 2018 with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) to form the International Science Council (ISC). In a meeting in Brussels in July 1919 the IRC ("joined by the neutral nations Spain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland" A.R.H. 1922: 291) formed two international unions, one of Astronomy and one of Geodesy and Geophysics. At the meeting French delegates proposed to establish a Geographical Union and six other unions were also spontaneously proposed at the occasion (Anonymous 1920: 139).

The debates about the IRC in the postwar years are particularly interesting. There was disagreement about the need for international activities. Some academics did not prioritize the relaunching of international collaboration, because time and resources should go to the re-establishment of scientific work at home. In the British view (according to the RGS):

"International scientific congresses of the non-official kind have been useful in the past for making acquaintances and exchanging ideas, but it is doubtful if they have contributed to science any positive results commensurate with the labour they have absorbed" (Anonymous 1920: 142).

Also, many academics of the Allied Powers favored the exclusion of colleagues in the Axis Powers:

"Granted that it is to resume, in modified form, the triennial meetings of the International Geographical Association, with the exclusion of those nationalities whom no one of the Allies would desire to meet" (Anonymous 1920: 141)

British geographers also frowned upon about "a manifesto of the neutral academicians, urging the Allied academicians to forgive and forget" (Anonymous 1920: 142) and restore relations with German academics. For the French and the British geographers, the arguments of the neutrals were weak, and for the British it was an additional reason to postpone the creation of a formal union (Anonymous 1920: 142) (See also Robic 1996). The postwar exclusion of geographers from the losing countries (German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Kingdom of Bulgaria)



paralleled the exclusion of these countries from the League of Nations. The delegates decided in 1926 to invite Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria: Hungary accepted the invitation and Bulgaria refrained for financial reasons, but German and Austrian scientists boycotted and stuck to the prewar International Association of Academies (1899-1914) that was not formally discontinued (Anonymous 1928: 390). Hungarian and Bulgarian geographers boycotted the IGU because they saw it as political association, a disciplinary League of Nations (Smith 2003: 280), as did German geographers well in the 1930s (Heffernan & Morin 2021: 37).

It was during the second meeting of the IRC in Brussels in July 1922 that the International Geographical Union was created by geographers from seven countries: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain (Kish 1992: 225; Martin 1996: 17). Many prominent delegates were military. The French delegate Prince Roland Napoléon Bonaparte (by then excluded from the French army as a member of an imperial family having ruled France) was elected the first president of the IGU, while another military, the British delegate colonel Sir Charles Arden-Close was elected as Secretary General. Only the Japanese vice-president was a scholar, the others are an Italian general, a Belgian navy commandant (and explorer) and a Spanish general (A.R.H. 1922: 293). The second president of the IGU was an Italian general, the third a French general. The fourth president was the American scholar Isaiah Bowman, close to the powers that be as the geographer of the American delegation during the Paris Peace Conference, the fifth was again a military officer, colonel Close. From 1938 onwards, IGU presidents were academics.

The first congress taking place under the authority of the newly created IGU was held in Cairo in 1925. Originally Cairo was chosen to allow the invitation of the German geographers (most influential before the War), since the Royal Geographical Society of Egypt was not a member of the IRC and could welcome scholars from the former Axis Powers. Later the RGS of Egypt joined the IRC and the just created IGU and the Germans were not welcome after all (Roessler 1990: 188). Cairo was followed by a congress in Cambridge (1928) to which German geographers were invited but choose not to come, and there were only four individual participants (no German official delegation) in Paris (1931). In 1934 some individual German geographers boycotted the congress in Warsaw because of the Polish corridor. In Amsterdam (1938) Gestapo controlled the participation of the German delegation and Jewish geographers were not allowed to attend (Roessler 1990: 193). The relations between French and German geographers were tense in the 1930s and after Emmanuel de Martonne's election as president of the IGU in Amsterdam, German geographers campaigned both against the IGU and de Martonne personally (Roessler 1990: 194-198). He was the geographer advising the French government at the Versailles conference and the German resented his role in the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

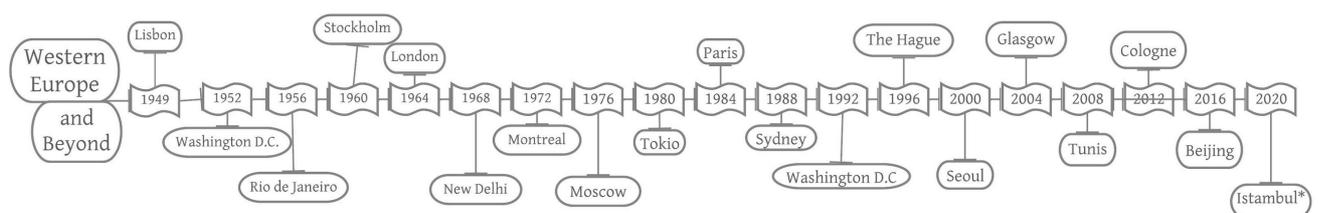


Postwar, Cold War and decolonization

IGU activities were put on hold during World War II. The congress scheduled for 1942 in Lisbon was postponed due to the Second World War. It was rescheduled for 1948 and eventually took place in 1949. After the war, UNESCO and ICSU supported the reactivated Union.

The German membership was described as inactive (Wirth 1988), but Roessler noticed German geographers were not invited to the Lisbon Congress while de Martonne was still president (Roessler 1990: 197). (West-) German geographers organized again and the membership of the Federal Republic was reactivated de facto at the congress in Washington in 1952 (Wirth 1988: 108). The German Democratic Republic became a member in 1960 (in London, according to Wirth 1988: 108 note 2, but it should read Stockholm), while the West German geographer Carl Troll was elected president of the IGU at the same occasion.

Later wars (hot or cold) seem to have had a limited impact on the activities of the IGU. Hungary, India and Turkey joined the IGU in 1949, the USSR in 1956, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Romania in 1960. Chinese membership became an issue in 1952 in Washington D.C. and the dispute was solved in 1988 with the membership of the People's Republic of China, next to that of the Republic of China, after the IGU statutes were amended replacing "national committees" with "committees of the IGU" at the 1984 Paris Congress (Harris 1996: 293). Decolonization was displaced colonialization as a legitimate objective and research agenda. The Cold War had an impact on the cautiousness regarding the creation of a Political Geography Commission, since "political" was understood as "ideological" – hence the choice of the label "World Political Map" for the working group and the commission. The ambiguity of the name resulted in the listing of the commission under cartography and GIS in Abler (2015: 678) description of IGU structure. After Lisbon in 1949 the geography of the congresses diversified, with most venues outside Western Europe - including in the Soviet Union during the Cold War:



*postponed to 2021 due to the pandemic, but still online



Next in line is the Centennial Congress (2022) in Paris, while the following regular congresses are scheduled in Dublin (2024) and Melbourne (2028).

The distribution of IGU activities is even more widespread if we take regional and thematic conferences into consideration (to begin with Kampala in 1955, Tokyo in 1957, Kuala Lumpur in 1962 or more recently in Kyoto, Krakow, Moscow, La Paz, Québec or Lecce). Other indicators for the globalization of the IGU are the national committees (the members), the national affiliations of the chairs of the IGU commissions and working groups, and those of the congress attendants (for maps see Volle 1996 or Meadows 2020 and for information about numbers from Antwerp to Paris see Dalmasso 1986: 151). A particularly relevant thematic conference on Geographies for peace/ Geografías para la Paz took place in La Paz, Bolivia, in April 2017.

The challenge of the postwar period was both the Cold War and its ideological divide and decolonization. The Rio de Janeiro Congress in 1956 was particularly important to mark the attempt to decolonize the discipline (Lamego 2020 and more generally Schelhaas et al 2020). Regarding membership, the main issue was (and still is) financial. Participants from new countries attended (Lamego 2020: 118); Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda and French West Africa applied to associate membership (a membership with a reduced fee) (Lamego 2020: 119). From 1949 to 1964, the number of members doubled from 31 to 62 (Lamego 2020: 117) and increased to 88 in 1988 (Volle 1996: 49).

Military and political conflicts did affect the IGU activities, especially boycott campaigns against certain venues (see in for more details Roessler 1990 and her interview of Chauncy Harris in Robic et al 1996: 291-304). Despite the widespread academic boycott of South African universities and academics initiated by British academics in 1965, South African geographers were welcome at congresses regardless of the Apartheid regime. The Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI) lobbied the IGU to cancel the regional conference scheduled for Tel Aviv in 2010. In 2011 geographers petitioned against the venue chosen for the IGU 2011 Regional Conference in Santiago de Chile, the Military Academy that used to be a centre of torture and murder during the Chilean 1973-1990 dictatorship (Hirt & Palomino-Schalsha 2011; Till & Kuusisto-Arponen 2015), in both cases to no avail.

The situation in 2022 at the eve of the Centennial Congress

Although political conflicts have overshadowed the history of the IGU, it is noteworthy that both the BRD and GDR were members (from 1960 until German reunification) and that there are presently four Chinese committees (China, China-Hong Kong, China-Macau and China-Taipei)¹. As of 2022, the website listed 58 full members, one associated member (Kenya) and 45 observers (national committees not paying their fee or representing a small community)².



