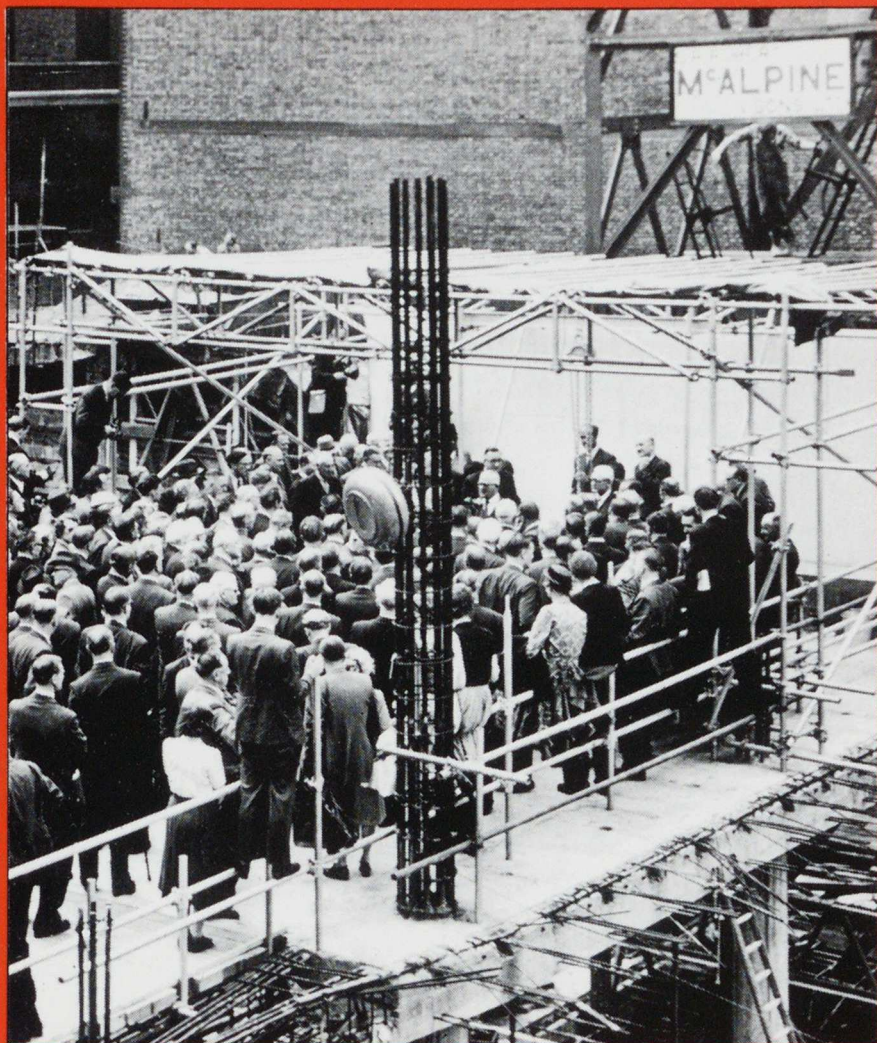


THE
TRADES UNION CONGRESS
ARCHIVE 1920-60





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**THE
TRADES UNION CONGRESS
ARCHIVE 1920 - 60**

Modern Records Centre Sources Booklet No. 5

by

Sarah Duffield

and

Richard Storey

With a preface by

Norman Willis

Coventry
1992

The Modern Records Centre, a department of the University of Warwick Library, was opened on 1 October 1973 with the aid of a generous grant from the Leverhulme Trust. This Sources Booklet is published to mark the completion of a three-year project, 1989-92, also funded by the Leverhulme Trust, to prepare finding-aids to the TUC Archive.

Also available: *Information Leaflet No. 9 (1990) on the TUC deposit, giving TUC registry references for several hundred subjects.*

The cover illustration shows the foundation stone-laying ceremony at Congress House, 27 August 1954. The figure in the foreground on the scaffolding, back to camera, is believed to be Len Murray, later General Secretary of the TUC. *Illustration taken from an original photograph by Archie Handford FIBP, ARPS, Croydon.*

Cover illustration by courtesy of the TUC
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PREFACE

The Trades Union Congress which was formed in 1868 is a voluntary association of trade unions. The Congress, which is the policy making body of the TUC, meets annually for a week when it discusses and passes resolutions on a wide range of issues which affect trade unions both nationally and internationally.

Between 1869 and 1921 the administrative work of the Congress between the annual meetings was carried out by the Parliamentary Committee and the records of this work are to be found in the Parliamentary Committee Minutes and the annual Congress Reports.

In 1921 the Parliamentary Committee was replaced by the General Council which was given wider powers. The duties were to co-ordinate common industrial action on general questions such as wages and hours of labour; to assist any union attacked on a vital question of trade union principle; to promote amicable settlements of inter-union disputes; to assist in organising and propaganda work; and to enter into relations with the movement in other countries with a view to promoting common action and international solidarity. As a result, in the first half of the 1920s the TUC improved its headquarters organisation by setting up a number of different departments to carry out the day-to-day work of the General Council and prepare reports for its committees. It was during this period that the TUC started to keep detailed records of its work on subject files. These files contain correspondence, internal and external documents, minutes, reports and press statements.

A look through the list produced by the Modern Records Centre will give an indication of the vast range of subjects with which the TUC has been involved over the years. The archive records the growth and development of the TUC, its relationship with affiliated unions, government, employers and unions in other countries.

I am pleased that the TUC was able to place these records on permanent loan in Warwick University's Modern Records Centre, which is devoted to the collection of source material in the labour and industrial relations field. I am grateful for the work which Richard Storey and his colleagues have carried out in cataloguing the records which I am sure will give researchers easier access.

The TUC has played a major part in winning many of the social and economic advances for working people throughout this century. Now, the serious student of history will be able to see the detailed work undertaken by the TUC in this and many other aspects of our national life. We owe it to our predecessors to ensure the record of their work is available for all to see.

Norman Willis,
General Secretary
Trades Union Congress

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Sources Booklet is to draw attention to source material on a wide range of topics dealt with in the deposited records of the Trades Union Congress. In particular, attention has been drawn to subjects which might not readily be associated with the TUC. The subjects have been arranged in alphabetical order with cross-references linking entries.

* * *

The TUC records deposited at the Modern Records Centre essentially comprise the contents of its registry from its formation in the early 1920s to the end of 1960. (Publications and collected material, such as the Gertrude Tuckwell papers, are held in the TUC Library at Congress House.) The deposited files include correspondence (incoming, outgoing and internal), reports, minutes, agreements, background documentation and collected documents, including printed items. The deposit was received in batches between March 1987 and November 1991. The agreement with the TUC provides for its regular updating. Cataloguing of the first deposit has been carried out over three years by Sarah Duffield, with additional input by Richard Storey, Alistair Tough (in the production of the interim finding-aid), and by Eleanor Rowe (in the final stage of the project). Some contributions to this Sources Booklet have been made by Eleanor Rowe and Richard Storey, who have also edited the final text.

* * *

The organisation of the TUC into its present-day structure began in 1919 when the Parliamentary Committee was replaced by a TUC General Council to be elected annually by Congress. To make it representative of the movement, the unions were divided into seventeen groups with seats for a council of thirty. To provide separate representation for women, a women's group was added and the size of the General Council was increased to thirty two.

The administration of the TUC was based on the development of a committee system and the employment of specialist trade union officials to serve the committees.

There were three types of committees:

1. General Council members were divided into five industrial groups, A to E, and the Women's Group, each to be represented by a sub-committee served by a specialist full-time official. The original intention was for each sub-committee to accumulate special knowledge of the industries it represented and to establish relationships with related trade unions. However, by the early 1930s the Committees hardly met at all, although they continued to be elected annually.

2. Committees set up for specialist purposes, i.e. Disputes, Organisation, of which there were seven by 1924. As they were formed, they were allocated a full-time official by the General Secretary or kept under his own supervision.

3. Joint TUC/Labour Party Committees, of which there were three - Research, Press and Publicity, International. They came into being on 1 January 1922. However, both Fred Bramley and Walter Citrine (respectively TUC Secretary and General Secretary) were dissatisfied and wished to become more distinct from the Labour Party and especially the 1924 Labour Government. Therefore in March 1926 the staff of the Research, and the Press and Publicity Departments were split between the two organisations and the International Department reverted to the Labour Party.

By 1931 there were eight principal standing committees: 1: Group Committees; 2: Finance and General Purposes; 3: Disputes; 4: Education; 5: Organisation; 6: Social Insurance; 7: International; 8: Economic; as well as the General Council. After the Second World War, a Production Committee was added to this number.

* * *

The TUC files in their original form had correspondence attached to the right-hand side, the most recent being uppermost, and documents attached to the left-hand side. On some files a History Sheet was then fastened to the left hand side, which gave a summary of the subject with dates of various letters and points they dealt with. Each incoming letter was stamped with a time and date stamp, showing the exact date and time of receipt. On receipt at the Centre the documents have been attached to the right-hand side as a conservation measure and to facilitate handling.

* * *

The records were prepared for deposit by the TUC's Registry staff and have been retained in registry order, based on its decimal classification system as follows:

- 000-099: Trade Unionism, TUC, Trades Councils, Organisation;
- 100-199: Labour (Conditions), National Insurance, Industrial Injuries;
- 200-299: Labour-Capital Relations, Agreements, Disputes;
- 300-399: Capitalism, Trusts, Companies;
- 400-499: Finance, Banking, Insurance;
- 500-599: Trade, Production and Economics, Nationalisation;
- 600-699: Industries and Services;
- 700-799: Politics and Publicity;
- 800-899: Social Questions, Education, Housing, Health, Law, Defence;
- 900-999: International, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia.

Each of the above major sections could then be further divided into ten main sections, and again into ten sub-sections and into decimals if further division was needed, e.g.,

- 100 Labour Conditions
- 127 Washington Hours Convention
- 127.5 Effects on various workers
- 127.51 transport workers.

Because of the amount of material to be fitted into the classification scheme another form of sub-number had to be used. Thus 943, the classification number for Germany, was decimalised to make numbers for other countries, such as 943.6 for Austria. The TUC Registry used the form $943\frac{1}{200}$ but in the *Catalogue* the form 943(200) has been adopted. The additional classification scheme is as follows:

Germany 943 (100)	Labour Conditions;
(200)	Trade Unionism;
(300)	Industrial Disputes;
(400)	Economics, Industry & Trade;
(500)	Political;
(600)	Social;
(700)	Prisoners;
(800)	Legislation;
(900)	Miscellaneous;
(920)	Delegations.

Also all the files relating to a particular country have been numbered as follows e.g. Germany 943/1-75, the original numbers being shown underneath.

The first file in a box gives all other files their MRC reference, i.e. the first file's TUC number might be 570.51, its new reference is therefore MSS.292/570.51/1 and the other files in the box become MSS.292/570.51/2....etc., although their TUC numbers might differ slightly, for example the second file's number might be 570.55.

Readers should note that in the absence of any other dates in an entry, the period covered will be c.1921-60. They should also note that the accession number of the whole deposit is MSS.292 and the full version of any reference quoted in these pages would always begin with this prefix e.g. MSS.292/112/5.

* * *

There are several finding-aids to this deposit available at the Centre. The Centre holds a photocopy of the *TUC Subject Index*, which leads directly to the *Interim List*, which gives the TUC number, then the MRC reference followed by a brief description of the file(s) with dates. However, researchers should note that some of the references given in the *TUC Subject Index* have since become defunct. The full *Catalogue* gives a more detailed entry for each file and includes references to specific documents, correspondence, etc. There is a table of contents at the beginning of the *Catalogue*.

