

Spatiality

What makes a space Jewish? This wide-ranging volume revisits literal as well as metaphorical spaces in modern German history to examine the ways in which Jewishness has been attributed to them both within and outside of Jewish communities, and what the implications have been across different eras and social contexts. Working from an expansive concept of “the spatial,” these contributions look not only at physical sites but at professional, political, institutional, and imaginative realms, as well as historical Jewish experiences of spacelessness. Together, they encompass spaces as varied as early modern print shops and Weimar cinema, always pointing to the complex intertwining of German and Jewish identity.

This volume moves the debate about literature and geography in a new direction by showing the significance of spatial settings in the enormous and complex field of popular fiction. Approaching popular genres as complicated systems of meaning, the collected essays model key theoretical and critical approaches for interrogating the meaning of space and place across diverse genres, including crime, thrillers, fantasy, science fiction, and romance. Including topics such as classic English ghost stories, blockbuster Antarctic thrillers, prize-winning Montreal crime fiction, J.

R. R. Tolkien's Middle-earth, and China Miéville's Bas-Lag, among others, this book brings together analyses of the real-and-imagined settings of some of the most widely read authors and texts of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries to show how they have an immeasurable impact on our spatial awareness and imagination.

This book offers a spatial insights on the social mediasphere in the context of digital shutdowns and reflects the dimensions of political economy and of social media in general. Internet shutdowns have been found to be more prevalent in developing countries than in developed countries, with India leading in Internet shutdowns in the world. Internet shutdowns have occurred in India for several reasons, mainly to hinder the spreading of information through social media – this is discussed in detail along with political motives behind this and how this can conflict with government policies, such as the flagship program “Digital India” which is ostensibly meant to improve the infrastructure and expansion of digital information throughout the country. This book suggests new dimensions in the digital spatiality. Furthermore, the digital space is defined and discussed, including its role and how this might be reflected in concepts around spatiality and spaces. More concretely, the book considers the following questions: How is social media reflected in spatial sciences? How does the space differ from more tangible spaces, such as the

hydrosphere or atmosphere? How do (computer/mobile phone) screens behave as a space/place in the context of behavioural sciences? How is this reflected in what is shaping and reshaping the spatiality of digital gadgets? Do digital gadgets change the socialization process that's often considered a path towards how we develop in society? How do internet shutdowns affect the political economy and what patterns can be seen in how individuals, companies and the internet industry in particular react to these shutdowns in India?

While video games have blossomed into the foremost expression of contemporary popular culture over the past decades, their critical study occupies a fringe position in American Studies. In its engagement with video games, this book contributes to their study but with a thematic focus on a particularly important subject matter in American Studies: spatiality. The volume explores the production, representation, and experience of places in video games from the perspective of American Studies. Contributions critically interrogate the use of spatial myths ("wilderness," "frontier," or "city upon a hill"), explore games as digital borderlands and contact zones, and offer novel approaches to geographical literacy. Eventually, *Playing the Field II* brings the rich theoretical repertoire of the study of space in American Studies into conversation with questions about the production, representation, and experience of space in video games.

Milieus of Creativity

Constructions of Space

Spatiality and Social Relations in the 21st Century

The Spatiality of Power in Internet Control and Cyberwar

Spatiality in Comics

Narrating Spaces, Reading Urbanity

The Spatiality of Violence in Post-war Cities

Spatiality has risen to become a key concept in literary and cultural studies, with critical focus on the 'spatial turn' presenting a new approach to the traditional literary analyses of time and history. Robert T. Tally Jr. explores differing aspects of the spatial in literary studies today, providing: An overview of the spatial turn across literary theory, from historicism and postmodernism to postcolonialism and globalization Introductions to the major theorists of spatiality, including Michel Foucault, David Harvey, Edward Soja, Erich Auerbach, Georg Lukács, and Fredric Jameson Analysis of critical perspectives on spatiality, such as the writer as map-maker, literature of the city and urban space, and the concepts of literary geography, cartographics and geocriticism. This clear and engaging study presents readers with a thought provoking and illuminating guide to the literature and criticism of 'space'. Exploring narrative mapping in a wide range of literary works, ranging from medieval romance to postmodern science fiction, this volume argues for the significance of

spatiality in comparative literary studies. Contributors demonstrate how a variety of narratives represent the changing social spaces of their world.

