THE CONTRIBUTION OF GEOGRAPHY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM RESEARCH IN POLAND

Abstract: The article presents, both chronologically and thematically, the contribution of geography to the development of tourism research. The discussion concerns the situation in Poland but is presented in the context of the development of tourism geography in Europe and globally. The analysis includes only theoretical-methodological research. The output of Polish tourism geography after World War II has been considerable and comprises around 800 publications.

Key words: knowledge, geography, tourism geography, tourism, academic geography centres.

1. INTRODUCTION

When the number of people travelling for pleasure increased in Europe at the turn of the 19th c., it became of interest to journalists and representatives of academic disciplines. Geographers were among the first who paid attention to this issue and, alongside naturalists and humanists, contributed significantly to the development of tourism research. It was a time when geography departed from research limited nearly exclusively to the natural environment and started to focus on the relations between the environment and various manifestations of life in human communities. It soon turned out that due to its research tools and methods, geography was the only discipline which could link such activity not only to the natural environment but also to interpret it from both spatial and socio-economic perspectives. Geographers also started large-scale work on preparing tourism guidebooks allowing tourists to visit the most interesting sites.

The 1930s was the next period of intensive development of the geographical study of tourism and the range of research was becoming increasingly well defined. The development of spatial planning, so characteristic of the interwar period (both in Europe and Northern America), meant that tourism issues were commonly taken into consideration in urban planning. Geographers played a major role in this area.

The development of tourism and tourism geography led to the appearance of research institutions dealing with these issues, mostly in those countries where tourism was an important part of socio-economic policy (Germany, Switzerland, Italy). From 1929-34 the leading tourism research institution in Europe was the Institute for Tourism Research (Forschungsinstitüt für den Fremdenverkehr) at the Higher School of Commerce (Handelshochschule, from 1935 Wirtschaftshochschule) in Berlin. The founder and head of the Institute was Robert Glücksmann, one of the chief theoreticians and creators of tourism sociology, but at the same time someone who appreciated the significance of geographical research in this particular area. The most distinguished geographers of the Institute were Georg Wegener and Adolf Grünthal. The centre in Berlin inspired geographical research into tourism in a number of countries, including Poland where the idea of tourism-related research and a specialist research institution was largely based on the Berlin experience. A leading research centre in France was the Institute of Alpine Geography (Institut de Géographie Alpine) in Grenoble, founded in 1907 by Raoul Blanchard (1877-1965). In other European countries tourism studies were undertaken rather occasionally.

Issues in Polish tourism geography have already been discussed in several publications. We should
mention here the most recent by LISZEWSKI (2003c, 2007a, 2008c,d) where he has summed up the achievements of Polish tourism geography. These publications partly relieve the present author from making a detailed presentation of all the issues concerning research relations between the geography and tourism. Therefore we will only point to the most significant achievements, mainly in the field of theory and methodology.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF TOURISM IN POLAND

It is commonly accepted that tourism, in the modern sense of the word, has existed in Poland since the times of Stanisław Staszic, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and Wincenty Pol. The most distinguished researcher was certainly Pol, who as a professor of geography at the Jagiellonian University (1849-1852) and a traveller over many years to all parts of Poland, introduced field trips onto the university curriculum. These enabled students to explore new areas and above all learn how to correctly interpret the surrounding landscape. Pol’s classes taught them the principles of accurate interpretation of the relation between the natural environment and human activity. This new idea followed Alexander Humboldt’s and Karl Richter’s school of thought which influenced Pol for at least the last forty years of his life. In the published reports from his journeys he included beautiful descriptions of mountain landscapes, the assets and possible uses of Carpathian mineral waters, and so on. The obligatory character of geographical field trips was appreciated by Pol’s successors. In considering the development of our discipline, we should also mention the first PhD theses in geography written at the Jagiellonian University. In 1832, a doctorate in cartography was granted to ŻEBRAWSKI whose 1862 Mapa zdrojowisk lekarskich Galicji i Bukowiny... (Map of the Medical Spas in Galicia and Bukovina) still remains one of the main sources on the development of tourism settlement networks. In 1860 a doctorate was given to Eugeniusz Arnold Janota, a renowned traveller and precursor of environmental conservation. His thesis was entitled Przewodnik w wyjściach na Babia Góra, do Tatr i Pienin (A Guide to excursions to Babia Góra, the Tatra Mountains and the Pieniny Mountains) and was published in the same year in Kraków. E.A. Janota was also one of the pioneers of Polish tourism research and a co-founder of the Tatra Society.

In 1916, SAWICKI published his Przestrzeń życiowa (ekumen) na ziemiach polskich. Szczeg antropogeograficzny (The area of people life in Poland: an anthropo-geographical outline), a very important work from a political and nationalistic point of view. Unfortunately, it remained unnoticed by geographers which is a great pity because a lot of the ideas included were ahead of their time. We would particularly like to stress here discussion concerning the possibilities of transforming uninhabited areas for tourism purposes. L. Sawicki also formulated a kind of research programme necessary for tourism to develop as a socio-economic activity. Some of his ideas which are a part of tourism research can be found in the work by SMOLEŃSKI (1912), Krajobraz Polski (The Landscape of Poland) and in the study by RACIBORSKI and SAWICKI (1914) Badania i ochrona zabytków przyrody (The Study and Protection of Natural Monuments). Let us not forget that Polish geographers actively participated in the development of Polish tourism research which is reflected in publications between 1900 and 1939 (JACKOWSKI 1968).

In comparison with other European countries and the United States, ‘pure’ tourism geography started to develop in Poland relatively late – after 1930. This was caused by two factors. Firstly, in the 1920’s, geographers worked above all on creating the theoretical and methodological basis for mass tourism. Secondly, it was not until the late 1920’s that the state and business became visibly interested in the development of tourism, both domestic and foreign. On 17th October 1928 the Prime Minister of that time, Kazimierz Bartel, appointed an inter-ministerial commission to investigate tourism issues (Sprawozdanie Międzyministerialnej Komisji... 1931), presided over by the Vice-Minister of Finance, Stefan Starzyński, who later, from 1934, was President of Warsaw. The report which was published was important evidence of Polish awareness of the importance of tourism as an element in the national economy. The Commission’s ideas were later further developed by the Kraków Chamber of Industry and Commerce, closely co-operating with the Geographical Institute at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków.

