



Geographical tourism research and education at the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism in Poland (1936–1939)

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Abstract. The beginning of the twentieth century was a time of intensive development of geographical research on tourism, as well as the establishment of tourism research centers in many European countries. The Jagiellonian University School of Tourism played an important role in the development of tourism geography and education, spatial and regional planning, and personnel training for tourism developing in the 1930s in Poland. Tourism education in the school was characterized by a modern curriculum and forms of teaching, including fieldwork, focusing on developing practical skills, and linking research topics with the teaching process. The school conducted extensive research, publishing and documentary activities. The achievements of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism helped raise awareness in society of the importance of tourism in the socio-economic development of regions and cities. This article presents the history of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism and highlights its role in the development of tourism research and education in Europe. The school is mentioned among the pioneering centers of tourism, i.e., Robert Glucksmann's Tourism Research Institute at the Berlin School of Commerce, Walter Hunziker's and Kurt Krapf's tourism seminar in St. Gallen, and Raoul Blanchard's Institute of Alpine Geography in Grenoble.

1 Introduction

The article presents the history of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism and its role in the development of geographical tourism research and education. The school was founded in 1936 and it was one of the first institutes of tourism geography. It conducted innovative academic courses using new research methods and results of studies. It also discussed publishing and popularizing the activities of the school. Particular attention was paid to cooperation with tourist organizations and similar research centers all over the world. The article also presents the school in relation to the development of tourism research centers in Europe. The school's history has been researched only partially in Polish (Jackowski, 2003; Leszczycki, 1992; Tokarski, 1992; Jackowski and Sołjan, 2009; Jackowski and Liro, 2015). The first published information about the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism appeared shortly after its founding (Kli-

maszewski, 1936; Nawratilówna, 1938). Due to the lack of source materials and archives, which were lost during World War II, the study was mainly based on published reports and the information contained in pre-war publications and journals (Leszczycki, 1937, 1938). Archival materials belonging to Antoni Jackowski, provided to him by the school's founder Stanisław Leszczycki, were also used.

2 The development of tourism geography in Europe until 1939

Along with the appearance in Europe, at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of a growing number of people travelling for pleasure, representatives of many scientific disciplines became interested in this phenomenon. Among the first ones who paid attention to this issue were geographers. In addition to naturalists and humanists, they made an important contribution to the development of scientific

research on tourism. It was a time when the issues of geographical research began to move away from studies limited almost exclusively to the natural environment, and research into various aspects of human activity was undertaken. Geographers also developed tourist guides to help travellers visit the most interesting places. The issues of broadly understood tourism were firstly addressed by geographers from Germany and Austria. Alexander von Humboldt should be primarily included among these scientists. Humboldt's work is characterized by the connected elements of nature and ethnography, as well as man's economic activity, modern at that time. The knowledge of tourism was to a considerable extent taken into account by Karl Ritter, the founder of modern geography (Ritter, 1822–1859). He preferred the regional presentation of geographical phenomena. The issues associated with tourism were also noticed by Friedrich Ratzel, one of the developers of anthropogeography. His works contain information related to ethnography and tourist values (Ratzel, 1882). A settlement network that developed as a result of tourist visits was described by Johann Georg Kohl (1841). Similar issues were broadly taken into account by Alfred Hettner, Kurt Hassert, and Josef Stadner. Alfred Hettner (1927), a prominent theorist of geography, devoted much attention in his significant work to tourist destinations and health resorts, as well as to the already emerging process of excessive urbanization. Similarly, Kurt Hassert mentions places where development was linked to tourist functions (Hassert, 1908). Josef Stadner was the first to present a study of scientific issues related to tourism and the research scope of tourism geography (Stadner, 1905). Josef Stadner, geographer and ethnographer, an explorer of the region of the Adriatic Sea, was the first to attempt to outline the research scope of tourism geography (Fremdenverkehrsgeographie), and discussed the impact of tourism on the development of the national economy, the issue of tourist values, land development and accessibility in terms of communication. At that time, two series of research expeditions called the International Polar Year (IPY) had a large impact on the development of geographical research and spotting its multidisciplinary. The first Polar Year took place in the years 1882–1883, and the second one in 1932–1933. The studies of polar regions undertaken by an international team of experts included observations in all fields of Earth science, and set off their development.

