

Institute of National Remembrance

<https://ipn.gov.pl/en/news/9647,40th-anniversary-of-the-Fighting-Solidarity.html>

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40th anniversary of the Fighting Solidarity





INSTYTUT
PAMIĘCI
NARODOWEJ

BEZPŁATNY DODATEK
PRZYGOTOWANY Z OKAZJI 40. ROCZNICY
POWSTANIA SOLIDARNOŚCI WALCZĄCEJ
WE WSPÓŁPRACY Z ODDZIAŁEM INSTYTUTU
PAMIĘCI NARODOWEJ WE WROCŁAWIU

Czwartek 9.06.2022

SOLIDARNOŚĆ
WALCZĄCA



Najodważniejsi
z odważnych

GAZETA LUBUSKA **połmorska** Dziennik Bałtycki **Dziennik** DZIENNIK ZACHODNI WROCŁAWSKA **kurier lubelski** **SKAS**

POLSKA

nto

nowiny

WSPÓŁCZESNA

Kurier Poranny

GŁOS

Gazeta Krakowska

Echo

SOLIDARNOŚĆ WALCZĄCA

WOLNI I SOLIDARNI



PISMO ORGANIZACJI SOLIDARNOŚĆ WALCZĄCA
Dwutygodnik, wydanie A

Nr 25/169, cena 10 zł.
25 grudnia 1987-10 stycznia 1988 r.

DOBRYCH I SPOKOJNYCH ŚWIĄT BOŻEGO NARODZENIA
A W NOWYM 1988 ROKU NIESIAJĄCEJ NADZIEI I WIARY W ZWYCIĘSTWO

List otwarty do Pana Profesora Władysława Bartoszewskiego
Wielkiego Autorytetu Moralnego

Drogi i Szczerzy Panie,

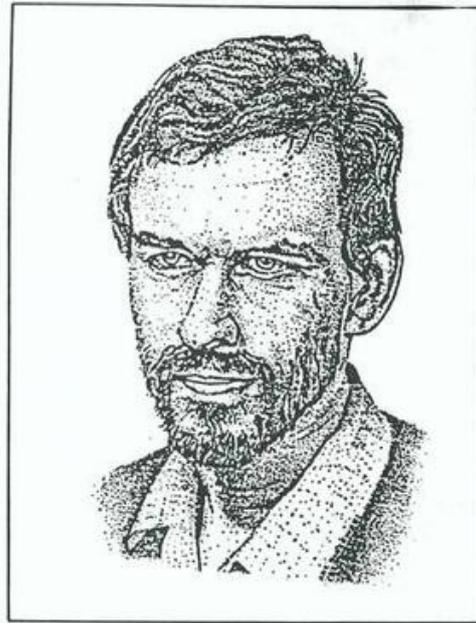
Na początku tego roku moja matka Hanna Łukowska-Karniej otrzymała od Pana list, w którym prosi Pan o wieści, co się z nią dzieje. Impulsem do napisania tego listu była dla Pana odpowiedź mojej matki na fakt opublikowania przez prasę w PRL listu gończego za nią. Moja mama na razie nie odpowie Panu, gdyż siedzi obecnie w więzieniu pod zarzutem przywłaszczenia sobie dowodu osobistego innej osoby.

Pozwalam sobie na odpowiedź w jej imieniu. Miesiąc po ukazaniu się listu gończego, tzn. w czerwcu 1984 matkę aresztowano pod zarzutem pełnienia funkcji kierowniczych w organizacji "Solidarność Walcząca". W lipcu tamtego roku była na szczęście amnestia i matkę wypuszczono. Amnestia nie przerwała pasma szykan, inwigilacji i obserwacji mojej matki. W lipcu 1985 po brutalnej rewizji połączonej z wyważeniem drzwi mama zaczęła unikać własnego domu. Mówiąc prosto, została z niego wypędzona przez szkykany Służby Bezpieczeństwa. Ciężar szykan spadł w tej sytuacji na mnie i moje rodzeństwo. Miałam wtedy 17 lat, mój brat Edward lat 15, a najmłodsza siostra lat 8. Od lipca 1985 do dnia dzisiejszego urządzono u nas w domu ok. 10 rewizji, najczęściej w godzinach wieczornych.





FREEDOM FOR KORNEL MORAWIECKI



KORNEL MORAWIECKI, the leader of Fighting Solidarity and the most hunted of the remaining activists who still operate underground, was arrested on November 9, 1987. He has been charged with smuggling illegal materials — such as printing presses and "terrorist" devices — into Poland. It is not known where he is being held, and the rumor that he has been taken to the Soviet Union is spreading.