The files have been listed in order of their current MRC reference, with previous references noted below in each entry. The full *Catalogue* is also available in the National Register of Archives and the TUC Library in London and a copy will be published in the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources* series. The Centre's *Information Leaflet* No. 9 lists several hundred topics with principal TUC deposit reference numbers. There are also several hundred entries in the Centre's name and subject indexes.

The archive is open to bona fide researchers without need for prior permission from the TUC.

Sarah Duffield,
Modern Records Centre
University of Warwick

ACCIDENTS AND REHABILITATION

This series (146/1-146.21/4) covers both accident prevention and protection from dangerous machinery, as well as non-industrial accidents. Also of note are a sequence on the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (146.2/1-7) and a file on the Home Office Industrial Museum (146.21/1).

Rehabilitation and disabled persons, including the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944 and schemes such as Queen Elizabeth Training College and the Roffey Park Centre (146.95/2-3) are also covered.

AFRICA

The TUC registry divided Africa (960/1-968.51/3) into North, West, East and South, and the files reflect the TUC's involvement and interest in Britain's former colonies and protectorates. These files mainly relate to the development of native trade unions, with correspondence with trade unions and TUC equivalents; there is also discussion of education and training for trade union officials.

Some interesting points highlighted include reactions to the 1956 Suez crisis; concern at harsh trade union legislation in Kenya and the repercussions of the Mau Mau rebellion on treatment of trade unions; position of trade unions in South Africa following the election of the Nationalist Party in 1948 and the commencement of the apartheid programme, and the interference in trade union affairs on the basis of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950.

[N.B. readers should note that the files relating to former British colonies and protectorates are to be found under their pre-independence names, with the exception of the Gold Coast which became independent as Ghana, in 1957.]

See also **BRITISH EMPIRE/COMMONWEALTH; COLONIAL QUESTIONS**

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The main series re agriculture includes general files (601/1-7); specific aspects such as the tied cottage system, and machinery (601.11/1-4); wages, holidays (601.2/1-5; 601.31/1-3); war-time food production (601.31/4); County Agricultural Committees, 1940-53 (601.94/1); Labour Party Advisory Committee, 1927-9, 1932-5 (601.31/5-6), Study Group, 1957-8 (601.94/2); marketing and distribution (601.93/1-4, 601.94/3-4). There is also a file of correspondence relating to the National Union of Agricultural Workers (91/5).

Files relating to the Organisation Committee: Agricultural workers campaign, 1925-6 can be found (53.1/3-5).

There are also a few files on disputes with other unions (84.3/48-9; 85/45).

See also **DORSETSHIRE LABOURERS' COMMEMORATION**

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS *see* **CIVIL DEFENCE**

AMERICAS

This includes North, South and Central America.

North America: this sequence of files (973/1-50) covers trade unionism, relations with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (which merged in 1955). Also included are the AFL-TUC war-time Joint Committee and files on various delegations, exchanges and missions. Of interest are the files relating to the English Speaking Union and its travel grants for trade unionists.

South and Central America: these few files (980/1-982/2) are mainly concerned with trade union matters and delegations and visits to the United Kingdom.

ARMAMENTS *see* **PEACE AND DISARMAMENT**

ARMED FORCES

This section (881/1-881.423/8) covers a variety of topics. These include national service and the Territorial Army, as well as the position of conscientious objectors during the Second World War. Other subjects touched on in this area include membership status of trade unionists in the armed forces, and the problem of apprenticeships interrupted by war service. This last highlights the concern felt by the TUC that these should be completed if at all possible.

Also of interest are files relating to welfare, which includes education and training, hospitality and canteens (this includes the YMCA tea cars). There is also a file on lectures to the troops on trade unionism as part of their preparations for civilian life. Wartime reserved occupations also feature, in relation to the position of trade union and TUC officials, showing how anxious both were to retain at least some of their younger personnel.

Other subjects touched upon include prisoners of war, the Home Guard and Conservative proposals to re-introduce it, 1951-3, and the employment of servicemen on what was regarded by the TUC as civilian work.

ASIA

The TUC registry divided Asia into three areas: Far East (950/1-954.9/2); Middle and Near East (956/1-956.9/8); and East Indies and South East Asia (959/1-959.4/5). However the same themes are selected throughout, especially trade union development. There is a great deal of correspondence with trade unions and TUC equivalents and topics discussed include strikes, disputes, training education and, in

some cases, persecution. Other themes include aid, especially for China and Korea. Of interest are the files relating to the Sino-Japanese war, and the discussions on the situation in Palestine, concern at American interference in the China/Taiwan situation in the 1950s.

See also **BRITISH EMPIRE/COMMONWEALTH; COLONIAL QUESTIONS**

AUSTRALIA *see* **DOMINIONS**

AUTOMATION *see* **MANAGEMENT**

AVIATION *see* **TRANSPORT**

BEDAUX SYSTEM

This small sequence (112/2-5) describes the TUC's attempts to prevent the system being implemented. It includes replies to a 1932 questionnaire and a file on a specific dispute, *Wire Drawers v Richard Johnson & Nephew* re the union's attempts to stop the system being introduced. There is also a file (253.14/2) in the "Industrial Disputes" sequence on this dispute.

BREAKAWAY, HOUSE AND NON-POLITICAL UNIONS

A small group of files (7.1/1-6) deals with this subject generally, including one file relating to the house union at John Dickinson & Co. Ltd., stationery manufacturers.

A larger group (252.81/1-19) relates to the Spencer union, the Nottingham & District Miners' Industrial Union.

Other breakaway, etc., unions covered include:

- Amalgamated Union of the British Blind (91/24-5)
- Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Officials (763/5)
- Junior Fire Officers' Association (672.9/6)
- Manchester Painters (84.3/8)
- National Ambulance Services Association (91/10)
- National Union of Aircraft Workers (91/7)
- National Union of Chemical Workers (84.3/4)
- Public Service Workers' Union (91/215)
- Sheet Iron & Light Plate Workers' Soc. (91/241)
- Union of Railway Signalmen (91/220)
- United Clothing Workers' Union (91/62).

BRITISH EMPIRE/COMMONWEALTH

The highlight here (932.91/5-937/12) is a long sequence on the Imperial Conference, Ottawa with papers on various represented countries and commodities, such as meat, wool, cotton, etc. (a further sequence of files can be found under "Trade"). However there are also files relating to the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industry, 9-27 July, 1956. There are also files on various Commonwealth labour and trade union conferences, as well as correspondence with the British Council.

BROADCASTING

This section (786.3/4-787.4/5) is mainly devoted to the BBC. It includes files relating to the BBC General Advisory Council, a variety of talks, as well as overseas broadcasts. There is a sequence on the Beveridge Committee of Enquiry, 1949-52. There is also a file on commercial television which highlights the concern felt at its introduction in the 1950s.

BUILDING INDUSTRY

This series (646/1-646.98/3) includes discussion relating to the standardisation of building materials; employment of direct labour and the problem of labour-only sub-contracting; views of trade unions expressed in response to a 1955 TUC circular on nationalisation. There is also correspondence with the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Woodworking, Timber and Forestry Industries (639/2-7): includes discussion relating to wages and working conditions as well as to employment of private contractors by the Forestry Commission, 1958-9.

Building unions mentioned in the deposit include the predecessor constituent bodies of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (91/36-7, 190-1, 250, 256, 292). Other unions mentioned include the "Altogether" Builders Labourers and Construction Workers (91/9); Amalgamated Union of Asphalte Workers (91/11); Constructional Engineering Union (91/99), and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (91/34).

BUS INDUSTRY *see* TRANSPORT

BUSINESSES

In some cases, the place of work is a main feature of a file, or group of files, as in disputes over house unions (e.g., John Dickinson & Co. Ltd.: 7.1/4), questions of non-union firms (e.g., D.C. Thomson Ltd.: 8.13/1-4), or the introduction of unionisation (Ford Motor Co.: 57.4). Some inter-union disputes were specific to a firm (examples at random include: United Patternmakers' Association v Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers at Empire Stone Co., Narborough, 1926 (85/73), National

Union of General & Municipal Workers v Operative Bleachers at Vernon & Co. Ltd., Preston, 1925-7 (85/50). The "Organisation - special industries" group of files (54/1-6) includes material on individual firms, as well as localities and occupations, e.g., workers in holiday camps and football pools.

Other information in the Organisation series includes named firms in returns to Survey of Organisation, 1931 (56/1), Report of Industrial Survey of Slough, 1936 (57.1/5-6).

CANADA *see* **DOMINIONS**

CANTEENS

There is useful material on canteens, works catering and British Restaurants in the series of files on Rationing (183.18/1-7). Mobile canteens feature in the series of files on Defence (881.39/2-3).

CAPITALISM

There are a variety of brief series on capitalism and related topics. These include files on organisations such as the Federation of British Industries (300/3-4) and the British Employers Confederation (300/5). Monopolies (300/7-321/11) includes trusts, combines, cartels and restrictive practices. Profits (321/10-11). Companies (340/1-340.2/2) includes files relating to the Company Law Amendment Committee, 1943-60.

CENTRAL AMERICA *see* **AMERICAS**

CHILDREN *see* **YOUNG PERSONS**

CINEMA *see* **ENTERTAINMENT**

CIVIL DEFENCE

This section (883/1-883.71/5) also includes both air raid precautions and fire-watching, as well as national voluntary service. It contains files on the precautions to be taken at Transport House, including the proposed evacuation to the NATSOPA Memorial Home at Market Bosworth. There are discussions relating to industrial ARP - especially working after the siren, loss of tools and provision for the immediate restarting of work. These files highlight the TUC's support for the war effort. The position of women is also discussed, and there is support for Mrs Churchill's 1943 appeal for clubs for service women.

The files on fire-watching include a joint employer/employee scheme for the Slough trading estate, 1942-3; relaxation of daytime fire-watching; exemptions especially for

full and part-time trade union officials; conscription of women and allowances for fire guards.

See also **FIRE & AMBULANCE SERVICES**

CIVIL SERVICE

This brief section (713/1-713.41/7) covers a variety of topics. These include the Government Workers Charter, 1927-30, which proposed amongst other things the adoption of a minimum wage of £3 per week, and a working week of 44 hours. The Anderson Report, 1923, suggested reductions in basic rates of pay, increases of hours of clerical workers and the withdrawal of the partial provision of equal pay for men and women which had been established by the National Whitley Council. The relevant file (713.12/1) includes protests and concern at the Prime Minister's refusal to receive a TUC deputation. Also of note are files relating to equal pay, and civil and political rights, especially following the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act, 1927.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Included under this heading are the cotton industry (626/1-626.1/5), which contains files on the Enquiry of 1929-31; wool textiles (627/1-627.1/4); artificial silk industry (627.1/5); textile industry (629/5-631.98/3), which includes a file on the world textile office, 1941-4; leather and footwear (633/1-3); and clothing industry (633/4).

COAL INDUSTRY *see* **MINING**

COLONIAL QUESTIONS

This (930/1-932.91/4) covers various general themes such as the Colonial Office, underdeveloped countries, education, labour and trade unions, which are discussed in more detail in files relating to the individual colonies. Of note is the ILO Enquiry into Plantations, 1949-59; as well as discussion relating to minimum standards of social policy. Also discussed is the question of correspondence courses for colonial trade unionists; the problem of native forced labour; and TUC involvement in the appointment of labour and trade union officers. Correspondence relating to trade unions includes the model rules for the guidance of colonial organisations prepared by the TUC; copies of *Trade Union News for Overseas*, which was published by the TUC Press Department; and papers of the TUC Colonial Advisory Committee, 1937-60.