In the early 1930’s, tourism became an object of research at the Geographical Institute of the Jagiellonian University conducted mainly by Stanislaw Leszczyncki. He attempted to formulate a theoretical basis for tourism geography which should include “a formal definition of landscape tourism assets, a study of possibilities for tourism, the preservation of significant primary features of the landscape, and at the same time establishing how tourism can have rational uses” (LESZCZYNSKI 1932). Research issues in tourism geography were very strongly related to “man, the geographical environment, the economic exploitation of land, as well as human creativity and culture” (LESZCZYNKI 1937b). This was obvious progress in comparison with earlier attempts, mainly by foreign
authors, which often limited tourism geography to selected issues mostly connected with the natural environment.

A event on an international scale was the foundation of the *Tourism Studium (Studium Turyzmu)* at the Geographical Institute in 1936 (JACKOWSKI, ed., 1992, JACKOWSKI 2007, JACKOWSKI & SOŁJAN 2009: 195-219). It played an important role in the development of Polish and world tourism geography, spatial and regional planning (particularly where strongly related to tourism), as well as in preparing human resources for tourism in Poland. The *Studium* made society aware of how important tourism could be in the socio-economic development of regions and at individual localities. The director of the *Studium* was S. Leszczycki, a senior university lecturer, and the function of secretary was performed successively by Julian Łukaczyński, Tadeusz Chorabik and Tadeusz Wilgat.

The *Studium* published several works: *Prace Studium Turyzmu UJ* (6 volumes), *Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ* (22 editions) and a periodical *Turyzm Polski* (1938-9). The editor of all those publications was Leszczycki.

The activity of the *Studium* was combined with the *Komisja Studiów Ligi Popierania Turyystyki* (a study commission of the ‘League for the Support of Tourism’), founded in June 1936. Its seat was the Geographical Institute (together with the *Tourism Studium*), its work was administered by S. Leszczycki and the secretary was Wilgat. As a result it became possible to cooperate and to coordinate research. It was also important in that the *League* financed the activity of the *Studium* to a large extent. The results of the research were over 100 case studies (mostly published), many of which were considered to be diploma or even Master’s level theses at the Geographical Institute.

The research covered a variety of issues. The most significant certainly were Leszczycki’s works in which he attempted to lay a theoretical basis for tourism geography. Despite the fact that 80 years have passed, the definition of tourism he proposed is still valid (just slightly differing from the original) and used in the definition of tourism he proposed is still valid (just

The ranking method used for tourism evaluation enabled researchers to regionalise spa-tourism, firstly for individual regions (the Carpathians, Kraków Województwo, Podhale) and next for the whole country. A characteristic feature of the work done was that it took into account economic issues. The *Tourism Studium* was involved in a national project, called *Program ogólnopolski gospodarki uzdrowiskowo-turystycznej* (National programme for a spa-tourism economy), financed by the authorities of those Województwos which were interested in it. Several valuable works appeared as part of the programme, especially the study by Leszczycki (1937c) entitled *Znaczenie gospodarcze ruchu uzdrowiskowo-turystycznego na Śląsku* (*The economic significance of spa-tourism in Silesia*). He was the first Polish author to broadly discuss ‘public holiday’ tourism which today is referred to as ‘weekend’ tourism. The works created at the *Tourism Studium* were highly appreciated by economists and also the media.

The cradle of tourism geography was the Geographical Institute at the Jagiellonian University, which was immune to all kinds of political pressure thanks to the attitude of its head, Prof. Jerzy Smoleński. Towards the end of 1938 the authorities in Warsaw started to look for a pretext which would have enabled them to liquidate the *Studium*. They questioned the objectivity of Leszczycki’s work, pointing to the fact that throughout the inter-war period his superior, Smoleński, worked in environmental protection, and in 1938 held the position of chairman at the State Nature Protection Council. We know the story of the cable car to Kasprowy Wierch – the idea to build it was supported in government circles which saw those involved in environmental protection as acting to the detriment of the state. A man who was very effective in defaming the *Studium* was Henryk Szatkowski from Zakopane, one of those who had suggested its building. During the war Szatkowski collaborated with the Germans as a *Volksdeutsche*, but above all as the ideological founder of *Göralenvolk*.

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As a result of those behind-the-scenes intrigues, on 27th June 1939 the Board of Directors of the ‘League for the Support of Tourism’ decided to dismiss Leszczycki from his position as head of the Study Commission from 30th June that year. A further smear campaign against the Kraków centre was stopped by the outbreak of the Second World War.

Let us look closer at what the achievements of the **Tourism Studium** of 80 years ago mean for us today. They can be presented as follows:

1. The programme and forms of classes, both indoor and outdoor, were modern then and they can still be regarded as such today. As a result, tourism institutions could employ well-prepared workers, many of whom continued to work in tourism, spatial planning or academic geography centres after the war.

2. The research done at the **Studium** was closely combined with teaching. Research was considered to be an integral part of training workers for tourism. Never again were research and teaching so strongly interrelated.

3. The **Studium** played an enormous role in research development, it was the first time that systematic research into tourism had been conducted. We should also mention the practical aspect of most of the research commissioned by different offices, institutions or organisations. The **Studium** contributed considerably to the development of spatial and regional planning whose achievements allowed Polish tourism geography to play a leading role globally until the 1970’s. This long-lasting reputation of the **Studium** resulted from the fact that post-war tourism in Poland was created above all by its graduates.

4. The monographic regional works are still valuable methodological resources, especially those on the tourism and spas of the Podhale region in relation to industrial and urbanised areas (examples from mountain areas and Silesia).

5. The achievements in tourism cartography should also be highly appreciated.

Foreign authors still mention the **Studium** in their works stressing its significance and the role of S. Leszczycki in creating a formal basis for tourism geography. The Kraków centre is quoted alongside Glücksmann’s research centre in Berlin, Hunziker and Kraph’s seminar in St. Gallen and the Institute of Alpine Geography in Grenoble. Unfortunately, Polish authors mention these achievements the least.

In other academic geography centres tourism issues were rarely dealt with. Geographers focused above all on developing the geographical knowledge of Poland (especially S. Pawlowski and E. Romer).

