

This is an interview with Master Morland in the drawing room at Inner Temple on the 21st November, 2017.

Interviewer: Master Morland, we're going to discuss your connections with Inner Temple, and the best place is probably to start at the beginning, and your first memories of coming to the Temple itself.

Master Morland: When I was at Oxford, my tutor, Grant Bailey, said "*You will join the Inner Temple, you will join Gray's Inn, you will join Middle Temple, and that is why I came to the Inner Temple. And I ate my dinners, in the Niblett Hall, because in the early 1950s the Hall had not been built after the fire due to the German bombing, and we used to travel up from Oxford to eat our dinners, and then travel back again. In those days, one had to ask the permission of the censors to return to Oxford after midnight. The train got into Oxford at, normally about ten past twelve, so one had a great rush to get in before half-past twelve, walking from the station, and we had to pay half a crown "gate money" for permission for the porters to re-open the college to let us in after eating our dinners.*"

We used to eat the dinners in the Niblett Hall in groups of four, and there was a very pretty young woman called Helen Shaw, and there was a great demand to sit round her, because she was a young woman with some money, who used to pay for an extra bottle of wine. She later became Lady Delves Broughton. And I haven't seen her since those days.

When I was at Oxford, I was at Christchurch, and I was the secretary of the Christchurch law club, succeeding Tony Hetherington, later Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, and a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple. And when I was secretary of the law club I mooted before Lord Wright and Lord Porter, both Lords of Appeal, who were Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple. So when the time came to be called to the Bar, I asked Lord Porter to propose my call. He wrote me a letter - I was then living up in Cheshire - saying, before he did that he would like me to come to London and have tea with him.

So I travelled all the way down to London, had tea with him and then he agreed to propose me for call to the Bar. And that happened in November 1953, and I remember, after the dinner, in the Niblett Hall, Lord Somerville of Harrow, again a Bencher at this Inn, came and sat next to me and said: "If you want to get on at the Bar, you should read Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors. I've yet to read them.

00:04

After I was called to the Bar, I joined the Northern Circuit and became a pupil in the leading civil set in Liverpool. My pupil master was Bob Nicklin, who had by far the largest civil practice in the Liverpool Bar.

I came to the Bar by chance, because when I went up to Oxford I had intended to read history, but on the day I went up to Oxford in October 1949, I was in uniform at Chelsea Barracks doing adjutant's drill parade,

being an officer then in the Grenadier Guards. And I said goodbye to my sergeant, who said: "I understand, sir, you're going back to school."

I then - my father happened to be in London, and he said, "Before you go up to Oxford, why not come and have lunch with me". And I went and had lunch with him, and he had with him a very old friend from Liverpool, Fred Pritchard, who was a High Court Judge, and later became Treasurer of the Middle Temple. And he said, "What are you going to do when you leave Oxford?", and I said, "I haven't the faintest idea," so he said "Why not come to the Bar?"

So I went up to Oxford and instead of reading history, read law and got what is called a "gentleman's degree", a third class in law, and started my pupillage in Liverpool. I got into chambers in Liverpool, and the pupillage, because a great - another great friend of my father was the in-house solicitors to Pilkington Brothers, the glass manufacturers. And he sent all Pilkington's work to my future pupil master. And on the strength of that, not as a result of any competition as would happen today, I ended up in those chambers, and eventually, after my pupil master had become a county court judge, I then started to get, and eventually got all the work of Pilkington Brothers!

And I was a junior in Liverpool until I took silk in 1972. By that time, rather like my former pupil master, I had - certainly the largest civil practice in Liverpool, and probably one of the biggest practices on the Northern Circuit.

07:28

But my happiest time on the Circuit was as the junior of the Northern Circuit, when I organised the dinner for Lord Chancellor Kilmuir, who'd been junior of the Northern Circuit in about 1920, and a Liverpool junior as David Maxwell-Fyfe, and Jack Ashworth, who was Fyfe's, or Kilmuir's, first appointment as a High Court Judge.

Ashworth, being of course a Bencher of the Inner Temple. And when I applied for silk, I wrote to two Benchers of the Inner Temple to support me. One was Ashworth, and the other was Basil Nield, who was again - had been junior of the Northern Circuit, a junior in Liverpool. Ashworth had been junior of the Northern Circuit, and they were my referees for my application for silk, which I applied for in January 1972, becoming a silk on Maundy Thursday in 1972.

