

ABSTRACTS
(in alphabetical order of authors' surnames)

Ali B Najib (Session 3.5)

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The geography of immigrant firms in Sweden

This paper analyses the dynamics of the changing geography of immigrant firms in Sweden. The focus is on rates of new firm formation within metropolitan regions, the impact of ethnic community, economic restructuring, and the locational dynamics of firms within the fast growing sector. The results suggest that there is little regional variation in the geographical distribution of immigrant firms, that the influences of both ethnic community and economic restructuring are clearly evident, and that the rapidly growing firms are highly concentrated in large urban-regions.

Allen, John (Session 3.2)

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Power/economic knowledge: Living on thin abstractions

This paper is concerned with the meanings attached to economic knowledge at a time when the non-material, creative side to production and circulation has been recognized as a potential, if not the main source of added value. It is argued that our understanding of economic knowledge is both too broad *and* too narrow. It is too broad in so far as it is increasingly difficult to discern between activities that produce knowledge and those that do not. At the same time, when pressed to define economic knowledge, the fallback position usually adopted entails a narrow definition based on science, reason, judgement and technological innovation. Power is part of what holds together the broad and narrow definitions of economic knowledge in one assessment and allows for the possibility of oscillation between the two poles.

Alvstam, Claes G. (Session 3.3)

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The volatile location of value added in cross-border professional business services transactions

The rapid internationalization of the production of services has highlighted new challenges for economic geography, regarding theory as well as methodology. With today's international trade within high-technology sector manufacturing, as well as in pure services, in which innovation, knowledge

and intellectual capability account for the main part of the accumulated value added in the final product, the previous “classical” standards of trade measurement have to a large extent lost their relevance. This paper aims to discuss some problems related to service sector location, and to suggest some routes to identifying a new theoretical base for the geography of service economies.

Amin, Ash (Plenary Session)

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Geographers on globalisation

The paper explores the contribution that geographers can make in interpreting contemporary globalisation. It claims that issues of spatiality have been poorly theorised elsewhere in the social sciences. But it also argues that a fault-line seems to be opening within geography between those who use the language of scale to talk of the relativisation/multiplication of scales, and those who seek to stress the perforation of boundaries and scales by the rise of global flows and processes. The paper explores the differences between imaginations based on scalar geographies or mobile spatialities.

Angel, David P. (Session 4.9)

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Industry and environment in East Asia: Policy approaches

Rapid industrial-led growth in East Asia over the past three decades has resulted in deteriorating air and water quality, escalating energy use and attendant increases in greenhouse gas emissions, and other serious environmental concerns. Current efforts to strengthen environmental regulatory institutions are in many cases overridden by the scale effects of urban-industrial growth. This paper examines policy approaches that support a shift toward an alternative trajectory of economic development that is less energy, materials, and pollution intensive. The paper argues that influencing the energy, materials, and pollution intensity of new industrial investment is both a critical opportunity and a policy imperative.

Appold, Stephen J. (Session 5.2)

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Entrepreneurship and labor markets: Is an innovative Singapore possible?

A theory of entrepreneurship drawing on a) human capital theory which highlights the career interests of high-skill labor, b) skills-opportunity theory

which outlines the connection between those interests and specific organizations, and c) internal labor market theory which focuses on the institutionalization of the mutual interest satisfaction will be presented. This theory views the formation of new firms as a labor market adjustment, rather than as a reaction to technological change or as a result of personal characteristics. Entrepreneurship is compared to the adjustments implied by local and international job changes and the model is applied to the Singaporean situation.

Argent, Neil (Session 4.5)

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Virtual finance and real geographies of financial exclusion and inclusion in post-deregulation Australia

Amidst a widespread campaign by Australia's major banks to cut operating costs through branch closures and increased consumer charges, this paper explores the socio-spatial and regional development implications of banks' attempts to reconfigure financial service provision through the use of electronic delivery channels (e.g. Internet and telephone banking). While the resulting geographies of financial exclusion and inclusion have been documented by previous research, this paper explores the policy and financial sector responses to local- and regional-scale reactions to the increasing polarising tendencies within the financial system. The complex state-society-economy relations that are implicit within the conduct of the re-regulated Australian financial services sector are also discussed.

Asheim¹, Bjørn T. and Smith², Keith (Session 4.8)

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Innovation, cluster and context: The knowledge base of firms in a globalising learning economy

A fundamental critique of the linear innovation model is its equation of innovative activity with R&D-intensity. The alternative view of innovation as an interactive learning process makes the traditional distinction between high-tech and low-tech sectors, defined on the basis of end products, irrelevant, as it maintains that all sectors can be innovative in a broader sense. Thus, it would be more theoretically adequate and empirically relevant to apply a cluster

perspective on the knowledge base of firms, where the whole value chain of a product is taken into consideration when the knowledge intensity of a product is determined.

Austin, Ian (Session 4.3)

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Human geographies of the Internet

This paper takes the form of an interview with an expatriate regional executive working within an international Internet-based enterprise that has opened a regional division in Singapore. The interview will explore the differences in business and social cultures experienced between the interviewee's present geography (Singapore) and home geography (Germany), and how these differences affect the delivery of an Internet service. The interview is designed to explore the crucial role human geographies continue to play in Internet content and delivery. It is far from comprehensive in scope, being designed primarily as an exploratory tool.

Banks, Glenn (Session 5.6)

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Re-presenting mining multinationals in the Asia-Pacific

New directions in economic geography are signalled by work that takes seriously the representational as well as material aspects of contemporary economies. Discourse, representations and reflexivity are increasingly being recognised as concepts central to the ways in which economic systems function, and to our understanding of the processes surrounding globalisation. In this paper, mining multinationals are used as an example of the ways in which these notions can be applied to better understand the issues at stake, and to promote more effective engagements with such capital.

Barnes, Trevor (Plenary Session)

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Rethorizing economic geography: From commercial geography to the 'cultural turn'

The paper will be a spotted biography of the history of theorization within Anglo-American economic geography since its formal institutionalization in the late 19th century, and associated with George G. Chisholm's *A Handbook of Commercial Geography* (1889). After clarifying what I mean by the word theory, I intend to provide a series of historical and theoretical vignettes. The narrative will be informed primarily by Actor Network Theory. The argument

will be that economic geography is always a local achievement, the consequence of bringing together a series of disparate people and things at particular times and places to create order.

Bauder, Harald (Session 5.2)

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Immigration and integration of labour in Vancouver, Canada

Contemporary debate on international migration and immigration to Canada operates within an overarching economy discourse, which imposes a script of global competition and economic sustainability. My aim is to explore alternative perspectives of immigration that provide greater political maneuvering space for immigration and globalization debates. I focus in particular on the production of meanings of immigrant labour and explore the cultural dimension within the economy-centered debate on immigration. I tie this discussion to issues of place and scale.

Baum, Scott, Stimson, Robert and O'Connor, Kevin (Session 3.1)

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Agglomeration effects and socioeconomic differentiation: The Australian "megametro" hierarchy

It is argued in the economic geography literature that there are strong reasons for the continued agglomeration of activity in particular regions, and that the results of this concentration are the emergence of uneven economic outcomes and growing inequality across regions. This paper shows how the processes underpinning uneven regional development are reshaping the mega-metro regions of Australia. It analyses data related to commercial investment, together with a range of socioeconomic indicators, to illustrate the emergent mega-metro hierarchy and its association with growing inequality between these cities and within the nation.

Beaverstock, Jonathan (Session 5.2)

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Expatriate labour in international financial centres: Evidence from New York City

This paper discusses the organizational roles of British expatriates employed in New York City's financial district. It is argued that expatriates are important constituents of the international financial centre. The intellectual capital they bring to the financial centre, through their specific corporate and financial knowledge structures, makes a significant contribution to the production of the financial network, or complex. Equally, the social and cultural capital that they

embed within the financial complex, through for example participation in global-local business and/or social networks, also makes an invaluable contribution to the constituency of the international financial centre.

Beyers, William B. (Session 3.3)

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Services and the new economy: Elements of a research agenda

A New Economy is being created around small enterprises distributed in a more dispersed geography. This New Economy is exploding in its industrial composition, challenging researchers to define its new industries, and the extremely rapid division of labor in unstandardized services such as management consulting and software engineering. Research into these trends is needed, and the primary purpose of this paper is to issue a call for work of this type. The paper will identify priority needs from a theoretical perspective, as well as describe badly needed empirical work on the New Economy.

Bradshaw, Ben (Session 5.7)

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Business cycles and agricultural resource use

In projecting the likely impacts of trade liberalization on world agricultural production, many recent assessments treat the world's farmers, the literally millions of actors through which global shifts in production would have to occur, as mechanistic and homogenous responders to mainly predictable price signals. In reality, the natural variability of individual farmer decision-making precludes the possibility of such uniform outcomes. Furthermore, certain aspects of business cycle theory suggest that agricultural price signals in deregulated markets may be less predictable than expected. This paper will review theories of intermediate business cycles and consider their implications for agricultural resource use.

Bradshaw, Michael (Session 4.6)

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Globalisation, economic transformation and regional change in Russia

The paper explores the interrelationship between globalization, economic transformation and regional change in the Russian Federation. Russia's attempt to transform itself into a market-type economy is taking place in the context of the increased globalization of economic processes. Thus, Russia has been trying to effect economic transition in a global system that, in the views of some, undermines the effectiveness of the state as an economic actor. The

paper presents a conceptual framework that examines the interrelationship between the “global-local” axis, on the one hand and the “centre-region” axis on the other. The framework is then employed in the specific context of Pacific Russia.

Breathnach, Proinnsias (Session 5.1)

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The changing locational behaviour of transnational corporations: Towards an explanation of the recent inward investment surge in the Republic of Ireland

Since the beginning of the 1990s, Ireland has been attracting a disproportionate share of transnational investment (emanating in particular from the USA) in the European Union. This inward investment surge is conventionally explained in terms of a combination of factors, including macroeconomic policy, EU structural funding, growing human capital availability, generous tax incentives and the stimulatory effects of the creation of the Single European Market. This paper argues that these explanations are either erroneous or inadequate. Of crucial additional importance has been a combination of developments in technology, markets and corporate organisation, stemming from post-Fordist restructuring, which have engendered new locational requirements for many aspects of transnational production.

Bunnell¹, Timothy G. and Coe², Neil M. (Session 4.8)

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Spaces and scales of innovation

Contemporary research on innovative processes makes use of a range of scales, from the global to the regional/local scale. This paper seeks to build upon insights suggesting that greater attention be given to extra-local connections in studies of innovation. We explore ways in which extra-local interconnection may be extended beyond the globalization of formalised R&D by, and between TNCs. The paper is divided into two main parts. The first consists of a review of work on the three key scales of innovation. The second considers the role of firms and individuals as key actors in systems of innovation, and suggests how network-based approaches may offer the best way for analysing how these actors operate through and across spatial scales.

Cabus, Peter (Session 3.1)

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The emergence of the network enterprise and agglomeration economies

Today's corporate strategy results in the creation of network enterprises. These network enterprises develop strategies regardless of administrative or institutional borders. Therefore a networked territory exists as another geographic reality besides the existent socio-political entities. The paper questions the link between external and agglomeration economies as well as the model of social capitalisation that occurs in recent regional economic development theory from this network perspective. The conclusion is that within external economies a distinction has to be made between network economies and agglomeration economies, which means that the network enterprise does not necessarily imply geographical proximity.

Carmody, Pdraig (Session 5.6)

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The globalization of industrial restructuring

Globalization is a contested phenomenon at the levels of both praxis and theory. Some scholars prefer to talk of "globalizations", rather than a single unitary phenomenon. It is clear that while a few select regions or countries appear to benefit from globalization, many others are marginalized by the increasing integration of the global economy. This paper explores the differential nature of industrial restructuring in different regions of the globe. It argues that the pace of industrial restructuring has speeded up in both developed and developing economies, and examines the global forces driving this restructuring. It also seeks to explain why some places prosper as nodes in global networks or flows, whereas globalization results in industrial retrogression for most.

Chan Kam Wing (Session 5.2)

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Institutional barriers and migrants in the Chinese urban labor market

This paper studies institutional barriers and urban labor markets in China. Drawing on a large survey conducted in Wuhan in 1998, the paper evaluates the hypothesis that Chinese urban labor markets are segmented by institutional barriers such as the household registration (hukou) system. A comparison of the employment and wages of three groups of migrant and non-migrant workers and their occupational attainments is conducted. The paper sheds light on the impact of institutions on the status and openness of the urban job

market. The conclusion addresses some of the crucial issues in the new partitioning of the Chinese society in its transition to a market economy.

Chua, Beng Huat (*Singapore Journal of Tropical Journal Lecture*)
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Pop culture China: Conceptualization

During the triumphal rise of capital in East Asia, the overseas Chinese communities were much celebrated in economic and cultural terms in the idea of a 'greater' China and/or a 'cultural' China, referring to the 'proverbial' economic strength and the 'continuity' of the Chinese 'culture' in these communities, respectively. I would like to displace this idea of 'Chinese' cultural continuity, as few young people in these communities know much about either grand and little Chinese traditions and focus on the popular cultural industries. The cultural flows and market between the locations in which popular Chinese cultures are produced and consumed provide an opportunity to reconceptualize the idea of cultural China. Specific attention will be given to the position of Singapore as a consequence of its cultural policies.

Coe, Neil M. (Session 5.1)

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Mapping globalization in the Asia-Pacific: IT sector linkages between Southeast Asia and the USA

There is now an immense literature on globalization. While much is written either about differing definitions of globalization, or on the impacts of apparently free-floating processes on particular localities, I argue that far less attention has been focused on empirically "mapping out" the transnational connections between different localities that actually constitute globalization. In this paper I develop an account of contemporary globalization processes that combines both an appreciation of the variety of flows and connections that are involved, and of how these connections are being fostered by particular agents ("globalization from below"). I illustrate my argument with examples taken from the burgeoning IT sector linkages between Southeast Asia (primarily Singapore and Malaysia), and the USA (especially Silicon Valley).

Conti, Sergio and Paolo, Giaccaria (Session 4.10)

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Is local development a new paradigm for development studies? Some theoretical reflections

In this paper we consider local and regional development. Many theories, which we summarise as Local Development (LD) studies, are now considering the uniqueness of places and social institutions as the basis of economic development. However, can LD be a general theory on economic development? Does the concern for social cohesion mean that concepts like class and struggle are obsolete and meaningless? Is there room for alternative views on society and economy within the framework of LD? Does LD really reflect a cultural turn in the epistemology of social science? In this paper we try to answer some of these questions.

