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**HISTORICAL “PHENOMENON” OF CZECHOSLOVAK HOSPITALITY
AND TOURISM AS AN EXAMPLE OF DEVELOPMENT OF HOTEL
AND TOURISM INDUSTRY DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD**

Abstract. *The purpose of the research is to analyze the process of hospitality infrastructure development in the First Republic, which at that time was represented by tourist cottages, mountain shelters (stations), private hotel and resort complexes. The authors also analyzed the influence of the hospitality industry on the formation of the Czechoslovak tourist movement, which became a peculiar “phenomenon” of the Czechoslovak society and was identified in the interwar period with the ideas of freedom, national patriotism and love of the native land and homeland. The methodology of the research is based on the ideological and theoretical principles of positivist historiography while carrying out the research on the hotel and tourism industry development issue in Czechoslovakia. The above-mentioned approach made it possible to avoid subjective statements and conclusions regarding the research. The authors of the article used general scientific methods of cognition: analysis, synthesis, systematicity,*

generalization, concreteness, historicism, and the dialectical method in order to solve scientific issues. The dialectical method has been used the most fully through the principles of historicism, therefore, during the research, the authors preferred historical methods: historical descriptive method (historical genetic, historical comparative, historical synthetic), historical diachronic, empirical analysis method, etc. **The scientific novelty** is that for the first time in domestic historiography, the historical process of formation and development of the field of hospitality and tourism has been analyzed on the example of the hotel and tourism industry development in Czechoslovakia during the interwar period (1918 – 1938). In the article there has been covered the process of tourist cottages, mountain “stations”, hotel and resort farms development comprehensively. **The Conclusion.** It has been proven that the prerequisites for the hospitality and tourism sphere establishment were laid on the territory of the Czechoslovak lands, as early as the 18th and the 19th centuries. During the interwar period the hotel and tourist industry development in Czechoslovakia was due to the construction of tourist cottages, private hotels and resorts. There were the following popular vacation spots: the Bohemian resorts, the Beskydy Mountains of Moravia and Silesia and other tourist destinations, which were rich in natural, historical and cultural attractions in 1918 – 1938. The above-mentioned factors instigated the tourist hotel and restaurant business development in Czechoslovakia in 1918 – 1938.

Keywords: hospitality, tourism, hotel facilities, Bohemian resorts, Moravian Karst, stations, mountain shelters, Club of Czechoslovak Tourists.

ІСТОРИЧНИЙ “ФЕНОМЕН” ЧЕХОСЛОВАЦЬКОЇ ГОСТИННОСТІ ТА ТУРИСТИКИ НА ПРИКЛАДІ РОЗВИТКУ ГОТЕЛЬНО-ТУРИСТИЧНОЇ ГАЛУЗІ У МІЖВОЄННИЙ ПЕРІОД

Анотація. Мета. У публікації авторами розглянуто процес розбудови інфраструктури гостинності у Першій Республіці, яка була представлена на той час туристичними котеджами, гірськими притулками (станіцями), приватними готельними та курортними комплексами. Також автори проаналізували вплив індустрії гостинності на формування чехословацького туристичного руху, який став своєрідним “феноменом” чехословацького суспільства, та ототожнювався у міжвоєнний період з ідеями свободи, національного патріотизму і любові до рідного краю і батьківщини. **Методологія дослідження.** Під час здійснення наукового дослідження щодо проблематики розвитку готельно-туристичної галузі Чехословаччини автори статті керувалися ідейно-теоретичними засадами позитивістської історіографії. Зазначений підхід дав можливість уникнути суб’єктивних тверджень та висновків. Для розв’язання наукових завдань автори публікації застосували загальнонаукові методи пізнання: аналізу, синтезу, системності, узагальнення, конкретності, історизму, а також діалектичний метод. В історичному дослідженні діалектичний метод найповніше реалізується через принципи історизму, тому під час здійснення дослідження автори віддали перевагу історичним методам: історико-описовому (історико-генетичному, історико-порівняльному, історико-синтетичному), історико-діахронному, методу емпіричного аналізу тощо. **Наукова новизна.** Вперше у вітчизняній історіографії розглянуто історичний процес формування та розвитку сфери гостинності і туризму на прикладі розвитку готельно-туристичної галузі Чехословаччини у міжвоєнний період (1918 – 1938 рр.). У статті комплексно розглядається процес розбудови туристичних котеджів, гірських “станіць” та готельних і курортних господарств. **Висновки.** Доведено, що передумови становлення сфери гостинності та туризму були закладені на теренах чехословацьких земель, ще у період XVIII і XIX ст. Розвиток готельно-туристичної галузі Чехословаччини у міжвоєнний період відбувався за рахунок будівництва туристичних котеджів, притулків, приватних готельних і курортних закладів. Популярними місцями відпочинку протягом 1918 – 1938 рр. були богемські курорти, Бескидські гори Моравії і Сілезії та інші туристичні дестинації, багаті на природні та історико-культурні пам’ятки. Зазначені фактори стимулювали до розвитку туристичного та готельно-ресторанного бізнесу у Чехословаччині протягом 1918 – 1938 рр.

