

THE WORK ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE POLISH - ROMANIAN TOURIST CONVENTION IN GORGAN AND CZARNOHORY AREA (1925 – 1939)

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- the Kingdom of Romania,
- the Eastern Borderlands,
- Tourist Convention,
- Interwar Period.

Abstract:

Main purpose of this article is describing the works were carried out between Poland and Romania on the signing of the Convention, which was to cover the area of the Eastern Beskyd mountains

From 1925, in Poland on the border areas in the surroundings of Krynica, Szczawnica and Zakopane, on the basis of special Tourist Convention signed between Poland and Czechoslovakia, cross-border traffic without meeting the need the visa was introduced¹.

Similar works were carried out between Poland and Romania on the signing of the Convention, which was to cover the area of the Eastern Beskyd mountains. The basis for the organizational and legal Polish Tourist Convention with Romania was signed before the Convention with Czechoslovakia.



¹ Konwencja turystyczna pomiędzy Rzeczypospolitą Polską a Republiką Czechosłowacką, podpisana dnia 30 maja 1925 r. w Pradze, Dz. U. RP nr 57, poz. 333, z dnia 11 czerwca 1926 r.; Konwencja turystyczna z Czechosłowacją, „Przegląd Turystyczny”, 1925 s. 3; M. Orłowicz: Konwencja turystyczna polsko-czechosłowacka, „Wierchy” 1926, s. 135–140; por. L. Szymański: Z dziejów turystyki w II Rzeczypospolitej. Konwencja turystyczna polsko-czechosłowacka, „Wędrujemy”, 2010 nr 3.

Overview map of the Polish-Czechoslovak and Polish-Romanian tourist belt, covered by the Polish-Czechoslovak-Romanian Tourism Convention for the Eastern Beskyd mountains, according to "Polish Skiing", 1927 t. II, p. 131.

The main features of the Tourist Convention with Romania was to simplify the requirements for crossing the State border to the holders of the legitimacy of the PTT and PZN on contact State borders of Poland and Romania in the Gorgans area.

In the draft of Tourist Convention in Polish area at the waist of the Convention were found to The Valley of the Upper Prut, along with climate stations, Romania was to share mountain areas: Alps Rodniańskie, Mountains of Kelimeńskich and Sygiet Marmaroski. It was possible to cross the border within the tourist lane on foot or on skis after tourist roads bearing the special tourist marking.

Tourists traveling by public transportation and with baggage were forced to cross the border on the basis of the legitimacy of PZN or PTT and at border crossings, where Customs' Unit was present².

The entire tourist conditions physiographic and logistics of these sites let one organize hiking, skiing and rallies, as well as sports competitions.

The Tourist Convention, which facilitated border crossing, there has been a significant revival of tourism and sport on both sides of the Polish-Romanian border³.

On the introduction to tourist traffic between Poland and Romania the first meetings of representatives of Polish and Romania took place in 1925.

In the development of the objectives of the Convention have engaged tourist organizations of these countries, including representing Poland: Lviv and Stanislaov Units, Polish Tatra Society and Polish Ski Association, and Turing Clubul României (TCR) and Societatea Ardeleana Carpatină (ACA) representing Romania.

The work was supervised by M. Orłowicz representing the Ministry of Public Works and Public Education (MRiOP). Far less well known are the reviews of the Romanian site, but representatives of the Polish activists of Lviv and Stanislaov Units PTT in 1931 met doubt on some of the issues covered in the draft Convention as follow:... *The assertion that our mountains are not visited by tourists of Romanian, is inaccurate, because very often our members met in the Czywczynskich Mountains, in Chornohora and climate stations of the Valley of the Prut with Romanian tourists. They were mostly members of the "Siebenbürgischer" and "Vereinu Karpathen and Touring Clubul României", the societies that have their branches in Chernivtsi...*⁴.

In the works on the development of the objectives of the Convention a special participation had PhD. M. Orłowicz and PhD. P. Kontny - activist of the Lviv Branch of the PTT⁵.

² Reskrypt MSZ nr P.I.K. 73.140.

³ M. Orłowicz: *Konwencja turystyczna polsko-czechosłowacka (z mapką)*, „Taternik”, 1926 nr 4, s. 135–140; *Organizacja opieki państwej nad turystyką w Polsce (cz. II: urzędy wojewódzkie)*, „Ziemia”, 1926, nr 9, s. 135–137; *Organizacja opieki państwej nad turystyką i przemysłem turystycznym w Polsce*, „Wychowanie Fizyczne”, 1932, z. 6, s. 21–26; *Organizacja turystyki w Polsce*, „Wychowanie Fizyczne”, 1932 z. 1–4, s. 20–27; *Organizacja opieki państwej nad turystyką zagraniczną i w Polsce*, „Praktyczna Wiedza Gospodarcza”, 1933 nr 3–4, s. 82–90.

⁴ Pismo Oddziału Stanisławowskiego PTT do Zarządu Polskich Towarzystw Turystycznych w Warszawie, OSPPT, L.dz. 237 Rumuńskie 1165/31 z 10 XI 1931; Biedrzycki E., Kontny P., 1931, *Turismul polon și posibilitatile de conlucrare cu cel român*, „Cuvantul” z 17 V 1931; *Pismo Oddziału Stanisławowskiego PTT w sprawie turystów rumuńskich*, 1931, L.dz. 1165/31, Stanisławów 10 XI 1931, odpis w Archiwum Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie, sygn. III-92/370, *Materiały Mieczysława Orłowicza; Konwencja między Rzeczypospolitą Polską a Królestwem Rumunii, dotycząca ułatwień płatniczych w ruchu turystów i podróżnych podpisana w Bukareszcie 24 IV 1937 r.*, 1937, Dz.U. RP nr 43 z 14 VI 1937 r.

