

I. ГЕОГРАФІЯ РЕКРЕАЦІЇ ТА ТУРИЗМУ: ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ТА ПРИКЛАДНІ ПИТАННЯ

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ РОЗВИТКУ ВІЙСЬКОВОГО ТУРИЗМУ В УКРАЇНІ В УМОВАХ ПАНДЕМІЇ COVID -19

Метою дослідження є розкрити проблеми розвитку туристичного потенціалу військового туризму в Україні в сучасних умовах, у тому числі під впливом пандемії Ковід-19.

Методика дослідження. Полягає насамперед у знаходженні аналізі та узагальненні матеріалів відповідних джерел як українською так і іноземними (англійською, польською мовами). Також застосований метод порівняння, зокрема у характеристиці туристичного потенціалу Лінії Арпада та Лінії Молотова. Використані статистичні методи при підготовці таблиць.

Результати. Дослідження відображають, по-перше, потенційний туристичний ресурс періоду перебування м. Кам'янця-Подільського у статусі столиці Соборної Української Держави (УНР та ЗУНР) під час визвольних змагань 1917-1920 рр.; по-друге, туристичний потенціал оборонних об'єктів часів II Світової війни на прикладі Лінії Арпада (яка була збудована угорцями, але зараз знаходиться в Україні) та Лінії Молотова (яка була збудована СРСР на тодішній території України, але зараз знаходиться у Польщі); нарешті, по-третє, вплив пандемії Ковід-19 на розвиток ресторанного бізнесу, як складника туристичної галузі, в Україні, Києві та інших містах.

Наукова новизна. Полягає в характеристиці ресурсного потенціалу військового туризму на прикладі Кам'янця-Подільського, як столиці Соборної України під час визвольних змагань у 1917-1920 рр., а також у виконанні порівняльної характеристики Лінії Арпада та Лінії Молотова як ресурсної бази для розвитку військового туризму в Україні та країнах-сусідах (Польща, Угорщина). Цей матеріал розглядається у зв'язку з впливом пандемії Ковід-19 на туризм, зокрема на ресторанну галузь.

Практична значимість. Реалізується через характеристику подій та об'єктів військової історії України для розвитку військового туризму як його ресурсної бази та активнішого використання у внутрішньому та транскордонному туристичному обміні, зокрема в умовах пандемії Ковід-19. Практична значимість статті має пряме відношення до розвитку туризму у м. Кам'янці-Подільському, де рекомендується активніше задіяти минуле цього міста як столиці Соборної України під час визвольних змагань у розвитку туризму у місті та на Поділлі, зокрема в екскурсійній діяльності (розробити та впровадити нові екскурсії відповідної тематики), військово-історичних реконструкціях та іграх тощо з відповідним маркетингово-рекламним забезпеченням. Те саме можна пропонувати і у випадку туристичного використання Лінії Арпада в Україні (для українських, угорських та туристів з інших країн) та Лінії Молотова (для активізації українсько-польського туристичного обміну).

Ключові слова: військовий (воєнний) туризм, туристично-ресурсний потенціал, столиця Соборної України, Лінія Арпада, Лінія Молотова, ресторанний бізнес, пандемія, Ковід-19

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MILITARY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE UNDER COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONDITIONS

The aim of the study is to reveal the problems of development of the tourist potential of military tourism in Ukraine in modern conditions, including the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research methodology. It consists first of all in finding analysis and generalization of materials of relevant sources in both Ukrainian and foreign languages (English, Polish). The method of comparison is also used, in particular in the characterization of the tourist potential of the Arpad Line and the Molotov Line. Statistical methods were used in the preparation of tables.

Results. The research reflects, first, the potential tourist resource of the period of Kamianets-Podilskyi's stay in the status of the capital of the United Ukrainian State (UPR and WUPR) during the liberation struggles of 1917-1920; secondly, the tourist potential of World War II defense facilities on the example of the Arpad Line (which was built by the Hungarians but is now in Ukraine) and the Molotov Line (which was built by the USSR in the then territory of Ukraine, but is now in Poland); thirdly, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the development of the restaurant business as a component of the tourism industry in Ukraine, Kyiv and other cities.

Scientific novelty. It consists in characterizing the resource potential of military tourism on the example of Kamianets-Podilskyi, as the capital of United Ukraine during the liberation struggle in 1917-1920, as well as in performing a comparative characteristic of the Arpad Line and the Molotov Line as a resource bases for military tourism development in Ukraine and neighboring countries (Poland, Hungary). This material is considered in connection with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on tourism, in particular on the restaurant industry.

Practical significance. Implemented through the characterization of events and objects of military history of Ukraine for the development of military tourism as its resource base and more active use in domestic and cross-border tourism exchange, in particular under the Covid-19 pandemic influence. The practical significance of the article is directly related to the development of tourism in Kamianets-Podilskyi, where it is recommended by us to more actively use the past of this city as the capital of the United Ukraine during the liberation struggle for tourism development in the city and Podillya region, in particular in excursion activities (new excursions on relevant topics), military-historical reconstructions and games, etc. with appropriate marketing and advertising support. The same can be recommended in the case of tourist use of the Arpad Line in Ukraine (for Ukrainian, Hungarian and tourists from other countries) and the Molotov Line (to intensify the Ukrainian-Polish tourist trans-border exchange).

