



# Liberal Democrat History Group

**Newsletter Number Three**

**June 1994**

A Liberal Democrat History Group  
Witness Seminar

## **The Origins of Community Politics**

Speaker: Gordon Lishman

Venue: Kettners, Romilly Street, London

Tuesday 21 June 7 for 7.15 pm

Gordon Lishman will discuss the background to the Eastbourne resolution of 1970, which first committed the Liberal Party to community politics. Topics to be covered will include the electoral and campaigning context of the time, the development of the ideology of community politics and the tactics required to persuade the Assembly to vote for it. There will also be an opportunity to contribute to the discussion.

The venue for the Seminar is kindly provided by Peter Boizot, the owner of Kettner's; the audience is encouraged to eat in the restaurant afterwards! The seminar is being organised with the kind cooperation of LINK.

*The Liberal Democrat History Group aims to promote the discussion of historical topics, particularly those relating to the histories of the Liberal Party and the SDP.*

*We aim to fulfil this objective by organising discussion meetings, by spreading knowledge of historical reference sources, by assisting in the publication of studies of the Liberal Democrats and its predecessor parties, and by publishing this Newsletter. The Newsletter is free to all members, and includes up to date news of our activities.*

*Membership of the History Group costs £5.00 (£3.00 unwaged rate); cheques should be made payable to 'Liberal Democrat History Group' and sent to Patrick Mitchell, 6 Palfrey Place, London SW8 1PA.*

*Contributions to the Newsletter - letters, articles, and, especially, book reviews - are invited. If they are intended for publication, please type them and, if at all possible, send them on disc (any programme, but only 3.5" discs, please). The deadline for the next issue is 5 August 1994; contributions should be sent to Duncan Brack, Flat 9, 6 Hopton Road, Streatham, London SW16 2EQ.*

*The History Group is run by an informal committee, which meets once every three months. Any member of the Group is very welcome to attend a committee meeting and contribute thoughts and suggestions. The next two take place at 6.30pm on Thursday 8 September, and then at 6.30pm on Thursday 10 November, in the Meetings Room in Party HQ (4 Cowley Street, London SW1).*

*Please note that in order to facilitate contacts between History Group members, and the possible organisation of events outside London, we propose to circulate a list of members' names and addresses with the next Newsletter. If anyone objects to this, we will exclude their name; please let Duncan Brack know by 5 August.*

### **In this edition of the Newsletter:**

#### *Conference Fringe meetings:*

News of Brighton: Keynes, Lloyd George and the Yellow Book

Report on Cardiff, 'Old Heroes for a New Party'

*Platform: History Group members express their views*  
Devin Scobie, Whither Today's History, Tomorrow?  
James Lund, What is Liberal Democracy? The Importance of History

#### *Book Reviews:*

A Radical Life: The Biography of Megan Lloyd George  
The Rise and Fall of Liberal Government in Britain

# Conference Fringes

## Brighton Conference, September 1994

The Liberal Democrat History Group fringe meeting at the Party's autumn conference in Brighton will take place at 8.00pm on Sunday 17 September, in the Alexandra Room in the Grand Hotel. The subject of the meeting is the Yellow Book and Lloyd George's programme for conquering unemployment in the 1920s. Lord Skidelsky, the biographer of Keynes, will be the main speaker; others are still to be announced - full details in the next Newsletter.

With one of the major policy paper debates at Brighton being on Employment Policy, this provides us with a chance to trace the development of Liberal / Liberal Democrat thought on this important topic.

## Cardiff Conference, March 1994

*Report by Patrick Mitchell*

Our latest fringe meeting, held on the first night of the Cardiff Conference, heard Gordon Lishman, Richard Holme and Robert Maclennan MP explain their choices of 'Old Heroes for a New Party'. As Gordon Lishman said when he began his talk, it is particularly important for those of us in the liberal tradition to define reference points which can give our Party coherence, since each of us has to find our own synthesis from the thoughts of those who have influenced us.

