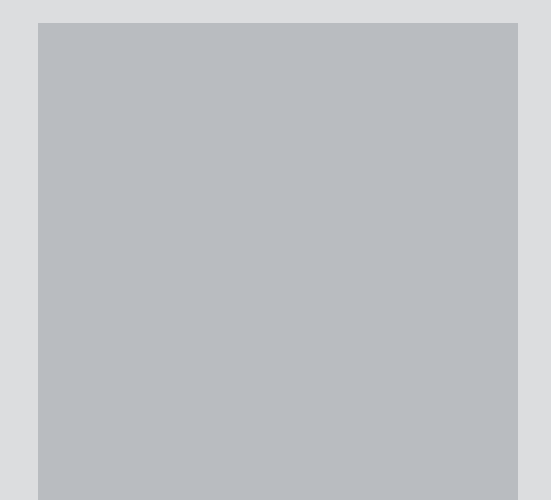
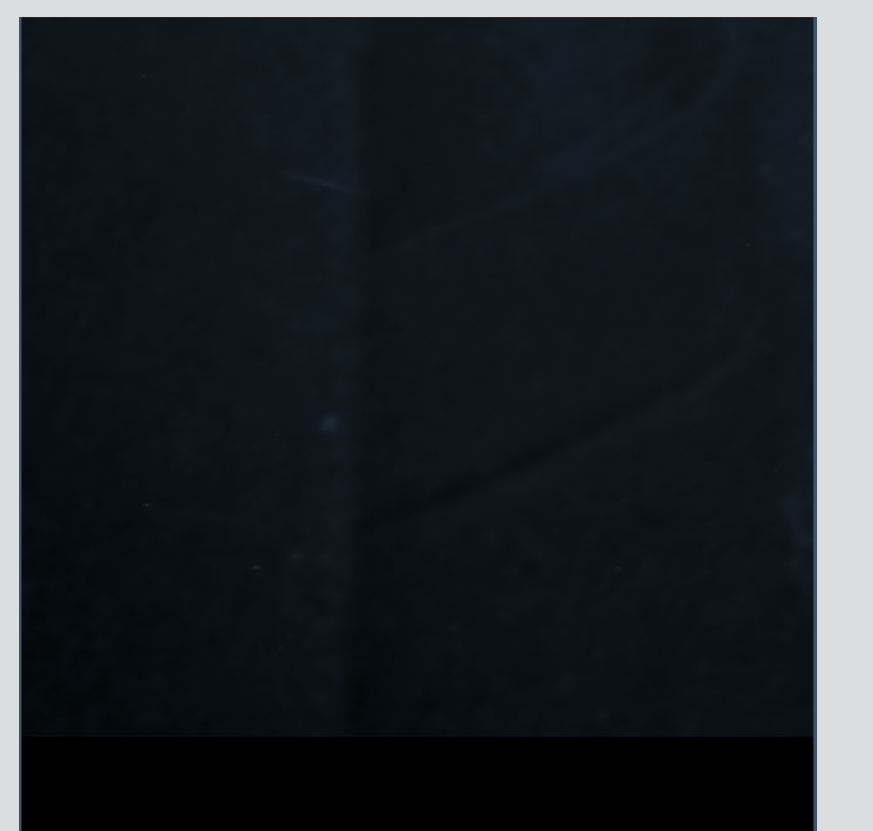
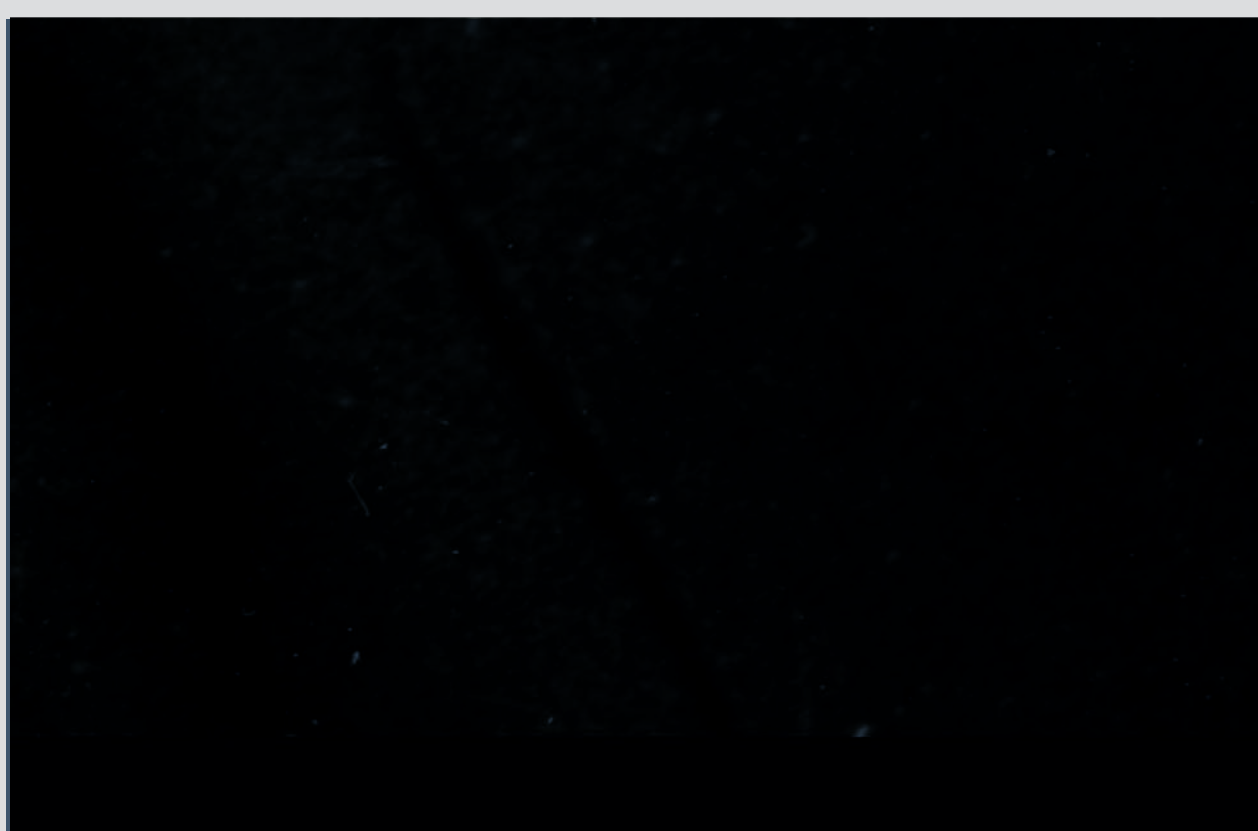
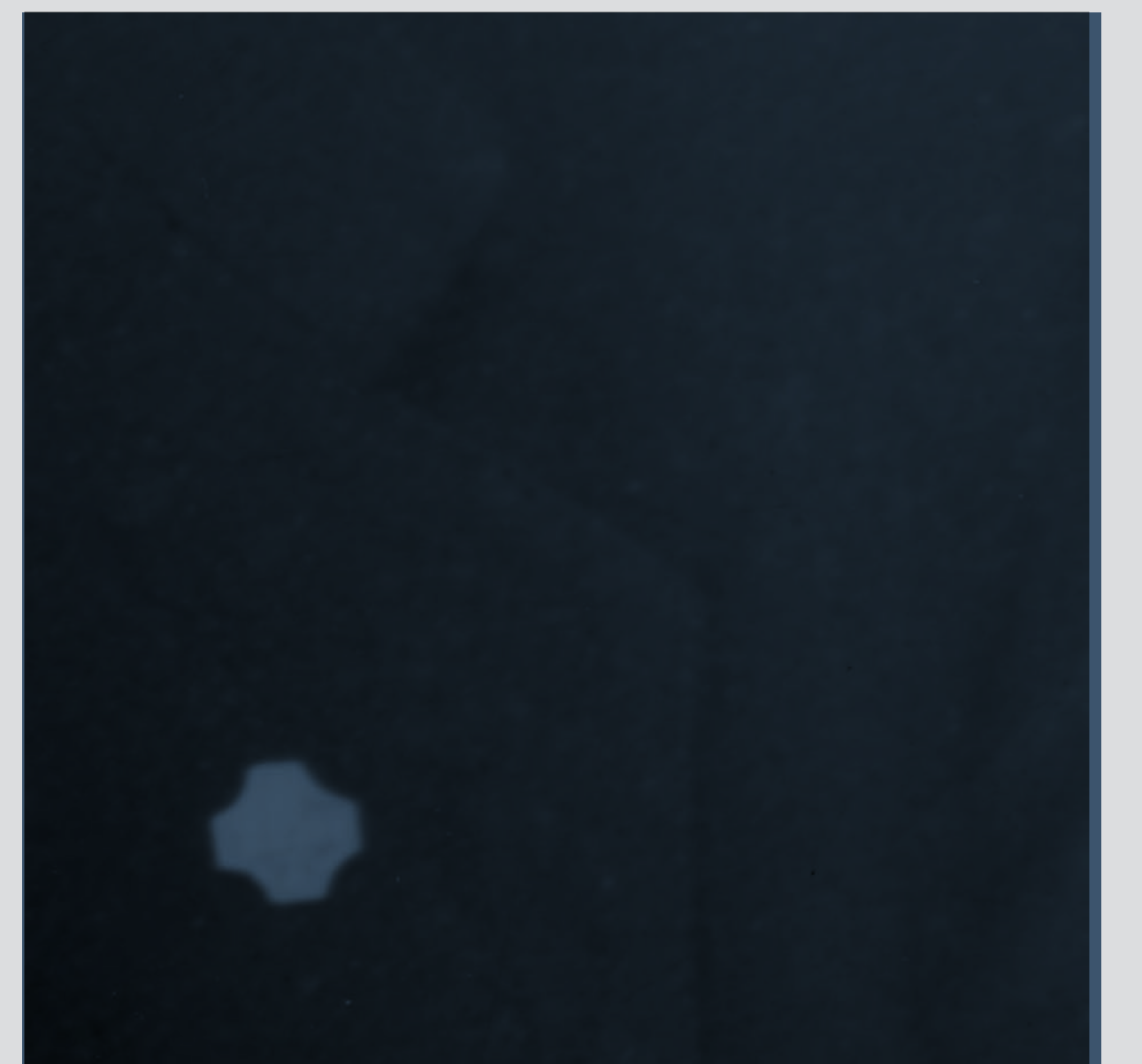


Franciszek Blachnicki



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BE BIOGRAFIE
WYSTAWY
ELEMENTARNE

Man of Consequential Faith

Franciszek Blachnicki (1921-1987) – scout, Polish soldier in September 1939, member of the Polish underground, prisoner of the Gestapo, priest, creator of the Oasis method, initiator of the Crusade of Temperance, political prisoner of the Polish People's Republic, scientist, involved in the post-council renewal of the Church, the founder of: the Light-Life Movement, the Crusade for Human Liberation, the Christian Service of the Liberation of Nations; spiritual father of the consecrated life communities: the Institute of the Immaculate Mother of the Church and the Community of Christ the Servant. His legacy and thought are propagated by the Rev. Franciszek Franciszka Blachnicki Institute.

→ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki inspects the pilgrimage column of the Polish national representation of the Light-Life Movement, heading to meet the Pope John Paul II in Nowy Targ on 8 June 1979.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Childhood and youth

Franciszek Karol Blachnicki was born on 24 March 1921 in Rybnik, Silesia (then Germany).

He was the sixth child of Józef Blachnicki and Maria née Müller. He began his education at the age of five. He went to school in Orzesze and Tarnowskie Góry, where his family moved in 1929.

When he was 10 years old, he joined the scout troop of the Polish Scouting and Guiding Association in Tarnowskie Góry. When he attended gymnasium, he was patrol leader and troop leader.

In 1936–1937, participated in regular military training.



↑ With his parents and siblings, 1931. Standing (from the left): Adelajda, Ernest, Henryk, Franciszek and Elżbieta
📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ With scouts on the mountain Gubałówka. Scout Franciszek Blachnicki seated, surrounded by a group looking closely at the speaker

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ On school trip in Warszawa, in front of Saxon Palace, 1937.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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In service of the Homeland



↑ In Junacki Hufiec Pracy (Youth Volunteer Labour Brigade) in Zakopane, 1938. Franciszek Blachnicki standing, second from the right.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

In 1938, Franciszek Blachnicki passed his Matura exam. His adulthood coincided with two totalitarianisms: German and Soviet. It was a struggle for the human dignity and freedom and the sovereignty of the nation. He defended these values, first at arms and then with the methods of non-violence, by developing a system to raise integrated and free people.

He joined the army as volunteer. He participated in the September Campaign until the capitulation in Tomaszów Lubelski on 20 September 1939. He escaped from captivity and became involved with the Polish underground in Tarnowskie Góry.



↑ Military training during the Division Reserve Officer Cadet Course in Katowice. Franciszek Blachnicki, first from the right.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



← With friends and family on the day of his promotion to officer cadet, 1939 r. Franciszek Blachnicki standing, first from the left.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Life saved and given

Wanted by the Gestapo, he was arrested and transported to KL Auschwitz on 27 June 1940 – inmate 1201. In September 1941, he was transported to the investigative prison in Zabrze and then in Katowice.

On 30 March 1942, he was sentenced to death. While he was awaiting execution, the grace of deep and consequential faith was remarkably bestowed onto him on 17 June 1942.

He survived the following years of occupation in different German prisons and camps, until liberation by the US Army on 17 April 1945.

This event determined his entire future – he decided to commit himself to the service of God.

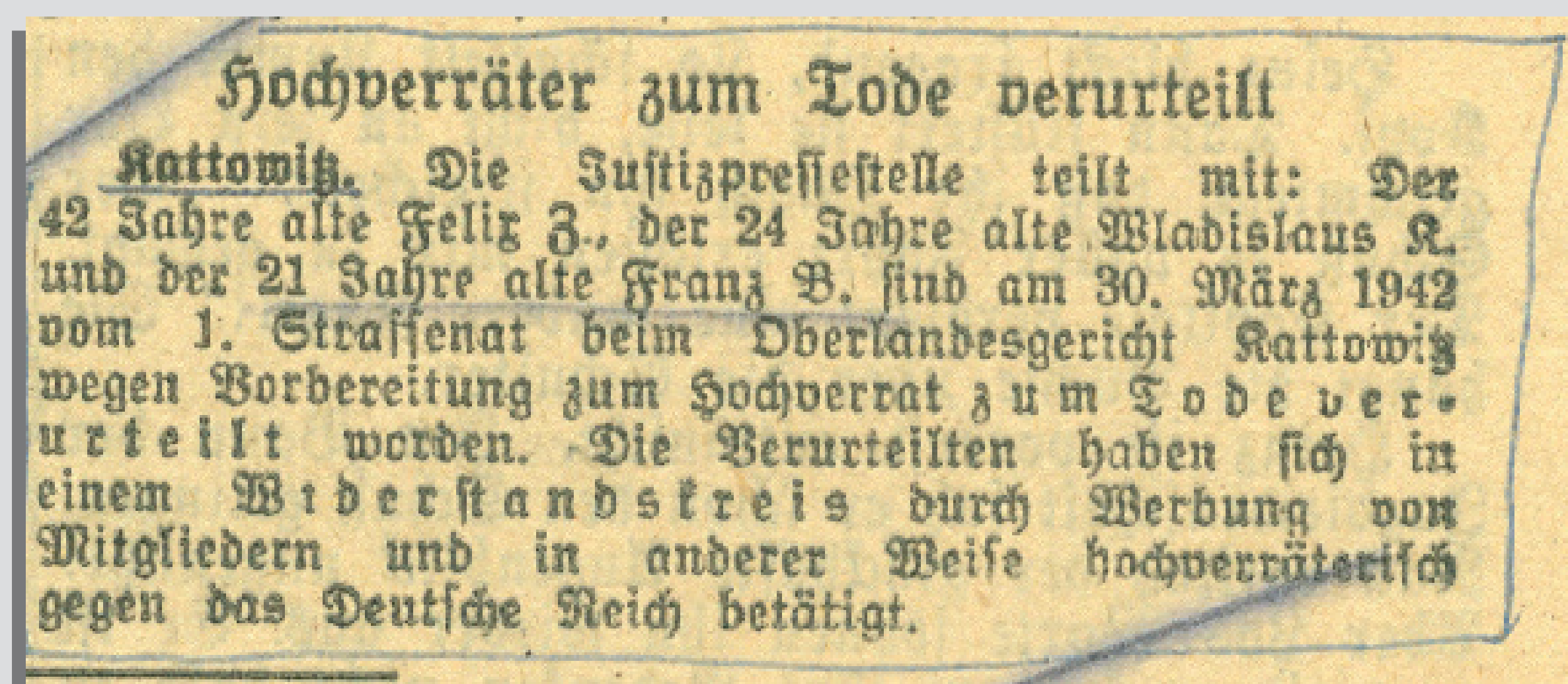
On 6 August 1942, the death penalty was commuted to 10 years in prison after the end of the war.

On 6 August 1945, Franciszek Blachnicki joined the Silesian Higher Theological Seminary in Kraków.



↑ Camp photograph of Franciszek Blachnicki. KL Auschwitz, 1940.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Fragment of a German newspaper with notice of death sentences, including the 21-year-old Franciszek Blachnicki (Franz B.)

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



← Franciszek Blachnicki as a deacon (third from the left), 1949.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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***My highest liberty
is to accept the Person of Christ
and to follow Him
– to give my life to Christ***

F. Blachnicki, Cztery rozważania o wyzwoleniu (Four Reflections on Liberation),
in: idem, Prawda-Krzyż-Wyzwolenie (Truth-Cross-Liberation), Carlsberg 1985, p. 45.

The newly ordained priest,
Franciszek Blachnicki
📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Regnum Christi per Immaculatam



← Obverse of the First Holy Mass photo of Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

Deacon Franciszek Blachnicki was ordained to the priesthood on 25 June 1950 by Bishop Stanisław Adamski at the Sts. Peter and Paul Pro-Cathedral in Katowice. He celebrated his First Holy Mass at the Jasna Góra Monastery on 26 June 1950. The leading idea of his priestly life was to build the Kingdom of Christ by the Immaculate Virgin Mary.

Having committed himself and his service to the Immaculate Virgin Mary, he dedicated his subsequent pastoral initiatives, the Oases and the Crusade of Temperance (1957–1960), and all what grew from them, to Her. He experienced them as works of the Immaculate Virgin Mary. And that was what he called them.

↓ Cardinal Karol Wojtyła dedicates the Oasis movement to the Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of the Church, on 11 June 1973 in the headquarters of the Living Church Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem. Standing, first from the left: Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki; second from the right: Rev. Luigi Giussani, creator of the Comunion e Liberazione Movement, Rev. Józef Grygotowicz.

📷 ks. Józef Grygotowicz, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki with altar boys and Children of Mary on the day of consecration of the Grotto of Mary, built through his endeavours. Rydułtowy, 30 May 1954.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement




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Works of the Immaculate Virgin Mary

- ***Oasis – living recollections***
- ***Crusade of Temperance***
- ***Oasis of the Immaculate Virgin Mary***
- ***Living Church Movement***
- ***Light-Life Movement***
- ***Crusade for Human Liberation***
- ***Christian Service of the Liberation of Nations***
- ***Institute of the Immaculate Mother of the Church***

Statue of the Immaculate Mother of the Church at the headquarters of the Living Church Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1973

 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Study and practice

In 1961, Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki started his bachelor's studies at the Catholic University of Lublin. He was linked with the university until 1976, first as student and then as lecturer. In his studies, the purpose of his studies was "not to acquire knowledge for the sake of knowledge or academic degrees"* , but to "satisfy the need of deepening, confronting and systematising the inner vision maturing through experience"* , which raised problems and questions. The results of these studies "entered the agenda for the rest of his life"* . He pursued this in the Light-Life Movement.

