

## VOLUME 2 1931-1945 FROM MARGINALISATION TO GOVERNMENT

- Chapter 1     **Setting the scene**
- Running a union in conditions of mass unemployment
  - Rescuing the Labour Party
  - Conflict with the Left
- Chapter 2     **Developing the union in conditions of mass unemployment**  
1931-8 struggle against Bedaux leads to unionisation of new industries, esp women, WU adding engineering
- Chapter 3     **Bevin and rank and file movements**
- London buses
  - Other rank and file movements – including NUWM
  - Banning of rank and file news-sheets 1937
- Chapter 4     **T&G members and Spain**
- Jack Jones
  - Portraits of other TGWU members
- Chapter 5     **T&G and Ireland**
- Class unity against sectarianism: its limits
- Chapter 6     **T&G and organisation by women workers**
- Pre-war
  - Wartime: 400,000 women members – demands for facilities as well as pay
- Chapter 7     **T&G, Bevin and wartime trade unionism**  
Joint Production Committees and development of shop stewards movement  
Statist legacy of JPCs?

### **Regional studies**

- All regions: Spain, organisation of women workers, rank and file movements
- South Midlands: Oxford Pressed Steel strike (women workers)
- London: bus workers
- Ireland: T&G and sectarianism
- Wartime Joint Production Committees and shop stewards movement

### **Strategic issues**

- How valid was the union strategy of closed shop/no strike deals with employers for union survival ~ what were the benefits and costs ?
- How far did Bevin's 'centrist' influence exercised over the Labour Party in the 1930s, through control over the D Herald and in the nat exec, hold back anti-fascist mobilisation and allow space for the government to pursue appeasement policies (tactical alignment with Germany to protect Britain's imperial interests against the US)?
- What, in terms of the understandings developed during the war about TU-government cooperation in Keynesian economic management, were the potential benefits and costs for organised labour ?