

Stalin's Broken Pledge Doomed Warsaw Fight Declares General Bor

Washington—(NC)—There's something about the face and eyes of General Bor, Poland's valiant resistance leader, which reflects the heartbreak that has been his—a heartbreak just as great as any which befell a military leader in all history.

The General, whose real name is Tadeusz Komorowski, on a visit to Washington, was the guest of members of Congress at a luncheon; had a meeting "as one soldier to another" with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, U. S. Army chief of staff, and was welcomed by a host of the city's Polish American colony.

During an interview General Bor recalled the "ingredients" which went into that heartbreak. He was the leader of the Polish underground forces in Warsaw and for years his poorly-equipped army secretly had stored smuggled arms and ammunition, waiting for the day when they should arise against the hated Nazi occupants of Poland.

Six Miles from Warsaw

The summer of 1944 was waning. Rolling westward over Poland's fields, the Soviet Army had pushed back the Germans scarcely almost at all. Flight up to the banks of the Vistula, on the very edge of Warsaw came the Soviet forces—just a scant six miles from the city.

Then, General Bor recalled, the Moscow radio began to blare forth a call to the people of Warsaw to "throw off the Nazi yoke." The broadcasts, he said, repeatedly emphasized that the Soviet army was just across the river from you. These broadcasts continued for some days, the General recalled, and Soviet planes flew over the city, "bombarding" it with leaflets of the "encouraging" news.

After carefully weighing all factors, he said, he was convinced that the time was ripe. He gave the order for "Operation Tempest"—the signal for the famous Warsaw uprising, destined to go down in history as one of the war's most brilliant failures.

During the first stages of the uprising in August, 1944, General Bor said, his poorly-equipped army within the city succeeded in penning the Germans within their garrison. The Soviet troops took possession of all the city's public utilities; seized all important buildings; controlled the radio and gave out the glorious news for the Russians and all the world to hear. They even gained control over bridges across the Vistula, General Bor said.

63 Days, Nights

At that time, Stanislaus Mikolajczyk, then Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, was visiting in Moscow. He gave news of the uprising's early success to Premier Joseph Stalin. The Russian leader, General Bor said, declared he was overjoyed and pledged that Soviet troops would advance into the city as soon as possible. But that pledge was never fulfilled.

For 63 days and nights, the Poles battled to keep control of their Capital. Little by little, their resistance was worn down. General Bor said that Russian planes flew a meager amount of supplies to his men, but these were dropped without parachutes and were virtually useless. Most of his supplies, he said, came from British and U. S. forces, and were flown half way across Europe while the

General Bor Explains Name

Washington—(NC)—The long standing mystery of how he became known as "General Bor" was explained by the Polish military leader on his visit to this city.

"During the days of the underground movement," he said, speaking through an interpreter, "it was necessary for me to have a short code name. I had a dozen of them, but the last one, just before the Warsaw uprising, was the three letters—BOK. The nickname just stuck."

slap" was in progress. With no relief in sight, General Bor said, he had no alternative but to surrender. He gave up the ruined city, much of its population wiped out, on October 3, 1944.

The Catholic Church underwent as many difficulties under the Russians as under the Germans during the five years of war, General Bor said. He estimated that some 3,000 Polish clergymen were slain by the Germans, but added that since 1949 some 150,000 Poles, including hundreds of priests, had been deported to Siberia by the Russians. He declared that an amount of persecution or threats could subdue the Catholic spirit of the Poles and said that the present Warsaw government, although dominated by Moscow, is wary to undertake any overt persecution against the Church because of the strong Catholic spirit of the Poles.

VAST KOREA AREA UNDER RED RULE

Seoul, Korea—(NC)—The Soviet-controlled People's Interim Committee for North Korea, says it has confiscated 46 per cent, or 40,000 acres, of all cultivated land in northern Korea, according to a report in People's Times, newspaper of Pyongyang, headquarters of the Russian occupation forces.

Of the confiscated farm land, 600 acres are described as owned by temples, churches and religious bodies, and 85 per cent belonged to other Korean land owners. The rest belonged to Japanese and "Korean betrayers," the report said.

Together with 13,000 confiscated houses and thousands of confiscated livestock, the seized land was distributed to persons who were previously farm workers or tenants, or owners of only small acreages, according to report, which failed to specify the terms under which the recipients may hold land under the communist People's Interim Committee.

Mass in Boston Chinatown

Boston—(NC)—Inaugurating the newly established work of Maryknoll Sisters in this city's Chinatown, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston offered the first Mass celebrated in the Maryknoll Convent here.

