MAJOR BENNETT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, 15 ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, BURSLEM.

I SEND MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR SUCCESS STOP I TRUST THAT YOU WILL GET THE FULL SUPPORT OF ALL VOTERS WHO WISH MR. CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE STOP TO VOTE FOR YOUR OPPONENTS IS REALLY TO VOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S DISMISSAL FROM OFFICE STOP LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES SHOULD COMBINE TO PREVENT THIS BY VOTING FOR YOU.

SIMON.

The Lord Chancellor
House of Lords, S.W.1.

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10th July, 1945.

Private

My dear Head,

I am sorry that after you left the meeting at Carshalton and after your really excellent speech, I managed to get into controversy with the few objectors near the door and appear to have said a very irrelevant thing about Laski. I don't think my lapse can have possibly done you any harm, but it is not an agreeable wind-up. How I came to make such a remark I really cannot conceive, for it had nothing to do with the election and was quite separate from the main question which Laski's intervention raised, but which I have not publicly discussed.

As you see, I thought my right course, in view of maintaining the great traditions of the Woolsack, was to perform the very unusual feat of admitting publicly that I was wrong.

Please do not trouble to reply. This is only a word of explanation to

you, whose return as our M.P. I most earnestly desire to see.

Kind regards to Lady Dorothy

Yrs sincerely

Simon

Brigadier Head, M.C.

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8 EDWARDES SQUARE
LONDON W 8
WESTERN 4079

10th July, 1945.

Dear Lord Simon

Please, please forgive me for not having written long before this to thank you for the wonderful help you gave me at Wembley. In all the welter of Polling day I have only just realised that I did not write as I meant to do the following morning.

I have had a tremendous number of tributes to your marvellous speech, and I believe that very many Liberals were converted to the support of the Prime Minister.

So far, there is every indication that our result in Wembley will be touch and go, a matter of a few hundred votes either way, and we have no idea which way, but there is no doubt that the Labour organisation on Polling day was regrettably better than ours (complacency again).

Lady Simon's delightful little speech was the most perfect conclusion to an evening which those who were present will long remember.

answ 121

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

26th July, 1945.

Dear Lord Simon,

In view of the fact that the Conference at Berlin is still in session, Mr. Churchill considers it necessary that the change of Government should take place with the least possible delay and he therefore tendered his resignation to the King this evening.

Mr. Churchill asks that, in accordance with recognised practice, you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until you are relieved.

Yours sincerely,

W. S. Morrison.

The Rt.Hon. Viscount Simon, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.

ac 1-2125

TELEPHONE
87218.

REDHILL.
GOWER ROAD.
SWANSEA.

July 28/1945

My dear Lord Simon

I feel impelled to write to say how upset I am at the Political landslide - and particularly as it involves your relinquishing the post of Lord Chancellor which you have filled with such conspicuous ability and grace - Never mind another day will come - Heartiest congratulations on your long record of wonderful public service

My wife joins me in kindest wishes to you and Lady Simon

Yours sincerely

Wm Asterkirk

Copy

Dowding.
Tadworth.
Surrey.
~~29th. July.~~ Aug. 2nd 1945.

My dear Churchill,

I am meditating the sending to you of a letter on the lines enclosed. I should value your judgment as to whether it would be useful, and any suggestions as to its contents.

The most important thing to know is what would be the nature of your reply. If you felt able to welcome my approach — and above all, if you could indicate your personal view that the united body should seek some other name, like Progressive or National

Union, so as to get rid of old suspicions and misunderstandings – I feel that our exchange might be very important. I should consult some of our Nat. Lib. leaders like Rosebery and feel sure I could get their concurrence. The letters should be published, of course, on a date before the Opening of Parliament.

What do you say?

Moran says you have made a good recovery from over-strain. Take care of yoursely. We are going to be neighbours, as we live in Marsham Court, just opposite Westminster Gardens.

Yours ever,
John Simon.

Draft

HOUSE OF LORDS,
S.W.1

My dear Churchill,

The result of the General Election, while installing in power a Socialist Government with a ~~great~~ great majority, seems to indicate that the country desires to return to a two-party system. ~~Commonwealth is wiped out, and~~ The Liberals, who followed Sir Archibald Sinclair, have lost all their leaders and are reduced to a dozen members - a ridiculous contrast to their calculations. The Liberal Nationals, with more modest plans, have fared little better, and there is no good reason to suppose that either wing of the once powerful Liberal Party will ever regain a position of effective authority. That party represented a glorious creed and in the days which we both remember and had a part in, it achieved much for the spread of freedom and for the establishment of and Democratic Social Reform. These things have now become the

common inheritance of our national life and their further development will lie in other hands, for the day of a separate Liberal Party ~~is done~~ in power are over. The influence of Liberal thought will however remain.

When one considers the general trend of Socialist policy announced at, and since, the General Election, it seems to me clear that His Majesty's Opposition will be chiefly concerned, while acknowledging the verdict of the country and giving fair opportunity to the Government to implement its ~~author-ised~~ programme, to watch over personal liberties and to preserve and protect a proper field for individual enterprise and energy. No objects could more naturally appeal to the innate liberalism of the country, using that word in the sense in which it has long inspired both professed Liberals and the best thought of the modern democratic Conservative. It is nothing short of absurd to treat the main body of the party which you lead as though its outlook was the same as the Tory view which we Liberals fought and defeated forty years ago: a vast spread

G.R.

of progressive opinion has taken place and we have reached an identity of purpose which ought to be openly acknowledged.

