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**AKADEMIA WYCHOWANIA FIZYCZNEGO
IM. BRONISŁAWA CZECHA W KRAKOWIE**

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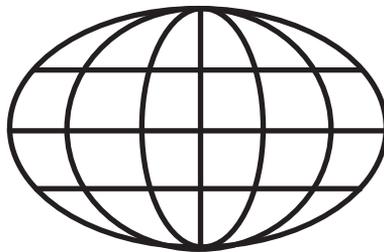
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CONTENTS

Bartosz Szczechowicz, Wiesław Alejziak: <i>From the Editors</i>	5
Anna Mazurek-Kusiak: <i>Model of Tourist Service Purchasing Decisions in Travel Agencies</i>	9
Marlena A. Bednarska, Paweł Łuka: <i>Employees' Responses to Customer Mistreatment – Evidence from the Hospitality Industry in Poland</i>	35
Michał Żemła: <i>The Impact of Intensive Tourism Development as Perceived by Residents of a Popular Tourist Resort – the Case of Białka Tatrzańska, Poland</i>	51
Oskar Placek, Rajmund Tomik: <i>Active Sport Tourism Motives of People Visiting PTTK Mountain Hostels</i>	69
Marek Rutkowski: <i>Formal Management of Tourist Organisations in the Białystok Province (Voivodship) During the Period of Consolidating Communist Power in Poland Between the Years 1946-1952/1953</i>	81
Iwona Cybula: <i>Warsaw Tourist and Sightseeing Magazine “The Wanderer” (1863-1906) – Formal Characteristics</i>	103

REVIEWS, SCIENTIFIC POLEMICS, REPORTS, MEMORIES

Zygmunt Kruczek: <i>Report on the 8th Scientific and Sectoral Conference “Tourism Economy in the Region. Undertaking. Self-government. Cooperation” (Karpacz 23-24, May 2022)</i>	145
Jerzy Wyrzykowski: <i>In Memoriam: Professor Janusz Marak (1941-2022). The Scientific Achievements of Professor Janusz Marak in the Field of Tourism and Recreation.</i>	149
Bob McKercher: <i>Dedicated Tourism, Hospitality and Event Journals</i>	159
Information and Instructions for Authors	187

FROM THE EDITORS

By handing over the next issue of our magazine to the hands of our honourable readers, we hope that you find interesting content in it, including 6 articles in which the results are presented of research, analysis and considerations on various phenomena occurring in the field of broadly-understood tourism. Two of them concern mountain tourism, two are of a historical nature, while the remaining two are related to consumer behaviour and the labour market in tourism. As usual, the presented volume includes an “besides-article” section, in which we present, *inter alia*, reports from conferences, memoirs and other texts significant for tourism researchers, such as those published in this issue – considered the most complete existing list of scientific journals in the field of tourism (almost 400 items) – a list of journals prepared by Professor Bob McKercher, who agreed to its publishing in our journal.

This issue opens with an interesting work by **Anna Mazurek-Kusiak**, in which a model of making purchasing decisions by clients of travel agencies is presented. It was developed on the basis of research regarding the purchasing process of tourists. It was carried out using the diagnostic survey method (the research covered 3,071 respondents who were adult residents of Poland). Statistical analyses were conducted in Statistica (version 13.3), using the logistic regression model. The final effect of the research is a graphical model of tourist behaviour in terms of purchasing decisions on the travel agency market, taking the most important factors influencing the purchasing process into account and deciding on the choice of travel agencies. This model also allows to demonstrate how the after-sales contact between tour operators and tourists should proceed.

The second article – written by **Marlena A. Bednarska** and **Paweł Łuka** – concerns a very interesting and relatively rarely discussed (at least in Poland) issues, which are employees’ reactions to the inappropriate behaviours of guests. The main purpose of the research presented in this paper was to determine the frequency of dysfunctional behaviours both among customers and employees, as well as to investigate the relationships and correlations between bad treatment of customers and so-called service sabotage in hotel organisations. The study, which involved 153 hotel gastronomy-employees, was conducted via an online survey, and the methods and techniques used for data analysis included, among others, analysis of variance (ANOVA) for repeated measures and hierarchical multiple regression

analysis. In the research, it was revealed that “in the dysfunctional behaviours at food service establishments are more often directed at employees than customers and work-related customer mistreatment is more common than that person-related. Moreover, both forms of mistreatment by customers contribute to service sabotage.” (p. 35)

The next two studies are about tourism in mountain areas. The first one regards tourists (or more precisely – their motivation to undertake mountain tourism), while the second concerns the inhabitants of areas visited by mountain tourists (more exactly – their attitudes towards the development of tourism and the consequences this development has in these cities and regions). In the first of the mentioned works, **Oskar Placek** and **Rajmund Tomik** decided to identify the main motives of active sports tourism by people visiting *PTTK* (that is – Polish Tourist Association) shelters in the Polish mountains (the research covered 354 people). One of the important goals of the research was to note the differences in motivations of women and men, however, among the distinguished motivational categories – with the exception of the ‘Seeking personal benefits’ category, there were no statistically significant differences according to gender. The author of the second work on mountain tourism is **Michał Żemła**, who conducted his research among 160 inhabitants of a popular Polish mountain resort, i.e. Białka Tatrzańska. The research questionnaire contained 20 questions grouped in pairs, where each pair was devoted to one of the previously detected possible negative effects of so-called excessive tourism. The research allowed to demonstrate a much higher level of acceptance concerning the negative effects of tourism among respondents than that observed in research conducted in large cities, where the phenomenon of excessive tourism also occurs. According to the respondents, the negative influence is visible in their cities, however, it does not have serious impact on their quality of life, while the income from this tourism development increases its level significantly.

The last two works in the first, research part of the issue (containing scientific articles) concern the history of tourism. In the first of them, **Marek Rutkowski** deals with the functioning of social tourism organisations in the first years following World War 2, when the communists came to power in Poland and the intention was to make tourism a useful instrument in gaining supporters of the new system. The research covered the functioning of three organizations: the Polish Tourist Society and the Polish Sightseeing Society, and the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society established as a result of their merger (in 1950). The activities of these organisations between the years 1946-1953 in the Białystok voivodship were analysed. The author showed the broad conditions and difficulties in the functioning of tourism organisations at that time, their attempts to politicize their activities and use them for the purposes of consolidating the communist regime. In turn, the article by **Iwona Cybula** is devoted to an analysis regarding the significance

of tourist journals (newspapers) during the initial period of development in organised tourism and sightseeing in Poland. The research concerned “*Wędrowiec*” [“The Wanderer”], published in Warsaw in the years 1863-1906. It was show that up to 1906, the journal was one of the longest-published travel magazines, and in the 44 years of its publication, a total of 2,289 issues were published. The author carried out a comprehensive formal analysis of the journal’s activities, pointing to a lot of incomplete and untrue information about it appearing in various publications.

In this issue, readers will also find three, non-scientific articles that have been included in the “REVIEWS, SCIENTIFIC CPOLEMICS, MEMORIES” section. The first one – written by **Zygmunt Kruczek** – is a report on one of the most important conferences that took place in the first half of this year. This conference was also of a special nature related to the anniversary of scientific work of Professor Andrzej Rapacz from the Wroclaw University of Economics and Business, who contributed to research and development of knowledge on tourism. The second text is a memoir in which **Jerzy Wyrzykowski** describes the scientific career, the most important achievements and contribution to the development of tourism research of Professor Janusz Marek, who recently passed away. He was associated with several universities in Wrocław, especially the Wrocław University of Economics and Business. The last text is the aforementioned list of scientific journals in the field of tourism, which was created by Professor **Bob McKercher** representing the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the University of Queensland. It is worth noting that this list is considered to be the most complete list of scientific journals in the field of tourism around the world that has ever been compiled. At its end, there is also a list of several dozen journals which, in the Professor’s opinion, are highly likely to fall into the category of so-called ‘predatory’ journals.

Wishing you a pleasant read and many new scientific inspirations.

Bartosz Szczechowicz and Wiesław Alejziak

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MODEL OF TOURIST SERVICE PURCHASING DECISIONS IN TRAVEL AGENCIES¹

*Anna Mazurek-Kusiak**

Abstract

Purpose. In this study, a model is developed for making purchasing decisions by consumers on the travel agency market.

Method. Research on the purchasing process by tourists was carried out applying the diagnostic survey method. Making efforts to ensure that research on the behaviour of consumers regarding tourist services and determinants concerning participation of Polish society in tourism are characterised by reliability, the selection of the sample was purpose-specific, while the control variables were region, gender, type of residence (city, village) and age. The community structure was determined as 0.01% of the entire Polish population (precisely, 3,071 persons). Data from the surveys were developed in the Statistica 13.3 program using the logistic regression model.

Findings. Prior travel traditions, fashion and desire to rest influence the need to travel. Stimulating the need for travel is necessary to start the purchasing process by a potential consumer of tourist services. When choosing a travel agency, potential tourists are mainly guided by a wide range of tourist services catalogues, the number and attractiveness of last-minute offers, as well as trip safety. However, to attract loyal customers, a travel agency should primarily take care of after-sales contact, send birthday and holiday wishes to its clients, efficiently respond to all types of queries, and quickly and reliably respond to complaints. They should also make sure the website of their travel agency is interesting.

Research and conclusions limitations. The characteristics of the participants constitute a limitation, as they all come from Poland. Therefore, future research must replicate this study with residents from other geographical and cultural contexts to generalise the present findings to Europe. According to some researchers, using multiple regression analysis and null hypothesis significance testing is not an appropriate scientific practice. Better results are presumed to be obtained by using asymmetric case outcome modelling.

Practical implications. The research results may be helpful for travel agency executives and other tourism entrepreneurs. Knowing the factors that influence the choice of a travel agency and the correct after-sales contact with the tourist will help tour operators gain regular customers.

Originality. The innovativeness of the work concerns developing a new graphic model of tourist behaviour on the travel agency market. To indicate the determinants of travel, factors influencing the purchase process and the choice of travel agencies, and how the post-sale contact between tour operators and tourists should be conducted.

Type of paper. In the article, the results of empirical research are presented, based on which the theoretical model of tourist behaviour on the travel agency market was created.

Keywords: consumer behaviour, tourist behaviour, travel agency, logistic regression

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Introduction

The tourist services market is very volatile and reacts rapidly to factors in international, national and local environments. The impact of these factors is visible both from the supply perspective, i.e., the functioning of enterprises in this sector, and from the demand side, i.e., buyers of tourist services [Zdon-Korzeniowska, Rachwał 2011; Alejziak 2000]. The starting category for analysing demand is tourists' needs [Panasiuk 2014; Diaz *et al.* 2015]. However, the intention to purchase does not reflect all needs as such an intention, for the purchase may be postponed or exchanged for another substituted product [Niezgoda 2012]. The size and structure of demand are usually determined by individual factors that are difficult to measure [Panasiuk 2014]. Tourists often make decisions at a moment's inspiration and are rarely loyal to their travel agencies [Xu 2018]. Changing the organiser of tourist services is not a problem for customers, nor does it raise any resistance, e.g., when changing the telephone operator, bank or electricity/gas supplier [Daño, Lesáková 2018; Mazurek-Kusiak 2020]. Therefore, travel agencies are finding it more difficult than other service companies to ensure customer loyalty [Mazurek-Kusiak 2018]. At the same time, the supply of these services on the market is increasing, and thus, the competition between tour operators is also experiencing an increase [Dryglas 2006; Wróbel 2007; Mrozowicz *et al.* 2012]. Travel agencies need to put more effort into gaining consumer confidence to become regular customers.

The primary purpose of the work is to learn about consumer's decision-making processes on the tourism services market, its course and structure, and to identify factors affecting this process. The main cognitive goal has been divided into specific objectives:

- a holistic understanding of purchase decision-making process by tourists,
- recognising tourists' needs,
- recognising the purchase process itself, which may end successfully or in resignation from purchasing a tourist event at a travel agency.

Anticipated contribution is developing a new graphic model for making purchasing decisions by consumers on the travel agency market.

Review of Literature

Buying a travel event is different from other purchasing decisions because it does not bring physical, tangible or material benefits, and the incurred expense is relatively high compared to the consumer's monthly income. Furthermore, the purchase decision is not always made spontaneously; sometimes, the purchase process can take over a year. Additionally, the purchase entails a reduction in savings or involves taking out a loan. These charac-

teristics of buying a travel event make the consumer more sensitive and inquisitive during the purchase process, while the process itself is different from buying other goods and services.

To simplify, we can say that buying a package tour consists of two stages. During the first one, the potential tourist asks himself/herself whether to purchase the tourist party or not, and which destination to choose. If the decision is affirmative, the first stage is followed by the second one, in which the aim is to answer the questions of whether the tourist will organise the trip on his/her own or will s/he make use of sales points, and if so, from which travel agency to make the purchase. It is essential to answer what factors are important when selecting a travel agency. It may be that the potential tourist will organise the vacation on his/her own or cancel the trip. This stage is much more complicated and spread over time than the previous stage.

Although the classical description of consumer behaviour can effectively characterise the purchasing process, due to the uniqueness of the decision to purchase a tourist event, thorough analysis of the factors influencing the behaviour of potential tourists becomes a critical issue.

In the 21st century, tourism has faced many crises and situations threatening the functioning of travel agencies, and tourist trips often ended tragically due to environmental disasters (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis) or acts of terrorism. In contrast, between 2019 and 2021, it almost wholly froze due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is essential to remember that there is a butterfly effect in tourism, which means news about dangers spreads worldwide rapidly. These events cause consumer behaviour and trends to change. In times of crisis or disasters, tourists' behaviour is becoming more and more debatable among researchers. Consumers are forced to search for new alternative leisure activities that influence the actions of potential tourists [Cakar 2015]. The decision-making process has become more complex than in the past. The determinant of tourist choices in the modern world will mainly be the security of purchase and tourist trips. Looking at the choice of departure location, the tourist will often be guided no longer by attractions but by safety.

Classic standards of consumer behaviour, such as black-box models, simple consumer decision processes, personal variables: Rice's PV/PPS model; Nicosia model [1966]; Howard's & Sheth's model [1969]; Engel's, Blackwell's & Mirniard's model [1986], and empirical models of consumer behaviour (Miller, Galanter & Pribram [1960]; Hansen [1975]; Fishbein & Ajzen [1975]; Bettman [1979]; Mowen [1993]; Peter & Olson [2002]); have been transformed by tourism industry researchers into models of making the shopping decisions by tourists. However, purchasing a tourist service at a travel agency is different from purchasing material goods [Mazurek-

-Kusiak 2019]. Thus, basing the theory of tourist behaviour on classic models that relate to material products provides insufficient knowledge about the realistic behaviour of tourists.

On the other hand, in tourist behaviour models (Wahab, Crampon, and Rothfield [1976]; Schmoll [1977]; Mayo & Jarvis [1981]; Mathieson & Wall [1982]; Moutinho [1987]; Middleton [1988]), it was assumed that the tourist behaves rationally, striving to maximise satisfaction. Nonetheless, on the tourist services market, this is not always the case. Often, a tourist, instead of rationality, will be guided by emotions and dreams or make a spontaneous decision. The place of travel or price will not always be the first aspect considered in the consumer decision-process, but the date of departure, mode of transport or location of departure will be more critical. In addition, consumers cannot acquire and process all information about travel agency services because they have limited cognitive ability and operate in a changing market [Del-Chiappa 2013; Galhanone *et al.* 2010]. In the 21st century, tourists also pay a lot of attention to purchase safety and staying at a place of tourist perception. Thus, the consumer will choose a decision that satisfies him/her, but it will not be the best decision possible.

The models proposed by Wahab, Crampon, Rothfield [1976]; Schmoll [1977]; Mayo, Jarvis [1981]; Mathieson & Wall [1982]; Moutinho [1987]; Middleton [1988] allow to show the logical sequence of transition from one phase to another, where a purchasing decision is made at the end, but negotiation is not included. There is also no indication that the decision will be unfavourable, i.e. the consumer will not ultimately purchase a tourist service at a travel agency but will replace the tourist product with an internal or external substituted product [Dziedzic, Skalska 2012]. This purchase may be postponed or cancelled during the tourist trip [Mazurek-Kusiak 2019]. This problem is generally presented only in the model by L. Moutinho [1987], in which the author considers the possibility of purchasing a competitive enterprise [Caro, Garcia 2008]. The analysis presented above indicates a significant gap in current research on tourist behaviour.

In the classic models of tourist shopping-decisions, factors affecting the choice of a particular travel agency were also not considered [Nikolova, Hassan 2013]. The need to examine these factors is vital due to the increasing competitiveness between travel agencies [Hsien-Tang *et al.* 2004; Nicoletta, Servidio 2012; Niezgodna 2012] and the challenging market situation for these entities [Sobolewski, Bober 2013; Huang *et al.* 2009; Antimova *et al.*, 2012; Fang *et al.* 2016; Maliszewska 2017]. As an example, the economic slowdown starting in 2010 has increased the number of travel agencies as a result of ecological disasters, i.e., the volcanic eruption in Iceland [For-gash 2011; Takamatsu 2014] or the earthquake in Japan [Takamatsu 2014], the economic crisis in Greece [Baran 2011; Sporek 2013], terrorist attacks

[Mühlberger *et al.* 2005; Hitchcock *et al.* 2005] and the high exchange rate of the dollar and the euro [Kraciuk 2014].

In addition, classic models are not quantitative; it is not possible to make forecasts of the demand for travel agency services on their basis, which is also noted by S. Hudson [1998] and A. Pizam and Y. Mansfeld [2000]. Therefore, it seems crucial to develop a new model of consumer behaviour for purchasing tourist services, which would allow travel agencies to better understand the actual behaviour of customers, due to which it will be easier to adapt the services provided to the needs and expectations of tourists.

Study Methods

The following research hypotheses were put forward in the work:

- H1) Prior experience, knowledge and imitation of trends existing and created by travel service sellers as well as potential travel companions, that is, manipulation, influence customer behaviour, all of which affect the need to travel.
- H2: The consumer choice of the travel agency is influenced by its image, equipment, the level of transaction security, as well as the security of travel and tourist stay.
- H3: The consumer, after analysing the situation on the travel agency market, including their offers, will finalise the purchase/sale transaction or resign from buying a tourist event in favour of an internal or external substitute product.

Research on tourists' purchasing processes was carried out using the diagnostic survey method using, via the direct survey technique, implementing the author's research questionnaire. The five-point Likert scale was used to measure the significance of issues from the survey. The minimum sample size necessary for the study was determined on the basis of the following Formula (1):

$$n = \frac{P(1-P)}{\frac{e^2}{Z^2} + \frac{P(1-P)}{N}} \quad (1)$$

where:

- P – predicted share of the studied phenomenon in the population,
- e – standard error of estimate,
- Z – value calculated on the basis of the assumed confidence level,
- N – population size.

Based on data from Statistics Poland [2018], the share of adult Polish inhabitants (above the age of 20) in tourist trips was 59%, therefore, $P = 0.599$. The standard error of estimation was adopted at the level of $e = 3\%$.

The confidence level was set at 95%, thus, the value of $Z = 1.96$. The population size was estimated based on the number of adult residents from Poland which, in 2017, was 30,743,603 people. After substituting the above data in Formula (2), the minimum sample size was 1,025.

$$n = \frac{0,599(1-0,599)}{\frac{0,05^2}{1,96^2} + \frac{0,599(1-0,599)}{30743603}} = 1025 \quad (2)$$

When making efforts to ensure that research on the behaviour of tourist services consumers and the determinants regarding participation of the Polish society in tourism are characterised by reliability, the selection of the sample was purpose-specific, where the control variables were the region, gender, type of residence (city, village) and age [Berbeka 2016]. Following A. Matuszczak and Z. Matuszczak [2011] recommendations, the community structure was determined as 0.01% concerning the entire population of Poland's inhabitants. Therefore, the research sample size totalled 3,071 individuals, therefore, the sample was large as it was almost three times greater than the minimum sample size determined by Formulas 1 and 2. Thus, the study covered 47.83% of adult men and 52.17% of women, including 61.12% of the urban and 38.88% of the rural populations. Due to the age of respondents, 26.08% of those surveyed were 20-34 years old, 19.70% – 35-44 years, 15.40% – 45-54 years, 17.56% – 55-64 years, and 21.26% – 65 years and older.

The subsequent stage involved coding and entering data from survey forms onto an Excel 2016 spreadsheet. These data were then imported into the statistical program.

Data from the surveys were analysed via the Statistica 13.3 program using a logistic regression model assuming the form of a mathematical formula (Formula 3), which is used to describe the impact of qualitative variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k on the dichotomous variable Y determined by two values: 1 – success or 0 – failure.

$$P(Y = 1 | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \frac{e^{(\alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i x_i)}}{1 + e^{(\alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i x_i)}} \quad (3)$$

where:

Y – dichotomous variable,

$\alpha_i, i = 0, \dots, k$ – logistic regression coefficients,

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k – independent variables.

The right side of the equation is the conditional probability that the variable Y will assume the value of 1 for the values of independent variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k . The equation determines the α_i parameters by the method of maximum function reliability. This function is the product of the probability

concerning the appearance of each determinant within the discussed model and parameters for the value of x_i [Rabiej 2012].

The logit regression model allows to predict the probability (P) that a dichotomous variable will assume the value of 1. It should also be remembered that logits take on values from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$, and probabilities from 0 to 1 (Formula 4).

$$P = \frac{\exp(\text{Logit})}{1 + \exp(\text{Logit})} \tag{4}$$

The quality of constructed models was assessed using the percentage of correctly classified cases.

Research Results and Discussion

Such researchers as O.Y. Susilo and O. Cats [2014], T. Li and Y. Chen [2017], F. Kock *et al.* [2018], T. Albayrak and M. Caber [2018], as well as P. Sharma and J. K. Nayak [2018], emphasize that in researching tourist behaviour, the most important is the answer to the question: "What are the reasons for travelling?". Therefore, determinants stimulating the need for travel were first examined. Tourist behaviour is conditioned by numerous determinants

Table 1. Logistic regression model – determinants affecting the need to travel

Determinants*	Number 1: 2,934; Number 0: 137; Total loss:145,504; $\chi^2(10)=828.87; p<0.001$					
	Assessment	Standard error	t(3060)	P	Wald chi-square	UQO
Constant	-9.219	0.977	-9.432	<0.001	88.957	0.000
x_1 – knowledge of a healthy lifestyle	0.671	0.179	3.745	<0.001	14.023	1.956
x_2 – desire to rest	1.337	0.174	7.692	<0.001	59.164	3.807
x_3 – fashion	1.509	0.238	6.330	<0.001	40.070	4.521
x_4 – friends’ opinions	0.662	0.148	4.459	<0.001	19.886	1,939
x_5 – persuaded by others	0.505	0.182	2.770	0.006	7.674	1.658
x_6 – imitation of others	0.307	0.145	2.121	0.034	4.499	1.359
x_7 – family and school travel traditions	1.633	0.191	8.549	<0.001	73.093	5.119

*N = 3,071, independent variables at $p<0.05$

Assessment – multiple regression model coefficient; t(3060) – value of t statistics assessing the significance of estimated coefficients; p – probability level value for the t test; Wald chi-square – value of Wald chi-square statistics used to assess the significance of the estimated parameters, p – value of level p for Wald chi-square test; UQO – unit quotient of odds.

Source: Own study based on surveys.

that can be fully or partially conscious and can only be found in the consumer's subconscious [Ostrowski 2010].

Results of the author's research indicate that: “knowledge of a healthy lifestyle”, “desire to rest”, “fashion”, “imitation of others”, “persuaded by others”, “friends’ opinion”, “family and school travel traditions” have significant impact on stimulating the need to travel ($p < 0.001$) (Table 1). The model will therefore assume the form (5):

$$P(Y) = \frac{e^{(-9,219+0,671x_1+1,337x_2+1,509x_3+0,662x_4+0,505x_5+0,307x_6+1,633x_7)}}{1+e^{(-9,219+0,671x_1+1,337x_2+1,509x_3+0,662x_4+0,505x_5+0,307x_6+1,633x_7)}} \quad (5)$$

Positive coefficients corresponding to variables indicate that the increase in these quantities causes the intensity of the need to travel. The individual odds ratio shows that family and school travel traditions have the most significant impact on the logit function. If this determinant increases by 1 point, the probability of feeling the need to travel increases by as much as 411.9%. Similarly, other values can be interpreted. An increase in “travel fashion” by 1 point will increase the likelihood of travel needs by 352.1%. An increase in “willingness to rest” will increase the chance of travelling by 280.7%. An increase by 1 point in “knowledge of a healthy lifestyle” will increase the likelihood of travelling by 95.6%. In contrast, “persuaded by others” increases the chance of travel need by 65.8%, while “friends’ opinions” by 93.9%. “Imitation of others” has the most negligible effect on the logit function (35.9%). The percentage of correctly classified cases was used to assess the constructed model (Table 2). The model correctly classifies 99.25% of respondents who were stimulated to travel and 72.26% for those who did not feel the need to travel.

Table 2. Case classification – determinants affecting the need to travel

Observation	Odds ratio: 344.84%, correct: 98.05%		
	Predict ‘No’	Predict ‘Yes’	% correct
No	99	38	72.26
Yes	22	2912	99.25

Source: Own study based on surveys.

However, W.N. Dember [1984] proved that the primary determinant of the need for travel is human curiosity and willingness to subordinate to the natural environment. R. Winiarski and J. Zdebski [2008] claimed that man travels because he wants to develop, improve personality, and feel fulfilled while wishing to experience positive emotions. J.L. Crompton [1979] looked at the problem differently, pointing to nine types of tourist motivation: escape from everyday life, experience, relaxation, prestige, return, strengthening family ties, social interaction, innovation and learning.

Exhaustion, too intense mental load, connected with obligations, the desire to rest and detachment from everyday activities often cause the need to change one's environment and go beyond one's place of residence. Lack of energy and chronic fatigue is one of the main symptoms of exhaustion. Even short weekend trips help in psychophysical regeneration of the body, thanks to which distance can be gained from everyday duties and concerns, which was also pointed out by R. Faracik [2007] and P. Sharma and J.K. Nayak [2018]. When spending a vacation at home, thoughts will typically revolve around professional and private matters. At the same time, it is easier to look at one's life from a different perspective at a new and unfamiliar place. Thus, the desire to relax is undoubtedly a critical determinant stimulating the need to travel.

Not all felt needs, understood as a state of lacking something, will be reflected as an intention to acquire. Satisfying most needs is necessary to keep the consumer alive, enabling him/her to develop, maintain a specific social role, place the individual in society, or maintain mental balance [Borkowski 2016]. However, there are needs that the consumer does not have to satisfy; s/he may feel a need but not try to satisfy it with a purchase. In addition, the purchase may be postponed or exchanged for another substitute product, and

Table 3. Logistic regression model – factors affecting the purchasing process at a travel agency

Factors*	Number 1: 1,999; Number 0: 1,072; Total loss: 1,735.55; $\chi^2(12) = 501.97; p < 0.001$					
	Assessment	Standard error	t(3058)	p	Wald chi-square	UQO
Constant	-2.753	0.221	-12.437	<0.001	154.675	0.064
x_1 – comparing offers of several travel agencies	0.174	0.041	4.201	<0.001	17.648	1.190
x_2 – postponing decisions for later	0.101	0.048	2.088	0.037	4.359	1.106
x_3 – consultation with travel agency employees	0.362	0.033	11.072	<0.001	122.594	1.437
x_4 – persuasion of friends	0.120	0.045	2.635	0.008	6.942	1.127
x_5 – long and arduous analysis	0.257	0.039	6.504	<0.001	42.304	1.293
x_6 – accurate but quick analysis of 'pros and cons'	0.100	0.037	2.678	0.007	7.171	1.105
x_7 – emotions	0.060	0.030	1.992	0.046	3.969	1.061

*N = 3,071, independent variables at $p < 0.05$

Source: Own study based on surveys.

occasionally, there may also be a lack of financial resources to make the purchase [Nieżgoda 2012]. Thus, not all needs that a consumer feels will be satisfied. Most decisions made by consumers involve choosing the best course of action at a particular time, place, and in a specific situation [Nieżgoda 2006]. Still, these decisions can sometimes be made impulsively or due to a random event that the consumer witnesses. In contrast, in research by P. Wright and J. McCarthy [2008], it has been shown that consumer feelings and emotions play a significant role in making decisions to satisfy consumer needs.

In the second stage, it was examined which factors influence the process of purchasing a tourist service at a travel agency. The consumer faces many choices and cannot analyse all factors carefully; thus, s/he applies some simplifications. According to J. Czapiński [2004], these simplifications can be of psychological nature by referring to a specific authority, e.g. among friends, family or in a professional environment, or of economic nature, i.e. rational analysis of benefits and costs resulting from the purchase. Other researchers, such as J.H. Myers and W.H. Reynolds [1967], J.F. Engel *et al.* [1968], G. Antonides and W.F. Raaij [2003], claim that consumers frequently adopt a passive attitude and thus, are influenced by other people or circumstances, in which they find themselves.

The author of the paper demonstrated that the value of χ^2 statistics is statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.001$, and hence, it can be stated that “consultation with travel agency employees” (0.362), “long and arduous analysis” (0.257), “comparing offers of several travel agencies” (0.174), “persuasion of friends” (0.120), “postponing decisions for later” (0.101), “accurate but quick analysis of ‘pros and cons’” (0.100) and “emotions” (0.060), have significant impact on the purchasing process by consumers (Table 3). The mathematical model will assume the following form (6):

$$P(Y) = \frac{e^{(-2,753+0,174x_1+0,101x_2+0,362x_3+0,120x_4+0,257x_5+0,100x_6+0,060x_7)}}{1+e^{(-2,753+0,174x_1+0,101x_2+0,362x_3+0,120x_4+0,257x_5+0,100x_6+0,060x_7)}} \quad (6)$$

Standard errors of the logit regression coefficients are quite low, which allows to indicate that when inference is based on this model, the estimation error made is small, which is also confirmed by the classification of cases (Table 4).

Based on the data listed in Table 4, it can be stated that the model correctly classifies 89.09% of consumers who have undertaken the process of purchasing a tourist service and 41.60% of those who have not undertaken this process.

The subsequent step was to examine what factors affect the choice of a certain travel agency by consumers. According to M. Ashwin and A. Hirst [2015], it is a primarily individual approach to the consumer and, according to J. Narver and S. Slater [1990], the ethical behaviour of tourist organizers. Results of the research carried out by the author of this paper showed that

Table 4. Case classification – the process of purchasing tourist services at a travel agency

Observation	Odds ratio: 5.82%, correct: 72.52%		
	Predict 'No'	Predict 'Yes'	% correct
No	235	626	41.60
Yes	218	1781	89.09

Source: Own study based on surveys.

Table 5. Logistic regression model – factors affecting the choice of travel agency

Factors*	Number 1: 1,999; Number 0: 1,072; Total loss: 1,599.45; $\chi^2 (14) = 774.17; p < 0.001$					
	Assessment	Standard error	t(3056)	p	Wald chi-square	UQO
Constant	-2.751	0.180	-15.274	<0.001	233.287	0.064
= x_1 – abundant offer	0.276	0.038	7.288	<0.001	53.111	1.317
x_2 – last minute offers	0.193	0.036	5.431	<0.001	29.491	1.213
x_3 – safety of travel	0.196	0.044	4.455	<0.001	19.845	1.216
x_4 – equipment of travel agency	0.112	0.049	2.273	0.023	5.168	1.118
x_5 – known brand	0.107	0.042	2.528	0.012	6.390	1.113
x_6 – trust	0.220	0.041	5.409	<0.001	29.262	1.246

*N = 3,071, independent variables at $p < 0.05$

Source: Own study based on surveys.

the p level for the chi-square test is significant ($p < 0.001$), which means that the estimated model (Table 5) is a better fit for the data than the zero model containing only free expression. From this, it may be concluded that logistic regression coefficients are significant for six independent variables. Thus, the mathematical form (7) of the model will be as follows:

$$P(Y) = \frac{e^{(-2,751+0,276x_1+0,193x_2+0,196x_3+0,112x_4+0,107x_5+0,220x_6)}}{1+e^{(-2,751+0,276x_1+0,193x_2+0,196x_3+0,112x_4+0,107x_5+0,220x_6)}} \quad (7)$$

The factor of the “abundant offer” variable (0.276) has the most significant impact on the logit function. The logit function is slightly less affected by the coefficients of variables: “trust” (0.220), “safety of travel” (0.196) and “last minute offers” (0.193). Then, there were the variables: “equipment” (0.112) and “known brand” of a travel agency (0.107) (Table 5).

Based on data given in Table 6, it can be concluded that the model correctly classifies as much as 92.43% of respondents who selected one travel agency and had a conversation about the purchase of tourist service, as well as 47.85% of those who were not interested in visiting a travel office.

Not always does a visit to a travel agency or analysis of its offers end with the purchase of a tourist event because, occasionally, the client resigns

from the services of a travel agency. Using logistic regression, it was examined which qualitative variables at a significance level of 0.05 best determine the reason for abandoning the purchase of a tourist event at a travel agency, despite the initial interest in the purchasing process. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 7. The p value for chi-square statistics is highly significant ($p < 0.001$). Therefore, it can be concluded that variables x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 have significant impact on the resignation from purchasing a tourist event at a travel agency. The model will therefore assume the following form (8):

$$P(Y) = \frac{e^{(3,657-0,219x_1-0,122x_2-0,666x_3)}}{1+e^{(3,657-0,219x_1-0,122x_2-0,666x_3)}} \quad (8)$$

Table 6. Case classification – factors affecting the choice of travel agency

Observation	Odds ratio: 11.23%, correct: 76.88%		
	Predict 'No'	Predict 'Yes'	% correct
No	513	559	47.85
Yes	151	1848	92.43

Source: Own study based on surveys.

Negative coefficients of variables indicate that increasing these quantities reduces the chance of buying a tourist event at a travel agency. The individual odds ratio indicates that “consumer interest in other sales points” dramatically impacts the logit function. If this reason increases by 1 point, the probability of resigning from travel agency services will increase by 48.6%. Other values can be interpreted similarly. An increase in the willingness to “enjoy interesting cultural events at the consumer’s place of residence” by a respondent will result in a probability of resigning from travel agency services by 19.6%. An increase in “the danger of buying services at a given travel agency” will result in a resignation probability of 11.4% (Table 7).

The model allows to correctly classify 76.44% of consumers who resigned from travel agency services despite initial interest in conducting a purchasing there, and 62.59% of those who did not resign (Table 8). In the research by, among others, A. Millan and A. Esteban [2004], G.C. Silva and H.M. Gonçalves [2016], and W. Chih-Wen [2016], it was demonstrated that customers are not loyal to their tour operators. They are happy to use the services of various tour operators. Therefore, for travel agencies, it is more challenging to attract regular customers than other service companies. In addition, they need to tailor the offer more precisely to the clients’ needs to convince them to buy the offered services [Rudawska 2010]. Thus, it is crucial to examine what factors will make a tourist become a regular customer of a travel agency.

Table 7. Logistic regression model – reasons for resigning from travel agency services

Factors*	Number 1: 1,999; Number 0: 1,072; Total loss: 1,528.95; $\chi^2 (15) = 915.17; p < 0.001$					
	Assessment	Standard error	t(3055)	p	Wald chi-square	UQO
Constant	3.657	0.381	9.601	0.000	92.185	38.751
x ₁ – organisation of interesting cultural events at the consumer’s place of residence	-0.219	0.084	-2.595	0.009	6.736	0.804
x ₂ – the danger of buying services at a travel agency	-0.122	0.054	-2.259	0.024	5.104	0.886
x ₃ – purchase of a tourist service from other sales points	-0.666	0.046	-14.544	0.000	211.528	0.514

*N = 3,071, independent variables at p<0.05

Source: Own study based on surveys.

Table 8. Case classification – reasons for resigning from travel agency services

Observation	Odds ratio: 5.43%, correct: 71.61%		
	Predict ‘No’	Predict ‘Yes’	% correct
No	671	401	62.59
Yes	471	1528	76.44

Source: Own study based on surveys.

Table 9. Logistic regression model – factors influencing the fact that a tourist will become a regular customer of a travel agency

Factors*	Number 1: 1,999; Number 0: 1,072; Total loss: 1,798.87; $\chi^2 (6) = 375.33; p < 0.001$					
	Assessment	Standard error	t(3064)	p	Wald chi-square	UQO
Constant	-1.286	0.381	9.601	0.000	92.185	0,276
x ₁ – sending wishes	0.208	0.084	-2.595	0.009	6.736	1,231
x ₂ – interesting website	0.360	0.054	-2.259	0.024	5.104	1,434
x ₃ – efficient answers to inquiries, complaints	0.094	0.046	-14.544	0.000	211.528	1,099

*N = 3,071, independent variables at p<0.05

Source: Own study based on surveys.

The data presented in Table 9 allow to indicate that variables x_1 , x_2 and x_3 are statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.001$ and positively affect the fact that tourists will become regular travel agency customers. The estimated model (9) will be:

$$P(Y) = \frac{e^{(-1,286+0,208x_1+0,360x_2+0,094x_3)}}{1+e^{(-1,286+0,208x_1+0,360x_2+0,094x_3)}} \quad (9)$$

The individual odds ratio shows that “interesting website” has the most significant impact on the resumption of the purchasing process at a given travel agency. If the strength of this factor increases by one unit, the likelihood of resuming the purchasing process will increase by 43.4%. An increase in the “sending wishes” factor by a unit will increase the likelihood of interest in re-buying tourist services at a given travel agency by 23.1%, while the “efficient answers to inquiries, complaints” factor – by 9.9%. The percentage of correctly classified cases (Table 10) indicates that the logistic regression model correctly classifies 88.29% of consumers who re-purchased tourist services at the same travel agency and only 39.55% of those who did not.

Table 10. Case classification – factors influencing the fact that a tourist will become a regular customer of a travel agency

Observation	Odds ratio: 4.94%, correct: 71.28%		
	Predict ‘No’	Predict ‘Yes’	% correct
No	424	648	39.55
Yes	234	1413	88.29

Source: Own study based on surveys.

However, A.G. Woodside [2013] suggested moving beyond relying on the dominant logic of multiple regression analysis (MRA) towards thinking and using algorithms in advancing and testing theory in accounting, consumer research, finance, management and marketing because tools impact thinking and theory crafting as well theory testing. This approach is also advocated by L.A. Zadeh [1996], S.T. Ziliak and D.N. McCloskey [2008], P.C. Fiss [2007; 2011], C.C. Ragin [1997, 2008].

The current unstable political situation, economic problems, exchange rate fluctuations, increase in fuel prices, pandemics, weather breakdowns, natural disasters and terrorist attacks cause Europeans to travel less and for shorter durations, which further affects the financial situation of tourism enterprises. When a tragedy happens in one of the countries traditionally chosen as the destination of a holiday trip, tourists usually turn away from this tourist destination, transfer their interests to other places or give up on the trip. Many tourists select local tourist destinations instead of foreign ones. The economic situation in the world has also changed the way consumers

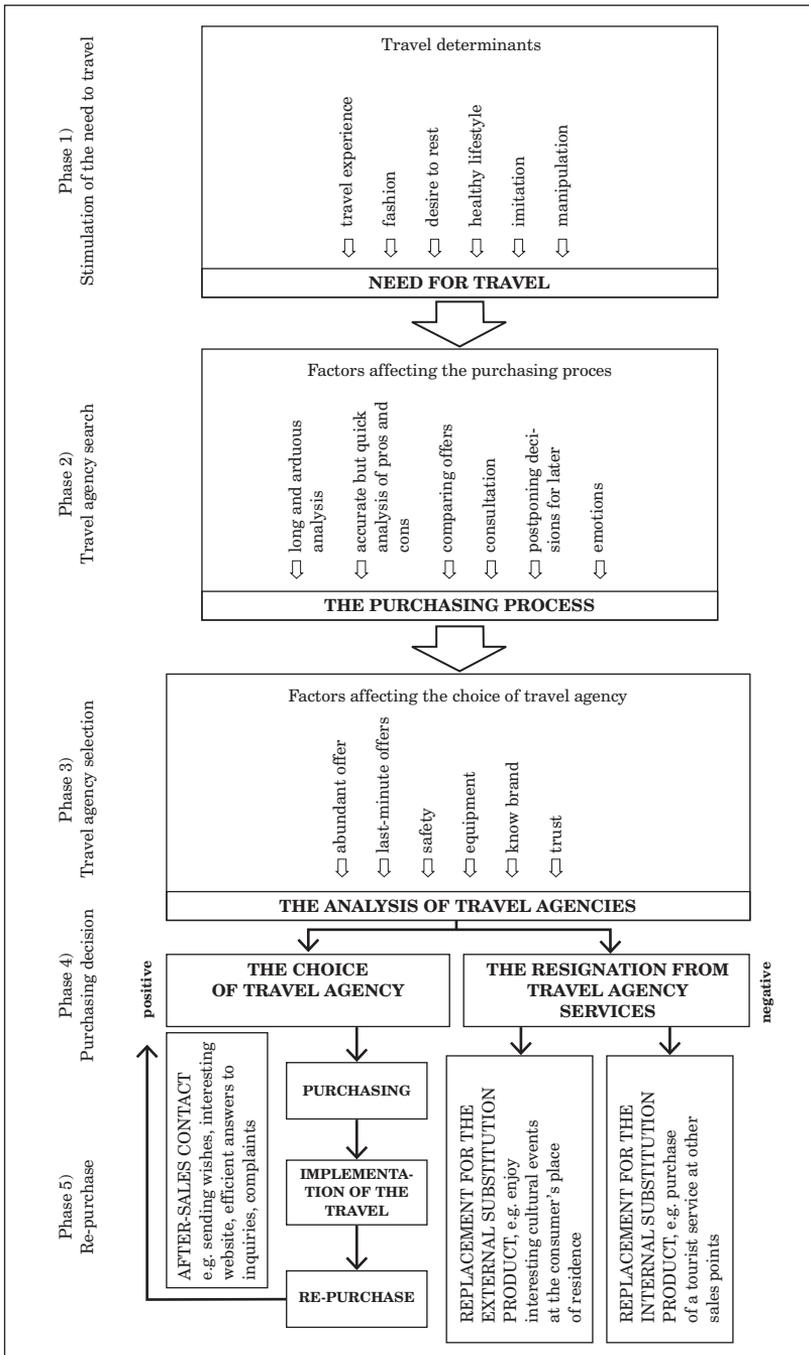


Figure 1. Graphical model of consumer behaviour on the travel agency market
Source: Own study.

behave on the tourist market because more people organise trips by themselves. This phenomenon is influenced by the desire to reduce costs during holiday trips and the growing distrust of travel agencies. On the other hand, there is a growing public awareness about a healthy lifestyle. Consumers feel it would be better not to resign from tourist trips because they are necessary for mental, physical and social well-being. This means that models of tourist behaviour developed in the 1970s or 1980s do not work well in the conditions that exist on the tourist market in the 21st century. For this reason, a new model of consumer behaviour on the travel agency market was developed. This is the contribution of the article to economics (Figure 1).

