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ANNUAL DINNER, 1963



The Society's Annual Dinner was held on Monday, December 2, 1963, at the Hyde Park Hotel, London. The President, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., welcomed 223 members and guests. Guests of the Society on this occasion included: H.E. the High Commissioner for Malaysia and H.H. Tunku Maimunah; H.E. the Ambassador for Saudi Arabia and H.E. Madame Wahba; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C.; H.M. Commissioner-General for S.E. Asia, and the Countess of Selkirk; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Elworthy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., and Lady Elworthy; Sir James Bowker, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., and Lady Bowker.

After the loyal toast had been honoured the President gave his address.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

It is the President's privilege at our Annual Dinner to have the first and the last word. There is no doubt about what my first words are going to be. They are to wish you all a very warm welcome—the Members of our Society, and particularly our guests. The very fact that you have come in such strength and in so much distinction is an indication of the interest the members of the Society have in its objects and activities. We notice this from the full houses we have at our lectures and discussions.

It is meet and right that we should make available the accumulated experience and knowledge of our 1,600 members in helping to promote understanding and friendship between the countries of the East and this country. I think this Society today is more important and has greater obligations than in the past. In the past we had the machinery of government of the largest Empire in the world's history, and we had no lack of statesmen, administrators and fighting men to keep the East and its problems in everybody's mind. Today, our chief administrators have nearly all come home, and our contacts are through our Embassies, High Commissioners, military alliances, and our business links.

Yet the need for close understanding between the Commonwealth and between us and our friends in the other countries of the East is as great as, if not greater than, before. This Society is therefore more important than before, since because of these great changes there is a danger of there being a serious ignorance among the current generation about the East. My predecessor, our late President, Lord Scarbrough, and our Chairman have already stressed the importance of making young people aware of this Society and what it can offer in helping them to understand the countries of the East, and especially in helping those who contemplate visits or business abroad. We must all of us do all we can to increase this help in the future and improve it.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is usual for the President to take a brief, retrospective look over the past year.

We have had to watch with much concern the state of unrest which has prevailed in the area we call affectionately "the Middle East". There are so many lovers of the Arab countries and their peoples among the members of this Society that I need hardly tell Your Excellency of the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia of the sympathy with which we view the troubles in your neighbouring States. This is a non-political Society, but I do not mind saying how much we deplore the civil war in the Yemen. There is no country which more greatly needs stability for the raising of the standard of life of its people. Every responsible nation of the United Nations should strive for the removal of those outside pressures and activities which have no sincere regard for the Yemeni people.

The stability of the Middle East is of as great importance to the East and to the West as it is to its own peoples. Politically it is important, and economically it is important, because the world depends on its oil and other resources. May we congratulate Your Excellency on the stability and developments within your own country, and for the way you have made your riches available for the aid of the other Arab peoples.

We must also view with concern the dangerous threat to our friends in the Indian sub-continent coming from China: a development which also seriously threatens our old friends and allies, the people of Nepal.

We have had excellent lectures during this year which have told us of the predicament of those peace-loving people, the Tibetans, and of the miserable plight of the Tibetan refugees living under difficulties in India. An appeal has gone out to all sympathizers for help for those refugees. We can only hope that the Chinese will be held to their frontiers by Soviet pressure, because any further Chinese initiatives in that area also threaten the Soviet interests in those areas.

Speaking of Russia and China brings to mind Outer Mongolia. During the last year, the United Kingdom has formally recognized Outer Mongolia as an independent nation. We are the first important Western Power to recognize it, and our Society is well pleased; not least because our distinguished Honorary Secretary, Group-Captain St. Clair Smallwood, is almost an Outer Mongolian himself! He has shown much interest and sympathy for the Outer Mongolians and has visited that country twice in recent years. Our knowledge and understanding of its people and their problems is largely due to his sympathy and the lectures he has given us.

I would not dare to say anything about Japan in the presence of such a distinguished Japanese authority as Sir Esler Dening. All I will say about Japan is that, as you know, our relations with Japan have become much closer in 1963, and that there is a great and expanding trade between our two countries.

