

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](http://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 internet shop.

On 15 September 2017 Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver collector coin “100th Anniversary of the Apparitions of Fatima” with a face value of 10 złoty.

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Narodowy Bank Polski

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Narodowy Bank Polski

## 35th Anniversary of the Anti-communist Uprising in Lubin



Collector coins

## 35th Anniversary of the Anti-communist Uprising in Lubin



Face value: 20 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: standard, oxidized, pad printing

Dimensions: 40.00 x 28.00 mm

Weight: 28.28 g

Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 15,000 pcs

Designer: Dobrochna Surajewska

Issuer: NBP

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



As far back as the 1950s, Lubin and its environs were the least developed and populated part of Lower Silesia. The region was modernized, however, after the discovery of copper deposits in the area and the establishment of the Copper Mining and Metallurgical Complex, which funded many infrastructural activities. Residential estates, streets, schools and commercial establishments were built in Lubin. The Communist government was convinced that as it was a model city of that political system, the people of Lubin were also thinking along the accepted lines. All the more so, since the activities of the Solidarity movement in the Copper Basin between 1980 and 1981 did not indicate that the biggest centre of social resistance in this part of Poland, except for Wrocław, would be located here.

However, the scale of the strikes after the introduction of martial law, as well as the determination of the workforces of the mines and the “Głogów” copper works, showed that this region would not be socially passive. Following the pacification of the “Rudna” mine in the early days of martial law and the acts of the planting of small explosives, which were unheard of outside this region, the authorities feared that unrest could

erupt here on 31 August 1982 on the 2nd anniversary of the August Agreements.

Indeed, demonstrations swept across all the cities of the Copper Basin. This was also the case in Lubin, although it wasn't the largest demonstration. The demonstrators chanted the slogans of “Free the internees” and “Lift martial law”. The manifestation was initiated by the Solidarity activist Stanisław Śnieg. He delivered a speech in which he called for the release of all persons imprisoned for political reasons.

The intervention aimed at dispersing the demonstrators was carried out by the Citizens' Militia (Milicja Obywatelska) and the units of the riot police – ZOMO (Zmotoryzowane Odwoły Milicji Obywatelskiej). In the first phase of the riots they fired chemical agents at the demonstrators, and subsequently used firearms with live ammunition. The reasons for these developments still have not been explained. Over twenty people were wounded, including seven seriously. Three people were killed: Andrzej Trajkowski, Mieczysław Poźniak and Michał Adamowicz.

The unrest continued in Lubin for 48 hours – 15,000 residents demonstrated on 1 September, and almost 5,000 people demonstrated the following day. There were riots and unrest. In order to stem the rising tide

of protest, more than 1,000 uniformed officers were brought from outside the voivodeship, and the city of Lubin itself was isolated from the rest of the country for seven days.

Until the present day, not all the perpetrators of this massacre have been punished.

The events in Lubin are symbolically represented in a photograph by Krzysztof Raczkowiak, which depicts the dying Michał Adamowicz carried by a group of men. The photograph is a silent witness to those events.

The obverse of the coin depicts a red and white sash against the background of the silhouettes of three men, symbolizing the victims of the events in Lubin.

On the reverse of the coin we see the outlines of three male figures, next to whom there are three symbolic bullet marks, a sash and two carnations lying on the pavement.

*Marek Zawadka, PhD*

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