

Collaborative seminar in geographical political economy

Fall 2024

UBC instructor: Jamie Peck (jamie.peck@ubc.ca), in collaboration with Siobhan McGrath (Clark), Shaina Potts (UCLA) and Marion Werner (Buffalo)

Class: Tuesdays, 11.00-2.00 (Geog 223; Zoom link: <https://clarku.zoom.us/j/92783644346>)
Office hours: M and W 11.00-12.30 (Geog 134)

This seminar is an experiment in collaboration, coproduced between four geography programs at North American universities, each with their own expertise and interests in **geographical political economy** (GPE). It has been designed to provide a broadly-based but also high-level introduction to the rather expansive and still-emergent field that is GPE, taking advantage of different perspectives, plus opportunities for graduate students to connect and perhaps also collaborate across programs. The seminar will involve a hybrid combination of in-person “local” meetings with a coordinated series of joint seminars, convened synchronously over Zoom. The seminar will meet weekly at UBC, as would a typical seminar group, but will link up to the other three sites (and their respective seminar groups) on nine occasions during the term, beginning on October 1.

GPE represents a distinctive approach to (critical) political economy defined by a commitment to “think spatially” about more-than-capitalist transformations, uneven geographical development, and the role of difference in socioeconomic life. The seminar will explore various foundations and frontiers of research in GPE, understood as an open ended, heterodox, and relatively unbounded research program. While GPE was originally convened on the terrain of critical and radical economic geography, as a postdisciplinary project it continues to be shaped by an array of adjacent influences, conversations, and affinities.

	Schedule in brief:	Lead
Sept 10	Orientations and introductions [UBC only]	UBC
Sept 17	Currents #1: encounters, episodes, explanations [UBC only]	UBC
Sept 24	Currents #2: situations, scales, subjectivities [UBC only]	UBC
Oct 1	What is geographical political economy? [with guest Eric Sheppard, UCLA]	All
Oct 8	Foundations #1: uneven development, imperialism, world-systems	Buffalo/Clark
Oct 15	Currents #3: context, combination, conjuncture [UBC only]	UBC
Oct 22	Foundations #2: capitalism and nature [with guest Jason Moore, SUNY]	UCLA/Buffalo
Oct 29	Foundations #3: restructuring and regulation	UBC/UCLA
Nov 5	Foundations #4: labor and social reproduction	Clark/UBC
Nov 12	[midterm break; optional] Frontiers #1: law and (geographical) political economy	UCLA
Nov 19	Frontiers #2: unfree labor	Clark
Nov 26	Frontiers #3: chemical geographies	Buffalo
Dec 3	Frontiers #4: ideas and ideation	UBC

Context, assignments, assessment

We will read into and around GPE together during the course of the semester, seeking to cultivate cultures of conversation and exploration that are open, respectful, and curious. Echoing the character of GPE as a heterodox, pluralist field, this means that we will want to recognize, explore, and respect differences (different perspectives, different points of view, different understandings, different readings ...), not to override, marginalize, or minimize them. We'll need to check ourselves on this as we go along, to see how we are doing.

Active, critical, and thoughtful engagement with both the readings and the in-class/online discussions will be necessary to make this collaborative seminar work. Each of the UBC participants will prepare a one-page **reaction paper** in response to the readings each week (containing thoughts about the readings, along with issues for discussion, exploration, or clarification). No later than noon *each Monday*, your reaction papers should be placed in the Dropbox folder for the seminar. From week 2 we will also have designated **presenters/discussion leaders**, whose role will be to contribute to and animate our discussions. (There will be an opportunity to work together with students from the other universities during the weeks that we connect on Zoom.) Presenters/discussion leaders are asked to synthesize the issues arising from the readings and reaction papers, identifying themes and questions for further discussion in class. The roles of seminar participants will be discussed in detail at our first meeting on September 10.

