

C-SPAN Network
400 North Capitol Street
Suite 650
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear sirs;

In the issue of The Michigan Catholic dated August 6, 1993, CTN/D published the entire programming for the visit of Pope John Paul II.

As a Catholic I was so excited to learn that I would be able to see all the events of this historical event. On Wed. the programming we were told to expect did not occur, but this was not too upsetting as the Pope had not arrived yet. Thurs. most of the schedule was not on, but the arrival of the President and then the Pope was. This led me to believe that the rest of the programming would follow. I was VERY sadly mistaken. Friday, Saturday and Sunday there was not any of the scheduled programming.

On Saturday I became very frustrated waiting for the airing of the Papal Mass at the Immaculate Conception Cathedral and I called the office of CTN/D, Catholic Television Network, Detroit. They told me to call our cable company, Booth Communications. Booth assured me that the published schedule should be airing, if I had any questions I could call you direct. I called [REDACTED] and received a recorded message and another number of [REDACTED]. which I also called and was given a recording of the programming which was completely different.

However I remained sure that you would air at least the Papal Mass and his departure on Sunday. This did not come to pass either.

I am a faithful Catholic and there are millions more who would have loved to see this historical event. In this world of disasters, crime, violence and general moral decline the messages that the Pope had for all of us were universal. What he had to say was not just for Catholics, but for all mankind. During the masses that he celebrated he gave his blessing which could have been received by those of us watching as well as those lucky enough to be there. Please believe me when I say that his blessings are very powerful and very beneficial to all of us today.

I would appreciate knowing what happened and why the programming was changed. I feel a great injustice was done to all of us who care about the moral world today and who crave and need more of the word of God.

Monday August 16, 1993

Most sincerely [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Bloomfield Hills, Mi.
48304
[REDACTED]

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World Youth Day

Watch the pope live from Denver

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (CNS) — The Catholic Television Network of Detroit (CTN/D) will carry coverage of World Youth Day events for five days in August. In all, 59 hours of programming are slated for Aug. 11-15. The telecast is being coordinated with the Eternal Word Television Network (EWTN).

The vast majority of coverage will be live, with EWTN being the source of most coverage and a television pool arrangement responsible for the rest.

Fr. Timothy Dolan, a priest of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, and Stephanie Claudy, a religious studies student at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., will anchor studio reports throughout each day from the Radisson Hotel in Denver.

Performing on-site coverage will be Taylor Henry, former CNN correspondent; Mark Zimmermann, assistant editor for the Catholic Standard, newspaper of the Archdiocese of Washington; and Fr. Esteban Uriburu, EWTN Hispanic program host.

The schedule (all Eastern Daylight Time):

Wednesday, Aug. 11: preview, 8-9:30 p.m.; opening Mass at Civic Center Park, 9:30 p.m.-midnight; wrap-up, midnight-12:30 a.m.

Thursday, Aug. 12: preview, 11 a.m.-noon; English catechetical session at Mile High Stadium, noon-2 p.m.; English-language Mass at stadium, 2-3 p.m.; midday show, 3-4:30 p.m.; papal arrival ceremonies at Stapleton International Airport, 4:30-5:45 p.m.; afternoon show, 5:45-7 p.m.; papal welcome ceremony at stadium, 7-8:30 p.m.; wrap-up, 8:30-9 p.m.; taped Spanish catechetical session at McNichols Arena, 9-11 p.m.; taped Spanish-language Mass at arena, 11 p.m.-



Pope John Paul II joins hands with young people during a pop song at a youth celebration in Sydney, Australia, in 1986. The vigor of the world's young people has seemed so often to energize the pope. (CNS photo from Reuters)

midnight.

Friday, Aug. 13: preview, 11 a.m.-noon; English catechetical session at stadium, noon-2 p.m.; English-language Mass at stadium, 2-3 p.m.; midday show, 3-4 p.m.; taped Spanish catechetical session at arena, 4-6 p.m.; taped Spanish-language Mass at arena, 6-7 p.m.; afternoon show, 7-9:30 p.m.; Way of the Cross at stadium, 9:30 p.m.-midnight; wrap-up, midnight-12:30 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 14: preview, 10-11 a.m.; papal Mass with youth at Immaculate Conception Cathedral, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.;

midday show, 1-1:30 p.m.; taped international youth forum at Regis University, 1:30-5 p.m.; afternoon show, 5-5:45 p.m.; papal Liturgy of the Word at arena, 5:45-7:45 p.m.; evening show, 7:45-9 p.m.; papal vigil at Cherry Creek Park, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.; wrap-up, 1-1:30 a.m.

Sunday, Aug. 15: preview, 10-11:30 a.m.; papal Mass at park, 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.; wrap-up, 2:30-4 p.m.; papal departure report at airport, 9-10 p.m.

For local cable channel information, call the CTN/D office, 237-5938.

Cham. 8

World Youth Day

The pope had a rough life as a youth in Poland

WASHINGTON (CNS) — Pope John Paul II, looking forward to greeting hundreds of thousands of youths in Denver, could draw on his own experiences as a young man.

The future pope, Karol Jozef Wojtyla, was born May 18, 1920, in Wadowice, a small town near Krakow in southern Poland. When he was 9, his mother died. Three years later he lost his only brother, Edmund, to scarlet fever.

When Wojtyla was 20, his father died. Friends said he knelt for 12 hours in prayer at the bedside of the man who had been his closest companion and strongest influence.

Remembered in high school as a bright, athletic youth with a contemplative side, Wojtyla excelled in religion, philosophy and languages. As a teen he also had to work to help support his father. In 1938, he began studies for a philosophy degree at the University of Krakow, joining speech and drama clubs and writing his own poetry.

The Nazi blitzkrieg of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, left the country in ruins and opened a new chapter in Wojtyla's life. During German occupation he helped set up an underground university and the clandestine Rhapsodic Theatre. At the same time he found work in a stone quarry and a chemical factory — experiences he later analyzed in poems.

"Even as a boy he was exceptional," said

defender of local Jews even as anti-Semitism began to surface before World War II. He told the story of a woman finding Jerzy and the young Wojtyla chatting in the Wadowice cathedral one day. When she questioned the presence of the Jewish boy in the church,

'He was first in school, in the theatre, in everything. If he had gone to General Motors, he would have become president.'

— Jerzy Kluger

Wojtyla laughed in response and asked, "Aren't we all God's children?"

"He was first in school, in the theatre, in everything," Kluger said of his boyhood friend. "If he had gone to General Motors, he would have become president."

Wojtyla had a much higher calling, however. He entered Krakow's clandestine theological seminary in 1942 and was ordained in Krakow Nov. 1, 1946. He then was sent to Rome for studies, and earned a doctorate from Rome's Angelicum University.

Back in Poland, he first served in a rural



As a young priest, the pope enjoyed an active life. Students nicknamed him "the eternal teen-ager" because he liked to take them hiking, canoeing and camping. (CNS photo)

ing parishioners and other duties.

Then he took a partial sabbatical to earn a doctoral degree in moral theology and began lecturing at Lublin University in 1953. There his students gave him the nickname "the eternal teen-ager." The energetic priest would take them hiking, canoeing and camping. Together they would swim, sing, talk and pray. And he always celebrated Mass for them.

The road to his pontificate began when he

but was back on the water the same day.

The future pope rose quickly through the ranks, becoming an archbishop in 1964. In 1967 Pope Paul VI named him a cardinal — the second-youngest in the church.

Cardinal Wojtyla remained a virtual unknown to many in the church — until the evening of Oct. 16, 1978, when his election as pope was announced to some 200,000 people gathered in St. Peter's Square and to the world

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