Corey, Kenneth E. (Session 4.3)

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E-commerce: A primer for local and regional development planning

E-commerce and economic geography should be interdependent. E-commerce needs to have its spatial organizational and other dimensions researched and thereby explicated. Such knowledge then may then be used for development purposes at the urban and regional scales. Drawing on the analysis of recent trends and experience in the implementation of e-commerce, the paper offers a primer for cities and regions in planning for e-commerce development. Some of the planning elements to be discussed include: (1) vision and leadership; (2) infrastructure; (3) regulation; (4) human resources; (5) culture; (6) timing; (7) organizational dynamics; (8) local applications; (9) WWW references; and most critically (10) spatial organization.

Crewe, Louise (Session 4.8)

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The spaces of creative work: Retro fashion retailers, re-commodification and the discursive production of alternative consumption

This paper addresses the production and consumption of self-styled alternative retail spaces, focusing on a range of key sites which are discursively (re)produced and spatially inscribed as being in opposition to an imagined mainstream. Drawing on recent research, the discussion focuses on how and why certain sites, including Nottingham's Lace Market and Manchester's Northern Quarter have been seen as pioneering retail spaces. I argue that the evolution of such spaces relates in part to economic factors including cheap

rents and rates, comes in part out of counter-cultural consumption signals and fashion cues from the street, but also relates to the imagination and foresight of key retail pioneers.

Curry, George (Session 5.6)
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Markets and pre-capitalist exchange

I examine how indigenous socio-cultural norms, values and economic structures in Papua New Guinea have influenced the forms and terms of engagement with the introduced market economy. Using several examples, I show how introduced elements of a market economy become enmeshed in the pre-capitalist exchange economy to the extent that many “market enterprises” become hybrid economic forms. Finally, I consider the implications for how we think about processes of social and economic change in the developing world.

Dahlström, Margareta (Session 3.3)
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The role of the service sector in the restructuring of old industrial regions – the case of the West Midlands

The transformation from a regional economy dominated by manufacturing, to one where this sector plays a less important role is not only a big economic alteration, but also involves major social, cultural and political changes. The restructuring of old industrial core regions is a long-term project including companies and agencies regionally, nationally and at an international level. This paper outlines the role that the service sector can play in the restructuring of these types of regions through a case study of the West Midlands Region of the UK. The paper will take the “new regionalism” into consideration when looking at the role of service industries in restructuring of old industrial regions.

Daniels¹, Peter W. and O'Connor², Kevin (Session 3.3)
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Globalisation, producer services and the Asian city

The growing visibility of services in the global economy reflects the integration of producer services into flows of foreign direct investment and trade, especially between the advanced economies. Target markets are served

from major regional cities with the extent of the overseas presence determined by local fiscal and regulatory requirements. After briefly placing Asia's position in global service transactions in context, interviews with transnational service and manufacturing firms with offices and plants in Singapore and Hong Kong are used to identify some of the issues confronting international producer service firms located in two key regional cities. Some further research on services trade and producer service companies in the region is suggested.

Dawley, Stuart (Session 5.5)

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Labour market responses to foreign direct investment, disinvestment and reinvestment: The case of the microelectronics industry in the north east of England, 1989-2000

Within a period of just over a decade the North-East Region of England gained, lost and has more recently re-gained a microelectronics industry. This paper investigates the dynamic labour market processes experienced by both individuals and the region, under such volatile conditions. Specifically, the paper focuses upon an in-depth Labour Market Tracking Study of the microelectronics labour force that has been sporadically employed within the North-East Region. The paper highlights the deeply segmented extent and nature of the geographical, vertical and lateral labour market movements and transitions experienced during this high technology inward investment cycle. Finally the paper reflects upon the regional development implications of such dynamic high technology inward investment projects.

Dewi Susilowati, M.H. and Indra, Tito Latif (Session 3.1)

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Land use changes in Jakarta

Most cities in Indonesia share the common problems of rapid population growth and physical environment changes. Many urban areas have been growing at a fast pace in the last two decades, especially in Jakarta, which has experienced 5.1% population growth annually. Consequently, the rapid urban population growth is causing land use changes. The objective of the study is an evaluation of land use changes in Jakarta from 1994 to 1997 using remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems. The two key results of the study are (1) The dominant land use change in Jakarta was from vegetation to settlement (2) There is a correlation between population growth and increases of settlement.

Dörrenbächer¹, Peter and Schulz², Christian (Session 5.13)

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The emergence of a cross-border production system and its cultural dimension: The case of the car manufacturing industry in Saar-Lorraine (Germany/France)

The geographic concentration of assembly plants and suppliers of the car manufacturing industry in the Saarland and in Lorraine has produced spatial and functional patterns that seem to be the first stage of an emerging regional production system. As this complex is divided by the French-German national border, the latter is supposed to be not only a barrier, but also a reason for this evolution. The spatial complementarities as well as the specific “cross-cultural competence” of both border regions will be analyzed and discussed.

Eronen, Jarmo (Session 4.6)

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Central Asian states: Geopolitical and foreign trade reorientation

Central Asian republics (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan) face serious challenges partly inherited from the Soviet past and partly caused by the new geopolitical situation. Problems include environmental degradation, high nativity, a one-sided export structure, isolation from world markets, and the potential for ethnic and international conflicts. A reorientation of exports away from stagnant Russia to world markets has been facilitated by the availability of exportable staples (cotton, metals, fuels). An underdeveloped transport infrastructure and geopolitical situation prevents the region from fully utilizing the potential. New trade outlets are being opened to Europe and China while the southern direction (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan) remains problematic.

Fold, Niels (Session 5.1)

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Restructuring of the European chocolate industry and effects in the cocoa producing countries

During the 1990s, both the European chocolate industry and the cocoa butter industry have become increasingly centralised. Today only a handful of companies in each segment control the production of intermediate goods and mass-marketed brands. The cocoa sectors of the major producing countries (especially those in West Africa) have at the same time been liberalised and

privatised due to the dismantling of state marketing boards. This paper examines the relationship between new raw material requirements (both in qualitative and quantitative terms) by the processing industry in Europe and the consequences for restructuring processes in the cocoa sectors of producing countries.

Forsstroem, Aake (Session 5.7)

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Rural population change and roadnet accessibility: Spatial analysis of roadnet impact on migration processes in a rural, Swedish region

The purpose of this study is to detect possible impacts of an unaltered rural roadnet configuration on a detailed spatial population distribution, within a rural district, with only one central place and in a long time perspective. The primary material consists of coordinate maps of the resident population distributed by square km for the years of 1960 to 1995. Rural population reductions are significantly dependent of road quality, degree of agglomeration and accessibility during the stages 1960-75 and 1975-90, in the last case also in 1990-95. Rural population growths are significantly dependent of accessibility during all three stages, while agglomeration is significant during 1975-90.

Fromhold-Eisebith, Martina (Session 3.1)

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Globally oriented foreign MNCs as agents of local learning in less developed countries? Insights from two Asian technology regions (Bangalore, India and Bandung, Indonesia)

Questions of technological learning play a crucial role within the debate on the regional effects of foreign MNC branch plants in less developed countries. This is especially relevant regarding the shift of more sophisticated, though globally integrated, corporate activities to these locations. Based on detailed investigations in two Asian regions specializing in technology driven industries - Bangalore and Bandung - the author reveals important mechanisms by which MNC branches, in spite of their international orientation, can induce significant upgrading effects on the host region. A fruitful interaction of global and local knowledge networks is also possible in the developing world.

Gerhard, Ulrike (Session 3.3)

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Shopping and leisure: New patterns of consumer behaviour in Canada and Germany

In the developing service society, shopping plays an increasing role in everyday life. It does not serve as the daily chore any more but becomes a way of life or a mode to express a certain life style. Therefore, consumers use retail facilities quite differently to how they did before (e.g., the choice of stores, the time and money they spend etc.) Retailers react to this trend by either converting their stores into amusement centres or downscaling them into efficient economic shopping spaces. This changing retail landscape also influences the urban development: it can serve as a tool for downtown revitalization as well as being a new function for arising suburbs.

Gertler, Meric S. (Session 4.8)

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Social structures of learning: The firm, the region, and national institutional frameworks

Learning is now widely accepted as one of the core processes underlying innovation. While it is clear that processes operating at three scales - the nation, the region, and the firm - are likely to shape learning dynamics, the relationships between the different scales at which learning is shaped have not been adequately theorized. To develop a more systematic understanding of these relationships, this paper offers a re-examination of the key concept of tacit knowledge. It argues that experiential interpretations of how tacit knowledge is produced and shared are far too limited, and that tacit knowledge is imbued with institutional influences arising from all three spatial scales.

Gibson, Katherine (*Antipode* Lecture)

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Performing the diverse economy: Explorations in the Asia-Pacific region

In *The End of Capitalism (As We Knew It)* Julie Graham and I suggested that by releasing economic identity from the law and naming rights of the capitalist economy we might be able to elaborate a landscape of economic difference. On this discursive terrain, we thought, new kinds of transitions and transformation could be imagined or even enacted. Central to our argument was the need to develop a language of economy that could describe and give substance to a diverse economic field in which market and non-market,

capitalist and non-capitalist, paid and unpaid labour processes interact in relations of interdependency. In the context of recent research interventions in Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong and the Philippines this paper discusses how the vision of a diverse economy enables new practices and politics of economic geography.

Gillespie, Andrew (Session 4.3)

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The urban and regional geography of the virtual economy

The (limited) geographical research to date on the virtual economy has focused on the agglomeration of Internet start-ups in major cities, and the possibilities for such companies to operate from non-metropolitan locations. The assumptions underpinning both strands of research are that location in the new economy is explained by “soft” factors (such as milieu, knowledge spill-overs, quality of life choices) while the “hard” economics of the past (such as least cost location decision-making) are assumed to have little relevance. The paper attempts to demonstrate that “old” economic explanations (such as access to cheap labour and the availability of grants and premises) still have considerable purchase in the virtual economy.

Glassman, Jim (Session 5.6)

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Spaces of economic crisis: Reconfiguring Marxist crisis theory in the time of Southeast Asia’s economic reconfiguration

Marxist theories of economic crisis have typically been built around analysis of crisis tendencies in a single, industrially developed, national economy. While neo-Marxist theories of development have noted various implications of analyses that take seriously the specific features of capitalist development in developing countries, there is as yet comparatively little work from such perspectives on theories of crisis. The economic crisis in Southeast Asia—particularly in Thailand and Indonesia—invites reflection on how Marxist and neo-Marxist theories would have to be reconfigured in order to provide persuasive analyses of crises in highly internationalized, “late” industrializing sites of global capitalism.

Grabher, Gernot (Session 3.6)

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The organisation of creativity – heterarchies in the media industries

Based on an empirical study of the British advertising industry, this paper aims to challenge some of the implicit assumptions in economic geography. Firstly,

it tries to demonstrate that, under market conditions that are not only prevailing in the media industries, the basic unit of production is the *project* rather than the firm. Secondly, the paper will elaborate that these projects are organised in a context I term *heterarchy* rather than a hierarchy. I try to show that projects in the advertising industry are orchestrated in the context of *locational heterarchies* or organised in the framework of (trans-local) *functional heterarchies*. Thirdly, the paper will conclude by claiming that these locational and functional heterarchies are not separated by the allegedly antagonistic logics of the local (homogeneity) and the trans-local level (diversity).

Grant, Richard (Session 5.6)

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Economic globalization in the lesser-developed world

Globalization in the periphery of the world economy is a poorly understood phenomenon. The stereotype is that “Africa” is “excluded” from globalization. Research on globalization has not clarified the general negative assessment for specific places in Africa. In order to redress this deficiency, globalization is examined empirically from the ground upwards by an analysis of foreign companies. Primary and secondary data have been collected at the local level to examine the nature and extent of foreign corporate activity in Accra, Ghana. The Accra evidence points to growing inclusion rather than exclusion in the world economy, increasing service as opposed to extractive sector investment and foreign companies producing for local and regional markets as well as international markets. Foreign companies employ a range of strategies to embed themselves in the local market including the establishment of joint ventures, developing local products, joining national stock markets, and historicizing their presence in the market. This study re-emphasizes the need for local fieldwork in order to make accurate statements about aspects of globalization in particular places.

Green¹, Milford B. and McNaughton², Rod B. (Session 4.2)

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Changes in inter-corporate ownership and aggregate industry diversification in the Canadian economy, 1976-1995

This research characterizes the network of ownership links between industry groups in the Canadian economy for the period 1976-1995 using data for a near population of medium and large domestic corporations. The primary

finding is that aggregate diversification declined slightly in terms of the average number of industry groups with which enterprises have ownership ties. However, there is an increased likelihood that each tie is outside of the core industry group of the enterprise. These changes in typical portfolio structure contribute to some instability in the ownership relationships between industry groups. One result is that there is an increase in exclusive relations between industry groups, resulting in a less hierarchically integrated economy.

Hallencrutz, Daniel and Malmberg, Anders (Session 3.4)

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Local embeddedness and international competitiveness - the case of the Swedish music industry

Research in economic geography and related disciplines concerned with the link between geographical location and competitive advantage has during the 1990s found an important source of inspiration in Michael Porter's work on industrial clusters. Analysing the case of the Swedish music industry, this paper suggests that Porter's analysis of competitive advantage is weakened by its relative neglect of the social and institutional arrangements embedding industrial production. However, our approach is not intended to reject the Porterian cluster concept. The argument is rather that the cluster concept is incomplete since it considers the embeddedness of industrial production as a supplementary only. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to amplify the cluster concept by extending it with the Granovetterian notion of embeddedness. It is demonstrated that combining the cluster concept with the notion of embeddedness provides an analytical framework for explaining the sources of competitive advantage of the Swedish music industry.

Hamhaber, Johannes (Session 5.13)

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The geography of energy as geographies of power: New York State electricity imports and cross-cultural conflict

The paper investigates the strategies of different actors as they relate to conflicts created by New York State's electricity imports from Québec, Canada. It focuses on the proponents of the scheme, mainly in the industry and government domains, as they react to the resistance against the import contracts. From a constructivist perspective, different spaces of action are distinguished, which are continuously redefined and occupied by the conflicting actors. Thus, the conflict can not only be described as a struggle about control over physical space; the emergence and the unfolding of the

conflict are also interpreted as a fight over a set of socially constructed (economic, political) spaces.

Hamirdin B. Ithnin (Session 4.9)

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Economic implications of the degradation of the environment in Malaysia

The fast-paced physical development that occurs in Malaysia has placed heavy burdens on its environment, leading to degradation. The hot wet equatorial climate accelerates this degradation into accidents and sometimes calamities. One point that has to be taken seriously is the many economic implications of such misfortunes. One important impact is the loss of revenue due to decreased tourism activities. Other implications include the loss of business, the costs of construction and reconstruction, increased costs of maintenance, costs of relocation, and the costs of compensation. This paper analyses the economic implications of the environmental misfortunes that result from environmental degradation in Malaysia.