I do not like by-passing Hong Kong, because we have such a warm place in our hearts for that delightful place, but here again there are important authorities in the room, including my guest, Mr. Perry-Aldworth. Neither would I venture to mention any of the other countries of South-east Asia, because we are most fortunate in that later this evening we shall be able to hear about this important area from Lord Selkirk himself. May I, Lord Selkirk and Lady Selkirk, offer you our very warm welcome. Lord Selkirk, as you know, has recently returned from Singapore, where for the last few years he has held the appointment of Commissioner-General of South-east Asia and High Commissioner for the State of Singapore. His responsibilities as Commissioner-General were to co-ordinate British diplomatic and economic activities over the whole area of South-east Asia, and to advise the Foreign Office. We could hardly have a more up-to-date or greater authority to speak to us about an area in which we are so interested.

The only thing I would like to add about South-east Asia is our welcome, Your Excellency, to the new Federation of Malaysia, and to wish it and all its peoples and that fine man who leads it, Tunku Abdul Rahman, every prosperity and success.

Because of Lord Selkirk's speech, our attention tonight will be more focused on the eastern part of our parish. We welcome this because we see Eastern Asia going through a period of ferment and change. We see it as an area of growing importance. It is struggling to lift itself up in the modern world; to industrialize itself and solve its poverty. It is of immense importance that we should recognize what is going on and help in the process. We can help culturally and economically; and the problems of Asia are basically economic. We learnt much from a most useful lecture we had from Sir Richard Powell on "Trade and the East".

Finally, no retrospective look would be complete without a reference to the shock we and the world suffered through the loss of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. For this Society it brings vividly to mind the intense interest and responsibility that the United States has in Eastern affairs, and especially in those Asian countries in which we, as a Society, are intimately concerned from Suez to the Pacific.

I hope our guests will bear with me a moment longer while I speak of one or two domestic matters. First, it is my pleasant duty to express once again on your behalf the thanks of the Society to our distinguished, hard-working Council. They are not content to sit round the Council table, valuable as is their work there. Our indefatigable Chairman, during the last few months, has visited France, Rome, Turkey, Kenya, Canada and Rhodesia. Sir Gilbert Laithwaite has been to the Antipodes and halfway round the world. Sir Olaf Caroe has visited Pakistan and is off tomorrow, or the day after, to India. Mr. Seager has also been to India. They do get around, and it adds great value to the Council's deliberations.

And now, I have to tell you with great regret that our Chairman, Sir Richard Gale, always a man of high principle and decision, has decided that it is best for the Society if the chairmanship changes hands at not too great intervals. He is therefore retiring as Chairman of this Society on the 31st of this month; that is at the end of his third year. While we cannot altogether agree with this decision, we are altogether unanimous in thanking him for what he has done and what he has been. He has been a most energetic and devoted Chairman and has brought to his Chair not only his great personality but a very real interest in all the activities of the Society and its objects. Sir Richard, we cannot thank you enough!

Luckily, we have a wealth of distinguished people to choose from in finding a successor. From these the Council has unanimously chosen Sir Gilbert Laithwaite and I am very glad to announce that he has accepted. There is not time to recount all Sir Gilbert's qualities and qualifications. Nor is it necessary, for they are so well known. Throughout his long membership he has always taken a most lively interest in the Society and has been an active working member of the Council. We all know he will make an admirable Chairman and wish him every success, and we thank him for taking on what will not be a light task.

You will be very sorry to hear that our splendid Secretary, Miss Marsh, has had to go into hospital where she has undergone two major operations. She has been very ill, but is making progress now. Those of you who know her know how much we depend on her and how much she gives to the Society. I myself have been much indebted to her for the extremely efficient help she has given me in the slight Presidential duties I have to perform, and I am sure that other Officers and members of the Council would say the same. When I wrote to her in hospital with our sympathy the other day, her reply showed how exasperated she was in having to leave her work. Her letter ended with the remark, "How our bodies do get in the way!" It shows how much her

heart was in her work. I should like to send a message to her from this Dinner.