Keywords: military tourism, tourist resource potential, the capital of the United Ukraine, Arpad Line, Molotov Line, restaurant business, Covid-19 pandemia.

Relevance of research topic. More than a century has passed since proclamation of Kamyanyets-Podilskyi the capital city of the UPR, and the further away from these events, the greater interest represents every detail of the establishment of Ukrainian statehood. So the period of Kamyanyets-Podilskyi's staying in the status of the capital of the UPR provides great opportunities for development of military-patriotic tourism, which are not fully discovered now.

Formulation of the problem. Kamyanyets-Podilsky, which is mentioned first among the tourist wonders of Ukraine, is known generally for Ukrainian and foreign tourists, because of its historical fortress from the XV-XVIII centuries of Polish-Turkish origin (more correct - a castle, because in the Middle Ages the inaccessible fortress represented the whole city) [17,418-420]. But the tourist potential of the city is far from exhausted, since the Ukrainian Liberation Competitions of 1917 - 1920 gave it the opportunity to become for a long time (about 1 year) the capital of the UPR and ZUPR (Soborna (United) Ukraine) with full implementation of the capital functions and the availability of all relevant structures. Almost all the buildings where they were situated, have remained in the city until our time and are directly related to the activities of the most famous heads of the UPR and ZUPR, first of all, the Head of the Directorate and the Chief Commander of the UPR Army Simon Petliura. All these facts should be reflected on the image and development of tourist flows and brands of this destination, especially as in the world practice (USA, China) tourism brands are sometimes created artificially, cities change their names according to tourist demand [3]. In Kamianets-Podilskyi there is nothing to think of and to change - its days, as the capital of the UPR and ZUPR (that is, United Ukraine), have left in itself both photo-documentary and material - architectural heritage. It's impossible not to use this heritage in order to diversify the tourist offer of the city in the direction of priority development of national-patriotic and military-patriotic tourism in modern conditions of independent Ukraine.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. A study of the source-base of the article revealed that there are many publications, but they are mostly historical nature - without any connections to tourism. One can refer, first of all, to online sources [1; 2; 13; 14; 16; 18], as well as to guidebook "Kamyanyets - the last capital of the UPR" [19], Polish - language [2; 10] and other sources [3; 17]. Sources [4-6,7,9,15] devoted to the military-tourist potential of the Arpad Line and the Molotov Line are found mainly in Ukrainian-language and Polish-language sources. Problems of restaurant business development in Ukraine in the Covid-19 epidemic are reflected in the materials of the current press and Internet materials [8, 11,12].

Forgotten capital of the United Ukrainian State: capacity for military-patriotic tourism development in city of Kam'yanets-Podilskyi. One can say that Kamyanyets-Podilsky became the capital of the Soborna (United) Ukrainian State in 1919, since both the UPR Directorate and its ministries and the ZUPR Dictatorship with the state secretaries (ministers) were located here, as well as the Head of the Directorate, Chief Commander S. Petliura and ZUPR Dictator E.Petrushevich. Kamianets also housed the highest organs of the UPR and ZUPR Armed Forces - the UPR Active Army (Ministry of Military Affairs and General Staff) and the Ukrainian Galician Army (Chief Command). So in Kamianets there was an attempt to integrate the two Ukrainian states and their Armed Forces into a single body. Contemporaries emphasized the great importance of this period for Ukrainian national construction. General M. Omelyanovich-Pavlenko later wrote: "In the second half of 1919, Kamyanyets of Podillya played an outstanding role during our liberation struggle. Here in a small space gathered everything that was saved from the long-lasting, fierce previous struggle that was running on both sides of the muddy river Zbruch (former border)... It was for the first time that the Great and Western lands of the United and Single Ukraine

became one against the other, as two worlds that have been politically divided for centuries; after all, they came together so closely and by force of circumstances were forced to look each other directly to the eyes, and that was for the good! The common woe did its thing: it fermented two branches of numerous nation into one community” [18]. The two Ukrainian governments had a difficult relationships, which also affected the military situation. Thus, among the units stationed in Kamianets was the 1st Brigade of the USS (Infantry) of the Ukrainian Galician Army (UGA), which during July - September 1919 actually served as E. Petrushevich's guard. UPR government tried to create a similar elite division in the form of the Haidamak Brigade. As M. Kapustiansky (the quartermaster-general of the UPR Army) noted, “A unique combination was created. On the one hand - UGA, which had the features of the former Austrian army: positive (rational organization, punctuality even in the smallest detail, accuracy, stubbornness and endurance in battle, but without proper tenacity and perseverance to bring it to an end at all costs) and negative (extra centralization, fear for their flanks and rear, lack of broad initiative and waiting for orders from above). The infantry of UGA did not require much and listened strictly to their officers orders. The Dnieper army had the properties of a former Russian army, with some biases for better or worse. Strong figures included stubbornness, dedication, endurance, contempt for death. But in general the Army of the UPR was less organized than the UGA, with less discipline, rear and supplies. From the purely combat side, as the ability to maneuver on wide fronts, to fight on all four sides of the world, personal initiative, the Army of the UPR was stronger than the UGA in the conditions of the Maneuver-Bolshevik front. It was supposed to be a perfect combination of carefulness, limited desires, obedience of Halychyna style UGA with initiative, militancy and a wide reach of the UPR Army. They complemented each other. Together, they could create, under favorable conditions (equipment, weapons), a formidable, invincible Ukrainian Weapon” [5]. Concentration of the UGA and UPR Army on the Podillya soil opened a new page of combat cooperation between them. The transformation of Kamyanets to the capital city (even forced and temporary) of the United Ukraine contributed to the revitalization of cultural life in the city as well.