* F. Blachnicki, Testament, in: Gwałtownik Królestwa Bożego (A Violent Man of the Kingdom of God). Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, Lublin 1994, p. 20.

↓ At the Department of Catechetics, Catholic University of Lublin, ca. 1968.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



→ At the Catholic University of Lublin, Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, Rev. Stanisław Szymecki and Rev. Romuald Rak in conversation. 1970s.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↓ With colleagues and students of catechetics at the Catholic University of Lublin, in front of entrance to the academic church of the Catholic University of Lublin, ca. 1968. Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki standing in the middle of the group

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Pedagogy of the New Person

Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki pursued the upbringing of the new person (new in the Biblical sense) from the beginning of his pastoral service.

In 1950s, working with altar boys, he taught them they were children of God and the proper condition of their Christian life is sanctifying grace.

In the recollection oasis, they could experience the life of the children of God. Later, in the 1960s, the Reverend introduced the personalist and Marian upbringing concept to the Oases, which he further enriched with the council vision of the Community Church. Finally, in late 1970s, the upbringing system of the Light-Life Movement turned into repeated catechumenate.



↑ The oasis celebrates the Stations of the Cross in the field. The participants prepare the meditations for the subsequent stations on their own, trying to include the contents presented to them during the recollections, 1975.

▣ Hubert Lupa SVD, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



← Sign of the Light-Life Movement – the two Greek words, ΦΩΣ (Light) and ΖΩΗ (Life), interwoven with the letter Ω, meaning life subordinated to light, include the demand to integrate the inner person.

In the photograph: stained glass from the Chapel of Christ the Servant at the Headquarters of the Light-Life Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem

▣ Barbara Młodzianowska, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

↓ The Holy Mass on the Oases community day. This day is an opportunity to live the mystery of unity in the Holy Spirit and experience the Church as community of communities. In the photograph: Eucharist in the Cenacle of John Paul II at the Headquarters of the Light-Life Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1979.

▣ ks. Józef Grygotowicz, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Education to liturgy by liturgy

The characteristic feature of the pedagogy of the new person is education to liturgy by liturgy. Rev. Blachnicki found that method to be the most appropriate and effective. Another degree of formation started with the recollection oasis, followed by work in a small group at the parish during the year. In 1967, when the Reverend was appointed the National Pastor of the Liturgical Service, he recommended that formation method to liturgical service communities. By 1976, he developed a 10-year formation plan for the male and female liturgical service.

↓ Newly accepted lectors with Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski and Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki in front of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1969.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ The weekly service briefing. It followed a defined ceremonial to raise altar boys to live the sacred in their service. Rydułtowy, 1953.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ The introit procession during Holy Mass on the community day. The Cenacle of John Paul II at the Headquarters of the Light-Life Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1985.

📷 Jerzy Wolski, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Friend and Protector



↑ Cardinal Karol Wojtyła on the way to the mountain Błyszcz on 16 August 1972, where the inter-oasis community day took place. With the presence of the bishop, the sign of the Church in Eucharist could be experienced more deeply (Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki walking on the left side of the August Guest)

📍 ks. Józef Grygotowicz, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

The pastoral commitment and endeavours of Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki were understood and appreciated by Karol Wojtyła as the Bishop of Kraków and as Pope. He became familiar with the oases in the 1960s. He visited the oases in and around Krościenko and in the Diocese of Kraków. The meetings of the Light-Life Movement with the Cardinal were becoming breakthrough moments in the history of the movement, marking the subsequent stages of crystallisation of its self-awareness. The Cardinal defended the oases, when they were persecuted by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic. On his request, since 1979, the oasis meetings also started in Rome.



↑ Bright evening of the Third Degree Oasis with John Paul II at the bonfire in Castel Gandolfo, 12 August 1979.

📍 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki hosted by John Paul II, the Vatican, 2 February 1981.

📍 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



INSTYTUT
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Courage of faith – the mystery of fruitful action



← Submission of declarations of entry into the Crusade for Human Liberation, 1979. The persons entering vowed that until the end of the Crusade for Human Liberation, they would not drink alcohol, not offer it to others and not buy it. The money saved was meant to be given to the Church as votive offering to save Poland from alcoholism.

📄 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

“The courage of faith is a special gift from God that I have been granted in person”, said Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, “and today [in 1979], one could speak of a gift that has been granted to a certain community, to a certain movement. The courage of faith is expressed above all in courageously setting the requirements of authentic faith, the authentic Gospel. The courage of faith is the courage to undertake the work without resources, above all material resources. When undertaking a cause, one should never ask: is it allowed? – one should only ask: should it be done?”

Świadectwo niepokornego (The Testimony of a Defiant Person), in: F. Blachnicki, Prawda-Krzyż-Wyzwolenie (Truth-Cross-Liberation), Carlsberg 1985, p. 10-11.



↑ The construction (despite the prohibition by communist authorities) of the amphitheatre on the Kopia Górka hill in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, later named the Cenacle of John Paul II, 1979.

📄 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

↓ Covers of periodicals of the Light-Life Movement from late 1970s and early 1980s

📄 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



← List of periodicals of the Light-Life Movement prepared by Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki in 1981. The priest was also editor of each of these. The periodicals, as well as the formation materials of the Movement, were published outside the communist censorship system. Three titles from the list, ZOE, TERAZ and CHRISTOS DIAKONOS, were not published before the introduction of Martial Law in Poland on 13 December 1981.

📄 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Testimony to the Truth



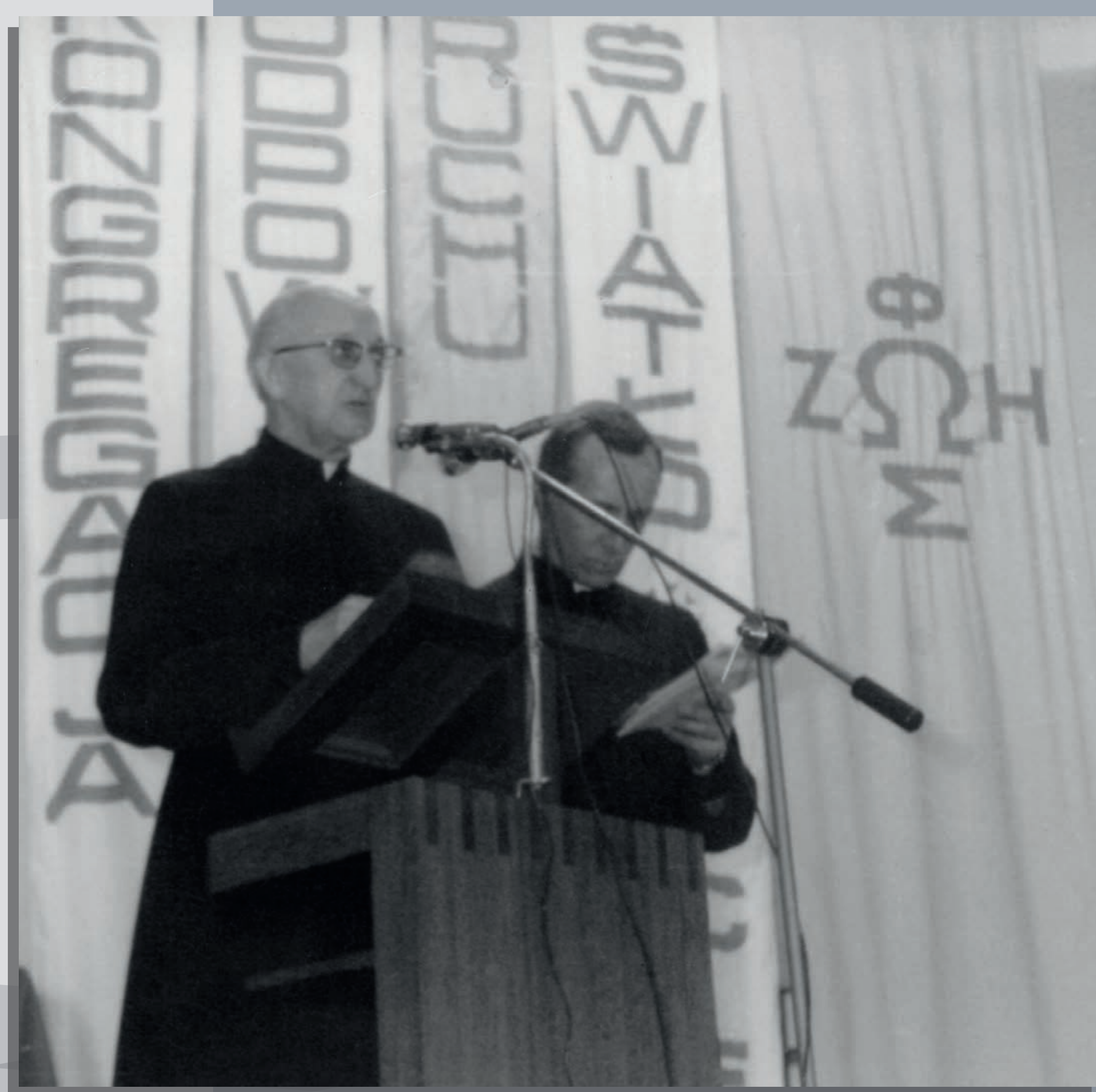
↑ After the closing of the Headquarters of the Crusade of Temperance in Katowice, 29 August 1960. (Rev. F. Blachnicki standing, first from the left). The purpose of the crusade was the renewal of the whole person and society. In 1957-1960, it gathered more than 100,000 of adult abstainers.

📍 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ The prison in Katowice, where Franciszek Blachnicki waited for his execution during the war and where he experienced his conversion to personal faith in God and decided to become a priest. In 1961, now a priest, he was imprisoned there again by communist authorities for the memorial on the closing of the Headquarters of the Crusade of Temperance.

