

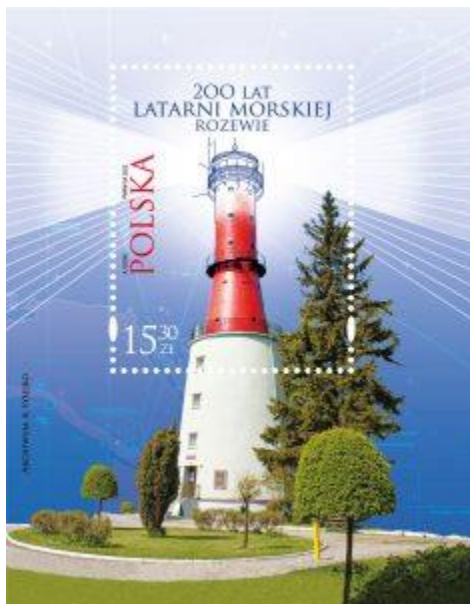
September 2022 New Issues Polonus Bulletin

200 Years of Rozewie Lighthouse

This 15.30-zł stamp honors the bicentennial of the Old Rozewie I Lighthouse (*Latarni Morskiej Rozewie*), located on the Kashubian Baltic Coast on Cape Rozewie, between the towns of Jastrzębia Góra and Chiapowo. There are actually two lighthouses on Cape Rozewie, the Old Rozewie I and the New Rozewie II. The Old Rozewie I Lighthouse shown on the stamp dates back to 1822, and is still operational; it has been modernized several times. Its two rotating LED headlights are now visible to ships up to 26 miles out at sea. Historically, Cape Rozewie has long been an important navigation point on the maps of the southern Baltic. The other New Rozewie II Lighthouse dates to 1875. For 35 years, it functioned simultaneously with the Old Lighthouse, but was decommissioned in 1910.

Date of Issue
Sheet Format
Printing Method
Designer

September 10, 2022
Single in SS
Offset
Andrzej Gosik



Canal across the Vistula Spit

This 60-gr stamp recognizes the opening of the strategic Nowy Świat Ship Canal across the Polish section of the narrow sandy Vistula Spit (*Mierzeja Wiślana*) that stretches for 70 km and extends northeast into Russia territory, terminating at the Strait of Baltiysk. The canal creates an important alternative connection between the Vistula Lagoon and

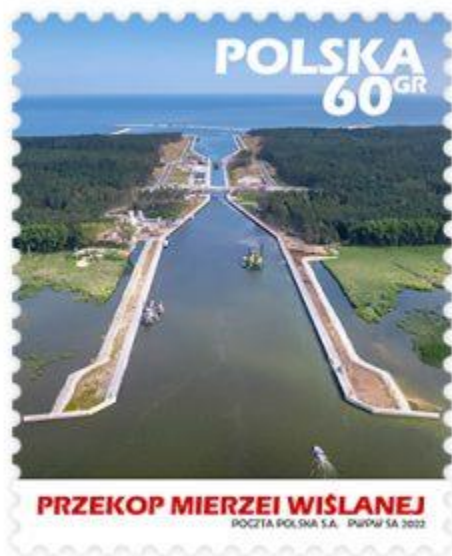
Gdańsk Bay, allowing ships to enter the Vistula Lagoon and the port of Elbląg in a more direct manner, and without requiring Russian permission to use the Strait of Baltiysk.

The new canal is 1,305 m long and allows passage of ships with a draft of 4 m, a length of 100 m, and a beam of 20 m. The project is located between the villages of Skowronki and Przebrno at the site of an old abandoned settlement called Nowy Świat, hence its official name. The major works for the project include a breakwater fore bay, canal locks, two bridges, and construction of an artificial island in the Vistula Lagoon. The total cost of the project, not yet complete, is estimated at 2 billion zł.

The project faced strong objections from environmental groups and the Russian Federation. Russian concerns relate to NATO warships potentially entering the Vistula Lagoon without passing near Russian military facilities at Baltiysk, and thus threatening the security of Kaliningrad.

The canal was officially inaugurated on September 17, 2022, symbolically coinciding with the 83rd anniversary of the invasion of Poland by the Soviet Union in World War II.

Date of Issue	September 17, 2022
Sheet Format	Single in Sheet of 100
Printing Method	Photogravure
Designer	Poczta Polska SA



100 Years of the Port of Gdynia

This A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal card recognizes the Port of Gdynia, Poland's seaport located on the western coast of Gdańsk Bay. It was established during the Polish-Soviet War by the Second Polish Republic, and is actually four years older than the City of Gdynia.

In 1939, the port was occupied by the Germans, who renamed it Gotenhafen, after the ancient German tribe, the Goths, who once lived there. Some 12,000 Poles living in the area, especially the more educated, were then executed and others relocated. During the war, the port harbored many large German battleships and heavy cruisers. The port was also used as a concentration camp affiliated with the Stutthof camp near Danzig. With the German withdrawal from the port in 1945 as the Soviet Red Army advanced, the port and city were destroyed, but in the post-war years were gradually rebuilt.

