



International Geographical Union
Commission Geography of Tourism, Leisure and
Global Change

CALL FOR PAPERS

IGU Regional Conference Kraków: Changes, Challenges, Responsibility

Kraków, Poland, 18-22 August 2014

The IGU Commission Geography of Tourism, Leisure and Global Change is pleased to invite contributions to sessions organized during the IGU Regional Conference in Kraków, Poland. Altogether the Commission sponsors 11 session proposal, partly in co-operation with other IGU-Commissions.

For more information on the conference and for registration and submission please visit the conference web page: www.igu2014.org

For more information on the IGU Commission Geography of Tourism, Leisure and Global Change visit www.igutourism.com

Session organized by the IGU Commission Geography of Tourism, Leisure and Global Change

Changing Dynamics of Tourism in Central Europe

Dieter K. MÜLLER, Umeå University, Sweden & Marek WIĘCKOWSKI, IGiPZ PAN, Poland

Currently, world economies are characterised by a shift in the functional development of regions towards the services sector, including also as regards opportunities related to tourist development. Political and

socio-economic changes in Central Europe has deeply transformed existence and functioning of tourism. General systemic changes in Central Europe help with the use of endogenous potential, which can be modified through an uncovering of new resources and innovations. Increases in traffic: international, cross-border and national, help in the development of tourist infrastructure that services it, both in “old” tourist regions and in new emerging regions. Hence, new tourist infrastructure is developed, along with accompanying services, or else existing ones are extended. These processes are supported by economic and social changes that help increase the significance of tourist movements, as closely associated with increased leisure time and wealth. Given wise policies and investments, these processes become impulses behind the appearance and increase of tourist space, and they trigger off economic development. European Union funding (funds) has been the main component to investments in the domains of leisure and tourism in many CE regions

We particularly welcome papers addressing to the following topics:

- tourism and political, economic and social transformation
- increasing of tourist flow and their distribution
- creation of new tourist attractions, products
- new trends and processes in changing tourist regions
- new tourist regions
- national and regional policy in (for) tourism development
- natural and cultural heritage in tourism development

Geographies of Heritage and Cultural Tourism

Carolyn FUNCK, Hiroshima University, Japan & Jie ZHANG, Nanjing University, China

Places of heritage, history and culture have formed important attractions since the beginning of modern tourism. Today globalization and improved mobility have entailed new geographical patterns and tourist flows. Still the interest for cultural tourism remained and moreover, it is increasingly identified as potential tool for facilitating local and regional development. At the same time new attractions emerge caused by the constant change of culture and society creating an even greater competition for tourists interested in culture and heritage. Here film-induced tourism can serve as example for these new trends. These developments are not without impacts and challenges. Hence, visits to heritage places, indigenous peoples and other sites related to traditional and modern cultures have to be managed carefully in order to sustain their base of attraction. The session welcomes papers that contribute both theoretical and empirical perspectives on the nexus of culture, heritage and tourism.

Tourism and Regional Development

Dieter K. MÜLLER, Umeå University, Sweden & Tim COLES, University of Exeter, UK

Tourism is often considered a tool for achieving local and regional development. As consequence public programs and various initiatives have been supporting a development that aimed at creating employment and other positive impacts on regional economies. Against this background the question is asked whether and how tourism can achieve this. The session aims at illustrating and comparing different experiences of such developments. The session invites papers addressing above mentioned issues from theoretical as well as empirical perspectives. Particularly welcomed are contributions discussing the outcomes of change for people and communities.

Tourism in Mountain Areas

Dieter K. MÜLLER, Umeå University, Sweden & Alison GILL, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Mountains are often important tourist destinations. At the same time they suffer from restructuring in other economic sectors making tourism often the major source of income. This change implies however seasonality of demand and at peak times great pressure on infrastructure supplies and the environment. Moreover, influx of second home owners and other tourism-related changes are sometimes seen as a threat to mountain cultures and the social fabric of the traditionally sometimes remote and rural villages. This session aims at discussing changes of tourism in mountain regions. Papers addressing the different forms of mountain tourism, impacts of mountain tourism and planning challenges from a theoretical and/or empirical perspective are welcomed to this session.

Tourism, Sustainability and Global Change

Sanette FERREIRA, Stellenbosch University, South Africa & Dieter K. MÜLLER, Umeå University, Sweden

Tourism has often been seen as a tool for achieving sustainable development, not least in areas characterized by poverty and other unfavorable socio-economic conditions. This idea has been challenged but doubtless globalization and tourism cause considerable impacts on economy, culture and environment. This session aims at revisiting ideas of globalization, sustainability and tourism and at comparing experiences and approaches from different parts of the world. The session welcomes contributions addressing the topic theoretically, but also empirical examples highlighting the complex interrelationships of tourism, sustainability and global change.

Urban Tourism Geographies

Anne-Marie D'HAUTSERRE, University of Waikato, New Zealand

In a globalized world even urban areas have become major tourism destinations. This implies that urban areas are transformed by tourism or in order to attract tourists. Urban property markets, service supplies and city images are only some of the dimensions that are affected by these transformations. This session addresses processes of urban change related to tourism development. It highlights the impacts of urban tourism and scrutinizes planning for tourism, also in relation to interests of other stakeholders and not least the urban citizens. The session welcomes empirical and theoretical contributions.

