

ARTICLES FROM THE TIMES THAT MENTION
LORD SAINT-BRIDES (SIR JAMES MORRICE)
GREAT GRANDSON
OF MORRICE KING MAN

Lord Saint Brides -- Family Background:

John Morrice (Jorrice) Cairns James (1916-1989) appears on the Man Family web site because he was the great grandson of Morrice King Man (1826 – 1864) and Jane Smart Walch (1836-1929). Morrice and Jane Man had two daughters one of whom, Emma Catherine (1863 – 1940), married John Maitland Marshall. Emma Man and John Marshall had four children of whom the eldest, Catherine Mary (1889 – 1969) was the mother of Jorrice. His father was Lewis Cairns James (1866 – 1946) (see note on Lewis page 22).

Jorrice was born on 30 April 1916. He married (1) Elizabeth Margaret Roper Piesse on 14 February 1948 and then married (2) Geneviève Christianne Robert-Houdin on 29 October 1968. Jorrice died on 26 November 1989 in the South of France. Elizabeth was born on 13 September 1929 at Oxshott, Surrey and she died on 5 November 1966 at Westminster Hospital, London. Genevieve was born on 19 August 1923 in Paris. Jorrice and Elizabeth had three children Laura Catherine (1948 -), Veronica Claire (1950 -) and Roderick Morrice (1956 -).

The following summary of Jorrice's diplomatic career is taken from the prologue of his book 'Pakistan Chronicle' which was edited by Peter Lyon. Jorrice died just before completing the book and Lyon wrote a pro- and epi- logue.

PROLOGUE by Peter Lyon

The late Lord Saint Brides (known for most of his career and to friends as Morrice James) as involved, for much of his professional career and his active years after retirement in 1976 from the British Diplomatic Service, with Pakistan and the sub-continent. He was born on 30 April 1916, the son of a professor at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. He went to school at Bradfield, a village near Reading, Berks. The school had been founded in the mid-nineteenth century by the local squire-parson, a Unitarian, and the novelist Anthony Trollope sent his two sons to it for a while. There, from the age of thirteen or fourteen, and as he mentions in passing in this book, its atmosphere of spartan living and cold baths became combined, for him, with an adolescent sense that learning consisted pre-eminently of fluency and ease in Greek and Latin. From Bradfield he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a Domus Exhibitioner and a Spring-Rice Scholar and his two main college tutors were Cyril Bailey and D.C. MacGregor. He obtained a second class in Classical Moderations in 1936 and a second class again in Literae Humaniores in 1938. He joined the Dominions Office in London, one of the Cinderellas among Whitehall departments, in 1939, just as undeclared war was turning into European and then World War. He was Private Secretary to the Permanent Under-

Secretary of State from April to August 1940, and during this brief time he had two masters in quick succession, Sir Eric Machtig (from October 1939 to February 1940) and then Sir Cosmo Parkinson (from February to May 1940) before Machtig became Permanent Under-Secretary again. He entered the Royal Navy as an ordinary seaman in August 1940, and was commissioned in the Royal Marines in February 1941, ending up as Lieutenant-Colonel (AQM). He was thus of a generation of young men who leapt to full adulthood rapidly, experiencing the excitements and dangers of warfare and the responsibilities of command at an early age.

He had been promoted to Principal (in absentia) in the Dominions Office on 10 March 1944 and was released from the Marines in March 1945. He served as Assistant Secretary in the offices of the United Kingdom's High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa (Pretoria and Johannesburg) from March 1946 to April 1947, and acted as Secretary to the High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring. He returned to London to the substantive rank of Assistant Secretary in the newly-formed Commonwealth Relations Office (CRO), successor to the Dominion and India Offices, in April 1949, and became Head of its Defence Department for two years, 1949-51; these years saw the early, very challenging stages of the Korean war, which had considerable repercussions on Commonwealth relations. He was immediately afterwards head of the CRO's Establishment Department for nearly two years, 1951-2, an advantageous base for getting to know about the careers, qualities and prospects of all his professional colleagues in the ministry.

In April 1952 he was posted to Lahore as Deputy High Commissioner and for the almost eighteen months of his service there, based in Pakistan's only truly historic city, he began his intensive exposure to South Asian affairs, particularly those of Pakistan, which was to last for twenty years and in some important senses for the rest of his life.

He had several periods of service back in London Imperial Defence College, 1954; Assistant Under-Secretary of State (temporary), CRO, February 1957; First Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, 1966-8; Permanent Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, March-October 1968 but nine years were spent in Pakistan, at three different times: April 1952-November 1953; January 1955-November 1956; and October 1961-February 1966.

These two decades straddled dramatic events in Pakistan's history. Domestically, they saw the eclipse of formal parliamentary style and the inception of martial law and rule by the Army, and the rise and fall of Iskander Mirza, Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan. In particular, the years 1970-1 produced the conflict which resulted in the political severance of East Pakistan and the launching of Bangladesh.

Internationally, as well as recurrent tension and clashes over Kashmir, Pakistan joined both SEA TO and the short-lived Baghdad Pact. These years included the outbreak of two traumatic Indo-Pakistan wars, in 1965 over Kashmir and in 1971 over Bangladesh. This is only to note in passing some of the episodes discussed and explained in Morrice James's pages. Of particular interest, surely, is what he has to say of the Suez episode and

war of 1956, as seen from Pakistan when he deputised for the UK High Commissioner Sir Alexander Symon, who was absent on home leave, during the most critical months. Morrice James accompanied the Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, as an adviser on the latter's visits to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, New Zealand and Australia in January and February 1958 - the first such extensive Commonwealth tour ever undertaken by a British prime minister while in office. He was knighted in 1962.

After retirement from the Diplomatic Service in 1976, Morrice James embarked on a very active new career as a scholar and commentator on international affairs, especially in the United States. He read voraciously, lectured, and took part in many seminar discussions. He wrote a number of articles and chapters in books edited by others, and did most of the preparation for the present book. He was created a life peer in 1977 and took the title of Baron Saint Brides of Hasguard, Dyfed, subsequently participating occasionally in debates in the House of Lords, especially on international affairs. According to the British diplomat and writer Sir Ernest Satow, in his classic exposition first published in 1917, diplomacy is 'the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the governments of independent states'. More briefly still, Satow defines diplomacy alternatively as 'the conduct of business between states by peaceful means'. This may be said to be characteristically a British, civilian or intelligent shopkeeper's notion of diplomacy. Much of the first part of this book is about relations between Pakistan and Britain as seen through the eyes of an erstwhile British diplomat. Morrice James admirably lived up to Satow's required qualities in his professional career as a diplomat, as he did subsequently as a lecturer and writer.

