

SOURCES FOR WOMEN'S HISTORY

The Labour History Archive and Study Centre, (LHASC)

Manchester, England.

The archive holds a number of papers documenting the involvement of women in the British labour movement. The collections contain the **Railway Women's Guild, 1901-1911**, the **Women's Labour League, 1907-1918**, and the papers of **Marion Phillips**. Dr Phillips was a member of the **Consumer Council** (established in 1918 to assist the Ministry of Food) and the **Standing Joint Committee on Industrial Women's Organizations**. We have the papers of both groups. In addition the archive holds Sunderland constituency files where Dr Phillips was MP, (1929-1931). The LHASC also holds copies of **Beatrice Webb's letters to the women constituents of Seaham**, near Sunderland, 1922-1926.

The archive holds the papers of the **Baby Clinic**, which was established in 1911 in memory of Mary Middleton and Margaret MacDonald. The clinic operated until 1948 when it was taken over by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Act.

The papers of the **War Emergency Workers National Committee**, 1914-1919, cover a wide variety of issues on the home front during World War I - such as child labour, housing, food, war babies, womens' pay and working condition

The Labour Party correspondence files contain material on suffragettes and we also have microfilm copies of Sylvia Pankhurst's **Woman's Dreadnought**, and letters and minutes of the East London branch of the **Women's Social And Political Union (WSPU)**. The papers of other women MPs held at the LHASC include **Ellen Wilkinson MP**, whose scrap-books include a volume on the Jarrow marchers; **Jo Richardson MP** who was secretary of the left-wing Tribune Group from 1948 to 1978; **Judith Hart MP**, Minister for Overseas Development, 1974-1975, and opponent of the Pinochet regime in Chile.

The **Labour Party Archive** also includes papers generated by the office of **Chief Woman's Officer**, 1929-1992. Prominent Woman's Officers include **Marion Phillips** (1919-1931), **Mary Sutherland** (1931-1960), **Betty Lockwood**, (1967-1975), and **Joyce Gould** (1975-1985).

The **Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) Archive** contains the papers of leading women comrades such as **Molly Murphy** who served as a nurse in Spanish Civil War. The archive also holds the manuscript autobiography of **Helen Crawford**, a prominent suffragette who joined the Communist Party in 1921 and remained a member until her death in 1954. The papers of the **Women's Department** also shed light on women's role in the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Key printed material includes; ***The Annual Reports of the National Conference of Labour Women***; a complete run of the periodical ***Labour Woman***, 1911-1971; copies of Communist Party journals ***Woman Today*** 1950-1959 and ***Home Front*** 1942-1944; an incomplete series of ***Spare Rib***, 1974-1983; copies of the ***Women's Report*** 1973-1979; as well as pamphlet material on feminism and women's issues.

The indexes to many of these collections can be found at <http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk> or <http://www.genesis.ac.uk/>

General information on the Labour History Archive and Study Centre.

The Labour History Archive Study Centre (LHASC) is the only specialist repository in England for the political wing of the labour movement. It holds records of working-class political organizations from the Chartists to New Labour. Our collections are used for a variety of research purposes, providing information about the social, political and economic life of the last two

centuries. The two main collections held at the LHASc are the archive of the Labour Party and the archive of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Besides housing papers of political organizations, the LHASc collects personal papers of radical politicians, writers and left-wing groups. The catalogues of the Labour Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain, can be searched online thanks to the Access 2 Archives project <http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk>

The LHASc is managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester and is located at the head office of the People's History Museum.

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3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 WE
3.1.2	Title	Beatrice Webb letters
3.1.3	Date(s)	1922 – 1926
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	1 File
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Webb, Beatrice
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	Beatrice Webb (née Potter) (1858 – 1943). Fabian Socialist, social reformer, writer, historian, diarist. Wife, collaborator and assistant of Sidney Webb, later Lord Passfield. Together they contributed to the radical ideology first of the Liberal Party and later of the Labour Party. Their joint papers are at the London School of Economics.
3.2.3	Archival History	Sidney Webb was MP for Seaham from 1922 to 1929. These letters from Beatrice Webb were those to her husband's female constituents. These are duplicate copies of material in the Passfield collection deposited in the London School of Economics by Mrs Webb and were later transferred to the Labour Party Library, thus becoming part of the Labour Party archives.
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	In 1990 the Labour Party deposited its archive and library at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in Manchester. The collection is now held at the Labour History Archive and Study Centre, which is based at the head office of the People's History Museum and managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.
3.3.1	Scope and Content	1 file of 23 open letters dating from December 1923 to December 1926.
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	
3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	The letters are arranged chronologically

