

GERMAN THERAPY TOURISM IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT (1939-1944)

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Abstract:

The presented material shows that health tourism and spa areas in the General Government were relatively well organized. However, they were practically reserved exclusively for Germans. Cases of uses of them by people of Polish origins were rare.

INTRODUCTION

Despite the war and the German occupation of Poland during the World War II some health resorts which were active in the Second Republic of Poland (II RP) still continued their activity in the part of the country called the General Government (GG) The aim of the article is to present health tourism in GG. The primary source material most useful in the publication is a tourist guide *Das Generalgouvernement. Reisenhandbuch* released in 1943 in Leipzig. The initiative to write the guide of the General Government came from the Governor General Hans Frank.

The publisher Karl Baedeker accepted the proposal and sent there his employee Oscar Steinhel, who took numerous trips in the autumn of 1942 thanks to considerable help from the GG. In addition, while writing the guide, he benefited from the materials and documents provided by H. H. Stalberg, a clerk of "Fremdenverkehr" in the GG and the studies conducted by the department of propaganda. Moreover, some scientists were involved in publishing it: prof. Dagobert Frey from Wroclaw in matters of art history, Dr. Ernst R. Fugmann, head of the "Landeskunde Institute fuer Deutsche Ostarbeit in Krakau" in matters of nature, people and economy, Dr. Erwin Hoff from the section of history at the Institute *für Deutsche Ostarbeit in Krakau* in matters concerning history of the region and Albert Weh, a manager of *Amtes fuer Gesetzgebung* in the GG's administration in legal matters and management of GG².

The materials collected in the Archives of New Records in Warsaw, in the unit of General Government's administration, in a file *State health resorts in GG, disease treated, equipment, pricing services, correspondence, statements, press clippings*³ are the supplement for the guide. In addition, the query about tourist destinations in GG was conducted in the magazines appearing in the General Government and the Reich. Analyzing the materials collected in the guide, in a file created by the institution subordinated to the government of GG and in German press reports it was taken into consideration that, to a large extent, they were propaganda.

² *Das Generalgouvernement. Reisenhandbuch*, Karl Baedeker, Lipsk 1943, p. V, VI.

³ The Archive of New Records, (AAN), The Administration of General Government, (GG), reference number 1285/2, the unit not paginated.

TRAVELLING THE CITIZENS OF THIRD REICH IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Germans intending to cross the border of GG were required to have a passport or "Kennkarte" and "Durchlaßschein" which were certified by the police in the place of residence, basing on a document confirming the need to travel. The need to travel could be stated by: "Dienstreisen" - the competent authority, and in the case of "Geschaeftsreisen" - travelling on business, support of the requests by the appropriate office of industry or chamber of commerce. For short stays in the GG, it was necessary to have an official medical certificate stating the need for treatment in a health resort or spa in the GG. It was also permissible for Germans to visit their families, soldiers and graves of their relatives in the GG. "Durschlaßschein" was only valid for three months and it should be given back to hotel staff during the first accommodation in the GG⁴.

Germans travelling to GG were allowed to bring and export only RM 10 or 20 zł. Higher amount of money was possible only after obtaining special permission. For business trips relevant authorities issued special permits under which the office of foreign currency distributed appropriate amount of currency, which travellers received from Devisenbank. Visitors to resorts and spas in GG received the approval for up to 1000 zł. The people visiting graves were entitled to receiving a similar sum. When crossing the border, they had to show a receipt of Devisenbank⁵.

The exchange rate was 1 zł for 0.50 RM. Before the outbreak of World War II it was 1 zł for 0.47 RM. The purchasing power of gold in GG was slightly lower than 0.50 RM in the German Reich. The daily cost of living for Germans in a restaurant without accommodation ranged from 12-15 zł. For self – catering the estimated sum was lower, about 10 - 12 zł. The average price for a hotel room with service was 8 - 12 zł. The cost of renting a furnished room of a relatively low standard was 60 - 80 zł per month. Two-bedroom unfurnished apartment for Germans, depending on the location, was 50 - 100 zł. Food prices available with vouchers in the GG corresponded to the prices in the Reich. The prices of free-market goods which trade was approved, like clothes, equipment etc. were much higher⁶.