I believe, therefore, that Liberals should recognise these facts and should make what contribution they can to a ~~limited~~ united Opposition. ~~That is what I hope to do.~~ I hope that you, in whom so strong a tincture of Liberal ~~faith and~~ doctrine persists, would welcome such an amalgation of Progressive forces. I am writing as an individual, but I have reason to believe that many Liberal Nationals agree with me.

Yours
J.S.

C.H.

The Right Hon.
Winston Churchill, MP.

18th June, 1945.

My dear Maitland,

I venture to send you this personal message of good wishes for a safe return as Member for your old constituency. You are I are colleagues of long-standing in the days when we were both in the House of Commons, and I know from my own experience how valuable a representative you have always been.

There are, no doubt, many men and women of Liberal upbringing and outlook in the Faversham Division and I am sure that, in casting their vote they want to do what is best for the country at this time. I do not abate one jot of my own convictions when I say that it is the duty of every Liberal to do the utmost to secure that Mr. Churchill should continue to be Prime Minister. He is the chief architect of the Great Alliance and what we owe to him in securing the co-operation of the United States and of Russia cannot be measured. How can any sensible person doubt that it is his genius that is needed to handle,

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DALMENY HOUSE,
EDINBURGH.

DAVIDSONS MAINS 77219.

Aug.7th.1945.

My dear John,

Very many thanks for sending me the draft copy of the letter you are thinking of sending to Churchill. The letter is of course perfectly sound and what we are bound to do, I think, in the future. The only thing I am not sure about is whether it might not be rather soon to express these opinions. It might possibly strengthen the Sinclair Liberals at a moment when we might be getting their supporters (without their Leaders) to join us. It seems a matter of timing. I also am not very anxious to appear to be rushing towards the Conservatives when it is quite possible that they might approach us.

/Perhaps

Perhaps we could have lunch one day in the House of Lords when Parliament meets, and discuss it.

I return the draft herewith.

Yours ever

R

(Rosebery)

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WESTERHAM 93.

67, Westminster Gardens,
S.W.1.

CHARTWELL,
WESTERHAM,
KENT.

August 9, 1945.

My dear John,

I thank you for your letter of August 2, which has only just reached me.

I am very doubtful whether this is a good moment for writing a letter of the kind you suggest, and I should not know how to reply to it until after I have consulted with my present colleagues in the House of Commons who are now scattered. It would seem to me more fitting for a speech than for correspondence. I therefore return it to you for the moment.

Yours sincerely,

Winston S. Churchill

The Right Hon.
Viscount Simon, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O, O.B.E.

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answd Keith

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY

LAW SOCIETY'S HALL,
CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams: INTERPRET, ESTRAND, LONDON

Telephones: 6120, 6121, 6122 HOLBORN (MEMBERS); 9446-9 (4 LINES) HOLBORN (OFFICE)

18th September, 1945.

C/Sec/E.

Dear Lord Simon,

At their meeting last week, the Council passed a Resolution expressing to you their sincere thanks for all that you have done for the Law Society and our branch of the Legal profession during your tenure of office as Lord Chancellor.

The Council are deeply appreciative of the sympathy and understanding with which you have, at all times, received them and their representatives upon the many matters about which they have invoked your aid.

Yours sincerely,

T. W. Lund

Secretary.

The Rt. Hon. Vicount Simon G.C.S.I.,
G.C.V.O.,
House of Lords,
Westminster,
London S.W.1.

158.

November 25, '45

THE LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW

Editor: Professor A. L. Goodhart
University College, Oxford
and 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2

My dear Simon,

May I say with what intense interest I read your article on the Nuremberg and Belsen trials in today's Sunday Times. It is by far the clearest statement which has been made on this subject, and it will be of help to a large number of people who have been confused by the various arguments. Incidentally it will be of help to me because I have been asked to lecture on this subject at Edinburgh in January.

I am sorry that I was not in Oxford when you spoke to the Bar Club.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,
Arthur Goodhart

Note of a meeting held in the Lord Chancellor's room, House of Lords, on Thursday, 14th March, 1946 at 5.0 p.m.

Present -

The Lord Chancellor
The Viscount Simon
The Lord Wright (Treasurer of the Inner Temple)
Mr. Justice Wallington (Treasurer of Gray's Inn)
The Attorney General
Mr. A.M.Latter, K.C. (Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn)
Mr.Craig Henderson, K.C. (Treasurer of the Middle Temple)
Professor Goodhart
Sir Albert Napier
Mr. Charles Clay, and
Mr. Coldstream

1. The Lord Chancellor referred to the letter which he had received from Mr. T. Catesby Jones, a member of a firm of New York Lawyers, stating that he and some of his colleagues were anxious to help to restore the damage to the Inn Libraries and at the same time to show their appreciation of the spirit of Londoners during the war, and suggesting that there might be created in London, with American funds, a National Law Library of the most comprehensive character and containing books which would be useful in particular in research in comparative law. The Lord Chancellor had acknowledged the receipt of this letter stating that he proposed to consult with the Law Lords, the Treasurers of the Inns and others to whom copies of the letter had been sent. Copies of the Lord Chancellor's acknowledgment were circulated to the meeting. Lord Jowitt then enquired of Professor Goodhart whether he could tell the meeting anything of the background of the matter.