The graphical model consists of five phases (Fig. 1). The first phase comprises determinants that stimulate the need for travel because every activity associated with taking up the purchasing process is associated with the potential consumer becoming aware of the need. According to the research results, these determinants are travel traditions, fashion, willingness to rest, healthy lifestyle, imitation and manipulation. Some classic models also contain determinants that trigger the need to travel. For example, G.A. Schmoll [1977] indicates that the desire to travel results from external stimuli (advertising, reportage, opinions of others) and internal stimuli (personality, attitudes, character traits). A. Mathieson and G. Wall [1982] prove that tourists' behavioural and socioeconomic characteristics influence the perception of the need to travel, without providing specific determinants for this need. Other models of tourist behaviour indicate motivations rather influencing the purchasing process. E. Mayo and L. Jarvis [1980] point to the importance of understanding the internal and external stimuli influencing tourist behaviour. L. Moutinho [1987] points out that the structure of tourist preferences is influenced by: personality, lifestyle, roles, motivations, environmental influences, attitudes and stabilizers. However, none of the models include the fact that the tourist feels the need to travel because s/he wants to rest.

In the second phase, factors influencing the purchase process are shown by searching the market for travel agencies that suit consumers. Potential tourists in this phase will compare and analyse the offers of travel agencies and consult employees of these offices. Some compare offers quickly but accurately, while others carry out long and arduous analyses that may lead to postponing the decision to return to these analyses again. Emotions that can upset the rationality of a decision also play a significant role here. M. Fishbein and I. Ajzen [1975], G.A. Schmoll [1977], E. Mayo and L. Jarvis [1981], V.T.C. Middleton [1988], J.C. Mowen [1993], R. Philipps and C. Simmons [1997], as well as J.P. Peter and J.C. Olson [2002] also highlight the importance of consultation when making purchasing decisions. Emotions can strengthen or eliminate the will to act, and thus, they are a crucial factor influencing consumer behaviour. This is also con-

firmed in the research by A. Yüksel [2007], P. Wright and J. McCarthy [2008], and J. Haipeng *et al.* [2017]. L. Moutinho [1987] also included emotions as part of the purchasing process.

In the third phase, the potential tourist will choose a travel agency. This choice is influenced primarily by a vast catalogue of travel agencies, the number and attractiveness of last-minute offers, safety of the trip, travel agency equipment (atmosphere, way of presenting offers, modern sales technologies, office look, comfortable waiting room, parking lots, etc.), known brand, which is a guarantee of financial safety for a purchase and trust in a given travel agency for consumers. After such an analysis, the tourist either decides to start the purchasing process at the travel agency of his/her choice or resign from its services. The price-quality ratio and trust in travel agencies, including the importance of the brand when selecting the point of purchase for tourist services, are also highlighted by G.A. Schmoll [1977], A. Mathieson and G. Wall [1982], and V.T.C. Middleton [1988]. In their models of tourist behaviour, other researchers ignore the problem of factors affecting the choice of the tourist services sales point by consumers.

The fourth stage presents the consumer's final decision, which can be positive, i.e. the tourist will buy a tourist event in a travel agency, or negative, i.e. s/he will resign from the services of a given travel agency. Possibilities of consumer behaviour after resigning from the purchase are also presented here. The consumer may exchange the purchase of a tourist service for an external substitution product (using cultural and recreational offers offered by his/her town) or for an internal substitution product (purchase of a tourist service at a point of sale other than a travel agency, e.g. from a church organisation, educational institution) or can independently organise a trip. Classical models of tourist behaviour did not show the reasons for resignation from purchasing a tourist event at a travel agency. They indicate a decision that only implicitly can be positive or negative. Only V.T.C. Middleton [1988] notes the possibility of cancelling the purchase in the case of negative reviews of all alternatives.

In the fifth phase, attention was paid to factors making a tourist a regular travel agency customer. These factors are primarily after-sales contact with the customer by sending wishes, efficient responses to queries, applications, complaints, and an interestingly prepared travel agency website. Classic models did not indicate the factors that would cause the customer to return to their travel agency. Only researchers such as J.F. Engel *et al.* [1968], F.M. Nicosia [1966], as well as A. Mathieson and G. Wall [1982] pointed out that the consumer may feel satisfaction or not from the purchase made, and these feelings affect future purchasing decisions. Only L. Moutinho [1987] indicated that after assessing the purchase, the tourist may in the future buy again, postpone the purchasing decision or use the services of a competitor.

Conclusions

Classical models were not quantitative. Based on them, it was impossible to make predictions about tourist behaviour. The developed model of consumer behaviour on the tourism market also introduces the model's mathematical form of individual parts. The hypotheses posed in the 'Introduction' section were positively verified, and on this basis, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The need to travel is determined by previous travel traditions (1.633), fashion (1.509), imitation of existing trends and those created by travel service sellers (0.662), as well as the desire to rest (1.337), knowledge of a healthy lifestyle (0.671) and manipulation of other people (0.505). Stimulating the need for travel is necessary to start the purchasing process by a potential consumer of tourist services.
2. Potential tourists, when choosing a travel agency, are mainly guided by a wide range of tourist services from a catalogue (0.276), the number and attractiveness of last-minute offers (0.193), trip safety (0.196), travel agency equipment (0.112), trust (0.220) in a given tourism organizers and brand (0.107). However, to attract loyal customers, a travel agency should primarily take care of after-sales contact, send birthday and holiday wishes to its clients (0.208), efficiently respond to all types of queries, and quickly and reliably respond to requests and complaints (0.094). It should additionally ensure that their travel agency has an interesting and attractive website (0.360).
3. A potential consumer, after studying the offers of travel agencies and analysing the benefits and costs resulting from the purchase of a travel service, shall finalize the purchase-sale transaction or resign from the services of a given travel agency, making an exchange for an external (-0.219) or internal substitution product (-0.666).
4. It should be borne in mind that external substitutability threatens the tourism services sector. Tourists, instead of leaving, will use the recreational and cultural offers of the cities and municipalities in which they live, that is resignation from purchasing a tourist event in favour of a different form of recreation in their town.

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EMPLOYEES' RESPONSES TO CUSTOMER MISTREATMENT – EVIDENCE FROM THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN POLAND

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Abstract

Purpose. The purpose of the paper is twofold: to examine the frequency at which dysfunctional behaviours of customers and employees occur, and to investigate the linkage between customer mistreatment and service sabotage in hospitality organisations.

Method. The study is based on data collected through administration of an online questionnaire from 153 food service employees in Poland. To achieve the posed objectives, descriptive statistics, repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) and hierarchical multiple regression analysis were employed.

Findings. In the research, it was discovered that at food service establishments, dysfunctional behaviours are more often directed towards employees than customers and work-related customer mistreatment is more common than that person-related. Moreover, both forms of mistreatment by customers contribute to service sabotage.

Research and conclusions limitations. The data collection involved the non-random sampling technique and the sample size was relatively small. Consequently, generalisation of the findings beyond the specific context of this research is restricted.

Practical implications. The identified relationships allow to emphasise the importance of actions to be taken by employers to neutralise the negative effects of dysfunctional customer behaviours on employee behaviours.

Originality. The present research contributes to the ongoing debate on the behavioural responses of employees to customer mistreatment in hospitality settings.

Type of paper. Research article.

Keywords: customer mistreatment, service sabotage, hospitality industry.

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Introduction

Hospitality organisations often adopt a motto that “the customer is king” or “the customer is always right” to meet or exceed customer expectations [Zhou, Mistry, Kim, Cobanoglu 2021]. Such a service philosophy, however, may result in an unequal power mechanism between customers and employees, enhancing customers’ sense of entitlement and legitimating their dysfunctional behaviours targeted at service providers [Choi, Kim, Lee, Lee 2014; Yagil 2021]. Consequently, hospitality employees are frequently exposed to treatment that violates the principle of mutual respect [Cheng, Guo, Tian, Shaalan 2020].

Although a growing number of research allows to document the consequences of mistreatment by organisational insiders and outsiders, scholars have primarily focused on employees’ affective and cognitive responses to workplace mistreatment, whereas its effects on the target’s behaviours have been explored much less extensively [Mao, Chang, Johnson, Sun 2019]. This is surprising, given considerable implications of behavioural reactions for organisational effectiveness. Therefore, the objective of this study is twofold: to examine the frequency at which dysfunctional behaviours of customers and employees occur and to investigate the linkage between customer mistreatment and service sabotage in hospitality organisations.

To achieve the posed purpose, the remainder of the paper is structured as follows. In the first section, the literature on customer mistreatment is reviewed and the research hypotheses, which are derived from this review, are presented. In subsequent sections, the research method is described, the results of the study are reported and discussed. The last section concludes by summarising the most important findings, providing limitations of the study and suggesting directions for future research.

Literature Review

Interpersonal mistreatment in the workplace comes not only from organisational insiders, but also from organisational outsiders such as customers. This type of mistreatment is especially prevalent towards employees working in service industries. Customer mistreatment is described as unfair and low-quality interpersonal treatment received by employees from customers during their work-related interactions [Wang, Liao, Zhan, Shi 2011], where customers treat employees in an unreasonable, disrespectful, patronising, intimidating or aggressive manner [Skarlicki, van Jaarsveld, Walker 2008]. Alike other negative acts in the workplace, customer mistreatment can assume two main forms: work-related and person-related [Einarsen, Raknes 1997]. The former includes behaviours directed towards tasks per-

formed by employees in their job positions; the latter involves personal attacks and other hostile behaviours affecting directly employees' physical or psychological well-being. In previous research, mistreatment by customers has been linked with diverse affective, cognitive and behavioural outcomes. In particular, there is empirical evidence supporting associations between customer mistreatment and negative emotions [Akkawanitcha, Patterson 2017], burnout [Yang, Lau 2019], job satisfaction [Chen, Kang, Wang, Zhou 2021], counterproductive work behaviour [Zhang, Redfern, Newman, Ferreira-Meyers 2016], job performance [Chen, Kang, Wang, Zhou 2021] and withdrawal [Wang, Wang 2017]. Within the context of hospitality, R. Shao and D.P. Skarlicki [2014], in their comparative study among hotel employees in Canada and China, found that customer mistreatment was positively related to employees' sabotage towards the customers who mistreated them and negatively associated with employees' citizenship behaviours towards customers in general. Similarly, A. Grobelna [2015], who surveyed hotel employees in Poland, showed that exposure to customer unfriendliness was positively correlated with emotional exhaustion, which, in turn, correlated negatively with service recovery performance. Furthermore, P.R.J.M. Garcia, S.L.D. Restubog, V.N. Lu, R.K. Amarnani, L. Wang and A. Capezio [2019], based on data collected from restaurant servers in Philippines, observed that perceived customer mistreatment diminished customer-directed in-role performance and organisational citizenship behaviours.

Employees who are mistreated by customers are likely to react negatively. Such reactions can distract employees' attention and motivation towards workplace duties and erode their performance [Shao, Skarlicki 2014]. Employees might view mistreatment by customers as violating norms of conduct and they are consequently motivated to punish instigators by engaging in retaliatory actions, despite knowing that their employing organisation might consider such behaviour as counterproductive [Skarlicki, van Jaarsveld, Walker 2008]. One form of employee retaliation is reflected in service sabotage – deliberate behaviour that is designed to affect negatively customer service [Harris, Ogbonna 2006]. It has been recognised that customer-directed sabotage is particularly harmful for service organisations. It directly degrades service quality, diminishes customer satisfaction and loyalty, while tarnishing the organisation's reputation [Groth, Grandey 2012].

Behaviours of service providers are widely acknowledged as a critical factor affecting customers' perceptions of service experience and treatment by employees is often equated with the performance of service in the mind of customers [Cook, Bowen, Chase, Dasu, Stewart, Tansik 2002]. Hence, customers' opinions that a service failure has occurred often depend on the interpersonal nature of exchanges [Groth, Grandey 2012]. As a result, negative interactions between customers and employees can cause adverse effects, not only for those relationships but also for the organisation as

a whole. When faced with service failures, customers may choose to avoid potentially dissatisfying experiences in the future by switching service providers, voice their concerns by engaging in negative word-of-mouth communication or take revenge on employees by making vindictive complaints [Li, Stacks 2017]. In order to prevent service failures from occurring or to recover from service failures that have already occurred, organisations implement strategies that put customers' interests first.

While service organisations may profit from establishing customer-centric policies and practices, promotion of customer sovereignty may contribute to an unequal power distribution between customers and employees, implying customer supremacy in service interactions [Korczynski, Evans 2013]. This power gap fuels customers' beliefs that they are entitled to special treatment but do not have to do anything to earn it. Such beliefs are driven by an illegitimate sense of personal superiority and prompt idealised expectations of the course of service encounters. When customers' elevated expectations are not met, they often respond with hostility and seek retribution [Fisk, Neville 2011]. Furthermore, in service encounters, which are of disembedded nature, customers are not intrinsically motivated to cooperate as they do not have any obligations based on a shared history with employees, nor are they exposed to any danger of damage to interactions in the future [Korczynski, Evans 2013; Yagil 2021]. Thus, customers may feel that their misbehaviour will not lead to any negative consequences.

Employees, on the other hand, are required to act within the boundaries of organisationally-sanctioned service rules concerning appropriate emotions and behaviours that are expected to be displayed during service interactions in order to attract and retain customers. Those rules often demand that customers be treated in a friendly and polite manner, even when they mistreat service providers. Therefore, employees are supposed to tolerate customer mistreatment as an almost formal part of their work roles [Grandey, Kern, Frone 2007; Wang, Liao, Zhan, Shi 2011]. Given the power differential between customers and employees, and given that employees cannot normally choose their customers or withdraw from negative exchanges in service interactions, these exchanges often trigger negative reactions of service providers [Groth, Grandey 2012].

One of the theoretical perspectives that can aid the explanation of service employees' negative responses towards mistreating customers is conservation of resources theory [Hobfoll 1989], according to which customer mistreatment can be conceptualised as a resource-depleting event [Koopmann, Wang, Liu, Song 2015]. Conservation of resources theory is based on the basic tenet that individuals strive to gain and protect valued resources and that they experience stress when faced with actual or potential resource loss, or a failure to gain resources following significant effort [Hobfoll, Halbesleben, Neveu, Westman 2018].

Customer misconduct violates norms of social interactions, placing greater claims on employee resources (especially self-esteem and self-worth) and reducing employees' opportunities for resource gains. Specifically, when mistreated, service employees engage in emotional and behavioural regulation to obey organisational rules that demand serving customers with courtesy and respect [Groth, Grandey 2012]. Accordingly, customer mistreatment not only makes employees experience primary resource loss by imposing more job demands. It also requires intensified efforts to counterbalance resource loss via further resource investment [Koopmann, Wang, Liu, Song 2015]. When valued resources are depleted, employees may take on an antisocial mode to preserve self-esteem and self-worth. They may particularly engage in sabotaging the source of mistreatment, because through sabotage, the balance of justice can be restored and self-esteem and self-worth can be replenished [Shao, Skarlicki 2014].

Taking the above arguments into account, we developed our hypotheses regarding dysfunctional behaviours exhibited by customers and employees during service interactions. We hypothesise that:

- H1: Work-related customer mistreatment (H1a) and person-related customer mistreatment (H1b) are more prevalent than service sabotage.
- H2: Work-related customer mistreatment (H2a) and person-related customer mistreatment (H2b) are positively related to service sabotage.

Method

In order to empirically test the developed hypotheses, we conducted a field investigation among employees in one of the sectors of the hospitality industry in Poland – the food service sector. We recruited respondents using a non-random sampling technique, namely voluntary response sampling. In total, 167 employees participated in the study. During the data screening process, 14 cases were excluded as containing incomplete or incoherent responses; accordingly, 153 questionnaires could be used in statistical analyses. In Table 1, the sample breakdown according to gender, age, position held, type of establishment and work experience in the food service industry is presented. The majority of respondents were females (78%), between the age of 21 and 25 (72%). Most of the participants held frontline positions (89%), worked in full-service restaurants (74%), and had no more than one year of experience in the analysed industry (56%).

We adopted a self-administered online survey in order to avoid interviewer bias. The questionnaire consisted of three sections. Sections one and two dealt with dysfunctional behaviours of customers and employees, respectively, and they were developed based on a review of previous investigations on deviant activities of parties involved in service interactions [Dormann, Zapf 2004;

Table 1. Respondent profile

Variables	Category	N	%
Gender	Female	120	78.4
	Male	33	21.6
Age	20 years old or younger	22	14.4
	21-25 years old	110	71.9
	26-30 years old	10	6.5
	31 years old or older	11	7.2
Position	Frontline	135	89.4
	Non-frontline	16	10.6
Type of establishment	Full-service establishment	113	73.9
	Non-full-service establishment	40	26.1
Work experience in the food service industry	1 year or less	85	55.6
	More than 1 year but less than 3	37	24.2
	More than 3 years but less than 5	20	13.1
	More than 5 years	11	7.2

Note: Due to missing data, the number of observations varies for analysed variables.

Source: Own elaboration.

Harris, Ogbonna 2006; Shao, Skarlicki 2014; Szczygieł, Bazińska 2013]. Following D.D. Walker, D.D. van Jaarsveld, and D.P. Skarlicki [2014], we conceptualised dysfunctional behaviours as entity-level constructs (i.e. as characteristics of the work environment) and asked participants about their accumulated perceptions of negative exchanges between customers and employees in their workplace. They reported how often they witnessed or were involved in (as targets or instigators) six manifestations of work-related customer mistreatment, six manifestations of person-related customer mistreatment and twelve manifestations of employee sabotage. All items were measured on a seven-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 – ‘never’ to 7 – ‘on a daily basis’. In the final section, socio-demographic and job-related data were collected.

In order to analyse the data from the questionnaire, we employed descriptive statistics and correlations to portray the basic features of variables under study and associations between them. To examine the hypothesised relationships, we performed analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple regression analysis. The statistical processing of the survey data was conducted via SPSS software.

Results

Prior to testing our hypotheses, we examined the frequency at which various manifestations of dysfunctional customer and employee behaviours occurred at food service establishments. As presented in Table 2, among the

work-related actions aimed at employees, the most frequent ones were blaming the staff for matters beyond their control and the lack of understanding that employees must follow set standards, while among person-related ones, relatively high scores were assigned to talking down to employees and raising one's voice at employees. As shown in Table 3, the actions aimed at customers were manifested primarily by providing customers with incomplete or false information, putting little effort into customer service, and showing irritation/impatience towards customers.

It is worth mentioning that informants who never witnessed or experienced half or more of examined manifestations of work-related and person-related customer mistreatment in their workplace represented as little as 2.0% and 20.9%, respectively. The analogous percentage for witnessed or instigated manifestations of service sabotage equalled 54.9%. On the other

Table 2. Customer mistreatment items

Items	Mean	Standard deviation	Cronbach's alpha
Work-related customer mistreatment			
Customers blame employees for matters beyond the employees' control	4.92	1.696	0.911
Customers do not understand that employees have to follow set standards	4.89	1.554	
Customers expect special treatment from employees	4.61	1.599	
Customers complain about food or service without reason	4.12	1.614	
Customers expect actions that are beyond the responsibilities of employees	4.09	1.730	
Customers question the professional competences of employees	3.66	1.698	
Person-related customer mistreatment			
Customers talk down to employees	4.21	1.571	0.851
Customers raise their voice at employees	3.18	1.410	
Customers make malicious or offensive comments about employees	2.80	1.433	
Customers use inappropriate or offensive words when communicating with employees	2.61	1.289	
Customers make inappropriate or offensive gestures towards employees	2.32	1.370	
Customers threaten employees	1.68	0.915	

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 3. Service sabotage items

Items	Mean	Standard deviation	Cronbach's alpha
Employees provide customers with incomplete or false information	2.82	1.415	0.824
Employees put little effort into customer service	2.82	1.393	
Employees show irritation/impatience towards customers	2.80	1.205	
Employees ignore customers	2.66	1.396	
Employees make malicious or offensive comments regarding the appearance or behaviour of customers	2.24	1.293	
Employees use inappropriate or offensive words in front of customers	1.84	1.085	
Employees hurry customers	1.82	1.182	
Employees raise their voice at customers	1.66	0.860	
Employees make inappropriate or offensive gestures towards customers	1.54	1.039	
Employees intentionally serve dishes that do not meet quality standards	1.42	0.833	
Employees intentionally serve dishes that do not comply with the customers' orders	1.38	0.795	
Employees threaten customers	1.16	0.514	

Source: Own elaboration.

hand, respondents who sporadically or more frequently witnessed or experienced at least half of the studied manifestations of work-related and person-related customer mistreatment during service interactions represented as much as 77.8% and 28.8%, respectively. The analogous share for witnessed or instigated manifestations of service sabotage was much lower and accounted to 4.6%.

Means, standard deviations and inter-correlations for the variables of interest are presented in Table 4. Overall, it is shown that at the food service establishments, as expected, dysfunctional behaviours are more frequently exhibited by customers than employees. Moreover, work-related negative acts are more common than person-related ones. Also, as assumed, service sabotage is significantly and positively correlated both with work-related ($r=0.401$, $p<0.01$) and person-related customer mistreatment ($r=0.391$, $p<0.01$). These results provide preliminary evidence for our hypotheses.

To test our first set of hypotheses, which predicted that both forms of customer mistreatment are more prevalent than service sabotage, we carried out one-way repeated measures ANOVA. It was shown that there was

Table 4. Variable descriptive statistics and correlations

Variables	Mean	Stand. dev.	Correlations						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Gender	1.22	0.413							
2. Age	2.07	0.704	0.087						
3. Position	1.11	0.309	0.198*	0.255**					
4. Work experience in the food service industry	1.72	0.949	0.021	0.431**	0.235**				
5. Type of establishment	1.26	0.441	0.013	0.241**	0.232**	0.051			
6. Work-related customer mistreatment	4.38	1.373	-0.224**	-0.078	-0.035	0.164*	0.101		
7. Person-related customer mistreatment	2.80	1.019	-0.113	0.075	0.047	0.122	0.169*	0.661**	
8. Service sabotage	2.01	0.652	-0.002	0.156	-0.017	0.090	0.026	0.401**	0.391**

Gender: 1 = female, 2 = male; age: 1 = 20 or younger, 2 = 21-25, 3 = 26-30, 4 = 31 or older; position: 1 = frontline, 2 = non-frontline; work experience in the food service industry: 1 = 1 or less, 2 = 1-3; 3 = 3-5; 4 = more than 5; type of establishment: 1 = full-service, 2 = non-full-service;

Significant at * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$ (two-tailed)

Source: Own elaboration.

a statistically significant difference among the frequency at which customers' and employees' dysfunctional behaviours occurred ($F(1.80, 274.28) = 370.10$, $p < 0.001$). Post-hoc comparisons with Bonferroni corrections allowed to reveal significant pair-wise differences between work-related customer mistreatment and service sabotage, with an average difference of 2.37 ($p < 0.001$), and between person-related customer mistreatment and service sabotage, with the mean difference totalling 0.79 ($p < 0.001$). Additionally, work-related customer mistreatment significantly exceeded person-related customer mistreatment by 1.58 ($p < 0.001$). Accordingly, hypotheses 1a and 1b were supported.

To test our second set of hypotheses, which predicted that both forms of customer mistreatment are positively related to service sabotage, we conducted hierarchical multiple regression analysis. Its results are summarised in Table 5. In the first step, we included socio-economic variables to control potentially confounding effects of the gender, age, position held and work experience in the industry of the respondents, and type of establishment. Next, we added independent variables. As shown in Model 2, both work- ($\beta = 0.313$, $p < 0.01$) and person-related customer mistreatment ($\beta = 0.198$,

Table 5. Results of hierarchical regression analysis (service sabotage as the dependent variable)

Variables	Model 1	Model 2
Step 1 – control variables		
Gender	0.024	0.104
Age	0.201*	0.256**
Position	-0.070	-0.057
Work experience in the food service industry	0.006	-0.093
Type of establishment	-0.018	-0.093
Step 2 – independent variable		
Work-related customer mistreatment		0.313**
Person-related customer mistreatment		0.198*
R ²	0.038	0.239
ΔR ²		0.201***
F	1.158	6.431***

Reference categories: gender – female, position – frontline, type of establishment – full-service; Standardised beta coefficients are provided; Significant at * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Source: Own elaboration.

$p < 0.05$) significantly and positively contributed to service sabotage above and beyond the effects of socio-economic variables and type of establishment. Thus, hypotheses 2a and 2b found support in the data.

The study findings provide empirical validation for the proposed relationships. The results particularly allowed to demonstrate that both work- and person-related manifestations of dysfunctional behaviours targeted at employees occur more often than dysfunctional behaviours targeted at customers. Furthermore, when employees experience either work- or person-related mistreatment from customers, they are more likely to engage in service sabotage. It should also be stressed that employee-directed behaviour that is more prevalent in the organisations under study (namely work-related customer mistreatment) produces a stronger effect on service sabotage.

Discussion

The present study was designed to examine the frequency at which customers' and employees' dysfunctional behaviours directed at service interaction partners occurred and to investigate the linkage between customer mistreatment and service sabotage within the context of hospitality. Our research contributes to the existing body of knowledge by corroborating and extending prior findings on customer-employee negative exchanges in several ways. Firstly, when investigating customer and employee deviance, we take the entity perspective and consider the social context in which negative

interactions occur. In this vein, we concur with S. Lim, L.M. Cortina, and V.J. Magley [2008], stating that dysfunctional behaviours can permeate the organisation's social landscape and become a defining characteristic of the work environment. Thus, mistreatment from customers involves not only direct targets but also other organisational members who are embedded in that context. Consequently, service sabotage can arise from employees' overall impressions of customer misbehaviour, regardless of whether they were directly subjected to the mistreatment or not.

Secondly, our results regarding the intensity of deviant acts by customers and employees further confirm the significance of power differentials concerning customer-employee interactions in hospitality settings. We specifically demonstrated that behaviours targeted at customers were reported at a lower frequency compared to those targeted at employees. The power gap between customers and employees enhances customer sense of entitlement – the belief that they deserve special treatment. This sense of entitlement reshapes customers' expectations of service encounters and reduces their propensity to engage in equitable social exchanges [Fisk, Neville 2011]. Employees, at the same time, are constrained by organisational requirements and role demands that customers are not bound by [Groth, Grandey 2012], which makes them less inclined to directly respond to instigators of mistreatment. It should be noted, however, that in this study, we relied on data collected from employees. In self-reports, organisational behaviour measures are prone to a social desirability bias which is caused by the tendency on the part of respondents to present themselves in a favourable light due to the need for social approval [Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Lee, Podsakoff 2003].

Thirdly, our investigation provides further support regarding the utility of conservation of resources theory for examining consequences of customer mistreatment in hospitality organisations. We showed that customers' dysfunctional behaviours prompt reciprocal employees' dysfunctional behaviours. Such a response serves as a form of coping aimed at avoiding resource depletion and protecting well-being. Our findings are consistent with those obtained at other high-contact service organisations and localities. For instance, X. Wang and H. Wang [2017], based on data gathered from health-care employees in China, concluded that mistreatment by customers positively affected emotional exhaustion, which, in turn, increased physical and psychological work withdrawal. Similarly, Sommovigo, Setti, and Argenteo [2019], in their study on retail employees in Italy, found that exposure to stressful customer-related events triggered individuals to experience burn-out symptoms and led to the deterioration of service recovery performance. Also, Y.H. Song, D.P. Skarlicki, R. Shao, and J. Park [2021], using a sample of call centre employees in Korea, reported that employees' emotional exhaustion mediated the relationship between customer mistreatment and customer-directed deviant behaviours.

The findings of this study have several implications for business practice. While managers may not be able to directly control the behaviours of customers, they are empowered to take initiatives for reducing the occurrence of customer mistreatment. Specifically, hospitality organisations may consider educating their customers through awareness campaigns by showing what actions might violate general etiquette towards employees [Torres, van Niekerk, Orlowski 2017].

Furthermore, managers are in a position to influence behaviours of their subordinates and, consequently, lessen the detrimental effects of customers' dysfunctional actions on job performance. Organisations could consider providing their employees with training programmes aimed at developing knowledge and skills on how to resolve conflicts as well as manage emotions during interactions. Such training provides employees with personal resources that help them be less inclined to address experienced mistreatment with retaliatory actions and service delivery sabotage [Hu, Zhan, Garden, Wang, Shi 2018].

Employers should not undermine the importance of providing a safe and respectful environment for their employees. To this end, managers could take procedural steps to help protect service providers from customer mistreatment and develop formal policies or guidelines to establish standards for dealing with dysfunctional actions. Such procedures could strengthen employees' confidence in handling customer-induced stressors [Kim, Ro, Hutchinson, Kwun 2014]. They also demonstrate that an organisation does not stringently adhere to "the customer is king" or "the customer is always right" rules at the cost of neglecting employees' perspectives [Akkawanittha, Patterson 2017].

Finally, the crucial role of social support in the workplace should be emphasised. Support from organisation's members buffers the deleterious effects of stressful interpersonal relations on employee well-being and its behavioural consequences. Hence, managers should take actions to promote a work environment in which employees have access to social support from supervisors and co-workers, can share their encounters with misbehaving customers and their experiences in coping effectively with these negative events [Wang, Wang 2017]. Such an environment has been shown to alleviate the strain of customer interactions; thus, it reduces the likelihood of engaging in acts of retaliation and degrading service quality [Groth, Grandey 2012].

Conclusions

Given the critical role of service encounter quality in creating service experiences, dysfunctional customer and employee behaviours directed towards interacting partners have received relatively little attention from researchers [Daunt, Harris 2014]. In the present study, this gap is addressed by yielding insight into the linkage between customer mistreatment and ser-

vice sabotage in hospitality settings. The main contribution of our investigation is to provide empirical validation for the hypothesised relationships, which allowed to predict that dysfunctional behaviours are more often exhibited by customers than employees, and that the experience of customer mistreatment triggers customer-directed service sabotage.

The study has some limitations that need to be taken into consideration when interpreting the findings. Firstly, in the field investigation, a cross-sectional design was adopted. Consequently, it is impossible to unambiguously determine the direction of causality between the focal constructs. Secondly, in the study, we relied on single-source data and one of the key variables was based on self-reported measures. Hence, there is a possibility of a common method bias occurring, including response consistency and social desirability effects. Thirdly, the survey was carried out among food service employees in Poland. Therefore, the findings may not be fully transferable to other service sectors and countries. Finally, the data collection involved the non-random sampling technique and the use of an online survey, which might have resulted in sampling bias, as suggested by the sizeable proportion of young employees in the sample. What is more, the sample size was relatively small. Accordingly, inferences about the population under study should be drawn with caution.

In light of the preceding comments, we suggest avenues for further research. Our findings are based on reports from a single source, namely employees. In further studies, data collection should be expanded to include customers' perceptions of employee-customer interactions, which would allow to shed more light on the relationships under investigation. As much of the variance in the outcome variable remains to be explained, we recommend incorporating other factors into the research model. It would be of particular value to analyse other behavioural responses of employees to mistreatment by customers as well as their impact on organisational effectiveness. We also suggest exploring the role of mediators, which could result in an enhanced understanding of the mechanism through which customer mistreatment contributes to employees' reactions. Still to be examined is the degree to which the results of the present study could be confirmed within different contexts. Additional research is needed to verify whether the identified relationships are industry-specific or generic in nature.

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THE IMPACT OF INTENSIVE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AS PERCEIVED BY RESIDENTS OF A POPULAR TOURISM RESORT – THE CASE OF BIAŁKA TATRZAŃSKA, POLAND

*Michał Żemła**

Abstract

Purpose. The presented paper is aimed at detecting attitudes towards tourism development among inhabitants of the fast-developing and modern ski resort Białka Tatrzańska - Poland.

Method. To investigate the impact of tourist traffic on the life of Białka Tatrzańska inhabitants, an empirical survey was conducted. The survey was conducted among 160 residents of Białka Tatrzańska. A research questionnaire contained twenty questions grouped into pairs. Each pair was dedicated to one of the earlier detected possible effects of over-tourism and one of the questions was connected with the appearance of the effect in Białka Tatrzańska, while the second was about the same impact on respondents' everyday lives.

Findings. The results allow to confirm that inhabitants of Białka Tatrzańska show a much higher level of acceptance regarding the negative consequences of tourism than previously observed in big cities. The respondents confirmed that this negative impact is present in their location, but their quality of life is not influenced strongly by that. Additionally, the results confirmed that local people participate in economic profits derived from tourism development in the case of resorts that followed the catalytic development path.

Research and conclusions limitations. The research was conducted at one tourism resort and its characteristic features could have impacted the results. Some statements might have been consequences of the catalytic genesis of the resort and its remarkable success. Research also needs to be replicated in other countries and resorts not connected with winter sports.

Practical implications. The results need to be replicated at resorts of another genesis (integrated or mixed), of other types (seaside resorts), and in other countries. Additionally, the very successful position of Białka Tatrzańska on the tourism market can influence the rather enthusiastic attitude of residents towards tourism.

Originality. There are numerous studies in which residents' attitudes are presented towards tourism and tourists in cities, while studies on over-tourism at resorts and nature-based destinations are much more concentrated on the ecological effects of tourism development and impressions possessed by tourists. The paper is focused on the impact of tourism development on residents' lives, basing on the example of a very successful example of a Polish catalytic ski resort.

Type of paper. Research paper.

Keywords: catalytic resort, ski resort, over-tourism, tourism impact.

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Introduction

Over-tourism is one of the most popular subjects in contemporary research on tourism. According to the scholar.google search engine, only in 2021, 183 publications were containing the word ‘over-tourism’ in their title. By contrast, in 2017, there were only 37 such publications. Such a surge in the number of published studies on this topic is understandable because what we are dealing with is a relatively new phenomenon [Goodwin 2017; Milano 2017]. Its scale, causes and manifestations differ significantly from everything that has been undisputedly examined and documented in scientific knowledge about tourism [Żemła 2020b]. The change, brought about by the development of over-tourism, has had such significant consequences for stakeholders’ ways of running businesses, especially in large cities, that it is sometimes referred to as third-order change [Hall 1994; 2011] that involves a shift in the whole tourist policy paradigm, including the adaptation of a new goal hierarchy [Żemła 2020b]. With a constantly and rapidly increasing number of publications, modern expertise about this phenomenon is becoming increasingly complete. Places that are particularly susceptible to the over-tourism phenomenon and those where it can be seen are indicated [Milano 2017; Peeters *et al.* 2018; Dodds, Butler 2019]. We better understand its causes [Goodwin 2017; Phi 2018; Żemła 2020b] and effects [Novy, Colomb 2016; Phi 2018; Koens *et al.* 2018; Cher *et al.* 2019; Namberger *et al.* 2019; Seraphin *et al.* 2020; Żemła 2020b], and we are better able to track down the links between over-tourism and other phenomena related to modern tourism, such as the sharing economy [Plichta 2018; Zwolińska-Ligaj, Kacprzak 2019; Moreno-Gil, Stefaniak 2020; Zmysłony *et al.* 2020], the night economy [Pinke-Sziva *et al.* 2019], gentrification [Goodwin 2017; Diaz-Parra, Jover 2020; Nilsson 2020] and low-cost airlines [Bouchon, Rauscher 2020].

The negative impact of over-tourism can be attributed to one of two groups. Several of them are brand new phenomena that have not been observed before or having earlier slighter significance. They were often related to the development of short-term real estate rental platforms as part of the pattern created by sharing economy [Plichta 2018; Zwolińska-Ligaj, Kacprzak 2019; Moreno-Gil, Stefaniak 2020; Zmysłony *et al.* 2020]. Additionally, numerous areas in cities (e.g. Kazimierz in Kraków [Kruczek, Szromek 2020], or Alfama in Lisbon [Sequera, Nofre 2020]), have become places of intense tourism gentrification [Goodwin 2017; Diaz-Parra, Jover 2020; Nilsson 2020]. What is more, inhabitants, whose lives have become the subject of tourist interest, started to experience a permanent lack of privacy. On the other hand, numerous studies indicate that in destinations affected by over-tourism, phenomena typical of intense tourist traffic, such as over-crowding [Milano 2017; Perkumienė, Pranskūnienė 2019; Szromek *et*

al. 2019], noise [Koens *et al.* 2018; Pinke-Sziva *et al.* 2019; Kruczek, Szromek 2020], an increase in crime rate and a decrease in the sense of public safety [Goodwin 2017; Pinke-Sziva *et al.* 2019; Seraphin *et al.* 2019; Seraphin 2020], increase in prices of goods and services [Horn, Merante 2017; Milano 2017; Żemła 2020b], and unacceptable tourist behaviour [Goodwin 2017; Phi 2018; Alonso-Almeida *et al.* 2019], can be seen.

Many negative effects of over-tourism were attributed to cities [Koens *et al.* 2018; Capocchi *et al.* 2019; Phi 2020] and the shift in tourists' interest towards cities is perceived as one of the reasons for this phenomenon [Żemła 2020b]. It is not surprising that most publications dealing with over-tourism are devoted to cities. There are several studies on the over-tourism phenomenon in Venice [Seraphin *et al.* 2018; Capocchi *et al.* 2019], Dubrovnik [Panayiotopoulos, Pisano 2019], Budapest [Pinke-Sziva *et al.* 2019; Smith *et al.* 2019], Barcelona [Milano 2018; Alonso-Almeida *et al.* 2019; Ramos, Mundet 2020] or Kraków [Plichta 2019; Kruczek 2019; Szromek *et al.* 2020; Żemła, Szromek 2021]. However, P.M. Peeters *et al.* [2018] also presented numerous examples of nature-based destinations and resorts as infected with over-tourism, and further, they claim that the most vulnerable destinations are not necessarily cities, but rather coastal, islands and rural heritage sites. It is surprising that while there are numerous studies in which residents' attitudes are presented towards tourism and tourists in cities, research on over-tourism at resorts and nature-based destinations are much more concentrated on the ecological effects of tourism development and impressions possessed by tourists. To fill this gap, the presented paper is aimed at detecting the attitudes towards tourism development among inhabitants of the fast-developing and modern ski resort Białka Tatrzańska – Poland. The pace of the development as well as growing numbers of tourists and tourism establishments indicate that this location can be perceived as an example of a place exercising over-tourism [Żemła, Szromek 2021]. To achieve this aim, a questionnaire was disseminated among almost 200 residents of Białka Tatrzańska (approx. 1% of the village residents), which allowed us to understand how they perceive the negative and positive impact of tourism.

Review of Literature

The impact of tourism, both positive and negative, on tourist destinations and their residents has been researched by scientists for many years [Rosenow, Pulsipher 1979; Ap 1992; Ap, Crompton 1993; Andereck *et al.* 2005]. Undoubtedly, the scale of this impact is linked directly to the scale of tourism development. For many years, at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the impact of tourism has been commonly analysed through the lens of three pillars: economic, socio-cultural and en-

vironmental. The theory seemed to be established, and the research projects focused on its implementation in particular cases [Liu, Var 1986; Husbands 1989; Haralambopoulos, Pizam 1996; Gilbert, Clark 1999]. Sustainable tourism development was achieved by balancing positive and negative influences, while economic benefits and environmental threats were usually emphasized [Hunter 1997]. Sustainability issues were addressed mainly for nature-based destinations, and the slightest of socio-cultural effects were studied even less frequently. The perception of tourism as an effective growth engine for local, regional and national economies was common and even increased after the 2007-2010 global economic crisis [Koens *et al.* 2018]. Support for the development of tourism, due to its economic effects, was present in numerous scientific papers and textbooks [Goodwin 2017]. This attitude changed in the second decade of our century, together with numerous developments in contemporary economies and societies.

Due to demographic and political situations, the scale of global tourist traffic has reached numbers higher than ever. According to international statistics, the number of international tourist arrivals surpassed 1 billion in 2012, and this number is expected to double by 2030 [UNWTO 2018]. This trend has been multiplied by the equally fast growth of domestic tourism [Hall 2015; Phi 2020]. Obviously, the growing number of people inhabiting the Earth results in the growing demand for tourism. This huge increase in tourist traffic in recent years, accompanied by tourists' inclination to visit popular destinations during the same periods, is frequently presented as the main reason for over-tourism [Phi 2020; Żemła 2020b]. Apart from those quantitative changes, contemporary tourism is also evolving. People go on shorter holidays but travel more often [Losada *et al.* 2016], while low-cost carriers [Santos, Cincera 2018] and sharing economy platforms [Horn, Mercante 2017; Jaremen *et al.* 2020] allow people to reach a variety of destinations, especially cities, at affordable prices. These changes have made large cities among the most important global tourism destinations [Namberger *et al.* 2019; Żemła 2020b]. However, sustainable management practices developed largely for nature-based destinations and resorts do not reflect the situation in cities. Having been previously underestimated, the negative socio-cultural impact of tourism are being reconsidered. On the other hand, the environmental impact of growing tourist traffic in many fragile and attractive ecosystems has exceeded acceptable limits [Peeters *et al.* 2018].