Trains were the most popular means of travel. Relatively well developed in the GG, they formed the main transport route between the Reich, Eastern Europe and South - Eastern Europe. People travelling by Ostbahn rail service paid the same fares for the transport and luggage as in the Reich while travelling by Deutsche Reichsbahn rail. 3rd class ticket for 1 km cost 8 cents, 2nd class 11.6 cents, and for the 1st class 17.4 for 1 km, but only for important fast trains. The semi fast and fast trains charged higher fees depending on the class and distance. The amount of them ranged from 0.50 zł up to 10 zł for the tickets in the first class in the fast train for a distance over 300 km⁷.

Before the outbreak of World War II there were only about 1,000 km of roads near large cities which could be used in GG. Road construction program introduced by the invaders for military reasons improved the situation. Especially, in the case of west – east axis connecting GG with the Reich. A good road connection was only in the triangle of Warsaw - Krakow - Lviv and between Krakow and Zakopane. However, beaten tracks were still a small minority, especially in the area of district GalicjaNord-ost Und Mitteldeutschland⁸.

Tourist information in GG was provided by official institutions: *Fremdenverkehrsverband* *Generalgouvernement*, based in Krakow,

⁴ *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. IX.

⁵ *Ibidem*, p. IX-X.

⁶ *Ibidem*, p. X.

⁷ Train timetables in GG: Amtlicher Taschenfahrplan für das Generalgouvernement oraz Reichsbahn – Kursbuch, edition for Nord-ost Und Mitteldeutschland. *Ibidem*, p. XIII-XIV.

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. XV-XVI.

Distriktfremdenverkehrsverbände which operated in the premises of particular districts in Warsaw, Cracow, Radom, Lublin and Lviv, and *Verkehrsamter* – a travel management and spas office in each major tourist town. Furthermore, the information could be provided by the tourism department of propaganda in GG and the propaganda department of each district. Branches of *Mitteleuropäischen Reisebüros* (MER) were operating in each capital town of the district and in the tourist office in Krynica. Germans leaving for GG frequently used the information provided by *Bevollmächtigt des Generalgouverneurs* and *Werbestelle des Generalgouvernements* in Berlin⁹.

BOARD AND LODGING

There were only very few large hotels owned only by Germans and they existed almost exclusively either in major cities of districts or in health resorts and bathing resorts. Hotels in Krynica and Morszyn belonged to the top-rated ones. A number of German hotels were also established in small district towns, but they formed "*Deutsches Haus*". However, in small towns German tourists were offered non German hotels that used to reserve a certain number of beds for Germans¹⁰. In every major town in the General Government there were: a German tavern, restaurant or cafe. In the premises of the district, district towns and smaller places "*deutsche Heime*," were founded, casinos, which task was to introduce a German style of living in the area. Larger railway stations had restaurants which were run by Germans. It was possible to eat well paying for lunch or dinner about 3 - 7 zł. Since 1942 restaurants in GG included tips of 15% in the bills¹¹.

German tourists were given food vouchers while checking-out in the place of residence or by exchanging the ones eligible for travellers or holiday-makers, They were accepted in larger restaurants. Food rations included in the food vouchers were higher there than in the Reich, in the case of meat, they were even doubled. Cheese and eggs were available in restaurants without vouchers depending on the availability of goods. The same policy concerned cigarettes. In addition to the rationing, travellers could buy 5 cigarettes once at time. Tourists can also enjoy dining in Polish or Ukrainian restaurants without vouchers, but the prices were much higher. Visitors to GG were warned not to use such premises unless their windows had displayed notes with the message "*für Wehrmacht bzw. Deutsche erlaubt*." Germans were to avoid categorically other dining places¹².

HOLIDAY RESORTS

Holiday resorts in the General Government were mainly situated in the Carpathians foothill, in the mountains and around the largest cities. In the vicinity of Krakow they were: Ojców and Lanckorona, Radom - Jedlińsk, Kielce - Łysogóry, Warsaw - Otwock and Konstancin, Lublin - Nałęczów and Kazimierz, and around Lviv - Gródek and Lubień Wielki¹³.