Almost all the buildings, which housed the various state institutions of the UPR and ZUPR, have been preserved in the city up to the present time and are directly related to the activity of the most famous heads of the UPR and ZUPR, first of all, to the Head of the Directoriat and the Chief Commander of the UPR Army, Simon Petliura. Military historical festivals and reconstructions are essential for attracting tourists to Kamianets-Podilsky, as the former capital of the UPR. In general, the city can be recommended annually to hold "UPR Days" lasting several days, the purpose of which is to recreate the events of the few months of 1919, when the capital of independent Ukraine was located in Kamianets-Podilskyi. These can be military parades, training of units of UPR and ZUPR armies, theatrical performances, performances of poets and singers with authentic works of the UPR times, stage performances of "UPR leaders" at rallies, the reconstruction of fights and more. If you involve university students together with high school students and dress them in the military uniforms of the UPR and ZUPR armies to participate in staged events, then the whole city will find itself in the atmosphere of the "capital of the UPR in 1919." For tourists (Ukrainian and foreign) it would be an unforgettable festival. Appropriate program of activities should be prepared in advance, submitted in print and electronic media, advertised on the Internet, on television, etc. The basis for such a festival already exists – it's the military-historical festival "The Last Capital", dedicated to the Kamianets Era of the Ukrainian People's Republic, which was held on August 24-25, 2019 after a five-year break. During the festival, two clashes were reconstructed - between the UPR Active Army and the Armed Forces of the South of Russia (A. Denikin's Army), and later during the tactical game - between the UPR Active Army and Bolshevik units. The event took place in the park opposite the “Rosmay” Trading Centre on Shevchenko Street - at 16.00 and at the Polish Market Square - at 17.30. During the two battles the audience was commented on by well-known Kyiv historian and heraldist Alex Rudenko. The tactical game took place on the second day of the festival at the Polish Filwarks, when: “The enemy was very close. The Bolsheviks were on a nearby field, and the guys from infantry reconnaissance squad of the Third Iron Division of the UPR Army did not know about it. Their detachment was divided: half left on the left bank of the river Smotrych, and then crossed the river fording. Others set off along the ancient Polish Gate. “Petlyura” armored car followed the detachment, then stopped, waiting for his time. The Bolsheviks saw and prepared the approach of the reconnaissance men: they barricaded the road to the field, and three ambushes were prepared in shrubs of bushes and trees. The muzzle of the rifles was sticking out of the corn, and sometimes the shaggy papakhas could be seen in the reeds. Shots reflected off the high cliffs of the canyon. The battle lasted for a quarter of an hour: the field was covered with the bodies of the fallen, only a cabin boy from the Bolshevik detachment survived, and the people who came to Kamyanets-Podilskyi beach to sunbathe were filming everything on their phones, sometimes without even lifting from towels spread out on the bank of Smotrych river [6]. There were a lot of spectators (tourists) watching the street

fighters in the city, but, alas, few people watched the tactical game, although all the events of the festival were free.

More than 200 reconstructors participated in this event, including members of the city military-historical society, the Victims of War Search Society "Memory" (Lviv), NGO "Living History" (Vinnytsia), the Vinnytsia History Center; Protector of Water (Odessa); Age "172 Infantry Regiment" (Kyiv); Plastun Water Company (Kyiv); 44th Infantry Regiment (Kyiv), Insurgent Regiment (Kyiv), reconstructors from Khmelnytskyi, 46th Dobrich Regiment from Dobrych (Bulgaria). Among the reconstructors there were many ATO (Anti – Terrorist Operation) / OUF (Operation of the United Forces) participants who went from the front to the “historic front”, defending the position of independence of Ukraine through the reconstruction of the Liberation events. Among the reconstructors were women who recreated the mourning sisters who provided first aid during and after the battle, and “paramedics”. Three armored cars ("Chernik" from Kamenets, "Petliura" from Vinnytsia and unnamed one from Lviv) drove through the streets of the city, as well as an antique-looking Fiat truck and several passenger cars of that era. In their free time from the "fighting" the reconstructors practiced in the studio and demonstrated the camp soldiers life from the early twentieth century for all Kamyanets Castle guests. The festival began with a free concert by the People's Artist of Ukraine Taras Kompanichenko and "Horia Cossack" in the courtyard of the Old Castle. The team brought the program "Songs of the Ukrainian Revolution" from the works of the time of the Liberation Competitions of 1917-1921. The Kamyanets event became the "godfather" of a similar festival in city of Vinnitsa, and in the plans of the organizers - the reproduction of the events of 1920, namely the episode of the Polish-Bolshevik war [2; 10]. This is an interesting and important topic that is practically unknown to the vast majority of the Ukrainian population. The reconstructions plans also include an educational component of the festival.