Conclusions described in various papers and books published at the very beginning of the century and earlier on allowed to suggest that inhabitants' extensive support for tourism development is strongly related to the success of tourism development [Gürsoy *et al.* 2002, Su *et al.* 2018]. However, as over-tourism came into being, it redefined the way balance between the costs and benefits of tourism development was understood. The most severe examples of the symptoms of over-tourism might be found at destinations

that are very successful and where economic benefits should be impressive. Unfortunately, those benefits are not equally distributed, and the costs are so significant that the benefits start to play a minor role in how they are perceived by the majority of residents [Goodwin 2017; Żemła 2020b]. Finally, the overwhelming impression of “too much” tourism decreases the level of satisfaction of tourists who try to avoid the most crowded places at destinations. The tension between tourists and residents also has another source. Tourists pay for their holidays and expect to obtain the perfect product, and they do not want to limit or adjust their behaviour to meet local requirements. In contrast, they expect that the local requirements would rather be changed or adjusted to tourists’ satisfaction [Żemła 2020b]. Finally, tourists are “blamed” by locals for using public space and infrastructure for free, while the residents are responsible for maintaining the facilities with the local budget. H. Goodwin [2017, p. 8] referred to over-tourism as a classic case of the ‘Tragedy of the Commons’.

After several years since it was detected and started to be intensively researched by numerous scientists, over-tourism is nowadays being better and better understood. However, most of the studies presented so far are focused on major tourism cities being perceived as the primary ‘victims’ of over-tourism. Emergence and radicalisation of anti-tourism attitudes [Milano 2017] among residents justify this direction of research. Still, well-known problems observed at tourist resorts have still remained not only unresolved for many years, but also gain new momentum together with the steady increase in the number of tourists and tourist facilities [Peeters *et al.* 2018; Vetitnev *et al.* 2021]. Residents of tourists resorts are obviously much more dependent on tourism arrivals as well as income from tourism, and usually do not present anti-tourism attitudes, still, they exercise a negative impact of tourism. This suggests the existence of a knowledge gap regarding the perception of benefits and costs concerning contemporary tourism as they are perceived by residents of tourism resorts. This gap is the cornerstone of the presented research. It is aimed at a better understanding of the influence of traditional (crowd, noise, security, misbehaviour) and more modern (shortages on the real estate market, lack of privacy, gentrification) impact of tourism on the quality of life among residents of the Polish ski resort – Białka Tatrzańska.

The level and nature of tourism impact that is observed at particular tourism resorts depend on many factors. In already published books and papers, differences are deliberated between tourism resorts divided into two groups. Following Pearce’s research [Pearce 1978] on ski resorts, tourism resorts are often divided into catalytic and integrated ones [WTO 1995; Paget *et al.* 2010; Inkson, Minnaert 2018; Szromek, Żemła 2018; Żemła 2020a]. Pearce [1978; 1996] argued that integrated resorts are common in the western, especially French Alps, while catalytic resorts are typical for the east-

ern, especially the Austrian Alps, and the prerequisites for this situation are natural, social and legal. Integrated resorts are those which have been carefully planned as individual entities. They have usually been established by a particular operator coordinating all resort activities [Paget *et al.* 2010]. Most of them are carefully planned to function efficiently and provide an interesting environment for tourists [Pearce 1996]. Integrated resorts were often created at remote locations, far away from inhabited areas. Oppositely, catalytic resorts occur in areas with residential and economic communities and are developed with the participation of numerous local actors [Inkson, Minnaert 2018]. An important difference between typical catalytic and integrated resorts regards the local inhabitants' participation in resort development. Typically, catalytic resorts are built step-by-step (Pearce identified three typical phases of catalytic resort development) [Pearce 1989], with the strong support of local labour, capital and authorities. As a result, local people economically benefit from ski resort development. In contrast, integrated resorts are frequently developed as a one-stage investment by one, large-scale, external company, managing ski infrastructure at several destinations. Locating a resort at a high altitude, far away from human settlements, almost completely excludes local people from drawing economic benefits from the resort development. However, integrated resorts are perceived more favourably, as regards their potential to match customer needs, as all the elements of the product are under the same management. With the development of catalytic resorts, co-ordination is always required, but is sometimes not efficient [Inkson, Minnaert 2018].

Looking from the perspective of social costs and benefits, W. Kurek [1999] criticizes the integrated development of a ski resort, stating that it is very harmful for the environment, not giving any substantial benefits to the local community. In his interpretation of that concept, a private external investor is treated as a profit-oriented company, ignoring the social and environmental costs of its actions. However, if a company can recognise the connection between its long-term profits and the quality of the socio-ecological environment, this model of resort development might be the proper way to achieve sustainability. E. Inskip and M. Kallenberger [1992] noted that an integrated approach to resort development helps prevent serious environmental, socio-economic and marketing problems, often associated with unplanned tourism destinations. Similarly, C. Kaspar [1992] points to the examples of New Zealand's ski resorts with the strongly dominant position of one ski operator as a potential model for European resorts aiming at sustainable development, due to relatively easy management. The next difference between catalytic and integrated resorts concerns the size of the ski infrastructure and other facilities. Small hotels and boarding houses established by local capital are typical for catalytic resorts, while huge hotels and apartment houses built by one investor are commonly found at inte-

grated resorts. The organisational and social differences between these two types of winter sports resorts are emphasized even stronger by A. Flagestad [2002] and A. Flagestad and C.A. Hope [2001], who examined the differences between the corporate and the community model of winter sports destinations, where the former resembles integrated resorts, while the latter - catalytic resorts.

The division between catalytic and integrated resorts might be regarded as a universal tool for analysing the development processes of ski resorts, however, they quite well primarily depict the situation in the Western world, and this situation may be very different when European countries from the former communist bloc are considered. M. Żemła [2020a] claims that big disproportion between the volume of research on the development of ski resorts in Alpine countries and Central European countries, makes the gap in scientific knowledge evident and further research should be carried out to explain how establishing ski resorts in communist times and the process of systemic changes that countries of Central and Eastern Europe underwent during last decade of 20th century, influenced the development of ski resorts in those countries. The ways the traditional resorts followed at the end of the 20th century are diverse and have not been research to date. Also, the effects of their actions were diverse and some of those resorts (such as Turiecka in Slovak High Fatra) collapsed, not being able to compete on the free market, others (i.e. Szczyrk in Poland) after several years of struggling regained their position, while yet others (such as Jasna in the Slovak Low Tatras) underwent transition, smoothly and successfully building their position. Finally, several resorts (e.g. Korbiewo in Poland) are still struggling and their future is to be decided. Additionally, local natural, social and economic conditions make the path of development for the resorts in those countries specific and different than in cases of typical integrated or catalytic development models. Additionally, this topic has not been investigated so far, how typical catalytic resorts in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia (i.e. Białka Tatrzańska in Poland) or integrated resorts in those countries (such as Czarna Góra in Poland) are specific and different in comparison to those in Alpine countries, often described in the literature.

Materials and Methods

Empirical analysis was conducted to investigate the impact of tourist traffic on the life of Białka Tatrzańska inhabitants. The survey was carried out electronically (as an MS Form document, using e-mails and social media groups, where mainly younger residents were active) and additionally, appropriate questionnaires were provided on paper which allowed to include respondents from varying age groups. Using different methods of dissem-

inating the questionnaire allowed to maximise the number of the return questionnaires and helped achieve a more balanced age structure of the sample but forced us to use convenience sampling. In the survey carried out from July to September 2020, we received 160 usable questionnaires filled in by residents of Białka Tatrzańska. The research was conducted during the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic and just after the heaviest restrictions were being raised. That is the reason why the respondents were informed that the questions regard the situation they remember from the previous winter season.

A research questionnaire was used. It contained 20 questions developed on the base of a literature review. The questions were further grouped into pairs. Each pair was dedicated to one of the earlier detected possible effects of over-tourism. Negative effects: volume of tourist traffic, tourists' improper behaviour, shortages and rising prices on the local real estate market, local communication problems and traffic jams, lowering local sense of security, tourist gentrification and level of noise, were analysed. Additionally, two positive effects: incomes from tourism and general development as well as improvement thanks to tourism investments, were studied. In each pair, one question was devoted to detecting the analysed impact on the scale of the whole destination and the second question was connected with respondents' experience of this factor in their everyday lives. The last, tenth pair, was constructed a bit differently. The subject, in this case, was the role of the needs among local people and tourists in the process of tourism development. The first question was connected with the level of focus on visitors' needs and requirements only in the actions of public bodies and private investors. The second question was created to detect the level of residents' readiness to limit their needs for the sake of tourism development. The respondents were asked about their opinions on specific matters to indicate whether they find certain views true or false, using the five-point Likert scale. The variants of answers were ranked by assigning them subsequent positions. The scale was five-grade, with the integer interval from -two to two, i.e., it was calibrated at point zero, where values below zero meant disagreement with the formulated opinion, and above zero, agreement with the opinion presented. The results are presented as arithmetic means, supplemented by standard deviations ($\bar{x}Av \pm SD$). The research tool was analysed for reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which, in this case, was 0.8916, indicating high reliability of the questionnaire.

Białka Tatrzańska was selected as an area of study as it is often regarded in the literature as a most typical example of the catalytic development model in Poland [Żemła, Szromek 2018; Żemła 2020a]. It is also one of the most successful resorts in the country [Żemła 2020a]. Białka Tatrzańska is located in the commune of Bukowina Tatrzańska, in the Tatra county, in the Lesser Poland voivodship. The village stretches over eight kilometres,

in the valley of the Białka River. It is situated between peaks that are over 900 metres above sea level. Initially, Białka Tatrzańska slowly developed as a tourist destination, and the further expansion of the ski infrastructure contributed to the transformation of the village towards a ski resort [Krzesiwo 2016]. For a long time, it was an agricultural village. The inhabitants earned their living by farming and were poor. Only the development of tourism and trips abroad led to an increase in their wealth and the expansion of localities [Żemła 2020a].

The rapid development of tourism in the village started in the late 20th century [Hełdak, 2016]. The number of private rooms and B&B facilities offered by the local inhabitants started to grow and the first two small ski areas – Kaniówka and Bania, were built [Krzesiwo, 2016]. Due to slight denivelation, Białka Tatrzańska was regarded as attractive only for beginners, and such small, not very crowded ski areas seemed suitable for those natural conditions. The first step towards changing this perception was taken in 2000, when the local people established a new company, which was intended to operate a new ski area – Kotelnica. This time, the area offered a four-seat chairlift (opened in 2003) and two wide slopes, using the whole available denivelation. Year after year new investments were made leading to the establishment of one of the biggest ski areas combining 10 kilometers of perfectly prepared slopes and 9 modern chairlifts. During that time, huge thermal baths – Bania - were established and the accommodation base was developed significantly both regarding its quantity and standard. The majority of investments were made by local people with the usage of money already earned in tourism [Żemła 2020a]. Implementing dynamically developing tourism infrastructure into the existing tissue of the village also lead to numerous problems. They include the congestion on the only road crossing the village, the lack of parking places and long queues for lifts at the peak of the season. The success of the ski resort also changed the role of tourism in the village as more and more residents were earning their living in tourism and, at the same time, the living standard of citizens was upgrading fast [Szromek, Żemła 2018].

Results

Statistical analysis of the data was conducted with the use of SSPS software and it took into account questionnaires received from 160 respondents. There were slightly more women (61.9%) than men (38.1%) among the participants. The majority of the respondents were middle-aged, i.e., 30-50 (38.8%) and young (23.8%). Mature people, i.e., aged 50-70, accounted for 28.8% of the study population. Most of the respondents had a high school education (46.9%) and a degree (28.8%). The majority of respond-

ents (76.9%) declared that they have lived in Białka Tatrzańska since birth or over 20 years, while another 15% declared that they have lived in the village for 11-20 years.

As mentioned above, the respondents' opinions were assessed based on a five-point scale containing extreme assessments of agreement with the expressed opinions. Then, these assessments were quantified by reducing them to a rating between -2 and 2 and the obtained scores were averaged. A result close to zero (0.0 ± 0.05) indicates that the respondents did not have an explicit opinion. An average score higher than 0.05 means that the vast majority of respondents indicated agreement with the expressed opinion, while a score lower than -0.05 means that the majority of respondents did not agree with the opinion. The ratings expressing consent or objection to the expressed opinions can be graded using two subsequent intervals, where the rating in the interval $|0.05 \div 1.00|$ indicates moderate agreement or objection, while the rating in the interval $|1.01 \div 2.00|$ means explicit agreement or objection.

The results obtained from the survey are presented in Table 1. It is visible that there was no disagreement with the appearance of any of researched effects on the scale of the destination, however, in the case of security level, the answers remained neutral and confirmation of the existence regarding too intense tourism traffic was very weak. Three factors: communication problems, short-term rental and incomes from tourism gained very strong confirmation from respondents. In the case of those three impacts, standard

Table 1. Respondents' evaluation of tourism effects on their village and their lives

Impact	Noticed in Białka Tatrzańska	Experienced in everyday life
Too high number of tourists	0.16±1.44	-0.01±1.58
Tourists' misbehaviour	0.64±1.29	0.52±1.33
Short-term rental for tourists	1.53±0.96	-0.43±1.38
Income from tourism	1.44±1.03	0.51±1.58
Too high level of traffic and communication problems	1.57±0.86	1.11±1.06
Too much noise	0.56±1.37	-0.03±1.4
Lower security level due to the number of tourists and their behaviour	0.03±1.4	-0.51±1.45
Improvement due to tourist investments	0.73±1.35	0.16±1.37
Tourism gentrification	0.99±1.19	0.03±1.43
Focus on tourists needs/readiness to limit personal needs for the sake of tourism development	0.87±1.18	0.68±1.19

Source: Own elaboration.

deviations were moderate, which suggests that differentiation of opinions between respondents was not high. The rest of the factors were confirmed, but rather at a moderate level. It is characteristic that the results gained by the positive influences are comparable with those received by the negative ones. In each case, the score received by particular impact when evaluating its influence on respondents' everyday lives was lower than observed on the scale of the whole destination. Actually, only the impact of the communication problems on citizens' lives was strongly confirmed, and incomes from tourism and respondents' readiness to limit their needs for the sake of tourism were confirmed moderately. The negative impact of short-term rental on residents' lives and their lower sense of security were notably rejected. However, in almost all cases, standard deviation indices of respondents' evaluations concerning the impact of tourism on their lives were high, which means that respondents were not compliant.

Discussion and Conclusions

The huge volume of tourism traffic is one of the characteristic features of popular tourism resorts, including winter sports resorts [Flagestad, Hope 2002]. This large volume is the base for the economic effects of tourism development, which is the most important aspect regarding the operation of the destination dependent on tourism. Also, this is the reason for many negative effects of tourism development, however, tourism resorts are often better prepared for catering to a big number of tourists than big cities, for example [Zemła 2020]. The presented results allow to confirm that inhabitants of the studied resort show a much higher level of acceptance concerning the negative consequences of tourism than was observed in big cities [Goodwin 2017; Milano 2017; Namberger *et al.* 2018]. Actually, the respondents confirmed that these negative effects are present at their location, but their quality of life is not influenced strongly by that. Their tolerance to the negative effects of tourism can be even stronger, which is confirmed by the respondents' willingness to limit their needs for the sake of tourism. Among important reasons for such an attitude, the fact that they can see the positive economic impact of tourism, both at their location and in their lives, can be highlighted. This is so despite the respondents confirming that the actions of local players (authorities, entrepreneurs) are focused on the needs and requirements of visitors sacrificing residents' quality of life.

The given results further allow to confirm that local people participate in economic profits derived from tourism development in the case of resorts that followed the catalytic development path [Pearce 1978; WTO 1985; Zemła 2020a]. It is worth noticing that earlier research numerously verified the significance of local engagement and capital as well as co-opera-

tion for the successful development of this ski resort [Mika 2009; Hełdak 2016; Szromek, Żemła 2018; Żemła 2020a]. This leads to another very interesting issue for future research - the question of whether the results obtained for the typical catalytic ski resort can be replicable at other resorts. This includes both seaside resorts, spa resorts and other mass destinations not connected with mountains and winter sports as well as other ski resorts that are more typical for integrated resorts or follow a more combined path. The integrated model was criticized as excluding local people from economic benefits of tourism development [WTO 1995; Paget *et al.* 2010; Inkson, Minnaert 2018], and it is interesting to note whether residents of such resorts would share a rather enthusiastic attitude towards tourism observed in Białka Tatrzańska.

Another important limitation of the presented research is the fact that an example from Poland was presented, which is not a major player on the global winter sports market [Hudson 2000; Hudson, Hudson 2015]. Traditionally, the division between catalytic and integrated resorts was implemented into an analysis of Alpine and American resorts, where much bigger resorts are present than in Poland. The differences in scale, but also socio-cultural, economic and natural differences between Poland as well as the most important ski destination countries in the world may influence the results. Another issue that may have impact on the presented results is the fact that Białka Tatrzańska is not only a typical example of a catalytic resort, but also one of the most successful ski destinations in Poland exercising an unparalleled pace of infrastructure development, which was followed by the spectacular and positive change in economic conditions regarding lives of local people [Żemła 2020a]. This fact may clearly support such an enthusiastic approach towards tourism among residents of Białka Tatrzańska. Due to the pace of this dynamic development process, mass tourism is still a relatively new phenomenon at this location and its residents may not become tired of tourists just yet.

Finally, the influence of the fact that the respondents' opinions were collected just after the heaviest pandemic restrictions remains unknown. It is possible that after two months of no-tourism, the attitude of residents towards tourism and tourists might have developed and started to become more positive. Still, their memories of the situation from January and February 2020 were rather fresh and the respondents were clearly informed that the questions were connected with a typical season, not a pandemic one. Additionally, specific features of tourism traffic at Polish mountain resorts occurred during the time of the heaviest restrictions (March-April 2020), being a relatively lower season, which makes the social as well as the economic impact of those restrictions not as severe as it could have been expected, especially because part of the restrictions had been raised, domestic tourism re-appeared in Poland and during the time of the data collection, the level of tourism traffic in Białka Tatrzańska was rather high.

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ACTIVE SPORT TOURISM MOTIVES OF PEOPLE VISITING PTTK MOUNTAIN HOSTELS

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Abstract

Purpose. Defining the main motives for doing active sport tourism by people visiting PTTK (in Polish: Polish Tourism and Sightseeing Organization) mountains hostels and assessing their gender diversity.

Method. A diagnostics survey method was used with the use of a questionnaire form. The sample was 354 people visiting PTTK mountains shelters in Poland in 2018. Applied statistical methods and techniques: analysis of variance (ANOVA), Cronbach's alpha reliability factor.

Findings. The research showed that the highest value was achieved by the emotional motivational disposition among Winiarski's motivational dispositions and the "Seeking personal benefits" category among the Iso-Aholi motivational categories. The only disposition that statistically significantly differentiated in terms of gender was the ambition disposition. Among the motivational categories, no statistically significant differentiation by gender was noticed.

Research and conclusions limitations. The research concerned only tourists visiting selected mountains hostels in the Beskid Żywiecki area. The examined sample (354) does not meet the requirements of representativeness for the Polish population.

Practical implications. Knowing the motives for active sport tourism in mountains areas is useful for entities providing services for these tourists, which translates into products and services better suited to these tourists.

Originality. The study includes both the results of the Iso-Ahola motivational categories and Winiarski's motivational dispositions. The respondents are people visiting mountains hostels, which are rarely the subject of scientific research.

Type of paper. An article presenting the results of empirical research.

Keywords: active sport tourism, mountains hostels, mountains shelters, mountains tourism, motives for tourism

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Introduction

Tourism as an activity undertaken in free time is strongly dependent on the tourist's decision-making process, in which needs and motivations play a key role. For many owners of entities providing tourism services, the knowledge of tourists' needs and the ability to adapt to these needs with the services offered means success in running a business. However, in order to do this, it is necessary to learn what processes determine the tourist's decision-making about his consumer behavior. These behaviors depend on many socio-demographic factors. It may turn out to be particularly difficult to determine the needs and motivations of tourists in relation to a specific type of tourism.

Active sport tourism is considered less related to knowing and experiencing, and to a greater extent with physical exertion. A good place to conduct research on the motives of active sport tourism are facilities gathering tourists who engage in various types of active sport tourism. Such a place can definitely be a mountain shelter, as an object visited by tourists who practice hiking, mountains biking, skiing, snowboarding, skitouring and other active forms of tourism which use the mountains as an area of activity. The aim of the article is to determine which motives dominate among people who practice active sport tourism, and which people use PTTK (Polish Tourism and Sightseeing Organization) mountain shelters in Poland. Understanding these motives may allow for a better adjustment of the offer to the needs of tourists visiting those mountain shelters. The authors asked the following research questions:

- What are the main motives for active sport tourism for people visiting PTTK mountain shelters?
- Do the motives for engaging in active sport tourism differ depending on the gender of the respondents?

Review of the Literature

One of the most important elements of a tourist's decision-making process is motivation. It can be seen as a process that stimulates a person to act or behave in a certain way in response to emerging needs. It is the state of tension in the individual that stimulates, directs and guides behavior towards the goal [Mullen, Johnson 1990]. It should be noted that human activity is usually not defined by one motive, but by a set of single motives, and it is this set of motives that triggers an action known as motivation [Rudnicki 2010, p. 47-50]. It is worth noting that the motives of human behavior are related to the desire to avoid something or to strive for something [Franken 2007].

A specific division of motives can be made in relation to one of the types of tourism – active sport tourism. One of the definitions of active sport tourism says that "it is associated with various types of two- or multi-day trips, the main purpose of which is to undertake physical activity (engaging in various forms of physical recreation). The feature that distinguishes active sport tourism from physical recreation is leaving the place of permanent residence, staying overnight outside the home and interacting with the natural environment and its specialized values. The basic forms of active sport tourism are: qualified tourism, adventure tourism and extreme tourism. The main types of active sport tourism are all kinds of hiking, cycling, canoeing, sailing cruises, equestrian tourism, skiing and other activities based on physical exertion in the open air, related to the use of specialist values of the natural environment" [Tomik 2013, p. 17]. Some foreign publications seem to support this point of view. One definition says that active sport tourists are those people who decided to play sports during their holidays [Gibson 1998, pp. 156-157]. The author shows that active tourism is part of sports tourism, divided into three forms: event sport tourism, nostalgic sports tourism and the aforementioned active sport tourism.

Among the different divisions concerning motives for practicing active sport tourism, mention should be made of the division into 7 motivational dispositions (active, cathartic, health, emotional, social, ambitious and cognitive), introduced by Winiarski to assess the motivation to practice physical recreation [Winiarski 1991], and later adapted to the assessment motives for active sport tourism [Tomik, Hadzik 2013]. Another division used to assess motivation in active sport tourism is the concept of the "Sociopsychological Model of Tourist Motivation" proposed by Iso-Ahola [Iso-Ahola 1982, pp. 256-262], on the basis of which the motives for tourism were divided into 4 motivational categories: seeking personal benefits, looking for benefits resulting from interpersonal relations, running away from interpersonal relations, running away from personal and everyday problems [Wolfe, Hsu 2004]. Research using the Iso-Ahola concept is sometimes conducted together with the study of R. Winiarski's 7 motivational dispositions [Tomik, Ardeńska 2015], creating together a more complete picture of the assessment of the motivation of a tourist engaging in active sport tourism.

The concept of using the model based on 7 motivational dispositions was used to assess the motives for practicing various types of active tourism, including: motives for practicing mountain canoeing [Hawryluk, Cholewa 2016], motives for mountain hiking [Tomik, Cholewa, Hadzik 2014], motives for participation in summer windsurfing camps [Tomik, Górńska, Staszkiwicz, Polechoński 2014]. These studies focus on people who engage in specific types of active sport tourism. Another approach may be a study carried out in a specific type of facilities that gather around them tourist traffic composed mainly of active sport tourists. For tourists who choose mountain ar-

as a place for active sport tourism, it is possible to do so primarily due to satisfying the basic needs related to the specificity of this type of tourism [Rogalewski 1979].

The objects that are best prepared to fulfill this task are usually mountain shelters. They are the basic tourism base for people who practice active sport tourism and sport in mountain areas [Magiera 2013]. Contrary to the classic division into accommodation and catering facilities, mountain hostels not only allow tourists to stay overnight, but also provide catering, sanitary and other services that allow for safe tourism [Lijewski, Mikułowski, Wyrzykowski 2008]. Due to the frequent lack of other facilities and amenities in the area, they are often the only places to offer services and products during mountain hiking activities. This means that the appropriate adjustment of the offer of mountain shelters to the needs of tourists is important not only for the shelter, but also for the visiting tourists themselves.

Material and Research Methods

The research method used in the study is a diagnostic survey using the questionnaire technique. The questionnaire form consisted of 4 parts. The first part is a group of questions about the respondent's demographic and economic characteristics. The second part is a set of statements concerning the motives of practicing active sport tourism, adapted from the questionnaire "Motives for practicing active tourism in human leisure behavior". It consists of 44 statements assessed by the respondents on the five-point Likert scale, on the basis of which the strength of Winiarski's 7 motivational dispositions and Iso-Ahola motivational categories are assessed. The part based on Winiarski's instructions was developed on the basis of the "Questionnaire of the Motivation of Active Recreational Behavior" by R. Winiarski with his consent and has been used in scientific research since 2013. Responses ranged from a possible "definitely no" of 0 points to a possible "definitely yes" of 4 points. A value of 2 points corresponded in the questionnaire, the answer "I don't know" and should be treated as a neutral answer. In order to increase the reliability of the study, reverse questions were used in the questionnaire. The other two parts concern economic elements and are not important from the point of view of the article.

The survey was conducted in January-September 2018. The questionnaires were placed in 6 PTTK mountain shelters located in the Beskid Żywiecki (PTTK Chata Baców – 10 surveys, PTTK Hala Lipowska – 87 surveys, PTTK Hala Miziowa – 15 surveys, PTTK Hala Rysianka – 133 questionnaires, PTTK Przegibek – 92 questionnaires, PTTK Wielka Racza 17 questionnaires). Some of the questionnaires were collected by researchers by completing an electronic form of questionnaire by a tourist's on provided

tablets. In the course of collecting the research material, 354 correctly completed questionnaires were obtained.

As the survey covered an unrepresentative number of respondents, it allows drawing conclusions only for this population. The mean age of the examined people was 33 ± 11 years. Women constituted a greater proportion of the respondents (56.4%) than men (43.6%). The vast majority of respondents had higher education (68.3%). Most of the respondents also come from large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants (59.2%). A large diversification can be observed among the available funds available for the respondents in a month, which they can spend on their interests, also on trips to practice active tourism. The most frequently chosen answers were "from PLN 301 to PLN 500" (22.6%) and "over PLN 500" (23.7%) (Table 1).

In order to determine the reliability of the study, the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was calculated, which for the entire study was 0.86.

Table 1. Socio-demographic profile of the respondents (n = 354)

Age	<18	5,9%
	19-29	36,7%
	30-39	33,1%
	40-49	15,5%
	50-59	6,8%
	>60	2%
Gender	Female	56,4%
	Male	43,6%
Level of studies	Elementary school	6,5%
	High school	25,2%
	University level school	68,3%
Size of habitat (no. of inhabitants)	< 10000	14,6%
	10000 - 25000	9,6%
	25000 - 100000	16,6%
	> 100000	59,2%
The amount of free funds per month per person in the family (those that can be spent on your hobbies, interests, trips to the mountains)	< 100 zł	5,7%
	101 - 200 zł	15,8%
	201 - 300 zł	16,6%
	301 - 500 zł	22,6%
	> 500 zł	23,7%
	I don't want to answer	15,6%

Source: Own elaboration.

Value of the coefficient in the case of individual motivational dispositions, it ranged from 0.8 to 0.47. In order to increase the level of reliability, 3 out of 44 statements (one each with an ambitious, active and emotional disposition) were removed. In order to determine the differentiation between individual motivational dispositions, taking into account gender, a one-way analysis of variance was used for each of the motivational dispositions. The p value <0.05 was considered a statistically significant test result.

Results

The data analysis showed that there are statistically significant differences between individual motivational dispositions, both in the group of women and men. The highest value in the study was achieved by emotional disposition (3.3) related with emotions experienced by tourists during their activity. High values were also achieved by cathartic disposition (3.13) related to the desire to escape from everyday life, its problems and duties in order to rest mentally and physically, and to be active (3.09) related to the desire to engage in physical activity. The lowest value was achieved by ambition (2.43) related to the willingness to take up challenges within the scope of active sport tourism (Table 2).

Table 2. Values of Winiarski's incentive dispositions and their differentiation

Gender		Motivational dispositions							Significance of differentiation of individual indicators
		Active	Cathartic	Health	Social	Emotional	Ambitious	Cognitive	
Together (354)	Mean	3,09	3,16	2,58	2,85	3,30	2,43	2,61	F=97,14 p<0,05
	Max	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Min	1,4	0,2	0,8	0,5	1,4	0	1	
	SD	0,53	0,63	0,71	0,58	0,54	0,82	0,59	
Female (200)	Mean	3,10	3,17	2,56	2,87	3,25	2,32	2,57	F=61,83 p<0,05
	Max	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Min	1,4	1,11	1,17	0,5	1,4	0	1	
	SD	0,54	0,61	0,69	0,62	0,58	0,81	0,61	
Male (154)	Mean	3,08	3,15	2,6	2,82	3,36	2,56	2,66	F=37,53 p<0,05
	Max	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Min	1,4	0,2	0,83	1,33	1,8	0,25	1,17	
	SD	0,52	0,66	0,74	0,54	0,48	0,82	0,56	

Source: Own elaboration.

Out of the group of 7 motivational dispositions, one is statistically significantly differentiated by the gender of the respondents. The ambition disposition of men is significantly higher than that of women. The emotional disposition, for which the statistical significance is $p = 0.057$, and therefore slightly more than the allowed $p < 0.05$, also deserves attention. The remaining dispositions are not statistically significantly differentiated by gender (Table 3).

Table 3. Values of Winiarski's motivational disposition indicators depending on gender

Gender	Motivational dispositions						
	Active	Cathartic	Health	Social	Emotional	Ambitious	Cognitive
Together (354)	3,09	3,16	2,58	2,85	3,30	2,43	2,61
Female (200)	3,10	3,17	2,56	2,87	3,25	2,32	2,57
Male (154)	3,08	3,15	2,6	2,82	3,36	2,56	2,66
Significance of differentiation of indicators depending on gender	F=0,1 p=0,756	F=0,18 p=0,672	F=0,343 p=0,558	F=0,53 p=0,467	F=3,64 p=0,057	F=7,131 p<0,05	F=1,94 p=0,161

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 4. Values of the Iso-Aholii incentive categories indicators their differentiation

Gender		Motivation categories				Significance of differentiation of individual indicators
		Seeking personal benefits	Looking for benefits resulting from interpersonal relations	Running away from personal and everyday problems	Running away from interpersonal relations	
Together (354)	Mean	3,30	2,96	3,19	2,77	F=55,59 p<0,05
	Max	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	
	Min	1,54	0,60	0,83	0,83	
	SD	0,48	0,64	0,64	0,61	
Female (200)	Mean	3,35	2,95	3,18	2,75	F=32,56 p<0,05
	Max	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	
	Min	1,77	1,00	0,83	0,83	
	SD	0,44	0,65	0,63	0,62	
Male (154)	Mean	3,26	2,97	3,20	2,79	F=26,26 p<0,05
	Max	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	
	Min	1,54	0,60	1,33	1,50	
	SD	0,50	0,63	0,64	0,61	

Source: Own elaboration.

Among the S.E. Iso-Ahola motivational categories, the highest value was achieved by the "Seeking personal benefits" category (3.3), and the lowest one by the "Escape from interpersonal relationships" category (2.8). The category "Escape from personal and everyday problems (3.2) also achieved a high score. The full list of results is presented in the table (Table 4).

The analysis of the collected material did not show any statistically significant differences between the genders among the Iso-Aholi motivational categories (Table 5).

Table 5. Differentiation of Iso-Aholi motivational category indicators depending on gender

Gender	Motivation categories			
	Seeking personal benefits	Looking for benefits resulting from interpersonal relations	Running away from personal and everyday problems	Running away from interpersonal relations
Together (354)	3,30	2,96	3,19	2,77
Female (200)	3,35	2,95	3,18	2,75
Male (154)	3,26	2,97	3,20	2,79
Significance of differentiation of indicators depending on gender	F=1,800 p=0,166	F=1,874 p=0,154	F=1,258 p=0,285	F=2,463 p=0,086

Source: Own elaboration.

Knowing the main reasons for practicing active sport tourism among people visiting mountain shelters allows for better adaptation of the offer and conducting better prepared and adjusted promotional activities by the shelters. Adapting the offer to the needs of a tourist visiting a mountain shelter is the basic form of improving the perceived satisfaction with the service. Referring to the research results, it is possible to propose some recommendations to mountain shelters, based on the highest results of motivational disposition indicators.

The highest values were achieved by the following dispositions: emotional (3.30), cathartic (3.16) and active (3.09). In order to better adapt the offer to the needs related to emotional disposition, shelters should try to create a bond, a relation with tourists. They can create it by improving the "climate" of the facility (a set of features that gives a feeling of authenticity to the shelter) and proposing solutions that create a bond between tourists and the shelter (for example publishing daily group photos of people sitting in the shelter in the evening on social media).

It may also be effective to support the activities of tourists staying overnight in the shelter (e.g. help in organizing a bonfire for tourists). People

with a cathartic motivation are guided by the need to escape from everyday life, often tired from living in the big city. Noises and loud parties are something that's unfavorable for such people, so it is worth taking care of a calmer atmosphere at the facility in the late evening hours. Tourists motivated primarily by their active disposition feel the need to practice physical activity. Such people will surely pay attention and appreciate all efforts aimed at enabling them to engage in additional activities in the shelter and in its immediate vicinity (e.g. placing a table tennis table in the shelter, volleyball court outdoors, creating active sport tourism equipment rentals). Thanks to this, the facility will be attractive to them also in the event of bad weather, making it impossible to enjoy hiking.

Getting to know the most important motives makes it possible to adjust not only the offer itself, but also the mentioned promotional activities [Tomik, Hadzik 2013, p. 344]. According to J. Berbeka [2003, pp. 23-29], one of the tasks of marketing is to make potential customers aware of their needs, to shape and awaken them. An example of such an activity may be the provision of winter tourism equipment (snowshoes) in hostels in the Beskid Mountains, which, even among tourists previously not interested in snowshoeing, may create curiosity and the need to try this way of navigating the trail in winter.

The motives for tourism vary depending on the type of tourism. In the research articles so far using a questionnaire based on 7 motivational dispositions, the highest average values are most often achieved by active (hikers, windsurfers, downhill skiers) or social (sailors) [Tomik, Ardeńska 2015] disposition. There were also studies in which the research was carried out in mountain shelters. In the article on the free-time behavior of tourists visiting the PTTK shelter in Przegibek [Wyszkowska, Płaszczyk, Tomik 2015], there were 121 people who visited the mountains shelter in Przegibek during the summer months. In all the above-mentioned studies, the lowest values are achieved by the ambition, which leads to the conclusion that regardless of the most important motives of active sport tourism by the respondents, they do not do it because of their ambitions.

Scientific research on the motives of practicing different types of active sport tourism is also carried out with the use of other research tools. B. Hawryluk and J. Cholewa in their work on the motives of mountain canoe tourism [Hawryluk, Cholewa 2016] provide various motives for practicing this activity, where the two with the highest values are the answers "Thanks to mountain canoe tourism you can admire beautiful landscapes" and "Doing mountain canoe tourism is a great pleasure", which can be directly related to your emotional disposition. Among the studies based on the concept of the Iso-Aholi motivational categories, it can be noted that the highest results are obtained mainly in the category "Seeking personal benefits" (among mountain hikers, windsurfers or downhill skiers) or "Escape from

personal problems and everyday life" (sailors)" [Tomik, Ardeńska 2015]. The category of "Seeking personal benefits" also achieved the highest result in the study conducted by the authors for this article.

Conclusions

The analysis of the collected research material allowed to obtain answers to the research questions posed:

1. Among the respondents, the highest score was achieved by emotional motivational disposition, the value of which was 3.30, and the Iso-Ahola motivational category "Seeking personal benefits", the value of which was also 3.30. This may suggest that the main reason for tourists visiting mountain areas is the desire to experience the trip strongly, to have a sense of adventure, to experience new impressions. Each trip to the mountains is different and mountain tourism fits perfectly into the modern approach to the tourist market defined not as the product market but the experience market.
2. The motives for engaging in active sport tourism in one of the motivational dispositions differed depending on the gender of the respondents. In men, a statistically significant higher value of ambition disposition (2.56) was observed than in women (2.32). Men more often treat mountain tourism as a form of challenge, a test of strength within themselves and in the tourist-peak or tourist-trail relationship.

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FORMAL MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST ORGANISATIONS IN THE BIAŁYSTOK PROVINCE (VOIVODSHIP) DURING THE PERIOD OF CONSOLIDATING COMMUNIST POWER IN POLAND BETWEEN THE YEARS 1946-1952/1953

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Abstract

Purpose. The aim of the article is to show the development of trends at tourist organisations operating in the Białystok Province (Voivodship) during the period from 1946 to 1952/53, i.e. in the period of consolidating and stabilising Communist government in Poland.

Method. The applied research method is mainly based on the analysis of archival source materials.

Findings. The main problem of tourist organisations operating during the period from 1946 to 1952/53 in the Białystok Region was the lack of professional and properly trained staff. Despite these shortcomings, the following could be observed: a) the rapid self-organisation of the Polish Tourist Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze – PTK) in 1946, and b) an increase in the quality of the proposed solutions in the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno Krajoznawcze – PTTK) in 1952.

Research and conclusions limitations. A significant limitation of the research was the rather fragmentary nature of the surviving archival material as a basis for investigation into the subject.

Practical implications. The conclusions of the study allow to suggest that emphasis should be given to the knowledge and organisational skills of tourist organisation members as necessary components of their further and proper development.

Originality. The text is fully original, and both the descriptive and inference-generalising parts have never been presented before.

Type of paper. Article presenting the results of archival survey.

Keywords: Polish Tourist Society, Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society, Białystok Voivodship

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Introduction

After the end of World War 2, the reestablishment of a formalised tourist movement in Poland's Białystok Province (Białystok Voivodship) between the years 1946-1952/53, is a phenomenon that has not yet been studied in depth. This initial phase of post-war activity and consolidation merits the interest of researchers. Its particular significance is revealed when we recall:

- the uniqueness of the consolidation and stabilisation period regarding Communist power in Poland between the years 1946-1952/53;
- the range of difficulties faced by local societies at the time resulting from various (often very destructive) factors at the beginnings of the post-war period, especially starting in 1946;
- the peculiarities of tourist organisations which operate in a local social environment;
- the process of consolidating tourist organisations, controlled by state authorities, under intense government supervision, especially intensified in the years 1952/53.

The aim of this article is to present the various stages observed in the development of Białystok tourism organisations during the period in question, especially with regard to their structures, relations with the administrative authorities, reports and plans for future development. Bearing in mind that in the years 1946-1952/53, the Białystok Province was dominated by the local branch of the Polish Tourist Society and (after consolidation) the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society, in this article the focus is deliberately on these two organisations. Furthermore, it is their activities and relations with the administrative authorities that are reflected in the extant archival material.

The presentation and analysis of this research material is, undoubtedly, a novelty in the field of studies on post-war development of tourism in the Białystok region, while being a necessary addition to the existing local knowledge. At the same time, this topic can and should be used as a point of reference for generalising research and conclusions in relation to the history of tourism during the whole of post-war period in Poland more broadly.

Literature and Sources

The subject of tourist organisations in the Białystok Province, and particularly in Białystok, in the first years of the Communist government in Poland – that is in the years 1945-1952/53 – is partially dealt with on a few pages of a small study/short guide by Waldemar Monkiewicz, which provided some selective data, enriched with valuable comments [1978]. The remaining text of that work, however, contains only biographical entries of

the better-known guides from Białystok. Some supplementation of that information can be found in another publication on the history and present of local guiding, published by Małgorzata Bajda-Gołębiowska and Dariusz Kuzelewski [2005]. Nonetheless, in it, there is only mention concerning the creation of the Białystok Tour Guides' Club.

As regards studies on the national structure of the Polish Tourist Society in the post-war period, it can hardly be said that these contribute much to the process of learning about the history of tourism in Białystok. Only sporadic information on the development and functioning of the tourism structure in the north-east of Poland can be found there. A good example is the article by Wanda Skowron [2006], included in the collective monograph "Studies and materials on the history of Polish sightseeing". Similarly, in another article by Wanda Skowron [2009], concerning the establishment and first years of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society's operation on a national scale and to a limited extent, additional information is provided relevant to the work of this new tourist organisation in the Białystok Province. It is also worth additionally mentioning that Jerzy Nowik [2021] published a monograph on physical education in the Białystok Voivodship between the years 1944-1975.

Some indirect reference to the degree of organisational development concerning tourism in Białystok in the period under consideration is found in related literature of the time, especially guidebooks. The most notable example here is the guide to Białystok published by Wojciech Bazylewski and Maria Pardo [1952]. Also noteworthy in this context are studies from the period relating to the tourist values of selected parts of the Białystok Province, such as the works by Jan Jerzy Karpiński [1951, 1953], describing the Białowieża Primeval Forest or the study by Józef Kołodziejczyk [1951] on the Augustów-Suwałki Lake District.