Mobility, Space, and Resistance: Transformative Spatiality in Literary and Political Discourse draws from various disciplines—such as geography, sociology, political science, gender studies, and poststructuralist thought—to posit the productive capabilities of literature in political action and at the same time show how literary art can resist the imposition and domination of oppressive systems of our spatial lives. The various approaches, topics, and types of literature discussed in this volume display a concern for social issues that can be addressed in and through literature. The essays address social injustice, oppression, discrimination, and their spatial representations. While offering interpretations of literature, this collection seeks to show how literary spaces contribute to understanding, changing, or challenging physical spaces of our lived world.

This edited collection speaks to and expands on existing debates around incarceration. Rather than focusing on the bricks and mortar of institutional spaces, this volume's inventive engagements in 'thinking through carcerality' touch on more elusive concepts of identity, memory and internal - as well as physical - walls and bars. Edited by two human geographers, and positioned within a criminological context, this original collection draws together essays by geographers and criminologists with a keen interest in carceral studies. The authors stretch their

disciplinary boundaries; tackling a range of contemporary literatures to engage in new conversations and raising important questions within current debates on incarceration. A highly interdisciplinary project, this edited collection will be of particular interest to scholars of the criminal justice system, social policy, and spatial carceral studies.

Char Davies' Immersive Virtual Art and the Essence of Spatiality

Biblical spatiality and the sacred. III

Carceral Spatiality

Popular Fiction and Spatiality

Re-writing Spatiality

Contemporary Nordic Literature and Spatiality

A Complex Adaptive Systems Theory Approach

Husserl and Spatiality is an exploration of the phenomenology of space and embodiment, based on the work of Edmund Husserl. Little known in architecture, Husserl's phenomenology of embodied spatiality established the foundations for the works of later phenomenologists, including Maurice Merleau-Ponty's well-known phenomenology of perception. Through a detailed study of his posthumously published and unpublished manuscripts on space, DuFour examines the depth and scope of Husserl's phenomenology of space. The book investigates his analyses of

corporeity and the “lived body,” extending to questions of intersubjective, intergenerational, and geo-historical spatial experience, what DuFour terms the “environmentality” of space. Combining in-depth architectural philosophical investigations of spatiality with a rich and intimate ethnography, Husserl and Spatiality speaks to themes in social and cultural anthropology, from a theoretical perspective that addresses spatial practice and experience. Drawing on fieldwork in Brazil, DuFour develops his analyses of Husserl’s phenomenology through spatial accounts of ritual in the Afro-Brazilian religion of Candomblé. The result is a methodological innovation and unique mode of spatial description that DuFour terms a “phenomenological ethnography of space.” The book’s profoundly interdisciplinary approach makes an incisive contribution relevant to academics and students of architecture and architectural theory, anthropology and material culture, and philosophy and environmental aesthetics.

Death, dying and burial produce artefacts and occur in spatial contexts. The interplay between such materiality and the bereaved who commemorate the dead yields interpretations and creates meanings that can change over time. Materiality is more than simple matter, void of meaning or relevance. The apparent inanimate has meaning. It is charged with significance, has symbolic and interpretative value—perhaps a form of selfhood, which originates from the interaction with the

animate. In our case, gravestones, bodily remains and the spatial order of the cemetery are explored for their material agency and relational constellations with human perceptions and actions. Consciously and unconsciously, by interacting with such materiality, one is creating meaning, while materiality retroactively provides a form of agency. Spatiality provides more than a mere context: it permits and shapes such interaction. Thus, artefacts, mementos and memorials are exteriorised, materialised, and spatialized forms of human activity: they can be understood as cultural forms, the function of which is to sustain social life. However, they are also the medium through which values, ideas and criteria of social distinction are reproduced, legitimised, or transformed. This book will explore this interplay by going beyond the consideration of simple grave artefacts on the one hand and graveyards as a space on the other hand, to examine the specific interrelationships between materiality, spatiality, the living, and the dead. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the journal Mortality.

`An important contribution to the field of geography.'---Marc Vachon, University of Winnipeg --

This book approaches the study of AfroEurope through narrative forms produced in contemporary France, a location which richly illustrates differentiated readings of blackness in European spaces. The book explores the spatial negotiations of

Afro-European woman in France, through the figure of the black flâneuse.