I cannot mention Miss Marsh without a special word of thanks to Miss Marr-Johnson, who was our Assistant Secretary for eight years and who has come back temporarily and given us invaluable help. She has had much to do with the organization of this Dinner.

Time prevents me from listing our thank-yous to so many voluntary helpers in this Society, who have done so much for us during the year. But there is one in particular I must mention: it is the Honorary Secretary, this great Outer Mongolian. In his quiet way he does more for the Society than almost anyone else—day in and day out—and of course since Miss Marsh had to drop out he has been in the office constantly, helping to keep it going.

I will end by mentioning the loss which the Society has had in the death of Lord Nathan. He was our Honorary Legal Adviser, and the Society will always remember him with gratitude and we are sad at the loss.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask our Chairman, General Sir Richard Gale, to propose the health of the Guests.

“THE GUESTS”

Proposing the toast of “The Guests”, the Chairman of Council, General Sir RICHARD GALE, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., said:

Mr. President, My Lords, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, every year members of the Royal Central Asian Society gather together at their Annual Dinner, and this function is one to which all look forward. Many cannot come because they are away in far-off countries; others because they live too far away, and some perhaps because their health will not permit; but those who do come in large numbers bring their own guests, all of whom we most warmly welcome. The Council too, on behalf of the Society, asks guests who are the guests of the Society as a whole. Some are from our own country, some from our own Commonwealth, and others from those great countries that constitute the Asian continent and adjoining countries in which we are so deeply interested. Whether private or official, we welcome most warmly all our guests and we only hope that they get as much pleasure out of being here as we do from their company.

One of the political achievements of our age has been the emergence of an important group of States called Malaysia. This group comprises people of different races, and indeed of differing racial origin and of different creeds. In some parts in only very recent years we and they have had to fight to overcome rebellion forced by outside Communist-inspired elements. Today Malaysia is a credit to her people and to the wise and statesmanlike action of her political leaders. For this reason alone it is a pleasure to us to have His Excellency Tunku Ya'acob, the High Commissioner for Malaysia, with Her Highness Tunku Maimunah.

We are also privileged to have with us tonight His Excellency Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, the Ambassador for Saudi Arabia. We welcome him and Madame Wahba. His Excellency represents a country that I might justly call “the Heart of Arabia”. Throughout history the great Arab race has occupied an important place in world affairs, both spiritually and materially, and we are very glad, Your Excellency, to have you as their representative with us tonight.

Our British Minister in Cairo, Ambassador to Burma and later to Turkey and finally to Austria, are some of the posts a distinguished member of the Diplomatic Corps, and I might say the son of a soldier, has held. Sir James Bowker, your career has taken you right across the Asian front. For us it is

stimulating to have you here tonight, the more so as you are later to speak to us. We are glad, too, that Lady Bowker is able to accompany you and give us the pleasure of her company as well.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the importance of being well informed on Asian affairs, on Asian culture and history, needs no emphasis by me. In matters of finance and strategy this is no less the case. In regard to strategy the responsibilities that rest on the shoulders of the Chiefs of Staff are very great, and that one of them should be with us tonight is a compliment to us, and I hope an indication of the importance they attach to our work. Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Elworthy, until recently Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East—and why they call it the “Middle East” I have never yet found out—has had a most distinguished and interesting career. Also, I think, the son of a soldier, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1935, when he received his permanent Commission in the Royal Air Force. He served in Bomber Command during the war with very great distinction, and later, among other appointments after the war, was Vice Chief of the Air Staff. This, surely, is a brilliant career, and he seems to have topped everything by marrying a very charming lady. Sir Charles, we welcome you and Lady Elworthy.

Mr. President, My Lords, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of all our guests.

The toast is, “The Guests”, coupled with the name of Sir James Bowker and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk.

