

POLAND - CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TOURIST CONVENTION 1925–1939

Stanisław ZABORNIAK^{1(A, B, F)}, Łukasz SZMYD², Andrea PALANSKÁ³

1. Faculty of Physical Education, University of Rzeszow
2. Department of Physical Culture, PWSZ in Krosno.
3. Fakulta Športu Prešovská Univerzita Slovenská Republic

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Abstract:

A Tourist convention signed in Prague on 30 May 1925 was a bilateral international agreement, thanks to which they stayed simplified requirements governing crossing border national between both with states, in the range attractive tourist of regions particularly for citizens of parties to the contract. She was it first that kind of convention, with which Poland entered into from Czechoslovakia which after all started one's adult life 12 June 1926 Convention with one's territorial scope spread through the Polish, Czech and Slovak borde area in the area of Silesia, the Tatra mountains and Eastern Beskids.

INTRODUCTION

Border tourist movements on the border Poland - Czechoslovakian, and efforts of governments of both states also to the standardization of border relationships after 1918 led the yr for gaining and signing a convention Tourist. The exchange of contracts happened in Prague on 30 May 1925 A tourist convention then on both sides ratified stayed between Rzeczypospolitą with Poland and the Czechoslovakian Republic¹. Ultimate implementing provisions to the tourist convention by delegates of governments Polish and Czechoslovakian was signed in Cracow on 11 March 1926². Attorneys of presidents of both states filed captions under the Convention, in it on behalf of the Polish government: Doctor Walery Goetel³ and Jerzy Bogorya-Kurzeniecki⁴, and on behalf of the government Czechosłowacji: Jan Dvoraček⁵ and Władysław Kovara⁶.

¹ Tourist convention between Rzeczypospolitą with Poland but the Czechoslovakian Republic, signed of 30 May 1925 in Prague, D. U. the Republic of Poland No. 57, pos. 333, from 11 June 1926; Tourist convention from Czechosłowacją, "Tourist inspection", for 1925 Sr 3; M. Orłowicz: *Tourist convention Polish-Czechoslovakian*, "Peaks" 1926, for 135-140 Sr; cf. L. Szymański: *From the history of the tourism in the Second Polish Republic. Tourist convention Polish-Czechoslovakian*, "We are wandering", 2010 No. 3.

² cf. L. Szymański: *From the history of the tourism in the Second Polish Republic. Convention...*, qtd. d. Delay in bringing the Convention into effect with sentence L. Szymański political conditioning probably caused *She came into effect already after the May coup, when Ignacy Mościcki was the president of Poland*, in: M. Ordyłowski, L. Szymański: *Model of the development of tourism and the motor recreation in Poland and on Lower Silesia after the World War II 1945-2012*, Wrocław 2014, p. 7.

³ Dr. Walery Goetel - professor Geologia on the Jagiellonian University and Mining Academy in Kraków, Commissioner of the Polish Government in the International Committee for the appointment border Polish-Czechoslovakian, D. U. the Republic of Poland No. 57, pos. 333, p. 694.

* * *

Justifying enforcing the *tourist Convention* was described through K. Morawski of the employee the Polish home office was following:

Convention Tourist, signed in d Prague. 30 May, 1925, is first in the world with arrangement international, providing for facilitation for tourists on the mountain borderland two she predicts country. on both sides border belt, called the tourist lane which is spreading through all interesting areas in terms of the beauty of the nature. In this belt a freedom of the move is provided for members of tourist associations on special principles for the card called tourist cards. These cards, certified by administrative authorities and stamped a visa by the consulate of the second state, constitute the document authorizing to go border and for staying after second for her side inside the tourist lane, and into using the entire sequence of facilitation and the convenience.

On account of it, the Convention is a new phase in the development of relations polish-czechoslovakian, especially in the field of cultural relationships she is advantageous for Poland seeking her to the effect greeted is finally a great recognition through populous crowds of tourists, being able to use her benefits - I have the honour of asking for accepting a ratification motion.

K. Morawski minister President
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Islands of areas dwelt in by Poles in Czechosłowacji on regions of Spisza, Orawy and Czadeckie in the number c 80 000, according to the state in 1938, "illustrated Kuryer Everyday", 1938 No. 284.