Reading Genre Settings

Husserl and Spatiality

Science, Scale, and Spatiality in the Nineteenth Century

Spatiality, Representation, and Narrative

Creating Second Lives

An Interdisciplinary Approach to Spatiality of Creativity

John Barth and Postmodernism

J. Withers

John Barth's eminence as a postmodernist is indisputable. However, much of the criticism dealing with his work is prompted by his own theories of «exhaustion» and subsequent «replenishment, » leaving his writing relatively untouched by theories of postmodernism in general. This book changes that by focusing on the relationship between Barth's aesthetic and the ideology critique of the historical avant-gardes, which were the first to mobilize art against itself and its institutional practices and demands. Examining Barth's metafictional parodies in the light of theories of space and subjectivity, Clavier engages the question of ideology critique in postmodernism by offering the montage as a possible model for

understanding Barth's fiction. In such a light, postmodernism may well be perceived as a mimesis of reality, particularly a recognition of the collective nature of self and the world.

The nature of spatial imaginations has become central to a range of major social and political debates. Narratives on spatial inequality, from the North-South divide in global economic and political visions, to marginalisation and 'ghettoisation' in Western cities, appear regularly in our daily newspapers. Such examples indicate that issues of space/spatiality are as crucial in our current societies as never before. 'Space Odysseys' brings together leading social scientists including John Urry and Derek Gregory to address a number of central issues in spatiality and social relations in the early 21st century. Starting from the presupposition that space is a social dimension and a social construct, it then presents examples of these conceptions of space at work. While the book title's indirect reference to the film '2001: A Space Odyssey' indicates the contributors' interest in questions of voyages and mobility, the plural use shows that the approaches to this conceptual exploration are multiple, reflecting differences in experience, in social context and/or in gender, class and ethnicity. The book is divided into three main sections. The first explores issues of 'mobility, immobility and embodied narratives', the second section deals with 'territoriality, mobility

and identity politics and the final section concludes with chapters on 'the spatial production of knowledge'.

This open access collection offers a detailed mapping of recent Nordic literature and its different genres (fiction, poetry, and childrens literature) through the perspective of spatiality. Concentrating on contemporary Nordic literature, the book presents a distinctive view on the spatial turn and widens the understanding of Nordic literature outside of canonized authors. Examining literatures by Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish authors, the chapters investigate a recurrent theme of social criticism and analyze this criticism against the welfare state and power hierarchies in spatial terms. The chapters explore various narrative worlds and spaces from the urban to parks and forests, from textual spaces to spatial thematics, studying these spatial features in relation to the problems of late modernity.

The Concept of Spatiality in Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Patočka

Spatiality in Virtual Inhabited 3D Worlds

Function-Based Spatiality and the Development of Korean Communities in Japan

The Spatiality of Emotion in Early Modern China

Family Geographies

From Dreamscapes to Theatricality

Resort Spatiality

This collection of papers, arising from the conference series Late Antique Archaeology, examines material spatiality in late antiquity. Synthetic papers drawing on archaeological, art-historical and textual sources, are complemented by case-studies of sites, an introductory essay, and several bibliographic essays.

Emotion takes place. Rather than an interior state of mind in response to the outside world, emotion per se is spatial, at turns embedding us from without, transporting us somewhere else, or putting us ahead of ourselves. In this book, Ling Hon Lam gives a deeply original account of the history of emotions in Chinese literature and culture centered on the idea of emotion as space, which the Chinese call “emotion-realm” (qingjing). Lam traces how the emotion-realm underwent significant transformations from the dreamscape to theatricality in sixteenth- to eighteenth-century China. Whereas medieval dreamscapes delivered the subject into one illusory mood after another, early modern theatricality turned the dreamer into a spectator who is no longer falling through endless oneiric layers but pausing in front of the dream. Through the lens of this genealogy of emotion-realms, Lam remaps the Chinese histories of morals, theater, and knowledge production, which converge at the emergence of sympathy, redefined as the dissonance among the dimensions of the emotion-realm pertaining to theatricality. The book challenges the conventional reading of Chinese literature as premised on interior

subjectivity, examines historical changes in the spatial logic of performance through media and theater archaeologies, and ultimately uncovers the different trajectories that brought China and the West to the convergence point of theatricality marked by self-deception and mutual misreading. A major rethinking of key terms in Chinese culture from a comparative perspective, The Spatiality of Emotion in Early Modern China develops a new critical vocabulary to conceptualize history and existence.