In such a way, Kamianets-Podilskyi restores the memory of its time as the capital of Ukrainian Revolution. The gains and losses of the UPR Directoriat become the topic of military-historical festivals and reconstructions (like “The Last Capital”), publications, guides and excursions. Kamyanets is slowly recollecting its past and its capital status, which it had under UPR, but its tourism potential in this context is not fully revealed. For example, the tourist guide-book “Kamyanets as the last capital of the UPR”, published in 2011 [19], has not been republished since then and has become a rarity even in online stores, and excursions under the same name do not have proper advertising in Ukraine and abroad, that was noted by correspondent of the Lviv newspaper “Vysokyi Zamok” during a visit to the city, paying attention to the proposal of an city excursion about... witches [1]. The Military History Festival and Reconstruction under name “Last Capital”, which took place in Kamianets-Podilskyi in August 2019 after a 5-year break, was also unheard of in all Ukrainian advertising and publicity. As a result, the organizers of this festival, which is very interesting for tourists, boasted that it gathered over 200 reconstructors from Ukraine and abroad, but the number of tourists remained silent, and although most of the festival's events were free for spectators, only a few casual tourists came to see the tactical game.

Conclusion. Kamianets-Podilskyi, as a significant tourist destination of Ukraine, needs to diversify its tourist image by attracting into it the capital city's past in the time of the UPR Directoryat, which is especially important nowadays especially for the education of school pupils and students (taking into account the Ministry of Education requirement for their tourist mobility), and secure that image with the right brand (logo, slogan, etc.). In any case, the city's capital status obliges to it.

Comparative characteristics of the Arpad Line (Ukraine) and the Molotov Line (Poland) as border military tourist objects. Military tourism is actively developing today in Ukraine and the world and attracts more and more not only fans of the history of war and postwar times, but also more ordinary tourists, both from Ukraine and from other, especially neighboring countries (like Hungary, Poland, etc.). This type of tourism is developing in the post-quarantine period as well, although it is forced to adapt to the relevant requirements of national and international scale. A powerful resource base for the development of this type of tourism is, in particular, fortifications of the Second World War. Let's consider the development of military tourism in Ukraine on the example of the Arpad Line and the Molotov Line. The first one was built in the Carpathians mountains by Hungarian and German military engineers and scientists in 1943-1944 to protect from the Red Army offensive (now this fortifications are situated in the Ukraine's Transcarpathian region), and the second one was created by the former Soviet Union in 1939 -1941 on its new western borders for protection from German offensive (now these fortifications are situated in Eastern Poland). If the Arpad Line has long been a special tourist highlight in Transcarpathia region (Fig. 1), the Molotov Line is still waiting for its tourist "discovery", in particular for tourists from Ukraine.



Fig.1. Fragment of the Arpad Line fortifications [1]

The legendary Arpad Line is a unique object of world importance and is one of the most complex large-scale defensive facilities of World War II. It was created by the military and engineers from Hungary and Germany and its size is really impressive: the length is 600 km, half of which is in Ukraine, and rest - in Romania [4]. Basis of the Hungarian-German military project "Arpad Line" were multiple separate "defense units". There were almost 100 of them in Transcarpathia. They included 800 long-term defense units (DOTs), 400 wood-earth fire points (DZOTs), 430 open fire structures, 135 km of anti-tank obstacles and 400 km of trenches. This fortifications system was named after Prince Arpad, the founder the Hungarian state in the late 800s, who united tribes of ancient Hungarians. The fortifications plan was designed by talented Hungarian military engineer Teofil Horoszy. The Arpad line was created with the conviction that this defense system would save Hungary and Germany from the Soviet offensive, and that it should be built on hard-to-reach Carpathian ridges. The greatest attention during construction was concentrated on such passes as Uzhotsky, Veretsky, Yablunetsky, Torunsky. Emphasis was placed on the defense of tunnels, roads and bridges, defense units were built in the valleys of the rivers Latorytsia, Uzh, Tysa. In total, in Transcarpathia region, researchers counted six defense lines, including four Hungarian (with Arpad line), and two - Czechoslovak. There are currently more than 1,500 former military facilities in the region since World War II. Warehouses, hospitals, barracks, bakeries, ventilation shafts and control exits, as well as churches were located in powerful reinforced concrete bunkers. All construction operations were conducted under the seal "top secret" and by October 1944 were fully completed. One of the most powerful defense units was built on the Uzhotsky Pass, which defended Uzhgorod, Veretsky Pass defense unit controlled the Mukachevo direction. The outskirts of Synevyr lake were defended by defensive points of Khust direction. Many defensive units were built in the village of Yasinya (then Kereshmez) to protect the Rakhiv direction. However, the Germans and the Hungarians mistook - such a powerful fortifications did not protect them. The Red Army went on the offensive in another direction - through the Svydovets mountain range, descended to the village of Yasinya, where the decisive battle took place. In fact, this maneuver saved other parts of Transcarpathia from bloody battles. As almost all fortifications of the Arpad line were mined, the Hungarian army retreated and blew up the bunkers. Some of them that survived after the war were destroyed by the Soviet militaries. Today, the ruins of military facilities remain from the Arpad Line, as well as small stone pyramids - obstacles for tanks (Fig. 2).