Students taking the seminar for credit will prepare a **term paper** during the course of the semester, for which there are two options: (a) a critical assessment of the work of prominent GPE scholar (e.g. Richard Walker; Doreen Massey; Gillian Hart), contextualizing and situating their contributions in relation to the development of the field; or (b) a critical assessment of a significant current or debate in GPE (e.g. uneven development; neoliberalization; feminist political economy). Term paper proposals (of up to 1 page, including a brief rationale and some indicative readings) should be submitted by *November 5*. Final versions of term papers (not exceeding 20 pages of 1.5 spaced text; references additional) should be submitted by *December 16*. (Except by prior arrangement; late submissions receive only marks.)

Assessment: class participation (including reaction papers, presentation/discussion leads)—33%; term paper—67%.

Participating non-UBC faculty:

Siobhán McGrath (she/her or they/them) is Associate Professor at Clark University's Graduate School of Geography. Her research focuses on labor, specifically unfreedom in labor relations and labor within Global Production Networks. She is an editor of the journal *Economic Geography*.

Shaina Potts is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of California, Los Angeles. She is an economic, political, and legal geographer, who focuses on the intersections of international political economy, geopolitics, and law. Her book *Judicial Territory: Law, Capital, and the Expansion of American Empire* was published by Duke University Press in September 2024.

Marion Werner is Professor of Geography at the University at Buffalo, the State University of New York (SUNY). Her research is focused on the economic restructuring of export industries, the gender and racial politics of labor, and the political economy of agri-food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. Marion coordinates the Antipode Institute for Geographies of Justice.

September 10 Orientations and introductions [UBC only]

In this introductory meeting, we will discuss the arrangements and assignments for the seminar, leading into a scene-setting discussion of the relationship between economic geography and GPE. Geographical political economy is not coterminous with “economic geography,” although there are close and complex relations between them. Both can be said to be more expansive than the other, while each might be seen as a subset of the other. Both are characteristically restless, critical, emergent, heterodox, and pluralist—and never comfortably or complacently so.

Required reading:

Peck J (2012) Economic geography: island life. *Dialogues in Human Geography* 2(2): 113-133

Further readings:

Barnes TJ and Christophers B (2018) What is economic geography? In Barnes TJ and Christophers B *Economic geography: a critical introduction*. Oxford: Wiley

Schoenberger E (2007) Politics and practice: becoming an economic geographer. In Tickell A, Sheppard E, Peck J and Barnes TJ (eds) *Politics and practice in economic geography*. London: Sage, 27-37

September 17 Currents #1: encounters, episodes, explanations [UBC only]

In this session, we will take a further step into a potted history and sociology of critical economic geography, with a view to positioning the emergent project-cum-field of GPE. Since critical economic geography, for good and ill, is largely conducted in the “restructuring present,” there tends to be an episodic dynamic in its zigzagging evolution, one that resembles an unevenly developed palimpsest rather than a project trending towards “completion.” We will sample some of this in the seminar by considering some significant episodes and “turns” in economic geography, including the aftermath of debates around post-Fordism, its cultural turn, its ongoing relationship with feminism, and the ascendant concern with networks.

Required readings:

Barnes TJ (2001) Retheorizing economic geography: from the quantitative revolution to the “cultural turn.” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 91(3): 546-565

Thrift NJ and Olds K (1996) Refiguring the economic in economic geography. *Progress in Human Geography* 20: 311-337

Massey D (1995) Masculinity, dualisms and high technology. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 20(45): 487-499

Peck J (2005) Economic sociologies in space. *Economic Geography* 81(2): 129–175

Further readings:

Scott AJ (1988) Flexible production systems and regional development: the rise of new industrial spaces in North America and Western Europe. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 12: 171-186

Lovering J (1990) Fordism's unknown successor: a comment on Scott's theory of flexible accumulation and the re-emergence of regional economies. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 14(1): 159–174

McDowell L (1991) Life without father and Ford: the new gender order of post-Fordism. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 16(4): 400-419