Gordon's choice was Voltaire, who had been a courageous crusader against tyranny, bigotry and abuse of power. He was a product of the eighteenth century and the Enlightenment, who showed how putting people at the centre of one's beliefs was fundamental to the concept of humanism.

Richard Holme set out to reclaim Edmund Burke from the Tories, contrasting his younger and more radical self with the conservative he became after the French Revolution. Robert Maclennan had chosen Lord Acton, "*a figure of some difficulty and paradox*", whose famous reference to the tendency of power to corrupt was the apotheosis of his thought.

The discussion concentrated on the concept of civil society as against the nation or state, which had been an important element in the thinking of all three.

Our thanks to our three speakers for a thought-provoking meeting, and to Sarah Ludford for taking the chair.

## Platform

### What is Liberal Democracy?

#### The Importance of History

*by James Lund*

What is Liberal Democracy about? Nothing to do with history, if Matthew Taylor's report to the recent Party Conference at Cardiff is anything to go by.

Yet it is the history of British politics since the Glorious Revolution of 1689 which affords the key to the distinct politically effective identity which Liberal Democrats are seeking at the national level.

Following the failure of the Party to achieve a significant increase in the number of its members in the Commons in the General Election, the Campaigns & Communications Committee was commissioned to enquire into this continuing disappointment of hope and ambition. It concluded that it was the lack of a 'core message', identifying 'the sort of party we are', which was the source of the failure.

Nowhere did the report mention 'identity'. Instead it referred, characteristically enough, to both a campaigning and a communications problem. This had a Thatcherite ring: 'There's nothing wrong with our policies. We just fail to communicate them properly.' Now, as then, this looks like an evasion of the need for political thinking.

On campaigning, targeting of the most winnable and losable seats, an established practice in local government elections, was recommended by the report, which announced that this had already begun. Other things being equal, this might indeed be the way to greater electoral success. But will they be?

So what about the 'core message'? What did the Committee think this should be? Taylor said that "*what Liberal Democrats are about is unlocking the talents of every single person, every community, every child,*" in the interests of both the individuals concerned and of the nation. This, he continued, would be both liberating and democratic, important economically and socially in relation to unemployment, as well as educationally.

Not unsurprisingly, perhaps, this conclusion happened to accord with Paddy Ashdown's previously expressed belief that "*the people of Britain are its greatest source of renewable energy*".

Despite the over-simplicity of the rhetoric and presentation, a better educated electorate is certainly part of what the Liberal Democrats should be about. But will this do the trick? Will this better establish the Party's identity nationally in a way that more voters find readily attractive? (Not all voters, by the way. There is a role for targeting here, as well as in respect of seats in the Commons.)

Probably not, and it is not difficult to see why.

The debate in which the above report featured was entitled 'Bonfire of the Vanities - Liberal Democrat strategy past, present and future.' Since the report contrived to suggest that the political world began with the '92 election, it appeared that the past and its history were two of the vanities to be destined to go up in smoke, at least in Liberal Democrat circles.

Despite this overwhelming tendency, the report did observe that "*people understand the Tories are for business, the rich, spending less. Labour are for the poor, special interests such as the unions, spending more.*" By contrast, Liberal Democracy was said to be identified with 'the centre', 'compromise', 'neither one thing nor the other'.

The political identities so characterised may be both crude and minimal, but they are instantly recognisable as grounded in the remembered past, the actual present, and the possibilities for the future. The proposed 'core message', by contrast, refers only to the possibilities of the future and is not grounded in a story concerning the past, leading into the present.

The above characterisation of the Tory identity serves as a reminder, however, of how quickly political identities can change. And be reborn. Who would recognise traditional conservatism and its limited sense of social responsibility in the above characterisation, which resurrects something of the perceived identity of mid-Victorian Liberalism?

No wonder a Thatcher administration in 1981 revived the practice, which had its heyday in Gladstone's earlier administrations, of going down to Greenwich as the end of the summer session to eat a whitebait dinner in the Nelson Room of the Trafalgar Tavern.