📍 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki speaks to the participants in the Fifth National Congregation of the Responsible of the Light-Life Movement – the congregation that adopted the “Declaration on the involvement of the members of the Movement in the current problems of the nation”, later named the Declaration of Jasna Góra, 1980. Next to the speaker: Rev. Wojciech Danielski.

📍 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

“One, who lives in inner truth with oneself, one’s conscience, one’s nature, one’s vocation and, finally, with God’s thought of one, is free inside”* – as Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki taught with his word and example. He gave testimony to the truth regardless of the consequences. That man was simply not afraid. He created around himself a space of freedom, unique in the time of the Polish People’s Republic.

A strong example was the Declaration of Jasna Góra, 1980.

For this attitude, he would face various persecutions, even imprisonment. For it, he also paid the ultimate price.

* F. Blachnicki, Prawda-Krzyż-Wyzwolenie (Truth-Cross-Liberation), Carlsberg 1985, p. 78.



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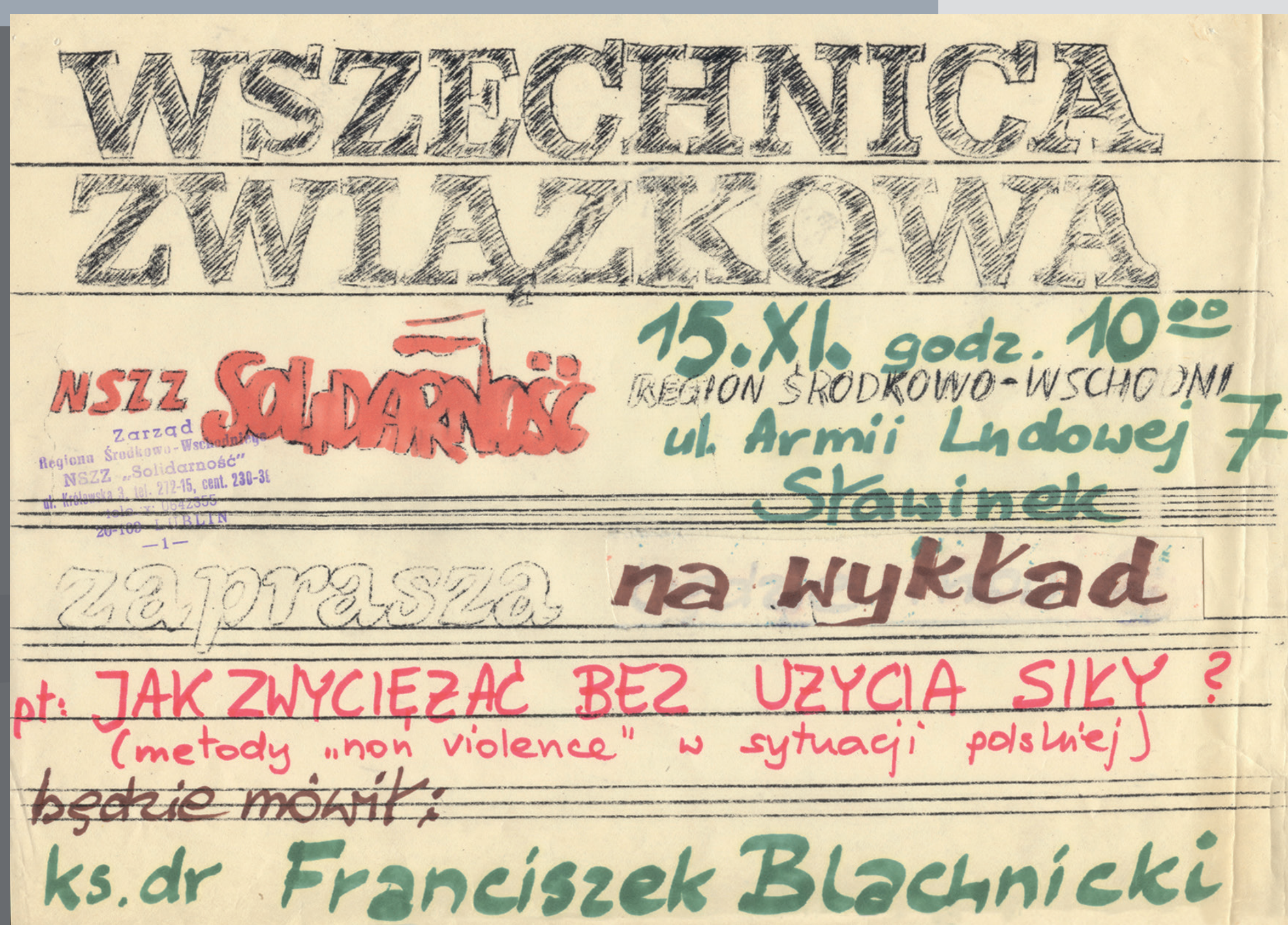
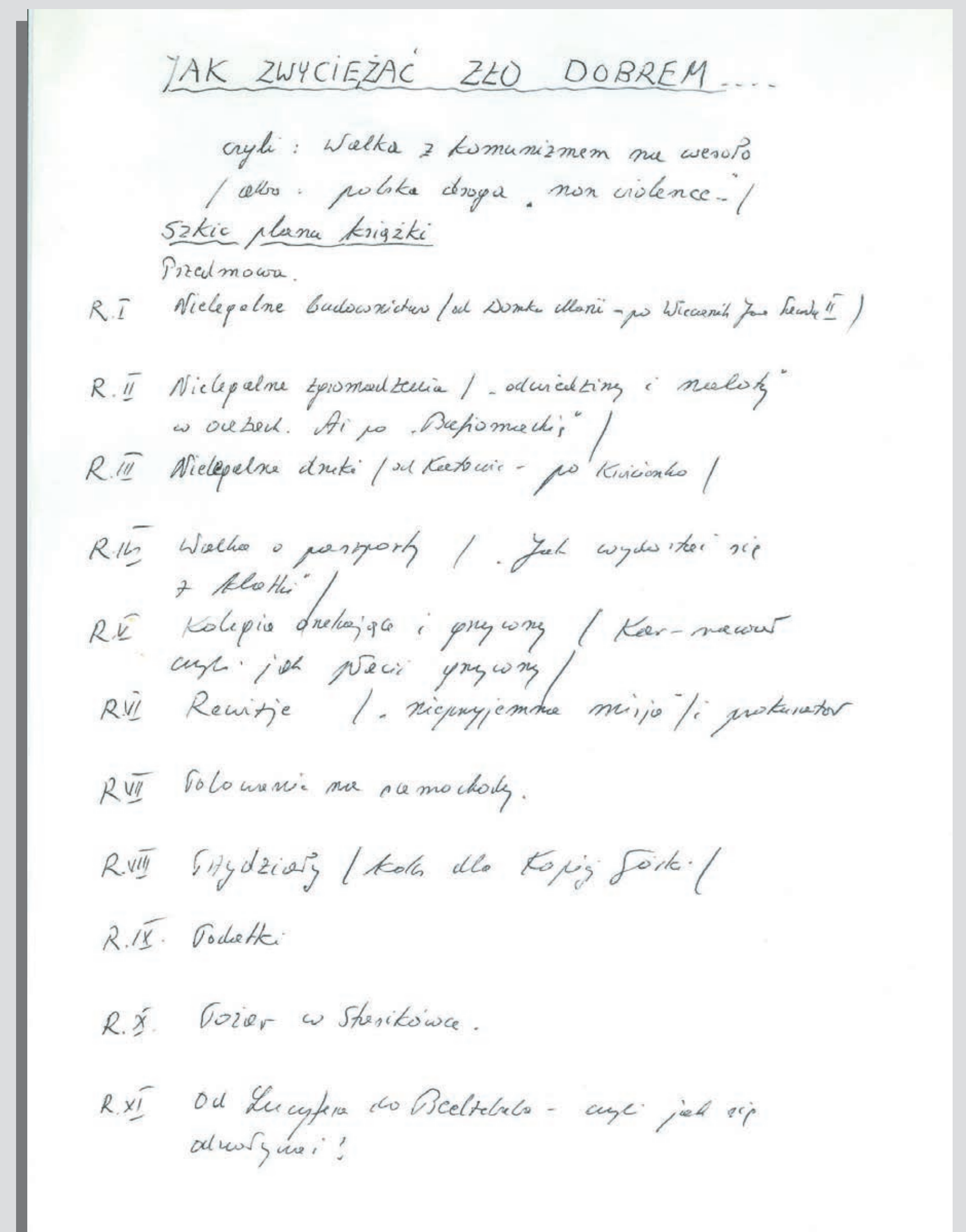
Non-violence

Raising people to be integrated internally, free in Christ, courageously giving testimony to the truth, persisting in their consciously chosen values with consequence and without fear, set them in opposition to the deceit and intimidation communism was based on.

Respect for human dignity, even of the enemy, selfless service to others, sharing the Gospel with them, solidarity with the persecuted – these were the methods for combating the enemy taught by Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki. He confirmed them with his commitment.

→ How to fight evil with good... that is: The fun way to fight communism (or: the Polish way of non-violence). Draft of the book outline. Manuscript by Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, 1980.

Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Invitation of the Lublin branch of Solidarity to the lecture of Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, prepared by Tomasz Białopiotrowicz, 1981.

Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Pilgrimage of the Crusade for Human Liberation to Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, 1986. (in the foreground: coat of arms of the Crusade). There, also lay persons gave testimony of the fruits of their freedom, of persistence in abstention. Also alcoholics spoke about their way to liberation from addictions.

Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Sovereignty

In connection with the escalation of the strive for freedom in Poland, Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki emphasised that it was necessary to raise a man to inner sovereignty at the same time. “The sovereignty of a person, as conscious and free holder of rights and responsibilities, is the foundation and source of all sovereignty. It conditions the outer sovereignty, but it is not, in itself, conditioned by outer circumstances and finally depends only on the free decision of the person”*. Such message, along with the Gospel, was carried by the Priest to the workers of the Gdynia shipyard and other work environments.