Poland – Czechoslovakian the *Tourist Convention* was first in the world with international arrangement of this type, of which facilitating tourist movements on the mountain borderland of two states and the operations of tourist organizations on the outlined area chosen were a purpose. Individual tourism and organized was held based on cards specially for that purpose issued with the photograph issued by Polish authorities of the Civil Service of the 1st instance and the Czechoslovakian consulate.

⁴ Jerzy Bogorya-Kurzeniecki - the Ministerial legal Adviser and the Manager of the Committee and the Paper of the Transit foreign ministry the Republic of Poland, the D. U. the Republic of Poland No. 57, pos. 333, p. 694.

⁵ Jan Dvoraček - the minister plenipotentiary and the Economic Head of the ČSR foreign ministry, D. U. the Republic of Poland No. 57, pos. 333, p. 694.

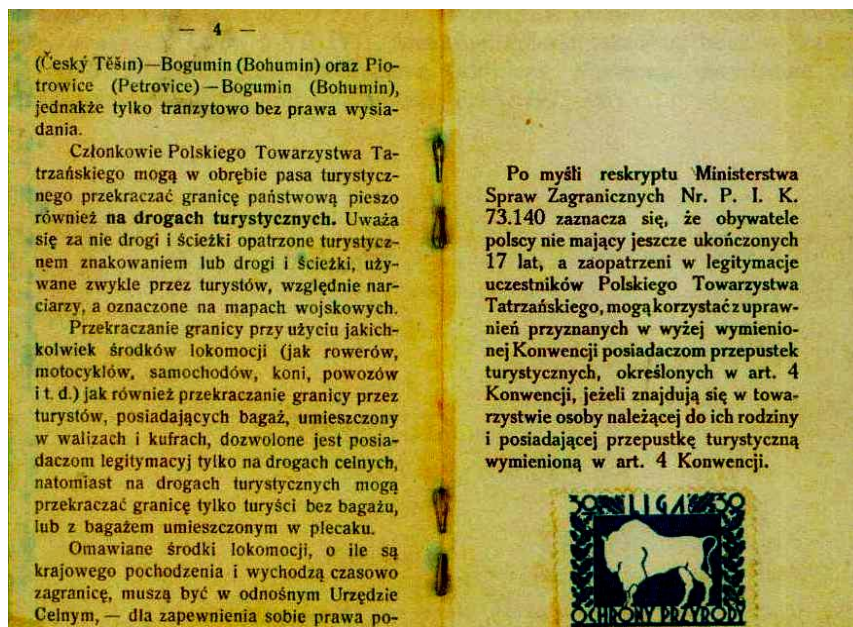
⁶ Władysław Kovara - Ministerial legal Adviser at the Ministry of the ČSR Trade, D. U. the Republic of Poland No. 57, pos. 333, p. 694.

Patterns of the PTT card and PZN on the base which their owner could cross border in the area of the tourist convention.



Of PTT card (blue cover) authorizing to cross border in the area of the Tourist Convention signed from 30 1925 V yr⁷.

The card authorised to cross border Polish-Czechoslovakian and free bringing up oneself after both sides border, within the determined tourist belt spreading through areas about interesting tourist assets.



Of PTT card (blue cover) authorizing to cross border in the area of the signed Convention from 30.1925 V yr⁸.

⁷ Card from sets Dr. Antonina Ziarkiewicz-Sebestowa.

In Poland societies, clubs, branches and ski sections consisted in PZN were entitled to giving to tourists cards authorizing to use provisions of the convention. Cards from photograph 5x5 had a cm importance for the one winter season which the period from 1 December embraced to 30 of April of each year. PZN cards had a yellow colour, every year one should validate. Very card was issued on 3-lata, after the passage it was possible to extend importances for 3 more distant years⁹.

Tourist convention signed 30.V.1925 allowed the yr for owners of the PTT card and PZN for crossing border Poland - Czechoslovakian on the area Gorganów within the tourist lane on foot or on skis along tourist roads provided with the special tourist label. Moving tourists with means of transport and having luggage were forced to cross border only on border crossing points, on which the customs office functioned¹⁰.



Of PZN card (yellow cover) authorizing to cross border in the area of the signed Convention from 30 1925 V yr¹¹.

Amongst appointed organizations for establishing tourist movements they were in a framework of the tourist convention from the Polish side: of Poland Ski Connection (PZN) and Polish Tatra Company (PTT), and on the Czechoslovakian side: Svaz Ceskoslovenskych Lyzaru (Connection of Czechoslovakian Skiers) and Cesckoslovenskych Tourist Club (Club of Czechoslovakian Tourists).