The areas around the GG were known to Germans for the opulence of their mineral springs. They were mainly oxalates, brines, more than 200, springs of sulfate and bitter water. The hot springs were only in Jaszczurówka near Zakopane¹⁴. Krynica, Rabka, Busko. Truskavets and Morshyn were the most important health resorts. These five places were, in fact, beach resorts run by state and had a German management. There were well-known health resorts in Szczawnica, Żegiestów and Iwonicz, which at the end of 1942 were partially

⁹ Ibidem, p. XVI-XVII.

¹⁰ Ibidem, p. XIX.

¹¹ Ibidem, p. XX.

¹² Ibidem.

¹³ Ibidem, s. XVII, 52, 76, 83, 109, 112, 114, 152, 167, 212.

¹⁴ Ibidem, p. XVIII.

prepared to host Germans, and Horyniec, Lomnica, Lubień Wielki, Piwniczna, Muszyna, Nałęczów, Niemirów, Podlute, Rymanów, Szkoło and Wysowa, which still required a lot of efforts to host German visitors¹⁵.

Southern areas of the GG were favourite places of resting and recovery for German pilots. There were even guest houses specially prepared for them¹⁶.

KRYNICA HEALTH RESORT

Up to August 1939 Krynica was visited by 40 thousand people. War damages were removed quickly, and in 1941 Krynica health resort could operate fully. During the war Krynica had 5 thousand residents. Germans also appreciated its sub-alpine climate. Due to location and content of the springs Krynica used to be compared to Carlsbad. During the war there were seven active springs. The most famous one was Zuber with the highest content of alkaline sorrel containing lithium, bromine and iodine in Europe. Water from the springs was used for bathing and drinking. It also healed heart diseases, stomach disorders, digestive system, kidney, rheumatism, neuroses and gynecological diseases. In addition, a mud bath was frequently used by patients¹⁷.

Table 1. Hotels and guest houses in Krynica, status of the end of 1942

Name	Address	Number of beds	Price per person in for s day in zł
Hotel Neues Kurhotel		175	20-26
Hotel Altes Kurhaus		92	20
Hotel Patria		80	-
Eldorado	Gartenstraße	70	Prices in guest houses per person for a day 10-20.
Soplicowo	Tyliczer Straße	65	
Iwonka	Bachstraße	60	
Kasztelanka	Tyliczer Straße	50	
Schönbrunn	Tyliczer Straße	45	
Flora	Blumenstraße	42	
Zośka	Bachstraße	44	
Orion	Tyliczer Straße	41	
Lotos	Schöne Straße	40	
Mimosa	Gartenstraße	40	
Stella	Blumenstraße	38	
Jazoga	Schöne Straße	35	
Światowid	Gartenstraße	34	
Tryumf	Schöne Straße	32	
Krakus	Popradstraße	30	
Adria	Bachstraße	24	
Liliana	Lindenstraße	21	
Erwina	Lindenstraße	20	
Maraton	Bachstraße	18	

Source:: *Das Generalgouvernement. Reisenhandbuch*, Karl Baedeker, Lipsk 1943, p. 194.

¹⁵ Ibidem, p. XVIII, 114, 138, 149, 164, 183, 192, 193, 200, 204, 205, 212, 219 .

¹⁶ Wolfgang Prokosch, *Fliegen erholen sich in der Tatra*, Krakauer Zeitung from 24th May, 1942.

¹⁷ Further resources: Johanesquelle, Hauptquelle, Złotwinkaquelle, Josefquelle, Karlquelle i Krynica sprudel. AAN, GG Administration, reference number: 1285/2, Heilanzeigen Krynica, date of the document unknown, *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 194-196.



Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe, sygn. 2-4237. *Krynica Zdrój. Żołnierze niemieccy w pijalni wód mineralnych, 1941 r.*



Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe, sygn. 2-4041. *Krynica Zdrój. Żołnierze niemieccy, 1943 r.*

Krynica came to the fore among the resorts in the GG very quickly because of the very well-developed tourist infrastructure. In Krynica there were a lot of hotels and B & Bs. Modern decorated resorts *Altes Kurhaus*, *Patria* and *Kurhotel Neues* were especially

recommended by Germans. *Kurhotel Neues* and *Altes Kurhaus* situated opposite each other were owned by the state board of health resort. The German management of the resort was housed in one of the wings of *Neues Kurhotel*, the most beautiful hotel which was completed shortly before the outbreak of World War II. *Patria* belonged to Jan Kiepura until the war. The most valued health resorts were *Sonnenburg*, before the war *Lowenburg* and *Gustav-Scheel-Haus*. For guests there were restaurants in the hotels: *Kurhotel Neues*, *Altes Kurhaus* and *Deutsche Haus*. and, in addition, a number of cafes: *Richter*, *Edelweiss*, *Parkberg-Cafe-Restaurant*, *Roma*, *Stille Ecke*, *Goldenes Horn* and *Sielanka*. In Krynica there were: bathing rooms, pump rooms with mineral waters, some German doctors, two pharmacies and a hospital. Guests were welcomed to a sixty-hectare park. The funicular railway to Parkowa was very popular, where people could admire the observation tower, the beautiful panorama of Krynica and its surrounding area and visit the very popular Cafe-Restaurant. German soldiers were the first visitors resting in Krynica¹⁸.

Austrians were keen to come to Krynica to relax and for treatment during the Christmas holidays. They were directed by *Landesversicherungsanstalt Wien* following the program of health recovery. They were primarily arms industry workers¹⁹.

RABKA HEALTH RESORT

Rabka with its population of 7,000 inhabitants also belonged to the favourite places to stay which were often selected by Germans. It was visited both for medicinal and winter sports. Its salty springs contained iodine and bromine. In Rabka patients used to treat respiration problems, asthma, rickets, rheumatism, anemia and tuberculous. Just similar to the pre-war period, Rabka was mainly children's health resort, with the difference that during the war, it was only for German children. Four resorts located in Rabka were managed by the "Deutschen Sanatorienverband." As a result, restaurants and cafes in the hotels and resorts were for Germans only. What is more, there was a German female boarding school in the town²⁰.

Table 2. Hotels, guest houses and health resorts in Rabka, status of the end of 1942

Name	Address	Number of beds	Price per person for a day in zł
Deutsches Gästehaus		48	15
Deutsches Haus Heimat	Sonnengasse	35	15
Bellevue	Parkgasse	30	15
Sanatoria ²¹			
Deutsches Sanatorium	-	50	18-20
Haus der Gemeinschaft	-	20	15

Source : *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 168.

Rabka just like Zakopane and Krynica Zdroj was the destination of weekend trips for Germans living in Krakow. In the autumn of 1942 the management of the Botanical Garden in

¹⁸ AAN, Rząd GG, ref. 1285/2, Staatliche Kurverwaltung Krynica, 31st August, 1942; K. Apking. *Juden, Polen und das Bad Krynica. Bilder von einer Fahrt durch das Generalgouvernement*, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung from 1st October, 1949.; *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 194-196; *Krynica Zdrój*, Krosno 2008, p. 8,

¹⁹ F. D. *Es „weihnachtete“ in Krynica. Brief lines ostmärkischen Rüstungsarbeiters*, Zeitung from 28th December, 1941.

²⁰ AAN, GG administration, ref. 1285/2, Heilanzeigen Rabka, unknown the date of creating the document; *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 168; S. Dunin – Borkowski, *Rabka Zdrój i okolica*, Rabka Zdrój 1938 (reprint), p. 7-8; *Rabka Zdrój i okolice. Miasto Dzieci Świata*, Kraków 2014, p. 11.

²¹ Moreover, there were two children's health resorts in which a daily fee varied from 4 to 12 zł. *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 168.

Krakow prepared an exhibition of fungi. It was available to everyone. Visitors were presented varieties of mushrooms and ways of preparing them. Additionally, German guests were asked to take advantage of mushroom picking, which was organized in the vicinity of Krakow. The trips were on foot or by bus: one-day, two-day to Rabka and Myślenice or three day to Zakopane and Krynica²².