		and numbered accordingly.
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	
3.4.5	Finding aids	The letters are classified in the Labour Party Lists as WE/ 1-23.
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	The Passfield papers in the London School of Economics.
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	
3.5.3	Related units of description	
3.5.4	Publication note	
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Stephen Bird
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	23 April 2002
Corporate name		Labour Party
Personal name		Webb, Beatrice (1858-1943)
Family name		
Place names		Seaham, Durham, NZ 4149
Subjects/ concepts		Women's History Political History

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 CC
3.1.2	Title	Consumer Council
3.1.3	Date(s)	1917-1920
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	9 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Consumer Council and Marion Phillips
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	<p>The Consumer Council was established as a consultative body in January 1918 by Lord Rhondda, former Food Controller, in conjunction with his successor, J. R. Clynes, to enlist '<i>the co-operation of the organised working classes and the co-operative movement in the gigantic task which lay before the Ministry,</i>' [of Food]. Representatives were invited from: Parliamentary Committee of Co-operative Congress, Parliamentary Committee T.U.C., War Emergency Workers National Committee, Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations (SJCWO). In addition to the bodies listed above, there were three representatives of "unorganised consumers" on the Consumer Council.</p> <p>Dr Marion Phillips represented the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations (SJCWO) on the Consumer Council, and the eight boxes of Consumer Council papers would appear to be hers. It seems likely that no main group of Consumers Council records has survived amongst the public records (Class MAF.), so that this set, although incomplete, probably has greater significance than merely as the papers of one Council member.</p> <p>The problems with which the Council had to deal, essentially the control of increasingly scarce foodstuffs, are</p>

		amongst those with which the Labour movement's War Emergency Workers' National Committee (ref. LP/WNC.) was concerned.
3.2.3	Archival History	
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	<p>The date when the Consumer Council papers were given to the Labour Party Library is not known.</p> <p>In 1990 the Labour Party deposited its archive and library at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in Manchester. The collection is now held at the Labour History Archive and Study Centre, which is based at the head office of the People's History Museum and managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.</p>
3.3.1	Scope and Content	The papers comprise minutes and correspondence relating to the Central Classification Committee for Supplementary Rations; fruit, soft & dried; general papers; jam; meat & bacon; sugar; milk production & distribution; national kitchens; potatoes; printed papers, circulated to Consumer Council; rationing; Sub-committee on Reforms.
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	
3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment.
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English.
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical	For preservation reasons the microfilm edition will be issued to readers.

	requirements	
3.4.5	Finding aids	The collection is listed to file level. A paper handlist is available in the search room. An electronic version of the handlist can be accessed at http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/ .
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	The Consumer Council papers are also available on microfilm. Primary Sources Media (Gale Group).
3.5.3	Related units of description	<p>Some other papers of Dr Marion Phillips (Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party), relating to her Sunderland constituency, are also held at the Labour History Archive and Study Centre (ref. LP/MP).</p> <p>There is a close relationship between certain parts of the Consumer Council records and War Emergency Workers' National Committee (ref. LP/WNC).</p> <p>Relevant materials will also be found in the Chief Women's Officers Papers (ref. LP/CWO).</p>
3.5.4	Publication note	
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Janette Martin.
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	18 April 2002
Corporate name		Consumer Council Labour Party Ministry of Food War Emergency Workers' National Committee
Personal name		Phillips, Dr Marion (1881-1932), Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party, politician
Family name		