OUTSTANDING GRADUATE



Most Rev. William A. Griffin, Bishop of Trenton, shown with Miss Corinne Hall, colored nurse, outstanding graduate of the year at St. Peter's General Hospital, New Brunswick, N. J., following the presentation to Miss Hall of the annual Bishop Griffin Scholarship. Attaining the highest standing in her class, both in theory and efficiency, the award will enable Miss Hall to attain her B. S. degree in Nursing Education at the St. Louis University School of Nursing, St. Louis, Mo. (NC Photo)

Religion Groups Must Register In Argentina

Buenos Aires.—Decreases just promulgated regarding the registration of religious organizations in the Republic of Argentina are designed to dispel some of the confusion which has obtained heretofore, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, which issued them.

One decree requires all religious denominations except the Catholic Church to register. A separate section of this decree reemphasizes the article of the National Constitution which assigns the conversion of the Indians to the Catholic Church and forbids other religious organizations to proselytize among the Indians.

A second decree requires extensive information to be given about the work, personnel and prospects of the Catholic Church in Argentina, on the ground that being the religion upheld by the Government, the State has the right to have this information available. A third decree provides that any requests made of the Government by Catholic individuals or organizations must first have the approval of the proper religious authority.

"Having observed the growing proselytizing activity carried on throughout the Republic in recent years," said the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, the Ministry finds it necessary to take steps toward a permanent and current registration of the different denominations "as a matter of information and without any intention of restricting their freedom."

The decree, calling for an annual index of the Roman Catholic Church in Argentina, asks for a record of the appointments of all members of the secular clergy, their nationality, identity, ecclesiastical jurisdiction and domicile. There is also to be a record of the religious Orders and Congregations, the date of their institution, their position, their activities and the subsidies they receive. The decrees ask the collaboration of the Catholic Hierarchy in this matter, and that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship ought to be in a position to provide the Congress and Judiciary of Argentina the information it requires regarding the work of the Church in the Republic and its potentialities for the future.

Red Carnage of Spain's Religious Recounted

Washington—(NC)—Shocking details of the assassination of Bishops, clergy and Religious, of the destruction and spoliation of churches and of numerous atrocities and profanations by the red militia during the Spanish civil war are related in a 400-page volume issued by the Spanish Embassy here.

The book, titled "The Red Domination in Spain" is based on the mass law suit which was initiated by the Attorney General of the Spanish Government to investigate crimes committed in Spanish territory under control of the Popular Front government. The preface points out that details of religious persecution brought out by the investigation are embodied in one of the volume's 12 sections.

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Churches Destroyed

The Popular Front government "dismantled the interior of practically all the churches of the Diocese of Madrid and of its province," the book states, giving also details of the actual destruction of numerous churches. Some were broken open by explosives while others were "sprayed with petrol and set afire," it relates.

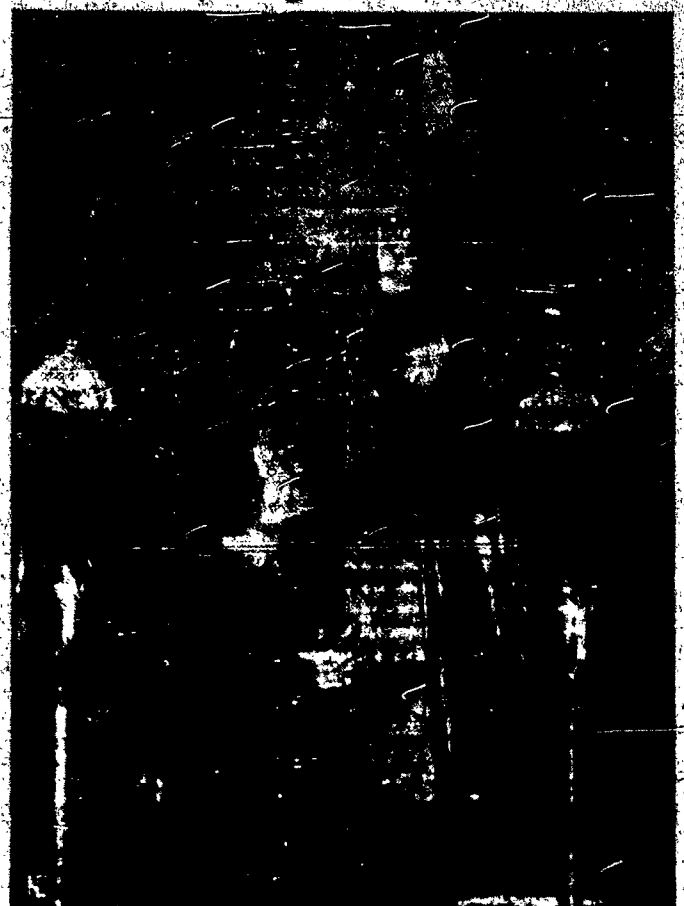
The usual method of attacking churches, the book says, "consisted in surrounding the building and filling adjacent streets with numerous gangsters, while others penetrated into the interior and dragged out the priests,

monks or nuns they found, whom they carried off, under cover of fire, as prisoners."