The objective of this project is to encourage new ways of thinking about the meaning and significance of space. It follows a desire that has been expressed and theorized by Henri Lefebvre - and by extension Edward W. Soja - to remove Spatiality from the margin of the "Trialectics of Being" and to bring it into the "Trialectics' fold" alongside with - and of at least equal significance to - Historicity and Sociality. The thesis focuses on how space of the Pilbara region in Western Australia is produced in contemporary Australian writing, film, art and through "lived experience". The thesis argues for an understanding of space as essentially dynamic.

*Spatiality*Routledge

Digital Shutdowns and Social Media

Group Dynamics: Spatiality, Technology and Positive Disintegration

Spatiality

Space and Spatiality in Modern German-Jewish History

On the Links between Place and Culture

Reimagining Sites of Mass Tourism

Spaces, Spatiality and Technology

separated by the exigencies of the design life cycle into another compartment, that makes invisible the (prior) technical work of engineers that is not directly pertinent to the application work of practitioners. More recently (and notably after the work of Greisemer and Star) the black box has been opened and infrastructure has been discussed in terms of the social relations of an extended group of actors that includes developers. Ethical and political issues are involved (cf f accountable computing). Writing broadly within this context, Day (chapter 11) proposes that the concept of 'surface' can assist us to explore space as the product of 'power and the affective and expressive role for materials', rather than the background to this. Surfaces are the 'variously textured...sites for mixtures between bodies', and are thus the 'sites for events'. The notions of 'folding' and 'foldability' and 'unfolding' are discussed at

length, as metaphors that account for the interactions of bodies in space across time. Some of the contributors to this volume focus on ways in which we may experience multiple infrastructures. Dix and his colleagues, for example, in chapter 12 explore a complex of models - of spatial context, of 'mixed reality boundaries' and of human spatial understanding across a number of field projects that make up the Equator project to explain the ways in which co-existing multiple spaces are experienced.

Exploring the links between concepts of space and place, *Spatiality and Symbolic Expression* focuses on the ways in which cultural expression occurs. With a view to identifying commonalities, chapters examine four key facets of an emerging framework and analyze language, literature, translation, pedagogy, film, music, art and the use of iconic imagery in nation-building projects. Contributing to an on-going conversation, these essays aim to offer a greater sense of how symbolic expression and cultural production rely on spatial realities to achieve their ends.

This book provides an in-depth analysis of the social and spatial experiences of people with dwarfism, an impairment that results in a person being no taller than 4' 10". This book engages with the concept that dwarfism's most prominent feature – body size and shape – can form the basis of social discrimination and disadvantages within society. By ignoring body size as a disability, it is hard to see the resulting disabling consequences of the built environment. Using a mixed-methods approach and drawing on the work undertaken by human geographers and disability studies academics, this book analyses how the relationship between harmful cultural stereotypes and space shapes everyday experiences of people with dwarfism and works to socially exclude them in diverse ways. Showing how spatial and social barriers are not mutually exclusive but can influence one another, this book responds to the limited academic work on the subject of dwarfism, whilst also contributing to the study of geographies of body size. It will be of interest to all scholars and students of disability studies, human

geography, the built environment, sociology and medical humanities.

Since Augustine many philosophers and theologians have discussed the relation of God to time, whereas the relation between God and space has been rarely discussed. This book deals with the relationship of God to space. Divine transcendence is one important aspect of the Christian God. However, God is also immanent in the world of space and time. The author investigates the concept of divine spatiality and presents case studies of three modern theologians: Torrance, Pannenberg and Moltmann. He also analyses divine spatiality by using Dyrness's three categories: relationship, agency and embodiment.

Objects in Context, Objects in Use

Dwarfism, Spatiality and Disabling Experiences

Space and Spatiality in Early Modern Natural Philosophy

The Spatiality of the Novel

The Materiality and Spatiality of Death, Burial and Commemoration

Literary Cartographies

An Installation of Extended Graphic Novel

This volume is an important re-evaluation of space and spatiality in the late Renaissance and early modern period. History of science has generally reduced sixteenth and seventeenth century space to a few canonical forms. This volume gives a much needed antidote. The contributing chapters examine the period's staggering richness of spatiality: the geometrical, geographical, perceptual and elemental conceptualizations of space that abounded. The goal is to begin to reconstruct the amalgam of "spaces" which co-existed and cross-fertilized in the period's many disciplines and visions of nature. Our volume will be a valuable resource for historians of science, philosophy and art, and for cultural and literary theorists.

