

THE BLACK BOX TREASURES (SPECIAL EDITION)

There is an interesting term called the "black box theory". It speaks about an object which can be analyzed in terms of its input and output, but there is no knowledge of its internal workings. This theory can be explained in a very easy way: "The child

who tries to open a door has to manipulate the handle (the input) so as to produce the desired movement at the latch (the output); and he has to learn how to control the one by the other without being able to see the internal mechanism that links them. In our daily lives we are confronted at every turn with systems whose internal mechanisms are not fully open to inspection, and which must be treated by the methods appropriate to the Black Box." (Ashby, W. Ross, *An Introduction to Cybernetics*, 86).

Many of us probably don't know that in our Archives here in Rome we have more than 200 black boxes. The boxes where we keep the treasures of our Congregation: letters, writings and reports. Some of those treasures have seen the light of day in many publications, but there are still others waiting to been seen...

(Founders' Day)

On Saturday we celebrated our Founders' Day. We all know very well how everything started. It was on Ash Wednesday, at the beginning of Lent that a group of young people responding to Janski's invitation began to live together... Even though, there were some who called them "fools", Janski and his disciples "were feeling so good within themselves that it didn't make any difference as to what people thought or said about them".

Today I would like to show you a"fragment" of Jerome Kajsiewicz's diary (ACRR 7495) where he describes the beginning of our Community. Enjoy!

orgi covo nad van em utor al jakoby voja frebrugh 10 i flervolatuch di atele spitemaj auch agery nadrize. CE wten was si's frem porilit Wy well hur jury face any ins pondo re gichohic wyv was na un ys'le kajti an ogre uvan, and, fon ee' go dopel m'a drugic sume ale pet ne znan an 'a wissom 'e wini'er a papier ws ayon wypadhe kaj 38 vienics porced wice orem washredring guroun en puffan an en en wyjsu'a wizes in'e -jakos pour no natichards rayran an na nound in count dokuy mal wyry of var spichie i werdy sis po Torie ov feweren hue avad van an wigi najfunist na franne pour and vis whoraicle jakoby valo nor av gene witaje, zoliza vis ov uniego, i nuca borgizorenia nie, tylko kaz dri wigtha Jajus. nu gavie grubych vztule zota moiniaca " Stan minie abedzich, miat worgsthom Skimiony oglava one rubleny - mionniaby innego znaka okvan wypaktego Knyja. Wath Mint he Joy premysliva sobic gomby sobic napodobia Taple zapranyt, M. panna up animiala go fu raving an weinem em : pinerie prebaget sie ze courses as provide nations' there avonal sic adplante, ale simic flookicgo i frysny vanny amid jo aniski. Op aniada zbudsanoma tavanym ani sen snaj, ktorij un propramina ze totafinic vanch nip anny grun mig nej 29° Lukego, Een bardnej unereleny publicg, so Vara or a S. Stefana na gore (& Etiane du mont) i unostro grammie na cresi Matte Austici zapalis. Cotad cun mannal polins do dannych zaban fur atowach - anszen ciento un byto vopet m'e oben asken said pars nortor ingleven fina towych sworth znajernych. the part when held me we want the 1836r. Wejsci'e So Sanka · Wpoprielee 1836 v. s.p. Bobs an aniski vepro wayer sig do Samky udjeedin an Uling Make Dame

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"On Ash Wednesday, 1836, Semenenko and Kajsiewicz moved into a small house which Bogdan had rented in the courtyard of N. 11 rue Notre Dame des Champs. A few days later Edward Dunski joined them, and soon after Janski himself. In a little while Joseph Hube also came to live with them. [...] There were others who lived in the house for a time, but they were merely transients. Together we dedicated ourselves to common prayer and study. Our income was so meager that we could not even afford linens to cover our mattresses. We shopped at the market and did our own cooking, often at the risk of poisoning ourselves. The initial funds for the rental of the house and for household goods were provided by Janski. [...]

Even those who knew us better, people who believed in our honesty, considered our step to be some kind of political maneuver. They looked upon us as a Catholic club established to support our country and the Polish clergy. Others simply confronted us with the dilemma: "Either you're scoundrels or you've lost your minds". There were still others, normally serious people and certainly ashamed of their conduct later who, without thinking, spread all kinds of absurd monstrosities about us, and even sent these to Poland: for example, saying that we had enormous crucifixes in our house which reached from the floor to the ceilings, that we scourge ourselves until we bleed, etc.

As a result, a good number of Poles came to see these "fools". Not finding anything out of the ordinary, and seeing that we were calm, ordinary, friendly people, they showed by the expression on their faces that they were amazed and edified. Often they said this in so many words. Only a very few people believed us when we said simply that we felt called by God to serve our brothers, first among the exiles, and then, God willing, in Poland. People are always looking for a mystery even when there is no mystery.

Yet, we were feeling so good within ourselves that it didn't make any difference what people thought or said about us. We had a common time for rising, going to bed and prayers. Our meals were sanctified by spiritual reading. We attended Mass daily at the church of the Carmelite Nuns on rue Vaugirard, a church that had been sanctified during the revolution by the martyrdom of several scores of Bishops and priests."

(ACRR 7495)