Ключові слова: гостинність, туризм, готельні заклади, богемські курорти, Моравський Карст, станіце, гірські притулки, Клуб чехословацьких туристів.

The Problem Statement. The scientific paper focuses on the historical analysis of the development of Czechoslovak hospitality and tourism during the interwar period (1918 – 1938). The topicality of the above-mentioned issue is also due to the fact that the hotel and tourist industry development in Czechoslovakia was not covered in domestic historiography comprehensively. There are few publications, which are limited primarily to the study of tourism in Subcarpathian Rus, which at that time was a formally autonomous territorial unit of the Czechoslovak Republic. Other Czechoslovak territories were not studied by the Ukrainian researchers.

In addition, the relevance of this issue is determined by the content of the “phenomenon” of the Czechoslovak hospitality and tourism, which during the interwar period contributed to the economic growth of the newly formed European country, and over time became a symbol of the national freedom of the Czechoslovak democratic society, which united the Czechs, the Slovaks and the Ukrainian Ruthenians. Under the conditions of Ukraine’s war with the Russian Federation, when a large part of the country’s hospitality infrastructure and tourist complex was destroyed, the above-mentioned historical experience of Czechoslovakia during the post-war regarding the hotel and tourism industry development is relevant for Ukraine nowadays.

The Analysis of Recent Research and Publications. It should be stated that there are very few domestic studies that analyze the hotel and tourism industry development of in Czechoslovakia during the interwar period comprehensively. It is worth noting the works, written by Zakarpattia (Transcarpathian) scholars, who dealt with the comprehensive study of the Czechoslovak “tourism” in the territory of Subcarpathian Rus. In our opinion, the indicated trend is primarily due to historical factors, since modern Zakarpattia (Transcarpathia) was part of the Czechoslovak Republic in the past. Hence, the Czech sources are the basis of the authors’ research.

In general, the analysis of domestic works proved that the Ukrainian scholars consider the following issues mainly: the historical process of the tourist attraction formation of Zakarpattia (Transcarpathian) region (Korsak, 2017), tourism development peculiarities in Zakarpattia (Transcarpathia) during the Czechoslovak period (Nosa, 2017), the trends and the state of tourism development in Subcarpathian Rus in 1918 – 1938 (Furtii, 2017) and the others. There was one more comprehensive study on Bohemia tourist potential during the years of the First Republic among domestic publications, which should be highlighted (Furtii, 2020).

The purpose of the research is to study the process of the hotel and tourist industry development of in Czechoslovakia during the interwar period (1918 – 1938) comprehensively. The authors defined the main objectives in order to accomplish purpose: to do research on historical prerequisites and foundations of the hotel and tourism industry development in Czechoslovakia, to analyze domestic and foreign scientific sources on this issue and to draw reasonable conclusions about the conducted research.