Sir JAMES BOWKER, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., replying to the toast, said:

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great privilege to be a guest on an occasion of this kind, and it is a great honour to be associated with so many fellow guests of such distinction. It is a great pleasure, if I may be allowed to say so, to find myself in the company of so many old friends. I hope my fellow guests will allow me to start by thanking General Sir Richard Gale very sincerely for the very nice things he has said about us all and the charming way in which he has said them.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this for me is a special occasion. It is the first time that I have been brought, as it were, into the bosom of the Royal Central Asian Society, and the first opportunity I have had of acquainting myself with some of the Society's wide interests and activities. One bond I may claim with the Society, for we were both born in the same year. But I cannot claim, alas, any expert knowledge of Asian affairs. It is true that in the course of my foreign service I spent altogether more than seven years in Turkey, but Turkey, in view of her position as the eastern bulwark of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, we regard rightly, as the Turks do themselves, as belonging mainly to the Western group of nations.

It is true also that for a time in the Foreign Office I was involved in questions relating to British interests in the Middle East. But my knowledge of what I suppose is generally regarded by the ordinary man in the street as Asia proper is derived from a relatively short period of service in Burma, to which I went at the end of 1947 just before the transfer of power, during which time I received my instructions from Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, your future Chairman, and where I remained for about two and a half years immediately following as first British representative to independent Burma.

It is curious that of my happiest recollections of that tremendously inspiring and interesting period of my service, the two which stand out particularly in my mind are of quite minor and undramatic incidents. You will understand that at that time it was natural that problems relating to British interests in Burma should arise which necessitated my seeing on various occasions the

head of the Government, and I remember on one such occasion when I was seeing the Prime Minister I had the impression that my efforts to put across the instructions I had received from London were not meeting with enormous success, and after about half an hour's rather inconclusive conversation the Prime Minister raised a deep sigh and said, "What a pity it is that your wife is not here with you now, because she would understand so much better than you what I am saying." Naturally that put an end conclusively to any illusions I might previously have harboured about the quality of my diplomatic skills, and I am sure that the lesson in professional modesty served me in very good stead during the rest of my foreign service career.

The other recollection is of a speech made by the Burmese Prime Minister some months after the transfer of power. By that time three insurrections had broken out successively, and the Prime Minister referred in his broadcast to the difficulties which the Burmese Government was facing—this had happened, that had happened, things were not going too well, "but never mind", he said, "the heavens won't fall", and then he paused and added, "and even if they do, what does it matter?"

Speaking quite seriously, I think those two incidents demonstrate in a very characteristic way the special capacity of the Asian, with the unexpectedness of utterly sincere simplicity, to put people and things in their right place and present a sense of ultimate values. I believe that that is not the least of the contributions which Asians have to offer to the present troubled and muddled world.

Mr. President, may I now, on behalf of my fellow guests and myself, express to you and to the Royal Central Asian Society our very warm thanks for your generous hospitality and for giving us an evening of rare enjoyment.

"THE ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY"

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SELKIRK, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C., H.M. Commissioner-General for S.E. Asia, proposed the toast of "The Royal Central Asian Society" and said:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to thank you very much for the honour of speaking this evening and meeting this very distinguished Society which has among its members many who have served in so many different parts of Asia. I have come back from four years which I have enjoyed very much, and which have greatly been fortified by the very keen interest which my wife has taken in Asian affairs. Whatever the position may have been in the past, conversations *entre femmes* are of considerable importance in understanding Asia today.

I am very glad to return to this country with all its curiosities—this glamorous gloom in December, to drive through Mayfair in the centre of the day just for the hell of it. Whatever the Ministry of Transport may say, it is a wonderful thing to play a life-size game of snakes and ladders. They are abolishing my old Department, the Admiralty. I am sure it is an awfully good thing to do, but I just wonder what they are going to call the Admiralty Charts. I am sure they will not sell very well as Ministry of Defence Charts.

It is rather nice in these circumstances to return to the solidity and continuity of the Royal Central Asian Society, which I am sure stands where it did under the very distinguished and able Presidency of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson. It is a very good name, because strictly speaking Asia is a continent that has no centre, and each of us can think of the part with which we have been most closely connected as being the "centre". I do not think we are very happy about some of the regional names we use in Asia.