BUSKO ZDRÓJ HEALTH RESORT

Busko Zdroj had a population of 6 thousand. residents. During World War II it belonged to the leading in the General Government resorts treating rheumatic diseases due to the springs containing salt and sulphates. In 1942 four thousand people visited Busko. Due to the mild climate and low rainfall it was also frequently visited for recreational purposes during the period from May to October. Resort fees for four weeks` stay were 24 zł or 17 zł.²³

Table 3. Hotels, guest houses and health resorts in Rabka, status of the end of 1942

Name	Address	Number of beds	Price per person for a day in zł
Deutsches Kurhotel		62	20
Parkhotel		38	20
Pensjonat Irena		50	20
Pensjonat Monika		30	18
Gästehaus Zum Ritter	Badstraße	13	16-18

Source : *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 77.

TRUSKAWIEC HEALTH RESORT

Truskawiec health resort is situated among the forests of the Carpathians outskirts, 12 km away from Drohobycz. During the war it had a population of 3.5 thousand. residents. The resort was famous for its five medicinal springs that were used especially in cases of kidney disease, urinary problems, stomach disorders, rheumatism, nose and throat, rheumatism, diabetes, calcification of veins, anemia, gallstones. The most famous source was *Naftusia* with its waters containing medicinal alkaline acidulous.

Health guests underwent water therapy from the springs: *Maria*, *Zofia* and *Jezia*. There were only two hotels for Germans: *Badeshaus* and *Kristallpalast* with a total number of 100 beds and German guest houses: *Aida*, *Carlton*, *Riviera* and others with a total number of about 500 beds with the price of 16-20 zł per day. The resort fee was 0.50 zł per day of stay. Visitors have at their disposal a number of spas and a mineral water pump rooms, sport pitches and tennis courts²⁴.

MORSZYN HEALT RESORT

It is located ninety kilometers south of Lviv, in the district of Stryj with a population of 7 thousand. residents. The resort boasted itself about a modern hotel *Kurchaus* of 140 beds with the price ranging from 21 to 24 zł per day. A hotel situated in a park was built in the resort in the style of the castle of 1938-39 by the association of physicians for the amount of 8 million zł. All rooms had a high standard. In the middle of the hotel buildings there were a pump-room pavilion, and some swimming pools in the southern part of it. In addition, the

²² *Pilzasammenfahrten von Krakau*, Krakaer Zeitung from 2nd October, 1942.

²³ AAN, GG administration, ref. 1285/2, Heilanzeigen Busko, unknown the date of the document; *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 77

²⁴ AAN, GG administration, ref. 1285/2, An das Staatliche Kurhaus Bad Morschn, 12th December, 1942; Her Direktor Poerzgen Staatsbad Moryschyn, 5th Feb, 1943.; Her Kurdirektor Stilla Staatliches Heilbad Morszyn, 5th Feb.

German guests used the houses: *Haus am Walde Haus Edel Haus Siegfried* and many others in the price of 16 zł per day. Patients came here with ailments of stomach, gall bladder, liver and heart disease, female diseases, rheumatic and neurosis²⁵.

ZAKOPANE

Except presented in Table 4 hotels and B & Bs there were numerous holiday homes for Wehrmacht and various institutions and enterprises. For instance, *Erika, Bergfrieden* and *Tanneck* belonged to Ostbahn. The most popular restaurants were: *Bauernschenke, Winzersstube* with nice facilities, *Deutsches Heim, Sonnbergalpe* (Gubałówka) and *Kasprowy*²⁶. Due to the large number of German tourists in the town there were a cinema, a small theatre scene in the hotel *Meerauge*, a library designed in a mountain style. Some other institutions were: a high and primary schools, *Haus der Deutschen Jugend*, a hospital, the Museum of the Tatra Mountains and Zakopane art house, a place of highland art sales. To practice sport, there were: a sports stadium, some swimming pools, an ice rink operating in winters, a ski route and two ski jumps²⁷.