In 2018, over 23 million tons of cargo moved through the port, now operated as a privatized share-holding public service company, Port of Gdynia Holding SA. The port is located adjacent to the Gdynia Naval Base. The other major ports in Poland are in Gdańsk (the largest), Szczecin, and Świnoujście.

Date of Issue
Printing Method
Designer

September 23, 2022
Offset
Pawel Myszka



100th Anniversary of the Founding of Polish Sports Associations

This A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal card is one more in a series on this general subject [See postal cards dated June 27, 2020, and March 25, 2022], and specifically addresses the Polish Fencing Association (*Polski Związek Szermierczy*). The imprinted postage on the card depicts the different hilts for foil, saber, and sword. The left side of the card portrays Witold Woyda (1939-2008), the Polish fencer who won four Olympic foil medals between 1964 and 1972, including two golds in the 1972 Summer Olympics. He was 5 ft 7 in tall and weighed only 140 lbs in a sport where champions are usually taller and heavier. He used quickness, superb coordination, and aggressive tactics to defeat taller foes possessing a natural advantage in reach. In 1978, he moved to New York, where he died of lung cancer years later.

Date of Issue
Printing Method
Designer

September 23, 2022
Offset
Jan Konarzewski



100th Anniversary of the Polish Beekeeping Organization

Historically in Poland, honey (*miód*) has been highly valued, often seen as a type of liquid gold; when fermented with water, it becomes mead (*miód pitny*), a drink also historically important. This A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal card recognizes the Polish Beekeeping Organization (*Polski Związek Pszczelarski* or *PZP*), an independent self-governing socio-professional and federal organization of some 52 entities working for the benefit of beekeeping. The *PZP* is a member of the European Professional Beekeepers Association and the International Organization of Professional Beekeepers. In recent years, the efforts of all these groups have focused on reducing threats to beekeeping, especially the adverse effects of chemicals in the environment.

There are an estimated 82,000 beekeepers in Poland, and 1.65 million honey bee colonies. Poland is distinctive as the only EU country producing honey from wild beehives in tree hollows – a type of honey with a deep golden color, and found to possess the greatest nutritional value. Urban beekeeping has become increasingly important, with notable apiaries now found on the sixth floor of the Palace of Culture and Science, and in the lower house of the Sejm in Warsaw.

Date of Issue
Printing Method
Designer

September 23, 2022
Offset
Andrzej Gosik



50th Anniversary of the Polish National Football Team Winning the Gold Medal at the 20th Summer Olympic Games

The XX Olympiad, also known as Munich 1972, was held in Germany in August and September 1972. Tragically, the event was overshadowed by the Munich Massacre in the second week, in which 11 Israeli athletes and coaches and a German police officer were killed by Palestinian terrorists. In these Games, Mark Spitz notably won seven gold medals in swimming; and Olga Korbut starred in gymnastics.

Another Munich (Monachium) event widely remembered in Poland was the football (soccer) final between Poland and Hungary, which Poland won 2-1. Kazimierz Denya scored both of Poland's goals in the gold medal match. The Polish victory is celebrated on this A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal card. [See the stamp honoring Kazimierz Denya issued on August 12, 2019, and summarized in Polonus Bulletin 582 in March 2021.]

Date of Issue	September 23, 2022
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Designer	Jarosław Ochendzan



Józef Wybicki – Author of the Polish National Anthem

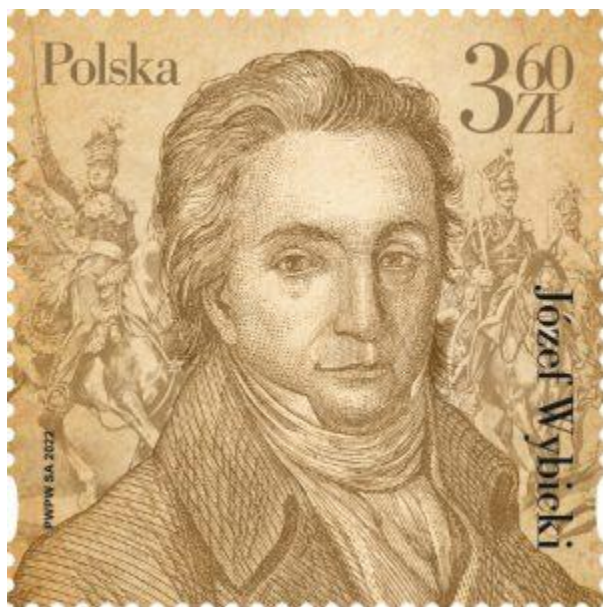
This 3.60-zł stamp honors Józef Rufin Wybicki (1747-1822), Polish nobleman, jurist, poet, journalist, and political and military activist. He advocated for political reforms, arguing for more rights for the peasantry. He is most famous for composing his *Mazurek Dąbrowskiego* in 1797 in Italy. It became a popular patriotic song for Poles, transitioning into the unofficial national anthem during the November Uprising of 1831, and was later sung during the January Uprising of 1863. In 1927, it was officially adopted as the Polish national anthem by the Sejm.

