

# New Issues

Frank Karwoski

## *The World Through the Eyes of Youth*

These three stamps denominated at 2.60 zł show original drawings of Polish school children on the theme We Save the Climate (Ratujemy Klimat). The margin of the pane shows a QR information code, as well as BOS Fundacja, the logo of the Bank Ochrony Środowiska Foundation, an organization dedicated to promoting sustainable development and raising the living standards of Poles in harmony with the natural environment. Among its various programs is The World Through the Eyes of Young People (Świat Oczami Młodych), a nation-wide art contest conducted in cooperation with the Polish Post. The first such contest was conducted last year on the theme Time for Health (see issue of October 25, 2017). The first stamp design among this year's winners is entitled Necessary Changes (Konieczne Zmiany) by Oliwia Gola, a 16-year-old student at Third High School in Ostrów-Wielkopolskie; it shows nuclear cooling towers and fossil fuel smoke stacks in the background, and green wind turbines in the foreground. The second stamp design is entitled To Save Our Planet (Na Ratunek Naszej Planecie) by Benjamin Czajkowski, a 13-year-old student at Primary School Jan Kochanowski in Brzezница; it depicts children repairing the health of the world's climate. The third stamp design, entitled Fighting with Smog (Walka ze Smogiem), is from Natalia Gąska, a 12-year-old student from Primary School No. 2, Gustaw Gizewiusz, in Ostróda; it shows demons erupting from nuclear cooling towers and a green knight attacking them.



<b>Date of Issue</b>	September 26, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	3 Stamps in SS
<b>Printing Method</b>	Offset
<b>Designer</b>	Oliwia Gola, Benjamin Czajkowski, & Natalia Gąska

## *Beetles*

These two stamps, each denominated 3.20 zł, vividly depict large beetles (chrząszcze). Beetles are a group of insects that form the order Coleoptera; their front pair of wings are hardened into wing cases or elytra, distinguishing them from most other insects. The Coleoptera order includes about 400,000 species, the largest of all orders, constituting almost 40 percent of all described insects, and 25 percent of all known life forms; new species are discovered frequently. The first stamp shows the European Rhinoceros beetle (Latin: *Oryctes Nasicornia*) (Polish: Rohatyniec Nosorożec), a large flying beetle in the subfamily Dynastinae, within the scarab beetle family (Scarabaeidae). Over 300 species of Rhinoceros beetles exist. They are well known for their large sizes, with some reaching more than 150 mm (6 in) in length. The second stamp shows the large reddish Cinnabar Cinnamon beetle (Latin: *Cucujus Cinaberinus*) (Polish: Zgniotek Cynobrowy), a species in the family Cucujoidea that is common to Central Europe; they are found under the bark of deciduous trees. A QR code in the margin of the panes provides further information. Army across Asia, North Africa, and Europe.



<b>Date of Issue</b>	September 28, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	2 Stamps, Each in a Pane of 8 with Tab
<b>Printing Method</b>	Offset with Silkscreen Printing (Iridescent Ink)
<b>Designer</b>	Andrzej Gosik

## *100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Catholic University of Lublin*

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubielski Jana Pawła II, or KUK) is recognized on this

2.60 zł stamp. The university was founded in 1918 by Father Idzi Radziszewski when the library and equipment of the Saint Petersburg Roman Catholic Theological Academy was transferred from Russia to Poland with the permission of Vladimir Lenin. The university, with its eight different faculties, is the only private college in Poland with the status of a university. Initially the university had 399 students, and has since grown substantially through time, with the exception of the World War II period. Since 1944 it has functioned without interruption, even in the time of Communist control. It was then the only independent Catholic university in the entire Soviet bloc, although under frequent surveillance by the secret police. The school never adopted the Marxist dogmas taught at all the other state universities. Since 1989 the university has quadrupled its student population, and today has an enrollment of about 19,000 students. Karol Wojtyła was a part-time teacher of philosophy at the school in 1954 and his involvement with the university continued until he was elected pope in 1978. The school remains an open university where people of all religious denominations are welcome. Its maxim is Deo et Patriae (For God and Fatherland).

