

15/5

Album  
wycinków prasowych:  
II wojna światowa i wizyta  
Papieża w Południowej  
Afryce

37



# NIEZNANE ZDJĘCIA GEN. SIKORSKIEGO

Obchody 100 rocznicy urodzin gen. Władysława Sikorskiego spowodowały lawinę artykułów autorstwa znanych i cenionych historyków, jak również materiałów wspomnieniowych byłych podkomendnych Naczelnego Wodza, jego byłych współpracowników, ludzi mających z nim bezpośrednie i pośrednie kontakty. Publikacje te poruszały różne problemy — od losów jego kariery wojskowej, koncepcji politycznych, konkretnych działań na rzecz odbudowania armii polskiej, aż po fragmentaryczne i jednostkowe zdarzenia z życia i działalności premiera rządu emigracyjnego. Zainteresowanie osobą Generała było ogromne i nie ograniczało się jedynie do Polski. Poza jej granicami ośrodki polonijne nad wyraz u-

rocznicę włączyły się do obchodów rocznicowych.

Wyrazem tych nastrojów jest także przesyłka jaka nadeszła do redakcji z Johannesburga w Republice Południowej Afryki. Jej nadawcą jest tamtejszy rektor duszpasterstwa polskiego ks. prałat dr Jan Jaworski.

Są to niepublikowane dotąd zdjęcia. Przedstawiają one Naczelnego Wodza gen. W. Sikorskiego uczestniczącego 10 X 1942 r. w święcie 307 Nocnego Dywizjonu Myśliwskiego „Lwowskich Puchaczy”. Dywizjon sformowany w sierpniu 1940 r., operując z lotniska w Exeter osłaniał miasto i porty na południowym wybrzeżu wysp brytyjskich. Jednym z jego dowódców był kpt. pil.

K. Ranozsek (od 22 V 1944 r.), którego gen. Sikorski podczas uroczystości wrześniowych 1942 r. udekorował Krzyżem Walecznych. Wówczas także Naczelnny Wódz otrzymał honorową odznakę dywizjonu, przedstawiającą puchacza siedzącego na stylizowanej sylwetce samolotu, pod półksiężycem z boku.

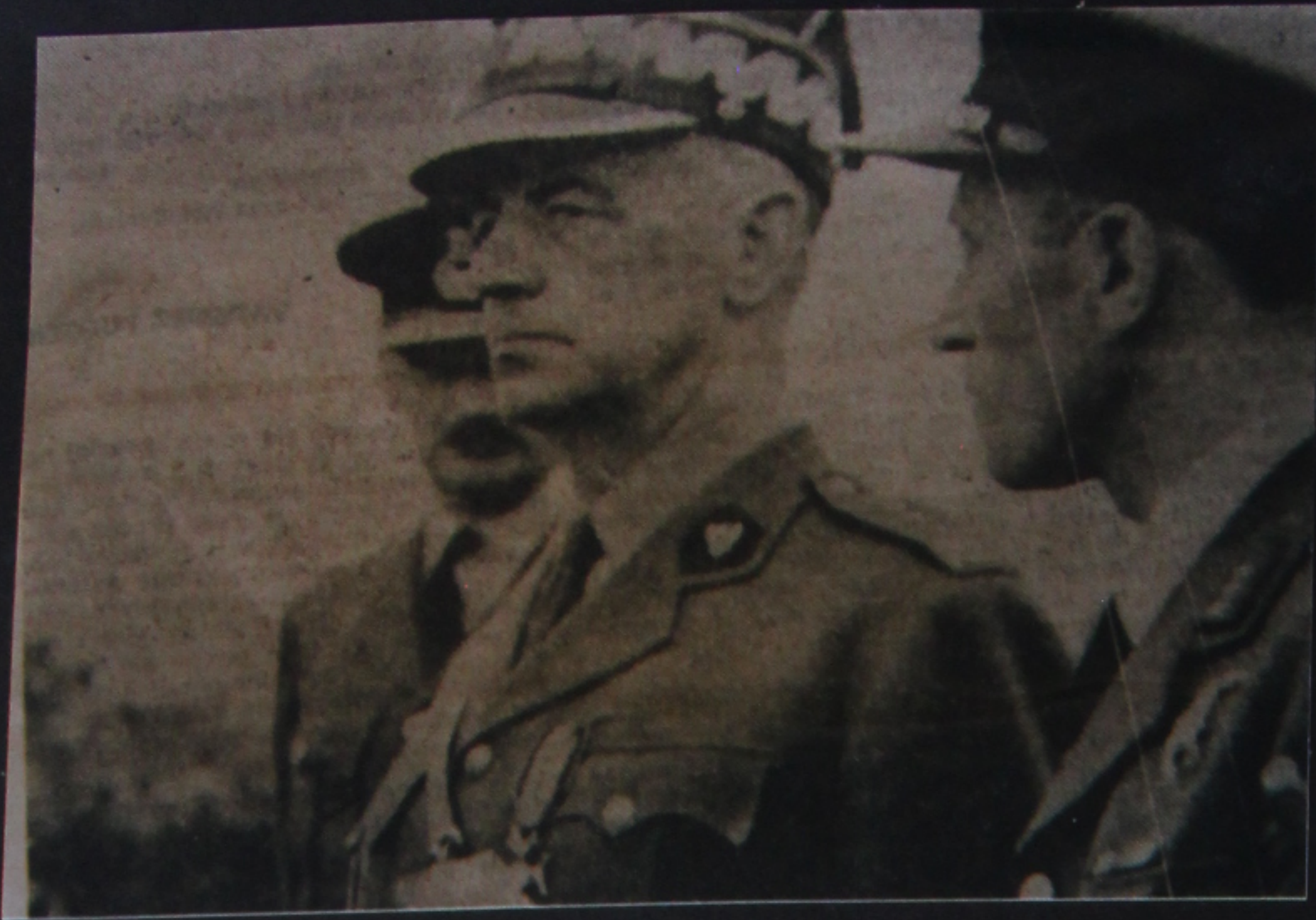
Apelujemy do naszych Czytelników o podanie bliższych informacji na temat samej uroczystości zilustrowanej nieznanymi dotąd zdjęciami, jej uczestników uwidoczniionych na zdjęciach (poza kpt. pil. K. Ranozskiem zupełnie nieznanymi), jak również wojennych losów 307 Dywizjonu „Lwowskich Puchaczy”.

(bud.)  
Zdjęcia: inż. J. Solak

1. Msza polowa podczas uroczystości pułkowej 10 X 1942 na lotnisku Exeter  
2. Gen. W. Sikorski wśród żołnierzy 307 Nocnego Dywizjonu Myśliwskiego „Lwowskich Puchaczy”

3. Dekoracja Krzyżem Walecznych kpt. pil. K. Ranozka  
4. Dekorowanie gen. W. Sikorskiego odznaką dywizjonu





## Katyn massacre — where truth was also a casualty

LONDON — Recent research into the Allied Forces' reporting on the Katyn Forest massacre of 1940 may well prove more disturbing for British and US public opinion than the grudging half-admissions presently emerging from Moscow.

As late as 1943 the British government — perfectly aware of the facts — instigated a campaign of "deception", pinning blame for the murder of the Polish officers on the Nazis, according to the historian Philip Bell, a leading authority on British wartime propaganda who delivered his conclusions in a little-noticed lecture to the Royal Historical Society a few weeks ago.

### WAR CENSORSHIP

He revealed a systematic attempt to mislead public opinion. While the war censorship was far from omnipotent or even consistent, this episode was marked by "the almost complete absence of a moral stance", he said.

Though Soviet diplomats were ticked off for "disseminating poison" about our Polish allies, it made no difference, and the British media was urged to remember that Allied unity was all-important. Maximum publicity was instead given to a war crime for which, as no serious scholar now disputes, the Nazis were not responsible.

The revelations about Katyn, where the graves were first discovered by Polish workers working for the Nazi Todt organisation, finally broke in

BY NORMAN DAVIES  
Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London University

Allied leaders in World War 2 were faced with a straight choice between truth and expediency. They chose expediency and set out to suppress information about Stalin's crimes against humanity which were no less than Adolf Hitler's.

the same week in April 1943 as the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

The Polish underground accurately reported the scale and nature of both Nazi and Soviet crimes. But their information was "inconvenient" to the war effort.

With the honourable exception of *The Scotsman* and *The Tablet*, the British press dutifully adopted the official pro-Soviet line, finding all sorts of reasons why 4 143 Polish officers (about a quarter of all the Polish officers who disappeared in Soviet captivity) must somehow have been killed by German Nazis who had not been on Soviet territory at the time.

Under the guidance of EH Carr, the leading articles of *The Times* did little more than repeat

disinformation pouring from Stalin's mouthpiece *Soviet War News*.