Wybicki helped organize the Polish Legions in Italy with Jan Henryk Dąbrowski, and in 1806 he helped Dąbrowski organize the Greater Poland Uprising. After the creation of the Duchy of Poland a year later, he served in its Department of Justice, and continued working there after the Duchy's transformation into Congress Poland.

The lyrics of the anthem are a poem of six quatrains and a refrain quatrain repeated after all but the last stanza, and all following an ABAB rhyme scheme. The main theme is that lack of political sovereignty does not preclude the existence of a nation: *Jeszcze Polska nie Zginęła*. The music of the anthem was likely derived from unattributed folk tunes. Wybicki probably used various melodic motifs he had heard, and combined them into one formal structure to suit his text. The image of him on the stamp is from an 1871 woodcut. The tab in the pane shows a Polish eagle, and the bottom margin of the pane displays QR and numeric bar codes.

Date of Issue
Sheet Format
Printing Method
Designer

September 29, 2022
Single in Pane of 5 with Tab
Offset
Jan Konarzewski



100th Anniversary of the Polish Chemical Industry

This A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal card references the beginnings of Poland's chemical industry promoted by Ignacy Mościcki (1867-1946), a notable chemist who also became president of Poland based on his close friendship with Józef Piłsudski. He served as president from 1926-39, the longest serving president in Polish history.

However, he was primarily a chemist, educated at the Riga Polytechnic, who in 1897 joined the Catholic University of Fribourg (Switzerland) to specialize in research in electro-chemistry, and also joined Józef Wierusz-Kowalski at the Société de l'Acide Nitrique, a nitric acid manufacturer. While there, he developed and patented an original method of nitric acid production, high voltage capacitors, and also hydrogen cyanide synthesis technologies.

In 1912, he accepted a chair in physical chemistry and technical electrochemistry at the Lviv Polytechnic. Then, in the newly restored independent Poland, he helped build a national chemical industry. In 1922, he became the first director of the Nitrogen Compounds Factory in Chorzów. He helped establish the Chemical Research Institute, and in 1925 was appointed Chair of Technical Electrochemistry at the Warsaw Polytechnic. In 1928, while President of Poland, he helped co-found the state Nitrogen Compounds Factory in Tarnów. His dual career in both politics and science and industry was nothing short of amazing. In his later years after the outbreak of World War II, he moved back to Switzerland where he taught at the university in Fribourg, and then worked in the Hydro-Nitro Chemical Laboratory in Geneva.

Date of Issue
Printing Method
Designer

September 29, 2022
Offset
Jarosław Ochendzan



Polish Railway Stations

These three different A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal cards, more in a continuing series on this subject, recognize Poland's railway stations in Wrocław, Poznań, and Oświęcim, with each showing views of both the interior and exterior of these buildings. The Wrocław Central Railway Station (*Dworzec Wrocław Główny*) is the largest and most important passenger station in Dolny Śląsk (Lower Silesia) Voivodeship, as well as in all of Poland in terms of the number of passengers served. In 2018, the station served over 21.2 million passengers. There are six platforms and 11 tracks at the station. The station is considered an architectural gem, rebuilt and renovated many times. It is designed in an English neo-gothic style more closely resembling a castle or palace than a public service building.

The Poznań Main Railway Station (*Dworzec Poznań Główny*) is now in the process of being rebuilt. As a result, a new Main Station has arisen alongside the old West Station, creating a stark contrast. The new station includes the Avenida shopping mall.

The Oświęcim Railway Station (*Oświęcim Stacja Kolejowa*), located in Lesser Poland (*Małopolskie*), is considerably smaller than the other two stations. Unfortunately, it is probably best known by its German name (*Auschwitz*), and was operated in conjunction with the nearby Nazi death camps.

Date of Issue
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Designer

September 30, 2022
Offset
Paweł Myszka



Narrow-Gauge Railway Museum in Sochaczew

This A-denominated (3.60-zł) postal card calls attention to the Narrow-Gauge Railway Museum located in Sochaczew, about 50 km (31 mi) west of Warsaw. In 1984, the Sochaczew Commuter Railway ended service and work on a museum at the train

station area began. The museum opened in 1986, and now displays over 163 units of narrow-gauge (750 mm) rolling stock, including steam, diesel, and electric locomotives, and freight and passenger cars. During the summer season, the museum also offers an 18-km-long train ride to the Kampinos National Park. Since 2016, it has operated as a branch of Stacja Muzeum (Railway Museum) in Warszawa. However, its future is uncertain due to funding problems. The imprinted postage on the card shows an unidentified old steam locomotive, and the left side of the card shows a PKP Px29-1704 class steam locomotive that is operated at the museum.

Date of Issue
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September 30, 2022
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Joanna Fleszar-Haspert