I would say the time has come when we should stop talking about the Far East. I remember the Prime Minister of Japan looking at me with quizzical humour and saying, "You think you are in the Far East." You may recall the exchanges between the Emperor of China on that celebrated visit of Lord Macaulay at the end of the eighteenth century, when he was told to go back to his remote and inaccessible island and not to come back to China at all.

I think perhaps it is even more important that we should try and persuade those who are in authority to give up talking about "the East-West struggle". You really might as well try and persuade a North Londoner emotionally to support Manchester United when playing Tottenham Hotspur as to expect anybody in South-east Asia to feel emotionally associated with the West. I think it is time we found other expressions. Indeed, the concept of an East-West struggle is based on an explanation of geography which is no longer generally accepted. I would only venture to say something of this character—"the closed world of Communism against the open world of human dignity". There may be a finer and simpler way of expressing it, but I am sure the expression is one which should be changed as soon as possible.

It is today of great importance how the people of South-east Asia, the area with which I am most particularly concerned, view Europe, or this country in particular. We have come to a period of very great change. The three centuries or more in which European countries exercised considerable influence politically over Asia have terminated. What is going to take its place? History may well recount in varying terms what that period meant, its pros and its cons, but let us admit quite frankly, as far as the current period is concerned, that the propaganda war on colonialism is lost completely and it is quite useless to take it up. What is going to be the new structure which is taking shape in South and East Asia? So far as one can see at the present time, it is going to be the Nation State.

The Nation State is something we have had some experience of in Europe. It has been criticized a good deal; it is never perhaps an ideal organization. It is supposed to include a common race, language, general culture and history. In fact this is very rarely achieved, and I suppose the nearest example of it in Asia is Thailand. I think we should welcome this Nation State, because the perfect nation state is the surest proof against any form of Communist infiltration.

What then is the attitude of Asia, South and East, towards this country? It is presumptuous of me to attempt to answer the question which is infinitely variable among something like one and a half billion people, but I should say we represent a highly developed and very rich country which has substantially solved all major political and economic problems. When you read our daily papers it is perhaps worth while to remember that attitude. We have built into the structure of our life an enviable degree of social structure, and indeed we have very little to worry about in the domestic organization of our country. I remember one Prime Minister saying to me that Mr. Harold Macmillan's job was beer and skittles compared with what he had had to do—and that is a view which is held quite genuinely. I think it is proper to say our institutions are held in high regard, but they are also regarded as being essentially tailor-made for this country and not necessarily of a readily exportable character.

What is held in regard, in spite of the voluminous reports we have seen recently, is our system of education. There is no doubt in my mind that there remains an intense desire to come here and learn of our system of training and education, and I often wonder whether we do enough to recognize how much it means to a young student, such as one I met once in the upper reaches of the

Baram in Sarawak, to come as a Rhodes Scholar; whether we take enough trouble with the tremendous adventure these young men enter, who will go back to their countries where they will play a very important role indeed.

Politically the quality which is regarded most highly is our pragmatic rather than theoretical approach to the problems of life. All the loyalties of Asians lie essentially to their own country, and I believe it is right and good that that should be so. I am often met with the remark, "I suppose all Asian countries are going Communist, aren't they?" My answer to that is the exact reverse. Almost every Asian country that I know is striving desperately not to go Communist. There is, I think, a very much greater appreciation today of just what Communism means. That has developed in comparatively recent years, and of course it is enormously complicated, or perhaps clarified, by the sharp division of the Peking/Moscow conflict, which is reflected in all the Communist countries in South-east Asia—which are tending, if anything, to go towards Peking rather than Moscow. The main consideration, I believe, in most countries which are fighting a pretty desperate struggle, is how to avoid Communism, and the question is: what methods do you adopt in order to prevent a Communist take-over? There are various methods. There is the strong-arm method, in which you lock all the Communists up. There is another in which you assume, shall I say, a pseudo-Communist structure and organization, so that your national structure is no longer one which the Communist could envy or in which they can find loopholes. There is another method: the military takeover. The military generally have this on their side—they are in the first place strong, and secondly they are disciplined. Moreover they are national in outlook, and, at least at the outset, are not corrupt. But they have this weakness—they are likely to find it extremely difficult to get popular support, and military men are not often good economists.