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State policy and market power: The transformation of Shanghai under economic reform

Economic liberalisation has brought fascinating changes to China's urban development by undermining state control and introducing market forces to economic decision-making, raising the fundamental question of what are the current roles of state and market in urban transformation. Using Shanghai as an example, this paper argues that the stereotype perception of rigid state intervention is no longer applicable towards an understanding of China's urban transformation. Rather, urban development in contemporary China is shaped by the interplay between state and market. With the continuous reform and economic liberalisation, China is moving towards a small government and a sea of private enterprises.

Hassink, Robert (Session 4.8)

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Regional innovation support systems in East Asia and Europe compared

Since the beginning of the 1990s, one can observe a clear shift in the aims of regional policy in industrialised countries from reducing regional inequalities to developing endogenous small and medium-sized enterprises and innovation in regions through regional innovation support systems. This paper aims at

analysing and comparing these systems in some countries of East Asia and Western Europe. The main explanations for differences found between the countries' systems are a time lag of development policies between countries, differences between the history of supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in regions, political-administrative systems, collective trust and the size of countries.

Hayter, Roger (Session 5.7)

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Globalization on the resource periphery: The remapping of British Columbia

Local economies are unique because each locality interacts with global forces in distinctive ways. Eric Swyngedouw's idea of "glocalization" captures the geo-political economy of these interactions, and the potential for radical change. But the new maps of contemporary glocalization are unclear, and debate tends to be dominated by a top down ("global") slant and the concerns of industrial cores, past and present. This paper suggests the significance of resource peripheries for understanding the forces of glocalization, with specific reference to the "remapping" of British Columbia's forest economy. In this case, remapping is being driven by the interSession of resource as well as industrial dynamics, a major trade imbroglio with the US, and by the rising power of environmentalism and aboriginalism.

Hermelin, Brita (Session 3.1)

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Growing industries in the urban economy? A place perspective

The focus of this paper is the urban economy, its production and reproduction. The structures and changes are discussed in terms of the structures and changes of the workforce. More specifically, the growing industries are analysed in a comparative study of the changes from 1990 to 1995 in Sweden's three major urban regions. The mixed results of general patterns and particularities are discussed in a place perspective, which illustrates the need to study the synergistic effects of the interaction between factors in certain areas, which in this paper are Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo metropolitan regions.

Heys, Greg (Session 3.4)

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Will patched old wine skins contain the new vintage?

This paper begins with the tale of a frantic search for eternal youthful enterprise, where the actants change roles to maintain their leadership despite their crumbling resources. The agencies comprising regional development governance in the Hunter Region of NSW, Australia have joined with 35 other regions throughout the world and decided that cluster theory is the way to eternal enterprise and so they have joined in the strategic alliance with the Competitiveness Institute in Barcelona. Meanwhile clusters of industries are getting on with the job of making a profit with some failing and others succeeding. What is really going on? Current regional development theory and practice is being challenged by globalization and the economic rationalist policies of a significant number of nation states. This paper uses perspectives on governmentality and power/knowledge to analyse the structures and strategies of the regional development system in the Hunter. Actant Network Theory is not sufficient to provide the depth of analysis required to understand the dynamics of the relationships between agencies. The perspective on those clusters of organisation, institutions and groups who are acted upon is a necessary part of the analysis. The idea of social capital as a binding “community glue” is analysed as a justification for these actants staying in the quest for regional development. The paper concludes by arguing that it is firstly necessary to understand what is really going on in regional development practice before the question of what *should* be going on can be addressed.

Hillier, Jean (Session 4.9)

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When is a tree not a tree?

Strategic natural resource management decisions in Australia are situated at the nexus between global networks (of capital and trade) and national, regional and local socio-economic-political networks (of governance, labour unions, environmental interests etc.). In this paper I apply a regulation theory framework to analysis of the Regional Forest Agreement process in Western Australia to illustrate the strong political, economic, social and environmental tensions of natural resource management. Regulation theory incorporates the idea that economic activity is socially and politically mediated and produced, and thus provides a way of understanding concrete contexts of practice in relation to wider societal issues.

Holmes, John (Session 5.5)

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NAFTA, lean production and autoworkers' unions: Reshaping the labour geography of the North American auto industry

Systems of industrial relations systems have an inherent spatiality. Historically, the economic landscape has been significantly shaped by the political struggles between capital and labour to define the geographical scale at which labour relations and collective bargaining will be conducted. The central theme of this paper is the need to rethink the institutional structures for collective bargaining in the North American automobile industry in light of the recent integration of Mexico into a continent-wide automobile production system, the increased use of outsourcing associated with lean production methods, and the trend toward modular production. The paper analyses the different strategies pursued by autoworkers' unions in the United States (the UAW) and Canada (CAW) during the 1990s to respond to these challenges.

Hsing You-tien (Session 5.13)

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Ethnic identity and business solidarity: Chinese capitalism revisited

What is the making and the working of ethnic identity? How does the increasing interests in identity diversity and construction shed lights on the relationship between culture and economic behavior? More specifically, what does the thesis of diverse Chinese identities inform us about Chinese entrepreneurial practices? This paper explores these questions in the following sequence: first, a critical review of the works on Chinese entrepreneurial practices, which assumed a universal Chinese-ness; second, a qualification of the thesis of diversified and constructed identities; third, the way shifting identities affect the utility of identity. I argue that ethnic identity, constructed or not, is historically embedded. The materials for construction are provided by historical possibilities; and constructed identities at the global and national level are not always consistent with conducts and interpretations at the local level. The utility of identity is also historically conditioned. Identity is not a given economic or political asset. There is a process of conversion from shared identity, constructed or not, to economic and political utility. The process and results of the conversion is shaped by historical and territorial particularities. Therefore, historical and territorial experiences at the local level set the boundary of geographical imagination. I will use my own fieldwork in Taiwan, China, and Hong Kong, as well as the result of other empirical researches to illustrate these points.

Hsu Jinn-Yuh (Session 4.8)

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A late-industrial district: The construction of learning networks in the Hsinchu-Taiwan corridor, Taiwan

This research aims to examine the late-industrialization paradigm by exploring the high-technology development in Taiwan. The latecomer advantage, as Amsden illustrates in Korean case, is constructed on the basis of learning and strong state intervention, and argues that the developing country has to compete for world market by technological learning in the production process. Instead of defying the validity of Amsden's arguments, Taiwan's high-technology industries reveal the advantage of flexible specialization and collaborative learning in the globalization process. In particular, the connection between the social and professional communities of Taiwan and Silicon Valley provides the bridge for technology cooperation, and enhanced the learning capabilities of the latecomer firms.

Hughes, Alex (Session 5.10)

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Multi-stakeholder approaches to ethical trade: Towards new organisational geographies of global commodity chains

Global commodity chains involving the production of goods in the "Third World" for retail in "developed" countries are undergoing fundamental organisational change. As a result of media exposure of poor working conditions at sites of production, along with campaigns for fairer trade, retailers are under heightened pressure to organise their global supply chains more responsibly. This paper evaluates the work of the UK's Ethical Trading Initiative in responding to this pressure. As a multi-stakeholder organisation, involving business, government, trade unions and NGOs, it promises to transform the nature of supply chain organisation and challenge traditional "rules" of capitalist exchange.

Hutton, Tom (Session 3.6)

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Service industries and urban transformation within the Asia-Pacific

While industrialization has constituted the dominant developmental paradigm for many Asia-Pacific societies over much of the postwar period, service industries are now playing increasingly significant roles in urban and regional development. This paper identifies several defining impacts of urban service growth (or tertiarization) within the Asia-Pacific sphere, in respect to (1) the

(re)formation of hierarchy within both national territories and the Asia-Pacific urban system, (2) the influence of tertiarization upon urban development trajectories or “vocations” within the region, (3) the reordering of internal urban space, including both the metropolitan space-economy and social morphology, (4) services and “the structures of everyday life”, and (5) public policy implications, responses, and experiments.

Ivarsson, Inge (Session 5.4)

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TNCs, local business networks and the development of technology

This paper reports empirical results from an ongoing research project focused on the extent in which foreign TNCs are involved in cooperation with local business partners in order to generate, assimilate and transfer technological competence to, as well as from, a local milieu. Unique firm-level data from around 300 majority-owned foreign affiliates located in Sweden are used to analyse to what extent foreign manufacturing, sales, and business service TNCs have developed local business linkages to external firms (customers and suppliers), as well as to non-firm organisations (R&D institutions and universities).

Jahan, Sarwar and Md. Abdur Rouf (Session 3.4)

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Urbanization in Bangladesh: Patterns and process

There has been a phenomenal increase in the level of urbanization and urban growth in Bangladesh during the last three decades. This paper presents the results of an in-depth study of the patterns and processes of urbanization in Bangladesh. A spatial analysis of urbanization performed at the administrative district level indicated that districts having divisional headquarters experienced higher growth rates compared to districts without divisional headquarters. A multivariate regression analysis was also carried out and industrialization, area expansion, initial level of urbanization and rural-urban migration were identified as the major factors expediting the process of urbanization in Bangladesh.

Johnson, Louise (Session 5.13)

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The city of spectacle, cultural capital and the politics of difference

In the postmodern tourist city, there is an ever present tension between the freedoms offered by street festivals, and the economic imperatives of competitive capitalism, for the motive is no longer community expression but stimulating visitor expenditure, a positive investment climate and boosting civic confidence. This paper tells the story of one Australian regional city - Geelong in Victoria - which is bridging the gap between spectacle and economics through the mobilisation of cultural capital. My argument is that far from being purely transgressive or a cynical exercise in urban boosterism, the Pako Festa offers a model which connects spectacle to the politics of difference through the positive construction of cultural capital.

Johnston, Douglas C. (Session 5.7)

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The effects of transport situation on rural mobility: A synchronic analysis from villages in rural Java

Economic principles lead to the expectation that transport improvements cut travel costs and reduce travel time and that these in turn promote "rural development". Empirical research is much less certain about this relationship, with many studies being based on post-facto attempts to reconstruct the pre-improvement situation. The present paper takes a synchronic approach and examines "daily" household mobility patterns across twenty hamlets in rural Java with varying transport situations. It is shown that the expected effect of transport situation on mobility patterns is complicated by inter-household variations in employment, school attendance and wealth status.

Jonas, Andrew E.G. (Session 5.5)

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A place for locality in labour geography? Globalisation, local labour control regimes, and locally-emergent properties

In this paper, I argue that neither the globalisation thesis nor recent approaches to regional (territorial) production clusters, provide entirely satisfactory points of departure for examining contemporary geographies of labour control. While the former is insensitive to the uneven and changing geographies of labour regulation and control, the latter are overly economic, emphasizing production values and transaction costs at the expense of social reproduction, state policies (e.g., welfare and labour market policies), and local politics. I

argue that locality-specific labour control practices and systems of labour regulation are structurally necessary elements of regional economies and territorial production clusters in an unevenly developed global economy.

Jung Sung-Hoon (Session 5.1)

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The global-local interplay of Samsung's FDI in Billingham, the Northeast of England, UK: Geographies of a floating plant

The aims of this paper are to explore conceptually and empirically "geographies of a floating plant" in the context of Samsung's FDI in Billingham. Firstly, in order to identify the nature of Samsung's entry into the UK, the locational determinants of Korean FDI in the UK are presented at the "national" and "local" level. Secondly, the impacts of extra-EU trade regulations and Samsung's Europeanised production networks on the floating plant are examined in the context of the relationship between the supranational and local levels. Finally, the relationship between local labour market flexibility and the plant is presented.

Kaloko, Abdul Aziz (Session 4.10)

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Globalization and the economic development of small states in the new millennium

This study examines the implications of globalization for Brunei's programs of economic diversification contained in its Seventh National Development Plan, which aims to preserve domestic stability and Islamic values. In this regard, the paper draws from historical and contemporary materials on the recent economic crisis in the Asian region, as well as examining the general effects of globalization on the religious, moral and cultural traditions of the country. The study concludes that globalization is inevitable in the new millennium. However, for Brunei, this global eventuality should be accompanied by the development of a moral and civic code based firmly on Islamic and traditional principles.

Karunanayake, M.M. and Abhayaratna, M.D.C. (Session 4.10)

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Re-defining regional development in Sri Lanka

Despite the State interventions in regional development many inter- and intra-regional disparities are still in evidence in Sri Lanka. Regional development strategies have mainly focused on infrastructure and institution building. Mainstreaming poverty alleviation and livelihood generation in development

strategies has not been adequately addressed. The more recent political debate on devolution has added a new dimension to regional development, creating a need to re-define regional development in Sri Lanka. This paper focuses on prevailing regional imbalances and stresses this need to re-define regional development. The discussion is supported by a case study of the regional development experience of the North Central Province of Sri Lanka.

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The location of production, consumption and contents of web information

Crude measures of information production in U.S. cities show a concentration in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Leading areas of consumption include Silicon Valley and various other areas of high-tech industries and universities. Information on the web is highly varied, led by scientific/educational sites and sex related ones. The specialization of urban centers of website production in finance has not led to high percentages of such sites on the web. Web information production is an independent industry driven by global demand, enjoying the expertise and experience of the hosting cities in multimedia and telecommunications.

Kelly, Philip (Session 5.5)

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Spaces of labour control in Southeast Asia

This paper explores the use of spatial practices in processes of labour regulation and discipline in sites of recent and rapid industrialization in the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. An extensive literature exists on the macro-politics of labour regulation in the industrializing economies of Southeast Asia, focusing primarily on national legislation and the constitution of relationships between the state, capital and organized labour. Equally, numerous rich case studies highlight the identity-based disciplinary practices based on gender, religion, age etc. in factory regimes across the region. Drawing on fieldwork conducted between 1997 and 2000, this paper draws together these and other scales of analysis to show how a politically potent geography exists in the process of labour regulation. Within new industrial spaces, labour regulation operates at multiple scales, and the spatiality of the labour-capital relationship is strategically deployed for disciplinary purposes. At the shop floor and in workers' dormitories, mobility and association are carefully controlled. In the industrial park, an exclusionary security cordon creates more than just a physical barrier between investors and local social and political life outside the park; yet at the same time park managers assiduously

but selectively court the cooperation of local community leaders. Local politicians may themselves also be closely involved in labour regulation, even where this function is technically not under their jurisdiction. Within national political economies, labour laws are enacted but their translation into practices at smaller scales is frequently at odds with the legislation itself. Finally, domestic and international migration adds a further spatial dimension to processes of labour regulation in industrializing localities. Through these processes, the labour market in industrializing localities is regulated and the workforce disciplined. In each case, it is the relative power over space and scale that determines the outcome of the relationship between labour and capital.