2. Professor Goodhart stated that in 1943, when he was in the United States, he received letters from the Librarian of the Congress Library and from Mr. Justice Jackson to the effect that American lawyers would like to start a fund to rebuild the Inns of Court and especially the Middle Temple. He, Professor Goodhart, had discussed the project with several Judges of the Supreme Court, and a Committee had been formed in

America with Mr. John W. Davies as Chairman. It had been made plain to Professor Goodhart in America that before starting an appeal for funds, the Committee would have to have some estimate of the damage which would require to be made good. Professor Goodhart had thereupon communicated with the Treasurers of the Middle and Inner Temples, but neither of them had been able, so far, to furnish any estimate of the likely costs of restoration.

Professor Goodhart had then approached Lord Simon, and Lord Simon had written to Sir Malcolm Eve, the Chairman of the War Damage Commission. Sir Malcolm Eve had reported that it was impossible to say how much of the damage to the Temple or to Gray's Inn would be repaired at the Government expense. Professor Goodhart had then taken the matter up with Lord Justice MacKinnon and they had together drafted a letter to the American Committee and had sent it, together with pictures of the Inner Temple Church, the Middle Temple Library, the Hall at Lincoln's Inn etc., to America suggesting that, as it was impossible for the moment to provide definite estimates, the Americans might be prepared, in the meantime, to set up a general fund. He had subsequently had a letter from Mr. Charles Burlingham, in rather non-committal terms. There had subsequently been a letter from a member of the American Bar Association to the Editor of one of the legal papers suggesting that the American Bar Association were very ready to do something to help.

3. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Simon observed that it was essential to find out to what extent Mr. Catesby Jones represented the American Bar Association, and in particular to know whether Mr. Charles Burlingham and Mr. John Davies were cognisant of Mr. Jones' proposal.

Professor Goodhart said that in his opinion Mr. Catesby Jones' proposal was his own. He stated that at a luncheon

of leaders of the New York Bar at which the possibility of the creation of a New York fund was discussed, Mr. Catesby Jones had not been present.

4. The Lord Chancellor observed that the British Museum wished to extend their present Library, and enquired whether the Americans would be likely to contribute to the building of a wing. Alternatively, there was a project to build, with American funds, a Roosevelt Memorial, and it might take the form of a hall or building in which such a Library could be housed.

5. Mr. Craig Henderson said that he did not think that the Four Inns of Court would be prepared to part with their own Libraries. Mr. Jones' proposal would involve much duplication of what is already in existence. He had consulted the Librarian of the Middle Temple, and had found that the Middle Temple Library already contained a very representative research section, comprising books published as a result of the work done by the Selden and Camden and other Societies. They also had the most complete set of American reports in this country. What the Middle Temple wanted were new buildings, and in particular a new Library; their own had been condemned as a dangerous structure.

6. Mr. A.M.Latter stated that Lincoln's Inn Library was intact. He had been making some enquiries about the cost of maintenance, and had found that the expenses of the maintenance of Lincoln's Inn Library were between £2000 and £3000 per annum. He suggested that the cost of maintenance of such a Library as was projected would be in the region of £6000 per annum, which would inevitably involve a serious strain on the finances of the Inns and might affect the flow of money to such projects as the increased facilities for legal education.

He suggested that there was a great need for a hostel for students. The recent report of the Empire Students Committee had stressed that the provision made for law students

in London was most inadequate, and that law students created more trouble and were worse looked after than any other category. In answer to a question he said that statistics showed that the number of Indian students was increasing rather than decreasing. If the Americans were prepared to apply funds for the creation of such a hostel, the American Ambassador might be associated with the project as one of the trustees.

7. Lord Wright said he had had no opportunity of a full discussion at the Inner Temple about Mr. Catesby Jones' project. But the Inner Temple would certainly not be willing to deviate from their present intention of creating as big and as full a Library of their own as could be achieved. Their intention was to keep up their working and research sections on as full a scale as possible.

He himself felt very doubtful as to the amount of backing which Mr. Catesby Jones' project had in the States, and would like to hear more from enquiries in Washington.

8. Mr. Justice Wallington pointed out that it seemed clear from the statement in the second paragraph on page 2 of Mr. Jones' letter that the project had so far got no further than the ideas of Mr. Jones and a few of his friends.

So far as Gray's Inn was concerned, they wish to have their own Library, as complete as possible, and he, Mr. Justice Wallington, thought, that the creation of the new Library would involve much waste of material. The new Library could not possibly be a substitute for one of the Inn Libraries, each of which constituted an important feature in the life of the Inn. He thought it desirable to find out whether the United States Bar Association would be prepared to help in the replacement of the Inns Libraries.

9. Some discussion took place on the question of the provision of the books. Mr. Clay pointed out that although

the annual expenditure on new books for the Library of the House of Lords was comparatively small, the cost of setting up the projected Library would be very large.

10. Professor Goodhart suggested that the idea of a large Library of comparative law in London originated from Lord Atkin, who wanted such a Library. There is no Library in London at present which has the complete Dominion and Empire Reports, and there are very few Continental Law Books in London. Lord Atkin desired the creation of facilities such as were furnished by the Institute of Comparative Law in Berlin. Professor Goodhart doubted whether this is what American lawyers really wanted. He did not himself think that the idea of a hostel for law students would appeal to American lawyers. He thought that the first thing to do was to get over the difficulty that part of the cost of rebuilding the Inns would be borne, in the normal course of events, by the Government through the War Damage Compensation Scheme, and to make an estimate of the remainder of the cost, however rough.