Panel Session: Publishing Tourism Geographies

Dieter K. MÜLLER, Umeå University, Sweden

This panel session has been initiated by discussions on scientific publishing during the IGC in Cologne 2012. It addresses issues related to publishing geographical tourism research in academic journals and book series. The panelists will discuss the politics of publishing, but also standards to be met when submitting a scientific paper to a peer-reviewed journal. The panel session targets early career scientist mainly, but welcomes also senior researchers interested in discussing publishing issues in the field of tourism geographies.

The session will not contain standard paper presentations but rather it will be based on discussions between panelists and audience.

Session co-organized by the IGU Commission Geography of Tourism, Leisure and Global Change

Dark Tourism, Heritage and War

Co-organized with IGU Commission Political Geography

Carolin FUNCK, Hiroshima University, Japan; Tim COLES, University of Exeter, UK & Elena DELL'AGNESE, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Visits to heritage sites have been an important phenomenon within today's tourism. However heritage does not only comprise places of natural beauty and spectacular architecture. Instead heritage sites associated with catastrophes, war and other dark history are as well developed into tourism attractions. This implies numerous challenges, not least related to dissonant interpretations of the heritage in place. Against this background this session invites papers focusing both empirical and theoretical aspects of the dark tourism – heritage nexus.

Tourism and Political Borders

Co-organized with IGU Commission Political Geography

Marek WIĘCKOWSKI, IGiPZ PAN, Poland, Dallen J. TIMOTHY, Arizona State University, USA & Elena DELL'AGNESE, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Borders can be both attractions and constraints for tourism development. Boundaries are an important element of the geopolitical landscape. While they sometimes hinder economic growth, they also have political and economic functions that stimulate regional and local development, often on the basis of tourism. New tourist spaces and functions are currently being observed at international boundaries, and the relationships between borders and tourism are becoming increasingly interesting to researchers, government agencies and the private sector. Within many borderlands, tourism is considered the most important sector of the economy and one that is often the sole opportunity for development. At the same time tourism is becoming a primary focus of transboundary collaboration and integration.

International borders have significant implications for tourism, especially in terms of planning, promotion, human mobility, taxes, and socio-economic development. Boundaries influence the development of tourism in several ways, including motivating and stimulating travel, facilitating or hindering the development of tourism infrastructure, marketing and promotion, as well as regional branding.

Borders are also important tourist attractions, and emerging tourism products associated with the border are based on the “otherness” associated with cross-boundary travel. Borderlands are often home to natural attractions or areas of natural and cultural importance. As well, they are often zones of cultural blurriness, where different cultures, religions and ethnicities co-mingle and meld, and where unique cultural landscapes exude a tourism appeal. Many borderlands are home to historic monuments and heritage cities with unique urban patterns. The border-related “otherness” is also expressed through different land uses, dissimilar feasts and holidays, distinctive cuisines (culinary tourism) and merchandise variety available in shops (shopping tourism).

This proposed session focuses on the relationships between tourism and political borders through:

- The development and dissemination of theoretical, conceptual and methodological knowledge
- The discussion of wide-ranging empirical and policy issues in different national, regional and institutional contexts.

We particularly welcome papers addressing the following topics:

- Globalization and border tourism
- Borders as innovative spaces for tourism development
- Tourism and changing border functions
- Cross-border attractions and emerging tourism products
- Cross-border shopping tourism
- New trends and processes in the regionalization of cross-border tourism
- Cross-border policy and governance in (for) tourism development
- Natural and cultural heritage in tourism development in borderlands

Tourism and Marginality – Local Initiatives Shaped by Global Trends

Co-organized with IGU Commission Marginalization, Globalization, and Regional and Local Responses

Dieter K. MÜLLER, Umeå University, Sweden & Stanko PELC, University of Primorska, Slovenia

The aim of the joint session of two commissions is to focus on tourism as economic activity that is often considered as a shortcut from economic deprivation and marginality in peripheral/marginal regions with valuable natural or/and cultural features. Tourism is also the activity that faces many changes on the global scale and can on the other hand play a role of a driver of (de)marginalization. Nevertheless it is commonly seen as an activity having favourable economic and social impacts that introduces new sources of income and new opportunities for work. In the case of marginal regions, tourism can transfer wealth from the richer central areas to those facing different forms of marginality. It can also promote the modernisation in such regions. It is often used in regional development processes and projects in marginal areas encountering serious developmental challenges. The globalisation affected traditional economies and

forced them to change and decrease. Economic transition of peripheries and marginal areas towards activities based on tourism and leisure is therefore an often observed phenomenon. However, tourism may also have social, economic and environmental effects that are not acceptable. The papers submitted for this joint session should discuss the challenges of the economic transition process of marginal areas towards tourism and its effects on demarginalization of the area as well as and the complex relationships between tourism, regional development and local communities that are/were facing marginality in any of its forms.

Gender and Tourism

Co-organized with IGU Commission Gender and Geography

Janet MOMSEN, University of California-Davis, USA & Alison GILL, Simon Fraser University, Canada

This session will focus on the interaction between gender and tourism in terms of both consumption and production. Topics could include employment and entrepreneurship in tourism for women, tourist interaction with local populations, women travelers, and gendered preferences of types of tourism