Place names		
Subjects/ concepts		World War I Food rationing

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 HART
3.1.2	Title	Judith Hart Papers
3.1.3	Date(s)	1948-1989
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	122 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Judith Hart
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	Judith Hart (1921-1991) was MP for Lanarkshire between 1959-1983 and Clydeside between 1983-1987 before being made a life peer in 1988. During her time in Parliament she was a member of the Labour Government of the 1960s and 1970s. Her special interest was in foreign affairs and she was Minister for Overseas Development in 1967-1968. She was an influential member of the Party's left wing, opposing nuclear armament and British entry into the Common Market. Serving on the National Executive Committee of the party between 1969 and 1983, she was party chair 1981-1982.
3.2.3	Archival History	
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	The Judith Hart papers were deposited at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in 1995. Since February 1999 the John Rylands University Library of Manchester has managed the Labour History Archive and Study Centre, which is housed at the head office of the People's History Museum.
3.3.1	Scope and Content	The archive reflects the prominent role Judith Hart played both in government and within the party. Day-to-day correspondence with ministerial and Prime-ministerial colleagues is found in most sections. Hart also corresponded with groups concerned with human rights, community action and trade union issues. She was a member or patron of many such organisations and in many cases played an active part in their work and decision-making.
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction	It is likely that these voluminous files will

	and scheduling information	undergo further appraisal and weeding.
3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	<p>The papers have been arranged into the following sections.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal/semi-personal papers 2. Africa (General) 3. South Africa Sanctions 4. Chile and the Chile Solidarity Campaign 5. South America (General); North and Central America; Caribbean; Falklands 6. Falkland Islands Correspondence (1982 war) 7. Asia and the Far East 8. Miscellaneous International 9. Election Material 10. Articles and Speeches 11. Social Security 12. NEC, Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups 13. Miscellaneous Domestic 14. Scottish Affairs
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	
3.4.5	Finding aids	The collection is listed to file level. A paper

		handlist is available in the search room. An electronic version of the handlist can be accessed at < http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/ >
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	
3.5.3	Related units of description	<p>The constituency papers, 1964-87, of Judith Hart are held at Glasgow City Archives.</p> <p>The Labour History Archive and Study Centre also has files on Judith Hart in the press cuttings collection.</p> <p>Occasional references to Judith Hart may be found elsewhere in the Labour Party Archive.</p>
3.5.4	Publication note	
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Janette Martin.
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	18 April 2002
Corporate name		Labour Party
Personal name		Hart, Judith Constance Mary Hart (1924-1991), Baroness Hart of South Lanark, Labour politician
Family name		
Place names		Lanarkshire Clydeside
Subjects/ concepts		Women in Politics Welfare

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 RICH
3.1.2	Title	Jo Richardson Papers
3.1.3	Date(s)	1933-1986
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	12 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Jo Richardson and Ian Mikardo
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	<p>Jo Richardson (1923-1994) was Labour MP for Barking from 1974 until her death in 1994. She joined the Labour Party in 1945 and from then on campaigned tirelessly for peace and nuclear disarmament, for women's rights, and against poverty and injustice.</p> <p>Jo Richardson began her political career as Ian Mikardo's secretary. She co-ordinated the 'Keep Left Group' and went on to become the secretary of the 'Tribune Group of MPs' before co-ordinating the 'Victory for Socialism Campaign'.</p> <p>In her later career she was best known for her involvement in women's issues. She campaigned for women's rights, abortion, equal pay and protection from domestic violence. As a member of Labour's Shadow Cabinet she worked hard to establish a Ministry for Women.</p>
3.2.3	Archival History	As Jo Richardson began her political career in Ian Mikardo's office, many of these papers have shared provenance. For example, Mikardo's correspondence is found in the papers of the Keep Left Group and the Tribune Group.
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	Jo Richardson's papers were deposited at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in 1994. Since February 1999 the John Rylands University Library of Manchester has managed the Labour History Archive and Study Centre, which is housed at the head office of the People's History Museum.
3.3.1	Scope and Content	The papers comprise minutes,