See also **AFRICA; ASIA; WEST INDIES**

COMMON MARKET *see* **ECONOMICS**

COMMUNISM

This series (770/1-778.29/6) deals with both communist and anti-communist bodies, as well as alleged infiltration of affiliated bodies. Included is correspondence from the 1920s and 1930s with such bodies as International Labour Defence, International Class War Prisoners' Aid Society, Red International of Labour Unions, the Left Book Club and the Peoples' Vigilance Committee.

A major part of the series is devoted to activities affecting Trades Councils. There is a sequence (777/8-16) describing specific instances of Communist Party influence in particular Trades Councils. There is also an alphabetical series of correspondence concerning TUC Circular 16, 1934, which forbade Trades Councils admitting delegates from proscribed organisations (communist or fascist); if they did, they would no longer be recognised by the TUC. There was a great deal of protest from the Councils, many of which felt it was an infringement of their liberties, even though they were anti-communist. There are a few files on CP activities in British trade unions, especially the Fire Brigades' Union.

Finally the series contains correspondence concerning the National Minority Movement, 1924-32; Labour Research Department, 1919-60, which became CP-dominated in 1921 and ceased to have any connection with Labour HQ; National Unemployed Workers' Movement, 1923-40, which attempted to become affiliated to Congress in the 1920s.

CONGRESS HOUSE

A major group (28.4/1-18) relates to the siting and building of the TUC headquarters (originally referred to as the "Memorial Building"), 1945-60. The files include correspondence with the architect, David du R. Aberdeen. A file on the sculpture competition, 1954-5, has letters from eminent sculptors such as Henry Moore and Reg Butler. There are photographs of the foundation stone-laying, 1954.

Earlier files (28.2/4-28.3/6) relate to joint premises at Transport House, Eccleston Square and Maritime House, and to a Co-operative Union project, 1921. Also of interest is the proposed evacuation to the NATSOPA Memorial Home, at Market Bosworth in the case of Transport House being bombed during the Second World War.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY *see* BUILDING INDUSTRY

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The main feature of this section (760/1-766.9/4) is the various attempts to reach an agreement especially for settling disputes. It includes files on the Joint TUC/Co-operation Committee, 1925-32; and further discussions with the Co-operative Wholesale Society in the 1930s. Of note is the sequence of files on specific membership disputes (763.31/1-12), relating to trade union membership of CWS

employees, 1927-47. This followed a 1924 CWS resolution which stated that the requirement for all eligible employees to be members of trade unions eligible for affiliation to the TUC should in future be a condition of employment of the CWS, and that dismissal should follow non-compliance. The labour movement wanted this enforced, as they did not want to see employees joining unrecognised and unaffiliated bodies.

COST OF LIVING *see* **PRICES**

DAILY HERALD

For many years this was the official newspaper of the labour movement. This series (788.8/3-790M/11) which covers the whole period, 1922-64, of the TUC's involvement, reflects the concern of the TUC to have a voice in the newspaper world with which to reach the working classes. However, as time progressed the paper became less of a political paper and more of a commercial one, mainly due to financial pressures.

The *Daily Herald* originally appeared as a strike sheet in 1911. It reappeared in 1912, and in 1913 George Lansbury became its editor. By 1922 financial difficulties led to its accepting a subsidy from the TUC and Labour Party, and by 1929 further financial difficulties led to the TUC entering into an agreement with Odhams whereby the firm agreed to take over the paper and expand it, whilst guaranteeing its political standpoint. The TUC was to have 49% of the shares and to nominate 4 out of the 9 directors. By 1933 it became the first paper to have a circulation of 2 million.

By the 1950s it began to lose money heavily and its circulation was dropping. In 1960 the paper was released from its obligation to support TUC and Labour Party official policy. In 1961 *Daily Mirror* Newspapers took over Odhams and the TUC signed an agreement with the parent company, International Publishing Corporation, for the paper to be published by the Mirror Group. In 1964 the TUC sold its 49% holding to IPC and on 14 September 1964 the *Daily Herald* appeared for the last time, to be replaced the next day by the *Sun*.

The series includes the reports and accounts from the 1920s when the paper was run by Victoria House Printing Co. Ltd. on behalf of the labour movement; as well as reports, balance sheets and accounts from the later period up to 1964. The series also reflects the problems of competing with the capitalist press. From the 1940s onwards it failed to attract the younger working class or women, who preferred the style of the *Mirror* or the *Express*. Because of its image it also had difficulties in attracting advertising, which in the end was to kill the paper.

See also **PRESS; PUBLICATIONS**

DISARMAMENT see **PEACE AND DISARMAMENT**

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE see **RETAIL TRADE**

DOMESTIC WORKERS

Two files (676/1-2) mainly concern the National Institute of Houseworkers, which was set up by the Ministry of Labour in 1946, but subsequently suffered cuts in government grants. Records include printed ephemera, *The Houseworker*, and other publications, annual reports, 1952-4, 1957-8.

This section also includes reports of various war-time investigations into wages and conditions and a 1931 Domestic Service Bill.

See also **NATIONAL UNION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS; REFUGEES**

DOMINIONS

The TUC deposit includes files relating to Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

Canada: a brief series (971/1-13) mainly concerned with trade union affairs and relations with Trades and Labor Congress/Canadian Labour Congress. The same applies to Australia (993/1-9) where the files mostly concern relations with the Australasian Council of Trade Unions. New Zealand (993.1/1-9), here the files are mostly concerned with trade union affairs although mention is also made of emigration. Of note is a file relating to the Hawke's Bay Earthquake of 1931 and the successful appeal for compensation to the Privy Council in Britain in 1933.

DORSETSHIRE LABOURERS' COMMEMORATION

The centenary commemoration of those who are today better known as the "Tolpuddle Martyrs", which took place in 1934, was a major socio-cultural and political event. It involved a great deal of input from the TUC, as well as at local level, giving rise to two major series of files. There are those, 1933-4, connected with the organisation of the commemoration (1.91/1-59), and those relating to the building, tenancing and running of the Memorial Cottages at Tolpuddle, 1934-60 (1.92/1-43; 1.921/1). The first series includes correspondence with writers, academics and researchers, such as Eleanor Farjeon, Llewellyn Powys, Siegfried Sassoon, G.D.H. Cole, W. Branch Johnson, and with cartoonists Dyson and Low, regarding the commemorative book, *Martyrs of Tolpuddle*. Other topics dealt with include a projected film; the play "Six men of Dorset" (also 674.2,.33), the organisation of pageants, a memorial stone to James Hammett, and a commemoration of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Wade of Warwick. There is correspondence with F.C. James, NUAW District Organiser, Dorchester, and his successor as local "man on the spot". Two files (1.913/1-2) relate to the Old Crown Court, Dorchester.

The second main series concerns the Memorial Cottages, Tolpuddle, designed by Edward Unwin. The files deal with their building, equipping and planting, water supply and drainage system, repairs, fuel supply, social provision, selection and care of tenants. (The selection of tenants produces some interesting *curricula vitae* of aged agricultural workers.)

ECONOMICS

This section (560/1-567.13/5) contains a wide variety of topics associated with economics. They include the minutes of the Economic Committee, 1929-60; files relating to various conferences, including the League of Nations Conferences, 1927-30; and the World Economic Conference of 1933. The files on the latter contain official papers, as well as reports and memoranda.

European Security Programme: this includes files relating to the Programme, the Mutual Security Agency and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and its various committees.

Common Market: the files include discussions relating to the future establishment of both the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area in the latter half of the 1950s. There is also discussion relating to the Schuman Plan for a European Coal and Steel Community; and a proposed European Community for Agriculture, 1952-3.

Other topics covered include the Economic Advisory Council, 1929-33, with papers of its various committees such as the Channel Tunnel Policy Committee, 1930 (with a map of the proposed tunnel), Economic Planning Board, 1947-60, including official papers and minutes of meetings.

EDUCATION

This major series (810/1-819.64/3) is divided into a number of sections. Of note is a long sequence on international exchanges; also the abortive discussions with Lady Warwick relating to her offer of Easton Lodge as an educational establishment (813.3/1-8), 1925-8. It was intended that this establishment would eventually take the place of the Labour College and Ruskin College. The plans fell through because Congress could not sanction the cost, especially in the aftermath of the General Strike.

A large part is taken up by files relating to adult/university/residential/trade union as well as TUC education/educational services. Topics include Workers Educational Association; National Council of Labour Colleges; Ruskin College; extra-mural education at Oxford and Cambridge; the TUC training college and training courses; courses in trade union studies at various universities such as LSE, Glasgow, Manchester, etc.

Technical and commercial education are also covered, with files on the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education, and the various national technical and trade colleges which were set up in the 1950s. Secondary education, scholarships and various types of summer school are also covered. All these show how concerned the TUC were that education should reach all areas of the labour movement, and that all workers should have access to it.

Finally the series contains files on legislation and government policy. Included are the 1936 and 1944 Education Acts and protests at cuts by the Conservative government in the 1950s in the school building and accommodation programme as well as cuts in expenditure generally.

See also **POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION**

EIRE *see* **IRELAND**

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY *see* **FUEL AND POWER**

EMPLOYMENT

The sequence on employment (130.1-130.7/2) deals with: spare time agencies which were condemned by the TUC in 1933; Loss of Employment (Compensation) Bill, 1951; breach of contract; and discrimination.

The sequence on training (130.7/3-131.5/2/3) includes files relating to training of supervisors and instructors, training centres and training for the unemployed. Also covered are training for employment in the war industries and education and training for the forces, 1943-52. There is a section on the Government Committee on Higher Appointments, 1943-7.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

This section (615.1-615.61/6) includes files on such topics as wages, nationalisation, machine tools, electrical engineering, as well as motor manufacture and vehicle building.

See also **MOTOR INDUSTRY**

ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment (674.1-674.94/2) includes files on bands and musicians, especially relating to concern that military bands were competing unfairly with civilian bands. Of note is the TUC-organised tour of "Six men of Dorset", 1936, which included

Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson in the cast. Also included is correspondence with the Left Theatre, 1936, and the Unity Theatre, 1947-59.

Film Industry (674.94/3-675.971/7) includes files on conditions in cinemas and film studios, employment of children, cruelty to animals, and brutality and violence in films. There is a sequence of files on the use of films for propaganda and educational purposes. There are also files on the Workers Film Association/National Film Association, 1939-53. Finally the section shows the concern felt about the ownership and control of the British film industry, with files on the Cinematographic Films Acts of 1937 and 1948 as well as a Board of Trade Enquiry, 1936-8.

EQUAL PAY

This small sequence (119/1-119.1/5) includes files on various ILO questionnaires; and on the Royal Commission on Equal Pay, 1944-7.

EUROPE

This extensive sequence covers the 940s in the deposit. It is mainly concerned with relations with trade union national centres and includes correspondence relating to strikes, appeals for support, exchange of delegations, invitations to attend congresses. The series highlights the difficulties faced in many countries, where suppression, factions and communist activities were great problems. There are many files on the suppression of bodies following Nazi/Russian invasions, and the setting up of trade union centres in exile.

[N.B. It should be noted that not all correspondence has been translated.]

