



# **BUTLER'S BRITISH POLITICAL FACTS**

**Edited by**

**Roger Mortimore and Andrew Blick**



## Butler's British Political Facts

Roger Mortimore · Andrew Blick  
Editors

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*Editors*

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## PREFACE

The first edition of this work, *British Political Facts 1900–1960*, was published in 1963, as an attempt to set out in a compact and accessible form the essential facts and statistics of politics of the previous six decades. The Tenth Edition, *British Political Facts*, was published in 2011, covering events from the premiership of the Third Marquess of Salisbury to the end of the Blair/Brown era. David Butler was responsible for editing or co-editing every edition up to that point. He then honoured the present editors by asking us to assume responsibility for revising and updating the text.

We had originally intended that this edition, renamed *Butler's British Political Facts*, should take the United Kingdom through to the election of 2015. But as we were completing our task it became clear that the imminent referendum on EU membership might bring further important changes, for which we should wait; and there was then a further unexpected general election while the book was in production. We have therefore done what we can to bring it up to date; but we hope that readers will understand that a comprehensive revision was impossible without a further substantial delay to publication, and that while our data on ministers and elections takes account of changes that occurred up to November 2017, many of the other tables reflect only the information that was available early in 2015. Our starting point remains 1900.

The book has always worked on the principle that every year should, as far as possible, be equal to every other year. It is intended to be a reference work as much for the student of history as of politics. Moreover, as far as is possible, data from different eras should be presented in consistent and comparable form, so that the reader can be confident that a statistic from one year means the same as the corresponding statistic from another. However, data on many topics only became available in the second half of the twentieth century or even more recently, and in other cases, the basis on which the information is collected or the measurements that are published have changed.

Sometimes the change is trivial: it is easy enough to convert the kilometres and hectares of recent publications into the miles and acres of earlier years, or vice versa. But in cases such as the National Accounts and the various indices of Britain's economic performance, what is measured today is simply too different from what was measured in the past for a single consistent time series to be compiled. Therefore some have to be brief, whereas others overlap or suffer abrupt breaks, presenting similar information in different forms or on different bases.

At the start of this enterprise, the editors relied largely upon annual works of reference and on newspapers as well as upon the expertise of many specialist colleagues. Now, in the twenty-first century, our task has been much eased by the arrival of the Internet, with its vast wealth of White Papers, statistical tables and newspaper files. We should perhaps pay tribute in particular to the development and consolidation of the government's online presence into the [Gov.UK](https://www.gov.uk) portal, which now makes the myriad facts published by the Office of National Statistics, the various departments of government and other public agencies easy to locate and to access, and even to download directly so that the accuracy of our figures no longer depends on the accuracy with which we have transcribed them from a printed table. The House of Commons Library, too, now publishes online research notes and briefings on an extraordinary variety of subjects, which are invaluable. Nevertheless, in a work that contains so many isolated facts and names errors inevitably creep in. We are most grateful to those who have spotted them in previous editions, and we hope they will continue to rebuke us.

Over more than half a century, the number of those who have endured and answered endless questions posed by the editors of these volumes has grown exponentially. It includes party and public officials, academic colleagues, librarians, journalists and patient friends. In the past, the editors tried to record their names. But the list has become impossibly long. Moreover, we cannot identify the anonymous authors of yearbooks and, still more, of the Internet pages on which we have increasingly come to rely. We hope they will recognise this expression of our very real gratitude.

But specific thanks are due to Professor Robert Blackburn and our colleagues at the former Institute of Contemporary British History, King's College London. Valuable research support came from Symone Clark-McGuire and Jack Sheldon, both of whom displayed commendable diligence in performing their tasks. Most of all we must express our gratitude to David Butler, whose name will permanently be linked with the work he created, and who has remained an important adviser to us on this new edition.

London, UK  
February 2018

Roger Mortimore  
Andrew Blick

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## Governments

### MINISTRIES 1900–2017

The following list contains the names of all those who have held paid and political ministerial office since 1900; it should be read in conjunction with the Index of Ministers (pp. 127–208), which gives full names for those listed. It leaves out some office-holders, because from time to time various offices in the Royal Household have ceased to be political appointments. The list also omits some politicians with government posts, because various other offices, such as the Second Church Estates Commissioner, are not regarded as part of the Ministry (but see p. 590). Assistant Government Whips were unpaid until 1964 and are not listed before that date but see J. Sainty, ‘Assistant Whips 1922–64’, *Parliamentary History* (1985), pp. 201–4, for a listing of unpaid Whips. Parliamentary Private Secretaries are also unlisted.

The problems of compiling an accurate list are manifold. As far as possible the date cited is the one on which the announcement of the appointment appeared in *The Times*, except where it is plain that the news received wide publicity the previous day. Where more than one person holds the same title the starting and finishing dates are given. In almost all other cases it may be assumed that the starting date of the new appointment represents the vacating of the office.

Ministers in the Cabinet are printed in **BOLD TYPE CAPITALS** throughout this section. Ministers outside the Cabinet and Ministers of State are printed in CAPITALS. Junior ministers are in ordinary print. The seven leading offices are placed first in each Ministry; the remaining departments are arranged alphabetically, except for the Law Officers and the political appointments to the Royal Household which are placed at the end together with the Treasury appointments reserved for whips. Ministers without Portfolio are listed after the departmental ministers.

In these lists—and throughout the book—titles are placed in brackets if acquired during the tenure of office or on transfer to the next office. U-S. denotes Under-Secretary; F.S. Financial Secretary; P.S. Parliamentary Secretary.

This section has been subdivided chronologically at changes of Prime Minister, except when few other offices changed hands as in 1902, 1923, 1937, 1955, 1963 and 1976; further divisions are made for the drastic reconstructions of 1915, 1931 and May 1945, and for the transition from a coalition to Conservative government in 2015. There is no subdivision in 2016, despite the substantial changes when Theresa May became Prime Minister, as it was felt to be more useful to present the 2015 and 2016 ministries in a single table to assist comparisons between the two.

### CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1900–1905

<i>P.M.</i>	M of SALISBURY (3rd)	1900–11 Jul 02	<i>Civil Ld</i>	A. Chamberlain	1900
	A. BALFOUR	12 Jul 02–4 Dec 05		E. Pretyman	7 Nov 00
<i>Ist Ld of</i>	A. BALFOUR	1900		A. Lec	11 Oct 03
<i>Treasury</i>	<i>(office combined with P.M. when Balfour succeeded Salisbury)</i>		<i>B.Ag.&amp;Fish.</i>	W. LONG	1900
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	D of DEVONSHIRE	1900		R. HANBURY	14 Nov 00
	M of LONDONDERRY	13 Oct 03		E of ONSLOW	19 May 03
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	E of HALSBURY	1900	<i>Colonies</i>	A. FELLOWES	12 Mar 05
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Vt CROSS	1900		J. CHAMBERLAIN	1900
	M of SALISBURY (3rd) (P.M.)	Nov 00	<i>U-S.</i>	A. LYTTTELTON	11 Oct 03
	A. BALFOUR (P.M.)	12 Jul 02		E of Selborne	1900
	M of SALISBURY (4th)	11 Oct 03		E of Onslow	12 Nov 00
<i>Exchequer</i>	Sir M. HICKS-BEACH	1900		D of Marlborough	23 Jul 03
	C. RITCHIE	8 Aug 02	<i>B.Educ.</i>	<i>(office not established)</i>	
	A. CHAMBERLAIN	6 Oct 03		D of DEVONSHIRE	1 Apr 00
<i>Fin.Sec.</i>	R. Hanbury	1900	<i>V.-Pres. of</i>	M of LONDONDERRY	8 Aug 02
	A. Chamberlain	7 Nov 00	<i>Com. of</i>	Sir J. Gorst	1900
	W. Hayes Fisher	8 Aug 02	<i>Council on</i>	<i>(office abolished 8 Aug 02)</i>	
	A. Elliot	10 Apr 03	<i>Education</i>		
	V. Cavendish	9 Oct 03	<i>P.S.</i>	Sir W. Anson	8 Aug 02
<i>Foreign O.</i>	M of SALISBURY (3rd) (P.M.)	1900	<i>India</i>	Ld G. HAMILTON*	1900
	M of LANSDOWNE	1 Nov 00		St J. BRODRICK	6 Oct 03
<i>U-S.</i>	St J. Brodrick	1900	<i>U-S.</i>	E of Onslow	1900
	Vt Cranborne* (4th M of Salisbury)	7 Nov 00		E of Hardwicke	12 Nov 00
	Earl Percy*	9 Oct 03		Earl Percy*	8 Aug 02
<i>Home O.</i>	Sir M. WHITE RIDLEY	1900		E of Hardwicke	15 Oct 03
	C. RITCHIE	1 Nov 00		M of Bath	19 Jan 05
	A. AKERS-DOUGLAS	8 Aug 02	<i>Ld Lieut.</i>	Earl CADOGAN	1900
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Collings	1900	<i>Ireland</i>	<i>(office not ministerial 8 Aug 02)</i>	
	T. Cochrane	8 Aug 02	<i>Chief Sec.</i>	G. BALFOUR	1900
<i>Admiralty</i>	G. GOSCHEN	1900	<i>Ireland</i>	G. WYNDHAM	7 Nov 00
	E of SELBORNE	1 Nov 00		<i>(office in cabinet)</i>	
	Earl CAWDOR	5 Mar 05		G. WYNDHAM	8 Aug 02
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	Sir W. Macartney	1900		W. LONG	12 Mar 05
	H. Arnold-Forster	7 Nov 00	<i>V.-Pres.</i>	(Sir) H. Plunkett	1900
	E. Pretyman	11 Oct 03	<i>Dept. Agric. for Ireland</i>		
			<i>Ld Chanc. Ireland</i>	Ld ASHBOURNE	1900

<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>Ld JAMES of HEREFORD</b>	1900		J. CLYDE*	16 Oct 05
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>		<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	J. ATKINSON	1900
	Sir W. WALROND	8 Aug 02	<i>Ireland</i>	J. CAMPBELL	4 Dec 05
<i>Loc.Govt.B.</i>	<b>H. CHAPLIN</b>	1900	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	D. BARTON	1900
	<b>W. LONG</b>	7 Nov 00	<i>Ireland</i>	G. WRIGHT*	30 Jan 00
	<b>G. BALFOUR</b>	12 Mar 05		J. CAMPBELL	8 Jul 03
<i>P.S.</i>	T. Russell	1900	<i>Whips</i>		
	(Sir) J. Lawson	11 Nov 00	<i>P.S. to</i>	Sir W. WALROND	1900
	A. Jeffreys	27 Jun 05	<i>Treasury</i>	Sir A. Acland Hood	8 Aug 02
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	D of MARLBOROUGH	1900	<i>Lds of</i>	W. Hayes Fisher	1900-8 Aug 02
	SIR S. CROSSLEY	11 Mar 02	<i>Treasury</i>	H. Anstruther	1900-11 Oct 03
<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	D of NORFOLK	1900		Ld Stanley*	1900-7 Nov 00
	M of LONDONDERRY	2 Apr 00		A. Fellowes	7 Nov 00-15 Mar 05
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>			H. Forster	8 Aug 02-4 Dec 05
	<b>M of LONDONDERRY</b>	7 Nov 00		Ld Balcarres*	11 Oct 03-4 Dec 05
	<b>A. CHAMBERLAIN</b>	8 Aug 02		G. Loder	29 Mar 05-8 Apr 05
	<b>Ld STANLEY*</b>	6 Oct 03		Ld E. Talbot*	16 Jun 05-4 Dec 05
<i>Scotland</i>	<b>Ld BALFOUR</b>	1900	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
	<b>of BURLEIGH</b>		<i>Treasurer</i>	Vt CURZON* ( <i>Earl Howe</i> )	1900
	<b>A. MURRAY</b>	6 Oct 03		V. CAVENDISH	3 Dec 00
	<b>M of LINLITHGOW</b>	2 Feb 05		M of HAMILTON*	11 Oct 03
<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>C. RITCHIE</b>	1900	<i>Compt.</i>	Vt VALENTIA*	1900
	<b>G. BALFOUR</b>	7 Nov 00	<i>V.Chamb.</i>	A. FELLOWES	1900
	<b>M of SALISBURY (4th)</b>	12 Mar 05		Sir A. ACLAND HOOD	3 Dec 00
<i>P.S.</i>	E of Dudley	1900		Ld WOLVERTON	17 Nov 02
	A. Bonar Law	8 Aug 02	<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	E of HOPETOUN	1900
<i>War</i>	<b>M of LANSDOWNE</b>	1900		E of CLARENDON	12 Nov 00
	<b>St J. BRODRICK</b>	1 Nov 00	<i>Ld Steward</i>	E of PEMBROKE	1900
	<b>H. ARNOLD-FORSTER</b>	6 Oct 03	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	Ld BELPER	1900
<i>F.S.</i>	J. Powell Williams	1900	<i>at Arms</i>		
	Ld Stanley*	7 Nov 00	<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Earl WALDEGRAVE	1900
	W. Bromley-Davenport	11 Oct 03	<i>of Guard</i>		
<i>U.S.</i>	G. Wyndham	1900	<i>Master</i>	D of PORTLAND	1900
	Ld Raglan	12 Nov 00	<i>of Horse</i>		
	E of Hardwicke	8 Aug 02	<i>Master of</i>	E of COVENTRY	1900
	E of Donoughmore	15 Oct 03	<i>Buckhounds</i>	Ld CHESHAM	2 Nov 00
<i>Works</i>	<b>A. AKERS-DOUGLAS</b>	1900		<i>(office abolished 1901)</i>	
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>		<i>Lds in</i>	E of Clarendon	1900-30 Oct 00
	Ld WINDSOR	8 Aug 02	<i>Waiting</i>	Ld Harris	1900-4 Dec 00
<i>Law Officers</i>				Ld Churchill ( <i>Vt</i> )	1900-4 Dec 05
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir R. WEBSTER	1900		Ld Lawrence	1900-4 Dec 05
	Sir R. FINLAY	7 May 00		Ld Bagot	1902-2 Jul 01
<i>Sal.-Gen.</i>	Sir R. FINLAY	1900		E of Kintore	1900-4 Dec 05
	Sir E. CARSON	7 May 00		E of Denbigh	1900-4 Dec 05
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	A. MURRAY	1900		Earl Howe	30 Oct 00-1 Oct 03
	S. DICKSON	18 Oct 03		Ld Kenyon	4 Dec 00-4 Dec 05
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	S. DICKSON	1900		E of Erroll	19 Oct 03-4 Dec 05
<i>Scotland</i>	D. DUNDAS*	18 Oct 03			
	E. SALVESEN*	30 Jan 05			

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LIBERAL GOVERNMENT 1905–1908

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN</b>	5 Dec 05–5 Apr 08	<i>Law Officers</i>		
			<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	SIR J. WALTON	12 Dec 05
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>E of CREWE</b>	10 Dec 05		SIR W. ROBSON	28 Jan 08
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	<b>Ld LOREBURN</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	SIR W. ROBSON	12 Dec 05
<i>Privy S.</i>	<b>M of RIPON</b>	10 Dec 05		SIR S. EVANS	28 Jan 08
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>H. ASQUITH</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	T. SHAW	12 Dec 05
<i>Fin.Sec.</i>	R. McKenna	12 Dec 05	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	A. URE	18 Dec 05
	W. Runciman	29 Jan 07	<i>Scotland</i>		
<i>Foreign O.</i>	<b>Sir E. GREY</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	R. CHERRY	20 Dec 05
<i>U.S.</i>	Ld E. Fitzmaurice* ( <i>Ld</i> )	18 Dec 05	<i>Ireland</i>		
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>H. GLADSTONE</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	R. BARRY	20 Dec 05
<i>U.S.</i>	H. Samuel	12 Dec 05	<i>Ireland</i>		
<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>Ld TWEEDMOUTH</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Whips</i>		
<i>P.&amp; F.S.</i>	E. Robertson	12 Dec 05	<i>P.S. to</i>	G. WHITELEY	12 Dec 05
<i>Civil Ld</i>	G. Lambert	18 Dec 05	<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>B. Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>Earl CARRINGTON</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	H. Lewis	18 Dec 05–5 Apr 08
				J. Pease	18 Dec 05–5 Apr 08
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>E of ELGIN</b>	10 Dec 05		F. Freeman-Thomas	21 Dec 05–2 Feb 06
<i>U.S.</i>	W. Churchill	12 Dec 05		C. Norton	21 Dec 05–5 Apr 08
<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>A. BIRRELL</b>	10 Dec 05		J. Fuller	2 Feb 06–27 Feb 07
	R. MCKENNA	23 Jan 07		J. Whitley	27 Feb 07–5 Apr 08
<i>P.S.</i>	T. Lough	18 Dec 05	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>India</i>	<b>J. MORLEY</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Treasurer</i>	SIR E. STRACHEY	18 Dec 05
<i>U.S.</i>	J. Ellis	12 Dec 05	<i>Compt.</i>	Master of ELIBANK*	18 Dec 05
	C. Hobhouse	29 Jan 07	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	W. BEAUMONT	18 Dec 05
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	<b>J. BRYCE</b>	10 Dec 05		( <i>Ld Allendale</i> )	
<i>Ireland</i>	<b>A. BIRRELL</b>	23 Jan 07		J. FULLER	27 Feb 07
<i>V.-Pres.</i>	Sir H. Plunkett	12 Dec 05	<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	Vt ALTHORP	18 Dec 05
<i>Dept. Agric. for Ireland</i>	T. Russell	21 May 07	<i>Ld Steward</i>	Ld HAWKESBURY	18 Dec 05
				( <i>1st E of Liverpool</i> )	
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>Sir H. FOWLER</b>	10 Dec 05		Earl BEAUCHAMP	31 Jul 07
<i>Loc.Govt.B.</i>	<b>J. BURNS</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Master of Horse</i>	E of SEFTON	18 Dec 05
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Runciman	18 Dec 05		E of GRANARD	6 Sep 07
	T. Macnamara	29 Jan 07	<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	Earl BEAUCHAMP	18 Dec 05
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	R. CAUSTON	12 Dec 05		Ld DENMAN	31 Jul 07
<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	<b>S. BUXTON</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	D of MANCHESTER	18 Dec 05
<i>Scotland</i>	<b>J. SINCLAIR</b>	10 Dec 05		Ld ALLENDALE	29 Apr 07
<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>D. LLOYD GEORGE</b>	10 Dec 05	<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Ld Denman	18 Dec 05–31 Jul 07
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Kearley	18 Dec 05		E of Granard	18 Dec 05–21 Aug 07
<i>War</i>	<b>R. HALDANE</b>	10 Dec 05		Ld Acton	18 Dec 05–5 Apr 08
<i>U.S.</i>	E of Portsmouth	12 Dec 05		Earl Granville	18 Dec 05–5 Apr 08
<i>F.S.</i>	T. Buchanan	14 Dec 05		Ld Hamilton	18 Dec 05–5 Apr 08
<i>Works</i>	L. HARCOURT	10 Dec 05		of Dalzell	
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			Ld Colebrooke	21 Feb 06–5 Apr 08
	<b>L. HARCOURT</b>	27 Mar 07		Ld Herschell	31 Jul 07–5 Apr 08
				Ld O'Hagan	1 Nov 07–5 Apr 08

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LIBERAL GOVERNMENT 1908–1915

<i>P.M.</i>	H. ASQUITH	5 Apr 08–25 May 15	<i>U.S.</i>	T. Buchanan	12 Apr 08
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	Ld TWEEDMOUTH	12 Apr 08		Master of Ellibank*	5 Jun 09
	Vt WOLVERHAMPTON	13 Oct 08		E. Montagu	20 Feb 10
	Earl BEAUCHAMP	16 Jun 10		C. Roberts	17 Feb 14
	Vt MORLEY	3 Nov 10	<i>Ch. Sec.</i>	A. BIRRELL	12 Apr 08
	Earl BEAUCHAMP	5 Aug 14	<i>Ireland</i>		
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Ld LOREBURN ( <i>Earl</i> )	12 Apr 08	<i>V. Pres.</i>	T. Russell	12 Apr 08
	Vt HALDANE	10 Jun 12	<i>Dept. Agric.</i>		
<i>Privy Seal</i>	M of RIPON	12 Apr 08	<i>Ireland</i>		
	E of CREWE	9 Oct 08	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	Sir H. FOWLER	12 Apr 08
	Earl CARRINGTON	23 Oct 11		( <i>Vt Wolverhampton</i> )	
	M of CREWE	13 Feb 12		Ld FITZMAURICE	13 Oct 08
<i>Exchequer</i>	D. LLOYD GEORGE	12 Apr 08		H. SAMUEL	25 Jun 09
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	C. Hobhouse	12 Apr 08		J. PEASE	14 Feb 10
	T. McKinnon Wood	23 Oct 11		C. HOBHOUSE	23 Oct 11
	C. Masterman	13 Feb 12		C. MASTERMAN	11 Feb 14
	E. Montagu	11 Feb 14		E. MONTAGU	3 Feb 15
	F. Acland	3 Feb 15	<i>Loc. Govt B.</i>	J. BURNS	12 Apr 08
<i>Foreign O.</i>	Sir E. GREY	12 Apr 08		H. SAMUEL	11 Feb 14
<i>U.S.</i>	Ld Fitzmaurice	12 Apr 08	<i>P.S.</i>	C. Masterman	12 Apr 08
	T. McKinnon Wood	19 Oct 08		H. Lewis	7 Jul 09
	F. Acland	23 Oct 11	<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	R. CAUSTON ( <i>Ld Southwark</i> )	12 Apr 08
	N. Primrose	4 Feb 15		I. GUEST ( <i>Ld Ashby St Ledgers</i> )	23 Feb 10
<i>Home O.</i>	H. GLADSTONE	12 Apr 08		Ld STRACHIE	23 May 12
	W. CHURCHILL	14 Feb 10	<i>Post.-Gen.</i>	S. BUXTON	12 Apr 08
	R. MCKENNA	23 Oct 11		H. SAMUEL	14 Feb 10
<i>U.S.</i>	H. Samuel	12 Apr 08		C. HOBHOUSE	11 Feb 14
	C. Masterman	7 Jul 09	<i>Ass.</i>	( <i>post not established</i> )	
	E. Griffith	19 Feb 12		Sir H. Norman	3 Jan 10
	C. Harmsworth	4 Feb 15		C. Norton	20 Feb 10
<i>Admiralty</i>	R. MCKENNA	12 Apr 08	<i>Scotland</i>	J. SINCLAIR	12 Apr 08
	W. CHURCHILL	23 Oct 11		( <i>Ld Pentland</i> )	
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	T. Macnamara	13 Apr 08		T. MCKINNON WOOD	13 Feb 12
<i>Civil Ld</i>	G. Lambert	12 Apr 08	<i>B.Trade</i>	W. CHURCHILL	12 Apr 08
<i>B. Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	Earl CARRINGTON	12 Apr 08		S. BUXTON	14 Feb 10
	W. RUNCIMAN	23 Oct 11		J. BURNS	11 Feb 14
	Ld LUCAS	6 Aug 14		W. RUNCIMAN	5 Aug 14
<i>P.S.</i>	( <i>post not established</i> )		<i>P.S.</i>	(Sir) H. Kearley	12 Apr 08
	Sir E. Strachey ( <i>Ld Strachie</i> )	20 Dec 09		H. Tennant	10 Jan 09
	Ld Lucas	23 Oct 11		J. Robertson	25 Oct 11
	Sir H. Verney	10 Aug 14	<i>War</i>	R. HALDANE ( <i>Vt</i> )	12 Apr 08
<i>Colonies</i>	E of CREWE	12 Apr 08		J. SEELY	12 Jun 12
	L. HARCOURT	3 Nov 10		H. ASQUITH ( <i>P.M.</i> )	30 Mar 14
<i>U.S.</i>	J. Seely	12 Apr 08		Earl KITCHENER	5 Aug 14
	Ld Lucas	23 Mar 11	<i>F.S.</i>	F. Acland	12 Apr 08
	Ld Emmott	23 Oct 11		C. Mallet	4 Mar 10
	Ld Islington	10 Aug 14		F. Acland	31 Jan 11
<i>B. Educ.</i>	W. RUNCIMAN	12 Apr 08		H. Tennant	25 Oct 11
	J. PEASE	23 Oct 11		H. Baker	14 Jun 12
<i>P.S.</i>	T. McKinnon Wood	13 Apr 08	<i>U.S.</i>	Ld Lucas	12 Apr 08
	C. Trevelyan	19 Oct 08		J. Seely	23 Mar 11
	C. Addison	10 Aug 14		H. Tennant	14 Jun 12
<i>India</i>	J. MORLEY ( <i>Vt</i> )	12 Apr 08	<i>Works</i>	L. HARCOURT	12 Apr 08
	E of CREWE	3 Nov 10		Earl BEAUCHAMP	3 Nov 10
	Vt MORLEY	7 Mar 11		Ld EMMOTT	6 Aug 14
	E of CREWE ( <i>M of</i> )	25 May 11	<i>Law Officers</i>		
			<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir W. ROBSON	12 Apr 08

	Sir R. ISAACS	7 Oct 10	W. Benn	20 Feb 10–25 May 15
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )		E. Soares	20 Feb 10–16 Apr 11
	<b>Sir R. ISAACS</b>	4 Jun 12	P. Illingworth	28 Feb 10–7 Aug 12
	<b>Sir J. SIMON</b>	19 Oct 13	W. Jones	19 Jan 11–25 May 15
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir S. EVANS	12 Apr 08	F. Guest	16 Apr 11–21 Feb 12
	Sir R. ISAACS	6 Mar 10	Sir A. Haworth	23 Feb 12–16 Apr 12
	Sir J. SIMON	7 Oct 10	H. Webb	16 Apr 12–25 May 15
	Sir S. BUCKMASTER	19 Oct 13	C. Beck	3 Feb 15–25 May 15
<i>Ld. Advoc.</i>	T. SHAW	12 Apr 08	W. Rea	3 Feb 15–25 May 15
	A. URE	14 Feb 09		
	R. MUNRO	30 Oct 13	<b>H.M. Household</b>	
<i>Sol.-Gen. Scot.</i>	A. URE	12 Apr 08	<i>Treasurer</i>	Sir E. STRACHEY 12 Apr 08
	A. DEWAR	18 Feb 09	W. DUDLEY WARD	20 Dec 09
	W. HUNTER	18 Apr 10	F. GUEST	21 Feb 12
	A. ANDERSON	3 Dec 11	<i>Compt.</i>	Master of ELIBANK* 12 Apr 08
	T. MORISON*	30 Oct 13	E of LIVERPOOL (2nd)	12 Jul 09
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	R. CHERRY	12 Apr 08	Ld SAYE & SELE	1 Nov 12
<i>Ireland</i>	R. BARRY	2 Dec 09	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	(Sir) J. FULLER 12 Apr 08
	C. O'CONNOR*	26 Sep 11	G. Howard	6 Feb 11
	I. O'BRIEN*	24 Jun 12	<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	Vt ALTHORP* ( <i>Earl Spencer</i> ) 12 Apr 08
	T. MOLONY*	10 Apr 13	Ld SANDHURST	14 Feb 12
	J. MORIARTY*	20 Jun 13	<i>Ld Steward</i>	Earl BEAUCHAMP 12 Apr 08
	J. PIM*	1 Jul 14	E of CHESTERFIELD	22 Jun 10
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	R. BARRY	12 Apr 08	<i>M. of Horse</i>	E of GRANARD 12 Apr 08
<i>Ireland</i>	C. O'CONNOR*	2 Dec 09	<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	Ld DENMAN 12 Apr 08
	I. O'BRIEN*	19 Oct 11	<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Ld COLEBROOKE 26 Jun 11
	T. MOLONY*	24 Jun 12	<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Ld ALLENDALE 12 Apr 08
	J. MORIARTY*	25 Apr 13	Ld O'Hagan	12 Apr 08–15 Apr 10
	J. PIM*	20 Jun 13	Ld Hamilton of Dalzell	12 Apr 08–2 Oct 11
	J. O'CONNOR*	1 Jul 14	Ld Colebrooke	12 Apr 08–26 Jun 11
<b>Whips</b>			Ld Herschell	12 Apr 08–25 May 15
<i>P.S. to</i>	G. WHITELEY	12 Apr 08	Ld Acton	12 Apr 08–25 May 15
<i>Treasury</i>	J. PEASE	3 Jun 08	Earl Granville	12 Apr 08–25 May 15
	Master of ELIBANK*	14 Feb 10	Ld Tweedmouth	15 Apr 10–4 Dec 11
	P. ILLINGWORTH	7 Aug 12	Ld Willingdon	19 Jul 11–31 Jan 13
	J. GULLAND	24 Jan 15	Vt Allendale	2 Oct 11–25 May 15
<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	J. Pease	12 Apr 08–3 Jun 08	Ld Loch	4 Dec 11–1 May 14
	H. Lewis	12 Apr 08–7 Jul 09	Ld Ashby St Ledgers	31 Jan 13–8 Feb 15
	C. Norton	12 Apr 08–7 Jul 09	( <i>Ld Wimborne</i> )	
	J. Whitley	12 Apr 08–20 Feb 10	Ld Stanmore	1 May 14–25 May 15
	O. Partington	6 Jul 09–19 Jan 11	Ld Ranksborough	8 Feb 15–25 May 15
	J. Gulland	7 Jul 09–24 Jan 15		

\*MP. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## COALITION GOVERNMENT 1915-1916

<i>P.M.</i>	H. ASQUITH (Lib)	25 May 15-5 Dec 16			<b>A. HENDERSON</b> (Lab)	18 Aug 16
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	M of CREWE (Lib)	25 May 15		<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	H. SAMUEL (Lib)	26 May 15
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Ld BUCKMASTER (Lib)	25 May 15			J. PEASE (Lib)	18 Jan 16
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Earl CURZON (C)	25 May 15		<i>Ass.</i>	H. Pike Pease (C)	30 May 15
<i>Exchequer</i>	R. MCKENNA (Lib)	25 May 15		<i>Scotland</i>	T. MCKINNON WOOD (Lib)	25 May 15
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	E. Montagu (Lib) ( <i>also D. Lanc.</i> )	26 May 15			H. TENNANT (Lib)	9 Jul 16
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			<i>B. Trade</i>	W. RUNCIMAN (Lib)	25 May 15
	E. MONTAGU (Lib)	16 Jan 16		<i>P.S.</i>	E. Pretyman (C)	30 May 15
	T. MCKINNON WOOD (Lib)	9 Jul 16		<i>War</i>	Earl KITCHENER	25 May 15
<i>Foreign O.</i>	Sir E. GREY ( <i>Vt</i> ) (Lib)	25 May 15			D. LLOYD GEORGE (Lib)	6 Jul 16
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld R. Cecil* (C) ( <i>also Blockade</i> )	30 May 15		<i>U-S.</i>	H. Tennant (Lib)	30 May 15
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )				E of Derby (C)	6 Jul 16
	Ld R. CECIL*(C)	23 Feb 16		<i>F.S.</i>	H. Forster (C)	30 May 15
<i>U-S. Ass.</i>	Ld Newton (C)	18 Aug 16		<i>Works</i>	L. HARCOURT ( <i>Vt</i> ) (Lib)	25 May 15
<i>Home O.</i>	Sir J. SIMON (Lib)	25 May 15		<i>Min. without Portfolio</i>	M of LANSDOWNE (C)	25 May 15
	Sir H. SAMUEL (Lib)	10 Jan 16				
<i>U-S.</i>	W. Brace (Lab)	30 May 15		<i>Law Officers</i>		
<i>Admiralty</i>	A. BALFOUR (C)	25 May 15		<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir E. CARSON (C)	25 May 15
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	T. Macnamara (Lib)	30 May 15			Sir F. SMITH (C)	3 Nov 15
<i>Civil Ld</i>	D of Devonshire (C)	9 Jun 15		<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir F. SMITH (C)	2 Jun 15
	E of Lytton (C)	26 Jul 16			(Sir) G. CAVE (C)	8 Nov 15
<i>B. Ag. &amp;</i>	E of SELBORNE (C)	25 May 15		<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	R. MUNRO (Lib)	8 Jun 15
<i>Fish.</i>	E of CRAWFORD (C)	11 Jul 16		<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	T. MORISON* (Lib)	8 Jun 15
<i>P.S.</i>	F. Acland (Lib)	30 May 15		<i>Scotland</i>		
<i>Blockade</i>	Ld R. CECIL*(C)	23 Feb 16		<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	J. GORDON (C)	8 Jun 15
	( <i>also U-S. at F.O.</i> )			<i>Ireland</i>		
<i>Colonies</i>	A. BONAR LAW (C)	25 May 15			J. CAMPBELL (C)	9 Apr 16
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Steel-Maitland (C)	30 May 15		<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	J. O'CONNOR* (Nat)	8 Jun 15
<i>B. Educ.</i>	A. HENDERSON (Lab)	25 May 15		<i>Ireland</i>		
	M of CREWE (Lib)	18 Aug 16		<i>Whips</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Lewis (Lib)	30 May 15		<i>P.S. to Treasury</i>	J. GULLAND (Lib)	30 May 15-5 Dec 16
<i>Health &amp;</i>	W. LONG (C)	25 May 15			Ld E. TALBOT*(C)	30 May 15-5 Dec 16
<i>L.Govt.B.</i>				<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	G. Howard (Lib)	27 May 15-5 Dec 16
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Hayes Fisher (C)	30 May 15			G. Roberts (Lab)	27 May 15-5 Dec 16
<i>India</i>	A. CHAMBERLAIN (C)	25 May 15			W. Bridgeman (C)	27 May 15-5 Dec 16
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Islington (Lib)	30 May 15			W. Rea (Lib)	27 May 15-5 Dec 16
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	A. BIRRELL (Lib)	25 May 15		<i>H. M. Household</i>		
<i>Ireland</i>	( <i>office vacant 3 May 16</i> )			<i>Treasurer</i>	J. HOPE (C)	30 May 15
	H. DUKE (C)	31 Jul 16		<i>Compt.</i>	C. ROBERTS (Lib)	30 May 15
<i>V. Pres.</i>	T. Russell (Lib)	30 May 15		<i>V.Chamb.</i>	C. BECK (Lib)	30 May 15
<i>Dept. Agric.</i>				<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	Ld SANDHURST (Lib)	9 Jun 15
<i>for Ireland</i>				<i>Ld Steward</i>	Ld FARQUHAR (C)	9 Jun 15
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	W. CHURCHILL (Lib)	25 May 15		<i>Master of Horse</i>	E of CHESTERFIELD (Lib)	9 Jun 15
	H. SAMUEL (Lib)	25 Nov 15		<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	Ld COLEBROOKE (Lib)	9 Jun 15
	E. MONTAGU (Lib)	11 Jan 16		<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Ld SUFFIELD (C)	9 Jun 15
	( <i>also F.S. at Treasury</i> )			<i>Lds in Waiting</i>		
	T. MCKINNON WOOD	9 Jul 16			Ld Herschell (Lib)	9 Jun 15-5 Dec 16
	(Lib) ( <i>also F.S. at Treasury</i> )				Vt Allendale (Lib)	9 Jun 15-5 Dec 16
<i>Munitions</i>	D. LLOYD GEORGE (Lib)	25 May 15			Ld Stanmore (Lib)	9 Jun 15-5 Dec 16
	E. MONTAGU (Lib)	9 Jul 16			Ld Ranksborough (Lib)	9 Jun 15-5 Dec 16
<i>P.S.</i>	C. Addison (Lib)	30 May 15-8 Dec 16			Vt Valentia* (C)	9 Jun 15-5 Dec 16
	A. Lec (C)	11 Nov 15-9 Jul 16			Ld Hylton (C)	9 Jun 15-5 Dec 16
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	Ld NEWTON (C)	9 Jun 15				
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )					

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## COALITION GOVERNMENT 1916–1922

From 6 Dec 1916 to 31 Oct 1919 there was an inner war cabinet of 5–7 ministers

Three were members throughout:

**D. LLOYD GEORGE** (Lib)

Earl **CURZON** (C)

**A. BONAR LAW** (C)

The other members were:

**A. HENDERSON** (Lab) 10 Dec 16–12 Aug 17

**Vt MILNER** (C) 10 Dec 16–18 Apr 18

**J. SMUTS**+ 22 Jun 17–10 Jan 19

**G. BARNES** (Lab) 29 May 17–3 Aug 17,

13 Aug 17–10 Jan 19

**A. CHAMBERLAIN** (C) 18 Apr 18–31 Oct 19

**SIR E. GEDDES** (C) 10 Jan 19–31 Oct 19

			<b>B. Eyres-Monsell</b> (C)	1 Apr 21
		<i>2nd Civil</i>	<b>A. Pease</b> (C)*	10 Dec 16
		<i>Ld</i>	( <i>post abolished 10 Jan 19</i> )	
		<i>Ag. &amp;</i>	<b>R. PROTHERO</b> ( <i>Ld Ernle</i> ) (C)	10 Dec 16
		<i>Fish.</i>	<b>Ld LEE</b> (C)	15 Aug 19
			( <i>Board renamed Min. 15 Aug 19</i> )	
			<b>Sir A. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN</b> (C)	13 Feb 21
		<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Sir R. Winfrey</b> (Lib)	14 Dec 16–10 Jan 19
			<b>D of Marlborough</b> (C)	18 Feb 17–21 Mar 18
			<b>Vt Goschen</b> (C)	26 Mar 18–18 Jun 18
			<b>Ld Clinton</b> (C)	18 Jun 18–10 Jan 19
			<b>Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen</b> (C) (& <i>Dep. Min. Fisheries 18 Nov 19</i> )	10 Jan 19–13 Feb 21
			<b>E of Onslow</b> (C)	5 Apr 21–7 Apr 21
			<b>E of Ancaster</b> (C)	7 Apr 21–19 Oct 22
			(& <i>Dep. Min. Fisheries 28 Oct 21</i> )	
		<i>Air</i>	<b>Ld COWDRAY</b> (Lib)	3 Jan 17
			<b>Ld ROTHERMERE</b> (Lib)	26 Nov 17
			<b>Ld WEIR</b> (Lib)	26 Apr 18
			( <i>War &amp; Air combined 10 Jan 19–13 Feb 21 &amp; office in cabinet</i> )	
			<b>W. CHURCHILL</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19
			( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
			<b>F. GUEST</b> (Lib)	1 Apr 21
		<i>P.S. Air</i>	<b>J. Baird</b> (C)	14 Dec 16
		<i>Council</i>	( <i>post abolished 10 Jan 19</i> )	
		<i>U.S.</i>	<b>J. Seely</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19
			<b>G. Tryon</b> (C)	22 Dec 19
			<b>M of Londonderry</b> (C)	2 Apr 20
			<b>Ld Gorell</b> (Lib)	18 Jul 21
		<i>Blockade</i>	<b>Ld R. CECIL</b> (C)*	10 Dec 16
			( <i>also U.S. at Foreign O.</i> )	
			<b>Sir L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS</b> (C)	18 Jul 19
			( <i>office abolished 10 Jan 19</i> )	
		<i>P.S.</i>	<b>F. Leverton Harris</b> (C)	22 Dec 16
			( <i>post abolished 10 Jan 19</i> )	
		<i>Colonies</i>	<b>W. LONG</b> (C)	10 Dec 16
			<b>Vt MILNER</b> (C)	10 Jan 19
			<b>W. CHURCHILL</b> (Lib)	13 Feb 21
		<i>U.S.</i>	( <b>Sir A. Steel-Maitland</b> (C))	10 Dec 16
			<b>W. Hewins</b> (C)	26 Sep 17
			<b>L. Amery</b> (C)	10 Jan 19
			<b>E. Wood</b> (C)	1 Apr 21
		<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>H. FISHER</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16
		<i>P.S.</i>	( <b>Sir H. Lewis</b> (Lib))	10 Dec 16
		<i>Food</i>	<b>Vt DEVONPORT</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16
		<i>Control</i>	<b>Ld RHONDDA</b> ( <i>Vt</i> ) (Lib)	19 Jun 17
			<b>J. CLYNES</b> (Lib)	9 Jul 18
			<b>G. ROBERTS</b> (Lab)	10 Jan 19
			<b>C. McCURDY</b> (Lib)	19 Mar 20
			( <i>office abolished 31 Mar 21</i> )	
<i>P.M.</i>	<b>D. LLOYD GEORGE</b> (Lib)	6 Dec 16–19 Oct 22		
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	Earl <b>CURZON</b> (C)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>A. BALFOUR</b> (C)	23 Oct 19		
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	<b>Ld FINLAY</b> (C)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>Ld BIRKENHEAD</b> ( <i>Vt</i> ) (C)	10 Jan 19		
<i>Privy Seal</i>	<b>E of CRAWFORD</b> (C)	15 Dec 16		
	<b>A. BONAR LAW</b> (C)	10 Jan 19		
	<b>A. CHAMBERLAIN</b> (C)	23 Mar 21		
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>A. BONAR LAW</b> (C)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>A. CHAMBERLAIN</b> (C)	10 Jan 19		
	<b>Sir R. HORNE</b> (C)	1 Apr 21		
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	<b>Sir H. Lever</b> (Lib)+	15 Dec 16–19 May 19		
	<b>S. Baldwin</b> (C)	18 Jun 17–1 Apr 21		
	<b>E. Young</b> (Lib)	1 Apr 21–19 Oct 22		
<i>Foreign O.</i>	<b>A. BALFOUR</b> (C)	10 Dec 16		
	Earl <b>CURZON</b> ( <i>Marq.</i> ) (C)	23 Oct 19		
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>Ld R. Cecil</b> * (C)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>C. Harmsworth</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19		
<i>Ass. U.S.</i>	<b>Ld Newton</b> (C)	10 Dec 16		
	( <i>post abolished 10 Jan 19</i> )			
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>Sir G. CAVE</b> ( <i>Vt</i> ) (C)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>E. SHORTT</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19		
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>W. Brace</b> (Lab)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>Sir H. Greenwood</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19		
	( <b>Sir</b> ) <b>J. Baird</b> (C)	29 Apr 19		
<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>Sir E. CARSON</b> (C)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>Sir E. GEDDES</b> (C)	17 Jul 17		
	<b>W. LONG</b> (C)	10 Jan 19		
	<b>Ld LEE</b> (C)	13 Feb 21		
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	<b>T. Macnamara</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16		
	<b>Sir J. Craig</b> (C)	2 Apr 20		
	<b>L. Amery</b> (C)	1 Apr 21		
<i>Add. P.S.</i>	<b>E of Lytton</b> (C)	7 Feb 17		
	( <i>post abolished 27 Jan 19</i> )			
<i>Civil Ld</i>	<b>E. Pretyman</b> (C)	14 Dec 16		
	<b>E of Lytton</b> (C)	27 Jan 19		
	<b>E of Onslow</b> (C)	26 Oct 20		



<i>P.S.</i>	(Sir) C. Bathurst (C)	12 Dec 16	J. Baird (C)	10 Jan 19–29 Apr 19
	J. Clynes (Lab)	2 Jul 17	<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i> Sir L. Worthington-	30 Jan 18–18 Jul 18
	W. Astor (C)	18 Jul 18	Evans (C)	
	C. McCurdy (Lib)	27 Jan 19	J. Hope (C)	27 Jan 19–31 Mar 21
	Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson (C)	19 Apr 20	<b>National</b> N. CHAMBERLAIN* (C)	15 Dec 16
<b>Health</b>	<i>(Dept under Loc. Govt Bd)</i>		<b>Service</b> Sir A. GEDDES (C)	17 Aug 17
	<b>C. ADDISON</b> (Lib)	24 Jun 19	<i>(office held jointly with</i>	
	<b>Sir A. MOND</b> (Lib)	1 Apr 21	<i>Reconstruction Jan–May 19</i>	
<i>P.S. (Loc.</i>	W. Hayes Fisher (C)	10 Dec 16	<i>&amp; with Trade May–Aug 19;</i>	
<i>Govt Bd.)</i>	S. Walsh (Lab)	28 Jun 17	<i>formally abolished 19 Dec 19)</i>	
	W. Astor ( <i>Vt</i> ) (C)	27 Jan 19	<i>P.S.</i> S. Walsh (Lab)	17 Mar 17–28 Jun 17
	E of Onslow (C)	7 Apr 21	C. Beck (Lib)	28 Jun 17–19 Dec 19
<b>India</b>	<b>A. CHAMBERLAIN</b> (C)	10 Dec 16	Vt Peel (C)	15 Apr 18–10 Jan 19
	<b>E. MONTAGU</b> (Lib)	17 Jul 17	<i>(post abolished 19 Dec 19)</i>	
	<b>Vt PEEL</b> (C)	19 Mar 22	<b>Paym.-</b> Sir J. COMPTON-	15 Dec 16
<i>U.S.</i>	Ld Islington (Lib)	10 Dec 16	<b>Gen.</b> RICKETT (Lib)	
	Ld Sinha (Lib)	10 Jan 19	Sir T. WALTERS (Lib)	26 Oct 19
	E of Lytton (C)	22 Sep 20	<b>Pensions</b> G. BARNES (Lab)	10 Dec 16
	Earl Winterton (C)*	20 Mar 22	J. HODGE (Lab)	17 Aug 17
<b>Ld Lieut.</b>	<i>(not usually min. office)</i>		Sir L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (C)	10 Jan 19
<b>Ireland</b>	Vt FRENCH	6 May 18	I. MACPHERSON (Lib)	2 Apr 20
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>		<i>P.S.</i> Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (C)	22 Dec 16
	<b>Vt FRENCH</b> ( <i>E of Ypres</i> )	28 Oct 18	Sir J. Craig (C)	10 Jan 19
	<i>(office not in cabinet 2 Apr 21)</i>		G. Tryon (C)	2 Apr 20
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	(Sir) H. DUKE (C)	10 Dec 16	<b>Paym.-</b> A. ILLINGWORTH (Lib)	10 Dec 16
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>E. SHORTT</b> (Lib)	5 May 18	<b>Gen.</b>	
	<b>I. MACPHERSON</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19	F. KELLAWAY (Lib)	1 Apr 21
	<b>Sir H. GREENWOOD</b> (Lib)	2 Apr 20	<i>Ass.</i> H. Pike Pease (C)	10 Dec 16
<i>V. Pres.</i>	(Sir) T. Russell (Lib)	10 Dec 16	<b>Reconstruc.</b> C. ADDISON (Lib)	17 Jul 17
<i>Dept. Agric.</i>	H. Barrie (C)	15 Jan 19	<i>(office combined with Nat. Service 10 Jan 19; for</i>	
<b>Ireland</b>			<i>junior Ministers see National Service &amp; Reconstruction)</i>	
<b>Labour</b>	<b>J. HODGE</b> (Lab)	10 Dec 16	<b>Scotland</b> <b>R. MUNRO</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16
	<b>G. ROBERTS</b> (Lab)	17 Aug 17	<i>P.S. Min.</i> (Sir) J. Pratt (Lib)	8 Aug 19
	<b>Sir R. HORNE</b> (C)	10 Jan 19	<i>of Health</i>	
	<b>T. MACNAMARA</b> (Lib)	19 Mar 20	<i>for Scotland</i>	
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Bridgeman (C)	22 Dec 16	<b>Shipping</b> SIR J. MACLAY (Ld) (Lib)	10 Dec 16
	G. Wardle (Lab)	10 Jan 19	<i>(office abolished 31 Mar 21)</i>	
	Sir A. Montague Barlow (C)	2 Apr 20	<i>P.S.</i> Sir L. Chiozza Money (Lib)	22 Dec 16
<b>D. Lanc.</b>	<b>Sir F. CAWLEY</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16	L. Wilson (C)	10 Jan 19
	<b>Ld BEAVERBROOK</b>	10 Feb 18	<b>Supply</b> Ld INVERFORTH (C)	10 Jan 19
	(C) ( <i>&amp; Min. of</i>		<i>(office abolished 31 Mar 21)</i>	
	<i>Propaganda/Information</i> )		<b>B. Trade</b> Sir A. STANLEY (Lib)	10 Dec 16
	<b>Ld DOWNHAM</b> (C)	4 Nov 18	<b>Sir A. GEDDES</b> (C)	26 May 19
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>		<b>Sir R. HORNE</b> (C)	19 Mar 20
	E of CRAWFORD (C)	10 Jan 19	<b>S. BALDWIN</b> (C)	1 Apr 21
	Vt PEEL (C)	1 Apr 21	G. Roberts (Lab)	14 Dec 16
	Sir W. SUTHERLAND	7 Apr 22	G. Wardle (Lab)	17 Aug 17
	(Lib)		W. Bridgeman (C)	10 Jan 19
<i>Loc.</i>	<b>Ld RHONDDA</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame (C)	22 Aug 20
<b>Govt B.</b>	<b>W. HAYES FISHER</b>	28 Jun 19	Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson (C)	1 Apr 21
	<i>(Ld Downham) (C)</i>		<i>Sec.</i> Sir A. Steel-Maitland (C)	14 Sep 17
	<b>Sir A. GEDDES</b> (C)	4 Nov 18	<i>Overseas</i> Sir H. Greenwood (Lib)	29 Apr 19
	<b>C. ADDISON</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19	<i>Trade</i> F. Kellaway (Lib)	2 Apr 20
	<i>(24 Jun 19 became Min. of Health)</i>		Sir P. Lloyd-Greame (C)	1 Apr 21
<b>Munitions</b>	<b>C. ADDISON</b> (Lib)	10 Dec 16	<i>(Director Overseas Trade)</i>	
<b>(Supply)</b>	<b>W. CHURCHILL</b> (Lib)	17 Jul 17	<i>P.S. Mines</i> W. Bridgeman (C)	22 Aug 20
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>		<i>(office not established)</i>	
	Ld INVERFORTH (C)	10 Jan 19	<b>Transport</b> <b>Sir E. GEDDES</b> (C)	19 May 19
<i>P.S.</i>	Sir L. Worthington-Evans (C)	14 Dec 16–30 Jan 18	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>	
	F. Kellaway (Lib)	14 Dec 16–1 Apr 20	Vt Peel (C)	7 Nov 21
	J. Seely (Lib)	10 Jul 18–10 Jan 19	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>	

	<b>E of CRAWFORD</b> (C)	12 Apr 22		T. BROWN (C)	5 Aug 21
<i>P.S.</i>	Sir R. Williams (Lib)	23 Sep 19		<i>(office vacant from 16 Nov 21)</i>	
	A. Neal (Lib)	28 Nov 19		<i>Sol.-Gen.</i> J. CHAMBERS (C)	19 Mar 17
<i>War</i>	<b>E of DERBY</b> (C)	10 Dec 16	<i>Ireland</i>	A. SAMUELS (C)	12 Sep 17
	<b>Vt MILNER</b> (C)	18 Apr 18		J. POWELL* (C)	7 Apr 18
	<i>(10 Jan 19 War O. &amp; Air Min. combined)</i>			D. HENRY (C)	27 Nov 18
	<b>W. CHURCHILL</b> (Lib)	10 Jan 19		D. WILSON (C)	6 Jul 19
	<i>(13 Feb 21 War only)</i>			T. BROWN (C)	12 Jun 21
	<b>Sir L. WORTHINGTON- EVANS</b> (C)	13 Feb 21		<i>(office vacant from 5 Aug 21)</i>	
<i>U.S.</i>	I. Macpherson (Lib)	14 Dec 16		<i>Whips</i>	
	<b>Vt Peel</b> (C)	10 Jan 19	<i>P.S. to</i>	Ld E. TALBOT* (C)	14 Dec 16–1 Apr 21
	Sir R. Sanders (C)	1 Apr 21	<i>Treasury</i>	N. PRIMROSE (Lib)	14 Dec 16–2 Mar 17
<i>F.S.</i>	H. Forster (Ld) (C)	10 Dec 16		F. GUEST (Lib)	2 Mar 17–1 Apr 21
	Sir A. Williamson (Lib)	18 Dec 19		C. MCCURDY (Lib)	1 Apr 21–19 Oct 22
	G. Stanley (C)	1 Apr 21		L. WILSON (C)	1 Apr 21–19 Oct 22
<i>P.S.</i>	Earl Stanhope (C)	14 Dec 16		<i>Lds of</i>	J. Hope (C)
	<i>(post abolished 10 Jan 19)</i>			<i>Treasury</i>	J. Pratt (Lib)
	<i>Works</i>				14 Dec 16–8 Aug 19
	Sir A. MOND (Lib)	10 Dec 16		S. Baldwin (C)	29 Jan 17–18 Jun 17
	<b>E of CRAWFORD</b> (C)	1 Apr 21		J. Parker (Lab)	29 Jan 17–19 Oct 22
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>			J. Towyn Jones (Lib)	29 Jan 17–4 Jul 22
	<b>E of CRAWFORD</b> (C)	7 Apr 22		(Sir) R. Sanders (C)	5 Feb 19–1 Apr 21
<i>Min.</i>	<b>A. HENDERSON</b> (Lab)	10 Dec 16–12 Aug 17		Sir G. Collins (Lib)	8 Aug 19–10 Feb 20
<i>without</i>	<b>Vt MILNER</b> (C)	10 Dec 16–18 Apr 18		W. Edge (Lib)	18 Aug 19–1 Aug 22
<i>Portfolio</i>	<b>J. SMUTS</b> <sup>1</sup>	22 Jun 17–10 Jan 19		Sir W. Sutherland (Lib)	15 Feb 20–7 Apr 22
	<b>Sir E. CARSON</b> (C)	17 Jul 17–21 Jan 18		Sir J. Gilmour (C)	1 Apr 21–19 Oct 22
	<b>G. BARNES</b> <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	13 Aug 17–27 Jan 20		T. Lewis (Lib)	4 Jul 22–26 Jul 22
	<b>A. CHAMBERLAIN</b> <sup>1</sup> (C)	18 Apr 18–10 Jan 19		<i>H.M. Household</i>	
	<b>Sir E. GEDDES</b> (C)	10 Jan 19–19 May 19		<i>Treasurer</i> (Sir) J. CRAIG (C)	14 Dec 16
	<b>Sir L. WORTHINGTON- EVANS</b> (C)	2 Apr 20–13 Feb 21		<i>(office vacant 22 Jan 18)</i>	
	<b>C. ADDISON</b> (Lib)	1 Apr 21–14 Jul 21		R. SANDERS (C)	11 Jun 18
<i>Law Officers</i>				B. EYRES-MONSELL (C)	5 Feb 19
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir F. SMITH (C)	10 Dec 16		G. GIBBS (C)	1 Apr 21
	<i>(Ld Birkenhead)</i>			<i>Compt.</i>	Sir E. CORNWALL (Lib)
	Sir G. HEWART (Lib)	10 Jan 19		G. STANLEY (C)	14 Dec 16
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>			H. BARNSTON (C)	28 Feb 19
	<b>Sir G. HEWART</b> (Lib)	7 Nov 21		7 Apr 21	
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>			<i>V.Chamb.</i>	C. BECK (Lib)
	Sir E. POLLOCK (C)	6 Mar 22		W. DUDLEY WARD (Lib)	14 Dec 16
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir G. HEWART (Lib)	10 Dec 16		9 Dec 17	
	Sir E. POLLOCK (C)	10 Jan 19		<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	Ld SANDHURST (Vt) (Lib)
	(Sir) L. SCOTT (C)	6 Mar 22		D of ATHOLL (C)	14 Dec 16
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	J. CLYDE (C)	10 Dec 16		<i>Ld</i>	Ld FARQUHAR (Vt) (C)
	T. MORISON (Lib)	25 Mar 20		<i>Steward</i>	E of CHESTERFIELD
	C. MURRAY (C)	5 Mar 22		<i>Master</i>	(Lib)
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	T. MORISON (Lib)	10 Dec 16		<i>of Horse</i>	
<i>Scotland</i>	C. MURRAY (C)	25 Mar 20		<i>Cap.</i>	Ld COLEBROOKE (Lib)
	A. BRIGGS	16 Mar 22		<i>Gents</i>	
	CONSTABLE* (C)			<i>at Arms</i>	
	W. WATSON* (C)	24 Jul 22		<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Ld SUFFIELD (C)
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Sir I. O'BRIEN* (Lib)	10 Dec 16		<i>of Guard</i>	Ld HYLTON (C)
<i>Ireland</i>	Sir J. CAMPBELL* (C)	4 Jun 18		<i>Lds in</i>	Ld Herschell (Lib)
	Sir J. ROSS* (C)	27 Jun 21		<i>Waiting</i>	Ld Stanmore (Lib)
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	J. O'CONNOR* (Nat)	8 Jan 17			Ld Ranksborough (Lib)
<i>Ireland</i>	A. SAMUELS (C)	7 Apr 18			Ld Valentia (C)**
	D. HENRY (C)	6 Jul 19			Vt Hylton (C)
					Ld Kenyon (C)
					Ld Somerleyton (C)
					E of Jersey (C)
					14 Dec 16–11 Feb 19
					14 Dec 16–19 Oct 22
					14 Dec 16–4 Apr 21
					14 Dec 16–18 May 18
					14 Dec 16–11 Sep 18
					18 May 18–19 Oct 22
					11 Jan 19–17 Aug 19