⁵ E. Biedrzycki, P. Kontny: *Turismul polon și posibilitatile de conlucrare cu cel român*, „Cuvantul” z 17 V 1931; P. Kontny: *W sprawie statystyki turystów zagranicznych*, „Kurier Lwowski” z 19 II 1932; Pismo V. Pușcariu, do

On the records of the Convention from 1925, the Government of the SECOND POLISH REPUBLIC was represented by Gen. Stanisław Haller - Chief of Polish Army⁶.

As far as Tourist Convention of the Polish-Czechoslovak countries entered into force in 1925, the results in the work with the provisions of the Tourists Convention between the Republic of Poland and the Kingdom of Romania appeared only after it was signed in Bucharest on 24th April 1937⁷, in practice, it entered into force on 12th June 1937. However, before the outbreak of the second world war failed to put in place arrangements for the tourist belt of the proposed Polish-Romanian Tourist Convention.

Anexes

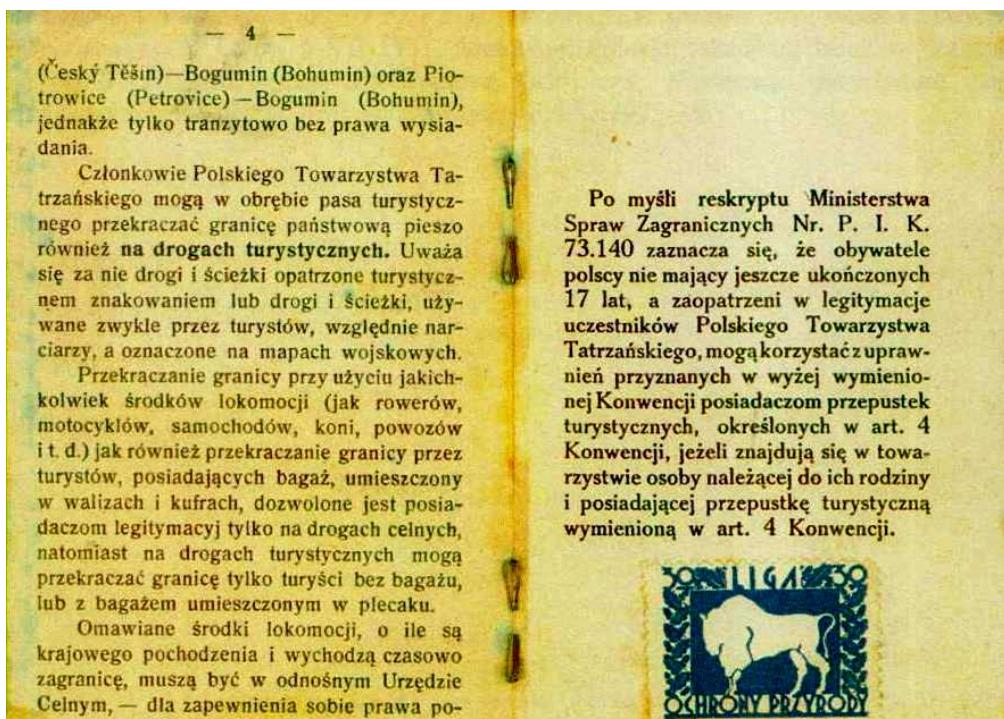
Sample copies of the legitimacy of the Polish Tatra Society, branch of the Stanisławowski from 1925 and the legitimacy of the Polish Ski Association on the basis of which visa-free transfer it was allowed.



W. Mileskiego w sprawie współpracy PTT i TCR, 1937, nr 5/E, Kluż 16 I 1937, Centralne Archiwum Turystyki Górskiej COTG PTTK w Krakowie, sygn. 4.02.11. Projekt konwencji polsko-rumuńskiej autorstwa Władysława Midowicza, 1938, Warszawa 26 III 1938, Archiwum Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie, sygn. III-92/370, Materiały Mieczysława Orłowicza.

⁶ Pismo Ministerstwa Spraw Wojskowych, 1925, Sztab Generalny, Oddział II, nr 16410/II. Inf.O., wewn. 33, Konwencja turystyczna polsko-rumuńska, Warszawa 3 XI 1925, kopia w Archiwum Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie, sygn. III-92/370, Materiały Mieczysława Orłowicza.

⁷ Dz. U. RP nr 43 z 14 czerwca 1937 r. Konwencja między Rzeczypospolitą Polską a Królestwem Rumunii, dotycząca ułatwień płatniczych w ruchu turystów i podróżnych podpisana w Bukareszcie 24 IV 1937 r.



The legitimacy card of the branch Stanisławowski PTT (blue cover) authorizing the crossing of the border under the Convention signed on 30th May 1925.⁸



The legitimacy of the PZN (yellow cover) authorizing the crossing of the border under the Convention signed with 30th May 1925 - signature of Alexander Bobkowski - President of PZN⁹.

⁸ Legitymacja ze zbiorów dr Antoniny Ziarkiewicz-Sebestowej.

⁹ Wzór legitymacji ze zbiorów Archiwum Muzeum Tatrzańskiego w Zakopanem sygn. AR/NO/275/33.