⁸ Card from sets Dr. Antonina Ziarkiewicz-Sebestowa.

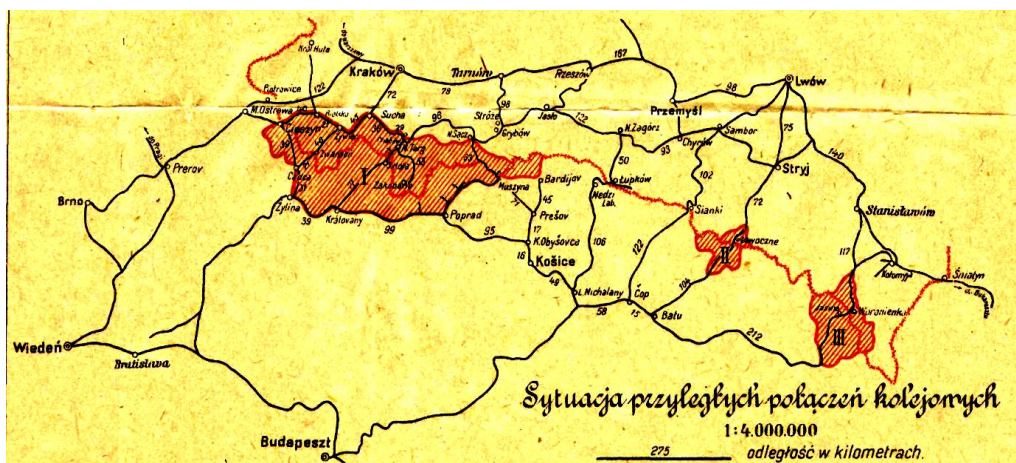
⁹ *Tourist convention Polish-Czechoslovakian*, [in:] *Polish Skiing*, Cracow 1927, II T., p. 130.

¹⁰ Reskrypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. P.I.K. 73,140.

¹¹ Template for the card from sets of the Archive of the Tatra Museum in Zakopane AR/NO/ 275 ref. / 33.



Map of areas of Southern Poland and Czechoslovakji with outlined embraced areas Tourist Convention attached to the version conclusive, signed in Prague on 30 May 1925, D. U. Pos. 332 and 333, D. U. R.P. No. of 89 pos. 626; Ministry of Public Work Polish Office of the Border Committee, fig. M. Rołmill.



Map of spread areas Poland - with Czechoslovakian Tourist Convention from 1925 D. U. of pos. 332 and 333 of 1925 yr, the D. U. R.P. No. of 89 pos. 626; Ministry of Public Work Polish Office of the Border Committee, fig. M. Rołmill.

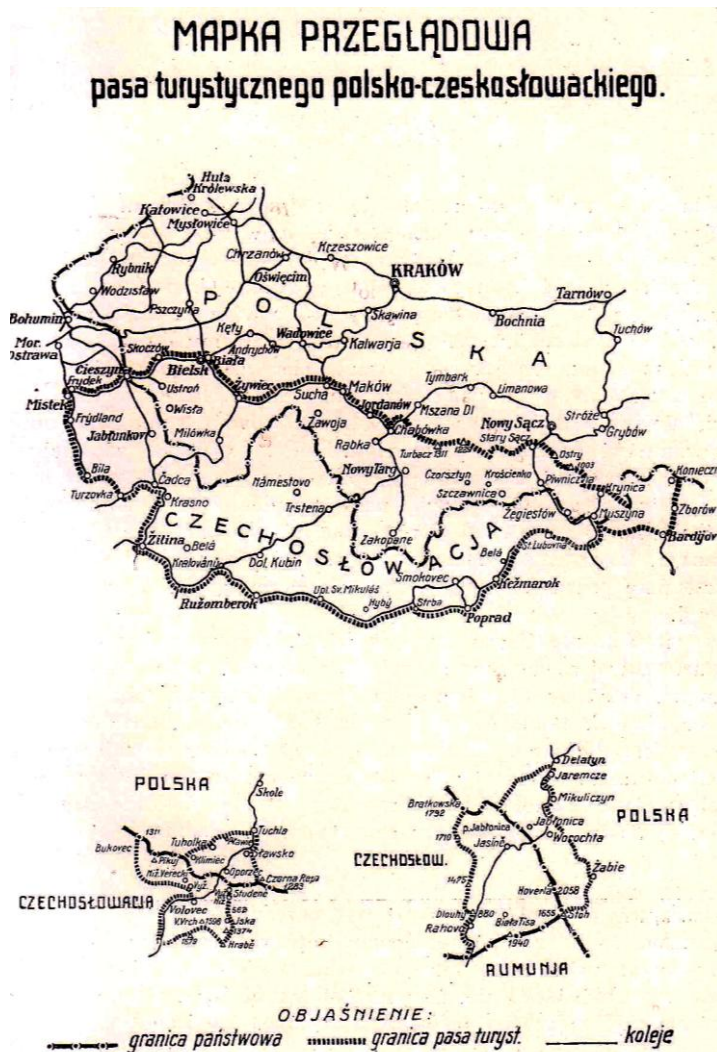
Tourist lane embraced with Tourist Convention from 1925 the yr included three parts. In part first surrounded territory was spread:

