

HUNGARY OPPOSING POPULATION MOVE

Plans Appeal to Peace Parley Against Further Exchange With Czechoslovakia

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27—Opposing the demand for a further exchange of populations, which the Czech delegation will present to the peace conference, Paul Auer, the Hungarian Minister, today stated that this would be impossible. He said that there had not been enough voluntary inscriptions of Slovaks in Hungary to make up the total of 100,000 for exchange, to which the Hungarian Government agreed last February.

Mr. Auer added that Hungary considered massive transfers of populations "inhuman and anti-democratic." He said Hungary would reject a proposal that might mean uprooting half a million Hungarians from their native lands.

"The attitude of the Hungarian Government," said Mr. Auer, "has been negative upon the subject since the beginning. In our view it is an inhuman and anti-democratic process. Nevertheless, in the desire to relieve the sufferings of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia—a minority amounting to 650,000 persons—and wishing to re-establish good relations with a neighboring country, the Government concluded the accord last February, according to which it consented to receive a number of Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia equal to the number of persons of Slovak origin who would voluntarily accept repatriation to Slovakia.

"This accord has been loyally executed by the Hungarian Government. It has placed at the disposal of the Czech committee charged with the execution of the transfer all the technical and material means to facilitate the task."

Although the Czechs now wish to extend the transfer to another 200,000 Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Auer said that the number of Slovaks in Hungary willing to leave had not exceeded 82,000.

"Even among these, there are numerous persons who are really not of Slovak origin, but who are Hungarians or Germans suspected of fascism seeking to escape in this manner."

Mr. Auer admitted that in the accord signed with the Czechs there was a provision that further exchanges might be considered, but he maintained that the situation had not yet enabled the execution of the first accord. He also complained that Hungarians in Czechoslovakia were the object of continual persecution.

"The only course left open," he concluded, "is to ask the conference to send an international commission of inquiry to study the situation on the spot and see how hundreds of thousands of Hungarians are forced to live in 'democratic Czechoslovakia.'"

Mr. Auer declared that the Hungarian Government would welcome representatives of the press in Hungary to examine the question if they might at the same time enter Czechoslovakia.