The end of the 1920’s brought a new challenge for geographers, and also to those specializing in tourism related to the development of spatial and regional planning. The **Tourism Studium** and its graduates actively participated in that process and one of the chief initiators creating regional plans was S. Leszczycki. In all planning institutions, a part of their work was connected with tourism issues and geographers contributed a great deal to planning research. The regional plan of Podhale was prepared at the Geographical Institute, under the supervision of J. Smołeński and S. Leszczycki. S. Smołeński held the position of chairman of the Regional Planning Commission for the Kraków District (Komisji Regionalnego Planu Zabudowania Okręgu Krakowskiego) and the works then written are still referred to by today’s planners. We should mention the study by **L**esk**czyc**ki (1938), entitled *Region Podhala – podstawy geograficzno-gospodarcze planu regionalnego* (*The Podhale Region – the Geographical-Economic Basis of the Regional Plan*), the first methodological study on planning in Polish literature (*JACKOWSKI & SOŁJAN 2009: 192*).

Geographers also took an active part in spatial and regional planning after the Second World War and tourism was included in nearly all planning works. One of the founders of the Polish school in this field was Antoni Wrzosek who supervised planning in Lower Silesia for many years. He educated many distinguished geographer-planners, such as Olaf Rogalewski who became famous in turn for his own planning ideas regarding tourism. Moreover, in the first years after the war, spatial and regional planning institutions were directed by Stanisław Leszczyczycki, Franciszek Uhorczak, Ludwik Straszewicz and Rajmund Galon.

Geographers’ contributions to the spatial development plans for Poland could be seen at different scales during the following decades. The greatest achievement was certainly the 1971 *Plan kierunkowego zagospodarowania turystycznego Polski* (*The Plan for the Tourism Development of Poland*), prepared under the supervision of Rogalewski. Many young geographers who took part in that project still play an important role in Polish tourism geography (e.g. Jerzy Wyrzykowski, Maria Baranowska-Janota, Bogdan Mikulowski, Danuta Ptaszycka-Jackowska, Zbigniew T. Werner, Anna Wyrzykowska, Antoni Jackowski). Rogalewski’s *Plan* was the basis of many later planning works regarding tourism.

### 3. The Contribution of Geography to the Understanding of Tourism After World War II

In the attempt to systematize the post-war contribution of geography to the understanding of tourism, the main criterion has become the theoretical and methodological achievements. Only those works whose
authors presented issues, methods and so on for the first time have been taken into account. Those which repeated pioneer research have been ignored. Our achievements in this field are considerable and a survey shows that since 1945 by the end of 2010 over 800 original works have been published. They have been divided into the following groups:


Most time was devoted to the Krakow centre (Jackowski 1981a, 2009a, Jackowski, Sołjan 2009, 2011a, Jackowski, Warszyńska 1987, Kurek 2005a, Warszyńska 1992a, 1999a, Warszyńska, Jackowski 1992, Warszyńska, Kurek 2007). The description of the Łódź centre was provided several times by Liszewski (1981, 1992c, 2006b), and of the Wrocław centre – by Wyrzykowski (1992, 2005b, 2007a). There were also attempts to present the achievements in the field of tourism geography at the University of Warsaw (Kowalczyk 2007, Krzymowska-Kostrowicka 1992a), in Lublin (Wojciechowski 1992), Poznań (Bidermann 1992) and Gdańsk (Andrzejewski, Korowicki 1992). At many geographical centres (especially the smaller ones) there were no such attempts made, although they are sometimes quite significant.

There were also attempts to unify the terminology. The discussion was joined by both academics in Poland (Bachvarov, Dziegieć 2005, Bartkowska 1973, 1977, 1986, Drzewiecki 1983, Jackowski 1988a, Kowalczyk 2001a, Mileśka 1971a, Rogalewski 1964a, 1966, Stachowski 1990), and foreign (Warszyńska & Jackowski eds. 1976). This last happened during a special symposium, ‘Terminology Issues in Tourism Geography’, organised in Kraków in 1974 by the IGU Tourism Geography Working Group. Furthermore, O. Rogalewski and A. Wrzosek participated in 1961 in preparing the Polish version of the International Tourism Dictionary (Międzynarodowy słownik turystyczny), originally published by the World Tourism Organisation. The issue of terminology is still present, and not only in Poland.

In respect of student textbooks geographers’ contribution is significant. Right after the war they participated in creating a four-volume work entitled Turystyka powszechna (Popular Tourism 1949) comprised of materials from lectures given at a tourism training course organised in 1948 by the Tourism Bureau of
the Transport Ministry. The anonymous editor was Mieczysław Orłowicz, and the authors included Maria Irena Mileska, Bonifacy Gajdzik, Antoni Wrzosek, Wojciech Walczak, Olaf Rogalewski and Stanislaw Zych. In the next phase, the Polish Economic Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Ekonomiczne) which ran the extra-mural ‘Research into the Economics and Organisation of Tourism’, was publishing textbooks, prepared by such geographers as ROGALEWSKI (1964c 1967b, on tourism development), B. and O. ROGALEWSKI (1965 – tourism assets of Poland), STASŁKI (1963 – the economics of tourism management), WALCZAK (1963 – the tourism geography of Poland), WYSOCKI (1964 – geography of communications). In the late 1950’s a small book was published on the geographical description of tourism regions in Poland, authored by GRZESZCZAK, KIEDROWSKA-LIJEWSKA & LIJEWSKI (1957, PTTK – Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society; Board of Directors). In a time where there was a permanent lack of study resources, the textbooks were immensely popular among students in geography departments.

Proper textbooks did not appear until the late 1970’s when Polish decision-makers started to treat tourism geography as an important geographical discipline. The authors of the first publication of this sort were WARSZyna & JACKOWSKI (1978). For nearly twenty years it was the only one on the market until that by KOWALCYK, published in 1997 it has been reprinted several times since. In recent years Krakow geographers had been preparing another textbook on tourism (KUREK ed. 2007). Regional textbooks devoted to the tourism geography of Poland and the world have appeared including work by T. LIJEWSKI, B. MIKULOWSKI & J. WYRZYKOWSKI whose first edition appeared in 1985 and was followed by several more. In 1988 a textbook on the regional tourism geography of the world, edited by WARSZyna, was published and since 1994 it has been reprinted several times. Finally, in 1977-1980, BARTKOWSKI published Wypiści (Extracts) from tourism geography, containing texts from some ‘classics’ in the field. Textbooks which have appeared more recently usually concerned individual issues such as tourism in the mountainous areas of Europe (KUREK 2004a), tourism development (KOWALCZYK & DEREK 2010), the geography of the hotel industry (KOWALCZYK 2001b, MILEWSKA & WŁODARCZYK 2009), natural assets (KOZUCHOWSKI 2005), religious tourism (JACKOWSKI 2003c, JACKOWSKI, SOJAN, BILSKA-WODECKA 1999b) and the tourism product (KACZMAREK, STASIAK & WŁODARCZYK 2005, 2010), changes in tourism (MAZURSKI 2006) or a new suggestion for the tourist regionalization of the world (JĘDRUSIK, MAKOWSKI, PLIT 2010).