a) ... after the Polish side, with railway lines Cieszyn - Bielsk, Bielsko - Żywiec, Żywiec - Dry - Chabówka - Rabka, hence with the tourist road meant by cats 940, 1207 for the Turbacza peak (1311 m asl), erroneously traced out on a map, as Bear, from here with mountain ridge through believe Przystół (1187 m asl), to the East for the Gorzec peak (1229 m asl), and hence to the village Volunteers with mountain road still expensive, leading from Volunteers to the road, leading with Valley of Dunajec River from Szczawnica, next along it with reaches of the small river Łącko to Old Sącza; from here border of tourist lane is running along routes and of mountain paths through Myślec for the peak Sharp (838 m asl), with back through the

written Hall (1044 m asl), cats 1083 and 983, Groniek (1882 m asl), through Słotwinę to the Spring, from here with road through Tylicz and Muszynkę to border of national ...¹².

b) ... on the Czech-Slovak side to cats 559 in the point, where border national is crossing the road Necessary - of Protestant congregations to Bardjowa, hence along the road, leading through Tarnów and Malczów to Obruczej, from here in length border national to Popradu, farther with Popradu Valley along the road, comparatively of railway line, to Lubotyňa, farther along the road, leading through Pławiec, Drift-net and Lubowlę to Podolińca, hence along the Podoliniec railway line - Poprad - Liptowski St Mikulacz - Królewiany - Żylina - Czacza to Turzówki, hence along the road, leading from Turzowki by cats 508 and 867 to Biłej, and finally along the railway line of the Cue - Frydek - Mistek - Czech ... Cieszyn¹³

c) .



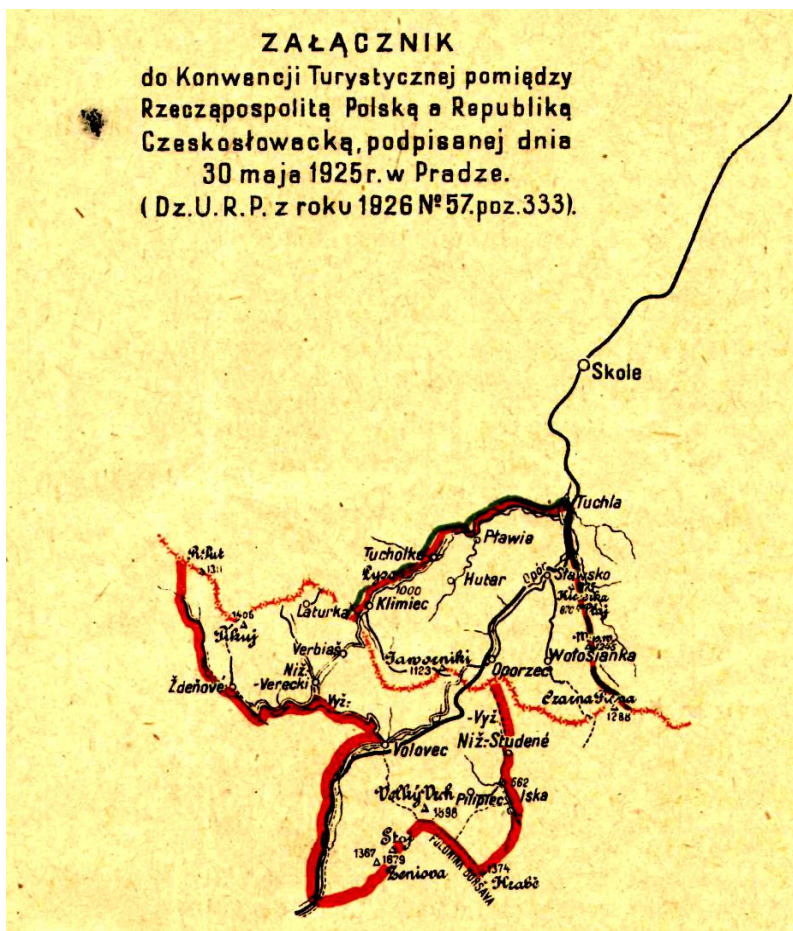
General map of the Polish-Czechoslovakian tourist belt, according to "Polish Skiing", 1927 vol. II, p. 131.