The Results of the Research. It should be stated that in 1918 – 1938 the territory of the First Czechoslovak Republic included the following regions: Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia, and Subcarpathian Rus. The first mentions of the Czech travelers, who travelled to Devil’s and Black Lakes date back to the middle of the 18th century. At the same time, the first travel guides were compiled by woodcutters and foresters (Turistický lexikon A–Z, 2001, pp. 321–324).

The Czech hospitality and tourism further growth was facilitated by the first tourist cottage construction on Mount Klet’ (Šumava mountain range) and an observation tower in 1825 (Šumava, Turistický průvodce ČSSR, 1986, pp. 78–91).

The railroad construction, which connected different cities in Bohemia had a significant impact on the Czech resorts development since the second half of the 19th century. In 1907,

there were introduced high-speed direct carriages from Prague via Salzburg and Klagenfurt to Trieste at the Tower Railroad. The railroad led through a number of tourist attractions in Jesenice, Bled, Bohinjska Bistrica, and ultimately contributed to the ski tourism development in the Czech Republic. In addition, the above-mentioned railroad triggered the resorts development in Istria and Dalmatia at the beginning of the 20th, which became popular tourist destinations for the Czech tourists in the Adriatic (Slovinské Alpy, 1910, p. 55; Moře adriatické, 1911, p. 44; Hájek, 1999, pp. 173–177).

Some Czech railroad companies organized special excursion railway trips since the 1860s. These trains were departed on Sundays and holidays to a tourist attraction or cultural event and offered travellers a lower fare (Štemberk, 2009, p. 124).

Due to the transport infrastructure development, which was observed in the second half of the 19th century, there was the growth of hospitality enterprises. The main network of the Czech hotels and restaurants was formed in the 17th and 18th centuries along with the construction of the state road infrastructure and the postal system. In particular, there were inns every 30 to 50 km on the main communication routes, where people could get food and accommodation services. Travellers were offered single and multi-bed rooms for accommodation with a low level of comfort (Spode, 2011, pp. 13–14).

Since the second half of 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, summer vacations in rural homesteads and cottages, known as “lítňinský otvět” in Czech, became popular among the Czechs, and the vacationers were called “letňásci”. The wealthy families built manors that could be used for short weekend stays throughout the year, while the poor families could rent separate apartments or rooms (Štemberk, 2009, s. 50; Jiránek, Lenderová & Macková, 2009, pp. 272–274). Popular summer vacation destinations for the Czechs were the southern and southwestern outskirts of Prague at the beginning of the 20th century. The most prestigious settlements were Dobřichovice, Řevnice, and Senohraby (Prášek, Wiesenberger & Dvořák, 1909, p. 25).

In 1914 – 1918 there was World War I, which exacerbated economic and social situation of the Czech population significantly and affected the hospitality and tourism industry development negatively (Poláček, 2001, pp. 274–276).

There was intensification of tourism in the country after the end of the war and the First Czechoslovak Republic formation. The influx of tourists was facilitated by the Czechoslovak Tourist Club activities. In particular, the club participated in the development of tourist shelters for travellers throughout the country. Tourist rest houses or “stations” (the Czech for “stanice”) were facilities related to accommodation and catering services, such as hotels and taverns. The stanice was advertised in the club’s popular printed publication called “The Tourist’s Chronicle”. There was a sign with the inscription “Shelter of the Czechoslovak Tourist Club” (in Czech: “Stanice Klubu československých turistů”) outside the stanice. The price for the services was also indicated usually ranged from 25 to 100 Czech Kron in 1918 – 1938. Due to the Czechoslovak Tourist Club archival funds, we managed to find out that there were six shelters in Bohemia at end of the 19th century with the following locations: near Shustru (Šustrů), in Slavia (Slavii), near Petrohrad, near Korruniho prince (Korunního prince), near the Czech Garnet (Českého granátu), and near the Grandhotel [Zápisní kniha MČR Turnov, 1892 – 1898, pp. 24–31].