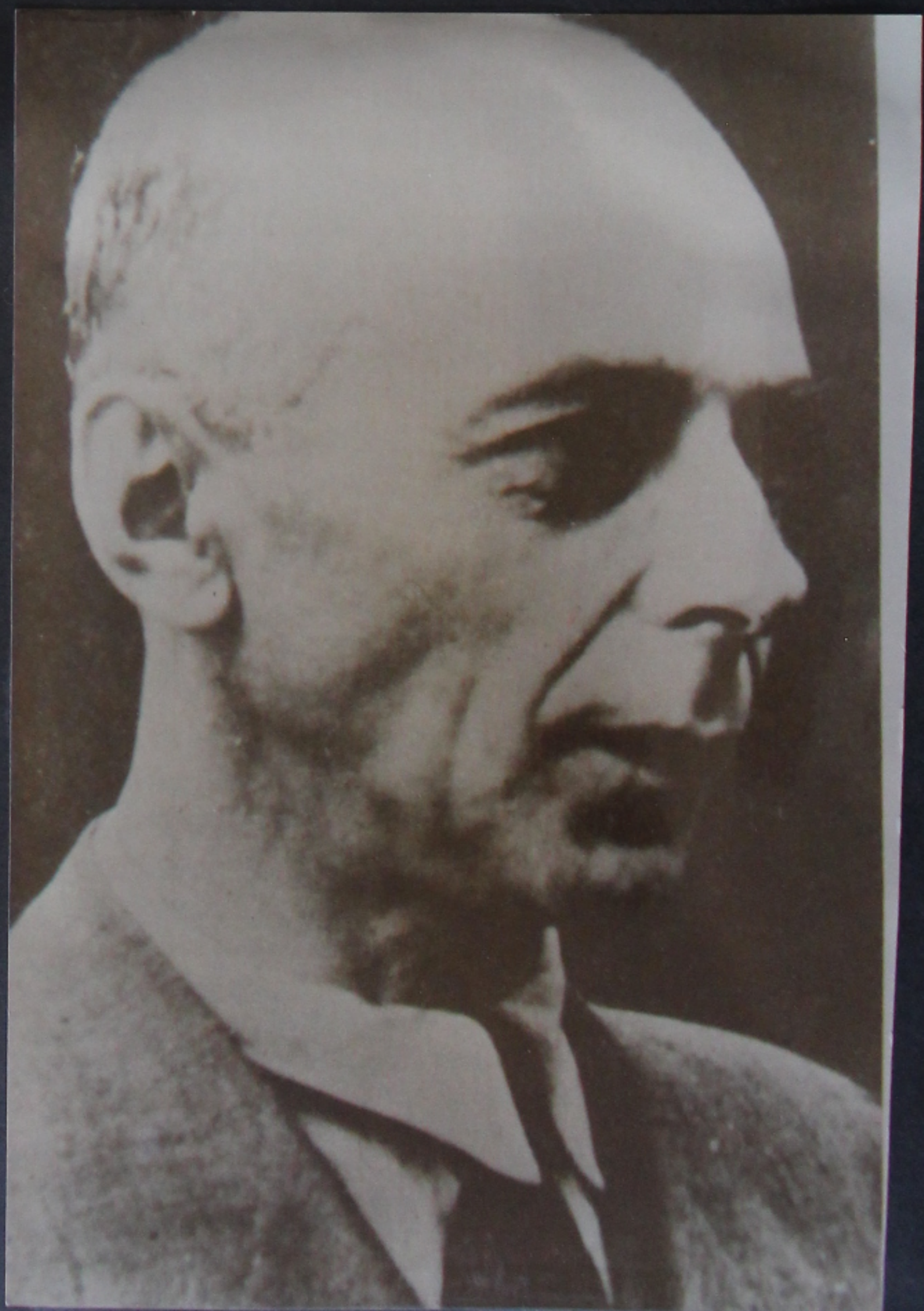
Katyn was a critical event in forming the climate of public opinion where a murderous dictator could become good old "Uncle Joe".

Many of the Stalinist falsehoods about Soviet life, once the province of a few fellow travellers, passed into conventional wisdom.

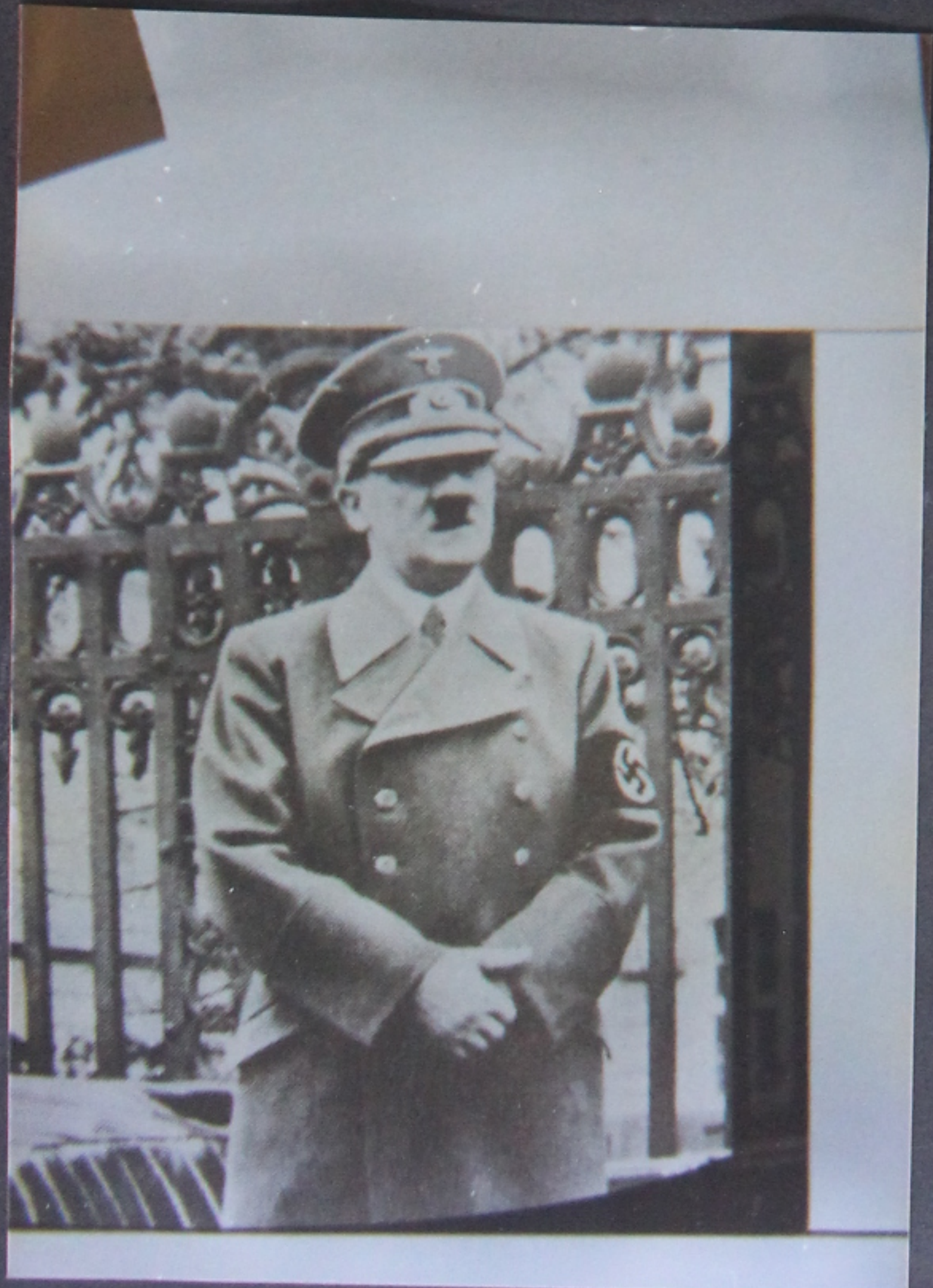
Moscow Radio has announced that the standard attribution of Katyn to the Nazis will have to be "reconsidered".

"Having given us 5 per cent of the truth for the past 48 years, they're now agonising over 10 per cent," observed one Polish cynic.

And the smugness of Anglo-Saxon memories of the war would seem ripe for a little *glasnost* too.



"THE STAR" FRI. JULY 8-1988



# Towards Way

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# Defiant Maggie gives a salute to Walesa's heroes

Continued from Page One

she called Solidarity 'a great power in the land.' The meeting was provocative because the country's masters had done everything to stop Mrs Thatcher meeting the stocky shipyard electrician. They failed.

And it was moving because the people of Gdansk defied police cannons to filter through the streets and line her route. They hung out of windows and trees to see her. At the riverside they were 15-deep, singing hymns and chanting freedom slogans.

One of the tragedies as Mrs Thatcher flew home last night was that the rest of Poland will not hear or see what went on in Gdansk. It was all censored by a regime so fragile it dare not risk a word out of place.

But in Poland's northern port they can now talk freely about what happened — most of the city seemed to be there for the extraordinary VIP.

## BRITONS REMEMBERED



MRS THATCHER unveiled a memorial in Warsaw yesterday on the spot where a Liberator bomber on a mercy mission for Polish resistance fighters was shot down by the Nazis in 1944.

Six of the crew of seven were killed. But the seventh, Mr Lloyd Lyne, survived. Now a 65-year-old farmer from St Clement, Truro, he was at the ceremony alongside the Prime Minister, and told her of his amazing escape.