E of Bradford (C)	11 Feb 19–19 Oct 22	E of Clarendon (C)	4 Apr 21–19 Oct 22
E of Onslow (C)	17 Aug 19–21 Nov 20		
E of Lucan (C)	12 Nov 20–19 Oct 22		

<sup>1</sup>A member of the War Cabinet. \*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

\*\*Viscount Valentia became a UK Peer (Ld Annesley) in 1917, previously an M.P., not a member of the House of Lords

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1922–1924

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>A. BONAR LAW</b>	23 Oct 22–20 May 23	<i>U.-S.</i>	Earl Winterton*	31 Oct 22
	<b>S. BALDWIN</b>	22 May 23–22 Jan 24	<i>Labour</i>	<b>Sir A. MONTAGUE BARLOW</b>	31 Oct 22
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>M of SALISBURY</b>	24 Oct 22			
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	<b>Vt CAVE</b>	24 Oct 22	<i>P.S.</i>	A. Boyd-Carpenter	6 Nov 22
<i>Privy Seal</i>	( <i>office vacant</i> )			H. Betterton	12 Mar 23
	<b>Ld R. CECIL*</b>	25 May 23	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>M of SALISBURY</b>	24 Oct 22
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>S. BALDWIN</b>	24 Oct 22		( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
	( <i>☞ P.M. from 22 May 23</i> )			J. DAVIDSON	25 May 23
	<b>N. CHAMBERLAIN</b>	27 Aug 23	<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	( <i>office vacant</i> )	
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	J. Hills	6 Nov 22		N. CHAMBERLAIN	5 Feb 23
	A. Boyd-Carpenter	12 Mar 23		Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS	15 Mar 23
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			A. BOYD-CARPENTER	25 May 23
	<b>Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS</b>	25 May 23	<i>Pensions</i>	G. TRYON	31 Oct 22
	( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )		<i>P.S.</i>	C. Craig	13 Feb 23
	W. Guinness	5 Oct 23	<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	N. CHAMBERLAIN	31 Oct 22
<i>Foreign O.</i>	<b>Marquess CURZON</b>	24 Oct 22		Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS	7 Mar 23
<i>U.-S.</i>	R. McNeill	31 Oct 22		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>W. BRIDGEMAN</b>	24 Oct 22		<b>Sir L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS</b>	28 May 23
<i>U.-S.</i>	G. Stanley	31 Oct 22	<i>Scotland</i>	<b>Vt NOVAR</b>	24 Oct 22
	G. Locker-Lampson	12 Mar 23	<i>P.S. Min. of</i>	J. Kidd	31 Oct 22
<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>L. AMERY</b>	24 Oct 22	<i>Health for</i>	W. Elliot	15 Jan 23
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	B. Eyres-Monsell	31 Oct 22	<i>Scotland</i>		
	A. Boyd-Carpenter	25 May 23	<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>Sir P. LLOYD-GREAME</b>	24 Oct 22
<i>Civil Ld</i>	M of Linlithgow	31 Oct 22	<i>P.S.</i>	Vt Wolmer*	31 Oct 22
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>Sir R. SANDERS</b>	24 Oct 22	<i>Sec. Overseas</i>	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	31 Oct 22–12 Mar 23
<i>P.S. Ag. &amp;</i>	E of Ancaster	31 Oct 22	<i>Trade</i>	A. Buckley	12 Mar 23–18 Nov 23
<i>Deputy</i>			<i>Sec. Mines</i>	G. Lanc-Fox	6 Nov 22
<i>Min.</i>			<i>Transport</i>	Sir J. BAIRD	31 Oct 22
<i>Fisheries</i>				( <i>also Off. Works</i> )	
<i>Air</i>	Sir S. Hoare	31 Oct 22	<i>P.S.</i>	W. Ashley ( <i>also Off. Works</i> )	31 Oct 22
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			J. Moore-Brabazon	8 Oct 23
	<b>Sir S. HOARE</b>	25 May 23	<i>War</i>	<b>E of DERBY</b>	24 Oct 22
<i>U.-S.</i>	D of Sutherland	31 Oct 22	<i>U.-S.</i>	W. Guinness	31 Oct 22
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>D of DEVONSHIRE</b>	24 Oct 22		W. Ashley	8 Oct 23
<i>U.-S.</i>	W. Ormsby-Gore	31 Oct 22	<i>F.S.</i>	S. Jackson	31 Oct 22
<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>E. WOOD</b>	24 Oct 22		R. Gwynne	15 Mar 23
<i>P.S.</i>	Ld E. Percy*	21 Mar 23	<i>Works</i>	Sir J. BAIRD ( <i>also Transport</i> )	31 Oct 22
	E of Onslow	25 May 23	<i>P.S.</i>	W. Ashley ( <i>also Transport</i> )	31 Oct 22
<i>Health</i>	<b>Sir A. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN</b>	24 Oct 22		( <i>no P.S. from 8 Oct 23</i> )	
	<b>N. CHAMBERLAIN</b>	7 Mar 23	<i>Law Officers</i>		
	<b>Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS</b>	27 Aug 23	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir D. HOGG	24 Oct 22
<i>P.S.</i>	E of Onslow	31 Oct 22	<i>Sal.-Gen.</i>	Sir T. INSKIP	31 Oct 22
	Ld E. Percy*	25 May 23	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	W. WATSON*	24 Oct 22
<i>India</i>	<b>Vt PEEL</b>	24 Oct 22			

<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	D. FLEMING*	6 Nov 22	<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	E of CROMER	20 Nov 22
<i>Scotland</i>	F. THOMSON	5 Apr 23	<i>Ld Steward</i>	E of SHAFTESBURY	20 Nov 22
<i>Whips</i>			<i>Master of</i>	M of BATH	20 Nov 22
<i>P.S. to</i>	L. WILSON	31 Oct 22	<i>Horse</i>		
<i>Treasury</i>	B. EYRES-MONSELL	25 Jul 23	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	E of CLARENDON	20 Nov 22
<i>Lds of</i>	D. King	31 Oct 22–22 Jan 24	<i>at Arms</i>		
<i>Treasury</i>	A. Buckley	31 Oct 22–12 Mar 23	<i>Cap. Yeo. of</i>	Ld HYLTON	20 Nov 22
	G. Hennessy	11 Dec 22–22 Jan 24	<i>Guard</i>		
	F. Thomson	7 Feb 23–10 Apr 23	<i>Lds in</i>	Vt Valentia	20 Nov 22–22 Jan 24
	W. Cope	20 Mar 23–22 Jan 24	<i>Waiting</i>	Ld Somerleyton	20 Nov 22–22 Jan 24
	P. Ford	10 Apr 23–20 Dec 23		E of Bradford	20 Nov 22–22 Jan 24
	Sir J. Gilmour	20 Dec 23–22 Jan 24		E of Lucan	20 Nov 22–22 Jan 24
<i>H. M. Household</i>				E of Malmesbury	20 Nov 22–22 Jan 24
<i>Treasurer</i>	G. GIBBS	6 Nov 22		E of Albemarle	20 Nov 22–22 Jan 24
<i>Compt.</i>	H. BARNSTON	31 Oct 22			
<i>V. Chamb.</i>	D. HACKING	20 Nov 22			

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. +Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1924

<i>P.M.</i>	R. MACDONALD	22 Jan 24–3 Nov 24	<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	V. HARTSHORN	22 Jan 24
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	Ld PARMOOR	22 Jan 24	<i>Scotland</i>	W. ADAMSON	22 Jan 24
<i>Ld Chamb.</i>	Vt HALDANE	22 Jan 24	<i>P.S. Health for</i>	J. Stewart	23 Jan 24
<i>Privy Seal</i>	J. CLYNES	22 Jan 24	<i>Scotland</i>		
<i>Exchequer</i>	P. SNOWDEN	22 Jan 24	<i>B. Trade</i>	S. WEBB	22 Jan 24
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	W. Graham	23 Jan 24	<i>P.S.</i>	A. Alexander	23 Jan 24
<i>Foreign O.</i>	R. MACDONALD ( <i>P.M.</i> )	22 Jan 24	<i>Sec. Overseas</i>	W. Lunn	23 Jan 24
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Ponsonby	23 Jan 24	<i>Trade</i>		
<i>Home O.</i>	A. HENDERSON	22 Jan 24	<i>Sec. Mines</i>	E. Shinwell	23 Jan 24
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Davies	23 Jan 24	<i>Transport</i>	H. GOSLING	24 Jan 24
<i>Admiralty</i>	Vt CHELMSFORD	22 Jan 24	<i>War</i>	S. WALSH	22 Jan 24
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	C. Ammon	23 Jan 24	<i>U-S.</i>	C. Attlee	23 Jan 24
<i>Civil Ld</i>	F. Hodges	24 Jan 24	<i>F.S.</i>	J. Lawson	23 Jan 24
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	N. BUXTON	22 Jan 24	<i>Works</i>	F. JOWETT	22 Jan 24
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Smith	23 Jan 24	<i>Law Officers</i>		
<i>Air</i>	Ld THOMSON	22 Jan 24	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir P. HASTINGS	23 Jan 24
<i>U-S.</i>	W. Leach	23 Jan 24	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir H. SLESSER	23 Jan 24
<i>Colonies</i>	J. THOMAS	22 Jan 24	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	H. MACMILLAN+	8 Feb 24
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Arnold	23 Jan 24	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	J. FENTON+	18 Feb 24
<i>B Educ.</i>	C. TREVELYAN	22 Jan 24	<i>Scotland</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	M. Jones	23 Jan 24	<i>Whips</i>		
<i>Health</i>	J. WHEATLEY	22 Jan 24	<i>P.S. to</i>	B. SPOOR	23 Jan 24
<i>P.S.</i>	A. Greenwood	23 Jan 24	<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>India</i>	Ld OLIVIER	22 Jan 24	<i>Lds of</i>	F. Hall	2 Feb 24
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Richards	23 Jan 24	<i>Treasury</i>	T. Kennedy	2 Feb 24
<i>Labour</i>	T. SHAW	22 Jan 24		J. Robertson	2 Feb 24
<i>P.S.</i>	Margaret Bondfield	23 Jan 24		G. Warne	24 Feb 24
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	J. WEDGWOOD	22 Jan 24	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	H. GOSLING	6 May 24	<i>Treasurer</i>	T. GRIFFITHS	2 Feb 24
<i>P.S.</i>	J. Muir	28 Jan 24	<i>Compt.</i>	J. PARKINSON	2 Feb 24
<i>Pensions</i>	F. ROBERTS	23 Jan 24	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	J. DAVISON	2 Feb 24
<i>P.S.</i>	( <i>office vacant</i> )		<i>Lds in</i>	Earl De La Warr	8 Feb 24
			<i>Waiting</i>	Ld Muir-Mackenzie	8 Feb 24

+Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1924–1929

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>S. BALDWIN</b>	4 Nov 24–4 Jun 29	<i>P.S. Health</i>	W. Elliot	11 Nov 24
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>Marquess CURZON</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>for Scot.</i>	( <i>post abolished 26 Jul 26</i> )	
	<b>E of BALFOUR</b>	27 Apr 25	<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>Sir P. LLOYD-GREAME</b>	6 Nov 24
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	<b>Vt CAVE</b>	6 Nov 24		( <i>changed name to Sir</i>	
	<b>Ld HAILSHAM (Vt)</b>	28 Mar 28		<i>P. Cunliffe-Lister 27 Nov 24</i> )	
<i>Privy Seal</i>	<b>M of SALISBURY</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Sir B. Chadwick</b>	11 Nov 24
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>W. CHURCHILL</b>	6 Nov 24		H. Williams	13 Jan 28
<i>Fin.Sec.</i>	W. Guinness	11 Nov 24	<i>Sec. Overseas</i>	A. Samuel	11 Nov 24
	R. McNeill ( <i>Ld Cushtendun</i> )	5 Nov 25	<i>Trade</i>	D. Hacking	9 Nov 27
	A. Samuel	1 Nov 27	<i>Sec.Mines</i>	G. Lane-Fox	11 Nov 24
<i>Foreign O.</i>	<b>(Sir) A. CHAMBERLAIN</b>	6 Nov 24		D. King	13 Jan 28
<i>U-S.</i>	R. McNeill	11 Nov 24	<i>Transport</i>	<b>W. ASHLEY</b>	11 Nov 24
	G. Locker-Lampson	7 Dec 25	<i>P.S.</i>	J. Moore-Brabazon	11 Nov 24
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS</b>	6 Nov 24		( <i>post vacant from 14 Jan 27</i> )	
<i>U-S.</i>	G. Locker-Lampson	11 Nov 24	<i>War</i>	<b>Sir L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS</b>	6 Nov 24
	D. Hacking	8 Dec 25	<i>U-S.</i>	E of Onslow	11 Nov 24
	Sir V. Henderson	9 Nov 27		D of Sutherland	2 Dec 28
<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>W. BRIDGEMAN</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>F.S.</i>	D. King	11 Nov 24
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	J. Davidson	11 Nov 24		A. Duff Cooper	13 Jan 28
	C. Headlam	16 Dec 26	<i>Works</i>	<b>Vt PEEL</b>	10 Nov 24
<i>Civil Ld</i>	Earl Stanhope	11 Nov 24		<b>M of LONDONDERRY</b>	18 Oct 28
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>E. WOOD</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>Law Officers</i>		
	<b>W. GUINNESS</b>	4 Nov 25	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	<b>Sir D. HOGG (Ld Hailsham)</b>	6 Nov 24
<i>P.S.</i>	Ld Bledisloe	11 Nov 24		( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
	E of Stradbroke	5 Feb 28		Sir T. INSKIP	28 Mar 28
<i>Air</i>	<b>Sir S. HOARE</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir T. INSKIP	11 Nov 24
<i>U-S.</i>	Sir P. Sassoon	11 Nov 24		Sir F. MERRIMAN	28 Mar 28
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>L. AMERY</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	<b>W. WATSON</b>	11 Nov 24
<i>U-S.</i>	W. Ormsby-Gore	12 Nov 24		A. MACROBERT	23 Apr 29
<i>Dom. O.</i>	<b>L. AMERY</b>	11 Jun 25	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	D. FLEMING	11 Nov 24
<i>U-S.</i>	E of Clarendon	5 Aug 25	<i>Scotland</i>	A. MACROBERT	30 Dec 25
	Ld Lovat	5 May 27		W. NORMAND*	23 Apr 29
	E of Plymouth	1 Jan 29	<i>Whips</i>		
<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>Ld E. PERCY*</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>P.S. to</i>	<b>B. EYRES-MONSELL</b>	7 Nov 24
<i>P.S.</i>	Duchess of Atholl	11 Nov 24	<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>Health</i>	<b>N. CHAMBERLAIN</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>Lds of</i>	G. Hennessy	13 Nov 24–10 Dec 25
<i>P.S.</i>	Sir K. Wood	11 Nov 24	<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>India</i>	<b>E of BIRKENHEAD</b>	6 Nov 24		Ld Stanley*	13 Nov 24–9 Nov 27
	<b>Vt PEEL</b>	18 Oct 28		F. Thomson	13 Nov 24–14 Jan 28
<i>U-S.</i>	Earl Winterton*	11 Nov 24		(Sir) W. Cope	13 Nov 24–14 Jan 28
<i>Labour</i>	<b>Sir A. STEEL-MAITLAND</b>	6 Nov 24		Vt Curzon*	13 Nov 24–15 Jan 29
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Bletterton	11 Nov 24		D. Margesson	28 Aug 26–4 Jun 29
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>Vt CECIL of CHELWOOD</b>	10 Nov 24		G. Bowyer	28 Dec 27–4 Jun 29
	<b>Ld CUSHENDUN</b>	19 Oct 27		F. Penny	13 Jan 28–4 Jun 29
<i>Pnym.-Gen.</i>	( <i>office vacant</i> )			M of Titchfield*	13 Jan 28–4 Jun 29
	D of SUTHERLAND	28 Jan 25		E. Wallace	1 Jan 29–4 Jun 29
	E of ONSLOW	2 Dec 28	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>Pensions</i>	G. TRYON	11 Nov 24	<i>Treasurer</i>	G. GIBBS	13 Nov 24
<i>P.S.</i>	G. Stanley	11 Nov 24		SIR G. HENNESSY	13 Jan 28
<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	<b>Sir W. MITCHELL-THOMSON</b>	11 Nov 24	<i>Compt.</i>	SIR H. BARNSTON	13 Nov 24
<i>Ass.</i>	Vt Wolmer*	11 Nov 24		SIR W. COPE	13 Jan 28
<i>Scotland</i>	<b>Sir J. GILMOUR</b>	6 Nov 24	<i>V.Chamb.</i>	D. HACKING	13 Nov 24
	( <i>S. of State for Scotland 15 Jul 26</i> )			(Sir) G. HENNESSY	10 Dec 25
<i>U-S.</i>	W. Elliot	26 Jul 26		(Sir) F. THOMSON	13 Jan 28

<i>Cap. Gents</i>	E of CLARENDON	1 Dec 24	<i>Lds in</i>	Vt Gage	1 Dec 24–4 Jun 29
<i>at Arms</i>	E of PLYMOUTH	26 Jun 25	<i>Waiting</i>	Ld Somers	1 Dec 24–23 Mar 26
	E of LUCAN	1 Jan 29		E of Lucan	1 Dec 24–1 Jan 29
<i>Cap. Teo.</i>	Ld DESBOROUGH	1 Dec 24		E of Airlic	1 Apr 26–4 Jun 29
<i>of Guard</i>				Ld Templemore	1 Jan 29–4 Jun 29

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1929–1931

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>R. MACDONALD</b>	5 Jun 29–24 Aug 31	<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	H. LEES-SMITH	7 Jun 29
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>Ld PARMOOR</b>	7 Jun 29		C. ATTLEE	2 Mar 31
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	<b>Ld SANKEY</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Ass.</i>	S. Viant	7 Jul 29
<i>Privy Seal</i>	<b>J. THOMAS</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Scotland</i>	<b>W. ADAMSON</b>	7 Jun 29
	<b>V. HARTSHORN</b>	5 Jun 30	<i>U-S.</i>	T. Johnston	7 Jun 29
	<b>T. JOHNSTON</b>	24 Mar 31		J. Westwood	25 Mar 31
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>P. SNOWDEN</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>W. GRAHAM</b>	7 Jun 29
<i>Fin.Sec.</i>	F. Pethick-Lawrence	11 Jun 29	<i>P.S.</i>	W. Smith	11 Jun 29
<i>Foreign O.</i>	<b>A. HENDERSON</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Sec. Overseas</i>	G. Gillett	7 Jul 29
<i>U-S.</i>	H. Dalton	11 Jun 29	<i>Trade</i>		
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>J. CLYNES</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Sec. Mines</i>	B. Turner	1 Jun 29
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Short	11 Jun 29		E. Shinwell	5 Jun 30
<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>A. ALEXANDER</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Transport</i>	H. MORRISON	7 Jun 29
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	C. Ammon	11 Jun 29		(office in cabinet)	
<i>Civil Ld</i>	G. Hall	11 Jun 29		<b>H. MORRISON</b>	19 Mar 31
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>N. BUXTON</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>P.S.</i>	Earl Russell	11 Jun 29
	<b>C. ADDISON</b>	5 Jun 30		A. Ponsonby ( <i>Ld</i> )	1 Dec 29
<i>P.S.</i>	C. Addison	11 Jun 29		J. Parkinson	1 Mar 31
	Earl De La Warr	5 Jun 30	<i>War</i>	<b>T. SHAW</b>	7 Jun 29
<i>Air</i>	<b>Ld THOMSON</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>U-S.</i>	Earl De La Warr	11 Jun 29
	<b>Ld AMULREE</b>	14 Oct 30		Ld Marley	5 Jun 30
<i>U-S.</i>	F. Montague	11 Jun 29	<i>F.S.</i>	E. Shinwell	11 Jun 29
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>Ld PASSFIELD</b>	7 Jun 29		W. Sanders	5 Jun 30
<i>U-S.</i>	W. Lunn	11 Jun 29	<i>Works</i>	<b>G. LANSBURY</b>	7 Jun 29
	D. Shiels	1 Dec 29	<i>Law Officers</i>		
<i>Dom.O.</i>	<b>Ld PASSFIELD</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir W. JOWITT	7 Jun 29
	<b>J. THOMAS</b>	5 Jun 30	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir J. MELVILLE	7 Jun 29
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Ponsonby	11 Jun 29		Sir S. CRIPPS	22 Oct 30
	W. Lunn	1 Dec 29	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	C. AITCHISON	17 Jun 29
<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>Sir C. TREVELYAN</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	J. WATSON*	17 Jun 29
	<b>H. LEES-SMITH</b>	2 Mar 31	<i>Scotland</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	M. Jones	11 Jun 29	<i>Whips</i>		
<i>Health</i>	<b>A. GREENWOOD</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>P.S. to</i>	T. KENNEDY	14 Jun 29
<i>P.S.</i>	Susan Lawrence	11 Jun 29	<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>India</i>	<b>W. BENN</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	C. Edwards	11 Jun 29–13 Mar 31
<i>U-S.</i>	D. Shiels	11 Jun 29		J. Parkinson	11 Jun 29–1 Mar 31
	Earl Russell	1 Dec 29		A. Barnes	11 Jun 29–23 Oct 30
	Ld Snell	13 Mar 31		W. Whiteley	27 Jun 29–24 Aug 31
<i>Labour</i>	<b>MARGARET BONDFIELD</b>	7 Jun 29		W. Paling	27 Jun 29–24 Aug 31
<i>P.S.</i>	J. Lawson	11 Jun 29		E. Thurtle	23 Oct 30–24 Aug 31
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>SIR O. MOSLEY</b>	7 Jun 29		H. Charleton	13 Mar 31–23 Aug 31
	C. ATTLEE	23 May 30	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
	<b>Ld PONSONBY</b>	13 Mar 31	<i>Treasurer</i>	B. SMITH	24 Jun 29
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	<b>Ld ARNOLD</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Compt.</i>	T. HENDERSON	24 Jun 29
	(office vacant 6 Mar 31)		<i>V.Chamb.</i>	J. HAYES	24 Jun 29
<i>Pensions</i>	<b>F. ROBERTS</b>	7 Jun 29	<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Earl De La Warr	18 Jul 29–24 Aug 31
<i>P.S.</i>	(post vacant)			Ld Muir-Mackenzie	18 Jul 29–22 May 30
				Ld Marley	17 Jan 30–24 Aug 31

\*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT 1931-1935

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>R. MACDONALD</b> (N. Lab)	24 Aug 31-7 Jun 35	<i>P.S.</i>	E. Simon (Lib)	22 Sep 31
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>S. BALDWIN</b> (C)	25 Aug 31		E. Brown (L. Nat.)	10 Nov 31
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	<b>Ld SANKEY</b> ( <i>Vt</i> ) (N. Lab)	25 Aug 31	<i>India</i>	G. Shakespeare (L. Nat)	30 Sep 32
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Earl PEEL (C)	3 Sep 31	<i>U-S.</i>	<b>Sir S. HOARE</b> (C)	25 Aug 31
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			( <i>office vacant</i> )	
	<b>Vt SNOWDEN</b> (N. Lab)	5 Nov 31		M of Lothian (Lib)	10 Nov 31
	<b>S. BALDWIN</b> (C)	29 Sep 32	<i>Labour</i>	R. Butler (C)	29 Sep 32
	( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )			<b>Sir H. BETTERTON</b> (C)	25 Aug 31
	A. EDEN (C)	31 Dec 33		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>P. SNOWDEN</b> ( <i>Vt</i> ) (N. Lab)	25 Aug 31		<b>Sir H. BETTERTON</b> (C)	5 Nov 31
	<b>N. CHAMBERLAIN</b> (C)	5 Nov 31	<i>P.S.</i>	<b>O. STANLEY</b> (C)	29 Jun 34
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	W. Elliot (C)	3 Sep 31		M. Gray (Lib)	3 Sep 31
	L. Hore-Belisha (L. Nat)	29 Sep 32	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	R. Hudson (C)	10 Nov 31
	A. Duff Cooper (C)	29 Jun 34		M of LOTHIAN (Lib)	25 Aug 31
<i>Foreign O.</i>	<b>M of READING</b> (Lib)	25 Aug 31	<i>Pnym-Gen.</i>	(Sir) J. DAVIDSON (C)	10 Nov 31
<i>U-S.</i>	<b>Sir J. SIMON</b> (L. Nat)	5 Nov 31		<b>Sir T. WALTERS</b> (Lib)	4 Sep 31
	A. Eden (C)	3 Sep 31	<i>Pensions</i>	Ld ROCHESTER (N. Lab)	23 Nov 31
	Earl Stanhope (C)	18 Jan 34	<i>P.S.</i>	G. TRYON (C)	3 Sep 31
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>Sir H. SAMUEL</b> (Lib)	25 Aug 31		( <i>office vacant</i> )	
	<b>Sir J. GILMOUR</b> (C)	28 Sep 32		C. Headlam (C)	10 Nov 31
<i>U-S.</i>	O. Stanley (C)	3 Sep 31	<i>Post-Gen.</i>	( <i>vacant from 29 Sep 32</i> )	
	D. Hacking (C)	22 Feb 33		<b>W. ORMSBY-GORE</b> (C)	3 Sep 31
	H. Crookshank (C)	29 Jun 34		<b>Sir K. WOOD</b> (C)	10 Nov 31
<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>Sir A. CHAMBERLAIN</b> (C)	25 Aug 31		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			<b>Sir K. WOOD</b> (C)	20 Dec 33
	<b>Sir B. EYRES-MONSELL</b> (C)	5 Nov 31	<i>Ass.</i>	G. White (Lib)	3 Sep 31
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	Earl Stanhope (C)	3 Sep 31		<b>Sir E. Bennett</b> (N. Lab)	21 Oct 32
	Ld Stanley (C)*	10 Nov 31	<i>Scotland</i>	<b>Sir A. SINCLAIR</b> (Lib)	25 Aug 31
<i>Civil Ld</i>	E. Wallace (C)	10 Nov 31		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>Sir J. GILMOUR</b> (C)	25 Aug 31		<b>Sir A. SINCLAIR</b> (Lib)	5 Nov 31
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )		<i>U-S.</i>	<b>Sir G. COLLINS</b> (L. Nat)	28 Sep 32
	<b>Sir J. GILMOUR</b> (C)	5 Nov 31		N. Skelton (C)	3 Sep 31
	<b>W. ELLIOT</b> (C)	28 Sep 32	<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER</b> (C)	25 Aug 31
<i>P.S.</i>	( <i>office vacant</i> )			<b>W. RUNCIMAN</b> (L. Nat)	5 Nov 31
	Earl De La Warr (N. Lab)	10 Nov 31	<i>P.S.</i>	G. Lloyd-George (Lib)	3 Sep 31
<i>Air</i>	Ld AMULREE (N. Lab)	25 Aug 31		L. Hore-Belisha (L. Nat)	10 Nov 31
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			L. Burgin (L. Nat)	29 Sep 32
	<b>M of LONDONDERRY</b> (C)	5 Nov 31	<i>Sec.</i>	<b>Sir E. Young</b> (C)	3 Sep 31
<i>U-S.</i>	<b>Sir P. Sassoon</b> (C)	3 Sep 31	<i>Overseas</i>	J. Colville (C)	10 Nov 31
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>J. THOMAS</b> (N. Lab)	25 Aug 31	<i>Trade</i>		
	<b>Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER</b> (C)	5 Nov 31	<i>Sec.Mines</i>	I. Foot (Lib)	3 Sep 31
<i>U-S.</i>	<b>Sir R. Hamilton</b> (Lib)	3 Sep 31		E. Brown (L. Nat)	30 Sep 32
	E of Plymouth (C)	29 Sep 32	<i>Transport</i>	J. PYBUS (L. Nat)	3 Sep 31
<i>Dom. O.</i>	<b>J. THOMAS</b> (N. Lab)	25 Aug 31		<b>O. STANLEY</b> (C)	22 Feb 33
<i>U-S.</i>	M. MacDonald (N. Lab)	3 Sep 31		L. HORE-BELISHA (L. Nat)	29 Jun 34
<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>Sir D. MACLEAN</b> (Lib)	25 Aug 31	<i>P.S.</i>	(Sir) G. Gillett (N. Lab)	4 Sep 31
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			E of Plymouth (C)	25 Nov 31
	<b>Sir D. MACLEAN</b> (Lib)	5 Nov 31		C. Headlam (C)	29 Sep 32
	<b>Ld IRWIN</b>	15 Jun 32		( <i>office vacant 5 Jul 34</i> )	
	( <i>Vt Halifax</i> ) (C)		<i>War</i>	A. Hudson (C)	12 Apr 35
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Sir K. Wood</b> (C)	3 Sep 31		M of CREWE (Lib)	26 Aug 31
	H. Ramsbotham (C)	10 Nov 31		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
<i>Health</i>	<b>N. CHAMBERLAIN</b> (C)	25 Aug 31	<i>U-S.</i>	<b>Vt HAILSHAM</b> (C)	5 Nov 31
	<b>Sir E. YOUNG</b> (C)	5 Nov 31		( <i>office vacant</i> )	
				Earl Stanhope (C)	10 Nov 31
				Ld Strathcona (C)	24 Jan 34

<i>F.S.</i>	A. Duff Cooper (C)	3 Sep 31	G. Shakespeare (L. Nat)	12 Nov 31–30 Sep 32
	D. Hacking (C)	29 Jun 34	A. Hudson (C)	12 Nov 31–12 Apr 35
<i>Works</i>	M of LONDONDERRY (C)	25 Aug 31	Sir L. Ward (C)	12 Nov 31–1 May 35
	(office in cabinet)		G. Davies (C)	11 Oct 32–7 Jun 35
	<b>W. ORMSBY-GORE</b> (C)	5 Nov 31	J. Blindell (L. Nat)	30 Sep 32–7 Jun 35
<i>Law Officers</i>			J. Stuart (C)	1 May 35–7 Jun 35
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir W. JOWITT (N. Lab)	3 Sep 31	A. Southby (C)	23 Apr 35–7 Jun 35
	Sir T. INSKIP (C)	26 Jan 32		
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir T. INSKIP (C)	3 Sep 31	<i>H.M. Household</i>	
	Sir F. MERRIMAN (C)	26 Jan 32	<i>Treasurer</i>	Sir G. HENNESSY (C)
	Sir D. SOMERVELL (C)	29 Sep 33		3 Sep 31
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	C. AITCHISON (N Lab)	3 Sep 31		12 Nov 31
	W. NORMAND (C)	2 Oct 33		1 May 35
	D. JAMIESON (C)	28 Mar 35	<i>Compt.</i>	G. OWEN (Lib)
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	J. WATSON (N. Lab)*	4 Sep 31		14 Sep 31
<i>Scotland</i>	W. NORMAND (C)	10 Nov 31		W. REA (Lib)
	D. JAMIESON (C)	2 Oct 33		Sir F. PENNY (C)
	T. COOPER (C)	15 May 35		30 Sep 32
			<i>V.Chamb.</i>	Sir V. WARRENDER (C)
<i>Whips</i>				1 May 35
<i>P.S. to</i>	Sir B. EYRES-MONSELL (C)	3 Sep 31		Sir F. THOMSON (C)
<i>Treasury</i>	D. Margesson (C)	10 Nov 31		Sir F. PENNY (C)
<i>Lds of</i>	D. Margesson (C)	26 Aug 31–10 Nov 31		Sir V. WARRENDER (C)
<i>Treasury</i>				Sir L. WARD (C)
	Sir F. Penny (C)	3 Sep 31–12 Nov 31	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	E of LUCAN (C)
	A. Glassey (Lib)	14 Sep 31–12 Nov 31	<i>at Arms</i>	
	M of Titchfield (C)*	3 Sep 31–12 Nov 31	<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Ld STRATHCONA (C)
	E. Wallace (C)	3 Sep 31–12 Nov 31	<i>of Guard</i>	Ld TEMPLEMORE (C)
	(Sir) W. Womersley (C)	12 Nov 31–7 Jun 35	<i>Lds in</i>	Ld Templemore (C)
	Sir V. Warrender (C)	12 Nov 31–30 Sep 32	<i>Waiting</i>	Vt Gage (C)
				Vt Allendale (Lib)
				E of Munster (C)
				E of Feversham (C)

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT 1935–1940

<i>P.M.</i>	S. BALDWIN	7 Jun 35–28 May 37	J. Colville	29 Oct 36
	N. CHAMBERLAIN <sup>1</sup>	28 May 37–10 May 40	E. Wallace	16 May 38
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	R. MACDONALD	7 Jun 35	H. Crookshank	21 Apr 39
	Vt HALIFAX	28 May 37	<i>Foreign O.</i>	Sir S. HOARE
	Vt HALLSHAM	9 Mar 38		7 Jun 35
	Vt RUNCIMAN	31 Oct 38		A. EDEN
	Earl STANHOPE	3 Sep 39	<i>U-S.</i>	22 Dec 35
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Vt HALLSHAM	7 Jun 35		Vt HALIFAX <sup>1</sup>
	Ld MAUGHAM	9 Mar 38		25 Feb 38
	Vt CALDECOTE	3 Sep 39		Earl Stanhope
<i>Privy Seal</i>	M of LONDONDERRY	7 Jun 35		Vt Cranborne*
	Vt HALIFAX	22 Nov 35		6 Aug 35–20 Feb 38
	Earl De La WARR	28 May 37		E of Plymouth
	Sir J. ANDERSON	31 Oct 38		30 Jul 36–12 May 39
	Sir S. HOARE <sup>1</sup>	3 Sep 39		R. Butler
	Sir K. WOOD	3 Apr 40	<i>Home O.</i>	25 Feb 38–10 May 40
<i>Exchequer</i>	N. CHAMBERLAIN	7 Jun 35		Sir J. SIMON
	Sir J. SIMON <sup>1</sup>	28 May 37		7 Jun 35
<i>Fin.Sec.</i>	A. Duff Cooper	18 Jun 35		Sir S. HOARE
	W. Morrison	22 Nov 35	<i>U-S.</i>	28 May 37
				Sir J. ANDERSON
				3 Sep 39
				E. Wallace
			<i>P.S. Min.</i>	18 Jun 35
			<i>Home</i>	G. Lloyd
			<i>Security</i>	28 Nov 35
				O. Peake
				21 Apr 39
				A. Lennox-Boyd
				6 Sep 39
				W. Mabane
				24 Oct 39



<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>Sir B. EYRES-MONSELL</b> <i>(Vt Monsell)</i>	7 Jun 35	<i>P.S.</i>	G. Shakespeare	18 Jun 35
	<b>Sir S. HOARE</b>	5 Jun 36		R. Hudson	30 Jul 36
	<b>A. DUFF COOPER</b>	28 May 37		R. Bernays	28 May 37
	<b>Earl STANHOPE</b>	27 Oct 38	<i>India</i>	Florence Horsbrugh	14 Jul 39
	<b>W. CHURCHILL<sup>1</sup></b>	3 Sep 39	<i>(&amp; Burma</i>	<b>M of ZETLAND</b>	7 Jun 35
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	Sir V. Warrender	18 Jun 35	<i>1937-)</i>		
	Ld Stanley*	28 Nov 35	<i>U.S.</i>	R. Butler	18 Jun 35
	G. Shakespeare	28 May 37		Ld Stanley*	28 May 37
	Sir V. Warrender	3 Apr 40		A. Muirhead	16 May 38
<i>Civil Ld</i>	K. Lindsay	18 Jun 35		Sir H. O'Neill	11 Sep 39
	J. Llewellyn	28 May 37	<i>Inform-</i>	<i>(office not established)</i>	
	A. Hudson	14 Jul 39	<i>mation</i>	<b>Ld MACMILLAN</b>	4 Sep 39
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>W. ELLIOT</b>	7 Jun 35		<b>Sir J. REITH</b>	5 Jan 40
	<b>W. MORRISON</b>	29 Oct 36	<i>P.S.</i>	Sir E. Grigg	19 Sep 39
	<b>Sir R. DORMAN-SMITH</b>	29 Jan 39		<i>(office vacant 3 Apr 40)</i>	
<i>P.S.</i>	Earl De La Warr	18 Jun 35	<i>Labour</i>	<b>E. BROWN</b>	7 Jun 35
	H. Ramsbotham	28 Nov 35		<i>(3 Sep 39 Lab. &amp; Nat S.)</i>	
	E. of Feversham	30 Jul 36	<i>P.S.</i>	A. Muirhead	18 Jun 35
	Ld Denham	19 Sep 39		R. Butler	28 May 37
<i>Air</i>	<b>Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER</b> <i>(Vt Swinton)</i>	7 Jun 35		A. Lennox-Boyd	25 Feb 38
	<b>Sir K. WOOD<sup>1</sup></b>	16 May 38	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	R. Assheton	6 Sep 39
	<b>Sir S. HOARE</b>	3 Apr 40		Sir J. DAVIDSON	18 Jun 35
<i>U.S.</i>	Sir P. Sassoon	18 Jun 35		Earl WINTERTON*	28 May 37
	A. Muirhead	28 May 37		<i>(office in cabinet)</i>	
	H. Balfour	16 May 38		<b>Earl WINTERTON*</b>	11 Mar 38
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>M. MACDONALD</b>	7 Jun 35		<b>W. MORRISON</b>	29 Jan 39
	<b>J. THOMAS</b>	22 Nov 35		<i>(4 Sep 39-3 Apr 40 combined with</i>	
	<b>W. ORMSBY-GORE</b>	28 May 36		<i>Min. of Food)</i>	
	<b>M. MACDONALD</b>	16 May 38		<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>	
<i>U.S.</i>	E. of Plymouth	18 Jun 35	<i>Pnym.-Gen.</i>	G. (Ld) TRYON	3 Apr 40
	Earl De La Warr	30 Jul 36		Ld ROCHESTER	18 Jun 35
	M of Dufferin & Ava	28 May 37		Ld HUTCHISON	6 Dec 35
	<i>(office not established)</i>			E of MUNSTER	2 Jun 38
<i>Min. for</i>	<b>Sir T. INSKIP</b>	13 Mar 36		Earl WINTERTON*	29 Jan 39
<i>Co-ord.</i>	<b>Ld CHATFIELD<sup>1</sup></b>	29 Jan 39	<i>Pensions</i>	<i>(office vacant from Nov 39)</i>	
<i>of Def.</i>	<i>(office abolished 3 Apr 40)</i>			R. HUDSON	18 Jun 35
<i>Dom. O.</i>	<b>J. THOMAS</b>	7 Jun 35		H. RAMSBOTHAM	30 Jul 36
	<b>M. MACDONALD</b>	22 Nov 35	<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	Sir W. WOMERSLEY	7 Jun 39
	<b>Ld STANLEY*</b>	16 May 38		G. TRYON	7 Jun 35
	<b>M. MACDONALD</b>	31 Oct 38	<i>Ass.</i>	W. MORRISON	3 Apr 40
	<b>Sir T. INSKIP</b> <i>(Vt. Caldecote)</i>	29 Jan 39		Sir E. Bennett	18 Jun 35
	<b>A. EDEN</b>	3 Sep 39		Sir W. Womersley	6 Dec 35
<i>U.S.</i>	Ld Stanley*	18 Jun 35		W. Mabane	7 Jun 39
	D. Hacking	28 Nov 35	<i>Scotland</i>	C. Waterhouse	24 Oct 39
	M of Hartington* <i>(D of Devonshire)</i>	4 Mar 36		<b>Sir G. COLLINS</b>	7 Jun 35
<i>Ec.</i>	R. CROSS	3 Sep 39		<b>W. ELLIOT</b>	29 Oct 36
<i>Warfare</i>			<i>U.S.</i>	<b>J. COLVILLE</b>	16 May 38
<i>B. Educ.</i>	<b>O. STANLEY</b>	7 Jun 35		N. Skelton	18 Jun 35
	<b>Earl STANHOPE</b>	28 May 37		J. Colville	28 Nov 35
	<b>Earl De La WARR</b>	27 Oct 38		H. Wedderburn	29 Oct 36
	<b>H. RAMSBOTHAM</b>	3 Apr 40	<i>Shipping</i>	J. McEwen	6 Sep 39
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Ramsbotham	18 Jun 35		<i>(office not established)</i>	
	Earl De La Warr	28 Nov 35		<b>Sir J. GILMOUR</b>	13 Oct 39
	G. Shakespeare	30 Jul 36	<i>P.S.</i>	<b>R. HUDSON</b>	3 Apr 40
	K. Lindsay	28 May 37	<i>Supply</i>	Sir A. Salter	13 Nov 39
<i>Food</i>	<b>W. MORRISON</b>			<i>(office not established)</i>	
	<i>(combined with D. Lanc. 4 Sep 39)</i>			<b>L. BURGIN</b>	14 Jul 39
	<b>Ld WOOLTON</b>	3 Apr 40	<i>P.S.</i>	J. Llewellyn	14 Jul 39
<i>P.S.</i>	A. Lennox-Boyd	11 Oct 39	<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>W. RUNCIMAN</b>	7 Jun 35
<i>Health</i>	<b>Sir K. WOOD</b>	7 Jun 35		<b>O. STANLEY</b>	28 May 37
	<b>W. ELLIOT</b>	16 May 38		<b>Sir A. DUNCAN</b>	5 Jan 40

<i>P.S.</i>	L. Burgin	18 Jun 35	A. RUSSELL*	29 Nov 35
	E. Wallace	28 May 37	J. REID	25 Jun 36
	R. Cross	16 May 38		
	G. Lloyd-George	6 Sep 39	<i>Whips</i>	
<i>Sec.</i>	J. Colville	18 Jun 35	<i>P.S. to</i>	
<i>Overseas</i>	E. Wallace	28 Nov 35	<i>Treasury</i>	D. MARGESSON
<i>Trade</i>	R. Hudson	28 May 37	<i>Lds of</i>	J. Stuart
	G. Shakespeare	3 Apr 40	<i>Treasury</i>	(Sir) A. Southby
<i>Sec. Mines</i>	H. Crookshank	18 Jun 35		Sir W. Womersley
	G. Lloyd	21 Apr 39		G. Davies
<i>Transp.</i>	L. HORE-BELISHA	18 Jun 35		(Sir) J. Blindell
	(office in cabinet)			A. Hope
	L. HORE-BELISHA	29 Oct 36		(Sir) H. Morris-Jones
	L. BURGIN	28 May 37		C. Kerr
	E. WALLACE	21 Apr 39		T. Dugdale
<i>P.S.</i>	A. Hudson	18 Jun 35		C. Waterhouse
	R. Bernays	14 Jul 39		R. Cross
<i>War</i>	Vt HALIFAX	7 Jun 35		R. Munro
	A. DUFF COOPER	22 Nov 35		R. Grimston
	L. HORE-BELISHA <sup>1</sup>	28 May 37		S. Furness
	O. STANLEY <sup>1</sup>	5 Jan 40		Sir J. Edmondson
<i>U.-S.</i>	Ld Strathcona	18 Jun 35		P. Buchan-Hepburn
	E of Munster	29 Jan 39		W. Boulton
	Vt Cobham	19 Sep 39	<i>H.M. Household</i>	
<i>F.S.</i>	D. Hacking	18 Jun 35	<i>Treasurer</i>	Sir F. PENNY
	Sir V. Warrender	28 Nov 35		Sir L. WARD
	Sir E. Grigg	3 Apr 40		A. HOPE
<i>Works</i>	W. ORMSBY-GORE	7 Jun 35		C. WATERHOUSE
	Earl STANHOPE	16 Jun 36	<i>Compt.</i>	R. GRIMSTON
	(office not in cabinet)			Sir G. BOWYER
	Sir P. SASSOON	28 May 37		Sir L. WARD
	H. RAMSBOTHAM	7 Jun 39		Sir G. DAVIES
	Earl DE LA WARR	3 Apr 40		C. WATERHOUSE
<i>Min.</i>	A. EDEN	7 Jun 35–22 Dec 35	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	C. KERR
<i>without</i>				Sir L. WARD
<i>Portfolio</i>				(Sir) G. DAVIES
<i>for</i>				A. HOPE
<i>League of</i>				R. CROSS
<i>Nations</i>				R. GRIMSTON
<i>Affairs</i>				Sir J. EDMONDSON
<i>Min.</i>	Ld E. PERCY*	7 Jun 35–31 Mar 36	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	E of LUCAN
<i>without</i>			<i>at Arms</i>	
<i>Portfolio</i>			<i>Cap. Yeo. of</i>	Ld TEMPLEMORE
	L. BURGIN	21 Apr 39–14 Jul 39	<i>Guard</i>	
	Ld HANKEY <sup>1</sup>	3 Sep 39–10 May 40	<i>Lds in</i>	Vt Gage
<i>Law Officers</i>			<i>Waiting</i>	E of Munster
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir T. INSKIP	18 Jun 35		E of Feversham
	Sir D. SOMERVELL	18 Mar 36		M of Dufferin & Ava
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir D. SOMERVELL	18 Jun 35		E of Erne
	Sir T. O'CONNOR	19 Mar 36		Earl Fortescue
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	D. JAMIESON	18 Jun 35		E of Birkenhead
	T. COOPER	25 Oct 35		Vt Bridport
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	T. COOPER	18 Jun 35		Ld Ebury
<i>Scotland</i>				

<sup>1</sup>Member of the War Cabinet 1939–40. \*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. †Not a member of either house of Parliament

## COALITION GOVERNMENT 1940–1945

<i>P.M. and Defence</i>	W. CHURCHILL <sup>1</sup> (C)	10 May 40–23 May 45		J. MOORE-BRABAZON (C)	1 May 41
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	N. CHAMBERLAIN <sup>1</sup> (C)	10 May 40		J. LLEWELLIN (C)	22 Feb 42
	Sir J. ANDERSON (Nat)	3 Oct 40	<i>P.S.</i>	Sir S. CRIPPS (Lab)	22 Nov 42
	C. ATTLEE <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	24 Sep 43		J. Llewelin (C)	15 May 40
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Vt SIMON (L. Nat)	12 May 40		F. Montague (Lab)	1 May 41
<i>Privy Seal</i>	C. ATTLEE <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	11 May 40		B. Smith (Lab)	4 Mar 42
	Sir S. CRIPPS <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	19 Feb 42		A. Lennox-Boyd (C)	11 Nov 43
	(office not in war cabinet)		<i>Civil Av.</i>	(office not established)	
	Vt CRANBORNE (C)	22 Nov 42		Vt SWINTON (C)	8 Oct 44
	(office in war cabinet)		<i>P.S.</i>	R. Perkins (C)	22 Mar 45
<i>Exchequer</i>	Ld BEAVERBROOK <sup>1</sup> (C)	24 Sep 43	<i>Colonies</i>	Ld LLOYD (C)	12 May 40
	Sir K. WOOD (C)	12 May 40		Ld MOYNE (C)	8 Feb 41
	(office in war cabinet)			Vt CRANBORNE (C)	22 Feb 42
	Sir K. WOOD <sup>1</sup> (C)	3 Oct 40	<i>U.S.</i>	O. STANLEY (C)	22 Nov 42
	(office not in war cabinet)			G. Hall (Lab)	15 May 40
	Sir K. WOOD (C)	19 Feb 42		H. Macmillan (C)	4 Feb 42
	(office in war cabinet)		<i>Dom. O.</i>	D of Devonshire (C)	1 Jan 43
	Sir J. ANDERSON <sup>1</sup>	24 Sep 43		Vt CALDECOTE (C)	14 May 40
	(Nat)			Vt CRANBORNE* (C)	3 Oct 40
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	H. Crookshank (C)	15 May 40		(office in war cabinet)	
	R. Assheton (C)	7 Feb 43		C. ATTLEE <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	19 Feb 42
	O. Peake (C)	29 Oct 44		(office not in war cabinet)	
<i>Foreign O.</i>	Vt HALIFAX <sup>1</sup> (C)	11 May 40	<i>U.S.</i>	Vt CRANBORNE (C)	24 Sep 43
	A. EDEN <sup>1</sup> (C)	22 Dec 40		G. Shakespeare (L. Nat)	15 May 40
<i>U.S.</i>	R. Butler (C)	15 May 40		P. Emrys-Evans (C)	4 Mar 42
	R. Law (C)	20 Jul 41	<i>Economic Warfare</i>	H. DALTON (Lab)	15 May 40
	G. Hall (Lab)	25 Sep 43		Vt WOLMER (C)	22 Feb 42
<i>Home O. &amp; Home Security</i>	Sir J. ANDERSON (Nat)	12 May 40	<i>P.S.</i>	(E of Selborne)	
	H. MORRISON (Lab)	2 Oct 40		D. Foot (Lib)	17 May 40
	(office in war cabinet)		<i>B.Educ.</i>	H. RAMSBOTHAM (C)	14 May 40
	H. MORRISON <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	22 Nov 42		R. BUTLER (C)	20 Jul 41
<i>U.S.</i>	O. Peake (C)	15 May 40		(3 Aug 44 becomes Min. of Education)	
	E of Munster (C)	31 Oct 44	<i>P.S.</i>	C. Ede (Lab)	15 May 40
<i>P.S. Home Security</i>	W. Mabane (L. Nat)	15 May 40–3 Jun 42	<i>Food</i>	Ld WOOLTON (C)	13 May 40
	Ellen Wilkinson (Lab)	8 Oct 40–23 May 45		J. LLEWELLIN (C)	11 Nov 43
<i>Admiralty</i>	A. ALEXANDER (Lab)	11 May 40	<i>P.S.</i>	R. Boothby (C)	15 May 40
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	Sir V. Warrender (C)	17 May 40		G. Lloyd-George	22 Oct 40
	(Ld Bruntisfield)			(Ind. L) (also Trade)	
<i>Civil Ld</i>	A. Hudson (C)	15 May 40		W. Mabane (L. Nat)	3 Jun 42
	R. Pilkington (C)	4 Mar 42	<i>Fuel, Light &amp; Power</i>	(office not established)	
<i>F.S.</i>	G. Hall (Lab)	4 Feb 42		G. LLOYD-GEORGE (Ind. L)	3 Jun 42
	J. Thomas (C)	25 Sep 43	<i>P.S.</i>	G. Lloyd (C)	3 Jun 42–23 May 45
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	R. HUDSON (C)	14 May 40		T. Smith (Lab)	3 Jun 42–23 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	Ld Moyne (C)	15 May 40–8 Feb 41	<i>Health</i>	M. MACDONALD (N. Lab)	13 May 40
	T. Williams (Lab)	15 May 40–23 May 45		E. BROWN (L. Nat)	8 Feb 41
	D of Norfolk (C)	8 Feb 41–23 May 45	<i>P.S.</i>	H. WILLINK (C)	11 Nov 43
<i>Air</i>	Sir A. SINCLAIR (Lib)	11 May 40		Florence Horsbrugh (C)	15 May 40
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Balfour (C)	15 May 40–21 Nov 44	<i>India &amp; Burma</i>	L. AMERY (C)	13 May 40
	Ld Sherwood (Lib)	20 Jul 41–23 May 45			
	R. Brabner (C)	21 Nov 44–27 Mar 45	<i>P.S.</i>	D of Devonshire (C)	17 May 40
	Q. Hogg (C)	12 Apr 45–23 May 45		E of Munster (C)	1 Jan 43
<i>Aircraft Production</i>	Ld BEAVERBROOK (C)	14 May 40		E of Listowel (Lab)	31 Oct 44
	(office in war cabinet)		<i>Information</i>	A. DUFF COOPER (C)	12 May 40
	Ld BEAVERBROOK <sup>1</sup> (C)	2 Aug 40		(attended war cabinet from 28 May 40)	
	(office not in war cabinet)			B. BRACKEN (C)	20 Jul 41
			<i>P.S.</i>	H. Nicolson (N. Lab)	17 May 40
				E. Thurtle (Lab)	20 Jul 41

