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COURIER JOURNAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1947

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U. S. Lagging in Scientific Education, Cardinal Says

New Orleans — (NC) — Experts of the last war should convince the United States that one of the great dangers in education is that "we have lagged behind" in the field of science, His Eminence James Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, told some 1,100 young women students of Xavier University.

"All our advances were in the application of scientific discoveries for the practical need in the way of inventions and mass production," Cardinal Stritch told the students and university faculty at a special convocation. "There isn't a single one of the new things that we have done which have come out of our own laboratories." He pointed out that it was European scientists who gave us the principles from which this country developed the atomic bomb and our application of radar. "We have been practical, we have been clever in the invention and production, but we have not been outstanding in the field of pure scientific research," the Cardinal said.

The same dangers confronting education in science are also evident in the arts, he added. "In the arts, the highest objective is to appreciate and to come to love beauty, for beauty is truth and truth is beauty. We are groping in the artistic field in our own country today and much of the art talent in our country has been commercialized for producing advertisements. But where there is a seeking for expression of the beauties for our time in art is producing the grotesque."

Cardinal Stritch who came to this city as special guest of the Jesuit Father for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of

University Building Fund Tops \$5,000,000

Montreal — (NC) — The campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for expansion purposes of the University of Montreal is close to the half-way mark. The latest total is \$5,000,263. The City of Montreal contributes \$2,000,000, the City of Outremont \$100,000, the Banque Canadienne National \$100,000 and there were five anonymous gifts of \$100,000.

The list includes six contributions of \$25,000 each; one of \$20,000; 20 of \$10,000 to \$12,000; and hundreds of contributions ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Sleeping Sickness Expert Dies at 69

Bukavu, Belgian Congo (NC) — Brother Philip of the Norbertines, who devoted 40 years of his life to the natives of the Belgian Congo and was particularly successful in combating sleeping sickness, died here at 69 years of age.

Many Europeans and Congolese attended the funeral. In a touching farewell, which brought tears to the eyes of many, the Administrator of Aketil spoke of the missionary, traveler, organizer, consider, protector andaviour of the sick who like his Master went about doing good.

In a statement preceding his directive on displaced persons released on December 22, 1945, President Truman declared that "the immensity of the problem of displaced persons and refugees is almost beyond comprehension" and "in order to relieve human misery and set an example to the other countries of the world . . . it is essential . . . that we receive some of these war sufferers."

At an audience on March 13, 1946, given to Ugo Carlo, former commissioner of Immigration and naturalization and to Howard Travers, then chief of the visa division, His Holiness Pope Pius XII appealed for "Christian Charity" in American immigration policy.

On January 22, 1946, the late President Roosevelt created the War Refugee Board. It was charged with carrying out all measures within the power of the government to rescue victims of economic oppression or immediate danger of death. One of the most publicized actions of this board was the establishment of a "Free Port" at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., called the Emergency Refugee Shelter, for which it had overall responsibility to provide temporary sanctuary for over refugees admitted outside of regular immigration.

For centuries the shores of America, the Pontiff said, "offered a generous hospitality to the peoples of other lands oppressed by tyranny or forced by poverty or religious persecution to seek safety in exile . . . Even a casual student of American history is familiar with the valuable contributions made by foreign immigration to the defense and growth of the nation.

Therefore it is not too much to expect that in the process of reconstruction, Christian charity and the sense of human solidarity existing between all men, the and Father, will not be forgotten. Immigration can help in solving one of Europe's saddest children of the oft eternal God problems."

THE DEFINITION used by the government restricts displaced persons to those who have been persecuted by the Nazis and Fascists for political, racial or religious reasons, and those who have reasonable ground to fear to return to their homes because of political, racial or religious persecution, and who are now and were resident in the United States Zones of Germany and Austria and the American and British Zones of the cities of Berlin and Vienna ten days December 22, 1945.

The definition includes a case relative of the foregoing persecutes in whose case the residence requirement is not necessary.

It has been estimated that there are some 1,650,000 displaced persons dispersed over a dozen countries from Britain to China, but two-thirds of them are in Germany, Austria and Italy. The foregoing definition excludes several million members of certain transferred populations.

These are mainly persons of German ethnic minorities who for generations lived in such countries as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia and who have been driven from their homes. They are people who are eligible under the displaced persons program.

ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU, visas are to be issued fairly among persons of all faiths, creeds and nationalities. Special attention is to be given to orphans and disabled children.

Some mention should be made of the corporate affidavit, since the document that makes possible the movement of large numbers of displaced persons to the United States.

The corporate affidavit is a statement whereby an organization guarantees to the United States Government that the person for whom such an affidavit is signed will not be allowed to become a public charge.

A report on each corporate affidavit case must be filed with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization six months after the arrival of the alien. Release from this obligation can only be given by the Immigration and Naturalization

C.A.R.E. CAN HELP THEM



World Restrictions Add to Woes of DPs

(Mass migration resulting from war and persecution has given rise to one of the principal humanitarian problems facing the nations today: that of refugees and displaced persons. This is the third in a series of five articles in which the author, assistant to the executive director of the Catholic Committee for Refugees, presents various aspects of the problem.)

By ALPHONSO A. DIETRICH

In a statement preceding his directive on displaced persons released on December 22, 1945, President Truman declared that "the immensity of the problem of displaced persons and refugees is almost beyond comprehension" and "in order to relieve human misery and set an example to the other countries of the world . . . it is essential . . . that we receive some of these war sufferers."

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THE LATE President called Ambassador Murphy in Algiers and explained that he would like the group to include a reasonable proportion of various categories of persecuted people who have fled to Italy. On August 4, 1946, a group of 852 refugees disembarked from an American transport ship at Hoboken, and with the completion of certain transit formalities were sent to Oswego under the care of the War Relocation Authority. Fifteen different nationalities were represented, but basically they were Yugoslavs and Americans.

With the end of the war some of these refugees, mostly Yugoslavs, were voluntarily repatriated. In his directive of December 22, 1945, President Truman ordered the adjustment of the immigration status of these refugees. The Catholic Committee for Refugees gave \$4 corporate affidavits for the Catholic inmates of this camp. Operation was extended by Rev. James H. Shanahan of St. Paul's Church of Oswego, chaplain of the camp, and by Major Eugene A. Lohuis, of Catholic Charities, Buffalo, whose prompt assistance solved the housing, food, and travel problems of the refugees. The resettled persons (one fisherman's family went as far as San Pedro, Calif.) are all self-supporting and well on the way to American citizenship.

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