Lord Simon pointed out that the project mentioned by Professor Goodhart had originated in the minds of Lords Finlay and Haldane. Lord Finlay had been anxious to establish a London School of Law. He, Lord Simon, was personally doubtful about the wisdom of accepting any United States proposal to supply the books for any Library. The United States had far more books than we had, and not all of them were valuable.

The Lord Chancellor observed that all the Inns had suffered some damage - Lincoln's Inn less than the rest - but it was unlikely that the war damage scheme would produce enough money to do everything that the Inns desired by way of restoration.

11. Lord Simon thought that there were two things to be done, (1) To communicate with Mr. John W. Davies and Mr. Charles

on behalf of this country, the enormously difficult problems, both international and domestic, which face us now?

Sir Adam Maitland.

Burlingham to find out whether Mr. Catesby Jones' proposals had their approval or not. He pointed out that there were already a number of distinguished American lawyers who were Benchers of our Inns, and that these men really understood the domestic character and traditions of the Inns. He, therefore, thought that confidential enquiries should be made to find out how matters stood at present in America, and what really lay behind Mr. Jones' project; and (2) At the same time, or perhaps later, it might be desirable to send to the responsible person or Committee in the United States a statement pointing out that what the Inns of Court needed was not so much a monument to their sufferings as the healing of their wounds by restoring the damage which they had suffered. In this connection it should be pointed out to the Americans that each Inn must remain a separate community; that the creation of an entirely new Library involved the extremely difficult question of obtaining a site in a central position; that English lawyers had visualised the possibility of rebuilding the famous buildings in the Inns and that it might be possible to commemorate the names of great United States lawyers if American funds were applied in connection with the re-building; that we have great difficulty in finding out exactly how much money will be obtainable from our own Government under the war damage scheme, but that we shall certainly want more than is forthcoming, and would be very grateful for United States help; that a special Committee might be set up to consider the question of rebuilding on which America would be represented.

12. In the subsequent discussion which tookplace on Lord Simon's proposals, Professor Goodhart reiterated his views that Mr. Jones was not representative of American legal opinion on the subject, and that he thought that it was essential to work out a definite proposal from here as soon as possible, if only we could get over the difficulty of giving an estimate. He thought that the majority of American lawyers would prefer

to restore the damaged buildings rather than create a new Library and building. As regards the estimated cost, he pointed out that in America they were less concerned with an accurate estimate than with some definite figure, which might be more or less than the actual cost. The meeting thought that it would be well to suggest a figure, say £500,000, to the Americans as being the likely amount which would be required in excess of what would be forthcoming from our Government. Professor Goodhart considered that this would be quite sufficient for the purposes of the Americans.

13. The Attorney General said that, but for Professor Goodhart's opinion, he would have himself thought that the Americans would be less keen to restore the damaged buildings than to build a new Library, such as suggested by Mr. Catesby Jones. He considered that there was need for a central library containing first-class facilities for law research. He suggested that there was a complete absence of books in London Law Libraries for really intensive research; there were no Dominion Reports and few American books. He wondered whether it would be possible to build up a new Bar Library, although obviously there would be difficulties about finding a suitable site. As to the restoration of the damaged buildings, he greatly doubted whether cost of works payments from the War Damage Commission would result in the restoration required. It was virtually certain that further funds would be required to do everything contemplated. In claiming cost of works, moreover, there were difficulties connected with proposals to rebuild not on exactly the same sites, but in such a manner as to improve the lay-out of the Inns. And in any event it would be a long time before restoration would be achieved.

Lord Simon said that he personally felt the force of the Attorney General's view about the necessity of a really good Library. The Bar Library is strictly a working Library. The great difficulties seemed to him, Lord Simon, to be the

lack of a suitable site and the question of maintenance.

14. In the subsequent discussion Mr. Clay told the meeting that the total number of books in the House of Lords Library was of the order of 80,000, of which the Law Library formed a comparatively small part; that the Middle Temple Library contained some 62,000 books, while the Harward Library contained 400,000 books. Lord Wright observed that while the English lawyers did not want a Library on the lines projected by Mr. Catesby Jones for thamoment, it would be a mistake to abandon the project altogether as a future possibility.

15. The Meeting agreed -

(1) that Professor Goodhart should communicate with Mr. John W. Davies, referring to Mr. Catesby Jones' letter, enquiring what support his project had, saying that what was really wanted here is a restoration of our damaged buildings, and mentioning a figure of £500,000 in excess of anything which may be payable under the Government War Damage Scheme;

(2) in the meantime Lord Simon should draft a paper, (which might eventually be laid before the American Bar Association) setting out the present position of the Inns and stating what English lawyers would like the Americans to do for us. He, Lord Simon, would prepare such a document, and consult with the Attorney General. The document would be circulated in the first place to the Treasurers of the Four Inns, for their approval.

House of Lords,
S.W.1.
15th March, 1946.

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3rd November, 1943

Confidential

A Joint Conference of Representatives of the Four Inns was held at the Inner Temple on the 3rd of November, 1943 to consider and report upon offers of help from the Dominions and the United States of America towards the reconstruction of the Inns after the war.