In this light, the steps taken to suspend the membership of the Russian Geography Society in 2022 are truly remarkable. They can be explained by the extraordinary circumstances of the full scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 (of which the only recent precedent is the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in August 1990) although the Russian authorities speak of a “special military operation” (of which they are plenty of examples in recent history). What really mattered here was the involvement of President Vladimir Putin as chair of the Board of the Russian Geographical Society and of Minister of Defense Sergei Shoygu as Executive President of the Russian Geographical Society. On top of the formal connections between two prominent architects of the war and the Russian Geographical Society, there is their constant use of geopolitical representations that justify, naturalize and legitimize Russian denial of the very existence of the Ukrainian nation. This use of geographical imagination and the reclaiming of Ukraine could not leave geographers unmoved.

On 27 February 2022, three days after the launch of the invasion, IGU's Executive Committee published a declaration about the Russian aggression in Ukraine³, seconded by many national societies and circulated widely among geographers. The same happened with an Open letter, a petition by Russian scientists and specifically by Russian geographers to stop the war.^{4 5} Some geographers demanded more concrete steps and requested the IGU to address the formal role of Russia in the IGU: The Ukrainian Geographical Society publicized an open letter asking for the termination of the membership of the Russian federation: Appeal of the Ukrainian Geographical Society to the International Geographical Union, national committees, geographers around the World.⁶ The representatives from Nordic and Baltic countries (save Latvia which actually it is not a full member, but an observer) requested in a shared open letter the exclusion of Russia and of Belarus (it has the same status as Latvia, in what regards membership).⁷ The Executive Committee of the IGU enacted the suspension on 9 March⁸, pending a formal decision on its membership at the next IGU General Assembly in July 2022. The protests of Russian geographers against the war were noted in the statement and individual Russian geographers remained welcome.

Other statements of solidarity include an article of Norwegian geographers entitled We can't be in the same association as Putin⁹, the petition of members of the American Association of Geographers¹⁰ and a column of the president of the AAG Emily Yeh War, Peace and the possibilities of a shared future (15 March 2022)¹¹, the open letter to Putin and Shoygu by the president of the French geography society Jean-Robert Pitte¹², among other declarations. Other geographers saw in these declarations of solidarity mere evidence European (or Western) double standards and deployed whataboutisms to criticize calls against Putin's war.

The present situation testifies of the difficult relations between academia and political powers. In the past, the IGU has often been too close to the powers that be. The recent action against the Russian committee is a clear rejection of the strong ties between academic organizations and autocratic and military state powers. Moreover, it stands against the use of geographical



imagination and of geopolitical representations to justify Putin's views and acts on Ukraine, against the chessboard thinking that most politicians and journalists call geopolitics. By seeing Ukraine as a stage for global politics, as an arena for competition between the US and Russia and considering local politicians as pawns in that game, this chessboard thinking lets the views of a handful powerful individuals governing powerful states prevail over the dreams and the lives of the people living in these areas (and in their own country). To the contrary, most geographers across the world support and work for the advancement of geographical knowledge grounded in epistemologies promoting peace, dignity and human rights.

Notes

¹ <https://igu-online.org/about-us/full-members/> (last accessed 17 May 2022).

² <https://igu-online.org/about-us/full-members/>, <https://igu-online.org/about-us/associate-members/> and <https://igu-online.org/about-us/observer-members/> (last accessed 17 May 2022).

³ <https://igu-online.org/declaration-by-the-international-geographical-union-on-the-ukraine-crisis/> (last accessed 17 May 2022).

⁴ <https://www.eureporter.co/world/russia/2022/02/24/an-open-letter-from-russian-scientists-and-science-journalists-against-the-war-with-ukraine/> (last accessed 17 May 2022).

⁵

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSda40t4qloWZ386f0EueqHbCDZGJdE56GGJdHD5YAKUk7R29w/vie_wform also published in French on March 4 on <https://blogs.mediapart.fr/les-invites-de-mediapart/blog/040322/lettre-ouverte-de-geographes-russes-vladimir-poutine-nous-voulons-vivre-sous-un-ciel-p/commentaires>

⁶ <https://vgdh.geographie.de/aktuelles/2022/17042/> dated 2 March 2022.

⁷ <https://vgdh.geographie.de/aktuelles/2022/17039/> dated 3 March 2022.

⁸ <https://igu-online.org/igu-executive-committee-suspends-the-igu-national-committee-of-russia/>

⁹ <https://sciencenorway.no/geography-opinion-researchers-zone/norwegian-geographers-we-cannot-be-members-of-the-same-association-as-putin/2002236> dated 30 March 2022. It features a picture of Putin and Shoygu observing attentively over a terrestrial globe. The picture turned out to have been taken earlier, in 2017, when they were visiting Russia's Navy Headquarters during Navy Day in Saint Petersburg.

¹⁰ <https://www.aag.org/conflict-in-ukraine/> (last accessed 17 May 2022).

¹¹ <https://www.aag.org/war-peace-and-the-possibilities-of-a-shared-future/>

¹² Pitte, J-R (2022) Lettre ouverte à Messieurs Vladimir Poutine et Serguei Choigou, président du conseil d'administration et président exécutif de la Société de Géographie de Russie, Société de Géographie, Paris 25 mars 2022 <https://socgeo.com/2022/03/25/lettre-ouverte-a-messieurs-vladimir-poutine-et-serguei-choigou-president-du-conseil-dadministration-et-president-executif-de-la-societe-de-geographie-de-russie/> (English translation available on IGU website: Open letter to Vladimir Putin and Sergei Shoygu, chairman of the Board and Executive President of the Russian Geographical Society, <https://igu-online.org/open-letter-to-vladimir-putin-and-sergei-shoygu-chairman-of-the-board-and-executive-president-of-the-russian-geographical-society/>).



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**Commission on Political Geography Business Meeting:
Thursday July 21 2022, from 14:30 to 16:15 at the
Centre Sorbonne Pantheon, room 58**



IGU Conference on Heritage Geographies: Politics, Uses and Governance of the Past

Lecce (Italy) May 29-31 2020,
postponed to 27-29 May 2021 (virtual conference)

Two sessions were organized by the Commission on Political Geography

Language (as) Heritage (in) Place: Political geographies of linguistic heritage geographies (Chair: Virginie Mamadouh)

La lexicotopographie, nouvel outil d'analyse et de restitution des patrimoines linguistiques minoritaires
*Bernardo Cardinale, University of Teramo (Italy),
Giovanni Agresti, Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)*

The politics of displaying minority place names: what is behind the local deals?
Patrik Tatrai, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences (Hungary)

Heritage languages, place-making and belonging: Three geographical excursions
Virginie Mamadouh, University of Amsterdam (Netherlands)

Heritage and nationalism (Chair: Alec Murphy)

Dances with Despots: exploring the current representation of monumental statues and visitor engagement with these 'ghosts' of past regimes within Eastern Europe
*Elizabeth Carnegie, Northumbria University (UK),
Jerzy Kociatkiewicz, University of Sheffield (UK)*

Catalan nationalism and heritage. The construction of the born as an independence icon (Barcelona, Spain)
Dolores Sanchez Aguilera, Jaume Font Garolera, University of Barcelona (Spain)

The current wrong narrative of Kurds wanting a single state-nation: a media distraction iconography from the socio-political practice and proposal in Rojava?
Fabrizio Eva, University "Cà Foscari" in Venice (Italy)

National branding and controversies: the case of internationalisation of Louvre
Marie-Alix Molinié-Andlauer, Sorbonne University (France)

Japan heritage branding and political soft power: a vision for nationalism?
Lesley Crowe-Delaney, Curtin University (Australia)

Renaming the landscape: nationalism, ultra-nationalism and state formation in Israel-Palestine
David Newman, Ben-Gurion University (Israel)



34th International Geographical Congress (IGC)

Istanbul (Turkey) August 2020,
postponed to 16-20 August 2021 (virtual conference)

The Commission on Political Geography (IGU-CPG) sponsored 12 panel sessions featuring about forty papers:

Resources, Space and Power: How do resources produce territories? (Chair: Sophie Hou)

Andean territories' extractivist requalification: Analysis of local-global dialectic (San Juan Province, Argentina)
Mathilde Denoel, University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès (France)

Analyzing the European energy transition through power lenses: from a change of resources to a change of scale?
Angelique Palle, Institute for Strategic Research (IRSEM) (France)

Ungoverned territories and non-recognised states. External trade and internal consolidation
Alexander Sebentsov and Vladimir Kolosov, Institute of Geography, Russian Academy Of Sciences (Russian Federation)

The Olympic Games in Rome and Turin: Comparison of local territorial strategies and geopolitical representations
Anna Maria Pioletti, Università della Valle d'Aosta, and Giuseppe Bettoni, Università di "Roma Tor Vergata" (Italy)

Geopolitics of the Datasphere - Part. 1: The Politics of Data (Chair: Amael Cattaruzza)

From a technical component to a geopolitical object: cloud computing, a security issue for France
Clotilde Bômont, Panthéon-Sorbonne University, and Amaël Cattaruzza, Paris 8 University (France)

