16C**(S-10C,F-6D,Ro-10B,*10C,P,C-9C,R,W,G-13A)

News of a shooting brings flashback to Polish trip



Worshippers kneel before the altar in the sanctuary next to the chapel of the Black Madonna in Czestochowa. Poland.

The travel experience often lasts long after the journey is over. I was reminded of this last week when I was listening to a news report about the hospital recuperation of Pope John Paul II.

Among the details given from the hospital was one that I would have missed if I had not visited Poland last fall. A religious symbol of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa graces the papal sick-room.

Madonna of Czestochowa graces the papal sickroom. '
As the newscaster spoke, I was transported back to the Avenue of Our Lady in Czestochowa, on the bank of the Warta River, southwest of Warsaw. I was once again climbing the bill to the ancient walled monastery of Jasana Gora, which is poised on a hill across the river from the town. I could hear the volces of those thoysands of pilgrims who knelt in the Church of the Black Madonna inside the monastery, where the centuries-old painting of the Black Madonna hangs above the altar.

The painting of the Black Madonna, also known as Our Lady of Czestochowa, is strouded in ancient mystery and legend. It first appeared in the monastery who years after the monastery was founded by a group of Hungarian monks in 1382, it is assumed now that the painting was brought to Czestochowa by the ruling Laddislaus Duke of Opole, but the religious value of the painting is in its origins.

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The ploture of the Virgin Mary is painted on an old, dark piece of wood. Worshipers believe that the wood was sonce a table owned by the Holy Family, yoestibly made by Joseph. The painting has been attributed to the Apostle Luke.

The presence of the picture, ballowed by ancient legend, has made Jasma Gora a center of pilgrimage for centures. Two large church sanctuaries and a treasury of valuable objects can be found now inside the ancient stone walls. The walls and the treasure they contain have been defended against the armies of Sweden, Russia, and more recently, the Nazi armies of Germany.

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When the pope made such a pilgrimage during his
visit to Poland in 1979, the number of Polish pilgrims increased dramatically.

In 1980, 50000 pilgrims walked from Warsaw
and another 20,000 from Lublin. They approached
the monastary along the Avenue of Our Lady,
which leads through the modern town of Czestochowa under apartment windows draped and aglow
with religious symbols.
It was an ordinary day and not a feast day when I
visited Jasna Gora. The walls made a skyline of
urrets and statues from the parking lot to the anclient gate, where we walked through into another
world.

Women in ancient costumes and striding priests, mixed with tourists from many lands and with worshipers. Jasna Gora is a large complex. From one end of the wall you can look down the hill to the

end of the wall you can look down the hill to the town.

The chapel of the Black Madonna is only open at certain times, but an adjacent sanetuary, which rises in great arches of stone, is always open. Worshipers there from the pews and on the stone floor in front of the high ornate altar.

It is only a few steps through a doorway to the Chapel of the Black Madonna, but the experience is intensified one-hundredfold. There, during mass, you can look across a great sea of heads from the kneeling priests at the altar through the wrought



iron gates to a faraway wall of glistening gold. The glistening gold is an entire cathedral wall of per-sonal treasure left by individual hands: lockets,

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