Kitajima, Seiko (Session 4.5)

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Dealing with the internationalization of financial capital: the state and local interests over the banking crisis in Japan

The banking crisis which hit the Japanese economy in the late 1990s has also affected local economies over the country. This paper discusses the intersections of government initiatives and local interests in dealing with the banking crisis, how the central government and local concerns would adjust the internationalization of financial capital and substantiating local economies. While the government has the burden to re-establish Japanese banking systems, it must also show responsiveness for local economies. The state is thus sized between globalism and localism, the necessity to assure national competitiveness in the global economy and one to sustain local welfareism. The current result of management of Japanese banking crisis is that fundamental reform of banking systems has been postponed, primarily by prioritizing local concerns over national competitiveness. It is argued that structurally constrained state systems impede one-way penetration of financial capital, but this impediment does not necessarily lead to an equilibrium between global and local economies.

Kettunen, Erja (Session 5.4)

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EU-ASEAN trade policies

The paper reviews economic relations between the European Union (EU) and the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The basic question is: how does the EU trade policy recognize Southeast Asian economic growth, market potential, and economic integration within the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) scheme? Focusing on trade policies, the paper examines the

actual trade relations and economic co-operation between the two groupings. A case study of Finland, a member of the EU for five years, is presented to highlight differences in foreign trade policy formulation and implementation before and after a country joins a regional trade grouping.

Kiese, Matthias (Session 4.11)

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**Singapore's innovation system between local and global networks:
Findings from an empirical survey**

This paper presents first results of an attempt to apply the method employed by the European Regional Innovation Survey (ERIS) in a different continent. Based on a standardised postal innovation survey, the innovative behaviour of Singapore-based manufacturing firms is analysed, as well as the spatial structure of their co-operations in pursuit of innovation. More specifically, to what extent do multinational corporations (MNCs) tap the local knowledge base to spur their development and introduction of new products and processes? Conversely, can local companies seize the opportunity to tap the global knowledge pool offered by the numerous presence of MNCs?

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Multinational corporations in trouble – Hyundai Motor India and local settings

Multinational corporations have often been portrayed as monsters that exploit competitive advantages on a global scale. A case study of Hyundai Motor India, however, reveals that multinationals have been struggling with various local factors including infrastructure, taxation systems and governments. It is more difficult and complicated than the common assumption that multinationals move their factories when local settings do not work in their favour. While much of the globalization literature has focused on what multinationals have been able to do in their global operations, I focus on what they have not been able to do and what they have struggled with.

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Industrial districts in a global city: Networking amongst advanced producer service companies in Singapore

After many years of academic debate global city research has reached a dead-end, but the study of the mechanisms within global cities still needs further consideration. Valuable inspiration can be drawn from the perspective of industrial district research, which has neglected the role of service for a long time. Based on a comprehensive survey and interviews of multinational advanced business service companies and regional headquarters of manufacturing TNC's in Singapore, the existence of several industrial districts has been proved. Industrial districts of different service activities, scales, and national origins have been identified.

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Changes in Korean investment policy

In contrast to other East and Southeast Asian Newly Industrializing Economies, South Korea has been known for its negative sentiments against foreign direct investment. While the Korean government committed itself to improve the investment climate in the beginning of 1990s, actual liberalization did not take place before the Asian crisis. This paper has three objectives. First, it classifies different phases in Korean investment policy by analyzing the changes between phases. Second, it analyzes the factors that led to these changes. Third, it argues that the government's official investment policy demonstrates a different image of Korea than the actual liberalization measures or the general attitude towards investment gives us to understand.

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Urban competitiveness in North America

Urban competitiveness has become an increasingly important public policy issue as globalization progresses and as national governments impose constraints on their ability to intervene in their economies. This puts a greater burden on regional and municipal governments to take greater responsibility for their own economic futures. The quantitative study of urban competitiveness gives local leaders insights into their city's competitive advantages and disadvantages and helps them to plan strategically. The United States is particularly rich in data series that can give assistance in policy

formulation. Agencies of the federal government compile data for scores if no hundreds of variables. In this paper I will report on what I have learned about urban competitiveness from my work on US metropolitan statistical areas.

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The role of small-scale entrepreneurs in changing Indonesian contexts

The Indonesian context for small-scale business entrepreneurs has changed dramatically during the last decade of economic liberalisation and crisis, unemployment and social unrest, and political democratisation. New market opportunities, as well as national and international competition, now face indigenous businesses in different geographical settings. Based on theory on small-scale business adaptability, the paper points at main challenges in access to information and knowledge, rather than capital, for the progress of small businesses in a poor country with excess labour power. Empirically, the paper is based on a few case studies of agribusiness entrepreneurs in Java.

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Corporate networks and the geographical agglomeration of Japanese firms in Singapore

Japanese foreign direct investment in Asia has demonstrated that non-manufacturing subsidiaries of Japanese electronics firms have agglomerated in Singapore and Hong Kong, which are assumed to be “global cities”. This paper examines the agglomeration of these subsidiaries in Singapore by using questionnaire data and interviews. The purpose of this paper is to clarify the functional characteristics of this agglomeration within the inter- and intra-corporate networks of these firms in Southeast Asia. It also discusses the role of external economies for Japanese overseas activities in the region served by Singapore.

Lagendijk¹ Arnoud and Oinas² Paivi (Session 3.4)

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Combatant companies contra content communities

The paper discusses the reconcilability of community and company interests. It contrasts two perspectives that can be found in recent writing on regional development, the (dominant) “homogeneity” view, which stresses the role of shared cultural values, conventions of interaction, etc., and the (emerging)

“diversity” view, which focuses on the role of local variety affecting development. Combined, these perspectives portray local environments as offering territorially rooted possibilities in which interaction between economic and non-economic actors, and the local and non-local dimension, play an essential role. The potential reconcilability of interests is seen to arise from the interaction where “local stories” on regional development are articulated and enacted.

Larner, Wendy (Session 5.5)

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Globalisation and governmentality: Creating a call centre labour force

This paper discusses a recent attempt to establish New Zealand as an international call centre location. It focuses on the forms of expertise and knowledge practices through which new call centre labour forces are being constituted. Particular attention is paid to the role of human resource companies and training providers in mobilising mothers, students and migrants, all of whom have been historically marginalized from core labour force participation. It is argued their activities represent the broader transformation of social expertise associated with ‘advanced liberal’ governance.

Larsen, Marianne Nylandsted (Session 4.10)

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Globalisation and African agriculture: Restructuring of the cotton marketing system in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe embarked on market liberalisation in the early 1990s, leading towards the increasing participation of private capital in the agricultural sector. This paper examines the emergent shape of a private marketing chain for cotton and its forms of unofficial regulation. The privatisation of the cotton marketing board replaced state monopoly and regulations with private oligopoly in cotton ginning and marketing. Collective private action, however, has prevented downgrading and has insured that Zimbabwean cotton still obtains quality premiums on the world market. The paper concludes with a broader discussion of the impact of market liberalisation on development of the agricultural sector in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Larsson, Anders (Session 5.4)

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Local effects of automotive industry globalisation: A study of Volvo automotive suppliers in Sweden

The last decade has witnessed a massive restructuring process among automotive manufacturers and suppliers. Today a handful of global corporations control the majority of the world's automotive production. In order to follow the customer's demand for global presence, suppliers have entered a similar route. Large supplier-corporations are establishing themselves as primary-suppliers across the globe through mergers, acquisitions and co-operative projects. The paper will analyse these processes and their national, regional and local outcomes in Sweden using the case of Volvo Automotive.

Law, Robin (Session 3.4)

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Work and daily mobility for men and women in urban space: A century of change

Over the last century, substantial changes in urban transport infrastructure and patterns of transport use have reshaped cities. Although most attention has been paid to the commuting trips made by those in paid employment (the sphere of production), feminist economic geographers have emphasised the value of examining the sphere of reproduction as well. In this paper, I consider the historical shifts in urban transport opportunities and patterns through a focus on the gendered nature of work - broadly defined to include both paid employment and unpaid domestic labour - using a case study of the New Zealand city of Dunedin.

Le Heron, Richard (Session 3.5)

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Global value chains and networking: A critical perspective on learning challenges in the New Zealand dairy and meat commodity chains

New Zealand's agro-industries are reorganising due to internal and external pressures that are exposing deep-seated contradictions in the New Zealand "model" of agro-industry. These are favouring the continued industrialisation of grassland agriculture and at the same time raising interest in "alternative" models of managing the insertion of New Zealand rural nature into the globalising economy. The paper offers a reconceptualisation of global value

chains as knowledge systems, focusing particularly on the learning challenges that are inherent in efforts to co-evolve established supply chain realignment and introduce new (and/or alternative) supply chain relationships in the industries.

Leinbach¹, Thomas R. and Bowen², John (Session 3.6)

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²Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901, USA; E-mail: BowenJ@VAXA.cis.uwosh.edu

Air cargo services and competitive advantage in industrializing economies

Air cargo is a little researched but clearly vital link in the global economy. This paper advances a conceptual framework that emphasizes three interrelated theoretical thrusts. First, we explore air cargo services as sources of competitive advantage in the internationalization process. Second, we analyze the enhanced tradability of producer services and particularly the question of liberalization. Finally, the performance of advanced producer services and impact on firms and region economies are seen to be essential. Through secondary data and interviews with air cargo carriers and exporting manufacturers, the interwoven supply and demand dimensions of air cargo services are assessed in the context of the industrializing economies of Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore.

Lever, William F. (Session 4.4)

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Measuring the comparative advantage of the knowledge base in European cities

In a globalising economy the comparative advantage of the developed world lies in knowledge rather than factor endowments or cheap labour. Despite claims for the ubiquity of knowledge as a result of innovative telecommunications technology, large cities clearly represent peaks on the knowledge surface separated by 'network ghettos'. Knowledge is defined in several ways, some of which translate into economic growth. Key measures of local quanta of knowledge include Research and Development establishments, graduate labour, academic outputs, patents, telecommunications and information processing firms. On these measures Europe's leading cities are London, Paris, the Randstadt, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Moscow, Zurich and Berlin.

Lewis, Robert (Session 3.8)

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Flexible manufacturing: Factories, urban spaces

The geographic importance of various economic practices and processes such as Just-In-Time, commodity chains, and trust networks for regional development since the early 1970s are now commonplace. As several writers have pointed out, however, the importance of these practices and processes cannot be confined to the so-called "post-Fordist" period. Drawing on examples taken from Chicago and Montreal between 1890 and 1950, this paper has two aims. First, it highlights the changing variety of geographic networks - from just-in-time relationships between and within firms, the role of local commercial institutions, and the linking of working-class and manufacturing districts - that existed in this period. Second, it examines the way in which these practices and processes were played out at the urban scale.

Leyshon, Andrew (Session 4.7)

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Time, space and (digital) compression: Software formats and the re-organisation of the music industry

This paper takes a critical view of the rise of software-based music formats such as MP3, which compress digital recordings to facilitate their transmission across computer networks at relatively low cost. The paper analyses the rise of software formats and concurs that the new formats will destabilise the industry and our understanding of it. The paper argues that the advent of software formats is bringing about a reconfiguration of the competitive bases of the music industry, lowering barriers to entry and increasing the number of competitors in this most concentrated of industrial sectors. However, the paper concludes by arguing that the parallel development of software-based regulation, such as "secure" software formats, which make copyright infringement more difficult, is bringing about a restabilisation of the industry.

Li Xiaojian (Session 5.8)

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Globalization and spatial restructuring of China's stated owned enterprises: Company case studies from central China

Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOE's) are undergoing dramatic changes, many of which are being created by progress towards China's entry into the WTO. This study investigates four large SOE's which are located in central China and belong to the food processing, textile, machinery, and electronic

industries. The results show that despite differences between industries and companies some common strategies have been adopted in response to changes in the operational environment. To prepare for competition from foreign products, the companies have focused upon market R&D, technology improvement, and quality control. The paper also considers the spatial strategies pursued by the case study firms.

Lia Warlina and Endang Saraswati (Session 5.7)

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Ecotourism potency in Indonesia: Special cases of Pulau Dua and Pulau Rambut

This paper attempts to consider the potential for ecotourism on Pulau Dua and Pulau Rambut. Pulau Dua and Pulau Rambut are reserve areas that are the habitat for various bird species. Due to their function, the development of the areas has been limited. Nowadays, Pulau Dua is popular as a tourist and study area, especially during the breeding season. Pulau Rambut tends to develop maritime tourism. It is possible to combine ecotourism on Pulau Dua and Pulau Rambut as part of an integrated tourism management strategy. This will have positive impacts on the local economy.

Lindahl, Jakob (Session 5.4)

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Patterns of East Asian investments in Vietnam - A national regulative regime under pressure from the Asian crisis

This paper explores differences in patterns of investment from Japan, Singapore and Taiwan to Vietnam in the light of the country's regulative regime on foreign investment. During the last three decades, intra regional investment in East Asia has dramatically increased as a consequence of industrial restructuring in the region. Though the Asian Crisis has clearly influenced the amounts of regional investment, it may also be associated with a strengthening of different economic links than those existing before the crisis. The paper discusses Vietnam's problems in attracting different modes of foreign investment and argues that they relate to changes in the regional competitive environment and lack of structural reforms in Vietnam.

Lindberg, Claes, Wijesinghe, Shanta and Ali B. Najib (Session 4.13)
Department of Social and Economic Geography, Uppsala University,
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The role of small enterprises in the household and national economy in
Sri-Lanka

Based on a nation-wide survey, this paper addresses the contribution of small firms to employment, household and national income in Sri Lanka. Preliminary results indicate that between 30 and 40 percent of all working persons are employed in small firms and that the sector contributes about 50% to household income and 20% to national income. For many people in this country, small firms constitute the sole source of household income.

Liu Weidong and Lu Dadao (Session 3.2)
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A review of the development of economic geography in China

Economic geography in China has developed in a unique socio-economic and political environment, resulting in a somewhat different path from that in other countries. This paper will review the development of economic geography in China after 1949, evaluate the changing methodological approaches employed, and explain the reasons behind these trends. In the paper, we would like to argue that the development of economic geography (including its methodology) is embedded in a broad socio-economic and political context and, in contrast to the pure natural sciences, its long-term development has to be considered in light of changes in the macro socio-economic structure.

Lo, Vivien and Grote, Michael H. (Session 4.2)
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Where traders go when stock exchanges go virtual: Urbanisation,
localisation, virtualisation and what next?