<b>Date of Issue</b>	October 1, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	Single in a sheet of 50
<b>Printing Method</b>	Photogravure
<b>Designer</b>	Andrzej Gosik

### ***100th Anniversary of Polish Foreign Service***

This 2.60 zł stamp commemorates the founding of Poland's Foreign Service. The ministry (Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych) was first established under the Regency Council when Poland regained its independence after World War I. However, it began to fulfill its duties only after the adoption of the Treaty of Versailles and the rise to power of Józef Piłsudski. During World War II the ministry was evacuated to London as part of the Polish government-in-exile, and in 1945 the new communist People's Republic re-founded the ministry. Since 1989, and the establishment of the Third Republic, the ministry and its staff have been located on al. Szucha in central Warsaw, near the Chancery of the Prime Minister. The Foreign Service consists of diplomats and civil servants working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the leadership of Foreign Minister Jacek Czaputowicz. Foreign Service Day was celebrated in Poland on November 16, 2018. In addition, an exhibition on the founding of the Foreign Service was held at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

<b>Date of Issue</b>	October 31, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	Single in Sheet of 50
<b>Printing Method</b>	Rotogravure
<b>Designer</b>	Jarosław Ochendzan

### ***Lost Works of Art***

Part of a continuing series on this subject, the three stamps in this pane call attention to lost works of art (utracone dzieła sztuki) looted from Polish museums and galleries during World War II. The first stamp, denominated 2.60 zł, shows Marcin Zaleski's painting View of Zamość (Widok Zamościa). The painter Zaleski (1796-1877) is well known for his works that depict city views and architecture of old Warsaw, Kraków, and Vilnius. The second stamp, denominated 3.20 zł, shows Julian Fałat's painting View of Kraków (Widok Krakowa) from 1898. This Polish painter of watercolors (1853-1929), famous for his landscape paintings, is regarded as one of the leading Polish impressionists. The museum Fałatowska in Bielsko-Biała is devoted to his work. In 2010 two of his paintings were seized by the U.S. authorities from auction houses in New York City; the paintings were repatriated to Poland's National Museum of Art in Warsaw. The third stamp, denominated 2.60 zł, shows Ignacy Aleksander Gierymski's painting Harbor in Solec (Przystań na Solcu) from 1883; this is an area of Warsaw known as Śródmieście. The painter and magazine illustrator Gierymski (1850-1901) was a representative of realism in painting, and an important precursor of impressionism in Polish art. His greatest period was between 1879 and 1888 when he lived in Warsaw, often portraying the lives of poor people; unfortunately his work was not well received in his lifetime. Numerous blank squares are randomly distributed on the stamps, the margins of the pane, and on the official first day covers. These may indicate that the details of the paintings as shown are not entirely clear because they are only copies of the missing originals. The squares could also represent the numerous other paintings looted from Poland. A QR code in the margin of the pane provides further information.



<b>Date of Issue</b>	October 31, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	3 Different Stamps in Pane of 6
<b>Printing Method</b>	Photogravure
<b>Designer</b>	Bozydar Grozdev

### *People of Cinema and Theater*

Also part of a continuing series on this subject, these three stamps honor famous Polish actors on stage and cinema in the early 20th Century. Stefan Jaracz (1883-1945) is shown in a black and white photo on a 2.60 zł stamp. After graduating from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, he began his career in theater, moving to Poznań, Łódź, and Warsaw; he then moved to Moscow before returning to Poland in 1918 and embarking on an energetic career in the emerging national and experimental theater, with guest performances in over 90 cities and towns. He served as artistic director at the Ateneum Theater in Warsaw from 1930-32, and within a short period raised its reputation as one of the leading voices for Poland's new intelligentsia, with numerous groundbreaking productions. Some of his most famous acting roles in movies included: God of War (Bóg Wojny) (1914), Pan Tadeusz (1928), and Częstochowa Defense (Obrona Częstochowy) (1913). During World War II he was arrested and imprisoned at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, but released in 1941. The other two stamps show black and white photos of actors Maria Bogda (3.20 zł) and Adam Brodzisz (2.60 zł), a married couple who had parallel acting careers during the interwar years. Maria Bogda (born Janina Kopaczek) (1909-81) was a popular film star, considered one of the most beautiful Polish actresses of her time, and appeared in many films, including: Rhapsody of the Baltic Sea (Rapsodia Bałtyku) (1935) (as shown on

the stamp), Nameless Heroes (Bezimienni Bohaterowie) (1932), and ABC of Love (ABC Miłości) (1935). Adam Brodzisz (1906-86) was a handsome actor during the same time who appeared in 22 films, including: A Dangerous Paradise (Niebezpieczny Raj) (1931), Beauty of Life (Uroda Życia) (1930), and Voice of the Desert (Głos Pustyni) (1932). The couple struggled during the war, and then after the war were unable to find employment in the cinema, instead performing in theater until 1961, when they moved to Los Angeles to breed chinchillas. Each of the three stamps has two distinctive star perforations. The three stamps are in separate panes and a single souvenir sheet, with informative QR codes; and appear on a single official first day cover.