The strategic stakes of 5G deployment in francophone Africa
Charlotte Escorne, Paris 8 University / French Institute of Geopolitics (France)

Bringing the concept of cooptation into the field of political geography: The example of Israel and Saudi Arabia in digital security.
Ilan Scialom, GEODE (France)

Analyzing the Cuban connection: Several 'digital spaces' for a geopolitical approach
Margot François, University Paris 8 (France)



34th International Geographical Congress (IGC)

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The Commission on Political Geography (IGU-CPG) sponsored 12 panel sessions featuring about forty papers:

Geopolitics of the Datasphere - Part 2: Mapping the Routes of the Internet: Data, Topologies, Power
(Chairs: Kevin Limonier and Alix Desforges)

On a collaborative effort to map the Internet
Louis Petinaud, Loqman Salamatian and Colin Gerard, GEODE (France)

The internet in Crimea: A case study on routing interregnum
Ksenia Ermoshina, CNRS (France), Romain Fontugne, Internet Initiative Japan (Japan) and Emile Aben RIPE NCC (The Netherlands)

The journey, not the destination matters: Untangling data and sovereignty in the Far West.
Loqman Salamatian, GEODE / Sorbonne University, Louis Petinaud, French Institute of Geopolitics Paris 8, and Kave Salamatian LISTIC, University of Savoy (France)

The geopolitical stakes for cryptocurrencies in Russia through the analysis of their mining industries in Eastern Siberia.
Hugo Estecahandy, University Paris 8 (France)

Rethinking the Migration-Security Nexus: Actors, Practices, Knowledges
(Chair: Anna Casaglia)

Rethinking European borders post Brexit
David Newman, Ben-Gurion University (Israel)

Theorization of "Trans-Border Geopolitics" in East Asia
Takashi Yamazaki, Osaka City University (Japan)

Securitization of migration and Balkan hubs: Local responses to a global phenomenon
Marta Zorko University of Zagreb (Croatia)

Migration and geopolitics: attitudes of countries around the South China Sea towards Chinese migrants
Yungang Liu and Ning An, South China Normal University (China)

Rethinking the Migration-Security Nexus: Actors, Practices, Knowledges
(Chair: Jussi Laine)

Bosniak migrants in Turkey – Social Integration and Identity
Ozana Alagić. JU Srednja Škola (Bosnia Herzegovina)

Social inclusion and exclusion in rural areas: expectations, perceptions and experiences of social contacts among refugees and the local population. The example of Germany
Birgit Glorius, TU Chemnitz, and Stefan Kordel, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg (Germany)



34th International Geographical Congress (IGC)

Istanbul (Turkey) August 2020,
postponed to 16-20 August 2021 (virtual conference)

The Commission on Political Geography (IGU-CPG) sponsored 12 panel sessions featuring about forty papers:

Bridging Differences: East, West, Seas and Mediterranean Worlds

(Chair: Lynda Johnston)

Play, protest and pride: un/happy queers of proud to play in Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand
Lynda Johnston, University of Waikato, and Gordon Waitt, University of Wollongong (New Zealand)

The participation of fathers in the reproductive sphere in Japan : focus on their masculinity in community activities

Orie Sekimura, Gunma Prefectural Women's University (Japan)

Reorienting the resettlement planning: engaging the project affected men and women

Gaurav Sikka, L.N. Mithila University (India)

Feminist wave narratives bridging geographies: some insights across spaces

Seema Mehra Parihar, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi (India) and Şirin Gülçen Eren, Süleyman Demirel University (Turkey)

Bloody geographies: spatialities of virginity

Elisabeth Miltz, University of Bern (Switzerland)

Gender, caste and occupation in the city of Lucknow, India

Manisha Kushwaha, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, Punjab (India)

Marriage migration of old Arab-Palestinian women in Israel: A retrospect

Orna Blumen and Hazeej Khalailah, University of Haifa (Israel)

(Chair: Marcella Schmidt Di Friedberg)

Rescuing the present by calling on the past: The 1980 Turkish military coup d'état and Turkish geography
Erdem Bekaroglu, Ankara University (Turkey) and Trevor Barnes, University of British Columbia (Canada)

The marginalization of the Mediterranean region revisited

Olivier Lefebvre, Consultant

Cliff shelters and hiding complexes – geographical and historical aspects of Jewish defense in the Galilee during the Roman period

Yinon Shivtiel, Zefat Academic College (Israel)

The geographical expeditions throughout the Sertão of Brazil: A point of view from the South for the international world-science?

Larissa Alves de Lira UFMG (Brazil)

The importation of policies from hegemonic countries to the Latin American South: A geographical analysis of judicial sentences on trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Argentina.

Magdalena Moreno, UNCPBA CONICET (Argentina)

Malls and walls: A critical examination of the geographies of economic development, mobility, and exclusion

Jennifer Fluri, University of Colorado-Boulder (USA)

Spatial experiences of travesties and transwomen from different generations in childhood and adolescence in Brazil.

Joseli Maria Silva State and Marcio Jose Ornat, State University of Ponta Grossa (Brazil)



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Bridging Differences: East, West, Seas and Mediterranean Worlds (Chair: Virginie Mamadouh)

The bridge, A disputed symbol

Marcella Schmidt Di Friedberg, University of Milan-Bicocca, and Marco Benedetti, Painter, Varallo Pombia (Italy)

Speaking the father's tongue and eating the mother's salt: An intersectional approach to uncovering the socio-spatial identities of young Anglo-Indians in India

Maria Anne Fitzgerald, University of Delhi (India)

Carnonormativity and its discontents (in popular culture): overcoming speciesism or falling into the anthropomorfization trap?

Elena Dell'Agnese, Università Milano-Bicocca (Italy)

Bridges burnt and bridges built: A century of geography at Stellenbosch University, Colonial Britain's first African Geography Department

Gustav Visser and Jan De Waal, Stellenbosch University (South Africa)

Changing political geography of the Black Sea: "bridge" or "barrier"

Revaz Gachechiladze, I Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University (Georgia)

Problematising the functions of bridges in geopolitical representations

Virginie Mamadouh, University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

Milestones of geography

Ali Ergin Gümüş, Istanbul University (Turkey)

Measuring and mapping human progress

Stanley D. Brunn, University of Kentucky (USA)



VI Seminario Bordes, límites, frentes e interfaces: Fronteiras no antropoceno ité

15-16 June 2022. Posadas, Misiones, Argentina

Mesa 1. Fronteras y comunicación (Chair: Tania Porcaro)

Circuitos superior e inferior nos periódicos sobre fronteiras

Adriana Dorfman (UFRGS)

Liminaridad, transtividad y mestizaje: los medios de comunicación en la frontera nordeste, Argentina.

María del Rosario Millán y Diego Bogarín (IESyH/CONICET/UNaM)

Mesa 3. Frontera, regiones y cotidiano (Chair: Ana Goldemberg)

Frontera, cotidiano y geografía. Propuesta teórico-metodológica para estudiar las espacialidades transfronterizas entre Argentina y Paraguay

Tania Porcaro (CONICET/UBA)

Misiones en la región de frontera. Familias, territorialidades y redes sociales en el contexto inmigratorio de la primera mitad del Siglo XX

Norma Oviedo (UNaM)

Argentino puro, paraguayo neto: Identidad y representación como subversión y crítica social en el humor regional del NEA

Mario Barrios (UNaM)

Mesa 2. Fronteras y espacio urbano (Chair: María del Rosario Millán)

El basural a cielo abierto de Oberá: paisajes de un "antropoceno parchado"

Ana Goldemberg (PPAS e IG/FFyL/UBA)

Fronteras cotidianas en periferias urbanas: una primera aproximación en La Matanza

Brenda Matossian (CONICET/UMET)

Expansión de la frontera inmobiliaria y gentrificación en la Quebrada de Humahuaca El caso de la localidad de Tilcara

Sergio Braticevic (CONICET/UBA)

Mesa 4. Fronteras, ambiente y agroecología (Chair: Diego Bogarín)

Territorialidades da agroecología na fronteira Brasil-Bolívia

Edgar Aparecido da Costa (UFMG)

Diálogos interdisciplinarios sobre la historia ambiental de Misiones y sus fronteras

María Cecilia Gallero (IESyH/CONICET/UNaM) y Marina Miraglia (UNGS)



VI Seminario Bordes, límites, frentes e interfaces: Fronteiras no antropoceno ité

15-16 June 2022. Posadas, Misiones, Argentina

Mesa 5. Fronteras, legalismos e ilegalismos (Chair: Sergio Braticevic)

De fronteras, ilegalismos y etnografía

Zona de Etnografía Marginal (IESyH/CONICET/UNaM)

História de trabalhadores(as) e "contrabando" nas fronteiras Brasil-Paraguai.

Cíntia Fiorotti Lima (UNIOESTE)

La delimitación del concepto de migración "legal" e "ilegal" en el discurso de Migración Colombia.

