



Dutchmen in wide-brimmed hats on dock discuss prospects of fishing and farming, two major industries of Holland.

Six Weeks In Europe

This is the seventh in a series of articles describing a recently completed European pilgrimage made by the Courier Journal's assistant editor. This article describes visits to Amsterdam and Paris.

By Rev. Henry Atwell

Wooden shoes and windmills make Holland the "hollow land" — one of the world's most picturesque spots.

They also symbolize the unending battle against the sea which the Dutch must wage daily if they hope to survive.

One sage Dutchman with a twinkle in his eye told me, "God made every nation on earth, except Holland. We had to make this land for our selves."

He pointed up from his bushy green field to the strip sailing at horizon level along the nearby canal.

"Once it was the windmills but now electric pumps drain the water which forever saturates the fields. Then pumps pour the water into canals channelled between dike walls and at low tide the water is dumped into the ocean."

AS HOLLAND'S population expands new dikes are built — one vast multimillion-dollar twenty-mile dike is currently under construction thanks to U. S. Marshall aid funds.

Holland's broad pasture lands are almost like a sponge, always moist, and that is the reason for the wooden shoes because our type of leather shoes would not keep out the moisture and rubbers are too warm and too costly.

We rode a motor launch out to the island of Marken where the people still wear their colorful costumes of past centuries. Marken's inhabitants are all descendants of seven Norwegian families shipwrecked on the island several hundred years ago. Today all are Protestant.

Nearby on the mainland is the city of Volendam. The people there wear the typical "Dutch Cleanser" style clothes. These people trace their blood to the Spaniards who occupied Holland in the 15th and 16th centuries. They are still staunchly Catholic.

The island and the city were told despite their distinct religious differences, are good neighbors.



Holland mother, daughter smile greeting to tourists.

AMSTERDAM is the unofficial capital of the Netherlands. The Queen lives at the Hague but recent disputes inside the royal family have lowered her prestige to an all-time low. Good politics, to the Dutch, is what makes good business, and Amsterdam is the thriving sea-port and center of Holland's financial life.

Catholics are a minority in Amsterdam and we had a hard time locating the Begijnhof Kerk which looks just like one more house in a long row of houses except for the Latin words painted over the door, "Hoc est domus Dei. This is the house of God."

The priest I met in charge for my Mass spoke English fluently. He is completing his studies to obtain a degree in

Scripture and is currently trying to master the Hebrew and Sanskrit languages.

After early Sunday morning Mass we were on our way by train for Paris, the city whose very name breathes so much magic for so many millions.

Paris has a history with chapters of sin and sanctity and there are those who say the two elements are still very much available today as in previous eras. Despite the frenzied fluctuation of the franc and a procession of governments, Paris, Queen of Cities, holds its title as world capital of art and sophistication.

To defend its title Paris can point to its Louvre museum where we saw the "Winged Victory" of Samothrace, the classic symbol of all beauty the Venus de Milo, and Raphael's haunting, smiling face of the Mona Lisa.

PARIS has history on every street — remnants of Roman garrisons which subdued barbarian Gaul, the narrow rambling streets where St. Denis was led to his hilltop martyrdom (giving the spot its name) at Montmartre in the year 250 A. D.

Today's island to the Seine cathedral of Notre Dame stands on the site of a church built there as early as the sixth century. Pope Alexander III came to Paris in 1163 to lay the cornerstone of the present edifice. In later years kings were crowned there. Saints gave their sermons, and in 1793 revolutionary mobs thrust a girl of the streets onto the main altar to desecrate it by her obscene dance. Napoleon was crowned emperor in Notre Dame and today it closes double



Church of the Madeleine floodlighted at night stands in center of Paris downtown near Place de Concord, heart of the French capital.



Recently completed and strikingly modern suburban Paris church dedicated to Our Lady of the Poor. Altar faces congregation so all can see Mass ritual.



Monsignor Paul M. Ciccolo, former pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Rochester, stands with orphans in home he helped establish for them in Rome. His address in the Eternal City is Villa Nazareth, Via della Pineta Sacchetti 29, Rome, Italy.

duty as a Catholic church and a French museum.

That evening (July 22) I had supper at the Moulin d'Alsace on the Champs Elysee with Father Peter Claver Smith, Carmelite friar from Chicago who is completing his degree studies in Europe.

Wednesday morning we drove to the Rue du Bac where our Blessed Mother herself appeared in 1830 to St. Catherine Laboure to show her in a vision the design of what we call today the "miraculous medal."

IN THIS CHAPEL of the Sisters of Charity I said Mass

at the altar where St. Louise de Marillac, foundress of the order, is buried. After Mass we knelt at the tomb altar of St. Catherine and at the altar where a relic of St. Vincent de Paul is venerated.