Thus we have in Morrice James a former Marine and a quintessential widely experienced British diplomat and internationalist who stated in his last entry in Who's Who that his 'recreation' was 'meeting new and intelligent people.' Meeting Morrice James was to be exposed to an undoubtedly intelligent and charming man, interested in and curious to meet new people, ideas and situations, while assessing these against his rich background of experience and a lifetime of making professional evaluation of people, places and policies.

The following is taken from page 158 of 'Pakistan Chronicle'

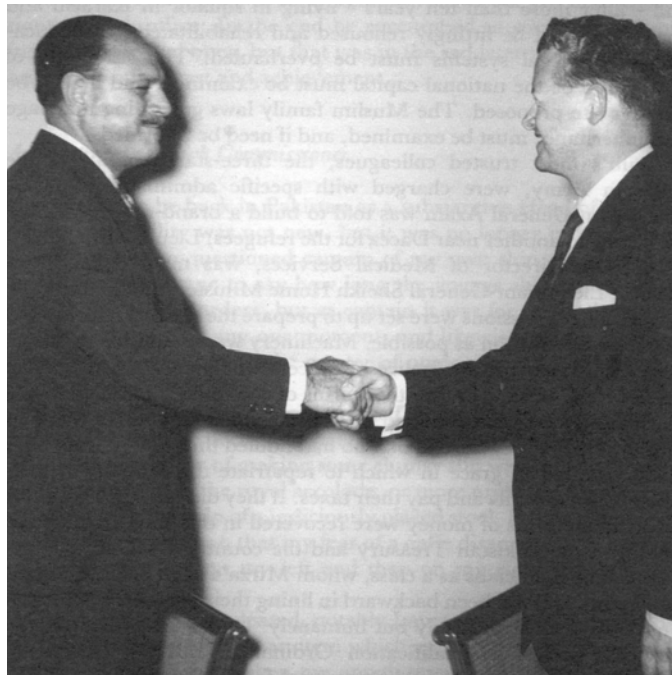
On our last home leave together before I left Pakistan, Elizabeth (Jorrice's wife) had a small external growth removed. It seemed a routine matter, but tests showed signs of malignancy. She immediately went into the Westminster Hospital and had a major operation. We had no choice but to take this calmly, especially as everything now seemed to be well. She and I went back to Pakistan at the end of our leave, and our remaining time there was happy for both of us and [...] full of interesting events.

When our time in Pakistan ended and we were back in London, Elizabeth became ill again. For a while she was in bed at our new home in Hans Place, but later had to be moved into the Westminster Hospital. She died there in the autumn of 1966. The

children had very loving grandparents who did all they could to help, but the effect of the loss of their young mother was devastating for all of us.

LADY JAMES, wife of Sir Morrice James, Deputy Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office, and Prime Minister's special envoy to Rhodesia, died on Saturday. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Francis Piesse, and married in 1948.

In 1968, just before going to India as High Commissioner, I married Genevieve Sarasin (Jenny), whom I met at her cousin's house near Geneva on August 29 that year. I proposed to her in London on September 29, and we were married in the same cousin's house on October 29. We left the next day to fly to New Delhi. On the death of Elizabeth James



Morrice James with Ayub Kahn, President of Pakistan

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PAKISTAN

APPOINTMENT OF MR. J. M. C. JAMES

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. J. M. C. James, at present holding the appointment of Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan in succession to Sir Alexander Symon, whose term of office is to expire in August. Mr. James will take up his new appointment in the autumn.

Mr. John Morrice Cairns James, who is 44, was educated at Bradfield and Balliol, and joined the Dominions Office in 1939. After war service in the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines he served on the staff of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in South Africa in 1946 and 1947. In the



Mr. J. M. C. James.

latter year he returned to the Commonwealth Relations Office and served successively as head of the Defence Department and as establishment officer. In 1952 he was posted to Pakistan as Deputy United Kingdom High Commissioner in Lahore. After attending the Imperial Defence College course in 1954 he was again posted to Pakistan in 1955 as Deputy United Kingdom High Commissioner in Karachi.

Mr. James accompanied the Prime Minister on his tour of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand in January-February, 1958. Since October, 1958, he has been Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Delhi, and was made a C.V.O. by the Queen in Delhi on March 1 this year.

Mr. James is married and has two daughters and one son.

PAKISTAN PROTEST TO BRITAIN

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK INCIDENTS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KARACHI, FEB. 18

Resentment against treatment meted out to some Pakistanis in Britain during the outbreak of smallpox in Karachi is mounting, and a delegation of 12 prominent citizens, headed by Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer, yesterday called on Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, to protest against the "outrage against Pakistanis in his country".

A resolution to be moved by Mr. H. M. Habibullah, vice-chairman, calls on Karachi municipal corporation to "condemn vehemently the rank discrimination which smacks of racial hatred against Pakistan, which is a member of the Commonwealth". The resolution states that the "consequences of such a provocative attitude on the part of a section of the British press and people is bound to lead to unsavoury consequences for which the responsibility will rest with the United Kingdom".

Sir Morrice James was reported today to have expressed his distress at the "thoughtlessness and unfriendly treatment of Pakistanis in my country", but he added that reports in the Pakistan press were exaggerated out of all proportion.

He said he would inquire into any complaints of British cancellation of orders for imports from Pakistan because of the smallpox scare, if they had occurred. Pakistan residents in Britain were welcome, he said, and were a respected element in the life of the country, and isolated instances of unfriendliness should not be allowed to obscure this fundamental truth.

BRITISH ASSURANCE ON MIGRANTS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
RAWALPINDI, APRIL 29

The British Government have promised an investigation into allegations of maltreatment of Pakistanis at London Airport and a "slave trade racket". This assurance was given yesterday by Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, to Lieutenant-General W. A. Burki, Minister for Health, Labour and Social Welfare.