Kilian Pfannenmüller (UNLP)

Hay que coordinar aquí y ashá: redes de poder y narrativas en el contrabando y tráfico de drogas entre Paraguay y Argentina

Juan Martens (UNP/CONACYT)

Mesa 6. Fronteras, narraciones e identidades (Chair: Brenda Matossian)

Universidades, recursos territoriais e a governança educacional nas cidades gêmeas de São Borja-Brasil/ Santo Tomé-Argentina

Muriel Pinto (UNIPAMPA)

Metáforas y analogías empleadas en la construcción conceptual de objetos, sujetos y prácticas fronterizas

Alejandro Benedetti y Esteban Salizzi (CONICET/UBA)

Narraciones en contextos de frontera

Froilán Fernández (IESyH/CONICET/UNaM)



Upcoming events

Centennial Congress International Geographical Union / Union géographique internationale International Geographical Congress Le temps des géographes / Time for Geographers Paris, France, 18-22 July 2022

Commission on Political Geography Business Meeting: Thursday July 21 2022, from 14:30 to 16:15 at the Centre Sorbonne Pantheon, room 58

Sponsored by the Commission on Political Geography

Geographers and the powers that be

(convenors Adriana Dorfman, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and Licio Caetano do Rego Monteiro, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Post-pandemic geopolitical conflict and concertation at multiple scales: technical-scientific, productive, and diplomatic articulations

(convenors Ricardo Mendes Antas Jr. Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil and Adriana Dorfman, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Cartography of the datasphere

(convenors Frédérick Douzet and Alix Desforges, Université Paris 8, France)

Political Geographies of Data: Exploring digital territories, sovereignties and borders

(convenors: Georg Glazse, University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany, Amaël Cattaruzza, GEODE, University Paris 8, France, and Finn Dammann, University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany)

Géopolitique des ressources naturelles à l'heure de la transition socio-écologique

(convenors Audrey SÉRANDOUR, CRESAT, Université de Haute-Alsace, France and Angélique PALLE, Chercheure Institut de Recherche Stratégique de l'Ecole Militaire (IRSEM), France)

Amazonie, société et aménagement du territoire

(convenors: Hervé Théry, CNRS-Creda et USP-PPGH and Ricardo Silva, Universidade Federal de Rondônia – UNIR/Brasil)



Centennial Congress International Geographical Union / Union géographique internationale International Geographical Congress Le temps des géographes / Time for Geographers Paris, France, 18-22 July 2022

Power Policies for Black and Indigenous Populations in Situation of Periphery in Brazil

(convenors: Fernanda Lira Goes, Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), and Isabella Cristina Lunelli, Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), Brazil)

Geopolitical Processes and Imaginaries – The Case of Central Europe

(convenors James W. Scott, University of Eastern Finland and Péter Balogh, Eötvös Lóránd University and Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungary)

Hérodote: A Citizen and Democratic Conception of Geography-Geopolitics

(convenors Béatrice, Giblin, and Philippe Subra, Université Paris VIII Institut Français de Géopolitique, France)

Frontières en temps de crise / Borders in times of crisis

(convenors François Moullé, Bernard Reitel, Pauline Pupier, Artois University, France; Fabienne Leloup, UCLouvain Belgium)

And under the general theme (in cooperation with the Commission on the History of Geography)

Academics under (Geo-)political Pressure

(convenors Virginie Mamadouh (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands), Adriana Dorfman (UFRGS, Brazil), Marcella Schmidt di Friedberg (University Milan Bicocca, Italy)

Key concepts in political geography: Spatial and temporal (dis) continuities

(convenors Virginie Mamadouh (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands), Marcella Schmidt di Friedberg (University Milan Bicocca, Italy)

The iconography of movement

(convenors Olivier Labussière and Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary (University Grenoble Alpes, France), Jean-Paul Hubert (Université Eiffel, France), Luca Muscarà (Università del Molise, Italy)

To attend please register at <https://www.ugiparis2022.org/>
(Info in English, French and Spanish)



Preconference on Political Geography

Organized by the Commission Géographie politique et géopolitique (CGPG, the Commission on Political Geography and Geopolitics) of the Comité National Français de Géographie (CNFG, the French National Committee of Geography) and sponsored by the CPG Paris (15-17 July 2022).

The theme is *Espace Temps Politique / Space Time Politics*.

Panels on Friday 15 July 2022

Presentation of the **video project** sponsored by the Commission on Political Geography of the International Geographical Union (IGU) for the centennial of the IGU: a century of Political Geography, by *Corey Johnson and Jenny Berggren UNC Greensboro, USA*.

Panel 1 - Temps et identités / Time and identities

Panel 2 - Temporalités, territorialités et numérique / Temporalities, territorialities and digital

Panel 3- Les frontières et la dialectique espace/temps / Borders and the space/time dialectic

Panels on Saturday 16 July 2022

Panel 4 - Le rôle de la temporalité dans les crises / The rôle of temporality in crises

Panel 5 -Le rythme des coopérations internationales / Teh pace of international cooperation

Panel 6 - Mobilités et temporalités / Mobilities and temporalities

Panel 7 - La géopolitique locale au prisme du temps / local geopolitics through the prism of time

The Saint-Denis fieldtrip, organized by the CNFG Political Geography Commission: 'Multiscalar geopolitics of Paris suburbs'

For details see <https://www.cnfg.fr/commissions/geographie-politique/> (info in French and English)



IGU Thematic Conference Sustainability, Future Earth and Humanities: Opportunities and Challenges

Department of Geography, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, India. November 24th -25th, 2022

Three main themes:

SUSTAINABILITY: • Climate Change and Sustainability • Sustainability and Dynamic Landscape • Disasters and Sustainability • Urbanization, Resources and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Mountain Landscape and Sustainable Livelihood • COVID-19 Pandemic and Sustainable Tourism • Informality, Social Mobility and Sustainability • Future Cities/ Smart Cities/ Sustainable Cities • Globalization and Sustainable Rural and Regional Development • Transport, Mobilities and Sustainability

FUTURE EARTH: • Our Future on Earth • Climate Change and Future Earth • Earth Observations (EO) and Future Earth • Hazard, Disasters, Extreme Events and Future Earth • Analysis, Integration and Modeling of the Earth System • Big Data, Open Data and Future Earth • Earth System Governance and Sustainability • Sustainable Education and Future Earth • Future Earth Initiatives and Challenges

HUMANITIES: • Youth, Gender and Society

COVID-19: Pandemic and Humanities • Human Diversity and Sustainability • Humanities, Health and Well-being in the Anthropocene • Humanities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Geography of Integrated Risk Governance • Humanities and Biodiversity Conservation • Heritage, Power, Culture and Economy • People, Poverty, Geopolitics, Peace and Prosperity

<https://igu2022.cuh.ac.in/>



IGU thematic conference **Islands in Relations: Conflicts, Sustainability, and Peace.** Osaka, Japan 4-6 April 2023

Local Organizing Committee for the IGU Thematic Conference Osaka 2023 (LOC Osaka)

Japan National Committee for the IGU (JNC)

In collaboration with IGU Commissions on

Geography of Tourism, Leisure, and Global Change (C20.17),

Islands (C20.25),

Latin American and Caribbean Studies (C20.30),

Political Geography (C20.36), and

Toponymy (C20.40)

The theme of the Conference is *“Islands in Relations: Conflicts, Sustainability, and Peace”*, which will situate islands across the world in internal and external, historical and geographical relationality and focus on their marginality, sustainability, and safety and peace.

To develop this theme more comprehensively, the Conference closely collaborates with the IGU Thematic Conference on “The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought” held in Milan, Italy, in June 2023.

In the hybrid (in-person and virtual) format with online broadcasting, the Conference will attempt to attract participants from across the world and beyond geographers and academics.

It will be held at Osaka Metropolitan University (currently Osaka City University), Japan, in April 2023.

Please look at <https://polgeog.jp/igu-tc2023/> (English and French) (abstract submission in September 2022)

This conference is promoted together with IGU thematic conference The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought - Milan and Venice, Italy 6-8 June 2023



IGU thematic conference The Ocean and Seas in Geographical Thought.

Milan and Venice, Italy 6-8 June 2023

Organized by the Commission on the History of Geography, in collaboration with IGU Commissions on Gender and Geography; on Mediterranean Basin; on Political Geography; on Tourism, Leisure and Global Change; on the Geography of Governance; and Proposed Commission on Oceans.

As a contribution to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), we propose to organize a thematic conference of the IGU, focusing the ocean and seas as complex and relational geographical "objects" through a plurality of foci. Since antiquity, the ocean and seas have been means for connecting people and at the same time separating them, corresponding to different functions through different times and cultures. While the earliest studies were made by maritime nations, and especially with either colonial or military reasons, more recently the emphasis has been on firstly the need to exploit the oceans and secondly on the links with global changes. Hence, these liquid spaces and their pictorial and cartographic representations have been the object of rich studies in the geographical tradition that anticipated some features of current debates on non-state geopolitics, hybridity, and global change, to mention only some of the most often quoted matters in broader disciplinary and transdisciplinary conversations.

Marine complexity and the many uses and users require that all the disciplines within both physical geography and human geography are required to be combined in true interdisciplinary studies.

The ocean and seas are social spaces, political spaces, logistical spaces and cultural spaces. Since the early 2000s, the scientific community has renewed its interest in the ocean by focusing also on their educational value: Ocean Literacy means understanding the influence the ocean has on human beings and of human beings on the ocean.