<i>Labour &amp; Nat. S.</i>	E. BEVIN (Lab)	13 May 40	<i>B. Trade</i>	Sir A. DUNCAN (C)	12 May 40
	(office in war cabinet)			O. LYTTELTON (C)	3 Oct 40
	E. BEVIN <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	3 Oct 40		Sir A. DUNCAN (C)	29 Jun 41
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Assheton (C)	15 May 40–4 Feb 42		J. LLEWELLIN (C)	4 Feb 42
	G. Tomlinson (Lab)	8 Feb 41–23 May 45		H. DALTON (Lab)	22 Feb 42
	M. McCorquodale (C)	4 Feb 42–23 May 45	<i>P.S.</i>	G. Lloyd-George (Lib)	15 May 40
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	Ld HANKEY (Ind)	14 May 40		(also Food 22 Oct 40)	
	A. DUFF COOPER (C)	20 Jul 41		C. Waterhouse (C)	8 Feb 41
	E. BROWN (L. Nat)	11 Nov 43	<i>Sec.</i>	H. Johnstone (Lib)	15 May 40
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	Vt CRANBORNE* (C)	15 May 40	<i>Overseas Trade</i>	S. Summers (C)	22 Mar 45
	(office vacant 3 Oct 40)				
	Ld HANKEY (Ind)	20 Jul 41	<i>Sec. Mines</i>	D. Grenfell (Lab)	15 May 40
	Sir W. JOWITT (Lab)	4 Mar 42	<i>Sec. Petrol</i>	G. Lloyd (C)	15 May 40–3 Jun 42
	Ld CHERWELL (C)	30 Dec 42		(3 Jun 42 combined in Min. of Fuel, Light & Power)	
<i>Pensions</i>	Sir W. WOMERSLEY (C)	15 May 40	<i>Transport</i>	Sir J. REITH (Nat)	14 May 40
<i>P.S.</i>	Ellen Wilkinson (Lab)	17 May 40		J. MOORE-BRABAZON (C)	3 Oct 40
	Ld Tryon (C)	8 Oct 40		(1 May 41 became Min. of War Transport)	
	W. Paling (Lab)	8 Feb 41	<i>P.S.</i>	F. Montague (Lab)	18 May 40–1 May 41
<i>Post.-Gen.</i>	W. MORRISON (C)	15 May 40	<i>War</i>	A. EDEN (C)	11 May 40
	H. CROOKSHANK (C)	7 Feb 43		D. MARGESSON (C)	22 Dec 40
<i>Ass.</i>	C. Waterhouse (C)	17 May 40		Sir J. GRIGG (Nat)	22 Feb 42
	A. Chapman (C)	1 Mar 41	<i>U-S.</i>	Sir H. Page Croft (C)	
	R. Grimston (C)	4 Mar 42		(Ld Croft)	17 May 40–23 May 45
<i>Reconstruc.</i>	(office not established)			Sir E. Grigg (C)	17 May 40–4 Mar 42
	Ld WOOLTON <sup>1</sup> (C)	11 Nov 43		A. Henderson (Lab)	4 Mar 42–7 Feb 43
<i>Scotland</i>	E. BROWN (L. Nat)	14 May 40	<i>F.S.</i>	R. Law (C)	17 May 40
	T. JOHNSTON (Lab)	8 Feb 41		D. Sandys (C)	20 Jul 41
<i>P.S.</i>	J. Westwood (Lab)	17 May 40–23 May 45		A. Henderson (Lab)	7 Feb 43
	H. Wedderburn (C)	8 Feb 41–4 Mar 42	<i>(War)</i>	Ld BEAVERBROOK <sup>1</sup> (C)	4 Feb 42
	A. Chapman (C)	4 Mar 42–23 May 45	<i>Production</i>	(office vacant 19 Feb 42)	
<i>Shipping</i>	R. CROSS (C)	14 May 40		O. LYTTELTON <sup>1</sup> (C)	12 Mar 42
	(1 May 41 combined with Min. of Transport as Min. of War Transport)			(Minister of Production)	
<i>P.S.</i>	Sir A. Salter (Ind)	15 May 40	<i>P.S.</i>	G. Garro-Jones (Lab)	10 Sep 42
<i>Soc.</i>	(office not established)		<i>War Transp.</i>	Ld LEATHERS (C)	1 May 41
<i>Insurance</i>	Sir W. JOWITT (Lab)	8 Oct 44	<i>P.S.</i>	J. Llewellyn (C)	1 May 41–4 Feb 42
	(renamed Nat. Insurance 17 Nov 44)			Sir A. Salter (Ind)	29 Jun 41–4 Feb 42
<i>P.S.</i>	C. Peat (C)	22 Mar 45		P. Noel-Baker (Lab)	4 Feb 42–23 May 45
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld BEAVERBROOK <sup>1</sup> (C)	1 May 41	<i>Works</i>	Ld TRYON (C)	18 May 40
	O. LYTTELTON <sup>1</sup> (C)	29 Jun 41		Sir J. REITH (Ld) (Nat)	3 Oct 40
	(office vacant 12 Mar 42)			(Min. of Works & Buildings & 1st Com. Works 3 Oct 40, Min. of Works and Planning 11 Feb 42)	
	R. Law (C)	24 Sep 43		Ld PORTAL (C)	22 Feb 42
<i>Supply</i>	H. MORRISON (Lab)	12 May 40		(Min. of Works Feb 43)	
	Sir A. DUNCAN (C)	3 Oct 40		D. SANDYS (C)	21 Nov 44
	(office in war cabinet)		<i>P.S.</i>	G. Hicks (Lab)	19 Nov 40–23 May 45
	Ld BEAVERBROOK <sup>1</sup>	29 Jun 41		H. Strauss (C)	4 Mar 42–30 Dec 42
	(office not in war cabinet)		<i>Min. resident</i>	H. MACMILLAN (C)	30 Dec 42
	Sir A. DUNCAN (C)	4 Feb 42	<i>N.W. Africa</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Macmillan (C)	15 May 40–4 Feb 42	<i>Min. resident</i>	O. LYTTELTON (C)	19 Feb 42
	Ld Portal (C)	4 Sep 40–22 Feb 42	<i>Mid. East</i>	R. CASEY <sup>+1</sup> (Ind)	19 Mar 42
	R. Assheton (C)	4 Feb 42–7 Feb 43		(office not in war cabinet 23 Dec 43)	
	C. Peat (C)	4 Mar 42–22 Mar 45		Ld MOYNE (C)	28 Jan 44
	D. Sandys (C)	7 Feb 43–21 Nov 44		Sir E. GRIGG (C)	21 Nov 44
	J. Wilmot (Lab)	21 Nov 44–23 May 45	<i>Deputy Min. of State</i>	Ld Moyne (C)	27 Aug 42–28 Jan 44
	J. de Rothschild (Lib)	22 Mar 45–23 May 45	<i>Min. resident</i>	J. LLEWELLIN (C)	22 Nov 42
<i>T. &amp; C. Planning</i>	(office not established)		<i>Washington for Supply</i>	B. SMITH (Lab)	11 Nov 43
	W. MORRISON (C)				
	(Minister designate until 7 Feb 43)	30 Dec 42			
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Strauss (C)	30 Dec 42			
	A. Jenkins (Lab)	22 Mar 45			

<i>Min. resident</i>	Vt SWINTON (C)	8 Jun 42
<i>W. Africa Mins. without Portfolio</i>	H. BALFOUR (C)	21 Nov 44
	A. GREENWOOD <sup>1</sup> (Lab)	11 May 40–22 Feb 42
	Sir W. JOWITT (Lab)	30 Dec 42–8 Oct 44
<i>Law Officers</i>		
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir D. SOMERVELL (C)	15 May 40
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir W. JOWITT (Lab)	15 May 40
	Sir D. MAXWELL FYFE (C)	4 Mar 42
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	T. COOPER (C)	15 May 40
	J. REID (C)	5 Jun 41
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	J. REID (C)	15 May 40
<i>Scotland</i>	(Sir) D. MURRAY (C)	5 Jun 41
<i>Whips</i>		
<i>P.S. to Treasury</i>	D. MARGESSON (C)	17 May 40–22 Dec 40
	Sir C. EDWARDS (Lab)	17 May 40–12 Mar 42
	J. STUART (C)	14 Jan 41–23 May 45
	W. WHITELEY (Lab)	12 Mar 42–23 May 45
<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	S. Furness (L. Nat)	12 May 40–18 May 40
	J. Stuart (C)	12 May 40–14 Jan 41
	J. Munro (C)	12 May 40–13 Mar 42
	P. Buchan-Hepburn (C)	12 May 40–26 Jun 40
	W. Boulton (C)	12 May 40–13 Mar 42
	W. Paling (Lab)	18 May 40–8 Feb 41
	J. Thomas (C)	26 Jun 40–25 Sep 43

	T. Dugdale (C)	8 Feb 41–23 Feb 42
	W. Adamson (Lab)	1 Mar 41–2 Oct 44
	A. Young (C)	23 Feb 42–3 Jul 44
	J. McEwen (C)	13 Mar 42–6 Dec 44
	L. Pym (C)	13 Mar 42–23 May 45
	A. Becchman (L. Nat)	25 Sep 43–23 May 45
	C. Drewe (C)	3 Jul 44–23 May 45
	W. John (Lab)	2 Oct 44–23 May 45
	P. Buchan-Hepburn (C)	6 Dec 44–23 May 45

<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>Treasurer</i>	R. GRIMSTON (C)	17 May 40
	Sir J. EDMONDSON (C)	12 Mar 42
<i>Compt.</i>	W. WHITELEY (Lab)	17 May 40
	W. JOHN (Lab)	12 Mar 42
	G. MATHERS (Lab)	2 Oct 44
<i>V. Chamb.</i>	Sir J. EDMONDSON (C)	17 May 40
	W. BOULTON (C)	12 Mar 42
	A. YOUNG (C)	13 Jul 44
<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	Ld SNELL (Lab)	31 May 40–21 Apr 44
	Earl FORTESCUE (C)	22 Mar 45
<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Ld TEMPLEMORE (C)	31 May 40
<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Earl Fortescue (C)	31 May 40–22 Mar 45
	Vt Clifden (Lib)	31 May 40–22 Mar 45
	Ld Alness (L. Nat)	31 May 40–23 May 45
	M of Normanby (C)	22 Mar 45–23 May 45

<sup>1</sup>Member of the War Cabinet. \*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CARETAKER GOVERNMENT 1945

<i>P.M. and Defence</i>	W. CHURCHILL	23 May 45–26 Jul 45
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	Ld WOOLTON	25 May 45
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Vt SIMON	25 May 45
<i>Privy S.</i>	Ld BEAVERBROOK	25 May 45
<i>Exchequer</i>	Sir J. ANDERSON	25 May 45
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	O. Peake	26 May 45
<i>Foreign O.</i>	A. EDEN	25 May 45
<i>Min. of State</i>	W. Mabane	25 May 45
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Dunglass*	26 May 45–26 Jul 45
	Ld Lovat	26 May 45–13 Jul 45
<i>Home O.</i>	Sir D. SOMERVELL	25 May 45
<i>U-S.</i>	E of Munster	26 May 45
<i>Admiralty</i>	B. BRACKEN	25 May 45
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	Ld Bruntisfield	26 May 45
<i>Civil Ld</i>	R. Pilkington	26 May 45
<i>F.S.</i>	J. Thomas	26 May 45
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	R. HUDSON	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	D of Norfolk	26 May 45
	D. Scott	26 May 45
<i>Air</i>	H. MACMILLAN	25 May 45
<i>U-S.</i>	Q. Hogg	26 May 45
<i>Air U-S.</i>	Earl Beatty	26 May 45
<i>Aircraft Production</i>	E. BROWN	25 May 45

<i>P.S.</i>	A. Lennox-Boyd	26 May 45
<i>Civil Ar.</i>	Vt SWINTON	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Perkins	26 May 45
<i>Colonies</i>	O. STANLEY	25 May 45
<i>U-S.</i>	D of Devonshire	26 May 45
<i>Dom.O.</i>	Vt CRANBORNE	25 May 45
<i>U-S.</i>	P. Emrys-Evans	26 May 45
<i>Educ.</i>	R. LAW	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	Thelma Cazalet-Keir	26 May 45
<i>Food</i>	J. LLEWELLIN	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	Florence Horsbrugh	26 May 45
<i>Fuel &amp; Power</i>	G. LLOYD-GEORGE	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	Sir A. Hudson	26 May 45
<i>Health</i>	H. WILLINK	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Kerr	26 May 45
<i>India &amp; Burma</i>	L. AMERY	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	E of Scarbrough	26 May 45
<i>Information</i>	G. LLOYD	25 May 45
<i>Labour &amp; National S.</i>	R. BUTLER	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	M. McCorkquodale	26 May 45
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	Sir A. SALTER	25 May 45

<i>Nat.</i>	L. HORE-BELISHA	25 May 45	<i>Min.</i>	Sir E. GRIGG	25 May 45
<i>Insurance</i>			<i>resident</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	C. Peat	26 May 45	<i>Mid. East</i>		
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	Ld CHERWELL	25 May 45	<i>Min.</i>	H. BALFOUR	25 May 45
<i>Pensions</i>	Sir W. WOMERSLEY	25 May 45	<i>resident</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Sidney ( <i>Ld De L'Isle</i> )	26 May 45	<i>W. Africa</i>		
<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	H. CROOKSHANK	25 May 45	<i>Law Officers</i>		
<i>Ass.</i>	W. Anstruther-Gray	26 May 45	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir D. MAXWELL FYFE	25 May 45
<i>Production</i>	O. LYTTTELTON ( <i>&amp; Pres. B Trade</i> )	25 May 45	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir W. MONCKTON*	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	J. Maclay	28 May 45	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	J. REID	25 May 45
<i>Scotland</i>	E of ROSEBERY	25 May 45	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir D. MURRAY	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	A. Chapman	26 May 45	<i>Scotland</i>		
	T. Galbraith	26 May 45	<i>Whips</i>		
<i>Supply</i>	Sir A. DUNCAN	25 May 45	<i>P.S. to</i>	J. STUART	26 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Grimston	26 May 45	<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>Town &amp; Country Planning</i>	W. MORRISON	25 May 45	<i>Lds of</i>	A. Beechman	28 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Tree	26 May 45	<i>Treasury</i>	C. Drewe	25 May 45
<i>B. Trade</i>	O. LYTTTELTON ( <i>&amp; Min. of Production</i> )	25 May 45		P. Buchan-Hepburn	25 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	C. Waterhouse	26 May 45		R. Cary	28 May 45
<i>Sec. Overseas Trade</i>	S. Summers	26 May 45		C. Mott-Radclyffe	28 May 45
<i>War</i>	Sir J. GRIGG	25 May 45	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Croft	26 May 45	<i>Treasurer</i>	Sir J. EDMONDSON	28 May 45
<i>F.S.</i>	M. Petherick	26 May 45	<i>Compt.</i>	L. PYM	28 May 45
<i>War Transp.</i>	Ld LEATHERS	25 May 45	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	A. YOUNG	28 May 45
<i>P.S.</i>	P. Thornycroft	26 May 45	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	Earl FORTESCUE	28 May 45
<i>Works</i>	D. SANDYS	25 May 45	<i>at Arms</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Manningham-Buller	26 May 45	<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Ld TEMPLEMORE	28 May 45
			<i>of Guard</i>		
			<i>Lds in</i>	Ld Alness	28 May 45
			<i>Waiting</i>	M of Normanby	28 May 45
				D of Northumberland	28 May 45

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1945-1951

<i>P.M.</i>	C. ATTLEE	26 Jul 45-26 Oct 51	<i>Econ S.</i>	D. Jay	5 Dec 47
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	H. MORRISON	27 Jul 45		( <i>office vacant 2 Mar 50</i> )	
	Vt ADDISON	9 Mar 51		J. Edwards	19 Oct 50
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Ld JOWITT (Vt)	27 Jul 45	<i>Foreign O.</i>	E. BEVIN	27 Jul 45
<i>Privy Seal</i>	A. GREENWOOD	27 Jul 45		H. MORRISON	9 Mar 51
	Ld INMAN	17 Apr 47	<i>Min. of</i>	P. NOEL-BAKER	3 Aug 45
	Vt ADDISON	7 Oct 47	<i>State</i>	H. McNEIL	4 Oct 46
	E. BEVIN	9 Mar 51		K. YOUNGER	28 Feb 50
	R. STOKES		<i>U-S.</i>	H. McNeil	4 Aug 45-4 Oct 46
	( <i>also Min. of Materials 6 Jul 51</i> )	26 Apr 51		C. Mayhew	4 Oct 46-2 Mar 50
<i>Exchequer</i>	H. DALTON	27 Jul 45		Ld Henderson	7 Jun 48-26 Oct 51
	Sir S. CRIPPS	13 Nov 47		E. Davies	2 Mar 50-26 Oct 51
	H. GAITSKELL	19 Oct 50	<i>Home O.</i>	C. EDE	3 Aug 45
<i>Min. Econ.</i>	( <i>office not established</i> )		<i>U-S.</i>	G. Oliver	4 Aug 45
<i>Affairs</i>	Sir S. CRIPPS	29 Sep 47		K. Younger	7 Oct 47
	( <i>office combined with Exch. 13 Nov 47</i> )			G. de Freitas	2 Mar 50
	H. GAITSKELL	28 Feb 50-19 Oct 50	<i>Admiralty</i>	A. ALEXANDER	3 Aug 45
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	W. Glenvil Hall	4 Aug 45		( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
	D. Jay	2 Mar 50		Vt HALL	4 Oct 46
				Ld PAKENHAM	24 May 51

<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	J. Dugdale	4 Aug 45	<i>P.S.</i>	A. Jenkins	4 Aug 45
	J. Callaghan	2 Mar 50		D. Hardman	30 Oct 45
<i>Civil Ld</i>	W. Edwards	4 Aug 45	<i>Food</i>	Sir B. SMITH	3 Aug 45
<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	<b>T. WILLIAMS</b>	3 Aug 45		J. STRACHEY**	27 May 46
<i>P.S.</i>	E of Huntingdon	4 Aug 45–22 Nov 50		M. WEBB	28 Feb 50
	P. Collick	5 Sep 45–7 Oct 47	<i>P.S.</i>	Edith Summerskill	4 Aug 45
	G. Brown	7 Oct 47–26 Apr 51		S. Evans	2 Mar 50
	E of Listowel	22 Nov 50–26 Oct 51		F. Willey	18 Apr 50
	A. Champion	26 Apr 51–26 Oct 51	<i>Fuel &amp; Power</i>	<b>E. SHINWELL</b>	3 Aug 45
<i>Air</i>	<b>Vt STANSGATE</b>	3 Aug 45		( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
	( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )			H. GAITSKELL	7 Oct 47
	P. NOEL-BAKER	4 Oct 46		P. NOEL-BAKER	28 Feb 50
	A. HENDERSON	7 Oct 47	<i>P.S.</i>	W. Foster	4 Aug 45
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Strachey	4 Aug 45		H. Gaitskell	10 May 46
	G. de Freitas	27 May 46		A. Robens	7 Oct 47
	A. Crawley	2 Mar 50		H. Neal	26 Apr 51
<i>Aircraft</i>	J. WILMOT	4 Aug 45	<i>Health</i>	<b>A. BEVAN</b>	3 Aug 45
<i>Production</i>	( <i>office abolished 1 Apr 46</i> )			( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
<i>P.S.</i>	A. Woodburn	4 Aug 45		H. MARQUAND	17 Jan 51
<i>Civil</i>	Ld WINSTER	4 Aug 45	<i>P.S.</i>	C. Key	4 Aug 45
<i>Aviation</i>	Ld NATHAN	4 Oct 46		J. Edwards	12 Feb 47
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			A. Blenkinsop	1 Feb 49
	<b>Ld PAKENHAM</b>	31 May 48	<i>India &amp; Burma</i>	<b>Ld PETHICK-LAWRENCE</b>	3 Aug 45
	( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )			<b>E of LISTOWEL</b>	17 Apr 47
	Ld PAKENHAM	28 Feb 50		( <i>14 Aug 47 &amp; 4 Jan 48 offices abolished</i> )	
	Ld OGMORE	1 Jun 51	<i>U-S.</i>	A. Henderson	4 Aug 45–14 Aug 47
<i>P.S.</i>	I. Thomas	10 Aug 45	<i>Information</i>	E. WILLIAMS	4 Aug 45
	G. Lindgren	4 Oct 46		E of LISTOWEL	26 Feb 46
	F. Beswick	2 Mar 50		( <i>office wound up 31 Mar 46</i> )	
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>G. HALL</b>	3 Aug 45	<i>Lab. &amp; Nat. S.</i>	<b>G. ISAACS</b>	3 Aug 45
	<b>A. CREECH JONES</b>	4 Oct 46		<b>A. BEVAN</b>	17 Jan 51
	<b>J. GRIFFITHS</b>	28 Feb 50		<b>A. ROBENS</b>	24 Apr 51
<i>Min.</i>	E of LISTOWEL	4 Jan 48	<i>P.S.</i>	N. Edwards	4 Aug 45
	J. DUGDALE	28 Feb 50		F. Lee	2 Mar 50
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Creech Jones	4 Aug 45	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	J. HYND	4 Aug 45
	I. Thomas	40 Oct 46		Ld PAKENHAM	17 Apr 47
	D. Rees-Williams	7 Oct 47		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
	T. Cook	2 Mar 50		<b>H. DALTON</b>	31 May 48
<i>C.R.O.</i>	( <i>office not established</i> )			<b>Vt ALEXANDER</b>	28 Feb 50
	<b>Vt ADDISON</b>	7 Jul 47	<i>Nat.</i>	J. GRIFFITHS	4 Aug 45
	<b>P. NOEL-BAKER</b>	7 Oct 47	<i>Insurance</i>	Edith SUMMERSKILL	28 Feb 50
	<b>P. GORDON-WALKER</b>	28 Feb 50	<i>P.S.</i>	G. Lindgren	4 Aug 45
<i>Min.</i>	A. HENDERSON	14 Aug 47–7 Oct 47		T. Steele	4 Oct 46
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Bottomley	7 Jul 47		H. Taylor	2 Mar 50
	P. Gordon-Walker	7 Oct 47	<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	( <i>office vacant</i> )	
	Ld Holden	2 Mar 50		<b>A. GREENWOOD</b>	9 Jul 46
	D. Rees-Williams	4 Jul 50		( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
	( <i>Ld Ogmores</i> )			H. Marquand	5 Mar 47
	E of Lucan	1 Jun 51		( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	
<i>Defence</i>	<b>C. ATTLEE (P.M.)</b>	27 Jul 45		<b>Vt ADDISON</b>	2 Jul 48
	<b>A. ALEXANDER (Vt)</b>	20 Dec 46		( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	
	<b>E. SHINWELL</b>	28 Feb 50		Ld MACDONALD	1 Apr 49
<i>Dom. O.</i>	<b>Vt ADDISON</b>	3 Aug 45	<i>Pensions</i>	of GWAENYSGOR	
	( <i>became C.R.O. 7 Jul 47</i> )			W. PALING	3 Aug 45
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Parker	4 Aug 45		J. HYND	17 Apr 47
	A. Bottomley	10 May 46		G. BUCHANAN	7 Oct 47
<i>Educ.</i>	<b>Ellen WILKINSON</b>	3 Aug 45		H. MARQUAND	2 Jul 48
	<b>G. TOMLINSON</b>	10 Feb 47		G. ISAACS	17 Jan 51

<i>P.S.</i>	Jennie Adamson	4 Aug 45	<i>Works</i>	G. TOMLINSON	4 Aug 45
	A. Blenkinsop	10 May 46		C. KEY	10 Feb 47
	C. Simmons	1 Feb 49		R. STOKES	28 Feb 50
<i>Postm.-Gen.</i>	E of LISTOWEL	4 Aug 45		G. BROWN	26 Apr 51
	W. PALING	17 Apr 47	<i>P.S.</i>	H. Wilson	4 Aug 45
	N. EDWARDS	28 Feb 50		E. Durbin	5 Mar 47
<i>Asr.</i>	W. Burke	10 Aug 45		Ld Morrison	26 Sep 48
	C. Hobson	7 Oct 47	<i>Mins.</i>	A. ALEXANDER	4 Oct 46–20 Dec 46
<i>Scotland</i>	J. WESTWOOD	3 Aug 45	<i>without</i>		
	A. WOODBURN	7 Oct 47	<i>Portfolio</i>	A. GREENWOOD	17 Apr 47–29 Sep 47
	H. MCNEIL	28 Feb 50			
<i>U-S.</i>	G. Buchanan	4 Aug 45–7 Oct 47	<i>Law Officers</i>		
	T. Fraser	4 Aug 45–26 Oct 51	<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir H. SHAWCROSS	4 Aug 45
	J. Robertson	7 Oct 47–2 Mar 50		Sir F. SOSKICE	24 Apr 51
	Margaret Herbison	3 Mar 50–26 Oct 51	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir F. SOSKICE	4 Aug 45
<i>Supply</i>	J. WILMOT	3 Aug 45		Sir L. UNGOED-THOMAS	24 Apr 51
	G. STRAUSS	7 Oct 47	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	G. THOMSON	10 Aug 45
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Leonard	4 Aug 45–7 Oct 47		J. WHEATLEY	7 Oct 47
	A. Woodburn	1 Apr 46–7 Oct 47	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	D. BLADES*	10 Sep 45
	J. Freeman	7 Oct 47–23 Apr 51	<i>Scotland</i>	J. WHEATLEY	19 Mar 47
	J. Jones	7 Oct 47–2 Mar 50		D. JOHNSTON	24 Oct 47
	M. Stewart	2 May 51–26 Oct 51			
<i>T. &amp; C.</i>	L. SILKIN	4 Aug 45	<i>Whips</i>		
<i>Planning</i>	(office in cabinet)		<i>P.S. to</i>	W. WHITELEY	3 Aug 45
	H. DALTON	28 Feb 50	<i>Treasury</i>		
	(recast as Local Government & Planning 31 Jan 51)		<i>Lds of</i>	R. Taylor	4 Aug 45–26 Oct 51
			<i>Treasury</i>		
<i>P.S.</i>	F. Marshall	10 Aug 45		J. Henderson	4 Aug 45–1 Jan 50
	E. King	7 Oct 47		M. Stewart	10 Aug 45–30 Mar 46
	G. Lindgren	2 Mar 50		A. Blenkinsop	10 Aug 45–10 May 46
<i>B. Trade</i>	Sir S. CRIPPS	27 Jul 45		F. Collindridge	10 Aug 45–9 Dec 46
	H. WILSON	29 Sep 47		C. Simmons	30 Mar 46–1 Feb 49
	Sir H. SHAWCROSS	24 Apr 51		W. Hannan	10 May 46–26 Oct 51
<i>P.S.</i>	E. Smith	4 Aug 45		J. Snow	9 Dec 46–3 Mar 50
	J. Belcher	12 Jan 46		R. Adams	1 Feb 49–23 Apr 50
	J. Edwards	1 Feb 49		W. Wilkins	1 Jan 50–26 Oct 51
	H. Rhodes	2 Mar 50		H. Bowden	3 Mar 50–26 Oct 51
<i>Sec.</i>	H. Marquand	4 Aug 45		C. Royle	23 Apr 50–26 Oct 51
<i>Overseas</i>	H. Wilson	5 Mar 47	<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>Trade</i>	A. Bottomley	7 Oct 47	<i>Treasurer</i>	G. MATHERS	4 Aug 45
<i>Transport</i>	A. BARNES	3 Aug 45		A. PEARSON	30 Mar 46
<i>P.S.</i>	G. Strauss	4 Aug 45	<i>Compt.</i>	A. PEARSON	4 Aug 45
	J. Callaghan	7 Oct 47		M. STEWART	30 Mar 46
	Ld Lucas of Chilworth	2 Mar 50		F. COLLINDRIDGE	9 Dec 46
<i>War</i>	J. LAWSON	3 Aug 45	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	J. SNOW	10 Aug 45
	(office not in cabinet)			M. STEWART	9 Dec 46
	F. BELLENGER	4 Oct 46		E. POPPLEWELL	16 Oct 47
	E. SHINWELL	7 Oct 47	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	Ld AMMON	4 Aug 45
	J. STRACHEY	28 Feb 50	<i>at Arms</i>	Ld SHEPHERD	18 Oct 49
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Nathan	4 Aug 45	<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Ld WALKDEN	4 Aug 45
	Ld Pakenham	4 Oct 46–17 Apr 47	<i>of Guard</i>	Ld SHEPHERD	6 Jul 49
				Ld LUCAS of CHILWORTH	18 Oct 49
<i>F.S.</i>	F. Bellenger	4 Aug 45		E of LUCAN	5 Mar 50
	J. Freeman	4 Oct 46–17 Apr 47		Ld ARCHIBALD	8 Jun 51
<i>U- &amp; F.S.</i>	J. Freeman	17 Apr 47	<i>Lds in</i>	Ld Westwood	10 Sep 45–17 Jan 47
	M. Stewart	7 Oct 47	<i>Waiting</i>		
	W. Wyatt	2 May 51			



Ld Pakenham	14 Oct 45–4 Oct 46	Ld Shepherd	14 Oct 48–6 Jul 49
Ld Henderson	21 Oct 45–7 Jun 48	Ld Kershaw	6 Jul 49–26 Oct 51
Ld Chorley	11 Oct 46–31 Mar 50	Ld Darwen	18 Oct 49–26 Dec 50
Ld Morrison	17 Jan 47–26 Sep 48	Ld Burden	31 Mar 50–26 Oct 51
Ld Lucas of Chilworth	9 Jul 48–18 Oct 49	Ld Haden-Guest	13 Feb 51–26 Oct 51

\*\*Attended Cabinet on a regular basis Oct 46–Oct 47. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1951–57

<i>P.M.</i>	(Sir) W. CHURCHILL	26 Oct 51–5 Apr 55	<i>Civil Ld</i>	S. Wingfield Digby	5 Nov 51
	Sir A. EDEN	6 Apr 55–9 Jan 57	<i>Ag. &amp; Fish.</i>	Sir T. DUGDALE	31 Oct 51
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	Ld WOOLTON	28 Oct 51		(office in cabinet)	
	M of SALISBURY	24 Nov 52		Sir T. DUGDALE	3 Sep 53
<i>Ld Chan.</i>	Ld SIMONDS	30 Oct 51		D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	28 Jul 54
	Vt KILMUIR	18 Oct 54		(18 Oct 54 <i>Min. of Ag. &amp; Fish.</i> combined with <i>Min. of Food</i> )	
<i>Privy Seal</i>	M of SALISBURY	28 Oct 51	<i>P.S.</i>	Ld Carrington	5 Nov 51–18 Oct 54
	H. CROOKSHANK	7 May 52		R. Nugent	5 Nov 51–9 Jan 57
<i>Exchequer</i>	R. BUTLER	20 Dec 55		Earl St Aldwyn	18 Oct 54–9 Jan 57
	R. BUTLER	28 Oct 51		H. Nicholls	7 Apr 55–9 Jan 57
	H. MACMILLAN	20 Dec 55	<i>Air</i>	Ld DE L'ISLE & DUDLEY	31 Oct 51
<i>Min. Econ.</i>	Sir A. SALTER	31 Oct 51		N. BIRCH	20 Dec 55
<i>Affs</i>	(24 Nov 52 office abolished)		<i>U-S.</i>	N. Birch	3 Nov 51
<i>Fin.Sec.</i>	J. Boyd-Carpenter	31 Oct 51		G. Ward	29 Feb 52
	H. Brooke	28 Jul 54		C. Soames	20 Dec 55
<i>Econ.S.</i>	R. Maudling	24 Nov 52	<i>Colonies</i>	O. LYTTTELTON	28 Oct 51
	Sir E. Boyle	7 Apr 55		A. LENNOX-BOYD	28 Jul 54
	D. Walker-Smith	11 Nov 56	<i>Min.</i>	A. LENNOX-BOYD	2 Nov 51
<i>Foreign O.</i>	(Sir) A. EDEN	28 Oct 51		H. HOPKINSON	7 May 52
	H. MACMILLAN	7 Apr 55		J. HARE	20 Dec 55
	S. LLOYD	20 Dec 55		J. MACLAY	18 Oct 56
<i>Min. of State</i>	S. LLOYD	30 Oct 51–18 Oct 54	<i>U-S.</i>	E of Munster	5 Nov 51
	M of READING	11 Nov 53–9 Jan 57		Ld Lloyd	18 Oct 54
	A. NUTTING	18 Oct 54–3 Nov 56	<i>C.R.O.</i>	Ld ISMAY	28 Oct 51
	A. NOBLE	9 Nov 56–9 Jan 57		M of SALISBURY	12 Mar 52
<i>U-S.</i>	M of Reading	31 Oct 51–11 Nov 53		Vt SWINTON	24 Nov 52
	A. Nutting	31 Oct 51–18 Oct 54		E of HOME	7 Apr 55
	D. Dodds-Parker	11 Nov 53–18 Oct 54	<i>U-S.</i>	J. Foster	3 Nov 51
	R. Turton	18 Oct 54–20 Dec 55		D. Dodds-Parker	18 Oct 54
	D. Dodds-Parker	20 Dec 55–9 Jan 57		A. Noble	20 Dec 55
	Ld J. Hope*	18 Oct 54–9 Nov 56		Ld J. Hope*	9 Nov 56
	D. Ormsby-Gore	9 Nov 56–9 Jan 57	<i>Co-ord. of</i>	Ld LEATHERS	30 Oct 51
<i>Home O. &amp; Welsh Affs.</i>	Sir D. MAXWELL FYFE	28 Oct 51	<i>Transport</i>	(3 Sep 53 office abolished)	
	(Vt Kilmuir)		<i>Fuel &amp; Power</i>		
	G. LLOYD-GEORGE	18 Oct 54	<i>Defence</i>	W. CHURCHILL (P.M.)	28 Oct 51
<i>U-S.</i>	D. Llewellyn	5 Nov 51–14 Oct 52		Earl ALEXANDER of TUNIS	1 Mar 52
	Sir H. Lucas-Tooth	3 Feb 52–20 Dec 55		H. MACMILLAN	18 Oct 54
	Ld Lloyd	24 Nov 52–18 Oct 54		S. LLOYD	7 Apr 55
	Ld Mancroft	18 Oct 54–9 Jan 57		Sir W. MONCKTON	20 Dec 55
	W. Deedes	20 Dec 55–9 Jan 57		A. HEAD	18 Oct 56
<i>Admiralty</i>	J. THOMAS (Vt Cilcennin)	31 Oct 51	<i>P.S.</i>	N. Birch	28 Feb 52
	Vt HAILSHAM	2 Sep 56		Ld Carrington	18 Oct 54
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	A. Noble	5 Nov 51			
	G. Ward	20 Dec 55			

	E of Gosford	26 May 56		(office not in cabinet)	
<b>Education</b>	Florence HORSBRUGH	2 Nov 51		J. BOYD-CARPENTER	20 Dec 55
	(office in cabinet)		<i>P.S.</i>	J. Smyth	5 Nov 51–20 Dec 55
	Florence HORSBRUGH	3 Sep 53		R. Turton	5 Nov 51–18 Oct 54
	Sir D. ECCLES	18 Oct 54		E. Marples	18 Oct 54–20 Dec 55
<i>P.S.</i>	K. Pickthorn	5 Nov 51		Edith Pitt	20 Dec 55–9 Jan 57
	D. Vosper	18 Oct 54		R. Wood	20 Dec 55–9 Jan 57
<b>Food</b>	G. LLOYD-GEORGE	31 Oct 51	<i>Post.-Gen.</i>	Earl DE LA WARR	5 Nov 51
	(office in cabinet)			C. HILL	7 Apr 55
	G. LLOYD-GEORGE	3 Sep 53	<i>Ass.</i>	D. Gammans	5 Nov 51
	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	18 Oct 54		C. Alport	20 Dec 55
	( <i>&amp;</i> combined with <i>Min. of Ag. &amp; Fish.</i> )		<i>Power</i>	(see <i>Fuel &amp; Power</i> )	
<i>P.S.</i>	C. Hill	31 Oct 51	<i>Scotland</i>	J. STUART	30 Oct 51
<b>Fuel &amp;</b>	G. LLOYD	31 Oct 51	<i>Min.</i>	E of HOME	2 Nov 51
<b>Power</b>	A. JONES	20 Dec 55		T. GALBRAITH	7 Apr 55
<i>P.S.</i>	L. Joynton-Hicks	5 Nov 51		( <i>Ld Strathclyde</i> )	
	D. Renton	20 Dec 55	<i>U.S.</i>	T. Galbraith	2 Nov 51–5 Apr 55
<b>Health</b>	H. CROOKSHANK	30 Oct 51		W. Snadden	2 Nov 51–3 Jun 55
	(office not in cabinet)			J. Henderson Stewart	4 Feb 52–9 Jan 57
	I. MACLEOD	7 May 52		J. Browne	7 Apr 55–9 Jan 57
	R. TURTON	20 Dec 55		N. Macpherson	13 Jun 55–9 Jan 57
<i>P.S.</i>	Patricia Hornsby-Smith	3 Nov 51	<i>Supply</i>	D. SANDYS	31 Oct 51
<b>Housing &amp;</b>	H. MACMILLAN	30 Oct 51		S. LLOYD	18 Oct 54
<b>Loc. Govt</b>	D. SANDYS	18 Oct 54		R. MAUDLING	7 Apr 55
<i>P.S.</i>	E. Marples	3 Nov 51	<i>P.S.</i>	T. Low	3 Nov 51
	W. Deedes	18 Oct 54		Sir E. Boyle	28 Jul 54
	E. Powell	20 Dec 55		F. Erroll	7 Apr 55
<b>Lab. &amp;</b>	Sir W. MONCKTON	28 Oct 51	<i>B.Trade</i>	I. Harvey	11 Nov 56
<b>Nat. S.</b>	I. MACLEOD	20 Dec 55	<i>Min.</i>	P. THORNEYCROFT	30 Oct 51
<i>P.S.</i>	Sir P. Bennett	31 Oct 51		D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	3 Sep 53
	H. Watkinson	28 May 52		T. LOW	28 Jul 54
	R. Carr	20 Dec 55	<i>P.S.</i>	H. Strauss	3 Nov 51
<b>D. Lanc.</b>	Vt SWINTON	31 Oct 51–24 Nov 52		D. Kaberry	7 Apr 55
	(also <i>Min. of Materials</i> )			D. Walker-Smith	19 Oct 55
	(office in cabinet 24 Nov 52)		<i>Sec.</i>	F. Erroll	11 Nov 56
	Ld WOOLTON (Vt)	24 Nov 52	<i>Overseas</i>	H. Hopkinson	3 Nov 51
	(1 Sep 53–16 Aug 54)		<i>Trade</i>	H. Mackeson	28 May 52
	also <i>Min. of Materials</i> )			(3 Sep 53 office abolished, <i>Min. of State took over</i> )	
	E of SELKIRK	20 Dec 55	<i>Transport</i>	J. MACLAY	31 Oct 51
<b>Materials</b>	Vt SWINTON	31 Oct 51	( <i>&amp; Civil</i> )	A. LENNOX-BOYD	7 May 52
	(also <i>D. Lancaster</i> )		<i>Av.)</i>	( <i>Ministries of Transport &amp; Civil</i> <i>Aviation merged 1 Oct 53</i> )	
	Sir A. SALTER	24 Nov 52		J. BOYD-CARPENTER	28 Jul 54
	Ld WOOLTON (Vt)	1 Sep 53		H. WATKINSON	20 Dec 55
	(also <i>D. Lanc. in cabinet</i> )		<i>P.S.</i>	J. Braithwaite	5 Nov 51–1 Nov 53
	(16 Aug 54 <i>Min. of Materials wound up</i> )			R. Maudling	18 Apr 52–24 Nov 52
<b>Nat. Ins.</b>	O. PEAKE	31 Oct 51		J. Profumo	24 Nov 52–9 Jan 57
	(3 Sep 53 combined with <i>Min. of Pensions</i> )			H. Molson	11 Nov 53–9 Jan 57
<b>Paym.-Gen.</b>	Ld CHERWELL	30 Oct 51	<i>War</i>	A. HEAD	31 Oct 51
	(office not in cabinet)			J. HARE	18 Oct 56
	E of SELKIRK	11 Nov 53	<i>U.S. &amp; F.S.</i>	J. Hutchison	5 Nov 51
	(20 Dec 55 office vacant)			F. Maclean	18 Oct 54
	(office in cabinet)		<i>Works</i>	(Sir) D. ECCLES	1 Nov 51
	Sir W. MONCKTON	18 Oct 56		N. BIRCH	18 Oct 54
<b>Pensions</b>	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	5 Nov 51		(office in cabinet)	
( <i>&amp; Nat. Ins.</i> )	(1 Sep 53 <i>Mins combined</i> )		<i>P.S.</i>	P. BUCHAN-HEPBURN	20 Dec 55
	O. PEAKE	3 Sep 53		H. Molson	3 Nov 51
	(office in cabinet)			R. Bevins	11 Nov 53
	O. PEAKE	18 Oct 54			

<i>Min.</i>	E of MUNSTER	18 Oct 54–8 Jan 57	G. Willis	26 Oct 54–9 Jan 57
<i>without Portfolio</i>			P. Legh	13 Jun 55–9 Jan 57
<i>Law Officers</i>			E. Wakefield	24 Jan 56–9 Jan 57
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir L. HEALD	3 Nov 51	H. Harrison	8 Apr 56–9 Jan 57
	Sir R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER	18 Oct 54	<i>H.M. Household</i>	
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER	3 Nov 51	<i>Treasurer</i>	(Sir) C. DREWE 7 Nov 51
	Sir H. HYLTON-FOSTER	18 Oct 54		T. GALBRAITH ( <i>jni</i> ) 13 Jun 55
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	J. CLYDE	2 Nov 51	<i>Compt.</i>	R. CONANT 7 Nov 51
	W. MILLIGAN	30 Dec 54		T. GALBRAITH ( <i>jni</i> ) 7 Jun 54
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	W. MILLIGAN*	3 Nov 51	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	H. OAKSHOTT 13 Jun 55
<i>Scotland</i>	W. GRANT	10 Jan 55		H. STUDHOLME 7 Nov 51
<i>Whips</i>			<i>Capt. Gents</i>	R. THOMPSON 8 Apr 56
<i>P.S. to</i>	P. BUCHAN-HEPBURN	30 Oct 51	<i>at Arms</i>	Earl FORTESCUE 5 Nov 51
<i>Treasury</i>	E. HEATH	30 Dec 55	<i>Capt. Yeo.</i>	E of ONSLOW 5 Nov 51
<i>Lds of</i>	H. Mackeson	7 Nov 51–28 May 52	<i>of Guard</i>	
<i>Treasury</i>	(Sir) H. Butcher	7 Nov 51–3 Jul 53	<i>Lds in</i>	E of Birkenhead 5 Nov 51–28 Jan 55
	E. Heath	7 Nov 51–20 Dec 55	<i>Waiting</i>	E of Selkirk 5 Nov 51–11 Nov 53
	T. Galbraith ( <i>jni</i> )	7 Nov 51–4 Jun 54		Ld Lloyd 7 Nov 51–24 Nov 52
	D. Vosper	7 Nov 51–18 Oct 54		Ld Mancroft 15 Dec 52–18 Oct 54
	H. Oakshott	28 May 52–13 Jun 55		Ld Hawke 11 Nov 53–9 Jan 57
	M. Redmayne	3 Jul 53–9 Jan 57		Ld Fairfax 18 Oct 54–9 Jan 57
	R. Thompson	28 Jul 54–8 Apr 56		Ld Chesham 28 Jan 55–9 Jan 57

\*MP. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1957–1964

<i>P.M.</i>	H. MACMILLAN	10 Jan 57–13 Oct 63	<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	E. Powell	16 Jan 57
	Sir A. DOUGLAS-HOME	18 Oct 63–16 Oct 64		J. Simon	6 Jan 58
	(formerly E of Home)			Sir E. Boyle	22 Oct 59
<i>Ist. Sec.</i>	R. BUTLER	13 Jul 62		A. Barber	16 Jul 62
<i>of State</i>	(office wound up 18 Oct 63)			A. Green	23 Oct 63
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	M of SALISBURY	13 Jan 57	<i>Econ. S.</i>	N. Birch	16 Jan 57
	E of HOME	29 Mar 57		(office vacant 6 Jan 58)	
	Vt HAILSHAM	17 Sep 57		F. Erroll	23 Oct 58
	E of HOME	14 Oct 59		A. Barber	22 Oct 59
	Vt HAILSHAM ( <i>Q. Hogg</i> )	27 Jul 60		E. du Cann	16 Jul 62
	(also Min. for Science)			M. Macmillan	21 Oct 63
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Vt KILMUIR	14 Jan 57	<i>Foreign O.</i>	S. LLOYD	14 Jan 57
	Ld DILHORNE	13 Jul 62		E of HOME	27 Jul 60
<i>Privy Seal</i>	R. BUTLER	13 Jan 57		R. BUTLER	20 Oct 63
	(also Home Sec.)		<i>Min. of State</i>	A. NOBLE	16 Jan 57–16 Jan 59
	Vt HAILSHAM	14 Oct 59		D. ORMSBY-GORE	16 Jan 57–27 Jun 61
	(also Min. for Science)			J. PROFUMO	16 Jan 59–27 Jul 60
	E. HEATH	27 Jul 60		J. GODBER	27 Jun 61–27 Jun 63
	S. LLOYD	20 Oct 63		E of DUNDEE	9 Oct 61–16 Oct 64
<i>Exchequer</i>	P. THORNEYCROFT	13 Jan 57	<i>U.S.</i>	P. THOMAS	27 Jun 63–16 Oct 64
	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	6 Jan 58		E of Gosford	18 Jan 57–23 Oct 58
	S. LLOYD	27 Jul 60		I. Harvey	18 Jan 57–24 Nov 58
	R. MAUDLING	13 Jul 62		M of Lansdowne	23 Oct 58–20 Apr 62
<i>Ch. Sec.</i>	H. BROOKE	9 Oct 61		J. Profumo	28 Nov 58–16 Jan 59
	(also Paymaster-General)			R. Allan	16 Jan 59–7 Oct 60
	J. BOYD-CARPENTER	13 Jul 62		J. Godber	28 Oct 60–27 Jun 61
	(also Paymaster-General)				

	P. Thomas	27 Jun 61–27 Jun 63		<b>D. SANDYS</b>	13 Jul 62	
	P. Smithers	16 Jul 62–29 Jan 64		<i>(joint minister with C.R.O.)</i>		
	R. Mathew	30 Jan 64–16 Oct 64	<i>Min.</i>	E of PERTH	16 Jan 57	
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>R. BUTLER</b>	13 Jan 57		M of LANSDOWNE	20 Apr 62	
	<b>H. BROOKE</b>	13 Jul 62		<i>(joint with C.R.O. 21 Oct 63)</i>		
<i>Min. Home</i>	D. VOSPER	28 Oct 60	<i>U.S.</i>	J. Profumo	18 Jan 57	
<i>Affs</i>	D. RENTON	27 Jun 61		J. Amery	28 Nov 58	
	Earl JELlicoe	17 Jul 62		H. Fraser	28 Oct 60	
	Ld DERWENT	21 Oct 63		N. Fisher	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64	
<i>U.S.</i>	Patricia Hornsby-Smith	18 Jan 57–22 Oct 59		R. Hornby <i>(joint with C.R.O. 21 Oct 63)</i>	24 Oct 63–16 Oct 64	
	J. Simon	18 Jan 57–6 Jan 58		<b>E of HOME</b>	14 Jan 57	
	D. Renton	17 Jan 58–27 Jun 61	<i>C.R.O.</i>	<b>D. SANDYS</b> <i>(joint with Col. O. 13 Jul 62)</i>	27 Jul 60	
	D. Vosper	22 Oct 59–28 Oct 60		<i>Min.</i>	C. ALPORT	22 Oct 59–8 Feb 61
	Earl Bathurst	8 Feb 61–16 Jul 62		D of DEVONSHIRE	6 Sep 62–16 Oct 64	
	C. Fletcher-Cooke	27 Jun 61–27 Feb 63		<i>(joint with Col. O. 21 Oct 63)</i>		
	C. Woodhouse	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64	<i>U.S.</i>	C. Alport	18 Jan 57	
	Mervyn Pike	1 Mar 63–16 Oct 64		R. Thompson	22 Oct 59	
<i>Admiralty</i>	E of SELKIRK	16 Jan 57		D of Devonshire	28 Oct 60–6 Sep 62	
	Ld CARRINGTON	16 Oct 59		B. Braine	8 Feb 61–16 Jul 62	
	Earl JELlicoe	22 Oct 63		J. Tilney <i>(joint with Col. O. 21 Oct 63)</i>	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64	
	<i>(1 Apr 64, reorganized under Min. of Defence)</i>			<i>Defence</i>	<b>D. SANDYS</b>	13 Jan 57
<i>P. &amp; F.S.</i>	C. Soames	18 Jan 57		<b>H. WATKINSON</b>	14 Oct 59	
	R. Allan	17 Jan 58		<b>P. THORNEYCROFT</b>	13 Jul 62	
	C. Orr-Ewing	16 Jan 59	<i>P.S.</i>	Ld Mancroft	18 Jan 57	
	<i>(16 Oct 59 office vacant)</i>			<i>(11 Jun 57 office vacant)</i>		
<i>Civil Ld</i>	T. Galbraith	18 Jan 57		<i>(Defence Dept. reorganised 1 Apr 64)</i>		
	C. Orr-Ewing	16 Oct 59	<i>Min of St. Air</i>	H. FRASER		
	J. Hay	3 May 63	<i>Min of St. Army</i>	J. RAMSDEN	1 Apr 64	
<i>Ag. Fish &amp; Food</i>	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	14 Jan 57	<i>Min of St. Navy</i>	Earl JELlicoe	1 Apr 64	
	J. HARE	6 Jan 58	<i>U.S. Air Force</i>	J. Ridsdale	1 Apr 64	
	C. SOAMES	27 Jul 60	<i>U.S. Army</i>	P. Kirk	1 Apr 64	
<i>P.S.</i>	Earl St Aldwyn	18 Jan 57–27 Jun 58	<i>U.S. Navy</i>	J. Hay	1 Apr 64	
	J. Godber	18 Jan 57–28 Oct 60	<i>Education</i>	<b>Vt HAILSHAM</b>	13 Jan 57	
	Earl Waldegrave	27 Jun 58–16 Jul 62		<b>G. LLOYD</b>	17 Sep 57	
	W. Vane	28 Oct 60–16 Jul 62		<b>Sir D. ECCLES</b>	14 Oct 59	
	Ld St Oswald	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64		<b>Sir E. BOYLE</b>	13 Jul 62	
	J. Scott-Hopkins	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64		<i>(Education &amp; Science 1 Apr 64)</i>		
<i>Air</i>	G. WARD	16 Jan 57		<b>Q. HOGG</b> <i>(Vt Hailsham)</i>	1 Apr 64	
	J. AMERY	28 Oct 60	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>Sir E. BOYLE</b>	1 Apr 64	
	H. FRASER	16 Jul 62		<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>		
	<i>(1 Apr 64, reorganised under Min. of Defence)</i>			Ld NEWTON	1 Apr 64	
<i>U.S.</i>	C. Orr-Ewing	18 Jan 57	<i>P.S.</i>	Sir E. Boyle	18 Jan 57	
	A. Neave	16 Jan 59		K. Thompson	22 Oct 59	
	W. Taylor	16 Oct 59		C. Chataway	16 Jul 62	
	J. Ridsdale	16 Jul 62		<i>(reorganisation 1 Apr 64)</i>		
<i>Aviation</i>	<i>(Under Transport &amp; Civil Aviation before Oct 59)</i>		<i>U.S.</i>	E of Bessborough	1 Apr 64	
	<b>D. SANDYS</b>	14 Oct 59		C. Chataway	1 Apr 64	
	<b>P. THORNEYCROFT</b>	27 Jul 60	<i>Health</i>	D. VOSPER	16 Jan 57	
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>			D. WALKER-SMITH	17 Sep 57	
	J. AMERY	16 Jul 62		E. POWELL	27 Jul 60	
<i>P.S.</i>	G. Rippon	22 Oct 59		<i>(office in cabinet)</i>		
	C. Woodhouse	9 Oct 61		<b>E. POWELL</b>	13 Jul 62	
	B. de Ferranti	16 Jul 62		<b>A. BARBER</b>	20 Oct 63	
	N. Marten	3 Dec 62				
<i>Colonies</i>	<b>A. LENNOX-BOYD</b>	14 Jan 57				
	<b>I. MACLEOD</b>	14 Oct 59				
	<b>R. MAUDLING</b>	9 Oct 61				

<i>P.S.</i>	J. Vaughan-Morgan	18 Jan 57		<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>	
	R. Thompson	17 Sep 57		R. WOOD	14 Oct 59
	Edith Pitt	22 Oct 59		<i>(office in cabinet)</i>	
	B. Braine	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64		<b>F. ERROLL</b>	20 Oct 63
	Ld Newton	6 Sep 62–1 Apr 64	<i>P.S.</i>	D. Renton	18 Jan 57
	M of Lothian	24 Mar 64–16 Oct 64		Sir I. Horobin	17 Jan 58
<i>Housing, Loc. Govt &amp; Welsh Affs</i>	<b>H. BROOKE</b>	13 Jan 57		J. George	22 Oct 59
	<b>C. HILL</b>	9 Oct 61		J. Peyton	25 Jun 62
	<b>Sir K. JOSEPH</b>	13 Jul 62	<i>Science</i>	<b>Vt HAILSHAM</b>	14 Oct 59
<i>Min. of State for Welsh Affs</i>	Ld BRECON	12 Dec 57		<i>(Q. Hogg) (also Ld Pres)</i>	
				<i>(1 Apr 64 Educ. &amp; Science)</i>	
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Bevins	18 Jan 57	<i>P.S.</i>	D. Freeth	8 Feb 61
	Sir K. Joseph	22 Oct 59–9 Oct 61		E of Bessborough	24 Oct 63
	Earl Jellicoe	27 Jun 61–16 Jul 62		<i>(1 Apr 64. Educ. &amp; Science)</i>	
	G. Rippon	9 Oct 61–16 Jul 62	<i>Scotland</i>	J. Maclay	13 Jan 57
	F. Corfield	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64		M. NOBLE	13 Jul 62
	Ld Hastings	3 Dec 62–16 Oct 64	<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld STRATHCLYDE	17 Jan 57
<i>Labour &amp; Nat. S.</i>	<b>I. MACLEOD</b>	14 Jan 57		Ld FORBES	23 Oct 58
	<b>E. HEATH</b>	14 Oct 59		J. BROWNE ( <i>Ld Craigton</i> )	22 Oct 59
	<i>(12 Nov 59 Min. of Labour)</i>		<i>U.S.</i>	J. Browne	18 Jan 57–22 Oct 59
	<b>J. HARE</b>	27 Jul 60		N. Macpherson	19 Jan 57–28 Oct 60
	J. GODBER	20 Oct 63		Ld J. Hope*	18 Jan 57–22 Oct 59
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Carr	19 Jan 57		T. Galbraith	22 Oct 59–8 Nov 62
	R. Wood	14 Apr 58		G. Leburn	22 Oct 59–15 Aug 63
	P. Thomas	22 Oct 59		R. Brooman-White	28 Oct 60–12 Dec 63
	A. Green	27 Jun 61		Lady Tweedsmuir*	3 Dec 62–16 Oct 64
	W. Whitelaw	16 Jul 62		A. Stodart	19 Aug 63–16 Oct 64
<i>D.Lanc.</i>	<b>C. HILL</b>	13 Jan 57		G. Campbell	12 Dec 63–16 Oct 64
	<b>I. MACLEOD</b>	9 Oct 61	<i>Supply</i>	A. JONES	16 Jan 57
	Ld BLAKENHAM (J. Hare)	20 Oct 63		<i>(office wound up 22 Oct 59)</i>	
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	R. MAUDLING	16 Jan 57	<i>P.S.</i>	W. Taylor	18 Jan 57
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>			<i>(office wound up 22 Oct 59)</i>	
	<b>R. MAUDLING</b>	17 Sep 57	<i>Technical</i>	<i>(office not established)</i>	
	Ld MILLS	14 Oct 59	<i>Co-op.</i>	D. VOSPER	27 Jun 61
	<b>H. BROOKE</b>	9 Oct 61		R. CARR	9 May 63
	<i>(also Chief Sec. to Treasury)</i>		<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>Sir D. ECCLES</b>	13 Jan 57
	<b>J. BOYD-CARPENTER</b>	13 Jul 62		<b>R. MAUDLING</b>	14 Oct 59
	<i>(also Chief Sec. to Treasury)</i>			<b>F. ERROLL</b>	9 Oct 61
<i>Pensions &amp; Nat. Ins.</i>	J. BOYD-CARPENTER	16 Jan 57		<b>E. HEATH</b> <i>(also Sec. of State for Ind., Trade &amp; Regional Development)</i>	20 Oct 63
	N. MACPHERSON	16 Jul 62	<i>Min. of State</i>	D. WALKER-SMITH	16 Jan 57
	R. WOOD	21 Oct 63		J. VAUGHAN-MORGAN	17 Sep 57
<i>P.S.</i>	Edith Pitt	19 Jan 57–22 Oct 59		F. ERROLL	22 Oct 59
	R. Wood	19 Jan 57–14 Apr 58		Sir K. JOSEPH	9 Oct 61
	W. Vane	14 Apr 58–28 Oct 60		A. GREEN	16 Jul 62–23 Oct 63
	Patricia Hornsby-Smith	22 Oct 59–31 Aug 61		Ld DERWENT	6 Sep 62–23 Oct 63
	B. Braine	28 Oct 60–8 Feb 61		Ld DRUMALBYN	23 Oct 63–16 Oct 64
	R. Sharples	8 Feb 61–16 Jul 62		<i>(formerly N. Macpherson)</i>	
	Margaret Thatcher	9 Oct 61–16 Oct 64		E. DU CANN	21 Oct 63–16 Oct 64
	S. Maydon	16 Jul 62–16 Oct 64	<i>P.S.</i>	F. Erroll	18 Jan 57
<i>Post.-Gen.</i>	E. MARPLES	16 Jan 57		J. Rodgers	24 Oct 58
	R. BEVINS	22 Oct 59		N. Macpherson	28 Oct 60
<i>Ass.</i>	K. Thompson	18 Jan 57		D. Price	17 Jul 62
	Mervyn Pike	22 Oct 59			
	R. Mawby	1 Mar 63			
<i>Power</i>	Ld MILLS	13 Jan 57			