Sayer A (1989) Postfordism in question. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 13(4): 666-695

Peck J (2000) Doing regulation. In GL Clark, MP Feldman & MS Gertler (eds) *The Oxford handbook of economic geography*. Oxford University Press, 61-80

September 24

Currents #2: situations, scales, subjectivities [UBC only]

There are persistent but often productive tensions in critical economic geography and in GPE between those approaches that emphasize the sociospatial, the systematic and the structural (for example, work on deindustrialization, spatial divisions of labor, historical geographies of regulatory transformation, capitalist restructuring) and those that emphasize the nodal, the near and the networked (for example, work on innovation clusters, global production networks, creative and community economies). Debates around geographical scale and alternative conceptions of globalization exposed and amplified some of these differences, which in different ways continue to influence positions and debates in the field.

Required readings:

Brenner N (2001) The limits to scale? Methodological reflections on scalar structuration. *Progress in Human Geography* 25(4): 591-614

Marston SA and Smith N (2001) States, scales and households: limits to scale thinking? A Response to Brenner. *Progress in Human Geography* 25(4): 615-619

Nagar R, Lawson V, McDowell L and Hanson S (2002) Locating globalization: feminist (re)readings of the subjects and spaces of globalization. *Economic Geography* 78(3): 257-284

Sheppard E (2002) The spaces and times of globalization: place, scale, networks, and positionality. *Economic Geography* 78: 307-330

Further readings:

Leitner H and Miller B (2007) Scale and the limitations of ontological debate: a commentary on Marston, Jones and Woodward. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 32(1): 116-125

Peck J (2016) Macroeconomic geographies. *Area Development and Policy* 1(3): 305-322

Werner M (2016) Global production networks and uneven development: exploring geographies of devaluation, disinvestment and exclusion. *Geography Compass* 10(11): 457-469

October 1

What is geographical political economy?

As the first of our collaborative sessions linking the four sites, this panel discussion will explore the emergent and relatively open mandate of geographical political economy. We will be joined by Professor Eric Sheppard of UCLA, whose formative contributions explored some of the basic premises and commitments in GPE. If critical and radical economic geography was the principal venue for debates and developments in GPE, the latter is better understood as a postdisciplinary project, significantly shaped by an array of adjacent influences, conversations, and affinities.

Required readings:

Sheppard E (2018) Heterodoxy as orthodoxy: prolegomenon for a geographical political economy. In GL Clark, MP Feldman, MS Gertler and D Wójcik (eds) *The new Oxford handbook of economic geography*. Oxford University Press, 159-178

Mann G (2012) Release the hounds! The marvelous case of political economy. In TJ Barnes, J Peck and E Sheppard (eds) *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Economic Geography*. Wiley-Blackwell, 61-73

Gilmore RW (2023) Scholar-activists in the mix. In R Gilmore, *Abolition geography: essays towards liberation*. Verso, 92-103

Werner M, Strauss K, Parker B, Orzeck R, Derickson K and Bonds A (2017) Feminist political economy in geography: why now, what is different, and what for? *Geoforum* 79: 1-4

Further readings:

Bok R (2019) "By our metaphors you shall know us": the "fix" of geographical political economy. *Progress in Human Geography* 43(6): 1087-1108

- Pike A, Birch K, Cumbers A, MacKinnon D and McMaster R (2009) A geographical political economy of evolution in economic geography. *Economic Geography* 85(2): 175-182
- Scott AJ (2000) Economic geography: the great half-century. *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 24: 483-504

October 8

Foundations #1: uneven development, imperialism, world-systems

Decolonization in the post-WWII period spurred pitched battles over “national development” in the wake of formal colonialism’s demise in Asia and Africa, and persistent neocolonial relations (i.e., political occupations, corporate sovereignty, financial control) in Latin America and the Caribbean. In response to this conjuncture, working at a global scale (i.e., rejecting the premise of national development) and over the *longue durée*, world-systems theory (WST) offered macrostructural accounts of uneven capitalist development to make sense of these changes. WST and cognate frameworks remained largely marginal to Marxist geographers and regulation theorists of restructuring, who found fault in WST’s spatial assumptions and/or theoretical approaches. But there has been significant dialogue and cross-fertilization over the last thirty years, and much could still be gained for improving the toolkit of geographical political economy.