		<p>agendas, correspondence, conference resolutions, policy and group papers, financial records, draft papers and press cuttings.</p> <p>They are divided into four sections: Ian Mikardo materials assembled in preparation for his autobiography <i>Backbencher</i>, The Keep Left Group, The Tribune Group and The Victory for Socialism Campaign.</p> <p>The papers end in the late 1970s. Unfortunately later material on Richardson's involvement with issues concerning women's rights do not appear to have survived.</p>
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	
3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	The papers have been arranged into the following sections: Ian Mikardo; The Keep Left Group; The Tribune Group and The Victory for Socialism Campaign. Correspondence and minutes have been arranged chronologically
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment.
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English.
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	
3.4.5	Finding aids	A detailed handlist is currently being compiled.
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	
3.5.3	Related units of	The Archive also has files on Jo Richardson in

	description	the press cuttings collection. Occasional references to Jo Richardson may be found elsewhere in the Labour Party Archive.
3.5.4	Publication note	Part of this collection was used by Ian Mikardo in his autobiography, Ian Mikardo, <i>Backbencher</i> , (London : Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1988).
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Janette Martin.
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	24 April 2002
Corporate name		
Personal name		Richardson, Josephine (1923-1994), Labour politician Mikardo, Ian (1908-1993), Labour politician
Family name		
Place names		
Subjects/ concepts		Women in Politics

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 CWO
3.1.2	Title	Labour Party Chief Woman Officers' Papers
3.1.3	Date(s)	1916 – 1995
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	46 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Labour Party Women's Department
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	<p>These papers come from the Labour Party Women's Department and its related committees. The Labour Party created a Women's Department, with a Chief Women's Officer in 1919. Propertied women had been enfranchised in 1918 and a women's section had been put on to the Party's National Executive Committee as part of their new constitution, which had been drafted by Sidney Webb in 1917. The Party's first chief woman officer was Marion Phillips (1881-1932). She was appointed in 1919. She was succeeded on her death by Mary Sutherland (1895-1972), who held the post until 1960. The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial (later Working) Women's Committee was set up in 1916. This became an integral part of the Labour Party's organisation, with the Chief Woman Officer as its secretary. Its work was superseded in the 1950s by the National Labour Women's Advisory Committee. The first National Conference of Labour Women was held in 1927.</p> <p>The Labour Party Women's Department inherited from the Labour Women's League its journal <i>Labour Woman</i>, 1911-1971.</p>
3.2.3	Archival History	In 1990 the Labour Party deposited its archive and library at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in Manchester. The collection is now held at

		the Labour History Archive and Study Centre, which is based at the head office of the People's History Museum and managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	
3.3.1	Scope and Content	There are minutes of the Standing Joint Committee on Industrial Women's Organisations from 1916 and the Labour Women's Advisory Committee from 1916 to 1966. You can obtain subsequent minutes of these committees from the Labour Party National Executive Committee minutes. There is correspondence and memoranda of the various women's officers from 1919 to 1960. There is subsequent unlisted correspondence of the woman officers, Joyce (later Baroness) Gould (b.1932) and Betty (later Baroness) Lockwood (b 1924), mainly relating to women's conference resolutions in the 1970s and 1980s. There is also material in the 1990s relating to the debate on women's quotas in the 1990s. The Labour History Archives and Study Centre holds a run of the "Labour Woman" from 1911 to 1971 and women's conference reports from 1927 to 1990.
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	Duplicates and surplus material are discarded on file listing.
3.3.3	Accruals	There was a large deposit of Labour Party material in February 2002. This contains women's organisation papers. Future deposits are expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	The papers are in the main divided between committee minutes and correspondence.
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment
3.4.2	Conditions governing	Standard reprography conditions apply and

	reproductions	are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	
3.4.5	Finding aids	The collection is not fully listed. A file list is currently being made.
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	
3.5.3	Related units of description	<p>In the Labour Party archives there is a file in the Labour Party subject files on women's suffrage. There are two files in the J.S. Middleton papers on women's international issues and three files on other women's issues. In the War Emergency Workers' National Committee papers there are five files on women's issues during World War I. In the Labour Party General Secretary's papers there is a large file on women's issues 1930-62. There are also</p> <p>Congress reports of The international Federation of Social Democratic Women in the Labour and Socialist International papers.</p> <p>See also the papers of Dr Marion Phillips who was secretary of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, 1916-1932</p>
3.5.4	Publication note	
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Stephen Bird.
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	25 th April 2002
Corporate name		Labour Party