Despite the long discussion on the “end of geography”, financial centres are among the most visible agglomerations of economic activity today. In a sense, the discussion might have started ten years too soon. It is only today that the heart of financial centres – stock exchanges – can truly go virtual with the possibility of remote access participation even beyond national borders. We argue that with liquidity and information being ubiquitous today, it is tacit knowledge transfer and trust to both other traders and the respective headquarters of banks that ultimately determine the location of traders. In order to show how trading activity shifts away from traditional locations, data on foreign remote access participation in the German stock exchange is used.

Loo, Becky P.Y. (Session 5.9)

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Hong Kong's labour force under globalization: A case study of the textile and clothing industries

How has Hong Kong's labour force responded to the challenges posed by globalization? Have the structural changes been desirable and conducive to the self-reliant development of the local economy? In particular, what were the implications of the new global economic map on the labour force in Hong Kong? The main objective of the paper is to identify the evolving role of Hong Kong's labour force in the changing geography of global development. The textile and clothing industries, which have been among the first to be affected by this "global shift" in industrial geography is chosen as a case study.

Majury, Niall (Session 4.2)

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Risk management and the re-scaling of international finance: Technology, the diffusion of trust and geographies of risk

This paper explores the development of technologies to manage financial risk in an economy of globalising interdependencies. To date progress towards constructing a new architecture of global financial regulation to address systemic risk has been limited in its methods and its scope. Where a level of international consensus has been achieved is in the implementation of technologies to define, assess and manage risk. The paper discusses the implications of the diffusion of sophisticated risk management programs into investment practice and their role structuring expectations among market participants, governing daily financial practice through the "taming of chance".

Malecki, Edward J. (Session 4.7)

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The Internet: Its economic geography and policy implications

The Internet is arguably the defining technology of the emerging 21st century. This paper examines the infrastructures that comprise the "network of networks" and the imbalances that have emerged in the Internet's short existence. Two sets of imbalances are documented empirically, using global data for Internet backbones and metropolitan data on telephone switch capabilities for several US and Canadian cities: (1) a global bias of fiber-optic backbone networks toward world cities, and (2) a bias of within most cities toward high-density central-city locations. Implications for both theory and policy are presented.

Mansfield, Becky (Session 5.8)

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Linking economic and cultural processes of globalization: Development of the global surimi seafood industry

Analysis of the global surimi seafood industry highlights the ways that economic and cultural globalization are inherently entwined. Analysis of the changing patterns of production, trade, and consumption of surimi delineates how this commodity is created both physically and culturally. Rather than treating commodities as economic goods during production and as cultural items during consumption, this analysis treats surimi as a cultural-economic item throughout the production process. Further, new global commodity chains are produced not just by economic forces, but also by cultural regimes of consumption. Knowledge about international economic integration is enhanced by incorporating cultural processes into the analysis.

Martin¹, Ron and Morrison², Philip S. (Session 5.9)

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Globalisation and the labour market

The last decade has seen an explosion of international literature dealing with the relationship between globalisation and the labour market across a range of disciplines. Perhaps because economic geographers have been so active in this area there are advantages in stepping back and trying to identify the primary questions being asked by the wider range of scholars in the international literature. This paper offers a conceptual framework for surveying the field and uses that framework to assess the particular contributions being made by economic geographers. The paper concludes by identifying several areas where as a group we may be particularly well placed to make further contributions.

Marton, Andrew M. (Session 3.5)

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Globalization and the indigenous dynamic in Taiwan's industrial transformation

The economic dynamism in non-urban areas flanking conventional industrial agglomerations in Taiwan arises from a combination of state policy, globally driven entrepreneurial savvy and locally embedded development exigencies

and opportunities. This paper investigates key networks of interactions from a firm level perspective, in the context of their underlying institutional dimensions, and how these have led to particular patterns of spatial economic change. While the state-led internationalization of Taiwan's economy has attracted much attention, an understanding of the precise morphology of regional transformation on the island can only arise from an appreciation of the indigenous dynamic.

Maskell, Peter (Session 4.11)

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Towards a learning-based theory of the cluster

This paper identifies some basic explanatory problems in the contemporary literature on the cluster. It argues for the need to establish a specific theory of the cluster where learning occupies center stage. The basic requirements for such a theory of the cluster are discussed. The paper suggests that three separate issues need to be dealt with in order to constitute a satisfactory theory: the existence, the internal organization, and the boundaries of the cluster. Each of these issues is dealt with in sequence. It is demonstrated how the role of knowledge changes when moving from one issue to another.

Maude, Alaric (Session 3.7)

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The region as a source of firm competitiveness: Biotechnology firms in Australia

Over the last decade a number of geographical studies have examined the role of "the region" in regional development, through such concepts as agglomeration, proximity, networks, untraded interdependencies, regional innovation systems, embeddedness and local governance. These concepts have been used to explain the role of regions as sources of firm competitiveness, as well as the growth of particular concentrations of high-technology industries. This work has largely focused on Europe and North America. This paper is a preliminary report on the application of these concepts to the establishment and growth of biotechnology firms in Adelaide and Melbourne.

Mizuoka, Fujio (Session 3.2)

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The demise of a critical institution of economic geography in Japan

Japan has long legacies of critical economic geography, with its origin dating back to the 1930s. In the 1950s, this move consolidated itself into an institution

called “Japan Association of Economic Geographers” (JAEG, Keizai Chiri Gakkai). The approach of this institution was manifested in a work that integrated Marxist and humanistic tenets (1972). Thereafter, however, the Japanese institution began to degenerate under the initiative of Yada’s Chiiki Kozo (regional structure) faction into exceptionalism, supporting the development policies of the governments under neo-liberalism. With the undemocratic “constitutional reform” of the JAEG adopted in 1999, the Association virtually relinquished its identity as the institution of critical economic geography in Japan.

Mokbul Morshed Ahmad (Session 4.13)

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NGOs, the state and donors in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world. Now a large number of NGOs are working to alleviate the poverty of the masses. But do they reach the poor? What services do they provide and how much does it help in alleviating poverty and empowering the poor? This paper attempts to answer these questions and tries to see whether NGOs in Bangladesh can make a change in the lives of the millions of poor in Bangladesh. The largest NGOs in Bangladesh reach only a fraction of the population, and their impact on poverty reduction has been minimal. State-NGO relations in Bangladesh have moved through stages of indifference and ambivalence, and most Bangladeshi NGOs are totally dependent on foreign funds. The paper explores the consequences of these high levels of donor funding.

Mosiane, Ben N. (Session 4.13)

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Promoting growth and development in South Africa’s peripheral regions: The case of the North-West Province

The post-apartheid government of South Africa’s approach to economic and social reconstruction, within the context of the growth, economic and redistribution macro-economic policy, involves the adoption of policies such as local economic development, spatial development initiatives and promotion of small, medium and micro-enterprises. This paper reports on the preliminary results of a current research project on the strategies being implemented to promote economic growth and foster social development in a predominantly rural North-West Province of South Africa.

Mullineux, Andrew W. (Session 4.5)

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Global trends in finance and corporate governance: Is there still scope for regional variation?

This paper surveys trends in global finance, focussing primarily on the evolving role of banks and other financial institutions in corporate governance. The growing importance of capital markets in global corporate finance appears to presage dominance of the Anglo-Saxon model over European and Japanese models in which cross-shareholdings and bank interdemediated debt finance have been prevalent. Will the age of Internet banking and finance remove any remaining scope, in the retail sphere, for regional variation in banking and finance?

Myers, Heather (Session 5.7)

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Making our way through the woods: Small-scale forest-based enterprises in northern BC

Northern BC is tightly linked to the forest industry, which provides a significant portion of the province's revenues through forest-generated government levies, taxes and spin-off development. At the same time that government policy has preferred large-scale forestry in BC, many northern residents have been making their own way "in the woods", developing small-scale enterprises based on forest resources. This paper reviews their motives for doing so, and the problems and successes they have met with. It will evaluate their contributions to their communities, in terms of training, local employment, household income, and other activities. While small-scale forestry will not replace large-scale forestry in the scope of the BC economy, the sector does contribute significantly.

Ni Pengfei (Session 4.4)

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Urban competitiveness in China

After introducing the general background to the topic, the paper gives a definition of urban competitiveness and outlines the basic theory for the analysis of urban competitiveness. It then establishes general indices on China's urban competitiveness and undertakes analysis on the urban competitiveness of 24 cities in China. Finally, it puts forward some proposals for developing and increasing the urban competitiveness of China's cities.

Nijman, Jan (Session 4.1)

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The rise of the global CBD: Mumbai's space-economy at the turn of the century

In the wake of the economic liberalization schemes that were implemented since the 1980s in many post-colonial countries, large gateway cities in those countries have received a disproportionate share of foreign investment and foreign corporate activity. This paper documents the arrival of foreign companies in Mumbai in recent decades, their main activities, and their locational behavior within the metropolitan area. The geography of foreign companies is compared with that of Indian-controlled corporations in the city. Specifically, the paper presents an argument about the steady emergence of interrelated but distinct CBDs that operate at the local, national, and global scale.

Nooriah Yusof (Session 3.6)

Geography Session, School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Penang, Malaysia; E-mail: nooriah@usm.my

Producer services in metropolitan Kuala Lumpur: Locational characteristics, trade pattern and service strategy

The producer service sector has been identified as one of the major contributors to the urban economic base in developed countries. Despite recent increases in the amount of literature regarding these services, relatively little attention has been given to the role and contribution of producer services in developing countries. In Malaysia, the service sector is regarded as the second engine of growth for the national economy but its role at the level of the city such as Kuala Lumpur has yet to be made clear. This paper seeks to explore the role of producer services in the urban economy of fast expanding cities such as Kuala Lumpur.

Nordin, Urban (Session 3.7)

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What will happen to the Urban Periphery? The Stockholm Archipelago

The aim of the presentation is to identify entrepreneurial strategies in the context of changing local circumstances. As is often the case in areas with weak but diversified resource bases, the people living and working in the Stockholm archipelago have developed a traditional multi-activity form of organisation. However, as communications improve and it becomes easier to reach the archipelago, people and businesses could easily be drawn into

specialised urban-controlled organisations that may act to marginalize local populations, not only economically, but also culturally and politically.

Okada, Aya (Session 3.7)

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Production networks and training under globalization: Lessons from India

The paper examines how the current process of an integration of the Indian economy into the global economy has changed the patterns of production networks and of learning, using a case study of the Indian automobile industry. As India underwent economic reforms over the past decade, the Indian automobile industry has experienced remarkable growth and dynamic transformations, with an increased inflow of foreign direct investment and intensifying competition within the domestic market, leading to a considerable restructuring of supplier relations. The study shows how such changes have in turn altered the patterns of intra- and inter-firm learning.

Olds, Kris (Session 3.9)

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Elite architects in the Asia-Pacific: Dilemmas of the heteronomous service class

Architecture, as Magali Sarfatti Larson (1993) so insightfully reminds us, is a “heteronomous” profession. While the rhetoric and discourses associated with the profession hark back to the days (idealized of course) of *independent* artistry, architects today are also *dependent* upon numerous processes, institutions and actor-networks to enable them to engage in work. This paper examines some of the contradictions and ethical dilemmas that emerge when elite architects (as part of a heteronomous profession) become involved in the planned globalization of cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

O’Neill, Phillip (Session 4.5)

Discipline of Geography, School of Geosciences, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan NSW2308; E-mail ggpmo@cc.newcastle.edu.au

Analysts, journalists, managers and the investment strategies of a large corporation

The corporation is a complex set of competing and often contradictory financial narratives. This paper examines the role of analysts and journalists in framing and propelling some of these narratives. It is based on interviews with leading broking house analysts and financial journalists involved in reporting on BHP, Australia’s largest resources company, between 1995 and 2000. This was a period of major changes both to BHP’s financial management and to the

ways companies are valued by the investment community. The paper argues that analysts and journalists actively participate in financial management rather than simply report on it. Implications for the theorisation of the contemporary corporation are drawn.

Orban-Ferauge, Françoise (Session 4.13)

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How geography can contribute to a sustainable equitable planning-oriented development

Current development models are too focused on economic considerations that have contributed to the current social and environmental crisis. Alternative development models have to include social and physical sciences in a multi-disciplinary approach that responds to the inter-related aspects of the problems. Geography can contribute by highlighting this interrelation due to its systemic approach. The recent development of Geographical Information Systems (G.I.S.) helps to integrate spatial and structural elements in order to examine the root of bad-development with a view to proposing operational solutions. This paper will investigate how geography can develop an analytical-diagnostic method for an equitable planning-oriented development in respect of people and the environment.

Park Donghyun (Session 4.1)

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Inter-regional distribution of world income, 1960-1995

We examine the distribution of global income among the different geographical areas of the world during 1960-1995. We look at the distribution of income among continents and then do the same for sub-regions. We further examine trends in the per capita income of continents and sub-regions during the sample period. Finally, we analyze the trends in the evolution of inequality among continents and sub-regions.

Park Sam Ock (Session 3.5)

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The dynamics of economic space: New research opportunity for economic geography in the new century

The purposes of this paper are to discuss the theoretical underpinnings of the dynamics of economic space, and to suggest a research agenda for economic geography in the 21st century. The processes shaping economic spaces have been diverse across regions and time periods. The new dynamics of economic

space in the globalizing world economy have been well recognised during the last decade, dynamics that will be reinforced in the first decade of the 21st century. The development of ICT's, networks, social capital, industry-environment relationships, and the broader service economy (including e-business) will all be examined as major forces shaping the new dynamics of economic space.

Parthasarathy, Balaji (Session 3.5)

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Information technology: The state and regional development in Bangalore, India

The concept of the social embeddedness of economic activity has become central to two streams of literature that explain regional industrialization in newly industrializing countries. Economic sociologists argue that the embeddedness of the state in capital allows for the joint formulation and effective implementation of development projects. Economic geographers argue that the organization of production in a region determines its position in the international division of labor. Despite convergence between both streams of literature, we still do not adequately understand how the embeddedness of the state affects the embeddedness of firms in a region. This paper will address the gap in the literature by examining the effects of the policies of the Indian state on the organization of production in the computer software industry in Bangalore.

Patchell, Jerry (Session 4.9)

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The ecology of external economies

Over the last two decades industrial geography has re-established the importance of external economies. However, other than a passing reference to the potential impact of pollution and congestion on development, there has been little reflection on negative externalities or means of reduction. Yet, it seems logical to extend the positive externalities associated with agglomeration economies to the creation of natural capital. In this paper I follow that logic by reviewing the complementarities between industrial geography's conception of external economies with relevant developments in the fields of environmental management and regional sustainable development planning. Green purchasing practices, supplier audits, life-cycle analysis, product stewardship, green marketing, disassembly plants, and waste exchanges are direct inter-firm linkages strengthening localization economies. Urbanization economies are guided by environmental policy, regulation and

infrastructure investments governing transportation, building design, resource extraction, waste disposal, and pollution emissions. Community expectations and aspirations for the improvement of their own environment and minimization of their ecological footprint also modify inter-firm behavior. These influences are drawn together and schematized to create context and problematic. Are these combined incentives and requirements likely to result in the creation of positive externalities? Can our conception of external economies evolve to integrate natural capital creation as a necessary outcome of positive externalities?