Geographers began to notice and explain the spatial aspects of travelling, tourism, and recreation in the 1920s (Mitchell and Murphy, 1991). The 1930s were a period of intensive development of geographical studies on tourism. The scope of research in this field began to systematize more and more strongly. The development of spatial planning in Europe and North America caused the issue of tourism to be increasingly taken into account in planning studies. The development of tourism meant that academic institutions specializing in tourism research and education started to be established in a number of countries. This took place

especially in those countries where tourism played an important role in the socio-economic policy, i.e., Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the UK. Between 1929 and 1934, the primary unit was the Berlin School of Tourism Research (Forschungsinstitut für den Fremdenverkehr) at the Berlin School of Commerce (Handelshochschule, and since 1935 Wirtschaftshochschule). The head of this institution was Robert Glücksmann, one of the leading theorists of sociology and tourism geography (Panosso Netto and Jäger, 2015). The most prominent geographers associated with the Berlin School of Tourism Research were Georg Wegener (1929) and Adolf Grünthal (1934). An important role in these studies was played by the Institutes of Geography in Innsbruck and Vienna. Hans Poser is considered to be one of the most important developers of tourism geography. His work was the first monograph on tourism in the Karkonosze Mountains (Poser, 1939).

The issues of tourism also began to appear in French geographical literature, mainly owing to Paul Vidal de la Blache, widely recognized as the pioneer in geography in France, and also one of the co-founders of European anthropogeography. He was the author of numerous works of a regional nature (Vidal de la Blache, 1922). His work in this field – “Principes de géographie humaine” (published posthumously in 1922 by Emanuel de Martonne) – has been republished up to the present day. Pierre Lasserre introduced to the literature of the subject the term “industrie touristique”, a concept that was later to become synonymous with the tourist economy (Lasserre, 1930). A leading research center was the Institute of Alpine Geography in Grenoble (Institut de Géographie Alpine), founded in 1907 by Raoul Blanchard (1911, 1919, 1925, 1928). Geographers involved in tourism were able to publish in the journal “Revue de Géographie Alpine” founded by Raoul Blanchard in 1913. The journal is still published today. Moreover, research in this field was conducted in France by geographers affiliated with the universities in Toulouse, Bordeaux and Pau. Thus, tourism geography in France became one of the most applicable disciplines of geography. In 1941 in Switzerland, Walter Hunziker and Kurt Krapf established in St. Gallen a research center on tourism (Seminar für Fremdenverkehr). In Italy, geographical conditions for the development of tourism were dealt with by Angelo Mariotti, a professor at the Sapienza University in Rome (Mariotti, 1933, 1939). Among the British works, the studies by Frederick Wolff Ogilvie and Arthur Norval are noteworthy. Frederick Wolff Ogilvie's (1933) work about the economic aspects of tourism is considered to be the first monograph in the UK in the field of the sociology of tourism. He attributed considerable importance to the geographical conditions for the development of tourism. Arthur Norval's (1936) work concerns the tourism industry, in which an interesting part refers to natural tourist attractions, mainly in South Africa.

The traditions of tourism studies in Poland are associated primarily with the Jagiellonian University (Jackowski, 2010).



Figure 1. The building of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism in 1936, Krakow (source: the archives of Antoni Jackowski).

The inter-war period was characterized by high tourist activity of Polish society. In 1938, about 3 million people took part in tourist trips. The number of holiday resorts increased from about 300 in the early 1920s to over 1000 just before World War II. The growing importance of tourism, and the economic and spatial processes related to it, were also recognized by geographers as early as before World War I. Compared to the European countries and the US, tourism geography began to develop in Poland relatively late, only after 1930. On 14–18 May 1935, a session of Conseil Central de Tourisme International, the most important international tourist organization at that time, was held in Krakow in Poland.

