

SPECIAL SERVICE FROM CATHOLIC HOSPITALS ASKED

Milwaukee (INC)—Catholic hospitals must maintain "super naturalism in the service of the sick," which is their most distinguishing mark, the Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S.J., president of the Catholic Hospital Association, said in his presidential address at the association's 31st convention here.

The preservation of this super naturalism is especially important, he said, because it is "most endangered by the spirit of the times and the pressures arising from the war and the post-war period."

The presidential address was read to the more than 1,000 dues of at least 50 communities from the United States and Canada attending the sessions by Msgr. Maurice F. Griffin, first vice-president of the association, in the absence of Father Schwitalla, who is ill in St. Louis.

Noting that there are many agencies concerned with the "purely physical" health of patients, Father Schwitalla emphasized that "in the whole field of health care in our two countries, there is no other agency which has so emphatically made the care of the whole man its distinctive object as this association of ours."

Special Character

"We share with all hospitals the great objectives of the relief of suffering and the care of those who suffer," he pointed out. "We share with all Christian hospitals the intertwining of our duties for the care of the sick with our duties to Christ. But we share with no one the special character of the our Catholic hospitals in which the care of the sick is pervaded by the purposes and motives of religious faith, and the most solemn vow to a lifetime of uninterrupted self-dedication to the cause of Christ in the service of the sick."

During the past year the program of the C.H.A. was expanded greatly. Father Schwitalla pointed out, stating that "during no previous year in our history has there been a more active contact with Federal legislation and with various government agencies." Since their annual convention in 1944, he reported, "more than 30 new Catholic hospitals have been established."

He added that all facts "indicate a very healthy condition" for the hospitals. Pointing out a remarkable trend towards expansion of existing Catholic hospitals, he said that 552 hospitals plan post-war developments involving \$143,733,500. Father Schwitalla also referred "to the growing ascendancy of the government hospital" which, he said, is "one of the most striking of the changes taking place in the hospital field." He cautioned that the association must "give serious thought to the safeguarding of the position, of the influence and of the capacity for service of our Catholic hospitals."

War Orphans Bare Soviet Ordeal; Told 'There is No God But Stalin'

Chicago—An accusing child's-eye-view of Red Russia has just been brought to the United States by 157 Polish war orphans after a six-year odyssey which took them halfway around the world.

With each contributing a little from memories of their three years under Russian "protection," they sketched a picture of a dreary Siberian camp on the White Sea, where nothing was plentiful but death and propaganda. Describing the latter, a blond 17-year-old girl said: "We were taught to say after the teacher in the camp school, 'There is no God but Stalin and the State. Man came from animals. He needs no God but Stalin.'"

A smaller child took up the story: "That's what we learned. They called it 'religion.' We had Soviet history, too. It's different here."

Now safe in America, following nearly two years in a temporary refugee colony at Santa Rosa, Guanajuato, Mexico, the children will be free in the future to worship as they please. Pending adoption by American families, the young victims of Soviet inhumanity are learning the English language and American ways in Catholic schools in Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. One hundred are quartered here at St. Hedwig's Industrial School and Orphanage.

They were torn from their homes in Poland in 1939 and 1940. In those two years nearly 1,500,000 men, women and children were carried into exile by the Reds.

Sixty Below Zero In the "protective camps" in which the children were herded, there were long hours of arduous work every day. Winter and summer, sometimes in 60-below-zero weather.

In winter, the children were set to clearing forest land of fallen branches and undergrowth. In summer, they worked all day in cotton fields. "This they called was 'pretty nice because at least we didn't freeze,'" they had one meal a day—a thin soup and bread. Those too sick to work were not fed at all. Thousands died.

Their long wanderings began when the Nazis and Reds invaded Poland. Some were no more than a year old when taken from their homes by Russian soldiers and shipped in cattle cars to Siberia. Since that day none has seen or heard of parents. Nobody knows if their fathers and mothers are alive or dead. They



Innocent victims of war, these Polish children, part of a 157-orphans of boys and girls who were sent to Siberia in 1940, to Iran in 1942, then to India and finally Santa Rosa, Mexico, arrive in the United States where they will reside in Catholic orphanages and later offered for adoption. In front of the Koziusko statue in Milwaukee, a Boy Scout greets his new friends and proudly tells them of the role the Poles have played in American history. Brought to America through the efforts of the N.C.W.C. Bureau of Immigration, they will reside in St. Joseph's Orphanage, Milwaukee. Journal Staff photo. (C.G. Photo.)

are simply and tragically listed as among the war's missing.