'I was either blown out, thrown out or fell out of the gun apertures,' he

said. 'I had no parachute and woke up four hours later on a small island in a lake.' Mr Lyne was picked up by the Germans and became a prisoner of war. Mrs Thatcher described his escape as 'unbelievable'.

Later in Gdansk, she was accompanied by Poland's military leader General Jaruzelski for a wreath-laying ceremony at Westerplatte, where the first shots of World War Two were fired. The two appeared on far from cordial terms and the general left Mrs Thatcher before her Solidarity visit.

# Poles Who Helped Jews Against Nazis

SIR, — I would like to refer to your article "Hope — Despite the Hypocrisy" published in "The Jewish Herald" on Tuesday April 26.

I fully agree with your statement that the Polish Communist government in Warsaw, for its own political ends, exploited the commemoration of the Ghetto Uprising. I also share your indignation that the Polish Communists allowed a representative of the PLO to lay a wreath on the Ghetto memorial.

You quoted the words of Dr Marek Edelman "The Warsaw ceremony constitutes an act of cynicism and contempt" but then you stated that the Poles collaborated with the Nazis in the Holocaust and I must strongly protest against that statement.

Are you aware that Dr Marek Edelman is not only Jewish but also a Polish patriot. Do you really think that he would join "Solidarity" and fight for freedom of the Polish people oppressed by the Communist Regime if he believed that the Poles collaborated with the Nazis in the Holocaust?

Why did he not leave Poland soon after the war in 1968 when a great number of prominent Jewish intellectuals were forced by the Communist regime to leave Poland, any person of Jewish origin could easily obtain a one way

passport (no right to return to Poland)? I think because Dr Marek Edelman cares for the Polish people, — these people whom you call Nazis collaborators and who do you think helped Dr Edelman to survive the Holocaust?

You stated that neither the Polish Underground nor the Poles in the neighbourhood of the ghetto stirred a finger to help the ghetto. In fact, the Polish Home Army organised a series of attacks on the German rear guard with the aim of diverting the attention of the Nazis so as to enable defenders in the Ghetto either to escape or to improve their position. A number of Poles lost their lives in this action.

If America and England, with their powerful armies and Air Force, could not stop this crime, how could the poorly armed Polish Home Army save the heroic defenders of the Ghetto?

Poland was the only country in Europe under German occupation where there was a death sentence for helping a Jew found outside the Ghetto. In spite of that, thousands of Jews have survived thanks to the help of the Poles.

Several hundreds of Poles were shot, some times the whole family, for giving shelter to a Jew.

Poland was the only country in Europe, no puppet government collaborating with the Nazis. There were no Polish military formations fighting on German soil. The Nazis used Latvian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian military units under German command to liquidate the Ghettos.

I must admit that there was some criminal element amongst Poles who blackmailed Jews hiding outside Ghettos, and also some members of the Polish Police who collaborated with the Nazis. However, a number of death sentences were passed by and carried out by the authority of the Polish Underground on those traitors. The Jews also had Police in the Ghettos who collaborated with the Nazis and therefore you cannot condemn the Polish nation for the crimes of a few criminal individuals.

## Jews Too Sensitive

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to two items which have appeared in your recent issue of May 10.

• We all know that T.A.C.'s Jonathan Leeb is young but I wasn't even aware that they have a South African under 12 title!

• You published an article castigating the-archbishop Carter of Toronto for a supposedly racial joke concerning Moses and the burning bush.

Isn't it perhaps time for the Jewish people to stop being so aggressive-ly sensitive about pur-

vaal — besides attending many meetings of Herstigte Nasionale ty — and I thoroughly sick about the aura of mensch — fist-sha nationalism (tinged Christianity to appe the deeply-religious Calvinist Afrikaner found there.

Most alarming to is that people desc these groups as "lun fringe" when, from ward appearances, seem harmless cult organisations. This dangerous thing to them, lunatic fri since they seemingly recently convert pressionable yo tomorrow's leaders. AWB have a verit arsenal to do it with charismatic leader, Eugene Terre'Blanc who is a finely dram orator, their skilled of marketing tape- video-recordings of speeches, and the m years of experience Nazis have built into of the most danger propaganda machi the world has e known, all are fr available to them: they don't hesitate us it.

On Memory Hill in Jerusalem, in the Avenue of the "Just People" there are several thousands of trees dedicated to Christians who helped the Jews in the time of the Holocaust.

In a prominent place, there are 3 trees dedicated to the organization. One of them is dedicated to "ZEGOTA" the specially created Polish Underground organisation with the specific task to save the Jews. Out of over 5,000 "Just People" who received this decoration from YAD VASHEM, there are 1300 Poles.

Can anybody, with the knowledge of the facts mentioned in this letter, state truly that the Poles collaborated with the Nazis in the Holocaust?

signed: F. J. de Virion  
Chairman,  
Federation of Poles in Southern Africa.  
(Former member of the Polish Underground in Warsaw)

Thus, creeds of neo-nazi are using the infectious yeast thro another National Socialist foundation this country which seem to never have faded completely.

All this, I prefer impressing upon yo readership, rather than be billed as a "N hunter." I merely believe that only the light publicity could ever illuminate the intentions of neo-nazis in the country — and awaken people to its dangers.  
signed: Ada Stuijt.



## Silent U.S. Majority

# PAPAL VISIT TO LESOTHO

14 SEPTEMBER 1988  
15 SEPTEMBER 1988



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OF FATHER  
JOSEPH GERARD  
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*M. Stefan Matthews.*



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## This Month's Prayer Intention

Let us pray that the Holy Father will continue to be always the presence of Peter among us.

# DIOCESAN NEWS

A Publication of the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg.

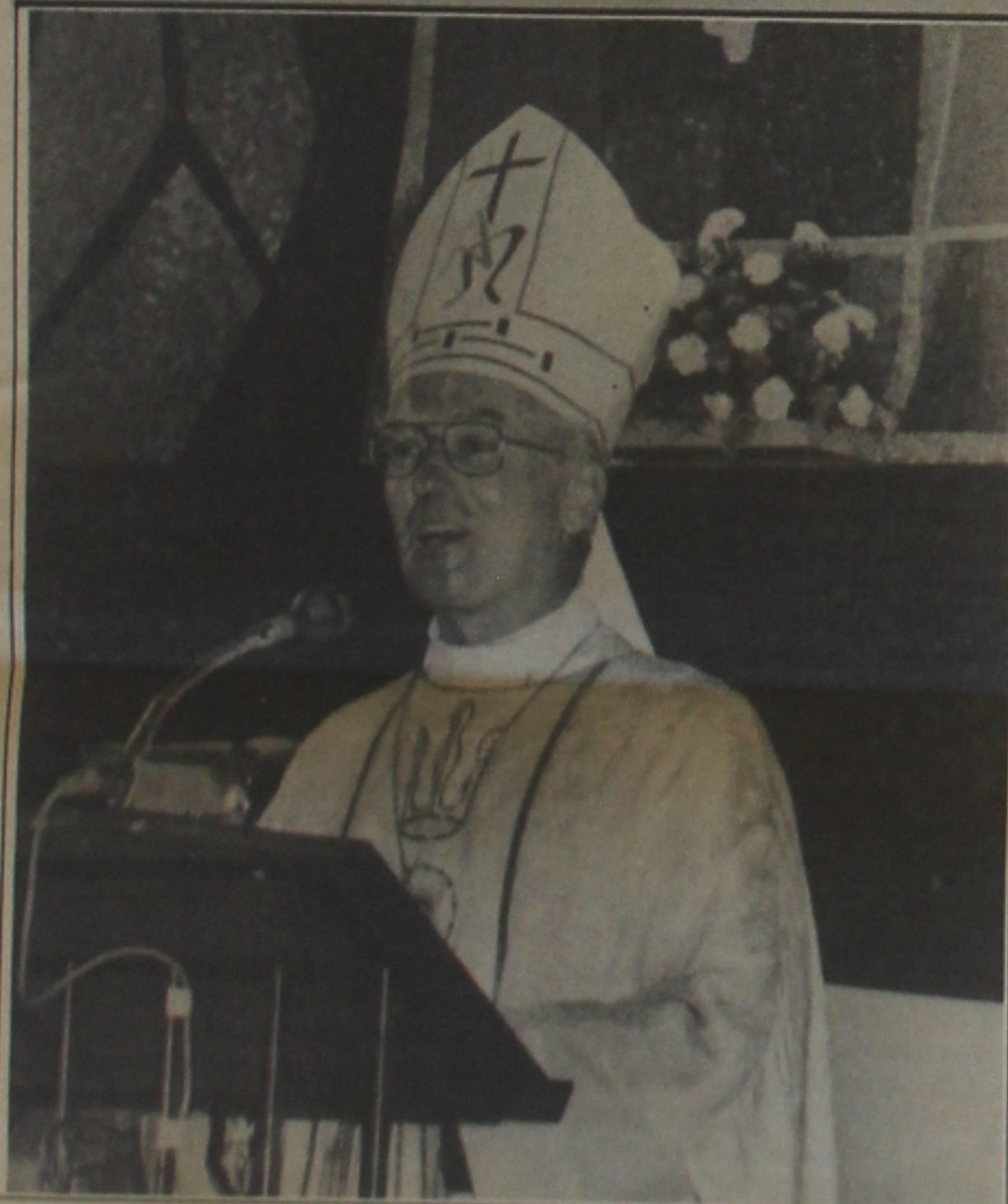
## Scripture Text for the Month

Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church and . . . I will give you the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven.