No wonder also, perhaps, that the Campaigns & Communications Committee was inclined to dodge the very real difficulties raised by the past for the present in Liberal politics which seek to be democratic. Again, the Tory and Labour, Conservative and Socialist identities are grounded in the economic struggle between capital and labour, which spilled over into the political realm. Most people's sense of identity for general social purposes is economic rather than political. 'What does she do?' not 'how does she vote?' is the common, almost compulsory, question in this way of characterising social identity.

Liberal Democracy is apolitical, not an economic identity, primarily. How can this identity be turned to political advantage in a positive way, and not the negative one of 'compromise' and 'neither one thing nor the other'?

A sense of history may afford the requisite vision. Liberal Democrats ought not to forget that erstwhile Liberal of Whig descent, Winston Spencer Churchill, whose portrait as a young man is still hung in the conservative precincts of the National Liberal Club, and who once remarked that "*the nations stand at this hour of human history before the portals of supreme catastrophe and measureless reward.*"

More than an educational policy is wanted to meet the present crux in British political affairs, the most important since the Glorious Revolution.

What this political vision might include, I hope to consider on a subsequent occasion.

## Whither Today's History, Tomorrow?

by Cllr Devin Scobie

As a founder member of the Scottish Liberal Democrats, I first stood for election seven weeks after our party was born. I wonder now what will survive from those many elections contested during the early years of the Liberal Democrats?

The Liberal Party was a spent force in British politics by 1981

and I genuinely believe that the SDP, as was, was destined to be never more than a footnote in post-war British history.

What will matter to future generations is the Liberal Democrats (can I still call us 'new'?). I firmly believe Shirley Williams' 1981 prediction that, within 20 years, 'we' will be in power. Almost a century after the Liberals' decisive victory in 1906, the Lib Dems will, I hope, storm to victory. Then, and only then, historians and scribes of the time will take us seriously.

But who will have charted the difficult years from 1988? Am I the only Party member who, as early as August 1988, wrote to an otherwise unknown Stratford-upon-Avon councillor called Cyril Bennis and asked him for copies of his election leaflets? Am I the only History Group member who could even tell you - I think - that Councillor Bennis was the first ever person elected as a Lib Dem (or 'Social Liberal Democrat' as he had on his ballot paper on March 3 1988)?

When I am old and grey I will donate his letter and leaflets to the first Lib Dem National Archive, along with the hundreds of election leaflets which I have gathered and collected since then.

I sincerely hope that every other History Group member is gathering their own mini archive with each election that passes.

Let's face it, if we don't, who will?

*(Cllr Scobie was elected as a Liberal Democrat Councillor on Edinburgh City Council in May 1992. Currently a member of the Scottish Party Executive, he contested the Edinburgh East Parliamentary seat in 1992 and is a compulsive collector of political autograph material and election leaflets.)*

*Responses to either of the above articles are very welcome - see front page for information on submissions.*

## Book Reviews

Mervyn Jones: *A Radical Life: The Biography of Megan Lloyd George* (Hutchison 1991)

Reviewed by Malcolm Baines

This book marries a potted history of the twentieth century with the story of the life of Megan Lloyd George. It is worth remembering that she never held great office and was an M.P. for a party that was continually dwindling in numbers throughout the period. Much of the interest lies in the contrast with her father; sharing his charm, she lacked his energy and capacity for hard work. Grimond's apt comment on Megan was, "perpetually young, perpetually unfulfilled."

Another major strand is Megan's affair with Philip Noel-Baker, the disarmament campaigner and Labour M.P. His failure to commit himself to her adds to the underlying poignancy and sadness of her life.

This is only amplified by her unsuccessful struggle to keep the Liberal Party in the radical camp. The steady drift to the right after 1948 proved unavailing. Particularly interesting, is Megan's slow move into the Labour Party and her ultimate inability to be comfortable in it.

Overall, the book is a useful biography of a minor Liberal figure, whose main appeal is to those enamoured of the Lloyd George mystique. Copious information is provided of Megan's radical concerns, such as equal pay for women and a parliament for Wales, many still unrealised today. More interesting are details of life in the Lloyd George household and the relationships of the various parties within it, and that is why all those interested in Lloyd George will find it a worthwhile read.