<i>Transport &amp; Civil Av.</i>	<b>H. WATKINSON</b>	13 Jan 57	<i>Whips P.S. to Treasury</i>	E. HEATH	17 Jan 57
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Nugent	18 Jan 57–14 Oct 59	<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	M. REDMAYNE	14 Oct 59
	A. Neave	18 Jan 57–16 Jan 59		M. Redmayne	21 Jan 57–14 Oct 59
	J. Hay	16 Jan 59–14 Oct 59		P. Legh	21 Jan 57–17 Sep 57
	<i>(14 Oct 59 Transport and Aviation Mins separated)</i>			E. Wakefield	21 Jan 57–23 Oct 58
<i>Transport P.S.</i>	<b>E. MARPLES</b>	14 Oct 59		H. Harrison	21 Jan 57–16 Jan 59
	R. Nugent	14 Oct 59–22 Oct 59		A. Barber	9 Apr 57–19 Feb 58
	J. Hay	14 Oct 59–3 May 63		R. Brooman-White	28 Oct 57–21 Jun 60
	Ld Chesham	22 Oct 59–16 Oct 64		P. Bryan	19 Feb 58–9 Feb 61
	J. Hughes-Hallett	26 Apr 61–16 Oct 64		M. Hughes-Young	23 Oct 58–6 Mar 62
	T. Galbraith	3 May 63–16 Oct 64		G. Finlay	16 Jan 59–28 Oct 60
<i>War</i>	J. HARE	16 Jan 57		D. Gibson-Watt	22 Oct 59–29 Nov 61
	C. SOAMES	6 Jan 58		R. Chichester-Clark	21 Jun 60–29 Nov 61
	J. PROFUMO	27 Jul 60		J. Hill	28 Oct 60–16 Oct 64
	J. GODBER	27 Jun 63		W. Whitelaw	6 Mar 61–16 Jul 62
	J. RAMSDEN	21 Oct 63		J. Peel	29 Nov 61–16 Oct 64
	<i>(1 Apr 64 reorganised under Min. of Defence)</i>			M. Noble	29 Nov 61–13 Jul 62
<i>U.S. &amp; E.S.</i>	J. Amery	18 Jan 57		F. Pearson	6 Mar 62–19 Oct 63
	H. Fraser	28 Nov 58		G. Campbell	6 Sep 62–12 Dec 63
	J. Ramsden	28 Oct 60		M. Hamilton	6 Sep 62–16 Oct 64
	P. Kirk	24 Oct 63		M. McLaren	21 Nov 63–16 Oct 64
<i>Works</i>	H. MOLSON	16 Jan 57	<i>H.M. Household Treasurer</i>	H. OAKSHOTT	19 Jan 57
	Ld J. HOPE*	22 Oct 59		P. LEGH ( <i>Ld Newton</i> )	16 Jan 59
	<i>(16 Jul 62 Min. of Public Building &amp; Works)</i>			E. WAKEFIELD	21 Jun 60
	G. RIPPON	16 Jul 62	<i>Compt.</i>	M. HUGHES-YOUNG	6 Mar 62
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>			(Sir) G. WILLS	19 Jan 57
	<b>G. RIPPON</b>	20 Oct 63		E. WAKEFIELD	23 Oct 58
<i>P.S.</i>	H. Nicholls	18 Jan 57		H. HARRISON	16 Jan 59
	R. Thompson	28 Oct 60	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	R. CHICHESTER-CLARK	29 Nov 61
	R. Sharples	16 Jul 62		R. THOMPSON	21 Jan 57
<i>Mins. without Portfolio</i>	E of MUNSTER	16 Jan 57–11 Jun 57		P. LEGH	17 Sep 57
	Ld MANCROFT	11 Jun 57–23 Oct 58		F. WAKEFIELD	16 Jan 59
	E of DUNDEE	23 Oct 58–9 Oct 61		R. BROOMAN-WHITE	21 Jun 60
	Ld MILLS	9 Oct 61–14 Jul 62	<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	G. FINLAY	28 Oct 60
	W. DEEDES	13 Jul 62–16 Oct 64		Earl FORTESCUE	21 Jan 57
	Ld CARRINGTON	20 Oct 63–16 Oct 64	<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Earl ST ALDWYN	27 Jun 58
<i>Law Officers Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir R. MANNINGHAM-BULLER	17 Jan 57		E of ONSLOW	21 Jan 57
	Sir J. HOBSON	16 Jul 62		Ld NEWTON	28 Oct 60
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir H. HYLTON-FOSTER	17 Jan 57		Vt GOSCHEN	6 Sep 62
	Sir J. SIMON	22 Oct 59	<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Ld Hawke	21 Jan 57–11 Jun 57
	Sir J. HOBSON	8 Feb 62		Ld Fairfax	21 Jan 57–21 Jun 57
	Sir P. RAWLINSON	19 Jul 62		Ld Chesham	21 Jan 57–22 Oct 59
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	W. MILLIGAN	17 Jan 57		M of Lansdowne	11 Jun 57–23 Oct 58
	W. GRANT	5 Apr 60		Earl Bathurst	17 Sep 57–8 Feb 61
	I. SHEARER*	12 Oct 62		E of Gosford	23 Oct 58–22 Oct 59
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	W. GRANT	17 Jan 57		Ld St Oswald	22 Oct 59–16 Jul 62
<i>Scotland</i>	D. ANDERSON	11 May 60		Earl Jellicoe	8 Feb 61–27 Jun 61
	N. WYLIE	27 Apr 64		Ld Hastings	6 Mar 61–3 Dec 62
				Ld Denham	27 Jun 61–16 Oct 64
				M of Lothian	6 Sep 62–3 Mar 64
				Earl Ferrers	3 Dec 62–10 Oct 64

\*MP. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1964–1970

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>H. WILSON</b>	16 Oct 64–19 Jun 70		<b>F. MULLEY</b>	7 Jan 67–6 Oct 69
<i>1st Sec. of State</i>	<b>G. BROWN</b>	16 Oct 64		<b>G. ROBERTS</b>	29 Aug 67–13 Oct 69
	<b>M. STEWART</b>	11 Aug 66–18 Mar 68		<b>Ld SHEPHERD</b>	17 Oct 68–19 Jun 70
	(office linked to Dept. of Econ. Affairs 16 Oct 64–29 Aug 67)		<i>U.S.</i>	<b>Ld WALSTON</b>	20 Oct 64– Jan 67
	<b>BARBARA CASTLE</b>	6 Apr 68		<b>W. RODGERS</b>	7 Jan 67– Jul 68
	(office linked to Min. of Employment)			<b>M. FOLEY</b>	3 Jul 68–19 Jun 70
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>H. BOWDEN</b>	16 Oct 64		<b>W. WHITLOCK</b>	17 Oct 68–13 Oct 69
	<b>R. CROSSMAN</b>	11 Aug 66	<i>Home O.</i>	<b>E. LUARD</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
	<b>F. PEART</b>	18 Oct 68		<b>Sir F. SOSKICE</b>	18 Oct 64
<i>Ld Chanc. Privy Seal</i>	<b>Ld GARDINER</b>	16 Oct 64		<b>R. JENKINS</b>	23 Dec 65
	<b>E of LONGFORD</b>	18 Oct 64	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>J. CALLAGHAN</b>	30 Nov 67
	<b>Sir F. SOSKICE</b>	23 Dec 65		<b>Alice BACON</b>	19 Oct 64
	<b>E of LONGFORD</b>	6 Apr 66	<i>U.S.</i>	<b>Ld STONHAM</b>	29 Aug 67
	<b>Ld SHACKLETON</b>	16 Jan 68		<b>Shirley WILLIAMS</b>	13 Oct 69
	<b>F. PEART</b>	6 Apr 68		<b>Ld Stonham</b>	20 Oct 64–29 Aug 67
	<b>Ld SHACKLETON</b>	18 Oct 68		<b>G. THOMAS</b>	20 Oct 64–6 Apr 66
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>J. CALLAGHAN</b>	16 Oct 64		<b>M. FOLEY</b>	6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67
	<b>R. JENKINS</b>	30 Nov 67		<b>D. TAVERNE</b>	6 Apr 66–6 Apr 68
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	<b>J. DIAMOND</b>	20 Oct 64		<b>D. ENNALS</b>	7 Jan 67–1 Nov 68
	(office in cabinet)			<b>E. MORGAN</b>	6 Apr 68–19 Jun 70
	<b>J. DIAMOND</b>	1 Nov 68	<i>Ag. Fish. &amp; Food</i>	<b>M. REES</b>	1 Nov 68–19 Jun 70
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>D. TAVERNE</b>	6 Apr 68		<b>F. PEART</b>	18 Oct 64
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	<b>W. RODGERS</b>	13 Oct 69	<i>P.S.</i>	<b>C. HUGHES</b>	6 Apr 68
	<b>N. MacDERMOT</b>	21 Oct 64		<b>J. MACKIE</b>	20 Oct 64–19 Jun 70
	<b>H. LEVER</b>	29 Aug 67	<i>Aviation</i>	<b>J. HOY</b>	21 Oct 64–19 Jun 70
	<b>D. TAVERNE</b>	13 Oct 69		<b>R. JENKINS</b>	18 Oct 64
<i>Econ. S.</i>	<b>A. CROSLAND</b>	19 Oct 64		<b>F. MULLEY</b>	23 Dec 65
	(de facto Min. of State, Econ. Affs; office abolished 22 Dec 64)		<i>P.S.</i>	<b>J. STONEHOUSE</b>	7 Jan 67
				(office abolished 15 Feb 67)	
<i>Economic Affs</i>	<b>G. BROWN</b>	16 Oct 64		<b>J. STONCHOUSE</b>	20 Oct 64–6 Apr 66
	<b>M. STEWART</b>	11 Aug 66	<i>Colonies</i>	<b>J. SNOW</b>	6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67
	<b>P. SHORE</b>	29 Aug 67		<b>A. GREENWOOD</b>	18 Oct 64
	(office abolished 6 Oct 69)			<b>E of LONGFORD</b>	23 Dec 65
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>A. CROSLAND</b>	20 Oct 64		<b>F. LEE</b>	6 Apr 66
	(until 22 Dec 64 nominally Econ. Sec. to Treasury)		<i>U.S.</i>	(came under Dept. of Comm. Affs 1 Aug 66 office abolished 7 Jan 67)	
	<b>A. ALBU</b>	27 Jan 65–7 Jan 67		<b>Eirene WHITE</b>	20 Oct 64–11 Oct 65
	<b>T. URWIN</b>	6 Apr 68–6 Oct 69		<b>Ld Taylor (also U.S. at C.R.O.)</b>	20 Oct 64–11 Apr 66
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>M. FOLEY</b>	21 Oct 64–6 Apr 66		<b>Ld Beswick (also U.S. at C.R.O.)</b>	11 Oct 65–1 Aug 66
	<b>W. RODGERS</b>	21 Oct 64–7 Jan 67		<b>J. STONCHOUSE</b>	6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67
	<b>H. LEVER</b>	7 Jan 67–29 Aug 67	<i>C.R.O.</i>	<b>A. BOTTMOMLEY</b>	18 Oct 64
	<b>P. SHORE</b>	7 Jan 67–29 Aug 67		(re-named Commonwealth Affs 1 Aug 66)	
	<b>A. WILLIAMS</b>	29 Aug 67–6 Oct 69		<b>H. BOWDEN</b>	11 Aug 66
	<b>E. DELL</b>	29 Aug 67–6 Apr 68		<b>G. THOMSON</b>	29 Aug 67
<i>Foreign O. (&amp; C.R.O.)</i>	<b>P. GORDON-WALKER*</b>	16 Oct 64		(merged with Foreign O. 17 Oct 68)	
	<b>M. STEWART</b>	22 Jan 65	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>C. HUGHES</b>	19 Oct 64–6 Apr 66
	<b>G. BROWN</b>	11 Aug 66		<b>Judith HART</b>	6 Apr 66–26 Jul 67
	<b>M. STEWART</b>	16 Mar 68		<b>G. THOMAS</b>	7 Jan 67–6 Apr 68
	(merged with Comm.O. 17 Oct 68)		<i>U.S.</i>	<b>Ld SHEPHERD</b>	26 Jul 67
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>Ld CARADON</b>	16 Oct 64–19 Jun 70		<b>Ld Taylor (also U.S. at Colonies to 11 Apr 66)</b>	20 Oct 64
	<b>G. THOMSON</b>	19 Oct 64–6 Apr 66		<b>Ld Beswick (also U.S. at Colonies to 1 Aug 66)</b>	11 Oct 65
	<b>W. PADLEY</b>	19 Oct 64–7 Jan 67		<b>W. WHITLOCK</b>	26 Jul 67
	<b>Ld CHALFONT</b>	23 Oct 64–19 Jun 70			
	<b>Eirene WHITE</b>	11 Apr 66–7 Jan 67			
	<b>G. THOMSON</b>	7 Jan 67–29 Aug 67			

<i>Defence</i>	<b>D. HEALEY</b>	16 Oct 64	<i>Health</i>	K. ROBINSON	18 Oct 64
<i>Min. Army</i>	F. MULLEY	19 Oct 64–24 Dec 65		(office abolished 1 Nov 68)	
<i>&amp; Dep. Sec. of State</i>	(no Dep. Sec. of State after 24 Dec 65)		<i>P.S.</i>	Sir B. Stross	20 Oct 64
<i>Min. Army</i>	G. REYNOLDS	24 Dec 65		C. Loughlin	24 Feb 65
	(office abolished 7 Jan 67)			J. Snow	7 Jan 67
<i>U-S. Army</i>	G. Reynolds	20 Oct 64	<i>Health</i>	(known as S. of S. for Social Services)	
	M. Rees	24 Dec 65	<i>&amp; Soc. Sec.</i>	<b>R. CROSSMAN</b>	1 Nov 68
	D. Ennals	6 Apr 66	<i>Min. of State</i>	S. SWINGLER	1 Nov 68–19 Feb 69
	J. Boyden	7 Jan 67		D. ENNALS	1 Nov 68–19 Jun 70
	I. Richard	13 Oct 69	<i>U-S.</i>	Lady SEROTA	25 Feb 69–19 Jun 70
<i>Min. Navy</i>	C. MAYHEW	19 Oct 64		N. Pentland	1 Nov 68–13 Oct 69
	J. MALLALIEU	19 Feb 66		C. Loughlin	1 Nov 68–20 Nov 68
	(office abolished 7 Jan 67)			J. Snow	1 Nov 68–13 Oct 69
<i>U-S. Navy</i>	J. Mallalieu	21 Oct 64		B. O'Malley	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
	Ld Winterbottom	6 Apr 66		J. Dunwoody	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
	M. Foley	7 Jan 67	<i>Housing</i>	<b>R. CROSSMAN</b>	18 Oct 64
	D. Owen	3 Jul 68	<i>&amp; Loc.</i>	<b>A. GREENWOOD</b>	11 Aug 66
<i>Min.</i>	Ld SHACKLETON	19 Oct 64	<i>Govt</i>	(office not in cabinet)	
<i>Air Force</i>	(office abolished 7 Jan 67)			A. GREENWOOD	6 Oct 69
<i>U-S. Air Force</i>	B. Millan	20 Oct 64		R. MELLISH	31 May 70
	M. Rees	16 Apr 66	<i>Min. of State</i>	F. WILLEY	17 Feb 67
	Ld Winterbottom	1 Nov 68		N. MACDERMOT	29 Aug 67–28 Sep 68
<i>Min. of Def. for Admin.</i>	G. REYNOLDS	7 Jan 67	<i>Min. for Planning and Land</i>	D. HOWELL	13 Oct 69
<i>Min. of Def. for Equipment</i>	R. HATTERSLEY	15 Jul 69	<i>P.S.</i>	K. ROBINSON	1 Nov 68
<i>Educ. &amp; Science</i>	R. MASON	7 Jan 67		(office abolished 6 Oct 69)	
	J. MORRIS	16 Apr 68		R. Mellish	18 Oct 64–29 Aug 67
	<b>M. STEWART</b>	18 Oct 64		J. MacColl	20 Oct 64–13 Oct 69
	<b>A. CROSLAND</b>	22 Jan 65		Ld Kennet	6 Apr 66–19 Jun 70
	<b>P. GORDON-WALKER</b>	29 Aug 67	<i>Labour</i>	A. Skeffington	17 Feb 67–19 Jun 70
	<b>E. SHORT</b>	6 Apr 68		R. Freeson	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld BOWDEN	19 Oct 64–11 Oct 65		R. GUNTER	18 Oct 64
	R. PRENTICE	20 Oct 64–6 Apr 66	<i>P.S.</i>	(6 Apr 68 reorganised as Min. of Employment & Productivity)	
	E. REDHEAD	11 Oct 65–7 Jan 67		R. Marsh	20 Oct 64–11 Oct 65
	G. ROBERTS	6 Apr 66–29 Aug 67		E. Thornton	21 Oct 64–6 Apr 66
	Shirley WILLIAMS	7 Jan 67–13 Oct 69		Shirley Williams	6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67
	Alice BACON	29 Aug 67–19 Jun 70		E. Fernyhough	7 Jan 67–6 Apr 68
	G. FOWLER	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	R. Hattersley	7 Jan 67–6 Apr 68
<i>Min. of State (Arts)</i>	Jennie LEE	17 Feb 67–19 Jun 70		<b>D. HOUGHTON</b>	18 Oct 64
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Boyden	20 Oct 64–24 Feb 65		(office not in cabinet)	
	D. Howell	20 Oct 64–13 Oct 69		G. THOMSON	6 Apr 66
	Jennie Lee (Arts)	24 Feb 65–17 Feb 67		F. LEE	7 Jan 67
	Joan Lestor	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70		(office in cabinet)	
<i>Employment &amp; Productivity</i>	<b>Barbara CASTLE</b>	6 Apr 68	<i>Local Govt &amp; Regional Planning</i>	<b>G. THOMSON</b>	6 Oct 69
<i>Min. of State</i>	E. DELL	13 Oct 69	<i>Min. of State</i>	(office created 6 Oct 69)	
<i>U-S.</i>	E. Fernyhough	6 Apr 68–13 Oct 69	<i>Land &amp; Nat. Res.</i>	<b>A. CROSLAND</b>	6 Oct 69
	R. Hattersley	6 Apr 68–15 Jul 69		T. URWIN	6 Oct 69
	H. Walker	6 Apr 68–19 Jun 70		F. WILLEY	18 Oct 64
			<i>P.S.</i>	(office wound up 17 Feb 67)	
				Ld Mitchison	20 Oct 64–6 Apr 66
				A. Skeffington	21 Oct 64–17 Feb 67



<i>Overseas</i>	<b>Barbara CASTLE</b>	18 Oct 64			
<i>Dev.</i>	<b>A. GREENWOOD</b>	23 Dec 65			
	<b>A. BOTTOMLEY</b>	11 Aug 66			
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>				
	<b>R. PRENTICE</b>	29 Aug 67			
	<b>Judith HART</b>	6 Oct 69			
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>A. Oram</b>	21 Oct 64			
	<b>B. Whitaker</b>	13 Oct 69			
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	<b>G. WIGG</b>	19 Oct 64–12 Nov 67			
	<i>(office vacant 12 Nov 67; office in cabinet 6 Apr 68)</i>				
	<b>Ld SHACKLETON</b>	6 Apr 68			
	<b>Judith HART</b>	1 Nov 68			
	<b>H. LEVER</b>	6 Oct 69			
<i>Pensions &amp;</i>	<b>Margaret HERBISON</b>	18 Oct 64			
<i>Nat. Ins.</i>	<i>(6 Aug 66 became Min. of Social Security)</i>				
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>H. Davies</b>	20 Oct 64–6 Aug 66			
	<b>N. Pentland</b>	21 Oct 64–6 Aug 66			
<i>Post.-Gen.</i>	<b>A. BENN</b>	19 Oct 64			
	<b>E. SHORT</b>	4 Jul 66			
	<b>R. MASON</b>	6 Apr 68			
	<b>J. STONEHOUSE</b>	1 Jul 68			
	<i>(1 Oct 69 Post Office became a Public Corporation)</i>				
<i>Asst.</i>	<b>J. Slater</b>	20 Oct 64			
<i>Posts &amp; Tel.</i>	<b>J. STONEHOUSE</b>	1 Oct 69			
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>J. Slater</b>	1 Oct 69			
	<b>N. Pentland</b>	13 Oct 69			
<i>Power</i>	<b>F. LEE</b>	18 Oct 64			
	<b>R. MARSH</b>	6 Apr 66			
	<b>R. GUNTER</b>	6 Apr 68			
	<b>R. MASON</b>	1 Jul 68			
	<i>(office abolished 6 Oct 69)</i>				
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>J. Morris</b>	21 Oct 64			
	<b>Ld Lindgren</b>	10 Jan 66			
	<b>J. Bray</b>	6 Apr 66			
	<b>R. Frecson</b>	7 Jan 67–6 Oct 69			
<i>Public Building &amp; Works</i>	<b>C. PANNELL</b>	19 Oct 64			
	<b>R. PRENTICE</b>	6 Apr 66			
	<b>R. MELLISH</b>	29 Aug 67			
	<b>J. SILKIN</b>	30 Apr 69			
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Jennie Lee (Arts)</b>	20 Oct 64			
	<b>J. Boyden</b>	24 Feb 65			
	<b>Ld Winterbottom</b>	7 Jan 67			
	<b>C. Loughlin</b>	20 Nov 68			
<i>Scotland</i>	<b>W. ROSS</b>	18 Oct 64			
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>G. WILLIS</b>	20 Oct 64–7 Jan 67			
	<b>D. MABON</b>	7 Jan 67–19 Jun 70			
	<b>Ld HUGHES</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>Ld Hughes</b>	21 Oct 64–13 Oct 69			
	<b>Judith Hart</b>	20 Oct 64–6 Apr 66			
	<b>D. Mabon</b>	21 Oct 64–7 Jan 67			
	<b>B. Millan</b>	6 Apr 66–19 Jun 70			
	<b>N. Buchan</b>	7 Jan 67–19 Jun 70			
<i>Social Security</i>	<b>Margaret HERBISON</b>	6 Aug 66			
	<b>Judith HART</b>	26 Jul 67			
	<i>(office abolished 1 Nov 68, see Health &amp; Soc. Security)</i>				
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>H. Davies</b>	6 Aug 66–7 Jan 67			
	<b>N. Pentland</b>	6 Aug 66–1 Nov 68			
	<b>C. Loughlin</b>	7 Jan 67–1 Nov 68			
<i>Tech.</i>	<b>F. COUSINS</b>	18 Oct 64			
	<b>A. BENN</b>	4 Jul 66			
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>J. STONEHOUSE</b>	15 Feb 67–1 Jul 68			
	<b>J. MALLALIEU</b>	1 Jul 68–13 Oct 69			
	<b>R. PRENTICE</b>	6 Oct 69–10 Oct 69			
	<b>Ld DELACOURT-SMITH</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
	<b>E. VARLEY</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Ld Snow</b>	19 Oct 64–6 Apr 66			
	<b>R. Marsh</b>	11 Oct 65–6 Apr 66			
	<b>P. Shore</b>	6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67			
	<b>E. Dell</b>	6 Apr 66–29 Aug 67			
	<b>J. Bray</b>	7 Jan 67–24 Sep 69			
	<b>G. Fowler</b>	29 Aug 67–13 Oct 69			
	<b>A. Williams</b>	6 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
	<b>N. Carmichael</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
	<b>E. Davies</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
<i>B. Trade</i>	<b>D. JAY</b>	18 Oct 64			
	<b>A. CROSLAND</b>	29 Aug 67			
	<b>R. MASON</b>	6 Oct 69			
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>G. DARLING</b>	20 Oct 64–6 Apr 68			
	<b>E. REDHEAD</b>	20 Oct 64–11 Oct 65			
	<b>R. MASON</b>	20 Oct 64–7 Jan 67			
	<b>Ld BROWN</b>	11 Oct 65–19 Jun 70			
	<b>J. MALLALIEU</b>	7 Jan 67–1 Jul 68			
	<b>E. DELL</b>	6 Apr 68–13 Oct 69			
	<b>W. RODGERS</b>	1 Jul 68–13 Oct 69			
	<b>G. ROBERTS</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Ld Rhodes</b>	20 Oct 64			
	<b>Ld Walston</b>	7 Jan 67			
	<b>Gwyneth Dunwoody</b>	29 Aug 67			
<i>Transport</i>	<b>T. FRASER</b>	18 Oct 64			
	<b>BARBARA CASTLE</b>	23 Dec 65			
	<b>R. MARSH</b>	6 Apr 68			
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>				
	<b>F. MULLEY</b>	6 Oct 69			
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>S. SWINGLER</b>	29 Aug 67			
	<i>(office vacant)</i>	1 Nov 68			
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>Ld Lindgren</b>	20 Oct 64–10 Jan 66			
	<b>S. Swingler</b>	20 Oct 64–29 Aug 67			
	<b>J. Morris</b>	10 Jan 66–6 Apr 68			
	<b>N. Carmichael</b>	29 Aug 67–13 Oct 69			
	<b>R. C. Brown</b>	6 Apr 68–19 Jun 70			
	<b>A. Murray</b>	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70			
<i>Wales</i>	<b>J. GRIFFITHS</b>	18 Oct 64			
	<b>C. HUGHES</b>	6 Apr 66			
	<b>G. THOMAS</b>	6 Apr 68			
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>G. ROBERTS</b>	20 Oct 64			
	<b>G. THOMAS</b>	6 Apr 66			
	<b>Eirene WHITE</b>	7 Jan 67			
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>H. Finch</b>	21 Oct 64			
	<b>I. Davies</b>	6 Apr 66			
	<b>E. Rowlands</b>	13 Oct 69			

<i>Mins.</i>	Sir E. FLETCHER	19 Oct 64–6 Apr 66	B. O'Malley	22 Oct 64–1 Apr 67
<i>without</i>	Ld CHAMPION	21 Oct 64–7 Jan 67	J. Silkin	22 Oct 64–11 Jan 66
<i>Portfolio</i>	<b>D. HOUGHTON</b>	6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67	C. Morris	25 Jan 66–29 Jul 67
	<b>Ld SHACKLETON</b>	7 Jan 67–16 Jan 68	E. Bishop	16 Apr 66–1 Apr 67
	<b>P. GORDON-</b>	7 Jan 67–21 Aug 67	R. W. Brown	16 Apr 66–20 Jan 67
	<b>WALKER</b>		W. Harrison	16 Apr 66–28 Oct 68
	<b>G. THOMSON</b>	17 Oct 68–6 Oct 69	N. McBride	16 Apr 66–13 Oct 69
	<b>P. SHORE</b>	6 Oct 69–19 Jun 70	I. Evans	7 Jul 66–6 Feb 68
<i>Law Officers</i>			E. Armstrong	20 Jan 67–13 Oct 69
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir E. JONES	18 Oct 64	H. Walker	1 Apr 67–5 Apr 68
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir D. FOOT	18 Oct 64	E. Varley	29 Jul 67–30 Nov 68
	Sir A. IRVINE	24 Aug 67	E. Perry	6 Feb 68–13 Oct 69
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	G. STOTT*	20 Oct 64	D. Concannon	11 Apr 68–19 Jun 70
	H. S. WILSON (Ld)*	26 Oct 67	M. Miller	29 Oct 68–13 Oct 69
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	J. LEECHMAN*	20 Oct 64	T. Boston	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
<i>Scotland</i>	H. S. WILSON*	11 Oct 65	J. Hamilton	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
	E. STEWART*	26 Oct 67	R. Dobson	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
			W. Hamling	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70
<i>Whips</i>				
<i>P.S. to</i>	E. SHORT	18 Oct 64	<i>H.M. Household</i>	
<i>Treasury</i>	J. SILKIN	4 Jul 66	<i>Treasurer</i>	S. IRVING
	R. MELLISH	30 Apr 69		J. SILKIN
	(office vacant)	31 May 70		C. GREY
<i>Lds of</i>	G. Rogers	21 Oct 64–11 Jan 66		C. MORRIS
<i>Treasury</i>	G. Lawson	21 Oct 64–1 Apr 67	<i>Compt.</i>	C. GREY
	J. McCann	21 Oct 64–11 Apr 66		W. WHITLOCK
	I. Davies	21 Oct 64–6 Apr 66		W. HOWIE
	Harriet Slater	21 Oct 64–6 Apr 66		I. EVANS
	J. Silkin	11 Jan 66–11 Apr 66	<i>V. Chamb.</i>	W. WHITLOCK
	A. Fitch	16 Apr 66–13 Oct 69		J. McCANN
	J. Harper	16 Apr 66–19 Jun 70		C. MORRIS
	W. Whitlock	11 Apr 66–7 Jul 66		A. FITCH
	W. Howie	16 Apr 66–1 Apr 67	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	Ld SHEPHERD
	H. Gourlay	7 Jul 66–29 Oct 68	<i>at Arms</i>	Ld BESWICK
	B. O'Malley	1 Apr 67–13 Oct 69	<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Ld BOWLES
	W. Whitlock	1 Apr 67–28 Jul 67	<i>of Guard</i>	
	J. McCann	29 Jul 67–13 Oct 69	<i>Lds in</i>	Ld Hobson
	W. Harrison	29 Oct 68–19 Jun 70	<i>Waiting</i>	Ld Beswick
	N. McBride	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70		Ld Sorensen
	E. Perry	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70		Lady Phillips
	E. Armstrong	13 Oct 69–19 Jun 70		Ld Hilton
<i>As. Whips</i>	A. Fitch	22 Oct 64–16 Apr 66		Lady Serota
	H. Gourlay	22 Oct 64–7 Jul 66		Lady
	J. Harper	22 Oct 64–16 Apr 66		Llewelyn-Davies
	W. Howie	22 Oct 64–16 Apr 66		

\*MP. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1970-1974

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>E. HEATH</b>	19 Jun 70-4 Mar 74			<b>G. YOUNGER</b>	8 Jan 74
<i>P.S. Civil Service Dept</i>	<b>D. HOWELL</b>	23 Jun 70-26 Mar 72	<i>Min. of State for Procurement</i>	<b>I. GILMOUR</b>		7 Apr 71
	<b>K. Baker</b>	7 Apr 72-4 Mar 74		<i>(office abolished 5 Nov 72)</i>		
	<b>G. Johnson Smith</b>	5 Nov 72-4 Mar 74	<i>U.S. Navy</i>	<b>P. Kirk</b>		24 Jun 70
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>W. WHITELAW</b>	20 Jun 70		<b>A. Buck</b>		5 Nov 72
	<b>R. CARR</b>	7 Apr 72	<i>U.S. Air</i>	<b>Ld Lambton</b>		24 Jun 70
	<b>J. PRIOR</b>	5 Nov 72		<b>A. Kershaw</b>		5 Jun 73
<i>Ld. Chanc.</i>	<b>Q. HOGG</b> ( <i>Ld Hailsbam of St. Marylebone</i> )	20 Jun 70	<i>U.S. Army</i>	<b>Ld Strathcona</b>		8 Jan 74
				<b>I. Gilmour</b>		24 Jun 70
<i>Privy Seal</i>	<b>Earl JELlicoe</b>	20 Jun 70		<b>G. Johnson Smith</b>		7 Apr 71
	<b>Ld WINDLESHAM</b>	5 Jun 73		<b>P. Blaker</b>		5 Nov 72
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>I. MACLEOD</b>	20 Jun 70		<b>D. Smith</b>		8 Jan 74
	<b>A. BARBER</b>	25 Jul 70	<i>Educ. &amp; Sci.</i>	<b>Margaret THATCHER</b>		20 Jun 70
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	<b>M. MACMILLAN</b>	23 Jun 70	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>N. ST. JOHN-STEVAS</b> (Arts)		2 Dec 73
	<b>P. JENKIN</b>	7 Apr 72		<b>W. VAN STRAUBENZEE</b>		24 Jun 70-5 Nov 72
	<b>T. BOARDMAN</b>	8 Jan 74	<i>U.S.</i>	<b>Ld Belstead</b>		24 Jun 70-5 Jun 73
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>T. HIGGINS</b>	23 Jun 70		<b>N. St. John-Stevas</b>		5 Nov 72-2 Dec 73
	<b>J. NOTT</b>	7 Apr 72		<b>Ld Sandford</b>		5 Jun 73-4 Mar 74
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	<b>P. JENKIN</b>	23 Jun 70		<b>T. Raison</b>		2 Dec 73-4 Mar 74
	<b>T. HIGGINS</b>	7 Apr 72	<i>Emp. (&amp; Productivity to 12 Nov 70)</i>	<b>R. CARR</b>		20 Jun 70
<i>For. &amp; Comm. O</i>	<b>Sir A. DOUGLAS-HOME</b>	20 Jun 70	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>M. MACMILLAN</b>		7 Apr 72
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>J. GODBER</b>	23 Jun 70-5 Nov 72		<b>W. WHITELAW</b>		2 Dec 73
	<b>Lady TWEEDSMUIR</b>	7 Apr 72-4 Mar 74		<b>P. BRYAN</b>		23 Jun 70
	<b>J. AMERY</b>	5 Nov 72-4 Mar 74	<i>State</i>	<b>R. CHICHESTER-CLARK</b>		7 Apr 72
	<b>Ld BALNIEL*</b>	5 Nov 72-4 Mar 74	<i>U.S.</i>	<b>D. Smith</b>		24 Jun 70-8 Jan 74
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>M of Lothian</b>	24 Jun 70-7 Apr 72		<b>D. Howell</b>		5 Jan 71-26 Mar 72
	<b>A. Royle</b>	24 Jun 70-8 Jan 74		<b>N. Scott</b>		8 Jan 74-4 Mar 74
	<b>A. Kershaw</b>	15 Oct 70-5 Jun 73	<i>Energy</i>	<b>Ld CARRINGTON</b> ( <i>S. of S.</i> )		8 Jan 74
	<b>P. Blaker</b>	8 Jan 74-4 Mar 74	<i>Min.</i>	<b>P. JENKIN</b> ( <i>Minister</i> )		8 Jan 74
<i>Min. for Overseas Development<sup>1</sup></i>	<b>R. WOOD</b>	15 Oct 70	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>D. HOWELL</b>		8 Jan 74
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>R. MAUDLING</b>	20 Jun 70	<i>U.S.</i>	<b>P. Emery</b>		8 Jan 74
	<b>R. CARR</b>	18 Jul 72	<i>Env.</i>	<b>P. WALKER</b>		15 Oct 70
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>R. SHARPLES</b>	23 Jun 70-7 Apr 72	<i>Min. for Loc. Govt &amp; Development</i>	<b>G. RIPPON</b>		5 Nov 72
	<b>Ld WINDLESHAM</b>	23 Jun 70-26 Mar 72	<i>Min. for Housing &amp; Construction</i>	<b>G. PAGE</b>		15 Oct 70
	<b>M. CARLISLE</b>	7 Apr 72-4 Mar 74	<i>Min. for Transport Industries</i>			
	<b>Vt COLVILLE</b>	21 Apr 72-4 Mar 74	<i>U.S.</i>	<b>E. Griffiths</b>		15 Oct 70-4 Mar 74
<i>U.S.</i>	<b>M. Carlisle</b>	24 Jun 70		<b>P. Channon</b>		15 Oct 70-26 Mar 72
	<b>D. Lane</b>	7 Apr 72		<b>M. Heseltine</b>		15 Oct 70-7 Apr 72
<i>Ag. Fish. &amp; Food</i>	<b>J. PRIOR</b>	20 Jun 70		<b>Ld Sandford</b>		15 Oct 70-5 Jun 73
	<b>J. GODBER</b>	5 Nov 72		<b>K. Speed</b>		7 Apr 72-4 Mar 74
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>A. STODART</b>	7 Apr 72		<b>R. Eyre</b>		7 Apr 72-4 Mar 74
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>A. Stodart</b>	24 Jun 70-7 Apr 72		<b>Lady Young</b>		5 Jun 73-4 Mar 74
	<b>P. Mills</b>	7 Apr 72-5 Nov 72		<b>H. Rossi</b>		8 Jan 74-4 Mar 74
	<b>Peggy Fenner</b>	5 Nov 72-4 Mar 74	<i>Health &amp; Soc. Security</i>	<b>Sir K. JOSEPH</b>		20 Jun 70
	<b>Earl Ferrers</b>	8 Jan 74-4 Mar 74	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>Ld ABERDARE</b>		23 Jun 70-8 Jan 74
<i>Aviation Supply</i>	<b>F. CORFIELD</b>	15 Oct 70				
<i>P.S.</i>	<b>D. Price</b>	15 Oct 70				
	<i>(abolished 1 May 71; functions transferred to Procurement Executive, Min. of Defence)</i>					
<i>Defence</i>	<b>Ld CARRINGTON</b>	20 Jun 70				
	<b>I. GILMOUR</b>	8 Jan 74				
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>Ld BALNIEL*</b>	23 Jun 70				
<i>State</i>	<b>I. GILMOUR</b>	5 Nov 72				

P.S.	P. Dean	24 Jun 70–4 Mar 74	<i>Min. for Trade</i>		
	M. Alison	24 Jun 70–4 Mar 74	( <i>&amp; Consumer Affairs</i>		
<b>Housing</b>	<b>P. WALKER</b>	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	5 Nov 72)	<b>M. NOBLE</b>	15 Oct 70–5 Nov 72
<i>&amp; Local Govt</i>				<b>Sir G. HOWE</b>	5 Nov 72
	(15 Oct 70 office reorganised under Environment)		<i>U.S.</i>	A. Grant	15 Oct 70
<i>Min. of State</i>	G. PAGE	23 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		E of Limerick	7 Apr 72
P.S.	P. Channon	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	<i>Min. for</i>	Sir J. EDEN	15 Oct 70
	E. Griffiths	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	<i>Industry</i>	T. BOARDMAN	7 Apr 72–8 Jan 74
	Ld Sandford	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	<i>U.S.</i>	N. Ridley	15 Oct 70
<b>D. Lanc.</b>	<b>A. BARBER</b>	20 Jun 70		P. Emery	7 Apr 72–8 Jan 74
(with special responsibility for Europe)			<i>Min. for Aerospace</i>	F. CORFIELD	1 May 71
	<b>G. RIPPON</b>	28 Jul 70	( <i>&amp; Shipping</i>		
	<b>J. DAVIES</b>	5 Nov 72	5 Nov 72)	M. HESELTINE	7 Apr 72
<b>Northern</b>	<b>W. WHITELAW</b>	24 Mar 72	<i>U.S.</i>	D. Price	1 May 71
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>F. PYM</b>	2 Dec 73		C. Onslow	7 Apr 72
<i>Min. of State</i>	P. CHANNON	26 Mar 72–5 Nov 72	<i>Min. for</i>	C. CHATAWAY	7 Apr 72
	Ld WINDLESHAM	26 Mar 72–5 Jun 73	<i>Ind. Dev.</i>		
	W. VAN	5 Nov 72–4 Mar 74	<i>U.S.</i>	A. Grant	7 Apr 72
	STRAUBENZEE		<b>Transport</b>	<b>J. PEYTON</b>	23 Jun 70–15 Oct 70
	D. HOWELL	5 Nov 72–8 Jan 74	P.S.	M. Heseltine	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70
<i>U.S.</i>	D. Howell	26 Mar 72–5 Nov 72		(Dept. merged with Environment 15 Oct 70)	
	P. Mills	5 Nov 72–4 Mar 74	<b>Wales</b>	<b>P. THOMAS</b>	20 Jun 70
	Ld Belstead	5 Jun 73–4 Mar 74	<i>Min. of State</i>	D. GIBSON-WATT	23 Jun 70
<b>Overseas Dev.</b>	R. WOOD	23 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	<b>Mins.without</b>	Ld DRUMALBYN	15 Oct 70–8 Jan 74
	(under Foreign Office 15 Oct 70)		<b>Portfolio</b>	Ld ABERDARE	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74
<b>Paym.-Gen.</b>	Vt ECCLES	23 Jun 70	<b>Law Officers</b>		
	(Min. for Arts)		<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir P. RAWLINSON	23 Jun 70
	(office in cabinet)		<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir G. HOWE	23 Jun 70
	<b>M. MACMILLAN</b>	2 Dec 73		Sir M. HAVERS	5 Nov 72
<b>Posts &amp; Tel.</b>	C. CHATAWAY	24 Jun 70	<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	N. WYLIE	23 Jun 70
	Sir J. EDEN	7 Apr 72	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	D. BRAND	23 Jun 70
<b>Pub.</b>	J. AMERY	23 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	<i>Scotland</i>	L. STEWART+	5 Nov 72
<b>Buildings &amp; Works</b>	(15 Oct 70 office reorganised under Dept of Environment)		<b>Whips</b>		
P.S.	A. Kershaw	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70	<i>P.S. to</i>	F. PYM	20 Jun 70
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>G. CAMPBELL</b>	20 Jun 70	<i>Treasury</i>	H. ATKINS	2 Dec 73
<i>Min. of State</i>	Lady TWEEDSMUIR	23 Jun 70	<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	R. Eyre	24 Jun 70–23 Sep 70
	Ld POLWARTH	7 Apr 72		D. Howell (Also P.S. Civil Service Dept)	24 Jun 70–6 Jan 71
<i>U.S.</i>	A. Buchanan-Smith	24 Jun 70–4 Mar 74		H. Monro	24 Jun 70–28 Jul 71
	G. Younger	24 Jun 70–8 Jan 74		B. Weatherill	24 Jun 70–17 Oct 71
	E. Taylor	24 Jun 70–28 Jul 71		W. Clegg	24 Jun 70–7 Apr 72
	H. Monro	28 Jul 71–4 Mar 74		V. Goodhew	21 Oct 70–9 Oct 73
	E. Taylor	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74		P. Hawkins	5 Jan 71–2 Dec 73
<b>Tech.</b>	<b>G. RIPPON</b>	20 Jun 70		T. Fortescue	8 Nov 71–21 Sep 73
	<b>J. DAVIES</b>	28 Jul 70–15 Oct 70		K. Speed	8 Nov 71–7 Apr 72
	(15 Oct 70 office reorganised under Industry)			H. Rossi	7 Apr 72–8 Jan 74
<i>Min. of State</i>	Sir J. EDEN	23 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		O. Murton	7 Apr 72–30 Oct 73
	E of	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		M. Jopling	30 Oct 73–4 Mar 74
	BESSBOROUGH			H. Gray	30 Oct 73–4 Mar 74
P.S.	D. Price	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		J. Stradling Thomas	30 Oct 73–4 Mar 74
	N. Ridley	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		M. Fox	2 Dec 73–4 Mar 74
<b>B. Trade</b>	<b>M. NOBLE</b>	20 Jun 70	<i>Ass. Whips</i>	K. Clarke	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74
<i>Min. of State</i>	F. CORFIELD	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		V. Goodhew	29 Jun 70–21 Oct 70
P.S.	A. Grant	24 Jun 70–15 Oct 70		P. Hawkins	29 Jun 70–5 Jan 71
	(Reorganised as Trade & Industry 15 Oct 70)			T. Fortescue	29 Jun 70–8 Nov 71
<b>Trade &amp; Industry</b>	<b>J. DAVIES</b>	15 Oct 70		K. Speed	29 Jun 70–8 Nov 71
	<b>P. WALKER</b>	5 Nov 72		H. Rossi	21 Oct 70–7 Apr 72
				H. Gray	8 Nov 71–30 Oct 73

	J. Stradling Thomas	8 Nov 71–30 Oct 73		W. CLEGG	7 Apr 72
	M. Jopling	8 Nov 71–30 Oct 73		P. HAWKINS	2 Dec 73
	O. Murton	8 Nov 71–7 Apr 72	<i>Cap. Gents</i>	Earl ST ALDWYN	24 Jun 70
	M. Fox	13 Apr 72–2 Dec 73	<i>at Arms</i>		
	K. Clarke	13 Apr 72–8 Jan 74	<i>Cap. Yeo.</i>	Vt GOSCHEN	24 Jun 70
	D. Walder	30 Oct 73–4 Mar 74	<i>of Guard</i>	Ld DENHAM	20 Nov 71
	A. Hall-Davis	30 Oct 73–4 Mar 74	<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Ld Mowbray	24 Jun 70–4 Mar 74
	R. Hicks	30 Oct 73–4 Mar 74		Ld Denham	24 Jun 70–20 Nov 71
	A. Butler	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74		Ld Bethell	24 Jun 70–5 Jan 71
	C. Parkinson	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74		Earl Ferrers	5 Jan 71–8 Jan 74
				M of Lothian	7 Apr 72–27 Jul 73
<i>H.M. Household</i>				E of Gowrie	7 Apr 72–4 Mar 74
<i>Treasurer</i>	H. ATKINS	24 Jun 70		Lady Young	21 Apr 72–5 Jun 73
	B. WEATHERILL	2 Dec 73		Ld Strathcona	27 Jun 73–8 Jan 74
<i>Compt.</i>	W. ELLIOTT	24 Jun 70		Ld Sandys	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74
	R. EYRE	24 Sep 70		Earl Cowley	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74
	B. WEATHERILL	7 Apr 72		Earl Alexander of	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74
	W. CLEGG	2 Dec 73		Tunis	
<i>V. Chamb.</i>	J. MORE	24 Jun 70			
	B. WEATHERILL	17 Oct 71			

\*MP. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

<sup>1</sup>The Ministry of Overseas Development formally came under the Foreign Office 12 Nov 70

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1974–1979

<i>P.M.</i>	H. WILSON	4 Mar 74–5 Apr 76		Ld GORONWY-ROBERTS	4 Dec 75–4 May 79
	J. CALLAGHAN	5 Apr 76–4 May 79		E. ROWLANDS	14 Apr 76–4 May 79
<i>Civil Service</i>	R. SHELDON	7 Mar 74		D. OWEN	10 Sep 76–21 Feb 77
<i>Dept Min.</i>	C. MORRIS	18 Oct 74		F. JUDD	21 Feb 77–4 May 79
<i>of State</i>			<i>U-S.</i>	Joan Lester	8 Mar 74–12 Jun 75
<i>P.S.</i>	J. Grant	7 Mar 74–18 Oct 74		Ld Goronwy-Roberts	8 Mar 74–4 Dec 75
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	E. SHORT	5 Mar 74		E. Rowlands	12 Jun 75–14 Apr 76
	M. FOOT	8 Apr 76		J. Tomlinson ( <i>also Overseas</i> )	17 Mar 76–4 May 79
<i>Min. Privy</i>	G. FOWLER	18 Oct 74		<i>Den. from 3 Jan 77</i>	
<i>Council Off</i>	Ld CROWTHER-HUNT	23 Jan 76		E. Luard	14 Apr 76–4 May 79
	J. SMITH	8 Apr 76	<i>Home O.</i>	R. JENKINS	5 Mar 74
<i>Min. of State</i>	Lady BIRK	3 Jan 79		M. REES	10 Sep 76
<i>P.S.</i>	W. Price	18 Oct 74	<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld HARRIS	8 Mar 74–3 Jan 79
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	E. DELL	7 Mar 74		A. LYON	8 Mar 74–14 Apr 76
	Shirley WILLIAMS			B. JOHN	14 Apr 76–4 May 79
	( <i>also Prices &amp; Consumer Protection</i> )			Ld BOSTON	3 Jan 79–4 May 79
	8 Apr 76–10 Sep 76,		<i>U-S.</i>	Shirley Summerskill	8 Mar 74
	<i>also Education from 10 Sep 76</i> )	8 Apr 76	<i>Ag. Fish.</i>	F. PEART	5 Mar 74
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Ld ELWYN-JONES	5 Mar 74	<i>&amp; Food</i>	J. SILKIN	10 Sep 76
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Ld SHEPHERD	7 Mar 74	<i>Min. of</i>	N. BUCHAN	8 Mar 74
	Ld PEART	10 Sep 76	<i>State</i>	E. BISHOP	18 Oct 74
<i>Exchequer</i>	D. HEALEY	5 Mar 74	<i>P.S.</i>	R. Moyle	11 Mar 74
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	J. BARNETT	7 Mar 74		E. Bishop	28 Jun 74
	( <i>office in cabinet</i> )			G. Strang	18 Oct 74
	J. BARNETT	21 Feb 77	<i>Defence</i>	R. MASON	5 Mar 74
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	J. GILBERT	7 Mar 74		F. MULLEY	10 Sep 76
	R. SHELDON	17 Jun 75	<i>Min. of</i>	W. RODGERS	8 Mar 74
<i>Min. of</i>	R. SHELDON	18 Oct 74	<i>State</i>	J. GILBERT	10 Sep 76
<i>State</i>	D. DAVIES	17 Jun 75	<i>U-S. Navy</i>	F. Judd	8 Mar 74
<i>For. &amp;</i>	J. CALLAGHAN	5 Mar 74		P. Duffy	14 Apr 76
<i>Comm. O.</i>	A. CROSLAND	8 Apr 76	<i>U-S. Army</i>	Ld Brayley	8 Mar 74
	D. OWEN	21 Feb 77		R. C. Brown	18 Oct 74
<i>Min. of State</i>	D. ENNALS	7 Mar 74–8 Apr 76			
	R. HATTERSLEY	7 Mar 74–10 Sep 76			

<i>U-S. Air</i>	B. John	8 Mar 74	<i>Health &amp; Soc.</i>	Barbara CASTLE	5 Mar 74
	J. Wellbeloved	14 Apr 76		D. ENNALS	8 Apr 76
<i>Educ. &amp; Science</i>	R. PRENTICE	5 Mar 74	<i>Security (Soc. Serv.)</i>		
	F. MULLEY	10 Jun 75	<i>Min. of State</i>	B. O'MALLEY	8 Mar 74-6 Apr 76
	Shirley WILLIAMS ( <i>also Paymaster-General</i> )	10 Sep 76		D. OWEN	26 Jul 74-10 Sep 76
<i>Min. of State</i>	G. FOWLER	8 Mar 74		S. ORME	8 Apr 76-10 Sep 76
	Ld CROWTHER-HUNT	18 Oct 74		S. ORME ( <i>Min. for Soc. Security, in cabinet</i> )	10 Sep 76-4 May 79
	G. FOWLER	23 Jan 76		R. MOYLE	10 Sep 76-4 May 79
	G. OAKES	10 Sep 76	<i>U-S.</i>	D. Owen	8 Mar 74-26 Jul 74
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld DONALDSON ( <i>Arts</i> )	14 Apr 76		R. C. Brown	8 Mar 74-18 Oct 74
<i>U-S.</i>	E. Armstrong	7 Mar 74-12 Jun 75		A. Jones	18 Oct 74-12 Jun 75
	H. Jenkins ( <i>Arts</i> )	8 Mar 74-14 Apr 76		M. Meacher	12 Jun 75-14 Apr 76
	Joan Lestor	12 Jun 75-21 Feb 76		E. Deakins	14 Apr 76-4 May 79
	Margaret Jackson	12 Mar 76-4 May 79		Ld Wells-Pestell	3 Jan 79-4 May 79
<i>Emp.</i>	M. FOOT	5 Mar 74	<i>U-S.</i>	A. Morris	11 Mar 74-4 May 79
	A. BOOTH	8 Apr 76	( <i>Disabled</i> )		
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. BOOTH	8 Mar 74	<i>U-S. (Soc. Sec.)</i>	K. Marks	5 Dec 75-4 May 79
	H. WALKER	14 Apr 76		G. Barnett	14 Apr 76-4 May 79
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Fraser	8 Mar 74-14 Apr 76	<i>Industry</i>	Lady Stedman	3 Jan 79-4 May 79
	H. Walker	11 Mar 74-14 Apr 76		A. BENN	5 Mar 74
	J. Grant	14 Apr 76-4 May 79		( <i>also 7 Mar 74-29 Mar 74 Min. for Posts and Telecommunications</i> )	
	J. Golding	14 Apr 76-4 May 79		E. VARLEY	10 Jun 75
<i>Energy</i>	E. VARLEY	5 Mar 74	<i>Min. of State</i>	E. HEFFER	7 Mar 74-9 Apr 75
	A. BENN	10 Jun 75		Ld BESWICK	11 Mar 74-4 Dec 75
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld BALOGH	7 Mar 74		G. MACKENZIE	10 Jun 75-14 Apr 76
	J. SMITH	4 Dec 75		G. KAUFMAN	4 Dec 75-4 May 79
	D. MABON	14 Apr 76	<i>U-S.</i>	A. WILLIAMS	14 Apr 76-4 May 79
<i>U-S.</i>	G. Strang	7 Mar 74-18 Oct 74		G. Mackenzie	7 Mar 74-10 Jun 75
	A. Eadie	7 Mar 74-4 May 79		M. Meacher	7 Mar 74-12 Jun 75
	J. Smith	18 Oct 74-4 Dec 75		G. Kaufman	12 Jun 75-4 Dec 75
	Ld Lovell-Davis	4 Dec 75-14 Apr 76		Ld Melchett	4 Dec 75-10 Sep 76
	G. Oakes	14 Apr 76-10 Sep 76		N. Carmichael	4 Dec 75-14 Apr 76
	J. Cunningham	10 Sep 76-4 May 79		L. Huckfield	4 Apr 76-4 May 79
<i>Enn.</i>	A. CROSLAND	5 Mar 74		R. Cryer	10 Sep 76-20 Nov 78
	P. SHORE	8 Apr 76	<i>D. Lanc. Northern Ireland</i>	H. LEVER	5 Mar 74
<i>Min. for Planning &amp; Loc. Govt</i>	J. SILKIN	7 Mar 74		M. REES	5 Mar 74
	( <i>office in cabinet &amp; in Dept of Environment</i> )			R. MASON	10 Sep 76
	( <i>office abolished 10 Sep 76</i> )		<i>Min. of State</i>	S. ORME	7 Mar 74-8 Apr 76
<i>Min. for Transport</i>	F. MULLEY	7 Mar 74		R. MOYLE	27 Jun 74-10 Sep 76
	J. GILBERT	12 Jun 75		D. CONCANNON	14 Apr 76-4 May 79
	( <i>separate Department and office in cabinet 10 Sep 76</i> )		<i>U-S.</i>	Ld MELCHETT	10 Sep 76-4 May 79
<i>Min. for Housing &amp; Construction</i>	R. FREESON	7 Mar 74		Ld Donaldson	11 Mar 74-14 Apr 76
<i>Min. of State (Urban Affs)</i>	C. MORRIS	7 Mar 74		D. Concannon	27 Jun 74-14 Apr 76
	( <i>post abolished 18 Oct 74</i> )			J. Dunn	14 Apr 76-4 May 79
<i>Min. of State</i>	D. HOWELL ( <i>Sport, Recreation and Water Resources 24 Aug 76</i> )	7 Mar 74		R. Carter	14 Apr 76-4 May 79
				T. Pendry	11 Nov 78-4 May 79
<i>U-S.</i>	N. Carmichael	8 Mar 74-4 Dec 75	<i>Overseas Dev.</i>	Judith HART ( <i>office in cabinet</i> )	7 Mar 74
	G. Kaufman	8 Mar 74-12 Jun 75		R. PRENTICE ( <i>office not in cabinet</i> )	10 Jun 75
	G. Oakes	8 Mar 74-14 Apr 76		F. JUDD	21 Dec 76
	Lady Birk	18 Oct 74-3 Jan 79		Judith HART	21 Feb 77
	E. Armstrong	12 Jun 75-4 May 79			