Given that the scientific literature is so scarce, archival sources obviously remain the main basis for research in this situation. With regard to the period between 1946 and 1952/53, therefore in this article, the materials found in the files of the Białystok City Administration stored in the State Archive in Białystok [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/88/0/9/208] are taken into account. In them, important references can be found to the work of the local Polish Tourist Society and its relations with the civil administration. In the present study, for the same period, the records of the Provincial National Council in Białystok [Arch. in B-stok, file 4/149/0/20/616] are additionally considered, which are also kept in the State Archive of this city. These contain materials relating to the establishment and first years of activity of the local branch of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society. These materials together form the basis for the findings presented in this article, especially as the existing archives of the Białystok branch of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society contain not too many references to files covering the years under consideration.

Research Methods

The scarcity of references in the literature on the history of tourism in post-war Poland to the Białystok Province has made it necessary to base research on an examination of preserved archival material, and thus, the method of researching source documents has been primarily used. In other words, the usage of research methods and techniques appropriate for historical research, namely based on evaluating the existing sources, has been generally applied in this article.

However, the analysed archival material was found to be only partially preserved. This is understood to be due to two main factors. The first of these is the natural dispersal of files (for various reasons), particularly evident in the case of the files remaining from the Białystok Branch of the Polish Tourist Society. The second reason was undoubtedly a cull carried out by the State Archive in Białystok in the course of its acquisition of each archival resource, pursuant to the requirements of the archival law in force in Poland. This resulted in the elimination of those files, which did not satisfy the criteria for long-term or permanent storage. These factors have, to some extent, hindered the implementation of the method for examining preserved source materials by introducing a certain selectivity. However, they have not constituted a significant obstacle to its correct application, as it was still possible to read, analyse and evaluate the part of the source material that should be considered the most significant for this study.

Thus, it is possible to meet the aim of the article, which could be described as showing the development trends of tourist organisations operating in the Białystok Province between 1946 and 1952/53, i.e. in the difficult time of introducing and stabilising the Communist government in Poland.

Results

The functioning of the Białystok branch of the Polish Tourist Society during the years of consolidating Communist power in Poland during the 1946-1949 period

When we consider the circumstances of re-establishing the Białystok branch of the Polish Tourist Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze – PTK) after World War 2, first of all, we have to focus on comparing the dates regarding formal registration of its Main Board in Warsaw and the local initiative completing the staff list of PTK voivodship authorities.

Namely, as early as on January 15, 1946, by virtue of a decision made by the Mayor of Warsaw (“Administrative Journal” No. 015-109-46), the Polish Tourist Society was entered into Warsaw’s local Register of Associations un-

der number 53. At the time, the aim of this organisation was "to promote the development of Polish tourism in all its forms, to foster a love of learning about and studying Poland and its culture". The PTK was also to be responsible for the "creation and maintenance of museums of national history" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/88/0/9/208, 12].

Meanwhile, according to a list of members on the board of the Białystok PTK branch, drawn up on January 14, 1946 (one day before the formal approval of the national PTK in Warsaw), its first post-war composition was as follows:

- president – Konstanty Kosiński, headmaster of the boys' middle school (gymnasium) [Lechowski, internet source];
 - vice president – engineer Sergiusz Kromin, head of the Road Department of the Białystok City Council [Spis członków stowarzyszenia..., 1938];
 - secretary – Monika Tarasiewicz, an official of the National Bank of Poland;
 - treasurer – Waclaw Białokoz, an official of the Waterworks Board.
- The three additional members of the board were:
- engineer Czesław Budryk, head of the Technical Department of the local Power Plant;
 - Maria Olga Parys, district manager of the Polish Western Union;
 - cartographer Piotr Szymański, an official of the School Board of Trustees [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/88/0/9/208, 3].

It follows from the above that the Białystok branch of the PTK was formally reconstituted after World War 2, as it were, on its own accord, without waiting for the formal entry of the national board of this organisation into the Warsaw register of associations.

Despite the fact that the Białystok branch of the PTK was constituted in mid-January 1946, it can be seen from a letter dated March 3, 1946, that it was only on that date that the board of the Białystok branch (based at 48 Warszawska Street) informed the General Department of the Białystok City Council about the resumption of its activities. Attached to that document was a copy of the letter from the Warsaw City Council re-registering the national PTK, as well as the pre-war statute of the Polish Tourism Society, issued in the form of a copy of the original from 1937, as confirmed on February 25, 1946. Additionally attached was a list of the Białystok PTK branch's members. As a result, the Białystok branch of the PTK was entered into the Białystok register of associations about a month and a half after the Warsaw headquarters of the national PTK was entered into the Warsaw register of associations.

The next major event concerning the Białystok branch of the PTK that is reflected in the surviving archival documents took place in November 1947. On the basis of an election held on November 23, 1947, a new eight-person board of the Białystok branch was appointed.

As of January 1, 1948, the board of the Białystok branch thus consisted of:

- president – Piotr Szymański, cartographer (already a member of the board);
- vice president – Konstanty Kosiński (previously president);
- secretary – Stefania Opuchowska, teacher [Biuletyn PTK 1947, No. 8]. Additionally, ordinary members of the board were:
- Mieczysław Szaniewski, head of the Provincial General Department of the local National Council;
- Włodzimierz Chociej, editor of the newspaper “Życie Białostockie” [Eng. Białystok Life];
- Tadeusz Felicki, head of department at the School Board of Trustees in Białystok;
- Maria Pardo, headmistress of a girls’ middle school [Piórkowski, 2009, p. 13];
- Czesław Krukowski, an engineer employed at the State Forests Directorate.

This was basically only a limited reshuffle at the top of local PTK’s structure. At the time, the Białystok branch had 120 active members.

Change in the management of this local branch quickly attracted the attention of the local state administrative bodies. On February 12, 1948, the Administrative Department of the Białystok City Council – pursuant to an order of the Białystok Province Governor (voivod) – sent a letter to the Białystok branch of the PTK, ordering the “immediate” delivery (the matter was to be treated as “extremely urgent”) of details regarding the current composition of its board and number of the society’s members. The requested information was handed over three days later, i.e. on February 15, 1948. However, the information demanded by the state administration at the beginning of 1948 from the local PTK did not end there. On the basis of the Białystok Province Governor’s order No. 1-10-33/47, on March 17, 1948, the Mayor of Białystok sent a file on the Polish Tourist Society, Branch Białystok to the local Provincial Office [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/88/0/9/208, 12 V, 14-16]. This shows that the Communist authorities of the time were keen to place organisations of this kind under relatively constant supervision.

The only surviving annual report on the activities of the PTK Białystok branch is for the year 1949. This was submitted to the Białystok City Council on February 7, 1950. As we learn from this report, the headquarters of the branch was now no longer at 49 Warszawska Street, but instead, was located at the Pedagogical Secondary School at 1 Mickiewicza Street in Białystok. The composition of the board had also partially changed, then consisting of only five members as a result of an election at its general meeting held on April 24, 1949. The new board comprised:

- president – Konstanty Kosiński;
- vice-president – Feliks Weremiej;
- treasurer – Waclaw Horba;
- secretary – Stafania Opuchowska;
- one ordinary member – Józef Naczas.

Consequently, there was a change in the person holding the position of president, who was once more the person who had previously held this function between January 1946 and November 1947. Moreover, there was not just diminution in the number of board members, there was also a simultaneous reduction in the number of members of the society, which had fallen from 120 to now only 53. Despite this difficult situation, at the general meeting from April 1949, a report was adopted for the previous year, and then the budget estimates and the "work plan" for the whole "current" year, 1949 – were drawn up and verified.

At the second general meeting of the PTK Białystok branch, held on November 13, 1949, the new board reported on the work it had carried out (from the end of April of that year). At that time:

- the list of actual members was put in order and new declarations from people wishing to join the association were collected;
- financial issues between the board of the national PTA in Warsaw and the local Białystok PTK board were resolved.

As for practical matters, only one single tour of Białystok was organised during this period, while no tours in the country were organised at all. On the educational side, however, the activity of the local branch in 1949 was somewhat more fruitful, as eleven lectures on history were organised by a visitor. This was the so-called touring lecturer from the national PTK – Kazimierz Rapacz.

Thus, these educational speeches were not presented by anyone from Białystok. The topics of these speeches were quite heterogeneous. In addition to the lectures entitled "The beauty of Krakow's architecture and art" and "Jan Matejko", the speaker also took the trouble to deliver a talk entitled: "The W-Z Route – the pride of Warsaw". In this way, the centuries-old civilizational achievements of Poland's former capital - Cracow - were presented alongside, for example, a description regarding the latest engineering achievements of the time in rebuilding Warsaw. It is also worth noting that on December 11, 1949, the new president of the Białystok branch, Konstanty Kosiński, took part in a plenary session of the national PTK board in Warsaw. This was probably the last piece of information preserved in the files of the Białystok PTK branch, which may suggest that the subsequent development of the Białystok branch was controlled by the higher authorities of this institution in Warsaw [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/88/0/9/208, 18, 18 V].

The period of merging tourist organisations in the early 1950s (1950-1952/53)

At the end of the 1940s and beginning of the 1950s, after the power of the Communist regime in Poland had been fully consolidated, the Communist Party policy aimed at increasing its control over all manifestations of social life without exception. This, of course, included tourist organisations. To this end, on July 26, 1950, the Tourist Board situated within the Ministry of Transport in Warsaw (address: 21 Emilia Plater Street, Apt. 5) adopted a resolution on the need to unite all "Tourist Societies, Country Societies, Land and Town Lovers' Societies, History, Monuments, Nature Conservation Societies, Tourist Support Associations, etc. into one mass tourist and sightseeing organization" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 37]. At the same time, it was discovered that there were serious gaps and deficiencies in the information held about all these organisations by the Tourist Board and in the so-called Register of Central Authorities. Under these circumstances, on August 28, 1950, the Tourist Board, which was responsible for carrying out this consolidation of all the various societies, issued an order to the Provincial National Council in Białystok to send to Warsaw a list of all tourist societies, associations and institutes operating in Białystok Province, as well as their exact addresses – "as quickly as possible".

Consequently, on September 28, 1950, the Social and Administrative Department of the Provincial National Council in Białystok sent a letter to all presidiums of the District (Poviat) Councils in the Province (referring to the regulation of the Tourist Board at the Ministry of Transport from July 26, 1950) asking them to send as soon as possible a list of all the organisations, associations, etc. indicated by the Tourist Board in the area under their jurisdiction, together with their addresses [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 22, 28, 37].

Nonetheless, this order of the Tourist Board met with a rather peculiar reception in Białystok. On November 7, 1950, the Social and Administrative Department of the Białystok Provincial National Council sent a confidential letter to the Tourist Board, in which it was stated (in response to the order from August 28, 1950) that "(...) regarding sending the list of all societies, associations, institutes etc. (...), we request that you address this matter to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Social and Administrative Office, in order to instruct us to do so". [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 19-20]. It thus appears that the Białystok administrative authorities did not recognise the competences of the Tourist Board operating under the Ministry of Transport to give them direct instructions.

After resolving these competence ambiguities, the majority of Poviat (District) National Councils responded to the Provincial National Council

in Białystok, stating that there were no tourist organisations in their area. Such replies were sent on:

- October 13, 1950 from Sokółka;
- October 7, 1950 from Wysokie Mazowieckie;
- October 3, 1950 from Kolno;
- October 3, 1950 from Łomża;
- September 30, 1950 from Gołdap;
- October 2, 1950 from Ełk;
- October 2, 1950 from Olecko;
- October 2, 1950 from Bielsk Podlaski.

On the other hand, a positive response was submitted by the authorities from:

- a) Suwałki on October 14, 1950;
- b) Augustów, on October 10, 1950; and
- c) Białystok on October 25, 1950.

Finally, on December 23, 1950, the Białystok Provincial National Council informed the Tourist Board (again "in a confidential manner") that there were only four tourist and sightseeing societies operating in the Province. These were:

- "The League for the Protection of Nature", operating in Supraśl at the State Forestry Commission;
- "(Polish) Tourist Society", operating in Suwałki at the District Court (at 69 Kościuszki Street);
- "Polish Tourist Society", Augustów Branch;
- "Polish Tourist Society", Białystok Branch (located at Mickiewiczza Street, 1 [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 19-20, 23-27, 30-36]).

What is striking here is the extremely modest number of tourist organisations in the Białystok area which, in the end, facilitated the entire "unification action".

The further functioning of tourist and sightseeing organisations in the Białystok region is reflected in the surviving documentation from July 18, 1951. On this date, the Presidium of the Białystok City Council sent a letter to the local board of the "Tourist Society", thereby using its abbreviated name, instead of its new official designation: Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno Krajoznawcze – PTTK). In that letter, based on the decree of September 21, 1950, the provision of information was requested. In particular, it required the local PTTK to provide the names of current board members and society "founders", the date of registering the board, the scope of its activities, etc. At the same time, a report was requested on the association's activities for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1951, as well as on any changes to the composition and organisational structure of the board during that period.

However, in spite of the fact that the deadline given for a reply was only one week, on November 29, 1951, the Białystok City Council was still demanding a reply to its letter from the board of the Białystok PTTK Branch (located now at a new address: 1 Maj Street, 12), recalling, at the same time, the PTTK board's obligation to submit quarterly reports (and, simultaneously, demanding submission of the annual report for 1951 by 15 December). [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 38-39]. This apparent nonchalance on the part of the Białystok PTTK in responding to the Białystok City Council is more likely to be attributable to the local society's disorganisation than to any indifference towards the City Council authorities.

Nevertheless, from the beginning of 1952, this lack of efficiency in communication on the part of the PTTK had reached the attention of the Provincial National Council in Białystok. For example, engineer Dąbek (deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Provincial National Council) also stated that "(...) in close cooperation with (...) PTTK so far, there has been a lack of help from (...) this organisation to date. He also stressed that "work in the tourism sector must be closely related to one whole, [and only] then it can provide the desired results". Additionally, the chairman of the Provincial National Council Presidium, Julian Horodecki, stated that "(...) the issue of tourism must be solved in such a way that, apart from pleasure, it will give the tourists benefits" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 111].

Given such positions assumed by some of its influential members, the Provincial National Council as a whole unsurprisingly joined the campaign to persuade the local PTTK board to provide the public administration with the requested information. On February 14, 1952 the Provincial National Council directly asked for a list of the board members. In a confidential letter, it was mentioned that "(...) despite verbal and telephone agreement with officials of the Białystok's tourist organisation on this matter, the sending of the requested list appeared only as a declaration" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 58]. In this letter, a picture was presented of the effective lack of cooperation by this local, newly established and "integrated" tourist organisation with representatives of the state authorities, which was now noticed by both the city and provincial administrations.

This action, on the part of the Provincial National Council in Białystok, was linked to the adoption (after hearing the report on the activities of the Tourism Department at the local Voivodship Road Transport Department) by the Provincial National Council Presidium of a resolution dated February 7, 1952, "on the development of tourism in the province". At that time, the Provincial National Council Presidium, having familiarised itself with the achievements to date and having analysed the causes of the difficulties arising in the expansion of tourism activities, undertook a programme of activities "(...) for the further development of tourism, giving the working

masses the opportunity to get to know the country, bringing joy and leisure (...)” [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 109-110].

As a result of adopting the resolution from February 7, 1952 by the Provincial National Council, it was decided, first of all, to set up a "special committee for tourism matters, the task of which was to (...) organise and coordinate work aimed at establishing ways and directions of developing tourism in the province" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 110]. It was decided to appoint engineer Dąbek as chairman of this Tourism Committee. The ordinary members of this committee were:

- professor Karpiński;
- professor Sławiński;
- the conservator of the Department of Culture;
and representatives of:
- the Education Commission of the Provincial National Council;
- the Regional Museum;
- the State Forests Directorate;
and finally:
- the PTTK.

In addition, representatives of the following Divisions concerning the Presidium of the Provincial National Council were added to the composition of this commission:

- education;
- culture;
- road transport.

The resolution from February 7, 1952, also obliged the Road Transport Department of the Provincial National Council "to establish close cooperation in the field of tourism with mass organisations, trade unions and the PTTK". Another important obligation imposed on the Road Transport Department of the Provincial National Council was the duty to "always agree (...) the dates of trips with the calendar of sporting events". [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 110].

The first meeting of the Provincial National Council's newly established Tourism Committee was scheduled for April 1, 1952 (and candidate members of the Commission were to have "(...) prepared their proposals in writing, which would affect the mass activation of tourism development in (...) the province". On March 27, 1952, the Tourism Committee also requested "that the Social and Administrative Department of the Provincial National Council appoint its permanent representative to sit on the Tourist Committee" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 109].

It follows from the above that - at least from the perspective of the provincial administration - the local PTTK was somehow included in the range of other associations and administrative bodies whose opinions and conclusions could have had influence on the development of state policy in the field

of tourism. At the same time, as it also seems clear, there were not expectations that the local PTTK had any kind of privileged status that would allow it to have any special impact on decisions taken at the provincial level with regard to this matter.

However, as the Provincial National Council in Białystok became more active in the field of tourism, the local PTTK responded by becoming increasingly cooperative with those authorities. As early as February 22, 1952, the Provincial National Council received the requested list of members of the local PTTK board (and full-time employees). According to that list, in 1952, the local Białystok PTTK employed at its office:

- a manager (of the office) – Józef Adamski;
- a tourist service clerk – Feliks Bieniuk;
- a secretary – Halina Sadczuk;
- a messenger – Alicja Kalinowska. [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 60].

On the other hand, the annual report of the local Białystok PTTK for the year 1952, signed by Józef Wojtulewski, the second vice-president, was sent by its board to the Provincial National Council on February 20, 1953, in response to a letter by the Provincial National Council from January 30, 1953 [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 62-63]. That is to say, the annual report was not sent on the PTTK's own initiative. From reading this report, it is clear that any activity of the local PTTK board began (for good in June 1952), when – on the recommendation of the board – a month-long course for organisers of factory tours was held in Białystok.

That course was "successfully completed", and its participants, having passing an exam, received appropriate certificates. Also in 1952, a canoeing trip was organised on the Suwałki, Wigry, Czarna Hańcza, Necko route, and the Augustowski Canal, which, incidentally, was led by Regina Dobrzyńska, who was the tourism desk officer at the Provincial National Council. However, this was the end of the local PTTK activity in 1952: the tourist activity "(...) in the following months was very minimal, because the District Board did not have a full-time employee who could undertake the work of the local PTTK at an appropriate level" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 63]. Thus, the official report on the activities of the PTTK for 1952 pointed directly to the lack of appropriate staff as the cause of stagnation in its work. Nonetheless, this state of affairs did not last even for the remainder of the 1952 year.

The cards apparently turned when, from mid-October (October 15, 1952 to be precise), new members of the Białystok PTTK board were appointed, consisting of the following:

- president – Józef Adamski (until then the office manager);
- first vice-president – Jadwiga Milewska;
- second vice-president – Józef Wojtulewski;

- secretary – Alicja Jaworowska;
- treasurer – Janusz Maśliński.

In addition, several ordinary members were elected for the board, including Bazyli Wojszkowicz, Halina Onych, Józef Bańkowski and Danuta Koćmierska. Therefore, in total, from October 15, 1952, the board of the PTTK Białystok branch comprised 9 people.

Apart from the “central” branch of the local PTTK in Białystok, by 1952, it also had sub-branches or “branch offices” elsewhere in the Province, in Augustów, Łomża and Suwałki. In addition, there was also a PTTK circle in Olecko, and a new tourist office in Ełk was being set up. However, as vice president Wojtulewski stated in the report he signed for 1952, “the activity of branches and circles in our province (...) [was] very weak (...)” [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 63]. Based on this information, one can conclude that, as in the case of the local PTTK Białystok headquarters, the sub-branches in the Białystok Province in 1952 were basically inactive.

In response to this apparent stagnation, the newly constituted board of the local PTTK made an effort to revivify its tourism and sightseeing activities. At its meeting on November 27, 1952, it adopted a preliminary work plan (which, therefore, contained assumptions stating that were at least partially forward-looking) for the winter season of 1952/53. As far as educational activities were concerned, it was planned to set up “display cabinets” with materials promoting winter tourism. In the practical field, it was proposed to organise a sleigh ride and cross-country skiing in the broader Białystok region. In the practical-educational area, plans for the 1952/1953 winter season included, among others:

- organisation of a ski course in the mountains (here, a specific ski instructor – Liedke – is mentioned);
- organisation of an excursion to Warsaw and to the Karkonosze Mountains in January 1953 and to Zakopane in February 1953;
- provision of training leading to the award of the N.O.N. badge (Lowland Skiing Badge).

In the last case, this was a continuation of activities undertaken in February 1952 by the previous board. The plans assumed by the new board were not solely focused on the winter season. The creation of possibilities for the attainment of tourist qualifications (such as tour guide certifications) was considered in connection with the development of a project to approve tourist routes in the Białystok Province, users of which would be able to obtain a hiking tourist badge. These routes were designated as leading through the regions of the Province, where sub-branches of the Białystok PTTK were already in existence or were to be established (Białystok, Łomża, Ełk, Suwałki-Wigry, Bielsk, Drohiczyń). These routes included one leading from Łomża through Nowogród to Myszyniec, about 55 km long. Other routes were to be the tracks from Łomża to Chłodnia, and the route leading over the

Pisa River and then through the Pisz Forest. From Białystok, the 75-kilometer route was to lead through Kuriany to Michałów (a total of about 35 km for this section), and then through Waliły, Nowosiółki, and then back to Białystok (about another 40 km for this section). Another variant of the Białystok route was also planned, with a proposed return from Michałów by bus. The annual report of the local PTTK branch for 1952 contained an optimistic assumption that the national PTTK's Main Board in Warsaw would approve the proposed routes, and that in 1953, it would be possible to officially "track" them.

While admitting that there was a generally insufficient level of tourism development in the region, it was stressed in the report for 1952 (which was also a kind of a preamble for the following year), that "(...) the present board is trying to activate the work of branches and circles and will try to bring tourism in our voivodship [province] up to an appropriate level" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 63]. It was also expected that after overcoming organisational difficulties, by February 1953, the board of the Białystok PTTK branch would begin working out a plan of its detailed activities for 1953 and then implement it. Another matter raised by the board concerned efforts to increase activity on the so-called "ideological front". As we read in this report: "in the month of deepening Polish-Soviet friendship, three lectures on tourism in the Soviet Union were given [by members of the local PTTK] at the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 63].

From all of this, one might be tempted to think that the new board of the local PTTK appointed in 1952 displayed seriousness and organisational zeal, in that it skilfully addressed the needs for the coming winter season, taking ideological and symbolic issues into account, and projecting a vision for developing a broad tourist movement in the Białystok Province. It might be suggested that the ability to do all of this in such a relatively short period of activity displays a level of managerial and substantive skills (as well as an ability to deal with so-called ideological conditions, which were difficult to escape from especially in the first half of the 1950s).

This revivification, at least in theory, of the work by the local Białystok branch of the PTTK from the early autumn of 1952 did not, however, fully translate into an increase in the professionalism of its contacts with the administrative authorities, which had been expected to improve over time. Evidence of this is that as late as in March 1953, the Presidium of the Białystok City Council was still calling the local PTTK by its former name - "Polish Tourist Society", despite the Białystok branch of the PTTK having been officially constituted and having submitted its report as well as partial action plan for 1953. This was evidence, if not of incompetence, then of a somewhat disdainful attitude of that administrative body towards the local tourist organisation.

On March 12, 1953, "business inquiries" were made by representatives of the Białystok City Council to the technically non-existent former organisation – the "Polish Tourist Society", requiring it to send "monthly, quarterly, annual reports" to the Provincial National Council in Białystok. "Minutes of important meetings" were also to be provided. The reply, which arrived on 27 March 1953, contained (in the form of an attachment) the extremely significant minutes of a meeting, held less than two weeks after Stalin's death, held by the board of the PTTK Białystok branch dated March 18, 1953. These minutes dealt with topics such as the issue of PTTK's premises in Białystok, the conduct of an election campaign, and finally, most importantly, the work plan for the upcoming period [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616,64-66]. An analysis of this work plan gives us some idea regarding the scope and type of activities which dominated the Białystok PTTK in the first half of the 1950s, as well as the ideas behind them.

One issue at the forefront of the local PTTK board's mind in March 1953 was of a material and existential nature: the matter of finding new premises. The provincial conservator of monuments - Paszkowski - "recommended" that the former - Branicki's Armoury (later, in the years 1960-2018, the seat of the State Archive – 4 Kościuszki Square) be chosen for this seat. While supporting the motion of the conservator, other members of the board considered that the Warsaw headquarters of the PTTK should "further settle the matter", suggesting that they anticipated that real practical support could be expected from the national board at the capital. This probably revealed a lack of faith in their own "powers of persuasion".

Another very pressing issue was the introduction of changes to the position of local board treasurer. On March 18, 1953, the person previously holding this position, Janusz Myslinski, was replaced by "ob. Kanoniuk". Around that same time, on March 1, 1953, Mrs. Łukaszewicz was accepted for the position of accountant. Thus, at the end of the winter 1952/1953 season, the local PTTK was tidying up its financial management, which apparently required closer supervision than before. It seems that, in this way, the authorities of the local PTTK branch were trying to follow the national tendency, particularly strong in the late Stalinist period (found, of course, not only within tourist organisations), of broadening the control of the state over all aspects of public administration and social institutions as far as possible.

Another issue which occupied the attention of the board at the end of the 1952/1953 winter season, in this case very strongly, was the matter of helping to organise an "election campaign" for particular sub-branches of this institution. On March 18, 1953, it was decided to hold local elections at the sub-branches of PTTK in Suwałki, Ełk and Łomża no later than March 31 of that year. The vice-president of the board – Józef Wojtulewski – was

entrusted with the duty of visiting particular sub-branches in relation to these elections. In view of the considerable burden that the duty entrusted to him would entail for one person, some other members of the local board offered to help in providing supervision during the election campaign, as well as in launching the new Qualified Tourism Commission.

As a result, individual sub-branches were allocated to different members of the "main" board of the PTTK Białystok branch, each of whom undertook to "(...) take care [of the elections] by establishing close contact [with the local election circles]" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 66].

Pursuant to this division, such contact was initiated:

- by chairman Adamski – in Suwałki;
- by (newly appointed to the local board) Kononiuk – in Augustów;
- cooperation with the newly formed PTTK sub-branch in Bielsk Podlaski was undertaken by Dr Troczowski.

In Białystok itself, "taking care of the election campaign" seemed to be a little more complicated, as "help in organising the election campaign" was planned not at only one centre, but in several of the city's PTTK sub-branches, established at:

- the Girls' Gymnasium and Secondary School No. 2;
- the Pedagogical Secondary School;
- the Medical Academy;
- the PTTK Health Care Workers' Organisation.

In the Province itself, Wojtulewski was, of course, responsible for supervising the individual sub-branches, but the secretary of the board – Alicja Jaworowska – also volunteered to help. This was not the end of vice president Józef Wojtulewski's contribution to the organisation and conduct of elections at individual sub-branches of the Białystok PTTK District. Wojtulewski "decided to send election instructions to the members of the Board at particular branches". In this way, the branch elections taking place in 1953 in the PTTK Białystok District were in line with the spirit and letter of the then-period "socialist democracy" development in two ways. Not only was their proper conduct ensured by means of control, but even strict "instructions" were given for this conduct to correct. In fact, there was a very logical explanation regarding this peculiar zeal for control over the organisation and conduct of elections. This pre-election cooperation between members of the District Board and groups of local affiliated members, which was purposeful in itself, had to be, according to the District Board, made effective, among others, "as a result of the very inanimate activity in individual branches", where the work had to be carried out (however, dramatic it might sound) "from scratch" [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 66].

Finally, on March 18, the work plans of the PTTK District for 1953 were divided into two parts. The first concerned the period from the mid-

dle of March to the end of April, when (in addition to the activities already mentioned, such as the creation of new sub-branches and organising and conducting elections) a course for "guides around the city and Province of Białystok" was to be conducted, and "the organisation of cycling, hiking and water activities" was to be undertaken. Beyond that, the development plan for the whole of year 1953 – at least according to the proposal presented by Wojtulewski – very optimistically envisaged a general increase in the number of the Białystok PTTK members to 800 people, and the acquisition of 500 badges (of which - 400 by PTTK members and 100 by non-members) at individual sub-branches. However, these lofty assumptions were in dramatic contrast to the data showing that in the winter season of 1953, only 13 people were given the N.O.N. badge. On this basis, one can conclude that at least in 1953, the District Board of the Białystok PTTK was overly optimistic in its expectations for further development [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 66].

In any event, these plans (at least as far as the city of Białystok was concerned) soon became partly out-dated. The next important moment in the development of the PTTK structure in the Białystok region was the meeting of the Poviats Board, during which members were appointed to the board of the Białystok sub-branch of the PTTK, which covered only the city and District of Białystok. On July 12, 1953, the following were elected to this sub-branch board:

- President – Mieczysław Uszyński;
- Vice-President – Robert Ponietko;
- Treasurer – Jerzy Korsak;
- and two ordinary members: Janusz Zalewski and Jerzy Motoszko.

It was obvious that this newly elected, separate board of a new PTTK sub-branch for the city of Białystok and the Białystok Poviats was expected to develop its own programme initiatives, although this PTTK board for Białystok City and Białystok Poviats was also given the duty to "assist" the District Board as much as possible, which was to happen "(...) especially in the area of organising excursions and tourist rallies, taking care of historical monuments and creating tourist routes (...)". During the same meeting, Wojtulewski reported on the situation – from the point of view of the local District PTTK board – in the city and county of Białystok, "(...) emphasising the significant increase in the number of members and also the interest of the community in PTTK activities (...)". [Arch. in Białystok, file 4/149/0/20/616, 70].

Thus, in accordance with the spirit of the times, the organisational structure of the Białystok PTTK (at least in the case of the city of Białystok itself) ultimately ended up as a two-tier structure that was characteristic of the "socialist thought of the epoch".

Conclusions

Summarising the highly fragmentary archival material left behind by the Białystok branch of the Polish Tourist Society, one can only be tempted to reach similarly fragmentary and ambiguous conclusions. They can be boiled down, *inter alia*, to the conclusion that the Society's members displayed a certain organisational efficiency, which is evident in their rapid self-organisation and registration. However, it seems that efforts on the part of the state apparatus to exert control over the society were not caused by any fear of its perceived efficiency, but was rather just part of the then assumed *modus operandi* of the authorities. An example of the reasonably sensible organisational approach that can be seen in the Białystok PTK is the reappointment of board members to the same or different positions over time, which made it possible for the board to retain acquired experience.

On the other hand, these positives were, in part, offset by the visible decline in the number of members of the organisation over time, which apparently not only failed to attract new participants, but even lost existing members, probably due to the lack of "attractiveness" concerning its offer. The low substantive value of the Society's programme work (about the assumptions of which, *nota bene*, we have no data) is evidenced by: a) the evident lack of its own human resources capable or willing to conduct lectures, etc.; and b) the almost minimal number of organised trips. Finally, the problem of premises, which was obvious in post-war times, was also painfully felt by the association, whose board of directors had to agree to move it to a school building. This does not speak well of the ability to find its way in the difficult post-war reality. Thus, the promising organisational beginnings and the relative stability concerning the membership of the board (PTK Białystok branch) did not translate into any significant development of this organisation in the period between 1946 and 1949, let alone any dramatic development.

In conclusion, it should be said that the process of collecting data on the activities of tourist organisations in the Białystok Province, as well as on the consolidation of those associations beginning in the second half of 1940s, revealed at least two interesting phenomena. One is the apparent weakness of the tourist association network in the region. Another is the "cautiousness" of local tourist societies in accepting and implementing orders from "unverified public authorities" (such as the Tourist Board at the Ministry of Transport). This latter phenomenon was sometimes evident in the early 1950s, in a slightly modified form within the context of the relationship between the local Białystok PTTK and the local administrative authority, although this may have been due more to the lack of efficiency within the PTTK than other causes. The former explanation seems plausible considering that the programme framework developed at the beginning of 1952 in the Provincial National Council in Białystok envisaged, among others, close

cooperation between the administration and the PTTK. It is difficult to imagine any deliberate obstruction on the part of the latter with regard to implementation of the government's "tourism policy" by local public authorities at any level.

In such a situation, it is not surprising that the creation of a special Tourism Committee at the beginning of 1952 at the Białystok Provincial National Council led, in practice, to the PTTK being placed within the structures of that Committee as only one of many reference points, and not even as a particularly significant one at that, even if the idea of intensifying cooperation between the administrative authorities and the local PTTK was still formally maintained.

Being left somewhat on the side-lines by the state authorities was not necessarily an entirely negative state of affairs for the local PTTK, as it may have afforded some opportunity for relative freedom of action. Nevertheless, the local PTTK had to submit its (internal) periodic reports to the administration. In the beginning – at least as far as can be seen for the period of 1952 – the image that emerged from them was basically negative, directly referring to: a) the "substantive weakness" of the then-authorities of the association; b) the "meagreness" of the proposed programmes; as well as c) the extremely weak activity of the local structures.

A certain caesura was to be – according to another report – the autumn of the same year, when the new PTTK board was to undertake a number of programmes, not only with a perspective for the coming winter season, but also with its eye on the future development of the local tourist network in a more general manner. This increase in the activity of the Białystok PTTK branch was not, however, unproblematic. One issue was the special "supervisory care" exercised over elections to the local, still not very active, sub-branches of the Białystok PTTK. Furthermore, in 1953, members still did not seem particularly interested in any kind of real participation in the various activities of the Białystok PTTK.

Taking into account: a) communication difficulties between the local authorities and the PTTK at the beginning of the period; b) certain marginalisation of the latter institution in the work of the special Tourist Committee set up by the Białystok Provincial National Council; c) an evident weakness in human resources at the local tourist association (especially manifested in the period up to October 1952); at first glance, the overall achievement of local tourist organisations in the period of 1950-1953, is not exactly overwhelming. Nevertheless, one cannot fail to notice the gradual development of a broader focus, at least in the plans. It would also be fair to conclude that, formally at least, the "socialisation" process of the tourist association(s) in Białystok was fully completed in the period between 1950 and 1953, which was crucial for the consolidation of communist power in Poland.

Presenting the surviving archival material in this article seems to raise difficulties in interpretation, if only because of its selectivity and fragmentation (visible for both the periods of 1946-1949 and 1950-1952/1953). However, the preliminary conclusions drawn above allow to highlight the basic problem faced by Białystok's tourist organisations in the immediate post-war period. This was the almost constant shortage of properly trained staff (management), which lasted at least until the autumn of 1952. Having said this, the new horizons of possibilities for the development of "Białystok tourism", especially visible from the turn of 1952/1953, should not be overlooked.

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WARSAW TOURIST AND SIGHTSEEING MAGAZINE “THE WANDERER” (1863-1906) – FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Iwona Cybula**

Abstract

Purpose. The periodical “The Wanderer” is a tourist and sightseeing magazine that was published for 44 years between 1863 and 1906 on the Polish territory. It is an irreplaceable source of knowledge about the birth and development of tourism and sightseeing. To date, “The Wanderer” has not been the subject of comprehensive research. In literature, there is a lot of scattered, incomplete and incorrect information about it. The aim of this article is to organise the existing knowledge about it, correct errors and fill in gaps regarding the formal activity and functioning of the magazine on the publishing market. The ratio of such an action is the observation that the history of the travel, tourism and sightseeing press, as a source for the study of the rich and complex tourism history in the Polish lands, should be supported by knowledge of the formal publishing activity of the paper.

Method. In order to prepare the paper, the critical analysis method of sources and available literature was mainly used, as well as the repeatedly tested comparative method.

Findings. “The Wanderer” was one of the longest-running magazines on the publishing market until 1906. In 44 years, 2,289 issues were published. During this period, it functioned in a fairly stable manner on this market.

Research and conclusions limitations. All determinations regarding “The Wanderer” were made on the basis of the magazine itself or other source materials. Unfortunately, no editorial archives of “The Wanderer” have been found that would allow for unambiguous resolution of certain dilemmas.

Practical implications. The formal characteristics of the journal are the foundation on which further research related to the activities of the publisher should be based. It is a necessary element enabling the development of a monograph on the journal.

Originality. “The Wanderer” has not been the subject of comprehensive research so far, both within the context of issues related to tourism raised on its pages or in the formal context connected with its activities on the publishing market. All information appearing in the literature to date, concerning the period of its publication, editorial and publishing teams, as well as information on its profile, contain a number of inaccuracies, errors and are incomplete. In this article, a comprehensive formal characterisation of “The Wanderer” is provided.

Type of paper. Monographic article.

Keywords: “The Wanderer”, publishers, editors, tourism, sightseeing, tourist magazine

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*(...) With The Wanderer we go to unknown lands
To enrich our knowledge – and live with impressions,
And when sometimes the beloved sounds
From our homeland come with the winds,
Then we turn our eyes to our homeland
You companions and your cicerone...*

[Korwin 1882, p. 131]

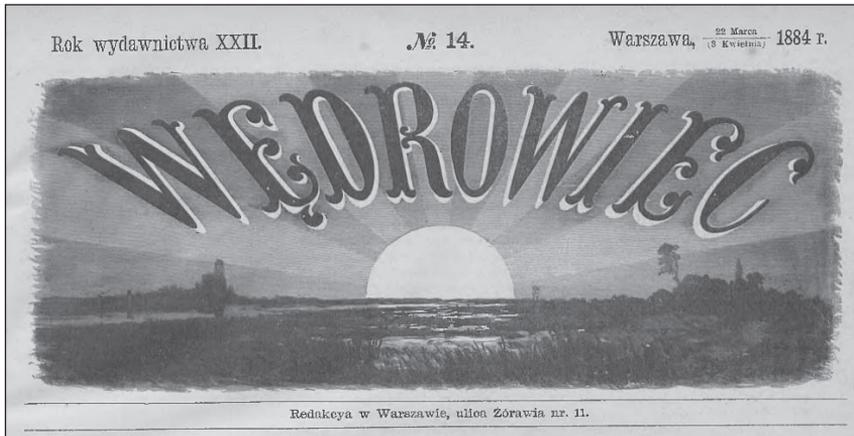


Fig. 1. A vignette of the magazine “The Wanderer” from 1884

Source: “Wędrowiec” (1884), No. 14, p. 157.

Introduction

Polish travel, tourism and sightseeing magazines, published in Poland before World War 1, are an irreplaceable source of knowledge on the birth of tourism and sightseeing [Pinkwart 2002, p. 10]. Warsaw-illustrated weekly “The Wanderer”, published between 1863 and 1906¹. This was a ground-breaking magazine showing the transition from an elite travel phenomenon to popular tourist and sightseeing trips as a manifestation of a new 19th century form of leisure [Cybula 2007, p. 193; 2015, p. 43; 2018, p. 150]. “The Wanderer” has not been subject to a comprehensive study, both within the context of tourism-related issues raised on its pages and in a formal context related to its activity on the publishing market. All information appearing in the literature so far concerning the period of its publication, editorial and

¹ In order to avoid misunderstandings, it should be noted that between 1911-1912 in Lviv there was a magazine with a similar title – “The Wanderer, an illustrated biweekly devoted to tourism and sports in the country and abroad” (“Wędrowiec, dwutygodnik ilustrowany poświęcony turystyce i sportowi w kraju i zagranicą”). This periodical was edited by Zygmunt Kłośnik-Januszowski, Tomasz Kuźmiński and Roman Kordys.

publishing teams, as well as information about its profile, contain a number of inaccuracies, mistakes and are incomplete².

This article is a comprehensive formal characterisation of “The Wanderer”. It is an attempt to organise the scattered information in this area. A ratio of such action is the observation that the history of travel, tourism and sightseeing press, as a source for studying the rich and complex history of tourism in the Polish lands, should be supported by knowledge of the formal activity and functioning of the magazine on the publishing market.

The Origins of “The Wanderer”

At the end of 1862, the situation on the press market in Warsaw was favourable, taking the existing competition and the possibility of introducing a new press title for distribution into account. There were not many illustrated geographic and travel magazines at that time. Only “The Book of the World” (“*Księga Świata*”) was published, but it was discontinued in 1863³.

² The materials gathered in “The Wanderer” were marginally used for studies on the history of tourism. This was perhaps caused by the fact that the magazine to date, alike the other Polish tourist and sightseeing magazines, did not live to create in a context related to its influence on the development of Polish tourism and sightseeing [for more information about development in the field of the history of Polish tourist and sightseeing press, see: Cybula 2007]. Within the content of “The Wanderer”, according to findings, a Master’s thesis and three Ph.D. theses (unprinted) were created, in which, among others, topics related to tourism and touring were recognised. These studies were based on a selected range of materials collected in a journal, thematically and temporary limited [see: Goszczyńska 2004; Wypych 2010; Kamisińska 2010; Cybula 2014]. There is also a series of articles concerning the content of “The Wanderer” in the years 1863-1906 [see: Kamisińska 2010; 2011; Stocka 2007; Cybula 2011; 2015; 2018]. More was written about the role of “The Wanderer” on the floodplain of literature, music, art and technology. These works were focused especially on the years 1884-1887, when the magazine was seized and run by a group of positivists. Their achievements were particularly important for development in these fields. The part of time and theme related to the positivist literature and art in the country as well as the world underwent rich elaboration. There were a number of synthetic mentions about “The Wanderer” made by scholars of literature and art, detailed articles and papers on people associated with “The Wanderer” [see: Chmielowski 1898; Potocki 1911; Czachowski 1934; Kleiner 1960; Dobrowolski 1960; Detko 1980; Nofer-Ładyka 1985; Dictionary Polish literature of the 19th century, 2002; Markiewicz 2004; Jakubowski 1947; 1951; 1967; Porębska 1952; Kamisińska 2009; Kmiecik 1984; Piasecki 1991; 1976; Tchórzewska 1992; Kosinski 1928; Szwejkowski 1932; Brzozowska 1971; Olszaniecka 1971; 1984; Tchórzewska-Kabat 1982]. There were also some monographic works. These include: Vetulani 1970, Kabaty 1978, Piasecki 1992.