* F. Blachnicki, *Prawda-Krzyż-Wyzwolenie* (Truth-Cross-Liberation), Carlsberg 1985, p. 201.



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki with a group of lay persons, delivers a sermon entitled “The Gospel of liberation” to the workers of the Gdynia shipyard, December 1980.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, during the Sixth National Congress of the Responsible of the Light-Life Movement, presents the “Diakonia for Evangelisation of Work Environments under the ‘Ad Christum Redemptorem’ plan”. Jasna Góra, 2 March 1981.

📷 ks. Józef Grygotowicz, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki at his desk at the Headquarters of the Light-Life Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1981.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Towards the postsovieticum

The call to inner sovereignty, along with the idea of “Truth-Cross-Liberation”, was spread by Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki in different countries, when he was in exile (1981-1987). The converted the contents spread into actions. He gave serious consideration to the new order in Europe to come after the collapse of the Soviet Union – to the postsovieticum.

In 1982, he founded the Christian Service of the Liberation of Nations.

He organised symposiums, Marches for the Liberation of Nations, the Study of Social Liberation, the Social Work Seminar, the Christian radio work seminar. He initiated the following Work Groups: Czech-Polish-Slovak and Polish-Ukrainian. He worked for Polish-German reconciliation. He prepared the Polish consensus programme “Inner Sovereignty” (the Declaration of Carlsberg) and the “Manifesto for the Liberation of Central-Eastern Europe”. He founded the Maximilianum and Ekumeniczne Wydawnictwo Ewangelizacyjne publishing houses.



← The Second March for the Liberation of Nations on the route from Königsbach to the Hambach Castle, under the theme “Liberated people – liberated nations”. The march was concluded with the issue of the “Appeal to the Poles” and “Appeal to the Nations of the East and the West”

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

→ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki speaking at the March for the Liberation of Nations, 1984.

The purpose of these marches was to draw the attention of the public of the West to the fate of more than 330 million people suffering under communist rule.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

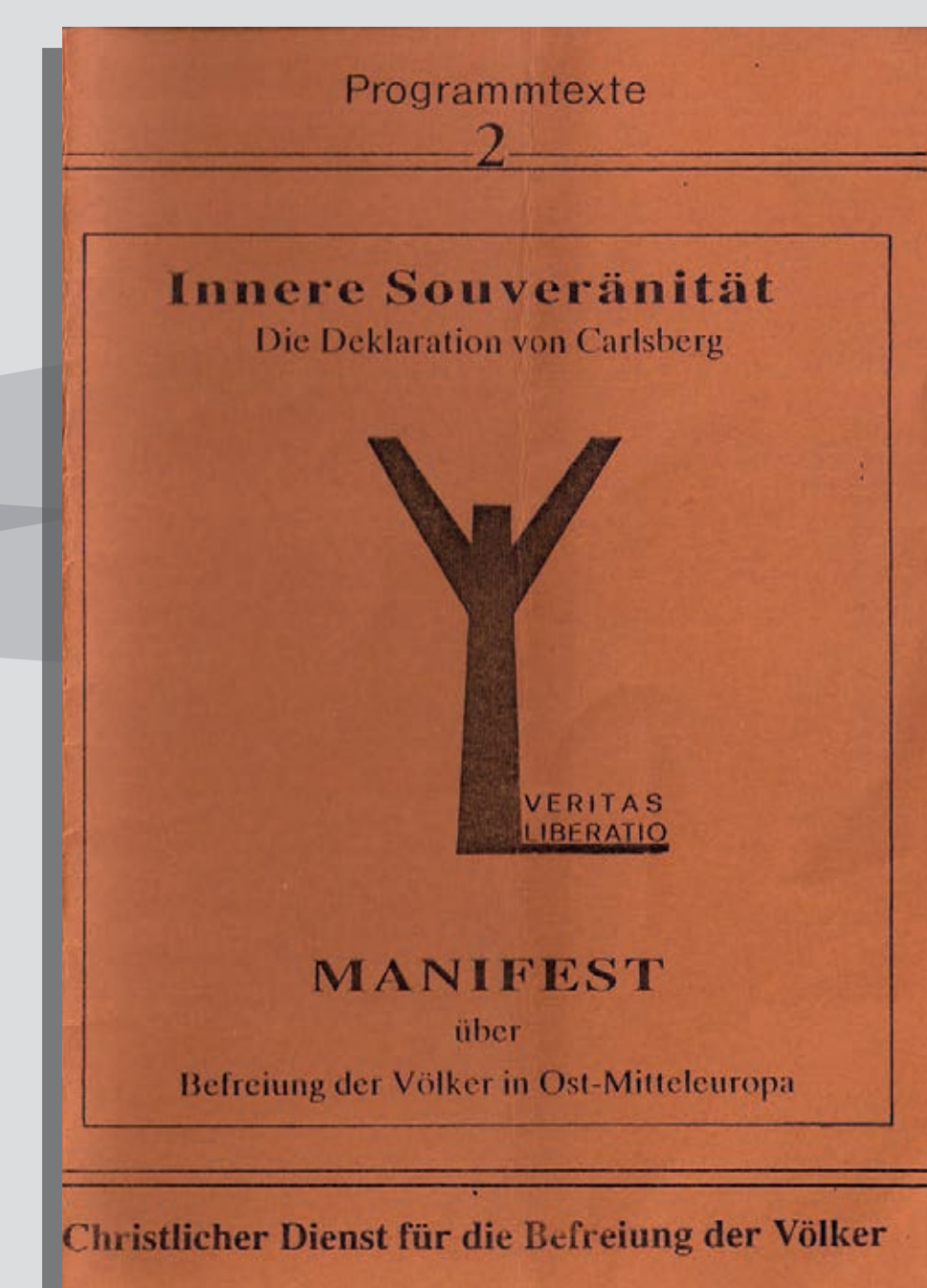
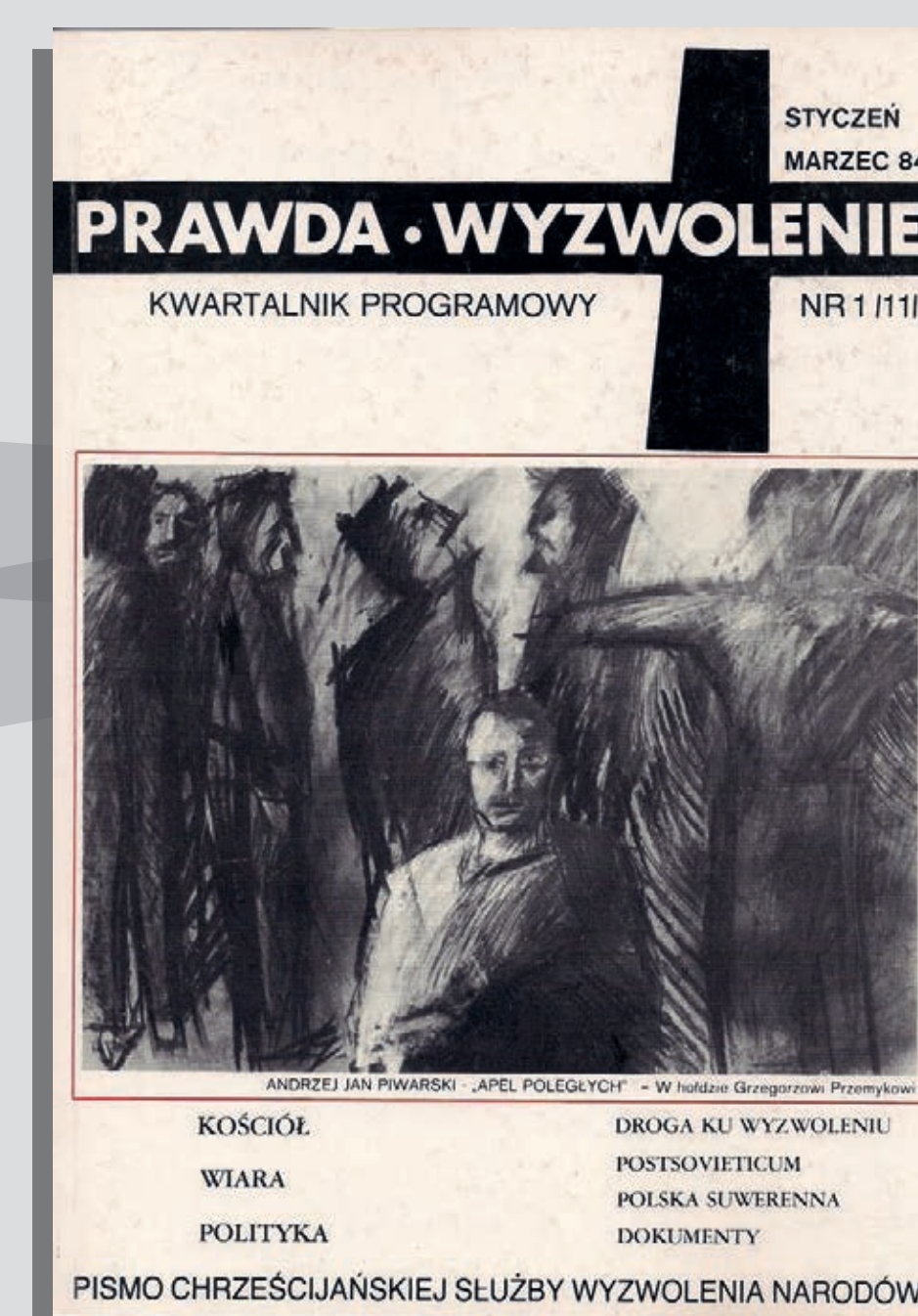


↑ Moment of rest after the arrival to the Hambach Castle before further celebrations, the Second March for the Liberation of Nations, 1984.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

→ One of the issues of the ChSWN programme periodical, issued by the Maximilianum publishing house in Carlsberg, West-Germany.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement




The brochure with the “Declaration of Carlsberg” and “Manifesto for the Liberation of Nations of Central and Eastern Europe”, constituting the second volume in series “Teksty programowe Chrześcijańskiej Służby Wyzwolenia Narodów” (Programme texts of the Christian Service for the Liberation of Nations). These texts were translated into several languages (here: the German version)

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Through the heart and extraordinary imagination of Rev. Blachnicki, Providence gave our Church a gift that was equally precious and remarkable. This man approached the problem of faith under a totalitarian system and solved it with the courage and style of a stuntman.