During the First Republic, the above-mentioned stations were very popular both among the country’s population and among foreign tourists. The general list of functioning stations and tourist cottages was regularly published in the club’s printed edition of the “Tourist Magazine” (Časopis turistů) during 1890 – 1945. (Časopis turistů, 1890; Časopis turistů, 1925).

The Club extended its activities to Slovakia and Subcarpathian Rus after 1918. The Club changed its charter since 1920. The organization carried out the following activities already in 1924:

- 45 shelters and tourist cottages operated;
- there were 15 observation towers, 18 castles, and ruins;
- since 1925, the club founded its own printing house, which specialized in publishing tourism-related literature.

In general, there was the growth of a significant number of hotels and restaurants in Czechoslovakia, as well as an increase in hospitality services associated with the popularity of local resorts after World War I. There was a boom regarding the tourist infrastructure construction in the form of country villas during the period of 1919 – 1938 (Hruška, 1939, p. 281).

The post-war recovery of the economy contributed to the intensification of resorts' activities. It was facilitated by the introduction of air transport connections to Mariánské Lázně and Karlovy Vary in the second half of the 1920s (Rajlich, Sehnal, 1993, p. 66).

In the 1930s, the world economic crisis slowed down the Czechoslovak tourism and hospitality development significantly, which was manifested mainly in a decline in interest in visiting expensive resorts and a decrease in interest in foreign trips. But at the same time, it should be noted that the operation of most resorts during the specified period remained unchanged, since well-known Czechoslovak recreation areas, such as Karlovy Vary, were largely visited by a constant contingent of vacationers, who did not give up summer vacations even in the midst of the economic crisis (Štemberk, 2009, pp. 99–100).

Due to the crisis in Europe, there was a significant slump regarding the influx of tourist. Also, the economic crisis revived the Czech-German antagonism and strengthened the activity of the anti-Czechoslovak political parties. Against the background of the Nazi Germany military power growth, the anti-Czechoslovakism ideology resonated with an increasingly large part of the German minorities in Czechoslovakia. As a result, the western territory of Czechoslovakia, including the resort area, at the end of the 1930s became a centre of the Sudeten-German Free corps. Due to tension on the western border and sympathy for the Nazi Germany, which acted counterproductive in the resort towns of the western region of Czechoslovakia, guests were discouraged from visiting it (Brandes, 2012, pp. 47–80).

The most famous resort in Czechoslovakia was Karlovy Vary. This resort began to be developed in the 18th century for tourist purposes (Burachovič, Wieser, 2001, pp. 150–151). During the Czechoslovakian era, it became famous for its thirteen thermal springs. In particular, the following procedures were provided for treatment and recreation: hydrotherapy, baths, physiotherapy, light therapy, thermotherapy, kinesiotherapy (motor therapy), reflexology, balneotherapy, and the others (Kajlík, 2007, p. 36). There were similar popular resorts in Bohemia: Mariánské Lázně and Františkovy Lázně (Burachovič & Wieser, 2001, p. 189).

During the fascist annexation of the Sudetenland, which took place after The Munich Agreement in 1938, the economic situation of the Bohemian resorts worsened. The above-mentioned events led to forced administration and hospitality enterprises' sale. It should be noted that the leading place belonged to the Jewish capital in the resort business of Czechoslovakia. The first major wave of forced property changes took place after the occupation. In particular, in mid-1939, in the resort sector of the western lands, there were 567 enterprises with a total of 20,711 beds, of which 137 enterprises belonged to the Jews (6,830 beds) (Osterloh, 2010, pp. 135–143).

A significant number of hotel restaurants and tourist enterprises had to be closed during the occupation. The comparison data of 1913 and 1938 regarding the number of resort guests, who visited Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně, and Františkovy Lázně is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1

Attendance at Tourist Sites after the German Occupation of Czechoslovakia

№	Name of the resort	Attendance in 1913 (number of guests)	Attendance in 1938 (number of guests)
1.	Karlovy Vary	65 000	28 000
2.	Mariánské Lázně	30 000	10 500
3.	Františkovy Lázně	15 000	6 400

It should be mentioned that the Bohemian resorts found themselves in complete international isolation due to the totalitarian and racist nature of the Nazi regime. During the war, the resort areas became branches of extermination camps that served the needs of the war and the Nazi government (Schönbach, 1993, pp. 145–157).