Peck, Jamie (Session 5.9)

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Zapping labor III: Three moments of restructuring in the American job market

The paper will present an overview of labor market restructuring in the United States during the last 20 years, viewed through the lens of Bluestone and Harrison's trilogy of agenda-setting books: *The Deindustrialization of America* (1982), *The Great U-Turn* (1988), and *Growing Prosperity* (2000). Focusing on implications for labor during this critical period of bust/boom "transition", the paper will draw attention both to shifting experiences of restructuring in the American job market and to changing conceptions of restructuring in political-economic geography.

Phelps¹, Nick A. and Ozawa², T. (Session 3.8)

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²Department of Economics, State University of Colorado, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA; E-mail: Tozawa@vines.colostate.edu

Contrasts in agglomeration: Proto-industrial, industrial and post-industrial forms compared

For geographers, urban agglomeration remains an enduring feature of the industrial landscape and a perennial source of theoretical and empirical interest. Curiously, despite this long-standing interest, there has been little concerted analysis of the changing geographical scale at which agglomeration is apparent. In this paper we seek to draw some contrasts in the spatial extent of agglomeration founded on external economies. Our discussion proceeds by developing a simple and highly schematic taxonomy of what could be considered the emblematic forms of agglomeration in proto-industrial, industrial and post-industrial urban contexts.

Pietala, Jorma (Session 4.1)

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The residential status and consumer behaviour in Helsinki metropolitan area

The aim of the study is to compare the behaviour of consumers in high and low grade residential areas indicated by expenditure in retail trade. The consumer data is a GIS-based sample of 800 consumers and the area profiles are defined by multivariate methods from 250m x 250m grid data provided by The Centre of Statistics, Finland.

Poeckl, Anita (Session 5.9)

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The “brain drain phenomenon”: Skilled emigration from less-favoured regions in the European Union? a case study from Austria

The “Brain Drain Phenomenon” (emigration of highly qualified people from less-favoured areas) is gaining importance in the European Union because of the ongoing economic and political integration. The increasing labour mobility of highly qualified people is expected to bring about a cross-border or European labour market with mainly a skilled labour force. Socio-economic factors are dominant in the decision to migrate. The lack of suitable jobs, educational facilities and, just as important, the lack of faith in future prospects for the region are the most important push-factors. But young skilled people are the fundamental to developed regional entrepreneurship.

Pokrant¹, Robert J. and Reeves², Peter (Session 5.10)

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²South Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore, Singapore; E-mail: saspr@nus.edu.sg

The global food industry and the emergence of an export-oriented shrimp sector in Southeast Bangladesh

In recent years transnational corporations have begun an offensive to convince global consumers of their green credentials. These corporations, along with international and regional agencies, are placing pressure on smaller businesses in developing countries with which they have commercial and financial linkages. However, the economic, political and cultural capital required to make the shift is unevenly distributed worldwide and places particular burdens on small businesses in countries such as Bangladesh. This paper reports on ongoing historical and anthropological research on the Bangladesh export-oriented shrimp sector in Southeast Bangladesh. It examines the emergence of

a shrimp export sector, and how shrimp processors and shrimp farmers are responding to local and global pressures to become more environmentally and socially responsible.

Pritchard, Bill (Session 5.8)

Division of Geography, School of Geosciences, University of Sydney, Australia; E-mail: b.pritchard@geography.usyd.edu.au

Global discourse, global strategy and the putative global tomato

In recent years a small number of large corporations have orchestrated the global restructuring of the processing tomato industry. This has been an important element of an emergent global food regime, given the tomato's critical role as an ingredient in globalising foods such as pizzas and pasta sauces. Investigation of these processes however indicates that this industry has been restructured largely on account of developments in seed technologies, mergers and takeovers, and branding strategies. What is striking is that in the midst of these processes, the geographies of processing tomato production have remained relatively immobile.

Ratna Saraswati and Sugeng Rahardjo (Session 3.9)

Department of Geography, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Indonesia, Indonesia; E-mail: rsaraswati@hotmail.com

The development of an economic service centre in the Depok area

Depok was a rural area before the government built a large settlement (Perumnas) in 1976. Since the University of Indonesia moved from Jakarta to Depok in 1987, it has become a secondary urban centre around the Jakarta Metropolitan area. Depok seems to be divided into two local economic centres in 1990. However, in 1995, the main CBD growth in the new area around the Margonda Street, not in the previous areas. The new area is not far from the university, about 15 minutes by public transportation. This indicates that the agglomeration process of economic activities occurs around the campus.

Rigby, David L. and Essletzbichler, Jürgen (Session 4.11)

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Technological variety, technological change, and the geography of production techniques

In this paper we use plant level data to explore the variety in techniques of production within three U.S. manufacturing sectors that differ in terms of age, technological dynamism and growth trajectories. Five questions are addressed: (1) How much variety in production technology is present in each of the three industries? (2) Does variety increase or decrease over time? (3) Is there a geography of variety? (4) How do geographical differences in techniques

move over time? (5) What are the mechanisms that drive the creation and destruction of technological variety, and do they change across industries and regions?

Rimmer, Peter and Howard, Dick (Session 4.1)

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Capitalising urbanisation: Asia's mega cities as platforms for globalisation

The Asian boom between the 1960s and the late 1990s is widely linked to the phenomenon of industrialisation, of which the growth of Asia's mega-cities is sometimes noted as a by-product. This paper follows a reverse line of argument. Asia's mega-cities can be seen as the dynamic core of Asia's economic development, driven as much by the agglomeration of service industries as by industrialisation. We consider the cases of Hong Kong, Jakarta and Manila, where a select group of local entrepreneurs was able to capitalise on this urban expansion by securing a dominant position in the urban land market and using the profits for diversification and globalisation.

Roberts, Susan M. (Session 5.12)

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Geo-politics of outrage and action: The child labor issue

I examine the ways the character of the exploited "third world child worker" figures in policy and political discourses around child labor. Using some arguments developed by non-western feminists to critique western feminists' colonialist framing of so-called "third world women," I develop a critique of the abstracted child worker. I examine how this subject fits with universalizing and normative discourses of childhood, and how it lies at the heart of some recent political attempts to address (western outrage at) child labor that have proven highly problematic. I argue that a more hopeful, but less classically geopolitical, strategy would begin with the actual lives of working children in all their particularities.

Roche, Michael and McKenna, Megan (Session 5.8)

Geography Programme, School of Global Studies, Massey University, New Zealand; E-mail: M.McKenna@massey.ac.nz

Core-periphery trade for New Zealand apples: The case of Asia

Traditionally Europe and North America have been the core markets for New Zealand's export apple sales. By the mid-1980s, Asia was presented as a proximate and potentially lucrative market region for fresh apple exports. This

paper explores the trajectories of New Zealand-Asian trade links around apples. It poses some research questions about defining geographies of “Asia-Pacific” agri-food complexes in terms of: (1) establishing supply chains; (2) understanding new regionalisations independent of counter seasonal supply dynamics, and (3) the significance of intermittent global trade displacement events.

Rusten, Grete, Jakobsen, Stig Erik and Kvinge, Torunn (Session 5.8)
Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF), Bergen, and Institute for Applied Social Science (FAFO), Oslo, Norway; E-mail: grete.rusten@snf.no

Foreign direct investments and regional effects: Empirical evidence from Norway

This paper addresses how firm structures and strategies effect linkages to the host region. Two perspectives are included. The firm perspective demonstrates the diversity of roles between subsidiaries and parent companies. An analysis of location strategies is also discussed. A complex product and service mix in both consumer and business markets contrasts the traditional export oriented foreign investments. A second perspective investigates how the subsidiaries` linkages and performance are dependent on the qualities of the host region. The analysis is followed by a discussion about regional policy implications. Empirical evidence is mainly based on case interviews in 1998 of 21 foreign owned manufacturing and service enterprises located in larger urban regions in Norway.

Sadler¹, David and Fagan², Bob (Session 5.12)

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²Department of Human Geography, Macquarie University, Australia

Australian labour and discursive representations of the spatiality of power: Contesting the “third wave” of legislative reform

Organised labour in Australia has recently witnessed a number of transformations. Fundamental to all these is a process of re-scaling whereby a social settlement that was associated with a particular spatialised set of governance mechanisms is being taken apart, leading to the re-casting of relations between capital and labour in new ways, and at different scales. In this paper we draw upon some twenty interviews with federal and state-level leaders of trade unions to reflect upon how the changing spatiality of power has been discursively constructed, and how these representations in turn have influenced and shaped the processes of change. We examine the extent to which power in Australian labour relations is seen as being imbued within particular imagined spaces.

Sæther, Bjørnar (Session 5.8)

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Globalisation within the Nordic pulp and paper industry

This paper will contain a description and preliminary analysis of the internalisation and globalisation processes within the Nordic pulp and paper industry. After having restructured the European paper industry during the 1980s and early 1990s, the Nordic pulp and paper companies have embarked upon a global expansion strategy during the last 3-4 years. Through acquisitions, joint ventures and greenfield investments these companies now challenge their biggest North-American competitors and their traditional hegemony. The paper will include a case study of a Norwegian company's globalisation strategy in Australasia and East Asia.

Salmon, Scott (Session 3.2)

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Going postal? Ruptures, breaks and transitions in geographic discourse

The theoretical discourse of contemporary economic geography, including the proliferating literature on globalization, is rife with the metaphors of rupture and transition. In this paper I examine the way in which we have conceptualized economic change. In particular, I take issue with the growing orthodoxy that the current period must be understood in terms of a sharp break with the past or the passage to a radically different future. By examining the transition narratives currently in vogue in geography and elsewhere, I argue that our reading of change has largely been predetermined by the conceptual frameworks used to apprehend it.

Schulz, Christian and Soye, Dietrich (Session 4.12)

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Agents of greening: The dual role of environmental service providers in the industry

The recent development of the "greening" of manufacturing firms, inspired by environmental legislation, client and stakeholder pressure etc., has created a new market for environmental business services. The implementation of new managerial instruments such as environmental management systems, auditing schemes etc., but also the growing need for technical assistance are all reasons for the dynamic evolution of the demand for specialized external services. This paper will present the functional and spatial organization of these advanced

producer services. In a second step, their role in the greening process of industry will be conceptualized. Particular aspects of co-producership and knowledge creation by interorganizational learning between service providers will be discussed.

Scott, Allen J. (Session 5.10)

Department of Geography and Department of Policy Studies, University of California – Los Angeles, USA; E-mail: ajscott@ucla.edu

Capitalism, cities, and the production of symbolic forms

A striking characteristic of contemporary capitalism is the increasing importance of sectors whose outputs are imbued with significant cultural or symbolic content. Sectors of these sorts are predominantly, though not exclusively, located in large cities. I describe how these cities function as creative fields generating streams of both cultural and technological innovations. I argue that the economic foundations of these trends reside, in part, in the structural characteristics of image-producing industries, marked as they frequently are by modularized, network structures of production and a strong proclivity to geographic agglomeration. At the same time, the main centers of the contemporary cultural economy are caught up in insistent processes of globalization.

Shen Jianfa (Session 4.4)

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Spatial transformation and regional integration in Hong Kong-Zhujiang Delta region

The Zhujiang Delta region is one of China's rapidly growing regions due to a combination of favourable locational, economic and policy conditions. Links to Hong Kong and foreign direct investment (FDI) play significant roles in the development process. This paper will assess the changing spatial economy of the region and the intensifying relations between Hong Kong and the Zhujiang Delta region in mainland China. The experience of the Zhujiang Delta region may shed light on the development process in other regions and on forming policies to achieve economic growth.

Shin, Michael (Session 5.10)

Department of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Miami, Miami, USA; E-mail: shinm@miami.edu

Measuring economic globalization: Spatial hierarchies and market topologies

Various definitions and conceptions of economic globalization exist and are used by politicians, policy makers and academics alike. Though the vocabulary

of globalization serves as a unifying thread between those interested in the subject, the underlying processes of globalization are everything but unifying, consistent or constant across space and time. This paper examines the geographic patterns associated with various processes of economic globalization, at the global scale, in order to answer the question, “Just how global is globalization?” Data from sources such as the World Bank are examined using exploratory data analyses (EDA) and exploratory spatial data analyses (ESDA).

Sidaway¹, James D., Bryson¹, John R. and Pryke², Michael (Session 5.11)

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²Faculty of Social Sciences, The Open University, UK

Constructing knowledges of “emerging markets”: Geographies and sociologies

We seek to trace the construction and circulation of the investment category of “emerging markets”, reflecting on the geographies contained therein. Our research is currently following a dual strategy. Firstly we are investigating the career trajectories and circulation of “expertise” amongst British-based managers/analysts working in “emerging markets” investment. Secondly we are examining the processes of construction of knowledges about “emerging markets”, partly by tracing networks of information and command that link global financial centres with “emerging market” economies. In this work, we draw upon interviews, textual analysis and existing surveys, contextualising these to produce a preliminary critical sociology and geography of the production and processing of expert knowledges about “emerging markets”.

Singh, Sanjeev and Perry, Martin (Session 4.12)

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Transnational corporations and voluntary environmental initiatives in Southeast Asia

The emergence of proactive strategies in environmental management has led to the development of voluntary environmental initiatives that build on existing regulations while still allowing industry the flexibility to be innovative. This paper aims to investigate and compare the characteristics, perception, and motivation of transnational corporations (TNCs) participating in voluntary environmental initiatives in Singapore and Malaysia. By developing a better understanding of the multivariate explanations to participation in voluntary environmental initiatives the paper will attempt to provide more clarity as to causality on participation in such initiatives by TNCs in Singapore and Malaysia.

Sjöberg¹, Örjan and Sjöholm², Fredrik (Session 3.2)

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²National University of Singapore, 1 Arts Link, Singapore;

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Common ground? Prospects for integrating the economic geography of geographers and economists

Hailed by economists as an idea whose time has come, the “new economic geography” has not been quite as favourably received by geographers. Frequently seen as a prime case of academic imperialism, few appear willing to concede that economists may have anything to contribute to economic geography. Conversely, beyond the token reference to vintage publications, economists often dismiss the geographers’ economic geography as a dead end. This paper takes a more detached view. Exploring points of convergence and divergence, it identifies common ground and lessons that either side may learn from the other.

