

them on the Bohemian lands vacated by the Sudeten Germans who had been expelled during the preceding year. In so doing the Czechs would remove the whole matter from the field of international affairs and deal with it as an internal problem of Czechoslovakia, in which international bodies could have no voice. While they would prefer not to have to do this, the Czechs were, nonetheless, resolved to do so if the Hungarian Government refused to reach agreement with them in the matter.

In spite of its repugnance for compulsory transfers of population the New Zealand delegation felt, in view of the particular circumstances of this case, that it could give qualified support to the Czech proposal, provided certain modifications and safeguards were obtained.

For a variety of reasons the United States, United Kingdom, and Australian delegations were opposed to the project, which was supported by the Ukraine, and naturally by Czechoslovakia, and the New Zealand delegation sought a compromise solution.

The final text which the New Zealand representative submitted to the Sub-Commission on 2 October as a substitute for the original amendment did not go far towards satisfying the Czechoslovak demands. It said nothing of forced transfer of population, and merely imposed on Hungary the obligation to enter into bilateral negotiations with Czechoslovakia with a view to solving the problem of the Magyar minority in Slovakia. On the other hand, by constituting the Council of Foreign Ministers, not the United Nations, as the court of appeal, it was not entirely consistent with New Zealand policy. It had, however, the overriding advantage of being acceptable to everybody as the best possible compromise. It was unanimously approved by the Sub-Commission and, on 3 October, by the full Commission. The representatives on the Commission of the United Kingdom, France, and U.S.A. delivered speeches welcoming this compromise proposed, and these speeches were included in the minutes of the day's meeting (C.P., H/P., 19th meeting, 3 October).

The Hungarian Commission succeeded better perhaps than any other of the political and territorial Commissions in achieving a reconciliation of the various views of the delegations represented on it.