<i>P.S.</i>	W. Price	11 Mar 74	M. Cocks	28 Jun 74–8 Apr 76
	J. Grant	18 Oct 74	J. Dormand	18 Oct 74–4 May 79
	F. Judd	14 Apr 76	D. Stoddart	4 Apr 76–18 Nov 77
	J. Tomlinson	3 Jan 77	E. Graham	14 Apr 76–4 May 79
	(also at For.O.)		T. Cox	19 Jan 77–4 May 79
<i>Prices &amp; Consumer Protection</i>	<b>Shirley WILLIAMS</b>	5 Mar 74	P. Snape	23 Nov 77–4 May 79
	(also Paymaster-General from 8 Apr 76)		A. Stallard	5 Jul 78–17 Jan 79
	<b>R. HATTERSLEY</b>	10 Sep 76	A. Bates	17 Jan 79–4 May 79
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. WILLIAMS	8 Mar 74	<i>Ass. Whips</i> M. Cocks	8 Mar 74–24 Jun 74
	J. FRASER	14 Apr 76	T. Cox	8 Mar 74–19 Jan 77
<i>U.S.</i>	R. MacIennan	11 Mar 74	E. Perry	8 Mar 74–24 Oct 74
<i>Scot. O.</i>	<b>W. ROSS</b>	5 Mar 74	J. Dormand	14 Mar 74–18 Oct 74
	<b>B. MILLAN</b>	8 Apr 76	L. Pavitt	14 Mar 74–5 Feb 76
<i>Min. of State</i>	B. MILLAN	8 Mar 74–8 Apr 76	W. Johnson	22 Jun 74–23 Jan 75
	Ld HUGHES	8 Mar 74–8 Aug 75	Betty Boothroyd	24 Oct 74–4 Nov 75
	Ld KIRKHILL	8 Aug 75–15 Dec 78	J. Ellis	24 Oct 74–8 Nov 76
	G. MACKENZIE	14 Apr 76–4 May 79	Margaret Jackson	27 Jan 75–12 Mar 76
<i>U.S.</i>	R. Hughes	11 Mar 74–22 Jul 75	D. Stoddart	27 Jan 75–14 Apr 76
	H. Brown	28 Jun 74–4 May 79	P. Snape	20 Nov 75–23 Nov 77
	H. Ewing	18 Oct 74–4 May 79	A. Stallard	5 Feb 76–5 Jul 78
	F. McElhone	12 Sep 75–4 May 79	A. Bates	12 Mar 76–17 Jan 79
<i>Trade</i>	<b>P. SHORE</b>	5 Mar 74	F. White	14 Apr 76–31 Oct 78
	<b>E. DELL</b>	8 Apr 76	J. Tinn	16 Jun 76–4 May 79
	<b>J. SMITH</b>	11 Nov 78	J. Ashton	8 Nov 76–9 Nov 77
<i>U.S.</i>	E. Deakins	8 Mar 74–14 Apr 76	Ann Taylor	19 Jan 77–4 May 79
	S. Clinton Davis	8 Mar 74–4 May 79	J. Marshall	23 Nov 77–4 May 79
	M. Meacher	14 Apr 76–4 May 79	J. Dean	6 Jul 78–4 May 79
<i>Transport</i>	(Under Em. until 10 Sep 76)		J. Evans	31 Oct 78–4 May 79
	<b>W. RODGERS</b>	10 Sep 76	B. Davies	17 Jan 79–4 May 79
<i>U.S.</i>	J. Horam	12 Sep 76	<i>H.M. Household</i>	
<i>Wales</i>	<b>J. MORRIS</b>	5 Mar 74	<i>Treasurer</i> W. HARRISON	7 Mar 74
<i>U.S.</i>	E. Rowlands	7 Mar 74–12 Jun 75	<i>Compt.</i> J. HARPER	8 Mar 74
	B. Jones	7 Mar 74–4 May 79	J. HAMILTON	5 Jul 78
	A. Jones	12 Jun 75–4 May 79	<i>V. Chamb.</i> D. CONCANNON	8 Mar 74
<i>Law Officers</i>			J. HAMILTON	28 Jun 74
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	S. SILKIN	7 Mar 74	D. COLEMAN	5 Jul 78
<i>U.S.</i>	A. Davidson	26 Jul 74	<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i> Lady	
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	P. ARCHER	7 Mar 74	LLEWELYN-DAVIES	11 Mar 74
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	R. KING-MURRAY	8 Mar 74	<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i> Ld STRABOLGI	11 Mar 74
<i>Sol.-Gen. Scotland</i>	J. McCLUSKEY* (Ld)	14 Mar 74	<i>Lds in Waiting</i> Ld Jacques	14 Mar 74–19 Jan 77
<i>Whips</i>			Ld Garnsworthy	14 Mar 74–4 Sep 74
<i>P.S. to Treasury</i>	R. MELLISH	5 Mar 74	Lady Birk	14 Mar 74–18 Oct 74
	(office in cabinet)		Ld Wells-Pestell	14 Mar 74–3 Jan 79
	<b>R. MELLISH</b>	26 Jul 74	Ld Winterbottom	29 Oct 74–27 Oct 78
	(office not in cabinet)		Ld Lovell-Davis	29 Oct 74–4 Dec 75
	M. COCKS	8 Apr 76	Ld Melchett	29 Oct 74–4 Dec 75
<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	D. Coleman	8 Mar 74–6 Jul 78	Lady Stedman	4 Dec 75–3 Jan 79
	J. Dunn	8 Mar 74–14 Apr 76	Ld Oram	23 Jan 76–23 Mar 78
	J. Golding	8 Mar 74–18 Oct 74	Ld Wallace of Coslany	28 Feb 77–4 May 79
	T. Pendry	8 Mar 74–18 Jan 77	Lady David	27 Oct 78–4 May 79
	J. Hamilton	8 Mar 74–28 Jun 74	Ld Leonard	27 Oct 78–4 May 79
			Ld Jacques	11 Jan 79–4 May 79

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1979-1990

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>Margaret THATCHER</b>	4 May 79-28 Nov 90		R. LUCE	30 Sep 81-5 Apr 82
<i>Min. of State</i>	P. CHANNON	7 May 79		Ld BELSTEAD	5 Apr 82-13 Jun 83
<i>Civil Service</i>	B. HAYHOE	5 Jan 81		C. ONSLOW	5 Apr 82-13 Jun 83
<i>Dept</i>	<i>(Department abolished 12 Nov 81)</i>			R. LUCE	11 Jun 83-2 Sep 85
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	<b>Ld SOAMES</b>	5 May 79		Lady YOUNG	13 Jun 83-13 Jun 87
	<b>F. PYM</b>	14 Sep 81		M. RIFKIND	13 Jun 83-11 Jan 86
	<b>J. BIFFEN</b>	7 Apr 82		T. RENTON	2 Sep 85-13 Jun 87
	<b>Vt WHITELAW</b>	11 Jun 83		Lynda CHALKER	11 Jan 86-24 Jul 89
	<b>J. WAKEHAM</b>	10 Jan 88		Ld GLENARTHUR	13 Jun 87-24 Jul 89
	<b>Sir G. HOWE</b>	24 Jul 89		D. MELLOR	13 Jun 87-26 Jul 88
	<b>J. MACGREGOR</b>	2 Nov 90		W. WALDEGRAVE	26 Jul 88-2 Nov 90
<i>Min. of State, Privy Council</i>	E of GOWRIE	11 Jun 83		Ld BRABAZON of TARA	24 Jul 89-24 Jul 90
	<i>(office vacant 11 Sept 84)</i>			F. MAUDE	24 Jul 89-14 Jul 90
<i>Office</i>	R. LUCE	2 Sep 85		T. GAREL-JONES	14 Jul 90-28 Nov 90
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	D. MELLOR	24 Jul 90		E of CAITHNESS	14 Jul 90-28 Nov 90
	<b>Ld HAILSHAM</b>	5 May 79		D. HOGG	2 Nov 90-28 Nov 90
	<b>Ld HAINES</b>	13 Jun 87		<i>Min. of State</i>	N. MARTEN
	<b>Ld MACKAY of CLASHFERN</b>	26 Oct 87			8 Oct 79
<i>Privy Seal</i>	<b>Sir I. GILMOUR</b>	5 May 79			T. RAISON
	<b>H. ATKINS</b>	14 Sep 81			6 Jan 83
	<b>Lady YOUNG</b>	6 Apr 82		<i>(Overseas</i>	C. PATTEN
	<b>J. BIFFEN</b>	11 Jun 83		<i>Dev.)</i>	10 Sep 86
	<b>J. WAKEHAM</b>	13 Jun 87		<i>U-S.</i>	Lynda CHALKER
	<b>Ld BELSTEAD</b>	10 Jan 88			24 Jul 89
<i>Exchequer</i>	<b>Sir G. HOWE</b>	5 May 79			R. Luce
	<b>N. LAWSON</b>	11 Jun 83			6 May 79
	<b>J. MAJOR</b>	26 Oct 89			Ld Trefgarne
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	<b>J. BIFFEN</b>	5 May 79			14 Sep 81
	<b>L. BRITTAN</b>	5 Jan 81			6 Apr 82
	<b>P. REES</b>	11 Jun 83			R. Whitney
	<b>J. MACGREGOR</b>	2 Sep 85		<i>Home O.</i>	13 Jun 83
	<b>J. MAJOR</b>	13 Jun 87			11 Sep 84
	<b>N. LAMONT</b>	24 Jul 89			2 Sep 85
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	<b>N. LAWSON</b>	6 May 79			24 Jul 89
	<b>N. RIDLEY</b>	30 Sep 81			M. Lennox-Boyd
	<b>J. MOORE</b>	18 Oct 83			24 Jul 90
	<b>N. LAMONT</b>	21 May 86			<b>W. WHITELAW</b>
	<b>P. LILLEY</b>	24 Jul 89			5 May 79
	<b>F. MAUDE</b>	14 Jul 90			<b>L. BRITTAN</b>
<i>Econ. Sec.</i>	<b>J. BRUCE-GARDYNE</b>	11 Nov 81			11 Jun 83
	<b>J. MOORE</b>	13 Jun 83			<b>D. HURD</b>
	<b>I. STEWART</b>	18 Oct 83			3 Sep 85
	<b>P. LILLEY</b>	13 Jun 87			<b>D. WADDINGTON</b>
	<b>R. Ryder</b>	24 Jul 89			26 Oct 89
	<b>J. Maples</b>	24 Jul 90		<i>Min. of State</i>	T. RAISON
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>P. REES</b>	6 May 79-14 Sep 81			6 May 79-6 Jan 83
	<b>Ld COCKFIELD</b>	6 May 79-6 Apr 82			L. BRITTAN
	<b>J. BRUCE-GARDYNE</b>	15 Sep 81-11 Nov 81			6 May 79-5 Jan 81
	<b>B. HAYHOE</b>	11 Nov 81-2 Sep 85			P. MAYHEW
	<b>J. WAKEHAM</b>	6 Apr 82-13 Jun 83			5 Jan 81-13 Jun 83
	<b>I. GOW</b>	2 Sep 85-19 Nov 85			D. WADDINGTON
	<b>P. BROOKE</b>	19 Nov 85-13 Jun 87			6 Jan 83-13 Jun 87
	<i>(office vacant)</i>				13 Jun 83-11 Sep 84
<i>For. &amp; Comm.O.</i>	<b>Ld CARRINGTON</b>	5 May 79			Ld ELTON
	<b>F. PYM</b>	6 Apr 82			11 Sep 84-25 Mar 85
	<b>Sir G. HOWE</b>	11 Jun 83			G. SHAW
	<b>J. MAJOR</b>	24 Jul 89			11 Sep 84-10 Sep 86
	<b>D. HURD</b>	26 Oct 89			E of CAITHNESS
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>D. HURD</b>	6 May 79-11 Jun 83			10 Sep 86-13 Jun 87
	<b>N. RIDLEY</b>	6 May 79-29 Sep 81			D. MELLOR
	<b>P. BLAKER</b>	6 May 79-29 May 81			13 Jun 87-28 Nov 90
					J. PATTEN
					13 Jun 87-28 Oct 89
					T. RENTON
					13 Jun 87-28 Oct 89
					Earl FERRERS
					10 Jan 88-28 Nov 90
					D. MELLOR
					27 Oct 89-22 Jul 90
					Angela RUMBOLD
					23 Jul 90-28 Nov 90
				<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Belstead
					7 May 79-6 Apr 82
					Ld Elton
					6 Apr 82-11 Sep 84
					D. Mellor
					6 Jan 83-10 Sep 86
					Ld Glenarthur
					27 Mar 85-10 Sep 86
					D. Hogg
					10 Sep 86-26 Jul 89
					P. Lloyd
					25 Jul 89-28 Nov 90
				<i>Ag. Fish. &amp; Food</i>	<b>P. WALKER</b>
					5 May 79
					<b>M. JOPLING</b>
					11 Jun 83
					<b>J. MACGREGOR</b>
					13 Jun 87
					J. S. GUMMER
					24 Jul 89
				<i>Min. of State</i>	Earl FERRERS
					7 May 79-13 Jun 83
					A. BUCHANAN-SMITH
					7 May 79-13 Jun 83
					J. MACGREGOR
					13 Jun 83-2 Sep 85



	J. S. GUMMER	2 Sep 85–26 Jul 88	<i>Min. of State</i>	Lady YOUNG	7 May 79–14 Sep 81
	Ld BELSTEAD	13 Jun 83–13 Jun 87		P. CHANNON	5 Jan 81–13 Jun 83
	Lady TRUMPINGTON	28 Sep 89–28 Nov 90		C. PATTEN	5 Sep 85–10 Sep 86
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Wiggin	7 May 79–29 Sep 81		Angela RUMBOLD	10 Sep 86–24 Jul 90
	Peggy Fenner	14 Sep 81–10 Sep 86		T. EGGAR	24 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	D. Thompson	10 Sep 86–24 Jul 89	<i>U-S.</i>	R. Boyson	7 May 79–13 Jun 83
	Lady Trumpington	13 June 87–28 Sep 89		N. Macfarlane	7 May 79–15 Sep 81
	R. Ryder	25 Jul 88–24 Jul 89		W. Shelton	15 Sep 81–13 Jun 83
	D. Curry	26 Jul 89–28 Nov 90		W. Waldegrave	15 Sep 81–13 Jun 83
	D. Maclean	26 Jul 89–28 Nov 90		P. Brooke	13 Jun 83–19 Nov 85
<i>Min. of the Arts</i>	<b>N. ST JOHN-STEVAS</b>	5 May 79		R. Dunn	13 Jun 83–26 Jul 88
	(office out of cabinet)			G. Walden	19 Nov 85–13 Jun 87
	P. CHANNON	5 Jan 81		Lady Hooper	13 Jun 87–26 Jul 88
	E of GOWRIE	13 Jun 83		R. Jackson	13 Jun 87–24 Jul 90
	(office in cabinet)			J. Butcher	26 Jul 88–24 Jul 89
	<b>E of GOWRIE (also D. Lanc.)</b>	11 Sep 84		A. Howarth	24 Jul 89–28 Nov 90
	(office out of cabinet)			M. Fallon	24 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	R. LUCE	2 Sep 85	<i>Emp.</i>	<b>J. PRIOR</b>	5 May 79
	D. MELLOR	23 Jul 90		<b>N. TEBBIT</b>	14 Sep 81
<i>Defence</i>	<b>F. PYM</b>	5 May 79		<b>T. KING</b>	16 Oct 83
	<b>J. NOTT</b>	5 Jan 81		<b>Ld YOUNG of GRAFFHAM</b>	2 Sep 85
	<b>M. HESELTINE</b>	6 Jan 83		<b>N. FOWLER</b>	13 Jun 87
	<b>G. YOUNGER</b>	9 Jan 86		<b>M. HOWARD</b>	3 Jan 90
	<b>T. KING</b>	24 Jul 89	<i>Min. of State</i>	E of GOWRIE	7 May 79–15 Sep 81
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld STRATHCONA	6 May 79		M. ALISON	15 Sep 81–13 Jun 83
	Vt TRENCHARD	5 Jan 81–29 May 81		P. MORRISON	13 Jun 83–2 Sep 85
<i>Min. of State</i>	P. BLAKER	29 May 81		J. S. GUMMER	18 Oct 83–11 Sep 84
<i>(Armed Forces)</i>	J. STANLEY	13 Jun 83		<b>K. CLARKE (also Paym.-Gen. and in cabinet)</b>	2 Sep 85–13 Jun 87
	I. STEWART	13 Jun 87		J. COPE	13 Jun 87–25 Jul 89
	A. HAMILTON	25 Jul 88		T. EGGAR	25 Jul 89–23 Jul 90
<i>Min. of State (Defence Proc.)</i>	Vt TRENCHARD	29 May 81		(office vacant)	
	G. PATTIE	6 Jan 83	<i>U-S.</i>	J. Lester	7 May 79–5 Jan 81
	A. BUTLER	11 Sep 84		P. Mayhew	7 May 79–5 Jan 81
	N. LAMONT	2 Sep 85		D. Waddington	5 Jan 81–6 Jan 83
	Ld TREFGARNE	21 May 86		P. Morrison	5 Jan 81–13 Jun 83
<i>Min. of State (Defence Support)</i>	A. CLARK	24 Jul 89		J. S. Gummer	6 Jan 83–18 Oct 83
	Ld TREFGARNE	2 Sep 85–21 May 86		A. Clark	13 Jun 83–24 Jan 86
<i>U-S. Army</i>	B. Hayhoe	6 May 79		P. Bottomley	11 Sep 84–23 Jan 86
	P. Goodhart	5 Jan 81–29 May 81		D. Trippier	2 Sep 85–13 Jun 87
<i>U-S. Navy</i>	K. Speed	6 May 79–18 May 81		I. Lang	31 Jan 86–10 Sep 86
<i>U-S. Air</i>	G. Pattie	6 May 79–29 May 81		J. Lee	10 Sep 86–26 Jul 89
	(Defence Dept reorganised May 81)			P. Nicholls	13 Jun 87–28 Jul 90
<i>U-S. (Armed Forces)</i>	P. Goodhart	29 May 81–30 Sep 81		Ld Strathclyde	26 Jul 89–24 Jul 90
	J. Wiggin	15 Sep 81–11 Jun 83		R. Jackson	24 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	Ld Trefgarne	13 Jun 83–1 Sep 85		Vt Ullswater	24 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	R. Freeman	21 May 86–15 Dec 88		E. Forth	24 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	M. Neubert	19 Dec 88–23 Jul 90	<i>Energy</i>	<b>D. HOWELL</b>	5 May 79
<i>U-S. (Def. Procure)</i>	G. Pattie	29 May 81		<b>N. LAWSON</b>	14 Sep 81
	I. Stewart	6 Jan 83		<b>P. WALKER</b>	11 Jun 83
	J. Lee	18 Oct 83		<b>C. PARKINSON</b>	13 Jun 87
	A. Hamilton	10 Sep 86		<b>J. WAKEHAM</b>	24 Jul 89
	T. Sainsbury	13 Jun 87	<i>Min. of State</i>	H. GRAY	7 May 79
	E of Arran	25 Jul 89		A. BUCHANAN-SMITH	13 Jun 83
	K. Carlisle	26 Jul 90		P. MORRISON	13 Jun 87
<i>Educ. &amp; Sci.</i>	<b>M. CARLISLE</b>	5 May 79		(office vacant 26 Jul 90)	
	<b>Sir K. JOSEPH</b>	14 Sep 81	<i>U-S.</i>	N. Lamont	7 May 79–5 Sep 81
	<b>K. BAKER</b>	21 May 86		J. Moore	7 May 79–13 Jun 83
	<b>J. MACGREGOR</b>	24 Jul 89		D. Mellor	15 Sep 81–6 Jan 83
	<b>K. CLARKE</b>	2 Nov 90			

	E of Avon	6 Jan 83–11 Sep 84	<i>Min. of State</i>	D. MELLOR	25 Jul 88
	G. Shaw	13 Jun 83–11 Sep 84		Ld TRAFFORD	25 Jul 89
	A. Goodlad	11 Sep 84–13 Jun 87		Virginia BOTTOMLEY	28 Oct 89
	D. Hunt	11 Sep 84–13 Jun 87	<i>U-S.</i>	Edwina Currie	25 Jul 88–16 Dec 88
	M. Spicer	13 Jun 87–3 Jan 90		R. Freeman	16 Dec 88–4 May 90
	Lady Hooper	26 Jul 88–28 Jul 89		Lady Hooper	29 Sep 89–28 Nov 90
	T. Baldry	3 Jan 90–28 Nov 90		S. Dorrell	4 May 90–28 Nov 90
	C. Moynihan	24 Jul 90–28 Nov 90	<i>Health &amp; Soc. Security (Social Services)</i>	<b>P. JENKIN</b>	5 May 79
<i>Env.</i>	<b>M. HESELTINE</b>	5 May 79		<b>N. FOWLER</b>	14 Sep 81
	<b>T. KING</b>	6 Jan 83		<b>J. MOORE</b>	13 Jun 87
	<b>P. JENKIN</b>	11 Jun 83		<i>(Health and Social Security separate Depts 25 Jul 88)</i>	
	<b>K. BAKER</b>	2 Sep 85	<i>Min. of State (Health)</i>	G. VAUGHAN	7 May 79
	<b>N. RIDLEY</b>	21 May 86		K. CLARKE	5 Mar 82
	<b>C. PATTEN</b>	24 Jul 89		B. HAYHOE	2 Sep 85
<i>Min. of State (Loc. Gov.)</i>	<b>T. KING</b>	6 May 79	<i>Min. of State (Social Security)</i>	A. NEWTON	10 Sep 86
	Ld BELLWIN	6 Jan 83		R. PRENTICE	7 May 79
	K. BAKER	11 Sep 84		H. ROSSI	5 Jan 81
	W. WALDEGRAVE	2 Sep 85		R. BOYSON	12 Jun 83
	R. BOYSON	10 Sep 86		A. NEWTON	11 Sep 84
	M. HOWARD	13 Jun 87		J. MAJOR	10 Sep 86
	J. S. GUMMER	25 Jul 88		N. SCOTT	13 Jun 87
	D. HUNT	25 Jul 89	<i>U-S.</i>	Sir G. Young	7 May 79–15 Sep 81
	M. PORTILLO	4 May 90		Lynda Chalker	7 May 79–5 Mar 82
<i>Min. of State (Housing)</i>	J. STANLEY	7 May 79		G. Finsberg	15 Sep 81–14 Jun 83
	I. GOW	13 Jun 83		Ld Elton	15 Sep 81–6 Apr 82
	J. PATTEN	2 Sep 85		A. Newton	5 Mar 82–11 Sep 84
	W. WALDEGRAVE	13 Jun 87		Ld Trefgarne	6 Apr 82–14 Jun 83
	E of CAITHNESS	25 Jul 88		J. Patten	14 Jun 83–2 Sep 85
	M. HOWARD	25 Jul 89		Ld Glenarthur	14 Jun 83–26 Mar 85
	M. SPICER	3 Jan 90		R. Whitney	11 Sep 84–10 Sep 86
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld ELTON	27 Mar 85		Lady Trumpington	30 Mar 85–13 Jun 87
	W. WALDEGRAVE	10 Sep 86		J. Major	2 Sep 85–10 Sep 86
	Ld BELSTEAD	13 Jun 87		N. Lyell	10 Sep 86–13 Jun 87
	E of CAITHNESS	10 Jan 88		Edwina Currie	10 Sep 86–25 Jul 88
	M. HOWARD	25 Jul 88		M. Portillo	13 Jun 87–25 Jul 88
	D. TRIPPIER	24 Jul 89	<i>Industry</i>	Ld Skelmersdale	13 Jun 87–25 Jul 88
<i>U-S. (Sport)</i>	H. Monro	7 May 79–30 Sep 81		<b>Sir K. JOSEPH</b>	7 May 79
	N. MacFarlane	15 Sep 81–2 Sep 85		<b>P. JENKIN</b>	14 Sep 81
	R. Tracey	7 Sep 85–13 Jun 87		<i>(12 Jun 83 office reorganised as Trade and Industry)</i>	
	C. Moynihan	22 Jun 87–26 Jul 90	<i>Min. of State</i>	A. BUTLER	6 May 79–5 Jan 81
	R. Atkins	26 Jul 90–28 Nov 90		Vt TRENCHARD	6 May 79–5 Jan 81
<i>U-S.</i>	M. Fox	7 May 79–5 Jan 81		N. TEBBIT	5 Jan 81–14 Sep 81
	G. Finsberg	7 May 79–15 Sep 81		N. LAMONT	14 Sep 81–12 Jun 83
	Ld Bellwin	7 May 79–6 Jan 83		K. BAKER	5 Jan 81–12 Jun 83
	G. Shaw	5 Jan 81–13 Jun 83		<i>(Industry &amp; Info. Tech.)</i>	
	Sir G. Young	15 Sep 81–10 Sep 86	<i>U-S.</i>	D. Mitchell	6 May 79–5 Jan 81
	W. Waldegrave	13 Jun 83–2 Sep 85		M. Marshall	6 May 79–15 Sep 81
	E of Avon	11 Sep 84–27 Mar 85		J. MacGregor	5 Jan 81–14 Jun 83
	Angela Rumbold	2 Sep 85–10 Sep 86		J. Wakeham	15 Sep 81–6 Apr 82
	Ld Skelmersdale	10 Sep 86–13 Jun 87		J. Butcher	6 Apr 82–14 Jun 83
	C. Chope	10 Sep 86–22 Jul 90	<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>N. ST JOHN STEVAS</b>	5 May 79
	Marion Roe	13 Jun 87–26 Jul 88		<b>F. PYM</b>	5 Jan 81
	D. Trippier	13 Jun 87–23 Jul 89		<b>Lady YOUNG</b>	27 Oct 81
	Virginia Bottomley	25 Jul 88–28 Oct 89		<b>C. PARKINSON</b>	6 Apr 82
	Ld Hesketh	31 Jan 89–2 Nov 90		<b>Ld COCKFIELD</b>	11 Jun 83
	D. Heathcoat-Amory	28 Oct 89–28 Nov 90		<b>E of GOWRIE</b>	11 Sep 84
	P. Nicholls	26 Jul 90–12 Oct 90		<b>N. TEBBIT</b>	3 Sep 85
	Ld Strathclyde	26 Jul 90–7 Sep 90		<b>K. CLARKE</b>	13 Jun 87
	Lady Blatch	7 Sep 90–28 Nov 90		<b>A. NEWTON</b>	25 Jul 88
	R. Key	12 Oct 90–28 Nov 90		<b>K. BAKER</b>	24 Jul 89
<i>Health</i>	<i>(Separate Dept 25 Jul 88)</i>				
	<b>K. CLARKE</b>	25 Jul 88			
	<b>W. WALDEGRAVE</b>	2 Nov 90			

<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<b>H. ATKINS</b>	5 May 79	<i>Min. of State</i>	N. SCOTT	25 Jul 88
	<b>J. PRIOR</b>	14 Sep 81	<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Skelmersdale	24 Jul 88–26 Jul 89
	<b>D. HURD</b>	11 Sep 84		P. Lloyd	25 Jul 88–28 Jul 89
	<b>T. KING</b>	3 Sep 85		Ld Henley	25 Jul 89–28 Nov 90
	<b>P. BROOKE</b>	24 Jul 89		Gillian Shephard	25 Jul 89–28 Nov 90
<i>Min. of State</i>	M. ALISON	7 May 79–15 Sep 81	<i>Trade</i>	<b>J. NOTT</b>	5 May 79
	H. ROSSI	7 May 79–5 Jan 81		<b>J. BIFFEN</b>	5 Jan 81
	A. BUTLER	5 Jan 81–11 Sep 84		<b>Ld COCKFIELD</b>	6 Apr 82
	E of GOWRIE	15 Sep 81–10 Jun 83		<i>(office reorganised as Trade &amp; Industry)</i>	
	E of MANSFIELD	13 Jun 83–12 Apr 84		<b>C. PARKINSON</b>	12 Jun 83
	R. BOYSON	11 Sep 84–10 Sep 86		<b>N. TEBBIT</b>	16 Oct 83
	N. SCOTT	10 Sep 86–13 Jun 87		<b>L. BRITTAN</b>	2 Sep 85
	J. STANLEY	13 Jun 87–25 Jul 88		<b>P. CHANNON</b>	24 Jan 86
	I. STEWART	25 Jul 88–25 Jul 89		<b>Ld YOUNG of GRAFFHAM</b>	13 Jun 87
	J. COPE	25 Jul 89–28 Nov 90		<b>N. RIDLEY</b>	24 Jul 89
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Elton	7 May 79–15 Sep 81		<b>P. LILLEY</b>	14 Jul 90
	P. Goodhart	7 May 79–5 Jan 81	<i>Min. for Consumer Affairs</i>	Sally OPPENHEIM	6 May 79
	G. Shaw	7 May 79–5 Jan 81		G. VAUGHAN	5 Mar 82
	D. Mitchell	5 Jan 81–13 Jun 83		<i>(office abolished 13 Jun 83)</i>	
	J. Patten	5 Jan 81–13 Jun 83	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>N. LAMONT</b>	13 Jun 83–2 Sep 85
	N. Scott	15 Sep 81–11 Sep 86		<b>P. MORRISON</b>	10 Sep 86
	C. Patten	14 Jun 83–2 Sep 85	<i>Min. for Trade</i>	<b>G. SHAW</b>	10 Sep 86–13 Jun 87
	Ld Lyell	12 Apr 84–25 Jul 89		<b>C. PARKINSON</b>	7 May 79
	R. Needham	3 Sep 85–28 Nov 90		<b>P. REES</b>	14 Sep 81
	P. Viggers	10 Sep 86–26 Jul 89		<b>P. CHANNON</b>	13 Jun 83
	B. Mawhinney	10 Sep 86–28 Nov 90		<b>A. CLARK</b>	24 Jan 86
	P. Bottomley	4 Jul 89–28 Jul 90		<b>Ld TREFGARNE</b>	25 Jul 89
	Ld Skelmersdale	24 Jul 89–28 Nov 90		<b>T. SAINSBURY</b>	23 Jul 90
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	<b>A. MAUDE</b>	5 May 79	<i>Min. for Industry &amp; Info. Tech.</i>	<b>K. BAKER</b>	13 Jun 83
	<b>F. PYM</b>	5 Jan 81		<b>G. PATTIE</b>	11 Sep 84
	<b>C. PARKINSON</b>	14 Sep 81		<i>(office vacant 13 Jun 87)</i>	
	<i>(office vacant 11 Jun 83)</i>		<i>Min. for Industry</i>	<b>D. HOGG</b>	24 Jul 89
	<i>(office not in cabinet)</i>		<i>Min. for Corporate Affairs</i>	<b>Ld HESKETH</b>	2 Nov 90
	J. GUMMER	11 Sep 84		<b>J. REDWOOD</b>	2 Nov 90
	<i>(office in cabinet)</i>		<i>U-S.</i>	<b>N. Tebbit</b>	7 May 79–5 Jan 81
	<b>K. CLARKE (also Min. Emp.)</b>	2 Sep 85		<b>R. Eyre</b>	7 May 79–5 Mar 82
	<b>P. BROOKE</b>	13 Jun 87		<b>Ld Trefgarne</b>	5 Jan 81–15 Sep 81
	E of CAITHNESS	24 Jul 89		<b>I. Sproat</b>	15 Sep 81–12 Jun 83
	R. RYDER	14 Jul 90		<b>J. Butcher</b>	14 Jun 83–26 Jul 88
<i>Scot. O.</i>	<b>G. YOUNGER</b>	5 May 79		<b>A. Fletcher</b>	14 Jun 83–2 Sep 85
	<b>M. RIFKIND</b>	11 Jan 86		<b>D. Trippier</b>	14 Jun 83–2 Sep 85
<i>Min. of State</i>	E of MANSFIELD	7 May 79–13 Jun 83		<b>Ld Lucas of Chilworth</b>	11 Sep 84–13 Jun 87
	Ld GRAY of CONTIN	13 Jun 83–11 Sep 86		<b>M. Howard</b>	2 Sep 85–13 Jun 87
	Ld GLENARTHUR	10 Sep 86–13 Jun 87		<b>R. Atkins</b>	13 Jun 87–26 Jul 89
	I. LANG	13 Jun 87–28 Nov 90		<b>F. Maude</b>	13 Jun 87–26 Jul 89
	Ld SANDERSON	13 Jun 87–7 Sep 90		<b>E. Forth</b>	26 Jul 88–24 Jul 90
	M. FORSYTH	7 Sep 90–28 Nov 90		<b>J. Redwood</b>	26 Jul 89–2 Nov 90
<i>U-S.</i>	A. Fletcher	7 May 79–14 Jun 83		<b>E. Leigh</b>	2 Nov 90–28 Nov 90
	R. Fairgrieve	7 May 79–15 Sep 81	<i>Transport</i>	<b>N. FOWLER (Minister)</b>	11 May 79
	M. Rifkind	7 May 79–6 Apr 82		<i>(office in cabinet 5 Jan 81)</i>	
	A. Stewart	15 Sep 81–10 Sep 86		<b>N. FOWLER (Sec. of S)</b>	5 Jan 81
	J. Mackay	6 Apr 82–14 Jun 87		<b>D. HOWELL</b>	14 Sep 81
	M. Ancram	13 June 83–14 Jun 87		<b>T. KING</b>	11 Jun 83
	I. Lang	10 Sep 86–13 Jun 87		<b>N. RIDLEY</b>	16 Oct 83
	Ld J. Douglas-Hamilton*	13 Jun 87–28 Nov 90		<b>J. MOORE</b>	21 May 86
	M. Forsyth	13 Jun 87–7 Sep 90		<b>P. CHANNON</b>	13 Jun 87
	Ld Strathclyde	7 Sep 90–28 Nov 90		<b>C. PARKINSON</b>	24 Jul 89
<i>Soc. Security</i>	<b>J. MOORE</b>	25 Jul 88			
	<b>A. NEWTON</b>	23 Jul 89			

<i>Min. of State</i>	Lynda CHALKER	18 Oct 83–10 Jan 86		T. Garel-Jones	11 Jun 83–16 Oct 86
	D. MITCHELL	23 Jan 86–25 Jul 88		J. Major	3 Oct 84–1 Nov 85
	M. PORTILLO	25 Jul 88–4 May 90		A. Hamilton	3 Oct 84–10 Sep 86
	R. FREEMAN	4 May 90–28 Nov 90		T. Sainsbury	7 Oct 85–23 Jun 87
	Ld BRABAZON of TARA	23 July 90–28 Nov 90		M. Neubert	10 Feb 86–26 Jul 88
<i>P.S.</i>	K. Clarke	7 May 79–5 Jan 81		T. Durant	16 Oct 86–19 Dec 88
<i>U-S.</i>	K. Clarke	5 Jan 81–5 Mar 82		M. Lennox-Boyd	16 Oct 86–25 Jul 88
	Lynda Chalker	5 Mar 82–18 Oct 83		P. Lloyd	16 Oct 86–24 Jul 88
	R. Eyre	5 Mar 82–11 Jun 83		D. Lightbown	26 Jun 87–24 Jul 90
	D. Mitchell	11 Jun 83–23 Jan 86		K. Carlisle	27 Jul 88–22 Jul 90
	M. Spicer	11 Sep 84–13 Jun 87		A. Howarth	27 Jul 88–24 Jul 89
	E of Caithness	2 Sep 85–10 Sep 86		D. Maclean	27 Jul 88–24 Jul 89
	P. Bottomley	23 Jan 86–24 Jul 89		S. Dorrell	20 Dec 88–3 May 90
	Ld Brabazon of Tara	10 Sep 86–23 Jul 89		J. Taylor	26 Jul 89–28 Nov 90
	R. Atkins	25 Jul 89–22 Jul 90		D. Heathcoat-Amory	26 Jul 89–28 Oct 89
	P. McLoughlin	25 Jul 89–28 Nov 90		T. Sackville	30 Oct 89–28 Nov 90
	C. Chope	23 Jul 90–28 Nov 90		M. Fallon	10 May 90–22 Jul 90
<i>Wales</i>	<b>N. EDWARDS</b>	5 May 79		S. Chapman	25 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	<b>P. WALKER</b>	13 Jun 87		G. Knight	25 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
	<b>D. HUNT</b>	4 May 90		I. Patnick	25 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
<i>Min. of State</i>	J. STRADLING THOMAS	2 Sep 85	<i>Ass. Whips</i>	R. Boscawen	16 May 79–9 Jan 81
	W. ROBERTS	15 Jun 87		J. Cope	16 May 79–9 Jan 81
<i>U-S.</i>	M. Roberts	7 May 79–6 Jan 83		A. Newton	16 May 79–30 Sep 81
	W. Roberts	7 May 79–13 Jun 87		J. Wakeham	16 May 79–9 Jan 81
	M. Robinson	3 Oct 85–15 Jun 87		P. Brooke	16 May 79–30 Sep 81
	I. Grist	15 Jun 87–28 Nov 90		J. S. Gummer	9 Jan 81–30 Sep 81
<i>Min. without Portfolio</i>	<b>Ld YOUNG OF GRAFFHAM</b>	11 Sep 84–3 Sep 85		A. Goodlad	9 Jan 81–5 Feb 82
<i>Law Officers</i>				D. Thompson	9 Jan 81–14 Jan 83
<i>Att.-Gen.</i>	Sir M. HAVERS	6 May 79		N. Budgen	30 Sep 81–8 May 82
	Sir P. MAYHEW	13 Jun 87		D. Hunt	30 Sep 81–22 Feb 83
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Sir I. PERCIVAL	6 May 79		I. Lang	30 Sep 81–10 Jun 83
	Sir P. MAYHEW	11 Jun 83		T. Garel-Jones	16 Mar 82–10 Jun 83
	Sir N. LYELL	15 Jun 87		A. Hamilton	11 May 82–3 Oct 84
<i>Ld Advoc.</i>	J. MACKAY* ( <i>Ld</i> )	7 May 79		J. Major	14 Jan 83–2 Oct 84
	Ld CAMERON of LOCHBROOM	16 May 84		D. Hogg	22 Feb 83–10 Oct 84
	P. FRASER ( <i>Ld</i> )	4 Jan 89		M. Neubert	15 Jun 83–9 Feb 86
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	N. FAIRBAIRN	7 May 79		T. Sainsbury	15 Jun 83–7 Oct 85
<i>Scotland</i>	P. FRASER	28 Jan 82		T. Durant	3 Oct 84–16 Oct 86
	A. RODGER*	4 Jan 89		P. Lloyd	3 Oct 84–16 Oct 86
<i>Whips</i>				M. Lennox-Boyd	3 Oct 84–16 Oct 86
<i>P.S. to</i>	M. JOPLING	5 May 79		F. Maude	7 Oct 85–15 Jun 87
<i>Treasury</i>	J. WAKEHAM	11 Jun 83		G. Malone	10 Feb 86–15 Jun 87
	D. WADDINGTON	13 Jun 87		M. Portillo	16 Oct 86–15 Jun 87
	T. RENTON	28 Oct 89		D. Lightbown	16 Oct 86–25 Jun 87
<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	C. Mather	7 May 79–1 Oct 81		R. Ryder	16 Oct 86–24 Jul 88
	P. Morrison	7 May 79–5 Jan 81		K. Carlisle	18 Jun 87–25 Jul 88
	Ld J. Douglas-Hamilton*	7 May 79–1 Oct 81		A. Howarth	18 Jun 87–25 Jul 88
	J. MacGregor	7 May 79–5 Jan 81		D. Maclean	18 Jun 87–25 Jul 88
	D. Waddington	16 May 79–5 Jan 81		S. Dorrell	26 Jun 87–19 Dec 88
	R. Boscawen	9 Jan 81–17 Feb 83		J. Taylor	26 Jul 88–25 Jul 89
	J. Wakeham	9 Jan 81–15 Sep 81		D. Heathcoat-Amory	26 Jul 88–25 Jul 89
	J. Cope	9 Jan 81–13 Jun 83		T. Sackville	26 Jul 88–29 Oct 89
	A. Newton	1 Oct 81–5 Mar 82		M. Fallon	26 Jul 88–10 May 90
	P. Brooke	1 Oct 81–13 Jun 83		S. Chapman	20 Dec 88–25 Jul 90
	J. S. Gummer	1 Oct 81–6 Jan 83		G. Knight	28 Jul 89–25 Jul 90
	A. Goodlad	16 Feb 82–10 Sep 84		I. Patnick	28 Jul 89–25 Jul 90
	D. Thompson	14 Jan 83–10 Sep 86		N. Baker	2 Nov 89–28 Nov 90
	D. Hunt	23 Feb 83–10 Sep 84		T. Wood	10 May 90–28 Nov 90
	I. Lang	11 Jun 83–1 Feb 86		T. Boswell	25 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
				N. Hamilton	25 Jul 90–28 Nov 90
				T. Kirkhope	25 Jul 90–28 Nov 90

<i>H.M. Household</i>					
<i>Treasurer</i>	J. STRADLING THOMAS	6 May 79		Ld Mowbray and Stourton	9 May 79–22 Sep 80
	A. BERRY	17 Feb 83		Ld Lyell	9 May 79–12 Apr 84
	J. COPE	11 Jun 83		Ld Cullen of Ashbourne	9 May 79–27 May 82
	D. HUNT	15 Jun 87		Ld Trefgarne	9 May 79–5 Jan 81
	T. GAREL-JONES	25 Jul 89		E of Avon	22 Sep 80–6 Jan 83
	A. GOODLAD	22 Jul 90		Ld Skelmersdale	9 Jan 81–10 Sep 86
<i>Compt.</i>	S. LE MARCHANT	7 May 79		Ld Glenarthur	27 May 82–10 Jun 83
	A. BERRY	30 Sep 81		Ld Lucas of Chilworth	6 Jan 83–9 Sep 84
	C. MATHER	17 Feb 83		Lady Trumpington	11 Jun 83–25 Mar 85
	R. BOSCAWEN	16 Oct 86		E of Caithness	8 May 84–2 Sep 85
	T. GAREL-JONES	26 Jul 88		Ld Brabazon of Tara	19 Sep 84–10 Sep 86
	A. GOODLAD	25 Jul 89		Lady Cox	3 Apr 85–2 Aug 85
	Sir G. YOUNG	23 Jul 90		Vt Davidson	17 Sep 85–10 Sep 86
<i>V. Chamb.</i>	A. BERRY	7 May 79		Lady Hooper	17 Sep 85–14 Jun 87
	C. MATHER	30 Sep 81		Ld Hesketh	10 Sep 86–31 Jan 89
	R. BOSCAWEN	17 Feb 83		Ld Beaverbrook	10 Sep 86–12 Aug 88
	T. GAREL-JONES	16 Oct 86		E of Dundee	3 Oct 86–26 Jul 89
	M. NEUBERT	26 Jul 88		E of Arran	18 Jun 87–24 Jul 89
	T. DURANT	20 Dec 88		Ld Strathclyde	12 Aug 88–24 Jul 89
	D. LIGHTBOWN	25 Jul 90		Ld Henley	13 Feb 89–24 Jul 89
<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	Ld DENHAM	6 May 79		Vt Ullswater	26 Jul 89–22 Jul 90
<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Ld SANDYS	6 May 79		Ld Rey	2 Aug 89–28 Nov 90
	E of SWINTON	20 Oct 82		E of Strathmore	2 Aug 89–28 Nov 90
	Vt DAVIDSON	10 Sep 86		Lady Blatch	15 Jan 90–7 Sep 90
<i>Lds in Waiting</i>	Vt Long	9 May 79–28 Nov 90		Ld Cavendish	14 Sep 90–28 Nov 90
				Vt Astor	11 Oct 90–28 Nov 90

\*MP. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 1990–1997

<i>P.M.</i>	J. MAJOR	28 Nov 90–2 May 97		A. NELSON	20 Jul 94
<i>First S. of State and Deputy P.M.</i>	M. HESELTINE	5 Jul 95		( <i>Min. of State</i> )	
<i>Ld Pres.</i>	J. MACGREGOR	28 Nov 90	<i>Min.</i>	Angela KNIGHT	6 Jul 95
	A. NEWTON	10 Apr 92		P. Oppenheim	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Jackson ( <i>office under Min for Civil Service 11 Apr 92</i> )	28 Nov 90		Gillian SHEPHARD	28 Nov 90–10 Apr 92
<i>Ld Chanc.</i>	Ld MACKAY of CLASHFERN	28 Nov 90		Sir J. COPE	14 Apr 92–20 Jul 94
<i>U-S.</i>	J. Taylor	14 Apr 92		( <i>also Paym.-Gen.</i> )	
	J. Evans	29 Nov 95		A. NELSON	20 Jul 94–6 Jul 95
	G. Streeter	2 Jun 96		( <i>Econ. Sec.</i> )	
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Ld WADDINGTON	28 Nov 90	<i>Foreign &amp; Comm. O.</i>	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	20 Jul 94–20 Jul 96
	Ld WAKEHAM	10 Apr 92	<i>Min. of State</i>	( <i>also Paym.-Gen.</i> )	
	Vt CRANBORNE	20 Jul 94		D. HURD	28 Nov 90
<i>Exchequer</i>	N. LAMONT	28 Nov 90		M. RIFKIND	5 Jul 95
	K. CLARKE	27 May 93		E of CAITHNESS	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92
<i>Chief Sec.</i>	D. MELLOR	28 Nov 90		D. HOGG	28 Nov 90–5 Jul 95
	M. PORTILLO	10 Apr 92		T. GAREL-JONES	28 Nov 90–6 Jun 93
	J. AITKEN	20 Jul 94		A. GOODLAD	14 Apr 92–5 Jul 95
	W. WALDEGRAVE	5 Jul 95		D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	7 Jun 93–20 Jul 94
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	F. MAUDE	28 Nov 90		D. DAVIS	20 Jul 94–2 May 97
	S. DORRELL	14 Apr 92		J. HANLEY	5 Jul 95–2 May 97
	Sir G. YOUNG	20 Jul 94	<i>Min. of State (Overseas Development)</i>	Sir N. BONSOR	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	M. JACK	6 Jul 95		Lynda (Lady) CHALKER	28 Nov 90
<i>Econ. Sec.</i>	J. Maples	28 Nov 90			
	A. Nelson	14 Apr 92	<i>U-S.</i>	M. Lennox-Boyd	28 Nov 90

	A. Baldry	20 Jul 94		( <i>became Dept of Education and Employment</i> <i>5 Jul 95</i> )	
	( <i>office vacant 6 Jul 95</i> )				
	L. Fox	23 Jul 96	<i>Min. of</i>	T. EGGAR	28 Nov 90
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>K. BAKER</b>	28 Nov 90	<i>State</i>	Lady BLATCH	14 Apr 92
	<b>K. CLARKE</b>	10 Apr 92		E. FORTH	20 Jul 94–2 May 97
	<b>M. HOWARD</b>	27 May 93		Ld HENLEY	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
<i>Min. of State</i>	J. PATTEN	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92	<i>U-S.</i>	A. Howarth	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	Earl FERRERS	28 Nov 90–20 Jul 94		M. Fallon	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	Angela RUMBOLD	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92		R. Atkins ( <i>Sport</i> )	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	P. LLOYD	15 Apr 92–20 Jul 94		E. FORTH	14 Apr 92–20 Jul 94
	M. JACK	15 Apr 92–27 May 93		N. Forman	14 Apr 92–11 Dec 92
	D. MACLEAN	27 May 93–2 May 97		T. Boswell	19 Dec 92–6 Jul 95
	M. FORSYTH	20 Jul 94–5 Jul 95		R. Squire	27 May 93–2 May 97
	Lady BLATCH	20 Jul 94–2 May 97		J. Paice	7 Jul 95–2 May 97
	Ann WIDDECOMBE	6 Jul 95–2 May 97		Cheryl Gillan	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
<i>U-S.</i>	P. Lloyd	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92	<i>Employment</i>	<b>M. HOWARD</b>	28 Nov 90
	C. Wardle	15 Apr 92–20 Jul 94		<b>Gillian SHEPHARD</b>	11 Apr 92
	N. Baker	20 Jul 94–18 Oct 95		<b>D. HUNT</b>	27 May 93
	T. Kirkhope	18 Oct 95–2 May 97		<b>M. PORTILLO</b>	20 Jul 94
	T. Sackville	29 Nov 95–2 May 97		( <i>office abolished 5 Jul 95</i> )	
<i>Ag. Fish.</i>	<b>J. S. GUMMER</b>	28 Nov 90	<i>Min. of</i>	M. FORSYTH	14 Apr 92
<i>&amp; Food</i>	<b>Gillian SHEPHARD</b>	27 May 93	<i>State</i>	Ann WIDDECOMBE	20 Jul 94
	<b>W. WALDEGRAVE</b>	20 Jul 94	<i>U-S.</i>	R. Jackson	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	<b>D. HOGG</b>	5 Jul 95		E. Forth	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
<i>Min. of</i>	Lady TRUMPINGTON	28 Nov 90		Vt Ullswater	28 Nov 90–16 Sep 93
<i>State</i>	D. CURRY	14 Apr 92		P. McLoughlin	14 Apr 92–27 May 93
	M. JACK	27 May 93		Ann Widdecombe	27 May 93–20 Jul 94
	A. BALDRY	6 Jul 95		Ld Henley	16 Sep 93–20 Jul 94
<i>P.S.</i>	D. Curry	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92		J. Paice	20 Jul 94–5 Jul 95
	D. Maclean	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92		P. Oppenheim	20 Jul 94–5 Jul 95
	Earl Howe	14 Apr 92–6 Jul 95	<i>Energy</i>	<b>J. WAKEHAM</b>	28 Nov 90
	N. Soames	14 Apr 92–20 Jul 94		( <i>office abolished 11 Apr 92</i> )	
	Angela Browning	20 Jul 94–2 May 97	<i>U-S.</i>	D. Heathcoat-Amory	28 Nov 90–11 Apr 92
	T. Boswell	6 Jul 95–2 May 97		C. Moynihan	28 Nov 90–11 Apr 92
<i>Min. for</i>	T. RENTON	28 Nov 90–11 Apr 92	<i>Environment</i>	<b>M. HESELTINE</b>	28 Nov 90
<i>the Arts</i>	( <i>11 Apr 92 See National Heritage</i> )			<b>M. HOWARD</b>	11 Apr 92
<i>Defence</i>	<b>T. KING</b>	28 Nov 90		<b>J. S. GUMMER</b>	27 May 93
	<b>M. RIFKIND</b>	10 Apr 92	<i>Min. for Local</i>	<b>M. PORTILLO</b>	28 Nov 90
	<b>M. PORTILLO</b>	5 Jul 95	<i>Gov. (and</i>	J. REDWOOD	15 Apr 92
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. CLARK	28 Nov	<i>Inner Cities 94)</i>	D. CURRY	27 May 93
( <i>Def. Proc.</i> )	J. AITKEN	14 Apr 92	<i>Min. for Envi-</i>	D. TRIPPIER	28 Nov 90
	R. FREEMAN	20 Jul 94	<i>ronment (&amp;</i>	D. MACLEAN	14 Apr 92
	J. ARBUTHNOT	6 Jul 95	<i>Countryside)</i>	T. YEO	27 May 93
<i>Min. of</i>	A. HAMILTON	28 Nov 90		R. ATKINS	7 Jan 94
<i>State</i>	J. HANLEY	27 May 93		Earl FERRERS	6 Jul 95
( <i>Armed</i>	N. SOAMES	20 Jul 94	<i>Min. for</i>	Sir G. YOUNG	28 Nov 90
<i>Services)</i>			<i>Housing</i>	Vt ULLSWATER	20 Jul 94
<i>U-S.</i>	K. Carlisle	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92	( <i>Construction</i>	( <i>Construction and Planning</i> )	
	E of Arran	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92	<i>6 Jul 95)</i>	R. JONES	6 Jul 95
	Vt Cranborne	22 Apr 92–20 Jul 94		Lady BLATCH	21 May 91–13 Apr 92
	Ld Henley	20 Jul 94–6 Jul 95	<i>U-S.</i>	Lady Blatch	28 Nov 90–21 May 91
	Earl Howe	6 Jul 95–2 May 97		R. Key	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92
<i>Educ.</i>	( <i>Dept of Education &amp; Science</i> )			T. Yeo	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92
( <i>&amp; Science,</i>	<b>K. CLARKE</b>	28 Nov 90		T. Baldry	28 Nov 90–20 Jul 94
<i>&amp; Emp.)</i>	( <i>became Dept for Education 10 Apr 1992</i> )			Ld Strathclyde	15 Apr 92–16 Sep 93
	J. PATTEN	10 Apr 92		R. Squire	15 Apr 92–27 May 93
	<b>Gillian SHEPHARD</b>	20 Jul 94		Lady Denton	16 Sep 93–11 Jan 94
				E of Arran	11 Jan 94–20 Jul 94