General Burki told a news conference this morning that the Pakistan High Commissioner in London, Lieutenant-General Yusuf, would be associated with this investigation. It was hoped that the investigations would bring out the true facts about the alleged manhandling of a Pakistan journalist and an attaché at London Airport recently.

The Minister said that previously the number of Pakistan immigrants to the United Kingdom totalled 35,000, but in recent months the number had almost doubled.

April 30 1962

PAKISTAN INSISTS ON KASHMIR VOTE

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
RAWALPINDI, OCT. 31

Mr. Muhammad Ali, the Pakistan External Affairs Minister, declined to give any assurance to the British Government today on the subject of India, unless Mr. Nehru agrees to settle the Kashmir issue through a plebiscite under the aegis of the United Nations. A similar reply was given to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Walter McConaughy, who also sought an assurance that Pakistan would not act in a way that might place India in a difficult situation in her conflict with China.

The British High Commissioner, Sir Morrice James, met the Minister this morning to convey Britain's views. The Indian acting High Commissioner, Mr. Mehta, also met the Minister today. He handed over Mr. Nehru's letter to President Ayub.

Britain and America have asked Pakistan to give an assurance to keep the peace on her borders with India, especially in Kashmir, pending a solution of the Sino-Indian dispute, according to informed sources here. This would enable India to devote all her attention to China and to withdraw the bulk of her forces from the Pakistan border to make them available against China. Pakistan would agree to defer the plebiscite she demands on Kashmir pending peace on the India-China border, but she insists that United Nations forces should be posted in Kashmir and the plebiscite administrator be inducted immediately.

Nov 1 1962

KARACHI, Nov. 9.—Thirteen present and past members of the Pakistan Parliament protested here today to Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, against the British supply of arms to India. The delegation said that the arms could eventually be used against Pakistan. The west had brought the threat of war to the Pakistani doorstep, they said.—*Reuter*.

Nov 10 1962

U.K.'S £10M. LOAN TO PAKISTAN

Under an agreement completed in Karachi yesterday the British Government has made a loan of £10m. to the Government of Pakistan to finance the purchase of British machinery and equipment for projects forming part of Pakistan's second five-year plan. The agreement was signed by Mr. Osman Ali, Secretary to the Government, on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, and by Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, on behalf of Britain.

The two Governments have agreed that the following will be among the purchases to be made from the loan: railway wagons, buses, ships, electrical equipment, and a variety of items for small-scale industries in both the east and the west wings of Pakistan.

Nov 6 1962

JOINT APPEAL ON KASHMIR

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
RAWALPINDI, DEC. 31

An appeal to Indian and Pakistan press and radio executives to refrain from criticism and propaganda which might prejudice the success of the Kashmir talks was made in a joint statement issued at the end of the three-day ministerial talks here. The statement also appealed for the creation of a friendly atmosphere for resolving outstanding differences on Kashmir and "other related matters".

The talks, between Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, of Pakistan, and Sardar Swaran Singh, of India, are to be resumed in Delhi on January 16.

Both leaders agreed that the first round of the talks helped them to understand each other's viewpoint with greater clarity. The Pakistan-China border alignment agreement at one stage threatened deadlock, but President Ayub's clarification satisfied Sardar Swaran Singh. The British High Commissioner for Pakistan, Sir Morrice James, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Walter MacConaughy, played a significant role in saving the talks from breakdown. Both diplomatists were constantly in touch with the two delegations.

President Ayub Khan has said that a visit by him to India in the present state of relations between the two countries would prove harmful instead of doing good. He was commenting on Delhi reports that he had accepted an invitation from the Indian President to visit India and that the dates would be fixed soon. President Ayub said a visit to Delhi could have meaning only if there was a possibility of relations being improved by a just and honourable settlement of the Kashmir problem.

January 1 1963

BRITAIN TO BUILD PAKISTAN SHIPS

KARACHI, Oct. 13.—Pakistan and Britain today signed an agreement for a British loan of £2,800,000 to purchase two British-built cargo-passenger ships. The loan is part of Britain's assistance to Pakistan's second five-year plan and is repayable over 15 years.

The agreement was signed in Karachi by Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, and Mr. Osman Ali, Pakistan Secretary of Economic Affairs.

—*Reuter*.

Our Shipping Correspondent writes:—

A number of British yards are interested in this order and negotiations with Pakistan are already proceeding. Loans tied to new ships are particularly welcome to the ship-building industry in its current state of under-employment.

This is the second arrangement of the kind with Pakistan, a country which the industry has been cultivating assiduously of late. One order has already been placed with the north-east coast yard of Bartram and Sons for a 15-knot cargo liner of about 12,000 tons.

MR. JAY TAKEN ILL IN CALCUTTA

KARACHI, April 27.—Mr. Douglas Jay, 58, President of the British Board of Trade, was taken ill in Calcutta and has cancelled his official visit to Pakistan, it was revealed here tonight.

Mr. Jay, who arrived from India for a two-day stay, was taken to the home of Sir Morrice James, the British High Commissioner, for a rest before returning home for treatment.

He arrived here after spending five days in India. It was stated in Calcutta that because of a slight indisposition he had cancelled a visit earlier today to Durgapur to see a steel plant built with British aid.—*Reuter*.

April 28 1965

Oct 14 1964

SECRET EXCHANGES ON KASHMIR

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DELHI, MAY 23

Sir **Morrice James**, the British High Commissioner in Pakistan, returned to Karachi tonight after a brief visit to Delhi which it was apparently intended to keep secret. His chief purpose is understood to have been an exchange of views with the High Commissioner here, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, but he is believed also to have met Mr. Gundevia, Commonwealth Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

One of the most difficult aspects of the attempt to keep a flicker of life in the Kashmir negotiations through the idea of associating a third party (a mediator, as Pakistan prefers to call it) has been coaching this proposal along so that at all stages of its consideration India and Pakistan have been abreast in their reactions. It may be assumed that Sir **Morrice James's** quiet day and a half here was directed to that end. More specifically it is thought probable that he was now in a position to discuss Pakistan's request for clarification of the original proposal.