Of that initial journey, one orphan said: "It was horrible. They put 100 of us in each box car, much smaller ones than we have seen here in America. One day we were massacred. They gave us soup and bread, and soldiers with guns watched us so we could not run away. Get Out at Last. The group said they spent three weeks in box cars, traveling forward slowly between long halts. Said one little boy: "They dragged the train all the time. That was to mix us up and get us lost so that even if we escaped from the train we could never find our way."

Then came three years at the Siberian camp where they worked and starved, saw death around them every day and were coached in the Soviet doctrine that "there is no God but Stalin."

Finally, through the efforts of the late Polish Premier Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, arrangements were made to free the children. About 1,000 were sent to Teheran, Iran and later to

MINISTER SAYS TRUMAN PLEDGED TAYLOR RECALL

Washington (INC)—Visiting President Harry S. Truman of the White House, a delegation of Protestant leaders presented him with a memorandum of resolutions adopted recently by Protestant organizations in the United States and urged him to withdraw the appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative at the Vatican.

(The White House has declined to comment upon the report from Richmond, Va., that Dr. John A. MacLean, pastor of the Ginter Park Presbyterian Church in that city, said the committee of eleven Protestant leaders who called at the Executive Mansion has been given assurance that Myron C. Taylor would be recalled from his post as the Vatican's ambassador when the peace treaty is signed.)

President Truman's assignment of Mr. Taylor as his personal representative to His Holiness Pope Pius XII, renewed a similar wartime appointment by President Roosevelt. The Protestant delegates, who said they represent 50 million persons, repudiated the action contrary to the historic American principle of the separation of Church and State.

Among the deputation were Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America; Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Council of the Southern Baptist Convention; Dr. Edwin O. Dahlberg, president of the Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. Franklin C. Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church in America; and Dr. William B. Pugh, of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

At the time he announced the Taylor recall, President Truman made the statement that he felt it was necessary to have for any business the success and cooperation of all men of good will, whether in religion, in government or in the pursuit of everyday life, and pointed out that "as on his previous trips Mr. Taylor will confer not only with the Pope but with other leaders in the spiritual world and in the world of politics and secular affairs as he travels Europe in the fulfillment of his mission."

150 Converts Confirmed New York (INC)—One hundred and fifty converts, received into the Church during the past year, received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the Most Rev. J. Francis A. McNulty, Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Laymen's Retreat Heads East in Boston June 21 Boston (INC)—Lay retreat leaders from all over the United States will convene at the eleventh National Catholic Laymen's Retreat Conference here June 21-23, on invitation of Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston. It has been announced by Francis A. Crotty, chairman of the conference committee.

U. S. Tie with Vatican Attacked, Defended

After a delegation of Protestant clergymen called at the White House and demanded recall of Myron C. Taylor as President Truman's personal representative at the Vatican, N.C.W.C. News Service obtained from the spokesman of the group an interview setting forth his views on the matter. Meanwhile, a Washington newspaper and a prominent educator, took issue with the content of the separation of Church and State.

New York (INC)—President Harry S. Truman's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative at the Vatican was characterized here by Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, as "preferential treatment of one Church over another" and as "contrary to the spirit of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America."

Dr. Cavert was the spokesman for a delegation of Protestant church leaders who called on President Truman, urging him to recall Mr. Taylor as his representative at the Vatican. He reminded that no American religious group has ever protested Ambassadorial representation in England, where the King is head of both Church and State, as is the Pope in Vatican City. Dr. Cavert contended that the Pope's supremacy in Church and State is "more formal."