(16:18)

P.O. BOX 49157, ROSETTENVILLE 2130

SEPTEMBER 1988



At the closing of the Marian Year, His Grace, Archbishop Ambrose de Paoli, the Apostolic Delegate addressed the congregation of Maryvale's Our Lady of the Wayside church on Saturday, August 20. On the previous Sunday he similarly addressed the largest congregation ever assembled at Soweto's Regina Mundi church.

## • Pope closes Marian Year on Feast of the Assumption

# Marian Year Ends

At the beginning of Pentecost one year ago the Holy Father proclaimed the Marian Year. This year, on the Feast of the Assumption of Mary on August 15, the Pope, during a solemn ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica, concluded the Marian Year in Vatican City.

Here in the Diocese two ceremonies marked the conclusion of this important event. The first on Sunday August 14 at Soweto's Regina Mundi church. The second on Saturday August 20 in Our Lady of the Wayside church in Maryvale.

During this homily at Our Lady of the Wayside the Apostolic Delegate, His Grace Archbishop Amrose de Paoli said: "Although this is the close of the Marian Year we must not close our hearts to Mary — she is with us always in this Vale of Tears."

His grace pointed out that Mary brings Jesus with her when she comes to us just as she did when she visited Elizabeth her cousin.

"Just as Jesus came into Her life

so we should accept Him into our lives also", His Grace said to the Our Lady of the Wayside congregation.

At the start of his homily at Regina Mundi the Archbishop said: "What more fitting way for the closing of the Marian Year than to do it in a church dedicated to the name of Our Lady."

There, in the course of his homily, His Grace said that all are Christ's disciples.

"But, he said, to be a follower or disciple of Jesus is not easy. Especially it requires a change of heart in everyone — be they administrators or those who are governed." He added that religion must always be based on peace.

Closing ceremonies at both Regina Mundi and Our Lady of the Wayside churches involved many surrounding parishes as well as a variety of national groups. At Regina Mundi where Bishop Patrick Mvemve and visiting priests concelebrated the mass with Archbishop de Paoli the

procession of petitioners came forward with floral bouquets each of which were placed at the altar of Our Lady.

Notable at Regina Mundi and Our Lady of the Wayside ceremonies were the mime and mime dance both of which were greatly appreciated by the congregation.

In his closing address at Maryvale Bishop Orsmond expressed his pleasure of the action hymn which had been sung by the pre-grade pupils of Lyndhurst Convent.

Bishop Orsmond also requested that the Apostolic Delegate convey to the Pope the message that the people of this diocese are proud to have him as our Holy Father.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at Regina Mundi and Our Lady of the Wayside His Grace Archbishop de Paoli with Bishops Mvemve and Orsmond met the clergy and laity at the entrance to the respective churches.

## Petitions force ban on "Hail Mary" video

Public outcry backed by strong disapproval from the bishops has succeeded in bringing about the banning of "Hail Mary", a video in which the Virgin Mary was depicted as a prostitute.

Following an appeal to the laity by the bishops many hundreds of complaints about the release of the film were channelled to the Publications Board in Cape Town.

On two recent occasions Bishop Reginald Orsmond made a strong appeal to his listeners to do all in their power to bring about the ban.

"Who touches the honour of Our Lady touches us," the Bishop said. At the closing of the Marian Year mass in Maryvale's Our Lady of the Wayside church last week the Bishop gave his assurance that he

would join any organised picket line should the film go on circuit anywhere in the diocese.

On the day of the Board's sitting Mrs June Cowan, a Malvern parish member of the CWL, was told by a Publication Board spokesperson that a large number of objections about the video had been received.

Proof that substantial condemnation of undesirable publications can achieve results is evident in this banning.

For future reference where readers may seek to have other undesirable films or publications banned the address and telephone number of the Publications Board is: The Director of Publications, Private Bag X9069, Cape Town 8000. Tel. (021) 45-6518.

## • Invitation to visit S.A. already given

# Statement on Pope's visit

In recent weeks much has been said and written about the Holy Father's pending visit to Southern Africa and the fact that South Africa is not included in his itinerary. Already in 1982, the bishops issued an invitation to the Holy Father to visit South Africa. No date was finalised for the visit. Consultations were held with the Holy See with regard to the timing and opportunities of such a visit.

In the meantime arrangements were made for the Holy Father to visit Southern Africa for two specific events, namely, the closing of a meeting in Zimbabwe of all the bishops of nine Southern African countries and the Beatification, in

Lesotho, of Father Gerard. Several countries were chosen to be included for brief visits. It was not practical to include the dioceses of South Africa.

The bishops share the desire of a great number of people for the Holy Father to visit South Africa and appreciate the disappointment of many that he will not be coming on this occasion. The bishops hope and pray that the time will not be far off when the Holy Father will be in our midst.

With regard to suggestions that the Holy Father include a brief stop in South Africa in his forthcoming visit to the Southern African region, even a cursory study of his programme will show

clearly that this is not possible. It is amazing to see how much he is already undertaking.

The bishops are concerned that the Holy Father's visit to this part of the world proceeds as smoothly as possible. In this connection they appreciate what the South African authorities are doing and will do to facilitate the Holy Father's visit. With regard to those expected to visit Lesotho from South Africa, the bishops are happy that there will be a good number, but they do not expect that the number will be as great as mentioned in some media predictions. This information has already been conveyed to the relevant authorities.

# Turmoil that mirrors 1848

Reforms  
swept all  
Europe —  
and failed

GWYNNE DYER

**H**ISTORICAL analogies are dangerous things, but they can be instructive. And the last time we have seen anything in Europe like this extraordinary year was in 1848.

Then, as now, much of Europe had been subjected to decades of tyranny and repression, enforced by secret police, censorship, purges and executions, after a great war that had overthrown regimes and redrawn borders throughout the continent. And then, too, a democratic revolution in the most powerful European state of the time spread like wildfire through the capitals of all its lesser imitators.

It happened even faster than now. In February 1848 a popular revolution in Paris drove the French king from his throne — and within only a couple of months copycat uprisings had forced oppressive regimes to promise reforms and elections, or simply driven them to flight, in Berlin, Prague, Milan, Vienna and Budapest.

By the spring of 1848 the democrats had the upper hand almost everywhere. The whole vast apparatus of repression had apparently melted away throughout Central Europe, and in Germany (divided then as now) elected representatives from all the German states were meeting in Frankfurt to design the constitution of a unified German nation.

There are several lessons we can draw from all this. The first (for those who ever doubted it) is that Europe is much more than a geographical expression. There really is a general European political culture, above all the nationalisms and particularisms, and not even people like Rumania's Nicolae Ceausescu are ultimately immune to its aspirations and its judgments.

The second — a lesson that we have to relearn in every generation, it seems — is that political power is a very slippery thing. Even the most repressive State power finally rests on some degree of consent, however unwillingly given.

## Sweeping changes

A look at the liberalization sweeping the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Rapid reform

Tentative or no reform

**East Germany:** Old-guard leaders are stepping down, the borders have been opened and the new leadership is promising a variety of reforms.

**Czechoslovakia:** The government resists reforms, but has allowed Czechs to travel abroad without an exit visa.

**Hungary:** The Communist Party, now reconstituted as the Hungarian Socialist Party, plans multi-party elections in the spring and has removed fortifications along the border with Austria.

**Yugoslavia:** The Communist Party adopted a platform in October indicating support for political pluralism and increased individual rights.

**Albania:** There are no signs of reform in this isolated, hard-line communist country.

**Soviet Union:** The Soviets spearheaded the move towards liberalization. In partly free elections in March, Soviet citizens gave reformers a major voice in a newly expanded and more vocal parliament. President Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to keep his restructuring program on track while struggling with economic and social problems.

**Poland:** The first non-communist government in the Soviet bloc now leads this country after candidates sponsored by the Solidarity trade union won broad support in competitive elections in June.

**Rumania:** President Nicolae Ceausescu ousted

SOURCE: News reports

**N**o regime can achieve as much as a one-to-one ratio of soldiers and policemen to citizens. Indeed, if it even begins to approach that ratio, it is just filling the ranks of its own instruments of rule with disaffected citizens who secretly hate it.

So a sudden and drastic collapse of authority is always a possibility in repressive regimes. If enough citizens believe that they will not be alone in defying the regime (which grows more likely if they have seen successful examples of this elsewhere), then the whole house of cards comes tumbling down.

The other lesson of 1848, however, is less heartening. For the revolutions of 1848 all failed. And the key failure was where it all started, in Paris. In the "June days" of 1848, an alliance of all those elements in French society who felt that change was going too far and threatening their interests backed the bloody military suppression of the radical democratic faction.

The army brought artillery into the streets of Paris and

1 000 workers were killed.

The defeat of reform in France had dreadful consequences everywhere, for the forces of reaction throughout Europe took new heart while the democrats had to acknowledge the possibility of failure. The psychological balance of power shifted first, but events in the real world followed.