Ashworth is the author of the journals I'm now editing. His journals from his first ten years in the bar, 1930-1940. Shortly before I got silk, I was offered a brief in Carlisle, by - on the nomination of the Attorney General. In those days, important prosecutions - the counsel was selected by the Attorney General, and his clerk would ring up the junior's clerk, and say, "There's a brief for you in Carlisle". My clerk rashly said to the Attorney General's clerk that I was far too busy to do a criminal case in Carlisle, so the Attorney's clerk said, "Well, if he gets silk at Easter, tell him there'll be a place for him in my - our chambers".

So, the result was, I went into Peter Rawlinson's chambers - and that's his picture on the wall there - who was then the Conservative Attorney General. And I moved house from Cheshire, and my family came down to - we moved house to London. But it was a gazumping period, and the only house we could buy was in Brixton, and we bought a house in Brixton for £13,500, four storeys, built in 1872, in a Victorian terrace, and um...

When we got down there, the furniture followed the next day, we discovered there was no bathroom in the house. But we got a grant to put a bathroom in. And that's where we lived when I first got silk.

The acting head of chambers when I moved in - because Peter Rawlinson was then Attorney - was Douglas Lowe, who was again a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, and renowned for being a gold-medallist in the 2.20 in the 1924 Olympics.

00:12

And I shared a room with him, and one of the reasons I - we moved to London was - we had a rule on the Northern Circuit until about 1960, that everybody taking silk had to leave their circuit chambers, could not live within 50 miles of a circuit town.

And I was a great supporter of this old rule, which was eventually reversed in about 1960, because two clever people from Manchester decided on a postal vote, which meant that the women members of the Bar and the London practitioners could all vote, and so the rule was then changed. But as I supported the retention of the old rule I had to move. And I then moved - our chambers were 12 King's Bench Walk, and I remained there until I went on the Bench in 1989.

One of my principal opponents was also a Bencher at the Inn, known on circuit as Spike Clothier, otherwise Sir Cecil Clothier, who became the Ombudsman, of course a Bencher of the Inner Temple. But he and I used to fight over cancer cases arising from the Windscale atomic power station. And every case which I did against him, we settled at the door of the court.

If they were leukaemia cases, they always got 100%. If there were other cancers, they got lesser amounts. And eventually I did fight the last case and lost it, and that was - sadly - a man who died of stomach cancer. And my opponent was the future Mr Justice Collins. And after that a special scheme was brought in, so that people who'd suffered cancer as the result of an atomic power station got graded compensation.

What should I move on to now? What should we discuss?

Int: I was going to ask, when you were on the Northern Circuit, in the early days, did you have many links with Inner Temple then, or [inaudible].

MM: Well, yes, when - whenever I had a case in London, I would always come to lunch in the Inn, and I frequently used to stay in the Devereux Hotel, which is just off, sort of back of the Middle Temple. Is it Devereux Street? It's now closed, I think.

00:15:39

And I do remember of course using the library. I remember we had a - I was led by Richard Bingham, who was a Bencher of this Inn, and a Conservative Member of Parliament. Later he was a member of the Beeching Commission which ended the Assizes as we know them today.

After he destroyed the railways, Beeching destroyed the Bar. And Dick Bingham was on that Commission, which I think was set up by Lord Gardner, and brought in the Courts Act and the modern Crown Courts and so forth. But I remember being led by Dick Bingham before a Judge called Mr Justice McNair, and our case depended on a decision in 1707. And I remember being told by Bingham to go and look this case up in the library here in the Inn.

And there were - I did have trips to London, and I remember very, very early on, one of my first cases was - I got a brief in Manchester before Mr Justice Austin Jones, and my opponents were - [the] silk was Neville Laski, who was a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and the father of Marghanita, and the brother of Harold Laski who was Chairman of the Labour Party. And Neville eventually became - in about 1956 I think - Recorder of Liverpool.

And he was a great help to me in my early days at the Bar. But I remember in this case against him, I got very rough treatment in the Court of Appeal when I appealed a case, and Neville Laski and his junior, who was my predecessor as junior of the Northern Circuit, Mark Carlyle, were not called upon to argue, and I had to battle against Hillbury, who was presiding in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Bar in those days was very different from the Bar today. It was very much smaller. There were under 2,000 barristers in the whole of the English bar. And the Northern Circuit - there were only 100, about, in Liverpool and about 100 in Manchester. And very, very few women of course, other than Rose Heilbron, who was a QC before I was called to the Bar.

And I suppose I'm, of living people, the person who's done - did - the most cases against Rose Heilbron. Because I did a very large number of civil cases against Rose. And she became the first woman to lead our circuit after I became a QC, when all the men QCs decided not to stand, so Rose could be elected unopposed.

