

row bounds of tourism studies, or even human geography.

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FOR SPACE by Doreen Massey. London, Thousands Oaks, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2005.

A new book by one of the prominent geographers of our time is a call for celebration. Massey's *For Space* continues to develop concepts presented in her earlier influential writings; mostly it sheds light on the concept of contemporaneity of space which echoes throughout her *Spatial Division of Labour* (1984), where the metaphor of layers advances the analysis of regional uniqueness and inequality. Throughout this new volume it is unmistakably evident that Massey is fascinated by space and its various meanings. She shares with the readers her experience of thinking about space in a variety of cases which demonstrate its liveliness: from her bedtime games as a young girl in Manchester, through the recent routine of coming-home to her London apartment, to her journey to the Lake District with her sister. Relying on these anecdotes she exemplifies her arguments and brightens up the central theme of this book, the multiplicity of space.

In *For Space* Doreen Massey deals with an issue that for me is already a common experience, but nevertheless does not cease to amaze and upset me: the inattention to the spatial and its effects in our daily lives. For many, both inside and outside academia, space appears as obvious. This widespread disregard is of course evidence of the power of space, which naturalizes human-made, imposed divisions onto our ordinary lives and structures our understanding of the world as fractured. Therefore I was excited to see Doreen Massey's continuing efforts to make an intellectual space *for space*. Considering not only the writings of geographers but also texts and insights which have been conceived outside the discipline, this book is about the conceptualization of space. It is not merely about the philosophy of space but, as the author emphasizes several times, is engaged with philosophy in an attempt to clarify the common (mis)perception of space in our contemporary socio-political dominant order. This issue is dealt with in depth in the second part of the book, which to me is the most interesting and compelling section. Here Massey points at the imagination of space and its relations with time as the main reason for the trivialization of space. Her main argument is that places are imagined as positions, or situations, in a linear historical queue, all facing ahead toward a more progressive/developed prospect; some of us are in more advanced places while others occupy places which lag behind on this ever moving path. Places then become frozen elements, representations of split seconds of the dynamics of the passing of time; space is perceived as a material, stable, neutral, and motionless dimension of our reality

which is deprioritized by the vitality of time. Consequently, the essential quality of space, its simultaneous plurality and multiplicity, is re-ordered in a linear pattern which resembles the dominant perception of time; as geography turns into history and space turns into time this quality is overshadowed. Doreen Massey rails against the common substitution of space with representation, showing how stability and fixation which are common in the conceptualizing of space are in fact the features of representation, not the qualities of space.

The following parts work out in detail this compelling argument. The third and the fourth parts look at the ways space is handled in social theory and popular political practices, and demonstrate the vivid experience of place and space including the diversity embedded in human-nonhuman relations. Together they illuminate how hegemony intertwines modernity, capitalism and globalization so as to belittle the true nature of space and avoid the challenge of multiplicity that it poses. Finally, the fifth part pleads for relational politics which recognize the dynamic of space as the sphere of relations, and hence its heterogeneity should be respected and negotiated constantly. For Massey modernism emphasizes time and disregards space while postmodernism reverses this prescription, underlining space and overlooking time. She calls for the conceptualization of space as inseparable from time, and stresses that space does not precede interconnections but rather emerges from interconnections. Massey's space is not a frozen reflection or a regulated representation, but a simultaneous multiplicity, a heterogeneous dynamic of knitted components which are folded into each other.

This is a well written book. As in her previous work, Massey's writing is vivid and articulate; and despite the magnitude of the topic and the thoroughness of the discussions, the argumentation is flowing and will be accessible to a wide range of readers from various disciplines. Those who are interested in exploring the meaning of space and the intensity of its impact, along with geographers whose subject matter is space, will find this book especially valuable and thought provoking.

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