One of the surviving bunkers is located in the village Verkhnya Grabivnytsia in the Volovets region, not far from the Veretsky Pass. It is a 150 m long tunnel carved right into the rock. To this day, weapons and some military equipment are preserved here. In the village Kolochava in the Mizhhirya region 100 m of the Arpad Line have become local historical and military museum with thousands of exhibits, and it is wildly popular today among Ukrainian, Hungarian and tourists from other countries. Dozens of tunnels, residential barracks, hundreds of bunkers, anti-tank pyramids and ditches, mortars, guns, trenches, hospitals - all this was only in one such stronghold! Now Transcarpathian entrepreneurs have made a real tourist hotels from some defence bunkers.



Fig. 2. Stone pyramids – tank obstacles of the Arpad Line [1]

Table 1. Comparative characteristics of the Arpad Line (Ukraine) and the Molotov Line (Poland) as border military tourist objects*

№	Object's name		Arpad line (Ukraine)	Molotov Line (Poland)
	Characteristic features			
1	Territory (region)		Carpathians mountains	Roztocze
2	Time of construction		1941-1943	1940-1941
3	What state built		Hungary	USSR, the Ukrainian SSR
4	Purpose of construction		Protection against the Soviet offensive during World War II	Protection against possible aggression by Nazi Germany at the beginning of World War II
5	Stage of completion and equipment		Fully completed and equipped	Only concrete bunkers were built, no heavy weapons were installed
6	Military use		None, the Soviet offensive took place in another direction	Inefficient, powerful weapons have not been installed, German troops passed Molotov Line in two days
7	Current location		Ukraine, Zakarpattia region	Republic of Poland, Lublin Voivodeship
8	Use in tourism		Very active and intensive - by tourists from Ukraine, Hungary and other countries	One-sided, sluggish - mostly by Polish tourists, for Ukrainian tourists this object is almost unknown

* Author's working out [4; 5; 6; 7]

Another unique tourist resource for military tourism is the Molotov Line, which located in the Lublin Voivodeship in Eastern Poland. These are formidable from the outside, but, as it turned out, completely powerless defence concrete bunkers, many of which are scattered throughout modern Eastern Poland, and in particular in the Roztocze region of the Lublin voivodship [9]. This region some 120 years ago had no military-strategic value, as the state borders of that time divided it between the Russian Empire (north) and Austria-Hungary (south), so powerful defensive forts were then built in the modern Rivne region of Ukraine (Tarakanivsky fort) and in Przemyśl (modern Poland). No wonder that Przemyśl has a monument devoted to the famous literary hero of Czech writer J. Hasek - a soldier of the Austro-Hungarian army J. Schweik, who took part in hostilities during World War I exactly in these places. Nothing like this was built in Roztocze at that time and no major battles were recorded. The political - geographical and military situation of the region changed with the formation of an independent Polish state - in the 20-30s of the twentieth century, when Roztocze became one of the eastern border regions of Poland adjacent to the Western Bug. This became apparent at the beginning of World War II, after the German attack on Poland, when in Roztocze, near the town of Tomaszów in September 1939, one of the largest tank battles between Polish and German troops took place. Roztocze did not lose its military-strategic value even after the territory of Poland was captured and divided between Nazi Germany and the former USSR in 1939 under the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. On September 17, 1939, with the beginning of World War II, the Soviet Union introduced troops into the territory of Eastern Poland (modern western regions of Ukraine and Belarus). The Treaty of Friendship and Borders, signed the USSR with Hitler's Germany on September 28 of the same year, established the new western border of the USSR as a whole along the Curzon line, with the exception of the Bialystok district, where it passed slightly further west. After the annexation of Western

Ukraine and Western Belarus by the USSR the Stalin Defense Line, built in the 1920s and 1930s, lost its significance, as Soviet border line was moved 300 km to the west, where the Molotov Line originated. This name is informal and has come into use relatively recently [3]. It is believed that it was first used by Victor Suvorov (Rizun), a Soviet spy defector, and later - a writer who revealed soviet military secrets in the French edition of his book "Icebreaker" (1988)[15]. Today, most of the Molotov Line defense bunkers are located in eastern Poland, and there are some in the Roztocze region. These reinforced concrete monsters can now be found in fields (Fig. 3), forests, near popular highways and even in the middle of small towns. Some of them are partially destroyed, others are completely intact. Most of bunkers are still interesting only to fans of military history, and for locals these concrete "sarcophags" are just unnecessary obstacles in everyday affairs. Tourists until recently also didn't pay much attention to these objects from the military past. All these bunkers are united by one name – they belong to the Molotov Line. The history of these fortifications is very instructive. Built quickly, they could not significantly prevent a German attack on the Soviet Union, so the latter tried to forget about them as soon as possible, so there are no monuments here, and the personal data of the dead Soviet soldiers are unknown. The Molotov line can be considered as a complete failure of the Soviet military fortifications theory and practice, as example of how huge financial resources and efforts of thousands of people were spent without any practical benefits. Among the fortifications built in Europe between the First and Second World Wars (the Maginot Line in Alsace, France, the Eastern and Atlantic Ramparts in Poland and Normandy, the Mannerheim Line in Finland), the Molotov Line is the last to be built. It's construction began when the war was already in full swing in Europe. Means were not spared, well understanding the situation in the world. The construction of 13 military fortification complexes on the new western border of the USSR - from the Baltics to Galicia - was started at an accelerated pace with the participation of the local population and soldiers. At the same time most of the buildings and bunkers were built in a very short time, but there were no time to prepare and equip them with proper weapons.