Stanisław Celestyn Napiórkowski OFMConv. in: *Gwałtownik Królestwa Bożego (A Violent Man of the Kingdom of God)*.
Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki, Lublin 1994, p. 9.

KS. FRANCISZEK BLACHNICKI
26. III 1926 - 27. II 2007

"TAKIŻ ZIARNO PRAWICY
WPADEŁO W ZIEMIE NIE OROUNEK.
ZOSTAŁO TYLKO SIANO..."

J 1124

↑ Sarcophagus of the Servant of God Franciszek Blachnicki in the lower church of Christ the Good Shepherd in Krościenko nad Dunajcem. Since 2000.

Barbara Młodzianowska, Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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Persona non grata for the authorities of the Polish People's Republic

Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki was one of the most persecuted priests under the Polish People's Republic. All his actions were the subject of an operational investigation by the communist Security Service (SB). They organised provocations against him, interrogated him, searched his places of residence, arrested him and monitored all his correspondence. They spread misinformation to discredit him and instigate conflict between him and the clergy and hierarchy of the Church. In 1983, he was accused of treason and an arrest warrant was issued for him. The environment of the Light-Life International Evangelisation Centre in Carlsberg was infiltrated by secret SB collaborators to make Rev. Blachnicki go bankrupt and put an end to his diverse activities.

In the opinion of specialists of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (KC PZPR), he was one of the main enemies of the Polish People's Republic.

For this reason, he was murdered by poisoning with toxic substances. He died on 27 February 1987.

WOJSKOWA PROKURATURA GARNIZONOWA
w Warszawie

Warszawa, dnia 28 lutego 1983 r.

Nr. _____
(część kandydowska) 106 r.
Sygn. akt Pp. 51.11-258/82

LIST GONCZY

Wojskowa Prokuratura Garnizonowa w Warszawie
na podstawie postanowienia z dnia 28 lutego 1983 r. zarządza poszukiwanie listem
gończym niżej wymienionego podejrzanego:

- Nazwisko i imię: BLACHNICKI Franciszek
- Nazwisko fałszywe — pseudonim: nie posiada
- Imiona rodziców i nazwisko rodowe matki: Józef i Maria zd. Müller
- Data i miejsce urodzenia: 24 marca 1921 r. w Rybniku
- Ostatnie miejsce zamieszkania: Krościenko n/Dunajcem ul. Kościuszki 28
- Ostatnie miejsce pracy: _____
- Adres rodziców lub rodziny: _____
- Stan cywilny i rodzinny: kawaler, bezdzietny
- Stopień wojskowy i przynależność służbowa: osoba cywilna
- Zawód: ksiądz
- Rysopis:

a) wzrost: brak danych	e) twarz: brak danych
b) włosy: brak danych	f) nos: brak danych
c) oczy: brak danych	g) zarost: brak danych
d) usta: brak danych	
- Znaki szczególne: nie ma

Miejsce na fotografie

NON-PROK/85. Druk ZWIDE GZP. Zam. 46/82. CW-82/82

← Arrest warrant of the Garrison Military Prosecutor's Office in Warszawa, 28 February 1983.

📄 Archives of the Institute of National Remembrance

Podjęty: Franciszek Blachnicki
pozostaje pod zarzutem popełnienia przestępstwa z art. 132 kk, 271 § 1 kk.

polegającego na tym, że 1. w okresie po dniu 14 grudnia 1981 r. przebywając w niektórych krajach Europy Zachodniej, w tym w Republice Federalnej Niemiec, wszedł w porozumienie z osobami działającymi na rzecz obcych organizacji, między innymi dywersyjnej rozgłośni Radia Wolna Europa, "Kultur-Ferykietje", tzw. funduszu "A. Sobieniczyna w celu działań na szkodę interesów politycznych PRL,

2. w okresie po 14 grudnia 1981 r. w czasie pobytu w państwach Europy Zachodniej rozpowszechniał za pośrednictwem rozgłośni radowych i telewizyjnych fałszywe wiadomości wzywające do powstania i Policie stanu wojennego, w szczególności przyczynić poważną szkodę państwu w kraju, oraz o sytuacji społeczno-politycznej

t.j. o przestępstwo z art. 132 kk.

3. w okresie po 14 grudnia 1981 r. w czasie pobytu w państwach Europy Zachodniej rozpowszechniał za pośrednictwem rozgłośni radowych i telewizyjnych fałszywe wiadomości wzywające do powstania i Policie stanu wojennego, w szczególności przyczynić poważną szkodę państwu w kraju, oraz o sytuacji społeczno-politycznej

t.j. o przestępstwo z art. 271 § 1 kk.

Wobec wymienionego został zastosowany środek zapobiegawczy — tymczasowe aresztowanie postanowieniem z dnia 28 lutego 1983 r. na okres dwóch miesięcy od dnia zatrzymania.

Wzywa się każdego, kto zna miejsce pobytu poszukiwanego, do zawiadomienia o tym najbliższej prokuratury wojskowej, organu Wojskowej Służby Wewnętrznej lub Milicji Obywatelskiej albo jakiegokolwiek jednostki wojskowej.

Za ujście lub przychylenie się do ujścia poszukiwanego została wyznaczona nagroda *)

Osobie udzielającej informacji o poszukiwanym zapewnia się zachowanie tajemnicy co do osoby informującej i udzielonych informacji. *)

Ostrzega się, że za ukrywanie poszukiwanego lub dopomaganie mu w ucieczce grozi kara pozbawienia wolności do lat 5 (art. 252 § 1 kk).

Otrzymują:

1. 1-2 - a/a
2. 3. Biuro Śledcze MSW w Warszawie
3. Komenda MO w Krościenku.

Data: 28.02.83
Pon: _____

*) Środki straszące.

↓ Libellous articles on Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki in Polish communist press of 1982-1988

📄 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

Ks. Franciszek Blachnicki - według prasy komunistycznej:



- PASTERZ KONTRREWOLUCJI - (Młodzież Estonii, 24.02.83)
- DYWERSANT W SUTANNIE - (Komsomolskaja Prawda, 5.02.83)
- MECZENNIK ZA IDEE - (Komsomolskaja Prawda, 5.02.83)
- WOJOWNICZY KSIĄDZ - (Zolnierz Wolności, 5.09.84)
- POLSKI AJATOLAH - (Zolnierz Wolności, 5.09.84)
- POLITYKIER W SUTANNIE - (Zolnierz Wolności, 5.09.84)
- TEOLOG NIENAWIŚCI - (Trybuna Ludu, 11.10.84)
- WSPÓŁCZESNY KRZYŻOWIEC - (Trybuna Ludu, 11.10.84)
- UMIŁOWANE DZIECI RWE - (Zolnierz Wolności, 5.09.84)
- TEOLOG KONTRREWOLUCJI - (Zolnierz Wolności, 5.09.84)
- TEOLOG NARODOWEJ ZDRADY - (Trybuna Ludu, 1.10.84)
- FANATYCZNY POLITYK - (Tu i Teraz, 29.12.82)

- «zasłużył sobie» na powyższe «tytuły» ponieważ:
- wypowiada głośno to, co wielu w Polsce myśli
- nazywa rzeczy po imieniu
- stawia kropkę nad «i»
i w ten sposób stara się służyć sprawie Wyzwolenia przez Prawdę.

Prezentowana książka stanowi zbiór artykułów, memoriałów, listów i prelekcji powstałych w Kraju w latach 1979 - 1981 i zagranicą w latach 1981-84. Wylania się z nich zarys polskiej teologii wyzwolenia i polskiej drogi «non violence».



← The fourth cover page of the book by Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki "Prawda-Krzyż-Wyzwolenie" (Truth-Cross-Liberation) (Maximilianum, Carlsberg 1985). There, the author listed the titles "granted" to him by the communist press of the Eastern Bloc.

📄 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



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NARODOWEJ**

Remembrance and gratitude



↑ Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki celebrating with the members of the Community of the Immaculate Mother of the Church. Carlsberg, 1 January 1987.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement



↑ The decoration from the President was received at the Integral Ecology Centre of the Light-Life Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem by Rev. Marek Sędek, general moderator of the Light-Life Movement, and Urszula Pohl, chief responsible of the Institute of the Immaculate Mother of the Church.

The Order of the White Eagle is the oldest and highest state decoration of the Republic of Poland for outstanding civilian and military achievements for Poland, both in times of peace and war.

📷 Mikołaj Bujak



→ Resolution of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland of 24 February 2017 on the commemoration of Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki on the 30th anniversary of his death.