Personal name		<p>Phillips, Dr Marion (1881-1932), Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party 1919-32</p> <p>Sutherland, Mary Elizabeth (1895- 1972) Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party 1932- 60.</p> <p>Lockwood, Betty (b.1924), Baroness Lockwood of Dewsbury, Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party 1967- 75.</p> <p>Gould, Joyce Brenda (b.1932), (née Manson) Baroness Gould of Potternewton Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party 1975 – 85.</p>
Family name		
Place names		
Subjects/ concepts		<p>Women's History</p> <p>Political History</p> <p>Labour Party</p> <p>Social History</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Agricultural History</p> <p>World War I</p> <p>World War II</p>

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 MP
3.1.2	Title	Marion Phillips Papers
3.1.3	Date(s)	1929-1931
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	2 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Marion Phillips
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	<p>Marion Philips was born in 1881 in Melbourne, Australia to a prosperous family. She graduated from Melbourne University in 1903 and the following year took up a research scholarship at the London School of Economics. Between 1906-1910 she worked under the direction of Beatrice Webb on a Commission investigating the Poor Laws. Afterwards she briefly worked as an organiser for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Women's Trade Union League.</p> <p>She was a member of the Women's Labour League from 1908 and by 1912 she was Secretary. She also edited the League's leaflet, which by 1913 became <i>Labour Woman</i>. When war broke out in 1914 Phillips became a member of the War Emergency Workers' National Committee. In 1916 Phillips was present at the formation of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations. Phillips was secretary of this organisation between 1917-1932.</p> <p>Phillips also served on a number of Government Committees. The most significant were the Consumer Council of the Ministry of Food and the Women's Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction.</p> <p>Once women were admitted as full members of the Labour party, Phillips</p>

		<p>helped to restructure the Women's Labour Leagues into the branch structure of the Labour Party. As Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party she gave women confidence to be active in politics and by 1925 the Women's Section was firmly established.</p> <p>Between 1929 and 1931 Dr Marion Phillips was MP for Sunderland. She lost the 1931 election and the following year died of stomach cancer.</p>
3.2.3	Archival History	Marion Phillips probably gave these records to the Labour Party library. The date they were donated is not known.
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	In 1990 The Labour Party deposited its archive at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in Manchester. The collection is now held at the Labour History Archives and Study Centre, which is based at the head office of the People's History Museum and managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.
3.3.1	Scope and Content	<p>The papers comprise the constituency files of Marion Philips, senior Labour MP for Sunderland, 1929-31.</p> <p>The correspondence includes the campaigns for the 1929 General Election and the 1931 by-election. In 1929 the Borough Labour Party and the Council Labour Group had a major difference of opinion, which caused the local party to be reformed at the end of 1929 as the Sunderland Divisional Labour Party, having formerly been the Sunderland Borough Labour Party. The Agent's reports reveal the internal politics of Sunderland.</p> <p>Other main topics include allotments for the unemployed; Court of Referees,</p>

		Sunderland; load lines for ships; Correspondence with Ministry of Labour; Correspondence with Frank Pickersgill, ship builder, Sunderland; Public Assistance Committee cases, Sunderland; River Wear Commissioners and Unemployment Grants; Road Traffic; Housing; Sunderland Independent Labour Party.
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	
3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	Within the files documents have been arranged in chronological order.
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment.
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English.
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	For preservation reasons the microfilm edition will be issued to readers.
3.4.5	Finding aids	The collection is listed to file level. A paper handlist is available in the search room. An electronic version of the handlist can be accessed at http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/ .
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	The Marion Phillips papers are also available on microfilm. Primary Sources Media (Gale Group).
3.5.3	Related units of description	Dr Marion Phillips represented the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations (SJCWO) on the Consumer Council. Her Consumer Council papers are also deposited at the Labour History Archive and Study Centre (ref. LP/CC). Material relating to Marion Phillips can also be found in Labour Party Chief Women's Officers'