Fig. 3. Concrete bunker of the Molotov Line in the fields of eastern Poland [6]

Bunkers had no minefields, no engineering fences, no camouflage. More - most of the bunkers were not equipped with artillery guns, but with Maxim machine guns of 1910 year of production. As a result, the Molotov Line was captured by the Germans in two days. And only in some cases in deep German rear, Soviet soldiers continued the unequal battle for almost two more weeks. The remnants of the Molotov Line in Roztocze, Poland, are good illustration of the futility of building such very expensive but inefficient fortification systems. There are still many of these concrete "sarcophags" in Polish fields, which local farmers see as obstacles to agricultural work, but there is nothing they can do about it because they cannot demolish these concret monsters. But today in tourism, these objects are now used and are of considerable interest, in particular for Polish tourists (Fig. 4.5), cyclists (there are bike paths), etc., which is mentioned widely in advertising materials on tourism in Roztocze [9]. At the same time, the state of many of these objects is impressive. Despite the fact that more than 80 years have passed, it can be seen that most of them have not even been fired upon, the original black paint has been preserved on their surface still. The construction of the fortified units is approximately the same - most had two casemates, several embrasures, a separate room for an observer and an entrance vestibule, which can be shot through a special loophole. According to the project, these bunkers were to be equipped with an air filtration system, an electric generator, chemical protection, water tanks for cooling guns and machine rifles, as well as telephone and

radio communications. Dugouts were built nearby for garrison. But almost all of this did not have time to be completed with and use. Despite the fact that the Molotov Line did not fulfill its main task - to stop the German offensive, it still played a certain role in the development of military fortifications during World War II and is a valuable monument. The weapons that remained in the bunkers, as well as the bunkers themselves, were later used by detachments of the Polish Krajowa Army, and after the end of World War II, these bunkers were used by the Ukrainian Rebellion Army as their bases. For the local population, the equipment of bunkers, where it was preserved, was a source of various technical materials like fuel and electric motors, pumps, electric generators, etc. Within modern Poland borders, there are objects of six fortification complexes of the Molotov Line, in particular in the Lublin region – that is hundreds of bunkers belonging to the Rava-Rusky fortification complex and they considered now as interesting objects for military tourism and as local tourist attractions.



Fig. 4, 5. Tourists near Molotov Line facilities in Lublin Voivodeship, Poland [7]

Problems of restaurant branch development in Ukraine in conditions of covid-19 pandemic. The development of the tourism industry is inextricably linked with the restaurant business, as the nutrition of tourists is an integral part of the tourism service. As we know, the tourism industry due to the corona virus has suffered significant problems in its development in 2020 both in the world and in Ukraine. But the restaurant industry has even bigger problems now. According to the director of "Restaurant Consulting" O. Nasonova, the restaurant business was the most vulnerable and least protected [11]. Yes, in Kyiv there is still no exact data on how many restaurants will not be able to open after the quarantine, as it is still ongoing. These establishments will not disappear completely, as some of them will be sold. The new owners will try to keep the previous format, others will try something new. The costs of restaurateurs, in particular in Kyiv, are almost the same as before, but the revenue is twice less. That is, in this area, one is not talking about profit at all, according to experts, it will appear not earlier than in six months or even in a year. Experts also warn that the most difficult times for restaurateurs will not be quarantine, but post-quarantine. This is due to the following reasons:

First, there has been an outflow of customers who are afraid of contracting the coronavirus; these people are few (about 10-15%), but they are quite active, do not hide their position and agitate the rest to follow their example and ignore restaurants.

Second, the holiday season in Ukraine started quite unexpectedly. O. Nasonova notes that this happened immediately after the news about the delay of Ukrainian tourists in Greece in late June 2020. Exactly at that moment, many Ukrainians finally realized that this year's foreign vacation was not "shining" for them and began to actively gather on vacation in Ukraine. Thus, the holiday season in Ukraine started in full force in mid-July. This meant that restaurants in Odessa and other resort towns in Ukraine feel good, which cannot be said of establishments in Kyiv (which became empty in summer), Lviv (without Polish tourists who paid for local restaurants) and other cities.

Third, the family audience has disappeared, especially families with children, some of whom was sent to the grandmothers in the village, someone - took the children to the sea, but many were staying in city apartments. Children in masks feel very uncomfortable, so it is impossible to go with them to public places.