See also **ECONOMICS; GERMANY; IRELAND; RUSSIA; SCOTLAND; SPAIN; WALES**

EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY

This is a section of a larger series on Production. The EPA was set up in 1953 to support and co-operate with various productivity efforts in European countries and to foster collaboration between them.

The majority of the files relate to project 176 and its successors which involved visits to and from Europe for trade unionists. (557.3411/1-68) refer to visits to Europe by British trade unionists and (557.3411/69-166) to visits to Britain by European trade unionists. The files include arrangements, details and sometimes a report of the visit.

There are also sequences of files on EPA visits to America (557.342/2-10), international team visits to Europe (557.342/11-13), and seminars (557.35/1-13). Each file give details on a specific visit/seminar, sometimes a report is included.

[The series on Production also contains sequences of files on the Anglo-American Productivity Council (552.3/1-552.373/4) and on its successor, the British Productivity Council (552.4/1-552.471/6).]

FACTORIES

This series (145/1-145.91/2) deals mainly with three topics, factory inspection, the Gowers Committee, and legislation. Aspects of factory inspection covered include qualifications, training and the Factories (Examination of Plant) Emergency Order 1941, which extended examination of plant beyond the normal statutory period because of the shortage of factory inspectors during Second World War.

The Gowers Committee was set up 1946/7 to enquire into health, safety and welfare at places not regulated by the Factories, Mines or Quarries Acts, such as shops/offices, railway premises, theatres.

Legislation includes attempts to amend existing legislation such as 1937 and 1901 Factory Acts; also attempts to steer bills through parliament i.e. Factories (no. 2) Bill, 1926; as well as files on the 1937, 1948 and 1959 Factory Acts.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSE

This section (113/1-113.71/6) describes the TUC's attempts to bring about a revision of the 1909 Fair Wages Resolution. In 1929 the Minister of Labour had admitted to an NFBTO deputation that it needed revision. The following year the TUC submitted its own FWR which was rejected in 1934. In 1937, the Ministry of Labour set up a committee to look into the problem and TUC and British Employers' Confederation met to discuss an agreement on revision. By 1942 a White Paper had been drawn up to be presented to Parliament after the war. The section includes complaints re specific cases of evasion.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES *see* LIVING WAGE

FASCISM

This brief series (743/1-743.11/6) is mainly concerned with the rise of fascism in Britain during the 1930s and the campaign against it. Included are files on the National Workers Party of Great Britain, run by Lt.-Col. Graham Seton Hutchinson, concern at the use of private armies and calls for amended legislation to prevent this.

FILMS *see* ENTERTAINMENT

FINANCE

The deposit contains several brief series relating to finance. These include National Savings (402.1/1-402.2/1), which includes war savings; finance (402.2/2-410.2/3),

which includes war finance; accountants; and representations to the Chancellor re the annual budget, from 1945 onwards. A further brief series (452/2-471/4) looks at banking, investments, currency, and the decimal system. Finance and Industry (450/1-452/1) includes files on the Macmillan Committee of Enquiry into Finance and Banking, 1929-35, and a later Government Enquiry into the Credit and Financial System, 1957-60.

Taxation (411/1-411.27/3) includes discussion of various points relating to income tax: methods of assessing seasonal workers; repayment of post-war credits (these represented the extra tax paid due to the reduction in personal allowances in the 1941 Budget and were to have been repaid "so soon as may be" after the war); pay as you earn; Royal Commission on Taxation of Profits and Income, 1950-7; allowances; duties such as those on tobacco and entertainment and subsequent calls for the latter to be lifted, 1955-8. National Expenditure (420/2-5) relates to the financial crisis of 1931. Local Government Finance (430/1-4): an examination of rates and call for the repeal of the Audit (Local Authorities) Act, 1926-30, because it gave District Auditors the legal power to surcharge local authorities for paying wages or giving conditions to their employees which the Auditors deemed to be above reasonable wages and conditions.

See also PENSIONS

FIRE & AMBULANCE SERVICES

Inter-union and other disputes and material on the Fire Brigades' Union, National Union of Auxiliary Firemen, National Ambulance Services Association, etc., feature in various files (especially in series 2.3, 85, 91). Specific references will be found in the Centre's subject and name indexes.

See also CIVIL DEFENCE

FIREWATCHING *see* CIVIL DEFENCE

FOOD

This sequence (633/5-636.81/3) includes: files on meat, especially concerning the decontrol of fatstock and the subsequent dispersal of abattoirs in the 1950s; fish including the herring industry; sugar and the sugarbeet industry. This file contains a 1927 protest from the TUC about the attempts by employers to stop the higher wages being paid in the factories percolating down to the farms. Also included here are files on potatoes, canned food and milk. This last relates to the industrial milk supply, and provision of supplementary milk for school children, as well as milk marketing and distribution.

See also CANTEENS; RATIONING

FORESTRY *see* **BUILDING INDUSTRY**

FREEDOM *see* **LEGAL ISSUES**

FUEL AND POWER

This sequence (603.7/1-603.74/4) includes discussions relating to education, prices and efficiency, especially in the post-war years. It also has references to the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, which was formed to develop an industrial fuel efficiency advisory service. It was an independent, non-profit-making company set up by the British Productivity Council.

Gas Industry (651/1-651.49/3): topics discussed in this series include the Heyworth Committee of Enquiry into organisation and control; nationalisation and subsequent liaison with the Gas Council; and representation on Regional Advisory Committees in the 1950s.

Electricity Supply Industry (652/1-652.7/5): topics discussed here include manning of sub-stations in the 1920s and 1930s; nationalisation and its associated problems such as consultation and compensation are mentioned. Also mentioned are the Electricity (Supply) Bill, 1926 and the problems of load spreading.

See also **MINING**

GAS INDUSTRY *see* **FUEL AND POWER**

GENERAL COUNCIL

This large section (20/1-29.91/13) covers every aspect of the General Council's work. It includes the sequences of minutes of both the GC itself, and its predecessor, the Parliamentary Committee (20/1-44), and the Finance and General Purposes Committee (24.1/1-20); as well as all copies of circulars issued to affiliated organisations (23.1/1-38), 1921-60. Also of note are files on the Group Committees, Fred Bramley and the building of Congress House (*see* separate entry). However, much of this section is taken up with matters concerning the day-to-day running of the TUC. Finance, office equipment, travel and speaking arrangements, appointment of staff, salaries and holidays all figure in this sequence.

GENERAL STRIKE

The series is divided into four sections: 252.61/1-58: main files; 252.62/1-57: subsidiary files; 252.62/58-75: finance; 252.62/76-147: Organisation Committee.

It covers the preparations made for the strike, negotiations with the government and the miners, attempts to reach a settlement, money for fined and imprisoned strikers, the problem of victimisation and the details of organisation of the strike itself.

Other files deal with the attempts to raise funds for the miners and their families.

GERMANY

This series (943/1-73) is mainly concerned with relations with the German trade union movement and in particular with the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (German TUC). Of particular note are the files relating to the post-war reconstruction of the movement. There is discussion relating to the post-war dismantling of factories and reconstruction of education.

The other main subject touched upon is the post-1933 situation after Hitler had come to power. This includes financial assistance for refugees, *q.v.*; discussions with the communists and the Independent Labour Party concerning united action in support of the German working class; refugees; the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council; bans on German goods. Also mentioned are the Saar (943/73); the Rhineland (943/74); and the Ruhr (943/75).

[N.B. Not all documents in German have been translated.]

GOVERNMENT

This is divided into two parts: central government (701.12/3-712.5/2) and local government (714/1-714.11/3). The first contains files on deputations to government departments, Royal Commissions, Committees of Enquiry and Government Committees; as well as files on the National and Conservative Governments. Of interest is a file on parliamentary privilege and the case of W. J. Brown MP and his union, the Civil Service Clerical Association, 1945-7. The section on local government contains files on public contractors and boundary changes.

HEALTH

Industrial Health (140/1-142.9/2), 1924-60: this includes files on attempts to improve the health of workers, including medical examinations, campaigns, conferences; correspondence with Sir Thomas Legge, the TUC's medical adviser, and his successor, H. B. Morgan; correspondence with bodies such as the Industrial Health Education Society and the Industrial Health Research Board. Mention is also made of local advisory councils, and schemes in Harrow, Slough and Middlesex.

A later series of files (840/1-846.2/3) relating to health includes a sequence on non-industrial diseases and conditions such as TB, cancer, blindness, deafness etc.; a sequence on hospitals and their personnel, such as doctors, nurses, health visitors and sanitary inspectors; and a sequence on organisations/institutions, including the Socialist Medical Association, and the Llanelly Workers' Medical Committee. Finally

there are files relating to nutrition, the British Medical Association, the Red Cross and food hygiene.

See also **INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND INJURIES; SAFETY AND WELFARE**

HOLIDAYS

This series is divided into two sections. The first (114/1-114.31/4) records the process, 1926-62, by which holidays with pay became a norm in the United Kingdom. It includes questionnaires and evidence to be presented to the Holidays with Pay Committee set up by the Government in the late thirties. There is also discussion about arrangements for special holidays such as VE and VJ Day, the 1937 Coronation and 1935 Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

The second section (124/1-124.13/1) is concerned with the problem of staggering holidays across the summer months, instead of limiting them to August, which became increasingly acute from the late 'thirties. It also looks at holiday accommodation.

HOURS

This series is divided into two sections. The first (120/1-122.5/5) is concerned with the attempts by the TUC and the International Labour Organisation, during the period 1919-60, to bring about a 40-hour, 5-day week as a normal working pattern in the UK. It contains a sequence (122.2/2-15) on the situation, 1934-9, in various industries, including coal mining, textiles, iron and steel, printing, building, rail and road transport.

The second section (124.2/1-128.9/1) describes the position regarding overtime and night work, the Washington Convention and in particular the two-shift system. The latter had been introduced in 1920 as a temporary measure, but had been continued every year. For a factory to operate the system an order had to be obtained from the Home Office. From its introduction onwards, the TUC was dedicated to the abolition of this system, especially for women and young persons. The 1937 Factory Act had made 7 a.m. their legal starting time; the TUC wanted 6 a.m. starting time under the two-shift system brought into line with the Act. The situation was complicated by the relaxation of the 1937 Factories Act regulations regarding women and young persons during the war.

See also **YOUNG PERSONS**

HOUSING

This section (835/1-835.51/4) reflects the concern felt by the labour movement about the housing situation. Problems highlighted include slum clearance, shortages and the

delays in the house building programme after the Second World War. There is discussion on the question of rural housing especially the tied cottage system, which appeared to be on the increase in the 1940s and 1950s as farmers bought cottages and had them certified as necessary for the proper working of the farm; they could then evict the tenants without having to find them alternative accommodation.

A large sequence is devoted to discussing rent and associated problems, including concern at high rents, and at Conservative legislation of the 1950s. This included the Rent Restrictions Acts, the 1957 Rent Act and the Repairs and Rents Act of 1954. There is concern at the introduction of rent differentials by local councils and cuts in local authority housing subsidies which meant increases in the rent. Evidence is supplied by trade unions (Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives) in response to a 1957 TUC circular relating to decoration and repairs by tenants.

INDIVIDUALS

As one would expect, prominent labour movement figures feature, for example as signatories of correspondence, throughout the TUC archive. These include intellectuals such as G.D.H.Cole, as well as trade union leaders and politicians. There are also less expected prominent persons, such as the sculptors' correspondence deriving from the Congress House competition (q.v.), and writers such as Eleanor Farjeon and Llewellyn Powys in the Tolpuddle centenary series (1.91). The deposit also includes references to Sir Thomas Legge, who was appointed as the TUC's Medical Adviser in 1930. There are two files about this (29.9/1, 140.9/1), as well as references in the series on industrial health and industrial diseases.