And I remember her [saying] - she was then by no mean a young lady - on a train trip down to London, she said, "I don't think I'm ever going to become a judge". And I said, "Oh, Elwyn Jones -", who was the Lord Chancellor, was a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and I said, "You're in Gray's Inn, I'm sure he'll appoint you!" Sure enough he did.

But the other big thing - difference, between the Bar today and the Bar in the 50s, were the number of members of the Bar who were members of Parliament. When I started in Liverpool, Shawcross had left the Labour government, the end of the Attlee administration, when he was President of the Board of Trade, but the Conservative government had Maxwell Fyfe as Home Secretary; Selwyn Lloyd, who became Foreign Secretary, Speaker of the House of Commons and so on - were both Liverpool juniors who had started off and become MPs.

And of my generation, Mark Carlyle was in Margaret Thatcher's government as Secretary of State for Education, and David Waddington, who I did many, many cases against at Preston Sessions - his father-in-law was a Tory MP for Preston South, I think, rather than North. And David became Home Secretary, and eventually Governor of Bermuda.

And there were many, many MPs both Tory and Labour - I don't think we had any Liberals, but - on the Northern Circuit, and a large number of people who of course stood as candidates.

22:18

Carrying on about the Inner Temple... In about... I was on the Library Committee after I became - I became a Bencher in 1979. In those days you became a Bencher basically Buggins' Turn. Hardly anybody who was a silk didn't become a Bencher, and it normally took about seven years in those days. And I was on the Library Committee, and I became chairman of the Library Committee, succeeding Master Hobhouse.

23:06

Another nominal Northern Circuiteer, I seconded him for election to the Northern Circuit. He was an - spent his childhood in Liverpool, and he of course became a Lord of Appeal. And I succeeded him as chairman of the Library Committee in about 1987. And I was then - in 1989 I got a telephone call in February, from James McKay the Lord Chancellor, who of course was a Bencher at this Inn, saying would I go and see him next week. And I did, and after discussing for three-quarters of an hour his Green Paper, I thought he was going to ask me to become a judge in the Family Division, which I was going to refuse. Because I got a letter about two months before the telephone call, saying would I agree to sit as a deputy High Court judge in the Family Division.

00:24:24

Rashly, I said I would. And then, anyway, after three-quarters of an hour he said, "Would you like to be a judge?" So I said, "It depends what sort of judge." He said, "Well, what about the Queen's Bench?" So I said yes. And that's how I became a judge. And then in 1981 I was sitting in Winchester, which is a wonderful place to sit, for the whole of the summer term there, and I got a letter from Geoffrey Lane, the then Lord Chief Justice, saying would I like to be the presiding judge of the Northern Circuit.

25:21

And the answer was "Yes", and I became a presiding judge in January 1991. No, that's wrong. I became presiding judge in October 1990. And I was presiding judge of the Northern Circuit until October 1995. For the last four years I was the senior presider because Johan Steyn, who was my senior when I was appointed to that post, but he then went to the Court of Appeal. When I was presider of the Northern Circuit it meant that half my time was spent on the Northern Circuit and half my time in London. And it was only after that, that I again "circulated" round the country.

26:43

What I didn't mention was that the year after I was appointed as silk, I was asked by Peter Rawlinson to go to Northern Ireland to act for the Crown in internment appeals, and for that purpose we lived in Long Kesh prison, later the Maze prison. The inmates - the other inmates being suspected terrorists, and that was - we travelled out in luxury from Northolt by RAF planes, and then with armed police drove to Long Kesh. And we were there for the week. And then at the weekends we flew home.

27:58

But a funny incident [that] in that period was that I only dealt with Protestants, terrorists, alleged terrorists, and the evidence, so-called, was all hearsay or double hearsay, normally given by the assistant Chief Constable, a Mr Bradley, who was the head of Special Branch in Northern Ireland. It was then called the Ulster - I think it was called the - it wasn't the Northern Ireland Police Service, it had a different name then [Royal Ulster Constabulary], but it was basically the Ulster police.

28:38

And he gave evidence behind a screen. And one internee was a man called McMichael who sadly was murdered shortly afterwards. And Mr Bradley, from behind the screen was saying that McMichael was a notorious terrorist. And after I had dealt with the Crown's case, the internee, in this case McMichael, was allowed to ask questions of the police officer behind the screen.