Before Mr. Bhutto, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, left Delhi after the break-down of the ministerial talks last week, he said that Pakistan had requested clarification of the idea of the association of some respected person, but later it was stated that the British Government had received no such request. Now it is thought that the request has been received.

TIME LIMIT

Pakistan is understood to be concerned particularly to make sure that a time limit is placed upon the mediator's efforts and that he should be given precise terms of reference.

In Delhi also there is not the slightest hope that any third party could resolve this deadlock, but India, knowing that nothing can make her give up more of Kashmir than modifications of the cease-fire line would involve, has no objections to playing along with any procedural formulae the western Governments may produce. But it must be noted that there are mounting expressions of impatience here with this continued pretence.

British M.P.s told of Pakistan fears, page 7.

BRITONS TO BE FLOWN FROM E. PAKISTAN

Sir **Morrice James**, the British High Commissioner in Pakistan, has issued a statement saying that owing to the suspension of air services from East Pakistan various British people, including school children, have been stranded there. The High Commission has therefore arranged for aircraft of R.A.F. Transport Command to fly from Singapore to Dacca and Chittagong to pick them up.

Sept 21 1965

Time limit for new offer to Mr. Smith

Mr. Wilson ready to send senior Minister to Rhodesia

FROM OUR COMMONWEALTH STAFF

Mr. Wilson is understood to have set out the British Government's time-table for solving the Rhodesian problem in the clearest terms so far when the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference met for a restricted session at Marlborough House last night.

He told the delegates that with the agreement of the conference an immediate approach would be made to Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, through Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, asking him to return to constitutional rule.

Sir **Morrice James**, a senior official of the Commonwealth Office, left for Salisbury from London Airport last night to inform the Governor of Mr. Wilson's proposals and the reaction of the Prime Ministers to them.

There is also a possibility that Mr. Wilson may send a senior member of the Government to Salisbury within a few days to acquaint the Governor and Mr. Smith of the results of the conference and British intentions. Mr. Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, would seem the obvious choice.

Sanctions request

If Mr. Smith agreed to discuss this proposal there would be a resumption of "talks about talks" in which the Commonwealth would be represented—possibly by a Canadian official. But the offer would have a time limit. Failing acceptance by the Smith regime before the meeting of the United Nations next month, Britain would go to New York and ask for mandatory sanctions on selected Rhodesian exports: probably tobacco, asbestos, chrome and pig iron.

This would be stage two of the time-table, and Mr. Wilson is likely to have little difficulty in getting it accepted by the conference. Stage three would be mandatory sanctions on oil, which would be applied for after the other sanctions had been given time to work.

Mr. Wilson did not specify what would follow, but he is believed to have promised "further drastic measures" if even the sanctions on oil fail to work. He did not tie himself down to a time limit and African delegates were expected to press him on this point. He did indicate, however, that he hoped he would not have to apologize for the failure of sanctions at the next Prime Ministers' conference.

New constitution

On the assumption that the Smith regime would be defeated by one or other of these measures, Mr. Wilson went on to speak of the events that might ensue. He proposed the drafting by Britain of a new constitution for Rhodesia, a modified version of the 1961 constitution, which would have to be approved by all sectors of the Rhodesian population. The Commonwealth would also be consulted. Minority interests would have the right of veto on any part of the constitution, but if this was exercised it would postpone the granting of independence.

This plan was a sequel to the reaction of the Africans to Mr. Wilson's speech in the morning, which was not wholly favourable. He had offered so to define the fifth of the British Government's "six

principles" for a Rhodesian settlement—that any such settlement must be acceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole—as to give a full assurance of Britain's commitment to ultimate majority rule in Rhodesia. All question of fudging African agreement by a referendum confined to the chiefs or through a royal commission would be ruled out.

He also conceded the need for mandatory sanctions and proposed that in the working out of plans for Rhodesia a committee of Commonwealth Prime Ministers should be set up to work closely with Britain, possibly visiting Rhodesia at an appropriate stage to test all sections of opinion.

Restricted session

In the afternoon, after further Afro-Asian talks, the conference resumed in "restricted session" to put counter-proposals to Mr. Wilson. (Restricted session means that only the Prime Minister of a country and one Minister or official attends.) It was then conceded that though the Afro-Asian-Caribbean group still thought that force was the best solution of the Rhodesian situation, it would accept mandatory sanctions if they were comprehensive, not selective.

Mr. Wilson's attempt to define the "fifth principle" was not found satisfactory, and a categorical statement along the lines of the formula of Mr. Kapwepwe (Zambia) on majority rule before independence was asked for. It was also urged that Britain should specify that the way of testing Rhodesia opinion as a whole should be by a one-man-one-vote referendum.

At the end of the afternoon session Mr. Kapwepwe, the Zambian Foreign Minister, said he intended to leave London for Lusaka today for consultations, leaving Mr. Arthur Wina, the Finance Minister, to represent Zambia in the remaining sessions.

The evening session was adjourned at 10.45 apparently with agreement, though not impossible, still far off. The 17 African, Asian and Caribbean leaders had pressed Mr. Wilson to clarify his proposals, and felt that he was still determined to make arrangements with Mr. Ian Smith directly for a settlement. At one stage he pressed them to allow him to give Mr. Smith "a last chance", but even then he is said to have refused to agree that if Mr. Smith failed to respond he would insist that majority rule must precede independence, and take all measures to bring this about.

Emissary reaches Salisbury

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Sir Morrice James, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office with specific African responsibilities, arrived in Salisbury late last night to report to Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor of Rhodesia, on the Rhodesian discussions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

Government circles yesterday made it clear that the hint of a senior Minister's being sent to Salisbury to see the Governor is still waiting on events. A visit by a senior Minister, most probably the Commonwealth Secretary, has been under consideration since early in the year.

Mr. Oliver Wright, one of the three civil servants who were engaged until recently in "talks about talks" with Rhodesian officials, is now preparing to take up his appointment as Ambassador in Copenhagen early next month. In Whitehall it is assumed that he will not be called on further to take part in Rhodesian moves.

Mr. Maudling, deputy leader of the Opposition, is to pay a fortnight's visit to southern Africa, at Mr. Heath's request, to assess political opinion after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference. Leaving London on Saturday, Mr. Maudling is arranging to visit Zambia, Rhodesia, South Africa and Kenya.