Walter Citrine and his successors as Secretary feature throughout the Registry files, although there are no groups of their "own" papers. Fred Bramley, whose work as Secretary was cut short by his premature death in 1925, is, however, represented by a group of files about his ill-health, death, funeral, condolences, estate, etc., 1924-6 (21.12/1-6).

Other interesting references include details of applicants who applied for the vacancies at the Tolpuddle Memorial Cottages (1.92/37-42); nominations and lists of winners of the various TUC/Trades Councils awards (50.5/1-4, 50.51/1-5, 50.52/1-5) and the women's Gold Badge (65.11/1); grants to victimised union members in the aftermath of the General Strike (252.62/63-75) and a file, 1935-59 (91/160) relating to the appointment of Robert Davies Gerrard to the staff of the National Union of Lock and Metal Workers; by 1940 he rose to become General Secretary. There is a section of files, 1923-60 (29/3-29.181/4) on the appointment of staff to the General Council, including a file, 1924-60 (29.13/6) on the appointment of women officers to the Women's Group. A file, 1928-46 (29.91/1-13) gives details of those appointed to minor posts. Also of note are the biographies of fraternal delegates attending the American Federation of Labor Annual Congress, 1949-55 (973/21-3), the merged AFL/Congress of Industrial Organizations Annual Congress, 1956-60 (973/24), and at

the Canadian Labour Congress Annual Congress, 1938-60 (91/6-9), and biographical details of workers on exchange schemes, 1942-6 (973/48).

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

This section (221/1-225.2/4) embraces a whole variety of councils. These include the Whitley Councils and their non-government equivalent, Joint Industrial Councils, although the files mainly deal with the question of trade union representation. Other councils mentioned are Works Councils Committees, in particular the Bournville Works Council. Shop Stewards Committees are also mentioned, these include the Engineering and Allied Trades Shop Stewards' National Committee, and the files reflect the TUC's concern at Communist Party influence and infiltration in this area. Finally there are various kinds of joint councils, such as Joint Works Production Committees, set up as part of the campaign to eliminate waste.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND INJURIES

The pre-1946 situation is covered by a series (144/1-144.6/5) on many of the diseases which affected those working in industry and the campaign to have them scheduled as industrial diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

A list of prescribed diseases was drawn up and from 5 July 1948 those who contracted them were entitled to benefit.

The post-1948 situation in relation to eligibility for and payment of benefits is covered by two series of files on industrial injuries and diseases (170/1-173.3/3;174). Topics include legislation; employers' liability; the concept of "common employment"; workmen's compensation under earlier legislation; the Committee on Diseases and Injuries not caused by Accident; anthrax.

See also **HEALTH; SAFETY AND WELFARE**

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There are three series of files relating to industrial disputes (250/1-251/47, 252.63/1-15 and 253.01/1-253.484/6). These include disputes over wages, hours, recognition and dismissal.

A further series (252.81/1-19) relates to the dispute between the Nottingham Miners' Association and the Nottingham and District Miners' Industrial Union founded by George Spencer. This includes correspondence concerning the ballot held under TUC auspices to try to settle the issue.

A group of files (250.5/1-2) relates to a TUC investigation of unofficial stoppages. It includes a four-part questionnaire sent out to unions on unofficial and official disputes and those which affected trade unions not initially involved in the dispute.

See also **GENERAL STRIKE**

INDUSTRIES, TRADES & OCCUPATIONS

This series covers the 600s in the TUC deposit and includes sequences on major industries, such as coal-mining, engineering, and files on smaller industries and crafts, such as jewellery and silverware and artificial silk. It complements the series (91/1-297) on individual trade unions.

Topics touched on include wages, hours, holidays, conditions, safety, legislation and nationalisation.

The list of industries and trades covered in this series is as follows:

<i>TUC Ref. No</i>	<i>Industry/Trade</i>
600	General
601	Agriculture
602	Fisheries
603	Mining/Fuel and Power
604	Quarrying and Clay Industries
605	Oil
606	Glass and China
607	Chemical
609	Soap and Candle
610	Rubber
611	Steel
612	Metal
613	Foundry
615-17	Engineering
619	Shipbuilding
620	Aircraft
624	Jewellery and Silverware
625	Clock and Watch Trade
626	Cotton
627	Wool Textile
628	Artificial Silk (Rayon)
629	Rope and Twine
630	Sack, Jute and Bag
630.4	Carpet
631	Textile
633	Leather and Footware
634	Clothing
636-7	Food
638	Breweries and Distilleries
639	Tobacco
640	Woodworking

641	Furniture
642	Papermaking
643	Stationery
644	Printing
646	Building
647	Cement
649	Musical
650	Water Supply
651	Gas
652	Electricity
653	Railways
653.66	Transport
654	Road Transport
655	Shipping
656	Docks, Harbours and Ports
658	Aviation
659	Telecommunications
660, 665	Distributive Trades
666-9	Salaried Employees
672	Local Government Employees
672.9	Fire Service Employees
673	Hospital Staff
674	Entertainment Industry
675	Film Industry
676	Domestic Workers
677	Catering Industry
678	Travel and Tourism
680	Advertising
690	Miscellaneous
691	Hairdressers.

See also entries on separate industries; **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES;**
INTER-UNION RELATIONS

INSURANCE

There are three major sections: National Health Insurance; Unemployment Insurance; and National Insurance. National Health Insurance (154/1-155.31/10) reflects the position before the formation of the Ministry of National Insurance in 1945. It deals with various problems, such as the extension of benefit to non-manual workers, the rights of prisoners and internees during the Second World War, and various benefits, such as dental, optical, maternity. It is also concerned with the Health Insurance Act, 1932 which reduced benefit for women and made it harder for unemployed persons to maintain full benefit.

Unemployment Insurance (157/1-157.83/15) covers the pre-1948 situation. Much attention is given to transitional benefit (means test), Unemployment Assistance

Boards, Courts of Referees, the Anomalies Act, 1931, which affected women and seasonal workers, and the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance.

National Insurance (160/1-168.51/6) deals principally with the post-1948 situation, with particular reference to the effects of the legislation of that period. It includes minutes of the Social Insurance (& Industrial Welfare) Committee, 1928-60 (161/1-17), and of joint meetings with the Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1941-8 (161.1/3-4). Topics dealt with include problems; special cases and categories; contributions and benefits, including retirement pensions.

Some topics are common to all series, such as women and seasonal workers, eligibility and the problems of waiting days, holidays and shift work. The records in this series serve to contrast the situation of the 1920s and 1930s, when the means test and other legislation made it more difficult to obtain benefit, with the post-war situation.

A further short series (471/5-491.3/7) covers insurance and its related problems. These include the insurance of a child's life and concessions for lapsed policy holders following the mining and cotton disputes, 1927-32. There is also discussion relating to the nationalisation of insurance, 1926-48, which it was hoped would do away with the problem of shareholders gaining profits at the expense of policy-holders. There is also a brief series dealing with social security (871/1-872.31/4) which considers such issues as poor relief, national assistance, and household means test operated on pensioners applying for supplementary old age pensions and the subsequent abolition of this practice and introduction of a personal means test, 1940-3.

See also **POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION; UNEMPLOYMENT**

INTEREST GROUPS *see* **PRESSURE GROUPS**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The TUC registry includes files relating to the United Nations Organisation, League of Nations, the International Labour Office/Organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The sequence on the UN (920/3-921.99/2) includes files on the Economic Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; and correspondence with the British United Nations Association. There are files on the League of Nations (920/1-2), and with the League of Nations Union (923/1-4).

However, by far the biggest sequence is devoted to the International Labour Office/Organisation (925/1-929/3). This includes files on publicity and propaganda, the Governing Body and related committees, as well as papers on its annual conferences, 1930-60, usually held in Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS

There are files relating to the three major bodies (International Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) which existed in the period covered by the deposit.

International Federation of Trade Unions (915/1-916/6): existed until 1945 and the files contain minutes of its executive and other committees, correspondence, financial papers and documentation relating to its congresses and meetings. In 1940, following the fall of France, its HQ had to be moved to London and there is a file (915.5/2) relating to the evacuation of its staff. After its dissolution, a Board of Trustees was appointed to oversee the winding-up of its affairs.

During the later years of the Second World War, the TUC was instrumental in convening a World Conference of organised workers, which would discuss amongst other topics post-war reconstruction and the reconstruction of the international trade union movement. Although originally scheduled for June 1944, it was eventually held in February 1945. The American Federation of Labor refused to take part, but the Russians were represented. The deposit contains the papers relating to the Conference (910.1/1-910.116/10) which drew up a draft constitution for a World Federation of Trade Unions. The conference was reconvened in Paris, October/November 1945 and the proposals for the establishment of WFTU were accepted. The TUC was involved in WFTU from 1945 to 1949, when it "walked out" with the American and Dutch representatives of the Executive Bureau because of WFTU's increasing subservience to communist doctrine, the refusal of communist members to agree to any form of reorganisation or to support the Marshall Plan. The organisations that left went on to form the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to counteract WFTU's influence.

The files relating to WFTU (918/1-918.9/3) include reports of meetings of the Executive Committee and Bureau, discussions re the future direction of the organisation and the decision to withdraw and subsequent protests from trade unions after the "walk out".

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (919/1-919.75/2) formed following the decision of the non-communist unions to leave WFTU. The files include papers relating to the Free World Labour Conferences held in Geneva in July, and London in October 1949, as well as the Preparatory International Trade Union Conference held in London July 1949. Other files contain the minutes and other related papers of the ICFTU Executive Board and other committees, as well as papers concerning the first Congresses. Other points of interest include the European Regional Organisation which was set up in 1951; the Asian Regional Organisation, which was based on India; the African Regional Organisations; and the Inter-American Regional Organisation, and the Caribbean Regional Organisation which was a division of the previous organisation. Also of interest is the International Solidarity Fund, which was set up in 1956, and whose aim was to grant assistance to workers who became victims

of communist/fascist/colonial regimes. Money was to be raised over a four year period and the TUC files contain responses from its affiliated organisations to requests for donations to the fund.

Other organisations mentioned in this sequence include the Labour and Socialist International (913.2/2-9), and the various international trade secretariats (912/1-912.4/7) including the International Transport Workers' Federation.

INTER-UNION RELATIONS

There are three main series (82, 84 and 85). The first deals with amalgamations; the second with union differences generally, in some cases between unions which subsequently merged; and the third, the longest, with particular demarcation and poaching disputes at specific works and sites, as well as clashes of the bigger general unions (National Union of General & Municipal Workers, Transport & General Workers' Union, etc.) with smaller specialists. More positive aspects of co-operation and closer working are covered by the series on trade union structure (52).

IRELAND

The files (941.5/1-16) relate to both Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. They contain some interesting documentation on the legislation introduced by the government of Eire which made it progressively harder for Irish workers to be members of British trade unions. This included the Eire Trade Union Act, 1942, which authorised the existence of trade union bodies upon deposit of a sum based upon membership. There is a file on the Irish Insurance Act, 1936, which established that organisations carrying on various forms of insurance could only do so under licence and upon deposit of £20,000; unions registered in the state would be exempt from these provisions.