Sjoholt, Peter (Session 3.9)

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Knowledge transfer by business related services: Prerequisites and constraints

The first part of the paper sums up the theoretical relations on learning in firms and organisations, particularly as far as transnational transfer of knowledge is concerned. The discussion will move beyond “the economic” and put the issue into a broader socio-cultural-geographic perspective. An empirical part then explores preconditions and bottlenecks in learning processes where transnational consultancy firms in business related services are involved, based on in-depth interviews with a number of provider and client firms located in Norway. One hypothesis assumes successful learning to be a function of already accumulated client knowledge, maximum contribution of this knowledge and ability of formulating problems in the learning process. Another assumption is the importance of cultural and institutional understanding between the parties.

Smith, Richard (Session 3.9)

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A Cinderella story: The rise of global law firms

The study of law firms has long been the Cinderella of producer service and global city research. The lack of research on the geography of law firms is

strange given the fundamental importance of this producer service to the global activities of transnational corporations and other advanced producer services. This paper addresses this crucial problem in global economic geography by charting both the rise and form of the global law firm, and by explaining the factors and global strategies driving the globalization of law firms.

Soyez, Dietrich (Session 4.12)

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The impact of transnational environmental lobbying on industrial production systems

The presentation aims at synthesizing two topical perspectives that to date are only scarcely addressed in economic geography, i.e. (1) the ecologicalization of industrial production systems (“the greening of industry”), and, (2) the constantly increasing significance of transnational civil society actors in this field (e.g. NGOs, stakeholders, markets, civil corporate partnerships etc.). The paper is based on, first, a variety of empirical studies conducted by the author in recent years, and second, on a current project investigating the role of grassroots pressure on international financial institutions, such as the World Bank group, pension funds or venture capital initiatives.

Spreitzhofer, Guenter (Session 3.4)

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Globalizing urbanization in western Java: Aspects of economic transformation and ecological disaster in Jabotabek region

The rapid urbanization in Java is primarily based on the development of its metropolitan region Jabotabek, the mega-urban agglomeration around Indonesia’s capital Jakarta. This paper deals with the interdependence of economic, spatial and demographic change within Metro-Jakarta, South-East Asia’s most densely populated urban region. Focus is put on recent aspects of metro-management and dynamic city-development, which has been politically pushed since the beginning of Suharto’s pro-western “New Order” in the late 1960s. The deregulation packages of the last decade have resulted in enormous international capital influx, the creation of new towns and a significant environmental deterioration.

Sternberg, Rolf (Session 4.11)

**Department of Economic and Social Geography, University of Cologne,
Albertus-Magnus-Platz, 50923 Cologne Germany;**

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Knowledge creation by new firms - the regional perspective

This paper focuses on the impacts of new firms on local knowledge creation. First, whether very young firms are really more knowledge-intensive than older ones will be analysed. Second, the nexus between founders' qualifications and firm success will be assessed in order to shed empirical light on one of the most popular arguments in the current new firm debate. Third, it is argued that the spatial "embeddedness" of new knowledge created by new firms is crucial for any kind of regional impacts. Various data sources are used (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, ERIS) and the empirical examples stem from German regions.

Suriati Ghazali (Session 5.3)

**Geography Session, School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia,
11800 Penang, Malaysia; E-mail: suriati@usm.my**

Kut (rotating credit fund) in the livelihood strategies of the urban households in Malaysia

Kut - an informal rotating credit association - is becoming increasingly popular among poor urban women in Malaysia. Women join kut in order to sustain their household livelihoods through networks and relationships of trust among women neighbours, relatives and friends. Kut is seen as an anti-household strategy for unmarried daughters who use their kut savings to buy make-up, clothing and gold items. Whereas for married women, kut is crucial to strengthening household economy and kut money is used to pay for household maintenance and also to finance children's education. Freely participating in kut may be seen as women's relative autonomy in decision-making and control over income.

Sutherland, Elissa (Session 5.12)

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The chameleon state: Policy and strategies for governing home-based outwork in the Australian clothing industry

This paper examines the interSessions of state governance with voluntary-based codes of practice in the regulation of home-based outwork in the Australian clothing industry. The politics and power of truth in state industry policy making form the backdrop for the discussion. A case study of a recent Department of Industrial Relations (NSW) clothing outwork strategy confounds traditional notions of how the state interacts with industry to create

new governance regimes for the utilisation of labour. This example illustrates just one of many such dynamic, collaborative roles that the state has the potential to fill.

Taylor, Michael (Session 4.6)

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Enterprise, embeddedness and exclusion: Business relationships in a small island developing economy

This paper explores the nature of inter-firm relationships in the small developing country economy of Fiji to reflect on the complex processes of embedding that are currently held to underpin successful local economic growth in developed and developing countries alike. Through localised mechanisms of embeddedness, social capital is said to be generated which then acts as a public good capable of building internationally competitive local economies. The argument of this paper is that this model has been inappropriately universalised. It is contended that this simple, *inclusionary* model ignores significant *exclusionary* tendencies in embedded inter-firm relationships, which may undermine the creation of local social capital.

Thomsen, Lotte (Session 5.3)

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Private sector development in Vietnam: Ambiguous regulation and the emerging economic structure

This paper deals with the development of Vietnam's non-state garment industry by exploring the impact of different formalised and personalised relations between the private sector and the state. It is argued that regulation makes access to resources and international trade/co-operation difficult for non-state enterprises. Companies tend to depend on personalised relations to officials at different levels. At the same time, existing differences in business systems and potentials within the sector are linked to ethnicity and geographical location. The influence of the former planned economy is largest in the north of the country, where most non-state enterprises are owned by the Vietnamese. The tradition for market economy is much stronger in the South, where the economy was planned for a shorter period after the country's reunification in 1975. The private sector in the South is largely owned by local Chinese (Viet Hoa).

Townsend, Anthony M. (Session 4.4)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4 Washington Square North, New York, NY 10003, USA; E-mail: amt@mit.edu
Information and communications flows in the integration of Hong Kong and the Pearl River delta region

This paper examines the role of telecommunications in the ongoing economic integration of the Hong Kong / Pearl River Delta region of China. While the border between Hong Kong and China remains a significant barrier to the movement of people, capital, and goods, it is highly permeable to information flows. For example, the flow of telephone traffic between Hong Kong and China is the fourth largest international exchange in the world. This paper addresses the issue from four angles; economic development, transportation/mobility/land use patterns, cross-border integration, and the transformation of urban lifestyles.

Townsend, Janet and Mawdsley, Emma (Session 5.3)
University of Durham, UK; E-mail: e.e.mawdsley@durham.ac.uk
Whose ideas? Development charities talking, from the grassroots to the internet

Development NGOs have grown into a transnational community, sharing ideas and practices across frontiers and languages. We are exploring this 'knowledge economy' within, and between, North and South. We have conducted over 100 interviews in Ghana, India and Mexico and are completing interviews with European NGO partners. This paper will outline our work in progress, and comment on the new ways in which the North continues to dominate the formulation and exchange of ideas and information within the development community, despite significant ideological and structural shifts within it. Participation, and devolving work to Southern "partners", does not necessarily get their ideas on the agenda.

Triarko Nurlambang (Session 3.7)
Department of Geography, University of Indonesia, Kampus UI Depok, Depok 16424, Indonesia; E-mail: arinas@indo.net.id
The future spatial economic development in Indonesia

The spatial development of the economy in Indonesia has been influenced by the "external" dynamics of globalization and environmental pressure. A recent localized autonomous development act (1999) attempts to link these wider processes to economic development at the local level. The paper demonstrates that socio-cultural disparities among areas have created a new spatial pattern of economic and business structures in Indonesia. This newly emerging situation will mean that Indonesia has a unique spatial economic development pattern in the near future.

Tsui-Auch Lai Si and Lee Yong-Joo (Session 5.10)

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Revisiting theories of East Asian capitalism: The case of Korean “sand castle” capitalism

In the light of the Asian currency crisis and economic restructuring, this paper revisits perspectives of East Asian Capitalism that account for the role of global commodity chain, the industrial leadership of Japan, the state, as well as culture and economic organization. All of them account for the success of East Asian industrial and economic development and fail to unfold the weaknesses of their economic organization. To correct this oversight, the paper focuses on revealing the vulnerability of Korea's "sand castle" capitalism - characterized by the dominance of overly large, diversified Korean *chaebol* that depend on heavy debt to finance its global competition. The authors analyze their organizational strengths and weaknesses as well as their resistance to reform in the past. They attribute the debacle of the Korean economy to *chaebol*'s inherent weaknesses and resistance to change, in addition to the argument of free capital flight that became prevalent since the Asian currency crisis. Furthermore, they point out that the *chaebols* has made only superficial adjustments despite the international and domestic political-economic pressure since the Asian currency crisis. The prospect of their restructuring is gloomy.

Turner, Sarah (Session 5.3)

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Small scale entrepreneurs in Hanoi, Vietnam: Changing times, changing challenges

This paper reports on research undertaken in the “Old Quarter” of Hanoi, also known as 36 *Pho Phuong* (36 Streets), home to a broad array of small scale entrepreneurs since the 13th century. The aim is to detail results from preliminary fieldwork comparing the production and marketing strategies of these entrepreneurs before and after *Doi Moi* (economic reforms begun in 1986) which profoundly changed the economic environment such small-scale entrepreneurs were operating within. As such, this paper builds upon developing country literature highlighting the adaptive responses amongst entrepreneurs to changes in the economic and socio-political environment in which they operate.

Tykkyläinen, Markku (Session 4.6)

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Economic restructuring of the Russian Barents territories: Theory and practise

Economic modernisation has proceeded very slowly in the Barents territories of Russia, and industrial capital is ageing due to lack of investment. This paper aims to explain the reasons for this turmoil by analysing the restructuring, development policy and development options of the nickel conglomerate in the Murmansk Oblast. The employees of the mining company were interviewed in 1998 and 1999. The development policy of the company and the outlook of workers on modernisation is evaluated and interpreted in order to explain and anticipate development in the Russian North.

Vatne, Eirik (Session 5.11)

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Global markets – local competence? Internationalisation of the Norwegian petroleum industry

This paper focuses on the Norwegian petroleum related service and construction industries, and their penetration of international markets. Based on two recent data sets, the paper will analyse the characteristics of successful and not-successful “exporters” of equipment or services. One of the main findings to emerge is that firms controlling unique competence/equipment developed locally and investing in R&D is the most successful strategy both in terms of the range of international operations and in profitability. Further, based on case studies, the paper will analyse the way firms penetrate markets, their development of user-producer relations and networking at home and abroad, and the importance of the home market as an arena for learning.

Wallace, Iain (Session 4.12)

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The sustainability of the “geo” in economic geography

Recent major statements of the scope of economic geography have tended to ignore or downplay the situatedness of all human activity within the biosphere. Whatever the reasons for this (some of which are more defensible than others), this paper argues that the omission threatens geography as a discipline with important lost opportunities. The challenges posed by ecological economists such as Herman Daly, to probe analytically the compatibility of a growth-oriented global economy with the systemic constraints of the biosphere, is one

that economic geographers should be particularly adept at developing, and providing a robust conception of sustainability in the process.

Webber¹, Michael and Weller², Sally (Session 5.11)

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Trade and inequality

Beginning in the mid 1980s, the Australian government implemented wide-ranging cuts to the protection of the Australian textile, clothing and footwear sector. At the same time, the global TCF industry had embraced a new form of organisation in which the key capacity was the ability to design, market and organise production. The result has been a series of restructurings of the TCF labour force, which are considered in this paper. These restructurings have contributed to increased occupational inequality within the TCF sector, despite the fact that most econometric research on the relationship between trade openness and labour markets argues otherwise. The paper concludes by identifying the reasons why these econometric results may not reflect the situation on the ground.

Webster, Chris (Session 4.4)

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Cities of clubs

Few cities throughout the world have escaped significant structural stress associated with the dual processes of globalization and public-private sector realignment. An important but under-researched aspect of the social-spatial transformations that result is the re-organisation of urban services into clubs. In economic theory, *clubs* are consumption-sharing institutions that permit public goods (technically defined) to be provided by the market or by other voluntary arrangements. The paper presents a spatial-economic theory of the *club city*. It goes on to discuss empirical evidence of the rapid global spread of residential clubs, including case study material from China.

Wilson, Mark (Session 4.7)

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Chips, bits, and the law: An economic geography of internet gambling

Internet gambling is a valuable case study for cyberspace because it challenges the seamless appearance of electronic interaction. Gambling in most countries

is highly regulated, and a source of considerable profit for licensed firms and revenue for government agencies. The licensing process is very much place based, with gambling activities regulated by activity and site. Cyberspace provides a direct challenge to this management and regulation by offering access to gambling in offshore locations. This paper explores the location and operation of Internet gambling web sites, with emphasis on the legal and economic geography of this activity.

Winder, Gordon M. (Session 3.8)

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Building business networks: Organising international production and sales networks 1850-1914

With the spotlight on the drama of enterprises growing to serve national or colonial markets, the international business of enterprises headquartered outside North Atlantic metropolises has been largely unscripted. In this paper I review the organisational characteristics of transnational business networks in the second half of the nineteenth-century. Using examples from the Pacific Rim rather than the North Atlantic, I discuss the ways in which businessmen used personal mobility, kinship, transport and communications infrastructure, business services and practices, local government policies, and imperialism to build international production and sales networks. How did enterprises organise networks to overcome the tyranny of distance in these circumstances?

Wójcik, Dariusz (Session 4.5)

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Internationalisation of capital market regulation in Europe: History, actors, principles and mechanisms

The capital market has seen a slower globalisation of regulation than the money, banking or insurance markets. In the book on "Global Business Regulation" Braithwaite and Drahos (2000) describe and explain the above process within the analysis of the global regulation of corporations and securities. I apply their analytical framework to the European capital market. I argue that they understate the potential of actors such as securities services firms, overstate the relative role of transparency and world's best practice as principles of globalisation, and overstate modelling as its mechanism. In my view the phenomenon is much less benign than it is made out to be in their analysis.

Wrigley, Neil (Session 4.5)

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Globalizing retail

In this paper I assess the characteristics and causes of the rapid emergence of large globally-operating retailers, and ask what themes for conceptual debate are highlighted by that emergence of the retail TNCs. In particular, I consider: the merger and acquisition benefits, and the cost-of-capital and free cash flow issues which have driven that globalization; the scale of first-mover advantages which accrued to the initial entrants into emerging markets; the mechanisms of within-firm “best practice” knowledge transfer, and the myths and realities of global sourcing. Finally, I pose questions concerning the extent to which the economic geographies of globalizing retail capital are likely to be destabilized by the rise of e-commerce.