Sept 14 1966

CONSTITUTION BILL SIGNED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

SALISBURY, SEPT. 14

Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said in Parliament tonight that the Constitution Amendment Bill had been signed by Mr. Clifford Dupont, the Officer Administering the Government, and that it would probably be promulgated at the end of this week.

The constitutional judgment on Friday made it clear that a clash between the courts and the Smith regime was likely if preventive detention was introduced through a public security Bill based on the Constitution Amendment Act.

Mr. W. J. Harper, the Leader of the House, said today, however, that the public security Bill would probably not be presented to Parliament until the November series of sittings.

Sir Morrice James, a Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, who arrived in Salisbury from London last night, saw Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, twice today. Sir Morrice, who was accompanied by Mr. John Hennings, the head of the British mission in Rhodesia, will see Sir Humphrey together with Sir Hugh Beadle, the Chief Justice, tomorrow.

Sept 15 1966

SALISBURY DEAN REJECTS APPEAL BY MR. SMITH

Refusal to conduct November 11 service

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT—SALISBURY, SEPT. 16

The Very Rev. S. M. Wood, the Dean of Salisbury, today rejected an appeal made yesterday by Mr. Smith that churches throughout the country should take part in a day of "rededication" on November 11, the first anniversary of the Rhodesian declaration of independence. Mr. Smith had announced that November 11 would be a public holiday.

"I cannot possibly see myself conducting any service in the cathedral on November 11 on the basis of the purpose set out by the Government for the public holiday", the dean said today.

"We are asked to 'rededicate' ourselves to those Christian ideals which prompted the declaration of independence. I must confess that I cannot identify which Christian ideals prompted the declaration of independence. As I see it, the declaration of independence was prompted not by Christian ideals but by Rhodesian Front policies.

"We are also asked to give thanks for the divine guidance which has enabled us to overcome the difficulties of the past year. The Government has considerable political acumen and its financial advisers are obviously very competent, but to claim divine guidance for them comes near to blasphemy.

"Let the Government proclaim a holiday if it will to commemorate its declaration of independence but save us from the hypocrisy of trying to whitewash it with religion."

Talks prospects

There is no indication yet from either side that the Rhodesia Government will be prepared to resume informal talks at any level on the basis of the "last chance" offer made in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' statement on Wednesday.

It is understood that Sir Morrice James, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, came out to Salisbury at short notice with two tasks. The first was to inform Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor of Rhodesia, of the probable contents of the communiqué on Rhodesia, and to win Sir Humphrey's support for the efforts for a settlement which would flow from it. In this, for the time being at any rate, Sir Morrice seems to have been successful.

The second was to interest Mr. Ian Smith in the "last chance" plan and to arrange, if the idea were acceptable to Mr. Smith, for an early visit to Rhodesia by Mr. Herbert Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary.

Informal contact

There is no indication of any movement on this second point, although discreet informal contact has almost certainly been established between Government House and the Prime Minister's official residence just across the road since Sir Morrice arrived.

The general view is that Mr. Smith may well agree to resume the exchanges with British officials, but it is unlikely that he would want to do so with Mr. Bowden, and it is even more unlikely that anything fruitful would come out of a resumption of the exchanges.

Three points seem clear. The first is that, although for tactical reasons there may be a resumption of informal talks, it is in the highest degree unlikely that Mr. Smith will accept the terms set out in the communiqué.

They are for him the negation of what the Rhodesian declaration of independence stood for, and there is no sign that he considers that the weight of sanctions on the economy will force him into settlement on these terms.

The second point is that all the indications are that Sir Humphrey Gibbs is fully prepared to continue to serve in that capacity and carry out as well as he can the responsibilities referred to in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' statement.

The third point is that although it is felt here by independent observers that nothing basic has been changed by the Commonwealth conference—the terms for getting a settlement look stiffer, but the prospects for getting a settlement were never very bright in any event—what many businessmen in Rhodesia believed to be the position has changed.

Ever since the informal talks with the

businessmen have run their enterprises along lines which were justified only by expectations of an early settlement. If it now becomes clear to them that an early settlement is not now likely, they will probably adjust their operations to the lower level of activity more suited to the prospect of a long siege.

Ministers may meet Mr. Smith today

Stringent security measures for Rhodesia visit

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT—SALISBURY, SEPT. 19

Mr. Herbert Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, and Sir Elwyn Jones, the Attorney-General, arrived in Salisbury tonight from London. They were met at the airport by Lord Graham, the Rhodesian Minister of Defence and External Affairs. Strict security precautions had been taken for the arrival of the British party; the police sealed off access to the airport and allowed through the road blocks only accredited reporters, passengers and friends.

The Comet of R.A.F. Transport Command taxied to a halt 500 yards from the apron in front of the airport balcony. From there the British party were taken in a police-escorted convoy to Government House—the residence of Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor—where Mr. Bowden and Sir Elwyn are staying.

There was no opportunity for them to speak to the press. They are expected to meet Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, tomorrow.

In a statement the Governor said tonight that he welcomed the visit of the British Ministers and hoped it would lead to "an honourable settlement".

Police in grounds

The Ministers arrived here after 24 hours of "stop-go" speculation about the visit. The position was still confused this morning when Mr. Smith told reporters outside his office that he was not certain whether he would be meeting Mr. Bowden. Later Mr. Smith saw Sir Maurice James, the Commonwealth Office official who has been in Salisbury for some days, and Mr. John Hennings, the head of the British mission.

A detachment of the Rhodesian police has moved into the grounds of Government House and a strict security screen has been set up to replace the usual rather casual arrangements for visitors while the Ministers are there.

The exchanges of the past 24 hours have reinforced the view held in Salisbury that nothing much constructive is likely to emerge from the visit. There is no possibility of Mr. Smith's accepting the plan outlined last week in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' communiqué whereby Rhodesia would abandon its declaration of independence and the Governor would set up a more broadly based administration.

Mr. Bowden has two-hour talk with Mr. Smith

Meeting today with opponents of Rhodesian Government

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT—SALISBURY, SEPT. 20

Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and Mr. Herbert Bowden, the British Commonwealth Secretary, met in Government House, Salisbury, for most of this afternoon. This was the first meeting between Rhodesian and British Ministers since the declaration of independence last November.