Table 4. Hotels and guest houses in Zakopane, status of the end of 1942

Name	Address	Number of beds	Price per person for a day
Hotels			
Bergahaus Krakau	Kalatówki Alm	80	20-25
Deutsches Gästehaus ²⁸	Heimatstraße	118	17,50
Europa	Bahnhofstraße	67	16-18
Meerauge	Hauptstraße	64	15
Guest Houses			
Schönbrunn	Tatrastraße	50	Price in a guest house per person 10
Oberland	Bystre	40	
Waldfrieden	-	20	
Tanneck	Schanzenstraße	17	
Erika	Heimatstraße	-	
Bergfrieden	-	-	
Adele	Heimatstraße	-	
Rheinland und Westfalen	Tatrastraße	-	
Albertshof	-	14	
Halama	Schanzenstraße	38	

Source : *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p 173.

Zakopane became particularly popular among Germans. It was a favourite place of relaxation for German soldiers from all military formations, the SS and the German police. Along with a holiday home for the SS and Police, Governor General Hans Frank gave the soldiers from the front, at their only disposal, the state house *Frontkämpferdank*²⁹. The tourist route of German soldiers visiting GG included not only Krakow but also Zakopane³⁰. Press in

²⁵ AAN, GG administration, ref. 1285/2, Heilanzeigen Truskawiec, date unknown ; *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 217.

²⁶ *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 173.

²⁷ Ibidem.

²⁸ It consisted of three mansions: Excelsior, Carlton i Adria. Ibidem.

²⁹ B. H. H. *Unter der Roten Bergen. Soldaten erholen sich in Zakopane Und seiner Bergwelt*, Krakauer Zeitung from 22 March, 1942.

³⁰ *Von Zakopane über Krakau nach Kattowitz*, Rosenberger Anzeiger from 15th August, 1940 r.; *Zakopane – Krakau – Ojcow. Wie die schlesische Führkorps das Generalgouvernement erlebten*, Oberschlesischer Kurier of 15 August, 1940 r.; *Von Zakopane über Krakau nach Kattowitz*, Oberschlesischer Wanderer of 15th August, 1940r.

the Reich expressed warm – hearted opinions about the Highlanders especially from the region of Zakopane³¹. Press reports included: Morskie Oko³², a German high school in Zakopane³³, opening of a highland Volksschule (Folk School) in Zakopane aimed to cultivate speech, customs and highland culture³⁴ and schools operating under the guidance of Germans educating in sculpture in wood, plastic arts and violin construction³⁵.

SZCZAWNICA

Szczawnica was seen by Germans as the place of almost sub-alpine climate. During the war there were seven active springs of healing waters. Salt and the alkaline bath were used for carbonated drinking and inhalation in cases of liver disorders, stomach and respiratory system problems, thyroid, kidney and intestinal complaints. In 1938. Szczawnica was visited by over 10 thousand. people. During the war it was inhabited by 6 thousand. residents. In 1936 an inhalatorium was built, which was equipped with the latest technology. Upstairs, there were rooms for guests. The Germans in Szczawnica benefited from *Haus unter der Lärchen (Lärchenhof)* hotel with 40 beds for the price of 20 zł per night, upper floor inhalatorium with 15 seats priced 20 zł per day and a German guesthouse *Renata* of 32 beds. In addition, there were many other Szczawnica B&Bs, which did not have a suitable standard for Germans³⁶.

ŻEGIESTÓW AND IWONICZ

Żegiestów is located in the most beautiful part of the river Poprad. It had four springs containing iron. In the years 1926 – 1929 *Bath House* with a fountain was built on a grand scale. At the back of it there was an old house spa. *Victor* was the biggest guesthouse for 125 beds famous for its great architecture.. The health resort did not operate until the beginning of 1943³⁷.

The mineral water springs in Iwonicz contain iodine and bromine, and they were compared by the Germans to the springs of Kissingen. The tourist season lasted from May to mid-October. In 1938 Iwonicz was visited by 12 thousand. people. *Kurhäuser hotel* located in the spa park was specially designed for Germans. It had 85 beds of 16 - 20 zł per day. Germans also occupied the health resort *Excelsior* and numerous guest houses³⁸.