³ The publisher of “The Book of the World” was S. H. Merzbach. The periodical was issued from 1851 to 1863. During the first year, its editor was Walenty Zakrzewski. During the years 1852-1859, Ludwik Jenike was the editor (in “The Wanderer”, the date 1857 was incorrectly given as the moment when S. H. Merzbach started cooperation with L. Jenike on editing “The Book of the World”; see: Grajner 1901, p. 956. In his memoirs, L. Jenike confirmed that this collaboration began in 1852; see: Jenike 1910, Vol. 1, p. 38). His successor was Hipolit

Józef Unger, celebrating his triumph as publisher of “The Illustrated Weekly” (“*Tygodnik Ilustrowany*”), a magazine devoted to domestic events and problems, emboldened by its success, began thinking about launching a new title. The new magazine was to be devoted “exclusively to foreign affairs”. L. Jenike, editor of “The Illustrated Weekly”, recalled this moment: *Toward the end of 1862 (...) [J. Unger – note by IC] decided to publish a second magazine, titled “The Wanderer”, devoted mainly to foreign affairs and travels (...) [Jenike 1910, Vol. 2, p. 21].* The impulse for these activities were also news from abroad, associated with the appearance of the Parisian geographic weekly “*Le Tour du Monde*”⁴. The editors of “The Wanderer” (Fig. 1), celebrating the 100th issue of the Warsaw weekly in 1882, recalling J. Unger’s efforts to implement a new publishing project: *After a few years of existence of the “Weekly” [“The Illustrated Weekly” – note by IC], when this periodical, under the noble and skilful editorship of Ludwik Jenike, gained wide popularity and prestige, Mr. Unger, following the advice of writers close to him, and guided by many voices from among his subscribers, decided to supplement the familiar “Weekly”, so to speak, by founding a second smaller illustrated publication, devoted exclusively to foreign affairs. When, shortly before the famous Parisian publishers, L. Hachette and Co., had started publishing the travel weekly “Le Tour du Monde”, which, for its cosmopolitan content, provoked imitations in various countries, providing clichés for multilingual editions, the Polish publisher also made use of the Parisian model*

Skimborowicz. “The Book of the World” was published regularly until 1860. The issues from 1861 and 1862 were published with a considerable delay as late as in 1863 (see: *Ibidem*, p. 40). The Warsaw press noticed a similarity between the subject matter of “The Book of the World” and that of “The Wanderer”. It was seen as a positive co-existence of these magazines on the Warsaw publishing market. The competition between the editors of both magazines may have positively influenced their level. In 1862 “The Warsaw Newspaper” wrote: (...) *already existing for a dozen or so years [it is about “The Book of the World” - note by IC], seeing competition for itself in “The Wanderer”, will not stop, but under a more energetic hand, reinforced with fresh pens, will come forward to fight for the better. The field for this fair competition is wide, and both magazines will find plenty of material for themselves, if only they were willing and able to use it. Abroad, we can count on hundreds of magazines of this kind, so we do not doubt that here, too, two such publications, one weekly and the other in notebooks, can maintain and develop successfully [Wędrowiec, “Gazeta Warszawska” 1862, p. 1].* Unfortunately, it soon became apparent that “The Book of the World” would not continue to be published. In 1863, the following was written about the condition of the magazine: *Although, for some time now, this useful and long-established publishing house has slowed down the circulation of issues – nevertheless, the existence of this periodical cannot be considered finished. We even hope that with more favourable circumstances for the publishing house, “The Book of the World” will revive and take its place [“Księga Świata” – Zeszyty X-XII 1863, p. 1].*

⁴ *Le Tour du Monde* – one of the most popular geographical journals, published weekly in Paris from 1860 to 1914 by the publisher L. Hachette and Company. It was founded by Edouard Thomas Charton. It is considered one of the first illustrated travel magazines. Its travel stories published by some of the greatest travelers of the time, including: Livingston, Stanley, Burton, Saffray, Garnier, Brazz, Scott, Amundsen; see: http://collin.francois.free.fr/Le_tour_du_monde/Frame1_histoire/TdM_descriptionE.htm (accessed: 20 March 2022).

and gave the “foreign illustration” a mostly travelling character [Sulimierski 1882, No. 9, p. 131]⁵.

The Warsaw-illustrated weekly “The Wanderer”, as mentioned above, was to supplement the foreign content of “The Weekly Illustrated”. The assumptions of the new magazine were presented by L. Jenike in an announcement published in “The Weekly Illustrated” in February 1863: (...) “*The Wanderer*” and “*The Weekly*” [“The Weekly Illustrated” - note by IC], are like half-brothers, children of one nest, although different in nature and age. The older, more serious “*The Weekly*”, a homemaker attached to the family thatch, guards the homeland, sometimes looking back with nobleman’s fantasy, and more often clad in a shabbier jacket, or a modest country coat; – “*The Wanderer*” is a lively, smiling child who likes to pick flowers all over God’s world, not asking from what field they were picked, as long as they are aromatic and beautiful, just to share them with travel companions – a child flirtatiously dressed in new, shining clothes, who, although eagerly engaged in science, can always find in it a light, accessible side and glide across the surface without touching the depths. Hand in hand, “*The Weekly*” - young man, and “*The Wanderer*” – child, can bring benefits to the country, education and amusement to the readers, supplementing each other and taking on more of the qualities that each of them separately lacks today. With this speech, the elder brother introduces the younger, recommending him to the public as blood from his own blood, as an outgrowth of one tribe [[L. Jenike], *Kronika tygodniowa* 1863, p. 70]⁶.

⁵ Regarding the duplicity of the content of the Warsaw weekly to the French magazine “*Le Tour du Monde*” see: Kamisińska 2009, p. 122. In “The Wanderer”, information was also included which was taken, among others, from the London “Traveller” [see, e.g.: *Pismo “Traveller”* 1901, p. 656] and from the German magazine “*Globus. Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Länder*” [see, e.g.: *Kronika Zagraniczna* 1866, p. 95; “*Wędrowiec*” 1877, No. 20, p. 319]. Unfortunately, no details related to the London “Traveller” could be established. The “*Globus*”, on the other hand, was a German illustrated geographical magazine published between 1862 and 1910, founded by German journalist and geographer Karl Andree [see more details: *Karol Andree* 1876, p. 379; <http://dlibra.bibliotekaelblaska.pl/dlibra/docmetadata?lang=pl&action=ChangeMetaLangAction&id=33893&change=Zmie%C5%84> (accessed: 25 June 2021)]. D. Kamisińska claims that the editors of “The Wanderer” took information from the magazine “*Le Globe*” for their weekly [see: Kamisińska 2010, p. 109]. It is most likely that the author confused the Parisian magazine “*Le Globe*” with the German “*Globus. Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Länder*”. The editors of the “The Wanderer” could not have been interested in the content of the Parisian weekly for at least two reasons. Firstly, “*Le Globe*” was published between 1824 and 1832, which leads to the conclusion that the editors of the Warsaw weekly would rather not penetrate the archival issues to find useful and interesting content for their contemporary readers. Secondly, “*Le Globe*” was a Parisian magazine that mainly dealt with the problems of the literary movement in Europe - it was connected with the struggle between the Classics and the Romantics - and with the political issues of France at that time, which did not coincide with the profile set by the editors of “The Wanderer”, and thus, did not represent any value for its readers. To read more about the profile of the daily “*Le Globe*”, see: Wolert 2005, p. 190.

⁶ This quote was also presented by the same author in his memoirs on the origins of the magazine [see: Jenike 1882, p. 135].

Józef Unger's publishing plans "echoed" in the Warsaw press, but were also commented on in the press of the Prussian Partition⁷. In December 1862, in "The Warsaw Newspaper" ("*Gazeta Warszawska*"), the announcement was presented of "The Wanderer" extensively, in comparison with announcements published in other magazines. The profile was presented of the new weekly and hope was expressed for the original and creative work of the editors: *The journal cannot be based only on foreign translations of these kinds of publications. The editors should make every effort to ensure that the popular lectures are accompanied by original works on the subjects in which they are concerned. This is how we understand the task of "The Wanderer", which we will not hold against it if it draws on solid and serious foreign sources, if it familiarises us with the works of foreign authors in a critical report or in a well-chosen translation* [Wędrowiec, "*Gazeta Warszawska*" 1862, p. 1]⁸.

A similar trailer also appeared in "The Weekly Illustrated". It emphasized the relationship between the two magazines which were linked by the publisher, J. Unger: (...) *the new periodical will become, in a way, a complement to our The Weekly* ["The Weekly Illustrated" - note by IC], *nevertheless, composing a separate and independent whole* ["*Tygodnik Ilustrowany*" 1862, No. 168, p. 235].

The new Warsaw press project was also reported in "The Poznan Weekly" ("*Tygodnik Poznański*"). In this periodical, published in the Prussian Partition in December 1862, we could read: *In Warsaw, next to Unger's "The Weekly Illustrated", edited by Anczyc, will publish "The Wanderer", a weekly illustrated magazine, devoted to the arts and industry (if only!), statistics, descriptions of countries, discoveries, etc.* ["*Tygodnik Poznański: Pismo Naukowo-Literackie*" 1862, p. 408].

"The Wanderer" – Publication of First Issue

The first issue of "The Wanderer" was intended to be published at the beginning of January 1863⁹. Unfortunately, the intention was not successful. The question of publishing the first issue of the weekly is disputed in the literature¹⁰. Unluckily, no editorial archives of "The Wanderer" have been

⁷ Unfortunately, an effort to identify similar announcements in the press of the Austrian partition was unsuccessful.

⁸ Once again, the editors of "The Warsaw Newspaper" took up the subject a few days later [see: Orgelbrand 1862, p. 2].

⁹ In light of the information provided in the section on *The origins of "The Wanderer"*, the statement presented by M. Kabata, that the [i]nitiative to establish "The Wanderer" dates back to 1863 [Kabata 1978, p. 117], seems incorrect.

¹⁰ In the literature, this date is variously given. J. Pazdur, in his article "*Rozwój nauk technicznych w Warszawie w XIX wieku*" ("The Development of Technical Sciences in Warsaw

found that would be sufficient to clearly solve the dilemma. However, there are indications which can provide an approximate date of publishing the first issue.

In "The Warsaw Newspaper" from January 8, 1863, a press note appeared, informing that the date of publishing the first issue of "The Wanderer" had been postponed until the end of January: *Due to unexpected circumstances, the first issue of "The Wanderer" will not come out, as it was announced, on January 8th, but only in the second half of this month. This delay, however, will not cause any loss to the subscribers; the editors will accelerate the publication of the following issues to such an extent that by the end of March, the entire quarter will be in the hands of the honourable readers* [Od Redakcyi Wędrowca 1863, p. 1].

The declaration made – quoted above – was not kept this time either. The first issue was probably not published until February 19, 1863. On that day, in the "The Warsaw Courier" ("Kurier Warszawski"), Józef Unger published the following note: *Today, the first issue of "The Wanderer" goes out to the public. The publisher, having put the magazine into circulation hastens, at the same time, to inform the honourable public that a coincidence of various circumstances, in particular, a failure in sending woodcuts from foreign magazines, was the reason for the delay; from now on, after all, it will be issued regularly every Thursday, and the outstanding issues will be completed, if possible, within six months* [Unger 1863, p. 190]. The above thesis can also be confirmed by the announcement of "The Wanderer" published on 21 February 1863 in "The Weekly Illustrated", beginning with the words: (...) *we are left with a dozen or so lines to welcome the new magazine "The Wanderer", the first issue of which came out a bit late due to various circumstances* [[L. Jenike], *Kronika tygodniowa* 1863, p. 70].

An argument in the discussion concerning the date of publishing the first issue of "The Wanderer" is also provided in the article "Before the Nineteen Years", published in 1882 in "The Wanderer". On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the publication of this weekly, the author of the article, L. Jenike, who was also the editor of "The Weekly Illustrated" and the author of the annotation quoted above, mentioned: *The publication of the first issue of this journal* ["The Wanderer" – note by I.C.], *due to var-*

in the 19th= Century"), established that "The Wanderer", thanks to the publications it contained, influenced the development of Polish science as early as 1862 [see: Pazdur 1966, p. 296]. Z. Piasecki and Z. Kmieciak point to June as the month in which the first issue of "The Wanderer" appeared in 1863 [see: Z. Piasecki 1976, p. 10; Z. Kmieciak 1979, p. 47]. T.Z. Bednarski and D. Kamisińska stated that the first issue of the weekly was published on January 8, 1863 [see: Bednarski 1967, p. 94; Kamisińska 2010, p. 107]. M. Kabata assumes the year 1863 as the date of the creation of "The Wanderer" [see: Kabata 2002, p. 999]. Similarly, without going into details, Z. Mokołajczyk and J. Jaster also give this date [see: Mikołajczak 1977, p. 134; Jaster 1963, p. 5].

ious unforeseen obstacles, was delayed somewhat, so that it did not appear until February 19, 1863 (...) [*Idem*, 1882, p. 135].

It was also significant that both the publisher of "The Wanderer" – J. Unger, and its first editor – W. L. Anczyc, were abroad from December 1862 to January of the following year, which was reported by the Warsaw press. In December, "The Warsaw Courier" provided the following information: *Today, on the morning train, Gentlemen Unger and Anczyc left for abroad, in the interest of "The Wanderer". It is to be expected that this journey will have a very positive influence on the visual part of this publication* ["*Kurier Warszawski*" 1862, p. 1669]. And in January, the same newspaper wrote about their return from abroad: *Gentlemen Józef Unger, publisher of "The Weekly Illustrated" and Władysław Anczyc, returned from abroad* [*Ibidem*, 1863, No. 8, p. 43].

The above arguments allow to conclude with high probability that, in fact, the first issue of "The Wanderer" was published on 19 February 1863. Despite this delay, however, the editors managed to make up for the delay, according to their assurances to the subscribers. The first year was closed with a complete number of issues¹¹.

Time Frame of Publication and Other Formal Issues of "The Wanderer"

"The Wanderer" was published for 44 years, from 1863 to 1906. Until 1905, it was published regularly, initially on every Thursday, later on every Saturday¹². Disruptions in the regular publication of the journal occurred in late January and February 1905. At that time, the first 4 issues were published in January, after which there was a 1-week interval. This delay was followed by another issue of the magazine, in which issues 5 and 6 were accumulated. Trouble with the publication occurred again at the end of 1905. The editors were faced with problems related to the typesetters' strikes. Readers were informed of these disruptions on November 18, 1905 [*Redakcja* 1905, No. 44-46, p. 842]. These difficulties were the cause of the publishing company's shutdown, which lasted from October 28 to November 18. Efforts were made to make up for the delay by marking the next copy of the weekly with issues 44-46 and by increasing the volume of issue 47 of the weekly¹³. How-

¹¹ "The Wanderer" published 52 to 53 issues during the year.

¹² The fact that the "The Wanderer" went out on Thursday was last reported by the weekly's editors on the magazine's vignette in the 52nd issue from 1883 [see: "*Wędrowiec*" 1883, No. 52, p. 817]. It then stopped printing this information for a number of years. In issue 13 from 1902, a note appeared in the weekly for the first time, from which it was possible to know that the weekly went out on Saturdays [see: *Od Administracji* 1902, p. 260].

¹³ The individual issue of "The Wanderer" in 1905 consisted of 20 pages; the volume of issue 47 was increased by 4 more pages.

ever, the troubles continued. This time, the problems were related to the distribution of the magazine. The break in the delivery of "The Wanderer" lasted almost until the end of December. At the end of December, the editors of the weekly published the following explanation: *Railroad unemployment in November and postal unemployment in December caused a delay in the mailing of issues of "The Wanderer", which were sent out simultaneously last week (No. 48, 49, 50, 51)* [Redakcyja 1905, No. 52, p. 970]. As can be seen from the information given above, the editors caught up and subscribers received the lacking issues.

Political events connected with the revolution in Russia and the Kingdom of Poland continued destabilising the work concerning the publishing house and the editorial office of "The Wanderer". In March 1906, the weekly published information explaining the reasons why the magazine's subscribers did not receive monthly supplements, announced in the prospectus for 1906: *As announced in the prospectus for the current year, we wished to give our readers a number of historical novels and memoirs hitherto forbidden in the Kingdom of Poland. However, in view of the martial law and unspecified press regulations, we postponed the printing of the supplements until the regulations were published, which still has not happened* [Od Redakcyi 1906, p. 175]. There were further difficulties in April of the same year. The censors confiscated the 15th issue of "The Wanderer" and temporarily suspended the next ones.

The combination of events described above had negative impact on the condition of the magazine. This led to the merger of "The Wanderer" with "The Weekly Illustrated". The readers were informed about the decision concerning the fusion of the magazines in the following words: *We did everything in our power to stand our ground. The last year, so difficult for the whole country, had its negative impact on the fate of the Polish press. The economic slump made it impossible for us not only to raise the artistic and literary value of "The Wanderer" - which was our constant desire - but even to maintain it at the current level. The straw that broke the camel's back was the confiscation of the 15th and the temporary suspension of the following issues of "The Wanderer". In this situation, taking care of the good of our readers and the honour of the banner we have carried for so long, we are handing it over to an older, distinguished colleague. We have decided to unite with "The Weekly Illustrated" (...)* [Redakcyja "Wędrowca" 1906, p. 329]. Beginning with the 18th issue, in which the above announcement was published, each following number of the magazine until the end of 1906 had a double title on the front page – "The Wanderer - The Weekly Illustrated"¹⁴.

¹⁴ Until the end of the year, 2 magazines with the same content, differing in details, were published simultaneously. The first detail differentiating both editions was the title, which most often appeared in the following form: for the subscribers of "The Wanderer" – "The Wanderer Illustrated Weekly" and for the subscribers of "The Weekly Illustrated" – "The Weekly Illus-

During the period from 1863 to 1906, 2,289 issues were published, of which 35 numbers were issued after the merger of “The Wanderer” with “The Weekly Illustrated”. Up to and including 1883, the Warsaw weekly was published in ‘40’ size. Each issue, until the end of 1883, had 16 pages. Since the 1st issue from 1884, the format of “The Wanderer” was increased to ‘20’. The number of pages for each issue of the magazine in the new format was initially 12. In 1891, the editors began to develop a thorough reform of the weekly. This also involved increasing the volume of “The Wanderer”. Up to and including the 39th issue from 1891, the number of pages ranged from 12 to 16. The magazine’s issues 1., 3., 4., 11., 13., 22.-36. and 38.-39. had 12 pages, while numbers 2., 5.-10., 12., 14.-18., 21. and 37. had 16 pages. From the 40th issue of 1891 to the 39th of 1893, the volume of each “The Wanderer” issue was 16 pages. Another change occurred in issue 40 from 1893, when the number of pages increased to 20. This number was maintained until the end of the weekly’s existence (in 1905 and 1906, there were minor exceptions connected with the strikes mentioned above).

The distribution of “The Wanderer” was, at first, mainly concentrated on Warsaw, its province and neighbouring *gubernias*, and the Empire. Since the middle of 1878, its reach was extended to the remaining Polish territories lying under the Austrian and Prussian Partitions¹⁵.

The circulation of the magazine fluctuated. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to establish the number of copies issued in the first decade of “The Wanderer’s” existence. However, it is known that at the time when F. Sulimierski took over the publishing house, the condition of the Warsaw weekly was critical to such an extent that the new publisher intended to close down the magazine. In the article, “History and Contents of The Wanderer from Issue No. 1 to 1,000”, F. Sulimierski recollected this difficult period: (...) *The magazine was in such rapid decline that the publisher decided to fold it at the end of 1869. However, the decision was changed. (...) Thus,*

trated”. In the case of the publication prepared for the subscribers of “The Wanderer”, in some issues only “The Wanderer” appeared in the title, but on the next pages of a given issue, the footnote “The Weekly Illustrated” was also indicated (e.g., No. 31 or 52). The second detail differentiating the two editions was the novel: the weekly published for subscribers of “The Wanderer” included Maria Rodziewiczówna’s novel “The Mould” in parts, while the weekly published for subscribers of “The Weekly Illustrated” included Gustaw Daniłowski’s novel “The Swallow” in parts. This difference lasted until issue 31 inclusively, in which the editors, having finished publishing the novel “The Mould”, announced: *As a result of the merger of the publishing houses of “The Weekly Illustrated” and “The Wanderer”, the readers of “The Wanderer” will receive, starting from the current issue, the continuation of the novel by Gustaw Daniłowski, entitled “The Swallow”, which was started in “The Weekly Illustrated”* [“*Wędrowiec Tygodnik Ilustrowany*” 1906, p. 597]. After these words, a summary of the beginning of the novel, which was to be continued in subsequent issues of the magazine, was presented.

¹⁵ Conclusions related to the distribution of the magazine were based on the information provided in the footer of “The Wanderer” concerning the prices of particular issues in the indicated area.

instead of closing the magazine, the price of its prepayment was reduced (...). This remedy did not fail. The magazine, which at the price of 10 rubles per year, had only 500 subscribers, immediately gained 2,000 at the price of 6 rubles [Sulimierski 1882, p. 132]. The success of the changes introduced by F. Sulimierski, as outlined above, could also be evidenced by an editorial statement published in the middle of March 1870: (...) *this year, the number of subscribers to our magazine increased unexpectedly quickly* (...) [Od Redakcyi 1870, p. 176].

According to the available data, the next decline in interest regarding the publishing house took place in the years 1880-1883. The fatal condition of the paper was confirmed by the words of S. Witkiewicz, who wrote in his memoirs about A. Gierymski, mentioning the difficult situation of "The Wanderer" at the time when it was taken over by A. W. Gruszecki from the hands of the then editor and publisher of the weekly, W. Dawid: *The magazine had been brought to the last extremity of collapse, it was a sheet printed with just about anything and in no way, without any business, without subscribers, without anything but the title* [Witkiewicz 1903, p. 88].

The incompetent "administration and management" of the periodical led "The Wanderer" almost to bankruptcy again in 1887. S. Witkiewicz recalled: *Unfortunately, "The Wanderer" failed, it failed rather for administrative and economic reasons, (...) it exposed the publishers to great losses* (...) [Ibidem, p. 102]¹⁶.

"The Wanderer" was rose like a phoenix from the ashes through the publishing house and editors led by S. J. Saturnin, periodically assisted by W. Holewinski and F. J. Granowski. In the prospectus for 1893, the condition of the newspaper at the time, taken over by S. J. Saturnin, was mentioned: *A few years ago, "The Wanderer" passed into the hands of its present owners and was a poor magazine (...) because the small number of subscribers we found when we took it over did not even cover the then modest costs of cheap paper and printing* [Zaproszenie do przedpłaty na rok 1893 1893, p. 2]. The editors took up the challenge and were soon able to enjoy the first successes: (...) *the constantly increasing number of subscribers clearly prove that the general public understood and appreciated what "The Wanderer" is and wants to be, and in the future for the widest readership circles* [Od Redakcyi 1894, p. 963]¹⁷. One of the keys to success turned out to be an efficient promotional policy. The editors reported on their campaign as follows: *A month ago, we sent out a proclamation to our readers asking them to provide us with address-*

¹⁶ When S. Witkiewicz wrote "failed", he meant (...) *a whole range of matters, aims, works which we were supposed to carry out together, thoughts which we were developing together, and each of us would return to his personal, lonely workshop and continue doing what he had intended on his own* [Ibidem, p. 109].

¹⁷ Similarly, it was written in late 1894.: (...) *constantly increasing number of subscribers* (...). [Prospekt na 1895 r. dołączony do 52. numeru "Wędrowca" z 1894 r., p. 2].

es to which we could send the prospectus and special issues of “The Wanderer” in order to distribute the magazine more widely. The result surpassed our expectations; our gracious readers sent us tens of thousands of addresses (...) [Do przyjaciół “Wędrowca” 1892, p. 805]. The good fortune, as a result of the editors’ efforts, continued. In the prospectus for 1897, it was written: (...) thanks to the great increase in the number of friends and supporters of the paper, we can announce, again, a number of new reforms and improvements (...) [Prospekt na 1897 r. dołączony do 49. numeru “Wędrowca” z 1896, p. 2]. The sympathy and trust that readers placed in the editorial team of “The Wanderer” allowed to triumphantly proclaim the following in 1897: *The circle of its followers grew year by year, so that now, it has become the most widespread and favourite Polish picturesque magazine* [Od Redakcyi 1897, p. 1001].

Z. Kmiecik’s research provided evidence of this incredible success. According to data based on reports of the Warsaw Censorship Committee, “The Wanderer” had a circulation of 9,500 copies in 1896. A comparably high result was also achieved in 1901. – Then, the number of copies amounted to 9,000 [Kmiecik 1965, p. 147]¹⁸.

Unfortunately, difficult political conditions in the Kingdom of Poland, related to the revolution of 1905, destroyed the efforts to maintain and develop “The Wanderer”, eventually leading to its closure.

Table 1. The circulation of “The Wanderer”

No. of issue	Year	Number of copies issued in particular years	No. of issue	Year	Number of copies issued in particular years
1.	1869	500	9.	1883	≈ 1,000
2.	1870	950-2,000	10.	1896	9,500
3.	1871	2,500	11.	1897	≈ 8,600
4.	1872	2,000	12.	1900	6,000
5.	1874	2,000	13.	1901	9,000
6.	1875	2,000	14.	1902	4,600
7.	1879	1,800	15.	1904	4,100
8.	1880	≈ 750			

Source: Own elaboration based on: Kmiecik (1965), p. 142; Sulimierski (1882), No. 9, p. 132; *Redakcyja Wędrowca* (1879), No. 153, p. 368; (g) (1897), p. 687.

¹⁸ For comparison, it is worth mentioning the circulation of the most popular Warsaw weeklies from that period. In 1896, “The Weekly Illustrated” took first place with a circulation of 11,000 copies, followed by “The Fashion and Novel Weekly” (“*Tygodnik Mód i Powieści*”) with 7,500 copies. In 1901, the situation was as follows: “The Weekly Illustrated” – 25,000 copies, “The Fashion and Novel Weekly” – 7,500 copies. At the end of 1901, a magazine with a profile similar to that of “The Wanderer” appeared on the Warsaw press market – it was the weekly “Around the World” (“*Naokoło Świata*”). In 1902, the circulation of this magazine amounted to 3,100 copies, whereas in 1904, it amounted to only 2,500 [see: Kmiecik 1965, p. 153].

In the table below, the circulation of “The Wanderer” is illustrated for particular years.

Complementing the above information related to the magazine’s condition on the publishing market and its range, it is also worth paying attention to the price of “The Wanderer”. This significantly influenced both the level of the magazine readers’ interest and its financial condition.

Over the 44 years of the Warsaw weekly’s existence, its price was been extremely stable. This conclusion was reached on the basis of systematically published information about the magazine’s price in the imprint and editorial notices concerning subscription conditions, often included in the last issues of a given year or the first issues of the following year, as well as in prospectuses.

A significant reduction of the magazine price actually occurred when F. Sulimierski took over “The Wanderer”, that is in 1870. It was hoped that, among others, lowering the price would increase the number of subscribers. The price of a single issue was reduced from 15 kop. to 10 kop. The prices of other subscription options were set proportionally to this reduction. In other years, the price fluctuations were small, affecting mainly annual, semi-annual and quarterly subscriptions. Most often, the price increases resulted from supplements offered for particular issues of “The Wanderer”. Since mid-1883, the prices were given together with the supplements offered for particular issues of the weekly. At the end of 1891, the price for a single issue of “The Wanderer” was no longer given. It has not been possible to establish either its amount or what influence the offered supplements had on the price¹⁹.

In the table below, the prices of “The Wanderer” are presented as well as its changes occurring during the period of its publication.

¹⁹ In order to fully understand the amounts given in the work, it is necessary to explain the currency in force and its value. In the Russian Partition, the monetary system was as follows. Until 1867, the Polish zloty was in force, which was divided into 30 groszy. After that time, the silver ruble was in force. It was divided into 100 kopecks [see: Szwagrzyk 1973, p. 250; Ihnatowicz, Biernat 2003, p. 91]. The earnings of Warsaw’s intelligentsia at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries were as follows: Warsaw University professors earned about 3,000 rubles, Polish private school teachers between 1,500 and 3,000 rubles, officials of the Warsaw-Vienna Railroad and the Land Credit Society between 500 and 2,500 rubles, managerial staff earned between 2,500 and even 15,000 rubles, actors of the Warsaw Government Theaters between 400 and 2,000 rubles, the most popular ones between 1,500 and 4,200 rubles [see: Olkuśnik 2013, p. 187]. A pound of whole-meal bread (less than half a kilo) cost 3-4 kopecks [see: Szwagrzyk 1973, p. 257; Ihnatowicz, Biernat 2003, p. 61]. Considering that the annual consumption of bread (a loaf a day) cost about 14 rubles and 64 kopecks, and that the annual subscription to the Warsaw “The Wanderer” was between 6 and 7 rubles in the 1990s, and considering the annual salary of a Polish private school teacher - between 1,500 and 3,000 rubles, the cost of buying the magazine seems to be small. This is a hypothesis that requires deeper analysis. In Galicia, from 1858 to 1892, the Rehenian zloty (also called gulden or florin) was in force, which was divided into 100 *grajcars* (*grajcar* was also called *krajcar* or cent). In 1899, the Rhine gold was replaced by the crown. It was divided into 100 halers. 1 Rhine gold corresponded to 2 crowns [see: Szwagrzyk 1973, p. 260; Ihnatowicz, Biernat 2003, p. 98]. In some studies, it was stated that the change from the Rhine gold to the crown took place in 1899

Table 2. The prices of "The Wanderer"

1863 – (No. 165) 1866							
Warsaw				Province and neighbouring gubernias and the Empire			
Annual	Quarterly	Monthly	Single issue	Annual	Quarterly	For the separate envelope of "The Wanderer"	
						Quarterly	Annual
40 złp.	10 złp.	-	1 złp.	53 złp. 10 gr.	13 złp. 10 gr.	3 złp. 10 gr.	13 złp. 10 gr.
(no. 166) 1866 – (No. 308) 1868							
Warsaw				Province and neighbouring gubernias and the Empire			
Annual	Quarterly	Monthly	Single issue	Annual	Quarterly	For the separate envelope of "The Wanderer"	
						Quarterly	Annual
(no. 309) 1868 – (No. 365) 1869							
Warsaw					Province and neighbouring gubernias and the Empire		
Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Single issue	Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly
6 rs.	3 rs.	j. w.	j. w.	j. w.	10 rs.	5 rs.	2 rs. 50 kop.
(no. 1) 1870 – (No. 15) 1883							
Warsaw					Province and neighbouring gubernias and the Empire		
Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Single issue	Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly
4 rs. 80 kop.	2 rs. 40 kop.	1 rs. 20 kop.	40 kop.	10 kop.	6 rs.	3 rs.	1 rs. 50 kop.
(No. 79) 1878 – (No. 130) 1879							
In Galicia						In the Poznańskie Province	
Annual						Annual	
Cracow	Province	Lviv	Province			Poznan	Province
By the bookstore D. E. Friedlein in Cracow		By Scyfarth and Tchaikovsky Bookstore in Lviv					
8 zlr. 70 kr.	10 zlr. 20 kr.	7 zlr. 20 kr.	8 zlr. 70 kr.			14 marks 40 fenig	16 marks 80 fenig
By any post office							
10 zlr. 20 kr.							

(No. 16) 1883 – (No. 39) 1891										
Warsaw					Province and neighbouring gubernias and the Empire					
Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Single issue	Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly			
5 rs.	2 rs. 50 kop.	1 rs. 25 kop.	40 kop.	j. w.	6 rs.	3 rs.	1 rs. 50 kop.			
(No. 16) 1883 – (No. 39) 1891 (prices were listed with the supplement to “The Wanderer”)					(No. 16) 1883 – (No. 39) 1891 (prices were listed with the supplement to “The Wanderer”)					
6 rs.	3 rs.	1 rs. 50 kop.	50 kop.	15 kop.	7 rs.	3 rs. 50 kop.	1 rs. 75 kop.			
					(No. 9) 1885 – (No. 46) 1885 (prices were listed with the supplement to “The Wanderer”)					
					In Galicia			In the Grand Duchy of Poznan		
					Annual			Annual		
					10 florins			14 marks		
					(No. 47) 1885 – (No. 39) 1901 (prices were listed with the supplement to “The Wanderer”)					
					In Galicia			In the Grand Duchy of Poznan		
					Annual			Annual		
					id.			16 marks		
					(No. 40) 1891 – (No. 52) 1906 (prices were listed with the supplement to “The Wanderer”)					
Warsaw					Province and the Empire					
Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly	Monthly	Single issue	Annual	Semi-annually	Quarterly			
7 rb.	3 rb. 50 kop.	1 rb. 75 kop.	-	-	8 rb.	4 rb.	2 rb.			
					(no. 10) 1902 – (no. 50) 1903					
					In Lviv and throughout the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy			In the Grand Duchy of Poznań		
					Annual	Quarterly	Monthly	-		
12 zlr.	3 zhr. 3 zhr. 25 ct. with delivery	1 zhr.								

Source: Own elaboration based on “The Wanderer”.

The Organisational Units of the “The Wanderer”

To date, a complete list of the publishers and editors of “The Wanderer” has not been prepared. The information available in the literature on this subject also contained a number of mistakes and inaccuracies. It was therefore necessary to order the issues related to organisational units of the Warsaw weekly. The data presented below were established on the basis of entries in the editorial footer of “The Wanderer” and announcements referring information about a change of the editorial office or publishing house, published in the weekly under discussion. Also helpful was an article by F. Sulimierski entitled “History and Content of The Wanderer from No. 1 to 1000, i.e. from 1 January 1863 to 2 March 1882,” published in 1882 in “The Wanderer” [Sulimierski 1882, p. 132].

The first publisher of “The Wanderer” was Józef Unger. He edited and printed the magazine until mid-February 1874²⁰. J. Unger was succeeded by

[compare: Stecka 1995, p. 40]. Despite the change of currency, both names – crown and Rhine gold, were still used interchangeably. Salaries in Galicia in 1890 were as follows: mayor in Kraków – 7,000 zloty per year, forester – 300 zloty per year, bricklayer – 1.5 zloty per day, cashier – 1,700 zloty per year. The value of money can be gauged by the price of the basic product that hosted every household, namely, a loaf of rye bread. In 1890, it amounted to 12 kr. Assuming that 1 loaf of bread was consumed daily, the annual household expenditure for this product was about 43 zloty 80 kr. [see: Szwagrzyk 1973, p. 260]. The currency in the Russian Partition compared to the currency in Galicia was as follows: 1 ruble corresponded to 2.40 crowns. The daily rate for a room, board and therapeutic bath in the sanatorium of A. Chamec in Zakopane in 1891 was 2 Rhine zlotys and 80 cents [see: M. Olkuśnik 2013, p. 203]. Within the context of these findings, it seems reasonable to argue that the price of “The Wanderer” was not high – an annual subscription in Galicia in the 1990s was 10 zloty. This is a hypothesis that requires deeper analysis. In the Prussian partition, by virtue of the general German reform concerning the monetary system, carried out in 1871 and 1873, there was a mark, which was divided into 100 *fenigs* [see: Szwagrzyk 1973, p. 266; Ihnatowicz, Biernat 2003, p. 98]. In the 1990s, the salary of a skilled labourer was 2 to 3 marks per day. A carpenter earned 8 to 12 marks per week. The cost of simple food for a family of 6 amounted to about 10 marks per week [see: Szwagrzyk 1973, p. 270]. The price of an annual subscription to “The Wanderer” in those years remained at the level of 16 marks. According to the above data, for an average family of workers and craftsmen, expenses other than those necessary for living were beyond the reach of this social group at that time. Since the annual cost of food for a family of 6 amounted to 520 marks and the average annual salary of a carpenter also amounted to 520 marks, expenses for other needs were impossible with this type of household budget. This is a hypothesis that requires deeper analysis. Unfortunately, it was not possible to find out the earnings of the intelligentsia in the Prussian Partition.

²⁰ In the literature, the date is misstated until J. Unger was the publisher of “The Wanderer”. In some studies, the dates given were mid-1879 or even 1882 [compare: Kamisińska 2010, p. 116; Kabata 1978, p. 120]. The acceptance of these dates, however, discredits the fact of Joseph Unger’s death, who passed away on February 19, 1874, as reported in “The Wanderer” [see: “Wędrowiec” 1874, p. 144]. Three weeks later, information about the new editor of the magazine was published in the weekly. This was Gracyan Jeżyński-Unger - son of J. Unger. It was written: *The present publisher of our paper, Mr. Gracyan Jeżyński-Unger, the main heir and adoptive son of late Józef Unger, decided to spare neither efforts nor costs to maintain the company’s prestige and popularity: Józef Unger (...)* [Od Redakcyi 1874, p. 192]. Similar conclusions concerning the publisher J. Unger were also reached by Z. Piasecki [see: Piasecki 1992, p. 11].

his son Gracyan Jeżyński-Unger. He was the publisher until the end of 1877 [*Od Wydawcy* 1877, p. 272]²¹. From the beginning of 1878 [Sulimierski 1878, p. 16] until the end of October 1882, the publisher of “The Wanderer” was Filip Sulimierski²². During the period from November 1882 to the end of 1883, Wincenty Dawid was the publisher of the weekly. His successor was A. W. Gruszecki. He held this position for 4 years – from the beginning of 1884²³ until February 1887. Józef Stanisław Piotrowski became the next publisher of the weekly. However, his tenure was exceptionally short, only 6 weeks²⁴. In

²¹ Z. Piasecki inaccurately stated that G. Jeżyński-Unger continued his father’s work until 1878. G. Jeżyński-Unger was, in fact, the publisher of “The Wanderer” until the end of 1877 [compare: Piasecki 1992, p. 11].

²² After 5 years of publishing “The Wanderer”, F. Sulimierski announced: *With the new year of 1883, I wish to remove myself from the publishing house and the editorial office of this paper. To this end, I hereby announce that anyone wishing to purchase “The Wanderer” may contact me directly, without any third parties (...)* [Sulimierski 1882, No. 37, p. 176]; see also: [Ibidem, No. 38, p. 19]. A few weeks later, the publisher of “The Wanderer” - F. Sulimierski - handed this position over to Vincent Dawid: *As of November 1st this year, the periodical “The Wanderer” will be under the ownership of Mr. Wincenty Dawid (...), who will take over the direction of the magazine from the next issue. (...) Until the new publisher and editor are approved by the authorities, in accordance with the regulations in force, I will sign my name on “The Wanderer” ex officio as publisher and editor in charge* [Sulimierski 1882, No. 43, p. 272]. In the next issue of “The Wanderer”, Vincent David confirmed his acquisition of the weekly. He also admitted that until (...) *the board of press approves the concession (...)* [Dawid 1882, No. 44, p. 273] would not be able to formally sign the magazine as its publisher and editor. The following issues still had the name of F. Sulimierski [see: *Ibidem*]. For the first time in editorial footer, W. David’s name, as publisher of the magazine, appeared in issue 13 from 1883 [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1883, No. 13, p. 208]. D. Kamisińska probably mistakenly stated that F. Sulimierski’s successor was Władysław Dawid. Sulimierski was Władysław Dawid. In fact, his name was Wincenty Dawid [compare: Kamisińska 2010, p. 116].

²³ In the first issue of “The Wanderer” from 1884, the following information appeared: *With today’s issue, A. W. Gruszecki takes over the direction of “The Wanderer”. However, Mr. Wincenty Dawid will remain the editor until the appropriate permission from the competent authority arrives* [“*Wędrowiec*” 1884, No. 1, p. 1]. A. W. Gruszecki formally took over the publishing house and editorial office from March 8, 1884, by decree of the Main Press Administration in Petersburg [see: *Od Redakcyi* 1884, No. 14, p. 157].

²⁴ The announcement about taking over the journal after A. W. Gruszecki, which was presented in issue 8 of the journal in 1887, was not signed by the acquiring publisher and editorial staff [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1887, No. 8, p. 85]. On the other hand, in issue 11 of the weekly, information identifying Józef Stanisław Piotrowski as the current publisher of “The Wanderer” appeared on the title page: *The undersigned, having taken over the editorship of “The Wanderer” on February 6, has taken over all the obligations of the previous editorship towards the subscribers; until such a time he is approved by the proper authorities, however, our magazine will be signed by Mr. Artur Gruszecki as editor and publisher* [Piotrowski 1887, No. 11, p. 131]. He most likely held this function until the 15th issue from 1887. This supposition was made on the basis of information published in “The Wanderer”: *Mr. Jozef Stanislaw Piotrowski resigned from the editorial office as well as from the administration of “The Wanderer”* [“*Wędrowiec*” 1887, No. 15, p. 173]. A. Gruszecki was probably the publisher and editor again. His name appeared in the editorial footer of “The Wanderer” until the 18th issue of the weekly from 1888. The name of another publisher and editor of “The Wanderer” appeared in the editorial footer in issue 19 from 1888. It was W. Holewinski [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1888, No. 19, p. 228]. Apart from

the 15th issue of “The Wanderer”, since 1887, information about his resignation had appeared. It is likely that the publishing house was once again in the hands of A. Gruszecki or his name only appeared *pro forma* in the editorial footer of the weekly until the name of the new publisher, who was Waclaw Holewiński, became confirmed²⁵. A. Gruszecki, as the publisher of “The Wanderer”, was listed in the editorial footer of the weekly until the 18th issue from 1888. In the next issue, the name W. Holewiński was already mentioned [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1888, No. 19, p. 228]. He remained the publisher of “The Wanderer” until September 1889 [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1889, No. 37, p. 444]. His successor was Saturnin Józef Sikorski, who performed this function independently for 6 weeks - from the 38th to the 43rd issue of “*Wędrowiec*” in 1889. Then, according to the information given on the editorial page of the weekly, he held the position together with Waclaw Holewiński [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1889, No. 38, p. 556; “*Wędrowiec*” 1889, No. 44, p. 528].