P r e s e n t

Inner Temple	Middle Temple	Lincoln's Inn	Gray's Inn
The Rt.Hon.Lord Greene,M.C.	Serjeant A.M. Sullivan,K.C.	The Rt.Hon.Sir Felix Cassel, Bart.,K.C.	N.L.C.Macaskie Esq. K.C.
The Rt.Hon.Sir D. Somervell,K.C., M.P.	Sir Henry MacGeagh K.B.E.,K.C.	His Honour Judge Sir Gerald Hurst	The Hon.Mr. Justice Uthwatt

Lord Greene, after emphasising the informal and confidential nature of the conference, suggested and it was agreed that all information received by individual Inns about offers of help should be communicated to the Conference, and that no action should be taken upon them by individual Inns without previous consultation. Sir Donald Somervell reported a suggestion which had come from the United States of America through Professor Goodhart that the American Bar might be prepared to defray the cost of restoring the Hall of the Middle Temple. Mr. Justice Uthwatt enquired whether there would be any objection to an independant approach by an individual member of an Inn to individuals in the United States of America or the Dominions.

The Conference was of opinion that its principal concern would be the consideration of gifts from any communal source and not with assistance coming from private individuals and that there could be no objection to the procedure mentioned by Mr. Justice Uthwatt. It was agreed, however, that all offers of gifts from whatever source should be reported to the Conference and that the Conference should meet to consider any suggested offer received by any Inn so that a fair use might then be made of any gifts not allocated to a specified purpose or Inn. Sir Donald Somervell was requested by the Conference to inform Professor Goodhart that his correspondent in the United States of America should communicate direct with the Treasurer of the Middle Temple and to assure him that any such gift would receive the warm approval of the English Bar. It was also agreed in principle that where donors suggested a definite object for their benefaction their offer should be accepted without question unless it was of an undesirable or impracticable character.

Lord Greene called attention to the lack of any centre in the country for legal visitors from the Dominions and the United States and suggested that if benefactions to the Inns are received from Overseas the Inns should consider the provision of a meeting place for such visitors.

It was finally resolved that a Minute of the Conference be circulated to the members, and that all communications on the subject of gifts from Overseas be sent to the Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

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4th June, 1945

MINUTES OF THE JOINT CONFERENCE

Lord Porter was elected Chairman of the Conference in the place of Lord Greene who had resigned on account of ill health.

The correspondence of Professor Goodhart with America was considered and it was thought desirable to inform intending benefactors in that country ~~there~~ that the restoration of such buildings as the Middle Temple Hall and the Temple Church would probably be covered by a cost of works payment from the War Damage Commission.

On a suggestion by Mr. Justice Uthwatt it was agreed that any gift to a particular Inn should, of course, remain its own property, but that it should be reported to the Joint Conference so that the information might assist the Conference in its consideration of the disposal of other gifts offered for the general help or for a communal purpose of the Four Inns.

It was also thought that further correspondence with America should be conducted by the Conference itself.

It was noted by the Conference that the damage suffered by the various Inns in respect of loss of income from rents did not seem to be in the minds of American correspondents and it was thought undesirable to mention this as an object of their benevolence. It was, however, considered that the reconstruction of the Inns' Libraries (the cost of which would greatly exceed any payment received from the War Damage Commission) might properly be suggested.

It was decided that Professor Goodhart be informed that the Conference has seen the letter of the 17th of January, 1944 from the Law Librarian of Congress and feels that it must leave it to American benefactors to do what they think is best, that a list of the damage done to the various Inns be supplied ~~in the letter~~, that the deep gratitude

of the Joint Conference of the Inns be expressed for the offers of help with a statement that the failure to answer categorically on questions of costs is due to lack of information from the War Damage Commission.

The Chairman was requested to draft a letter and to circulate it to members of the Conference, and it was resolved that it be shewn also to Mr. Justice Jackson before despatch.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain from each of the Inns a brief list of the damage suffered in the raids.

17th July, 1945

JOINT CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR INNS

The Chairman reported that he had only just seen the complete dossier of the correspondence with America which began in 1941 and had now been shewn to him by Serjeant Sullivan who promised to supply him with a copy of the whole correspondence.

The Chairman undertook to study this dossier and to see Mr. Justice Jackson before drafting a further letter for the consideration of members; and it was resolved that Mr. Justice Jackson be afterwards invited to attend a meeting of the Joint Conference.

Mr. Justice Uthwatt promised in the meantime to discuss with Mr. Michael Rowe questions of War Damage Compensation so far as they were affected by offers of help from overseas.

31st October, 1945

JOINT CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR INNS

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

The Chairman reported that he had seen Mr. Justice Jackson as requested by the Committee and had explained the position with regard to the War Damage Compensation for the ancient buildings of the Inn which had been destroyed, informing him at the same time that there had been a great destruction of books and other valuable possessions which needed to be replaced. He reported further that Mr. Justice Jackson was of opinion that the time had not yet come to write formally to the United States on these matters, but that when the right moment arrived ~~th~~ he (Mr. Justice Jackson) would bring them before the appropriate committee in America.

The Chairman then read Mr. Justice Jackson's letter of the 17th of September and the Conference thanked the Chairman for the happy result of his interview with Mr. Justice Jackson and resolved to await action in the United States of America before taking any further steps.

The Bar of England is deeply touched and gratified by the communications received from distinguished members of the judiciary and Bar of the United States, indicating their desire to render help in the rebuilding of the English Inns of Court which have suffered so severely from German bombardments. These communications leave us in no doubt as to the genuine desire of our American brethren to help the Inns of Court in their need in the most practical way, and it seems to us that our friends would welcome some indication of the direction in which this help could most effectively be offered. Naturally, we should want to make sure that the re-building on which contributions from America are employed should be, in some appropriate way, forever associated with the source from which they come, and with this in view, we think it would be useful to indicate what are the buildings, now so seriously injured, with the re-building of which we imagine the American Bar would most naturally wish to be associated.