<b>Date of Issue</b>	October 31, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	3 Single Stamps in 3 Panes of 12 & SS
<b>Printing Method</b>	Offset
<b>Designer</b>	Marzanna Dąbrowska

### *Poland-Israel. Independence. Memory. Common Heritage*

This 2.60 zł stamp, a joint issue with Israel, acknowledges the deep historic bonds between the two countries. The two nation's flags are shown, together with their dates of independence: 70 years of Israeli independence and 100 years of Poland regaining its independence. Israel's similar stamp is valued at 6.50 NIS (New Israeli Shekels). About 220,000 Israeli citizens are of Polish-Jewish origin. For many years historically Poland was host to the largest Jewish population in Europe. In World War II and the Jewish genocide perpetrated by Germany this community was decimated and many surviving Polish Jews emigrated to other countries, including some 70,000 moving to Israel. In November 1947 Poland voted in favor of the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine, which led to the establishment of the state of Israel. In 1948 Poland recognized and established diplomatic relations with Israel. In May 1948 Polish-born David Ben-Gurion became Israel's first prime minister; and in September 1948 Israel opened its first diplomatic mission in Warsaw. But in 1967 after the Six-Day War, Poland joined the Soviet-

controlled Eastern Bloc in severing relations with Israel. Not until 1986 did Poland resume contacts with Israel. When Poland's communist government fell in 1989, Polish-born Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres visited Poland, paving the way for diplomatic relations which were fully restored in February 1990. In May 1991 Polish President Lech Wałęsa visited Israel. In 2018, however, controversy erupted between the two nations regarding Polish complicity in the Jewish Holocaust during World War II. The crisis in relations was resolved when the Polish and Israeli prime ministers issued a joint communique endorsing research into

<b>Date of Issue</b>	November 5, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	Single in Pane of 10
<b>Printing Method</b>	Offset
<b>Designers</b>	R. Goldenberg & Marzanna Dąbrowska

the Jewish Holocaust and condemning the expression Polish Concentration Camps. However, in 2019 this controversy was rekindled and the issue remains unresolved.

### *Army of the Reborn Republic of Poland*

Army of the Reborn Republic of Poland

These five different stamps, valued at 2.60 zł each, commemorate the centennial establishment of the army of the reborn Republic of Poland in 1918. During World War I much of the heavy fighting on the Eastern Front took place on the territory of the former Polish state. In 1914 Józef Piłsudski formed the Polish Legion in Galicia to assist the Central Powers in defeating Russia, as a first step toward full independence for Poland. The Legion served with distinction in the Austro-Hungarian Army against the Russians. As a result, the Central Powers agreed to establish a Polish Kingdom as a protectorate under German oversight in an effort to garner continued Polish support in the war. However, when the Central Powers proposed that Legion troops swear an oath of allegiance to the Kaiser, the Poles declined, thus ending the Legion as a fighting organization, and Piłsudski was imprisoned by the Germans. He was later released in November 1917 after Russia left the war. After the establishment of the Second Polish Republic in 1918, the Polish Army was created from the former soldiers in the war. The force was expanded during the Polish-Soviet War of 1919-22 to nearly 800,000 men.

Today there are 115,000 active personnel in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland (Siły Zbrojne Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, or SZRP), and over 85,000 reserve personnel. The forces consist of the following: Land Forces (Wojska Lądowe); Navy (Marynarka Wojenna); Air Force (Siły Powietrzne); Special Forces (Wojska Specjalne); and Territorial Defense Forces (Wojska Obrony Terytorianej). The Minister of National Defense is Mariusz Błaszczak. The five stamps portray groups of uniformed Polish military personnel from the past and today. Three official first day covers were issued for these stamps. The margin of the pane includes an informative QR code.

<i>First Days of</i>	<b>Date of Issue</b>	November 11, 2018
	<b>Sheet Format</b>	Pane of 5 Different Stamps
	<b>Printing Method</b>	Photogravure
	<b>Designer</b>	Maciej Jedrysik

### *Independence*

These five different self-adhesive stamps, valued at 2.60 zł each, call attention to Poles who participated in the events of the chaotic time of the founding of the Second Polish Republic a century ago; events in five areas are highlighted: Lublin, Cieszyn, Kraków, Górny Śląsk, and Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine). The first stamp honors Edward Śmigły-Rydz (1886-1941), a military hero, politician, and statesman. The stamp calls specific attention to his role as Minister of Military Affairs with the socialist government of Ignacy Daszyński in the short-lived Provisional People's Government of Poland in Lublin in October 1918. Both before and after this, he distinguished himself on the battlefield, beginning in 1914 in the Polish Legion in World War I and then with the Polish Army in the Polish-Soviet War of 1919-21, where he played an

<b>Date of Issue</b>	November 11, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	Pane of 5 Different Stamps
<b>Printing Method</b>	Offset
<b>Designer</b>	Andrzej Gosik

important role in the Miracle of the Vistula in 1920. He was a close compatriot of Piłsudski, and after Piłsudski's death in 1935, was given the responsibility of Inspector-General of the Polish Armed Forces, the highest Polish military office. He later took complete responsibility for Poland's military defeat in September 1939.