This cooperation lasted until the end of September 1891. After this period, S.J. Sikorski again independently published the magazine [see: „*Wędrowiec*” 1891, No. 36, p. 492; “*The Wanderer*” 1898, No. 16, p. 320]. In mid-April 1898, he was joined by Franciszek Juliusz Granowski. They cooperated as publishers until mid-September 1899 [see: „*Wędrowiec*” 1898, No. 17, p. 340; “*Wędrowiec*” 1899, No. 39, p. 780]²⁶. After this date, S. J. Sikorski once again independently ran the publication of “The Wanderer”. This period lasted until February 1902. Julian Guranowski became the publisher of the magazine starting with issue No. 9 from 1902. He was the publisher until November 1906 [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1906, No. 44, p. 976]. The publishing of the last issues – from the 45th to 47th and from the 49th to 52nd – was run by Gebethner and Wolff [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1906, No. 45, p. 996], while number 49, according to the information contained in the editorial footer, was published on his own by J. Wolff [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1906, No. 48, p. 1064].

Over the period of 44 years, “The Wanderer” had 12 publishers. The longest publishing house of the weekly was headed by Józef Unger – for 12 years and S. J. Sikorski – for over 13 years.

Z. Piasecki, none of the researchers of “The Wanderer” paid attention to the role played by J. S. Piotrowski in the history of the Warsaw weekly [see: Piasecki 1992, p. 14].

²⁵ Z. Piasecki hypothetically assumed that W. Holewiński took over the publishing house from J.S. Piotrowski [see: Piasecki 1992, p. 15]. However, it is difficult to uncritically agree with this assumption for 2 reasons: firstly, for a period of more than a year, the editorial footnotes continued to include A. Gruszecki; secondly, to accept this assumption as a fact would mean that the formalities related to the approval of the new owner took over a year. Unfortunately, no attempt was made to find any materials that would unequivocally clarify the doubts that had arisen.

²⁶ Stefan Dunin’s biography of F. J. Granowski for the “Polish Biographical Dictionary” is incorrect. He gives the information that the ownership of “*The Wanderer*” was leased by F. J. Granowski from W. Holewiński and then ceded to A. Gruszecki [compare: Dunin 1990, Vol. VIII, p. 547].

In the following table, a summary is provided of all the “The Wanderer” publishers according to the period in which they ran the publication.

Table 3. The publishers of “The Wanderer”

No.	Publishers	Period of publishing
1.	Józef Unger	1863 – 1874 (No. 217)
2.	Gracyan Jeżyński-Unger	(No. 218) 1874 – (No. 52) 1877
3.	Filip Sulimierski	1878 – (No. 43) 1882
4.	Wincenty Dawid	(No. 44) 1882 – 1883
5.	Artur W. Gruszecki	1884 – (No. 7) 1887
6.	Józef Stanisław Piotrowski	(No. 8) 1887 – (No. 14) 1887
7.	Artur W. Gruszecki	(No. 15) 1887 – (No. 18) 1888
8.	Wacław Holewiński	(No. 19) 1888 – (No. 37) 1889
9.	Saturnin Józef Sikorski	(No. 38) 1889 – (No. 43) 1889
10.	Wacław Holewiński & Saturnin Józef Sikorski	(No. 44) 1889 – (No. 35) 1891
11.	Saturnin Józef Sikorski	(No. 36) 1891 – (No. 16) 1898
12.	Saturnin Józef Sikorski & Franciszek Juliusz Granowski	(No. 17) 1898 – (No. 39) 1899
13.	Saturnin Józef Sikorski	(No. 40) 1899 – (No. 8) 1902
14.	Julian Guranowski	(No. 9) 1902 – (No. 44) 1906
15.	Gebethner & Wolff	(No. 45 – No. 47) 1906
16.	J. Wolff	(No. 48) 1906
17.	Gebethner & Wolff	(No. 49 – No. 52) 1906

Source: Own elaboration based on “The Wanderer”.

Over the course of 44 years, the address of “The Wanderer” publishing house changed relatively frequently. In the table below, a complete list is presented of publishing addresses and the periods in which they were in effect²⁷.

The Warsaw periodical was shaped by 13 editors. The longest period of holding the office was by F. Sulimierski – for 15 years, and Saturnin Józef Sikorski – with breaks, for 13 years.

The history of the individual editorships was as follows. The first editor of “The Wanderer” was Władysław Ludwik Anczyc²⁸. He edited the mag-

²⁷ So far, incomplete information on this topic has appeared in the work by D. Kamisińska and Z. Piasecki [compare: Kamisińska 2010, p. 116; Piasecki 1992, p. 12].

²⁸ T.Z. Bednarski and M. Kabata incorrectly identified F. Sulimierski as the first editor of “The Wanderer” [compare: Bednarski 1967, p. 94; Kabata 1978, p. 117]. M. Kabata also incorrectly indicated the subsequent editors of the weekly in the entry “The Wanderer” prepared

Table 4. Addresses of the “The Wanderer” publishing house

No.	Year	Publishing address
1.	(No. 1 – No. 25) 1863	Printed and published by Józef Unger
2.	(No. 26) 1863 – (No. 286) 1868	Printed by Józef Unger, 390 Krakowskie-Przedmieście
3.	(No. 287) 1868 – (No. 365) 1869	Printed by Józef Unger, 2406 Nowolipki
4.	(No. 1) 1870 – (No. 130) 1879	Printed by Józef Unger, 2406 (now 3) Nowolipki
5.	(No. 131) 1879 – (No. 52) 1882	Printed by „Wiek”, 59 Nowy Świat St.
6.	(No. 1) 1883 – (No. 52) 1883	Ig. Zawiszewski Printing House, 46 Nowy Świat
7.	(No. 1) 1884 – (No. 29) 1884	Printed by Józef Unger, 3 Nowolipki
8.	(No. 30) 1884 – (No. 27) 1886	Printed by Jeżyńscy Brothers (formerly Józef Unger), 3 Nowolipki
9.	(No. 27) 1886 – (No. 26) 1887	Printed by Jeżyńscy Brothers (formerly Józef Unger), 9 Nowolipki
10.	(No. 27) 1887 – (No. 22) 1888	Printed by Tadeusz Nosiorowski, 8 Czysta
11.	(No. 23) 1888 – (No. 40) 1888	Printed by W. Ratyński (formerly J. Bergera), 14 Elektoralna
12.	(No. 41) 1888 – (No. 25) 1889	Printed by Zawiszewski, 31 Chmielna
13.	(No. 26) 1889 – (No. 26) 1890	„Gospodarza & Przemysłowca” Printing House, S. Sikorski, 30 Chmielna
14.	(No. 27) 1890 – (No. 25) 1892	„Gospodarza & Przemysłowca” Printing House, S. Sikorski, 9 Chmielna
15.	(No. 26) 1892 – (No. 12) 1898	Printing House, S. Sikorski, 47 Nowy Świat
16.	(No. 13) 1898 – (No. 38) 1899	Granowski & Sikorski Printing House, 47 Nowy Świat
17.	(No. 39) 1899 – (No. 5) 1900	„Biblioteka Dzieł Wyborowych” Printing House, 47 Nowy Świat
18.	(No. 6) 1900 – (No. 50) 1901	P. Laskauer and W. Babicki Printing House, 11 Sto-Krzyska
19.	(No. 51) 1901 – (No. 52) 1901	J. Nowicki Printing House, 2 Mazowiecka
20.	(No. 1 – No. 19) 1902	„Estetyczna” Warsaw Printing House, 2 Mazowiecka
21.	(No. 20) 1902 – (No. 15) 1906	„Estetyczna” Warsaw Printing House, 25 Wielka
22.	(No. 18 – No. 52) 1906	Printed by Piotr Laskauer & Co., 41 Nowy Świat

Source: Own elaboration based on “The Wanderer”.

azine until mid-July 1867. His successor was Włodzimierz Górski²⁹. He was the editor of the magazine for 21 issues [see: “Wędrowiec” 1867, No. 258, p. 384]³⁰. Then, Filip Sulimierski took over the editorship. He took care of “The

for the “Dictionary of Polish Literature of the 19th Century” [compare: Kabata 2002, p. 999]. A. Stock was also wrong to place F. Sulimierski after W. L. Anczyc as the editor of “The Wanderer” [see: A. Stocka 2007, p. 104].

²⁹ The findings were based on the journal’s footer entries [see: “Wędrowiec” 1867, No. 238, p. 64]. D. Kamisińska misstated the name of the editor of Górski, who was not called Władysław, but Włodzimierz [compare: D. Kamisińska 2010, p. 116].

³⁰ According to D. Kamisińska’s findings, W. Górski was to be the editor of “The Wanderer” for 16 issues [compare: Kamisińska 2010, p. 116]. Also Z. Piasecki did not avoid mistakes in

Wanderer” for 5 consecutive years until October 1882 [see: Sulimierski 1882, No. 43, p. 272; Dawid 1882, No. 44, p. 273]³¹. Wincenty Dawid became the next editor of the weekly. He held this function since the 44th issue of “The Wanderer” from 1882 to the end of 1883. At the beginning of 1884, Artur W. Gruszecki took over the editorship and ran the magazine until 6th February 1887 [see: Piotrowski 1887, No. 11, p. 131]. According to the information on the title page of issue No. 11 from 1887, Józef Stanisław Piotrowski became the editor of “The Wanderer” after A. W. Gruszecki on February 6th. He probably ran the editorial office, as well as the publishing house, for 6 weeks. After he left, the editorial office was likely taken over by A. Gruszecki once more, who held this position until the end of April 1888³². W. Holewiński became the next editor. He remained so until the end of August 1889 [see: “Wędrowiec” 1888, No. 19, p. 228; “Wędrowiec” 1889, No. 37, p. 444].

For the next nearly 9 years, S. J. Sikorski served as editor [see: “Wędrowiec” 1889, No. 38, p. 556; “Wędrowiec” 1898, No. 16, p. 320]³³. After this period, the editorial staff was headed by F. J. Granowski, who held the position until September 1899 [see: “Wędrowiec” 1898, No. 17, p. 340; “Wędrowiec” 1899, No. 39, p. 780]. The next editor of “The Wanderer” was again S. J. Sikorski. He ran the editorial office until January 1903 [see: “Wędrowiec” 1899, No. 40, p. 800; “Wędrowiec” 1903, No. 5, p. 100]. Later, for more than 3 consecutive years, the editor was Julian Guranowski [see: “Wędrowiec” 1903, No. 6, p. 120; “Wędrowiec” 1906, No. 44, p. 976]. The last issues of “The Wanderer” – from the 45th to 47th, and from the 49th to 51st – were edited by Gebethner and Wolff [see: „Wędrowiec” 1906, No. 45, p. 996; “Wędrowiec” 1906, No. 51, p. 1132], while issues 48 and 52 were edited by Józef Wolff himself [see: “Wędrowiec” 1906, No. 52, p. 1144].

Starting with the 10th issue from 1902, the name of Władysław Zawadzki appeared in the editorial footer of “The Wanderer” as the editor responsible

his findings. According to him, W.L. Anczyc was the editor of “The Wanderer” in 1863. In the same year, Włodzimierz Górski was to take over this function and run the weekly until 1867 [compare: Piasecki 1992, p. 10].

³¹ For more details on the takeover of the magazine by Wincenty Dawid, see footnote 22. For the first time in the editorial footer, the name of W. Dawid, as the editor of the magazine, appeared in issue 23 from 1883: *Mr. Filip Sulimierski, who has hitherto signed “The Wanderer” as Editor, and who has contributed so much to the development and growth of this journal with conscientious work, study and diligence, with the present number gives place to the newly approved by the Authority Editor and Publisher Wincent Dawid* [Dawid 1883, No. 23, p. 354]. In light of the above findings, the claim of Z. Piasecki that F. Sulimierski was the editor of “The Wanderer” until the end of 1882 seems unfounded [compare: Piasecki 1992, p. 10].

³² The problem of the editorial office presented here is analogous to the situation of the publishing house. For more on the takeover of the publishing house and the editorial office by J. S. Piotrowski, see footnote 24.

³³ Z. Piasecki inaccurately stated the time periods during which the editors were led successively by S.J. Sikorski, F.J. Granowski, and again by S.J. Sikorski and J. Guranowski [compare: Piasecki 1992, p. 15].

for the periodical, performing his duties in Lviv [see: „*Wędrowiec*” 1902, No. 10, p. 200]. This information was given simultaneously or interchangeably with the current details of the main editorial office and publishing house located in Warsaw. The last time it was written about could be found in the editorial footer in issue 16 from 1905 [see: “*The Wanderer*” 1905, No. 16, p. 300].

A novelty, not practiced in “*Wędrowiec*” before, was the introduction of information about the literary director to the editorial footer. This information was printed from number 6 in 1903 to number 44 in 1906. The person who performed this function was Artur Oppman – a literary pseudonym Or-Ot [see: “*Wędrowiec*” 1903, No. 6, p. 120; “*Wędrowiec*” 1906, No. 44, p. 976].

In the following table, a summary is presented concerning all editors of “*The Wanderer*” with regard to the period in which they ran the editorial office.

During the period from 1863 to 1906, the editors of “*The Wanderer*” changed their seat several times. In the table below, a complete list is given regarding editorial addresses of the Warsaw weekly and the time periods in which they were valid³⁴.

Table 5. Editors of “*The Wanderer*”

No.	Editors in Warsaw	Periods of editorial leadership
1.	Władysław Ludwik Anczyc	(No. 1) 1863 – (No. 237) 1867
2.	Włodzimierz Górski	(No. 238) 1867 – (No. 258) 1867
3.	Filip Sulimierski	(No. 259) 1867 – (No. 43) 1882
4.	Wincenty Dawid	(No. 44) 1882 – (No. 52) 1883
5.	Artur W. Gruszecki	(No. 1) 1884 – (No. 7) 1887
6.	Józef Stanisław Piotrowski	(No. 8) 1887 – (No. 14) 1887
7.	Artur W. Gruszecki	(No. 15) 1887 – (No. 18) 1888
8.	Wacław Holewiński	(No. 19) 1888 – (No. 37) 1889
9.	Saturnin Józef Sikorski	(No. 38) 1889 – (No. 16) 1898
10.	Franciszek Juliusz Granowski	(No. 17) 1898 – (No. 39) 1899
11.	Saturnin Józef Sikorski	(No. 40) 1899 – (No. 5) 1903
12.	Julian Guranowski	(No. 6) 1903 – (No. 44) 1906
13.	Gebethner & Wolff	(No. 45) 1906 – (No. 51) 1906
14.	Józef Wolff	(No. 52) 1906
No.	Editors in Lviv	Periods of editorial leadership
1.	Władysław Zawadzki	(No. 10) 1902 – (No. 16) 1905

Source: Own elaboration based on “*The Wanderer*”.

³⁴ So far, incomplete information on this subject appeared in the work by D. Kamisińska and Z. Piasecki [compare: Kamisińska 2010, p. 116; Piasecki 1992, p. 12].

Table 6. Addresses of the “The Wanderer’s” editors

Year	Editorial address	Administration address
(No. 1 – No. 25) 1863	Printed and published by Józef Unger	
(No. 26) 1863 – (No. 286) 1868	Printed by Józef Unger, 39 Krakowskie-Przedmieście	
(No. 287) 1868 – (No. 365) 1869	Printed by Józef Unger, 2406 Nowolipki	
(No. 1) 1870 – (No. 50) 1877	Printed by Józef Unger, 2406 (now 3) Nowolipki	
(No. 51) 1877 – (No. 130) 1879	39 Nowolipie	
(No. 131) 1879 – (No. 26) 1882	59 Nowy Świat	
(No. 27) 1882 – (No. 49) 1883	17 Świętokrzyska	
(No. 50) 1883 – (No. 26) 1885	11 Żórawia (room No. 7)	
(No. 27) 1885 – (No. 41) 1885	(No. 27) 1885 – (No. 28) 1885	14 Mazowiecka
	(No. 28) 1885 – (No. 41) 1885	16 Mazowiecka
(No. 42) 1885 – (No. 12) 1886	16 Mazowiecka	
(No. 13) 1886 – (No. 7) 1887	53 Nowy Świat	
(No. 8) 1887 – (No. 15) 1887	9 Warecka	
(No. 16) 1887 – (No. 26) 1887	53 Nowy Świat	
(No. 27) 1887 – (No. 17) 1888	1 Włodzimierska	
(No. 18) 1888 – (No. 26) 1888	2 Trębacka	
(No. 27) 1888 – (No. 27) 1890	30 Chmielna	
(No. 28) 1890 – (No. 50) 1892	9 Chmielna	
(No. 51) 1892 – (No. 25) 1893	9 Chmielna	47 Nowy-Świat
(No. 26) 1893 – (No. 27) 1899	47 Nowy Świat	
(No. 28) 1899 – (No. 27) 1900	47 Nowy Świat	41 Nowy Świat
(No. 28) 1900 – (No. 15) 1906	47 Nowy Świat	
(No. 18 – No. 52) 1906	Gebethner & Wolff Bookstore and Music Storage, 9 Nowo-Sienna	

Source: Own elaboration based on “The Wanderer”.

Title and Profile of “The Wanderer”

The title of the Warsaw “The Wanderer” was taken from the French magazine “*Le Tour du Monde*” [Kamisińska 2010, p. 106]. The name of the magazine consisted of a title and a subtitle. Both components regarding the name of the weekly underwent certain modifications during the 44 years of its publication. Often, these were combined with changes introduced to the mag-

azine's profile. The title was displayed on the vignette of each issue of the magazine, whereas the subtitle was presented on the title page of particular volumes.

Modifications within the main title occurred as follows. Until the end of 1881, the title of the magazine was a single word - "The Wanderer". For the next 2 years, i.e. from 1882 to 1883, it was expanded and read - "The Wanderer Weekly Dedicated to Travel and Sightseeing" ("*Wędrowiec Tygodnik Poświęcony Podróżom i Krajoznawstwu*"). Afterwards, the single-member title was reverted to again. Since 1892, it was expanded once more. Its formula was as follows - "The Wanderer, Weekly Illustrated Magazine" ("*Wędrowiec Pismo Tygodniowe Ilustrowane*"). In 1906, starting from issue 1 to 15, the weekly's title was "The Wanderer Illustration of Poland" ("*Wędrowiec Ilustracja Polska*"). However, since the moment of merging "The Wanderer" with "Weekly Illustrated", the magazine's title consisted of the names of those 2 magazines - "The Wanderer Weekly Illustrated".

The subtitle of the weekly was elaborate, as shown in the table below. A significant change of the magazine's subtitle took place in 1884. The editors remained with the main title "The Wanderer", while the subtitle was reduced to expose only 2 phrases - "Science and Art". This state of affairs was maintained until 1886. After that date, the subtitle was expanded again. It indicated a wider range of subjects remaining in the circle of the editorial staff's interest. It read as follows: "An illustrated weekly periodical devoted to travel, science, literature, art and current affairs". Since 1889, the subtitle formula chosen at the beginning of the weekly's existence had been used once more.

Another significant change to the subtitle was made in 1901. The following wording of the subtitle was then introduced: "Weekly Literary and Artistic Illustrated Magazine". In this form, the weekly was presented until 1905. After that date, the subtitle was erased.

From the very beginning, one of the basic assumptions of the magazine was its functioning on the publishing market as an illustrated weekly. The exposition of this assumption in the title or subtitle of "The Wanderer" started in 1883 and lasted, with small interruptions, until the end of its existence. The diverse illustrative material initially played mainly aesthetic and decorative roles. Gradually, however, its role was more and more connected with the substantive content of the weekly, complementing and completing the text³⁵.

The table below contains information related to the course of changes introduced by the editors to the title of the Warsaw weekly "The Wanderer".

The magazine's profile was prepared on the basis of information included by the editors of "The Wanderer" in prospectuses and announcements

³⁵ More on the role of illustration in "The Wanderer" [see: Kamisińska 2009, p. 120].

Table 7. The course of changes made to the title of “The Wanderer”

No.	Year	Title of “The Wanderer”	Subtitle of “The Wanderer”
1.	1863-1881	The Wanderer	A journal covering travels and expeditions, combined with descriptions of the customs and habits of foreign peoples; biographies of famous foreigners, poems and translations from foreign literature, news on natural sciences, industry and technology, variety, etc.
2.	1882	The Wanderer Weekly Dedicated to Travel and Sightseeing	A journal covering travels and expeditions, combined with descriptions of the customs and habits of foreign peoples; biographies of famous foreigners, poems and translations from foreign literature, news on natural sciences, industry and technology, variety, etc.
3.	1883	The Wanderer Weekly Dedicated to Travel and Sightseeing	Illustrated weekly magazine devoted to travel and sightseeing; including: descriptions of journeys and expeditions, biographies of famous men, news about inventions and discoveries, natural sciences and pedagogy, chronicle and current news, novels, memoirs and historical events.
4.	1884-1886	The Wanderer	Science & Art
5.	1887-1888	The Wanderer	Weekly illustrated magazine devoted to travel, science, literature, art and current affairs.
6.	1889	The Wanderer	A journal covering travel and expedition, illustrated politics and the present times, biographies of famous people, novels, translations from foreign literature, news on natural sciences, industry as well as technology, etc.
7.	1890-1891	The Wanderer	A journal covering travel and expedition, illustrated politics and the present times, biographies of famous people, novels, translations from foreign literature, news on natural sciences, industry as well as technology, etc.
8.	1892-1894	The Wanderer Weekly Illustrated Magazine	A journal covering travel and expedition, illustrated politics and the present times, biographies of famous people, novels, translations from foreign literature, news on natural sciences, industry as well as technology, etc.
9.	1895-1900	The Wanderer Weekly Illustrated Magazine	An illustrated journal covering travels and expeditions, descriptions of customs and habits of foreign peoples, biographies of famous people, novels, translations from foreign literature, news on natural sciences, industry as well as technology, etc.
10.	1901-1905	The Wanderer Weekly Illustrated Magazine	Weekly literary and artistic illustrated magazine.
11.	(nr 1-15) 1906	The Wanderer Illustration of Poland	-
12.	(nr 18-52) 1906	The Wanderer Weekly Illustrated	-

Source: Own elaboration based on “The Wanderer”.

usually published before the beginning of a new publishing year or on the occasion of changes in the weekly's editors³⁶.

The founder of "The Wanderer" – Józef Unger – assumed that the magazine would be mainly devoted to "foreign affairs and travel" [Jenike 1910, Vol. 2, p. 21]. Such a profile was maintained until 1884. The editors of "The Wanderer" dealt with geography, ethnography, nature and sightseeing – initially understood as learning about distant and little known countries³⁷, however, the evolution of the meaning of this word took place quickly and it soon became synonymous with land studies, i.e. knowledge about one's own country. The published articles were most often reprints from foreign press, few articles were original or devoted to domestic attractions.

Travel, broadly defined, was the leading theme, although there were years when the travel section was neglected. Such a situation occurred in 1871. At that time, the editors explained the difficulties in obtaining woodcuts, which, according to them, were necessary for the presentation of articles on travel: *We had to mainly reduce and almost even neglect the travel section, which without proper drawings loses to a high degree* [Ogłoszenie od redakcji 1871, No. 88, p. 160]. But the very next year, efforts were made to make up for the shortfall. In the third quarter of 1872, the weekly's editors announced the expanded travel section [Od redakcji 1872, No. 128, p. 384]. It was also decided to introduce a supplement to each issue of "The Wanderer" for the magazine subscribers in the form of a travel description sheet: *In this way, the supplements of our magazine will become a real Library of the latest travels illustrated as needed* [Od redakcji 1871, No. 101, p. 368].

The travel nature of the magazine did not limit the editors to dealing only with topics in this area. In order to attract the widest possible circle of subscribers, it also published material from other fields. At the end of 1873, the editors characterised their current programme as follows: *Our magazine has been published for 11 years. During this time, the editors have modified its programme several times. There was a time when "The Wanderer" published almost only about travels; for a while, the novel dominated again. But from the beginning of 1868 (...), the editors have been trying to give it the quality of a magazine for everyone, alike the first Polish illustrated magazine: Common Magazine ("Magazyn Powszechny"), which came out between 1830 and 1840 in Warsaw. In the same direction, our magazine will continue* [Do Czytelników

³⁶ Establishing compatibility of the declared profile with the real content of the journal requires thorough research on its scope. The framework and subject of this study make it impossible to present an exhaustive analysis of this problem. For the purposes of this study, only a preliminary characterisation of the profile of "The Wanderer" has been made on the basis of the premises indicated above.

³⁷ This understanding of the term "sightseeing" can be found in the prospectus announcing the consecutive publishing year of "The Wanderer" attached to the last issue of the magazine from 1863. The prospectus is available at the Jagiellonian Library [see: *Od Redakcji Wędrowca* 1863, p. 1].

1873, No. 205, p. 368]. The extended programme corresponded all the better with the title of the weekly and, as it was assumed, was closely related to the expectations of the readers at that time. Taking the 11 years of experience and the knowledge of the audience's preferences gained thanks to it into consideration, the editorial board of "The Wanderer" argued at the end of 1874 about the chosen profile in the following words: *As far as the content is concerned, the editors are always mindful of the fact that the time has not yet come for us to have a special geographical magazine like "Globus" or a travel magazine such as "Le Tour du Monde". Therefore, travel and geographical news are complemented and interwoven with fiction and articles of other educational essence. In turn, knowing that journeys, carefully selected, are the most favourite reading for our readers, we have created a permanent supplement (a sheet of print every week) to "The Wanderer", containing, under the general title "The Library of Recent Travels", the most outstanding contemporary works of travel in original and translated forms* [Od redakcji 1874, No. 257, p. 368]. The publishing policy pursued in this way gained the appreciation of the audience, which allowed the editorial office to enjoy a certain stability: (...) *a permanent and quite numerous circle of representatives and readers has formed. The present editors, who have been associated with this circle for 7 years, are aware of its needs and requirements, and try to satisfy them and constantly move forward in the chosen direction* [Ibidem].

The travel material was so popular that the editors systematically expanded its scope on the pages of the weekly. Beginning in 1877, the subject again dominated other content: (...) *beginning with the new year, 1877, our magazine will begin a Third Series, in which it will deal mostly with travel writing* [Od redakcji 1876, No. 364, p. 400]. A year later, Filip Sulimierski, the then editor of the weekly, recommended his magazine to potential readers in the following way: *We are starting the next year's issue with hope that our readers will willingly support our first publishing venture and subscribe to the only Polish travel magazine* [Sulimierski 1877, No. 52, p. 416].

The character of the periodical was also emphasized by the accompanying initiatives undertaken by its editorial staff. One of the most important, apart from the above mentioned supplements to "The Wanderer", was the publication of "Geographical Dictionary of the Polish Kingdom and Adjacent Countries" ("*Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i krajów przyległych*") [Od redakcji 1878, No. 57, p. 80; Sulimierski 1878, No. 100, p. 351]. This was a breakthrough connected with the introduction of the sightseeing theme, already understood as getting to know one's own country. At the end of 1880, the editors addressed the readers with these words: *For some time past, however, as it has not been difficult to see, we have given "The Wanderer" a more special geographical and travel nature, in order to compete with no one, and to fill up the gap existing in this respect in our periodical literature. The general study of the earth, the knowledge of foreign cus-*

toms, afford so many mental and practical advantages to every society, that for several years, geography has been taught at all the first-class universities, and geographical and travel writings in the general bibliography number in the hundreds. Is there not one such magazine in our Polish journalism? (...) Does such a geographical and travel direction as we have given to "The Wanderer" meet the needs and requirements of the average Polish reader, and, more importantly, is it desirable to supplement the content of our magazine with articles concerning knowledge on our country, hitherto scattered loosely over many of our periodicals? [*Idem* 1880, No. 206, p. 369]. Two weeks later, F. Sulimierski's dilemmas concerning the wider introduction of the countryside theme to the issues discussed in "The Wanderer" were finally resolved. He informed readers about his intentions in the following way: (...) *our own country and the neighbouring regions will occupy us more in the future than they have done so far; we shall devote a supplement mainly to this purpose, and in "The Wanderer" itself, we shall publish minor articles of this content* [*Idem* 1880, No. 209, p. 431].

The place of "native sightseeing" on the pages of the Warsaw weekly, next to the content concerning foreign countries, was sanctioned by an official announcement presented by F. Sulimierski [*Idem* 1881, No. 259, p. 369]. This direction was maintained until the end of his editorship.

F. Sulimierski's successor, Wincenty Dawid, promised to maintain the sightseeing and travel writing profile of the weekly. In his announcement for the next year – 1883, he wrote as follows: "*The Wanderer*", a weekly devoted to sightseeing in our own country and to travels in foreign countries, should become for the general public a magazine of great utility, a very interesting, instructive and informative one. (...) Travelling through various regions, correspondence and sketches by hand, or more extensive descriptions of cities, towns, villages, churches, castles, and of the people with their character, feelings and ideas, the wealth of the earth, agriculture, industry, trade, its ways and direction, factories, education, schools, and so on. (...) Not to mention the healthy and mineral springs, both of our own country and of neighbouring and more distant countries, and, last but not least, travels, biographies, souvenirs and stories about overseas countries and peoples, or about the remote lands of Russia, Siberia, the Caucasus, etc., will find their place in "The Wanderer", in order to satisfy the curiosity of the intelligent public and the educated youth [Dawid 1882, No. 49, p. 353]³⁸.

³⁸ In order to maintain the magazine's declared direction, especially as regards its sightseeing section, the new editor asked his readers to send in relevant materials: *We therefore kindly ask you to send to the Editorial Office of "The Wanderer" (...) substantial reports on these subjects, or short data in the form of correspondence, descriptions, excursions, and if possible, with pencil sketches or photographs. In return, the Editorial Office undertakes to send its magazine "The Wanderer" free of charge to the correspondents, and to pay an appropriate fee for more extensive and finished articles* [Dawid 1883, No. 5, p. 66].

At the end of 1883, W. Dawid handed over the editorship to A. Gruszecki. The new editor intended to reorganise the profile of the magazine. For the next 4 years, travel, geography and sightseeing were secondary topics. The editor assumed that familiarising (...) *the readers with foreign countries, following the example of English, French, German and other periodicals* (...) [Do Czytelnika 1884, No. 1, p. 1], to satisfy only their “geographical interest and curiosity”, cannot “suffice the mind of an intelligent reader”, where that reader lives in a country which has no overseas colonies, nor any “national affinity with the countries of other parts of the world”. In light of the argument thus presented, he decided to reduce the section on “travel and geography” to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total. Instead, he intended to strengthen the section related to “wanderings around the native country,” which he declared to surround with “special care” [Ibidem]. From now on, the leading topic of “The Wanderer” was to be literature and art. This declared direction was maintained throughout the entire period of A. W. Gruszecki’s editorship.

The return to the original profile of the periodical and the assumptions formulated by J. Unger and F. Sulimierski occurred after Waław Holewiński took over the editorship. It was expressed in the declaration made by the new editor in the announcement of 1888. In it, he pointed out 2 priority sections, to which he intended to devote special attention. These were the section of travel descriptions and the sightseeing section concerning “various regions of the country” [*** 1887, No. 48, p. 569]. A return to the direction set by F. Sulimierski was also clearly emphasized by the new editor in a short announcement published in issue No. 11 from 1888, in which he included the following words: *As for the direction of the periodical, the Editorial Board, following the path so skilfully paved by the late Filip Sulimierski, intends to take more account of the direction resulting from the title itself and the fundamental character of the periodical, that is, to expand its travel and popular science sections* (...) [Od Redakcji 1888, No. 11, p. 121]. Another reference to the patterns developed by F. Sulimierski was, as declared by W. Holewiński, “focus on homely and domestic things” [Redakcja 1888, No. 27, p. 313]. In the travel section, W. Holewiński presented, among others, translations of expeditions conducted by famous travellers and accounts of scientific expeditions “undertaken by modern researchers”; he also published original articles [Od Redakcji “Wędrowca” 1888, No. 48, p. 565]. A return to the original form of the journal’s subtitle was also significant in the context of the introduced modifications³⁹.

The supplements attached to each issue of “The Wanderer” were an important step in the consistent realisation of the outlined programme. Their subject was strictly connected with the formulated profile of the magazine.

³⁹ Since 1889, the full title of “The Wanderer”, given to it by J. Unger, was reinstated. See the title pages of the first volumes of “The Wanderer” from the years 1863 and 1889.

They included, i.e.:⁴⁰, „An Illustrated Guide to Traveling at Home and Abroad” (*„Ilustrowany Przewodnik w podrózach po kraju i zagranicy”*)⁴¹, „The Illustrated Guide to Warsaw” (*„Ilustrowany Przewodnika po Warszawie”*) [*Zaproszenie do przedpłaty na rok 1893* 1893, p. 4] and the „Great Wall Map of Europe” (*„Wielka ścienna mapa Europy”*) [*Wędrowiec najbogatsze w treść i ilustracje Pismo Tygodniowe Polskie* 1896, p. 1]. Thanks to these efforts, “The Wanderer”, once again, became a magazine with a variety of themes, in which a prominent place was assumed by the broadly-understood tourist and sightseeing themes.

During the following years, the editors systematically worked on the level of their magazine, trying to introduce various improvements. At the end of 1892, in the prospectus for 1893, the editors of “The Wanderer” published information about the preparation of a “chemigraphic workshop” – where, among others, photographs were to be prepared for printing. Their appearance in the magazine was supposed to facilitate the reader’s perception of the published articles, and thus, contribute to more effectively (...) *popularise knowledge about varied inventions, and about interesting places, countries and peoples. With full accuracy, a realistic engraving depicts not only the illustrated event itself, but most often, it visually depicts the character of the country, types, buildings, objects, plants and animals typical for the locality; therefore, one glance at such an illustration already instructs the reader on many aspects, which, in spite of such will, remain in the memory and effectively contribute to broadening the scope of information, creating an idea in one’s mind about a given country, local relations, people and civilisation* [*Zaproszenie do przedpłaty na rok 1893* 1893, p. 2]. The improvements were primarily made to better visualise the presented issues related to the main section of the magazine. In fact, the editors still declared to maintain the travel section as the leading one: *“The Wanderer” will fill all the sections*

⁴⁰ It was a new edition of Blasius Kozenn’s atlas with Polish text. “The New Polish Geographical Atlas” was supplemented with up-to-date information related, among others, to the railroad network. The novelty was also (...) *The introduction of proper names in Slavic countries, used by the natives, to replace the Germanised names that have unnecessarily crept into our speech through foreign atlases* [*Nakładem...* 1889, No. 21, p. 241]. For more on the publisher, see also: [B. A. 1894, No. 40, p. 784].

⁴¹ The necessity for this project was argued as follows: *Thousands of needs and considerations induce every educated man to make farther or nearer journeys and excursions, so, now they are facilitated by the dense network of railroads. Some are impelled to travel for business, others seek amusement and relaxation after their arduous labours, by excursions to the more beautiful localities of the country, many seek the advice of their physicians in various climatic or bathing establishments, and finally, social relations urge the necessity of visiting acquaintances or relatives who live further away. In all such cases, numerous questions arise, both as to the most convenient way of making the journey, the costs, the choice regarding means of transport, and also as to taking advantage of the opportunity to see everything that may be interesting or instructive along the way. (...) No such work has yet appeared in Polish* [*Od Redakcji* 1889, No. 48, p. 565]. For more on the publisher, see: [*Ibidem*, p. 565; *Od Redakcji* 1890, No. 52, p. 355].

of its rich programme, and above all, true to its name, it will include travels. In this respect, our collection is richly supplied, mostly with original works [Ibidem, p. 3].

In addition to articles related to the descriptions of journeys made by, among others, J. Rogosz and S. Rogoziński, the editors also intended to publish practical information useful for tourists going to Chicago, for example, for the “Universal Exhibition”: (...) *Soon our magazine is going to begin to give practical advice as to the most convenient and least expensive mode of travel for those who would like to go to the exhibition. “The Wanderer” will contain detailed calculations on the cost of the entire journey to the exhibition, considering the various average requirements as to how to protect oneself from unnecessary expenses and exploitation to which every visitor, unfamiliar with local relations, may be exposed [Ibidem].*

An important step in the direction indicated above was also the intention, expressed in the second half of 1898, to broaden the subject matter of “The Wanderer” with historical issues. Their appearance made it possible to treat the subject of sightseeing more comprehensively. The historical section, for which the editors obtained permission to run from the Main Press Board, announced the publication of (...) *beautiful reproductions (...), images of art monuments and objects of commemorative value, monuments connected with our past and scattered all over the globe, views of castles and historical towns, and all this explained in vivid and colourful words by our leading historical researchers [Od Redakcyi 1898, No. 39, p. 761].*

The editorial staff did not limit its activities to the narrow specialisation of tourism and sightseeing. The ambition of the editors was to cover a wide range of issues interesting for the readers at that time. It tried to fully realise the topics announced in the very subtitle of “The Wanderer”. Carefully drawing up an action plan for the following years, the editors emphasized that (...) *expanding and improving other sections (...)* [Zaproszenie do przedpłat na rok 1893 1893, p. 4]⁴², shaped the magazine’s profile towards a popular science magazine. In the travel section, although being the leading one and carefully expanded as well as enriched with original tourist and sightseeing content, the presentation of other fields connected with science, art and literature were not excluded. Giving up a narrow travel profile in favour of versatility allowed to expand “The Wanderer’s” circle of readers, and thus, to gain funds for further development of the magazine [Prospectus attached to the 38th issue of “The Wanderer” from 1893, p. 2; Prospectus attached to the 49th issue of “The Wanderer” from 1896, p. 2]. In 1894, it was written: *It will be, and still is, a welcome guest in every home: father or mother, sons or daughters will find interesting articles in it (...). Poetry and novels, biographies of distinguished men, technical inventions and daring*

⁴² Read more about this topic [see: *Od Redakcyi* 1893, No. 32, p. 500].

expeditions of modern heroes to unknown lands, issues connected with everyday life, sketches from the history of previous civilisations, reviews of current literature, moral phenomena in Poland and abroad, achievements in knowledge, chronicle of contemporary events (...) [Redakcja 1894, No. 49, p. 963].

At the end of 1901, the editors presented further changes in the profile of the journal. These were not radically different from those that had been systematically worked on for several years, but the focus was distributed differently than before. The announcement of these modifications was expressed through the following words: *Today, the maximum of education is contained in art, and therefore, "The Wanderer" will become mostly a literary-artistic magazine* [Wydawnictwo 1901, No. 46, p. 902]. So far, despite a wide range of issues covered by the weekly, the tourism and sightseeing section has been well cared for and nurtured. This is evidenced by the above declarations of the editorial board as well as individual publishing initiatives undertaken in parallel with the magazine. This time, the editors decided to give up (...) *the ethnographic itinerary, which "The Wanderer" had served for the most part during its 40-year existence (...)* [Ibidem], leaving (...) *the routes of travel and geographical expeditions (...)* [Prospectus attached to the 1st issue of "The Wanderer" from 1902, p. 1] on the trails of literature and the arts. Nonetheless, the tourist and sightseeing themes were not completely abandoned. In "The Wanderer", materials about tourist attractions in the Polish lands continued to be published. The announcement for 1904 included these topics as the subject of editorial interest, stressing, however, that the literary and artistic sections remain the leading one: *Above all, we drew attention (...) to the lack of a deeper knowledge on our own country (...). Therefore, we want to enrich the content of "The Wanderer" in these directions, keeping an eye on the development of the existing columns (...). In view of the poor knowledge regarding the resources and strengths of our country, we decided to introduce a sightseeing section in the broadest sense of the word, and we are going to print a number of illustrated monographs written by specialists (...)* [Od Redakcyi 1903, No. 47, p. 942].

The profile of "The Wanderer", drawn in such a way, lasted up until it was absorbed by "Illustrated Weekly". Since mid-May 1906, the content of the magazine overlapped with the content of "Illustrated Weekly".

Conclusions

Between 1863 and 1906, 2,289 issues of "The Wanderer" were published. During this period, it functioned stably on the publishing market. During its 44-year history, the periodical had 11 publishers and 12 editors. The magazine's profile, defined with the first issue, was basically maintained throughout the period of publication at varying intensity, as evidenced by

the declarations of individual editors. A definite departure from this profile occurred when "The Wanderer" was taken over by "The Weekly Illustrated". In it, not only were the lands of the Russian Partition covered, but also addressed were its publications to the readers of the Austrian and Prussian Partitions. It gathered the largest readership in the years 1896-1904. The number of issued copies ranged from 4,100 in 1904 to 9,500 in 1896. According to available data, the greatest crisis occurred between years 1880-1883.

It was one of the few magazines that appeared regularly for such a long time [Cybula 2007, p. 193].

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REVIEWS, SCIENTIFIC POLEMICS, REPORTS, MEMORIES

REPORT ON THE 8TH SCIENTIFIC AND SECTORAL CONFERENCE “TOURISM ECONOMY IN THE REGION. UNDERTAKING. SELF-GOVERNMENT. COOPERATION” (KARPACZ 23-24 MAY, 2022)

Zygmunt Kruczek*

After a two-year break caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, regular meetings devoted to the tourism economy in the region, organised by the Wrocław University of Economics (Branch in Jelenia Góra), were resumed. The 8th conference was held between May 23-24, 2022 at the “Relaks” hotel in Karpacz. The first part of the conference was ceremonial, as it was devoted to the 45th anniversary of professor Andrzej Rapacz’s, professional work. He was the founder of the Jelenia Góra School of Tourism Economy, operating since 1969. Professor Rapacz is a recognised authority in the field of research on tourism economy, he was the supervisor of 8 Ph.D. dissertations and was a reviewer of the habilitation achievements of 13 doctors, as well as many professor reviews. When he retired, he left a team of his pupils at the Jelenia Góra Centre, who continue his work. Professor’s output includes publications that have enjoyed unflinching interest from readers for years. First of all, the “Tourist Enterprise. Fundamentals and Principles of Operation”, published by PWN in 1994, “Management of Tourism and Its Entities in the Town and Region”, written in collaboration with professor Andrzej Kornak and published by the Publishing House of Wrocław University of Economics in 2001 and “Tourist Enterprise”, published by “Difin” in 2007, Professor Rapacz also being its co-author and scientific editor.