***Exploring the Spatiality of the City across Cultural Texts: Narrating Spaces, Reading Urbanity* explores the narrative formations of urbanity from an interdisciplinary perspective. Within the framework of the "spatial turn," contributors from disciplines ranging from geography and history to literary and media studies theorize narrative constructions of the city and cities, and analyze relevant**

examples from a variety of discourses, media, and cities. Subdivided into six sections, the book explores the interactions of city and text—as well as other media—and the conflicting narratives that arise in these interactions. Offering case studies that discuss specific aspects of the narrative construction of Berlin and London, the text also considers narratives of urban discontinuity and their theoretical implications. Ultimately, this volume captures the narratological, artistic, material, social, and performative possibilities inherent in spatial representations of the city.

Milieus of Creativity is the second volume in the book series Knowledge and Space. This book deals with spatial disparities of knowledge and the impact of environments, space and contexts on the production and application of knowledge. The contributions in this volume focus on the role of places, environments, and spatial contexts for the emergence and perpetuation of creativity. Is environment a social or a spatial phenomenon? Are only social factors relevant for the development of creativity or should one also include material artefacts and resources in its definition? How can we explain spatial disparities of creativity without falling victim to

geodeterminism? This book offers insights from various disciplines such as environmental psychology, philosophy, and social geography. It presents the results of a research conference at Heidelberg University in September 2006, which was supported by the Klaus Tschira Foundation.

This book aims to provide insights into how 'second lives' in the sense of virtual identities and communities are constructed textually, semiotically and discursively, specifically in the online environment Second Life and Massively Multiplayer Online Games such as World of Warcraft. The book's philosophy is multi-disciplinary and its goal is to explore the question of how we as gamers and residents of virtual worlds construct alternative online realities in a variety of ways. Of particular significance to this endeavour are conceptions of the body in cyberspace and of spatiality, which manifests itself in 'natural' and built environments as well as the triad of space, place and landscape. The contributors' disciplinary backgrounds include media, communication, cultural and literary studies, and they examine issues of reception and production, identity, community, gender, spatiality, natural and built environments using a plethora of methodological

approaches ranging from theoretical and philosophical contemplation through social semiotics to corpus-based discourse analysis.

Dialogues between Geography and Criminology

Virtual Space

Geographies of Knowledge

Transcendence and Spatiality of the Triune Creator

Spatiality and Symbolic Expression

Community, Identity and Spatiality as Constructions of the Virtual

The Spatiality of the Hispanic Avant-Garde

Recent debates on Internet censorship and the role of the state in online communications highlight concerns about sovereignty, borders, and territory in a globalizing world.

Conventional geopolitical thought views the world as divided into discrete spatial units, with each state free to act within its territory. The space in which the state can act is its territory, demarcated by its borders, and its freedom to act within those boundaries is its sovereignty. Territory, borders, and sovereignty are the geographical assumptions which underpin the international state system. States viewed the Internet as an extension of existing territory, and sought to extend that territory in the new informational space by developing laws and technical systems to territorialize cyberspace. In effect, the international state system became duplicated in cyberspace, such that the Internet

experienced from within one state could radically differ from the Internet experienced from another. However, the image of stability provided by replicating existing geopolitical logics becomes illusory during times of cyberwar. States no longer regard the informational boundaries and territories they created in cyberspace as meaningful, and instead seek to gather as much cyberpower as possible without regard for the very geographic logic which cyberwar attempts to maintain. This dissertation exposes the cyber-geographical gap between state territorialization of cyberspace and state practice during times of cyberwar. It does so by demonstrating how states territorialize the Internet and, through case studies, how cyberwar is conducted without regards for conventional geographies. This research is significant because 1) it represents the first critical geopolitical engagement with Internet filtering and cyberwar in academic geography; 2) it provides a theoretical background for the problem of attribution in cyberwar; 3) it reveals a theoretical geographical instability at the nexus of traditional sovereignty and alternative spatialities of power. It is this last element of geographical instability which this dissertation ultimately argues may represent a new geography for states in cyberspace.