29:27

And McMichael said: "Mr Bradley!", he said. "I recognised you by your boots!" Which of course protruded through the bottom of the screen! But ah - and he obviously knew - McMichael was quite a well-known character, and I think his son was at one time a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

29:55

Following on that, in 19... after the Conservative government fell, in 1974, the Labour government set up an inquiry chaired by - a committee of inquiry chaired by Lord Gardner, the previous Lord Chancellor. Who coincidentally had been head, before my time, of 12 King's Bench Walk. And I was on holiday at a cottage we had bought up in Northumberland, at a place called Allanheads. And of course we had no telephone, and there were no mobiles in those days, and I and my wife and the two children had been for a walk and we got home to the cottage - it was 15 feet up - 15,000 feet in the Fells, and there were two uniformed policemen there.

And they said would I telephone the Attorney General. So that meant a 20-minute walk down to the public telephone in Allanheads village, and putting money into - cash, into the machine to get the telephone to work and press Button A. Anyway, the Attorney General was Sam Silkin, and after a bit of conversation, I said, "I'm running out of money!" So I said, "Can you ring me back on this public telephone?" And anyway, he did, and he said, would I be a member of this committee, chaired by Lord Gardner, considering the law and terrorism in Northern Ireland.

31:50

And I was the youngest member of that committee. There was Lord MacDermott, [who] was the - just retired as Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, was on it. Alastair Buchan, the son of John Buchan, who was a member of this Inn, who was a professor at Oxford, professor for... The statutory woman, I think her name was Kathleen Jones, was a professor of something like social studies at York University, who'd been on the Chadwick Commission on the Established Church, and the Church and State Commission.

An unusual historian from Queen's University, called Dr White, who was a Catholic Unionist. And then there was a Northern Ireland silk, who was a Nationalist, a Republican Nationalist. And this committee sat in 1974, and we met in Ireland, in Hillsborough Castle, which is now the Queen's residence in Scotland [sic, Northern Ireland meant], which was the old Governor's house. And again, we were treated royally, because the Governor had only just left, the last Governor, and the staff was all there, and I remember one of the amusing things, was that Gerald Gardner and Lord MacDermott were politically poles apart.

33:52

Gerald of course was Labour Lord Chancellor, Lord MacDermott was a Tory Unionists of extreme form, and we always sat at 9 o'clock in the morning. Gardner was always first to go into the room where we sat, and MacDermott was always the last. So I crept - I was the creep who was always second. And MacDermott used to say, "What wonderful bacon and egg we had for breakfast!", which would infuriate Gardner, and one morning he said, "Who gave me an apple-pie bed last night? I know it was one of you!" - looking at Gardner.

34:39

And Gardner didn't regard this as proper conduct on this important committee. And anyway eventually we published a report, and we made two recommendations which were accepted by the Labour government. Unanimous, those were unanimous. One was the - we recommended a very speedy end to internment, which did take place very shortly after. And then there were the, what were called the Diplock Courts, when the terrorists were tried without juries - was brought in.

35:25

And the other was the end of Special Category prisoners, which were people who were terrorists, or alleged terrorists, who were in the Maze prison, and were treated separately from ordinary criminals. And we recommended that that should end, and that convicted terrorists should be treated in exactly the same way as other convicted people. And that caused the famous hunger strikes. That was accepted by the Labour government, and eventually by the Tory government, and Margaret Thatcher had to deal with the sad death of Bobby Sands, who went on - died of a hunger strike.

36:10

And that was my period in Northern Ireland, and I didn't return to Northern Ireland again until after I became - after I'd retired as a High Court Judge in 2004, when I was asked to chair the Rosemary Nelson inquiry. Rosemary Nelson was a Catholic, Nationalist solicitor who was tragically blown up outside her daughter's school in her car, her two sons being on a school skiing trip at the time, to the Alps. And Charlie Faulkner, the Lord Chancellor, asked me to chair that inquiry.

37:17

And initially I refused, eventually I agreed. And we sat, from - both in London and in Belfast - from really the end of 2004 until 2011, when I was two months short of my eighty-second birthday, yes. 2011, that's right, yes. And counsel for the inquiry, the leading counsel was Rory Phillips, who's now Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple. Two other Masters of the Bench I asked to be - leading counsel to the inquiry. They both, for various reasons - one refused because his children were doing their A levels - he became a High Court Judge called Andrew Edis.