The decision to found the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism in the 1930s was influenced among others by the development of tourism, spatial and regional planning, and the growing interest in tourism on the part of government authorities and business organizations.



Figure 2. Stanislaw Leszczycki, head of the school, with Jerzy Smolenski during a seminar, 1936 (source: the archives of Antoni Jackowski).

3 The foundation and activity of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism

The Provincial Office in Krakow decided to establish a research unit at the Jagiellonian University, inspired by and based on similar institutes in some foreign universities, especially the Berlin Tourism School of Research. The Provincial Office was a government organization concerned with spatial planning and development of the Lesser Poland Province. Krakow, the heart of the most important tourism region, was chosen as the center of studies on tourism in Poland. The selection of this location was also supported by the fact that the top Polish geographers who were interested in the issues of tourism worked there (Fig. 1).

The Jagiellonian University School was established on 23 April 1936 at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Founded in 1364, the Jagiellonian University is the oldest university in Poland, and the second oldest university in central Europe. The school was headed by Stanislaw Leszczycki (Fig. 2). The main purpose of its activities was to scientifically research tourism and to train staff for tourism institutions. The unit was funded by regional tourist organizations and the local government commissioning tasks from it, as well as by the Ministry of Communications and the League for the Promotion of Tourism in Poland.

Table 1. Tourism education at the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism (source: authors' own work based on archival materials of the school).

Academic year	Course	Course type
1935/1936	Geographical and economic basics of aspects of tourism Tourism geography	Lectures Seminars and fieldwork
1936/1937	The basics of tourism geography Statistics and applied cartography Tourism geography of Poland Statistics and applied cartography The health resorts of Europe Balneography	Lectures, seminars and practicums Seminars, practicums, excursions and fieldwork Lectures, discussions, excursions and fieldwork Seminars, practicums, excursions and fieldwork Discussions, seminars, excursions, and summer internships Lectures and discussions
1937/1938	Tourism geography Statistics and applied cartography Geographical basics of regional planning Balneography The balneography of Poland and Europe	Lectures and seminars Seminars, practicums, excursions and fieldwork Lectures, seminars and summer internships Lectures and discussions Lectures and discussions
1938/1939	Tourism geography Tourism geography of Poland Balneography The issues of tourism in Europe	Lectures, discussions and seminars Lectures, discussions, excursions, and fieldwork Lectures and discussions Lectures and seminars

3.1 Tourism education

One of the main tasks of the school was to train people who were to work in tourist institutes in the future. Students graduating from the Jagiellonian University Faculties of Philosophy and Law, and the School of Physical Education, were admitted to a 1-year course in the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism. In the academic year 1936/1937, the school had 20 students and, in 1937/1938 and 1938/1939, 22. The students included a number of people who later played an important role in Polish geography, tourism, environmental protection, and spatial planning.

The main teaching forms included lectures, discussions, seminars, practicums, excursions, fieldwork, and summer internships (Table 1).

Scholl's students were required to prepare seminar papers covering a very broad scope of problems. They related to the issues of nature conservation in the context of the development of tourist phenomena, European winter sports stations and health resorts, tourist attractions, various forms of tourism, tourism development, transport accessibility, tourism statistics, legal and organizational issues, and the history of tourism. Summer internships were held mainly at the offices of the League for the Promotion of Tourism, among others, in Gdynia, Krynica, Szczawnica, Zakopane, Lvov, Warsaw, and Vilnius. Such internships were also carried out in departments of the Polish Tourist Association in Krakow, the Holiday Association of the Districts and Municipalities of the Province of Krakow, the Association of the Propagation of Tourism of the Capital City of

Warsaw, and in the Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Some students went for international internships, among others in Denmark, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy. During the academic year, five to seven excursions mainly to the Carpathian Mountains and to the north of Poland, and Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Norway, and Sweden were held. The Jagiellonian University School of Tourism also organized training workshops for employees of local government institutions and tourism organizations. Measures were taken to introduce classes in tourism (as a subject of instruction) into vocational secondary education. It also voiced its opinion on the curricula provided for hotel training schools.

