

All Polish collector coins feature:

- face value
- image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland
- inscription: Rzeczpospolita Polska
- year of issue



Issuing collector items is an occasion to commemorate important historic figures and anniversaries, as well as to develop the interest of the public in Polish culture, science and tradition.

Information on the issue schedule can be found at the www.nbp.pl/money website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone numbers: +48 22 185 45 96 and +48 22 185 13 03.

Collector coins issued by NBP are sold in the NBP regional branches and at the online shop.

On 28 August 2017 Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation collector coin “35th Anniversary of the Anti-communist Uprising in Lubin”, with a face value of 20 zloty.

Narodowy Bank Polski is the central bank of the State, responsible for its monetary policy and price stability. The Bank's functions are described in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Act on NBP. NBP holds the exclusive right to issue the currency of the Republic of Poland. As the central bank, it does not provide accounts for the general public, accept deposits from or extend loans to individuals. It acts as a banker to the State budget and public sector entities. NBP also holds and manages the foreign exchange reserves of the State. Finally, it functions as a banker to banks, creating conditions for the operation of the Polish banking system. Narodowy Bank Polski is one of the most important research and analytical centres in the fields of economics and financial markets. For more information on NBP visit: www.nbp.pl

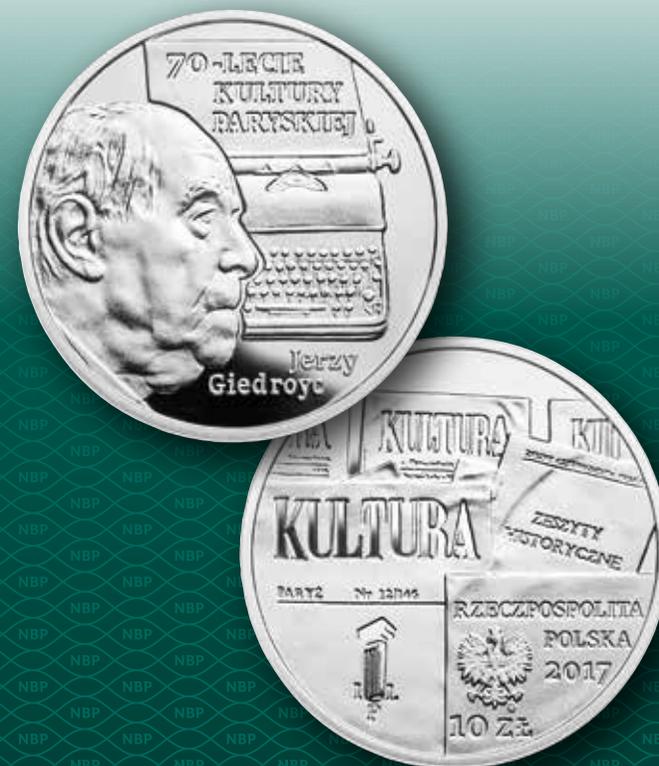
Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of money

NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

70th ANNIVERSARY OF KULTURA PARYSKA MAGAZINE



Collector coins

When the first issue of “Kultura”* appeared in June 1947, no one suspected that one of the most important cultural and political centres of Polish post-war emigration had been born. The money for the establishment of Instytut Literacki (the Literary Institute) – which over the subsequent five decades published not only 637 issues of the monthly “Kultura”, but also 171 issues of “Zeszyty Historyczne” (Historical Notebooks) and more than four hundred books – came from the funds of the Polish 2nd Corps led by General Władysław Anders. However, the magazine’s founder Jerzy Giedroyc (1906–2000) quickly paid off the debt, and moved the headquarters of the institute from Rome to Maisons-Laffitte near Paris. Away from the main centres of Polish political emigration – which were located in the United Kingdom and the United States – he built an increasingly prominent centre exerting influence not only on the Polish diaspora, but also on Poland, whose fate remained the main focus of interest for Giedroyc and his closest associates. The most important among the latter included his brother Henryk, who lived with Giedroyc in the legendary mansion at avenue de Poissy, as well as Zofia and Zygmunt Hertz, and Józef Czapski. Outside of Giedroyc himself, the political stance taken by “Kultura”, built in opposition to the majority of Polish exile communities, was mostly influenced by the editorials of Juliusz

* “Kultura” – a periodical published in 1948–2000 in Paris; banned during the Communist regime in Poland. “Kultura” is also customarily referred to as “Kultura Paryska” (Paris Culture).



Miorszewski. In his writings he argued that – after the predicted disintegration of the USSR – the sovereignty of Ukraine, Lithuania and Belarus (ULB) would be one of the foundations of Poland’s geopolitical security. The most important contributors of “Kultura” also included, among others, Gustaw Herling–Grudziński, Konstanty Jeleński, Leopold Unger and Czesław Bielecki. The consecutive issues of “Kultura” that were smuggled to Poland – usually in the form of miniature publications – and the books with the characteristic Ionian column and the letters “ILP” (Instytut Literacki Paryż) were among the most sought after reading materials. Thanks to them, Poles were able to come into contact with the works of authors such as Witold Gombrowicz, Czesław Miłosz, Marek Hłasko,

On 10 August 2017 Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver collector coin with a face value of 10 złoty: “70th ANNIVERSARY OF KULTURA PARYSKA MAGAZINE”.

Face value 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 15,000 pcs

Designer: Anna Wątróbska-Wdowiarska

Image of Jerzy Giedroyc according to a photograph by Piotr Wójcik

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.



Stefan Kisielewski, Leopold Tyrmand or Leszek Kołakowski, which were untouched by Communist censorship. Although possession of publications from “Kultura” and especially publishing cooperation with Jerzy Giedroyc posed a risk of repression from the Communist government of the Polish People’s Republic, subsequent generations of Poles visiting France headed to Maisons-Laffitte.

*Prof. Antoni Dudek, PhD.
Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński
University in Warsaw*

The reverse of the coin depicts the portrait of Jerzy Giedroyc in profile and a stylized image of a typewriter standing on the Editor’s desk.

The obverse of the coin depicts the images of the covers of “Kultura” and “Zeszyty Historyczne” – the most famous and influential magazines published by Instytut Literacki.