Fourth, food prices began to rise gradually.

Fifth, there are no more discounts from landlords that they provided during the quarantine period; restaurants have been launched full rent, despite the fact that they had no increase in profitability.

And, finally, the influence of the inflation expectation factor, which for restaurants is "worse than quarantine" [11].

Under such conditions, it is expected that in October-November 2020, some restaurateurs in Ukraine will close their businesses in anticipation of the second wave of the pandemic. They have borne the costs since the beginning of this year and will survive the crisis only those who have several points and they have a choice when it comes to closing unprofitable establishments and leave more or less profitable, or those who are willing to wait and continue to invest.

According to O. Nasonova [11], even before the announcement of quarantine, she talked to colleagues who have been in this business for more than a decade and all of them came to the conclusion that the crisis will last for a year and a half. Experienced restaurateurs who survived the crises of 2008-2009 and 2014-2015 did not hope for a miracle from the very beginning. It was clear that a major systemic crisis was coming, which was likely to continue until the middle of next year at least. Therefore, experienced restaurant specialists from the very beginning of the quarantine were preparing for the outflow of customers, for the fall of the average check, for the fact that it will be necessary to close unprofitable points, reduce costs and just wait through the quarantine period. But in the restaurant market of Ukraine and Kyiv, in particular, there were many newcomers who have no experience of doing business in a crisis - so they first began to panic. It was the newcomers who could not wait for the restrictions to be lifted, as they were sure that as soon as the restaurants opened, customers would come to them. But now the restaurants have opened and there was no customer wave, and it was a shock for many owners. So, now the fear of autumn is present in all players of the restaurant market in Ukraine: beginners do not understand what will happen next, and old-timers know that there will be nothing good.

The crisis of the restaurant "genre" in Ukraine has powerful psychological component, because even for those people who treated the coronavirus quite balanced and calm, after several months of severe quarantine, it is very difficult to psycho-logically force yourself to take ready meals from stranger (waiter). That is, the corona-virus was replaced by the corona-phobia, when people were "returned to their past lives", literally forcing themselves to take handles in the hallway with their bare hands or press the elevator button (not to say about restaurants). But restaurants also have such customers: they are afraid, but still go. At the same time, before entering the institution, they put on mask, choose a table far away from other visitors, and at lunch require gloves so as not to touch the knife and fork with bare hands. Therefore, the restaurant business must take into account the psychological phenomenon of the coronavirus in the minds of customers and the fact that it will take certain time to overcome it.

O.Nasonova's statement that quarantine is the beginning of a great restaurant plague is popular now [11]. She believes restaurants and cafes have become convenient "scape goats" during quarantine time, and they are under administrative and moral pressure from the state, so when almost all businesses were opened, restaurants were banned from working after 11 pm (now after 10 pm) for unknown reasons. The restaurateurs had little choice: either accept the further restriction of income, or "pay off" from the inspectors, or continue to work after 23.00 and tremble with fear. This attitude towards restaurants and cafes is partly due to the fact that it is not a daily need of people, such as market or grocery store, one can do without them. The social attitudes that still live among the inhabitants of the post-Soviet countries (Ukraine including) also made a contribution as restaurants are still considered to be a kind of money waste for the rich. And, finally, the fact that they are quite remarkable, are in plain sight, did not benefit the restaurants. Today, people can gather anywhere - in a beauty salon, sports club, visiting, but it will not be as noticeable as in a restaurant, which in a sense is a "public living room." Because of this, restaurants have become a good target: they can be demonstratively "punished" as a lesson for others. At the same time, no one helps them, more - not even sympathizes with them, because in the mass consciousness of Ukrainians almost every restaurateur is considered to be a "sloth", "grabber" and "baryga", who lives so well. Thus alas there is an element of "class, social hatred."

Quarantine, on the other hand, has caused restaurants to turn to new forms of activity, such as delivery service, which now provides about 15% of revenue.

What restaurants have suffered most from quarantine? According to restaurant experts and founders of the Ukrainian Restaurant Association S. Trakhachev and S. Kolomytseva [12], first of all - those who were in business centers, as many companies have not yet returned to full-fledged work in offices. The next loss is catering as it almost completely "extincted" with no outreach activities are currently held, and this service for many restaurants accounted for a significant portion of revenue. The next question is: what innovations that appeared during quarantine time will remain after it? Clear that first of all it's delivery

service, both on the restaurant menu and delivery of semi-finished products. In general, delivery in the spring of 2020 has become a national idea of the restaurant business in Ukraine: about 70% of establishments have tried themselves in this service. As for QR-codes on restaurants tables, they turned out to be inconvenient for many customers, consumers reacted quite nervously to this innovation. Also, QR-codes did not contribute to the possibility of additional ordering, the probability of which is much higher when the waiter brings the traditional menu- list. Therefore, QR-codes did not displace paper menus from restaurant service, as expected earlier.