I would also like to add the Dictionary of Polish Tourism Geography to this category of publications (1956-9, 1993 and a number of later editions) by M.I. Mileska. This is used continuously by geographers (and not only!), and as a kind of student textbook.

A lot of theoretical works have been published in the Turystyka periodical which has been rendering great service to tourism geography. Initially it appeared as a special publication in the Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis series (1-6/7, 1987-1990), but since 1991 it has been an independent title. From the very beginning, the publisher has been the University of Lodz and the editor – S. Liszewski.

In 2008, the Geography and Geology Department at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan started to publish an interesting series, entitled Uwarunkowania i plany rozwoju turystyki (Conditions and Plans for Tourism Development). Three volumes (2008, 2009, 2010) have been published and the editor is M. Dutkowski.

A considerable inspiration for theoretical discussions are the conferences, entitled Uwarunkowania rozwoju turystyki zagranicznej w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej (Conditions for the Development of Foreign Tourism in Central and Eastern Europe), organised regularly since 1990 by the Institute of Geography and Regional Development, University of Wroclaw (the most recent was held in 2010). They were initiated by L. Baraniecki and J. Wyrzykowski. The materials presented during the sessions were published first only in Polish but later also in English. All in all, eleven volumes have been published so far.

An important role has also been played by research workshops in tourism geography (Warsztaty badawcze z geografii turystyki). They started in 1983 and so far 26 such meetings have been held, aimed primarily at young geographers. Many future docents (a senior level of lecturer) and professors have presented their work there. The idea to create this forum originally came from S. Liszewski, and the organizer was the Institute of Urban Geography and Tourism in Lodz. In 1997 the workshops came under the supervision of E. Dziegieł, and since her death in 2009 they have been the responsibility of B. Wlodarczyk.

B. Methodological research. This has been purposefully isolated from the theoretical works in order to draw the reader’s attention to issues which have particularly occupied the minds of geographers, as well as to stress the significance of this research. They concern the following:

1. Tourism space. Tourism space is a part (sub-space) of geographical space, established through the exploration and use of the geographical environment for tourism purposes. Functional tourism space is an expression of human tourism activity in tourism space (LISZEWSKI 2002b). The theoretical basis was laid down by the ‘Lodz school’, and the instigator was
S. Liszewski. The first study was published in 1995 and in the years to follow the author continued to improve, supplement and expand the theory he had presented (LISZEWSKI 1999b, 2002b, 2005e, 2006a,c 2009b,c,d, LISZEWSKI & BACHVAROV 1998). Later, the subject was taken up by Liszewski’s students, especially WŁODARCZYK (2006, 2009a,b, 2011). Another issue researched at Łódź was the perception of tourism space by different social groups (LATOSIŃSKA 1998a,b,d, 2006, MATCZAK 1993, 1994, 1996). Inspired by this research, geographers at other universities have become interested in the issues including the research conducted in Szczecin by MAYER (2001, 2004, 2007, 2008, ed. 2010). It is quite symptomatic that she had studied geography in Łódź, where those issues must have been discussed during classes. A number of other geographers have written about those issues too (JĘDRUSIK 1999, 2005, KOWALCZYK 2002, KUREK & MIKA, eds. 2008, PRZYBYLSKA 2005, 2008, PTASZYCKA-JACKOWSKA 2007a,b,c, STACHOWSKI 1993). Currently a continuously growing interest in these issues can be observed which is understandable considering the educational ‘profile’ and the field of study in geography. Regional and local analyses are appearing increasingly frequently as well.


3. Relations between tourism and nature protection (several dozen). Naturally this is one of the largest groups of issues in terms of geographical research and a great deal was conducted until the end of the 1980’s. Later popularity visibly decreased; giving way to other issues, especially those related to tourism space. Considerable attention was paid to methodological and theoretical aspects. Due to their large number, they would have to be presented in a separate article.


was conducted by other geographers, as well as geologists and biologists.


10. Spas. These are distinctive settlements as regards function and landscape. Geographers have been interested in them for a long time and outstanding achievements in this field have led to the emergence of a separate geographical sub-discipline - 'spa geography'. The most prolific author of the last 50 years is Groch (1979, 1983, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997) who has presented an original methodology. His research is constantly quoted in the literature and has been referred to in other publications. The problems of spas were discussed by other authors as well (e.g. Durydiwka 2005, Gotowt-Jeziorśka, Wyrzykowski ed. 2005, Mazurski 2003, Ptaszynska-Jackowska 1999, 2007f, Ptaszynska-Jackowska, Matłak, Farack 1999, Rydz ed. 2005b, Wyrzykowski ed. 2007c). Nearly all Polish spas have been described in monographs whose authors are mostly geographers. It must be remembered that the majority of research conducted by bio-climatologists, described elsewhere, concerns spas.