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Prof. Zygmunt Kruczek presents a congratulatory letter to Prof. Andrzej Rapacz from the Association of Tourism Experts (photo: Aleksander Znosko-Czarnecki).

The COVID-19 pandemic inspired the authors of the first lecture session, which included a lecture on survival conditions of the hotel industry during the pandemic (Professor Grzegorz Gołembski) and a lecture on how the pandemic affected tourism in the Małopolska region (Professor Zygmunt Kruczek). This paper was a presentation of the results of many years of research on tourism in Małopolska, conducted by a team with Dr. Krzysztof Borkowski as the supervisor and with the participation of Leszek Mazanek, who were the co-authors of this speech. During the time of a pandemic, the use of technical means and media in communication is increased. The attitudes of generation Z towards the Facebook brand at the time of the pandemic, from the perspective of tourist activity, were presented in the speech by Dr. Agata Balińska, while Dr. Eugenia Panfiluk spoke about innovative solutions in tourism, used out of necessity during a pandemic and possible applications in the post-COVID period.

In the second lecture session, a speech was given by Professor Aleksander Panasiuk on tourism policy in Poland and the European Union for the horizon of 2027, as well as a lecture by Professor Jan Sikora on ethically responsible tourism. The topic of sustainable tourism was taken up by Professor Alina Zajadacz, referring to the experience of places entered on the UNESCO list in the countries of the V4 group. The long-term research programme on the business model in spa enterprises was summed up in the next speech by Professor Adam Szromek. In this lecture session, the topic of tourism activity among people with disabilities was also discussed, illus-

trated by the results of surveys (Dr. Katarzyna Trybuś), the use of the forest fund in the Białowieża Forest District (Professor Mikołaj Jalinek) and a new segment of tourism – the car rental industry (Dr. Beata Gierczak-Kozieniowska) were presented.

The second day of the session started with an interesting lecture presenting the research by professors – Agnieszka Niezgoda and Marek Nowacki and Dr. Andrzej Stasiak, on culinary experiences, described in reviews posted on TripAdvisor. Furthermore, selected gastronomic trends and their perception by customers were discussed by Professor Pavlína Pellešová. In the next speech, Prof. Justyna Majewska presented the use of multi-agent modelling to study the pro-environmental behaviour of tourists, and the opinions of hotel managers on market imperfections were presented by Prof. Daniel Puciato.

In subsequent sessions of the lectures, a speech was held by Professor Jadwiga Berbeka on the use of new technologies in shaping the physical activity of students of tourism and recreation and on the geographical preferences of Erasmus students in Poland (Halina Zubrytska, MA). Several presentations were related to the issue of innovation in tourism. Thus, innovative solutions for the mobility of tourists in the Białowieża Forest were presented by Professor Elżbieta Szymańska, and trends and innovations at hotels, within the context of creating a sustainable offer, was presented by professor Dariusz Jacek Olszewski-Strzyżowski.

The final presentation session was devoted to tourism management in the region. Contemporary dilemmas of business tourism management in the Silesian region were discussed by Dr. Krzysztof Cieślowski, and the



Conference participants in front of the “Relaks” hotel, in the honorary position – Prof. Andrzej Rapacz (photo: Aleksander Znosko-Czarnecki).

issues of co-operation for the development of tourism at a local level in selected communes of the Zachodniopomorskie voivodship were presented by Dr. Daniel Szostak. Local co-operation was also the subject of a paper presented by Agnieszka Nowak, M.A., referring to the construction of the cross-border EtnoCarpahtia brand as part of a project initiated by the Carpathian Euro-region. The session closed with speeches by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zbigniew Głębiński, Ph.D. on the preferences of fishing tourism and an attempt to estimate the economic impact of visitors to the Karkonosze National Park presented by Dr. Mateusz Rogowski.

It should be emphasized that the meeting in the Karpacz region was an opportunity for discussion and exchange of experiences, which was missing during the pandemic, when scientists, due to restrictions, only participated in online conferences. In Karpacz, the discussion took place not only during coffee sessions and breaks, but also during an uncommon trip led by Professor Piotr Gryszel, or an evening social gathering at the Liczyrzepa Manor.

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IN MEMORIAM: PROFESSOR JANUSZ MARAK (1941-2022)



Source: online – <https://handlowa.eu/odszedl-od-nas-pan-profesor-janusz-marak/> (8 Jul. 2022)

THE SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROFESSOR JANUSZ MARAK IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM AND RECREATION

*Jerzy Wyrzykowski**

On April 28, 2022, it was great sadness that we learned about the passing of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sc. Janusz Marak, *professor emeritus* at the University of Economics in Wrocław. The rich scientific achievements of Professor Janusz Marak include research and design work as well as teaching activities in the field of tourism and recreation. They were related to his co-operation with the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism at the University of Wrocław, with the Department of Tourism and Recreation at the University of Physical Education in Wrocław and, in particular, with the Department of Tourism and Recreation at the University of Business in Wrocław. Additionally, project work in the area of tourism development planning with

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the participation of Prof. J. Marak was prepared under the logo of Jerzy Wyrzykowski's TURPLAN Design Studio.

In the years 1990-2010, the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism at the University of Wrocław organised, under Jerzy Wyrzykowski's supervision, cyclical international conferences devoted to conditions for the development of foreign tourism in the post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The majority of the regular conference participants were tourism experts from individual countries of the region. Prof. J. Marak took part in these conferences, he was the author and co-author of publications in thematic monographs, which were the recognition of various aspects related to foreign tourism in Central and Eastern Europe, and the book summarising them entitled "*The Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries*" in 2 editions – Department of Regional Geography and Tourism of Wrocław University (2012) as well as Springer (2017).

Thematic conferences attended by Prof. J. Marak concerned the issue of alternative tourism – with the presentation (it should be emphasized that all presentations were team-based) of its place in the tourism development strategy of Lower and Opole Silesia (volume 5 from the series – Conditions of the foreign tourism development in Central and Eastern Europe), changes in the tourism model within the last decade of the previous century – with the presentation of these changes in Poland (volume 6), ecotourism – with the presentation of its development opportunities in the Polish Sudetes and Carpathians (volume 7), urban tourism – with the presentation of its conditions and development prospects in Wrocław (volume 8), spa tourism with 2 presentations on their contemporary model in Poland (volume 9), tourism in the natural environment – presenting the place of post-socialist European countries on the international tourism market (volume 10) and business tourism with a presentation of the determinants concerning its development in Lower Silesia (volume 11).

Both editions of "*Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries*" are multi-author in nature, individual countries being presented in it, with one exception, tourism experts from these countries. Prof. J. Marak was the co-author of a chapter on the place of Central and Eastern European countries on the international tourism market. This book was the first comprehensive attempt to present the tourist potential of this European region, its current use by foreign tourism and the possibilities of its development.

In the years 2001-2005, Prof. J. Marak was the head of the Economic Basis for Tourism and Recreation Section at the Department of Tourism and Recreation, University of Physical Education in Wrocław. He was the co-initiator and co-author of extensive research on the leisure time of Wrocław residents and its use for tourism and recreation – "*Studia nad czasem wolnym...*" [Eng. transl. "*Studies on Leisure Time...*"], 2000, Człó-

wiek i Ruch [Eng. Transl. *Human Movement*], Vol. 2 (6), 2002), and on the tourist attractiveness of Wrocław in the opinion of domestic and foreign tourists (J. Wyrzykowski et al. 1999). The results of this research, sponsored by the Wrocław City Hall, constituted significant premises for shaping the city's policy in the areas of tourism and recreation.

The enquiry on the leisure time of Wrocław residents, carried out between 1998-1999, covered 0.54% of the general population, i.e. 2,815 subjects, and constituted the first such broad research sample in Poland. The questions concerned free time and its use in 1998 on weekdays, on Sundays following working Saturdays, on Saturdays and Sundays off, and during holidays and vacation. The results of the research were presented in the post-conference publication of the University of Physical Education in Wrocław ("*Studies on Leisure Time...*", 2000) and at the publishing house of AWF *Człowiek i Ruch* [in English transl. *Human Movement*], Vol. 2 (6) in 2002.

Research on the attractiveness of Wrocław in the opinion of domestic and foreign tourists, commissioned by Wrocław City Hall, was carried out in 4 stages (autumn 1997, winter, summer and autumn 1998). A total of 1,744 interviews with domestic tourists and 757 with foreign ones were collected. The survey questions included the perception of Wrocław by tourists, the interest and evaluation of the attractiveness regarding important facilities and areas by them, participation of tourists in organised events, evaluation of Wrocław's tourist attractiveness compared to other Polish cities, evaluation regarding the quality and prices of accommodation services, evaluation of transport conditions, tourist information and promotional materials as well as the hospitality of Wrocław residents, assessment of sanitary conditions in the city, general opinions, comments and conclusions formulated by tourists and personal data/information concerning respondents. The results of the research were presented in the publishing series of the Wrocław Development Office – Wrocław Municipal Office, under the name *Wrocław 2000 Plus Studia nad strategią miasta, Zeszyt 1* (28) 1999, *Walory i oferta turystyczna Wrocławia w opinii odwiedzających miasto* [Eng. transl. *Wrocław 2000 Plus Studies on the City Strategy, Issue 1* (28) 1999, *Advantages and Tourist Offer of Wrocław in the Opinion of City Visitors*].

During this period, with the participation of Prof. J. Marak, at the TURPLAN Design Studio, commissioned by local government authorities, a strategy was created for the development of tourism in Lower Silesia and Opole Silesia, and additionally such a strategy for the development of tourism in the Legnica voivodeship. Both items were published in print, the first – *Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Promocji Dolnego Śląska* [Eng. transl. Association for the Promotion of Lower Silesia] (J. Wyrzykowski, J. Marak, B. Mikułowski, 1999), the second - *Urząd Wojewódzki w Legnicy* [Eng. transl. Voivodeship Office in Legnica] (J. Marak, B. Mikułowski, J. Wyrzykowski, 1997).

Prof. J. Marak has spectacular accomplishments connected with the University of Business in Wrocław. He was its co-founder, vice-rector for scientific affairs, the initiator in launching the “Tourism and Recreation” course at it and the founder of the Tourism and Recreation Department. He further initiated studies on the tourism of disabled people in Lower Silesia (K. Klementowski, J. Marak, J. Wyrzykowski, 2015), which later developed into international studies on this subject. Research on the free time of Wrocław residents as well as its use for tourism and physical recreation were continued (M. Drozdowska, M. Leśniak-Johann, J. Marak, 2018, B. Węcka, J. Marak, J. Wyrzykowski, 2018, S. Toczek-Werner, J. Marak, J. Wyrzykowski, 2018). Commenced by Prof. J. Marak, the role of tourism in economy became the main topic of several international scientific conferences organised by the University of Business (WSH) as well as related monographs. Prof. J. Marak was also a co-editor and co-author of the original academic WSH textbook entitled “*Turystyka w ujęciu interdyscyplinarnym*” [Eng. transl, “*Tourism in an Interdisciplinary Approach*”] (2010) and a promoter of several doctoral dissertations on tourism.

Research on tourism for disabled individuals was conducted in Wrocław (in 2014), Wałbrzych, Legnica and Głogów (in 2015). In total, these studies covered 507 subjects, being, in particular, people with sight and hearing dysfunctions, reduced mobility, intellectual performance, communication efficiency and/or psychophysical fitness. In order to learn about their tourist activity, questions were asked about the frequency of trips away from their place of permanent residence, widely understood in time, about their trips in 2014 (Wrocław) or 2015, the goals of these trips, destinations, trip duration, as well as reasons for not undertaking tourist activity and plans for future tourist trips.

Research on the free time of Wrocław residents was carried according to a division into academic youth aged 18 to 25, people above the age of 15, no longer studying, earning a living and permanently residing in Wrocław, and people 60+, living off of retirement pensions, social aid, allowances and other additional sources of earnings, with permanent residence in Wrocław. In total, the research conducted in 2017 included 949 participants. The use of a similar sample structure and research tools as in the studies conducted at the University of Physical Education in 1998-1999 made it possible to indicate changes that took place with regard to the scope of free time duration and the ways of its use.

The main topics of the conferences on the role of tourism in the region were the conditions and marketing issues concerning the development of the tourism economy in the region and the role of tourism in the economy of selected Polish and foreign regions (volume 1), tourist services as the basis of the tourism economy (volume 2), social, health, development of economic and spatial conditions regarding tourism for the disabled (volume 3),

regional tourism products – theory and practice (volume 4), health tourism as a regional tourism product (volume 5) and cultural tourism as a brand tourist product of cities and regions (volumes 6 and 7).

A comprehensive textbook “*Turystyka w ujęciu interdyscyplinarnym*” [Eng. transl. “*Tourism in an Interdisciplinary Approach*”] (2010) – with an introduction to tourism, presenting it as a subject of interdisciplinary research, classification of tourism, an outline of the history of tourism, presentation of the current size and distribution of international tourism in the world and contemporary trends – includes 5 chapters devoted to the biophysiological, sociological and psychological aspects of tourism, tourism as an economic and/or spatial phenomenon, and legal aspects of tourism. On the multi-author team, representatives of Earth, economic, social, physical culture, culture and technical (spatial planning) sciences could be found.

Under the supervision of Prof. J. Marak, 3 doctoral dissertations with a tourist profile were created, their authors being individuals associated with the Department of Tourism and Recreation at the University of Business in Wrocław (J. Żebrowski, 2004, B. Węcka, 2012, S. Oparka, 2014). The work by J. Żebrowski concerned the marketing conditions regarding outbound tourism of Poles to Spain, B. Węcka – marketing instruments for the development of tourism in cross-border areas on the example of the Pradziad Euroregion, and the topic of S. Oparka’s work concerned conditions for the development of spa tourism on the example of Lower Silesia.

As a result of the research and design activity of Prof. J. Marak, in co-operation with the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism at the University of Wrocław, the Department of Tourism and Recreation at the University of Physical Education in Wrocław and the Department of Recreation Tourism at the University of Business in Wrocław, was the creation of an interdisciplinary research, design and teaching team, which had significant impact on the directions of tourism development and higher education tourism as well as recreation in Lower Silesia.

Prof. J. Marak was a scientific authority in the field of economic issues related tourism, a person of great erudition and culture, a deep sense of patriotism and a cordial friend. His contribution to the development of research on tourism is significant, as evidenced by the vast list of publications below.

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- Oparka S., *Uwarunkowania rozwoju turystyki uzdrowiskowej na przykładzie Dolnego Śląska*, Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny we Wrocławiu, Wydział Nauk Ekonomicznych, Wrocław 2014, (praca doktorska pod kier. prof. J. Maraka).
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- The Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries*. Second Edition, Ed. K. Widawski i Jerzy Wyrzykowski, Springer, 2017, ss. 551
- (z J. Wyrzykowskim), *The position of countries of Central and Eastern Europe on the international tourism market*, (in:) *The geography of tourism of Central and Eastern European countries* (wyd. 2 pod red. K. Widawskiego i J. Wyrzykowskiego), Springer, 2017, s. 1-18.
- (M. Drozdowska i M. Leśniak-Johann), *Wykorzystanie czasu wolnego przez studentów wrocławskich uczelni*, Wyższa Szkoła Handlowa we Wrocławiu, Wrocław 2018, ss. 124.
- (z B. Węcką i J. Wyrzykowskim), *Czas wolny mieszkańców Wrocławia w wieku produkcyjnym*, Wyższa Szkoła Handlowa we Wrocławiu, Wrocław 2018, ss. 120.
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DEDICATED TOURISM, HOSPITALITY AND EVENTS JOURNALS¹

*Bob McKercher**

Below is a list of refereed journals derived from a variety of sources. The list includes:

- Active journals with the most recent website, if available. In some cases, websites cannot be verified and in other cases no websites may be available
- Inactive journals or likely inactive journals. Note many still have active websites where one can access archived papers.
- Possible predatory journals, derived from various websites, but presented without prejudice.

The list includes only those journals that focus exclusively or primarily on tourism, hospitality or events and does not include journals that relate to such fields of study as leisure, recreation, sports, food science and the like. At the time of writing, more than 400 dedicated journals have been identified, with more than 390 titles still active. While not complete, it does represent the most comprehensive list available.

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¹ This text is mainly based on the material published on the website of the International Academy for the Study of Tourism (IAST – <http://www.tourismscholars.org/index.php>), where the list of journals presented in this work was originally published and is periodically updated. The author of the list, Professor Bob McKercher, is one of the most prominent tourism researchers, former president of IAST, considered the most important and prestigious international organisation of tourism researchers from around the world – see: Alejsiak, Marciniak 2003, pp. 214-217). The list presented in this paper was created as a result of the consolidation of two separate and slightly different lists (one from January 2021 and the other from May 2022), which were previously published on the IAST website. The extensive table, which is the basic part of the work, includes all journals on both lists, marking potential differences (i.e. the absence of some journals on one of the lists and the presence of others on the former), and adopting a uniform convention when it comes to arrangement of columns in the table. At the end of it, a list of 39 scientific journals is presented, which are considered so-called ‘predator’ journals. The consolidation was made by the editor of this volume (W. Alejsiak), and the entire text is authorised and published with the consent of Professor B. McKercher. It is worth adding that on the IAST website, there is a separate – comprising 39 journals – list of “Inactive Journals” (journals that were published in 2020 or earlier, or that do not have active websites – online: http://www.tourismscholars.org/documents/inactive_journal_202201.pdf).

This list is prepared WITHOUT PREJUDICE
(March, 2021, modified May 2022)

Journal Name	Website	Economy of Origin / Publisher	Language	Origin year	Comment
Academica Turistica: Tourism and Innovation Journal	http://academica.turistica.si/	Slovenia	English	2008	
Academy of Global Hospitality and Tourism Journal (AGHTJ).	http://www.aght.re.kr/ http://kasha.or.kr/news/notice_view.asp?num=138	Korea	English?	2016	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Acta Geoturistica	http://geotut.tuke.sk/	Slovakia	English	2010	
ACTA Turistica	http://www.efzg.unizg.hr/default.aspx?id=6555	Croatia	Multilingual	1989	
ACTA Turistica Nova	http://hrcak.srce.hr/acta-turistica-nova?lang=en	Croatia	English	2007	
Advances in Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/series/acthr	Developed Western Economy	English	2007	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Advances in Hospitality and Leisure	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/books/series.htm?id=1745-3542	Developed Western Economy	English	2004	
Advances in Hospitality and Tourism Research	http://www.ahtjournal.org/	Turkey	English	2013	
African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	https://www.ajhtl.com/	South Africa	English	2006	
Almatourism. Journal of Tourism, Culture and Territorial Development	http://almatourism.unibo.it/	Italy	English	2009	Open access
Amity Journal of Research in Tourism, Aviation and Hospitality	http://www.amity.edu/ahtt/	India	English	2015	
Anais Brasileiros des Estudos Turisticos	http://www.editoraufjf.com.br/revista/index.php/abet/issue/current	Brazil	Portuguese	2011	
Anatolia Turizm Arastirmalari	http://www.anatoliajournal.com/atad/?sayfa=anasayfaandlang=tr	Turkey	Turkish	1990	
Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rana20/current	Turkey	English	1990	
Annals of Tourism Hospitality Education	http://jsthe.org/index.html	Japan	Japanese	2006	
Annals of Tourism Research	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/annals-of-tourism-research/	Developed Western Economy	English	1973	

Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/annals-of-tourism-research-empirical-insights/	Developed Western Economy	English	2021	
Annals of Tourism Research en Espanol	http://www.uib.es/escola/turisme/annals/	Spain	Spanish	1999	
Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/annals-of-tourism-research-empirical-insights	Developed Western Economy	English	2021	Open access
Anuario de Estudios en Turismo, Investigacion y Extension	http://fatuweb.uncoma.edu.ar/index.php/home/k2-component/secretaria-de-investigacion/publicaciones/item/239-anuario-de-estudios-en-turismo-investigaci%C3%B3n-y-extensi%C3%B3n	Argentina	Spanish	2005	
Anuario Turismo y Sociedad	http://revistas.uexternado.edu.co/index.php?journal=tursoc	Colombia	Spanish	2001	Open access
Aportes y Transferencias / Tiempo Libre, Turismo y Recreación	http://eco.mdp.edu.ar/cendocu/aptr/aportes.htm	Argentina	Spanish	1997	
Applied Tourism	https://siaiap32.univali.br/seer/index.php/ijth	Brazil	Portuguese	2016	
ARA: Journal of Tourism Research/ Revista de Investigacion en Turismo	http://www.tourism-futures.org/content/view/2061/53 http://www.arajournal.net/	Spain	Multilingual	2008	Open access
ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.aseanjournal.com/http://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/ajht	Indonesia	English	2002	
Asia Pacific Journal of Innovation in Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.taylors.edu.my/apjih/aims_n_scope.html	Malaysia	English	2012	
Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rapt20/current	Korea	English	1996	
Asian Journal of Arts, Culture and Tourism	http://myjms.moe.gov.my/index.php/ajact/index	Malaysia	English and Malaysian	2019	
Asian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research	http://ejournals.ph/index.php?journal=AJTHR	Philippines	English	2006	
Asian Journal of Tourism Research	http://asiantourismresearch.cmu.ac.th/	Thailand	English	2016	
Athens Journal of Tourism (AJT)	http://www.athensjournals.gr/ajt Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER)	Greece	English	2014	
Atithi A Journal of Hospitality and Tourism: A Research Publication by Institute of Science and Management, Ranchi	http://www.ismranchi.org/hotel-catering-hospitality.php (cannot verify web site)	India	English	?	Active?

ATITHYA- Journal of Hospitality	www.publishingindia.com	India	English	2015	
Atna – Journal of Tourism Studies	http://journals.christuniversity.in/index.php/atna	India	English	2016	
Australian Journal of Hospitality Management	https://www.questia.com/library/p434939/australian-journal-of-hospitality-management	Australia	English	1990	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
AVAHAN: A Journal on Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.publishingindia.com/avahan/	India	English	2014	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Ayana Revista de Investigaciones en Turismo	https://www.econo.unlp.edu.ar/publicaciones/revista-ayana-7245	Argentina	Spanish	2020	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021 – as Ayana)
Boletim de Estudos em Hotelaria e Turismo	http://www.etur.com.br/conteudocompleto.asp?idconteudo=1213	Brazil	Portuguese	2003	
Boston Hospitality Review	http://www.bu.edu/bhr/volume-1-issue-3/	Developed Western Economy	English	2013	
Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/series/bttp	Developed Western Economy	English	2009	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2022)
Bulletin of Association of Higher Education Institutions of Tourism and Service	http://old.rguts.ru/science-journal/vestnik_mgus	Russia	Russian	2007	
Bulletin of National Academy of Tourism	http://www.nat-moo.ru/vestnik/	Russia	Russian	2006	
CACTUS Tourism Journal	http://www.cactus-journal-of-tourism.ase.ro/	Romania	English	2010	
Caderno Virtual de Turismo	http://www.ivt.coppe.ufrj.br/caderno/index.php?journal=caderno	Brazil	Portuguese	2001	Open access
COGITUR – Journal of Tourism Studies	http://revistas.ulsofona.pt/index.php/jts/index	Portugal	Portuguese	2008	
Comprehensive Tourism Research (Japan)	http://www.afz.jp/~skankou/	Japan	Japanese	2001?	
Contemporary Issues in Hospitality Student Journal	http://www.sturesearcher.ch/	Switzerland	English	2009	
Contemporary Issues of Service and Tourism (Service and Tourism)	http://www.itig.ru/sinceworks/nauchno-prakticheskii_zhurnal_quot_sovremennye_problemy_servisa_i_turizma_quot_/	Russia	Russian	2007	
Contents Tourism	http://contentstourism.com/	Japan	Japanese	2014	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)

Convention Studies	http://www.iconvention.or.kr/	Korea	Korean	2001	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Cornell Hospitality Quarterly	http://cq.sagepub.com/	Developed Western Economy	English	1960	
Cuadernos de Turismo	http://revistas.um.es/turismo	Spain	Multilingual	1980	Open access
Cuadernos del Patrimonio Cultural y Turismo	http://www.conaculta.gob.mx/turismocultural/cuadernos.php	Mexico	Spanish	2000	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
CULTUR, Revista de Cultura e Turismo	http://www.uesc.br/revistas/culturaeturismo/index.php?item=conteudo_contato	Brazil	Portuguese and Spanish	2007	
Cultura e Estudos em Turismo	http://culturaeturismocet.blogspot.hk/	Brazil	Portuguese	2010	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Current Issues in Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rcit20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1998	
Czech Hospitality and Tourism Papers	http://www.vsh.cz/cz/recenzovany-casopis-vSh-nav72/	Czech Republic	English	2005	
Czech Journal of Tourism	http://www.czechjournaloftourism.cz/	Czech Republic	English	2011	
Dos Algarves: A Multidisciplinary e-Journal	http://dosalgarves.com/	Portugal	Portuguese and English	1995	Open access
Droit et Pratique du Tourisme	https://eska-publishing.com/en/1299-droit-et-pratique-du-tourisme	France	French	unknown	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Dwif Jahrbuch	http://www.dwif.de/publikationen/dwif-jahrbuecher.html	Germany	German	1988	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
EARTH: Emerging Aspects Redefining Tourism and Hospitality - A Research Journal of Dr. Y.S.R. Reddy National Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management - Hyderabad	http://www.nithm.ac.in/index.php?option=com_contentandview=sectionandid=14andItemid=265	India	English	2011	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Egyptian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Studies	(no website available)	Egypt	English?	?	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
E-Journal of Tourism	https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/eot	India	English	2014	
Ekonomická Revue Cestovního Ruchu	http://www.ef.umb.sk/index.asp?uid=262	Slovakia	Slovakian	2005	

El Periplo Sustentable	http://www.uaemex.mx/plin/psus/home.html	Mexico	Spanish	2000	
Encontros Cientificos: Tourism and Management Studies	http://tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms	Portugal	Multilingual	2011	
Enlightening Tourism: a Pathmaking Journal	http://uhu.es/publicaciones/ojs/index.php/et	Spain	English	2011	Open access
e-Review of Tourism Research	http://ertr.tamu.edu/ https://journals.tdl.org/ertr/index.php/ertr	Developed Western Economy	English	2003	Open access
Espace	http://www.revue-espaces.com/	France	French	1970	
Estudios Turisticos	http://www.iet.tourspain.es/es-ES/Paginas/default.aspx	Spain	Spanish	unsure	? Active
Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo	http://www.estudiosenturismo.com.ar/	Argentina	Spanish	1991	Open access
Etudes Caribeennes	http://etudescaribeennes.revues.org/document812.html	Caribbean	French, English and Spanish	2005	Open access
European Journal of Tourism Research	http://ejtr.vumk.eu/	Bulgaria	English	2008	Open access
European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation	http://www.ejthr.com/	Portugal	English	2010	Open access
Event Management	https://www.cognizantcommunication.com/journal-titles/event-management	Developed Western Economy	English	1993	
Events and Tourism Review	http://journals.iupui.edu/index.php/ETR	Developed Western Economy	English	2019	Open access?
Finnish Journal of Tourism Research	http://matkailututkimus.org/the-finnish-society-for-tourism-research/ https://journal.fi/matkailututkimus	Finland	Finnish Swedish and English	2014	Open access
FIU Hospitality Review	http://digitalcommons.fiu.edu/hospitalityreview/	Developed Western Economy	English	1983	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Folia Turistica	http://wtir.awf.krakow.pl/index.php?option=com_contentandview=articleandid=34	Poland	Bilingual (Polish/English); only English – from 2020	Founded in 1988 (first issue in 1990)	
Frontiers in Sustainable Tourism	https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/sustainable-tourism	USA	English	2022	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Gajah Journal of Tourism Studies	https://journal.ugm.ac.id/gamajts	India	English	2017	

Geografia em Questao	http://e-revista.unioeste.br/index.php/geoemquestao/index	Brazil	Portuguese	2008	Open access
GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites	http://gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro/	Romania	English	2008	
Geotourism/ Geoturystyka	http://geoturystyka.pl/pl/czasopismo	Poland	Bilingual	2004	
Gestion Turistica	http://www.gestionturistica.cl/	Chile	Spanish	2000	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Global Review of Research in Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure Management: An Online International Research Journal	http://globalbizresearch.org/tourism/	UAE	English	2014	
Gran Tour: Revisata de Investigaciones Turisticas	http://www.eutm.es/turismomurcia/es/revista-gran-tour/9/revista/127	Spain	Spanish	2010	Open access
Hospitality	http://www.hospitality.gr.jp/	Japan	Japanese	1993	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Hospitality and Society	http://www.intellectbooks.co.uk/journals/view-Journal_id=194/view,page=2/	Developed Western Economy	English	2011	
Illuminare Student Journal	http://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/illuminare	Developed Western Economy	English	1992	
Indian Journal of Applied Hospitality and Tourism Research	http://journals.iau-garmsar.ac.ir/tur/	India	English	2009	
Indian Journal of International Tourism and Hospitality Management	http://www.kittsedu.org/greenportal.html	India	English	2009	
Indian Journal of International Tourism and Hospitality Research - A Research Journal from Dept. of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana	http://www.kuk.ac.in (institute website but cannot verify journal website)	India	English	2008	?
Information Technology and Tourism	http://www.springer.com/business+%26+management/business+information+systems/journal/40558	Developed Western Economy	English	1998	
Information Technology in Hospitality	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cog/ith	Cognizant	English	2004	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)

International Academic Journal of the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management – Helwan University	www.helwan.edu.eg/ftb-ar	Egypt	English	2015	
International Forum of Travel and Tourism Advocates (IFTTA) Law Review	http://ifta.org/news/journal	Developed Western Economy	English	1998	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
International Hospitality and Tourism Student Journal	http://www.sturesearch.ch/	Switzerland	English	2009	
International Journal for Responsible Tourism	http://www.turismulresponsabil.ro/volume/	Romania	English	2012	
International Journal of Agricultural Travel and Tourism	http://www.tourism.mju.ac.th/j_about_us.php http://www.tourism.mju.ac.th/J_ARTICLE.php	Thailand	English	2010	? Active
International Journal of Asian Tourism Management	http://www.tourism.mju.ac.th/j_about_us.php http://www.tourism.mju.ac.th/J_ARTICLE.php	Thailand	English	2010	? Active
International Journal of Business Events and Legacies	https://ijbel.businesseventssarawak.com/	Malaysia	English	2022	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=IJCHM	Developed Western Economy	English	1989	
International Journal of Contemporary Tourism Research	https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/ijctr	Turkey	Turkish English	2017	
International Journal of Contents Tourism	https://contents-tourism.press	Japan	English Japanese	2016	Open access Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
International Journal of Cultural and Digital Tourism	http://iacudit.org/journal/	Developed Western Economy (Greece)	English	2014	
International Journal of Culture and Tourism Research	http://kiss.kstudy.com/journal/journal-view.asp?key1=30425&key2=3518	Korea	Korean	1998	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=IJCTHR	Developed Western Economy	English	2007	
International Journal of Dark Tourism Studies	https://www.dark-tourism.org.uk/	UK University of Lancashire	English	2022	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)

International Journal of Electronic Culture and Digital Tourism	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijdcet	Inderscience	English	2008	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
International Journal of Event and Festival Management	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=IJEFM	Developed Western Economy	English	2010	
International Journal of Event Management Research	http://www.ijemr.org/index.html?page=25580	Developed Western Economy	English	2005	
International Journal of Heritage, Tourism and Hospitality	https://ijhth.journals.ekb.eg/	Egypt	English	2017(?)	2006?
International Journal of Hospitality Administration and Management	http://hotelmgt.tripod.com/	India	English	2017	
International Journal of Hospitality and Event Management	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijhem	Developed Western Economy	English	2015	
International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	http://ijohat.sswaar.com/	India	English	2007	
International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wjht20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1997	
International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems	http://www.publishingindia.com/ijhts/	India	English	2008	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Science	http://www.waset.org/journals/ijhts/	Italy	English	2007	Website No longer active
International Journal of Hospitality Beverage Management	https://scholars.unh.edu/ijhbm/	Developed Western Economy	English	2017	
International Journal of Hospitality Business and Research: A Research Publication by Intellectual Foundation India Rohtak Haryana	http://ifipub.com/ (cannot verify web site of journal)	India			Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
International Journal of Hospitality Management	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-hospitality-management/	Developed Western Economy	English	1982	
International Journal of Japan Academic Society of Hospitality Management	http://hospitality-management.jp/journal_english/	Japan	English	2012	
International Journal of Knowledge Management in Tourism and Hospitality	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijknth	Developed Western Economy	English	forthcoming	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)

International Journal of Leisure and Tourism Marketing	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijltm#issue	Developed Western Economy	English	2009	
International Journal of Management and Tourism	http://www.ijmtpublication.com/	India	English	2011	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage	http://www.arrow.dit.ie/ijrtp/	Developed Western Economy	English	2013	Open access
International Journal of Safety and Security in Tourism and Hospitality	http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/cbrs/ijssst.html	Argentina	English	2011	Open access
International Journal of Scientific Management and Tourism	http://www.ijosmt.com/index.php/ijosmt	Spain	English	2014	
International Journal of Sport Management, Recreation and Tourism	http://www.ijsmart.eu/	Greece	English	2008	Open Access
International Journal of Tour Guiding Research	https://arrow.tudublin.ie/ijtgr/	Ireland	English	2020	
International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality in the Asia Pacific	http://ejournal.aibpm.org/index.php/IJTHAP/index	Indonesia	English	2018	
International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management	https://ijthm.journals.ekb.eg/	Egypt	English	2018	
International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management in the Digital Age (IJTHMDA)	https://www.igi-global.com/journal/international-journal-tourism-hospitality-management/144574		English	2017	
International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Reviews	http://giapjournals.com/index.php/ijthr	India	English	2014	Open access
International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Systems	http://hotelmgt.tripod.com/	India	English	2008	
International Journal of Tourism and Spirituality	ijts.usc.ac.ir	Iran	English	2018	Open access
International Journal of Tourism and Travel	http://www.publishingindia.com/ijtt/	India	English	2009	
International Journal of Tourism Anthropology	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijta#issue	Developed Western Economy	English	2011	
International Journal of Tourism Cities	http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/ijtc.htm	Western Economy	English	2015	

International Journal of Tourism Perspectives	http://www.econ-society.org/journals/ijtp/ijtp.htm	Cyprus	English	2010	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
International Journal of Tourism Policy	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijtp	Developed Western Economy	English	2007	
International Journal of Tourism Research	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1522-1970	Developed Western Economy	English	1994	
International Journal of Tourism Sciences	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rijt20/current_	Korea	English version	2000	
International Journal on Recent Trends in Business and Tourism (IJRTBT)	http://ejournal.lucp.net/index.php/ijrtbt/	Malaysia	English	2017	
International Rural Tourism Journal	http://www.antjournals.org/index.php/irtadjournal/about	Turkey	Turkish English	2017	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Investigaciones Turísticas	https://investigacionesturisticas.ua.es/	Spain	Spanish	2011	Open Access
Iranian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality	http://www.magiran.com/magtoc.asp?mgID=6221	Iran	English	2010	
Japan Society for Tourism Studies	http://jsts.sc/	Japan	Japanese	2013	
Japan Society for Tourism Studies/ Tourism Comment	http://jsts.sc/	Japan	Japanese	2013	
Japanese Journal of Tourism Studies	https://jitr.jp/eng	Japan	Japanese	2002	
Journal for Responsible Tourism Management	https://jrtrm.org/	Malaysia	English	2012	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journal for Sustainable Tourism Development	https://sites.google.com/site/journalsustainabletourism/	Malaysia	English	2012	
Journal of Arab and Muslim Service, Tourism and Hospitality Research	https://www.jamsthr.com/	Kuwait	English	2019	Open access Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Association of Arab Universities for Tourism and Hospitality	https://jaauth.journals.ekb.eg/	Egypt Arabic	English	2004	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism	https://jbhost.org/	Indonesia	English	2015	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of China Tourism Research	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/wctr20/current	Hong Kong	English	2005	

Journal of Convention and Event Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wcet20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1997	
Journal of Culinary Science and Technology	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wcsc20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1994	
Journal of Destination Marketing and Management	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-destination-marketing-and-management/	Developed Western Economy	English	2012	
Journal of Ecotourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/reco20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2002	
Journal of environmental and Tourism Analyses	http://jeta.rev.unibuc.ro	Romania	English	2013	Open Access
Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism	http://asers.eu/journals/jemt.html	Developed Western Economy	English	2010	
Journal of Food and Hospitality Research	http://www.institutpaulbocuse.com/us/food-hospitality/journal-of-food-and-hospitality-research	France	English	2012	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Food Products Marketing	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wfpm20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1992	
Journal of Food Service Management and Education	http://fsmec.org/journal/	Developed Western Economy	English	2005	
Journal of Foodservice (?)	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1748-0159/issues	Wiley	English	Unknown	
Journal of Foodservice Business Research	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wfbr20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1994	
Journal of Foodservice Management	http://www.fmsok.or.kr	Korea	Korean	2003	
Journal of Gastronomy and Tourism	https://www.cognizantcommunication.com/journal-titles/journal-of-gastronomy-and-tourism	Developed Western Economy	English	2014	
Journal of Gastronomy Tourism	https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/gastur	Indonesia	English Indonesian	2014	
Journal of Gastronomy, Hospitality, and Travel (JOGHAT)	www.joghat.org	Turkey	Bilingual	2018	
Journal of Global Hospitality and Tourism (JGHT)	https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jght/	Developed Western Economy	English	2018	
Journal of Hebei Vocational Tourism Institute	http://eng.oversea.cnki.net/kns55/oldnavi/n_item.aspx?NavID=48andFlg=localandBaseID=CDZJandNaviLink=	China	Chinese	1995	

Journal of Heritage Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjht20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2006	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism (formerly Journal of Hospitality and Home Economics)	http://web.nkuht.edu.tw/journal93/Airiti_Library_餐旅暨觀光	Taiwan	Chinese	2003	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.johat.org/	India	English	2003	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Cases	http://www.chrie.org/publications/jhtc/jhtc-abstractsv2-2/index.aspx	Developed Western Economy	English	2011	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Education	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uhat20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1990	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Education (Nepal)	https://www.nepjol.info/index.php/JTHE	Nepal	English	2016	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights	http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/editorial_team.htm?id=jhti	Developed Western Economy	English	2017	Open access
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Issues	https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/johti	Turkey	Turkish and English	2019	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-hospitality-and-tourism-management/	Developed Western Economy Elsevier	English	1996	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research	http://jht.sagepub.com/	Developed Western Economy Sage	English	1976	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Studies	http://www.akht.or.kr/	Korea	Korean	2007	
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1757-9880	Developed Western Economy	English	2010	
Journal of Hospitality Application and Research	http://www.publishingindia.com/johar/	India	English	2006	
Journal of Hospitality Financial Management	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uhfm20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1991	
Journal of Hospitality Marketing and Management	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/whmm20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1992	
Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sports and Tourism Education	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-hospitality-leisure-sport-and-tourism-education-johlste/	Developed Western Economy Elsevier	English	2002	

Journal of Hotel and Tourism Management (Serbia)	https://www.htmanagementvb.com/index.php/HITM	Serbia	Bilingual	2013	
Journal of Hubei Vocational Tourism Institute	http://xb.hbtvc.com/xkbjb/default.asp	China	Chinese	1995	
Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/whrh20/current	Developed Western Economy Taylor & Francis	English	2002	
Journal of Humanities and Tourism Research	https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/johut	Turkey	Turkish	2020	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journal of Indian Art, Culture, Heritage and Tourism : A Research Publication by	(no journal website)	India		2010	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies	https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/search/details?id=31573	Indonesia	English and Indonesian	2013	
Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Policy Studies	http://jitsps.ui.ac.id/index.php/Tourism	Indonesia	English	2016	
Journal of International and Thai Tourism	https://www.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jitt/issue/view/13414	Thailand	English Thai	2012	
Journal of International Hospitality, Leisure and Tourism Management	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wzih20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1997	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Multidisciplinary Academic Tourism	http://www.irpc.org/	Turkey	Turkish	2016	
Journal of International Tourism and Health	http://www.irpc.org/	Developed Western Economy	English	2015	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-outdoor-recreation-and-tourism/	Developed Western Economy Elsevier	English	2013	
Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rprt20 http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rprt20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2009	
Journal of Quality Assurance in Tourism and Hospitality	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wqah20/current	Taylor and Francis	English	2000	
Journal of Recreation and Tourism Research	http://jrtr.org/	Turkey	Turkish	2014	

Journal of Smart Tourism	Journal of Smart Tourism (khu.ac.kr)	English	Korea	2021	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journal of Restaurant and Foodservice Marketing	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wzrf20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1993	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Sport and Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjto20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1993	
Journal of Sustainable Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rsus20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1993	
Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Entrepreneurship	https://goodwoodpub.com/index.php/JoSTE	India	English	2019	
Journal of Teaching in Travel and Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wttt20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2001	
Journal of Thai Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.tourismtaat.siam.edu/index.php/2012-01-27-06-41-25	Thailand	Thailand	2006	
Journal of the International Academy of Hospitality Research	https://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/JIAHR/	Unknown	English	Unknown	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journal of the Guilin Institute of Tourism	http://glygdzxxxxb.periodicals.net.cn/default.html	China	Chinese	1989	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of the Society of Tourism and Community Design	http://kmgakkai.blog79.fc2.com/	Japan	Japanese	2003?	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of the Tourism Business Council of South Africa (JTBCSA)	https://tbcsa.travel/e-tourism-portal/	South Africa	English	forthcoming	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Tourism Destination and Attractions	http://journal.univpancasila.ac.id/index.php/jtda/visitorstatistic	Indonesia	Indonesian	2013	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Tourism	http://www.jothnbgui.in/	India	English	2000	
Journal of Tourism and Adventure	https://www.nepjol.info/index.php/jota	Nepal	English	2018	
Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rtcc20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2003	
Journal of Tourism and Development	http://www.itsairanj.ir/?lang=en	Iran	English	2021	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journal of Tourism and Heritage Research	http://www.jthr.es/index.php/journal/about	Spain	English	2018	