The volume also describes numerous sacrifices and profanations among which it relates that "assailants trampled on the Sacred Host" at a convent in Madrid; that a red militia man "behaved himself using a chalice as a shaving cup" at El Pardo; and that a red mob "killed the Sacred Hosts and ate them amid jeers and blasphemies" at Alcazar de San Juan.

In addition to other documented evidence the volume presents many photographs of desecrated churches and statues, and of the mangled bodies of priests and Religious.

Consistory Votes Canonizations



In the chapel of the Mother Cabrini High School in New York, where this picture was made, a little girl preys before the statue of the "Little Nun" Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, who will become the first U. S. citizen-saint, on July 7, when she will be canonized at St. Peter's Basilica. (Other pictures will be placed in the altar of sainthood at the same ceremony. Mother Cabrini, who died in Chicago in 1917 is buried in New York, and was beatified in 1950. She was the first woman of the Milanese Sisters of the Sacred Heart. (NC Photo)

Following a complete Consistory at which the names of four candidates for canonization were formally approved, Pope Pius XII called July 7—as previously announced— as the date for the canonization of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, who will be the first citizen of the United States to be raised to the honors of the altar.

No date has yet been set for the formal canonization of three other candidates whose cause also received the required formal approval by the Consistory. They are Blessed Jennina Elizabeth Schiele, 26 years old, daughter of the Daughters of the Cross; Blessed Bernardine Prohaska, famous Italian Jesuit preacher who died in 1618; and Blessed Jose de Brito, S. J., Portuguese missionary martyred in India in 1606.

U. S. Bishop Prezent, Twenty Cardinals, the Latin Patriarch of Antioch, the late Rev. Roberto Vioventini, and 61 Archbishops and Bishops attended the Consistory. Among the latter group were Archbishop Michael O'Doherty of Buffalo, and Bishop Gerald P. O'Hann of Savannah, Georgia.

At the Holy Father, who presided over the Consistory, had asked for the votes of all present, the Cardinals read out their four-fold vote in approval of the canonizations; the seven Archbishops, Bishops and the Archbishops of the Consistory at Greifswald—nearly said: "I must be approved in accordance with the votes signed and submitted by me." They handed their signed ballot to the consistory master of ceremonies.

The result of the balloting was announced by His Eminence Cardinal Fagnano, Dean of the Sacred College and Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Ceremonies. The Vice Prefect of the Sacred Host, the Honorable Monsignor Arzuffi, and a delegation from the Holy See, including the Honorable Monsignor Arzuffi, which Mother Cabrini founded, are expected to come to Rome by air to witness the forthcoming ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica. Mother Cabrini, who died December 22, 1917, in Chicago, is buried in New York.

U.S. Child Welfare Program Opposed by Msgr. O'Grady

Washington—(NC)—While testifying in favor of President Harry S. Truman's reorganization plans whereby the Federal Security Agency would be elevated to a department in the Federal Government, Monsignor O'Grady, Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that his organization opposed proposed legislation which would build up child welfare services along the lines of the present program of Aid to Dependent Children.

Such a procedure, Monsignor O'Grady declared, "would represent a decided setback in child welfare." He declared that to entail the building of a vast program in areas that now are covered by voluntary agencies.

He pointed out that for more than a century the care of children away from their own homes has been a source of inspiration in the services of thousands of voluntary agencies throughout the country, and has brought into this noble work thousands of men and women with deep religious convictions.

Monsignor O'Grady told the committee that the Catholic Charities directors, favoring the reorganization plan by which the U. S. Children's Bureau would be transferred from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency, "do not see any objection in bringing together in one division of government the various activities dealing with social welfare."

First in 16 Years

Stockholm—(FNS)—Last year of the Catholic Church in the Scandinavian countries gathered here at the invitation of Bishop John-Muel, Vicar Apostolic in Sweden, for their first conference in ten years.

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Request to Move High Statue

Rosario, Colombia—(NC)—A statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 12 feet high, which was at Christ on Mt. Carmel in the de Janeiro bay, is to be moved to Guadalupe, just overlooking Bogota, the weekly El Colombiano has disclosed here.

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