12. A considerable amount of research has been devoted to recreation in rural-urban fringe zones, especially of large conurbations. As early as the inter-war period geographers were observing the formation of this recreation zone, its tourism development and use, defining its ability to absorb tourism and its spatial range. A review of some województwo archives leads us to the conclusion that after the war geographers were the main executors of spatial development plans for such zones, but they were never printed. Most research started to be published only at the turn of the 1990’s. In the mid-1960’s planners started to appeal to geographers for help in establishing the theoretical and methodological basis for these zones, but it took as long as 20 years (Biderman 1979, Deja ed. 1987, 1991, Dziegic & Liszewski 1981, 1983, 1984, Farack 2003, 2006, Groch et al. 1987, Jakoćzyk-Gryszkiewicz 1995, Korowicki 1988, Kowalczyk 1986, 1990a,b, 1993, 1994, Krzyżowska-Kostrowicka 1992c, Liszewski 1987a, Matczak 1985, 1986a,b, 1987ac, 1991a,b, 1995, 2005, 2009b, Szkup 2003, Wigat 1962, 1971). The authors of nearly all the research introduced original methods while the majority of publications also concerned settlement geography, urban and spatial planning.
13. Tourism colonization. The development of infra-structure has led to tourism colonization but Polish geographers started research into this relatively late (the 1990’s) (Dzgieć 1995, Jędrusik 2002, 2003, Matczak 1995, Rydz 2002, 2005a, Rydz & Miedziński 2005, Wojciechowska 1998). From an analysis of foreign geographical writing where the issue of tourism colonization, and sometimes ‘neo-colonization’, dominates research into tourism settlement, it seems that the research conducted so far in Poland is only at an initial stage of geographical interest.


We should pay attention to attempts at tourism regionalization, made with regard to different areas of Poland whose authors are usually geographers. Unfortunately, in most cases the regional division is intuitive and the majority concern mountain and coastal areas.

It is worth remembering though that some works published right after the war played an important role in promoting the ‘Recovered Territories’. Their authors were usually geographers, e.g. Cz. Piskorski, W. Walczak and A. Wrzosek.


16. Economic aspects of tourism. Research aiming at the spatial presentation of economic issues related to tourism are fairly modest, and not only in Poland, resulting primarily from scarce sources. Obtaining data often requires conducting painstaking field research. The first attempts were made in the Kraków centre at the turn of the 1970’s. At that time this kind of research was warmly welcomed and geographers interested in tourism were gladly cooperating. One of the factors which helped were the ‘Krynica Conferences’ organised from the early 1960’s (later the venue was moved to Zakopane). They were totally devoted to tourism and organised by the Kraków branch of the Polish Economic Society, the National Bank of Poland in Kraków and Województwo Committee for Phisical Culture and Tourism (WKKFiT) in Kraków. The Institute of Geography of the Jagiellonian University and the Województwo Statistical Office greatly contributed to the organisation of those meetings. The conferences were initiated by Profs Jerzy Kruczala and Antoni Wrzosek, as well as the director of the Województwo branch of the National Bank of Poland, Antoni Kiesler and director of WKKFiT Marcel Oliarski (geographer, prof. A. Wrzosek’s student). Regular participants of the conferences included A. Wrzosek, M.I. Mileska, J. Warszynska, D. Ptaszynka-Jackowska, M. Baranowska-Janota, T. Jarowiecka, J. Wyrzykowski, S. Wawrzyniak, M. Mikulski, O. Rogalewski and A. Jackowski. During one of the conferences (1967?) geographers were asked to take part in research concerning the economic role of tourism in the functioning of a region. In response, Jackowski prepared his PhD thesis, on the role of tourism in the economy of the Podhale region and thus referred to Leszczycki’s works written before the war. Parts of the thesis were published (Jackowski 1969b, 1971e, 1972b, 1976b). The economic role of tourism was defined on the basis of data released by the National Bank of Poland on transfers of money to individual localities. At the request of the Polish Economic Society, necessary materials were also prepared by the Polish Insurance Company (PZU) in Nowy Targ. It seems to have been one of the few (and one of the last) attempts made by geographers to conduct research regarding economic issues (similar issues were investigated by Rogalewski in 1968 and Andrzejewski from Gdańsk in 1971 and 1976). Never again did geographers cooperate so closely with economists. Only recently, due to the initiative of Prof. G. Golembiski from the Economic University in Poznań, attempts have been made to resume closer cooperation and in this way revive good old traditions.

17. In recent years geographers have become interested in a new issue - the tourism product. The term was borrowed from the economics literature, especially that dealing with marketing. In a wider context the notion of a ‘tourism product’ includes tourism assets, infrastructure and the ‘whole tourist experience’ (Kaczmarek, Stasiak & Włodarczyk 2001, 2002, 2005, 2010, Stasiak & Włodarczyk 2003, Włodarczyk 2004, Wyrzykowski 1999a).


20. Religious tourism. Research in this field was started by geographers as early as the 19thc. (W. Pol) and during the interwar period (Tourism Studium, Jagiellonian University, A. Wrozek, B. Zaborski). The political situation in Poland after the war for a long time banned these issues from research programmes with censorship effectively and thoroughly removing the religious theme from all texts. The censor’s intervention affected even the classics of Polish tourism geography. It is worth knowing that Wrozek devoted a large paragraph to Lourdes in his Próba charakterystyki regionu Pirenejów Francuskich (1964) (Towards a Regional Description of the French Pyrenees) but the whole extract was removed by the censorship. A certain relief from ’ideological restrictions’ came about in the mid-1980’s and was immediately taken advantage of in Kraków where the results of research that had been conducted over a number of years were then published (Jackowski 1984a, 1985). Since that time researchers from the Institute of Geography and Spatial Economy at the Jagiellonian University have published more than 200 dozen works, mostly innovative (Jackowski & Sołtan 2011a). They have prepared theoretical studies, attempted to systematize terminology and to define the position of this form of tourism in the functional and spatial structure of individual localities or regions (e.g. Jackowski 1987a, b, c, d, 1989c, 1990a,c, 1991a, b, c, e, 1992a, b, 1995, 1996, 1998a,c, 2003a,c, 2005a, 2006, 2007b, 2010, Jackowski, Mróz, Hodorowicz et al. 2008, 2009, Jackowski, Smith 1992, Jackowski, Sołtan 2008a,b, Jackowski, Sołtan, Bilski-Wodecka 1999a,b, Liszewski 1999a, Ptaszycka-Jackowska 2000a,b, 2007e, Ptaszycka-Jackowska, Jackowski 1998, Sołtan 2003, 2005, 2007a,b, Sołtan, Bilski-Wodecka 2005).

Research presenting religious tourism as an element of European integration has become more popular (Jackowski 1998b, 2002, Jackowski & Sołtan 2003, 2005, 2007, 2008, Ptaszycka-Jackowska 1995). An important role in develop-ing an understanding of religious tourism is played by the periodical Peregrinus Cracoviensis (ed. Jackowski, Bilski-Wodecka & Sołtan), the only journal of this type in Europe. It
has been published since 1995 with 22 issues so far. The leading role in the study of religious tourism is still played at Kraków but similar research is conducted in other academic geography centres in Poland as well.