Both sides are behaving very coyly about the meeting. The Rhodesian Government issued a one-line statement that discussions took place "between Mr. Herbert Bowden and his party and the Rhodesian Prime Minister and his party". The British mission issued a similar statement referring to the "Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Bowden" and to "Mr. Smith"—no title—"and his party".

Neither side would confirm how long the meeting lasted or say whether arrangements had been made for a further meeting.

The meeting lasted in fact for about two hours. Mr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, his Minister of Justice and Law and Order, and by two members of the Rhodesian team which have held informal talks with British officials, Sir Cornelius Greenfield and Mr. G. B. Clarke.

Governor present

Mr. Bowden was accompanied by Sir Elwyn Jones, the Attorney-General, Sir Morrice James, the Deputy Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Watson, the leader of the British team in the informal talks, and Mr. John Hennings, the head of the British mission in Salisbury. It is understood that Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, was also present.

The British Ministers saw no one else today. They spent the morning with Sir Humphrey and are expected tomorrow to meet Mr. J. M. Gondo, the leader of the African United People's Party, and a number of other prominent Rhodesians who were opposed to the declaration of independence.

There is no sign yet of the Ministers beginning the task of informing the Rhodesian public about the nature of the British terms for a return by Rhodesia to legal government. It was understood that this was to be one of the main purposes of the visit.

British anxiety

So far, however, the handling of the press side of the visit, both on Mr. Bowden's arrival last night and in the course of today, has suggested an anxiety on the part of the British not to offend the Rhodesian public over the heads of their Government.

Mr. Reginald Maudling, the deputy leader of the British Conservative Party and its spokesman on Commonwealth affairs, arrived in Salisbury today from Zambia.

Mr. Maudling expects to see Mr. Smith early tomorrow.

BRITISH OFFICIAL FLIES BACK FROM RHODESIA

Report on talks to Prime Minister

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT—SALISBURY, SEPT. 22

For the next few days interest in the outcome of the Rhodesian talks will be centred on Bulawayo and London. Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, left Salisbury today for Bulawayo, where he is attending the congress of his Rhodesian Front Party.

Sir **Morrice James**, the Deputy Under-Secretary for the Commonwealth, left today for London where he is expected to report to Mr. Wilson on the course of the talks so far.

No meeting has been held at ministerial level since yesterday, and none will now take place until Monday at the earliest when Mr. Smith is due back in Salisbury.

It is understood here that Sir **Morrice** is taking back with him some fresh proposals made by Mr. Smith to Mr. Bowden, the Commonwealth secretary.

It must be assumed that Mr. Wilson would have seen that more urgent arrangements would have been made if the Salisbury report promised to have a crucial bearing, favourable or otherwise, on Mr. Bowden's mission.

'Take-over' fears

In closed session at the Rhodesian Front congress Mr. Smith is expected to ask the 450 delegates to trust the Government in the talks, on the understanding that it will neither yield on the issue of Rhodesian independence nor on the principles and policies of the party.

The liveliest part of the congress, however, is likely to be on the election of office bearers. There is a strong feeling among old Dominion Party diehards in the Rhodesia Front that former United Federal Party supporters are quietly taking control of the party.

Mr. John Wrathall, the Minister of Finance and a former U.F.P. man, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister recently. Mr. Smith himself was in Sir Roy Welensky's U.F.P. until his resignation over the Rhodesian constitutional proposals in 1961.

The old Dominion Party supporters at the congress are likely to press hard for the election as a party vice-president of their one-time leader Mr. W. J. Harper, the Minister of Internal Affairs, who was the defeated candidate in the caucus vote for Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Bowden's visitors

Meanwhile Mr. Bowden and Sir Elwyn Jones, the Attorney-General, spent today meeting prominent Rhodesians. Callers at Government House included the leader of the African opposition party, Mr. Josiah Gondo, and the former leader of the opposition, Mr. David Butler.

Earlier the Commonwealth Secretary had a meeting with Mr. Maudling, the deputy leader of the Conservative Party.

MR. WILSON OFF TO LIVERPOOL

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

After his arrival in London today Sir **Morrice James** will make his first report to Sir Saville Garner, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, and Mrs. Hart, Minister of State, on the progress of Mr. Bowden's mission to Salisbury.

No immediate first hand report by Sir **Morrice** to Mr. Wilson seems to be possible until Sunday. As Sir **Morrice** arrives in London, Mr. Wilson will be leaving from Euston to open a bakery in Liverpool. He is not expected back at 10 Downing Street until late tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson's envoy back in London

Sir **Morrice James**, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, who flew to Salisbury at the end of the Commonwealth conference partly to report to Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, and partly to pave the way for the British mission's present talks in Salisbury, returned to London yesterday. He was recalled to give a first-hand report on the progress of the talks between Mr. Herbert Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, who leads the British mission; Sir Elwyn Jones, the Attorney General; and Mr. Ian Smith.

'End in sight', page 7; Business World, page 13

Sept 24 1966

British stand on Rhodesia now clear

From Our Political Correspondent

Sir **Morrice James**, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, was with Mr. Wilson for one and a half hours at 10 Downing Street yesterday when he reported on the progress made so far in the Salisbury talks on the future of Rhodesia.

Sir Morrice went out to see the Governor of Rhodesia to brief him on the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' debate on the Rhodesian issue, and he stayed on to advise Mr. Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, and Sir Elwyn Jones, the Attorney General, when they arrived to consult representatives of all sections of opinion on a return to constitutional rule.

After yesterday's meeting at Downing Street there was no great sign of optimism in Government quarters, but it is now clear that if Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, were prepared to accept the six principles as the basis of a constitution, and would agree to the formation of an interim Government including representatives of moderate opinion, he would be acceptable as a member of that Government.

Ministers in London want to let bygones be bygones and forget all the hard things they said about never negotiating with a rebel. In effect, Mr. Smith would renounce the unilateral declaration of independence. The new Government would return to constitutional rule, with the task of devising the new constitution and settling the method by which it will be ascertained whether it is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

In London it is emphasized that the sixth principle, guaranteeing that there would be no oppression by a minority of the majority, or by the majority of a minority, affords protection for the white population.