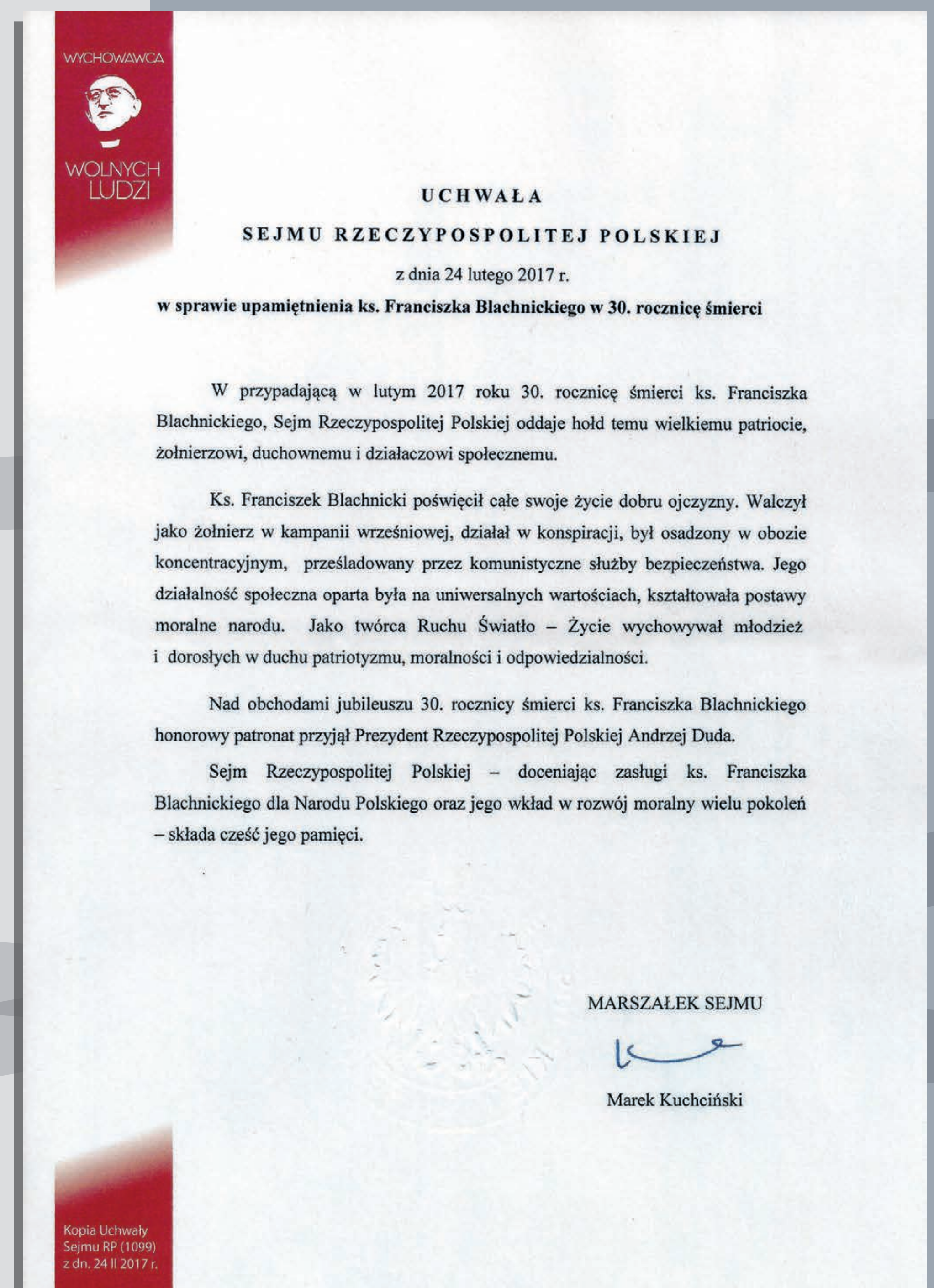
📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

← Richly illustrated book on Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki.

📷 Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement

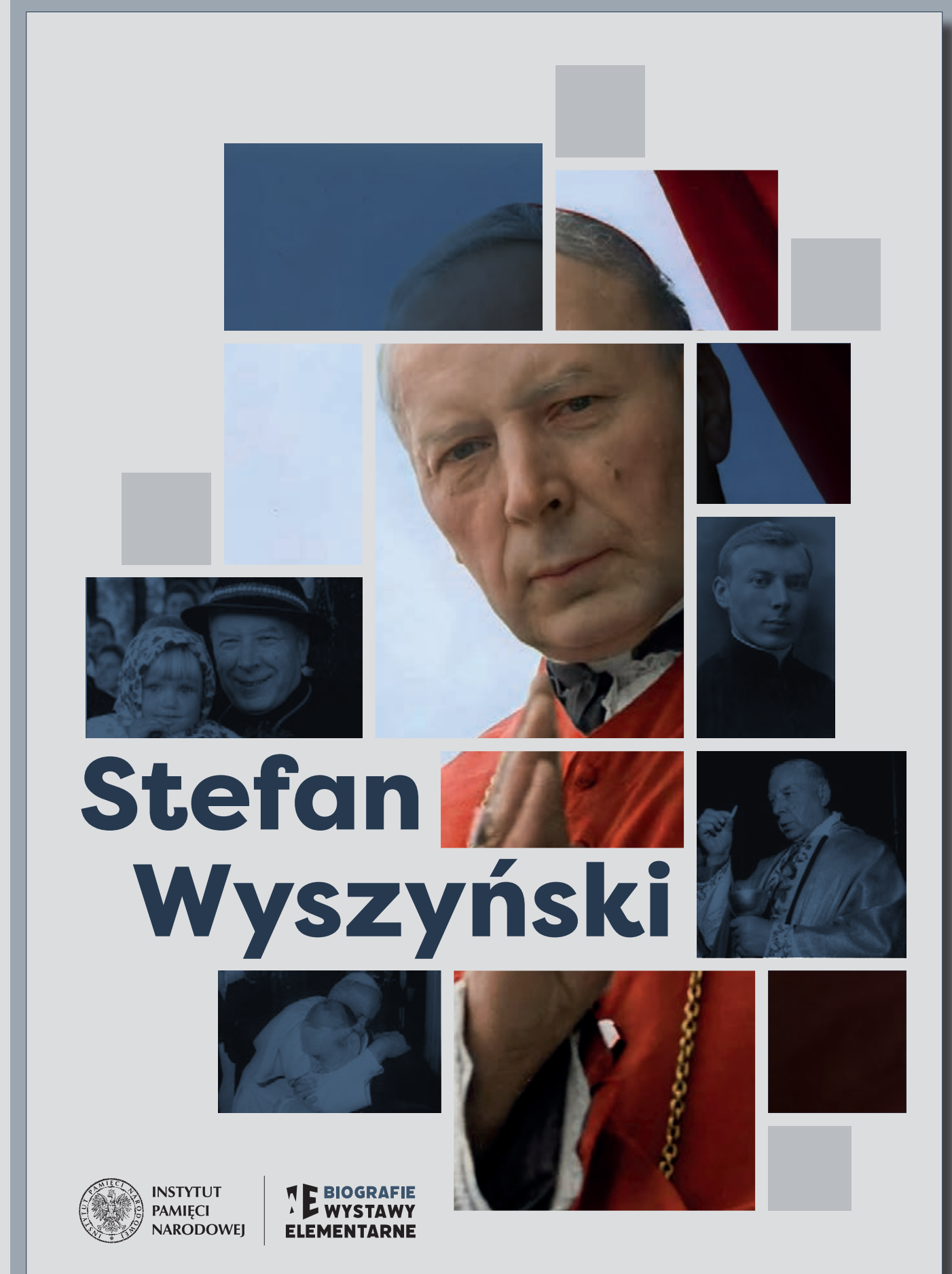
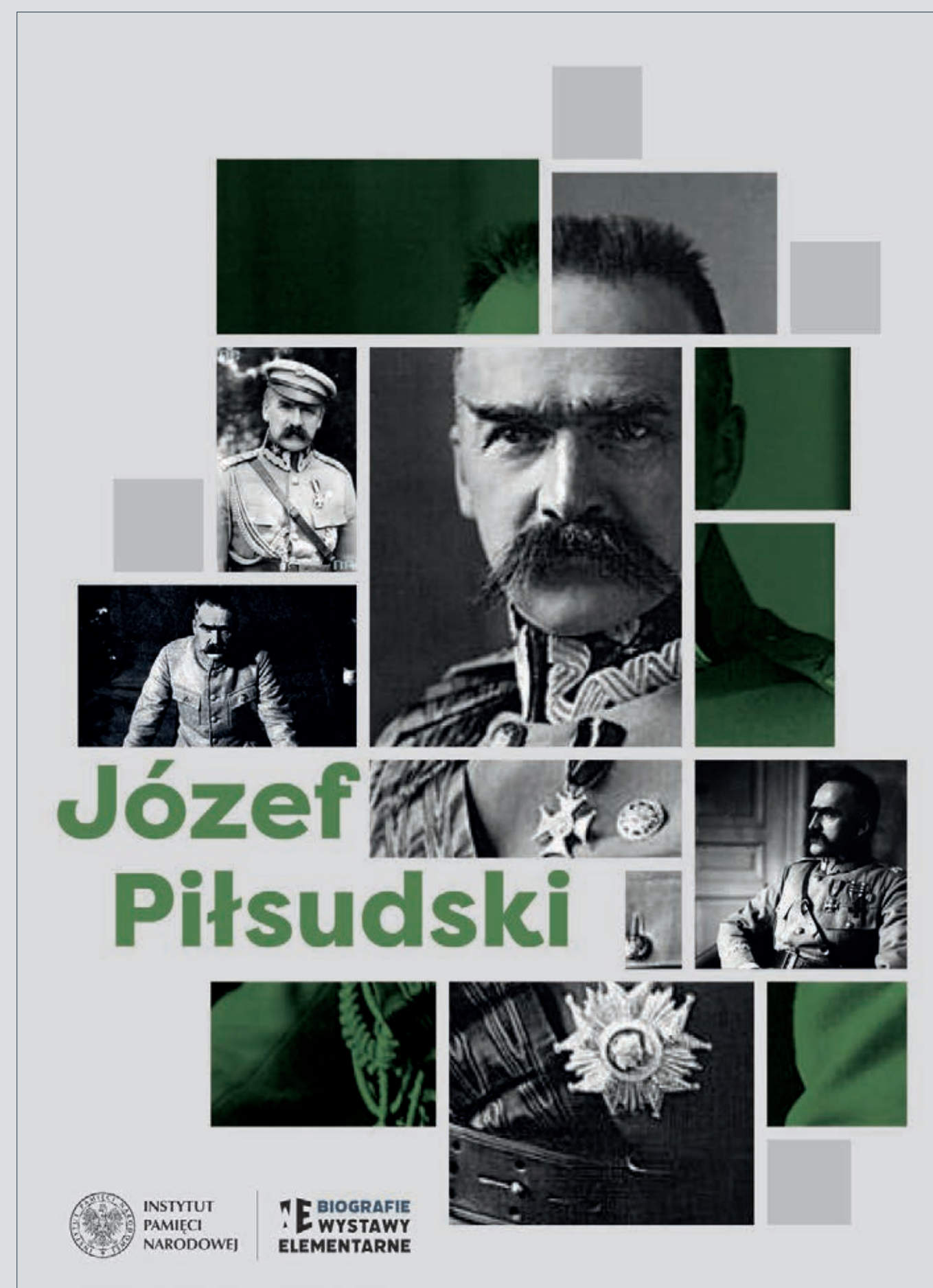
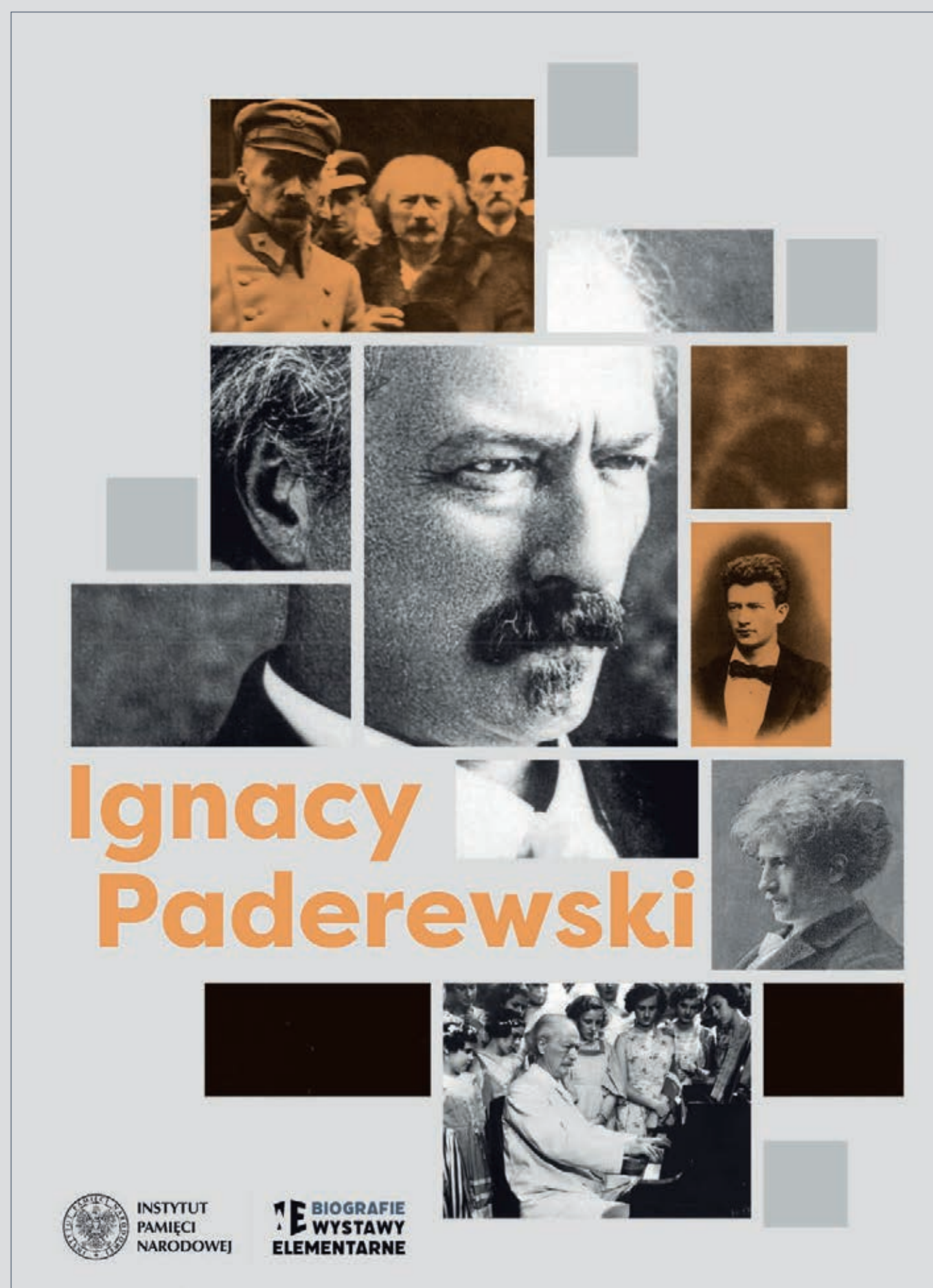
Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki is gratefully remembered by the people who met him, the people who chose the values he presented in their lives. They are people raised by the Light-Life Movement and the participants of other works he initiated, above all the members of the Institute of the Immaculate Mother of the Church. This community of consecrated lay persons accompanied Rev. Blachnicki from the beginning of his pastoral service and supported him in all his actions.