In 1918 – 1938, tourist travelling developed actively in the Ostrava Beskids, which are geographically located on the border between Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia. Tourist trips in the Beskids were difficult mainly due to the lack of marked trails and routes. Hence, during mountain trips in the Moravian-Silesian Beskids, there was a need for the construction of tourist infrastructure – mountain and hunting huts. In particular, for this purpose, in 1910, a hunting lodge was built in the Beskids at the foot of the Smrk Mountain peak. Other similar buildings include a cottage built on Lysa Hora in 1880 and other mountain huts that belonged to the Archbishop of Olomouc at that time. The above-mentioned huts served guests, who were invited to hunt in the area of the Olomouc archbishopric or the archduke’s land ownerships in Těšín (Barcuch, 2015, p. 12; Polášková & Polášek, 2009, p. 11; Všetěčka, 1924, p. 3).

Owing to demand of travellers for a similar hospitality infrastructure in the Czech Beskids, there was intensive construction development until 1938. The construction of cottages and shelters was carried out by the efforts of four tourist organizations, in particular:

- “Radhošť Mountain Association” (in Czech “Pohorskou jednotu Radhošť”);
- “The Czech Tourists Club” (in Czech “Klub českých turistů”);
- “Beskidverein” (in Czech “Beskidenverein”);
- “Silesian Beskids Unity” (in Czech “Pobeskydskou jednotu slezskou”) (Pohorská jednota Radhošť, 1931, pp. 122–126).

D. Yurkovych and Ya. Chermak were renowned architects, who designed the “Beskid” cottages. The cottages and shelters of that time were equipped with modern furniture. In particular, the “Pustevny” tourist hut (in Czech “Pustevne”) was built as the first tourist cottage in the Beskydy Mountains. The tourist cottage on Mount Prašivá was built by the organization “Silesian Beskids Unity”. It should also be noted that the tourist cottages and shelters in the Silesian Beskids were built mainly in the Pustevny resort and its surroundings (Parma, 1915, pp. 33–38).

It was D. Yurkovych, who designed a prominent tourist cottage the “Tantsivnytsia” hotel (“Tanečnica” in Czech). The hotel was located on the Pustevny tourist resort eastern side. The foundation of the hotel was laid in 1924. Due to complications related to the inconvenient location of the hotel on the mountainside, Ostrava architects F. Kolar and J. Ruby joined the project (Klučka & Sedláček, 2007, pp. 28–30).

The construction of the hotel began in August of 1925. It was the only mountain hotel of its kind in the Czechoslovak Republic at that time. The built hotel had sixty-three comfortably furnished rooms. There were also built two general dormitories in the building, with a total of 183 beds. There were guest rooms and several restaurants at the hotel complex. The total cost of building the hotel reached 3,547,052 krona (\$160,360.45). The building was completed and solemnly opened on December 19, 1926 and was originally named in honour the founder of the organization “Radhos’ Mountain Association” – “Shelter of Edward Parma” (Daněk, 2001, pp. 211–241).

During the period of 1923 – 1924, the Czechoslovak Tourists Club expanded its network of tourist cottages and shelters in the Beskydy Mountains significantly. In particular, new cottages were built: a cottage in the city Velká Polom, a cottage “Masarika” and a cottage in the city Ropička.

It should be noted that during the economic crisis at the beginning of the 1930s, the Club built other tourist cottages in the Beskydy Mountains, in particular in cities Gírová and Ostré, and built a tourist station near the city Stozek-Velki (Polášková & Polášek, 2009, pp. 72–77).