Required readings:

Arrighi G (1994) *The Long Twentieth Century: Money, Power and the Origins of Our Times*. Verso. Introduction (1-26), Chapter 4 (239-324)

Further readings:

Arrighi G and Drangel J (1986) The Stratification of the World-Economy: An Exploration of the Semiperipheral Zone. *Review* X(1): 9-74

Arrighi G (2009) The winding paths of capital: an interview with David Harvey. *New Left Review* (56): 61-94

Hart G (1998) Multiple trajectories: a critique of industrial restructuring and the new institutionalism. *Antipode* 30(4): 333–356

Harvey D (2003) *The New Imperialism*. London: Oxford University Press

Makki F (2015) Reframing development theory: the significance of the idea of uneven and combined development. *Theory and Society* 44(5): 471-497

McMichael P (1990) Incorporating comparison within a world-historical perspective: an alternative comparative method. *American Sociological Review*, 55(3): 385-397

Peck J, Werner M and Jones M (2023) A dialogue on uneven development: a distinctly regional problem. *Regional Studies* 57(7): 1392-1403

October 15	Currents #3: context, combination, conjuncture [UBC only]
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Picking up some themes from the previous seminar on uneven development, this session will focus on some of the ways in which situated and contextualized explanations are produced in critical economic geography and GPE. Two of the continuing concerns have been the ways in which economic activities are “embedded” in place (or social networks) and how to account for uneven geographical development and the relations between places. Recent explorations of conjunctural analysis seek to engage these “front stage” and “back stage” issues *together* rather than separately.

Required readings:

Sunley P (2008) Relational economic geography: a partial understanding or a new paradigm? *Economic Geography* 84(1): 1-26

Gertler MS (2010) Rules of the game: The place of institutions in regional economic change. *Regional studies* 44(1): 1-15

Ebner N (2024) Conceptualizing capitalism’s uneven development. In B Warf (ed) *The encyclopedia of human geography*, Springer, 1-6

Peck J (2019) Combination. In T Jazeel et al (eds) *Keywords in radical geography: Antipode at 50*. Wiley, 50-55

Peck J (2024) A place to start? *EPA: Economy & Space* 56(5): 1569-1576

Bledsoe A, McCreary T and Wright W (2022) Theorizing diverse economies in the context of racial capitalism. *Geoforum* 132: 281-290

Further readings:

Hart G (2024) Modalities of conjunctural analysis: “seeing the present differently” through global lenses. *Antipode* 56(1): 135-164

Hess M (2004) “Spatial” relationships? Towards a reconceptualization of embeddedness. *Progress in Human Geography* 28(2): 165-186

Peck J (2013) Disembedding Polanyi: exploring Polanyian economic geographies. *Environment and Planning A* 45(7): 1536-1544

Sheppard E, Peck J and Leitner H (2024) Conjunctural analysis. In D Richardson et al (eds) *The international encyclopedia of geography*. Wiley

October 22	Foundations #2: capitalism and nature
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The nature/society dualism has long served as the dominant episteme of Western modernity, including political economy. Mainstream and much of heterodox economics reproduces this foundational dualism by presuming that