Through the latter part of 1848, the armies that served autocratic power systematically reconquered the capitals where democracy had broken out: Prague, Milan, Vienna and Buda-

pest. (In Hungary, where the resistance was fiercest, the Russian army was called in to help destroy it.)

The attempt to unite Germany by democratic means was also thwarted — and unification, when it did occur 20 years later, was achieved only by wars that laid the foundation for the catastrophe of European history in the first half of this century.

Even at this distance, we still have reason to rue the failure of 1848.

We are living through a comparable historical upheaval now. History does not run on rails, and Europe is not doomed to repeat the pattern of 1848 — but it could.

If the trend towards democracy triumphs in Moscow, the former capital of repression, then it will triumph almost everywhere else, too.

Indeed, if the Soviet Union just holds to its present course for another year or 18 months, the democratic transformation of Central Europe will probably have become irreversible.

But if there is a drastic change of course in Moscow next week, or next month, or next spring, then everything goes back into the stew.

A proper witch's brew it would be, too, with communist hard-liners in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany intriguing with elements of their own armed forces and seeking support from Moscow, in order to take back the monopoly of power.

Civil violence would be almost inevitable, and even war would become a possibility. We live in a hopeful but extremely dangerous time.



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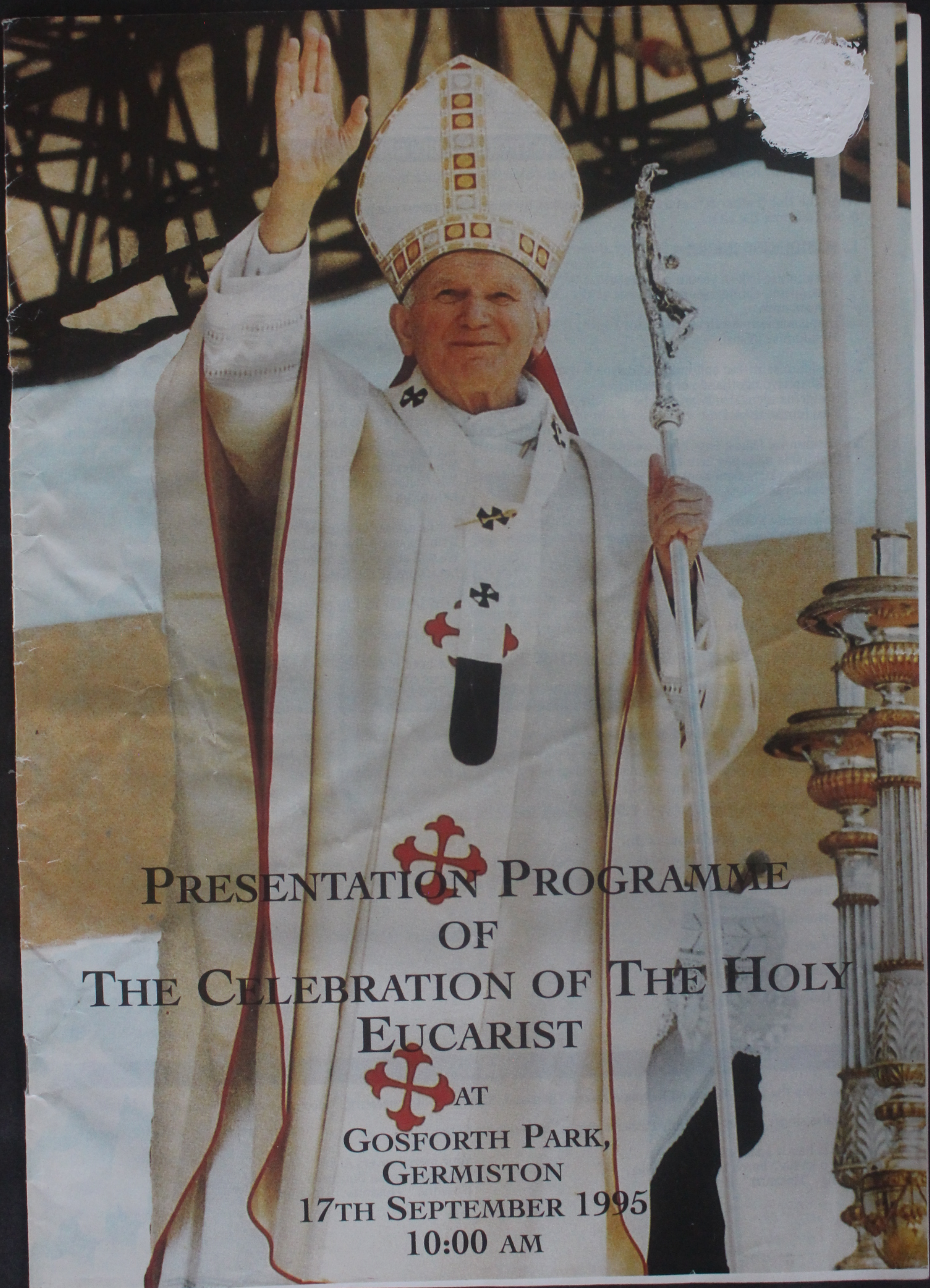
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GERMISTON  
17TH SEPTEMBER 1995  
10:00 AM**



1995?  
May 27

# Change of hearts needed Apartheid 'absolutely unacceptable': John Paul II

by Greg Erlandson of NC News Service

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul has criticized the "terrible toll" of apartheid, and told a delegation of nine South African churchmen that he supported their ecumenical efforts.

The delegation, including three Catholic bishops, visited Vatican officials from May 23-28 to discuss the situation in South Africa.

The delegation was received on May 27 by the pope, who told the delegation that the Church rejected "all forms of racial discrimination." But he urged South Africa's Christian communities to use "only peaceful means" in the struggle for racial equality in that country.

In his talk, the pope expressed the hope that the delegation's "ecumenical efforts will plant seeds of justice and peace."

"I know the anguish that you experience as you see, day by day, the terrible toll that the system of apartheid continues to take on the lives of individuals and families, and on society itself."

The pope termed all forms of racial discrimination "absolutely unacceptable", but said any change in "structures of

racial discrimination which violate human rights' was linked to a change of hearts.

### "Only peaceful means"

"I pray that the Christian communities in South Africa will continue to foster only peaceful means of responding to the difficulties of the present situation," he said.

In a statement read to the pope, the delegation said the churches "have become the only voice of the people" in South Africa in the wake of clampdowns on opposition groups and the press.

As a result, the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference had convened an "emergency convocation" of church leaders on May 30-31 to examine the country's "deepening crisis" and to develop "effective non-

violent action" to press for changes, their statement said.

Afterwards, the Rev. Frank Chikane, secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he hoped the Vatican would send a representative to the convocation as a sign of support of the church in South Africa. The delegation had not received any such commitment from Vatican officials during its talks.

### Time and politics

With regard to a possible papal visit to South Africa, Catholic Archbishop George Daniel of Pretoria said time and political factors were considerations.

"From the Church's point of view, it does not seem opportune for him to come, especially while we are in a state of emergency," Archbishop Daniel said.

### Delegates

Other members of the delegation were

The Rev. Khoza Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa;

Virginia Gcabashe and the Rev. Sol Jacob of the South African Council of Churches; and

the Rev. Paul Makhubu of the Council of African Independent Churches.

At a May 26 evening prayer vigil for South Africa held in the 12th-century Roman Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, members of the delegation prayed and sang the African anthem with a thousand people.

The vigil was sponsored by the community of St Egidio, a lay Catholic movement that works with Rome's poor and homeless.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu told participants that apartheid was a "heresy."

"To treat one created by God as less than this is not just wrong, which it is. It is blasphemous."

# Diocesan News

A publication of the Catholic Church of Johannesburg

PO Box 17054, Hillbrow, 2038

JULY 1995

Tel (011) 614-3183 Fax 402-6406

## VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II TO PROMULGATE THE AFRICAN SYNOD

— report from the SACBC

The Holy Father has chosen Johannesburg as the venue for celebrating the promulgation in Southern Africa of the document resulting from the African Synod. He will be with us from 16-18 September. This will be at the centre of his week-long pastoral visit to Africa, and means that we are privileged in having Sunday for participating in this historic event. We plan to give the Holy Father the warmest, most enthusiastic welcome possible, and to provide everyone with the opportunity of prayerfully joining in this occasion. For us to do this, we are going to need all the help we can get from every parish.

**HOLY MASS AT GOSFORTH PARK:** The big public event of the visit will be the Holy Father concelebrating Mass with the cardinals, bishops and priests at the Gosforth Park racecourse in Germiston. The choice of venue has been made to have somewhere big enough to accommodate safely and comfortably the large number of people we would expect to be present and allow Mass and Communion to take place with dignity and devotion.

**PREPARATION:** With the aid of a major media and promotions plan, we hope to get as many people as we can involved in whatever way they feel they would be able to contribute and we rely on you for your support and the support of all priests. Prayer must be part of the preparation — watch out for the special prayer focussing on this campaign. Further information will be provided by the "Pastoral Preparation Committee."

