

**PRINTERS MUZZLE
SLOVAK MAJORITY**

Union Refuses to Set Paper Unless Views It Brands as Fascist Are Suppressed

By JOHN MacCORMAC
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, June 1—Cas, organ of the Slovak Democratic party, which gained a majority in Slovakia in last Sunday's election, did not appear today and will not be published tomorrow as a result of the refusal of the typographers' union to let it be printed.

In an ultimatum to the editors the workers said they would refuse to set type for the paper unless guarantees were given that it would stop publishing articles of Fascist tendency. To make certain that it would not be published the workers, according to the management, removed parts of presses.

This action was interpreted in some quarters as an indication that the Slovak Communist party would refuse to recognize the verdict of the electors in the State, who gave the Communists only 30 per cent of the vote and more than 65 per cent to the Slovak Democrats.

Dr. Edmund Fris, deputy general secretary, said the Communist party neither approved nor disapproved the union's action but remained neutral.

Demands Nazis' Ouster

Asked why Pravda, the Bratislava organ of the Slovak Communists, had declared yesterday that the National Councils in Slovakia would not be reconstituted in accordance with the results of Sunday's election, Mr. Fris said that this meant no change would be made in the councils until the political situation in Slovakia was "cleared up."

The Slovak Democratic party, he complained, included among its leaders several men who had been either Nazis or collaborators with them.

The National Councils are local soviets, formed after Czechoslovakia's liberation. In Slovakia as in Bohemia-Moravia the Communists heretofore constituted 50 per cent of their strength. As a result of the election their membership should be decreased to 30 per cent.

Some Slovak Democrat leaders acknowledge that many reactionaries voted for their party. Joseph Letrich, party leader and President of the Slovak Parliament, has announced a housecleaning. He mentioned no names, but Mr. Fris complained specifically of the alleged reactionary background of Dr. Kempny and Dr. Milos Bugar, general secretaries of the Democratic party, and Dr. Stasko, newly elected Democratic Deputy.

Reds Said to Harbor Fascists

The Democrats, on the other hand, allege—and there is evidence to support some of their statements—that many former Fascists had sought and found refuge in the Slovak Communist party after the

Text of Translation of Pope Pius XII's Broadcast Address to College of Cardinals

ROME, June 1 (AP)—The text of Pope Pius' broadcast in response to greetings from the College of Cardinals today:

Once more the feast of the Holy Pontiff Eugene I, son like ourselves of the Eternal City, gives us, venerable brethren, the joy of being in your midst, intimately united with you, our most immediate and assiduous collaborators.

Our holy patron has enjoyed for nearly thirteen centuries in the glory of the Lord the recompense of his virtues and good works and for us who bear here below the burden of the Supreme Apostolic Ministry it is a deep consolation to feel that we are aided and sustained by his powerful patronage.

It is likewise a great comfort to us in the midst of such grave circumstances and such exacting duties to know that we have the support of your tireless cooperation and unalterable fidelity. They have been testified to us afresh by your venerable dean, whose fresh vigor belies his years, with all his customary nobility of expression and delicacy of thought.

THE INSTABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY OF THE PRESENT HOUR

Our thoughts bring us back to a year ago. All over Europe the arms had at last been laid down, the whirlwind of war was quieted and a sense of relief flooded all hearts. After such long and piercing anxiety they hailed the advent of peace, of a peace which, although still insufficient to satisfy their legitimate aspirations, might suffice at least to create tolerable living conditions.

A year has passed. Today it is but too clear that we were right, alas, in allowing our word to betray the uneasiness which weighed on our father's heart, the anxiety which threw a shadow over our joy from the cessation of hostilities. To a true and genuine peace we insisted on the occasion of this same feast, the road will be long and arduous, too long for the pent-up aspirations of mankind, starving for order and calm.

Since then there have been multiplied efforts, discussions, exchanges of views, even direct contacts between the statesmen in whose hands lie the destinies of the world, but not seldom one gathers the impression that true peace, peace such as answers to the needs and the yearnings of the human and Christian conscience, rather than coming closer, is moving away, rather than gaining strength and consistence as a trust-inspiring reality, it tends almost to fade away and vanish.

The more the cards heap up on the international conference tables, the greater become the difficulties and hindrances to the achievement of solutions that are morally justifiable. How premature, not to say illusory, appears today the hope that all men of responsibility without exception in view of the lessons taught them in the bloody school of war would show themselves really animated by a deep horror of all ideas of despotism, of every attempt at the forcible domination of other peoples.

Hostilities Now at End, French Decree Declares

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, June 1—Hostilities ceased officially today in France, according to a decree published in the official journal.

