

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUALIFIED TOURISM IN POLISH PART OF ROZTOCZE DURING THE COMMUNIST ERA (1945-1989)

Agata RZESZUTKO-POLAK<sup>ABD</sup>, Joanna PIECH<sup>CEF</sup>

Faculty of Physical Education, University of Rzeszow, Rzeszow, Poland  
arzeszutko@ur.edu.pl

### Keywords:

- development,
- Roztocze,
- qualified tourism.

### Abstract:

Roztocze region thanks to the openness of space and natural landscape was an ideal alternative to travel within the camps, rallies and tours. And these tourism forms, throughout these years were the most popular among visitors. Poorly developed accommodation base, an insufficient number of means of Communications and inadequate skills of personnel working in tourism to serve foreigners, led to a small share of visitors from other regions of the country in general tourism of the region.

*According to J. Czerwiński: diversity of values and a variety of motives to participate in tourist movement, determine the diversity of types and forms of that movement. Speaking about types of tourism, most often we mean the nature and purpose that motivates us when deciding about the trip. While the form of tourism is mostly referenced to how to achieve this objective<sup>1</sup>.*

On November 5-7 1954 at Roztocze area, was played a pedestrian rally for October Revolution Anniversary celebrations. It was organized on the initiative of Lublin District PTTK. Start of the rally was located in three villages of Roztocze: Józefów, Susiec and Zwierzyniec, while the finish was on the Wapień - the highest hill of Roztocze - 385m height<sup>2</sup>.

On 16-18 September 1955, it was organized the 2nd Pedestrian Rally of Roztocze area, to celebrate the Month of Polish-Soviet friendship. This time the rally path ran through places historically associated with the struggles of the AL and GL<sup>3</sup>.

Beside the pedestrian rallies, also bike rallies enjoyed great popularity. In 1957, a National Rally of Cycling Tourism took place for the sixth time. Rally camp was located in scenic areas surrounded by Tanew river, while the choice of route was left to the participants. And those in number of 2-6 people, formed a team, which besides the need to overcome the route, also had to face in agility competitions, contests and other attractions prepared in the camp. During the regional council of cycling, participants of rally were also able to share their own experiences and insights absorbing tourists – cyclists<sup>4</sup>.

Traditionally, on May 24-27th, was held the Spring Pedestrian Rally of Roztocze area. In 1959, the organizers of the event were PTTK branches in Lublin, Przemysl, Rzeszow and Zamosc. Participants have a choice of 5 different routes, starting from: Bilgoraj, Horyniec,

<sup>1</sup> J. Czerwiński: *Podstawy turystyki*, Seria Wydawnicza PWSZ im. Witelona w Legnicy, Legnica 2007, s. 64.

<sup>2</sup> *Rajd pieszy po Roztoczu*, „Ziemia”, nr 12, 1954, s. 20.

<sup>3</sup> H. Wałkowski: *II. Rajd pieszy po Roztoczu*, „Turysta”, nr 9, 1955, s. 20.

<sup>4</sup> W. Gabara: *Rowerem na Roztocze*, „Turysta”, nr 13, 1957, s. 14.

Lubaczów, Szczebrzeszyn, Zwierzyniec and the overcoming of that routes took 3-4 days. Finish of the rally was situated in Skwarki<sup>5</sup>.

In the summer tourist season in 1968, nine hiking camps were organized, which were attended by 180 children. Leaders of these camps were experienced teachers systematically participating in hiking camps<sup>6</sup>.



**Photo. 1.** Participants of the III summer rally of Roztocze , June 6–8 ,1969. Source: Zamojskie Museum in Zamosc.



**Photo. 2.** At the finish of the III summer rally of Roztocze .Władysława Podobińska i Bogumiła Chudoba gave an award to Ryszard Deryl, June6–8 ,1969 , Source: Zamojskie Museum in Zamosc.

To meet the need to provide opportunities for recreation for children and youth during the extended period of the winter holidays, PTTK Zamosc had taken the steps to organize

<sup>5</sup> *Wiosenny Rajd po Roztoczu*, „Turysta”, nr 10, 1959, s. 14

<sup>6</sup> *Sprawozdanie z przebiegu akcji letniej w roku 1968, AP w Zamościu.*

two-week winter camps for youth. The program included such activities as: sleigh rides, lectures, ski rallies and meetings with leading PTTK trips activists<sup>7</sup>.

At the turn of the 60s and 70s, a criteria for school tour managers selection had changed. The key condition was the experience of the future manager reaching at least 12 years of experience in this branch, unstained reputation, and basic knowledge of the pilot trips<sup>8</sup>.

The Command of ZHP Scout Troop in Hrubieszow, took on the burden of organizing the biggest large-scale action of summer holiday for youth in 1974. The campaign was suppose to attend 3,500 people, including 1,200 in 4 batches of scout camp; more than 600 scouts were supposed to take part in hiking trips and camps<sup>9</sup>.

The Command of ZHP Scout Troop in Hrubieszow, took on the burden of organizing the biggest large-scale action of summer holiday for youth in 1974. The campaign was suppose to attend 3,500 people, including 1,200 in 4 batches of scout camp; more than 600 scouts were supposed to take part in hiking trips and camps<sup>16</sup>.

According to the directive of the Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, relating to the rules for visiting local workplaces by tourists, it was allowed to:

- 1) guide tourist trips through workplaces with prior approval of the plant manager,
- 2) visiting only designated routes and only in accordance with respective programs,
- 3) on-site training of professional guides by PTTK,
- 4) lending exposure of the plant to make the best illustrate of its traditions and specification,
- 5) allow tourism companies to get use of plant data for marketing purposes<sup>10</sup>.