After reviewing the scene of desolation we would in particular mention the Temple Church, the damaged end of the Middle Temple, the hall of Grays Inn. There are many other buildings which have been completely or seriously destroyed but those we have indicated would seem to us to be most naturally associated. The three which we have mentioned would seem to us to be most naturally associated by our American brethren with the origins of the Common Law which we and the United States share in common. The Temple Church dating from the 13th Century is completely wrecked with nothing left except a part of its outside walls; Grays Inn Hall which was one of the most beautiful and famous examples of English architecture of the 16th Century is an utter ruin, the hall of the Middle Temple where Queen Elizabeth danced and where Twelfth Night was first acted in large part stands, but there has been most serious injury done

to the walls and windows at the end where the famous Music Gallery once overlooked the floor.

In order that those who are interested may get some practical guidance as to the nature of our needs, it is necessary to explain that the Government scheme for providing compensation for War Damage takes two forms, with widely different financial results and it has not yet been possible to ascertain on what basis the damaged property of the four Inns will be treated. It is possible that the Government authorities may treat the area as composed of large units and would pay a lump sum in respect of each unit which could then be spent as the particular Inn decided. In this alternative it is quite certain that the amount awarded will fall substantially short of what the Inn would wish to spend if it had sufficient resources, and our American friends who are good enough to be interested may be assured that if for example they were prepared to undertake at their own charges the re-construction of the buildings we have named, in whole or in part, the Inns would use the money which they received from the Government in the best manner they can for re-constructing other damaged properties within the area; in other words the generous contribution which is suggested from America could be ear-marked for the re-construction of the buildings above-named and American association with these buildings would be made a matter of perpetual memorial.

On the other hand, it may be that Government compensation will take the form of an award in respect of each damaged building taken one at a time. There is much reason to fear that in this event the compensation will fall still further short of what is really needed for the basis of compensation in such a case would be for the loss of value in the ground now covered by ruins, as compared with its value before the bombs fell. The land in this part of London is so valuable when regarded as a

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Why Liberals should support CHURCHILL

by

LORD ROSEBERY

(President of the Liberal National Council)

Millions of Liberals have to find an answer to the question: "How best shall I cast my vote to ensure the effective influence of Liberalism in the conduct of Britain's affairs?"

Let us face the facts frankly. The Election of a Sinclair Liberal Government supported by a clear majority over all other parties in the House of Commons is not a possibility. The Sinclair Liberals who have plumped for "independence" in this election, had less than twenty Members in the Parliament just dissolved. To secure a majority they must win a minimum of 350 additional seats in the New Parliament. This is an achievement never yet accomplished by any one Party in our Parliamentary history. It is impossible for the Sinclair Liberals, because they are not even putting into the field that number of Candidates.

The practical question then is: shall Liberals give their support to Mr. Churchill and his National Government, who welcome it, or to the Socialist Party, which spurns it?

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bare site that in this event the Inns of Court would find themselves in the greatest difficulty in restoring what is necessary. If this is the method of treatment ultimately decided upon by the authorities the need for financial help to re-construct buildings such as the above, will be greater than ever. Thus, it appears to us that the project which American generosity designs to promote will be helped to the fullest possible extent in either case and that, while we shall endeavour to get a definite decision from His Majesty's Government as soon as possible, there is really no reason to wait for this decision since the need will arise in either event.

We are aware that enquiries have been made as to the size of the sum which would be welcome as a supplement to any compensation the Inns may receive under our Statute Law.

The Americans have suggested that if they were to collect a Fund it would be the greatest help to them to have an estimate covering the cost of restoring the various buildings, in the restoration of which they intend to take part. It would, of course, be impossible to give at the present time a definite estimate but we hope that some approximate figures can be obtained.

1. This idea of helping to restore the Inns of Court has now taken concrete shape in the appointment of a Committee by the President of the American Bar Association. A report of this step can be found in the February issue of the American Bar Association Journal. This makes it the more necessary for the representatives of the English Bar to study the situation.

2. Has it been made sufficiently clear that if large units are not obtained under the War Damage Acts that there can still be erected buildings which can definitely

be associated with the American contribution?

3. These buildings were standing, and used by our legal ancestors long before the separation of our two countries.

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10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.
April 21st 1946

My dear Simon

Thank you very much for your letter. I am very sorry to learn that you feel unable to continue to be Chairman of the Royal commission on population. I had certainly hoped that its Report would not be long delayed. Clearly if practical measures are to be taken they should be decided early. If on the other hand the conclusion of the Commission is that action is unnecessary or useless, we ought to know where we stand.

It may be that enthusiasm for research is making some members ignore the very practical reasons for the appointment of the Commission.

If this is so, it would seem to me to be dangerous to appoint either Carr Saunders or Henderson.

I should like to discuss the matter with you before taking action.

Will you be available at all this week? I am sorry to hear that you are not fully fit. I hope the Easter vacation will

Yes, you do deserve a holiday time next.
My colleagues in India seem to be
encountering exactly the same divergencies
in Indian opinion as we did eighteen
years ago

Yours ever.

C. R. Attlee

Copy

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G. P.

HOUSE OF LORDS

8th May, 1946.

My Dear Henderson,

I have told the Prime Minister that, in view of the heavy work I am doing at the Lord Chancellor's request in the judicial field, and of other preoccupations, I should be glad to be relieved of further service on the Population Commission, which is, inevitably, occupying a longer time than I had anticipated when I accepted the Chairmanship over two years ago. Mr. Attlee has agreed and I am delighted to know that you are becoming Chairman in my stead.