JUVENILES *See* YOUNG PERSONS

LEGAL ISSUES

This sequence (850/1-855.1/6) covers a variety of topics. These include the Haldane Society (which disaffiliated from the Labour Party due to the Society's association with the Communist Party), JPs and Magistrates, coroners, juries, police, capital punishment and war-time emergency powers.

A series of files relating to Freedom (860/1-866.2/2) relates to the National Council for Civil Liberties, freedom of meeting/speech/association, political discrimination in employment, prisoners, human rights, and forced labour.

LEGAL POSITION OF TRADE UNIONS

There is a sequence of files (34/2-46.61/2) relating to the legal position of trade unions, of which 46/1-46.61/2 deals with the 1927 Trades Disputes and Trade Union

Bill and subsequent Act, with the emphasis on the campaign to prevent it becoming law, and the subsequent attempt to pass the Trade Disputes & Trade Union (Amendment) Bill 1931, which failed due to the withdrawal of liberal support.

The files (34/2-41.14/3) are mainly concerned with the position of trade unions following the passing of the Act. A Legal Advisory Bureau was set up to advise and answer enquiries.

Several files also relate to various legal cases in which the TUC was interested, if not necessarily involved, including Citrine and others v. Pountney (see "Press"), Foster v. NAUSA, Birch v. NUR. They are concerned with libel actions, use of union funds, political action by a union, challenging decisions, wrongful expulsion, intimidation, etc.

Other topics touched upon include the position of trade union political funds (43/1-43.2/4) especially as a result of the 1927 and 1946 legislation, taxation (44/1-6), relating to income tax, property tax and stamp duty.

LIVING WAGE

This series (117/1-118/2) records the progress of a Committee set up to look into factors which affect the living wage, such as family allowances, pensions and superannuation. Hugh Dalton, Herbert Morrison, Arthur Turner and Ben Turner were amongst those who served on the Committee and Gertrude Tuckwell and Eleanor Rathbone were amongst those who gave evidence.

Eventually the Committee became a campaign for a system of family allowances which was established by Act of Parliament in 1945.

MANAGEMENT

This section (567.13/6-571.891/11) relates to a variety of associated topics. Trade union training, with files on the Administrative Staff College, and trade union research officers and departments are covered. There is correspondence with various organisations, including the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, 1931-60; British Institute of Management, 1944-60; Institute of Personnel Management, 1944-60. It relates to courses, conferences, seminars and lectures, etc.; and, in the case of BIM, TUC representation on the Board and Committees.

Industrial Research: included here are files concerned with work study and labour measurement, with files relating to investigations, conferences and courses such as those organised by City and Guilds, Work Study School, Cranfield, and TUC Weekend courses. Correspondence with bodies such the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, 1948-60; Committee on Industrial Productivity, 1947-50; including the involvement of the TUC in these bodies.

Human Relations in Industry: this includes various DSIR committees as well as a European Productivity Agency/Organisation of European Economic Co-operation project on the application of human sciences in industry, 1957-60.

Automation: this includes files relating to automatic control and electronics; discussion concerning trade union policies; conferences and seminars including a TUC conference, November 1957.

See also **BEDAUX SYSTEM**

MAY DAY

This small group (59/1-59.1/4), mainly 1933-60, relates principally to the celebration of May Day by the labour movement in London and throughout the provinces.

Much of the correspondence deals with requests and arrangements for speakers. Other topics include May Day as a statutory holiday; the banning of marches in the London area, 1950; contact with international bodies, e.g. the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; international messages, including to Eastern bloc countries.

The files contain some local May Day and other publications.

MINING

This section (603/1-603.41/10, 603.8/1-603.98/3) deals mainly with coal mining. It includes files on safety, disasters, regulation of employment of women and young persons, wages, hours and nationalisation.

See also **BREAKAWAY, HOUSE & NON-POLITICAL UNIONS; FUEL AND POWER; GENERAL STRIKE; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

MOND-TURNER TALKS

This series (262/1-43) covers the Industrial Conferences known as the Mond-Turner talks. In November 1927 a group of employers headed by Sir Alfred Mond (later Lord Melchett) wrote to the TUC suggesting a joint meeting. They hoped, following the lessons of 1926, to begin a fresh era of industrial relations. Thus the Joint Committee on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations was formed. Its final report proposed that consultation between the TUC and employers could take place through a National Industrial Council. This series also highlights some of the areas of difficulty which existed, such as victimisation.

Both the Federation of British Industries and National Confederation of Employers' Organisations felt that they could not accept the Final Report, although they still wished to meet the TUC to discuss the situation. As the short series (263/1-9)

indicates, with minutes of various joint meetings, they continued to meet to discuss affairs.

MOTOR INDUSTRY

By a process deriving initially from a series of local campaigns organised by trades councils to stimulate trade union membership in their local areas the TUC became directly involved in trade union recognition at the Ford Motor Co. Ltd. at Dagenham and elsewhere and in the establishment and operation of negotiating machinery. (H. Turner, Clack & Roberts, *Labour relations in the motor industry*, 1967, p. 194; H. Beynon, *Working for Ford*, 2nd ed., 1984, ch. 2, gives a rather compressed view of events.) The sequence (57.4/1-15), beginning with a union membership recruiting campaign by Romford & Hornchurch Trades Council, 1936-7, continues to 1960 in fifteen files and covers the drawing up of a procedure agreement and the establishment and operation of a Joint Negotiating Committee, Victor Feather being secretary of the trade union side to 1951. The series relates not only to Fords', Dagenham, but also to Fords' Imperial Foundry at Leamington Spa (acquired for war-time production) and the Ford-related Briggs Motor Bodies Ltd.

Other motor industry files relate to BMC and Standard Motor Co. strikes, 1956 (253.41/7), a dispute at Jensen Motor Co., 1956-60 (251/6) and motor manufacture and vehicle building generally (615.61/6).

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

This section (847/1-847.92/4) covers many aspects of the NHS. These include files relating to the various kinds of services it could offer - ophthalmic, pharmaceutical, doctors, dentists. Concern at the extra charges, spending restrictions, and economies in hospital expenditure, which were introduced by the Conservative Governments after 1951, are also reflected. However, the major part of this section is taken up with the various NHS boards and committees such as Regional Hospital Boards, to which the TUC was invited to submit names of workers to be nominated as representatives; it became increasingly concerned that these were being overlooked, thus giving the unions no voice on these committees.

NATIONAL UNION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

The NUDW, 1938-c.1953, was the result of the first direct organisation of a union by the TUC General Council. It got off to a promising start, but its successful development was soon put in jeopardy by the war. For the researcher its particular interest lies in the quantity and variety of its surviving records (54.76/1-63), which reflect a wide range of contacts with other bodies in the same subject areas.

Records and themes include: minutes, 1938-53; annual reports and annual conference reports; Newsletter, 1938-51 (incomplete); NUDW National Advisory Committee; propaganda, including art work by Pearl Binder; refugee domestic workers; National Institute of Houseworkers.

A general file, 1926-36, includes papers re Domestic Workers Guild, Hampstead & Area.

NATIONALISATION

This sequence (574/1-574.95/6) contains various committees of enquiry into the concept. These include the Economic Committee of Enquiry into the Public Regulation of Industry, 1931-4; and a Labour Party Study Group on public ownership in the 1950s.

Subjects mentioned include compensation, both for loss of employment and for former owners, the Compensation Appeal Tribunals; workers' control and participation; consultation and the consumers' consultative councils.

Files on nationalisation can also be found in the series on industries and trades. These include mining (603.3/4-603.41/7); iron and steel (611.1/2-611.41/4); gas industry (651/3-651/49/3); electricity supply (652.11/4-652.49/3b); railways (653.2/3-7); transport (653.68/2-653.76/6); road transport (654.7/1-2).

NEW ZEALAND *see* DOMINIONS

NURSES

This section (673/1-673.94/4) covers such topics as pay and conditions, recruitment and distribution, training, hours of duty, and the availability of rest breaks and homes. Also included are files on domestic staff, midwives, assistant and mental nurses. The training and recruitment of refugees as nurses is also dealt with (910.451/3).

ORGANISATION OF THE WORKFORCE

Organisation by Industry (52/1-10): an enquiry, 1923-6, into problems of organising workers, the aim being to reduce the number of trade unions and to organise by industry and to create a united front against the attacks on workers' living standards. The industries include building, textiles and transport.

Trade Union Structure (52.1/1-35): questionnaires returned by trade unions in response to a 1943 TUC circular on structure, closer unity and the need to avoid overlapping. Also included are files on the discussions and conferences with unions in each industry, 1943-7.

Organisation and recruitment campaigns in particular areas/industries: including agricultural workers (53.1/3-5), 1925-6; organisation in special industries (54/1-6), including Butlin's Holiday Camps; mineworkers' campaigns (54.03/1-11), mostly in the 1930s; clerical and professional workers (54.68/1-7); nurses and hospital staffs (54.73/1-54.731/1).

Organisation problems in war-time (58/1-18); includes discussion on the temporary relaxation of existing customs, transfer of labour, recognition of cards, as well as the difficulties of travelling and obtaining spares for motor vehicles. The section illustrates the fact that the trade unions were unwilling, despite the war, to relinquish agreements, even on a temporary basis.

See also **SECOND WORLD WAR**

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Peace and Disarmament (906/1-907/3): this includes references to the TUC Peace and Freedom Campaign, 1933-4, as well as other conferences and demonstrations during the 1920s and 1930s. There is also correspondence with and re various organisations and societies such as the National Peace Council, 1924-59, and the communist-dominated International Peace Campaign, 1936-40.

A brief section (882/1-882.71/4) on armaments includes files relating to rearmament and disarmament, as well as concern about nuclear weapons.

PENSIONS

The series (440/1-446/5) covers a wide range of pensions, including old age, widows', unmarried women's, company, armed forces, occupational and trade union staff pensions.

It includes a series of individual war pension cases put forward by the union of the applicant (443/3-11). It also covers the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme for those injured in the course of their duties and the various tribunals set up to decide their cases.

See also **TUC SUPERANNATION SOCIETY**

POLITICAL PARTIES

The sequence on the Labour Party (750/1-753/4) includes files on its various committees, its annual conference and the Parliamentary Labour Party. The TUC deposit also contains files on the Independent Labour Party (756.1/1-2); the Conservative Party (740/2), and Liberal Party (740/3).

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

This series covers war-time and post-war discussions in a variety of areas. These include labour problems (107/1-107.52/3), relating to various aspects of the labour situation post-1945, including demobilisation, women's resettlement, reinstatement, a joint committee with the British Legion, direction of labour, manpower needs and redundancy.

Also covered are discussions on the Beveridge Committee on Social Insurance and Allied Services, and its later report (150.5/1-6). There are files on Industrial Reconstruction (580/1-2) including discussions with the Board of Trade and trade unions concerning reconstruction in various industries and trades. The files on post-war planning (806.9/2-807.12/3) include discussions with the Government, FBI, and Labour Party. Themes covered include the formation of a Labour Party committee and TUC/FBI/Government Joint Advisory Committee to discuss issues, and subsequent meetings with trade unions to discuss TUC reconstruction plans. The files on education (810/6-810.26/2) relate to war-time problems, the 1944 Education Act, and a controversial TUC memorandum which raised protests from Roman Catholics, as it proposed that state aid for denominational schools should be abolished. A brief series on Industrial Development (540/1-540.1/8) concerns the issue of regional industrial development with files on specific areas (Yorkshire, Lancashire); it also deals with trading estates in special areas and the distribution of industry.