Furthermore, the ocean and seas are at the center of current discussions on the life of the planet, climate change and sustainability. From an economic perspective, the use of ocean resources is one of the most critical challenges that humanity needs to tackle in the coming years. Almost invariably, these issues are intersected by gender and social location.

Successfully addressing these issues implies a dialogue between different academic specialties and between scholarship and public policy, including grassroots movements and activism. The seas should not be spaces of exclusion but help to ensure mobility for all. In particular, there is the need to cover the continuum from ecological structure and functioning to ecosystem services and then to societal goods and benefits.

IGU commissions and task forces have a lot of expertise about wide arrays of maritime issues. This thematic session aims to put together interventions from all branches of geography and critical thinking on the chosen theme to foster intra and interdisciplinary dialogue on such a large part of the earth's surface (70%). That is the part of our globe covered with waters, one which geographer Elisée Reclus described as a metaphor of universal human brotherhood, being the grand common basin in which all different individual streams converge. The meeting will especially look for contributions which bring a multidisciplinary approach to the understanding and management of the oceans.



18th 'Lodz' International Political Geography Conference

Department of Political and Historical Geography and Regional Studies,
University of Lodz. September 14–16, 2022.

Theme: *Borderlands of nations, religions and cultures in the face of civilization changes*

The conference organizers intend to discuss the following issues:

- contemporary status of national, religious and cultural borderlands;
- national, religious and cultural borderlands - shatter belt zones or development centers?
- the functioning of borderlands of nations and religions in the conditions of Western democratic systems and in Eastern satraps;
- state policy towards national and religious borderlands;
- verification of Samuel Huntington's theory of the "clash of civilizations" in the contemporary world

Due to the theme of the conference it will be conducted on the historical relict border between Warmia and Masuria in Marian pilgrimage center Święta Lipka (formerly Heiligelinde).

As the organizers wish to print a pre-conference publication (including conference programme, guide to excursions, and abstracts of all papers) the participants are kindly requested to send one-page abstracts of their contributions in English till 30th of June, 2022

Contact: Department of Political and Historical Geography and Regional Studies, University of Lodz, Poland
E-mail: geopol@geo.uni.lodz.pl



Fifth International Workshop on Political Geography and Geopolitics: Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods

Moscow, Russia, November 11-13, 2022

The IPSA RC 41 & 15 Fifth International Workshop in Moscow is organized by the Center for Spatial Analysis in International Relations (Institute for International Studies, MGIMO University) as part of the grant program № 075-15-2020-930 "Human Capital Multidisciplinary Research Center" provided by the Russian Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

The three-day workshop is designed to bring together leading scholars on political geography and geopolitics to discuss the methodological development of the discipline.

The workshop topics will include:

- * *the place of political geography & geopolitics among social and Earth sciences;*
- * *reshaping methodological approaches in political geography & geopolitics;*
- * *representing, visualizing, and interpreting geopolitical data;*
- * *historical and archival research in political geography & geopolitics;*
- * *geotagged surveys and interviews in political geography & geopolitics;*
- * *observations and measurement in the field of political geography & geopolitics;*
- * *geocoding of qualitative data at case studies in political geography & geopolitics;*
- * *spatial statistical analysis, spatial econometrics and GIS technologies in political geography & geopolitics;*
- * *spatial content and discourse analysis in political geography & geopolitics.*

Anyone wishing to participate in the 2022 IPSA RC 41 & 15 Moscow Workshop and to contribute by addressing any of the above topics is invited to submit an initial paper proposal using the registration form at <https://forms.gle/afGBjr6ZCqm3vHQZ8>

* Final date for submission: 1 May 2022

* Notice of Acceptance: 15 May 2022

Both onsite and online forms of participation will be available but we hope that onsite form will prevail. Contacts for inquiries: geo@inno.mgimo.ru

* *Igor Okunev, IPSA RC 41 Co-Chair (program, general inquiries)*

* *Liubov Shmatkova (registration, abstract/paper submission, program)*

* *Anna Kushnareva (invitations, visas, lodging advice)*

* *Lidia Zhirnova (transportation and board advice, field trip)*

More information at <https://www.ipsa.org/na/call-for-papers/fifth-international-workshop-political-geography-and-geopolitics-qualitative-and>



Third World Conference of the Association for Borderland Studies (ABS) Eilat, Israel, February 13-18 2023.

The location of the conference is planned at the tri-border of Israel, Jordan and Egypt, at the southern campus of the Ben-Gurion University.

The conference will bring together border scholars and practitioners from throughout the world, including the many regional border associations from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

The theme of the conference is: Borders, Edges and Interfaces: Pluralities and Scale, and will encompass all aspects of border studies.

Conference field trips will include the tri-border zone and interface between Israel, Egypt and Jordan, as well as a choice of post conference field trips to the Geopolitics of Israel / Palestine, and the northern borders between Israel, Syria and Lebanon.

The conference website, including information on the location, the registration process and the topics to be covered can be found at: <https://world.absborderlands.org/>

Scholars and students are invited to express their interest in participating, to submit an abstract in all areas of border studies, or to propose thematic sessions.

The plenary sessions and keynote speakers will be announced in April 2022.

Further enquiries can be addressed to geopol@bgu.ac.il
Ben-Gurion University, Beer Sheba, Israel



Political geography in Iran

Ehsan Lashgari and Mohammadreza Hafeznia

In Iran, political geography grew and developed as an independent academic discipline after the 1980s. Before the 1980s, undergraduate and graduate political geography education in Iran was pursued in the field of human geography. So that, Undergraduate students take courses in political geography and geopolitics. Although, some Iranian students in the 1970s who studied geography in France; became acquainted with the idealistic views of radical geographers and developed part of the curriculum based on Marxist views. After the 1980s, the political geography research and education in Iran developed significantly compared with before. Because in this decade, the victory of the Iranian Revolution developed ideological idealism more than before and it caused the research in political geography and Geopolitics to be given priority.

Therefore, in Iran, the first doctoral level in political geography as an independent at Tarbiat Modares University (T.M.U) was launched with the cooperation of professors such as Dr. Dorreh Mir Haidar, Dr. Ezatollah Ezzati, and Dr. Hossein Shokouei. The first student for the doctoral section in political geography in the form of a major was graduated in 1989 from Tarbiat Modares University. Dr. Hafeznia, as the first graduate of political geography and also the first graduate of doctoral courses in various fields of Tarbiat Modares University, was able to fulfill his doctoral dissertation entitled "The Strategic Role of the Strait of Hormuz" in February 1990.

The master's degree program in political geography was prepared by Tarbiat Modares University in 1992. Therefore, the development of political geography in Iran as an independent field in both doctoral and masters degrees made the department of geography in Tarbiat Modares University. There are currently more than 30 departments of geography in Iranian state universities, and at least nine of them specialize in political geography and geopolitics at the master and doctoral levels. Of course, in other geographical sciences fields as well as in other fields of social sciences, political geography researches are pursued interdisciplinary.

The Iranian Geopolitical Association was formed in the mid-1990s. Scientific contributions between political geography professors of universities in this period; Provided the ground for the formation of a scientific association consisting of professors, students, and those interested in political geography and geopolitics. Currently, the Iranian Geopolitical Association is one of the leading associations among other specialized geographical sciences associations in Iran and has an international journal with the Scopus index.



New association

Asociación Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Estudios Fronterizos

Last March, in an webmeeting (see photo), the first board of the Latin American and Caribbean Association for Border Studies (ALEF) was elected. According to articles 4 and 5 of its bylaws, the newborn association aims to “achieve the convergence, articulation and promotion of the academic activities that are developed around the studies of borders in their different territorial scales. In addition, ALEF seeks to become a reference for information and initiatives on the various interpretations of the border and cross-border realities of Latin America (...) [and to be] a meeting space to promote and exchange experiences and results of research processes generated in the wide and complex field of border and cross-border studies.... Also, “to contribute to the expansion of knowledge about the relevant facts and processes of border events in Latin America and the Caribbean through the transfer of scientific knowledge to the bodies responsible for public policies and to sectors of civil society that promote initiatives aimed at promoting the integration of peoples in border and cross-border regions”

If you are interested in this initiative and want to take part in its building, please fill the following form: [Iniciativa ALEF - Asociación Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Estudios Fronterizos \(google.com\)](#) or write to the mail iniciativa.alef@gmail.com.



Geopolitics turned 25 in 2020

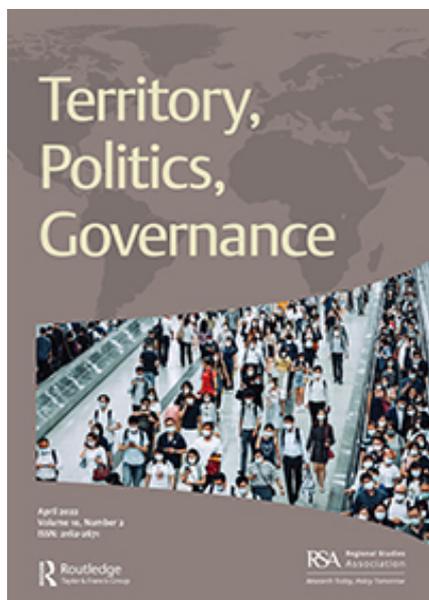
Agnew, J., S. Dalby, C. Flint, V. Mamadouh, D. Newman, and R. Schofield. 2020. *Geopolitics at 25: An Editorial Journey through the Journal's History*. *Geopolitics*: 25(5): 1-29.