Xu Gang (Session 5.11)

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Why Japanese companies invest in Singapore

This paper analyzes the motivations of direct investment by Japanese companies in Singapore. The main findings of this paper are based on a survey conducted in 1999. The survey data is analyzed using factor analysis. It is found that sound business environment, investment incentives, liberal investment climate, superior infrastructure, labor productivity are the main factors attracting Japanese FDI to Singapore. The survey results also suggest that the choice of operating modes of Japanese affiliates is influenced by considerations like the need for control over product design and product quality, pricing strategies, implementation of Japanese management style, start-up capital, and market knowledge.

Yasmeen, Gisèle (Session 5.12)

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Innovative labor organizing strategies: Women in the food sector in South & Southeast Asia

Based on recent post-doctoral field research in India, combined with previous investigations in Southeast Asia, this paper will outline some of the innovative strategies employed by civil society organizations to create a global network of alliances among self-employed women. The ideas expounded in this paper challenge “Northern” assumptions about the vulnerability and lack of agency of Asian women and their ostensibly inhibited access to information

technology due to the “digital divide”. The examples described and analyzed in this paper will also point to the creativity and innovation of Southern women’s labor organizations, which challenge the conventional concept of a trade union.

Zeller, Christian (Session 3.8)

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Restructuring and re-scaling of production and research in the pharmaceutical industry

Increased global oligopolistic rivalry and concentration processes are forcing the pharmaceutical giants to reorganize their innovative capacities and production systems. The paper presents the processes of de- and re-territorialization of R&D and production of two major Swiss pharmaceutical companies. One aspect considered is organizational change related to the construction of so-called “centers of excellence” with global research mandates. The second aspect is the far-reaching spatial reconfiguration of chemical and pharmaceutical production on global and continental scales. The paper argues a concept of scale needs to be developed which integrates the dynamics of accumulation, uneven development and oligopolistic rivalry, as well as the actions of corporate management and workers.

Zhou, Yu (Session 4.6)

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***Zhong Guan Cun* and the development of China’s computer industry**

This paper reports the preliminary findings of on-going research in China’s most prominent high-tech cluster—Zhong Guan Cun in the northwestern part of Beijing. By combining insights from the literature on technology transfer and geographical agglomeration, the research examines whether localized resources and networks have contributed to Zhong Guan Cun’s ability to acquire and innovate computer technology and develop competitive high-tech industry in China. The project has three goals, first, to chart the pattern of technology transfer from major American and Japanese corporations, and from smaller overseas Chinese firms to China’s home-grown companies; second, to explore the local embeddedness of Zhong Guan Cun firms; and third, to assess the role of the Chinese state in technology innovation and development.

Zook, Matthew (Session 4.2)

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Grounding capital: The geographic nature of venture financing in the USA

Despite capital's ability to be both highly mobile and fungible, capital for new and high-risk ventures is neither ubiquitous nor homogenous. Rather the venture investing process is based upon regionally-based systems of personal contacts and networks, and the way in which those who invest are embedded and function within the region greatly impacts upon the creation of new innovative firms and their eventual success. To better understand these processes, the paper compares the experience of two regions, the San Francisco Bay and the New York Metropolitan Area, in the commercialization of the Internet from 1995 to 2000.

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SESSION PARTICIPANT INDEX

- Abhayaratna, M.D.C., 4.10
 Ali B, Najib, 3.5
 Allen, John, 3.2
 Alvstam, Claes G., 3.3
 Amin, Ash, Plenary Speaker
 Angel, David P., 4.9; 4.12
 Appold, Stephen J., 5.2
 Argent, Neil, 4.5
 Asheim, Bjorn, 4.8; 4.11
 Austin, Ian, 4.3
 Banks, Glenn, 5.5
 Barnes, Trevor, Plenary Speaker
 Bauder, Harald, 5.2
 Baum, Scott, 3.1
 Beaverstock, Jonathan, 5.2; 5.12
 Beyers, William B., 3.3; 3.6
 Bowen, John T., 3.6
 Bradshaw, Michael, 4.6; 5.3
 Bradshaw, Ben, 5.7
 Breathnach, Proinnsias, 5.1
 Bunnell, Timothy G., 4.8; 5.13
 Cabus, Peter, 3.1
 Carmody, Padraig, 5.6
 Chan, Kam Wing, 5.2
 Chang, TC, 4.1
 Chua, Beng Huat, *SJTG* Lecture
 Coe, Neil, 3.3; 5.1; 5.4
 Conti, Sergio, 4.10
 Corey, Kenneth E., 4.3
 Crewe, Louise, 4.8
 Curry, George, 5.6
 Dahlstrom, Margareta, 3.3
 Daniels, Peter, 3.3; 3.9
 Dawley, Stuart, 5.5
 Dewi, Susilowati, 3.1
 Dörrenbacher, Peter, 5.13
 Endang, Saraswati, 5.7
 Eronen, Jarmo, 4.6
 Fold, Niels, 5.1; 5.8
 Forsstroem, Aake, 5.7
 Fromhold
 Eisebith, Martina, 3.1
 Gerhard, Ulrike, 3.3
 Gertler, Meric, 3.1; 4.8; Antipode
 Roundtable
 Giaccaria, Paolo, 4.10
 Gibson, Katherine, *Antipode* Lecture
 Gillespie, Andrew, 4.3
 Glassman, Jim, 5.1; 5.6
 Grabher, Gernot, 3.6; Antipode Roundtable
 Grant, Richard, 5.6
 Green, Milford B., 4.2; 4.5
 Grote, Michael H., 4.2
 Hallencreutz, Daniel, 3.4
 Hamhaber, Johannes, 5.13
 Hamirdin B., Ithnin, 4.9
 Han, Sun Sheng, 4.6
 Hassink, Robert, 4.8
 Hayter, Roger, 5.7
 Hermelin, Brita, 3.1
 Heys, Greg, 3.4
 Hillier, Jean, 4.9
 Holmes, John, 5.5
 Hsing, You-tien, 5.13
 Hsu, Jinn-yuh, 4.8
 Huang, Shirlena, 3.7
 Hughes, Alex, 5.6; 5.10
 Hutton, Thomas A., 3.6
 Ivarsson, Inge, 5.4
 Jahan, Sarwar, 3.4
 Johnson, Louise, 5.13
 Johnston, Douglas C, 5.7
 Jonas, Andy, 5.5
 Jung, Sung-Hoon, 5.1
 Kaloko, Abdul Aziz, 4.10
 Karunanayake, M.M., 4.10
 Kellerman, Aharon, 4.7
 Kelly, Philip K., 3.2; 5.5; 5.9
 Kettunen, Erja, 5.4
 Kiese, Matthias, 4.11
 Kim, Yeong, 5.4
 Kinder, Sebastian, 3.6
 Kitajima, Seiko, 4.5
 Korhonen, Kristiina, 5.4
 Kresl, Peter, 4.4; 4.4
 Kristiansen, Stein, 4.10
 Kuwatsuka, Kentaro, 3.6
 Legendji, Arnoud, 3.4
 Larner, Wendy, 5.5
 Larsen, Marianne Nylandsted, 4.10
 Larsson, Anders, 5.4
 Law, Robin, 3.4
 Le Heron, Richard, 3.5
 Lee, Yong-Joo, 5.10
 Leinbach, Thomas R, 3.6
 Lever, William F., 4.4
 Lewis, Robert, 3.8; 3.8

Leyshon, Andrew, 4.3; 4.7
 Li, Xiaojian, 5.8
 Lia, Warlina, 5.7
 Lindahl, Jakob, 5.4
 Lindberg, Clas, 4.13
 Liu, Weidong, 3.2
 Lo, Vivien, 4.2
 Loo, Becky P.Y., 5.9
 Majury, Niall, 4.2
 Malecki, Edward J., 4.7
 Mansfield, Becky, 5.8
 Marton, Andrew, 3.5; 4.6; 5.7
 Maskell, Peter, 4.8; 4.11
 Maude, Alaric, 3.7
 Mawdsley, Emma, 5.3
 Mizuoka, Fujio, 3.2
 Mokbul, Morshed Ahmad, 4.13
 Morrison, Philip S., 5.2; 5.9
 Mosiane, Ben N., 4.13
 Mullineux, Andrew W., 4.5
 Myers, Heather, 5.7
 Ni, Pengfei, 4.4
 Nijman, Jan, 4.1
 Nooriah, Yusof, 3.6
 Nordin, Urban, 3.7
 O'Neill, Phillip, 4.2; 4.5; Antipode
 Roundtable
 Oinas, Paivi, 3.4
 Okada, Aya, 3.7
 Olds, Kris, Plenary Chair; 3.9
 Orban-Ferauge, Françoise, 4.13
 Park, Donghyun, 4.1
 Park, Sam Ock, 3.5; Antipode Roundtable
 Parthasarathy, Balaji, 3.5
 Patchell, Jerry, 4.9
 Peck, Jamie, 5.9; Antipode Lecture Chair;
 Antipode Roundtable
 Phelps, Nick, 3.8
 Pietala, Jorma, 4.1
 Poeckl, Anita, 5.9
 Pokrant, Robert J, 5.10
 Pritchard, Bill, 5.8; 5.11
 Ratna, Saraswati, 3.9
 Reeves, Peter, 5.10
 Rigby, David, 4.11
 Rimmer, Peter, 3.4; 4.1
 Roberts, Susan M., 5.5. 5.12; Antipode
 Roundtable
 Roche, Michael, 5.8
 Rusten, Grete, 5.8
 Sadler, David, 5.12
 Sæther, Bjørnar, 5.8
 Salmon, Scott, 3.2
 Sanjeev, Singh, 4.12
 Schulz, Christian, 4.9; 4.12
 Scott, Allen J., 5.10
 Shen, Jianfa, 4.4
 Shin, Michael, 5.10
 Sidaway, James D, 5.11
 Sjoberg, Orjan, 3.2
 Sjöholm, Fredrik, 4.13
 Sjöholt, Peter, 3.9
 Smith, Richard, 3.9
 Smith, Keith, 4.8
 Soyez, Dietrich, 4.12
 Spreitzhofer, Guenter, 3.4
 Sternberg, Rolf, 4.11
 Sugeng, Rahardjo, 3.9
 Suriati, Ghazali, 5.3
 Sutherland, Elissa, 5.12
 Taylor, Mike, 4.6
 Thomsen, Lotte, 5.3
 Townsend, Anthony M, 4.4
 Triarko, Nurlambang, 3.7
 Tsui-Auch, Lai Si, 5.10
 Turner, Sarah, 4.1; 5.3
 Tykkyläinen, Markku, 4.6
 Vatne, Eirik, 5.11
 Wallace, Iain, 4.12
 Webber, Michael, 5.11
 Webster, Chris, 4.4
 Weller, Sally, 5.11
 Wilson, Mark, 4.7
 Winder, Gordon, 3.8
 Wójcik, Dariusz, 4.5
 Wrigley, Neil, 4.5
 Xu, Gang, 5.11
 Yasmeen, Gisele, 5.12
 Yeung, Henry Wai chung, 3.5; Plenary
 Chair; 5.1; Antipode Roundtable Chair
 Zeller, Christian, 3.8
 Zhou, Yu, 4.6
 Zook, Matthew, 4.2; 4.7

NOTES

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SINGAPORE JOURNAL OF TROPICAL GEOGRAPHY

Special Issue on
Global Processes, Local Responses:
Resistance and Compliance in Southeast Asia

Guest editors:
Mike Parnwell (Centre for South-East Asian Studies, University of Hull)
Jonathan Rigg (Department of Geography, University of Durham)

In the wake of the protests in Seattle, London and Bangkok during 1999 and 2000, it has become clear that globalisation, whether economic or cultural, arouses strong passions. It is argued that the tendency to focus on the global, often in the abstract, has diverted attention from the ways in which local people and institutions resist, embrace and co-opt aspects of the global. There is a certain Eurocentric arrogance that overstates the directionality, shape and power of global forces, and seriously downplays the influence of locality and contextuality in interpreting and engaging the globalisation process. We can also detect a certain ethno- or class-centrism in local reactions to globalisation, at least to the extent to which this is partly orchestrated by 'external' actors and agendas.

The purpose of this special issue is to examine the intersection of global processes with local realities in Southeast Asia. 'Local' is seen in these terms as being both national and sub-national and may include, for example, village/town/factory/farm/ household studies or analyses that aim to highlight the perspectives of particular groups in national societies. Papers should have the Southeast Asian region as their point of regional departure and authors should also primarily engage with the debate over globalisation from the 'other end' of the telescope, i.e. from the local. However we welcome submissions taking any theoretical stance. Topics of relevance include:

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- Competing external and internal interpretations of 'development'
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- National (anti-) globalisation rhetoric and local responses

Contributions should be sent to either of the issue editors by **30 April 2001**:

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Further details on the Special Issue and the *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* are available at <http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/geog/journal.htm>

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Special Issue on
Forced Evictions in Tropical Cities

Guest Editors:
Kris Olds (National University of Singapore)
Scott Leckie (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, Geneva)

In the context of the historically unprecedented growth of cities around the world (especially in tropical regions), forced evictions and associated forms of displacement have emerged as a key form of social disruption. The practice of forced eviction can be defined as the involuntary removal of a person from their home or lands, directly or indirectly attributable to the state. Forced eviction is similar in meaning and at times synonymous with terms such as: displacement, ethnic cleansing, expulsion, forced removals, house demolition, land expropriation, population transfer, relocation, resettlement and slum clearance. Under international law, forced eviction is a gross violation of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing (see: UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution 1993/77).

The purpose of this special issue of the *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* is to highlight various dynamics associated with forced eviction and related displacement processes in tropical cities. The intention is to highlight research on processes that receive little analytical attention, yet which have a huge impact on people's lives throughout metropolitan areas in tropical Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Topics of relevance include:

- The causes of forced evictions in tropical cities
- The historical geography of forced evictions in tropical cities
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- Discussions of research methodologies to assess the impacts of forced evictions
- Community action and inaction in the face of eviction processes
- Effective and ineffective deterrents to forced evictions in tropical cities
- The role of multilateral agencies in inhibiting and/or facilitating forced evictions
- The development and/or implementation of policies that protect the right to housing in tropical regions

Proposed contributions (in the form of a 100 word abstract) should be sent to Kris Olds by **1 March 2001**. Guest editor contact details:

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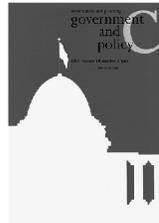
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Wednesday 6th December
6.15 - 7.00pm
Lecture Theatre 11, NUS
Followed by drinks in the foyer until 8.00pm

ANTIPODE ROUNDTABLE ON THE CRISIS IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
Wednesday 6th December
8.15 - 7.00pm
Lecture Theatre 11, NUS

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