On 6 August 2023, President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda decorated Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki post-mortem with the Order of the White Eagle for his struggle for the independent and sovereign Republic of Poland.

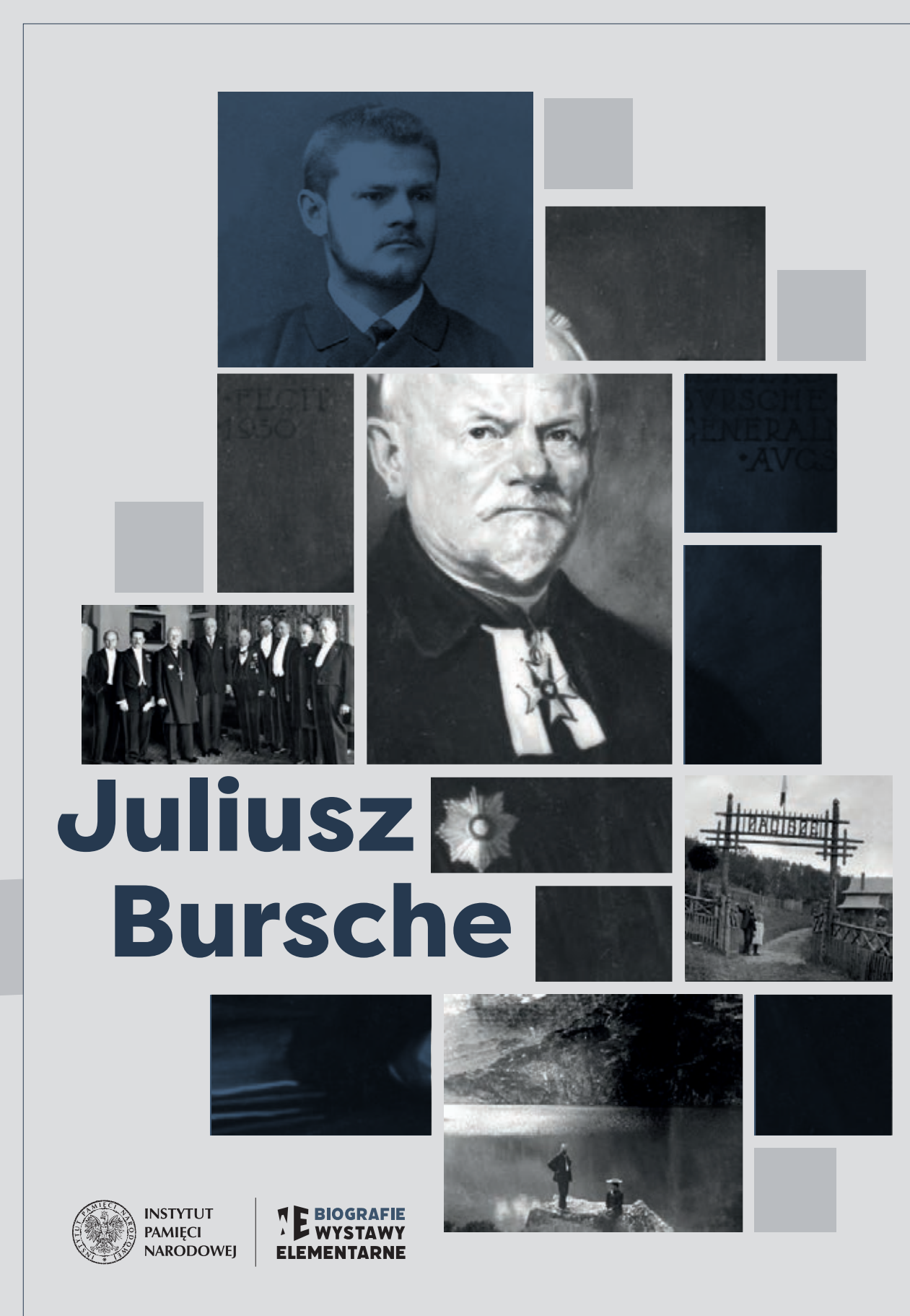


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Author: Grażyna Wilczyńska
Review: dr Robert Derewenda
Series concept designer: Paulina Żak
Typesetting: Anna Łukasik

The exhibition also used the photographs from:
Central Archives of the Light-Life Movement (AGRŚŻ), Rev. Józef Grygotowicz (AGRŚŻ), Hubert Lupa SVD (AGRŚŻ), Barbara Młodzianowska (AGRŚŻ), Jerzy Wolski (AGRŚŻ), Archives of the Institute of National Remembrance (AIPN)

The photographs used in the title panel:
Cardinal K. Wojtyła meets with the oases in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1973, Rev. Józef Grygotowicz; Rev. F. Blachnicki organises counter-action in response to communist action against summer camps with religious retreats (called “wild summer camps” by the communists); Letters delivered by Bishop T. Błaszkiewicz and Rev. F. Blachnicki. Krościenko, July 1977; Rev. F. Blachnicki at the Midnight Mass in the parish of Brzegi near Jurgów, 1976. Hubert Lupa SVD; Rev. F. Blachnicki serving the Eucharist in the Cenacle of John Paul II at the Headquarters of the Light-Life Movement in Krościenko nad Dunajcem, 1980.



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