3.2 Scientific and documentary activities

Scientific activity was the second main purpose of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism. Basic material was collected during fieldwork. The school gathered supporting materials, mainly in the form of files of tourist attractions, and a cadaster of holiday resorts. The result of its research activity was over 100 study works, many of which were recognized as theses, including master's theses at the Jagiellonian University Institute of Geography. The research issues were very extensive. Studies of the Carpathian Mountains, issues of tourism and health resorts relating to the whole of Poland and other countries, especially Germany, clearly dominated among the published works. The most important research issues focused on the theory of tourism geography, statistics and classifications, tourist movement and industry, regional planning and tourism policy (Table 2).

Table 2. Research issues of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism (source: authors' own work based on archival materials of the school).

Research issues	Examples
Definition and scope of tourism geography	Method of point grading in tourism Basis for regional planning studies for tourism
Statistics and classification	Tourist regionalization of Poland Classification of tourist attractions and health resorts in the Carpathians Classification of tourist development in the Carpathians Database of tourist destinations in Poland and in the mountain areas of Europe
Tourist movement	Tourist movement in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Romania, and Sweden International tourist movement in Poland and Europe Seasonality of the tourism movement in the Carpathians, Poland and Europe Tourism in health resorts in Poland and Europe Ski tourism in Poland and Europe and in the world
Tourist industry	Impact of tourism on the local economy Classification of tourist resorts due to economic factors Economic importance of the tourist movement in Silesia, the Carpathians and Poland Hotel industry in Poland and Europe
Economic importance of nature reserves	Landscape protection in tourism and health resorts in Poland and Europe Importance of nature reserves for tourism development
Regional planning and tourism policy	Development strategy of tourism in the Carpathians, Malopolska and Silesia Development strategy of tourism and health resorts in Poland Tourist business agreements and laws for summer resorts and health resorts in Poland Tourism policy in Germany, Italy and Switzerland

However, it was theoretical treatises that proved to be of essential importance in the development of tourism geography as an independent discipline of geographical sciences. Stanisław Leszczycki (1938) defined tourism geography in the following way:

Tourism geography is the whole of theoretical, economic, cultural, geographical, statistical, legal, cultural, and social issues related to the tourist movement. The main issues of tourism geography are related to man, the geographical environment, economic exploitation of the ground, and the works and culture of man.

This was a clear improvement over previous attempts, which often narrowed tourism geography to the examination of only selected issues related to tourism, mainly of the natural environment. The school sought to develop a research methodology for tourist phenomena. It was in the works of this institution that the method of point grading which was applied to the classification of tourist attractions and tourist development of towns and villages in Podhale (mountain region in Poland) was first used. This method began to be used almost universally only in the post-war studies in Poland, especially until the mid-1970s.

The issue of tourist destinations occupied an important place in the studies of the school. Works on the cadaster of

resorts were aimed at developing a uniform method of registering tourist events and the attendance and tourist development in Poland.

For example, Stanisław Leszczycki presented the following classification scheme for health resorts.

1. Large companies (holdings with the resort tax or with public utilities). These include health resorts, climate stations (high montane, montane, submontane, village, forest, steppe), and bathing resorts (sea, river, lake).
2. Qualified companies – including health resorts, bathing resorts without the right to levy the resort tax, large developed summer resorts (entertainment destinations), and equipped individual structures (hotels, hostels, guest houses, mansions).
3. Non-qualified companies – including small, non-equipped summer resorts, villages, towns, non-equipped individual structures (mansions, guest houses, shelters, foresters' lodges, presbyteries), camps and colonies. The distinguishing feature of studies developed in the school was widely taking into account economic issues. Stanisław Leszczycki, as the first in Poland, took into consideration the issue of the so-called "holiday traffic", which is now called "weekend tourism". He also pointed to the relationship between



Figure 3. Map of tourist attractions in Poland. Author: Stanisław Leszczycki, handmade (source: the archives of Antoni Jackowski).

the tourist activity of inhabitants and the level of income, and presented the financial gains achieved by each town or village receiving tourists in Poland.