I feel sure that the Commission will in no way suffer by my withdrawal, and it is much better that the change should be made now, before the Commission has entered on the Report stage. I need not tell you how heartily I wish well to its further labours.

Will you kindly read this letter to my former Colleagues at Friday's meeting, and will you let me in this way express to them, one and all, my sincere thanks for their comradeship, consideration, and help. I most earnestly trust that all the hard work and thought which will be gathered up in the Report, when it appears, will render a great service to the Country.

Yours ever sincerely,

(Signed) SIMON.

Particularly do I want to repeat my thanks, which I have already verbally expressed, to our invaluable Secretary and his assistant.

THE LONDON LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY

TEL: WATerloo 4216/7/8.

2, Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E.1.

11th July, 1946.

SPECIAL MEETING

Following the secession from our ranks of a number of members, and their absorption by the "Sinclair" Liberal Party, a Special Meeting of the London Liberal National Party will be held on MONDAY, July 22nd, at 5.45 p.m. at THE LIVINGSTONE HALL, The Broadway, Westminster (opposite St. James's Park Underground Station).

The business will include the election of officers to fill certain vacancies created by the secession mentioned above; to elect some new members on the Executive Committee and to consider plans for future activities in London.

We are specially desirous of strengthening the influence of our Party in London by having associated with it a far greater number of the influential Liberal Nationals who reside in the Metropolitan area, and for this reason we make a special appeal to you to be present at the meeting on July 22nd, and also to bring with you any Liberal National friends whom you think will be interested.

ERNEST BROWN.
President.

LEONARD STEIN.
Deputy Chairman.

P. ENSOR WALTERS.
Secretary.

ANNA BARLOW.
Chairman, Women's Divis

HILDA A. HALL.
Hon. Secretary,
Women's Division.

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THE DORCHESTER HOTEL
LONDON
TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 8888

21 Dec

My dear Simon:
I cannot tell you
how much I have been
stimulated & the experience
of sitting under Y—
Pres-Duncy at the
P.C. I repeat what I
said to you in conversation
& then sat, as you, in more
than one strong Board
of the Judicial Committee

under your guidance the
one then been sitting in
is the slightest (I used
make it more emphatic)
them en known

I think it is of great
moment to all our
people throughout the
world that you should
be in the H. of L. as well
as the H.C. as besides
I should not say that if
I mean not conjoined
that it is only shared
for who has had

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THE DORCHESTER HOTEL
LONDON
TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 8888

the happy coincidence of
us being here at the same time
& getting together with you

Hope you will
be in Canada next yr

with kindest regards,

Yrs sincerely
Winston S. Churchill

The Rt Hon
Viscount Simon

Hon Philip laid Lysotoles, his son, 213
His twelve-year-old — and all his hope
Has gone.

THE WARDEN'S LODGINGS,
WADHAM COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

October 7th

My dear Simon,

I was delighted to find your charming letter waiting for me when I got back from Greece yesterday. I wish I had known of your Nicoteles when we made the book. It is plumb right and onto the central point. So too is your Hadrian, which I am delighted to see.

Greece was very much itself -even down to to brigands and the return of the King, like Pisistratus. I was foiled from getting to Delphi by the road being mined, but got to Marathon and Sunium and Rhamnus. The atmosphere was rather too like Thucydides'

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(President of the Liberal National Council)

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Let us face the facts frankly. The Election of a Sinclair Liberal Government supported by a clear majority over all other parties in the House of Commons is not a possibility. The Sinclair Liberals who have plumped for "independence" in this election, had less than twenty Members in the Parliament just dissolved. To secure a majority they must win a minimum of 350 additional seats in the New Parliament. This is an achievement never yet accomplished by any one Party in our Parliamentary history. It is impossible for the Sinclair Liberals, because they are not even putting into the field that number of Candidates.

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account of the Corcyrean "stasis" to be restful, but what a delight to see those mountains and that sea again.

The college is starting a new year with about twice its usual numbers, most of whom are ex-service men, very staid and keen and courteous.

With all good wishes

yours sincerely

C. h. Bowra.

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Challens Green
Chalfont St. Giles
Buckinghamshire.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

LONDON, W.C.2.

October 6th 1946.

My dear John,

I have just read your article in 'The Sunday Times' and feel that I must send you a word of appreciation and thanks.

The article will do a great deal of good because of its discernment and appraisal of the important matters.

But it was the kindness and generosity of the references you made to the British Judges which touched me most.

In the words you were good enough to use about me you showed an insight into the situation which cheered and gratified me more than I can say.

My task though hard was not easy:
and to have it assessed with such
Penetrating and sympathetic Kindness
compels me to say a fervent 'Thank You'.

But you have been a good friend
to me at all times and this latest
Proof of it is deeply appreciated
by me.

The very kindest Regards to you both.

Yours ever
Norman Birkett.

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Oct. 10. 1946.

Dear John

(I call you that because
Lord Simon seems too formal
& Simon too odd)

I think you must have
realized how touched I was
that you should have come
to meet me & Birkett at
Northolt. It was of
course a very great honour
that all branches of the

Professor should have come but
your coming was to me a
more personal matter & I am
very grateful to you for it.
I was also much touched
by the article you wrote in
the Sunday Times & was particularly
glad that you selected the
passage you did from my
judgment because it had
seemed to me to contain
the pith of the case.