Another question: how did quarantine affect the development of restaurants with Ukrainian and foreign cuisines? Although the number of Georgian restaurants in Kyiv has been growing steadily for the last few years, this trend has almost exhausted itself. Food halls are beginning to become fashionable - such as Kyiv Food Market (the venue of the first press conference of V. Zelensky as Ukraine's President) or D.Borisov's restaurant project in "Bessarabka" market, where many food courts with different concepts are presented. This is a reflection of popular trend in the global restaurant business - the creation of multicuisine's establishments. There is a growing interest in Italian cuisine, namely the alternative to pizza, which is called pintsa. The difference between them is in the dough: in pintsa it's lighter, made of three types of flour - soy, rice and wheat. Mexican cuisine is gaining momentum - such restaurant is about to open near the velodrome in Kyiv. But this cuisine will not become as popular in Ukraine as Georgian one, because the latter is the production of an inexpensive product made from local Ukrainian ingredients. It is enough to bring from Georgia only spices, and the rest can be made in Ukraine. As a result, one can eat well in a Georgian restaurant for little money, but Mexican or Italian cuisines both will cost much more.

As for Ukrainian cuisine, there is a difference between regional cuisines (for example, Galician or Poltavian), but currently the most popular is the kind of ukrainian rural cuisine, which is good on the one hand, but on the other – not so well. Still 10-15 years ago national restaurants all over Ukraine were decorated in the form of a country houses, waiters were in kozak dress, and food included mainly borsch, dumplings, cabbage rolls and lard. All this looked very much like an attraction for foreign visitors, so the people of Kiev took guests from USA, first of all, to such restaurants, but they practically did not visit them themselves. Explanation: when looking in menu at borsch with price 80-100 UAH people calculate in their mind and understand that at home a whole pot of borsch will cost only 15-20 UAH. That is why Ukrainians are more interested in cuisines of other countries, and in these countries - on the contrary, the first place in popularity is occupied by their national dishes. But Ukrainian cuisine is much broader than its rural version. Only now Ukrainians are beginning to understand the differences and tastes of regional cuisines: Carpathian, Galician, Odessian and so on. This trend should lead to the opening of new Ukrainian restaurants. Conceptual establishments (restaurants and cafes) such as Lviv's "Kryivka" or Vinnytsia's "Horse in Gas Mask" will remain popular. The last named restaurant-pub is located at 20 Symon Petliura Street. The interior is in military-style: in one of the arches one can even see a machine gun, chairs near the bar – like horse seats, and cutlery is served in army cauldrons. The waiters wear "Petliurivka" (UPR soldiers and officers wore such soft caps). On the walls - photos of military life in the early twentieth century. on some of them one can see horses in gas masks - they protected animals from gas attacks during World War I. It is not only very atmospheric, but also delicious, and most importantly - serves Podillya region cuisine, such as pate in tiles (in fact - a pie stuffed with liver and baked in tile forms), and for dessert one can order Vinnytsia sweets - an analogue of lazy dumplings, made from soft dough, served with cherry sauce. The city of Vinnytsia has recently become famous for other interesting restaurants, such as "Marseille" jewish restaurant, "New Province" restaurant with a summer terrace on the roof of a ten-story building, and "Ribs" restaurant, where the main dish are of course ribs.

As for Kyiv, luxury restaurants "for the elite" are a constant success here: "Sanahant Lounge" on Hrushevsky Street (a film-packed QR-menus are used), "San Paolo" in Museum Lane, "San Tori" in Podil, "Gorchytsia" (Mustard) near the Supreme Court building etc., despite the fact that the borsch here costs UAH 400, fried potatoes with mushrooms - UAH 650 a portion, vinaigrette - UAH 480, chebureks - UAH 550, tuna tartare with avocado - UAH 750, pasta with lobster - UAH 3000 (the most expensive dish) [8].

Other world original restaurant concepts were also used in Ukraine. For example, project "Food in the air", when a strapped client is lifted on a 50 m platform – it's called "Dinner in the Sky". They were touring in different countries, in 2013 - in Kyiv. The experience "Eating in the dark" was offered by a bar in Kyiv's Podil: clients in complete darkness were served by waiters with night vision goggles. When a person eats in complete darkness, he gets completely different sensations from food. When ordering, food was offered in three categories: meat, fish and vegetarian cuisine. The client did not know what dish he will get. As a result, customers understood that people eat with their eyes. In the dark, it was often impossible to identify familiar dishes by smell and taste alone, for example, ordinary strawberries were not always

recognizable when eaten blindly. But "Dinner in the Sky" and "Restaurant in the dark" were places to visit once, just an attraction, there was no point in having lunch there every week. So the restaurant in Podil did not survive. Ani Lorak`s and Potap`s restaurants, opened in Kyiv earliar, became also quarantine`s "victims". S. Trakhachev and S. Kolomytseva explain this by the fact that everyone should do their job [12]. Restaurateurs also sometimes sing in karaoke, but they do not become pop stars. It is unlikely that any of the stars seriously tried to engage in gastronomy. It was just an attempt to attract the audience to the restaurant due to the popularity of the artist. At initial stage, it worked - people came to see what their idol had discovered. But the restaurant is not a marginal business at all, it is a business for those who like to cook and communicate with guests. One can create a restaurant named after a star, but it is a short-term project. Therefore, there are also few examples in the world when the stars managed to keep a successful restaurant chains for a long time.

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