KORNEL MORAWIECKI was born in Warsaw on May 3, 1941. He obtained his Ph.D. from the Department of Theoretical Physics at the Wroclaw Polytechnic, where he also worked. He is married and has four children.

He was active in the events of March 1968 and in protests against the invasion of Czechoslovakia, as well as in the events of December 1970.

In 1979 he joined KSS/KOR (Committee for Social Self-Defense) in Wroclaw; he also edited *Biuletyn Dolnoslaski* (Lower Silesia Bulletin).

In January 1980 *Biuletyn Dolnoslaski* was the only publication in the country to protest the Russian invasion of Afghanistan mainly at the initiative of Kornel Morawiecki, who felt very strongly about the issue.

In July and August of the same year, the Bulletin conducted a broad information campaign supporting the strikes that resulted in the birth of Solidarity. The Bulletin's printers taught printing techniques to the striking workers.

Kornel Morawiecki was a delegate to Solidarity's First National Congress. It was on his initiative that a subcommittee was created during the Congress, to examine a possibility of the government using force against Solidarity.

On September 14, 1981, Kornel Morawiecki was arrested for publishing in *Biuletyn Dolnoslaski* an appeal by Russian emigres to Soviet soldiers not to participate in an intervention against Poland or Solidarity. He was released after a general strike was declared in Wroclaw. His trial was not completed because of the imposition of martial law on December 13, 1981, whereupon Morawiecki went into hiding. He stayed underground until his arrest on November 9, 1987. Until May 1982, he ran the publications and information section of the Regional Strike Committee for Lower Silesia. He thus laid foundations for the development of the independent publishing movement in the region. He also actively contributed to creating an efficient organization for the underground union.

He advocated more active opposition to the government during martial law and this was the reason he eventually left Solidarity's regional structures. In May 1982 he founded the publication 'Fighting Solidarity' which later turned into the organization of the same name. Kornel Morawiecki was its chairman until November 9, 1987.

**"The Bravest of the Brave" — a nationwide press insert
dedicated to the Fighting Solidarity.**

On 9 June 2022, a special attachment, prepared in cooperation with the IPN, was published with over a dozen press titles of the "Polska Press Group" media house.

Brave, uncompromising, and under deep cover— the people of the Fighting Solidarity were a thorn in the side of the communist security services. Over time, they also became troublesome for those who chose to compromise with the communists, wrote the IPN President, Karol Nawrocki, Ph.D., in his article.

"Solidarność Walcząca" [Fighting Solidarity] periodical.

It was on 13 June 1982 when the "Solidarność Walcząca" ["Fighting Solidarity"] periodical was first published in Wrocław. The new underground anti-communist organization was founded on the initiative of Kornel Morawiecki.

Kornel Morawiecki, who escaped imprisonment after the introduction of Martial Law in Poland, became the main organizer of the underground press printing and distribution in the Regional Strike Committee "Solidarity" of Lower Silesia. He was also the editor of "Z Dnia na Dzień" ["From Day to Day"], its official periodical. The chairman of the Lower Silesian Solidarity, Władysław Frasyniuk, opposed deep undercover work and the organization of street protests. He rejected,

among others, the idea of organizing a march on 13 June, and was against laying flowers at the Solidarity memorial plaque on Grabiszyńska Street in Wrocław. A difference of opinion about the methods of further action made Kornel Morawiecki resign from his membership in Strike Committee of Lower Silesia, and he began working on his "Solidarność Walcząca" periodical.

The first issue was published on 13 June 1982, although it went into circulation a few days earlier. Kornel Morawiecki in the "If we want to live" editorial called for a fight, which he understood as a readiness to sacrifice one's own life in defense of the weak and persecuted. An article by Paweł Falicki, writing under the name of Piotr Kminkiewicz, argued the superiority of street fights over strikes in industrial plants. The magazine editors also called on the readers to participate in the protests on 13 June. As a consequence, thousands of people took part in the demonstration, and barricades were erected in the streets of Wrocław. Fights against the Citizens' Militia lasted until late at night.

The methods of fighting the communists suggested by the editorial board of "Solidarność Walcząca" showed that the Polish society needed an organization with a radical anti-communist program. Therefore, on 1 July 1982, the people gathered around the "Solidarność Walcząca" paper established the Fighting Solidarity Agreement, which sought to create a new social order based on the solidarity principles.

Cross of Freedom and Solidarity

On 11 June 2022, on behalf of the President of the Republic of Poland,

the Cross of Freedom and Solidarity was awarded to fourteen members of the Fighting Solidarity in Wrocław.

More about the ceremony of presenting Crosses of Freedom and Solidarity in Wrocław.

More information on Fighting Solidarity

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