Salisbury talks centre on new constitution, page 6.

Sept 26 1966

BRITAIN'S FINAL TERMS GIVEN TO RHODESIA

Mr. Bowden may make another visit

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT—SALISBURY, OCT. 16

The official Rhodesian reaction to the final British terms for a settlement of the independence issue is expected in a few days' time. But there is no doubt here that the terms will be rejected by the Rhodesian Government. The communication containing the terms was handed to Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, yesterday by Sir Morrice James, deputy Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office.

Sir Morrice, who was accompanied by Mr. J. D. Hennings, head of the British mission in Rhodesia, spent more than an hour with Mr. Smith at the Prime Minister's official residence. Afterwards the two British officials returned to Government House to report to Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, on Mr. Smith's reaction.

Although the Rhodesian Government is expected to reject the terms soon it is still possible that Mr. Herbert Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, will pay another visit to Rhodesia.

Minister's attack

Government House would almost certainly like Mr. Bowden to return to make sure, if the terms are rejected, that the scope for more informal talks with Mr. Smith really is exhausted before the issue is referred to the United Nations for mandatory sanctions on selected commodities, and attempts are made to inform the Rhodesians, over the head of their Government, what the British terms are.

Mr. J. J. Wrathall, the deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, attacked Britain, America, the Commonwealth and the United Nations in extravagant terms in a speech on Saturday.

"In so far as Rhodesia is concerned Dr. Goebbels at the peak of Nazi power is a poor second to the present British Government", he said, adding:

"I think we should remember primarily that the African delegates attending the recent Prime Ministers' conference were drawn from a continent which has experienced 36 revolutions in six years and eight military *coups* since Rhodesia's independence."

Mr. Wrathall said that selective mandatory sanctions "may prove to be a Frankenstein monster ultimately to destroy its creator".

He said: "After Rhodesian successes in combating sanctions to date, we have no fear of mandatory sanctions. An examination of the position has shown that there would be little difference between mandatory and present sanctions. Indeed, from experience, the longer sanctions of any kind continue, the more ways and means of surmounting them are found."

Hongkong stakes

THE favourite in some circles for the next Governor of Hongkong is 53-year-old Sir Morrice James, at present High Commissioner in India. The present Governor, Sir David Trench, who is 54 and whose health has not been good lately, asked when his term expired last April that it should be renewed for one year only.

There is, however, also widespread doubt whether Sir Morrice would accept the post if it were offered to him. He has been High Commissioner for only a year, and the Indian Government might well

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be offended by so short a time.

The relative jobs are hard. The Governor has a salary of £6,500 a year, against £6,500 for the High Commissioner of state, with a generous allowance for grandeur and hand, the Foreign Office diplomat, a stronger appeal than the Under-Secretary of State for the Commonwealth.

In Hongkong, the widely touted Norman-Walker point—only Secretary in Hongkong—made Governor Trench berated that he should be offered the Governor and Comptroller of the Seychelles.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr. Patrick Duncan and Miss Clare James

The engagement is announced between Patrick, elder son of the late Mr. Patrick Duncan and of Mrs. Duncan, of Hexton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Clare, younger daughter of Sir Morrice James, of the British High Commission, Delhi, and of the late Lady James.

Nov 29 1969

Sept 18
1969

**Mr. Patrick Duncan and Miss
Clare James**

The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Saviour's Church, S.W.1. of Mr. Patrick Duncan, elder son of Mrs. Cynthia Duncan, of Hexton Manor, near Hitchin, and the late Mr. Patrick Duncan, and Miss Clare James, daughter of Sir Morrice James, British High Commissioner to India, and the late Lady James. The Rev. F. H. Andrews officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her step-grandfather, Mr. Marcelli Shaw, in the absence, in India, of her father. Miss Ann and Miss Emma Duncan (sisters of the bridegroom) attended her and Mr. Alexander Duncan (brother of the bridegroom) was best man.

A small reception was held at 34 Hans Place.

January 12 1970

INDIA

Terms for tea takeover

New Delhi, Feb. 24.—Compensation for the takeover of tea plantations in the Communist-controlled Indian state of Kerala will be "nominal", the Chief Minister, Aichutha Menon told the British High Commissioner, Sir Morrice James, today.

According to official sources, Sir Morrice expressed the British Government's concern. Sir Morrice, who called on the Chief Minister in the State capital, Trivandrum, asked Mr. Menon for adequate and fair compensation.

In London, there is surprise that the Indian Government is allowing such a move to take place in view of India's dependence on the British market and also of the possible reaction of the United Kingdom Government, which is a major contributor of aid to India.

The companies concerned are believed to include Travancore, Southern India, Estates and Agency, Poonmudi, Malayalam, Amalgamated Tea, Kanan Devan and Anglo-American Direct Tea.

February 25 1970

OVERSEAS

India to ban BBC on Friday if film appears

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Delhi, Aug. 25

The Indian Government announced today that it would close the British Broadcasting Corporation office in India on Friday if the corporation did not agree to withdraw a series of television films on India by the French producer Louis Malle.

The Government is believed to have been informed today that the B.B.C. has so far refused to meet its demand. Officials were adamant that the corporation would be ordered to cease operations in India on Friday if the next film in the series is screened tomorrow night.

The Government is also demanding an unconditional apology from the B.B.C. for the first film, which was described as distorted and one-sided.

Sir Maurice James, the British High Commissioner in Delhi, called on the Prime Minister's secretary today to discuss the issue, but a spokesman for the commission refused to comment on their talk.

If the B.B.C.'s office is closed on Friday the Government will give the resident correspondent, Mr. Ronald Robson, an extension of time to wind up the corporation's affairs in India before he leaves.

This will be the first time that a foreign newspaper or radio organization has been ordered to cease its operations in India.

There has been little or no reaction or support for the B.B.C. either from journalists' associations here or the Indian press. In the only leading article criticizing the Government's action, The Statesman suggested that the Government had deliberately picked a quarrel with Britain to divert attention from the controversy over a Russian atlas which shows segments of India as Chinese territory.

