

garians sent from Slovakia into Bohemia or Moravia and there held in compulsory labor. President Eduard Benes, whom many of us learned to respect when he was an exile in this country, is reported to have said that Czechoslovakia intended to be solely a state of Czechs and Slovaks and would tolerate no minorities.

The provocation can be understood. There were traitors in pre-war Sudentenland and in Slovakia, too. Czechoslovakia fears future territorial demands bolstered by "alien" minorities. But these deportations and transfers are no preparation for a peaceful and democratic Czechoslovakia—or a peaceful and democratic Europe. They are a policy of despair, expressing itself in cruelty. The friends of Czechoslovakia can only hope that she will come to see, as we in this country have done, that loyalty is in the heart, not in the language or the race.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S MINORITIES

Czechoslovakia between two world wars was an island of liberal democracy in Central Europe. The Second World War really began when Hitler's troops occupied the country in March, 1939—or perhaps even when the great democratic Powers refused to come to her aid in the fall of 1938. We would like to think that the old ideals as well as the old freedoms have been restored. Those ideals, under President Masaryk, certainly included respect for the individual. Now a different doctrine is expressing itself in the forced deportation and transfers of racial minorities. Sudeten Germans are being shipped over the line into Germany, 100,000 Hungarians marked for deportation to Hungary in accordance with an agreement made last February, other Hun-