		<p>papers (ref. LP/CWO).</p> <p>Further material relating to Dr Marion can also be found in the War Emergency Workers National Committee (ref. LP/WNC).</p> <p>Until her death in 1932 Marion Phillips was the editor of the journal <i>Labour Woman</i>. Copies of this journal are held Labour History Archive and Study Centre.</p> <p>Letters written by Marion Phillips to the Manchester Guardian, 1929-30, are held at Manchester University: John Rylands Library, Oxford Road.</p>
3.5.4	Publication note	These records were used extensively by Marian Goronwy-Roberts, for her book, <i>A Woman of Vision: A Life of Marion Phillips, MP</i> , (Wales: Bridge Books, 2000).
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Janette Martin.
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	18 April 2002
Corporate name		Labour Party
Personal name		Phillips, Dr Marion (1881-1932), Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party, politician
Family name		
Place names		Sunderland, Durham, NZ 3957
Subjects/ concepts		Women in Politics

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 WLL
3.1.2	Title	Women's Labour League
3.1.3	Date(s)	1906-1918
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	2 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Women's Labour League
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	<p>The Women's Labour League was formed in 1906 as an institution organized exclusively for and by women, and affiliated to the Labour Party. The League was committed to the cause of Universal Labour representation in Parliament. Provincial branches of the Women's Labour League were established across the country. The first League conference was held in Leicester in 1906. At this conference branches represented were central London, Bow and Bromley, Leicester, Hull and Preston; over one hundred women attended including Isabella Ford.</p> <p>In 1918, after the vote was given to propertied women over the age of 30 and the new Labour Party constitution was written, the League was dissolved and its members formed the women's section of the Labour Party.</p> <p>Margaret MacDonald (wife of Ramsay MacDonald), Mary Middleton (wife of James Middleton, Labour Party Secretary) and Dr Marion Phillips were leading figures in the Women's Labour League.</p>
3.2.3	Archival History	<p>The Labour League correspondence and related papers were given to the Labour Party Library by Mrs Lucy Middleton, widow of J.S. Middleton, former Secretary of the Labour Party. The correspondence remained with J.S. Middleton because the Secretary of the League was his first wife, Mrs Mary Middleton. Mary Middleton became secretary in 1907, succeeding Mrs Mary MacPherson, and continued to be associated with the League until her death in 1911.</p>

		<p>The Women's Labour League minute books, financial papers and Central London Branch records were found in the Labour Party library and are of unknown provenance.</p> <p>In 1990 The Labour Party deposited its archive at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History) in Manchester. The collection is now held at the Labour History Archives and Study Centre, which is based at the head office of the People's History Museum and managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.</p>
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	<p>The Women's Labour League correspondence (deposited by Lucy Middleton) and Women's Labour League minute books, reports and financial records, from the Labour Party library, were brought together as a single archival unit in January 1973 by T.W.M. Jaine.</p>
3.3.1	Scope and Content	<p>The Women's Labour League correspondence consists of letters addressed to the Secretary of the Women's Labour League for the period 1906-8. They have been arranged in date order. Much of the correspondence concerns the establishment of provincial branches. Other items include notices of meetings, balance sheets, receipt books and conference arrangements.</p> <p>The Women's Labour League minutes and financial records include the Treasurer's expenditure book for 1917-1918; lists of subscribers 1911-1917; branch notes from 1910; signed minutes of the Executive from Sept. 1908; Central London Branch of the Women's Labour League, signed minutes 1906-1918.</p>
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	

3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected.
3.3.4	System of arrangement	Letters and minutes have been arranged chronologically.
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment.
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	For preservation reasons the microfiche edition will be issued to readers.
3.4.5	Finding aids	The collection is listed to file level. A paper handlist is available in the search room. An electronic version of the handlist can be accessed at http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/ .
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	The Archive of the Woman's Labour League has been published as a microfiche by Harvester Press, 1985, 247 fiches.
3.5.3	Related units of description	Mary Middleton and Margaret MacDonald Memorial Baby Clinic (ref. LP/BAB)
3.5.4	Publication note	The collection was used extensively by Christine Collette in her book, <i>For Labour and for women: The Women's Labour League, 1906-1918</i> (Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, 1989).
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Janette Martin.
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	12 April 2002
Corporate name		Woman's Labour League
Personal name		MacDonald, Margaret (1870-1911)
		Middleton, Mary (d.1911)
		MacPherson, Mary
		Ford, Isabella, (1855-1924)