economic activity either takes place in and/or capital acts upon a passive, uneven nature, conceptualized as an external canvas. Geographical political economy has sought to disabuse us of this conceit by mobilizing theoretical tools of relationality, open dialectics, and the production of space, among others. But nature often still appears as exogenous to capitalism in GPE accounts—as something to be collected, transformed, and consumed, but rarely as shaping, driving, or limiting capitalist dynamics themselves. This view, and the related belief that land and resources can be treated as mere commodities, has become increasingly untenable. Jason Moore has been especially influential here, undertaking a synthesis of Marxist geographical, feminist and world-systems theories to propose an immanent (i.e., always already) approach to capitalism/nature: roughly, capitalism does not act upon nature, rather capitalism is a way of organizing and being organized by nature. Other critical geographers, feminist political economists, and political ecologists have been central in examining the role of (socio)natures in (ongoing) primitive accumulation, the production of value, social reproduction, neoliberalism, labor and more. Deepening the dialogue between GPE (Eco in the *oikeios* sense) and these other traditions offers fruitful avenues for thinking through the ecological challenges of our times.

*** Guest lecture and discussion by Jason Moore ***

Required readings:

Moore JW (2015) *Capitalism in the web of life: ecology and the accumulation of capital*. Verso, 1-30; 158-165 (“world-ecological regimes”); 193-217

Murphy M (2015) Reproduction. In *Marxism and Feminism*. Zed Press, 296-313

Further readings:

Bakker K and Bridge G (2006) Material worlds? Resource geographies and the “matter of nature.” *Progress in Human Geography*, 30(1): 5-27

Boyd W, Prudham WS and Schurman RA (2001) Industrial dynamics and the problem of nature. *Society & Natural Resources* 14: 555-570

Collard RC and Dempsey J (2017) Capitalist natures in five orientations. *Capitalism Nature Socialism* 28(1): 78-97

October 29

Foundations #3: restructuring and regulation

Shaped by early explorations of the spatial division of labor, the restructuring approach emerged as a distinctive theoretical and methodological take on issues like deindustrialization and regional decline, for the most part in the global North. It would later mix and meld with various approaches to capitalist regulation (with the wider connotations of *régulation* in French) that centered the role of social institutions, the form of the state, and questions of hegemony

and crisis. This session will examine the legacy of these early episodes in the shaping of what would become known as geographical political economy.

Required readings:

Massey D (1995) Reflections on debates over a decade. In D Massey, *Spatial divisions of labour*, 2nd edition. London: Macmillan, 296-354

Danielzyk R and Ossenbrügge J (2001) Regulation theory in geography. In NJ Smelser (ed) *International encyclopedia of the social and behavioral sciences*. Oxford: Pergamon, 12974-12978

Peck J (2023) *Variiegated economies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 9

Further readings:

Clark GL (1992) "Real" regulation: the administrative state. *Environment and Planning A* 24(5): 615-627

Lovering J (1989) The restructuring debate. In R Peet and NJ Thrift (eds) *New models in geography*, volume 1. London: Unwin Hyman, 213-242

Peck J (2022) Confessions of a recovering régulation theorist. In B Hillier, R Phillips and J Peck (eds) *Regulation theory, space, and uneven development: conversations and challenges*. Vancouver: 1984press, 169-188

November 5

Foundations #4: labor and social reproduction

Labor is a principal aspect of (geographical) political economy. What counts as labor and who counts as a worker, however, are deeply contested issues, both analytically and politically. In this session, we aim to not only understand exploitation but to be able to appreciate its different forms and manifestations.

Required readings:

Baglioni E, Campling L, Mezzadri A, Miyamura S, Pattenden J and Selwyn B (2022) Exploitation and labour regimes: production, circulation, social reproduction, ecology. In E Baglioni, L Campling, NM Coe and A Smith (eds) *Labour regimes and global production*. Agenda, 81-99

Mullings B (2021) Caliban, social reproduction and our future yet to come. *Geoforum* 118: 150-158

Peck J (2018) Pluralizing labor geography. In GL Clark, MP Feldman, MS Gertler and D Wójcik (eds) *The new Oxford handbook of economic geography*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 465-484

Strauss K (2018) Labour geography I: towards a geography of precarity? *Progress in Human Geography* 42(4): 622-630

Further readings:

Coe NM Jordhus-Lier DC (2023) The multiple geographies of constrained labour agency. *Progress in Human Geography* 47(4): 533-554