38:30

And another one refused after accepting, but he - what was his name? I've forgotten his name now, Ted, er - anyway he was leader of the Midlands Circuit and he was a Bencher of this Inn. Ted er - I'll probably remember it, eventually. Now, anything more about the Inner Temple? Oh yes -

39:24

Oh, the other public inquiry I did was the Paul Brown inquiry, which was for the Department of Health. Paul Brown was a boy that was found dead in a wardrobe in the home of this supposed grandparents - they weren't in fact his grandparents, and a public inquiry was ordered to deal with what was described as a cover-up by social services and the medical profession and so forth. But that inquiry, unlike the Rosemary Nelson inquiry, we sat solidly for 12 weeks. And we produced our report two months later.

40:24

But my secretary for that inquiry was a young lady called Ursula Brennan, now a Bencher of Gray's Inn, who became Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Justice. But one of the young barristers appearing for Paul Brown's mother was a young woman called Cherie Booth. Later better known as Mrs Tony Blair. Two of the counsel in that became High Court Judges, but neither Benchers of this Inn, so that...

41:40

Oh, dealing with the Inn, I fought very hard to stop the Inn being desecrated by a top floor to deal with the - to get rid of our gallery. I'm one of the people who spoke at the great debate on that, and who voted, sadly in a minority to prevent the desecration of the library. I still use the library. Almost every time I come into the Inn, I go to the library because I'm editing these journals of former Bencher Jack Ashworth.

42:21

I think I've probably talked enough, haven't I? Do you want to know anything about the army, or...?

Int: We're happy to get as much as we can. You remember... earlier on, that the Bar itself has changed considerably?

MM: Yes.

Int: Has the Inner Temple changed in the same way, or is that...?

MM: Well, the number of Benchers has increased hugely. Another thing that has changed, really since I stopped being a High Court Judge, is the number of Benchers dining - lunching in Inn has dropped almost to minimal number. When I was a judge, I lunched in the Inn almost every single day, even when I was trying substantial cases across the road. And rarely now do we see puisne judges at lunch, and very few silks.

43:37

When I was a silk, I always lunched in the Inn if I was appearing in the Royal Courts of Justice across the road. That seems to have - of course in those days one appeared in all courts wearing bands, and one lunched in bands, and the judges walked across from the courts wearing their bands - that has definitely changed.

44:07

And of course the other big change is the number of women at the bar, and the number of women who are High Court Judges now. The Northern Circuit on Saturday is giving a dinner to five people, four of them women. Brenda Hale, the - who was a fellow Northern Circuiteer with - they're all Northern Circuiteers - and three new women High Court Judges, if I can remember their names right: Mrs Justice Yip, Mrs Justice Moulder [?], and Mrs Justice Knowles, with a K, I think.

45:00

And the only man being honoured by this dinner is the new Lord Justice, Tim Holroyd, and, who appeared before me, of course, when he was a junior when I used to sit in Carlisle as a High Court Judge and he was a junior. None of the others ever appeared before me, of course. Though I sat in lodgings with Brenda a number of times, but er...

45:40

Now, what else about the Bar has changed? One is the size of chambers. Chambers now means - even on circuit, some chambers are 50, 60 or more people. When I joined my chambers in Liverpool at the end of my pupillage, I was the sixth person - the junior member of chambers. There were six of us. I was the only one of the senior people who hadn't been in the War! I mean, the Number Two, Michael McGuire, who became, who was the last Recorder of Carlisle, was one of 22 people only during the War to have got the M.C. and the M.M. The M.M. as a Trooper, and the M.C. as a Second Lieutenant. And another member of the chambers, Dick Collinson, is the father-in-law of Damian Green, who's at present in a certain amount of trouble over a pornographic, allegedly, on his computer.

46:53

He shared a room with me, and he was the navigating officer on the Warspite when it ran aground on D-Day. And another man, Roy Ward [?], was a navigator in the RAF. I was too young to have been in the War, but I did serve in Malaya in the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards during the Emergency there, when for the first time ever a Guards brigade served east of Suez. Manny Shinwell was the Secretary of State for Defence, and he sent a Guards brigade out to Malaya when the Emergency broke out.

47:40

Of course, we'd served in the Crimean War, and in Egypt, and in Palestine, but had never been through the Suez canal. And I went through the Suez Canal both ways. And the great thing about National Service, in those days, was - trooping was by ship, and it took a month or more to get out to Singapore by troop ship. And so we had plenty of time to read War and Peace on the way out and Anna Karenina on the way back, and play lots of bridge and backgammon and picquet and so forth.

48:21

But er - what more about the Inner Temple?

Int: Did you want to say anything more about the library?