"Whenever the External Affairs Ministry gets into

trouble about some alleged misbehaviour on the part of the Russians, which has happened somewhat frequently of late, the very next item on the agenda seems to be to pick a quarrel in an allied sphere with some western country", the news paper said.

The B.B.C. yesterday expressed regret at the reported decision of the Indian Government. A spokesman confirmed that India had asked the B.B.C. not to broadcast the remaining two programmes in the Louis Malle series and to express unqualified regret for showing the series. The B.B.C. was not prepared to do either of these things.

The spokesman said that the B.B.C. had offered to express unqualified regret that the series had caused concern in India and had harmed relations between the Indian Government and the B.B.C.; and to mount a television discussion after the last programme, in which Indian comment on the series would be reflected and in which a representative of the Indian High Commission could take part.

It had also offered to take account of Indian reactions to the series in its plans for future television programmes about India; and to disclose plans for future programmes about India in some detail to the High Commission.

The Indian Government representatives, however, had insisted on the withdrawal of the remainder of the series and an expression of unqualified regret for showing the series.

The B.B.C. added that judgment of the series in India seemed to have been based largely on the indirect evidence of press reports from London. Comparatively few Indians seemed to have seen all the programmes broadcast.

New envoys for Canberra and Kuala Lumpur

By Our Diplomatic
Correspondent

Sir **Morrice James**, at present British High Commissioner in Delhi, is to be the next High Commissioner in Canberra in succession to Sir Charles Johnston, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service.

Sir **Morrice**, who is 54, was under-secretary in the Commonwealth Office at the time of the Indo-Pakistan war. He has been three times the British Government's special envoy to Rhodesia.

Sir John Johnston, at present a deputy under-secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is to be British High Commissioner at Kuala Lumpur.

He will succeed Sir Michael Walker, who was recently appointed secretary to the Overseas Development Administration in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

January 15 1971

Sir Arthur Snelling, British Ambassador to South Africa, is returning to London for consultations, it was learnt last night. Sir Arthur has not visited London since his appointment before the present Government took office.

Sir **Morrice James**, British High Commissioner in Delhi, is also returning to London for consultations. He will return only briefly to Delhi before proceeding direct to Canberra, where he is to be the next High Commissioner to Australia.

March 24 1971

PRIME MINISTER'S LIST

LIFE PEERS BARONS

BAKER, Professor Sir John Fleetwood, FRS, formerly Professor of Mechanical Sciences and Head of Department of Engineering, Cambridge University.

FAULKNER, Arthur Brian Deane, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and former Chief Executive Member of the Northern Ireland Executive.

JAMES, Sir **Morrice**, formerly British High Commissioner in Australia.

December 31 1976

Lord Saint Brides

The life barony conferred on Sir **Morrice James** has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Saint Brides, of Hasguard in the county of Dyfed.

February 10 1977

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Roderick James
and Miss **H. S. Benlans**

The engagement is announced between Roderick, only son of the Right Honourable Lord Saint Brides, of Hasguard, and of the late Lady James, and stepson of Lady Saint Brides, of Cap Saint-Pierre, Var, France, and Harriet, youngest daughter of Commander John Benlans, RN (ret'd) and Mrs Benlans, of Waterfield, Headley, Hampshire.

August 7 1981

Some Notes on
LEWIS CAIRNS JAMES

[Born Edinburgh, Scotland 23 Sep 1865, died 7 Oct 1946]

Lewis Cairns James was the principal comic baritone on tour with Mr. D'Oyly Carte's "B" Company between July 1887 and September 1891. In July 1887 he replaced W. R. Shirley as Robin Oakapple in *Ruddigore*, then added Ko-Ko in *The Mikado* when the Japanese opera was added to the "B" Company repertoire in December of that year. He played Robin and Ko-Ko until June 1888 when "B" Company was disbanded.

Company "B" was revived in January 1889 to tour *The Yeomen of the Guard*, James as Jack Point. Once more *The Mikado* was added to the tour in December 1889, and James was once more Ko-Ko. This time he ran afoul of management as a result of his introduction of "inappropriate, exaggerated and unauthorized 'business'" and refusal to take direction from the stage manager. He received a stern letter of rebuke from W. S. Gilbert, who added "...no actor will ever find his way into our London Company who defies any authority in this respect. I am the more sorry as Mr. Carte speaks in high terms of your and your wife's ability."

James had married Jessie Moore [Born Brighton, Sussex 1865, died London 28 Nov 1910] earlier that year. She was playing Elsie Maynard and Yum-Yum on the same tour. He never did join D'Oyly Carte's London Company but retained his position with Company "B," playing Ko-Ko (until March 1890), Point (until April 1890, and again from December 1890 onward), and the Duke of Plaza-Toro in *The Gondoliers* (from March 1890), until he left the Carte organization in September 1891.



After leaving the D'Oyly Carte, James appeared often for London audiences. Between 1891 and 1902 he performed in a variety of roles in musical and legitimate works at the Opéra Comique, Lyric (including Pietro in Gilbert & Cellier's *The Mountebanks*, in which he succeeded Lionel Brough, 1892), Royalty, Globe, Prince of Wales's, Drury Lane, Strand, Trafalgar Square (where he also worked as assistant stage manager, 1893), Gaiety, Vaudeville, Comedy, Garrick, and Savoy (*Naughty Nancy*, 1902) Theatres. He also made tours of South Africa and North America, appearing in New York as Governor Griffenfeld in Gilbert & Carr's "*His Excellency*" (Broadway, 1895).

James was away from the London Stage between 1902 and 1916 (serving for a time as Professor of Elocution at the Royal College of Music, Guildhall School of Music, and at his own School of Musical and Dramatic Art in London), but returned as a producer at the Shaftesbury in January 1916. He wrote the libretto for his first work there—an opera called *The Critic*, with music by Charles Villiers Stanford. He later played Puff in *The Critic* at the Aldwych (May 1916). Over the next few years (1916-19) he made occasional appearances at the Strand and Criterion, and produced opera the Aldwych, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden. His last production in London was Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel* at Drury Lane, December 1922-January 1923.

In retirement Cairns James directed amateur operatic societies in Gilbert & Sullivan in Croydon (1920s) and Woolwich (1938-42).