On 19-20 May 1978<sup>11</sup> in Krasnobrod was organized a Regional Rally of PTTK Work Association. The intention of organizers was to promote ideas of tourist sightseeing - as a form of recreation, popularizing the achievements of the region and propaganda of PTTK Work Association achievements. Participants competed in following areas:

- 1) theoretical knowledge,
- 2) practical skills
- 3) number of achieved PTTK badges
- 4) year-round activity<sup>12</sup>.

Although any signals of PTTK activities encouraging to the protection of natural beauty and mountain hiking didn't reach to Roztocze, in the 70s there was a significant development of ski tourism. Many ski rental points were opened near the tourist camps and workplaces. There were great conditions for doing this type of activity in such places as Krasnobród, Szczebrzeszyn and Zwierzyniec. More than 30 thousand of people in winter 1978 participated in mass races, rallies, and got accommodation in private apartments for holiday time<sup>13</sup>. In subsequent years, a several ski events in Zwierzyniec and Tomaszów Lubelski were organized by the Regional Ski Association in Zamosc. However, their organization was censured mainly because of the gross negligence on the part of the organizers<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Pismo Oddziału PTTK w Zamościu z 1972 r, AP w Zamościu, PTTK w Zamościu, sygn. 88/1099/0.

<sup>8</sup> <sup>5</sup> Pismo Prezydium Wojewódzkiej Rady Narodowej w Lublinie dot. weryfikacji kierowników wycieczek szkolnych z dnia 15 kwietnia 1970 r, AP w Zamościu, Prezydium Powiatowej Rady Narodowej w Zamościu, sygn. 88/77/0.

<sup>9</sup> Sztandar Ludu". Organ Komitetu Wojewódzkiego PZPR, nr 128, 1974, s. 3.

<sup>10</sup> Zarządzenie nr 35 Prezesa Rady Ministrów z dnia 18 maja 1977 r w sprawie zwiedzania zakładów pracy przez wycieczki turystyczne, AP w Zamościu.

<sup>11</sup> Według protokołu Komisji Sędziowskiej I Zlotu Kół Zakładowych PTTK woj. zamojskiego wydarzenie to miało miejsce w dniach 19–20 maja 1979 r w Krasnobrodzie.

<sup>12</sup> Regulamin Wojewódzkiego Zlotu Kół Zakładowych PTTK, Krasnobród 19–20 maja 1978 r, AP w Zamościu, PTTK w Zamościu, sygn. 88/1099/0.

<sup>13</sup> Pismo Wojewody Zamojskiego KFT – 56/78/79 z dnia 29 października 1979 r, AP w Zamościu, Urząd Wojewódzki w Zamościu, sygn. 88/335/0.

<sup>14</sup> Pismo Ludowego Klubu Sportowego „Roztocze” w Szczebrzeszynie z dnia 8 marca 1981 r, AP w Zamościu, Urząd Miasta i Gminy w Szczebrzeszynie, sygn. 88/491/0.

In the 80s of the twentieth century has been recognized a need to bring on holidays, not only to the regenerative functions of the body, but also to cognitive function, forming a character of young man. An example are the instructions, according to which organizers should be away from imposing traditional school rigor to youth during holidays, which should be the greatest adventure and even " independence-school" or "school of real life". New recreational programs had great importance, based not only on the tourism and sightseeing events - but most of all on professional tourism events (walking, cycling, etc.)<sup>15</sup>

The number of events and professional tourist trips over the years 1980-1986 are shown in Table 1:

**Tab. 1.** Events and professional tourist trips over the years 1980-1986

Professional tourist trips									
Year	All	walking		skiing	cycling	motor-cycles	sailing	canoe	orienteeing
		lowland	mountain-eeing						
1980	557	257	22	22	59	-	3	14	33
1981	483	230	21	15	58	2	1	10	20
1982	503	260	17	10	61	4	-	8	21
1983	569	316	16	15	52	1	-	9	46
1984	514	351	15	4	53	2	-	5	25
1985	484	306	36	6	55	-	-	4	33
1986	455	276	36	13	54	8	1	-	28
Participants									
1980	20 301	11 173	466	402	811	-	6	233	913
1981	15 786	8 646	420	252	1 101	16	30	150	635
1982	14 570	8 494	235	175	950	79	-	160	273
1983	17 225	11 299	331	207	737	3	-	58	766
1984	14 304	10 533	279	35	814	20	-	35	303
1985	12 924	9 318	754	82	783	-	-	33	479
1986	13 937	9 863	918	211	860	161	41	-	797

Source: Study based on materials from the State Archives in Zamosc.

Until 1989, the „Red Riding Hood” rally and „Roztocze Lovers” rally were cyclically organized:



**Photo. 3.** Participants of the VII rally "Red Riding Hood" in Krasnobrod. June 1, 1983.

Source: Zamojskie Museum in Zamosc.

<sup>15</sup> Pismo GKT z dnia 18 kwietnia 1980 r, Archiwum Państwowe w Zamościu, Organizacje szkolenia, KFT-5530.



**Photo 4.** At the finish of the XI Rally of Roztocze Fans in Susiec. September 22, 1985. Source: Zamojskie Museum in Zamosc



**Photo 5.** At the finish of the National Rally of Roztocze Fans in Hamernia, September 28, 1986. Source: Zamosc Museum.



**Photo 6.** During the “Red Riding Hood” rally in Krasnobrod , Mai 30, 1987 r.  
Source: Zamosc Museum.

Roztocze region thanks to the openness of space and natural landscape was an ideal alternative to travel within the camps, rallies and tours. And these tourism forms, throughout these years were the most popular among visitors. Poorly developed accommodation base, an insufficient number of means of Communications and inadequate skills of personnel working in tourism to serve foreigners, led to a small share of visitors from other regions of the country in general tourism of the region.