



International Police Association Romanian Section

Dear National IPA Presidents,
Dear IPA Friends,

The Romanian Section of the International Police Association
has the great honour to invite you to attend the works of the

XVIIIth Conference of IPA Sections of Central and Eastern Europe

which will be held in Bucharest, between May 18 - 21, 2017

- ◆ The accommodation hotel will be RIN Airport Hotel, a 4-star hotel close to the Otopeni Airport, Bucharest and the Conference will be held in the Police Academy of Bucharest, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza".
- ◆ Delegates, observers and partners of each national section are invited to attend the Conference program.
- ◆ English language will be the main language used in communication and English translation will be provided during the conference sessions.
- ◆ Three main professional topics will be discussed during the conference:
 1. Romanian Police
 2. Romanian Police in fighting corruption
 3. Formation and continuous specialized training of Police Officers on national level.
- ◆ The social program includes visits to some of Romania's most beautiful places and main touristic attractions.
- ◆ Further, you will find a brief description of the sites we have the pleasure to take you on a visit to during the Conference period of 18 to 21st of May, 2017:

The Police Academy Alexandru Ioan Cuza



Founded in 1949 as the Militia Officers School in Bucharest, the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" is divided into six faculties:

- Police Department
- Fire Department
- Archives
- Faculty of Law and Administration
- Border Police Department
- Gendarmes Department.

In the Police Academy operates the National College of Home Affairs (CNAI) that is designed to provide the framework at national and strategic for the preparation of affairs, as well as continuous training for the staff of the Ministry of Interior and other categories of staff from the country and abroad, and a Doctoral School.

The National Village Museum of Romania



is an open-air ethnographic museum located in the Herăstrău Park (Bucharest, Romania), showcasing traditional Romanian village life. The museum extends to over 100,000 m², and contains 272 authentic peasant farms and houses from all over Romania.

It was created in 1936 by Dimitrie Gusti, Victor Ion Popa, and Henri H. Stahl.

This outdoor museum fills a surface of some 10 hectares, a park populated with examples of Romanian **rural architecture**. The park aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the architectural styles used in building the traditional rural homes throughout Romania, in sundry regions of the country (Moldavia, Oltenia, Transylvania, Banat, and Dobrogea, for instance). The houses aside, the patrimony of the museum is complemented by churches, outhouses and mills, such as to offer visitors a thorough picture of the Romanian traditional village life. The structures (depending on their type) are furnished with authentic items (old furniture, tapestries, tools and the like), such as to render as closely as possible the atmosphere of the rural life.



As an interesting historical reference, the museum was, chronologically speaking, the third outdoor museum ever founded in Europe.

Peleş and Pelişor Castles

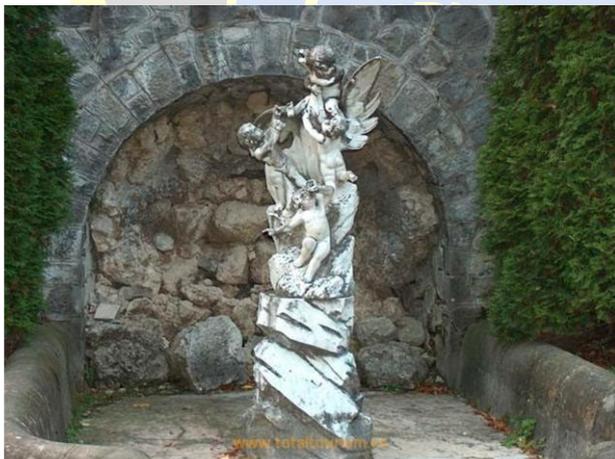


Located in Sinaia (44 km from Brasov and 122 km from Bucharest), Peleş Castle is one of Romania's most important museums since it was the final resting place for several Romanian monarchs including King Carol I, who died here in 1914.

The location for the castle was chosen by the German prince Carol I de Hohenzollern, who was to become a king and it draws its name from the neighboring brooks which passes through the courtyard.

The castle was built in wood, stone, bricks and marble and comprises more than 160 rooms. The representative style used is German Renaissance, but one can easily discover elements belonging to the Italian Renaissance, Gothic, German Baroque and French Rococo style.

Peleş is surrounded by seven terraces decorated with statues (sculptured by the Italian, Romanelli), stone-made-wells, ornamental vases and Carara marble. The architects used an abundance of wooden decoration, both for the exterior and for the interior of the castle, which confers a very special quality to the building.



In the museum complex at Sinaia, besides Peleş Castle, which Queen Maria used to call "The Big Palace", one can visit Pelişor Castle. Built between 1899 and 1902 by Czech architect Karel Liman and decorated by the Viennese Bernhard Ludwig, Pelişor was, starting since 1903, the summer residence of Romania's second king, King Ferdinand of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

A refined aesthete, Maria created an original style. In the decoration of Pelişor, Art Nouveau elements borrow Byzantine and Celtic features giving rise to "The Golden Bedroom", "The Chapel" and "The Golden Chamber". The Art Nouveau decorative art collection comprises works by such artists like E. Galle, brothers Daum, J. Hoffman, L. C. Tiffany, and Gurschner.

The Hunting Museum in Posada

Romania has a long history of hunting. The country remains a remarkable hunting destination, drawing many a hunters because of its large numbers of brown bears, wolves, wild boars, red deer, and chamois. The concentration of brown bears (*Ursus arctos*) in the Carpathian Mountains of central Romania is largest in the world and contains half of all Europe's population, except Russia.

The Hunting Museum in Posada, known as the 'Carpathian Museum' is a section of the Peles Museum.

The museum was open for public visiting on 20 November 1996. It is intended to hunting and provides a valuable collection of trophies, medals both local and from abroad.



Here are exhibited also the extincted wild species such as bison and auroch. These species can be seen today only in reserves. Other species presented in the museum are: deer, roe deer, deer and mouflon, chamois, wolf, boar, lynx, brown bear, the latter being famous Romanian Carpathians. The series ends with raptor exhibits and hunting interest: drop, owls, grouse, crow, pheasant and some water birds, characteristic of the Danube Delta.

At the Hunting Museum of Posada are exposed, also, hunting guns from Peles Castle, along with ivory and ceramic objects, Renaissance-style furniture, tapestries and paintings depicting hunting scenes.

Sinaia Monastery



The Sinaia Monastery, a landmark Orthodox religious sanctuary located in the city of Sinaia, Prahova County (southern Romania), is the first building erected on the grounds of the current mountain resort; it was built in the late seventeenth century by Spatharios (head of the time's Police force) Mihail Cantacuzino (1640-1716). Monks have been living in rock clefts and caves of these mountains since the fifteenth century, and later they took shelter in stone huts and wood hermitages.

The legend about the construction of the Sinaia Monastery has it that the hermit who was the keeper of the skete and used to say his night prayers in a little meadow in front of the tiny church was humbled to hear one night, in August 1683, angel voices worshipping the Mother of God. After telling the monks and the confessor about this miracle, the old priest was sent to Bucharest, to also relate the Metropolitan what had happened. The high church official called Spatharios Mihail Cantacuzino to witness the story first-hand, as he knew about his desire to build a monastery somewhere in the mountains of Walachia. Mihail Cantacuzino, had freshly returned from a journey to the Holy Land. During his journey he had meekly stopped at the memorable places where the Saviour had once passed, including also Mount Sinai, where Moses was given the Tablets of Law. The pilgrim was particularly impressed by the site and appearance of St Catherine's Monastery on Mt Sinai and most probably he was already mulling to found a peer settlement in his own country.