PRESS

Papers of a successful libel action, 1939-40, against E.R.Pountney as proprietor of the *Daily Worker* in respect of allegations that the British and French trade union leaders proposed the transfer of British unemployed to work in France at military pay rates (42.17/1-23.) There are also files on the *Daily Worker* in the section on Communism (778.29/4-6.)

The deposit includes a variety of files relating to various newspapers with which the TUC was involved. These include the *Daily Citizen* (784.34/5), an early, 1913-15, joint venture with the Labour Party; *New Clarion/Clarion* (784.34/6-7), a short-lived newspaper of the 1930s; and *Reynolds Illustrated News* (782.3/3), which gave support to the labour movement.

See also **DAILY HERALD; PUBLICATIONS**

PRESSURE GROUPS AND SPECIAL PURPOSE BODIES

The deposit contains material on a variety of such groups. These include various Fabian bodies (756.1/3-756.51/3), such as the Beatrice Webb Memorial Trust.

The National Council for Civil Liberties (860/3) and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (882.71/1-3) also figure in the deposit, reflecting TUC distrust towards both of these organisations, which it felt were impinging on what it considered to be its areas of interest. In answer to enquiries from its affiliated bodies it discouraged them from involvement with these organisations.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (146.2/2-7): the files include minutes, reports and various publications, as well as requests for support and financial assistance. The Industrial Society (147.8/1-6) also contains minutes, reports, etc. The files relating to both of these organisations reflect the publicity value of

having the TUC associated with such organisations. These are just two examples of the many which wrote inviting the TUC to become involved, either by way of financial donations or by being represented on their board. (The TUC's policy was to enquire into the bona fides of the body, and its usual reply was that the TUC gave its support to those bodies most representative of its own policy.)

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

This includes files relating to wages, prices and the cost of living (110.44/1-3), which discuss amongst other topics a minimum weekly wage; the 1948 White Paper on personal incomes, costs and prices; and a policy of wage restraint during the immediate post-war years.

A further sequence (174.91/3-182.91/3) relates to cost of living and prices. It includes discussion concerning the cost-of-living index; as well as files on prices and profiteering (war and post-war) and price regulation. Also discussed is the campaign for social security payments to keep pace with rises in the cost of living during the war; calls for trade union representation on the Food Council, 1938-9; as well as the Royal Commission on Food Prices, 1925.

See also **LIVING WAGE**

PRODUCTIVITY *see* **EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY**

PUBLICATIONS

This includes files relating to the Victoria House Printing Company, 1929-56 (783.2/3-8), which was responsible for the printing of TUC publications and, before 1930, for the *Daily Herald*. It was reconstituted in 1934, following an agreement with Odhams, and was finally liquidated in 1951.

The section on publications (784/1-786.3/3) includes *Industrial News*, which started in 1946, and *Labour*. It also includes *Notebook*, an experimental publication for women trade unionists, which contained material reprinted from *Labour*; it began in 1952, but was discontinued in 1954 due to lack of support. The deposit contains most of the issues. There are also files on the attempt by the labour movement to set up the Labour Book Service in competition with the Left Book Club. It was formed in 1938, but had to be suspended in 1939 until Routledge took over the role of publisher. It was discontinued in 1945 because the publishers felt that there was not enough room for two book services and LBS could not compete with LBC. There is also discussion re trade union journals and the TUC calendar, as well as a proposed weekly TUC journal, 1944-6.

See also **DAILY HERALD; PRESS**

RAILWAYS *see* TRANSPORT

RATIONING

The series on rationing (183/1-183.4/15) covers the period from its inception to its end in July 1952. The whole range of rationing, from food, petrol, and coal to clothes, is described.

Problems highlighted include provision of extra rations for agricultural workers, and the shortage of alarm clocks for shift workers, as well as the effect of paper rationing on trade union journals.

See also **FOOD**

REFUGEES

A large part of this section (910.4/1-910.49/4) is taken up with individual refugee cases of Germans and Austrians from the early 1930s onwards, and also with refugee organisations such as the Central Committee for Refugees. Other subjects dealt with include training and recruitment, especially as nurses and domestic servants; trade union organisation; repatriation at the end of the Second World War; and concern at the internment of trade union and political refugees. There are also two files in the series on Germany (943/45-6).

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT

When the TUC wished to raise an issue with the Government it would request that the government minister concerned receive a deputation to discuss the point at issue, usually a Congress Resolution. These deputations appear throughout the deposit on a wide variety of topics, such as agriculture, hours, legislation, international affairs, workmens' compensation; there are sequences of deputations relating to unemployment (135.4/1-6) and housing (835.1/3-7). For the majority the records include a report of the discussion, as well as the correspondence leading up to and following the meeting.

The TUC also pressed for representation on Government Committees of Enquiry and Royal Commissions, or failing that, the right to submit evidence (e.g. 76.2/3-4). Throughout the deposit there are many instances of opinions, examples, and evidence being sent in, in response to a TUC circular as part of a campaign to accumulate evidence for a particular Commission or Enquiry. These files also illustrate the TUC's frustration when it felt it was being overlooked and ignored. Often examples of hardship or injustices would be submitted as part of the TUC's campaign.

There were also discussions with ministers over particular issues in an attempt to secure some amendments to anomalies or existing practices.

RETAIL TRADE

The deposit includes references to the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and its predecessors (91/245-6), as well as to the Co-operative Branch Managers' Union (91/78) and the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers (91/185).

Distributive Trades (660/1-660.91/4) includes files on Christmas trading hours, Sunday closing, and earlier closing during wartime, as well as priority shopping for war workers.

Other references include distributive and retail Trade Board/Wages Council and a proposed Grocery Trade Board (231.1/1-231.21/3). Disputes between National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Co-operative Wholesale Society (760s) concern union membership, refusal to employ union labour and wage rates.

ROAD TRANSPORT *see* TRANSPORT

ROYAL FAMILY

The deposit includes a variety of files (680/4-701.12/1.) These include the 1937 and 1953 Coronations and the visit of HRH The Duke of Edinburgh to the TUC offices in 1953. However, the majority of correspondence is taken up with allocation of seats, invitations to receptions and garden parties, and nominations for honours.

RUSSIA

This series (947/1-81) includes as a major topic the General Council's attempts to try to arrange for the enrolment of the Russian trade union movement into the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1925. The Europeans were suspicious of the Russians' motives and the initiative collapsed, although it did lead to the formation of an Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council, 1925-7. A further joint committee is also described - the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Council, which was set up following the 1941 German invasion. It met between 1941 and 1944 to exchange views and information on the trade union movement in each country. After 1944, although there were repeated calls for it to be reconvened, nothing happened and after the 1949 "walk-out" by Britain from the World Federation of Trade Unions there was no more contact between the two trade union movements.

Other points of interest include the TUC investigation into the Zinoviev letter, (purported to be a message to leaders of the Communist Party to disrupt British military operations in the event of war) with a telegram from Zinoviev himself inviting the TUC to examine the records in Moscow to prove that the letter was a forgery. Also featured is the "Help for Russia" Fund, which was launched in 1941 following the German invasion, and was administered by the TUC and raised over £800,000 during the remaining war years. Finally there is a sequence of files on

various delegations to Russia, including the TUC delegation to investigate the Zinoviev letter and various trade union delegations in the immediate post-war years.

There are also files on Lithuania (947/78), Latvia (947/79), Esthonia (947/80), and Georgia (947/81).

SAFETY AND WELFARE

This includes files on legislation, such as Factory and Workshop Orders and Statutory Instruments (147.1/1-6); on safety and welfare in industries: building (149.11/1-2, 147.111/1); shipbuilding (147.111/9); factory workers (147.6/1-4); and on safety in relation to appliances such as cranes, engines and boilers (147.111/5-6). There are files on day nurseries (147.62/3-4) and care of children after school hours (147.632/1-2) relating to the 1940s and 1950s; as well as on rest-breaks (147.66/2,4) especially during the war. Of note is a file on art in factories (147.64/1) in the 1940s. Mention is also made of the Industrial Society (147.8/1-6), 1925-60.

See also **HEALTH; INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND INJURIES**

SCIENCE

This brief series (572/1-572.179/1) includes files on the TUC Scientific Advisory Committee, 1939-60, as well as ones relating to atomic energy and research as more became known about these areas during the 1950s.

There are two files, 1946-9 (943/56,57) on the recruitment of German scientists and technicians to work in British industry and research establishments under the Darwin scheme; each was considered an expert in their particular field, whose knowledge would be of benefit to industry and research in the United Kingdom.

SCOTLAND

This includes files on the Scottish Trades Union Congress (941/1-9) which contain STUC circulars, 1925-60, papers on the annual congress, 1925-60 and a brief history of the Scottish trade union movement by James Jack, 1947 (941/4). There is a file of STUC correspondence concerning the TUC's education scheme, 1925-6 (813.3/10) and files (210.1/1,2) on proposals for statutory encouragement of collective bargaining.

There is very little (76.2/2) relating to the Scottish Trades Councils, as they were under the auspices of the STUC. However there are references to Scottish disputes in the industrial disputes sequence, including: shale miners, 1925-6 (251/19); colliery enginemen, 1929 (252.63/15); colliery deputies, 1945-6 (253.28/4). The Scottish unions for which files exist include Scottish Union of Bakers & Allied Workers, 1925-55 (91/17); Scottish Graphical Association, 1929-53 (91/131); Union of Jute, Flax & Kindred Textile Operatives, 1956-60 (91/147); Scottish Horse and Motormen's Union, 1939-59 (91/182).

SECOND WORLD WAR

The deposit illuminates various aspects of life and conditions during the war, of which the principal are referred to here.

Problems concerned with the supply of labour: this includes transfer of labour (103.131/3); dilution and substitution of men by unskilled women (105.21/1, 3-4); registration of engineers (105.5/4); of women (105.56/1-3); and of women trade union members (105.56/4).

The National Arbitration Order 1305 (1940) (247/1-248.01/13) made strikes illegal and established the National Arbitration Tribunal which supplemented the existing negotiating machinery. The series includes some files on individual cases. In 1944 Defence Regulation IAA (250/5) made it illegal to instigate or incite workmen to strike (this had not been covered by Order 1305).

Other aspects include rationing (183) (*see* separate entry); Essential Work Orders; relaxation of controls concerning the two-shift system (128.4/1,3-4); war production and supply (106/1-106.73/4).

The deposit generally shows the support the TUC gave to the war effort.

See also **ARMED FORCES; CIVIL DEFENCE; ORGANISATION**

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

This section (619/1-619.63/5) includes files on wages and conditions, nationalisation, disarmament and the continued use of dockyards, 1929-33, and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries National Advisory Committee, 1941-6, 1949-56 (619.63/3-4; 106.451/2; also 86/2).

SHIPPING *see* **TRANSPORT**

SOUTH AMERICA *see* **AMERICAS**

SPAIN

This series (946/1-46) relates to the Spanish Civil War 1934-9 and its aftermath. It principally describes the support for the Republicans against Franco in the form of aid (medical, financial, etc.), attempts to persuade the British Government, 1936-9, to help when other countries (Germany, Italy) were openly breaking the policy of non-intervention, and the boycott on Spanish exports after the Second World War.

The series also relates to the refugee problem - Basque children, seamen stranded in Britain - and covers the fund-raising attempts, camps, clothing, etc. There are also

files on the International Solidarity Fund, 1936-51, and the International Brigade, 1937-42.