In the 20s and 30s, a popular tourist attraction was the Moravian Karst – natural caves (Obůrková, 2007, pp. 19–24). It should be mentioned that among visitors became popular to go on excursion to the cave complexes at that time. There were regular excursions through the labyrinth of Sloup Caves, which were characterized by long corridors without stalactites. The most attractive parts of the Sloupsko-Šošůvské Caves were the Elishka cave with its rich decoration of stalactites. The culmination of the tour was the Black Abyss (Absolon, 1932, pp. 14–15; Boček, 1928, pp. 156–174).

The Moravian Karst Cave Complex was visited by an average of about 15,000 people per year. According to information about visitors to these caves in the 1920s and in the early 1930s, attendance fluctuated significantly, especially during the World Crisis (Pakr, 1977, pp. 22–23).

Table 2

Attendance at the Moravian Karst Cave Complex in 1920 – 1930

№	Year	Number of visitors (person)
1.	1927	17 227
2.	1928	28 319
3.	1929	16 143
4.	1930	24 293
5.	1931	13 750
6.	1932	10 205

The hospitality infrastructure development was rebuilt in order to improve the tourists’ stay in the Moravian Karst. In particular, the hotel in Pusty Žleb opposite to the Punkva Caves was popular among tourists. There were eighteen rooms with sixty beds at the hotel. The hotel also had dormitories for 300 people. There was also a shop nearby with postcards, guides, souvenirs, etc., as well as an information desk, garages and even a gas station and a bus line (Absolon, 1932, pp. 127–128).

A guest cottage near the Sloupsko-Šošůvské Caves was popular among tourists – the Břoušek Hotel, which was located right next to the entrance to the caves. However, there was not enough space for all the visitors due to the capacity of the hotel. Therefore, in 1926, the owner of the hotel, J. Břoušek, decided to build his own hostel, which provided overnight

accommodation during excursions. As a result of increased income from tourism, A. Břoušek and his son J. Břoušek built a much larger hotel in 1935 (Břoušek, 2005, pp. 28–30). In addition to the mentioned hotel in Sloup, you could use the inn services at the Skotak Guest House in Sloup or the Mikulaszek Guest House near the caves in Shoshovka (Boček, 1928, pp. 156–174).

However, it should be noted that the economic crisis of the beginning of the 1930s had a significant impact on the hospitality and tourism development of, both in the Moravian Karst and in Czechoslovakia in general. The demand among travellers for accommodation and public food services decreased significantly at that time. As a result of the crisis, a significant number of the restaurateurs and hoteliers spotted that their incomes and profits decrease. As soon as the economic situation began to normalize, on September 30, 1938, the so-called Munich Agreement was signed in Berlin with the participation of four European states, according to which Czechoslovakia was forced to surrender the border territory (the Sudetenland) to Germany. The above-mentioned political situation and the threat of World War II outbreak contributed negatively to the hotel, restaurant and tourist business development in the First Republic in the following years (Brož, 1998, p. 31).

The development of the Czechoslovak tourist movement was influenced by the so-called “Kubat Law” (Kubátův zákon – Lex Kubát) issued on April 9, 1931. It was a decree of the Zemstvo head of the Czech lands as part of the First Czechoslovak Republic – H. Kubat (1928 – 1932), which referred to camping of travellers. In the 1920s, the Czechoslovak “tourist” contributed to the development of a negative phenomenon, the result of which there was an increase in the number of vagrants, homeless people and unmarried couples, who camped together, ran half-naked, sang obscene songs, carried weapons and bathed in forbidden places. In the second half of the 1920s, public conflicts became more frequent over the above-mentioned, public criticism of this phenomenon took place from a moral point of view due to the antisocial behavior of young couples and vagrants (Waic & Kössl, 1992, pp. 44–45).

The culmination of public discontent was the adoption of the “Kubat Law”, which was accompanied by a circular on the need to carry out the police checks against suspicious people. Furthermore, in accordance with the articles of the decree, all types of indecent behavior in public or publicly accessible places that violate or threaten public order, peace, security, good morals or decency were prohibited. Violation of this decree was punishable by fines from 10 Czech Krona to 5,000 Czech Krona or imprisonment from 12 hours to 14 days. Hence, numerous Czech tourists went to Slovakia and Subcarpathian Rus with great pleasure, where it was possible to hike without the specified restrictions of the “Kubat Law” (Waic & Kössl, 1992, pp. 51–56; Krško, 2008, pp. 100–101).