		Phillips, Dr Marion (1881-1932) Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Party, politician
Family name		
Place names		London
Subjects/ concepts		Suffrage Women in Politics

3.1.1	Reference code(s)	GB 0394 WI
3.1.2	Title	Ellen Wilkinson Papers
3.1.3	Date(s)	1924-1947
3.1.4	Level of Description	Fonds
3.1.5	Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size)	4 boxes
3.2.1	Name of creator(s)	Ellen Wilkinson
3.2.2	Administrative/ Biographical history	<p>Ellen Wilkinson (1891-1947) was born in Manchester and educated at Ardwick School. She later studied history at Manchester University. In 1912 she became a member of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) and the following year was recruited as a district organizer. She was also an active trade unionist, member of the Fabian Society and a pacifist.</p> <p>In the 1924 General Election she was elected to represent Middlesbrough East. In the 1931 election Wilkinson opposed the National Government formed by MacDonald and as a result lost her seat. She re-entered Parliament as MP for Jarrow in the 1935 General Election. Jarrow had one of the worst unemployment records in Britain. In 1936 Wilkinson organised a march of 200 unemployed workers from Jarrow to London where she presented a petition to parliament. Wilkinson later wrote an account of the Jarrow Crusade and its outcome called <i>The Town That Was Murdered</i> (1939).</p> <p>Following the 1945 General Election Wilkinson was appointed as Minister of Education. She died on 6 February 1947.</p>
3.2.3	Archival History	The provenance of the press cuttings is unknown but may be taken to be the office of Miss Wilkinson.
3.2.4	Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	The collection was probably donated to the Labour Party library. The date of transfer is not recorded. In 1990 The Labour Party deposited its archive at the People's History Museum (formerly National Museum of Labour History)

		in Manchester. The collection is now held at the Labour History Archives and Study Centre, which is based at the head office of the People's History Museum and managed by the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.
3.3.1	Scope and Content	The collection comprises five volumes of press cuttings, 1924-1936; a copy of a novel by Ellen Wilkinson called <i>Clash</i> , 1929, along with a letter from the publisher and three from readers; two files, one on the Labour Party Conference, the other on the Jarrow March, both October 1936.
3.3.2	Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	
3.3.3	Accruals	Accruals are not expected
3.3.4	System of arrangement	The press cuttings are arranged chronologically.
3.4.1	Conditions governing access	Access by appointment.
3.4.2	Conditions governing reproductions	Standard reprography conditions apply and are available on request from the archive.
3.4.3	Language/ scripts of material	English.
3.4.4	Physical characteristics and technical requirements	For preservation reasons the microfilm edition will be issued to readers.
3.4.5	Finding aids	The collection is listed to file level. A paper handlist is available in the search room. An electronic version of the handlist can be accessed at http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/ .
3.5.1	Existence and location of originals	
3.5.2	Existence and location of copies	The Ellen Wilkinson papers are also available on microfilm. Primary Sources Media (Gale Group).
3.5.3	Related units of description	The Labour History Archive and Study Centre also holds files of press cuttings on Ellen Wilkinson. In the Communist Party of Great Britain collection there is correspondence between R. Palme Dutt and Ellen Wilkinson, 1923-27.

		Material relating to Ellen Wilkinson will also be found elsewhere the Labour Party Archive.
3.5.4	Publication note	
3.6.1	Note	
3.7.1	Archivist's note	Collection level description created for the Genesis project by Janette Martin
3.7.2	Rules or conventions	In compliance with ISAD(G):General International Standard Archival Description – 2 nd edition (1999); UNESCO Thesaurus, 1995; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.
3.7.3	Date(s) of descriptions	17 April 2002
Corporate name		Labour Party
Family name		
Personal name		Wilkinson, Ellen (1891-1947), politician
Place names		Middlesborough, Yorkshire, NZ 4919 Jarrow, Durham, NZ 3364
Subjects/ concepts		Unemployment Hunger marchers Women in Politics

<http://www.socialhistoryportal.org/sites/default/files/lhasc.pdf>

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