"Would you be satisfied," Dr. Cavert was asked, "if Mr. Taylor were accredited to Vatican City as an independent State rather than to the Pope?" "If Mr. Taylor were accredited by President Truman as either Ambassador or as a special representative, I would accept his appointment for his expenses at the Vatican. I would accept his trip if I would disagree with the American people, I would think the American people had made a



MYRON C. TAYLOR

wrong decision, but I would accept their decision." He reminded that 40 nations in all parts of the world have diplomatic representation at Vatican City. Dr. Cavert declared that this should in no way affect the unique position of America in regard to the separation of Church and State.

Demand for Recall 'Almost Frivolous' Washington (INC)—The group of Protestant clergymen who called on President Truman and demanded the recall of Myron C. Taylor as the Vatican's ambassador, said that the demand was "almost frivolous."

dent's personal representative at the Vatican are extremely unbecomingly "needless." The Washington Post has charged editorially.

The newspaper states that it shares "fully" the devotion of these clerics to the constitutional principle of the separation of Church and State, but we feel to see that it is in any way endorsed or in the least endorsed."

The editorial points out that the Pope, besides being the head of a worldwide religion, is a territorial sovereign. No such objections, the editorial points out, was raised about the U. S. diplomatic representatives to the Sultanate of Turkey, which were also Caliphs of El Islam; nor was it raised in the case of the Russian czars, who were the heads of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Protestants Making 'An Extreme Case'

Chicago (INC)—Protestant church groups "is making a rather extreme case to say that American diplomatic representation at the Vatican violates the concept of State and Church separation as expressed in the first amendment to the Constitution," Dr. John A. MacLean, history professor said here. Commenting on charges of Protestant church leaders that an envoy to the Vatican is unconstitutional, un-American and unauthorized, Professor MacLean said he failed to see how religious issues were involved.

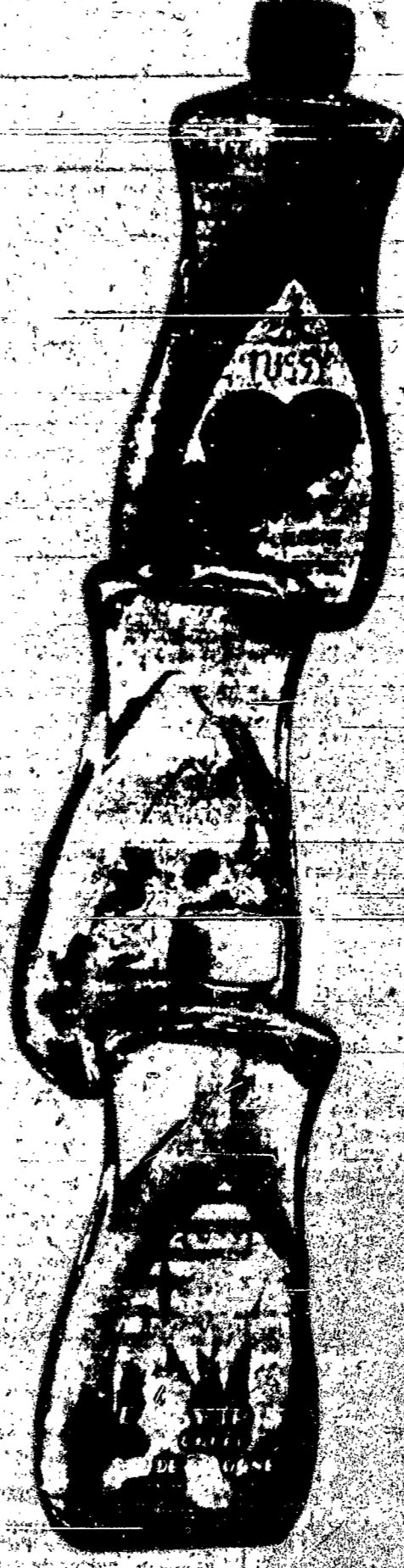
Vatican-U. S. Ties 120 Years Old

CHICAGO, NEWS SERVICE)—The controversy over Myron C. Taylor's presence at the Vatican as President Harry S. Truman's personal representative serves to recall that diplomatic ties between the United States and the Vatican date back 120 years and have never been severed.



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