¹² Tourist convention between Rzeczypospolita with Poland but the Czesko Republic - Slovak, signed of 30 May 1925 in Prague, D. U. the Republic of Poland. No. 57, Pos. 332 and 333, of Art. 2, pt 3, pt. of the pt and and b, p. 694.

¹³ Tourist convention between Republic with Poland but the Republic Czesko-słowacka, signed of 30 May 1925 in Prague, D. U. the Republic of Poland. No. 57, Pos. 332 and 333, of Art. 2, pt 1, pt. of the pt and and b, 694-695 p..

The survey map is showing areas opened for tourists which abounding areas embraced with wealth physiographical and with advantages of the cultural legacy three of nations: of Czechs, Poles and Slovaks. Apart from that in interwar years areas provided with free tourist movements held the well-developed ski infrastructure, numerous hostels and marked tourist trails were on them.

The second territorial part with grasped Tourist Convention published on the D. U. the Republic of Poland of No. 57, pos. 333, pt 2, pt. of the pt and and b, was: ... *suiting territory on both sides border along the railway line paternal uncle - Munkaczewo. This territory was surrounded:*



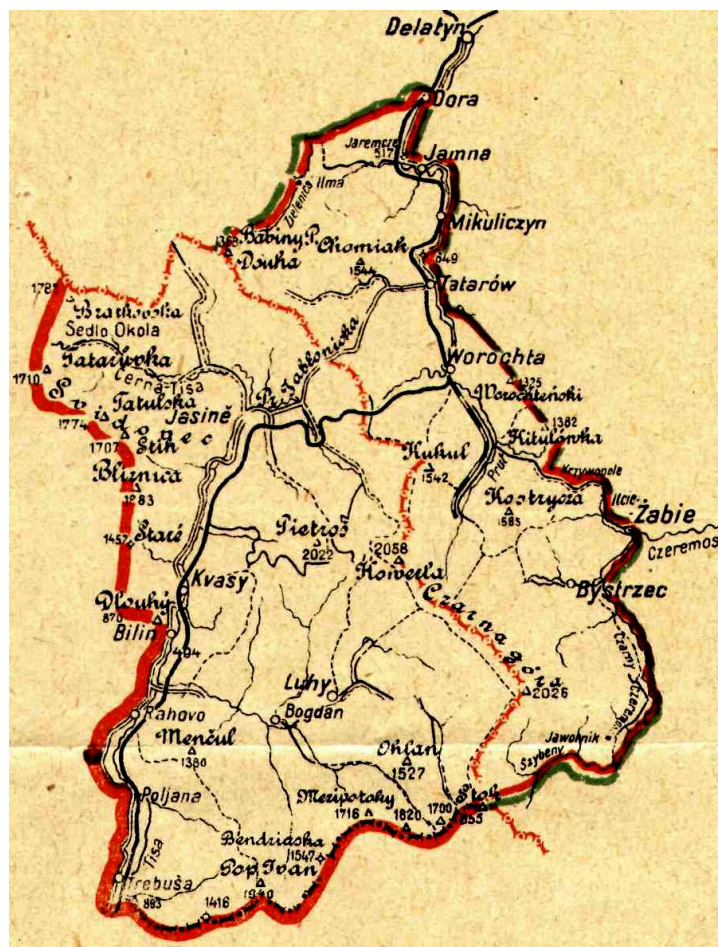
Attachment of the II No. to Poland - of Czechoslovakian Tourist Convention from 1925 D. U. Pos. 332 and 333, from 1925, D. U. R.P. No. of 89 pos. 626. Ministry of Public Work Polish Office of the Border Committee, fig. M. Rożmill.