The second stamp recognizes Franciszek Ksawery Latinik (1864-1949), a military hero who fought as a colonel in the Austro-Hungarian Army in World War I, participating in the 1915 break-up of the Russian Front in the Battle of Gorlice. After Poland regained its independence, he commanded Polish forces fighting in Cieszyn Silesia in 1919 against the Czechoslovakian offensive. Later in 1920, he commanded the First Polish Army during the Battle of Warsaw and served as the military governor of the city besieged by the Red Army.

The third stamp recognizes three fighters who served in the First Polish Guard from the Kraków Left: Czesław Zajązkowski, Wilhelm Stec, and Jan Gawron. The takeover from the partitioning powers in Kraków in October 1918 occurred without bloodshed; information on these specific individuals is scant. The fourth stamp shows a group of nine anonymous Silesian insurgents from Górny Śląsk. In October 1918, Polish forces seized power from the Austrians and disarmed them, using members of the secret Polish Military Organization, as well as Legionnaires and young people.

The fifth stamp portrays a group of seven anonymous fighters participating in the Defense (or Battle) of Lwów, a six-month-long conflict extending from November 1918 to May 1919. The conflict pitted the forces of the West Ukrainian People's Republic versus local Polish civilians, assisted later by the Polish Armed Forces, for control of the largest city in eastern Galicia. Ultimately Poland won the conflict. The pane of stamps

<b>Date of Issue</b>	November 26, 2018
<b>Sheet Format</b>	Pane of 4 Different Stamps
<b>Printing Method</b>	Offset
<b>Designer</b>	Roch Stefaniak

includes a QR code in the margin, and all five stamps are on one official first day cover.

## *100 Years of the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland*

These four different stamps, each valued at 3.20 zł, recognize the centennial of Poland's Patent Office (PPO) (Urząd Patentowy Rzeczypospolitej or UPRP). The PPO or UPRP provides legal protection of intellectual property in accordance with national legislation and multiple international agreements. The President of the PPO or UPRP is Dr. Alicja Adamczak.

Each of the four stamps shows a specific patented innovation that is recognized and protected by the Polish government: (1) Triggio is an electric microcar designed by Rafał Budweil in 2010 in an effort to facilitate travel and parking in crowded urban areas; it has a special dual-mode front axle; (2) Aeroscope, a manual film camera with automatic drive, designed by Kazimierz Prószyński in 1908 to provide simple operation and image stabilization, with an independent energy source; it was used in World War I to film combat on the fronts and to take aerial photos; (3) Bulletproof Vest (Kamizelka Kuloodporną) designed by Kazimierz Żegleń (1897) and Jan Szczepanik (1901); it was created from a special fabric made of many layers of woven silk that was capable of stopping bullets fired from an 8 mm caliber revolver, as well as from a Mannlicher carbine; and (5) Atlases of the Human Brain (Atlasy Mózgu Ludzkiego) – multifunctional and multidimensional computer images of healthy and diseased human brains, developed by Wiesław L. Nowiński in 1997; this innovation is used for educational and clinical purposes and in the treatment of Parkinson's Disease. The pane of stamps includes explanatory text in the top and bottom margins, as well as two QR codes with further information.

## *Easter (Wielkanoc)*

This year's Easter stamp, with a "B" value of 3.20 zł, shows a colorfully decorated Leipzig Easter egg (Pisanka Lipska). An Easter Egg Market takes place in Leipzig each year, with over 30 exhibitors who provide insight into this traditional art.

The decoration of eggs dates back 5,000 years to Assyria and ancient Mesopotamia. In Polish lands, the oldest decorated eggs date to the 10th century (based on excavations in Ostrówek (near Opole) and Giecz). Sharing and gifting decorated Easter eggs (pisanki) symbolizes wishes for health and abundance. The decorated eggs are then placed in baskets and shared on Easter morning in a manner similar to sharing the wafer (*opłatek*) at Christmas. (Information from Lamus Dworski on the internet.)