The decree, however, had no effect on the various wartime controls and restrictions, a long list of which were prolonged three to nine months in the articles of announcement.

About the only change in Government regulations was that as a result of the decree air traffic in France becomes free—subject to national and international agreements.

very instability and uncertainty which is disturbing international relations as well as the internal order of individual nations poisons the struggles between parties and the conflict of opposing interests increases their bitterness and stirs up passions even to the extent of preparing and provoking their violent explosion in an uncertain future?

THE DELICATE MISSION OF THE CHURCH

The grave duty always resting on the church to arouse the consciences of all to inculcate rectitude, moderation and respect for truth and law becomes particularly hard and distasteful in times of agitation and crisis. But for that very reason it becomes doubly important and imperative when in fact the tide of earthly competitions and rivalries takes on the menacing aspect of a swelling tempest, when in the heat of the fight ephemeral alliances dictated solely by economic and political interests threaten to destroy the sense of true Christian brotherhood, when subversive and atheistic elements seek to take the leadership of the deluded masses as if they were a silly flock, hiding from them under false appearances the objectives, especially in the moral and religious sphere, toward which they are leading them, it becomes all the more necessary that the church irradiate from its high beacon the light of Christ to illumine the track and point out with precision the bounds beyond which to the right and to the left hidden rocks and whirlpools are ready to cleave and swallow down the ship.

Undoubtedly the bitter experiences of the war, the delusions of the post-war period and the prevision of a future so poor in hopes confront the church in the discharge of its work with an evergrowing multitude of men whose strength has been exhausted by misfortune and whose vigor and energy have been undermined.

EXHORTATION TO CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE

There is no reason, however, why we should allow ourselves to become frightened or dejected or fail to take a comprehensive view of the entire situation. Therefore we shall never tire of telling our children, and as many as agree with them to have confidence, do not become discouraged. You are many, many

ports which reach us from the entire world, and despite all the opposition, all the defects which could and did appear, we may make this affirmation. The church as a whole stands united and sound, within and without, wherever because of deliberate and systematic persecutions or as a result of the cruel wartime destruction it was deprived of every visible support and ceppoiled of its legitimate possessions, it saw the spirit of union increase among the faithful and their zeal grow more ardent.

And if not everywhere, at least in the majority of cases it came out of the trial with a renewed, youthful vigor.

One might say that, in the light of the terrible happenings which befell before the mind the picture of the last judgment, the children of the church, no less in the countries, than in the Catholic, experienced almost sibly the truth of their faith the unchallengeable worth of Christian thought. And as what concerns works of charity, courage and heroism to the shedding of blood for the faith, we do not hesitate to say that the church of today can well stand comparison with that of the past.

And hence it is a point of capital importance in this hour that Catholics and all who admit and adore a personal God and observe His decalogue do not permit themselves to be frightened by anything in the world, but rather that they appreciate their proper strength.

THE CHURCH IS THE CHAMPION AND GUARDIAN OF TRUE LIBERTY

Let them therefore realize how much they and they alone can really and efficaciously contribute to the work of reconstruction, and that it will never reach a happy conclusion if it is not based on right, on order and liberty—on liberty, we wish to emphasize, to reach out to what is true and good, liberty such as will be in harmony with the well being of every people in particular and of the whole great family of peoples. Such liberty the church has ever proclaimed, guarded and defended.

Over sixty years ago our great predecessor, Leo XIII, called on the evidence of history to show the church's incessant solicitude to protect the peoples against the despotism of princes careless of the common good, to defend municipalities and families against unjust interference on the part of the State and to uphold the dignity of the human person and the rights of every citizen (cf., *Enc. Immortale Dei*, Nov. 19, 1885, Leonis XIII, Acta Vol. 5, Page 42).

Have not these assertions received a new and convincing confirmation in the past few decades? Tomorrow the citizens of two

great nations [Italy and France] go in compact array to the polling booths. What is really at issue? It is to be decided if the one and the other of these two nations, of these two sister nations of Latin culture, of more than a millenary of Christian civilization, will continue to rest on the firm rock of Christianity, on the acknowledgement of a personal god, on belief in the spiritual dignity and the eternal destiny of man, or, if, instead, they will choose to entrust their lot for the future to the unfeeling omnipotence of a materialistic state without any ideal beyond this world, without religion and without God.

The one or the other of these two possibilities will come to be regarded as the names vicarious at the polling-booths will be those of the champions or the wreckers of Christian civilization. The answer is in the electors' hands. Theirs is the high responsibility, and how serious it is.