The Jagiellonian University School of Tourism also had its major achievements in the field of tourist cartography. At the end of 1938, the archive had over 100 manuscript maps deal-

ing with various issues related to tourism. Undoubtedly, the biggest project involved the works on the Tourist Atlas of Poland (Fig. 3). By the end of 1938, 21 maps for the general section (a scale of 1 : 1 000 000) and 17 tourist maps of provinces and the capital city of Warsaw for the specific section (a scale of 1 : 100 000) were developed. In 1939, all the

studies were basically completed; however, most of them disappeared during World War II.

Among the school's activities in the cartographic field-work on a tourist map of Poland at a scale of 1 : 50 000, a map of holiday resorts and winter holiday resorts in Europe and a map of car and tourist roads in mountainous areas of Europe can be mentioned. Moreover, at the turn of 1938/1939, works on the development of the geography of international tourism in Europe were begun. A distinguishing feature of the study conducted by the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism was also its extensive consideration of economic issues. The school also conducted documentary activity. It mainly involved works on the "file of tourist attractions", a register of individual tourist attractions and infrastructure. At the end of 1938, the file had a record of approx. 17 000 attractions in Poland, and nearly 2200 literature items.

3.3 Publishing activity

The school conducted extensive publishing activity, issuing *Prace Studium Turyzmu UJ* (The Papers of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism) (6 volumes), *Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ* (Announcements of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism) (22 volumes), and the *Turyzm Polski* (Tourism of Poland) journal (annual volumes 1938–1939). Original treatises approaching research topics in a comprehensive manner were published in "The Papers of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism", whereas summaries of the conducted works, reports, statements, preliminary test results, statistical materials and translations were published in the "Announcements of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism". Theoretical problems and organizational and economic issues of tourism, as well as statistical publications, chronicles of events in tourism both in the country and worldwide, as well as a review of the literature on tourism occupied the principal place in the *Turyzm Polski* journal.

The publications of the school tried to take the most important and most current topics for the development of tourism, often in relation to economic issues. Also, numerous foreign authors presented their papers there, among others Karin Dieckmann (Finland), Nicolas D. Eghinitis (Greece), Maximilian Klafkowski (Germany), Angelo Mariotti (Italy), and Ksarlis Vanags (Lithuania) (Table 3).

3.4 International cooperation

The Jagiellonian University School of Tourism established contacts with similar foreign institutions, public agencies, local governments, and others related to tourism in Europe. The main objectives of cooperation in research were exchanging scientific and statistical materials, and organizing field studies for the participants. The first direct contacts were established with institutions in Austria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Germany, Romania, and Italy. The school entered into relation-

ships with nearly 50 European partners. Moreover, contacts with official tourist offices of all European countries, and many countries outside Europe, as well as with international organizations related to tourism, were maintained. An important role in the development of this cooperation was played by the *Tourism of Poland* journal (an exchange with 72 periodic publications from 28 countries in 1938). Additionally, the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism developed the following expert opinions:

- the organization of tourism in Poland for the French Tourist Office (Office National du Tourisme);
- the organization of tourism in Poland for the International Labor Office in Geneva; and
- the economic issues of international tourism for Conseil Central du Tourisme International.

4 Conclusion

As a result of financial problems and a conflict regarding nature conservation, the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism had to suspend its activities in 1939. The ultimate end came with the outbreak of World War II and the arrest of the head of the school, Stanisław Leszczycki, as part of *Sonderaktion Krakau*.