Political Geography turned 40 in 2022

Grove, K., T. A. Benjaminsen, S. Costalli, F. Menga, C. Nagel, K. Peters, and A. Vradis. 2022. To forty more years of *Political Geography*. *Political Geography* 92:102581.

And Territory, Politics, Governance, turned 10

Dodds, K., V. C. Broto, K. Detterbeck, M. Jones, V. Mamadouh, M. Ramutsindela, M. Varsanyi, D. Wachsmuth, and C. Y. Woon. 2022. 10th anniversary of *Territory, Politics, Governance*: achievements and prospects. *Territory, Politics, Governance* 10 (2):145-158.



10th anniversary of *Territory, Politics, Governance*.

The political geography journal of the Regional Studies Association (publisher Taylor & Francis) founded by John Agnew, UCLA.

To mark the occasion the journal editors have collated a special collection of articles published in the journal over the past ten years. The collection is prefaced by a 10th anniversary editorial co-written by the editors that reflects on the origins of the journal as well as key themes for the future. You can also find the special collection on the journal website here:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/rtep20/collections/Ten-years-of-Territory-Politics-Governance>

Space and Polity also turned 25 in 2021

Geopolítica(s). Revista de estudios sobre espacio y poder turned 10 in 2020,

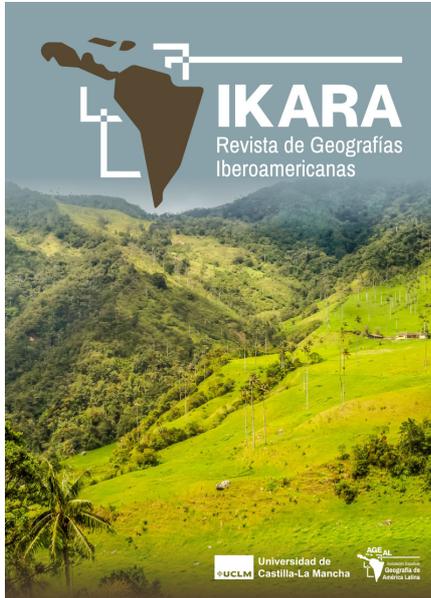
L'Espace politique will turn 15 in 2022, and

Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space publishes its 40 th volume in 2022.

For the older French journal *Hérodote* (since 1976) see the papers that will be presented at the upcoming session at the Centennial Congress in Paris in July 2022.



New journal: Ikara



Ikara. Revista de Geografías Iberoamericanas (ISSN 2794-0853) is an inter-institutional, international (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico and Portugal) and cross-cutting project that brings together research on Ibero-American Geographies. The central objective is to promote the debate about socio-territorial processes that affect this space in different scales and theoretical perspectives. It is published by the University of Castilla-La Mancha, with the cooperation of CEGOT and Universidade Santiago de Compostela.

Ikara is a Quechua word meaning "magical song; icaro; transmission of power, energy and knowledge". It has an open format (OJS), is biannual and is published in Spanish and Portuguese.

All the information and the contents of the first issue can be found in Ikara. Journal of Ibero-American Geographies (uclm.es) Please visit [Ikara. Revista de Geografías iberoamericanas \(uclm.es\)](http://Ikara.Revista.de.Geografías.iberamericanas(uclm.es))

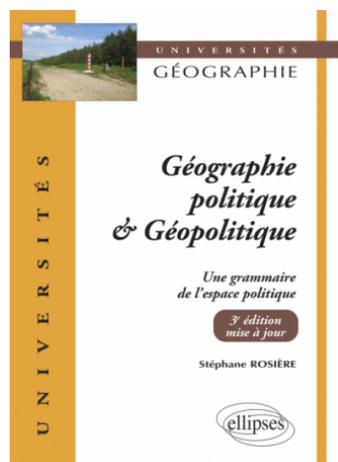
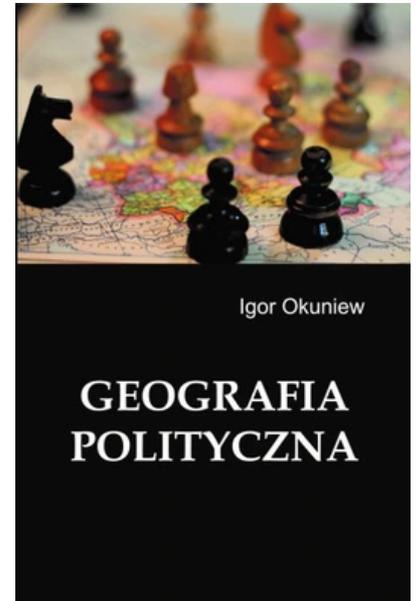


Textbook in Polish: Okuniew, I. (2021) Geografia polityczna [Tłumaczenie z języka angielskiego i rosyjskiego Adam Kochanecki]. Wydanie I. Kraków: Polskie Towarzystwo Geopolityczne.

<https://allegro.pl/oferta/geografia-polityczna-11361811078>

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. It covers their basic elements, including states, supranational unions, geopolitical systems, regions, borders, capitals, dependent, and internationally administered territories. 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.

(translation from book in Russian, available in English too).



Stéphane Rosière, 2021. *Géographie politique et géopolitique: Une grammaire de l'espace politique*

3ème édition révisée Paris: Ellipses.

<https://www.editions-ellipses.fr/accueil/13705-geographie-politique-et-geopolitique-grammaire-de-l-espace-politique-3e-edition-mise-a-jour-9782340056565.html>



Jacques Lévy, 2021. *Géographie du politique*
Paris: Odile Jacob.

https://www.odilejacob.fr/catalogue/histoire-et-geopolitique/geopolitique-et-strategie/geographie-du-politique_9782415001032.php



New volumes in the Geopolitics series Le Cavalier Bleu (in French)

New in 2021



Frédéric Lasserre, Anne Choquet,
Camille Escude-Joffres, 2021.
Géopolitique des pôles: Vers une appropriation des espaces polaires?
Paris: Le Cavalier Bleu.



Sophie Kurkdjian, 2021.
Géopolitique de la mode: Vers de nouveaux modèles?
Paris: Le Cavalier Bleu.



Adèle Sutre, 2021. *Géopolitique des tsi ganes*
Des façons d'être au monde entre circulations et ancrages
Paris: Le Cavalier Bleu.

New in 2022



Clotilde Champeyrache, 2022.
Géopolitique des mafias: entre expansion économique et conquête territoriale
Paris: Le Cavalier Bleu.



New books



ECOCRITICAL GEOPOLITICS
POPULAR CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSE

Elena dell'Agnese



Elena dell'Agnese, 2021. *Ecocritical Geopolitics: Popular Culture and Environmental Discourse.*

London: Routledge

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780429293504/ecocritical-geopolitics-elena-dell-agnese>



**PLACING CRITICAL
GEOGRAPHIES**
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHIES OF
CRITICAL GEOGRAPHY

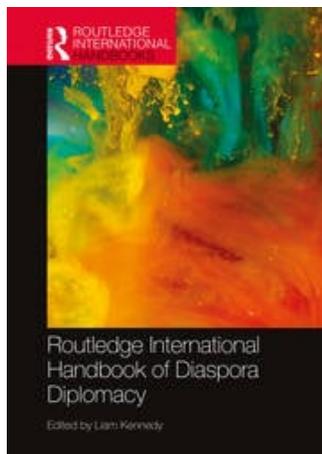
Edited by Lawrence D. Berg, Ulrich Best,
Mary Gilmartin, and Henrik Gutzon Larsen



Lawrence D. Berg, Ulrich Best, Mary Gilmartin, Henrik Gutzon Larsen (eds.), 2021. *Placing Critical Geography: Historical Geographies of Critical Geography*

London: Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/Placing-Critical-Geography-Historical-Geographies-of-Critical-Geography/Berg-Best-Gilmartin-Larsen/p/book/9781409431428>



Routledge International
Handbook of Diaspora
Diplomacy

Edited by Liam Kennedy

Liam Kennedy (ed.), 2021. *Routledge International Handbook of Diaspora Diplomacy*

London: Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/Routledge-International-Handbook-of-Diaspora-Diplomacy/Kennedy/p/book/9780367468439>



**REMAPPING SECURITY ON
EUROPE'S NORTHERN
BORDERS**

Edited by
Jussi P. Laine, Ilkka Liikanen and James W. Scott



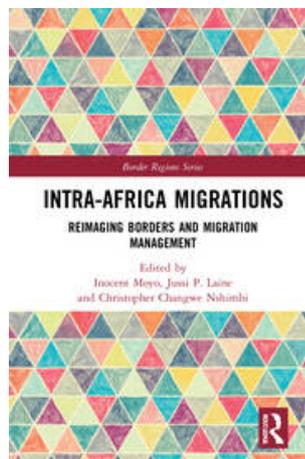
Jussi P. Laine, Ilkka Liikanen, James W. Scott (eds.), 2021. *Remapping Security on Europe's Northern Borders*

