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Veregin, H. 1995. Computer Innovation and Adoption J. Pickles, pp. 88-112. New York: Guilford. nological Models. In Ground Truth: The Social in Geography: A Critique of Conventional Implications of Geographic Information Systems, ed.

We welcome the commentary by John Pickles

Haines-Young and Petch (1986) , Hindess (1977),

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## Reply: Still Hoping to Turn That Theoretical Corner

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on our efforts in Wright et al. (this issue) to practical? It is interesting to note that two of the its commitments to the intellectual as well as the damental questions about its own practice, and the field of GIS thirty years to begin asking tuntranscends the technical. How indeed did it take thereof, of GIS and the need for theory that about the epistemological assumptions, or lack reflect on and in turn stimulate a wider debate three authors of our Forum essay received their nal 1993 GIS-L postings, not all of which were of those references were mentioned in the origito a wider body of helpful literature. In fact, many (1994), were intended to alert the "technocists" Johnston (1986), Keat and Urry (1975), Popper unreflective." (1959), Sayer (1992), Smith (1992), and Sui

ous consideration to our musings and for taking for "the hard work of theory" to begin. the discussion to the next level. It is indeed time In the end, we applaud Pickles for giving seri-

## References

ontology or epistemology of GIS was passed down asking these fundamental questions because no generation" of academics, many of whom are now Ph.Ds in the 1990s. They represent "the new

Bauer, H. H. 1992. Scientific Literacy and the Myth of Scientific Method. Urbana: University of Illinois

Feibleman, J. K. 1972. Scientific Method. The Hague: Cloke, P.; Philo, C.; and Sadler, D. 1991. Approaching Human Geography: An Introduction to Contemporary Theoretical Debates. New York: Guilford Press. Martinus Nijhoff.

A SHE FOR IT AND

social/human side of geography. These are the by those better versed in philosophy and in the wells.

to them.

efforts, takes us to task for failing to engage the

In his response, Pickles, while applauding our

raise questions that we hoped could be answered issues fully. Our stated intentions were merely to

Haines-Young, R. H., and Petch, J. R. 1986. Physical Chapman Publishing. Geography: Its Nature and Methods. London: Paul

stractions of philosophies of science and the theo-

them" (p. 369). Yes, we are "the technocists," but ries of knowledge and society associated with and more substantially the complexities and abpeople who can, as Pickles states, "engage directly

Hindess, B. 1977. Philosophy and Methodology in the Social Sciences. Hassocks, NJ: Harvester Press.

Johnston, R. J. 1986. Philosophy and Human Geography: don: Edward Arnold. An Introduction to Contemporary Approaches. Lon-

same. Liken us if you will to a geographical Miand to encourage other technocists to do the we are also willing to step out of our comfort zone

Popper, K. 1959. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. New Keat, R., and Urry, J. 1975. Social Theory as Science. London: Routledge & Paul.

Sayer, A. 1992. Method in Social Science. London: York: Basic Books.

Hutchinson and Company.

or a starting point for discussion. For instance, we

(p. 369). Our references to works such as Bauer in the philosophy and sociology of science" that our essay made "no references to any works must respectfully disagree with Pickles's assertion state our intention to provide at least a skeleton not promise to provide all the answers. We did the postpositivist reworkings of baseball. We did ist brand of basketball but willing to have a go at chael Jordan: well-trained in a technocist/positiv-

(1992), Cloke et al. (1991), Feibleman (1972),

Smith, N. 1992. History and Philosophy of Geography: raphy 16:257-71. Real Wars, Theory Wars. Progress in Human Geog-

Sui, D. Z. 1994. GIS and Urban Studies: Positivism 15:258-78. Post-positivism, and Beyond. Urban Geography