21. **Tourism cartography.** Here the achievements have taken the form of numerous tourism maps of localities, regions or countries. However, geographers and cartographers have still not taken any common decisions regarding detail of further activity. The issues have been discussed at two Polish conferences organised by the Cartographic Commission of the Polish Geographical Society (Trafas ed. 1973, Trafas, Struś, Szewczuk eds. 2003) and the idea of an ‘Atlas of Tourism in Poland’ is still pending but geographers’ frequent appeals for sponsors have unfortunately brought no result so far.


22. **Historical research.** In this particular area tourism geography output remains very modest though the tradition goes back a long way (Jackowski 2009b, Krzyszowska-Kostrowicka 2005b). Existing research mostly concerns mountain areas, e.g. the Carpathians (JACKOWSKI 1976a, 1989a, 1990b, 1991d, JACKOWSKI & WARSZYŃSKA 1979, Szaflarski 1972) or the Sudety Mountains (Migoń & Łatocha 2010, Potocki 2004). Krakowsko-Częstochowska Upland (Pawlusiński 2007), as well as religious tourism (JACKOWSKI 1989a, 1990b, 1991a, 2000, 2003b, 2005a,b, JACKOWSKI, PACH, RUDZIŃSKI 2001, JACKOWSKI, SOŁJAN 2000, 2008d, JACKOWSKI, SOŁJAN, ZEMBIK 2000). There has also been an attempt to describe the history of the Tourism Studium at the Jagiellonian University (JACKOWSKI ed. 1992, 2007a, JACKOWSKI & SOŁJAN 2009, as well as the role of tourism in the development of spatial and regional planning in Małopolska (JACKOWSKI 2009a, JACKOWSKI & SOŁJAN 2009).

This group also includes bibliographic works. The main one, Bibliografia turystyki polskiej, was written by a geographer (A. Jackowski) covering the period from the 16th c. to 1972. The whole work consists of seven volumes (Jackowski 1968-1975). The need for this type of publication was so great at that time that geographers also prepared an annotated bibliography (Jackowski & Ptaszynka-Jackowska 1970a, 1973) and also one on landscape tourism (Jackowski 1971b, 1979). Bibliographic writing continued, but without the participation of geographers and only recently has another attempt to prepare a selective biography of tourism been made again by a geographer (Długosz 2009).

C. Educating professionals. According to Liszewski’s calculations (2007), between 1946 and 2006 about 60 PhD theses on tourism geography were defended. Today, towards the end of 2010, that number must have increased to about 80. The first after the war was the doctoral thesis by MLESKA (1962, University of Warsaw), and the second by Jackowski (1971, Jagiellonian University).

Post-doctoral theses on tourism geography were written later from the late 1970’s and according to Liszewski (2007a), between 1972 and 2006 eighteen were written. The current number of habilitation theses on tourism geography has certainly exceeded 20. The first two were written by Rogalewski (1972b) and Warszyńska (1974) and were followed by Krzyzowska-Kostrowicka (1980), Jackowski (1981b), Wyrzykowski (1986) and Wojciechowski (1986). The majority were produced in the 1990’s. As far as educating professionals in tourism geography or tourism in general is concerned, Łódź is the current leader (Liszewski 1992e, 1998, 1999c). It must be stressed, however, that ‘tourism’ specialities are run at every academic geography centre. An important role in specialist training has always been played by post-graduate courses. In 1972, at the Geographical Institute, University of Wroclaw, the Podyplomowe Studium Geografii Turystycznej (Post-graduate course in Tourism Geography) was opened (today the Studium Turystyki i Edukacji Regionalnej – Tourism and Regional Education course). They were organised by L. Baraniecki and by O. Rogalewski who was the first director of studies (DOS). His successors were J. Wyrzykowski and K. Widawski. In 1984 Prace Podyplomowe Studium Geografii Turystycznej (Post-graduate course in Tourism Geography) was published by the Geographical Institute in Wroclaw (Wyrzykowski ed., 1984).

The second, Podyplomowe Studium Turystyki (Post-graduate Tourism course), was established in 1977.
at the Institute of Economic Geography and Space Organisation, University of Łódź. The founder was S. Liszewski, and from 1981 to 1992 (when its activity was suspended) the DOS was E. Dziegieć. It was reactivated in 1999 and based at the Institute of Urban Geography and Tourism, University of Łódź. The current DOS is J. Wojciechowska.

In Wrocław and Łódź classes were also conducted by geographers from different Polish and foreign university departments. Both played and still play an important role in educating tourism professionals in Poland.

A similar educational activity is run by the Geography Institute at the Pedagogical University in Kraków (Studium Podyplomowe ‘Geoturystyka’ – ‘Geotourism’ post-graduate course), as well as at the Department of Earth Sciences at the Silesian Universities (Studium Podyplomowe Geograficzne podstawy turystyki – ‘Geographical basis of tourism’ post-graduate course). For some time the Geographical Institute at Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń ran a post-graduate Turystyka i Rekreacja (Tourism and Recreation) course. All attract students from their wider regions.

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. Tourism issues have been a subject of interest in geography, both internationally and in Poland, for many years. The first publications started to appear in the middle of the 19th c.

2. The importance of a discipline is determined above all by its theoretical basis and original research methods. In this respect Polish tourism geography is well developed; the number of publications which have appeared since the Second World War has reached around 800. If we add to this number the numerous monographs on tourism centres or regions, presentations of field research, etc, this number is bound to exceed 1000. It is a literature vast enough to be noticed internationally. It will not be an exaggeration to say that we are among the European leaders in this particular field, while attracting the interest of geography departments from other continents.

3. The existing rate of publication allows us to maintain a leading position in Europe which has been noticeable since in the interwar period mainly thanks to the Tourism Studium at the Jagiellonian University and the research activity of Stanisław Leszczycki. After the Second World War, conditions for conducting tourism research, field studies in particular, often depended on political fluctuations. Despite those difficulties, innovative works were written which were received with genuine interest by our colleagues abroad with evidence in the numerous references in the literature. What is more, in the times of the communist system, many tourism geographers from different West European countries visited Poland in order to observe our research methods and materials. In spite of unfavourable external and internal conditions as well as difficulties of accessing literature from elsewhere in the world, they represented a high standard and the theories, methods and issues studied had an innovative character. In appreciation of our tourism geography, a group of Poles were invited to join the Working Group on Tourism Geography and Recreation at the International Geographical Union (IGU), Poland has also been asked to organize specialist IGU conferences (Kraków, Łódź).

