

Personal View

CLASSIC AND MODERN IN NATURIST THERAPY AT CACICA SALT MINE IN SOUTHERN BUCOVINA

Ioan IETCU^{*)}1, Gheorghe SIMIONCA², Vlad RĂDĂȘANU³

1) Associate professor "Stefan cel Mare" University (Kinetotherapy Department, Suceava),
Corresponding member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists

2) Microbiologist and immunologist at the National Institute of Recovery, Physical
Medicine and Balneology, Bucharest, vice-president of the Permanent Speleotherapy
Commission – VIS – UNESCO with office in Brno – Czech Republic

3) Student at the Faculty of Medicine, Iași

Abstract

The paper introduces several historical guidelines of Bucovina after being raped by the Habsburgic Empire in 1774-1775, when the Austrians inventoried in a German manner the resources of the most eastern province. Cacica salt mine was inaugurated in 1791 and knew an alert development due to the workers brought from the Empire: Polishes, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Germans, Hebrews. Gradually, the salt mine's undergrounds revealed speleotherapeutic qualities in the allergic respiratory disorders and in the last years, the physical, chemical and radiobiologic parameters made the object of certain complex research studies conducted by the National Institute of Balneology. Since 2010, a PHARE project promoted by Cacica Town Hall enabled the creation of a Medical-Spa and Entertainment Complex which uses salt water from the salt mine next to the electro-masso-kinesitherapy in treating the disorders from the myo-arthro-kynetic system. It also provides sheltering facilities.

From Cacica there can be started touristic trips at the famous monasteries of Bucovina, but also in the ex-capital of the entire Bucovina, Cernauti city, with monuments from the Habsburgic and Romanian glorious times, especially the Metropolitan Complex and the Orthodox Cathedral.

In Cacica can also be admired a beautiful catholic church, built in 1904 and raised in 2000 at the rank of Basilica Minor by Pope John Paul II.

Keywords: Bucovina, speleotherapy, SPA, moral and spiritual ecology

Rezumat

Comunicarea expune câteva repere istorice ale Bucovinei după raptul habsburgic din 1774-1775, austriecii inventariind „nemțește” bogățiile celei mai estice provincii; salina Cacica este inaugurată în 1791, dezvoltându-se alert cu muncitori aduși din

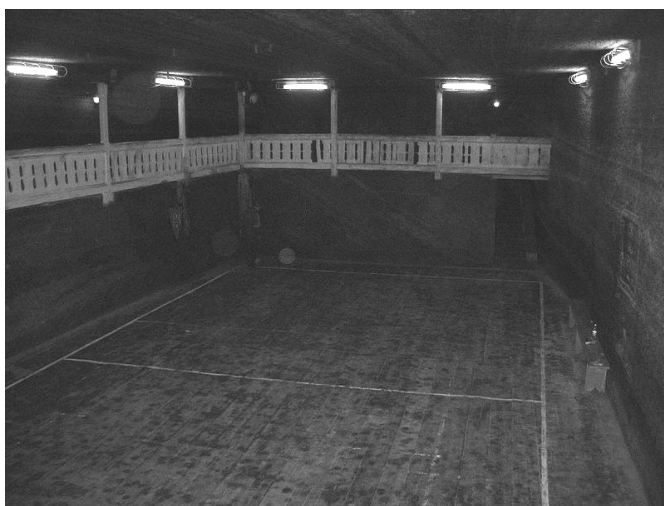
^{*)} Corresponding author: professor Ioan Ietcu, E-mail: ioanietcu@yahoo.com

imperiului: polonezi, ucraineni, slovaci, nemți, evrei. Treptat, subteranele saline își dezoăluie virtuți speleoterapeutice în suferințe respiratorii alergice iar în ultimii ani, parametrii fizici, chimici și radiobiologici au făcut obiectul unor cercetări complexe din partea Institutului Național de Balneologie. Din 2010, un program PHARE promovat de Primăria Cacica a permis realizarea unui Complex medico-balnear modern, care utilizează apa sărată de la salină pe lângă electro-masso-kinetoterapie în boli ale sistemului mio-artro-kinetic, dispunând și de posibilități de cazare.

Din Cacica se pot face deplasări turistice la celebrele mănăstiri ale Bucovinei, dar și în fosta capitală a Bucovinei întregi, orașul Cernăuți, cu monumente din epoca de glorie habsburgică și românească, îndeosebi Complexul Metropolitan și Catedrala ortodoxă.

În Cacica poate fi admirată și o frumoasă biserică catolică edificată în 1904 și ridicată în anul 2000 la rangul de Bazilică Minor de Papa Ioan Paul al II-lea.

Cuvinte-cheie: Bucovina, speleoterapie, turism balnear, ecologie moral-spirituală



In the atypical peace for these times, neighbored and protected by Obcinile Bucovinei Mountains, Cacica town that occurred on the Bucovina map in 1791 offers to the beholders the elegance of Medical-Spa and Entertainment Complex resulting from a PHARE project initiated and finished in 2010 by the Town Hall of Cacica led by Petre Todosi and his collaborators.

Figure no.1: Room, „Ing. Agrippa Popescu”, 38 meters

The western limit is occupied by Cacica Salt mine opened by the Austrian entrepreneurs 220 years ago. The Habsburg Empire needed salt and its eastern province, subsequently named Bucovina, was an El Dorado given its richness of soil and underground that the Vienna Empire was aware before. Without any gunfire, the Vienna diplomacy had reached an onerous agreement with the Ottoman Empire under Russia's neuter watch that had been bought previously, in 1774 / 1775, and the Habsburg Empire had entered deep into the east. “After things had settled”, the Russians were not happy. I believe this was one of the reasons why the Tsarist Russia occupied the eastern part of Moldova, beyond Prut, as revenge. In 1812, the Ottoman Empire gave up easily to “what didn't belong to it”. In 1772, Galizia, twice as great as Bucovina, had already become “an Austrian province” (1; 3; 4; 9).