**PAPAL VISIT PUBLICITY AND RESERVATIONS OFFICE NAZARETH HOUSE:** We expect half a million people, and need to make special arrangements



for the elderly and handicapped, where we are notified in advance. Special brochures have been printed to facilitate reservations. Featured in these leaflets are: the special prayer, useful background information, and a tear-off reservation coupon to be filled and returned:

Papal Visit Reservations, P.O. Box 94185, 2143 Yeoville.

**SEAT ALLOCATIONS:** We are using a well tried system for allocating places at large papal gatherings — so please forward your reservations as soon as possible. Upon receipt of the returned coupons, places will be allocated as requested, and tickets will be dispatched with information pertaining to the exact location of the reservation. The tickets are free, and no charge will be made for this service.

**PROMOTIONS:** This procedure of completing coupons and receiving tickets reduces any levy parishes and dioceses may have to make to cover the costs of a papal visit, because it is accompanied by promotions of T-shirts, sun shades, and a book for the Mass.

**PROCEDURE:** Your parish priest will receive the initial leaflets. He, together with helpers (perhaps PPC, PFC, or Youth), needs to distribute these as efficiently as possible throughout the parish, and organise

their completion and speedy return to the Reservations Office. Perhaps the PPC could nominate a member of the parish as "Chief Liaison Officer" with the reservations office?

**SUGGESTIONS** The Papal Visit Publicity and Reservations Office welcomes all suggestions which any parishioners may like to make. In particular, the Publicity Office would greatly appreciate any personal newsworthy items which have a connection with a meeting with His Holiness, which could be used in our suburban and regional newspaper campaign.

— from Brother Jude Pieterse FMS, Secretary General of SACBC.

PAPAL VISIT OFFICE TEL. NO.: 487-3688



### REGIONAL PASTORAL COUNCILS

Here is your opportunity to maximise your talents at regional level: rally round to prepare for the Pope's Visit:

- block bus bookings to reduce transport costs;
- prayer rallies and campaigns to prepare for this visit;
- Youth Concerts, prayer-vigils, fund-raising for transport;
- Groups to organise transport of elderly and handicapped;
- Catechism Children: competitions: colouring-in, games, prayers, poster-making competitions, childrens' masses & para-liturgies on "evangelisation" and "inculturation", Church history on previous popes, Popes "granny knew", and our present Holy Father.....

— and send in suggestions and projects YOUR region is considering, so that we can publish them in Diocesan News.

## PLAY WRITTEN BY HOLY FATHER TO BE STAGED IN SOUTH AFRICA



Plans for the celebration of the first-ever official visit by a pontiff to South Africa, from 16-18 September, are now well under way and the Papal Visit and Reservations Offices in Johannesburg are already a hive of industry as complex publicity and marketing schedules come on stream.

It is not generally known that in his younger days Karol Wojtyla was not only a competent actor but also a playwright of some note.

One of his plays, The Jeweller's Shop, was produced for television in Europe.

Another, is to be staged in Johannesburg from 25 August to 3 September, with an Invitation Gala Performance on Sunday evening, 17 September.

Keen and experienced amateur actors and actresses are invited to audition for this very special production from 6.30 to 10.00 p.m. at the Nazareth House Hall, 2 Webb Street, Yeoville, on 12 July.

Interested parties should contact Jenny on 487-3688.

## CATHOLIC PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES PRESENTS WORKSHOPS ON INCULTURATION AND PASTORAL MINISTRY

Koinonia, 116 Ascot Rd, Judith Paarl, Jhbg, from 3 - 22 July 1995

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Monday    | 3rd What is Culture?                   |
| Tuesday   | 4th How African Women Read the Bible   |
| Wednesday | 5th A Spirituality of Justice          |
| Thursday  | 6th Environmental Justice              |
| Friday    | 7th Healing in Africa                  |
| Monday    | 10th Dealing with Cultural Differences |
| Tuesday   | 11th Family and Ancestors              |
| Wednesday | 12th Traditional Healing               |
| Thursday  | 13th African Spirituality and Prayer   |
| Friday    | 14th Religious Life in Africa          |
| Monday    | 17th - Pastoral Ministry Today         |
| Saturday  | 22nd                                   |

Daily Programme

## SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

A wide range of special commemorative religious items available for blessing by the Holy Father



### Rosaries, Crucifixes & Crosses

- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 001 Chain Beaded Rosaries | (R20 ea.) |
| 002 Nylon Beaded Rosaries | (R10 ea.) |
| 003 Pendant Wood Crosses  | (R18 ea.) |
| 004 Large Wood Crucifixes | (R45 ea.) |
| 005 Commemorative Medal   | (R6 ea.)  |



### Moulded Busts & Crucifixes

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 006 Rock Brown Shade          | (R60 ea.) |
| 007 Antique White             | (R60 ea.) |
| 008 Oyster Shell              | (R60 ea.) |
| 009 Rustic Moulded Crucifixes | (R50 ea.) |



### Holy Motherhood Plaques

In honour of the Holy Father's special devotion to Our Lady

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 010 Rock Brown Shade | (R40 ea.) |
| 011 Oyster Shell     | (R40 ea.) |
| 012 Antique White    | (R40 ea.) |

### OCCASIONAL ITEMS

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 013 Special Papal visit commemorative envelope stickers | (R12/booklet) |
| 014 John Paul II "we love you" Bumper stickers          | (R6 ea.)      |
| 015 PAPA 1995 Lapel Badges                              | (R6 ea.)      |

### T-Shirts

A range of full colour portrait printed T-shirts in three varieties (R18 ea.)

- |             |              |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Plain White | White/Yellow | Black      |
| 016 Small   | 019 Small    | 022 Small  |
| 017 Medium  | 020 Medium   | 023 Medium |
| 018 Large   | 021 Large    | 024 Large  |

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ each costing \_\_\_\_\_

(Quantity) (Item Code) (Price per Item)

Please find my enclosed Postal Order to the value of \_\_\_\_\_ (total)

addressed to The Papal Visit Publicity & Reservations Office  
P O Box 94185, Yeoville 2143

or debit my charge card  
 Visa  Mastercard  Diners  Other  
 Expiry Date \_\_\_\_\_ Card No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## ITINERARY OF PAPAL VISIT

### Saturday

#### 16th September

- 16h00 (approx) - Arrival Johannesburg International Airport
- 17h00 (approx) - Arrival at Embassy of the Holy See, Pretoria
- 18h15 (approx) - Reception at State President's residence

### Sunday

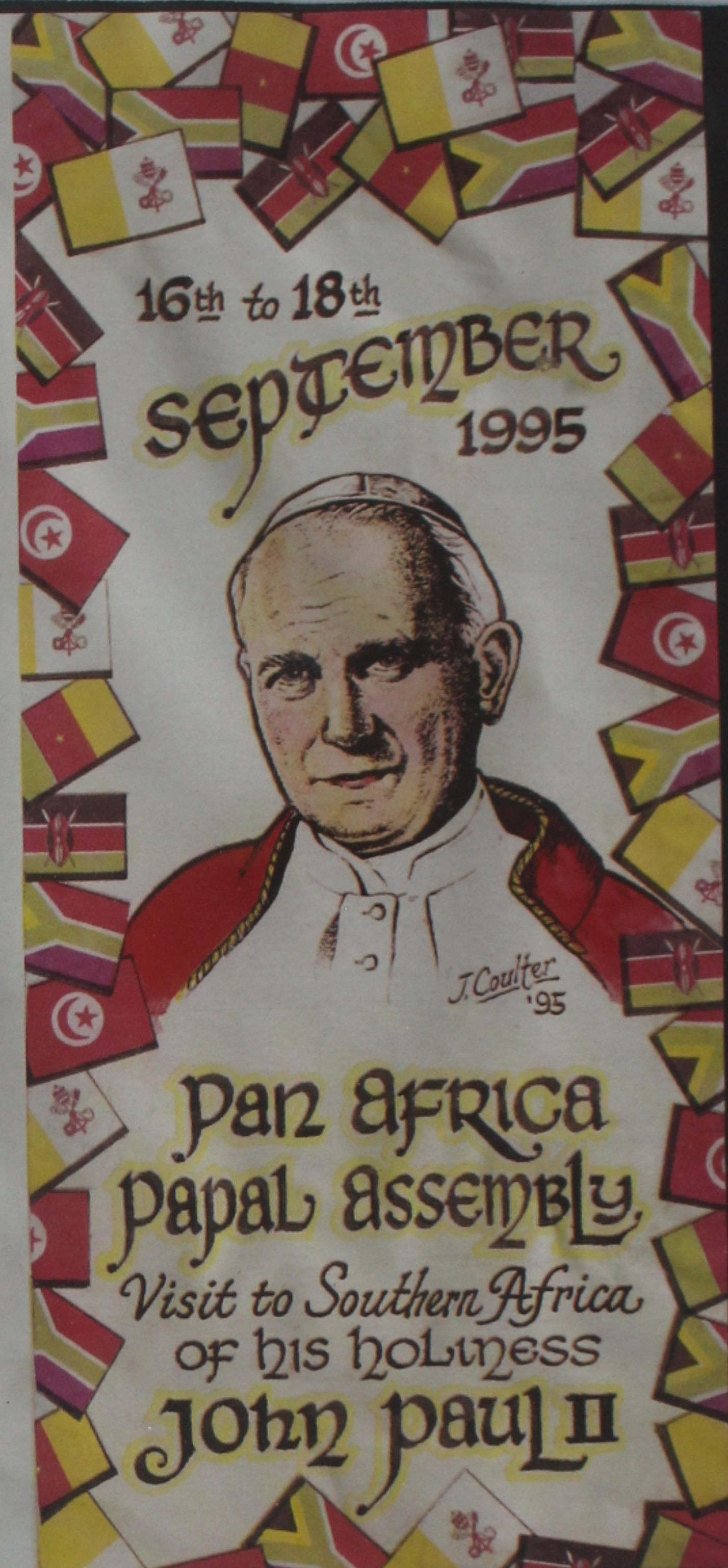
#### 17th September

- 09h00 (approx) - Arrival at Gosforth Park
- 10h00 (approx) - Papal Mass
- 13h15 (approx) - Arrival at Cathedral of Christ The King
- 14h00 (approx) - Lunch with bishops
- 16h00 (approx) - Synodal gathering of bishops and leaders of other faiths
- 18h45 (approx) - Depart for Embassy, Pretoria