Reid-Musson D, Cockayne D, Frederiksen L and Worth N (2020) Feminist economic geography and the future of work. *EPA: Economy & Space*. 52(7): 1457-1468

Schling H and Rogaly B (2022) Labouring geography in a global pandemic: social reproduction, racial capitalism and world-making praxis. Working paper, Sussex Centre for Migration Research

November 12

Frontiers #1: law and (geographical) political economy

Capitalism has always been intertwined with law. Yet, both Marxist and mainstream economists have too often seen law, explicitly or implicitly, as a mere superstructure regulating or modifying underlying economic processes. Substantive analyses of the ways law and capital are, in fact, mutually constitutive of one another are relatively rare. Since the 1990s, however, pioneering work in critical legal studies (e.g. by Morton Horwitz) and critical legal geography (most notably Nicholas Blomley's work on property) has paved the way for growing attention to the dialectical relationship between law and capitalism. Outside geography, this has resulted in some excellent work by legal scholars on the topic. A still small but growing conversation within geography has brought a crucial spatial lens to this wider debate.

Required readings:

Christophers B (2015) The law's markets. *Journal of Cultural Economy* 8(2): 125-143

Blomley N (2016). The territory of property. *Progress in Human Geography* 40(5): 593-609

Barkan J (2011) Law and the geographic analysis of economic globalization. *Progress in Human Geography* 35: 589-607

Potts S (2020) Law as geopolitics: judicial territory, transnational economic governance, and American power. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 110(4): 1192-1207

Further readings:

Barkan J (2013). *Corporate sovereignty: law and government under capitalism*. University of Minnesota Press.

Blomley N (1994) *Law, space, and the geographies of power*. Guilford Press.

Blomley N (2022) *Territory: New Trajectories in Law*. Routledge.

Pistor K (2019) *The Code of Capital: How the Law Creates Wealth and Inequality*. Princeton University Press.

Potts S (2020) Beyond (de)regulation: law and the production of financial geographies. In J Knox-Hayes and D Wójcik (eds) *The Routledge handbook of financial geography*. Routledge.

Potts S (2024) Law's place in economic geography: time, space, and methods. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* 56(5): 1584-1589

November 19

Frontiers #2: unfree labor

Concerns over “modern slavery” and “human trafficking” have expanded throughout the 21st century, along with associated academic literature on the topic. Social scientists have offered strong critiques of dominant political approaches and elucidated how existing scholarship is frequently tied up with such approaches. Only recently has geographical political economy begun to analyze unfree labor in ways which remain critical of interventions by capital and the state.

Required readings:

Buckley M, Chakravartty P and Gill S (2023) From indenture to “good governance”: emigrate and the politics of reforming global labour supply chains. *Antipode* 55(1): 90-112

Ghertner DA (2023) Infrastructures of overlordship: law, labor camps, and the material geographies of servitude. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 113(6): 1483-1500

McGrath S, Rogaly B and Waite L (2022) Unfreedom in labour relations: from a politics of rescue to a politics of solidarity? *Globalizations* 19(6): 911-921

Further readings:

Cassidy K, Griffin P and Wray F (2020) Labour, carcerality and punishment: “less-than-human” labour landscapes *Progress in Human Geography* 44(6): 1081-1102

Dines N (2023). After entry: humanitarian exploitation and migrant labour in the fields of southern Italy. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 41(1): 74-91

Frydenlund S and Dunn EC (2022) Refugees and racial capitalism: meatpacking and the primitive accumulation of labor. *Political Geography* 95(1):102575

Guérin I and Venkatasubramanian G (2022) The socio-economy of debt: revisiting debt bondage in times of financialization. *Geoforum* 137: 174-184

McGrath S (2023) Unfree labour in the 21st century? In MD Atzeni, A Azzellini, A Mezzadri, P Moore and U Apitzsch (eds.) *Handbook of research on the global political economy of work*. Edward Elgar, 74-82