Finally, it is worth to mention about Nałęczow and Ojców. The medicinal springs of Nałęczow were compared with the sources of *Altwasser*, *Reinerz* and *Flisinger*. Swimming in heated water became very popular. There were numerous guesthouses available to patients and a 15-acre therapy park³⁹. Ojców, on the other hand, was important for Germans because of the mother's house *Mütterheim des Hauptarbeitsgebietes Volkswohlfahrt* (Mother House),

³¹ H. Joswig, *Zwischen Ostsee Und Karpaten. Eindrücke von einer Reise ins Generalgouvernement*, Danzinger Vorposten from 22nd Sept, 1940 r. O. R. Gervais, *Das Schöne Generalgouvernement. Krakau – Zakopane – Kasprovi*, Dresdner Neueste Nachrichten z 12th Feb, 1941.

³² C. Schocke, *Die Männer von Station „Meerauge“*. *Auf der Wacht in Eis Und Schnee der Hohen Tatra im südöstlichen Gouvernment*, Hannoverscher Krier, nr 4 from 4th Jan, 1941.

³³ *Aus dem Generalgouvernement*, Litzmannstädter Zeitung from 8th Sept, 1940.

³⁴ *Goralische Volksschule in Zakopane eröffnet*, Berliner Börsen-Zeitung from 13th August, 1940.; *Goralische Volksschule eröffnet*, Münchener Neueste Nachrichten from 14th August, 1940.

³⁵ O. R. Gervais, *Reise in die deutsche Beskiden. Vom nördlichsten ins südlichste Reich. Im Bahne der Hohen Tatra Zakopane*, Nationablatt, Trier z 23rd March, 1941.

³⁶ AAN, GG, sygn. 1285/2, Heilanzeigen Szczawnica, brak daty powstania dokumentu: *Das Generalgouvernement...*, s. 183-184.

³⁷ *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 193.

³⁸ AAN, GG administration, ref. 1285/2, Heilanzeigen Iwonicz, date of the document unknown; *Das Generalgouvernement...*, p. 204-205.

³⁹ G.A., *Nałeczow – ein Paradies im Winkel, Verfallener Kurort von neuen ausgebaut – Wieder im Dienst der Gesundheit*, Krakaer Zeitung from 25th March, 1942.

which was launched in the summer of 1941. Excursions lasted four weeks. About thirty women from different districts took part in them⁴⁰.

SUMMARY

The presented material shows that health tourism and spa areas in the General Government were relatively well organized. However, they were practically reserved exclusively for Germans. Cases of uses of them by people of Polish origins were rare. Last but not least, the attitude of the patients with German origin towards the conquered country in the context of the use of Polish health resorts. This issue can be characterized by a fragment from the memories of Ilse Glinicki from the meeting on a train from Krakow - Warsaw the German woman, wife of the director of the Labour Office at Chopin Street in Warsaw⁴¹. While returning from Krynica she claimed that it is a very good and cheap place. I learned from her what cheap life in Krynica is. *Well, female yokels were told to come with the products to the Kurhaus, where their eggs, butter etc. were confiscated. Because they demanded too much for them. Or when buying laces, she counted, how much it will make in Hamburg, and paid even less, only peanuts. She was just holding the lace in a small suitcase. A ring in the case, which she took out to show me, was bought from a wife of a Polish colonel. She was to pay her extra 250 zł, but went away. Let's look for me when she wanted so much from me*⁴².

⁴⁰ G. M. Hossfeld, *Deutsche Mütter haben Ferien. Im Mütterheim Ojcow des Hauptarbeitsgebietes Volkswohlfahrt*, Krakauer Zeitung from 28 April, 1942.

⁴¹ Ilse Glinicka, maiden name Strobel, died about 1950, Estonian, wife of an artist Zygmunt Glinicki, during World War II stayed in Wilanów. Very active in protecting the museum and its collection. *Ad Villam Novam. Materiały do dziejów rezydencji t. 1*, edited by Piotr Halbersztata Katarzyna Chmielewska, Warszawa 2008, p. 101.

⁴² *Ibidem*, p. 139.