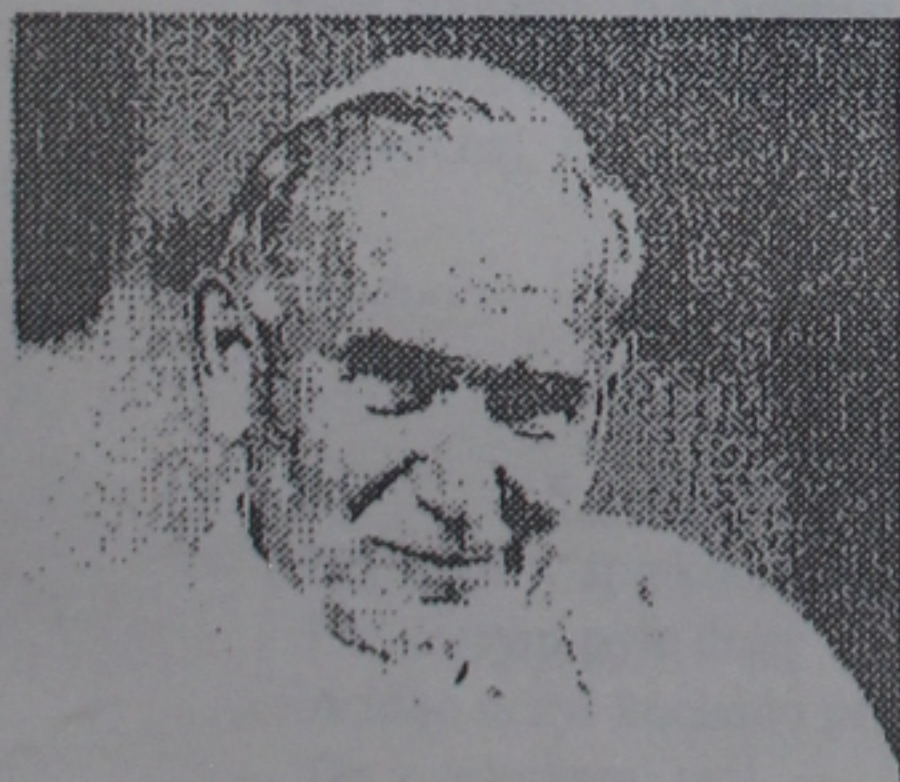
### Monday

#### 18th September

- 09h15 (approx) - Arrival Johannesburg International Airport
- 10h15 (approx) - Departure



# Jan Paweł II



# Palania wita

wybór pieśni  
z okazji pierwszej pielgrzymki  
naszego Papieża  
do Południowej Afryki

16-18 wrzesień 1995

### 1. Matka

Była cicha i piękna jak wiosna  
Żyła prosto, zwyczajnie jak my  
Ona Boga na świat nam przyniosła  
I na ziemi wśród lez  
Nowe dni zajaśniały

*Matka, która wszystko rozumie  
Sercem ogarnia każdego z nas  
Matka zobaczyć dobro w nas umie  
Ona jest z nami w każdy czas*

Dzisiaj światu potrzeba dobroci  
By niepokuj zwyciężyć i zło  
Trzeba ciepła co życie ozłoci  
Trzeba Boga, więc ludziom  
Nieśmy Go tak jak Ona.

*Matka, która wszystko rozumie*

### 2. Jak w uczniowskim zeszytcie

Jak w uczniowskim zeszytcie  
Jakieś trudne zadanie,  
Takie dziwne jest życie  
Wielki znak zapytania

*Co jest najważniejsze,  
Co jest najpiękniejsze,  
Co prawdziwe, jedyne, największe,  
Za co warto życie dać*

Każdy musi odnaleźć  
Swoją własną odpowiedź,  
Tylko ten jest szczęśliwy,  
Kto dowiedział się raz;

*Co jest najważniejsze...*

Noszę krzyżyk małeńki,  
Jak przyjaciel jest ze mną,  
Tylko jedno spojrzenie,  
I na pewno już wiem:

*Co jest najważniejsze...*

Kochać co dzień od nowa  
Kochać co dzień goręcej  
Zawsze być blisko Boga  
Razem z Nim iść przez świat.

*To jest najważniejsze...*

### 3. Gdy idziemy poprzez świat

Gdy idziemy poprzez świat -  
chwalmy Boga  
W każdym miejscu, w każdy czas -  
chwalmy Boga.  
Nie ma w życiu zbędnych chwil,  
każda chwila ważna jest,  
W każdej zobacz Bożą myśl.

*Bo Bóg naszym Ojcem,  
bo Bóg kocha nas,  
On szlak nam wyznacza  
i sam prowadzi nas.*

Gdy nam szumi górki las -  
chwalmy Boga,  
Gdy widzimy dobry film -  
chwalmy Boga,  
Gdy przychodzą mile dni,  
to radosne dobro chwal,  
Które Bóg przeznaczył ci.

*Bo Bóg naszym Ojcem...*



**AFRICAN SAFARI:** Pope John Paul II lays hands on a basket of Cameroon soil presented to him by a young girl on his arrival in Yaounde on Thursday. He is on a lightning five-day, three-nation visit and will meet President Mandela today  
PHOTOGRAPH: AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

## SA's biggest gathering will greet Pope at Gosforth Park

By KURT SWART

Pope John Paul II is expected to draw a massive crowd of about 400 000 when he delivers a papal Mass at the Gosforth Park racecourse in Germiston tomorrow.

Organisers believe it may be the largest gathering ever assembled in South Africa, far exceeding political mass rallies, pop concerts and the 150 000 who attended President Mandela's inauguration at the Union Buildings last May.

The Pope arrives in Johannesburg this afternoon and will be driven to the Vatican embassy in Pretoria before meeting Mandela at the president's residence. Mandela has indicated he will attend tomorrow's Mass.

This is the first official visit to SA by the man generally acknowledged as the spiritual leader of the Christian world.

About 12 000 officials and volunteers will be on duty to assist in marshalling the event, which

is expected to bring Germiston to a virtual standstill.

The area around the racecourse will be closed to private traffic to accommodate an expected 9km queue of between 6 000 and 8 000 buses, in addition to 100 minibus taxis and shuttles.

Trains will run every 20 minutes from Germiston to Gosforth Park station from 3.30am until 5pm. "People will most certainly be arriving in droves at Gosforth Park from 3am onwards," said Debra Mancer, of event managers Diversity Management.

About 26km of fencing has been erected on site to contain the crowd.

On duty from today until tomorrow evening will be 1 200 policemen, assisting 650 security marshals. Other security arrangements include the restriction of the air space above the racecourse.

The Pope is expected to arrive in the pope-mobile - a bullet-

proof vehicle he used previously on a visit to Lesotho.

Mancer said there would be 1 000 portable toilets, and more than 1-million litres of drinking water available from existing pipes. "The weather will determine how much water the crowd consumes," she added.

Because of the anticipated crush, 10 ambulances will serve three temporary tent hospitals, staffed by nurses, doctors, paramedics and first aid personnel. Catholic nurses will patrol as spotters for people in distress.

"All hospitals in the area have also been alerted," said Mancer. Covering the papal visit to South Africa is a media contingent of more than 300 local and international journalists. They will have available two press centres equipped with telephone and fax lines and an on-site darkroom for photographers.

Over 2km of cable has been laid to provide electricity to power lighting, sound and television

equipment. Eighteen towers, holding 40 speakers, have been erected to broadcast the Pope's homily and to carry celestial music provided by a 2 000-piece choir assembled for the event.

An operations room has been set up to control the event, and will be staffed by organisers, police and Germiston traffic department officials.

The Pope is expected to deliver a homily on love and reconciliation in South Africa, 8 to 10% of whose population is Catholic.

There has been a degree of criticism that Soweto is not included in the Pope's brief itinerary, but organisers said he was not on a pastoral visit. He had come to close the synod of African bishops which opened in Rome last April. The synod was called to identify the needs and concerns of Africa's 123-million Catholics.

Pope John Paul departs from Johannesburg International airport on Monday.