On the one side there is the spirit of domination, of domination of state absolutism, which claims for itself all the controls of the political, social and economic machine, of which men—living beings made to God's likeness and sharers by adoption in God's own life—would be only the soulless wheels. On its side the church rises serene and calm but resolute and prepared to resist any attack. She, as a good, tender, charitable mother, certainly does not seek a fight but, because she is a mother, by the sole moral force of her love she is firmer, more indomitable, more immovable than all material forces when there is a question of defending the dignity, the integrity, the life, the honor, the liberty, the eternal welfare of her children.

FOR THE PRISONERS AND EXILES

And now, venerable brethren, after our intimate celebration of this festive recurrence how could we leave you without directing our thoughts to so many other sons of ours whom the war and the post-war period have for many long years deprived of every family joy?

Feast days and domestic anniversaries make them feel only more keenly than on other days the bitterness of exile. We intend to speak of the prisoners of war and of civilian internees, then of those who, having been stripped at times to the last farthing of their meager savings, have been driven from their homes and their native land, and finally of those who, singly or in wandering groups, have not the heart to return to their old homes, no longer such for them in the present circumstances, and who seek anxiously to make a new home for themselves elsewhere.

We spoke about them recently in our last Christmas message and in our address to the diplomatic corps which came to greet us last February. We readily

acknowledge that in the past few months notable contingents of prisoners of war have been repatriated. If then today we dwell once more on the hundreds of thousands of men still held prisoner and those unhappy people without fatherland or home, it is because we feel ourselves driven to it by the innumerable petitions imploring our intervention and because such a situation calls imperiously for a speedy and efficacious remedy.

These multiple and insistent appeals on behalf of the prisoners of war come to us from people of every social condition. There are mothers who yearn to have again their sons, so far off. There are wives who can no longer support the burden of family needs weighing on their own weak powers now at length worn out. There are sons who vainly await the encouraging smile and practical aid of a father who will mold and prepare them for the hard requirements of life. Groups of townspeople and public authorities demand the return of their youth, the best forces with which to begin and carry on the work of reconstruction in their own countries. And with that work is bound up the general restoration of the society of the nations.

Among the prisoners, some very young were conscripted en masse just before the end of the war and without ever having handled a rifle find themselves thrown into concentration camps. Of the others, far more numerous, not a few away for a whole seven years from their fatherland have already passed possibly five or six of them languishing in captivity or dragging out a miserable life in labor squads. We are not unaware that the cold texts of international law do not oblige the victor to free his prisoners till after the conclusion of peace, but the daily aggravating spiritual and moral needs of the prisoners themselves and of their relatives and the sacred rights of matrimony and of the family cry to heaven more loudly and more strongly than all the juridical texts and demand that an end be put to this regime of prisoner of war and concentration camps.

If, however, one or another of the victor states for economic reasons judges it could not dispense with the manual labor of these workers, they would do well to consider if such an advantage could not be equally or better secured by substituting for them free men of the same country as the prisoners on just and humane terms of discipline and work. Nor are we unaware of another

Pope's Talk Broadcast Widely in 5 Languages

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ROME, June 1—Pope Pius' speech to the College of Cardinals was broadcast today in Italian by the Vatican station and all Italian stations and in English, French, German and Polish on short wave.

Twenty-one Cardinals were present at the special audience in the Pope's private library. Granito Cardinal di Belmonte as the Cardinal Dean presented the good wishes of the Sacred College and the Pope replied.

difficulty often brought forward to justify the painful delays in repatriation: namely, the scarcity of transport and the imperative necessity of other shipments. Still we cannot but express the hope that humane feeling and political wisdom, which urge everyone to be deeply interested in these men's return home, may take precedence over other considerations and interests, however legitimate, and may point out opportune expedients such as will provide both for the restoration to their homes of prisoners detained overseas and for the exigencies of post-war traffic.

As to the other two categories who have been exiled or otherwise obliged to live far from their fatherland, sometimes in territories with a population already superior to what their agriculture and industry could support in normal times, there should be a question of providing for the settling of these poor people overseas; and we are quite confident that the states and continents capable of receiving them will not fail to open their doors to them, and so perform a work of great Christian charity.

FOR THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART

On this first day of the month dedicated in a special way to devotion to the most sacred heart of Jesus we feel even more keenly than usually an immense sorrow at the sight of human society more than ever withdrawn from Christ and at the same time an inexpressible compassion at the spectacle of the unprecedented

calamities with which it is afflicted because of its apostasy.