MM: Well, we've got a - Margaret Clay fights hard for the library. She's the librarian. And all the successive Masters of the Libraries after me, who - my successor was Jonathan Sumption, the author of the great works on the Hundred Years War, and now a Lord of Appeal. The first Lord of Appeal to be appointed straight from the Bar since 1945 or 6, when Lord Radcliffe was, and Lord MacDermott was and Lord Reed were. But Lord Reed and Lord MacDermott had been law officers, and Lord Radcliffe of course had partitioned India and Pakistan.

49:37

Then Jonathan Sumption was succeeded by I think, Lord Justice Sedley, who's a Master of the Bench here, Stephen Sedley. And the present Master of the Library is Sally Smith, the author of the latest biography on Marshall Hall. And I'm looking forward to reading that. And Marjoribank's life, which I was given yesterday - life of Marshall Hall, which was published some time around 1928 or 9.

50:38

What other things about the Inn? Well I always walk - when I come to the Inn, I always walk through the gardens to get to the Inn, because, really, it is one of the best things about the Inn, is our gardens. And they were particularly - the herbaceous borders were particularly lovely this year. I think I'm beginning to run out of things about the Inn! Oh! What I can say, is my daughter's wedding photograph of - showing her husband, best man, and the parents of bride and groom - is photographed with the backing of the

Grinling Gibbons carving in the parliament chamber. Because the reception for her wedding at the Temple church was in the Inn.

51:59

Int: The reception in the Hall as well?

MM: In the Hall, yes. And it was - I can't remember the name of Master Griffith-Jones's predecessor, who was - married her, he was the Master of the Temple before. But Master Griffith-Jones baptised my youngest grandson. Yes. But... None of my family had ever been in the law, but one of my nephews was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, and practised for about five years in maritime law in Gibraltar.

52:51

He's now head of department for the Americas and UK for Charles Taylor, the Marine Insurance Club, as it used to be called. My daughter Renée [?], she was a solicitor and partner in Payne, Hicks, Beach in Lincoln's Inn.

[Inaudible exchange]

But that's where Payne, Hicks, Beach is. My son-in-law's a solicitor, too, but he's with Ashurst's, the commercial solicitors, he's partner there, was partner there until this year.

Int: So the link to the law has carried on from you?

MM: Well, in a sense.

Int: In a sense.

MM: But none of the grandchildren are reading law. One is - just started at Oxford reading chemistry. One is at Sheffield reading electronic engineering. Our only granddaughter's at Warwick reading English, and she wants to be a journalist. Two are taking A Levels this year, one has applied for St Hugh's to read computer sciences, and the other has applied to St Andrew's - but I haven't the faintest idea what he's - I think he's going there to play golf! He's a very keen golfer. But I think - is that enough? Anything else?

Int: I think that's fine... You've covered a lot - the Bar, your personal life and the Temple itself.

MM: I suppose the best-known - the most - well-known case I ever tried was the Bulger case. When two - the two ten-year-old boys, Thompson and Venables, were convicted of James Bulger's murder. Prosecuting counsel was Richard Henriques, who is a Bencher of this Inn. Oh, yes, um... As a judge, two libel cases I tried - one was Branson, Richard Branson against Snowdon. Richard Branson's father was a member of this Inn, and his grandfather was Mr Justice Branson, also a member of this Inn. And I don't think - I'll tell you - I don't think I mentioned it - but - this, but the, um - what I can mention is, throughout the case, Richard Branson's father always arrived at court carrying a rolled umbrella and wearing a bowler hat. His mother and sister sat at the back row of the court wearing hats. Richard Branson sat in the front row, without a tie, and sitting next to - sitting between his wife and his father, who was wearing a tie.

57:58

The only time I have ever seen Richard Branson wearing a tie was when his counsel, George Carman's, memorial service was held at - that church is - the church, the RAF church at the end of -

Int: This road here?

MM: Down there, it's -

Int: St Clement's, is it?

MM: St Clement Danes - it is. St Clement Danes, yes. St Clement Danes. He and I had seats at the memorial service on opposite sides of the gallery. The church was absolutely packed, obviously as a mark of respect. On that occasion Richard Branson was wearing a tie.

59:09

The other well-known libel case I tried was Mohammed al-Fayed against Neil Hamilton. I don't think - It's a funny story, but I think as people are alive, I won't mention it, because I think you could say, I think I've talked enough now, you could call it off, and I'll tell you those stories now. Is it turned off?

Int: I'll just say thank you very much for your time, and all your memories...

MM: Well, thank you very much for doing it.