# Pope will bring love to SA

Pope John Paul II is probably one of the most travelled people on Earth. Since the Conclave of Cardinals elected Karol Wojtyla the first non-Italian Pope in more than 450 years some 17 years ago, he has visited 80 countries round the globe.

He sees his travels as a vital part of his evangelical role. If people cannot come to the man who wears the shoes of the fisherman, he will go to them. It is part of his extraordinary dedication that he is prepared to travel long distances to reach as many people as possible despite advancing years. He is 76.

Such is the Pontiff's charisma that his arrival in any country invariably triggers a wave of spiritual renewal, providing the Christian Church with the opportunity of promoting the Gospel message of love and unity.

He has been to Africa on several occasions, but this is his first official trip to the Republic. Yet it is not considered a "pastoral" visit. It is part of the Pan African Papal Assembly: the second stop on a three-country visit which started in Yaounde, Cameroon, and will end in Nairobi, Kenya, next week.

He is in Africa to address bishops - and to guide them - on the Church's role in Africa to the year 2000. The journey is the final stage of the Africa Synod, held in Rome last year, when 35 cardinals, one patriarch, 39 archbishops, 146 bishops and 90 priests were invited to make known the spiritual needs of their people.

An array of challenges was discussed, ranging from polygamy and priestly celibacy to inculturation, dialogue and communication.

The synod made a list of recommendations to which Pope John Paul II is now responding.

It is because the trip is a "Church" affair and not a pastoral visit that the Pope's stopover in South Africa is so short. It explains why he will not be in Cape Town, Durban, Bloem-

fontein, Pretoria or Soweto.

As in 1988, when on his southern Africa travels he made stopovers in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique, but did not come to the republic, his perceived exclusion has caused considerable hurt. Last time, South Africans were angry because they believed they were being ignored for political reasons. This time, they are asking why the Pontiff is not visiting the townships.

In 1988 he made an unscheduled stop at Jan Smuts Airport. Bad weather made it impossible for his plane to land at Maseru, forcing the Pope to continue his journey overland to Lesotho.)

Gosforth Park was chosen as the venue for the Sunday's Mass for good reason. It is one of the few places in Gauteng large enough to hold an estimated crowd of 300 000. This is how many tickets have been distributed by Catholic parishes, not only in South Africa, but in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zaire, Mozambique, Namibia and even Angola.

At least 25 000 visitors from across the border are expected in Johannesburg this weekend.

Possibly because his visit is so short, there is already speculation that Pope John Paul will return soon for a pastoral visit, taking in all nine provinces. Church officials, however, have been unable to confirm the rumours.

Pope John Paul - or the Holy Father as he is known to the faithful - will spend three-quarters of a hour before the start of Sunday's service moving among the people. Then starts what is likely to be one of the most beautiful church services ever in South Africa.

Father Buti Thagale, executive secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said yesterday that the papal Mass would have an African theme, and would include dancing and singing.

People in African dress will lead the dancing during the



The Vicar of God with the Bishop of Johannesburg ... Pope John Paul II chats with the Rt Rev Reginald Ormond in Rome about his trip to Africa.

entrance procession. Men from KwaThema, Springs, will dance during the singing of the Gloria. Children from Mahopane play their part. Young people from various parishes have been included as altar servers.

Father Buti said: "Some 500 young people will lead the dancing during the offertory process-

ion when the gifts are taken to the altar.

"The main gift is essentially the bread and wine, but eight women will carry in African beer in calabashes and bread. Incense will be burnt during the prayers. It will be a truly African celebration."

At the close of the service, at

about 1pm, the Pontiff will present 12 representatives of the local Church with copies of his findings on the Africa Synod which, it is believed, will further encourage the inculturation of the Church.

Pope John Paul, the man born into a poor family in Wadowice, near the Polish city of Cracow on

May 18 1920, may have been criticised for skipping South Africa for seven years, but his quick visit this weekend is expected to more than compensate. He has already indicated joy at his return, and will preach a message of love and reconciliation.

It will undoubtedly be one of the highlights of his papacy.

## Play written by His Holiness features in local production

Pope John Paul II has been invited to the premiere of a play he wrote as a young man and which is being presented at Nazareth House in Yeoville from Sunday evening.

The invitation was handed to him in Rome by Father Emil Blaser, secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, last week. It is not yet known whether he will be able to attend.

Our God's Brother, a play dealing with the life of Adam Chmielowski, a talented Polish artist who gave up his career to serve and live among the poor, was written by the Pontiff as a young man. It was published in Cracow in 1979, shortly after his election as Pope, and staged there for a first time.

The South African production is being directed by Kemble Elliott, a drama teacher at the Sacred Heart College in Observatory, Johannesburg, whose production of Myth Magic, an exploration of African mythology through animals, was the only school production invited to appear at the 1994 Johannesburg Arts Alive festival.

Monsignor Jan Jaworski, Johannesburg's only Polish priest who studied for the priesthood at roughly the same time as Pope John Paul, says it is not generally known that as a young man the Pope was an actor with the Rhapsodic Theatre in Cracow. The theatre originated in difficult circumstances during the Nazi

occupation and performances were usually held in the sitting rooms of private homes.

"The church was a group to which Karol Wojtyla belonged, was completely deprived," he said. "There was no stage, no decor, no appropriate lighting. The spoken word was, therefore, the most important aspect of these plays."

In addition to his acting, the young Wojtyla wrote a number of dramatic works. His first, Job and Jeremiah was written in 1940, before he was a priest. Later titles included Before The Jeweller's Shop (a work which inspired great interest in Italy, Switzerland and Scandinavia) and The Radiation of Fatherhood.

Our God's Father deals with the problem of social justice. It calls for the maturity to love one's neighbour - especially those whose appearance and dress awaken abhorrence.

Mgr Jaworski added: "I lived through the war years - 1939 to 1945 - in the same circumstances as Pope John Paul.

"Each day, we received from all corners of Poland varied bad tidings - news of family tragedies, innocent people decimated in the streets and other atrocities which we would rather not talk about now. These occurrences influenced the student/worker Karol Wojtyla..."

Tickets for Our God's Brother are available by telephoning (011) 47-3688.



*Holy Mass draws enormous multiracial gathering*

# Work for peace, says Pope

**WOMEN** get special mention as John Paul challenges massive congregation

BY WINNIE GRAHAM

South Africa's "rainbow people" turned up in their tens of thousands at Gosforth Park in Germiston yesterday to hear Pope John Paul II challenge them to take on a task entrusted to all - working for peace.

The Pontiff was in the country on the second leg of a Pan African Papal Assembly. He left for Nairobi this morning.

He told the gathering that people everywhere rejoiced at the change that had come about in South Africa.

"When men and women of goodwill see what is happening here, we hope that in other parts of this continent, and throughout the world, violence will give way to dialogue and agreement."

He called on women in particular to defend human lives with all their strength.

**'Unique genius'**

"History has shown that wars are made, above all, by men," he said. "It has always been so and it is still so today. You, the women of Africa, have an irreplaceable part to play in humanising society. You are more sensitive to the implications of justice and the demands of peace because you are closer to the mystery of life ... every shedding of blood is a wound to your unique genius."

Yesterday's gathering of the faithful has been described as the largest nonracial event in South Africa. People came from all parts of the land carrying picnic baskets, stools and sunhats. Some had travelled thousands of kilometres from Zaïre, Angola and Mozambique.

The celebration of Holy Mass - highlight of the Pontiff's visit - was attended by cardinals, archbishops, bishops, priests and laity from all parts of the sub-continent. President Mandela and both his deputies, Thabo Mbeki and F W de Klerk, were there, as was Gauteng



At the altar... Pope John Paul II and his secretary, Monsignor Stanislaw Dziwisz, are shrouded in clouds of incense. PICTURE: DEBBIE YAZBEK

Premier Tokyo Sexwale, who said he had come primarily as a Catholic, not a political leader.

The Pope, looking frail and tired, arrived by helicopter. The service started on a truly African note when the Pontiff approached the altar as the choir sang *Masidunise Inkosi* - Let us Praise the King of Heaven.

Then a Dominican priest, Father Vincent Mobete, startled the more conventional by leaping on to the podium with a man in ethnic dress. Praise-singer Anthony Khoali had come to welcome the Holy Father.

The service was held in various African languages too. About 2 000 priests, dea-

cons and ministers of the Eucharist distributed communion to everyone at Mass, while 12 representatives of the local church received copies of the *Apostolic Exhortation* from the Pontiff.

The service was, as the Pope described it: "A beautiful, dignified celebration full of joy, love and peace."

## Confusion over number of pilgrims at Mass

Pope John Paul II drew 300 000 or more faithful to his mass yesterday, organisers and police said, but journalists' estimates were more conservative.

Warrant Officer Hambie Kock of East Rand police media liaison said it was "very hard to tell" exactly how many

pilgrims there were at Gosforth Park in Germiston.

"We're working on a figure in the region of 300 000."

Event co-ordinator Peter Mancer said there were 300 000 people by 11.20am, two hours after the Pope arrived, and that

it had been estimated this would rise to 350 000 before the end of the service.

The Associated Press news agency put the total at 100 000, as did Agence France Press. The Sowetan put the figure at 200 000 and The Star estimated it at about 150 000. -Sapa