4. When analyzing the literature on the subject, we should appreciate and stress the growing theoretical output, which is bound to influence the future of tourism geography, not only in Poland. Geographers were the authors of numerous original studies regarding the problems of spatial planning and tourist development, settlement issues, the suburban zone or tourism in farming and rural areas. Representatives of tourism geography willingly undertook research into the economic aspects of tourism or spa economy. Finally, many studies were traditionally devoted to the relations between environmental protection and tourism, the evaluation of natural environment for tourist purposes, or individual forms of tourism. An unquestionable achievement of the last 20 years has been the emergence of studies of such important theoretical and practical problems as tourist space, tourist colonization, tourist product or tourist regionalization. In the 1980’s there also appeared the first publications regarding religious tourism, the number of which has been gradually increasing since then.

5. Looking at our scientific achievements, we can easily notice the domination of four geographical centres, associated with the Jagiellonian University, the Universities of Łódź, Wrocław and Warsaw. In the case of the first two universities, we can even note the appearance of individual research schools.

For many years the leader in tourism geography was Krakow. Krakow School dates back to the interwar period (Tourism Studium at the Jagiellonian University and S. Leszczycki’s activity), but it fully developed after the war. It was here that the first Polish works in this field were created (A. Wrzosek), and in the 1970’s and 1980’s the theoretical and methodological assumptions of tourism studies were presented (J. Warszyńska, A. Jackowski). It was then that the term “Krakow School” was coined, and it is still functioning. Later the group of researchers was joined by J. Groch, W. Kurek and D. Ptaszycka-Jackowska. In the nearest future a few persons will begin the habilitation procedure. Since 1972 about 25
persons have defended their doctoral theses and 5 persons have done the post-doctoral degree.

The other tourist geography school was created in Łódź. Its founder was Stanisław Liszewski, supported by Elżbieta Dziegieć (1939-2009). S. Liszewski has been the highest authority in Poland in this field for many years. His numerous works regard primarily all the theoretical, methodological problems, as well as the issues related to the conception of the tourist region. Since 1978 he has supervised 17 doctoral theses on tourism geography. One of the authors has become a professor (A. Matczak) and two have done the post-doctoral degree (B. Włodarczyk, J. Wojciechowska).

The output of the Łódź centre includes about 30 PhD and several post-doctoral theses on tourism geography.

At the Wrocław centre, the study of tourism geography began nearly right after the war. The group of researchers included W. Walczak, A. Wrzosek, L. Baraniecki, S. Golachowski and O. Rogalewski. The research output is invariably associated with the name of Jerzy Wyrzykowski, the author, editor and instigator of many research initiatives. The centre can boast of ten doctoral and four post-doctoral dissertations.

The reputation of the Warsaw centre is based on the research and organizational activity of three people, in particular: M.I. Mileska, A. Krzymowska-Kostrowicka and A. Kowalczyk. M.I. Mileska was responsible for establishing the Tourism Geography Workshop at the University of Warsaw (1951-1968). It was the first Polish tourism geography research centre after the war. The majority of the research output includes theoretical and methodological works by A. Krzymowska-Kostrowicka and A. Kowalczyk, who were also supervisors of doctoral theses.

6. The post-war output was visibly influenced by a group of people, who played a particularly important role in the development of Polish tourism geography. In a sense, they became the Masters of a few generations of researchers. I am mentioning this because we often forget about the individual contribution of distinguished personalities, whose influence went beyond their own centres. I believe that such “silent” but wonderful heroes of Polish tourism geography were five persons in particular: A. Wrzosek, M.I. Mileska, O. Rogalewski and J. Warszyńska, as well as S. Leszczyński.

Antoni Wrzosek started educating Polish geographers in 1945. Later they became interested in tourism geography studies or performed different social or state functions. He was also one of the pioneers in spatial and regional planning. He published his first works on tourism geography in 1945. He supervised the MA theses written by O. Rogalewski, S. Wawrzyniak, J. Warszyńska, A. Jackowski and many others.

For the geographers from my generation, M.I. Mileska was a symbol of perseverance of a researcher, who never defied the truth, despite unfavourable conditions he came up against. She was famous for being one of the closest co-workers of S. Leszczycki, ever since the “Krakow period”. S. Leszczycki supervised her doctoral thesis (1961). M.I. Mileska research output was rather modest, but based on wide knowledge and rare intuition. Due to her efforts after the war, Polish tourism geography was revived. I was lucky to be one of her young friends and I still remember the long-lasting conversations about the story of her rich life. Such meetings took place in Warsaw or Kraków, she was always strongly attached to. At the time when I was working on my doctoral thesis, she provided me with valuable advice and consultation.

O. Rogalewski laid the foundation of spatial planning in tourism. At the Tourist Development Department that he set up (1963), he managed to collect the top young geographers-researchers, who started their career here. They included D. Ptaszycza-Jackowska, A. Wyrzykowska, M. Baranowska-Janota, B. Mikulowski, J. Wyrzykowski, Z. T. Werner, M. Drzewiecki, S. Iwicki czy A. Jackowski, and some non-geographers, such as R. Przybylszewska-Gudelis, Z. Zbirowski or A. Ziemliński. In the future, all of them played an important role in Polish science, tourism and spatial planning.

The appearance of J. Warszyńska was a signal of the “generation change of the guards”. She is a symbol of changes that occurred in tourism geography in the 1970’s. She soon became a respected authority in the world of science, contributing certain inventiveness into tourism geography. Her best-known achievement is the “model method” of assessing the natural environment for tourism. After 40 years, it is still being used by researchers and quoted in world literature. J. Warszyńska promoted hundreds of MA students and many doctors, supervised post-doctoral dissertations, and inspired a lot of research and organizational undertakings. Her works were the source of knowledge for tourism geographers in Poland and abroad.