a) ... after the Polish side, from the crossing border national across the road Niżny Wereczki - Klimiec, along this road through Tucholkę to Pławia, hence with a roadway through Hołowiecko to Pławia, hence with a roadway through Hołowiecko to Tuchli, farther with Valley of the Resistance to the outlet Różanki, and hence through Kiczurka peaks (875 m asl), Płaj (876 m asl), High Peak (1245 m asl) for the peak Black Repa ...¹⁴.

b) ... on the Czech-Slovak side, from crossing the road Oporzec - Wyżne Studene with Valley of the Studeny stream all the way to Iski, from here through Bukowce for the Hrabie peak (1374 n.p.m m), farther after the back of the Borszawy mountain pasture through the Large

¹⁴ There, of Art. 2, pt 2, pt. of the pt ah, p. 695.

Peak (1598 m asl) on Stoh (1679 m asl), farther by Zeniowa (1367 m asl) to the Woczni railway station, from here to the north along the railway line or the road to Wołowca, hence with the road Wołowiec - Wyżny Werezki to Zdienowa, Valley Zdienówki through Bukowiec to the peak of the Russki Put (1311 m asl) ...¹⁵.



Attachment of the III No. to polsko - of Czechoslovakian Convention
 Tourist from 1925 D. U. Pos. 332 and 333, from 1925, D. U. R.P.
 No. 89, pos. 626. Ministry of Public Work Polish Office
 Border committee, fig. M. Rołmill.

With the third territorial area embraced were a Tourist Convention, according to the Tourist Convention published on the D. U. the Republic of Poland of No. 57, pos. 333, pt 3, pt. of the pt and b:

... of territory suiting Stanisławs' railway line on both sides - Worochta - Trzebusza. Limited on the Polish side with line:

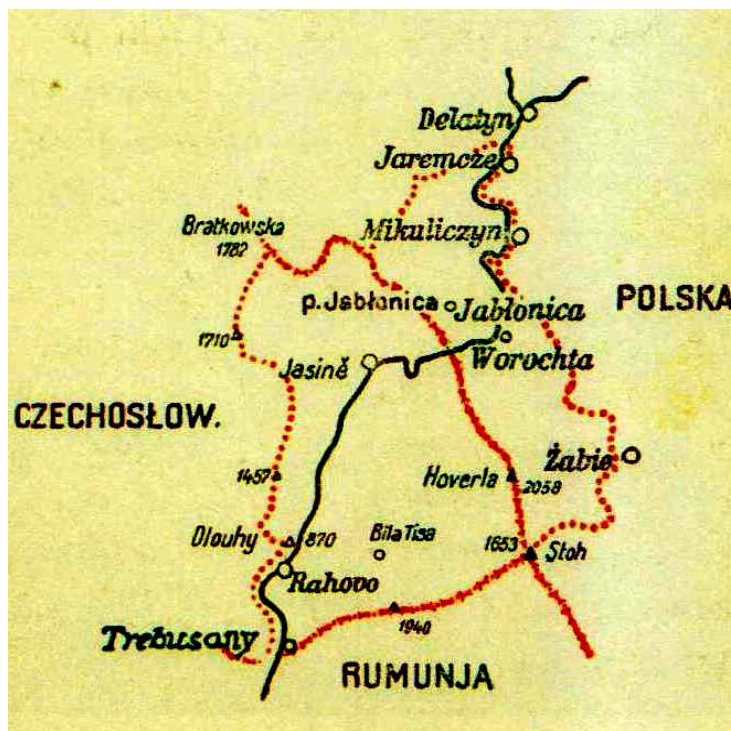
a) from the Douha peak (1368 m asl) by Pohar poor old women with Zielenicy valley to the Ilma forester's lodge, and farther with road through the Szczewka Pass to Dora, farther along the road through Jaremcze, Mikuliczyn to Tatarowa, farther with ridge of mountains through peaks Worochteński (1325 m asl), Kitulówkę (1382 m a.sl) to a roadway from Worochty through Krzywopole to Frog's - Ilcię, farther with valley of Black Czeremoszu to Jawornika, farther with Szybenego valley for the Stoch peak (1655 m a.sl) ...¹⁶.

¹⁵ There, v. of b pt.