	Sir P. Beresford	20 Jul 94–2 May 97		D. WILLETTS	20 Jul 96
	R. Jones	20 Jul 94–6 Jul 95		M. BATES	16 Dec 96
<i>Health</i>	J. Clappison	6 Jul 95–2 May 97	<i>Scot. O.</i>	<b>I. LANG</b>	28 Nov 90
	<b>W. WALDEGRAVE</b>	28 Nov 90		<b>M. FORSYTH</b>	5 Jul 95
	Virginia <b>BOTTOMLEY</b>	10 Apr 92	<i>Min. of State</i>	M. FORSYTH	28 Nov 90
	S. DORRELL	5 Jul 95		Ld FRASER of CARMYLLIE	14 Apr 92
<i>Min. of State</i>	Virginia <b>BOTTOMLEY</b>	28 Nov 90		Ld J. DOUGLAS-HAMILTON*	6 Jul 95
	B. MAWHINNEY	14 Apr 92	<i>U-S.</i>	Ld J. Douglas-Hamilton*	28 Nov 90–6 Jul 95
	G. MALONE	20 Jul 94		A. Stewart	28 Nov 90–8 Feb 95
<i>U-S.</i>	Lady Hooper	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92		G. Kynoch	8 Feb 95–2 May 97
	S. Dorrell	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92		Ld Strathclyde	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	T. Sackville	14 Apr 92–29 Nov 95		Sir H. Monro	14 Apr 92–6 Jul 95
	T. Yeo	15 Apr 92–27 May 93		E of Lindsay	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	Lady Cumberlege	14 Apr 92–2 May 97		R. Robertson	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	J. Bowis	27 May 93–23 Jul 96	<i>Soc. Sec.</i>	<b>A. NEWTON</b>	28 Nov 90
	J. Horam	29 Nov 95–2 May 97		<b>P. LILLEY</b>	10 Apr 92
	S. Burns	23 Jul 96–2 May 97	<i>Min. of State</i>	N. SCOTT	28 Nov 90–20 Jul 94
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>C. PATTEN</b>	28 Nov 90		W. HAGUE	20 Jul 94–5 Jul 95
	<b>W. WALDEGRAVE</b>	10 Apr 92		Ld MACKAY of ARDBRECKKNISH	20 Jul 94–2 May 97
	(from 12 Apr 92 also <i>Min. for Public Service</i> )			A. BURT	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	<b>D. HUNT</b>	20 Jul 94	<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Henley	28 Nov 90–16 Sep 93
	<b>R. FREEMAN</b>	5 Jul 95		M. Jack	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
<i>P.S.</i>	R. Jackson	15 Apr 92		Ann Widdecombe	30 Nov 90–27 May 93
	D. Davis	27 May 93		A. Burt	14 Apr 92–6 Jul 95
	R. Hughes	20 Jul 94		W. Hague	27 May 93–20 Jul 94
	J. Horam	6 Mar 95		Vt Astor	16 Sep 93–20 Jul 94
	D. Willetts	28 Nov 95		J. Arbutnot	20 Jul 94–6 Jul 95
	M. Bates	16 Dec 96		R. Evans	20 Jul 94–2 May 97
<i>Nat. Heritage</i>	<b>D. MELLOR</b>	11 Apr 92		A. Mitchell	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	<b>P. BROOKE</b>	25 Sep 92		O. Heald	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	<b>S. DORRELL</b>	20 Jul 94	<i>Trade</i>	<b>P. LILLEY</b>	28 Nov 90
	Virginia <b>BOTTOMLEY</b>	5 Jul 95		<b>M. HESELTINE</b>	10 Apr 92
<i>Min. of State</i>	I. SPROAT	6 Jul 95		<b>I. LANG</b>	5 Jul 95
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Key	14 Apr 92–27 May 93	<i>Min. for</i>	T. SAINSBURY	28 Nov 90
	I. Sproat	27 May 93–6 Jul 95	<i>Trade</i>	R. NEEDHAM	14 Apr 92
	Vt Astor	20 Jul 94–6 Jul 95		A. NELSON	6 Jul 95
	Ld Inglewood	6 Jul 95–2 May 97	<i>Min. for</i>	Ld HESKETH	28 Nov 90
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<b>P. BROOKE</b>	28 Nov 90	<i>Industry</i>	(office vacant 23 May 91)	
	<b>Sir P. MAYHEW</b>	10 Apr 92		T. SAINSBURY	15 Apr 92
<i>Min. of State</i>	B. MAWHINNEY	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92		(office vacant 20 Jul 94)	
	Ld BELSTEAD	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92	<i>Min. for</i>	J. REDWOOD	28 Nov 90
	(also <i>Paym.-Gen.</i> )		<i>Corporate Affairs</i>	(office vacant 13 Apr 92)	
	M. MATES	15 Apr 92–24 Jun 93	<i>Min. for</i>	T. EGGAR	15 Apr 92
	R. ATKINS	14 Apr 92–11 Jan 94	<i>Energy (and Industry 20 Jul 94)</i>	G. KNIGHT	23 Jul 96
	Sir J. WHEELER	25 Jun 93–2 May 97	<i>Min. for</i>	Earl FERRERS	20 Jul 94
	M. ANCRAM	11 Jan 94–2 May 97	<i>Consumer Affairs</i>	(office vacant 6 Jul 95)	
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Needham	28 Nov 90–15 Apr 92	<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld STRATHCLYDE	11 Jan 94–20 Jul 94
	J. Hanley	3 Dec 90–27 May 93		Ld FRASER of CARMYLLIE	6 Jul 95–2 May 97
	E of Arran	22 Apr 92–11 Jan 94	<i>U-S.</i>	Ld Reay	22 May 91–14 Apr 92
	M. Ancram	27 May 93–5 Jan 94		E. Leigh	28 Nov 90–27 May 93
	Lady Denton	20 Jul 94–2 May 97		N. Hamilton	14 Apr 92–25 Oct 94
	T. Smith	6 Jan 94–20 Oct 94		J. Evans	27 Oct 94–29 Nov 95
	M. Moss	25 Oct 94–2 May 97		Lady Denton	14 Apr 92–16 Sep 93
<i>Paym-Gen.</i>	Ld BELSTEAD	28 Nov 90			
	(also <i>N. Ireland</i> )				
	Sir J. COPE	14 Apr 92			
	(also <i>Treasury</i> )				
	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY (also <i>Treasury</i> )	20 Jul 94			

	P. McLoughlin	27 May 93–20 Jul 94
	Ld Strathclyde	16 Nov 93–11 Nov 94
	C. Wardle	20 Jul 94–11 Feb 95
	I. Taylor	29 Nov 95–2 May 97
	R. Page	14 Feb 95–2 May 97
	P. Oppenheim	7 Jul 95–23 Jul 96
<i>Transport</i>	<b>M. RIFKIND</b>	28 Nov 90
	<b>J. MACGREGOR</b>	10 Apr 92
	<b>B. MAWHINNEY</b>	20 Jul 94
	<b>Sir G. YOUNG</b>	5 Jul 95
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld BRABAZON of TARA	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	J. WATTS	20 Jul 94–2 May 97
<i>Min. for Public</i>	R. FREEMAN	28 Nov 90–20 Jul 94
<i>Transport</i>		
<i>Min. for Railways and Roads</i>	E of CAITHNESS	14 Apr 92–11 Jan 94
<i>U-S.</i>	C. Chope	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	P. McLoughlin	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	S. Norris	14 Apr 92–23 Jul 96
	K. Carlisle	14 Apr 92–27 May 93
	R. Key	27 May 93–20 Jul 94
	Ld Mackay of Ardbrecknish	11 Jan 94–20 Jul 94
	Vt Goschen	20 Jul 94–2 May 97
	J. Bowis	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
<i>Wales</i>	<b>D. HUNT</b>	28 Nov 90
	<b>J. REDWOOD</b>	27 May 93
	<b>W. HAGUE</b>	5 Jul 95
<i>Min. of State</i>	Sir W. ROBERTS	28 Nov 90–20 Jul 94
<i>U-S.</i>	N. Bennett	3 Dec 90–14 Apr 92
	G. Jones	14 Apr 92–2 May 97
	R. Richards	20 Jul 94–2 Jun 96
	J. Evans	2 Jun 96–2 May 97
<i>Mins. without Portfolio</i>	<b>J. HANLEY</b>	20 Jul 94
	<b>B. MAWHINNEY</b>	5 Jul 95
<i>Law Officers</i>		
<i>Att. Gen.</i>	Sir P. MAYHEW	28 Nov 90
	Sir N. LYELL	10 Apr 92
<i>Sol. Gen.</i>	Sir N. LYELL	28 Nov 90
	Sir D. SPENCER	14 Apr 92
<i>Ld Adv.</i>	Ld FRASER of CARMYLLIE	28 Nov 90
	Ld RODGER	14 Apr 92
	Ld MACKAY of DRUMADOON	7 Nov 95
<i>Sol. Gen.</i>	A. RODGER*	28 Nov 90
<i>Scotland</i>	T. DAWSON*	14 Apr 92
	D. MACKAY*	4 May 95
	P. CULLEN*	7 Nov 95
<i>Whips</i>		
<i>P.S. to Treasury</i>	R. RYDER	28 Nov 90
	A. GOODLAD	5 Jul 95
<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	T. Sackville	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	S. Chapman	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	G. Knight	28 Nov 90–27 May 93
	I. Patnick	28 Nov 90–20 Jul 94
	N. Baker	3 Dec 90–20 Jul 94
	T. Wood	15 Apr 92–6 Jul 95
	T. Boswell	15 Apr 92–10 Dec 92
	T. Kirkhope	16 Dec 92–7 Jul 95
	A. Mackay	27 May 93–18 Oct 95

	A. Mitchell	20 Jul 94–6 Jul 95
	D. Conway	20 Jul 94–23 Jul 96
	B. Wells	8 Jul 95–2 May 97
	D. Willetts	8 Jul 95–28 Nov 95
	S. Burns	8 Jul 95–23 Jul 96
	M. Bates	18 Oct 95–12 Dec 96
	P. McLoughlin	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
	R. Knapman	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
	R. Ottaway	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
	L. Fox	28 Nov 95–23 Jul 96
	G. Brandreth	12 Dec 96–2 May 97
<i>Ass. Whips</i>	T. Wood	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	T. Boswell	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	N. Hamilton	28 Nov 90–14 Apr 92
	T. Kirkhope	28 Nov 90–11 Jan 93
	D. Davis	3 Dec 90–27 May 93
	R. Hughes	15 Apr 92–20 Jul 94
	J. Arbutnot	15 Apr 92–20 Jul 94
	A. Mackay	15 Apr 92–27 May 93
	A. Mitchell	11 Jan 93–20 Jul 94
	M. Brown	27 May 93–7 May 94
	D. Conway	27 May 93–20 Jul 94
	B. Wells	10 May 94–7 Jul 95
	M. Bates	20 Jul 94–18 Oct 95
	S. Burns	20 Jul 94–7 Jul 95
	D. Willetts	20 Jul 94–11 Dec 95
	L. Fox	20 Jul 94–28 Nov 95
	P. McLoughlin	7 Jul 95–23 Jul 96
	R. Knapman	7 Jul 95–23 Jul 96
	G. Streeter	7 Jul 95–28 Nov 95
	R. Ottaway	18 Oct 95–23 Jul 96
	G. Brandreth	25 Nov 95–12 Dec 96
	S. Coe	2 Jun 96–2 May 97
	A. Coombs	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
	Jacqui Lait	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
	P. Ainsworth	23 Jul 96–2 May 97
	M. Carrington	12 Dec 96–2 May 97
<i>H.M. Household</i>		
<i>Treasurer</i>	A. GOODLAD	28 Nov 90
	D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY	15 Apr 92
	G. KNIGHT	7 Jun 93
	A. MACKAY	23 Jul 96
<i>Compt.</i>	D. LIGHTBOWN	28 Nov 90
	T. WOOD	7 Jul 95
<i>Vice-Chamb.</i>	J. TAYLOR	28 Nov 90
	S. CHAPMAN	15 Apr 92
	T. KIRKHOPE	7 Jul 95
	A. MACKAY	18 Oct 96
	D. CONWAY	23 Jul 96
	Ld DENHAM	28 Nov 90
<i>Cap. Gents at Arms</i>	Ld HESKETH	22 May 91
	Vt ULLSWATER	16 Sep 93
	Ld STRATHCLYDE	20 Jul 94
<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Vt DAVIDSON	28 Nov 90
	E of STRATHMORE	30 Dec 91
	E of ARRAN	20 Jul 94
	Ld Inglewood	21 Jul 95
	Ld CHESHAM	8 Jul 95
<i>Lords in Waiting</i>	Vt Long	28 Nov 90–2 May 97
	Ld Reay	28 Nov 90–21 May 91
	E of Strathmore	28 Nov 90–30 Dec 91
	Ld Cavendish	28 Nov 90–22 Apr 92



Vt Astor	28 Nov 90–16 Sep 93	Ld Annaly	18 Mar 94–20 Jul 94
Earl Howe	30 May 91–15 Apr 92	Ld Lucas of Crudwell	21 Jul 94–2 May 97
Lady Denton	30 Dec 91–15 Apr 92	Lady Miller of Hendon	21 Jul 94–2 May 97
Vt St. Davids	22 Apr 92–20 Jul 94	Ld Inglewood	21 Jul 94–11 Jan 95
Vt Goschen	22 Apr 92–20 Jul 94	E of Lindsay	12 Jan 95–6 Jul 95
Lady Trumpington	22 Apr 92–2 May 97	E of Courtown	8 Jul 95–2 May 97
Ld Mackay of Ardbrecknish	15 Oct 93–11 Jan 94		

\*M.P. Not a member of the House of Lords. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 1997–2007

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>T. BLAIR</b>	2 May 97	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>G. HOON</b>	28 Jul 98–17 May 99
<i>Deputy P.M.</i>	<b>J. PRESCOTT</b>	2 May 97		Harriet HARMAN	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
	<i>(also Sec. of State for the Environment 2 May 97–8 Jun 01)</i>		<i>U.S.</i>	G. Hoon	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
	<i>(also First Sec. of State and Min. for Cabinet Office 8 Jun 01–29 May 02)</i>			K. Vaz	17 May 99–28 Jul 99
	<i>(Deputy P.M.'s Dept responsible for the Regions set up 29 May 02–27 May 06)</i>			D. Lock	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
<i>Communities &amp; Local Govt.</i>	<b>D. MILIBAND</b>	6 May 05		Jane Kennedy	11 Oct 99–11 Jun 01
	<b>Ruth KELLY</b>	5 May 06		Ld Bach	20 Nov 00–11 Jun 01
	<i>(also Min. for Women)</i>			Lady Scotland of Asthal	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
<i>Min. for Regions</i>	N. RAYNSFORD	29 May 02–6 May 05		M. Wills	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
<i>Min. of State</i>	Barbara ROCHE	29 May 02–6 May 05		Rosie Winterton	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	Ld ROOKER	29 May 02–9 May 05		Yvette Cooper	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	K. HILL	12 Jun 03–9 May 05		<i>(Dept for Constitutional Affairs 12 Jun 03)</i>	
	Yvette COOPER	9 May 05–27 Jun 07	<i>U.S.</i>	C. Leslie	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	P. WOOLAS	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		D. Lammy	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
<i>U.S.</i>	C. Leslie	29 May 02–12 Jun 03		Ld Filkin	12 Jun 03–5 May 05
	T. McNulty	29 May 02–12 Jun 03		Anne McGuire	12 Jun 03–5 May 06
	Yvette Cooper	12 Jun 03–9 May 05		Lady Ashton of Upholland	10 May 05–27 Jun 07
	P. Hope	13 Jun 03–9 May 05		Bridget Prentice	10 May 05–27 Jun 07
	J. Fitzpatrick	9 May 05–5 May 06		Vera Baird	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Lady Andrews	9 May 05–27 Jun 07	<i>Privy Seal</i>	<b>Ld RICHARD</b>	3 May 97
	Meg Munn	6 May 06–27 Jun 07		<b>Lady JAY of PADDINGTON</b>	27 Jul 98
	Angela Smith	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		<i>(Min. for Women)</i>	
<i>Pres. of Cncl</i>	<b>Ann TAYLOR</b>	3 May 97		<b>P. HAIN</b>	11 Jun 03
	<b>Margaret BECKETT</b>	27 Jul 98		<i>(also S. of S. Wales)</i>	
	<b>R. COOK</b>	8 Jun 01	<i>U.S.</i>	<b>G. HOON</b>	6 May 05
	<b>J. REID</b>	12 May 03		<b>J. STRAW</b>	5 May 06
	<b>Ld WILLIAMS of MOSTYN</b>	8 Jun 03		P. Woolas	12 Jun 03
	<b>Lady AMOS</b>	7 Oct 03		N. Griffiths	9 May 05
<i>P.S.</i>	P. Tipping	16 Dec 99		P. Tipping	28 Mar 07
	S. Twigg	11 Jun 01	<i>Exchequer Chief Sec.</i>	<b>G. BROWN</b>	2 May 97
	B. Bradshaw	29 May 02		<b>A. DARLING</b>	3 May 97
	P. Woolas	12 Jun 03		<b>S. BYERS</b>	27 Jul 98
	J. Murphy	9 May 05		<b>A. MILBURN</b>	23 Dec 98
<i>Ld. Chanc.</i>	<b>Ld IRVINE of LAIRG</b>	2 May 97		<b>A. SMITH</b>	11 Oct 99
	<b>Ld FALCONER of THOROTON</b>	11 Jun 03	<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	<b>P. BOATENG</b>	29 May 02
	<i>(also Min. Const. Aff)</i>			<b>D. BROWNE</b>	6 May 05
				<b>S. TIMMS</b>	5 May 06
				Dawn PRIMAROLO	6 May 97
				Barbara ROCHE	4 Jan 99
				<b>S. TIMMS</b>	29 Jul 99

	P. BOATENG	9 Jun 01		K. BRADLEY	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	Ruth KELLY	29 May 02		Ld ROOKER	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	S. TIMMS	9 Sep 04		Ld FALCONER	29 May 02–11 Jun 03
	J. HEALEY	9 May 05		of THOROTON	
<i>Econ. Sec.</i>	Helen LIDDELL	6 May 97		Beverley HUGHES	29 May 02–1 Apr 04
	Patricia HEWITT	28 Jul 98		D. BROWNE	1 Apr 04–6 May 05
	Melanie JOHNSON	29 Jul 99		H. BENN	29 May 02–13 May 03
	Ruth KELLY	9 Jun 01		Hazel BLEARS	12 Jun 03–5 May 06
	J. HEALEY	29 May 02		Lady SCOTLAND of	12 Jun 03–27 Jun 07
	I. LEWIS	9 May 05		ASTHAL	
	E. BALLS	5 May 06		T. McNULTY	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
<i>Paym.-Gen.</i>	G. ROBINSON	3 May 97		L. BYRNE	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Dawn PRIMAROLO	4 Jan 99	<i>U.S.</i>	Ld Williams of Mostyn	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
<i>Foreign &amp; Comm. O</i>	<b>R. COOK</b>	2 May 97		G. Howarth	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	<b>J. STRAW</b>	8 Jun 01		M. O'Brien	6 May 97–11 Jun 01
	<b>Margaret BECKETT</b>	5 May 06		Kate Hoey	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99
<i>Min. of State</i>	D. HENDERSON	3 May 97–27 Jul 98		Ld Bassam of Brighton	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	D. FATCETT	6 May 97–10 May 99		Beverley Hughes	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	T. LLOYD	6 May 97–29 Jul 99		R. Ainsworth	11 Jun 01–5 May 05
	Joyce QUIN	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99		Angela Eagle	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	G. HOON	17 May 99–11 Oct 99		Ld Filkin	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	J. BATTLE	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01		M. Wills	1 Jun 02–11 Jul 03
	P. HAIN	29 Jul 99–24 Oct 02		P. Goggins	13 May 03–5 Jun 06
	K. VAZ	11 Oct 99–9 Jun 01		Caroline Flint	12 Jun 03–5 May 06
	B. WILSON	24 Jan 01–9 Jun 01		Fiona Mactaggart	12 Jun 03–5 May 06
	Lady SYMONS of	9 Jun 01–9 May 05		A. Burnham	9 May 05–5 May 06
	VERNHAM DEAN			Joan Ryan	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	(also in Trade to 12 Jun 03)			V. Coaker	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	D. MACSHANE	27 Oct 02–9 May 05		G. Sutcliffe	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	M. O'BRIEN	12 Jun 03–5 May 05	<i>Ag. Fish. &amp; Food</i>	<b>J. CUNNINGHAM</b>	3 May 97
	(also in Trade)			<b>N. BROWN</b>	27 Jul 98
	D. ALEXANDER	9 Sep 04–5 May 06		(renamed Environment Food and Rural	
	K. HOWELLS	6 May 05–27 Jun 07		<i>Affairs 8 Jun 01)</i>	
	I. PEARSON	6 May 05–5 May 06		<b>Margaret BECKETT</b>	8 Jun 01
	G. HOON**	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		<b>D. MILIBAND</b>	5 May 06
	(MoS Europe)		<i>Min. of State</i>	J. ROOKER	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	I. McCARTNEY**	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		Joyce QUIN	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01
	(also MoS Trade)			Lady HAYMAN	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01
<i>U.S.</i>	Lady Symons of Vern-	6 May 97–29 Jul 99		M. MEACHER	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	ham Dean			A. MICHAEL	9 Jun 01–5 May 06
	Lady Scotland of Asthal	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		E. MORLEY	12 Jun 03–9 May 06
	B. Bradshaw	11 Jun 01–20 May 02		Ld ROOKER	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Lady Amos	11 Jun 01–13 May 03	<i>P.S.</i>	I. PEARSON	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	D. MacShane	29 May 02–27 Oct 02		E. Morley	6 May 97–12 Jun 03
	M. O'Brien	29 May 02–12 Jun 03		Ld Donoughue	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	B. Rammell	27 Oct 02–6 May 05		B. Bradshaw	12 Jun 03–27 Jun 07
	C. Mullin	12 Jun 03–6 May 05		Ld Whitty	11 Jan 01–6 May 05
	Ld Triesman	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		J. Knight	9 May 05–5 May 06
	J. Fitzpatrick	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		Ld Bach	9 May 05–5 May 06
<i>Home O.</i>	<b>J. STRAW</b>	2 May 97		Lady Ashton	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	<b>D. BLUNKETT</b>	8 Jun 01		of Upholland (also at	
	<b>C. CLARKE</b>	15 Dec 04		<i>Constitution Dept)</i>	
	<b>J. REID</b>	5 May 06		B. Gardiner	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. MICHAEL	6 May 97–27 Oct 98	<i>Communities</i>	<i>See under Deputy P.M.</i>	
	Joyce QUIN	6 May 97–28 Jul 98	<i>Culture,</i>	<i>See under Nat. Heritage</i>	
	Ld WILLIAMS	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99	<i>Media &amp; Sport</i>		
	of MOSTYN		<i>Defence</i>	<b>G. ROBERTSON (Ld)</b>	3 May 97
	P. BOATENG	28 Oct 98–11 Jun 01		<b>G. HOON</b>	11 Oct 99
	C. CLARKE	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		<b>J. REID</b>	6 May 05
	Barbara ROCHE	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		<b>D. BROWNE</b>	5 May 06
	J. DENHAM	11 Jun 01–13 May 03			

<i>Min. of State</i>	J. REID	6 May 97	<i>Environment</i>	<b>J. PRESCOTT</b> (also	2 May 97
<i>(Armed Forces)</i>	D. HENDERSON	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99		<i>Deputy P.M.</i> )	
	J. SPELLAR	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01		(office redistributed 8 Jun 01; see Transport; see also Environment Food and Rural Affairs under Agriculture)	
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld GILBERT	6 May 97–29 Jul 99			
<i>(Def. Proc.)</i>	Lady SYMONS of VERNHAM DEAN	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01			
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. INGRAM	9 Jun 01	<i>Min. for Transport</i>	<b>G. STRANG</b>	3 May 97–18 Jun 98
	B. RAMMELL	27 Jun 05		(Office not in cabinet Jul 98)	
<i>U.S.</i>	B. Rammell	9 Jun 01–27 Jun 05		J. REID**	27 Jul 98–17 May 99
	J. Spellar	6 May 97–29 Jul 99		Helen LIDDELL	17 May 99–29 Jul 99
	P. Kilfoyle	29 Jul 99–29 Jan 01		Ld MACDONALD of TRADESTON**	29 Jul 99–8 Jun 01
	L. Moonie	29 Jan 00–12 Jun 03	<i>Min. for Environment</i>	M. MEACHER	3 May 97–8 Jun 01
	Ld Bach	11 Jun 01–9 May 05			
	I. Caplin	12 Jun 03–9 May 05	<i>Min. for Local Govt.</i>	Hilary ARMSTRONG	6 May 97–8 Jun 01
	D. Touhig	9 May 05–6 May 06			
	Ld Drayson	9 May 05–27 Jun 07	<i>Min. for Regions</i>	R. CABORN	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	T. Watson	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		N. RAYNSFORD	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01
<i>Educ. &amp; Employment</i>	<b>D. BLUNKETT</b>	2 May 97	<i>U.S.</i>	N. Raynsford	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	(renamed Education and Skills 8 Jun 01)			Glenda Jackson	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	<b>Estelle MORRIS</b>	8 Jun 01		Angela Eagle	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
	<b>C. CLARKE</b>	24 Oct 02		Lady Hayman	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
	<b>Ruth KELLY</b>	16 Dec 04		A. Meale	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99
	<b>A. JOHNSON</b>	5 May 06		Ld Whitty	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. SMITH	3 May 97–11 Oct 99		Beverley Hughes	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	S. BYERS	6 May 97–27 Jul 98		K. Hill	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	Lady BLACKSTONE	6 May 97–9 Jun 01		C. Mullin	29 Jul 99–25 Jan 01
	Estelle MORRIS	28 Jul 98–8 Jun 01	<i>Health</i>	R. Ainsworth	25 Jan 01–11 Jun 01
	Tessa JOWELL	11 Oct 99–8 Jun 01		<b>F. DOBSON</b>	3 May 97
	S. TIMMS	9 Jun 01–29 May 02		<b>A. MILBURN</b>	11 Oct 99
	Margaret HODGE	9 Jun 01–9 May 05		<b>J. REID</b>	11 Jun 03
	(also <i>Min. for Children</i> 12 Jun 03)			<b>Patricia HEWITT</b>	6 May 05
	Jacqui SMITH	9 May 05–5 May 06	<i>Min. of State</i>	Tessa JOWELL	6 May 97–11 Oct 99
	B. RAMMELL	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		A. MILBURN	6 May 97–23 Dec 98
	D. MILIBAND	20 May 02–15 Dec 04		Lady JAY of PADDINGTON	6 May 97–27 Jul 98
	A. JOHNSON	12 Jun 03–9 Sep 04		J. DENHAM	30 Dec 98–9 Jun 01
	S. TWIGG	16 Dec 04–9 May 05		J. HUTTON	11 Oct 99–6 May 05
	K. HOWELLS	9 May 04–9 May 05		Jacqui SMITH	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	Beverley HUGHES	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		Rosie WINTERTON	12 Jun 03–27 Jun 07
	J. KNIGHT	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		Jane KENNEDY	9 May 05–5 May 06
<i>U.S.</i>	A. Howarth	6 May 97–28 Jul 98		Ld WARNER	9 May 05–31 Dec 06
	Estelle Morris	6 May 97–28 Jul 98		Caroline FLINT	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	K. Howells	6 May 97–28 Jul 98		A. BURNHAM	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Margaret Hodge	28 Jul 98–9 Jun 01	<i>U.S.</i>	P. Boateng	6 May 97–28 Oct 98
	G. Mudie	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99		Lady Hayman	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99
	C. Clarke	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99		J. Hutton	29 Oct 98–11 Oct 99
	Jacqui Smith	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		Ld Hunt of Kings Heath	29 Jul 99–10 May 03
	M. Wicks	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		Gisela Stuart	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	M. Wills	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		Yvette Cooper	11 Oct 99–29 May 02
	Lady Ashton of Upholland	11 Jun 01–5 May 05		Hazel Blears	11 Jan 01–12 Jun 03
	I. Lewis	11 Jun 01–8 May 05		D. Lammy	29 May 02–2 Jun 03
	J. Healey	11 Jun 01–29 May 02		Melanie Johnson	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	S. Twigg	29 May 02–16 Dec 04		S. Ladyman	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	Ld Filkin	12 Jun 03–5 May 05		Ld Warner	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	D. Twigg	16 Dec 04–5 May 05		Caroline Flint	9 May 05–5 May 06
	Ld Adonis	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		L. Byrnc	9 May 05–5 May 06
	P. Hope	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		I. Lewis	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Maria Eagle	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		Ld Hunt of Kings Heath	31 Dec 06–27 Jun 07
	P. Dhanda	5 May 06–27 Jun 07			

<i>Internat.</i>	<b>Clare SHORT</b>	3 May 97	<b>P. MURPHY</b>	24 Oct 02
<i>Dev.</i>	<b>Lady AMOS</b>	13 May 03	<b>P. HAIN</b>	6 May 05
	<b>H. BENN</b>	7 Oct 03	( <i>also SoS Wales</i> )	
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>H. BENN</b>	13 May 03–7 Oct 03	<i>Min. of State</i>	6 May 97–9 Jun 01
<i>U-S.</i>	G. Foulkes	6 May 97	P. MURPHY	6 May 97–28 Jul 99
	C. Mullin	24 Jan 01	Jane KENNEDY	9 Jun 01–1 Apr 04
	H. Benn	11 Jun 01	J. SPELLAR	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	Sally Keeble	29 May 02	D. HANSON	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
	G. Thomas	12 Jun 03	Ld ROOKER	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>D. CLARK</b>	3 May 97	<i>U-S.</i>	T. Worthington
	<b>J. CUNNINGHAM</b>	27 Jul 98	Ld Dubs	6 May 97–2 Dec 99
	<b>Mo MOWLAM</b>	11 Oct 99	J. McFall	28 Jul 98–2 Dec 99
	( <i>office not in Cabinet 9 Jun 01</i> )		G. Howarth	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01
	Ld MACDONALD of	9 Jun 01	D. Brown	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	TRADESTON		I. Pearson	23 Oct 02–5 May 05
	D. ALEXANDER	12 Jun 03	Angela Smith	23 Oct 02–5 May 05
	( <i>office in Cabinet 9 Sep 04</i> )		B. Gardiner	1 Apr 04–5 May 06
	<b>A. MILBURN</b>	9 Sep 04–6 May 05	S. Woodward	9 May 05–5 May 06
	<b>J. HUTTON</b>	6 May 05	Maria Eagle	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	<b>Hilary ARMSTRONG</b>	5 May 06	P. Goggins	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	( <i>also Min for Cabinet Off. and Social Exclusion</i> )		D. Cairns	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
<i>Min. of State</i>	D. FOSTER	3 May 97–6 May 97	( <i>also Scottish Office</i> )	
	Ld FALCONER	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01	<i>Paym.-Gen. (see Treasury)</i>	
	of THOROTON		<i>Scot. O.</i>	<b>D. DEWAR</b>
	I. McCARTNEY	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01		3 May 97
	Barbara ROCHE	11 Jun 01–6 May 05	<b>J. REID</b>	17 May 99
	( <i>also Min for Women</i>		<b>Helen LIDDELL</b>	24 Jan 01
	<i>9 Nov 01</i> )		<b>A. DARLING</b>	12 Jun 03
	Lady MORGAN of	11 Jun 01–9 Nov 01	( <i>also Transport</i> )	
	HUYTON ( <i>also Min.</i>		<b>D. ALEXANDER</b>	5 May 06
	<i>for Women</i> )		H. McLEISH	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	D. ALEXANDER	29 May 02–12 Jun 03	B. WILSON	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
	Ruth KELLY	12 Jun 03–16 Dec 04	Helen LIDDELL	28 Jul 98–17 May 99
	D. MILBAND	16 Dec 04	B. WILSON	29 Jul 99–24 Jan 01
<i>P.S. Cabinet</i>	P. Kilfoyle	6 May 97–29 Jul 99	G. FOULKES	24 Jan 01–29 May 02
	P. McFadden	5 May 06	S. Galbraith	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	E. Miliband	5 May 06	M. Chisholm	6 May 97–10 Dec 97
<i>Nat. Heritage</i>	<b>C. SMITH</b>	3 May 97	C. Macdonald	11 Dec 97–29 Jul 99
( <i>renamed Jul 97</i> )	<b>Tessa JOWELL</b>	8 Jun 01	Ld Sewel	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
<i>Culture, Media</i>			Ld Macdonald	3 Aug 98–29 Jul 99
<i>and Sport</i> )			of Tradeston	
<i>Min. of State</i>	T. CLARKE	6 May 97–28 Jul 98	Anne McGuire	29 May 02–5 May 06
	R. CABORN ( <i>Sport</i> )	9 Jun 01–27 Jun 07	D. Cairns	5 May 06
	Lady BLACKSTONE	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03	( <i>also N.I. Office</i> )	
	( <i>Arts</i> )		<i>Soc. Sec.</i>	<b>Harriet HARMAN</b>
	Estelle MORRIS ( <i>Arts</i> )	12 Jun 03–9 May 05		3 May 97
<i>U-S. (Arts)</i>	M. Fisher	6 May 97–28 Jul 98	<b>A. DARLING</b>	27 Jul 98
	A. Howarth	28 Jul 98–9 Jun 01	( <i>renamed Work and Pensions 9 Jun 01</i> )	
<i>U-S. (Tourism)</i>	Janet Anderson	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01	<b>A. SMITH</b>	29 May 02
<i>U-S. (Sport)</i>	T. Banks	8 May 97–29 Jun 99	<b>A. JOHNSON</b>	9 Sep 04
	Kate Hoey	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01	<b>D. BLUNKETT</b>	6 May 05
<i>U-S.</i>	Ld McIntosh of	12 Jun 03–5 May 05	<b>J. HUTTON</b>	5 May 06
	Haringey		<i>Min. of State</i>	F. FIELD
	J. Purnell	9 May 05–5 May 06		3 May 97–28 Jul 98
	D. Lammy	9 May 05–27 Jun 07	S. TIMMS	4 Jan 99–29 Jul 99
	S. Woodward	5 May 06–27 Jun 07	J. ROOKER	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01
<i>Northern</i>	<b>Mo MOWLAM</b>	3 May 97	N. BROWN**	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
<i>Ireland</i>	<b>P. MANDELSON</b>	11 Oct 99	I. McCARTNEY	9 Jun 01–13 Mar 03
	<b>J. REID</b>	24 Jan 01	D. BROWNE	12 Jun 03–1 Apr 04
			M. WICKS	12 Jun 03–27 Jun 07
			Jane KENNEDY	1 Apr 04–9 May 05

	J. MURPHY	5 May 06–27 Jun 07	U-S.	N. Griffiths	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
	J. PURNELL	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		Barbara Roche	6 May 97–4 Jan 99
U-S.	K. Bradley	6 May 97–28 Jul 98		K. Howells	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01
	Lady Hollis of Hcigham			Ld Sainsbury of Turville	28 Jul 98–13 Nov 06
	Angela Eagle	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01		M. Wills	4 Jan 99–29 Jul 99
	S. Timms	28 Jul 98–4 Jan 99		A. Johnson	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	H. Bayley	4 Jan 99–11 Jun 01		N. Griffiths	11 Jun 01–9 May 05
	M. Wicks	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03		Melanie Johnson	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	Maria Eagle	11 Jun 01–9 May 05		G. Sutcliffe	12 Jun 03–5 May 06
	C. Pond	12 Jun 03–9 May 05		J. Fitzpatrick	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Ld Hunt of Kings Heath	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		Ld Truscott	14 Nov 06–27 Jun 07
	J. Plaskitt	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		<i>Transport, Local Govt. &amp; the Regions</i>	<i>(Dept. created 8 Jun 01)</i> <b>S. BYERS</b> 8 Jun 01 <i>(Dept. subdivided 29 May 02. See Deputy P.M. and also Transport)</i>
	Liz Blackman	9 May 05–27 Jun 07			
	Anne McGuire	5 May 06–27 Jun 07		<i>M. of S.</i>	J. SPELLAR** 9 Jun 01–29 May 02
U-S. (Women)	Joan Ruddock	11 Jun 97–28 Jul 98		N. RAYNSFORD	9 Jun 01–29 May 02
<i>Trade</i>	<b>Margaret BECKETT</b>	2 May 97		Ld FALCONER of THOROTON	9 Jun 01–29 May 02
	<b>P. MANDELSON</b>	27 Jul 98		U-S.	D. Jamieson 11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	<b>S. BYERS</b>	23 Dec 98		Sally Keeble	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	<i>(renamed Trade &amp; Industry 8 Jun 01)</i>			A. Whitehead	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	<b>Patricia HEWITT</b>	8 Jun 01		<i>Transport</i>	<i>(Transport a separate Department 29 May 02)</i>
	<i>(and Min. for Women)</i>			<b>A. DARLING</b>	29 May 02
	<i>(Renamed Productivity, Energy and Industry 6 May 05, reverted to Trade &amp; Industry 13 May 05)</i>			<i>(also S. of S. for Scotland 12 Jun 03)</i>	
	<b>A. JOHNSON</b>	6 May 05		<b>D. ALEXANDER</b>	5 May 06
	<b>A. DARLING</b>	5 May 06		<i>(also S. of S for Scotland)</i>	
<i>Min. for Trade</i>	Ld CLINTON-DAVIS	6 May 97–29 Jul 99	<i>Min.</i>	J. SPELLAR	29 May 02
	B. WILSON	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99		K. HOWELLS	12 Jun 03
	R. CABORN	29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01		T. McNULTY	9 Sep 05
<i>Min. for Comp</i>	I. McCARTNEY	6 May 97–29 Jul 99		S. LADYMAN	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
<i>Min. for Energy</i>	Helen LIDDELL	29 Jul 99–24 Jan 01	U-S.	D. Jamieson	29 May 02–9 May 05
<i>&amp; Competition</i>	P. HAIN	24 Jan 01–9 Jun 01		T. McNulty	12 Jun 02–9 Sep 04
<i>Min. for</i>	J. BATTLE	6 May 97–29 Jul 99		Charlotte Atkins	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
<i>Industry</i>				D. Twigg	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
<i>Min. for Small</i>	Patricia HEWITT	29 Jul 99–8 Jun 01		Karen Buck	9 May 05–6 May 06
<i>Business</i>				Gillian Merron	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
<i>Min. for Eur.</i>	Ld SIMON of HIGHBURY	8 May 97–29 Jul 99	<i>Wales</i>	<b>R. DAVIES</b>	3 May 97–27 Oct 98
	<i>(also in Treasury)</i>			<b>A. MICHAEL</b>	27 Oct 98
<i>Min. of State</i>	B. WILSON	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03		<b>P. MURPHY</b>	29 Jul 99
	A. JOHNSON	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03		<b>P. HAIN</b>	<i>(also Ld Privy Seal 11 Jun 03)</i> 24 Oct 02
	Lady SYMONS of VERNHAM DEAN		U-S.	W. Griffiths	6 May 97–28 Jul 98
	<i>(also in F.O.)</i>	9 Jun 01–12 Jun 03		P. Hain	6 May 97–29 Jul 99
	S. TIMMS	29 May 02–5 May 06		J. O. Jones	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99
	Jacqui SMITH	12 Jun 03–9 May 06		D. Hanson	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	<i>(also Dep. Min. for Women)</i>			D. Toughig	11 Jun 01–9 May 05
	M. O'BRIEN	12 Jun 03–9 May 05		N. Ainger	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
	D. ALEXANDER		<i>Work and Pensions</i>	<i>(created 9 Jun 2001; see Soc Sec.)</i>	
	<i>(also in F.O.)</i>	9 Sep 04–9 May 05	<i>Mins. without Portfolio</i>	<b>P. MANDELSON</b>	5 May 97–27 Jul 98
	M. WICKS	9 May 05–27 Jun 07		<b>C. CLARKE</b>	9 Jun 01–24 Oct 01
	I. PEARSON	9 May 05–5 May 06		<b>J. REID</b>	24 Oct 02–13 May 03
	<i>(also in F.O.)</i>			<b>I. McCARTNEY</b>	13 May 03–24 Oct 04
	A. MICHAEL	9 May 05–5 May 06		<b>Hazel BLEARS</b>	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Margaret HODGE	5 May 06–27 Jun 07			

<b>Law Officers</b>		
<i>Att. Gen.</i>	J. MORRIS	6 May 97
	Ld WILLIAMS OF MOSTYN	29 Jul 99
	Ld GOLDSMITH**	9 Jun 01
<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Ld FALCONER of THOROTON	6 May 97
	R. CRANSTON	28 Jul 98
	Harriet HARMAN	9 Jun 01
	M. O'BRIEN	5 May 05
<i>Ld. Adv.</i>	Ld HARDIE	7 May 97–17 May 99
<i>Sol. Gen.</i>		
<i>Scotland.</i>	C. BOYD+	7 May 97–17 May 99
<i>Advocate-Gen.</i>	Lynda CLARK	17 May 99
	Ld DAVIDSON of GLEN CLOVA	5 May 06
<b>Whips</b>		
<i>P.S. to</i>	N. BROWN	3 May 97
<i>Treasury</i>	<i>(office in Cabinet)</i>	
	<b>Ann TAYLOR</b>	27 Jul 98
	<b>Hilary ARMSTRONG</b>	9 Jun 01
	<b>Jacqui SMITH</b>	5 May 06
<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	R. Ainsworth	8 May 97–25 Jan 01
	G. Allen	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	J. Dowd	8 May 97–11 Jun 01
	J. McFall	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	J. O. Jones	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	C. Betts	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01
	D. Jamieson	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01
	Jane Kennedy	28 Jul 98–11 Oct 99
	D. Clelland	2 Feb 01–11 Jun 01
	Anne McGuire	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	J. Heppell	11 Jun 01–29 May 05
	N. Ainger	11 Jun 01–29 May 05
	T. McNulty	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	G. Stringer	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	J. Fitzpatrick	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	I. Pearson	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	<i>(also U-S. N. Ireland 23 Oct 02)</i>	
	P. Woolas	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	J. Murphy	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	Joan Ryan	12 Jun 03–5 May 06
	D. Twigg	12 Jun 03–16 Dec 04
	Gillian Merron	16 Dec 04–5 May 06
	V. Coaker	9 May 05–5 May 06
	T. Watson	9 May 05–5 May 06
	D. Watts	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	A. Campbell	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	K. Brennan	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	F. Roy	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
<i>Asst. Whips</i>	Claire Ward	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	C. Betts	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	D. Clelland	8 May 97–2 Feb 01
	K. Hughes	8 May 97–11 Jun 01
	D. Jamieson	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	Jane Kennedy	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	G. Pope	8 May 97–11 Nov 99
	Bridget Prentice	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	M. Hall	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01
	D. Hanson	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99
	K. Hill	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99
	Anne McGuire	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	G. Sutcliffe	29 Jul 99–11 Jun 01
	T. McNulty	18 Oct 99–11 Jun 01
	D. Touhig	17 Nov 99–11 Jun 01
	I. Pearson	2 Feb 01–29 May 02
	F. Kemp	11 Jun 01–5 May 05
	Angela Smith	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	<i>(also U-S. N. Ireland 23 Oct 02)</i>	
	I. Caplin	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	J. Fitzpatrick	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	P. Woolas	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
	D. Norris	11 Jun 01–12 Jun 03
	J. Murphy	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	Joan Ryan	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	D. Twigg	9 May 02–12 Jun 03
	Gillian Merron	27 Oct 02–16 Dec 04
	Charlotte Atkins	
	<i>(also Transport)</i>	29 May 02–12 Jun 03
	V. Coaker	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	P. Clark	12 Jun 03–5 May 05
	Margaret Moran	12 Jun 03–5 May 05
	Bridget Prentice	12 Jun 03–9 May 05
	J. Purnell	16 Dec 04–9 May 05
	F. Roy	9 May 05–5 May 06
	I. Cawsey	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
	A. Campbell	9 May 05–5 May 06
	D. Watts	9 May 05–5 May 06
	Claire Ward	9 May 05–5 May 06
	P. Dhandra	9 May 05–5 May 06
	T. Cunningham	9 May 05–27 Jun 07
	K. Brennan	9 May 05–5 May 06
	Joan Ryan	9 May 05–5 May 06
	H. Irranca-Davies	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	Liz Blackman	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	S. McCabe	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	M. Foster [Worcester]	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
	J. Shaw	5 May 06–27 Jun 07
<b>H.M. Household</b>		
<i>Treasurer</i>	G. MUDIE	8 May 97
	K. BRADLEY	28 Jul 98
	K. HILL	11 Jun 01
	R. AINSWORTH	12 Jun 03
<i>Compt.</i>	T. McAVOY	8 May 97
<i>Vice-Chamb.</i>	Janet ANDERSON	8 May 97
	G. ALLEN	28 Jul 98
	G. SUTCLIFFE	11 Jun 01
	J. FITZPATRICK	12 Jun 03
<i>Cap. Gent at</i>	Ld CARTER**	6 May 97
<i>Arms</i>	Ld GROCOTT**	29 May 02
<i>Cap. Yeo. of</i>	Ld McINTOSH of HARINGEY	3 May 97
<i>Guard</i>	Ld DAVIES of OLDHAM	12 Jun 03
<i>Lords in Waiting</i>	Ld Haskell	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	Lady Farrington of Ribblesdale	8 May 97–27 Jun 07
	Ld Whitty	8 May 97–28 Jul 98
	Lady Gould of Potternewton	8 May 97–18 Dec 98

Ld Hoyle	8 May 97–9 Apr 99	Ld Filkin	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
Lady Ramsay of Cartvale	18 Dec 98–11 Jun 01	Ld Grocott	11 Jun 01–29 May 02
Lady Amos	28 Jul 98–11 Jun 01	Lady Andrews	29 May 02–9 May 05
Ld Hunt of Kings Heath	28 Jul 98–29 Jul 99	Lady Crawley	29 May 02–27 Jun 07
Ld Burlison	9 Apr 99–11 Jun 01	Ld Evans of Temple	12 Jun 03–27 Jun 07
Ld Bach	29 Jul 99–20 Nov 00	Guiting	
Ld Davics of Oldham	20 Nov 00–12 Jun 03	Ld Triesman	19 Dec 03–5 May 06
Ld Bassam of Brighton	11 Jun 01–27 Jun 07	Ld McKenzie of Luton	5 May 06–27 Jun 07

\*\*Attending Cabinet. +Not a member of either house of Parliament

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT 2007–2010

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>G. BROWN</b>	27 Jun 07	<i>P.S.</i>	Ld Myners	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
<i>Ld. President</i>	<b>Lady ASHTON of UPHOLLAND</b> ( <i>Leader of Lords</i> )	28 Jun 07	( <i>Fin. Serv.</i> )		
	<b>Lady ROYALL of BLAISDON</b> ( <i>Leader of Lords</i> )	3 Oct 08	<i>For. &amp; Comm. O</i>	<b>D. MILIBAND</b>	28 Jun 07
	<b>Ld MANDELSON</b> ( <i>Also First Sec. and Business</i> )	5 Jun 09	<i>Min. of State</i>	J. MURPHY	29 Jun 07–3 Oct 08
<i>Ld. Chanc. &amp; S. of S. for Justice</i>	<b>J. STRAW</b> ( <i>see Justice</i> )	28 Jun 07		Ld MALLOCH-BROWN**	29 Jun 07–31 Jul 09
<i>Ld Privy Seal</i>	<b>Harriet HARMAN</b> ( <i>also Leader of House of Commons and Min. for Women and Equality</i> )	28 Jun 07		K. HOWELLS	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
<i>P.S.</i>	Helen Goodman† ( <i>Dep. Ldr. H of C.</i> )	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		Ld JONES ( <i>also Business</i> )	27 Jun 07–3 Oct 08
	Barbara Follett ( <i>Equality</i> ) ( <i>also Min. for E. of England</i> )	3 Dec 07–5 Oct 08	<i>U-S.</i>	Caroline FLINT ( <i>Europe</i> )**	3 Oct 08–5 Jun 09
	C. Bryant ( <i>Dep. Ldr. H of C.</i> )	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Lady KINNOCK of HOLYHEAD ( <i>Europe to Oct 09</i> )	5 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Barbara Keeley ( <i>Dep. Ldr. H of C.</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10		I. LEWIS	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	M. Foster [Hastings] ( <i>Equality</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10		Ld DAVIES of ABERSOCH ( <i>also Business</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
<i>First Sec. of State</i>	<b>Ld MANDELSON</b>	5 Jun 09		W. RAMMELL	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
<i>Exchequer Chief Sec.</i>	<b>A. DARLING</b>	28 Jun 07		Meg Munn	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09
	<b>A. BURNHAM</b>	28 Jun 07		Gillian Merron	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
	<b>Yvette COOPER</b>	24 Jan 08		C. Bryant ( <i>Europe from Oct 09</i> )	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	<b>L. BYRNE</b>	8 Jun 09		Lady Taylor of Bolton ( <i>also Defence</i> )	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	Jane KENNEDY	29 Jun 07	<i>Home Office</i>	<b>Jacqui SMITH</b>	28 Jun 07
	S. TIMMS ( <i>also Business</i> )	5 Oct 08		<b>A. JOHNSON</b>	5 Jun 09
<i>Min. of State</i>	P. WOOLAS ( <i>also Home O.</i> )	5 Oct 08–11 May 10		T. McNULTY**	29 Jun 07–3 Oct 08
<i>Econ. S.</i>	Angela Eagle	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		L. BYRNE	29 Jun 07–3 Oct 08
	I. Pearson ( <i>also Business</i> )	5 Oct 08–11 May 10		( <i>also at Exch. from 24 Jan 08</i> )	
<i>Exch. S</i>	Kitty Ussher	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		( <i>also Min. for W. Midlands</i> )	
	Angela Eagle	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		P. WOOLAS ( <i>Borders &amp; Immig.</i> )	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	Kitty Ussher	8 Jun 09–17 Jun 09		( <i>also Exch.</i> )	
	Sarah McCarthy-Fry	17 Jun 09–11 May 10	<i>U-S.</i>	V. COAKER	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
				D. HANSON	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
				V. Coaker	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
				Ld West of Spithead	29 Jun 07–11 May 10
				Meg Hillier	29 Jun 07–11 May 10
				A. Campbell	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
			<i>Business</i>	( <i>Dept of Bus., Enterprise &amp; Reg. Reform to 5 Jun 09, then Bus., Innovation &amp; Skills</i> )	
				<b>J. HUTTON</b>	28 Jun 07
				<b>Ld MANDELSON</b>	3 Oct 08

<i>Min. of State</i>	S. TIMMS ( <i>also Exch. from 5 Oct 08</i> )	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08	S. Malik	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Ld JONES ( <i>also For. Off.</i> )	29 Jun 07–3 Oct 08	I. Austin	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	P. McFADDEN	29 Jun 07–5 Jun 09	Sarah McCarthy-Fry	9 Jun 09–17 Jun 09
	P. McFADDEN**	5 Jun 09–11 May 10	Ld McKenzie of Luton ( <i>also Work &amp; Pensions</i> )	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	M. WICKS	29 Jul 07–5 Oct 08	Barbara Follett	22 Sep 09–11 May 10
	G. THOMAS ( <i>also Int. Dev.</i> )	5 Oct 08–5 Jun 09	<b>J. PURNELL</b>	28 Jun 07
	Ld DRAYSON† ( <i>also Defence</i> )**	29 Jun 07–7 Nov 08	<b>A. BURNHAM</b>	24 Jan 08
	S. TIMMS ( <i>also Exch.</i> )	5 Oct 08–11 May 10	<b>B. BRADSHAW</b>	5 Jun 09
	Ld DRAYSON† ( <i>also Defence</i> )**	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	Margaret HODGE	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	D. LAMMY	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	Barbara FOLLETT	5 Oct 08–22 Sep 09
	Rosie WINTERTON***	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	Margaret HODGE	22 Sep 09–11 May 10
	Ld DAVIES of ABERSOCH ( <i>also For. Off.</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	G. Sutcliffe ( <i>Sport</i> )	29 Jun 07–11 May 10
	K. BRENNAN ( <i>also Children</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	S. Carter (Ld Carter of Barnes) ( <i>also Business</i> )	5 Oct 08–31 Jul 09
<i>U-S.</i>	Lady Vadera	24 Jan 08–11 May 10	S. Simon	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	G. Thomas ( <i>also Int. Dev.</i> )	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<b>D. BROWNE</b> ( <i>also S. of S. Scotland</i> )	28 Jun 07
	S. Carter (Ld Carter of Barnes) ( <i>also Culture</i> )	5 Oct 08–31 Jul 09	<b>J. HUTTON</b>	3 Oct 08
	Ld Young of Norwood	9 Oct 09–11 May 10	<b>R. AINSWORTH</b>	5 Jun 09
	Green ( <i>also a whip</i> )	9 Oct 09–11 May 10	R. AINSWORTH	29 Jun 07–5 Jun 09
	I. Lucas	9 Oct 09–11 May 10	W. RAMMELL	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
<i>Children, Schools &amp; Families</i>	<b>E. BALLS</b>	28 Jun 07	Ld DRAYSON†	29 Jun 07–7 Nov 07
<i>Min. of State</i>	J. KNIGHT	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09	Ld DRAYSON† ( <i>also Business</i> )**	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Beverley HUGHES** ( <i>also Min for N.W.</i> )	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09	Lady Taylor of Bolton ( <i>also For. Off. from 9 Jun 09</i> )	7 Nov 07–11 May 10
	Dawn PRIMAROLO***	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	D. Twigg	28 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	V. COAKER	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	Q. Davies†	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	K. BRENNAN ( <i>also Business</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	K. Jones	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
<i>U-S.</i>	K. Brennan	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<b>E. MILIBAND</b>	3 Oct 08
	Ld Adonis	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>Energy &amp; Climate Change</i>	
	Lady Morgan of Drefelin	5 Oct 08–11 May 10	<i>Min. of State</i>	
	Sarah McCarthy-Fry	5 Oct 08–9 Jun 09	M. O'BRIEN	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
	I. Wright	9 Jun 09–11 May 10	Ld HUNT of KINGS HEATH ( <i>also Environment to Jun 09, also Dep. Ldr of H. of L. after Jun 09</i> )	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	Diana Johnson	9 Jun 09–11 May 10	Joan RUDDOCK	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
<i>Communities &amp; Local Govt.</i>	<b>Hazel BLEARS</b>	28 Jun 07	Joan Ruddock	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>J. DENHAM</b>	5 Jun 09	D. Kidney	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Yvette COOPER**	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08	<b>H. BENN</b>	28 Jun 07
	Caroline Flint ( <i>also Min for Yorks &amp; H.</i> )	24 Jan 08–3 Oct 08	<i>Food &amp; Rural Affairs</i>	
	Margaret BECKETT**	3 Oct 08–8 Jun 09	<i>Min. of State</i>	
	J. HEALEY**	29 Jun 07–11 May 10	Ld ROOKER	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	Rosie WINTERTON***	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	P. WOOLAS	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
<i>U-S.</i>	Lady Andrews	29 Jun 07–9 Jun 09	Jane KENNEDY	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
	P. Dhanda	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	Ld HUNT of KINGS HEATH ( <i>also Energy</i> )	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
	I. Wright†	29 Jun 07–9 Jun 09	J. FITZPATRICK	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	S. Khan	5 Oct 08–9 Jun 09	Joan Ruddock	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
			J. Shaw	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
			H. Irranca-Davies	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
			D. Norris†	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
			Ld Davies of Oldham ( <i>also a whip</i> )	9 Jun 09–11 May 10



