

of law which the French call "procedure". To put an end to the wicked and abominable policy of postponement which often proves more cruel and outrageous than even a direct and brutal act of injustice. This is an aim against the realisation of which no one can openly raise objections. I believe this is the point of decisive importance in the difficult and complicated question of the fate of minorities. The provisions of the Treaties are good enough in themselves. In my opinion the representatives of international law can do much through the proper forums to bring about a real relief of the lot of minorities by creating that more efficient machinery already referred to by me which will raise out of the dead mass of letters and papers of the legal archives the rights ensured by law and also by the clauses of the Treaties".

Vaughan-Williams also referred to the pre-War nationality policy of Hungary and said:

"The statements regarding the intolerance of the Hungarians are absolutely without foundation. It is true indeed that they did not give the wandering gipsies the same rights as those enjoyed by their peasant small holders; but who would presume to say that they were not quite right? I am familiar with their education legislation, which has been made the subject of so much discussion and which to me seems fair in every respect. Only prejudiced enemies can possibly assert that — even in the remote past, when she was a terra incognita to the greater part of Europe — Hungary was not the home of absolute tolerance alike in religious and in political questions".

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Llewellyn Jones, M. P., after having said a few words in Hungarian thanking the Secretary General

of the "Ereklyés Országzászló Nagybizottság" (National Memorial Banner Committee) for his words of welcome, made the following speech, standing beneath the National Memorial Banner in Liberty Square (Szabadság-tér):

"I feel, when standing here beneath the National Memorial Banner, that I am on soil sacred to the Hungarian nation. Here beneath me is the soil collected from all parts of Greater Hungary for the purpose of making this spot the hallowed shrine of this country with a thousand years' past. It is a great pleasure to be able to be once more among my Hungarian friends and to express — in my own name and in that of thousands of my fellow-Britons — profound sympathy with the sorely-trying Hungarian nation, — the fellow-feeling of all those of my compatriots who are well aware of the horrible injustice meted out to Hungary in Trianon. Your unswerving faith in divine justice and in the restoration of your Hungarian fatherland is expressed in the Magyar Creed, the confidence expressed in which is a proof of the great vitality of this nation. I am an old man, yet I hope and trust that this is not my last visit to your Memorial Banner, but that I shall be here soon again to join you in celebrating the end of Hungarian suffering and the liberation of your nation from the fetters now hanging heavy on it".

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

HUNGARIAN TRIBUTE TO MR. HENDERSON

On September 11th., the Geneva Palace of the League of Nations was the scene of a cordial celebration, when Ladislas Tahy, Hungarian Minister in Berne, in the presence of the Members of the League of Nations Assembly, presented to M. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, a bust of Mr. Henderson, former British Foreign Secretary, President of the Disarmament Conference. The bust, which is the work of Sigismund Kisfaludy-Strobl, is the gift of Dr. Otto Légrády, Editor-in-chief of the "Pesti Hírlap", to the League of Nations. Mr. Henderson was also present.

The Hungarian Minister in Berne, when handing over the bust, made the following speech:

"In making this gift the Hungarian nation desires to express its homage and affection for a great British statesman. Mr. Henderson has at all times untiringly served the idea of peace. For the

last two years and a half he has been directing the work of the Disarmament Conference with exemplary skill; and apart from that he has for many years past rendered signal service to the cause of peace. Immediately after the end of the Great War and the conclusion of peace he began to advocate peace and understanding with all former enemies and was at all times a leading champion in Geneva of the conception of the League of Nations."

Mr. Henderson most cordially expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on him by the gift of the Hungarian nation. He accepted the honour, not as due to his own person, but as an acknowledgement of the activity displayed by him in public life. In conclusion Mr. Henderson said that, though the Disarmament Conference had so far been such a fiasco, we must not give up hope so long as there is even only the remotest prospect of an agreement.