The Paris population is spilling over in flood tides into the suburbs. Church officials there say they need 700 additional parish churches. Our hotel desk clerk told me one of the most modern styled churches was a twenty-minute auto ride and he was sure I would enjoy seeing the church. He gave instructions to the cab driver and we were off (with barely an hour to train time). After about twenty-five minutes ride I inquired, "How far are we from the church?"

The driver spoke French, I didn't.

He asked a curb standing gendarme and we wound up a narrow street and stopped in front of quite a weather-beaten church.

"No" I emphasized in my best French, "Eglise moderne."

Luckily I had the church's name written on a scrap of paper and after two more inquiries and ten more minutes we were at the strikingly modern parish church.

The white stone altar faces out toward the people so they can see the ritual of the priest at Mass. The tabernacle is built into the wall behind the altar. A huge cross is the church's only decoration except for a Madonna near the doorway.

The return trip to the city left me with only seconds to grab luggage and head for the station.

Paris has something for everybody whether your taste be ancient art or the latest fad, and perhaps that explains why its streets are a galaxy of people — American tourists, Siamese or Tonkinese, Algerians, Moors, and Mexicans. After 2000 years of strong, gay living, Paris can still magnetize millions by the magic of its name and fame.

Pope Bids Jesuits To Renew Austerity

Vatican City — (RNS) — Pope Pius XII exhorted the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) never to relax the austerity and strict discipline which have "always been its strength and glory" and "will continue to keep it ready to do battle for the Lord."

The Pope specifically admonished Jesuits to stop smoking and to restrict vacations and expensive trips. In so doing, he intimated, they would set an example to others in the practice of Christian penance and self-mortification.

The Pontiff spoke at an audience in the papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo on Sept. 10 to more than 180 representatives of Jesuit provinces in all parts of the world gathered in Rome for an extraordinary congregation of the society, the Church's largest teaching and missionary order.

POPE PIUS said that the Jesuits should not attempt to change the constitution drawn up by their founder, St. Ignatius Loyola. In this connection, he cited the phrase used by Pope Clement XIII (1759-69), in speaking of the Jesuits, "Let them be as they are or let them not be."

He said the Jesuits, out of love of poverty, and in order that "you may seek that continuous mortification that is proper to your institution," should "eliminate superfluous things courageously and at once."

He mentioned the use of tobacco, "nowadays so widespread and indulged in," vacations passed outside Jesuit houses without extraordinary reasons, and "long and costly pleasure trips undertaken in the name of rest."

"Members of religious orders," the Pontiff declared, "should preach not only by words but also by example that love of penance without which there can be no hope of eternal salvation."

"Is he worthy of Jesus Christ," Pope Pius asked, "who seeks to avoid austerity and discipline and tries to live in religion as if he were a man of the world?"

The Pope spoke out insistently

against any weakening of the supreme authority exercised by the Jesuit General. The present General is the Very Rev. John B. Janssens, S.J., whose headquarters are in Rome.

Pope Pius said the Jesuits may, if they wish, have someone to assist the General in his duties. Such a role is now being played by the Rev. Severiano Azcona, S.J., of Spain, who was named temporary Vicar General several months ago to relieve the General of some of his routine duties.

Recalling, also, that the Jesuits are under a special vow of obedience to the Pope, he warned that there can never be room among them for undisciplined private judgment that sets itself against the authority of the Church.

Worms For Sale At German Abbey

Gerleve—(NC)—Worms are the specialty of Father Augustin Hessing, O.S.B., of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Joseph near here.

Regular, plain earth-worms. And, Father says, the more of them the better.

Helmintology, the study of worms, has been Father Augustin's hobby for more than 30 years. The priest, who will soon observe his 60th birthday, joined this monastery which belongs to the Beuronese Benedictine Congregation 37 years ago.

The monastery has a 400-acre farm, and its large, compost heap is Father Augustin's worm laboratory. He keeps literally millions of earth-worms there for use in his theory that earthworms worked over by the worms is the best conceivable fertilizer.



At top of Notre Dame cathedral, a weary climber is rewarded with this panorama of Paris and its suburbs. Seine River courses through center of city.

Fund Chairman Lisle, Ill. (NC) John W. Voller of Cicero, Ill., has been named chairman of St. Procopius College's \$775,000 development program drive.

FOR SOME FINE FALL FEASTS!

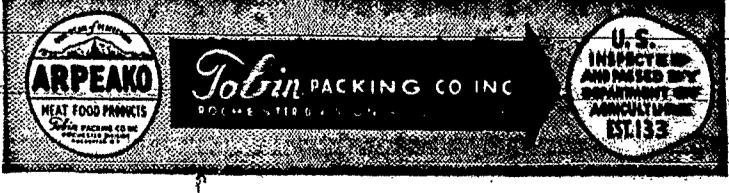


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