This Gallery of Outstanding Personalities closes with the figure of Stanisław Leszczycki. He started to return to Kraków a few years before his death (1996), mainly for sentimental reasons. When in Kraków, he often visited the Tourism Department at the Institute of Geography, Jagiellonian University, run by Prof. Jadwiga Warszyńska. He then took part in discussions about the current problems, but first of all talked about the beginnings of tourism geography in Poland and pre-war Polish and Kraków geography. Later, he used to take me for a walk, usually towards the Kościuszko Mound. On our way we often visited the Salwator Cemetary, with the graves of Eugeniusz...
Romer (we both were at his funeral in 1954) and my parents. He showed me the place he had chosen for his own grave. During those walks he often ‘opened up’ more than at the meetings at the Institute. Remembering Leszczycki’s personal reflections after 20 years, I get an impression that he was trying to tell us that he regretted his decision from 1946 to leave Krakow and move to Warsaw. He never said why he had abandoned tourism geography after the war. I tried to suggest some possible motives of this decision in other publications (JACKOWSKI 2007a, JACKOWSKI, SOLJAN 2009). At that time he made attempts to convince the authorities that the only domain profitable for Małopolska was tourism, and the only science with appropriate research base for tourism was geography. J. Warszynska and I joined him in those attempts. He often negotiated at the Polish Science Academy (PAN) and the Polish Academy of Skills (PAU). He wrote memorials to different authorities, he was trying to establish the Tourism Geography Commission at the PAU or the Kraków PAN Division. I remember visiting the President of Krakow, Tadeusz Salwa (1989/1990) and the UJ Rector, Professor Aleksander Koj. Everywhere he went, he was received with all due ceremony, but his efforts did not bring any substantial effects. Today I feel that his activity was a kind of compensation for “betraying tourism geography and Kraków many years earlier.

7. The research achievements in Polish tourism geography, their diversity and the practical application of theoretical and methodological research, show that it also plays an important role among other disciplines dealing with tourism. With its original research methods and approaches, Polish tourism geography has been continuously present in the ‘global academic market place’ for nearly 80 years. We are not always aware of this and able to show our achievements to the public, probably due to modesty, a quality often expected of academic circles. The question is, however, whether this is the only cause of our weak ‘market position’. Unfortunately we did not protest at the time when ‘dilettantes’ started to take our rightful place by publishing their quasi-academic works with ‘geography’ gladly included in the title. Such authors were regarded as representatives of tourism geography though they had never had anything to do with it.

To much relief, we have preserved our identity. Mainly through the great care we take in maintaining a high standard of research it has been possible to prevent mediocre work from appearing in Polish tourism geography. The research that has been conducted is original and innovative methodologically. Unfortunately we were unable to promote such works in an appropriate way, a reason why for a long time only publications prepared by non-professionals were noted. Only in recent years have some decision-makers started to realize their mistake as seen in the growing number of offers from local, state or economic administrations to cooperate with academic geography centres conducting tourism research. This lets us look optimistically into the future and hope that our discipline is soon accepted in the wider society. We must remember, however, that it also depends on us, our initiative, creativity and marketing.

8. The analysis of contemporary world literature on tourism geography points to the phenomenon of return to the classics in this field. Nearly all the authors of the currently appearing publications make references to the particularly distinguished. In the United States, France or Germany old works are being reprinted. In Germany, even an anthology of such works has appeared on the market (HOFMEISTER, STEINECKE, ed. 1984). The reputable series, entitled “Tourism Social Science Series”, published by the famous Jafar Jafari, recently presented an interesting anthology of biographies, prepared by people involved in tourism geography in different countries (SMITH 2010). As a matter of fact, it is a collection of essays, which could be named “My road to tourism geography”. The work is dedicated to the memory of Roy Israel Wolfe, one of the founders of modern tourism geography, who had Polish roots. This, unfortunately, is not stated in the publication, there is no Polish trace there. One may have an impression that we simply do not exist in world tourism geography. It is clear evidence what can happen as a result of long-lasting passivity in popularizing Polish research achievements abroad.

However, we should not expect recognition from the world if we do not respect ourselves. In spite of the fact that many of Leszczycki’s pre-war works are still valid (JACKOWSKI, SOLJAN 2009, MILESKA 1977), they are hardly ever read, let alone quoted in contemporary publications, also by young geographers. Publishing some of them did not help much, either (LESZCZYCKI 1975). I will leave that without a comment.

9. The year 2011 marks the 75th anniversary of the Tourism Studium at the Jagiellonian University. I am deeply convinced that it should become a great festival of Polish and European tourism geography, and an appropriate form of celebration would be an international conference. Moreover, I would also like to put forward a proposal (first made in 2007 in Kraków) to establish a Stanisław Leszczycki Prize for the best PhD thesis in the field of tourism geography.
FOOTNOTES

1 Henryk Szatkowski was quite a mysterious figure, and some of the things he did have still not been clarified. He was probably an Abwehr resident. He escaped from Poland, joining the retreating German army. His further life is unknown. After the war Polish court sentenced him to death in absentia.

2 The survey was conducted mainly in the National Library, the Jagiellonian Library, the libraries of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Development, the Polish Academy of Science, and the Institute of Geography and Spatial Economy, Jagiellonian University. It also included a review of the lists of publications presented on the websites of individual geographical institutions. Other materials used included individual volumes of Bibliografia geografii polskiej (ed. IGiPZ PAN) and Bibliografia turystyki polskiej. The article is a review and it is not a bibliographic work. Detailed bibliographic information can be found in Bibliografia geografii polskiej especially. Another source of information could be the internet publications of Geography Departments or Institutes.

4 Out of regular practice, a number of significant theoretical, historical and methodological works were taken into consideration. They were published in the first months of 2011.

5 It was a “by the way” survey, as it was originally conducted for another study.

6 Although Roy Israel Wolfe was born in Canada (1917), his family came from Opatów and Staszów. The family name was probably Volbromsky (Wolbromski). R.Wolfe was interested in his Polish roots. In 1972 or 1973 Professor A.Wrzosek, who probably Volbromsky (Wolbromski). R.Wolfe was interested in his Polish roots. In 1972 or 1973 Professor A.Wrzosek, who informed me of the Canadian’s visit in Poland. He asked me to organize Professor Wolfe’s visit to Poland. He informed that the visit had been cancelled. I never knew the reason of that decision.

Translated by Ewa Mossakowska

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