London: Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/Remapping-Security-on-Europes-Northern-Borders/Laine-Liikanen-Scott/p/book/9780367560966>



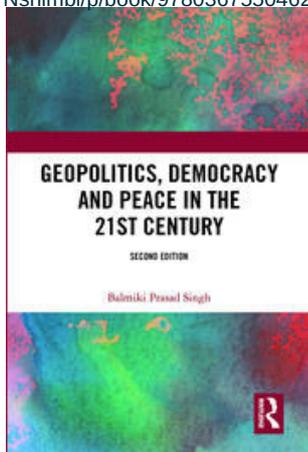
New books



Innocent Moyo, Jussi P. Laine, Christopher Changwe Nshimbi (eds.), 2021. *Intra-Africa Migrations: Reimagining Borders and Migration Management*

London: Routledge

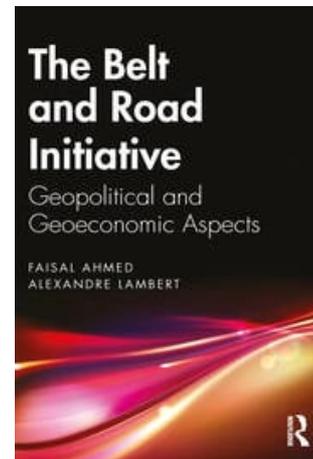
<https://www.routledge.com/Intra-Africa-Migrations-Reimagining-Borders-and-Migration-Management/Moyo-Laine-Nshimbi/p/book/9780367550462>



Balmiki Prasad Singh, 2021. *Geopolitics, Democracy and Peace in the 21st Century*

London: Routledge

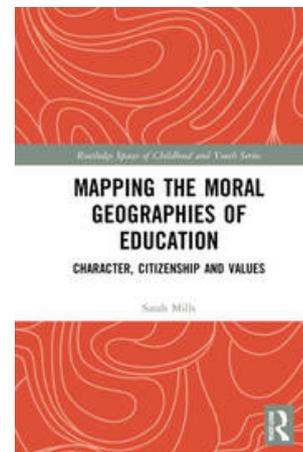
<https://www.routledge.com/Geopolitics-Democracy-and-Peace-in-the-21st-Century/Singh/p/book/9781032011387>



Faisal Ahmed, Alexandre Lambert, 2022. *The Belt and Road Initiative: Geopolitical and Geoeconomic Aspects*

London: Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/The-Belt-and-Road-Initiative-Geopolitical-and-Geoeconomic-Aspects/Ahmed-Lambert/p/book/9781032154497>



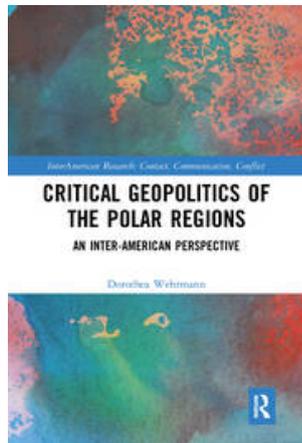
Sarah Mills, 2021. *Mapping the Moral Geographies of Education: Character, Citizenship and Values*

London: Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/Mapping-the-Moral-Geographies-of-Education-Character-Citizenship-and-Values/Mills/p/book/9781138300828>



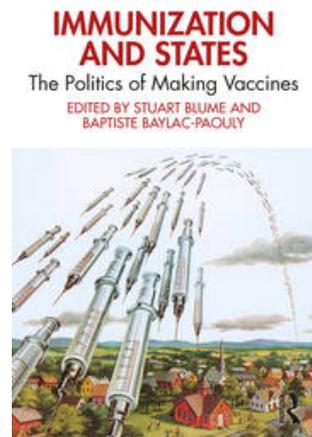
New books



Dorothea Wehrmann, 2021. *Critical Geopolitics of the Polar Regions: An Inter-American Perspective*

London: Routledge

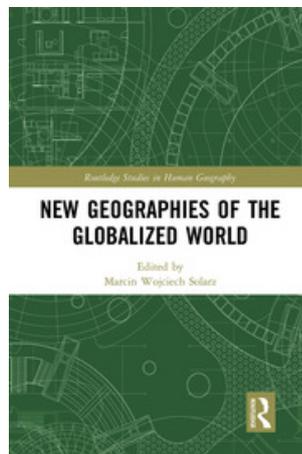
<https://www.routledge.com/Critical-Geopolitics-of-the-Polar-Regions-An-Inter-American-Perspective/Wehrmann/p/book/9781032094373>



Stuart Blume, Baptiste Baylac-Paouly, 2021. *Immunization and States: The Politics of Making Vaccines*

London: Routledge

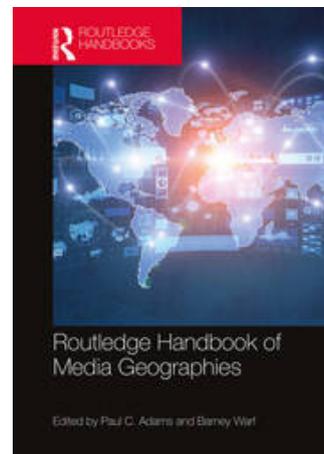
<https://www.routledge.com/Immunization-and-States-The-Politics-of-Making-Vaccines/Blume-Baylac-Paouly/p/book/9780367672270>



Marcin Wojciech Solarz (ed.), 2021. *New Geographies of the Globalized World*

London: Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/New-Geographies-of-the-Globalized-World/Solarz/p/book/9780367506230>



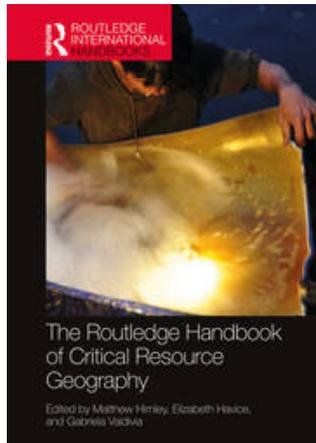
Paul C Adams, Barney Warf (eds.), 2021. *Routledge Handbook of Media Geographies*

London: Routledge

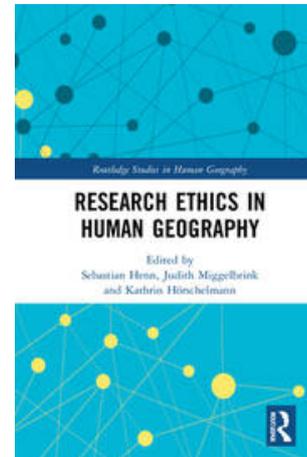
<https://www.routledge.com/Routledge-Handbook-of-Media-Geographies/Adams-Warf/p/book/9780367482855>



New books



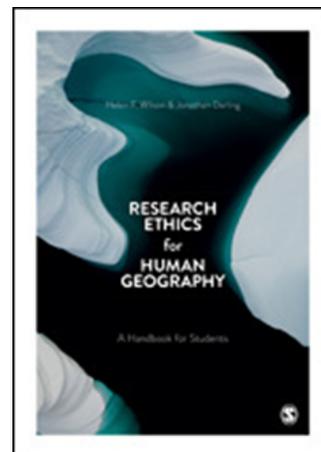
Matthew Himley, Elizabeth Havice, Gabriela Valdivia (eds.), 2021. *The Routledge Handbook of Critical Resource Geography*
London: Routledge
<https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-Handbook-of-Critical-Resource-Geography/Himley-Havice-Valdivia/p/book/9781138358805>



Sebastian Henn, Judith Miggelbrink, Kathrin Horschelmann, 2021. *Research Ethics in Human Geography*
London: Routledge
<https://www.routledge.com/Research-Ethics-in-Human-Geography/Henn-Miggelbrink-Horschelmann/p/book/9781138580411>



Colin Flint, 2021. *Introduction to Geopolitics (fourth revised edition)*
London: Routledge
<https://www.routledge.com/Introduction-to-Geopolitics/Flint/p/book/9780367686758>



Helen F. Wilson and Jonathan Darling (eds.) *Research Ethics for Human Geography, A Handbook for Students*. 2021 London: SAGE
<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/research-ethics-for-human-geography/book251312>



New books

Book in Portuguese - Esperando os Bárbaros - Geopolíticas da Segurança no Brasil do Século XXI, by Licio Caetano do Rego Monteiro. São Paulo: Ed. Consequência, 2021, 242 p.

“Waiting for the Barbarians - Geopolitics of Security in 21st Century Brazil” - published in Oct 2021.

Where were and what have the military been doing for the last two decades? What relationships can the spaces and practices associated with them have with the centrality they have assumed in the conduct of national politics in present times? These are the questions that generate this book, the result of fifteen years of research reviewed from the present time, in which the urgency is placed to understand the imbrication between military and politics in Brazil. From the Amazon experience to the border with Paraguay and Bolivia, from public security in Rio de Janeiro to the South American environment, different geographical frameworks appear in the search for answers about the emergence of a securitized state in Brazil.