Function-Based Spatiality and the Development of Korean Communities in Japan addresses the impact of urban environments on the development of Korean communities in Japan. It takes into consideration the historically developed functions of the cities in their regional, national, and international spheres and shows the relevance of those

functions to the Korean communities of each city. This book will be of interest not only to scholars of the Korean minority of Japan but also to all who study the relationships between spatial functions and immigration.

Space in the Hebrew Bible is increasingly studied from the perspective of critical spatiality, emphasizing the social and cultural dimension of space, how people experience space, and their creativity in constructing space. Zhenshuai Jiang investigates the discourses on space in Gen 1-11 and discusses the connection between social space and spatial narrative. He deals with various questions in different spatial terms, with a detailed textual analysis of Gen 1-11. How is space constructed in Gen 1-11? To what extent and how is this construction influenced by social and cultural elements? The author describes specifically how space in Gen 1-11 is constructed rhetorically, taking into account historical and social circumstances in which the texts were written.

Containing the edited research papers resulting from an ambitious, cross-disciplinary research project, this volume examines the spatiality of virtual inhabited 3D worlds - virtual reality and cyberspace. (Three other volumes look at Interaction, Staging and Methodology.) It is about the communication spaces emerging at the Internet and supported by special 3D interfaces. It is also about the virtual spaces created by virtual reality hardware (CAVEs, panoramic screens, head mounted display systems etc.) and software. Virtual Space: Spatiality in Virtual Inhabited 3D Worlds is interdisciplinary. It

deals with philosophical, psychological, communicational, technological and aesthetic aspects of space. While philosophy raises the question concerning the ontology of space - what is space - psychology deals with our perception of space. Communication theory looks at the way in which space supports communication (i.e. that space is a medium for communication), and finally aesthetic analyses exemplify the use of virtual space in virtual cities, in museums and in art.

Space Odysseys

Material Spatiality in Late Antiquity

Video Games and Spatiality in American Studies

Critical Spatiality in Genesis 1-11

Spatiality, Travel, Montage

Boundaries, Extents and Circulations

The Spatiality of Families and Family Life

The Spatiality of Violence in Post-war Cities analyses violence in post-war cities from different perspectives and in different parts of the world, with a shared attention to space and how it affects violent dynamics. The world is urbanising rapidly and cities are increasingly held as the most important arenas for sustainable development. Cities emerging from war are no exception, but across the globe, many post-war cities are ravaged by residual or renewed violence, which threatens progress towards peace and stability. This volume addresses why such violence happens, where and how it manifests, and how it can be prevented. It includes contributions that are informed by both post-war

*logics and urban particularities, that take intra-city dynamics into account, and that adopt a spatial analysis of the city. They focus on cases around the world, including Medellín (Colombia), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Mitrovica (Kosovo). The volume makes a threefold contribution to the research agenda on violence in post-war cities. First, the contributions nuance our understanding of the causes and forms of the uneven spatial distribution of violence, insecurities, and trauma within and across post-war cities. Second, the collection demonstrates how urban planning and the built environment shape and generate different forms of violence in post-war cities. Third, the contributions explore the challenges, opportunities, and potential unintended consequences of conflict resolution in violent urban settings. Providing novel insights into the causes and dynamics of violence in post-war cities, and challenges and opportunities for violence reduction, *The Spatiality of Violence in Post-war Cities* will be of great interest to scholars of peace, violence, conflict and its resolution, urban studies, built environment and planning. The chapters were originally published as a special issue of *Third World Thematics*.*

*In this first book-length study of the internationally renowned Canadian artist Char Davies, Laurie McRobert examines the digital installations *Osmose* and *Ephémère* in the context of Davies' artistic and conceptual inspirations. Davies, originally a painter, turned to technology in an effort to create the effect of osmosis between self and world. By donning a head-mounted display unit and a body vest to monitor breathing and balance, participants are immersed in 3D-virtual space where they interact with abstract images of nature while manoeuvring in an artificial spatial environment. *Char Davies' Immersive Virtual Art and the Essence of Spatiality* explores spatiality through a broad scope of disciplines, including philosophy, mythology, biology, and visual studies, in order to familiarize the reader with virtual reality art - how it differs from traditional artistic media and why immersive*

virtual art promises to expand our imaginative horizons. This original study provides us with an important exposition of two of Char Davies' acclaimed projects and an exploration of the future impact of digital virtual art on our worldviews.