¹⁶ There, Art. 2. pt 3, pt. of the pt ah, p. 695.

b) ... on the Czech-Slovak side, from the Stoh peak (1655 m a.sl) after a mountain ridge through Korbul (1700 m a.sl), Mieniskę (1820 m a.sl), Meziptoky (1716 m a.sl), Bandriská (1947 m a.sl), Pop Iwan (1960 m a.sl), Preľukę (1416 m a.sl), Žoutý (1893 m a.sl), to the Trebusza station, from here with Valley yew trees to Biliny, farther with mountain footpath through the Douhyj peak (870 m a.sl), to the back Świdowca and along it to the midnight through Old peaks (1475 m a.sl), Bliźnicę (1883 m a.sl), Stih (1707 m a.sl), Tatulska (1774 m a.sl), Tatarówkę (1710 m a.sl), hence through the Okole pass for the peak of Bratkowska (1782 m a.sl) ...¹⁷.

Tourist convention between Poland and Czechosłowacją was applicable also in an tourist area outlined on the area Gorganów, like on the attached map¹⁸.



Map of area Gorganów embraced with Tourist Convention from 25.V.1925 yr

The whole of described areas enabled organising hikes, ski and of rallies, as well as the meeting. Thanks to the tourist convention which facilitated crossing border considerable reviving tourist movements took place and sports on both sides border for polsko - Czechoslovakian¹⁹.

¹⁷ There, Art. 2. of pt 3, pt. of the b pt, 695-696 p..

¹⁸ From the PTT card from 1925

¹⁹ M. Orłowicz: *Tourist Convention Polish-Czechoslovakian (with the map)*, "Mountaineer", 1926 No. 4, 135-140 p.; *Organization of the national care of the tourism in Poland (pt II: province offices)*, The "Earth", 1926, No. 9, 135-137 p.; *Organization of the national care of the tourism and the tourist industry in Poland*, "physical education", 1932, from. 6, for 21-26 Sr; *Organization of the tourism in Poland*, "physical education", 1932 from. 1-4, for 20-27 Sr; *Organization of the national care of the foreign tourism and in Poland*, "Economic working knowledge", 1933 No. 3-4, for 82-90 Sr.



1933, July, Szczyrbskie Pleso (Czechoslovakia). Participants in the meeting of the Polish and Czechoslovakian committees concerning tourism co-operation in the Tatra Mountains. The photo shows, among others, Prof W. Goetel - Vice-President of the Polish Tourism Society (sitting third from left), Tadeusz Malicki - Vice-President of the Polish Tourism Society (sitting second from right), Stanisław Osiecki - President of the Association of Polish Tourism Societies (first from left), National Digital Archives (NAC – Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe), sign. 1-S-3604a.

Still in 1932 at many schools managers of schools as well as carers of school tourist trips didn't have a concerning knowledge of requirements connected with the possibility of crossing national border the Republic of Poland Czechoslovakia in drawn zones with mutual Tourist Convention. From here in 1932 to schools they sent out individual education offices of School Circles relevant information in the official journal No. 6 from 25 June 1932 How the education office of the School Circle results from information of the official journal Lvov from 25 June 1932 in § 10 signed by the acting probation officer of the School Education in Lvov S. Świdorski referred to the management of schools, we are reading:

...with aim of facilitating and supporting e tourist movements border belt, stayed signed in Prague of 30 May 1925 Tourist convention between Republic with Poland but the Czechoslovakian Republic (D. U.R.P. No. 57. pos. 333, from 11 June 1926 0), [...], since the current practice showed that both teachers and the management of schools weren't about relevant recipes sufficiently informed, therefore in accordance with recommending the W.R. Ministry and O.P from 19 May 1932 No. I. Pol. 750 / 32 I am paying attention to formalities which should be warned at organising trips:

- 1) In accordance with the sound obligated Art. 5 collective class trips should supply the Tourist Convention oneself into special cards, released by administrative competent authorities to the first instance, valid for the draught of 6 days and authorizing for free bringing up oneself in the tourist lane.*
- 2) Manager of the trip to demonstrate must with personal card of the Polish Company of the Tatra or Polish Ski Connection supplied with the photograph of the owner and confirmed through the real administrative authority of the first instance of the domicile and by the competent consular office.*
- 3) The manager of the trip must have certifying the management of the school with a list of names of trippers confirmed by administrative authorities of first instance of the town in which the seat of the school is located²⁰.*

²⁰ Circular of the OSŁw education office. from 9 June 1932 (No. O. 917/32) on collective class trips in the tourist lane Polish-Czechoslovakian.