Journal of Tourism and Hospitality : An International Journal by Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management	www.dbru.ac.in (institute website but cannot verify journal website)	India			Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management (<i>open access</i>)	http://www.davidpublishing.com/journals_info.asp?jId=1577	Developed Western Economy	English	2013	Open Access
Journal of Tourism and Leisure Research	http://www.kastle.kr	Korea	Korean	1998	
Journal of Tourism and Leisure Studies	http://www.tourism.org.tw/journal.htm	Taiwan	Chinese	1994	
Journal of Tourism and Peace Research	http://www.icptr.com/	Developed Western Economy	English	2008	
Journal of Tourism and Regional Development	http://www.wne.sggw.pl/en/publications/journal-of-tourism-and-regional-development/	Poland	English Polish	2014	
Journal of Tourism and Research	http://www.todayscience.org/JTR/jtr.html	Developed Western Economy	English	2013	Open Access
Journal of Tourism and Services	www.vso.cz	Czech Republic	English	2010	
Journal of Tourism Challenges and Trends	http://journaltct.ro/	Romania	English	2008	
Journal of Tourism College of Zhejiang	http://www.tczj.net/xb.html	China	Chinese	2005	
Journal of Tourism Consumption and Practice	http://www.tourismconsumption.org/	Developed Western Economy	English	2008	
Journal of Tourism Destination and Attractions	http://journal.univpancasila.ac.id/index.php/jtda/visitorstatistic	Indonesia	Indonesian	2013	
Journal of Tourism Development	http://www.sdts.net.cn/web/zhuanti/zzs/index.html	China	Chinese	2013	
Journal of Tourism Economics, Policy and Hospitality Management	https://tourismresearch.econo.yamaguchi-u.ac.jp/jtephm/	Japan	English	2013	? Active
Journal of Tourism Futures	http://www.etfi.eu/publications/journal-of-tourism-futures	Developed Western Economy	English	2014	
Journal of Tourism Heritage and Services Marketing	https://www.jthsm.gr/	Greece	English	2013	
Journal of Tourism History	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjth20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2009	
Journal of Tourism Hospitality and Environment Management	http://www.jthem.com/	Malaysia	English	2017	

Journal of Tourism Hospitality and Sports	https://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JTHS		English	2013	
Journal of Tourism Insights	http://scholarworks.gvsu.edu/jti/	Developed Western Economy	English	2010	Open access
Journal of Tourism Leisure and Hospitality	https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/toleho	Turkey	English	2019	
Journal of Tourism Management Research	http://www.tmro.or.kr/	Korea	Korean	1997	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Tourism Planning and Development	http://tourismpd.journals.umz.ac.ir/	Iran	Persian	2012	
Journal of Tourism Quarterly	http://htmjournals.com/jtq/index.php/jtq	Developed Western Economy	English	2019	
Journal of Tourism Research (open access)	http://jotr.eu/	Greece	Greek	2010	Open access
Journal of Tourism Research (Japan)	http://www.kankoga.or.jp/	Japan	Japanese	1960	
Journal of Tourism Security	http://journaloftourism.wixsite.com/security	Portugal?	English	2013	Active?
Journal of Tourism Studies	https://search.informit.org/journal/jts	Australia	English	1990	
Journal of Tourism Studies and Hospitality Research	http://www.pubtexto.com/journals/journal-of-tourism-studies-and-hospitality-research	Developed Western Economy	English	2019	
Journal of Tourism, Heritage & Services Marketing	http://jthsm.gr/	Greece	English	2015	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Culinary Arts	http://www.jthca.org/journal/	Malaysia	English	2009	
Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Business Events	https://ejournal-poltekparmks.ac.id/index.php/pusaka	Indonesia	Indonesian	2018	
Journal of Tourismology	http://jt.istanbul.edu.tr/en/_	Turkey	English	2015	Open access
Journal of Travel and Hotel Management (Seyahat ve Otel İşletmeciliği Dergisi)	http://www.soidergi.com/	Turkey	Turkish	2004	Open Access
Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wttm20/current	Developed Western Economy Taylor and Francis	English	1992	
Journal of Travel and Tourism Research	http://site.adu.edu.tr/jttr/	Turkey	English	2001	

Journal of Travel Medicine	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1708-8305/issues	Developed Western Economy	English	1994	
Journal of Travel Research	http://jtr.sagepub.com/	Developed Western Economy Sage	English	1961	
Journal of Unconventional Parks, Tourism and Recreation Research	http://juptrr.asp.radford.edu/Editorial.htm	Developed Western Economy	English	2008	
Journal of Vacation Marketing	http://jvm.sagepub.com/	Developed Western Economy	English	1994	
Journal on Tourism and Sustainability	http://ontourism.online/index.php/jots	Developed Western Economy	English	2017	
Journal Tourism Innovations	https://tourismcongress.wordpress.com/journal-tourism-innovations/	India	English	2011	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Journeys: The International Journal of Travel and Travel Writing	http://journals.berghahnbooks.com/jy/	Developed Western Economy	English	2000	
Korean Journal of Hotel Administration	http://www.kasha.or.kr/	Korea	Korean	1993	
Korean Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	(no website found)	Korea		?	
Korean Journal of Tourism Research	http://www.kastm.or.kr/	Korea	Korean	1986	
La Rivista del Turismo (Italy)	http://www.touring.it/detail/94/La-Rivista-del-Turismo	Italy	Italian and English	1999	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
London Journal of Tourism, Sport and Creative Industries	http://www.artsmangement.net/index.php?module=News&ndfunc=display&nsid=1043	Developed Western Economy	English	2002	
Management du Tourisme	www.eska.fr	France	French	2014	
Management of Tourism	www.zlzx.org (Renmin University)	China	Chinese	2013	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Mondes de Tourisme	http://www.mondesdutourisme.com/	France	French	2010	
Narrative Tourism	http://anata.org/	Japan	Japanese	2010	
Ottoman Journal of Tourism and Management Research	http://www.ottomanjournal.com/	Turkey	English	2016	Open access
Pacific Hospitality Review: - A Journal by Pacific Institute of Hotel Management, PAHER University Udaipur, Rajasthan	http://www.pihm.org/ (institute website but cannot verify journal website)	India			

Papers de Turisme	http://www.comunidad-valenciana.org/opencms/opencms/turisme/es/contents/observatorio_turistico/publicacion/papers_turisme/papers_turisme.html	Spain	Spanish	1989	
PASOS-Journal of Tourism and Cultural Heritage	http://www.pasosonline.org/	Spain	Multilingual	2003	Open access
Patrimonio : Lazer and Turismo	http://www.unisantos.br/portal/pesquisa/publicacoes/patrimonio-lazer-turismo/	Brazil	Portuguese	2003	
Pesquisas em Turismo e Paisagens Carsticas	http://www.sbe.com.br/turismo.asp	Brazil	Portuguese	2008	Open access
Podium Sport, Leisure and Tourism Review	http://www.podiumreview.org.br/ojs/index.php/rgesporte/index	Brazil	Portuguese	2012	Open access
Polish Journal of Sport and Tourism	http://pjst.awf-bp.edu.pl/	Poland	English	2013	Open access
Politica del Turismo	http://www.turistica.it/	Italy	Italian	1984	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Progress in Responsible Tourism	https://haroldgoodwin.info/publications/progress-in-responsible-tourism/	Developed Western Economy	English	2011	
Progress in Tourism Studies	http://www.wshgit.edu.pl/	Poland	English	2008	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Qualitative Research in Tourism	https://www.elgaronline.com/view/journals/jqrt/jqrt-overview.xml	Developed Western Economy	English	2020	
Quarterly Journal of Tourism and Development	http://itsairanj.ir/en/	Iran	Persian	2012?	
Quarterly Journal of Tourism Management	http://tms.atu.ac.ir/Allameh Tabataba'i University	Iran	Persian	2003	
Realidad, Tendencias y Desafios en Turismo	http://fatuweb.uncoma.edu.ar/index.php/world/item/396-se-publicó-el-volumen-10-de-realidad-tendencias-y-desafios-en-turismo-condet	Argentina	Spanish	2003	
Research Futures	http://www.researchfutures.co.uk/	Developed Western Economy	English	2013	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Recreation and Tourism	https://profsobranie.ru/194	Russia	Russian	2019	
Research in Hospitality Management	http://www.nisc.co.za/journals?id=16	South Africa	English	2012	
Resort Business Tourism and Educations	http://elibrary.ru/contents.asp?issueid=529803	Russia	Russian	2007	

Retos Turísticos	http://retosturisticos.umcc.cu/	Cuba	Spanish	2002	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
RETUR, Revista Eletronica de Turismo Cultural	http://www.eca.usp.br/turismocultural/	Brazil	Portuguese	2007	
REUNA. Revista de Economia, Administração e Turismo	http://revistas.una.br/index.php/reuna	Brazil	Portuguese	2011	
Revisat de Ocio Y Turismo	http://rotur.es/index.php/rotur	Spain	Spanish	2008	
Revisat di Scienze del Turismo	http://www.ledonline.it/Rivista-Scienze-Turismo/	Italy	Italian	2009	
Revista Acadêmica Observatório de Inovação do Turismo	http://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/ojs/index.php/oit	Brazil	Portuguese	2006	
Revista Brasileira de Ecoturismo	http://www.sbecotur.org.br/rbecotur/seer/index.php/ecoturismo/index	Brazil	Portuguese	2008	
Revista Brasileira de Pesquisa em Turismo / Brazilian Journal of Tourism Research	www.rbtur.org	Brazil	Portuguese	2008	Open access
Revista de Analisis Turístico	http://www.aecit.org/jornal/index.php/AECT/index	Brazil	Portuguese	2006	
Revista de Economía, Sociedad, Turismo y Medio Ambiente (RESTMA)	http://www.restma.com/home.html	Spain	Spanish	2004	
Revista de Estudios de Turismo de Canarias y Macaronesia	http://www.escuelairiarte.com/en/la-escuela/revista-de-turismo-iriarte-18	Spain	Spanish	2009	
Revista de Turism. Studii si cercetari in Turism	http://www.revistadeturism.ro/rdt	Romania	English	2000	
Revista de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Carreras Universitarias de Turismo y Hotelería (ALCUTH).	http://www.alcuth.org/	S. America (rotating editorship)	Spanish	2002	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Revista de Ocio y Turismo	http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/revista?codigo=11999	Spanish	Spanish	2008	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Revista de Turism. Studii si Cercetari in Turism	http://www.revistadeturism.ro/rdt	Romania	Multilingual	2000	Open Access Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Revista Electronica de Administracao e Turismo	http://periodicos.ufpel.edu.br/ojs2/index.php/AT	Brazil	Portuguese	2010	Open access

Revista Hospitalidade	http://www.revistas.univerciencia.org/turismo/index.php/hospitalidade	Brazil	Portuguese	2010	
Revista Interamericana de Ambiente y Turismo RIAT	http://riat.utralca.cl	Chile	Spanish	2008	Open access
Revista Nordestina de Ecoturismo	http://seer.ibict.br/index.php?option=com_mtreetreeandtask=viewlinkandlink_id=824andItemid=109	Brazil	Portuguese	2008	
Revista Sentidos do Turismo	http://www.igc.ufmg.br/portaldeperiodicos/index.php/turismo/index	Brazil	Portuguese	Forthcoming	
Revista Turismo - Visão e Ação	http://www.univali.br/revistaturismo	Brazil	Portuguese	1998	
Revista Turismo & Desenvolvimento (Journal of Tourism and Development - Portugal)	http://rtd.revistascientificas.com.br/pt/ http://www.ua.pt/degei/rtd/ http://revistas.ua.pt/index.php/rtd	Brazil / Portugal	Portuguese	1994	Open Access
Revista Turismo em Análise	http://www.turismoemanalise.org.br/turismoemanalise	Brazil	Portuguese	1989	Open access
Revista Turismo Y Sociedad	https://revistas.uexternado.edu.co/index.php?journal=tursoc	Colombia	Spanish	2018	
Revista Turismo, Desarrollo y Buen Vivir (RICT)	http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/revista?codigo=15884	Ecuador	Spanish	2011	
Revista Turismo: Estudos e Práticas	http://periodicos.uern.br/index.php/turismo/index	Brazil	Portuguese	2012	
Ripples - National Technical Journal on Hospitality by Garden City College Bangalore, Karnataka	http://www.gardencitycollege.edu/ (institute website but cannot verify journal website)	India	English	2011	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
RITUR - Revista Iberoamericana de Turismo	http://www.seer.ufal.br/index.php/ritur	Brazil	Portuguese	2011	Open access
Rivista Italiana di Diritto del Turismo	http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/sommario.asp?IDRivista=167	Italy	Italian	2011	
Rosa Dos Ventos	http://www.ucs.br/etc/revistas/index.php/rosadosventos	Brazil	Portuguese	2009	
Russian Journal of Ecotourism	http://www.lumarx.com/	Russia	Russian	2010	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Russian Journal of Sustainable Tourism	http://lumarx.com/Aboutrjst.html	Russia	Russian	2010	
Saffron Journal of Culture and Tourism Research	https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/saktad	Turkey	Turkish	2018	

Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/sjht20/current	Sweden	English	2001	
Science and Tourism: Cooperation Strategies	http://journal.asu.ru/st	Russia	Russian	2021	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Scientific Bulletin of MGUSIT: Sport, Tourism, Hospitality	https://mgusit.mossport.ru/sveden/education/17709/?locale=en	Russia	Russian	2020	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Schriftenreihe des Institut für Management und Tourismus	http://www.imt-flw.de/publikationen/imt-schriftenreihe/	Germany	German and English	2007	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Service and Tourism: Current Challenges	http://stcc-journal.org/	Russia	Russian English	2007	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage	http://www.sajth.com/	India	English	2008	
South Asian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality	https://www.sab.ac.lk/sajth/	Sri Lanka	English	2020	
Storia del Turismo Annale	http://www.risorgimento-napoli.com/p/annale-di-storia-del-turismo.html	Italy	Italian	2010	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Studia Periegetica	https://studia-periegetica.com/resources/html/cms/MYMANUSCRIPTS	Poland	English	2007	
Studies in Physical Culture and Tourism	http://www.awf.poznan.pl/index.php?id=91&option=com_content&task=view	Poland	English	1990	
Studies in Travel Writing	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rstw20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1997	
TEAM Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	http://www.myjurnal.my/public/browse-journal-view.php?id=335	Malaysia	English	2004	
Teoría y Praxis	http://www.teoriaypraxis.uqroo.mx/index.html	Mexico	Spanish	2005	Open Access
Teoros International	https://journals.openedition.org/teoros/	Quebec, Canada	French and English	1982	Open access
The Consortium Journal: Journal of HBCU	http://hospitalityhbcu.org/consortiumjournal.html	Developed Western Economy	English	1995	
The Eastern African Journal of Hospitality, Leisure and Tourism	https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/45993	Tanzania	English	2016	
The Gaze Journal of Tourism and Hospitality	https://www.nepjol.info/index.php/GAZE	Austria / Nepal	English	2013	

THE Journal: Tourism and Hospitality Essentials Journals	https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/thejournal	Indonesia	English	2011	
TMC Academic Journal	http://www.tmc.edu.sg/index.php/tmc-publications/tmc-academic-journals	Singapore	English	2005	Open access
Tourism Analysis	https://www.cognizantcommunication.com/journal-titles/tourism-analysis	Developed Western Economy	English	1996	
Tourism and Heritage Journal	http://revistes.ub.edu/index.php/tourismheritage/index	Spain	Bilingual or Spanish	2012?	
Tourism and Hospitality	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/tourismhosp	UK	English	2020	Open access
Tourism and Hospitality	https://ojs.polessu.by/TG/index	Russia	Russian	2014	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Tourism and Hospitality International Journal	http://www.isce-turismo.com/revista-cientifica/	Portugal	Portuguese	2013	
Tourism and Hospitality Management	http://www.fthm.uniri.hr/	Croatia	English	1995	
Tourism and Hospitality Research	http://thr.sagepub.com/	Developed Western Economy	English	2004	
Tourism and Management Studies	https://tmstudies.net/index.php/ectms	Portugal	English	2005	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Tourism Culture and Communication	https://www.cognizantcommunication.com/journal-titles/tourism-culture-a-communication	Developed Western Economy	English	1998	
Tourism Development Journal	http://mtashimla.org/academic-journal-guidelines.pdf	India?	English	2003	
Tourism Dimensions	sndp.walia551@gmail.com	India	English	2014	
Tourism Economics	http://www.ipublishing.com/te.htm	Developed Western Economy	English	1995	
Tourism Education and Practice	http://ejournal10.com/en/index.html	Russia	Russian English	2014	
Tourism Forum (formerly) Journal of the Guilin Institute of Tourism	http://www.gljfb.cn/eoweb/Default.aspx http://www.glgz.chinajournal.net.cn/wkg/WebPublication/index.aspx?mid=glgz	Developed Western Economy	Chinese	2008/1998	
Tourism Geographies	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rtxg20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1999	
Tourism in Marine Environments	https://www.cognizantcommunication.com/journal-titles/tourism-in-marine-environments	Developed Western Economy	English	2003	

Tourism Industry Opportunities problems and prspects	https://elibrary.ru/title_about_new.asp?id=53304	Russia	Russian	2009	Not found on list from March 2021 (found on list from May 2022)
Tourism Innovations : A Journal by Indian Tourism Congress	http://indiantourismcongress.org/docs/Journal.pdf	India	English	2014	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Tourism Law and Economics	http://lawinfo.ru/catalog/magazines/turizm-pravo-i-ekonomika/	Russia	Russian	2007	
Tourism Management	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/tourism-management/	Developed Western Economy	English	1980	
Tourism Management Perspectives	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/tourism-management-perspectives/	Developed Western Economy	English	2012	
Tourism Overview	http://www.lyzl.cbpt.cnki.net/EditorB/WebPublication/index.aspx?mid=lyzl	China	Chinese	2011	
Tourism Planning and Development	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rthp21/current	Developed Western Economy	English	2004	
Tourism Recreation Research	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rtrr20	India	English	1976	
Tourism Research (China)	http://lmdxxb.periodicals.net.cn/default.html	China	Chinese	1997	
Tourism Research (Japan)	http://www.jitr.jp/publish/database.html	Japan	Japanese	1987	
Tourism Research Journal	http://trj.stptrisakti.ac.id/index.php/trj/issue/view/1	Indonesia	English	2017	
Tourism Review / Review de Tourisme	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=TR	Switzerland	English	1946	
Tourism Review International	https://www.cognizantcommunication.com/journal-titles/tourism-review-international	Developed Western Economy	English	1995	
Tourism Science	http://lykx.sitsh.edu.cn:8080/jwk_lykx/CN/volumn/home.shtml	China	Chinese	1994	
Tourism Spectrum	http://www.tourismspectrum.com/	India	English	2015	
Tourism Studies	http://jsts.sc/journal/	Japan	Japanese	2013	
Tourism Today	http://www.cothm.ac.cy/Research.htm	Cyprus	English	2000	
Tourism Tribune	http://www.lykx.com.cn/EN/volumn/home.shtml	China	Chinese	1986	
Tourism, Leisure and Global Change	http://igutourism.com	Western Economy	English	2014	Open access
Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal	http://hrcak.srce.hr/turizam?lang=en	Croatia	English	1953	

Tourism: Law and Economics	http://lawinfo.ru/catalog/magazines/turizm-pravo-i-ekonomika/	Russia	Russian	2001	
Tourisme and Territoires-Tourism and Territories	http://www.tourter.com/	Quebec, Canada	French	2009	
Tourismos. An International Multidisciplinary Journal of Tourism	http://www.chios.aegean.gr/tourism/journal.htm	Greece	English	2006	Open access
Tourismus Journal	http://www.luciusverlag.com/zeitschriften/tourismus/zeitschrift_tourismus_journal.htm	Germany	English	1997	
Tourist Studies	http://www.sagepub.com/journalsProdDesc.nav?prodId=Journal201263	Developed Western Economy	English	2000	
Transylvanian Journal of Tourism and Territorial Development	http://www.editura.ubbcluj.ro/www.ro/ebook2.php?id=1857	Romania	English	2015	
Travel Behaviour and Society	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/travel-behaviour-and-society	Developed Western Economy Elsevier	English	2014	
Travel and Tourism	http://iittm.net/main/pub_journal.htm	India	English	2008	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Travel Law Quarterly (TLQ)	http://www.travellawquarterly.co.uk/	Developed Western Economy	English	2009	
Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases	http://www.journals.elsevier.com/travel-medicine-and-infectious-disease/	Developed Western Economy	English	2003	
Tropical Diseases Travel Medicine and Vaccines	Cannot verify website	Developed Western Economy	English	2015	
Turismo e Psicologia	http://journals.padovauniversitypress.it/turismoepsicologia/	Italy	Italian	2007	
Turismo e Sociedade	http://ojs.c3sl.ufpr.br/ojs2/index.php/turismo	Brazil	Portuguese and Spanish	2008	Open Access
Turistica	http://www.turistica.it/section/turistica	Italy	English since 2012	2007	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Turizam, International Scientific Journal	http://www.dgt.uns.ac.rs/turizam/engindex.htm	Serbia	English	1997	
Turizmus Bulletin	http://szakmai.itthon.hu/turizmus-bulletin	Hungary	Hungarian	1997	
TURyDES. Revista de Investigacion en Turismo y Desarrollo Local	http://www.eumed.net/rev/turydes/sobre.htm	Spain	Spanish and English	2007	Open access

TURYID	http://www.turyid.com/	Turkey	Turkish	unsure	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Turystyka i Rekreacja/ Tourism and Recreation	http://www.awf.edu.pl/page3_5_1.html	Poland	Bilingual	2005	Not found on list from May 2022 (found on list from March 2021)
Turystyka Kulturowa/ Cultural Tourism	http://www.turystykakulturowa.org/	Poland	Bilingual	2008	Open access
Turyzm /Tourism	http://www.turyzm.pl/	Poland	Bilingual	1990	
UNLV Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Science	Cannot verify website	USA	English	2001	
Via@international Interdisciplinary Review of Tourism	http://www.viatourismreview.net/Revue_EN.php https://journals.openedition.org/viatourism/	France	Multilingual	2012	Open access
Visitor Studies	http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uvst20/current	Developed Western Economy	English	1997	
Voyage	http://hist-soz.de/voyage/	Germany	German	1997	
Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=WHATT	Developed Western Economy	English	2009	
Zeitschrift für Tourismuswissenschaft	http://www.tourismuswissenschaft.com/index.php?option=com_contentandview=articleandid=49andItemid=58	Germany	German	2009	

Possible predatory journals – without prejudice

Journal name – WITHOUT PREJUDICE	URL	Fees
American Journal of Tourism Management	http://www.sapub.org/journal/aimsandscope.aspx?journalid=1071	Possible predatory US\$120 to 360.
American Journal of Tourism Research	http://www.wscholars.com/index.php/ajtr	Possible predatory US\$350
American Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management	https://m.escipub.com/american-journal-of-tourism-and-hospitality-management/american-journal-of-tourism-and-hospitality-management-small-logo/	Unknown 2017
Canadian Open Hospitality Administration and Management Journal	http://www.crpublish.com/Canadian%20Open%20Hospitality%20Administration%20and%20Management%20Journal/Canadian%20Open%20Hospitality%20Administration%20and%20Management%20Journal.php	Possible predatory US\$300
Canadian Open Tourism Management Journal	http://www.crpublish.com/Canadian%20Open%20Tourism%20Management%20Journal/Canadian%20Open%20Tourism%20Management%20Journal.php	Possible predatory US\$300
Culture and Tourism Research (CTR),	ctrjournal@163.com	Possible predatory

Global Journal of Management and Business Research -F:Real estate, Event and Tourism Management	https://globaljournals.org/GJMBR/journals-under-gjnbr/menu-id-273	Possible predatory US\$420
International Journal of Business Tourism and Applied Sciences	http://www.ijbts-journal.com/	Possible predatory E 150 for a 10 page paper
International Journal of Heritage, Tourism and Hospitality	https://ijhth.journals.ekb.eg/	????? unsure if predatory
International Journal of Hospitality Administration and Management - A Publication by Research India Publications Delhi	http://www.ripublication.com/ijham.htm	Possible predatory US\$25 per page
International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	http://www.ijhtm.org/submission (Science PG) http://internationalscholarsjournals.org/journal/ijhtm	Possible predatory US\$770
International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Management	http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/index?journalid=213	US\$1170
International Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Travel Research	http://www.clytojournals.com/international-journal-hospitality-tourism-and-travel-research-ijhttr	Possibly predatory US\$399
International Journal of Modern Hospitality and Tourism	https://www.iprjb.org/journals/index.php/IJMHT	Possible predatory US\$150
International Journal of Research in Tourism and Hospitality	https://www.arcjournals.org/	Possible predatory US\$75 to 300
International Journal of Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Management	https://ejournals.ph/issue.php?id=991 http://www.iamure.com/	Possible predatory US\$250
International Journal of Tourism and Hotel Business Management	SCITECH	\$75 per manuscript
International Journal of Tourism Marketing	http://www.scijour.com/page/journal-main-page.html?jourId=1	?
Journal of Business and Hotel Management	http://www.scitechnol.com/business-hotel-management.php	Possible predatory US\$519
Journal of Health, Sport and Tourism	http://www.eu-print.org/tur.php	Possible predatory US\$49 to \$69
Journal of Hospitality Management and Tourism	http://www.academicjournals.org/jhmt/index.htm	Possible predatory US\$550
Journal of Hotel and Business Management	https://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/hotel-business-management.php	Possible predatory US\$519
Journal of Hotel Management	https://medcraveonline.com/JHM/classification.php	USA ???
Journal of Hotel Management and Tourism Research	https://www.iiardpub.org/editorials.php?j=JHMTR	Possible predatory US\$70

Journal of Tourism and Hospitality	http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/editorialboardJTH.php	Possible predatory US\$719
Journal of Tourism and Hospitality	https://www.longdom.org/tourism-hospitality.html	E 1019
Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management	http://jthmnet.com/	Possible predatory US\$200
Journal of Tourism and Leisure Studies	https://tourismandleisurestudies.com/journal	Possible predatory???? (unclear) US\$250
Journal of Tourism and Recreation	http://oaji.net/journal-detail.html?number=1179	Possible predatory
Journal of Tourism and Recreation	http://www.todayscience.org/jtr	US\$300
Journal of Tourism Management Research	http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/31	??????????????
Journal of Tourism Research and Hospitality	http://scitechnol.com/tourism-research-hospitality.php	Possible predatory US\$1419
Journal of Travel, Tourism and Recreation.	http://www.sryahwapublications.com/journal-of-travel-tourism-and-recreation/publication-charges	US\$100
Researchjournal Journal of Hospitality and Tourism (RJOHT)	http://www.researchjournali.com/journal-of-hospitality-tourism/details.php	Possible predatory US\$88 to \$188
Tourism – An Open Access Journal	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/tourism	1000CHF
Tourism and Hospitality: An Open Access Journal	https://gavinpublishers.com/journals/journals_details/tourism-hospitality-an-open-access.html	Possibly predatory US\$1560
Tourism and Hospitality: An Open Access Journal	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/tourismhosp	Possible predatory CHF 1000
Tourism and Travelling	https://businessperspectives.org/journals/tourism-and-travelling	Possibly predatory E260 publishing fee.
Trends in Sustainable Tourism	http://sourcejournals.com/journal/trends-in-sustainable-tourism/	Possibly predatory \$599 per paper

Source: Online: http://www.tourismscholars.org/documents/active_journal_202205.pdf
and http://www.tourismscholars.org/documents/inactive_journal_202201.pdf

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS PREPARING ACADEMIC ARTICLES

1. The Editorial Office accepts for publication only original empirical and review papers that address tourism from interdisciplinary points of view, such as theory of tourism, cultural anthropology, philosophy, sociology, geography, law, psychology, history, economics, management, and marketing.
2. Submitting a paper for publication is construed as transferring the copyright to the Editorial Office. This means that neither the paper nor a part of it can be published in other journals or digital media without the Editorial Office's written permission.
3. The article should be prepared according to the "**Instructions for authors preparing academic articles**", found below. Otherwise, the article will be sent back to the Author(s) for correction.
4. Do not provide personal data or any other information that could enable identifying the Author(s). Instead, provide personal data in a separate **Author Form**, available on the Journal's website, and submit it together with the article.
5. The paper, together with a filled Author Form, should be submitted to the Editorial Office's e-mail address: **folia.turistica@awf.krakow.pl**.
6. The Editorial Office will not accept papers that show signs of scientific dishonesty, such as *ghostwriting and honorary (guest) authorship*, for publication. The Editorial Office will disclose any recognized cases of dishonesty; this includes informing institutions employing authors, scientific associations, etc.
7. All papers are reviewed by at least two independent reviewers (the review form is available on the Journal's website) and maintaining full anonymity. In other words, a double-blind review process will be implemented; otherwise, the reviewers are obliged to sign a declaration that there exists no conflict of interests between them and the authors of the paper. The Editorial Board will accept the paper for publication or reject it based on the reviewers' opinion. This procedure is in accordance with guidelines provided by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.
8. The Editorial Office reserves the right to modify the style makeup of submitted papers.
9. The author of the paper will receive an electronic version of the Journal issue in which the article was published, free of charge.

Instruction for Authors Preparing Academic Articles

I. PREPARING TEXT

1. The volume of submitted papers should not exceed 20 pages of normalized manuscript, i.e., 40,000 characters (one author's sheet).
2. Text files should be created in the Word 6.0-XP editor in DOC format.
3. Page setup:
 - paper size: A4;
 - margins: all margins 2.5 cm;
 - line spacing: 1.5.
4. Title: use 14-point Times New Roman font, bold. Capitalize the entire title. Insert a 14-point line of space following the title.
5. Abstract in English: between 1500 and 2000 characters (including spaces); use 10-point Times New Roman font.
6. The abstract should comprise the following, clearly separated (presented in the form of a list) parts:
 - Puropse.
 - Method.
 - Findings.
 - Research and conclusions limitations: comment on the representativeness of your research and its potential limitations due to cultural, environmental, geographical, or other conditions.
 - Practical implications.
 - Originality: describe how your research (results and opinions) differs from other publications on the subject.
 - Type of paper: specify whether your article presents empirical research or theoretical concepts or whether it is a review, a case study, etc.
7. Key words: 3-6. Insert a 12-point line of space following the key words.
8. The paper should include elements listed below. Titles of elements may be changed if justified by content. Furthermore, especially in the case of review articles, the paper may have a more complex structure, i.e., it may comprise more elements or have a given element subdivided further (such as the Literature Review section).
 - A) For empirical papers:
 - **Introduction** (subject of research, aim of the article, and justification of the aim),
 - **Literature review** (a review of Polish and foreign publications presenting the aim of the article and describing current knowledge on the subject matter),
 - **Method** (aim of empirical research, research hypotheses and questions, and a description of methodology and how the research was conducted)
 - **Results** (research results, including the answers to the research hypotheses and questions),
 - **Discussion** (a discussion of the study results in view of results obtained by other authors in Polish and foreign publications on the subject matter),
 - **Conclusions** (conclusions from the study results and their discussion, including practical implications and suggested directions for further research on the subject),
 - **References.**
 - B) For review papers:
 - **Introduction** (subject of research, aim of the article, and justification of the aim),
 - **Literature review** (a review of Polish and foreign publications related to the aim of the article describing current knowledge on the subject matter),
 - **Discussion** (a discussion of current knowledge on the subject matter, including critical analysis based on Polish and foreign publications),
 - **Conclusions** (conclusions from the discussion, including its practical implications and suggested directions for further research on the subject),
 - **References.**

9. Headings of each part of the paper: use 12-point Times New Roman font, bold, centered. Number the parts with Arabic numerals. Insert a 12-point line of space following each heading.
10. Running text: use 12-point Times New Roman font and 1.5 line spacing. First line indent: 1 cm. Use tools available in the editor to format the text rather than the space bar, as using space bar makes markup and typesetting difficult.
11. Do not use the bold face, capitals, and underlining in the text. Italics should only be used for titles listed in the footnotes and the References section and for letter symbols in the running text. Insert a space after punctuation marks, not before them.
12. Use an en dash (–) to indicate breaks in a sentence and between numbers that denote close values not provided precisely (such as time periods); do not use a hyphen (-) or an em dash (—). Examples of use:
 - “Secondly – as tradition dictates – every student should wear formal attire tomorrow”.
 - “The years 1914–1918, or the times of World War I, is an extremely important period in the history of Europe”.
 - “Relevant information can found on pages 12–24 of the aforementioned publication”.
 - Most waters in the area of Wysowa belong to the sodium-bicarbonate type and have a high concentration of carbon dioxide.
13. Footnotes can be used (sparingly) to complement the running text: use 10-point Times New Roman font with 1.0 line spacing.
14. References in the running text should be formatted according to the Harvard System (i.e., provide the last name of the author of the quoted or referenced publication, the year of publication, and the page or pages you refer to in square brackets within the running text). Do not place a comma between the name and the year. If two or more publications are referenced in the same parentheses, separate them with a semicolon.
15. The References section, located at the end of the article, should only include texts that are quoted or referred to in the article. References should be given in an alphabetical order with full bibliographic descriptions. Guidelines for and examples of bibliographic descriptions can be found in Part III of these instructions.

II. PREPARING TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Tables and illustrations (figures, charts, and photographs) should be included in separate files and described in detail. Mark their locations in the running text through centered titles, as in the example below:

Tab. 1. Tourist activity inhibitors
Tabela 1. Inhibitory aktywności turystycznej

2. The entire article should use the division into tables and figures (i.e., everything that is not a table, e.g. charts, diagrams, or photographs, is considered a figure). Refer to figures in the abbreviated form (“Fig.”).
3. Place titles of tables above tables, and titles of figures below figures.
4. Write the titles of tables and figures in 10-point Times New Roman font.
5. Under each table/figure provide its source (using 10-point Times New Roman font).
6. Figures should be scanned at a resolution no lower than 300 DPI (optimal resolution is 600 DPI) and saved as line art files in TIFF format.
7. Charts should be created in black. Gray tints or textures are allowed.
8. Digital photographs should be saved in TIFF or JPEG format at full resolution. Do not use compression.
9. If the article includes figures, tables, etc. taken from other academic papers, the author is obliged to obtain a reprinting permission. The permission should be sent to the Editorial Office together with the article and other attachments.

III. PREPARING THE REFERENCES SECTION

1. The References section, located at the end of the article, should only include texts that are quoted or referred to in the article. References should be given in an alphabetical order with full bibliographic descriptions.
2. References to papers of different types should be prepared according to the guidelines below. Note that all references should be provided in a single list (the division into types, found below, is meant only to provide examples of referencing different sources).
3. For two or more papers written by the same author and published in the same year, add subsequent lowercase letters to the year, as in: (2014a), (2014b), etc.
4. List Internet sources (webpages) for which the appropriate elements of a full bibliographic description cannot be provided in a separate Internet Sources section. The list should provide URL addresses of the referenced webpages in alphabetical order, described as in the following sample:
 - <http://www.unwto.org/facts/eng/vision.htm> (08.09.2014).
5. For articles to be published in the English issues of the Journal, provide English translations of the titles of non-English publications (in square brackets), as in the following sample:
 - Winiarski, R., Zdebski, J. (2008), *Psychologia turystyki* [*Psychology of Tourism*], Wydawnictwa Akademickie i Profesjonalne, Warszawa.

Sample references to different types of papers in the References section

A. Books:

Urry J. (2001), *The tourist gaze*, Sage, London.
 McIntosh R.W., Goeldner Ch.R. (1986), *Tourism. Principles, Practices, Philosophies*, John Wiley & Sons, New York.

B. Edited books and joint publications:

Ryan C., ed., (2003), *The Tourist Experience*, Continuum, London.
 Alejsiak W., Winiarski R., eds. (2005), *Tourism in Scientific Research*, AWF Krakow, WSIZ Rzeszow, Krakow-Rzeszow.

C. Chapters in edited books and joint publications:

Dann G.M.S. (2002), *Theoretical issues for tourism's future development*, [in:] Pearce D.G., Butler R.W., eds., *Contemporary Issues in Tourism Development*, Routledge Advances in Tourism, International Academy for the Study of Tourism, London, New York, pp. 13-30.

D. Articles in scientific journals:

Cohen E. (1979), *A Phenomenology of Tourism Experiences*, „Sociology”, Vol. 13, pp. 179–201.
 Szczehowicz B. (2012), *The importance of attributes related to physical activity for the tourism product's utility*, „Journal of Sport & Tourism”, Vol. 18 (3), pp. 225–249.

E. Articles in trade magazines and trade newspapers:

Benefits tourism not OK (2014), [in:] „The Economist”, Nov 15th.

**F. Papers without a stated authorship, including research reports
and statistical yearbooks:**

Tourism Trends for Europe (2006), European Travel Commission.

Tourism Highlights. 2010 Edition (2011), UNWTO.

G. Legal acts:

Act on Tourism Services, of 29 August 1997, Dz.U. of 2004, No. 223, item 2268, as amended.

H. Publications available on the Internet:

International tourism on track to end 2014 with record numbers, <http://media.unwto.org/press-release/2014-12-18/international-tourism-track-end-2014-record-numbers> (20.12.2014).

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS PREPARING ACADEMIC REVIEWS AND POLEMICS

1. Only original reviews of Polish and foreign monographs, academic articles, and handbooks, as well as other types of academic and didactic papers, such as research reports, doctoral theses, and habilitation theses, will be accepted for publication.
2. The Journal publishes reviews of papers on the theory of tourism, as well as papers that address tourism from the viewpoint of cultural anthropology, philosophy, sociology, geography, law, psychology, economics, management, marketing, and other academic fields and disciplines.
3. Submitting a paper for publication is construed as transferring the copyright to the Editorial Office. This means that neither the review nor a part of it can be published in other journals or digital media without the Editorial Office's written permission.
4. The article should be prepared according to the **"Instructions for authors preparing academic reviews and polemics"**, found below. Otherwise, the article will be sent back to the Author(s) for correction.
5. The review should be submitted to the Editorial Office's e-mail address: folia.turistica@awf.krakow.pl.
6. The Editorial Team reserves the right to modify the style makeup of submitted reviews.
7. The Author of the review will receive an electronic version of the Journal issue in which the review was published, free of charge.

Instruction for Authors Preparing Academic Reviews and Polemics

1. Text files should be created in the Word 6.0-XP editor in DOC format.
2. Page setup:
 - paper size: A4;
 - margins: all margins 2.5 cm;
 - line spacing: 1.5.
3. Name of each Author: use 12-point Times New Roman font, bold. Insert a 12-point line of space following the name(s).
4. Provide each Author's academic degree or title, affiliation (i.e. name of the institution represented by the Author, in this order: university, faculty, department, etc.), phone number, and e-mail in a footnote. Footnote formatting: use 10-point Times New Roman font and 1.0 line spacing.
5. Samples of title formatting:
 1. REVIEW OF "INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS" BY WIESŁAW ALEJZIAK AND TOMASZ MARCINIEC.
 2. AN OPINION ABOUT "POLAND'S MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE TOURISM SECTOR FOR 2012-2020".
 3. RESPONSE TO THE OPINION...
 etc.
6. Title: use 14-point Times New Roman font, bold. Capitalize the entire title. Below the title, provide a full bibliographic reference for your article, including ISBN and the date of submission to the Editorial Board.
7. Format the titles of responses to reviews or other forms of academic polemics according to the guidelines above (e.g. Response to the Opinion...).
8. Insert a 14-point line of space following the title.
9. Headings of each part of the review (if appropriate): use 12-point Times New Roman font, bold, centered. Number the parts with Arabic numerals. Insert a 12-point line of space following each heading.

10. Running text: use 12-point Times New Roman font and 1.5 line spacing. First line indent: 1 cm. Use tools available in the editor to format the text rather than the space bar, as using space bar makes markup and typesetting difficult.
11. Do not use the bold face, capitals, and underlining in the text. Italics should only be used for titles listed in the footnotes and the References section and for letter symbols in the running text. Insert a space after punctuation marks, not before them.
12. Use an en dash (–) to indicate breaks in a sentence and between numbers that denote close values not provided precisely (such as time periods); do not use a hyphen (-) or an em dash (—). Examples of use:
 - “Secondly – as tradition dictates – every student should wear formal attire tomorrow”.
 - “The years 1914–1918, or the times of World War I, is an extremely important period – in the history of Europe”.
 - “Relevant information can found on pages 12–24 of the aforementioned publication”.
 - “Most waters in the area of Wysowa belong to the sodium-bicarbonate type and have a high concentration of carbon dioxide”.
13. Footnotes can be used (sparingly) to complement the running text: use 10-point Times New Roman font with 1.0 line spacing.
14. Illustrative materials (tables and figures) should be formatted according to the same guidelines as academic articles (see “**Instructions for authors preparing academic articles**”).
15. References in the running text should be formatted according to the Harvard System (i.e., provide the last name of the quoted or referenced publication, the year of publication, and the page or pages you refer to in square brackets within the running text. Do not place a comma between the name and the year. If two or more publications are referenced in the same parentheses, separate them with a semicolon.
16. The References section, located at the end of the article, should only include texts that are quoted or referred to in the review. References should be given in an alphabetical order with full bibliographic descriptions, prepared according to the same guidelines as for academic articles (see “**Instructions for authors preparing academic articles**”).

Folia Turistica is a specialist forum for exchanging academic views on tourism and its environment, in its broadest definition. It is one of Poland's leading academic periodicals, published continuously since 1990. The magazine publishes articles in the field of tourism studies, from a broad interdisciplinary perspective (humanist, economic, geographical/spatial, organizational, and legal issues etc.). Apart from articles presenting the results of empirical research, the journal includes original theoretical, overview, and discursive pieces. The separate headings contain research reports, announcements, and bulletins, reviews of academic works, information on conferences and symposia, and discussions and polemics.

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