The Spatiality of the Hispanic Avant-Ultraísmo & Estridentismo, 1918-1927 is a thorough and original exploration of place and space in the work of the Hispanic vanguards; a transatlantic study that will surely join international discussions on space and modernism.

This book attempts to draw together a theory of the unconscious dynamics of groups and how these interact in powerful ways with geography, technology and psychological development. The argument is made that powerful forces operating outside of awareness shape and are shaped by geographical factors (spatiality). Further, the idea is forwarded that technology, which is unevenly distributed spatially and has potent unconscious meanings, is a largely unrecognized and potent vector in shaping human interactional dynamics at both overt and covert levels. Finally these complex interactions are yoked to Dabrowski's theory of positive disintegration, which again offers another useful explanatory perspective. Process notes on a psychodynamically-oriented large group with persons carrying diagnoses of severe mental illness are appended and there are notes on the Discourse of the Clown and Derrida's "differance".

Ultraísmo & Estridentismo, 1918-1927

Gender and the Spatiality of Blackness in Contemporary Afrofrench Narratives

A Phenomenological Ethnography of Space

Mobility, Spatiality, and Resistance in Literary and Political Discourse

Exploring the Spatiality of the City across Cultural Texts

Spatiality, Political Economy and Internet Shutdowns in India

This book theorises resorts as distinct kinds of urban milieux, capturing the complexity of destinations famous for 'sun, sand and sex' mass tourism. Drawing on qualitative field research (participant observation, interviews and photography), the book discusses examples from six international resort destinations spread across four continents: the Gold Coast, Australia; Phuket and Koh Phangan, Thailand; Cancún, Mexico; Miami, USA; and Ibiza, Spain. The book reviews the material and symbolic production of lived spaces in these resorts, considering the mutually constitutive, mutually transformative relations between their spatial formations, built environments, popular imaginaries, representations, narratives of identity, rhythms, and the experiences and practices of both tourists and locals. In doing so, it argues for more nuanced ways of conceptualising tourism, globalisation and spatiality, reimagining how these phenomena unfold in lived spaces. Taking a cultural studies approach to urban analysis, the book demonstrates the value in embracing complexity, fluidity, partiality and uncertainty. It will be of interest to students and researchers of tourism, geography, cultural studies, development studies, anthropology and sociology.

The objective of my Senior Thesis, *Spatiality in Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Patočka*, is to explore the philosophical concept of spatiality. Particularly, the thesis aims to understand spatiality of the world, our bodies, and of our existence as it relates to this world. What is it that spatiality can reveal to us about our world? What can it reveal to us about ourselves or rather how can we use spatiality to orient ourselves

within this world? These are all questions stemming from the problematic of spatiality and are among the central questions guiding this thesis. So as to address these questions, the thesis will examine the concept of spatiality as it has been thematized in phenomenology, particularly, in Martin Heidegger's *Being and Time*, Maurice Merleau-Ponty's *Phenomenology of Perception*, and Jan Patočka's *Body, Community, Language, World*. The concept of spatiality, as it is thematized within phenomenology, lies in critical contrast to conceptions of space propagated by early modern philosophers. For instance, in the modern philosophy of Rene Descartes, you see the concept of spatiality embedded in the term *res extensa*, often translated into corporeal substance. This substance lends itself to extension through space, that which has measurability. The Cartesian notion of space, once identified with extension, accounts only for a particular type of spatiality; geometric spatiality. Yet, we are much more than substantive bodies as our existence in the world amounts to more than our physical bodies. We are also living bodies, harbors of consciousness, which itself has no substance that can be measured through extension. Because of this, a sense of geometrical space is not sufficient. As Jan Patočka, in his text *Body, Community, Language, World*, so eloquently puts it: "There is a fundamental difference between being in space as a part of it, alongside other things, and living spatially, being aware of being in space, of living in space ... A merely corporeal being can exist in space, can relate to space, nonetheless the lived spatiality of our body cannot consist in objective

geometric relations as thing." (Pato?ka, 31) This understanding of spatiality as a geometric relation doesn't suffice because as Pato?ka is suggesting, we are not only substantive bodies but rather, embodied Beings whose spatiality is that which can account for both aspects of us as humans. Therefore, this thesis turns to a different school of philosophy for its investigation to spatiality, mainly that of phenomenology, in order to gain a more enriched sense of spatiality of the world for us as living bodies.

The Production of Space in the Pilbara Region in Western Australia