<i>Health</i>	<b>A. JOHNSON</b>	28 Jun 07	<i>U-S.</i>	Gillian Merron	
	<b>A. BURNHAM</b>	5 Jun 09		( <i>also Min for E. Midlands</i> )	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08
<i>Min. of State</i>	D. PRIMAROLO	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09		P. Hope	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	B. BRADSHAW	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09		T. Watson	24 Jan 08–5 Jun 09
	( <i>also Min. for S.W.</i> )			K. Brennan	5 Oct 08–5 Jun 09
	P. HOPE			Lady Vadera	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	( <i>also Min for W. Midlands</i> )	4 Oct 08–11 May 10	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<b>S. WOODWARD†</b>	28 Jun 07
	M. O'BRIEN	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	<i>Min. of State</i>	P. GOGGINS	29 Jun 07–11 May 10
<i>U-S.</i>	Gillian MERRON	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	<i>Scotland</i>	<b>D. BROWNE</b>	
	Ld Darzi of Denham	29 Jun 07–31 Jul 09		( <i>also Sec. of S. Defence</i> )	28 Jun 07
	Ann Keen	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		<b>J. MURPHY</b>	3 Oct 08
	Ann Keen	8 Jun 09–11 May 10	<i>Min. of State</i>	D. CAIRNS	29 Jun 07–19 Sep 08
	I. Lewis	29 Jun 07–3 Oct 08	<i>U-S.</i>	Ann McKechnie	5 Oct 08
<i>Innovation, Enterprise &amp; Skills</i>	<b>J. DENHAM</b>	28 Jun 07	<i>Transport</i>	<b>Ruth KELLY</b>	28 Jun 07
	( <i>Office merged with Business 5 Jun 09</i> )			<b>G. HOON</b>	3 Oct 08
<i>Min. of State</i>	B. RAMMELL	29 Jun 07–5 Jun 09		<b>Ld ADONIS</b>	5 Jun 09
	I. PEARSON ( <i>Science</i> )	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>Min. of State</i>	Rosie WINTERTON	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	Ld DRAYSON†	3 Oct 08–5 Jun 09		( <i>Also Min. for Yorks &amp; H. 24 Jan 08</i> )	
	( <i>Science</i> )**			Ld ADONIS	5 Oct 08–5 Jun 09
<i>U-S.</i>	D. LAMMY	5 Oct 08–5 Jun 09		S. KHAN***	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	D. Lammy	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>U-S.</i>	J. Fitzpatrick	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09
	Ld Triesman	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08		T. Harris	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	Lady Morgan of Drefelin			P. Clark	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	( <i>also Baroness in Waiting</i> )	24 Jan 08–5 Oct 08		C. Mole	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	S. Simon†	5 Oct 08–5 Jun 09	<i>Wales</i>	<b>P. HAIN</b> ( <i>also Work &amp; Pensions</i> )	28 Jun 07
	Lord Young of Norwood	5 Oct 08–5 Jun 09		<b>P. MURPHY</b>	24 Jan 08
	Green ( <i>also a whip</i> ) †			<b>P. HAIN</b>	5 Jun 09
<i>Internat. Devel.</i>	<b>D. ALEXANDER</b>	28 Jun 07	<i>U-S.</i>	H. Irranca-Davies	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
<i>Min. of State</i>	G. THOMAS			W. David	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	( <i>also Business to 5 Jun 09</i> )	5 Oct 08–11 May 10	<i>Work &amp; Pensions</i>	<b>P. HAIN</b> ( <i>also Wales</i> )	28 Jun 07
<i>U-S.</i>	G. Thomas ( <i>also Business</i> )	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		<b>J. PURNELL</b>	24 Jan 08
	Lady Vadera	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08		<b>Yvette COOPER</b>	5 Jul 09
	S. Malik	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>Min. of State</i>	M. O'BRIEN	29 Jun 07–3 Oct 08
	Gillian Merron	24 Jan 08–5 Oct 08		Caroline FLINT**	
	I. Lewis	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		( <i>also Min. for Yorks</i> )	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08
<i>Justice</i>	M. Foster [Worcester]	5 Oct 08–11 May 10		S. TIMMS	24 Jan 08–3 Oct 08
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>J. STRAW</b> ( <i>Ld Chancellor</i> )	27 Jun 07		T. McNULTY**	3 Oct 08–5 Jun 09
	D. HANSON	29 Jun 07–5 Jun 09		Rosie WINTERTON	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09
	M. WILLS	29 Jun 07–11 May 10		( <i>also Min. for Yorks</i> )	
<i>U-S.</i>	Maria EAGLE ( <i>Equalities</i> )	8 Jun 09–11 May 10		J. KNIGHT**	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Ld Hunt of Kings Heath	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		Angela EAGLE	8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Bridget Prentice	29 Jun 07–11 May 10	<i>U-S.</i>	Anne McGuire	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	Maria Eagle	29 Jun 07–8 Jun 09		J. Plaskitt	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	S. Malik	5 Oct 08–15 May 09		Ld McKenzie of Luton†	29 Jun 07–11 May 10
	Ld Bach	5 Oct 08–11 May 10		( <i>also Communities from 5 Jun 09</i> )	
	Claire Ward	8 Jun 09–11 May 10		Barbara Follett	29 Jun 07–3 Dec 07
<i>D. Lanc.</i>	<b>E. MILIBAND</b>			( <i>also Min. for E. of England</i> )	
	( <i>also Min. for Cabinet Office</i> )	28 Jun 07		J. Shaw	5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	( <i>Office not in Cabinet 4 Oct 08</i> )			Kitty Ussher	5 Oct 08–9 Jun 09
	L. BYRNE**	4 Oct 08		Helen Goodman	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
	( <i>Office in Cabinet 5 Jun 09</i> )		<i>Law Officers</i>		
	<b>Lady ROYALL</b> of BLAISDON		<i>Att-Gen.</i>	Lady SCOTLAND of ASTHAL***	29 Jun 07
	( <i>Leader of the House of Lords</i> )	5 Jun 09	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i>	Vera BAIRD	29 Jun 07
<i>Min. of State</i>	Tessa JOWELL**		<i>Advocate-Gen</i>	Ld DAVIDSON of GLEN CLOVA	29 Jun 07
( <i>Min for Olympics</i> )	( <i>also Min. for London</i> )				
	( <i>also Paymaster-General &amp; Min for Cab. Off. 5 Jun 09</i> )	29 Jun 07–11 May 10			

<i>Whips</i>			Kerry McCarthy	9 Jun 09–11 May 10
<i>P.S. to</i>	<b>G. HOON</b>	28 Jun 07	<i>H.M. Household</i>	
<i>Treasury</i>	( <i>Office not in Cabinet 3 Oct 08</i> )		<i>Treasurer</i>	N. BROWN 29 Jun 07
	N. BROWN**	3 Oct 08		T. McAVOY 5 Oct 08
	( <i>also Min. for N.E.</i> )		<i>Comptroller</i>	T. McAVOY 29 Jun 07
<i>Lds of</i>	F. Roy	29 Jun 07–11 May 10		J. SPELLAR 5 Oct 08
<i>Treasury</i>	S. McCabe	29 Jun 07–11 May 10	<i>Vice-Chamb</i>	Liz BLACKMAN 29 Jun 07
	A. Campbell	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		Claire WARD 5 Oct 08
	D. Watts	29 Jun 07–11 May 10		Helen JONES 8 Jun 09
	Claire Ward	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>Cap. Gent.</i>	Ld GROCCOTT** 28 Jun 07
	T. Cunningham	5 Oct 08–11 May 10	<i>at Arms</i>	Lady ROYALL of BLAISDON** 24 Jan 08
	B. Blizzard	5 Oct 08–11 May 10		Ld BASSAM of BRIGHTON 5 Oct 08
<i>Asst. Whips</i>	Siobhain McDonagh	29 Jun 07–17 Sep 08	<i>Cap. Yeo</i>	Ld DAVIES of OLDHAM 29 Jun 07
	M. Foster [Worcester]	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>of Guard</i>	( <i>also U-S. Env't from 5 Jun 09</i> )
	T. Cunningham	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>Lords in</i>	Lady Crawley 29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	Alison Seabeck	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08	<i>Waiting</i>	Lady Royall of Blaisdon 29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08
	Diana Johnson†	29 Jun 07–9 Jun 09		Lady Farrington of
	M. Tami†	29 Jun 07–11 May 10		Ribbleton† 29 Jun 07–11 May 10
	S. Khan†	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		Lady Morgan of Drefelin
	B. Blizzard	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		( <i>also 24 Jan 08 U-S.</i>
	T. Watson	29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08		<i>Innovation</i> )
	W. David	29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08		Ld Evans of Temple 29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08
	Sarah McCarthy-Fry	24 Jan 08–5 Oct 08		Guiting
	Dawn Butler	18 Sep 08–11 May 10		Lady Thornton 24 Jan 08–11 May 10
	Helen Goodman	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Ld Bassam of Brighton 29 Jun 07–5 Oct 08
	Helen Jones	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Ld Truscott† 29 Jun 07–24 Jan 08
	I. Lucas	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Ld Bach 24 Jan 08–5 Oct 08
	I. Austin ( <i>also Min. for</i>	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Ld Patel of Bradford 5 Oct 08–9 Jun 09
	<i>W. Midlands</i> )			Ld Tunncliffe 5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	Barbara Keeley†	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Ld Brett† 5 Oct 08–11 May 10
	C. Mole†	5 Oct 08–8 Jun 09		Ld Young of Norwood
	J. Heppell	9 Jun 09–11 May 10		Green† ( <i>also at</i>
	Lyn Brown	9 Jun 09–11 May 10		<i>Innovation/Business</i> )
	Sharon Hodgson	9 Jun 09–11 May 10		Ld Faulkner of 8 Jun 09–11 May 10
	Mary Creagh	9 Jun 09–11 May 10		Worcester†
	D. Wright	9 Jun 09–11 May 10		

† Unpaid. \*\*Attending Cabinet. \*\*\*Attending Cabinet when relevant. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## COALITION GOVERNMENT 11 MAY 2010–8 MAY 2015

(*Ministers are Conservatives except where marked 'L.D.', Liberal Democrats*)

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>D. CAMERON</b>	11 May 10	G. CLARK	7 Oct 13–8 May 15
<i>Deputy P.M.</i>	<b>N. CLEGG</b> (L.D.)	11 May 10	( <i>also Business from</i>	
	( <i>Also Ld President</i> )		<i>15 Jul 14</i> )	
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>F. MAUDE**</b>	12 May 10–8 May 15	J. JOHNSON	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
( <i>Cab. Off.</i> )	( <i>Paymaster Gen.</i> )		<i>P.S.</i>	M. Harper 12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	<b>O. LETWIN**</b>	12 May 10–8 May 15		N. Hurd 18 May 10–15 Jul 14
	( <i>Ch. D. Lanc. from</i>			Chloe Smith 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13
	<i>15 Jul 14</i> )			J. Johnson ( <i>also a whip</i> ) 25 Apr 13–15 Jul 14
	<b>D. LAWS**</b> (L.D.)			S. Gyimah ( <i>also Education</i> ) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	( <i>also Education</i> )	4 Sep 12–8 May 15		B. Newmark 15 Jul 14–27 Sep 14
				R. Wilson 27 Sep 14–8 May 15

<i>Ld Chanc. &amp; Sec of S. for Justice</i>	<b>K. CLARKE</b>	12 May 10	J. Duddridge	11 Aug 14–8 May 15
			<b>Home Office Theresa MAY</b>	12 May 10
			<i>(also Min. for Women &amp; Equalities to 4 Sep 12)</i>	
	<b>C. GRAYLING</b>	4 Sep 12	<i>Min. of State</i> N. HERBERT	
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld McNALLY (L.D.)	13 May 10–18 Dec 13	<i>(Policing &amp; Crim. Just.)</i> (Also Justice)	13 May 10–4 Sep 12
	N. HERBERT		D. GREEN	
	<i>(Also Home Office)</i>	13 May 10–4 Sep 12	<i>(Also Justice)</i>	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
	D. GREEN		M. PENNING	
	<i>(Also Home Office)</i>	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14	<i>(Also Justice)</i>	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	Ld FAULKST†	18 Dec 13–8 May 15	<i>Min. of State</i> D. GREEN	13 May 10–4 Sep 12
	S. HUGHES (L.D.)	18 Dec 13–8 May 15	<i>(Immigration)</i>	
	M. PENNING		<i>Min. of State</i> Lady NEVILLE-JONES	13 May 10–5 Sep 11
	<i>(Also Home Office)</i>	15 Jul 14–8 May 15	<i>(Security)</i>	
<i>U-S.</i>	C. Blunt	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	<i>Min. of State</i> J. BROKENSHERE	8 Feb 14–8 May 15
	J. Djanogly	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	<i>(Security &amp; Immig.)</i>	
	Helen Grant	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13	<i>Min. of State</i> Ld HENLEY	5 Sep 11–4 Sep 12
	J. Wright	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14	<i>(Crime)</i> J. BROWNE (L.D.)	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13
	S. Vara	7 Oct 13–8 May 15	N. BAKER (L.D.)	7 Oct 13–4 Nov 14
	A. Selous	15 Jul 14–8 May 15	<i>Prevention)</i> N. BAKER (L.D.)	4 Nov 14–8 May 15
<i>Exchequer Chief Sec.</i>	<b>G. OSBORNE</b>	12 May 10	<i>Min. of State</i> M. HARPER	4 Sep 12–8 Feb 14
	<b>D. LAWS</b> (L.D.)	13 May 10	<i>U-S.</i> J. Brokenshire	14 May 10–8 Feb 14
	<b>D. ALEXANDER</b> (L.D.)	29 May 10	Lynne Featherstone (L.D.)	14 May 10–4 Feb 12
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	M. HOBAN	13 May 10	Ld Taylor of Holbeach	4 Sep 12–6 Aug 14
	G. CLARK <i>(also Min. for Cities)</i>	4 Sep 12	Karen Bradley	8 Feb 14–8 May 15
	S. JAVID	7 Oct 13	Ld Bates	6 Aug 14–8 May 15
	Nicky MORGAN**		<b>Business, Innovation &amp; Skills</b>	V. CABLE (L.D.)
	<i>(also Culture: Min. for Women)</i>	9 Apr 14		12 May 10
	D. GAUKE	15 Jul 14	<i>Min. of State</i> D. WILLETTS**	12 May 10–15 Jul 14
<i>Econ. Sec.</i>	Justine GREENING	13 May 10	<i>(Universities &amp; Science)</i>	G. CLARK**
	Chloe Smith <i>(Parl. Sec.)</i>	14 Oct 11	<i>Min. of State</i> J. HAYES	13 May 10–4 Sep 12
	S. Javid	4 Sep 12	<i>(Further Ed. &amp; Skills)</i>	
	Nicky Morgan	7 Oct 13	<i>Min. of State</i> M. HANCOCK	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14
	Andrea Leadsom	9 Apr 14	<i>(Skills &amp; Enterprise)</i>	
<i>Exch. Sec.</i>	D. Gauke	14 May 10	<i>Min. of State</i> N. BOLES	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	Priti Patel	15 Jul 14	<i>(also Education)</i>	
<i>Commercial S.</i>	Ld Sassoon†	13 May 10–1 Jan 13	<i>Min. of State</i> M. PRISK	13 May 10–4 Sep 12
	Ld Deighton†	1 Jan 13–8 May 15	<i>(Business &amp; Enterprise)</i>	
<i>Foreign &amp; Comm. O</i>	<b>W. HAGUE</b>		<i>Min. of State</i> M. FALLON	
	<i>(also First Secretary)</i>	12 May 10	<i>(also Energy from 28 Mar 13, also Min. for Portsmouth from Jan 2014)</i>	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
	<b>P. HAMMOND</b>	15 Jul 14	M. HANCOCK** <i>(also Min. for Portsmouth)</i>	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
<i>Min. of State</i>	J. BROWNE (L.D.)	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	<i>Min. of State</i> Ld GREEN of HURSTPIERPOINT†	
	D. LIDINGTON	14 May 10–8 May 15	<i>(Trade &amp; Investment)</i>	11 Jan 11–11 Dec 13
	Ld HOWELL of GUILDFORD	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	Ld LIVINGSTON of PARKHEAD†	
	Lady WARSI**	4 Sep 12–5 Aug 14	<i>(also For. Off)</i>	11 Dec 13–8 May 15
	<i>(also Communities)</i>		<i>Min. of State</i> G. CLARK	
	Ld GREEN of HURSTPIERPOINT†	11 Jan 11–11 Dec 13	<i>(Decent. &amp; Cities)</i>	19 Jul 11–4 Sep 12
	<i>(also Business)</i>	11 Dec 13–8 May 15		
	H. SWIRE	4 Sep 12–8 May 15		
	H. ROBERTSON	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14		
	Ld LIVINGSTON of PARKHEAD†			
	<i>(also Business)</i>	11 Dec 13–8 May 15		
	Lady ANELAY of St Johns	6 Aug 14–8 May 15		
<i>U-S.</i>	H. Bellingham	14 May 10–4 Sep 12		
	A. Burt	14 May 10–7 Oct 13		
	M. Simmonds	4 Sep 12–11 Aug 14		
	T. Ellwood	15 Jul 14–8 May 15		

*Min. of State (Digital Industries)* E. VAIZEY (also Culture) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*U-S.* E. Davey (L.D.) 17 May 10–3 Feb 12  
 Lady Wilcox 17 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 E. Vaizey (also Culture) 21 May 10–21 Dec 10  
 N. Lamb (L.D.) 4 Feb 12–4 Sep 12  
 M. Hancock (also Education) 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 Ld Marland† 4 Sep 12–8 Jan 13  
 Jo Swinson (L.D.) 4 Sep 12–8 May 15 (also Culture to 15 Jul 14, also Education from 15 Jul 14)  
 Vt Younger of Leckie 8 Jan 13–8 May 15  
 Jenny Willott (L.D.) 18 Dec 13–30 Jun 14 (also Culture)  
 G. Freeman 15 Jul 14–8 May 15 (also Health)

**Communi-ties & Local Govt.** E. PICKLES 12 May 10

*Min. of State* G. CLARK 13 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 G. SHAPPS 13 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 Lady WARSI\*\* (also For. Off.) 4 Sep 12–5 Aug 14  
 M. PRISK 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 B. LEWIS 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*U-S.* A. Stunell (L.D.) 14 May 10–7 Oct 13  
 R. Neill 14 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 Lady Hanham† 14 May 10–7 Oct 13  
 N. Boles 4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14  
 D. Foster (L.D.) 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 B. Lewis 4 Sep 12–5 Jul 14  
 S. Williams (L.D.) 7 Oct 13–8 May 15  
 K. Hopkins 7 Oct 13–8 May 15  
 Lady Stowell of Beeston 7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14  
 Penny Mordaunt 15 Jul 14–8 May 15  
 Ld Ahmad of Wimbledon 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

**Culture, Olympics, Media & Sport** J. HUNT 12 May 10 (From Sep 12 Culture, Media & Sport)  
 Maria MILLER (also Min. for Women & Equalities) 4 Sep 12

**S. JAVID** (also Min. for Equalities to 15 Jul 14) 9 Apr 14

*Min. of State* H. ROBERTSON 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 Nicky MORGAN\*\* (Min. for Women, also Treasury) 9 Apr 14–15 Jul 14  
 E. VAIZEY (also Business) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*U-S.* J. Penrose 17 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 H. Robertson 12 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 E. Vaizey (also Business to 21 Dec 10) 14 May 10–15 Jul 14  
 Helen Grant (also Justice to 7 Oct 13) 4 Sep 12–8 May 15  
 Jo Swinson (L.D.) (also Business) 4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14  
 Jenny Willott (L.D.) (also Business) 18 Dec 13–30 Jun 14

**Defence** L. FOX 12 May 10  
 P. HAMMOND 14 Oct 11  
 M. FALLON 15 Jul 14

*Min. of State (Armed Forces)* N. HARVEY (L.D.) 13 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 A. ROBATHAN 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 M. FRANCOIS 7 Oct 13–8 May 15

*Min. of State (Defence Personnel)* M. FRANCOIS 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 Anna SOUBRY 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*U-S.* G. Howarth 17 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 A. Robathan 17 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 P. Luff 17 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 Ld Astor of Hever† (also a whip to 5 Sep 11) 28 May 10–8 May 15  
 P. Dunne 4 Sep 12–8 May 15  
 A. Murrison 4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14  
 Anna Soubry 7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14  
 J. Brazier 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

**Education** M. GOVE 12 May 10  
 Nicky MORGAN (also Min. for Women & Equalities) 15 Jul 14

*Min. of State (Children & Families)* Sarah TEATHER (L.D.) 13 May 10–4 Sep 12

*Min. of State (Schools)* N. GIBB 13 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 D. LAWS\*\* (L.D.) (also Cab. Off.) 4 Sep 12–8 May 15

*Min. of State (Further Ed & Skills.)* J. HAYES (also Business) 18 May 10–4 Sep 12

*Min. of State (Skills & Enterprise)* M. HANCOCK (also Business) 7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14  
 N. BOLES (also Business) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*Min. of State* N. GIBB 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*U-S.* T. Loughton 17 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 Ld Hill of Oareford 3 Jun 10–7 Jan 13  
 Liz Truss 4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14  
 E. Timpson 4 Sep 12–8 May 15  
 M. Hancock (also Business) 4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13  
 Ld Nash† 7 Oct 13–8 May 15  
 Jo Swinson (L.D.) (also Business) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15  
 S. Gyimah (also Cab. Off.) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

**Energy & Climate Change** C. HUHNE (L.D.) 12 May 10  
 E. DAVEY (L.D.) 3 Feb 12

*Min. of State* G. BARKER 13 May 10–15 Jul 14  
 C. HENDRY 13 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 J. HAYES 4 Sep 12–28 Mar 13  
 M. FALLON (also Business) 28 Mar 13–15 Jul 14  
 M. HANCOCK\*\* (also Business) 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

*U-S.* Ld Marland† 24 May 10–4 Sep 12  
 Lady Verma 4 Sep 12–8 May 15  
 Amber Rudd 15 Jul 14–8 May 15

**Environment, Food & Rural Affairs** Caroline SPELMAN 12 May 10  
 O. PATERSON 4 Sep 12  
 Liz TRUSS 15 Jul 14

<i>Min. of State</i>	J. PAICE	13 May 10–4 Sep 12	S. Hammond	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
	D. HEATH (L.D.)	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13	R. Goodwill	7 Oct 13–8 May 15
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Benyon	14 May 10–7 Oct 13	Claire Perry	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	Ld Henley	17 May 10–16 Sep 11	<b>Wales</b> <b>Cheryl GILLAN</b>	12 May 10
	Ld Taylor of Holbeach	16 Sep 11–4 Sep 12	<b>D. JONES</b>	4 Sep 12
	Ld De Mauley	4 Sep 12–8 May 15	<b>S. CRABB</b>	15 Jul 14
	G. Eustice	7 Oct 13–8 May 15	<i>U-S.</i> D. Jones	14 May 10–4 Sep 12
	D. Rogerson (L.D.)	7 Oct 13–8 May 15	S. Crabb ( <i>also a Whip</i> )	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
<b>Health</b>	<b>A. LANSLEY</b>	12 May 10	Lady Randerson (L.D.)†	4 Sep 12–8 May 15
	<b>J. HUNT</b>	4 Sep 12	A. Cairns ( <i>also a Whip</i> )	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
<i>Min. of State</i>	P. BURSTOW (L.D.)	13 May 10–4 Sep 12	<b>Work &amp;</b> <b>Pensions</b>	
	S. BURNS	13 May 10–4 Sep 12	<i>Min. of State</i> C. GRAYLING	13 May 10–4 Sep 12
	N. LAMB (L.D.)	4 Sep 12–8 May 15	( <i>Employment</i> ) M. HOBAN	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13
<i>U-S.</i>	Anne Milton	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	Esther McVEY	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14
	Earl Howe	14 May 10–8 May 15	Esther McVEY**	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	Anna Soubry	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13	<i>Min. of State</i> S. WEBB (L.D.)	13 May 10–8 May 15
	D. Poulter	4 Sep 12–8 May 15	( <i>Pensions</i> )	
	Jane Ellison	7 Oct 13–8 May 15	<i>Min. of State</i> M. PENNING	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14
	G. Freeman ( <i>also Business</i> )	15 Jul 14–8 May 15	( <i>Disabled</i> ) M. HARPER	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
<b>Ldr of H. of C.</b>	Sir G. YOUNG** ( <i>Ld Privy Seal</i> )	12 May 10	<i>U-S.</i> Maria Miller	17 May 10–4 Sep 12
	A. LANSLEY** ( <i>Ld Privy Seal</i> )	4 Sep 12	Ld Freud†	17 May 10–13 May 15
	<b>W. HAGUE</b> ( <i>First Sec.</i> )	15 Jul 14	Esther McVey	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13
<i>P.S.</i>	D. Heath (L.D.)	13 May 10–4 Sep 12	<b>Min. without</b> Lady WARSİ†	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	T. Brake (L.D.)	4 Sep 12–8 May 15	<b>Portfolio</b> K. CLARKE**	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
<b>Ldr of H. of L.</b>	<b>Ld STRATHCLYDE</b>		G. SHAPPS† **	4 Sep 12–8 May 15
	( <i>Ch. of D. of Lanc</i> )	12 May 10	J. HAYES	28 Mar 13–15 Jul 14
	<b>Ld HILL of OAREFORD</b>			
	( <i>Ch. of D. of Lanc</i> )	7 Jan 13	<b>Law Officers</b>	
	( <i>Office not in Cabinet 15 Jul 14</i> )		<i>Att.-Gen.</i> D. GRIEVE***	12 May 10
	Lady STOWELL of BEESTON**		J. WRIGHT***	15 Jul 14
	( <i>Ld Privy Seal</i> )	15 Jul 14	<i>Sol.-Gen.</i> E. GARNIER	13 May 10
<b>Internat. Dev.</b>	<b>A. MITCHELL</b>	12 May 10	O. HEALD	4 Sep 12
	<b>Justine GREENING</b>	4 Sep 12	R. BUCKLAND	15 Jul 14
<i>Min. of State</i>	A. DUNCAN	13 May 10–15 Jul 14	<i>Adv-Gen for Sc.</i> Ld WALLACE of TANKERNESS (L.D.)	14 May 10
	D. SWAYNE	15 Jul 14–8 May 15		
<i>U-S.</i>	S. O'Brien	13 May 10–4 Sep 12	<b>Whips</b>	
	Lynne Featherstone (L.D.)	4 Sep 12–4 Nov 14	<i>P.S. to Treasury</i> P. McLOUGHLIN**	12 May 10
	Lady Northover (L.D.)	4 Nov 14–8 May 15	A. MITCHELL**	3 Sep 12
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>O. PATERSON</b>	12 May 10	Sir G. YOUNG**	19 Oct 12
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>Theresa VILLIERS</b>	4 Sep 12	M. GOVE**	15 Jul 14
	H. SWIRE	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	<i>Lds of Treasury</i> M. Fabricant	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	M. PENNING	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13	Angela Watkinson	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	A. ROBATHAN	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14	J. Wright	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	A. MURRISON	15 Jul 14–8 May 15	B. Newmark	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>D. ALEXANDER</b> (L.D.)	12 May 10	J. Duddridge	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	<b>M. MOORE</b> (L.D.)	29 May 10	D. Swayne	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13
	<b>A. CARMICHAEL</b> (L.D.)	7 Oct 13	R. Goodwill	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13
<i>U-S.</i>	D. Mundell	12 May 10–8 May 15	Anne Milton	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
<b>Transport</b>	<b>P. HAMMOND</b>	12 May 10	S. Crabb ( <i>also Wales</i> )	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
	<b>Justine GREENING</b>	14 Oct 11	D. Evennett†	4 Sep 12–8 May 15
	<b>P. McLOUGHLIN</b>	4 Sep 12	M. Lancaster	4 Sep 12–8 May 15
<i>Min. of State</i>	Theresa VILLIERS	14 May 10–4 Sep 12	Karen Bradley	7 Oct 13–8 Feb 14
	S. BURNS	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13	S. Gyimah	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14
	Lady KRAMER (L.D.)	7 Oct 13–8 May 15	J. Penrose	8 Feb 14–8 May 15
	J. HAYES	15 Jul 14–8 May 15	A. Cairns ( <i>also Wales</i> )	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
<i>U-S.</i>	N. Baker (L.D.)	14 May 10–7 Oct 13	G. Barwell	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	M. Penning	17 May 10–4 Sep 12	Harriett Baldwin	15 Jul 14–8 May 15

<i>Asst. Whips</i>	P. Dunne	12 May 10–4 Sep 12			Anne MILTON	15 July 14
	S. Crabb	12 May 10–4 Sep 12		<i>Cap. Gent at Arms</i>	Lady ANELAY of ST JOHNS	13 May 10
	R. Goodwill	12 May 10–4 Sep 12			Ld TAYLOR of HOLBEACH	6 Aug 14
	S. Vara	12 May 10–4 Sep 12		<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Ld SHUTT of GREETLAND (L.D.)	13 May 10
	N. Lamb (L.D.)	12 May 10–3 Feb 12			Ld NEWBY (L.D.)	4 Sep 12
	B. Wiggin	12 May 10–4 Sep 12		<i>Lord/</i>	Lady Northover (L.D.) †	12 May 10–8 May 15
	Chloe Smith	12 May 10–4 Sep 12		<i>Baroness in Waiting</i>	Lady Rawlings	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	M. Hunter (L.D.)	12 May 10–13 Oct 14			Lady Verma	12 May 10–4 Sep 12
	G. Hands	14 Oct 11–7 Oct 13			Earl Attlee	12 May 10–8 Apr 14
	Jenny Willott (L.D.)	3 Feb 12–4 Nov 14			Ld Astor of Hever †	12 May 10–5 Sep 11
	J. Johnson	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14			Ld De Mauley	12 May 10–4 Sep 11
	Nicky Morgan	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13			Ld Taylor of Holbeach	16 May 10–16 Sep 11
	R. Syms	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13			Ld Wallace of Saltair (L.D.) †	12 May 10–8 May 15
	Karen Bradley	4 Sep 12–7 Oct 13			Lady Garden of Frognal (L.D.) †	13 Oct 10–7 Oct 13
	J. Penrose	7 Oct 13–8 Feb 14			Lady Stowell of Beeston	5 Sep 11–7 Oct 13
	Amber Rudd	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14			Vt Younger of Leckie	4 Sep 12–8 Jan 13
	Claire Perry	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14			Ld Ahmad of Wimbledon	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14
	G. Barwell	7 Oct 13–15 Jul 14			Ld Gardiner of Kimble	4 Sep 12–8 May 15
	Harriett Baldwin	8 Feb 14–15 Jul 14			Ld Popat	8 Jan 13–8 May 15
	A. Selous ( <i>also Justice</i> )	15 Jul 14–8 May 15			Ld Bates	7 Oct 13–6 Aug 14
	Thérèse Coffey	15 Jul 14–8 May 15			Lady Jolly (L.D.) †	7 Oct 13–8 May 15
	D. Hinds	15 Jul 14–8 May 15			Lady Williams of Trafford	8 Apr 14–8 May 15
	B. Wallace	15 Jul 14–8 May 15			Ld Ashton of Hyde	15 Jul 14–8 May 15
	M. Stride	15 Jul 14–8 May 15			Ld Bourne of Aberystwyth ( <i>also Energy and Wales from May 15</i> )	11 Aug 14–8 May 15
	T. Brake (L.D.)	4 Nov 14–8 May 15			Lady Garden of Frognal (L.D.) †	4 Nov 14–8 May 15
	Lorely Burt (L.D.)	4 Nov 14–8 May 15				
<i>H.M. Household</i>						
<i>Treasurer</i>	J. RANDALL	12 May 10				
	G. HANDS	7 Oct 13				
<i>Comptroller</i>	A. CARMICHAEL (L.D.)	12 May 10				
	D. FOSTER (L.D.)	7 Oct 13				
<i>Vice-Chamb.</i>	M. FRANCOIS	14 May 10				
	G. KNIGHT	4 Sep 12				
	D. SWAYNE	7 Oct 13				

†Unpaid. \*\*Attending Cabinet. \*\*\*Attending Cabinet when relevant. \*Not a member of either house of Parliament

## CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT 8 MAY 2015–

<i>P.M.</i>	<b>D. CAMERON</b>	8 May 15	<i>Ld Chanc. &amp; Sec of S. for Justice</i>	<b>M. GOVE</b>	8 May 15
	<b>Theresa MAY</b>	13 Jul 16		<b>Liz TRUSS</b>	14 Jul 16
<i>Cab. Off. Mins.</i>	<b>O. LETWIN</b>	8 May 15–14 Jul 16	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>D. LIDINGTON</b>	11 Jun 17
	( <i>Ch. of D. of Lanc.</i> )			Ld FAULKS †	8 May 15–16 Jul 16
	<b>M. HANCOCK**</b>	11 May 15–14 Jul 16		M. PENNING	8 May 15–15 Jul 16
	( <i>Paymaster Gen.</i> )			( <i>also Home Office</i> )	
	(Sir) <b>P. McLOUGHLIN</b>	14 Jul 16–11 Jun 17	<i>U-S.</i>	Sir O. HEALD	16 Jul 16–Jun 17
	( <i>Party Chairman and Ch. of D. of Lanc.</i> ) †**			D. RAAB	12 Jun 17–
	<b>B. GUMMER**</b>	14 Jul 16–11 Jun 17		S. Vara	8 May 15–17 Jul 16
	( <i>Paymaster Gen.</i> )			( <i>also Work &amp; Pensions</i> )	
	<b>Sir P. McLOUGHLIN</b>	11 Jun 17–		A. Selous	8 May 15–17 Jul 16
	( <i>Party Chairman and Ch. of D. of Lanc.</i> ) †			( <i>also a whip</i> )	
	<b>D. GREEN (First Secretary)</b>	11 Jun 17–		D. Raab	12 May 15–16 Jul 16
				Caroline Dinenage	12 May 15–17 Jul 16
				( <i>also Educ.</i> )	
<i>U-S.</i>	R. Wilson	8 May 15–17 Jul 16		S. Gyimah	17 Jul 16–
	Caroline Nokes	14 Jun 17–	<i>Exchequer</i>	P. Lee	17 Jul 16–
<i>P.S.</i>	J. Penrose ( <i>also a whip</i> )	12 May 15–17 Jul 16		<b>G. OSBORNE</b>	
	G. Bridges (Ld Bridges of Headley)	14 May 15–17 Jul 16		( <i>Also First Secretary</i> )	8 May 15
	C. Skidmore	17 Jul 16–		<b>P. HAMMOND</b>	13 Jul 16

<i>Chief Sec.</i>	G. HANDS**	11 May 15	<i>U-S.</i>	Karen Bradley	8 May 15–14 Jul 16
	D. GAUKE**	14 Jul 16		Ld Ahmad	12 May 15–17 Jul 16
	Liz TRUSS**	11 Jun 17		of Wimbledon	
<i>Fin. Sec.</i>	D. GAUKE	8 May 15		( <i>also Transport</i> )	
	Jane ELLISON	15 Jul 16		R. Harrington	14 Sep 15–17 Jul 16
	M. STRIDE	13 Jun 17		( <i>also Comms and Int. Dev.</i> )	
<i>Econ. Sec.</i>	Harriett Baldwin	11 May 15		Lady Shields†	3 Dec 15–17 Jun 17
	S. Kirby	17 Jul 16		( <i>also Culture until Dec 16</i> )	
	S. Barclay	14 Jun 17–		Sarah Newton	17 Jul 16–9 Nov 17
<i>Exch. Sec.</i>	D. Hinds	12 May 15–15 Jul 16		Victoria Atkins	9 Nov 17–
	A. Jones	15 Jun 17–		( <i>New department 14 Jul 16</i> )	
<i>Commercial S.</i>	J. O'Neill (Ld		<b>Business, Energy and Ind. Strategy</b>	<b>G. CLARK</b>	14 Jul 16
	O'Neill of Gatley) †	14 May 15–23 Sep 16	<i>Min. of State</i>	J. JOHNSON	
<b>Foreign &amp; Comm. O</b>	<b>P. HAMMOND</b>	8 May 15		( <i>Univs, Sci., and from Jun 17 Res. &amp; Innov; also Education</i> )	15 Jul 16–
<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>B. JOHNSON</b>	13 Jul 16		N. HURD	16 Jul 16–Jun 17
	D. LIDINGTON			( <i>Climate Change &amp; Ind.</i> )	
	( <i>Min. for Europe</i> )	8 May 15–14 Jul 16		Lady NEVILLE-ROLFE	17 Jul 16–Jun 17
	H. SWIRE	8 May 15–17 Jul 16		( <i>Energy &amp; Ind. Property</i> )	
	Lady ANELAY of ST JOHNS**	8 May 15–17 Jul 16		Claire PERRY	12 Jun 17–
	( <i>also interim Business Min. Feb–Apr 16</i> )		<i>U-S.</i>	Margot James	17 Jul 16–
	F. MAUDE	11 May 15–10 Feb 16		J. Norman	18 Jul 16–14 Jun 17
	(Ld Maude of Horsham)			Ld Prior of Brampton	21 Dec 16–27 Oct 17
	( <i>also Business</i> )			R. Harrington	14 Jun 17–
	Ld PRICE	4 Apr 16–16 Jul 16		Ld Henley	27 Oct 17–
	( <i>also Business</i> )			<b>S. JAVID</b>	8 May 15
	Lady ANELAY of ST JOHNS	17 Jul 16–Jun 17		( <i>Also Pres. of B. of Trade</i> )	
	( <i>also Int. Dev.</i> )		<b>Business, Innovation &amp; Skills</b>	( <i>Merged into Business, Energy and Ind'l Strategy 14 Jul 16</i> )	
	Sir A. DUNCAN	17 Jul 16–	<i>Min. of State</i>	Anna SOUBRY**	11 May 15–14 Jul 16
	( <i>Europe &amp; Americas</i> )		( <i>Small Bus., Ind. &amp; Enterprise</i> )		
	R. STEWART	13 Jun 17–	<i>Min. of State</i>	J. JOHNSON	11 May 15–14 Jul 16
	( <i>Africa; also Int. Dev.</i> )		( <i>Universities &amp; Science</i> )	( <i>Also Educ. from 15 Jul 16</i> )	
	A. BURT	13 Jun 17–	<i>Min. of State</i>	N. BOLES	8 May 15–14 Jul 16
	( <i>Middle East; also Int. Dev.</i> )		( <i>Skills</i> )	( <i>also Education</i> )	
	M. FIELD	13 Jun 17–	<i>Min. of State</i>	F. MAUDE	11 May 15–10 Feb 16
	( <i>Asia &amp; Pacific</i> )		( <i>Trade &amp; Investment</i> )	(Ld Maude of Horsham)	
	Lord AHMAD of WIMBLEDON	13 Jun 17–		( <i>also For. Off.</i> )	
	( <i>C'w'th &amp; U.N.</i> )		<i>Min. of State</i>	Lady ANELAY of ST JOHNS **	10 Feb 16–4 Apr 16
<i>U-S.</i>	T. Ellwood	8 May 15–14 Jun 17	( <i>also For. Off.</i> )	( <i>also For. Off.</i> )	
	J. Duddridge	8 May 15–17 Jul 16		Ld PRICE	4 Apr 16–14 Jul 16
	A. Sharma	17 Jul 16–14 Jun 17	<i>Min. of State</i>	( <i>also For. Off.</i> )	
<b>Home Office</b>	<b>Theresa MAY</b>	8 May 15	( <i>Culture &amp; Digital Economy</i> )	E. VAIZEY	8 May 15–14 Jul 16
	<b>Amber RUDD</b>	13 Jul 16	<i>U-S.</i>	( <i>also Culture</i> )	
<i>Min. of State</i>	M. PENNING	8 May 15–15 Jul 16		G. Freeman	8 May 15–14 Jul 16
( <i>Policing, Crime &amp; Crim. Just.</i> )	( <i>also Justice</i> )			( <i>also Health</i> )	
<i>Min. of State</i>	B. LEWIS	15 Jul 16–11 Jun 17		Lady Neville-Rolfc	13 May 15–14 Jul 16
( <i>Policing &amp; Fire Service</i> )				( <i>also Culture</i> )	
	N. HURD	12 Jun 17–	<b>Communities &amp; Local Govt.</b>	<b>G. CLARK</b>	11 May 15
<i>Min. of State</i>	J. BROKENSHERE	8 May 15–14 Jul 16	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>S. JAVID</b>	14 Jul 16
( <i>Immigration</i> )	R. GOODWILL	15 Jul 16–11 Jun 17		B. LEWIS	8 May 15–15 Jul 16
	B. LEWIS**	11 Jun 17–		M. FRANCOIS	11 May 15–17 Jul 16
<i>Min. of State</i>	J. HAYES	11 May 15–15 Jul 16		( <i>Min. for Communities &amp; Resilience and Min. for Portsmouth</i> )	
( <i>Security</i> )	B. WALLACE	17 Jul 16–			
<i>Min. of State</i>	Ld BATES†	14 May 15–31 Mar 16			
	Lady WILLIAMS	17 Jul 16–			
	of TRAFFORD				

	G. BARWELL	17 Jul 16–13 Jun 17		J. JOHNSON	15 Jul 16–
	<i>(Min. for Housing &amp; Planning and Min. for London)</i>			<i>(Univrs. Sci., and from Jun 17 Res. &amp; Innov.; also Business)</i>	
	A. SHARMA	13 Jun 17–		E. TIMPSON	12 May 15–9 Jun 17
	<i>(Min. for Housing &amp; Planning)</i>			R. HALFON <i>(Skills)</i>	17 Jul 16–12 Jun 17
U-S.	J. Wharton	12 May 15–17 Jul 16		N. GIBB <i>(Schools to Jun 17; School Standards after Jun 17)</i>	8 May 15–
	M. Jones	12 May 15–		Ann MILTON	12 Jun 17–
	Lady Williams of Trafford	May 15–17 Jul 16		R. GOODWILL	12 Jun 17–
	R. Harrington	14 Sep 15–17 Jul 16		<i>(Children &amp; Families)</i>	
	<i>(also Home Off. and Int. Dev.)</i>		U-S.	Ld Nash†	8 May 15–28 Sep 17
	A. Percy	17 Jul 16–14 Jun 17		S. Gyimah	8 May 15–17 Jul 16
	Ld Bourne of Aberystwyth	17 Jul 16–		Caroline Dinanage	12 May 15–14 Jun 17
	<i>(also Wales to Jun 17 and from Oct 17, also N. Ire. Jun-Oct 17)</i>			<i>(also Justice to 17 Jul 16)</i>	
	J. Berry	14 Jun 17–		Sir T. Agnew	28 Sep 17
	<b>J. WHITTINGDALE</b>	11 May 15		<i>(Ld Agnew of Oulton)†</i>	
<b>Culture, Media &amp; Sport</b>	<b>Karen BRADLEY</b>	14 Jul 16	<b>Energy &amp; Climate Change</b>	<b>Amber RUDD</b>	11 May 15
	<i>(Renamed Digital, Culture, Media &amp; Sport 3 Jul 17)</i>			<i>(Dept absorbed into Business, Energy &amp; Ind. Strategy 14 Jul 16)</i>	
<i>Min. of State</i>	E. VAIZEY	8 May 15–14 Jul 16	<i>Min. of State</i>	Andrea LEADSOM	11 May 15–14 Jul 16
	<i>(also Business)</i>		U-S.	Ld Bourne	12 May 15–14 Jul 16
U-S.	M. HANCOCK	15 Jul 16–		<i>of Aberystwyth</i>	
	Tracey Crouch	12 May 15–		<i>(also Wales and a whip)</i>	
	<i>(Sports Minister)</i>		<b>Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs</b>	<b>Liz TRUSS</b>	8 May 15
	Lady Shields† <i>(also Home Off. from Dec 15)</i>	13 May 15–15 Jun 17		Andrea LEADSOM	14 Jul 16
	Lady Neville-Rolfe	13 May 15–17 Jul 16	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>M. GOVE</b>	11 Jun 17
	<i>(also Business)</i>		U-S.	G. EUSTICE	11 May 15–
	R. Wilson	17 Jul 16–9 Jun 17		R. Stewart	12 May 15–17 Jul 16
	Ld Ashton of Hyde	17 Jul 16–		Thérèse Coffey	17 Jul 16–
	<i>(also a whip to Jun 17)</i>			Ld Gardiner of Kimble	17 Jul 16–
	J. Glen	14 Jun 17–	<b>Exiting the E.U.</b>	<i>(Office established 13 Jul 16)</i>	
<b>Defence</b>	<b>(Sir) M. FALLON</b>	8 May 15		<b>D. DAVIS</b>	13 Jul 16
	<b>G. WILLIAMSON</b>	2 Nov 17	<i>Min. of State</i>	D. JONES	17 Jul 16–12 Jun 17
<i>Min. of State (Armed Forces)</i>	Penny MORDAUNT	11 May 15–15 Jul 16		Lady ANELAY of ST JOHNS	12 Jun 17–27 Oct 17
				Ld CALLANAN	27 Oct 17–
	M. PENNING	15 Jul 16–13 Jun 17	U-S.	R. Walker	17 Jul 16–
	M. LANCASTER	13 Jun 17–		Ld Bridges of Headley	17 Jul 16–12 Jun 17
<i>Min. of State (Defence Procurement)</i>	P. DUNNE	11 May 15–16 Jul 16	<b>Health</b>	S. Baker	13 Jun 17–
<i>Min. of State</i>	Earl HOWE†	8 May 15–	<i>Min. of State</i>	<b>J. HUNT</b>	8 May 15
	<i>(also Dep. Ldr. H. of L.)</i>			A. BURT	11 May 15–16 Jul 16
U-S.	J. Brazier	8 May 15–17 Jul 16		P. DUNNE	16 Jul 16–
	M. Lancaster	12 May 15–13 Jun 17	U-S.	Jane Ellison	8 May 15–15 Jul 16
	Harriett Baldwin	17 Jul 16–		G. Freeman	8 May 15–17 Jul 16
	T. Ellwood	14 Jun 17–		<i>(also Business)</i>	
<b>Education</b>	<b>Nicky MORGAN</b>	8 May 15		B. Gummer	8 May 15–14 Jul 16
	<i>(also Min. for Women &amp; Equalities)</i>			D. Prior	14 May 15–21 Dec 16
	<b>Justine GREENING</b>	14 Jul 16		<i>(Ld Prior of Brampton)</i>	
	<i>(also Min. for Women &amp; Equalities)</i>			Nicola Blackwood	17 Jul 16–9 Jun 17
<i>Min. of State</i>	N. BOLES	8 May 15–14 Jul 16		Ld Mowat	17 Jul 16–9 Jun 17
	<i>(Skills &amp; Enterprise; also Business)</i>			D. O'Shaughnessy	21 Dec 16–
			<b>Internat. Dev.</b>	S. Brine	14 Jun 17–
				Jackie Doyle-Price	14 Jun 17–
				<b>Justine GREENING</b>	8 May 15
				<b>Priti PATEL</b>	14 Jul 16
				<b>Penny MORDAUNT</b>	9 Nov 17



<i>Min. of State</i>	G. SHAPPS	11 May 15–28 Nov 15	<i>U.-S.</i>	R. Goodwill	8 May 15–9 Dec 15
	(Sir) D. SWAYNE	8 May 15–17 Jul 16		Claire Perry	8 May 15–14 Jul 16
	R. STEWART	17 Jul 16–		A. Jones	11 May 15–15 Jun 17
	<i>(also For. Off. from Jun 17)</i>			Ld Ahmad of Wimbledon	12 May 15–13 Jun 17
	Lady ANELAY of ST JOHNS	17 Jul 16–12 Jun 17		<i>(also Home Off. to 17 Jul 16)</i>	
	<i>(also For. Off.)</i>			P. Maynard	17 Jul 16–
	Ld BATES†	14 Oct 16–		J. Norman	14 Jun 17–
	A. BURT <i>(also For. Off.)</i>	13 Jun 17–		Ld Callanan	14 Jun 17–27 Oct 17
<i>U.-S.</i>	Lady Verma	13 May 15–17 Jul 16		Lady Sugg† <i>(also a whip)</i>	27 Oct 17–
	R. Harrington	14 Sep 15–17 Jul 16	<i>Wales</i>	<b>S. CRABB</b>	8 May 15
	<i>(also Home Off. and Comms.)</i>			<b>A. CAIRNS</b>	19 Mar 16
	N. Hurd	28 Nov 15–16 Jul 16	<i>U.-S.</i>	A. Cairns <i>(also a whip)</i>	8 May 15–19 Mar 16
	J. Wharton	17 Jul 16–8 Jun 17		Ld Bourne of Aberystwyth	12 May 15–17 Jun 17
<i>Int. Trade</i>	<i>(Office established 13 Jul 16)</i>			<i>(also Energy and a whip to 17 Jul 16, also Communities from 17 Jul 16)</i>	
	<b>L. FOX</b>	13 Jul 16		G. Bebb <i>(also a whip)</i>	19 Mar 16–
	<i>(Also Pres. of B. of Trade)</i>			Ld Duncan of Springbank	17 Jun 17–27 Oct 17
<i>Min. of State</i>	G. HANDS	15 Jul 16–		<i>(also Scotland)</i>	
	Ld PRICE	16 Jul 16–3 Sep 17		Ld Bourne of Aberystwyth	27 Oct 17–
	Lady FAIRHEAD	28 Sep 17–		<i>(also Communities)</i>	
<i>U.-S.</i>	M. Garnier	17 Jul 16–		<b>I. DUNCAN SMITH</b>	8 May 15
<i>D. of Lanc.</i>	<i>(See Cab. Off. under P.M.)</i>			<b>S. CRABB</b>	19 Mar 16
<i>Ldr of H. of C.</i>	<b>C. GRAYLING</b>	10 May 15		<b>D. GREEN</b>	14 Jul 16
	<i>(Ld President)</i>			<b>D. GAUKE</b>	11 Jun 17
	<b>D. LIDINGTON</b>	14 Jul 16		Priti PATEL**	11 May 15–14 Jul 16
	<i>(Ld President)</i>				
	<i>(Office not in cabinet 11 Jun 17)</i>		<i>Min. of State (Employment)</i>	Ros (Lady) ALTMANN	11 May 15–14 Jul 16
	Andrea LEADSOM**	11 Jun 17		Ld FREUD†	13 May 15–31 Dec 16
	<i>(Ld President)</i>				
<i>Dep. Ldr</i>	Thérèse Coffey	11 May 15–17 Jul 16		Penny MORDAUNT	15 Jul 16–9 Nov 17
	M. Ellis	17 Jul 16–		D. HINDS	15 Jul 16–
	<i>(also a whip to Jun 17)</i>			Sarah NEWTON	9 Nov 17–
<i>Ldr of H. of L.</i>	Lady STOWELL of BEESTON	8 May 15		J. Tomlinson	12 May 15–17 Jul 16
	<i>(Ld Privy Seal)</i>			<i>(Min. for Disabled)</i>	
	Lady EVANS of BOWES PARK	14 Jul 16		S. Vara <i>(Also Justice)</i>	8 May 15–17 Jul 16
	<i>(Ld Privy Seal)</i>			Caroline Nokes	17 Jul 16–14 Jun 17
<i>Dep. Ldr Northern Ireland</i>	Earl HOWE† <i>(also Defence)</i>	8 May 15–		R. Harrington	17 Jul 16–14 Jun 17
	Theresa VILLIERS	8 May 15		Ld Henley	21 Dec 16–15 Jun 17
	<b>J. BROKENSHIRE</b>	14 Jul 16		<i>(also a whip)</i>	
<i>U.-S.</i>	B. Wallace	12 May 15–17 Jul 16		G. Opperman	14 Jun 17–
	K. Hopkins	17 Jul 16–9 Jun 17		Caroline Dinenege	14 Jun 17–
	Ld Dunlop <i>(also Scotland)</i>	17 Jul 16–10 Jun 17		Lady Buscombe	15 Jun 17–
	Chloe Smith <i>(also a whip)</i>	14 Jun 17–		<b>R. HALFON†**</b>	11 May 15–17 Jul 16
	Ld Bourne of Aberystwyth	14 Jun 17–27 Oct 17			
	<i>(also Communities)</i>				
	Ld Duncan of Springbank	27 Oct 17–			
	<i>(also Scotland)</i>				
<i>Scotland</i>	<b>D. MUNDELL</b>	11 May 15			
<i>U.-S.</i>	A. Dunlop (Ld)	14 May 15–10 Jun 17			
	<i>(also N. Ire from 17 Jul 16)</i>				
	Ld Duncan of Springbank	15 Jun 17–			
	<i>(also Wales Jun-Oct 17, N. Ire. from Oct 17)</i>				
<i>Transport</i>	<b>P. McLOUGHLIN</b>	8 May 15			
	<b>C. GRAYLING</b>	14 Jul 16			
<i>Min. of State</i>	R. GOODWILL	9 Dec 15–15 Jul 16			
	J. HAYES	15 Jul 16–			

<i>Lds of Treasury</i>	D. Evennett†	8 May 15–17 Jul 16	S. Andrew	15 Jun 17–	
	D. Evennett	17 Jul 16–	C. Whittaker	15 Jun 17–	
	J. Penrose	8 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	( <i>Also Cab. Off.</i> )		<b>H.M. Household</b>		
	A. Cairns ( <i>Also Wales</i> )	8 May 15–19 Mar 16	<i>Treasurer</i>	Anne MILTON	11 May 15
	C. Elphicke	13 May 15–17 Jul 16		J. SMITH	13 Jun 17
	M. Stride	13 May 15–17 Jul 16		Esther McVEY	2 Nov 17
	G. Hollingbery†	13 May 15–17 Jul 16	<i>Comptroller</i>	G. BARWELL	13 May 15
	G. Bebb ( <i>also Wales</i> )	19 Mar 16–		M. STRIDE	17 Jul 16
	S. Barclay	17 Jul 16–Jun 17	<i>Vice-Chamb.</i>	C. PINCHER	15 Jun 17–5 Nov 17
	G. Opperman	17 Jul 16–14 Jun 17		K. HOPKINS	13 May 15
	R. Syms	17 Jul 16–Jun 17		J. SMITH	17 Jul 16
	A. Griffiths†	17 Jul 16–15 Jun 17		C. HEATON-HARRIS	13 Jun 17
			<i>Cap. Gent at Arms</i>	Ld TAYLOR of HOLBEACH	8 May 15
		<i>Cap. Yeo. of Guard</i>	Ld GARDINER of KIMBLE	12 May 15	
			E of COURTOWN	17 Jul 16	
		<i>Lord/Barones in</i>	Ld Ashton of Hyde	8 May 15–Jun 17	
		<i>Waiting</i>	( <i>also Culture from</i>		
			17 Jul 16)		
			Ld Bourne	8 May 15–17 Jul 16	
			of Aberystwyth		
			( <i>also Energy and Wales</i> )		
			Vt Younger of Leckie	13 May 15–	
			E of Courtown	13 May 15–17 Jul 16	
			Lady Chisholm of Owlpen†	13 May 15–	
			Lady Evans	13 May 15–14 Jul 16	
			of Bowes Park		
			Lady Goldie†	17 Jul 16–	
			Lady Mobarik†	17 Jul 16–Apr 17	
			Ld Young of Cookham	25 Jul 16–	
			Ld Henley		
			( <i>also Work &amp; Pen.</i> )	21 Nov 16–15 Jun 17	
			Lady Buscombe	21 Dec 16–15 Jun 17	
			Ld O'Shaughnessy	21 Dec 16–Jun 17	
			( <i>also Health</i> )		
			Lady Vere of Norbiton	21 Dec 16–	
			Lady Sugg†	15 Jun 17–	
			( <i>also Transp. from</i>		
			27 Oct 17)		
			Lady Stedman-Scott	27 Oct 17–	
<i>Asst. Whips</i>	A. Selous ( <i>Also Justice</i> )	8 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	G. Opperman	13 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	J. Smith	13 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	Margot James†	13 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	Sarah Newton	13 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	S. Barclay	13 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	S. Kirby	13 May 15–17 Jul 16			
	Jackie Doyle-Price	13 May 15–14 Jun 17			
	G. Stuart	17 Jul 16–			
	Heather Wheeler	17 Jul 16–15 Jun 17			
	C. Heaton-Harris	17 Jul 16–13 Jun 17			
	M. Spencer	17 Jul 16–15 Jun 17			
	C. Pincher	17 Jul 16–15 Jun 17			
	S. Brine†	17 Jul 16–14 Jun 17			
M. Ellis	17 Jul 16–Jun 17				
( <i>also Dep. Ldr of H. of C.</i> )					
Rebecca Harris	14 Jun 17–				
M. Freer	15 Jun 17–				
N. Adams†	15 Jun 17–				
A. Stephenson	15 Jun 17–				
Chloe Smith ( <i>also N. Ire.</i> )	15 Jun 17–				

†Unpaid. \*\*Attending Cabinet. \*\*\*Attending Cabinet when relevant

## MINISTERIAL OFFICES

### The Office of Prime Minister

The office of Prime Minister to this day has only a slim formal existence. Many of its core functions remain matters of convention rather than statute. Since the time of Sir Robert Walpole, the chief minister under George I and George II from 1721–42, the office of Prime Minister has been associated with that of First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Salisbury was a rare example of a Prime Minister not holding the post of First Lord; all his subsequent successors have done so. Since the mid-nineteenth century the post of First Lord of the Treasury has not entailed direct involvement in the business of the Treasury, an office of government for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has senior responsibility. Salisbury was also the last Premier to perform the role of Prime Minister from the House of Lords. The title Prime Minister received formal recognition only gradually. In 1878, B. Disraeli used the title when signing the Treaty of Berlin. In 1885 the *Hansard* list of ministers applied the term ‘Prime Minister’ to Ld Salisbury. The 1904 *Imperial Calendar* listed A. Balfour as ‘Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury’. On 4 Dec 1905 the Prime Minister was granted a place in the official order of precedence, after the Archbishop of York. The first statutory reference to the Prime Minister came with the *Chequers Estate Act 1917*. Only in the 1977 edition of the *Civil Service Yearbook* was there a first reference to a ‘Prime Minister’s Office’, that is an administrative unit comprising the Prime Minister and supporting staff.