The series includes evidence of support for the Spanish trade unionists, both in exile and still in Spain. There is much correspondence with the Foreign Office re support for and protests concerning workers and trade unionists imprisoned and on trial in Spain in the years following the ending of the war.

[N.B. Much of the correspondence from the Spanish organisations is in Spanish and not all of it has been translated.]

SPORT

The deposit encompasses many aspects of sport. These include two files on football players: the first (674.33/3) is concerned with the 1955-6 campaign to gain proper and reasonable conditions of employment for professional footballers and includes correspondence with the Association Football Players' and Trainers' Union. The second (91/111) relates to the Professional Football Players' Association and especially to its 1954 application for affiliation to Congress.

Other references to sport include a file (135.72/2) on provision of sports equipment for Unemployed Associations in the 1930s. There are also correspondence files with various organisations, including British Workers Sports Association (808.3/1-4), Playing Fields Association (808.4/2), King George V National Memorial Fund (808.4/3) and the Central Council of Physical Recreation (808.14/4-5).

Finally there are files on the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937 (808.4/1); on a boycott of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games (808.91/1) and on TUC objections to an England v. Germany football match, 1935 (808.91/2).

STRIKES *see* **GENERAL STRIKE; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

THEATRE *see* **ENTERTAINMENT**

TRADE

This includes a series on Commerce and Industry (500/1-509.71/3) which divides into two sections. The first looks at various economic and industrial societies/organisations. The second deals with various exhibitions, festivals, fairs, pageants on a local, national and international level. These include the Empire Exhibition, Scotland 1938, Festival of Britain 1951, and the Brussels International Exhibition 1958.

The sequence on Trade (509.71/4-530.4/5) deals with various aspects of trade including imports/exports, Anglo-Russian trade, the convertibility of sterling, tariffs/free trade and duties. There is also a small sequence on the Imperial

Conference at Ottawa (for the rest of files on the Conference see "British Empire/Commonwealth").

TRADE BOARDS AND WAGES COUNCILS

This series (230/1-238/6) relates to Trade Boards, which became Wages Councils in 1945. It includes the Advisory Council, as well as files on regulation of wages and conditions, trade union representation, legislation - especially regarding juveniles, inspection and the formation and abolition of Boards. There is a sequence of files on the Trade Boards Advisory Council sub-committee of Enquiry, 1929-31, which was appointed to ascertain the views of affiliated trade unions on Trade Boards and to form a trade union policy. Finally there are files on individual Wages Councils, including retail and distributive trades.

TRADE UNIONS

Material on individual unions, including their relations with each other, will be found in several main series in the deposit. Of particular significance are those unions no longer existing as separate entities and those not represented by a known corpus of surviving records.

General correspondence with unions is in series (91/1-297), arranged alphabetically by keyword of their area of activity, e.g. Railwaymen *sub* R, not N (National Union of).

Other useful material can be found under such headings as "Amalgamation and joint working" (80-2); "Agreements" (83); "Inter-union disputes" (84-5); "Industrial disputes" (250s); as well as under specific occupational headings.

See also **INDUSTRIES AND TRADES; INTER-UNION RELATIONS; LEGAL POSITION OF TRADE UNIONS**

TRADES COUNCILS

This is a major series (79A-Y), dating from 1924 when trades councils came within the ambit of the TUC and the Trades Councils Joint Consultative Committee was formed. It contains files of correspondence with and re individual trades councils, arranged in alphabetical order. Some files include pro forma returns, 1920s-30s, and minutes, 1950s, with occasional annual reports, balance sheets and local publications (N.B. no General Strike material appears to have been filed in this series). Recurring themes include the question of Communist Party involvement in their affairs, e.g. Birmingham, Cardiff, London, the boundaries of individual councils' areas of activity, attempts to found or revive councils in unpromising localities. [Further material on alleged communist disruption of councils can be found: (777/1-18; 777.1/1-17).] These disruptions reflect the uneasy nature of the relationship between the TUC and the Trades Councils.

Other recurring themes include changes in rules, recruitment, affiliation and changes of organisation from a trades & labour council to a purely industrial body. From 1947 when the TUC began its registration scheme this becomes a dominant theme. Occasionally there is correspondence concerning anniversaries, or presentations to long-standing members or officials.

Three files on projected reorganisation in Greater London, arising from a complaint by Finchley TC, 1935, concern the scant organisation in the newly developed outskirts of London (57.1/1-3).

TRADES COUNCILS' FEDERATIONS

This series (78/1-81) precedes the major series on individual Trades Councils, and, like it, is arranged in alphabetical order. The files include minutes, annual reports and balance sheets and some contain annual returns from the 1930s. In the main they deal with the day-to-day running of the Federations. However, some indication is given of internal disputes and dissatisfaction, such as in the London Federation, 1948-52, or the Midland, 1945-55, of the problems the Federations faced, and their relationships with the TCJCC.

The files also reflect the changing size and composition of the Federations, as some split to form two, or parts of one were merged into another.

Finally some indication is given of attempts by some Trades Councils (Buckingham, Shropshire) to form separate Federations, not recognised by the TUC.

TRAINING *see* EMPLOYMENT

TRANSPORT

This covers a variety of modes of transport. Railways (653/1-653.64/2) includes files on nationalisation, later railway decentralisation and subsequent withdrawal of train and boat services in the 1950s.

Transport (653.64/3-653.98/5) concentrates on the British Transport Commission and its Passenger Charges Schemes of the early 1950s, which increased fares and made it more difficult to obtain workmen's fares. It also covers the decision to denationalise road haulage in 1951 and the protests from the unions.

Other areas covered include Road Transport (654/1-654.86/1), which refers to buses, trams, taxis, and pedestrians, as well as legislation and road safety. Shipping (655/1-655.97/2) includes references to conditions and welfare, flags of convenience, and the International Maritime Conference, 1929. Aviation (658/1-658/98/2), includes the Civil Aviation Act, 1946.

TUC AND LABOUR PARTY JOINT DEPARTMENTS

These (30/1-34/1), as mentioned in the introduction, were a feature of the 1920s. They include the Joint Press and Publicity Department, Research Department and International Department with its Imperial Questions sub-committee, as well as the minutes, reports and other papers of the National Council of Labour, 1921-60.

TUC SUPERANNUATION SOCIETY

A brief series (447/1-8) deals with this short-lived society, which was inaugurated in 1923. Its object was the provision of superannuation for persons in the movement generally. As the series indicates, although there were plenty of requests for its rules, the idea was not taken up and the Society was dissolved in 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The principal series of files dealing with this subject is at references (135/1-136/1). The topics covered include inter-war conferences, marches and deputations, activities for the unemployed, the possible effects of disarmament, and the particular problems posed by ex-servicemen and the elderly.

See also INSURANCE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *see* AMERICAS

WAGES *see* BEDAUX SYSTEM
EQUAL PAY
FAIR WAGES CLAUSE
LIVING WAGE
PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

WAGES COUNCILS *see* TRADE BOARDS

WALES

There is a file relating to Wales (941.5/17). The Welsh Trades Councils are covered by the series on Trades Councils (79A-Y).

WATER

Water Supply Industry (647.4/3-650.8/5): topics discussed include drainage, especially in rural areas; future use of disused canals in the 1950s; pollution of rivers and beaches. There are also files relating to flooding, including the East Coast flooding of 1952-3 and the Lord Mayor's National Relief Funds of 1947 and 1953. There is a file relating to the National Union of Water Works' Employees (91/282) which includes mention of their application for affiliation to Congress.

WEST INDIES

This series (972/1-972.9/15) like those on "Africa" and "Asia" is mainly concerned with development of colonial trade unions, and like them looks mostly at former British colonies. There is a great deal of correspondence with trade unions and TUC equivalents. Subjects discussed include education and training, communist infiltration leading to splits in the movement (Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad), requests for financial assistance, concern at labour conditions.

[Researchers should note that, as with the series on "Africa", some of the countries are found under their pre-independence titles.]

See also **BRITISH EMPIRE/COMMONWEALTH; COLONIAL QUESTIONS**

WOMEN

There are three series of files which relate specifically to women. These are numbered (60-66, 134, 821-24).

The first series covers various aspects of the recruitment and organisation of women trade unionists - in articles and recruiting leaflets (60.2/1-3); industrial newsletters, 1938-62 (60.21/1-3); correspondence, 1927-60 (60/1); surveys and reports of various dates; minutes, 1921-60, of the Women's Group sub-committee, later called the Women's Advisory Committee (61.5/1-10); minutes and documents of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations and its successors, 1920-32, 1947-60 (62.1/1-62.14/1); documents, including some minutes, of the Women's Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1923-7, 1936-41 (62.14/3-4) and the Labour Women's National Conference (65.2/1-4); correspondence with Trades Councils and trade unions about local women's advisory committees, 1930-9, 1941, 1945-60, 1974 (66/1-9).

The series of files entitled "Women in Industry", 1926-63 (134/1-134.6/12) describes the position of women at work. Mention is made of protective legislation, wages and the marriage bar. There is also discussion about the effect of fascism on women in industry in Germany, and on the status of women under fascism in Austria, Italy and other countries.

Files (821/1-824/5) concern women's welfare and their political rights.

See also **DOMESTIC SERVICE; EQUAL PAY; INSURANCE; NATIONAL UNION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS; NURSES; POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION; SECOND WORLD WAR**

WOODWORKING *see* BUILDING INDUSTRY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

These files (143/1-143.87/5) are concerned with the TUC's campaign to improve the situation that prevailed under the pre-1948 legislation.

Included is a series of legal cases (143.5/7-143.511/8) which the TUC supported in their appeal to the House of Lords, amongst them the case of woman working on a farm who was decapitated by an airman recklessly flying too low. They show the difficulties involved in gaining compensation.

There are also files on various deputations to the Home Office, the TUC's attempts to pilot its own Bills through Parliament and to reform sections of existing legislation, and files re the enquiries and the Royal Commission which were set up.

YOUNG PERSONS

Juvenile employment is covered by a series of files (132/1-132.93/2) dealing *int.al.* with apprenticeship, attempts to regulate hours, the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, and the Juvenile Transfer Scheme. Files dealing with hours of work can be found at (128.7/1-3), 1946-60 and the employment of children in films at (675.1/5 and 675.12/1-2), 1934-55. A file (810.26/3) deals with provisions for employment of children to be incorporated into the 1944 Education Act.

Organisation of young persons (69/1-21) includes various circularisations of affiliated trade unions requesting information on facilities, difficulties and non-union firms.

Children (825/1-825.4/2) includes Save The Children Fund and files on adoption, and the re-training of parents of neglected and ill-treated children. Youth (826/1-826.91/2) contains files on clubs, boy scouts and girl guides, the Outward Bound Trust, the Brathay Hall Training Centre, and the YMCA. There is correspondence concerning UNICEF (921.99/1) and the UN Appeal for Children, 1947-9 (905.23/2,3).

There are numerous references to the welfare of children : family allowance (118/1-118.1/2), including a report on child welfare, 1928; maternity & child welfare, 1924-58 (824/1-5); day nurseries and the care of children after school hours (147.62/3-4, 147.632/1-2); the over-insuring of children's lives, 1929-30 (491/1); provision of milk for school children and meals during school holidays, 1940-56 (636.81/2), also the feeding of school children, 1933-9 (840.3/5). The series on health includes vaccination (840/2, 841.7/3), polio research (841.7/3), the treatment of spastics (841.51/4) and the education of deaf children (841.42/3). The series on education (810/1-819.64/3) includes material on nursery and primary education. There is a file on the education of handicapped children (840.9/4).

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