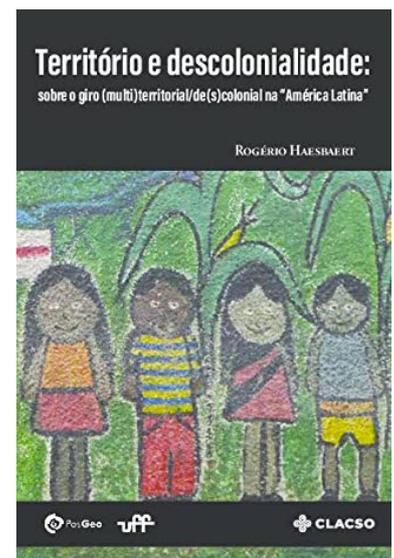
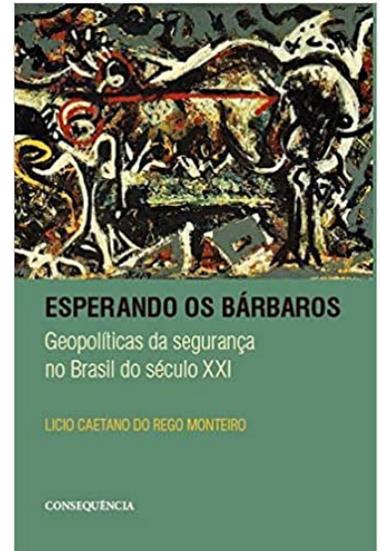
Book in Portuguese - Território e descolonialidade : sobre o giro (multi) territorial/de(s)colonial na América Latina

Rogério Haesbaert. Buenos Aires : CLACSO ; Niterói : PPG-UFF, 2021. 396 p.

Territory and decoloniality: on the (multi)territorial/(de)colonial turn in Latin America

<http://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20210219014514/Territorio-decolonialidade.pdf>

The questioning of the so-called territorial turn in "Latin America" in its relationship with colonial approaches is at the center of the debate that drives the book "Território e descolonialidade: sobre o giro (multi)territorial/de(s)colonial na América Latina" by the Brazilian geographer Rogério Haesbaert, which CLACSO publishes in Portuguese in co-edition with the Post-Graduate Program in Geography of the Universidade Federal Fluminense. Approaching the question from its Latin American specificity, this volume aims to address the territory both as an analytical tool developed by critical geographers, and as a category of the social struggle committed in the practice of various social movements, especially that of the so-called original peoples of Brazil. The territory is always seen here in a process of de-re-territorialization, which – from the multiterritorial character of the decolonial turn – is linked not only to hegemonic domination and neo-extractivism, but also to the diverse and complex forms of resistance that manifest themselves between subaltern groups.



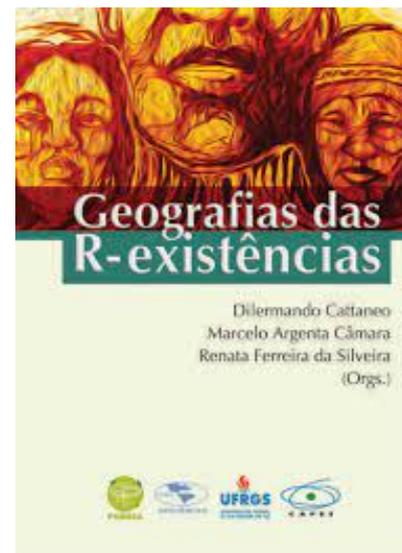
New books

Book in Portuguese - Geografias das R-existências. Dilermando Cattaneo, Marcelo Argenta Câmara and Renata Ferreira da Silveira. Ponta Grossa: Monstro dos Mares, 2021. 298 p.

Geographies of Re-existence

<http://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/Brasil/anpege/20210820093307/Geografia-s-r-esistencia.pdf>

The texts gathered in this work open paths and place themselves as "cracks in the wall" of a colonized and colonizing Geography, and bring to an ethical-political horizon in which geographical science, its concepts and its categories are not mere rhetorical fetishes or academic predilections, but that walk shoulder to shoulder with those and those who r-exist, producing their geo-graphies.



Book in Spanish - Porcaro, Tania Fronteras en construcción: prácticas sociales, políticas públicas y representaciones espaciales desde Sudamérica / Tania Porcaro; Emilio Silva Sandes; compilado por Tania Porcaro; Emilio Silva Sandes. – 1a ed. – Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires: Alejandro Gabriel Benedetti, 2021. 452 p.;

Borders under construction: social practices, public policies and spatial representations

In this book, we propose to think of the border from the notion of construction, as a strategy that allows us to raise three questions. First of all, it is possible to think of the border as a category under construction. Its meanings and implications are not given, they are not obvious or universal. They have been changing over time, in different spatio-temporal contexts, and are still being disputed. From it derive an infinity of words and associated terms (cf. Benedetti, 2020), which help us to specify their implications and meanings, some of which are treated in this book, such as edge, interface, passage, crossing, reserve, network, river, city, area, mobility, security, integration or development.

Secondly, construction is referred to as an analytical perspective. Following the proposal of Lindón (2007), this perspective allows us to emphasize the mutual constitution between border and society, on the role of the subject, his experience of inhabiting and his practices, as well as on the dialectic between forms and senses. The author argues that this conception allows us to transcend the idea of immutability and immanence of spatial forms, by recognizing the constant tension between permanences and changes, which can operate at different spatial and temporal scales.

In relation to the above, the third consideration refers to borders as a permanent construction, never finished. Sometimes the line, the front, the edge moves; they change the geographical coordinates, at the same time that the spatial relationships that build them change. Other times, the demarcation remains, but the processes, practices and subjects that build their materialities and senses change. The intention of this book is to contribute to the complexification of a field of studies on borders that emerges from the south to think (and build) our own realities.

FRONTERAS EN CONSTRUCCIÓN

Prácticas sociales, políticas públicas y representaciones espaciales desde Sudamérica



TANIA PORCARO
EMILIO SILVA SANDES
(COMPILADORES)



Steering Committee

Adriana DORFMAN (Co-Chair)

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
adriana.dorfman@ufrgs.br

Virginie MAMADOUH (Co-Chair)

Department of Human Geography, Planning and International Development
University of Amsterdam , Nieuwe Achtergracht 166, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
V.D.Mamadouh@uva.nl

Members

Anne-Laue AMILHAT SZARY

University of Grenoble Alpes, France
PACTE, Cité des Territoires, 14 av. M. Reynoard, 38100 Grenoble, France
anne-laure.amilhat@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

Anna CASAGLIA

School of International Studies & Department of Sociology and Social Research
University of Trento via T. Gar 14 - 30122 Trento, Italy
anna.casaglia@unitn.it

Lesley CROWE-DELANEY

~~Curtin University, Perth, Australia~~ Independent Scholar, Australia.
~~lesley.crowe-delaney@curtin.edu.au~~ Tourism Policy of Japan, Australia, China and the Pacific
Member of Institute of Australian Geography: Political, Rural and Legal
Study Groups
lesleycrowedelaney@gmail.com

Corey JOHNSON

Department of Geography, Environment, and Sustainability
University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA
237 Graham Building, 1009 Spring Garden Street, Greensboro, NC 27412, USA
cmjohns8@uncg.edu



Jussi LAINE

Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland
Joensuu Campus, P.O. Box 111, FI-80101 Joensuu, Finland
jussi.laine@uef.fi
www.uef.fi/ktl/jussi_laine

LIU Yungang

School of Geography. South China Normal University (SCNU), Guangzhou City, China
yggliujp@qq.com

Inocent MOYO

Department of Geography and Environmental Studies; University of Zululand, South Africa
KwaDlangezwa Campus, 1 Main Road Vulindlela, KwaDlangezwa 3886, South Africa
Noyol@unizulu.ac.za

Marcin Wojciech SOLARZ

Department of Political & Historical Geography, Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies,
University of Warsaw, Poland
mwsolarz@uw.edu.pl

Chih Yuan WOON

Dept. of Geography, NUS, AS2, #03-01, 1 Arts Link, Kent Ridge, Singapore 117570
National University of Singapore
chihyuan@nus.edu.sg



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New website

The Commission has a new website

<https://politicalgeographycommission.wordpress.com/>

The new webmaster is: Lesley Crowe-Delaney (member of the Steering Committee)

Email: ~~lesley.crowe-delaney@curtin.edu.au~~ lesleycrowedelaney@gmail.com

The Commission has a mailing list

In order to Subscribe to the CPG new mailing list, please send an empty email to IGU-CPG-join@list.uva.nl

Or an email to the administrator: v.d.mamadouh@uva.nl

The Commission has a Facebook group

IGU CPG Commission on Political Geography

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/456054597763023/>

To become a member, please join Facebook and send a request to the group administrator.
elena.dellagnese@unimib.it

This newsletter was prepared by Adriana Dorfman and Virginie Mamadouh, mostly with news shared through the mailing list of the Commission on Political Geography.

Contributions to next issues can be sent to the list.

We thank Arthur Medeiros Urnauer for his help with the graphic design of the newsletter.

Cover cartoon by Moa Guterres.