Yea S, Stringer C and Palmer W (2023) Funnels of unfreedom: time-spaces of recruitment and (im)mobility in the trajectories of trafficked migrant fishers. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 113(1): 291-306

November 26

Frontiers #3: chemical geographies

“Chemical geographies” is an emergent perspective—inspired by nature-society geography, feminist political ecology, and science and technology studies—to interrogate how the vast array of synthetic molecules that circulate through our environment produces geographies of production, accumulation, harm, exposure, and pollution. This week, we explore chemical geographies through a GPE lens. If GPE has long mobilized frameworks (e.g., commodity chains, production networks, financialization, labor regimes, etc.) to understand the changing division of labor and nature (conceptualized as “resources”), are any of these tools useful for thinking about chemical throughput, the geographies that make these flows possible, and the spatial relations that these chemicals in turn produce? And how might GPE expand or transform conceptually in dialogue with critical social science approaches to waste and toxicants indebted to science studies, decolonial theory, Black geographies, and agrarian studies?

Required readings:

Agard-Jones V (2013) Bodies in the system. *Small Axe: A Caribbean Journal of Criticism* 17(3): 182-192

Guthman J (2019) *Wilted: Pathogens, Chemicals, and the Fragile Future of the Strawberry Industry*. University of California Press. Chapter 7, Precarious Repairs and Growing Pathologies, 152-175

Mansfield B (2011) Is fish health food or poison? farmed fish and the material production of un/healthy nature. *Antipode* 43: 413-434

Aga A (2018) Merchants of knowledge: petty retail and differentiation without consolidation among farmers in Maharashtra, India. *Journal of Agrarian Change* 18: 658-676

Further readings:

Huber MT (2017) Hidden abodes: industrializing political ecology. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 107(1): 151-166

Liboiron, M. (2021) *Pollution is colonialism*. Duke University Press

Shattuck A (2021) Generic, growing, green? The changing political economy of the global pesticide complex. *Journal of Peasant Studies* 48(2): 231-253

Williams B (2018) "That we may live": pesticides, plantations, and environmental racism in the United States South. *Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space* 1: 243-267

Werner M, Berndt C and Mansfield B (2021) The glyphosate assemblage: herbicides, uneven development and chemical geographies of ubiquity. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 112(1): 19-35

December 3

Frontiers #4: ideas and ideation

With some notable individual exceptions, ideas and ideation have yet to receive sustained or programmatic attention in geographical political economy. In contrast, across the wider field of heterodox political economy, the contention that "ideas matter" has been debated, quite productively, for several decades. For the most part, "the geographical" has been handled in literal or contextual ways in this wider literature, or through the lens of an often-unquestioned methodological nationalism. Beyond critique, however, what difference would it make for considerations relating to space, place, uneven development, and scale to be "dialed up" the critical study of ideas and ideation? In what ways might *geographical* political economies of ideas differ from alternative approaches? How would they overlap with, and perhaps differ with, approaches associated with heterodox political economists in, say, sociology or history or political science?

Required readings:

Peck J, Meulbroek C and Phillips R (2024) Ideas and ideation in geographical political economy. Working paper, UBC

Werner M, Bair J and Fernández VR (2014) Linking up to development? Global value chains and the making of a post-Washington consensus. *Development and Change* 45(6): 1219-1247

Further readings:

Best J (2020) The quiet failures of early neoliberalism: from rational expectations to Keynesianism in reverse. *Review of International Studies* 46(5): 594-612

Blyth M (2016) The new ideas scholarship in the mirror of historical institutionalism: a case of new whines in old bottles? *Journal of European Public Policy* 23(3): 464-471

Hirschman D and Berman EP (2014) Do economists make policies? On the political effects of economics. *Socio-Economic Review* 12(4): 779-811

Jackson B (2022) Putting neoliberalism in its place. *Modern Intellectual History* 19: 982-995