Jonathan Parry: *The Rise and Fall of Liberal Government in Victorian Britain*  
(Yale University Press 1993; £30)

Reviewed by Tony Little

The Liberal Party was formed at a meeting in Willis' Tea Rooms in 1859. It reached a full flowering under the masterly leadership of Gladstone only to be broken by the traitorous desertion of the Whigs who revealed their true propertied interest in the 1886 Home Rule crisis. No? This is the straw man that Parry seeks to demolish in his book on parliamentary Liberalism up to 1886.

He argues, successfully, that the Liberals were a British party committed to the different national, economic and religious elements in the community rather than an English, Anglican and landed interest like the Tories. The Liberal leadership needed to respond to and manage social change rather than just resist or yield in the last ditch. Their skills were primarily administrative, despite their reforming legislative achievements, checking sectional lobbying and corruption in favour of firm economy. In spite, or perhaps because, of Palmerston's belligerence, Liberals really were the party of peace, retrenchment and reform.

Parry traces the roots of the party back to the 'country party' tradition of the eighteenth century Whigs enhanced by their digestion of the lessons of the post Napoleonic war period. Of particular importance was Canning's responsiveness to public opinion and his use of public opinion, rather than the monarchy, as the main support for policy. By the 1830s, the essential elements of Liberalism were in place. He plays down the strength and the ideological vanguard role of the Radicals and suggests that the 'advanced' elements of the party were unable to rouse the enthusiasm of the then restricted electorate for comprehensive radical legislative programmes. This failing damned the party to the wilderness for twenty years after 1886 and damned the Liberal revival under Asquith. The same lesson might also be applied to the radical governments of Attlee and Thatcher.

Since Parry equates Liberalism with what others would define as moderate progressive Whiggery, he is almost bound to

identify the 1885/6 Home Rule crisis as the end of his Liberalism because that is when many of the aristocratic Whigs deserted the party. It also leads him to denigrating Gladstone and the Peelite contribution to Liberalism while promoting the leadership qualities of Lord John Russell. Lord John's reputation was dealt a severe blow during the Crimean War and has never since fully recovered. Hartington was less laid back than he pretended but he failed to head off Gladstone in 1880 or carry the majority of the party with him in 1885/6. Gladstone's faults and failings were obvious even before his first premiership - his temper and messianic tendencies especially. They were outweighed by his virtues - his oratory, his vision, his drive and above all his administrative skills. While the immediate cause of the 1885/6 crisis was Gladstone's sudden and bungled conversion to Home Rule, the origins of Whig unease ran much deeper. The 1880-1885 government was an unhappy experience for its members, frustrated at home by Irish obstruction and almost broken up by foreign policy disputes. From the beginning some Whigs were worried that the government was not sufficiently responsive to property rights.

The real failing of the book is in its unwillingness to recognise the changing context in which the Liberal party operated. Parry has deliberately focused on parliamentary leadership but the leaders were responding to a changing electorate 'out of doors' and to real world problems. The post 1860s electorate had different social characteristics and posed new problems of party organisation and programmes. Churchill's Tory Democracy was as much a recognition of this as Chamberlain's radical programmes and Jingoism. Salisbury, for all his reactionary pessimism, catered to the new voters. If Gladstone and the Radicals failed in 1886 what alternative did Hartington offer that was not more readily available from the Tories?

In summary, Parry's work is well worth reading. He sets out his thesis clearly and argues his case cogently. He scores at least two out of three hits on the straw man.

## Membership Services

The History Group (with thanks to Richard Grayson for the work) is pleased to make the following listings available to its members.

*Mediawatch:* a bibliography of major articles on the Liberal Democrats appearing in the broadsheet papers and some magazines and journals (all those listed in the British Humanities Index, published by Bowker-Saur). Starting in 1988, this now extends to August 1993.

*Thesiswatch:* all higher degree theses listed in the Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research under the titles 'Liberal Party' or 'liberalism' (none yet under SDP or Liberal Democrats!)

Any History Group member is entitled to receive a copy of either of these free of charge; send an A4 SSAE to Duncan Brack.