

## SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

**Authors:** Alexandru RACU, Aurelian GIUGĂL, Ron JOHNSTON, Alexandru GAVRIȘ

**Title:** When cultural strength means political weakness: Romania's marriage referendum and the paradox of conservative mobilisation.

**pp. 70–80**

**Abstract:** Held on 6–7 October, 2018, the Romanian referendum on the topic of gay marriage was the fourth referendum of this kind organised in East Central Europe over a five-year period. Because turnout was low in all of them and demands explanation, this paper: i) discusses the common characteristics of these Eastern European marriage referendums, contextualising the Romanian referendum; ii) overviews the history of the Romanian referendum, emphasising the legal, political, ideological and societal aspects; iii) quantitatively examines the electoral geography of the voting patterns; and iv) interprets qualitative data seeking to understand the voters' choices and why conservative mobilisation was so weak.

**Article history:** Received 24 January 2020, Accepted 30 May 2020, Published 30 June 2020

**Authors:** Bartosz WOJTYRA

**Title:** How and why did craft breweries 'revolutionise' the beer market? The case of Poland.

**pp. 81–97**

**Abstract:** Since 2011, when the Pinta Brewery brewed the first AIPA-style beer in Poland, dynamic growth of the craft beer market has been observed. While there were 70 breweries in 2010, in 2019 there were already about 420, most of them small. The number of new beers on the market also increased rapidly each year in the analyzed period, from around 60 in 2013 to about 2,500 in 2019. Similar changes were noted in other countries, including the USA, where it was accepted to call this phenomenon 'the craft beer revolution'. The aim of this paper is to indicate the reasons for the emergence and development of this process, using Poland as a case study. Based on statistical data and content analyses, as well as studying the modern history of the beer market, the distribution of craft beer pubs and the names of craft breweries, this work provides evidence that the proliferation of micro-breweries in Poland can be confirmed by concepts such as a resource-partitioning model, neo-localism, path dependence, and the diffusion of innovations.

**Article history:** Received 31 December 2019, Accepted 20 May 2020, Published 30 June 2020

**Authors:** Tomáš JECK, Vladimír BALÁŽ

**Title:** Geographies of tacit knowledge transfer: Evidence from the European co-authorship network.

**pp. 98–111**

**Abstract:** The patterns of scientific cooperation between the 28 European Union (EU) member countries, Switzerland and Norway, from 1993 and 2017, are evaluated in this article. We consider co-authorship patterns to be proxies for international transfers of tacit knowledge. The theoretical part of the paper contains propositions by researchers in evolutionary economic geography on path-dependence, selection and variation, and the role of networks in knowledge transfer. The principal argument is that the geographical configurations of knowledge transfers over distance are shaped via a set of connectivities – specific communication channels for the exchange of people, goods and knowledge between two or more countries. Some connectivities are more conducive for the transfer of explicit knowledge (e.g. merchandise trade, trade in patents), while human exchange flows (students, migrants, travellers) favour the transfer of tacit knowledge. The research project found that a considerable increase in human exchanges has helped to increase the total number of co-authored papers, but did not amend the Geography of the European co-authorship network over last two decades. Rather, the layout of the network stems from a relatively stable set of historical, cultural and political legacies in Europe.

**Article history:** Received 8 November 2019, Accepted 30 April 2020, Published 30 June 2020

**Authors:** Jakub VONTROBA, Jiří BALCAR, Milan ŠIMEK

**Title:** Commuting pays off: Evidence on wage returns to inter-urban and intra-urban commuting.

**pp. 112–123**

**Abstract:** The distance a person is willing to commute has a direct influence on her/his employment opportunities and wage level. It raises a lot of interesting questions, especially whether intra-urban commuting (due to a well-developed transport infrastructure, geographical concentration of job opportunities, etc.) is connected with any wage returns, and how they differ in comparison with those of inter-urban commuting. This article uses three data-sets at national ( $N_1=1,884$ ;  $N_2=933$ ) and local levels ( $N_3=3,193$ ) from the Czech Republic, and different approximations of commuting in order to contribute to the discussion. It provides robust evidence on positive wage returns to both inter-urban and intra-urban commuting, comparable with Western countries. The differences between large national and limited urban labour markets are reflected in functional form: wage returns are linear for intra-urban and non-linear for inter-urban commuting. The article also explores the validity of different measures of commuting time and distance provided by the on-line application Mapy.cz, and suggests that it represents a suitable approximation in the case of missing or limited data.

**Article history:** Received 18 December 2019, Accepted 25 May 2020, Published 30 June 2020

**Authors:** Krzysztof GWOSDZ, Bolesław DOMAŃSKI, Elżbieta BILSKA-WODECKA

**Title:** Localised capabilities as an intermediating factor in the transition from an old to a new development path: The case of post-socialist industrial towns.

**pp. 124–135**

**Abstract:** There are debates in the research literature about the mechanisms responsible for the formation of local development trajectories. What is emphasised, as particularly scarce, are longitudinal studies which show how historical, social and institutional structures are reproduced and/or transformed into new paths of development in the case of industrial towns. This paper aims to capture the role of various social, cultural and

institutional features that constitute localised capabilities, in the process of transition from an old to a new developmental path for older industrial towns. The authors use case studies of three medium-sized industrial centres in Poland: Dzierżoniów, Starachowice and Mielec, to illustrate how localised capabilities are shaped by the interplay of earlier economic activity and the characteristics of local firms, on the one hand, and the evolving social, cultural and institutional attributes of the particular town and its region on the other. As a result, industrial towns may differ significantly in their ability to absorb exogenous impulses, as well as their capacity to transform and recombine them into a new development pathway that is more resilient than the old one.

**Article history:** Received 19 September 2019, Accepted 20 May 2020, Published 30 June 2020

**Authors:** Marek FURMANKIEWICZ, Krzysztof BURYŁO, Sylwia DOŁZBŁASZ

**Title:** From service areas to empty transport corridors? The impact of border openings on service and retail facilities at Polish-Czech border crossings.

**pp. 136–151**

**Abstract:** Long-term changes in the development of service establishments in the vicinity of the border crossing points on the Polish-Czech border are discussed in this paper. These changes are the result of the border being opened and subsequent economic integration. A series of panel studies, which took place in 1995, 2000 and 2016, analysed of the locations and types of service establishments located within a half kilometre of 18 Polish-Czech border crossings. Given the increasing ease of crossing the border and the maintenance of passport and customs controls, the number of service and retail establishments increased until 2000. After the abolition of passport control in 2007, this number has decreased at many border crossings, with the most significant decreases in financial, insurance-related and commercial facilities (small shops). Most crossings have become little more than transport corridors that offer no important service functions. The total number of cultural, recreational and tourism-related establishments, however, has increased, mainly at border crossings located in towns and villages. The most important changes in service developments at the Polish-Czech border are discussed, as well as the probable reasons for these changes. The results may prove useful for spatial planning in municipalities that are located on the borders of countries undergoing political and economic integration.

**Article history:** Received 31 December 2019, Accepted 25 May 2020, Published 30 June 2020