This article presents the history of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism. The school played an important role in the development of tourism geography and education in Europe, especially in Poland. The curriculum and teaching methods, both indoors and in the field, were modern at that time, and are still in practice. A very strong link between research studies and the teaching process should be emphasized. Owing to this, tourist facilities were manned by a well-prepared staff of specialists, a large group of whom constituted the basis of the staff employed in tourism, spatial planning, and research centers. A very strong link between research studies and the teaching process should be emphasized. Attention should also be paid to the practical aspect of most of the studies commissioned by various agencies, institutions, and organizations. Students were engaged to carry out the school's research program, which resulted in the integration of the team, in the further participation of graduates in study works, and in the organization of field studies. Systematic studies in this field began to be conducted for the first time in Poland. The issues addressed in research work were related to a wide variety of topics. The school also sought to develop the terminology and methodology of the study of tourism. The method of point grading, which was applied to the classification of tourist attractions, was first used in the school. Great importance was also attached to the study of issues related to the classification of tourist destinations on the basis of the size of tourist movement and the transformation of the physiognomy of villages and towns under the influence of tourism. The Jagiellonian University School of

Table 3. The selected articles published by the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism (source: authors' own work based on archival materials of the school).

Year	Author	Original title	English title	Journal
1932	Stanisław Leszczycki	Geografia turystyczna jako naukowe ujęcie zagadnień turystyki	Tourism geography as a scientific approach Balneologicznego	Pamiętnik Polskiego Towarzystwa
1934	Stanisław Leszczycki	Plany regulacyjne i ochrona krajobrazu w uzdrowiskach oraz gminach posiadających walory krajobrazowe	Plans and landscape protection in health resorts and towns with landscape values	Komunikaty Komisji Regionalnej Podhala i Beskidów Zachodnich
		Les regions de l'industrie balneaire et touristique en Pologne	The regions of the seaside and tourism industry in Poland	Acta Balneologica
1937	Stanisław Leszczycki	Podhale jako region turystyczny	Podhale as a tourist region	Prace Studium Turyzmu UJ
		Region Podhala. Podstawy geograficzno-gospodarcze planu regionalnego	Podhale region. The basics of the geographic and economic regional plan	Biuletyn Komisji Studiów Ligii Popierania Turystyki
		Współczesne zagadnienia geografii turystyki	Contemporary issues of tourism geography	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ
		Zagadnienia geografii turystyki	The issues of tourism geography	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ
		Znaczenie gospodarcze ruchu uzdrowiskowo-turystycznego na Śląsku	The economic importance of the tourist movement in Silesia	Zagadnienia Gospodarcze Śląska
1938	Karin Dieckmann	Die organisation des fremdenverkehrs in Finnland	The organization of the international tourist movement in Finland	Tourism of Poland
	Nicolas Eghinitis	De moyenes modernes de la propagande touristique	Modern means of tourist propaganda	Tourism of Poland
	Nicolas Eghinitis	Les qualites touristiques de la Grece	Tourist qualities of Greece	Tourism of Poland
	Walery Goetel	Turystyka a ochrona przyrody	Tourism and nature conservation	Tourism of Poland
Stanisław Leszczycki		Ruch uzdrowiskowo-letniskowy w Polsce	The tourist movement in Poland	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ
		Uzdrowiska Polski i ich rozmieszczenie oraz rozwój w latach 1922–1938	The Polish health resorts and their distribution and development in the years 1922–1938	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ
		Wytoczne gospodarki uzdrowiskowo-letniskowej w Karpatach	Guidelines for the summer resort in the Carpathian Mountains	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ

Table 3. Continued.