2.

I owe much to you, for your
example & for your encouragement
& I beg not to forget them
even, as I remember also
the other great men whom I
have been lucky enough to
be associated with.

The Press have doubtless
exaggerated my work at
Nuremberg but if it meets
with your approval I shall

109 Chesterton W 8
CV
8251

Be content.

With my kindest regards

to Lady Simon

I remain

Yours

Jesse Lawrence

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(111)

28th October, 1946.

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of your "Secret Session Speeches". Some day I shall intercept you and ask you to write in the fly leaf as from you to me. I had, in fact, already bought a copy and read them all through again.

Demosthenes' speeches against Philip of Macedon - I say this with some knowledge of the originals - are in some respects very like yours, the same conviction that nothing mattered except freedom and that the intelligence of his own people was equal to overthrowing even the most powerful enemy if they pulled together, and all in most compelling language. But Demosthenes did not see the achievement for which he acted and spoke. That is the great difference and whatever troubles come I shall always think of you as having that priceless consolation.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. S. Churchill, OM., CH., M.P.,
House of Commons,
S.W. 1.

By making the destruction of free enterprise the issue at this Election, the Socialist Party is relegating into the background the question of the leadership of this country, which is of primary importance, if a quick victory over Japan is to be secured.

The Socialists are, in effect, telling America that while they recognised the necessity for the Churchill leadership, inspiration and courage to defeat Germany, in the bitter struggle against Japan Mr. Attlee will do. That, also is their message to our kinsmen in Australia and New Zealand to whom the menace of Japanese domination has been so real and so near.

Moreover, the Socialist Party is deliberately attempting to direct public attention almost entirely to the issues of Nationalisation, and State Control which centre upon our domestic affairs only. In a recent Report entitled "The Old World and the New Society," the Socialists make no bones about their intentions. They say :—"Central to the success of (our) programme is the necessity of retaining the main war-time controls in industry and agriculture."

All Liberals, putting first things first, wish to see the war against Japan prosecuted with vision and vigour and to see Britain play her great and rightful part in the grave international problems which will face the United Nations. At home they desire the speedy restoration of those individual rights and liberties of which the citizen has been deprived in the War; the smoothest possible transition from war to peace ; the system of social security to which the Government is committed, and that freedom of opportunity for all which is the very opposite of the Socialist creed.

Therefore the answer to the practical question is simple :
Where there is a Liberal National Candidate, vote for that Candidate. Where there is no Liberal National Candidate support the Candidate who, like the Liberal Nationals, is pledged to continued National Unity under Mr. Churchill's leadership.

Rosebery

VOTE NATIONAL

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21st June, 1945.

Strictly Confidential

My dear Ralph,

Anent the alleged assertion of Laski that the Socialists would, if necessary, acquire their ends by violent means, I think you should take at once a good counsel's opinion as to whether it is really the case that the issue of a writ against the Nottingham Guardian, etc., necessarily stops all reference to the matter until the election is over. I saw on the front page of the Evening Standard two or three nights ago two extracts with place and date of previous speeches of Laski's which asserted in terms that they must either get the changes they insisted upon by peaceful means during the war, or there would have to be, if necessary, a resort to violence after it. You, no doubt, have the actual cuttings and have probably traced them to their source. I of course do not want to express any opinion on the matter, except to say that it should not be taken for granted that issuing a writ is an effective means of shutting everybody's mouth. A good lawyer (like Valentine Holmes for instance) would certainly be able to tell you whether there was risk of proceedings for contempt if the material on this point was brought together and made effective for the election.

I have just come back from Wiltshire where I had two good meetings for Grimston. He is an excellent candidate and answers questions (which were numerous) very straightforwardly and to good effect.

Geoffrey Lloyd's answer to Morrison's description of his powers as Home Secretary ought to be widely distributed. If Morrison said what Geoffrey quotes, then he has never understood the nature of the Home Secretary's Office at all.

and he must really regard the Home Office as a prospective Gestapo!

You will notice, of course, that the attitude of Laski towards Attlee is exactly in line with the conduct of those who promoted the General Strike, (with the suppression of which I had something to do) In both cases the central idea is that a body of Members of Parliament should be governed and controlled by an outside caucus, the members of which have never been elected at all.

Yours sincerely,

Simon.

The Right Honourable
Ralph Assheton.

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25th June, 1945.

I should like to send you a personal message of good wishes for your success in the present fight and for your safe return as Member for Ealing. I can hardly imagine that your constituents will not recognise the supreme service that Mr. Churchill has rendered to the country and to the cause of freedom in the first part of the present war, and it would be lamentable if he were not supported by a large majority in the new Parliament and if a National Government formed by him did not carry the war against Japan xxxxxx to a victorious end and at the same time lay the foundations for social progress at home.

I venture to point out to all voters, and not least to Liberal voters, that it is no good to praise Mr. Churchill and wish him success unless Mr. Churchill's supporters are themselves returned. To vote against a man like yourself, who has been a warm and constant supporter of Mr. Churchill's Government, is really to vote against Mr. Churchill. To return Members to the new Parliament who are pledged to sustain the National Government - for it is not composed of Conservatives alone - is to make sure that the country continues to have the priceless advantage of the Prime Minister's services at a time when the whole world of free peoples feels that he cannot be spared. I hope that you, as the National Government candidate, will have the fullest support of all who refuse to put party differences before national necessities.

Sir Frank Sanderson, Bart.