Most countries are in fact going through a period of bitter struggle, a struggle in which the party in power is seeking to keep its head above water in order—and I think we must recognize this—to prevent the emergence of chaos. I feel we should be grateful to those who have undertaken the tasks of Prime Minister, of President or Head of State, knowing as we do today all too well what the dangers are in this task of conducting their difficult affairs to a great extent in public while they can be criticized by all and sundry.

The task which I think is worrying those countries is the choice between Communism and a democracy; much as they accept the appeal of the latter, it is often just not practical. I could wish that the many schools of political science which exist in this country could apply themselves more fully to the problems which exist in producing in the countries of Asia, Africa and elsewhere a stable government which will give progress and maintain the dignity of man. You may know the saying which has been current in some countries, "Democracy is excellent for getting rid of the British, but no damn good afterwards." Asian countries, like all countries in the world, want help, but they want it, as I see it, on their own terms, that is to say in the form which will suit them. If it comes too blatantly from outside it means the Government in power is attacked for allowing too much foreign influence, which makes their internal position insufferable.

If I may turn for a moment to Malaysia, with which I was particularly concerned and the association with which I enjoyed enormously, I would say this was the only country in the world, I think, which has fought and defeated a full Communist revolution. The problem of Malaysia was to bring together at one and the same time four parties. I know it is easy to say, "You ought to have taken longer", or "some were not ready", but you cannot time politics in this way. I am bound to say the final agreement was in the end greatly

assisted by the opposition of President Sukarno. Malaysia is a country in which democracy is fully working in spite of considerable racial difficulties, which I believe will steadily diminish in the long term. These are the countries—certainly Malaya and Singapore—which have the highest standard of living in Asia, with the exception of Japan. The people of the four territories want to join together, and their opinions have been very thoroughly tested by elections on the basis of universal suffrage, by national and international committees, until they were positively sick of being asked what they thought of Malaysia.

I cannot think why President Sukarno is opposing the formation of Malaysia. He was kept fully informed of what was proposed; indeed, I did it myself. My only explanation is either that he has expansionist ideas, or that he is subjected to much stronger internal pressures than we are aware of. I think the latter is the more probable. I do know that the formation of Malaysia has been welcomed by all countries of South and East Asia outside the Communist bloc with the exception of one country, and I am convinced that this new country will be a success not least because it is fully in line with the aspirations expressed not only there but in other Asian countries, and I have not the slightest doubt that Malaysia will form a stabilizing influence in this area. I am sure that we and other Commonwealth countries, particularly Australia, must see that Malaysia has the fullest opportunity to get on to its feet. We have a vested interest in the peace and stability of the area, and in this we can work absolutely as one with Asian countries.

I would add only this. The next ten years will, I think, be a period of greatest possible importance. It will decide the shape and form which these young countries in Asia will adopt, and show up those which are going to be strong and able to stand on their feet and those which are not. They will want our understanding and our sympathy and our help, and I believe that today we are much less well informed than we were, particularly at the ground root, and therefore I believe there rests on this Society a much greater obligation to keep this country informed of what is happening.

Here is the centre of world population. When I had a conference in Singapore of the Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Governors with whom I worked, they represented the countries with two-thirds of the world population; six times the whole population of the African continent. I feel this Society can play a full and great part in helping us to understand and help the people in the area to understand us, so that we can meet and converse with a sense of complete equality, neither of inferiority nor superiority.

In laying this task in front of you, I ask you to be upstanding and drink to "The Royal Central Asian Society".

The toast having been cordially honoured the PRESIDENT said:

I have said the President had the last word—it is just a momentary word on your behalf. I want to thank very much indeed our two principal speakers, the Earl of Selkirk and Sir James Bowker.

Thank you both very much indeed. What you have said will not only be heard by us tonight, but as I warned you when I wrote to you, your speeches will be printed in our Journal. Your contributions will be a great help to our Society. I renew our welcome to Lord and Lady Selkirk back to this country. We hope they will have a very well-earned rest after their considerable services in the East.