The “Kubat Law” was met with protest from the supporters of “wild” camping and recreation. The mass protest took place on May 19, 1931. It was attended by 15,000 people. In response to the announcement of the “Kubat Law”, issues of the magazine the “Tramp” (literally in Czech – traveller, tourist) criticized the prohibitions regarding the above-mentioned (Melíšek, 1931, p. 3). Due to mass protests, lawsuits, appeals, and general agitation against the decree, initially forced the gendarmerie at the time to “remove momentum” and stop demanding that it be followed in practice. Ultimately, the above-mentioned decree, known as the “Kubat Law”, was cancelled by the Supreme Court in 1935. Therefore, his opponents could celebrate a great victory, not knowing what was waiting for them in the following war years and in the Soviet times. Long decades will come when the so-called “Kubat Law” will be remembered with slight nostalgia, as the good old days of the Czechoslovak “tourism”.

The Conclusion. Hence, the prerequisites for the hospitality and tourism sphere establishment were laid on the territory of the Czechoslovak lands, as early as the 18th and 19th centuries. The hotel and tourist industry development in Czechoslovakia during the interwar period was due to the construction of tourist cottages, private hotels and resorts. There were the following popular vacation spots: the Bohemian resorts, the Beskydy Mountains of Moravia and Silesia and other tourist destinations, which were rich in natural and historical and cultural attractions in 1918 – 1938. The above-mentioned factors instigated the tourist and hotel and restaurant business development in a newly formed country.

In turn, we can state that the the hotel and tourist industry development in Czechoslovakia was slowed down after the “Munich” conspiracy in 1938, which resulted in the annexation of the Sudetenland region, and with World War outbreak.

In our opinion, the Czechoslovak hospitality and tourism phenomenon of was the following:

1. The Czechoslovak “tourism”, as it was called at the time, became a mass popular and cultural movement that contributed to the revival of patriotic self-awareness and the national spirit of the Czechoslovak society.

2. The Czechoslovak “tourism” contributed to the post-war development of the country’s tourism and hospitality infrastructure, thereby, raising the standard of living and well-being of all regions of Czechoslovakia, including Zakarpattia (Transcarpathia).

3. The Czechoslovak “tourism” contributed to the development of the youth tourism and sports regional movement, contributing to the formation of the patriotic consciousness of the younger generation.

4. The Czechoslovak “tourism” gave impetus to the activities of numerous tourist organizations, among which the most significant influence on the development of tourism and the hospitality sphere had: the “Czechoslovak Tourists’ Club”, “Radhoš’ Mountain Association”, “Beskidverien”, “Silesian Beskids Unity”.

5. The phenomenon of Czechoslovak “tourism” became a prerequisite for the friendly relations formation between the ethnic groups of Czechoslovakia (the Czechs, the Slovaks and the Ukrainian Ruthenians) in the future. In particular, at the current stage of development of the independent countries of the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Slovakia, there is a positive trend towards cooperation in the field of hospitality and tourism (Korsak, Ilnytskyi & Hodia, 2018, pp. 181–185; Korsak, Ilnytskyi & Sichka, 2019, pp. 67–89).

We believe that the research on the hospitality and tourism sphere during the years of the Czechoslovak Republic is a promising aspect of the scientific research for domestic scientists. This is due to the fact that in the field of scientific research there are historical topics on the Czechoslovak tourism development, which were not studied. The following can be singled out among them: prerequisites for the tourism and hospitality development on the territory of Czechoslovakia; the hospitality and tourism development on the territory of Slovakia in 1918 – 1938; unstudied and little-known facts in the activities of the “Czechoslovak Tourists’ Club” and other popular tourist organizations at that time, etc.

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