Year	Author	Original title	English title	Journal
1938	Elfryda Trybowska	Organizacja ruchu turystycznego w Niemczech	The organization of tourism in Germany	Tourism of Poland
	Mieczysław Orłowicz	Statystyka turystyczna w Austrii	Tourist statistics in Austria	Tourism of Poland
	Zbigniew Tokarski	Podstawy prawne turystyki w Rumunii	The legal basis for tourism in Romania	Tourism of Poland
	Zbigniew Tokarski	Zagospodarowanie turystyczne Karpat. Rozmieszczenie i typy schronisk	The tourist facilities of the Carpathians. Distribution and types of resorts	Tourism of Poland
	Elfryda Trybowska	Geograficzne rozmieszczenie narciarstwa na świecie	The geographical distribution of skiing in the world	Tourism of Poland
	Czesław Trybowski	Normy klimatyczne miejscowości uzdrowiskowych w Niemczech	The climatic standards of the health resorts in Germany	Tourism of Poland
1939	Tadeusz Wilgat	Rozmieszczenie przemysłu hotelowego w Polsce	Distribution of the hotel industry in Poland	Tourism of Poland
		Ruch cudzoziemców w Finlandii	The international tourist movement in Finland	Tourism of Poland
		Ruch cudzoziemców w Rumunii	The international tourist movement in Romania	Tourism of Poland
		Ruch cudzoziemców w Szwecji	The international tourist movement in Sweden	Tourism of Poland
		Turystyka w Belgii	Tourism in Belgium	Tourism of Poland
Wanda Leszczycka	Ruch uzdrowiskowo-letniskowy w województwie pomorskim w sezonie letnim 1938	The tourist movement in the Pomeranian province in the summer season of 1938	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ	
Tadeusz Chorabik	Sezon letni w ruchu uzdrowiskowo-turystycznym w województwie krakowskim	The summer season of the tourist movement in the region of Krakow	Komunikaty Studium Turyzmu UJ	
Mieczysław Fularski	Aktualne problemy turystyki zagranicznej	The current problems of international tourism	Prace Studium Turyzmu UJ	
Wanda Leszczycka	Wytyczne polityki turystycznej w Szwajcarii	The tourism policy in Switzerland	Tourism of Poland	
Angelo Mariotti	L'organizzazione turistica nell'Italia	The organization of tourism in Italy	Tourism of Poland	

Table 3. Continued.

Year	Author	Original title	English title	Journal
1939	Wiktor Ormicki	Podstawy gospodarki turystycznej we Włoszech	The basics of the tourism economy in Italy	Tourism of Poland
	Zbigniew Tokarski	Zagospodarowanie turystyczne Karpat'	Tourism facilities of the Carpathians	Tourism of Poland
	Karlis Vanags	Fremdenverkehrs in Lettland	Tourism in Latvia	Tourism of Poland

Tourism and its graduates also significantly contributed to the development of regional and spatial planning. All of the school's studies were characterized by very detailed statistical documentation. Monographic regional studies, e.g., on the issues of tourism and health resorts in Podhale (being examples of mountain areas) and in Silesia (in relation to industrial areas) had great methodological value. The school's achievements in tourist cartography, especially the works related to the Tourist Atlas of Poland, are also noteworthy. The school intensively cooperated with similar government and local government institutions, research centers, and tourist organizations in Europe. The Jagiellonian University School of Tourism's activities helped raise awareness in society of the importance of the place of tourism in the socio-economic development of regions and cities.

Owing to the activities of the school, Krakow led the Polish tourism geography for many years. Educated in the inter-war period, the "Krakow School" significantly developed in the post-war years. In the 1970s and 1980s, the school's studies were continued by the Institute of Geography at the Jagiellonian University, now the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management. The actions of the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism were also taken over by other geographical centers in Poland associated with the universities in Łódź, Wrocław, and Warsaw, and the Institute of Geography at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Today, tourism education is highly developed, and it is found in most institutions of higher education in the world (Airey, 1979, 1994, 2011; Cooper and Westlake, 1989; Xiao, 1999; Maclaurin, 2005; Pearce, 2005; Reichel, 2005; Weiermair and Bieger, 2005). The achievements in tourism education and research of such units as the Jagiellonian University School of Tourism make this discipline still play an important role among all other sciences dealing with tourism.

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