For that reason we feel urged to raise our voice once more to recall to our children of the Catholic world the warning the Divine Saviour has never ceased to stress down the ages in his revelations to the privileged soul he deigned to choose as his messenger: Disarm God's punitive justice by a crusade of expiation the world over, oppose to the band of those who blaspheme the name of God and transgress his law a world league of all those who give him due honor and offer his offended majesty the tribute of homage, sacrifice and reparation which so many others deny him.

It is therefore our ardent desire and our express purpose that the month which begins today and will close this year with the celebration of the solemn Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus may be in its entirety a devout and fervent preparation for that feast, above all by giving practical effect to that great mission of expiation and reparation through acts of piety, charity and penance.

We trust that the zeal of our most venerable brethren in the episcopate of priests and religious members of Catholic Action and, especially of the young, will draw the hearts of the faithful of the universal church a confiteor of humility, repentance and trustful recourse to the divine mercy with such sincerity, ardor and intensity of spirit to compel, so to speak, Him who is bountiful to forgive (*Is. 55, 7*) to fulfill in favor of the new alliance the promise already made by the mouth of the prophet to the people of Israel: Revertete aversatix Israel, ait Dominus, et non avertam faciem meam a vobis, quia sanctus ego sum, dicit Dominus et non irascar in perpetuum. (*Jer. 3, 12*). (Return, O rebellious Israel, saith the Lord, and I will not turn away my face from you: for I am holy, saith the Lord, and I will not be angry forever.)

With the hope deep in our heart that this confession and profession of the entire world presented to the Father in heaven, by the heart of Jesus, which is a propitiation for our sins and our peace and our reconciliation (Lit. of the Sacred Heart of Jesus), may placate His justice and draw down on the whole human family an abundance of His grace, we bestow on you, venerable brethren, on as many as are yours in the Lord and on all those who are one with you in communion of thought and feeling our apostolic benediction.

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Reds Said to Harbor Fascists

The Democrats, on the other hand, allege—and there is evidence to support some of their statements—that many former Fascists had sought and found refuge in the Slovak Communist party after the liberation. They also assert that five leaders of the Slovak revolution in the winter of 1944-45 were Democrats, compared with a single Communist.

Asked what would be done by the Communists about collaborators alleged to be in their ranks, Mr. Fris said that if any were discovered they would be thrown out promptly.

One thing that seems beyond doubt is that the elections have not improved relations between the Czechs and the Slovaks or between the Left and the Right in Slovakia. What was described as an ugly anti-Czech demonstration Thursday between Moravian and Slovak teams.

As for the prospects for peace in Slovakia, the Communists alleged that when the result of the elections was made known in Bratislava there were cries of "Long live the Slovak State" by Democratic party demonstrators.

science, rather than coming closer, is moving away, rather than gaining strength and consistence as a trust-inspiring reality, it tends almost to fade away and vanish.

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It is by an upright and equitable attitude toward the weak that the strong show a sincere abandonment of an imperialistic, domineering spirit and a genuine adherence to the principles of justice, but as long as a more or less veiled threat of recourse to violence or to political or economic pressure smothers the voice of right, one must admit frankly that the first sure and decisive step toward a just peace has not yet been taken.

How, then, can we be surprised if the lack of security and the precarious and uncertain situation lays a heavy burden on people's spirits, if a general sense of uneasiness, of discontent, of discouragement poisons the air, clips the wings of every noble purpose, clogs all good-will and suffocates the spirit of generosity and dedication necessary for real reconstruction?

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the post-war period and the prevision of a future so poor in hopes confront the church in the discharge of its work with an evergrowing multitude of men whose strength has been exhausted by misfortune and whose vigor and energy have been undermined.

EXHORTATION TO CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE

There is no reason, however, why we should allow ourselves to become frightened or dejected or fail to take a comprehensive view of the entire situation. Therefore we shall never tire of telling our children, and as many as agree with them to have confidence, do not become down-hearted, you are many, many more than the appearances seem to indicate, even though others by their bravado and arrogance aim to create a false impression of the strength of their ranks. You are strong, and stronger than your adversaries, because your intimate convictions (it is they that count the most) are true, sincere, substantial, founded on eternal principles, and not on false ideas, on erroneous systems, on fallacious maxims, on monetary impressions or opportunism. God is with you.

In profound humility, but at the same time with the greatest gratitude to God, we can well insist on the protection God has never ceased to exercise in defense of his church in order to bring it victoriously through the squalls of recent years, especially those of the war years, and that over the whole surface of the globe. We have under our eyes the re-

the State and to uphold the dignity of the human person and the rights of every citizen (cf., Enc. *Immortale Dei*, Nov. 19, 1885; Leonis XIII, *Acta* Vol. 5, Page 42).

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