Source: A. Blick and G. Jones, *Premiership* (2010), pp. 112–14.

### Ministerial Offices, 1900–2017

This list includes almost all specifically-named ministerial offices held by Ministers or Ministers of State, apart from appointments in the Royal Household or, after 1950, Ministers of State without a functional title. It does not include offices only held by junior ministers. In the 1980s it became increasingly common to give specific titles to Ministers of State in the larger departments, especially in Defence, Environment, Trade and Transport. Minor variations in these labels were frequent and are not listed here.

*Admiralty. First Lord of*, 1900–64

*Advocate-General for Scotland*, 1999–

*Aerospace. Minister for*, 1971–74

*Agriculture. President of the Board of Agriculture*, 1900–02; President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1903–19; Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1919–1955; Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1955–

*Air. President of the Air Board*, 1917;

President of the Air Council, 1917–

1918; Secretary of State, 1918–64

*Aircraft Production. Minister*, 1940–1946

*Armed Forces. Minister for*, 1981–

*Arts. Under Secretary of State*, 1965–

67; Minister of State, 1967–70; Sec-

retary of State, 1974–76; Minister of

State, 1976–79: Minister for Arts,

- 1979–92; Secretary of State for the National Heritage, 1992–7; Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, 1997–
- Attorney-General*, 1900–
- Attorney-General for Ireland*, 1900–22
- Aviation*. Minister, 1959–67 (*under Transport*) (see *Civil Aviation*). Minister of State for Aviation and Shipping, 1990–94
- Aviation Supply*. Minister, 1970–71
- Blockade*. Minister, 1916–19
- Burma*. Secretary of State for India and Burma, 1937–47; Secretary of State for Burma, 1947–48
- Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy*. Secretary of State 2016–
- Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform*. Secretary of State 2007–9
- Business, Innovation and Skills*. Secretary of State 2009–16
- Cabinet Office*. Minister for the, 1998–
- Children*. Minister 2003–5.
- Children, Schools and Families*. Secretary of State 2007–
- Civil Aviation*. Minister, 1944–53; Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, 1953–59; Minister of Aviation, 1959–67; Minister of State for Aviation 1990–
- Civil Service*. Minister for the, 1968–
- Colonies*. Secretary of State, 1900–67
- Commonwealth*. Secretary of State for Dominions, 1925–47; Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947–66; Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, 1966–68
- Communities and Local Government*. Secretary of State for 2007–
- Constitutional Affairs*. Secretary of State 2003–7. (See *Justice*)
- Construction*. (See *Environment*)
- Consumer Affairs*. Minister for, 1979–1983 (*under Trade*)
- Co-ordination of Defence*. Minister, 1936–40
- Co-ordination of Transport, Fuel and Power*, Secretary of State, 1951–53
- Corporate Affairs*. Minister for 1990– (*under Trade*)
- Crime Prevention*. Minister 2011–
- Culture, Media and Sport*. Secretary of State 1997–(Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport 2010–12, Digital, Culture, Media and Sport 2017–).
- Defence*. Minister, 1940–64; Secretary of State, 1964–
- Defence*. Minister for the Armed Forces, 1981–
- Defence Equipment and Support*. Minister 2007–10, Minister for Defence Equipment, Support and Technology, 2010–
- Defence Support*. Minister, 1985–86
- Defence Procurement*. Minister for, 1971–72, 1981–2007
- Defence for Administration*. Minister of, 1967–70
- Defence for Air Force*. Minister of, 1964–67
- Defence for Army*. Minister of, 1964–67
- Defence for Equipment*. Minister of, 1967–70
- Defence for Navy*. Minister of, 1964–67
- Deputy Prime Minister*, 1942–45, 1945–51, 1951–55, 1962–63, 1979–88, 1989–90, 1995–2007, 2010–.
- Digital*, see *Culture*.
- Dominions*. Secretary of State, 1925–47
- Duchy of Lancaster*. Chancellor, 1900–
- Economic Affairs*. Minister, Sep–Nov 1947, Feb–Oct 1950, 1951–52; Secretary of State, 1964–69. Minister of State for Economic Affairs, 1957–64
- Economic Warfare*. Minister, 1939–45
- Education*. President of the Board of Education, 1900–44; Minister of Education, 1944–64; Secretary of State for Education and Science, 1964–92; Secretary of State for Education (and Employment, 1994–2001, and Skills 2001–07) 1992–2007, 2010–.

- Employment and Productivity.* Secretary of State, 1968–70
- Employment.* Secretary of State, 1970–.
- Energy.* Secretary of State, 1974–92; Minister for, Jan–Mar 1974, 1992–94 (*see also under Trade*).
- Energy and Climate Change.* Secretary of State, 2008–16
- Environment, (Transport and the Regions 1997–2001, Food and Rural Affairs 2001–).* Secretary of State, 1970–; Minister for Local Government, 1970–; Minister for Environment (and Countryside), 1979—(*From 1985 onwards the titles attached to the 2–4 Ministers in the Environment Department changed constantly; Construction, Housing, Local Government, Water, Inner Cities, Countryside, Planning, Regions and Regeneration were variously combined, often for short periods and without any change in the ministerial team*). (*See also Transport.*)
- Equalities.* Minister 2014 (*see Women*).
- Europe.* Minister 2006–07, 2008–10.
- Exiting the European Union.* Secretary of State, 2016–.
- First Secretary of State,* 1962–63, 1964–70, 1995–97, 2009–16.
- Food.* Minister of Food Control, 1916–21. Minister of Food, 1939–54 (*see Agriculture*)
- Foreign Affairs.* Secretary of State, 1900–68
- Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.* Secretary of State, 1968–
- Fuel and Power.* Minister, 1944–57 (*see Power*)
- Fuel, Light and Power.* Minister, 1942–44 (*see Fuel and Power*)
- Health.* Minister, 1919–68; Minister of State, 1968–70; also Minister for, 1979–; Secretary of State, 1988–,
- Health and Social Security.* Secretary of State for Social Services (and Head of the Department of Health and Social Security), 1968–1988.
- Heritage.* Minister for, 1991–92. Secretary of State for National Heritage, 1992–97 (*see Culture*)
- Home Affairs.* Secretary of State, 1900–
- Home Security.* Minister, 1939–45
- Housing and Local Government.* Minister of Town and Country Planning, 1943–51; Minister of Local Government and Planning, 1951; Minister of Housing and Local Government, 1951–70 (*see Local Government; see also Environment*)
- Immigration.* Minister 2010–12, 2015–. Minister for Security and Immigration 2014–15.
- India.* Secretary of State for India, 1900–37; Secretary of State for India and Burma, 1937–47
- Industrial Development.* Minister, 1972–74
- Industry.* Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, 1963–64; Minister for, 1970–74, 1983–; Secretary of State, 1974–83 (*see Trade*)
- Information.* Minister, Mar–Nov 1918 and 1939–46
- Information Technology.* Minister for Industry and Information Technology, 1981–83; Minister for Information Technology, 1983–87
- Innovation, Universities and Skills.* Secretary of State 2007–09
- Ireland.* Lord Lieutenant 1900–2, 1919–21
- Ireland.* Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1900–22 (*Irish Office wound up 1924*)
- International Development.* Secretary of State, 1997–
- International Trade.* Secretary of State, 2016–
- Labour.* Minister of Labour, 1916–39; Minister of Labour and National Service, 1939–59; Minister of Labour, 1959–68

- Land and Natural Resources.* Minister, 1964–67
- Local Government.* President of the Local Government Board, 1900–19 (see *Housing and Local Government*). Minister, 1970—(under *Environment*)
- Local Government and Planning.* Minister, 1951 (see *Housing and Local Government*)
- Local Government and Regional Planning.* Secretary of State, 1969–70 (see *Planning and Local Government*)
- Lord Advocate,* 1900–99.
- Lord Chancellor,* 1900–
- Lord Chancellor of Ireland,* 1900–22
- Lord President of the Council,* 1900–. (President of the Council 1997–2003)
- Lord Privy Seal,* 1900–
- Materials.* Minister, 1951–54
- Mines.* Secretary for Mines Department, 1920–42
- Ministers Resident Overseas.* Allied H.Q., North Africa, 1942–5; Washington for Supply, 1942–5; West Africa, 1942–5; Middle East, 1942–3, 1944–5
- Munitions.* Minister, 1915–19 (see *Supply*)
- National Heritage.* Secretary of State for 1992–7 (see *Culture*)
- National Insurance.* Minister, 1944–53; Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, 1953–66
- National Service.* Minister, 1917–19; Minister of Labour and National Service, 1939–59
- Northern Ireland.* Secretary of State, 1972–
- Olympics.* Minister 2007–10, Secretary of State for Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport 2010–12.
- Overseas Development.* Minister, 1964–9 (see *International Development*)
- Overseas Trade.* Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1917–53
- Paymaster-General.* 1900–2007, 2009–
- Pensions.* Minister of Pensions, 1916–53; Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, 1953–66
- Petroleum.* Secretary for Petroleum Department, 1940–42
- Planning and Land.* Minister, 1968–69
- Planning and Local Government.* Minister for Planning and Local Government, 1974–76 (under *Environment*)
- Policing and Criminal Justice.* Minister 2010–
- Portfolio.* Minister without Portfolio, 1915–21, 1935–36, 1939–42, 1942–44, 1946, 1947, 1954–68, 1968–74, 1984–85, 1994–98, 2010–
- Portsmouth.* Minister for, 2014–16
- Postmaster-General,* 1900–69
- Posts and Telecommunications.* Minister, 1969–74 (under *Technology*)
- Power.* Minister, 1957–69 (see *Fuel and Power*)
- Prices and Consumer Protection.* Secretary of State, 1974–79
- Prime Minister,* 1900–.
- Privy Council Office.* Minister of State, 1974–79, 1983–4, 1985–90
- Production.* Minister, 1942–45
- Productivity, Energy and Industry.* Secretary of State 2005. (See *Trade*)
- Public Building and Works.* Minister, 1962–70 (see *Housing and Construction*)
- Public Transport,* Minister for, 1988—(under *Transport*)
- Railways and Roads.* (See *Transport*)
- Reconstruction.* Minister, 1917–19 and 1944–45
- Regions.* Minister for the 1997–2001, 2002–5
- Schools.* Minister 2010–
- Science.* Minister, 1959–64, 2007–09
- Scotland.* Secretary, 1900–26; Secretary of State, 1926–
- Security.* Minister 2010–11, 2015–. Minister for Security and Immigration 2014–15.

- Shipping*. Minister, 1916–21 and 1939–41 (*see War Transport*)
- Social Insurance*. Minister, Oct–Nov 1944 (*see National Insurance*)
- Social Security*. Minister, 1966–68 (*see Health and Social Security*); Secretary of State, 1988–; also Minister for Social Security, 1976—(and Disabled People 1987–)
- Social Services*. Secretary of State, 1968–88
- Solicitor-General*, 1900–
- Solicitor-General for Ireland*, 1900–22
- Solicitor-General for Scotland*, 1900–99
- Sport (and Recreation)*. Minister of State, 1974–79
- State*. Minister of (*at Foreign Office*), 1941–42, 1943–50
- State, First Secretary of*, 1962–63, 1964–70, 1995–97, 2009–16, 2017.
- Supply*. Minister, 1919–21 and 1939–59
- Technical Cooperation*. Secretary for, 1961–64
- Technology*. Minister, 1964–70
- Town and Country Planning*. Minister of Town and Country Planning, 1943–51 (*see Local Government and Planning*)
- Trade*. President of the Board of Trade, 1900–; Secretary of State of Trade and Industry, 1970–74, 1983–2005, 2005–07; Secretary of State for Trade, 1974–83; Secretary of State for International Trade, 2016–; also Minister for Trade, 1970–72, 1979–; Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, 1972–74; Minister for Industry and Information Technology, 1983–87; Minister for Industry and Enterprise, 1989–90; Minister for Corporate Affairs, 1990–92; Minister for Energy and Industry, 1994–7; Minister for Consumer Affairs, 1994–97; Minister for Science Energy and Industry, 1997–99; Minister for Trade and Competitiveness in Europe, 1997–8 (*see also Industry, Business*)
- Transport*. Minister of Transport, 1919–41; Minister of War Transport, 1941–46; Minister of Transport, 1946–53; Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, 1953–59; Minister of Transport, 1959–70; Minister for Transport Industries, 1970–74; Minister for Transport, 1974–76, 1997–2002; Secretary of State, 1976–79, 1981–97, 2002–; Minister of Transport, 1979–81; Minister of State for Public Transport, 1990–94; Minister of State for Aviation and Shipping, 1990–94; Minister for Railways and Roads (and Public Transport 1996–97), 1994–97; Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government & The Regions, 2001–02
- Treasury*. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1900–; Chief Secretary, 1961–; Financial Secretary, 1900–; Economic Secretary, 1947–50, 1950–51, 1952–58, 1958–64, 1981–; Minister of State, 1964–9, 1970–87, 1990–92
- Urban Affairs*. Minister of State, 1974–74
- Wales*. Minister for Welsh Affairs, 1951–57; Secretary of State for Wales, 1964–; also Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, 1957–64
- War*. Secretary of State, 1900–64
- War Transport*. Minister, 1941–46 (*see Shipping and Transport*)
- Women*. Minister for Women, 1997–2007, 2014, Minister for Women and Equality 2007–10, Minister for Women and Equalities 2010–2014, 2014–.
- Work and Pensions*. Secretary of State 2002–
- Works*. First Commissioner of Works, 1900–40; Minister of Works and Buildings, 1940–42; Minister of Works and Planning, 1942–43; Minister of Works, 1943–62; Minister of Public Building and Works, 1962–70.

## HOLDERS OF MINISTERIAL OFFICES

The most senior few offices are shown in their (normal) order of precedence; the remaining offices are arranged alphabetically by the main word or words in the ministerial title explaining its purposes; for example, President of the Board of Trade is listed under 'Trade', not 'Board' or 'President'. In general, only posts at above the junior minister level are listed. However, in a small number of cases a named post has been held at Cabinet or Minister of State level in some periods and by junior ministers in others; in these cases, junior ministers are indicated by an asterisk (\*). A superscript 1 indicates that a minister was also Chairman of the Conservative Party for all or part of the time he or she held office.

### Prime Minister

1900	3rd M of Salisbury
<i>(Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury)</i>	
12 Jul 02	A. Balfour
5 Dec 05	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman
5 Apr 08	H. Asquith
6 Dec 16	D. Lloyd George
23 Oct 22	A. Bonar Law
22 May 23	S. Baldwin
22 Jan 24	R. MacDonald
4 Nov 24	S. Baldwin
5 Jun 29	R. MacDonald
7 Jun 35	S. Baldwin
28 May 37	N. Chamberlain
10 May 40	W. Churchill
26 Jul 45	C. Attlee
26 Oct 51	(Sir) W. Churchill
6 Apr 55	Sir A. Eden
10 Jan 57	H. Macmillan
18 Oct 63	Sir A. Douglas-Home
16 Oct 64	H. Wilson
19 Jun 70	E. Heath
4 Mar 74	H. Wilson
5 Apr 76	J. Callaghan
4 May 79	Margaret Thatcher
28 Nov 90	J. Major
2 May 97	T. Blair
27 Jun 07	G. Brown
11 May 10	D. Cameron
13 Jul 16	Theresa May

### First Lord of the Treasury

1900	A. Balfour
<i>(Office combined with that of Prime Minister 12 Jul 02)</i>	

### Deputy Prime Minister

19 Feb 42–23 May 45	C. Attlee
26 Jul 45–24 Feb 51	H. Morrison
26 Oct 51–6 Apr 55	(Sir) A. Eden
13 Jul 62–18 Oct 63	R. Butler
4 May 79–10 Jan 88	W. Whitelaw
24 Jul 89–1 Nov 90	Sir G. Howe
20 Jul 95–2 May 97	M. Heseltine
2 May 97–27 Jun 07	J. Prescott
12 May 10–8 May 15	N. Clegg

### Lord President of the Council

1900	D of Devonshire
13 Oct 03	M of Londonderry
10 Dec 05	E of Crewe
12 Apr 08	Ld Tweedmouth
13 Oct 08	Vt Wolverhampton
16 Jun 10	Earl Beauchamp
3 Nov 10	Vt Morley
5 Aug 14	Earl Beauchamp
25 May 15	M of Crewe
10 Dec 16	Earl Curzon
23 Oct 19	(Sir) A. Balfour
	<i>(E of Balfour)</i>
24 Oct 22	4th M of Salisbury
22 Jan 24	Ld Parmoor
6 Nov 24	Marquess Curzon
27 Apr 25	E of Balfour
7 Jun 29	Ld Parmoor
25 Aug 31	S. Baldwin
7 Jun 35	R. MacDonald
28 May 37	Vt Halifax
9 Mar 38	1st Vt Hailsham
31 Oct 38	Vt Runciman
3 Sep 39	Earl Stanhope
11 May 40	N. Chamberlain



3 Oct 40	Sir J. Anderson	7 Jun 35	Vt Hailsham
24 Sep 43	C. Attlee	9 Mar 38	Ld Maugham ( <i>Vt</i> )
25 May 45	Ld Woolton	3 Sep 39	Vt Caldecote
27 Jul 45	H. Morrison	12 May 40	Vt Simon
9 Mar 51	Vt Addison	27 Jul 45	Ld Jowitt
28 Oct 51	Ld Woolton <sup>1</sup>	30 Oct 51	Ld Simonds
24 Nov 52	5th M of Salisbury	18 Oct 54	Vt Kilmuir
29 Mar 57	E of Home	13 Jul 62	Ld Dilhorne
17 Sep 57	2nd Vt Hailsham <sup>1</sup>	16 Oct 64	Ld Gardiner
14 Oct 59	E of Home	20 Jun 70	Ld Hailsham
27 Jul 60	2nd Vt Hailsham ( <i>Q. Hogg</i> )	5 Mar 74	Ld Elwyn-Jones
16 Oct 64	H. Bowden	5 May 79	Ld Hailsham
11 Aug 66	R. Crossman	13 Jun 87	Ld Havers
18 Oct 68	F. Peart	26 Oct 87	Ld Mackay of Clashfern
20 Jun 70	W. Whitelaw	2 May 97	Ld Irvine
7 Apr 72	R. Carr	11 Jun 03	Ld Falconer
5 Nov 72	J. Prior	28 Jun 07	J. Straw
5 Mar 74	E. Short	12 May 10	K. Clarke
8 Apr 76	M. Foot	4 Sep 12	C. Grayling
5 May 79	Ld Soames	10 May 15	M. Gove
14 Sep 81	F. Pym	14 Jul 16	Liz Truss
5 Apr 82	J. Biffen	11 Jun 17	D. Lidington
11 Jun 83	Vt Whitelaw		
10 Jan 88	J. Wakeham	<b>Lord Privy Seal</b>	
24 Jul 89	Sir G. Howe	1900	Vt Cross
2 Nov 90	J. MacGregor	1 Nov 00	3rd M of Salisbury
10 Apr 92	A. Newton	12 Jul 02	A. Balfour
		11 Oct 03	4th M of Salisbury
<b>(President of the Council)</b>		10 Dec 05	M of Ripon
2 May 97	Ann Taylor	9 Oct 08	E of Crewe
27 Jul 98	Margaret Beckett	23 Oct 11	Earl Carrington
8 Jun 01	R. Cook	13 Feb 12	M of Crewe
12 May 03	J. Reid	25 May 15	Earl Curzon
		15 Dec 16	E of Crawford
<b>(Lord President of the Council)</b>		10 Jan 19	A. Bonar Law
8 Jun 03	Ld Williams of Mostyn	23 Mar 21	A. Chamberlain
7 Oct 03	Lady Amos	24 Oct 22	( <i>office vacant</i> )
28 Jun 07	Lady Ashton of Upholland	25 May 23	Ld R. Cecil
3 Oct 08	Lady Royall of Blaisdon	22 Jan 24	J. Clynes
5 Jun 09	Ld Mandelson	6 Nov 24	4th M of Salisbury
15 May 10	N. Clegg	7 Jun 29	J. Thomas
10 May 15	C. Grayling	5 Jun 30	V. Hartshorn
14 Jul 16	D. Lidington	24 Mar 31	T. Johnston
11 Jun 17	Andrea Leadsom	3 Sep 31	Earl Peel
		5 Nov 31	Vt Snowden
<b>Lord Chancellor</b>		29 Sep 32	S. Baldwin
1900	E of Halsbury	31 Dec 33	A. Eden
10 Dec 05	Ld Loreburn ( <i>E</i> )	7 Jun 35	M of Londonderry
10 Jun 12	Vt Haldane	22 Nov 35	Vt Halifax
25 May 15	Ld Buckmaster	28 May 37	Earl De La Warr
10 Dec 16	Ld Finlay	31 Oct 38	Sir J. Anderson
10 Jan 19	Ld Birkenhead ( <i>Vt</i> )	3 Sep 39	Sir S. Hoare
24 Oct 22	Vt Cave	3 Apr 40	Sir K. Wood
22 Jan 24	Vt Haldane	11 May 40	C. Attlee
6 Nov 24	Vt Cave	19 Feb 42	Sir S. Cripps
28 Mar 28	Ld Hailsham ( <i>Vt</i> )		
7 Jun 29	Ld Sankey ( <i>Vt</i> )		

22 Nov 42 Vt Cranborne  
(*5th M of Salisbury*)  
24 Sep 43 Ld Beaverbrook  
27 Jul 45 A. Greenwood  
17 Apr 47 Ld Inman  
7 Oct 47 Vt Addison  
9 Mar 51 E. Bevin  
26 Apr 51 R. Stokes  
28 Oct 51 5th M of Salisbury  
7 May 52 H. Crookshank  
20 Dec 55 R. Butler  
14 Oct 59 2nd Vt Hailsham  
27 Jul 60 E. Heath  
20 Oct 63 S. Lloyd  
18 Oct 64 E of Longford  
23 Dec 65 Sir F. Soskice  
6 Apr 66 E of Longford  
16 Jan 68 Ld Shackleton  
6 Apr 68 F. Peart  
18 Oct 68 Ld Shackleton  
20 Jun 70 Earl Jellicoe  
5 Jun 73 Ld Windlesham  
7 Mar 74 Ld Shepherd  
10 Sep 76 Ld Peart  
5 May 79 Sir I. Gilmour  
14 Sep 81 H. Atkins  
6 Apr 82 Lady Young  
11 Jun 83 J. Biffen  
13 Jun 87 J. Wakeham  
10 Jan 88 Ld Belstead  
28 Nov 90 Ld Waddington  
11 Apr 92 J. Wakeham  
20 Jul 94 Vt Cranborne  
2 May 97 Ld Richard  
27 Jul 98 Lady Jay  
11 Jun 03 P. Hain  
6 May 05 G. Hoon  
5 May 06 J. Straw  
28 Jun 07 Harriet Harman  
12 May 10 Sir G. Young  
4 Sep 12 A. Lansley  
15 Jul 14 Lady Stowell of Beeston  
14 Jul 16 Lady Evans of Bowes Park

**First Secretary of State**

13 Jul 62 R. Butler  
18 Oct 63 (*office vacant*)  
16 Oct 64 G. Brown  
11 Aug 66 M. Stewart  
6 Apr 68 Barbara Castle  
19 Jun 70 (*office vacant*)  
20 Jul 95 M. Heseltine  
2 May 97 J. Prescott  
27 Jun 07 (*office vacant*)  
5 Jun 09 Ld Mandelson

12 May 10 W. Hague  
8 May 15 G. Osborne  
13 Jul 16 (*office vacant*)  
11 Jun 17 D. Green

**Chancellor of the Exchequer**

1900 Sir M. Hicks-Beach  
8 Aug 02 C. Ritchie  
6 Oct 03 A. Chamberlain  
10 Dec 05 H. Asquith  
12 Apr 08 D. Lloyd-George  
25 May 15 R. McKenna  
10 Dec 16 A. Bonar Law  
10 Jan 19 A. Chamberlain  
1 Apr 21 Sir R. Horne  
24 Oct 22 S. Baldwin  
27 Aug 23 N. Chamberlain  
22 Jan 24 P. Snowden  
6 Nov 24 W. Churchill  
7 Jun 29 P. Snowden  
5 Nov 31 N. Chamberlain  
28 May 37 Sir J. Simon  
12 May 40 Sir K. Wood  
24 Sep 43 Sir J. Anderson  
27 Jul 45 H. Dalton  
13 Nov 47 Sir S. Cripps  
19 Oct 50 H. Gaitskill  
28 Oct 51 R. Butler  
20 Dec 55 H. Macmillan  
13 Jan 57 P. Thorneycroft  
6 Jan 58 D. Heathcoat-Amory  
27 Jul 60 S. Lloyd  
13 Jul 62 R. Maudling  
16 Oct 64 J. Callaghan  
30 Nov 67 R. Jenkins  
20 Jun 70 I. Macleod  
25 Jul 70 A. Barber  
25 Mar 74 D. Healey  
5 May 79 Sir G. Howe  
11 Jun 83 N. Lawson  
26 Oct 89 J. Major  
28 Nov 90 N. Lamont  
27 May 93 K. Clarke  
2 May 97 G. Brown  
27 Jun 07 A. Darling  
12 May 10 G. Osborne  
13 Jul 16 P. Hammond

**Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**

1900 3rd M of Salisbury  
1 Nov 00 M of Lansdowne  
10 Dec 05 Sir E. Grey (*Vt*)  
10 Dec 16 A. Balfour  
23 Oct 19 Earl Curzon (*M*)  
22 Jan 24 R. MacDonald

6 Nov 24 (Sir) A. Chamberlain  
 7 Jun 29 A. Henderson  
 25 Aug 31 M of Reading  
 5 Nov 31 Sir J. Simon  
 7 Jun 35 Sir S. Hoare  
 22 Dec 35 A. Eden  
 21 Feb 38 Vt Halifax  
 22 Dec 40 A. Eden  
 27 Jul 45 E. Bevin  
 9 Mar 51 H. Morrison  
 28 Oct 51 (Sir) A. Eden  
 7 Apr 55 H. Macmillan  
 20 Dec 55 S. Lloyd  
 27 Jul 60 E of Home  
 20 Oct 63 R. Butler  
 16 Oct 64 P. Gordon-Walker  
 22 Jan 65 M. Stewart  
 11 Aug 66 G. Brown  
 16 Mar 68 M. Stewart

*(Secretary of State for Foreign and  
 Commonwealth Affairs)*

17 Oct 68 M. Stewart  
 20 Jun 70 Sir A. Douglas-Home  
 5 Mar 74 J. Callaghan  
 8 Apr 76 A. Crosland  
 21 Feb 77 D. Owen  
 5 May 79 Ld Carrington  
 5 Apr 82 F. Pym  
 11 Jun 83 Sir G. Howe  
 14 Jun 89 J. Major  
 26 Oct 89 D. Hurd  
 5 Jul 95 M. Rifkind  
 2 May 97 R. Cook  
 8 Jun 01 J. Straw  
 5 May 06 Margaret Beckett  
 27 Jun 07 D. Miliband  
 12 May 10 W. Hague  
 15 Jul 14 P. Hammond  
 13 Jul 16 B. Johnson

**Secretary of State for the  
 Home Department**

1900 Sir M. White Ridley  
 1 Nov 00 C. Ritchie  
 8 Aug 02 A. Akers-Douglas  
 10 Dec 05 H. Gladstone  
 14 Feb 10 W. Churchill  
 23 Oct 11 R. McKenna  
 25 May 15 Sir J. Simon  
 10 Jan 16 H. Samuel  
 10 Dec 16 Sir G. Cave (*Vt*)  
 10 Jan 19 E. Shortt  
 24 Oct 22 W. Bridgeman

22 Jan 24 A. Henderson  
 6 Nov 24 Sir W. Joynson-Hicks  
 7 Jun 29 J. Clynes  
 25 Aug 31 Sir H. Samuel  
 28 Sep 32 Sir J. Gilmour  
 7 Jun 35 Sir J. Simon  
 28 May 37 Sir S. Hoare  
 3 Sep 39 Sir J. Anderson  
 3 Oct 40 H. Morrison  
 25 May 45 Sir D. Somervell  
 3 Aug 45 C. Ede  
 28 Oct 51 Sir D. Maxwell-Fyfe  
 18 Oct 54 G. Lloyd-George  
 13 Jan 57 R. Butler<sup>1</sup>  
 13 Jul 62 H. Brooke  
 18 Oct 64 Sir F. Soskice  
 23 Dec 65 R. Jenkins  
 30 Nov 67 J. Callaghan  
 20 Jun 70 R. Maudling  
 19 Jul 72 R. Carr  
 5 Mar 74 R. Jenkins  
 10 Sep 76 M. Rees  
 5 May 79 W. Whitelaw  
 11 Jun 83 L. Brittan  
 2 Sep 85 D. Hurd  
 26 Oct 89 D. Waddington  
 28 Nov 90 K. Baker  
 11 Apr 92 K. Clarke  
 27 May 93 M. Howard  
 2 May 97 J. Straw  
 8 Jun 01 D. Blunkett  
 15 Dec 04 C. Clarke  
 5 May 06 J. Reid  
 28 Jun 07 Jacqui Smith  
 5 Jun 09 A. Johnson  
 12 May 10 Theresa May  
 13 Jul 16 Amber Rudd

**First Lord of the Admiralty**

1900 G. Goschen  
 1 Nov 00 E of Selborne  
 5 Mar 05 Earl Cawdor  
 10 Dec 05 Ld Tweedmouth  
 12 Apr 08 R. McKenna  
 23 Oct 11 W. Churchill  
 25 May 15 A. Balfour  
 10 Dec 16 Sir E. Carson  
 17 Jul 17 Sir E. Geddes  
 10 Jan 19 W. Long  
 13 Feb 21 Ld Lee  
 24 Oct 22 L. Amery  
 22 Jan 24 Vt Chelmsford  
 6 Nov 24 W. Bridgeman

7 Jun 29 A. Alexander  
 25 Aug 31 Sir A. Chamberlain  
 5 Nov 31 Sir B. Eyres-Monsell (*Vt Monsell*)  
 5 Jun 36 Sir S. Hoare  
 28 May 37 A. Duff Cooper  
 27 Oct 38 Earl Stanhope  
 3 Sep 39 W. Churchill  
 11 May 40 A. Alexander  
 25 May 45 B. Bracken  
 3 Aug 45 A. Alexander  
 4 Oct 46 Vt Hall  
 24 May 51 Ld Pakenham  
 31 Oct 51 J. Thomas (*Vt Cilcennin*)  
 2 Sep 56 2nd Vt Hailsham  
 16 Jan 57 E of Selkirk  
 16 Oct 59 Ld Carrington  
 22 Oct 63 Earl Jellicoe

(*office wound up 1 Apr 64*)

#### Advocate General for Scotland

17 May 99 Lynda Clark  
 5 May 06 Ld Davidson  
 14 May 10 Ld Wallace of Tankerness  
 29 May 15 R. Keen (*Ld Keen of Elie*)

#### Minister for Aerospace (and Shipping)

1 May 71 F. Corfield  
 7 Apr 72 M. Heseltine

(*office wound up 5 Mar 74*)

#### President of the Board of Agriculture (and Fisheries 1903)

1900 W. Long  
 14 Nov 00 R. Hanbury  
 19 May 03 E of Onslow  
 12 Mar 05 A. Fellowes  
 10 Dec 05 Earl Carrington  
 23 Oct 11 W. Runciman  
 6 Aug 14 Ld Lucas  
 25 May 15 E of Selborne  
 11 Jul 16 E of Crawford  
 10 Dec 16 R. Prothero (*Ld Ernle*)

#### (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) (and Food, 18 Oct 54)

15 Aug 19 Ld Lee  
 13 Feb 21 Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen  
 24 Oct 22 Sir R. Sanders  
 22 Jan 24 N. Buxton  
 6 Nov 24 E. Wood  
 4 Nov 25 W. Guinness  
 7 Jun 29 N. Buxton  
 5 Jun 30 C. Addison

25 Aug 31 Sir J. Gilmour  
 28 Sep 32 W. Elliot  
 29 Oct 36 W. Morrison  
 29 Jan 39 Sir R. Dorman-Smith  
 14 May 40 R. Hudson  
 3 Aug 45 T. Williams  
 31 Oct 51 Sir T. Dugdale  
 28 Jul 54 D. Heathcoat-Amory  
 6 Jan 58 J. Hare  
 27 Jul 60 C. Soames  
 18 Oct 64 F. Peart  
 6 Apr 68 C. Hughes  
 20 Jun 70 J. Prior  
 5 Nov 72 J. Godber  
 5 Mar 74 F. Peart  
 10 Sep 76 J. Silkin  
 5 May 79 P. Walker  
 11 Jun 83 M. Jopling  
 13 Jun 87 J. MacGregor  
 24 Jul 89 J. S. Gummer  
 27 May 93 Gillian Shephard  
 20 Jul 94 W. Waldegrave  
 5 Jul 95 D. Hogg  
 3 May 97 J. Cunningham  
 27 Jul 98 N. Brown

(*See Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
6 Jun 01*)

#### President of the Air Board

3 Jan 17 Ld Cowdray

#### (President of the Air Council)

26 Nov 17 Ld Rothermere  
 26 Apr 18 Ld Weir

#### (Secretary of State for Air)

10 Jan 19 W. Churchill  
 1 Apr 21 F. Guest  
 31 Oct 22 Sir S. Hoare  
 22 Jan 24 Ld Thomson  
 6 Nov 24 Sir S. Hoare  
 7 Jun 29 Ld Thomson  
 14 Oct 30 Ld Amulree  
 5 Nov 31 M of Londonderry  
 7 Jun 35 Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister

(*Vt Swinton*)

16 May 38 Sir K. Wood  
 3 Apr 40 Sir S. Hoare  
 11 May 40 Sir A. Sinclair  
 25 May 45 H. Macmillan  
 3 Aug 45 Vt Stansgate  
 4 Oct 46 P. Noel-Baker  
 7 Oct 47 A. Henderson  
 31 Oct 51 Ld De L'Isle

20 Dec 55 N. Birch  
 16 Jan 57 G. Ward  
 28 Oct 60 J. Amery  
 16 Jul 62 H. Fraser  
*(office wound up 1 Apr 64)*

**Minister of Aircraft  
 Production**

14 May 40 Ld Beaverbrook  
 1 May 41 J. Moore-Brabazon  
 22 Feb 42 J. Llewellyn  
 22 Nov 42 Sir S. Cripps  
 25 May 45 E. Brown  
 4 Aug 45 J. Wilmot  
*(office wound up 1 Apr 46)*

**Minister of State for the  
 Armed Forces**

29 May 81 P. Blaker  
 13 Jun 83 J. Stanley  
 13 Jun 87 A. Clark  
 25 Jul 88 A. Hamilton  
 27 May 93 J. Hanley  
 20 Jul 94 N. Soames  
 6 May 97 J. Reid  
 28 Jul 98 D. Henderson  
 27 Jul 99 J. Spellar  
 9 Jun 01 A. Ingram  
 29 Jun 07 R. Ainsworth  
 5 May 09 W. Rammell  
 13 May 10 N. Harvey  
 4 Sep 12 A. Robathan  
 7 Oct 13 M. Francois  
 11 May 15 Penny Mordaunt  
 15 Jul 16 M. Penning  
 13 Jun 17 M. Lancaster

**Minister for the Arts**

20 Oct 64 Jennie Lee\*  
 17 Feb 67 Jennie Lee  
 23 Jun 70 Vt Eccles  
 2 Dec 73 N. St John-Stevas  
 8 Mar 74 H. Jenkins  
 14 Apr 76 Ld Donaldson  
 5 May 79 N. St John-Stevas  
 5 Jun 81 P. Channon  
 13 Jun 83 E of Gowrie  
 2 Sep 85 R. Luce  
 26 Jul 90 D. Mellor  
 28 Nov 90 T. Renton  
*(11 Apr 92 under National Heritage)*  
*(Minister with responsibility for the Arts)*  
 6 May 97 M. Fisher\*  
 28 Jul 98 A. Howarth\*

9 Jun 01 Lady Blackstone  
 12 Jun 03 Estelle Morris  
 9 May 05 D. Lammy  
 29 Jun 07 Margaret Hodge  
 5 Oct 08 Barbara Follett  
 22 Sep 09 Margaret Hodge  
 14 May 10 E. Vaizey\*  
 15 Jul 14 E. Vaizey  
 15 Jul 16 M. Hancock

**Attorney-General**

1900 Sir R. Webster  
 7 May 00 Sir R. Finlay  
 12 Dec 05 Sir J. Walton  
 28 Jan 08 Sir W. Robson  
 7 Oct 10 Sir R. Isaacs  
 19 Oct 13 Sir J. Simon  
 25 May 15 Sir E. Carson  
 3 Nov 15 Sir F. Smith  
 10 Jan 19 Sir G. Hewart  
 6 Mar 22 Sir E. Pollock  
 24 Oct 22 Sir D. Hogg  
 23 Jan 24 Sir P. Hastings  
 6 Nov 24 Sir D. Hogg  
 28 Mar 28 Sir T. Inskip  
 7 Jun 29 Sir W. Jowitt  
 26 Jan 32 Sir T. Inskip  
 18 Mar 36 Sir D. Somervell  
 25 May 45 Sir D. Maxwell-Fyfe  
 4 Aug 45 Sir H. Shawcross  
 24 Apr 51 Sir F. Soskice  
 3 Nov 51 Sir L. Heald  
 18 Oct 54 Sir R. Manningham-Buller  
 16 Jul 62 Sir J. Hobson  
 1 Oct 64 Sir E. Jones  
 23 Jun 70 Sir P. Rawlinson  
 7 Mar 74 S. Silkin  
 5 May 79 Sir M. Havers  
 13 Jun 87 Sir P. Mayhew  
 15 Apr 92 Sir N. Lyell  
 3 May 97 J. Morris  
 27 Jul 99 Ld Williams of Mostyn  
 9 Jan 01 Ld Goldsmith  
 28 Jun 07 Lady Amos  
 3 Oct 08 Lady Scotland of Asthal  
 12 May 10 D. Grieve  
 15 Jul 14 J. Wright

**Minister of Civil Aviation**

8 Oct 44 Vt Swinton  
 4 Aug 45 Ld Winster  
 4 Oct 46 Ld Nathan  
 31 May 48 Ld Pakenham  
 1 Jun 51 Ld Ogmore

31 Oct 51 J. Maclay  
7 May 52 A. Lennox-Boyd

**(Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation)**

1 Oct 53 A. Lennox-Boyd  
28 Jul 54 J. Boyd-Carpenter  
20 Dec 55 H. Watkinson

**(Minister of Aviation)**

14 Oct 59 D. Sandys  
27 Jul 60 P. Thorneycroft  
16 Jul 62 J. Amery  
18 Oct 64 R. Jenkins  
23 Dec 65 F. Mulley  
7 Jan 67 J. Stonehouse

*(office absorbed into Min. of Technology  
15 Feb 67)*

**Minister for Aviation (under Transport)**

23 Jul 90 Ld Brabazon  
15 Apr 92 E of Caithness

*(12 Jan 94 office reduced to U-S level)*

**Minister of Aviation Supply**

15 Oct 70 F. Corfield

*(office absorbed into Min. of Defence  
1 May 71)*

**Minister of Blockade**

10 Dec 16 Ld R. Cecil  
18 Jul 18 Sir L. Worthington- Evans

*(office wound up 10 Jan 19)*

**Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform and President of the Board of Trade**

28 Jun 07 J. Hutton

*(President of the Board of Trade and Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform)*

3 Oct 08 Ld Mandelson

*(President of the Board of Trade and Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills)*

5 Jun 09 Ld Mandelson

*(Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills and President of the Board of Trade)*

12 May 10 V. Cable  
11 May 15 S. Javid

**(Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy)**

14 Jul 16 G. Clark

**Minister for the Civil Service**

*(From 1 Nov 68, always held by the Prime Minister, see p. 72)*

**(Minister for the Public Service)**

10 Apr 92 W. Waldegrave  
20 Jul 94 D. Hunt  
5 Jul 95 R. Freeman

*(office wound up May 2 1997)*

**Secretary of State for the Colonies**

1900 J. Chamberlain  
6 Oct 03 A. Lyttelton  
10 Dec 05 E of Elgin  
12 Apr 08 E of Crewe  
3 Nov 10 L. Harcourt  
25 May 15 A. Bonar Law  
10 Dec 16 W. Long  
10 Jan 19 Vt Milner  
13 Feb 21 W. Churchill  
24 Oct 22 D of Devonshire  
22 Jan 24 J. Thomas  
6 Nov 24 L. Amery  
7 Jun 29 Ld Passfield  
25 Aug 31 J. Thomas  
5 Nov 31 Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister  
7 Jun 35 M. MacDonald  
22 Nov 35 J. Thomas  
28 May 36 W. Ormsby-Gore  
16 May 38 M. MacDonald  
12 May 40 Ld Lloyd  
8 Feb 41 Ld Moyne  
22 Feb 42 Vt Cranborne  
22 Nov 42 O. Stanley  
3 Aug 45 G. Hall  
4 Oct 46 A. Creech Jones  
28 Feb 50 J. Griffiths  
28 Oct 51 O. Lyttelton  
28 Jul 54 A. Lennox-Boyd  
14 Oct 59 I. Macleod  
9 Oct 61 R. Maudling  
13 Jul 62 D. Sandys  
18 Oct 64 A. Greenwood  
23 Dec 65 E of Longford  
6 Apr 66 F. Lee  
*(office came under Commonwealth Affairs  
1 Aug 66 and abolished 6 Jan 67)*

**Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government**

6 May 06 Ruth Kelly  
 28 Jun 07 Hazel Blears  
 5 Jun 08 J. Denham  
 12 May 10 E. Pickles  
 11 May 15 G. Clark  
 14 Jul 16 S. Javid

**Minister for Consumer Affairs (under Trade)**

8 May 79 Sally Oppenheim  
 5 Mar 82 G. Vaughan  
*(office wound up 13 Jun 83)*  
 20 Jul 94 Earl Ferrers  
*(office wound up 6 Jul 95)*

**Minister for Corporate Affairs (under Trade)**

24 Jul 89 J. Redwood  
*(office vacant 15 Apr 92)*

**Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport**

5 May 97 C. Smith  
 8 Jun 01 Tessa Jowell  
 28 Jun 07 J. Purnell  
 5 Jun 09 B. Bradshaw

***(Secretary of State for Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport)***

12 May 10 J. Hunt

***(Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)***

4 Sep 12 Maria Miller  
 9 Apr 14 S. Javid  
 11 May 15 J. Whittingdale  
 14 Jul 16 Karen Bradley

**Minister for Co-ordination of Defence**

13 Mar 36 Sir T. Inskip  
 29 Jan 39 Ld Chatfield

***(Minister of Defence)***

10 May 40 W. Churchill  
 27 Jul 45 C. Attlee  
 20 Dec 46 A. Alexander  
 28 Feb 50 E. Shinwell  
 28 Oct 51 W. Churchill  
 1 Mar 52 E Alexander of Tunis  
 18 Oct 54 H. Macmillan  
 7 Apr 55 S. Lloyd  
 20 Dec 55 Sir W. Monckton  
 18 Oct 56 A. Head

13 Jan 57 D. Sandys  
 14 Oct 59 H. Watkinson  
 13 Jul 62 P. Thorneycroft

***(Secretary of State for Defence)***

1 Apr 64 P. Thorneycroft  
 16 Oct 64 D. Healey  
 20 Jun 70 Ld Carrington<sup>1</sup>  
 8 Jan 74 I. Gilmour  
 5 Mar 74 R. Mason  
 10 Sep 76 F. Mulley  
 5 May 79 F. Pym  
 5 Jan 81 J. Nott  
 8 Jan 83 M. Heseltine  
 9 Jan 86 G. Younger  
 24 Jul 89 T. King  
 15 Apr 92 M. Rifkind  
 5 Jul 95 M. Portillo  
 2 May 97 G. Robertson (Ld)  
 11 Oct 99 G. Hoon  
 6 May 05 J. Reid  
 27 Jun 07 D. Clarke  
 3 Oct 08 J. Hutton  
 5 Jun 09 B. Ainsworth  
 12 May 10 L. Fox  
 14 Oct 11 P. Hammond  
 15 Jul 14 (Sir) M. Fallon  
 2 Nov 17 G. Williamson

**Minister of Defence for Administration**

7 Jan 67 G. Reynolds  
 15 Jul 69 R. Hattersley  
*(office wound up 19 Jun 70)*

**Minister of State for Defence Procurement**

7 Apr 71 I. Gilmour  
*(office vacant 5 Nov 72)*  
 29 May 81 Vt Trenchard  
 6 Jan 83 G. Pattie  
 11 Sep 84 A. Butler  
 2 Sep 85 N. Lamont  
 21 May 86 Ld Trefgarne  
 13 Jun 87 I. Stewart  
 24 Jul 89 A. Clark  
 15 Apr 92 J. Aitken  
 20 Jul 94 R. Freeman  
 5 Jul 95 J. Arbutnot  
 6 May 97 Ld Gilbert  
 29 Jul 99 Lady Symons  
 9 Jun 01 Ld Bach\*  
 6 May 05 Ld Drayson\*

**(Minister for Defence Equipment and Support)**

6 Mar 07 Ld Drayson\*  
 7 Nov 07 Lady Taylor of Bolton\*  
 5 Oct 08 Q. Davies\*

**(Minister for Defence Equipment, Support & Technology)**

9 Jun 10 P. Luff\*  
 4 Sep 12 P. Dunne\*

**(Minister for Defence Procurement)**

11 May 15 P. Dunne  
 17 Jul 16 Harriett Baldwin\*

**Minister for Defence Support**

2 Sep 85 Ld Trefgarne  
*(office wound up 10 Sep 86)*

**Minister of Defence for Air Force**

1 Apr 64 H. Fraser  
 19 Oct 64 Ld Shackleton  
*(office wound up 7 Jan 67)*

**Minister of Defence for Army**

1 Apr 64 J. Ramsden  
 19 Oct 64 F. Mulley  
 24 Dec 65 G. Reynolds  
*(office wound up 7 Jan 67)*

**Minister of Defence for Navy**

1 Apr 64 Earl Jellicoe  
 19 Oct 64 C. Mayhew  
 19 Feb 66 J. Mallalieu  
*(office wound up 7 Jan 67)*

**Minister of Defence for Equipment**

7 Jan 67 R. Mason  
 6 Apr 68 J. Morris  
*(office wound up 19 Jun 70)*

**Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs**

11 Jun 25 L. Amery  
 7 Jun 29 Ld Passfield  
 5 Jun 30 J. Thomas  
 22 Nov 35 M. MacDonald  
 16 May 38 Ld Stanley  
 31 Oct 38 M. MacDonald  
 29 Jan 39 Sir T. Inskip (*Vt Caldecote*)  
 3 Sep 39 A. Eden  
 14 May 40 Vt Caldecote  
 3 Oct 40 Vt Cranborne

19 Feb 42 C. Attlee  
 24 Sep 43 Vt Cranborne  
 3 Aug 45 Vt Addison

**(Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations)**

7 Jul 47 Vt Addison  
 7 Oct 47 P. Noel-Baker  
 28 Feb 50 P. Gordon-Walker  
 28 Oct 51 Ld Ismay  
 12 Mar 52 M of Salisbury  
 24 Nov 52 Vt Swinton  
 7 Apr 55 E of Home  
 27 Jul 60 D. Sandys  
 18 Oct 64 A. Bottomley

**(Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs)**

1 Aug 66 A. Bottomley  
 11 Aug 66 H. Bowden  
 29 Aug 67 G. Thomson

*(17 Oct 68 office merged with Foreign Office)*

**Minister for Economic Affairs**

29 Sep 47 S. Cripps  
*(office merged into Exchequer 13 Nov 47)*  
 28 Feb 50 H. Gaitskill  
*(office wound up 19 Oct 50)*  
 31 Oct 51 Sir A. Slater  
*(office abolished 24 Nov 52)*

**Secretary of State for Economic Affairs**

16 Oct 64 G. Brown  
 11 Aug 66 M. Stewart  
 29 Aug 67 P. Shore  
*(office wound up 8 Oct 69)*

**Minister of Economic Warfare**

3 Sep 39 R. Cross  
 15 May 40 H. Dalton  
 22 Feb 42 Vt Wolmer (*E of Selborne*)  
*(office wound up 23 May 45)*

**President of the Board of Education**

1 Jan 00 D of Devonshire  
 8 Aug 02 M of Londonderry  
 10 Dec 05 A. Birrell  
 23 Jan 07 R. McKenna  
 12 Apr 08 W. Runciman  
 23 Oct 11 J. Pease



25 May 15 A. Henderson  
 18 Aug 16 M of Crewe  
 10 Dec 16 H. Fisher  
 24 Oct 22 E. Wood  
 22 Jan 24 C. Trevelyan  
 6 Nov 24 Ld E. Percy  
 7 Jun 29 Sir C. Trevelyan  
 2 Mar 31 H. Lees-Smith  
 25 Aug 31 Sir D. Maclean  
 15 Jun 32 Ld Irwin (*Vt Halifax*)  
 7 Jun 35 O. Stanley  
 28 May 37 Earl Stanhope  
 27 Oct 38 Earl De La Warr  
 3 Apr 40 H. Ramsbotham  
 20 Jul 41 R. Butler

**(Minister of Education)**

3 Aug 44 R. Butler  
 25 May 45 R. Law  
 3 Aug 45 Ellen Wilkinson  
 10 Feb 47 G. Tomlinson  
 2 Nov 51 Florence Horsbrugh  
 18 Oct 54 Sir D. Eccles  
 13 Jan 57 Vt Hailsham (2nd)  
 17 Sep 57 G. Lloyd  
 14 Oct 59 Sir D. Eccles  
 13 Jul 62 Sir E. Boyle

**(Secretary of State for  
 Education and Science)**

1 Apr 64 Q. Hogg  
 18 Oct 64 M. Stewart  
 22 Jan 65 A. Crosland  
 29 Aug 67 P. Gordon-Walker  
 6 Apr 68 E. Short  
 20 Jun 70 Margaret Thatcher  
 5 Mar 74 R. Prentice  
 10 Jun 75 F. Mulley  
 10 Sep 76 Shirley Williams  
 5 May 79 M. Carlisle  
 14 Sep 81 Sir K. Joseph  
 21 May 86 K. Baker  
 24 Jul 89 J. MacGregor  
 2 Nov 90 K. Clarke

**(Secretary of State for  
 Education)**

15 Apr 92 J. Patten

**(Secretary of State for  
 Education and Employment)**

20 Jul 94 Gillian Shephard  
 2 May 97 D. Blunkett

**(Secretary of State for Education and Skills)**

8 Jun 01 Estelle Morris

24 Oct 02 C. Clarke  
 11 Dec 04 Ruth Kelly  
 5 May 06 A. Johnson

*(Recast as Children, Schools and Families  
 28 Jun 07, department re-established 12 May 10)*

**(Secretary of State for Education)**

12 May 10 M. Gove  
 15 Jul 14 Nicky Morgan  
 14 Jul 16 Justine Greening

**Secretary of State for Employment and  
 Productivity**

6 Apr 68 Barbara Castle  
 20 Jun 70 R. Carr

**(Secretary of State for Employment)**

12 Nov 70 R. Carr  
 7 Apr 72 M. Macmillan  
 2 Dec 73 W. Whitelaw  
 5 Mar 74 M. Foot  
 8 Apr 76 A. Booth  
 5 May 79 J. Prior  
 14 Sep 81 N. Tebbit  
 16 Oct 83 T. King  
 2 Sep 85 Ld Young of Graffham  
 13 Jun 87 N. Fowler  
 3 Jan 90 M. Howard  
 12 Apr 92 Gillian Shephard  
 27 May 93 D. Hunt

*(office merged with Education 20 Jul 94)*

**Secretary of State for Energy**

8 Jan 74 Ld Carrington  
 5 Mar 74 E. Varley  
 10 Jun 75 A. Benn  
 5 May 79 D. Howell  
 14 Sep 81 N. Lawson  
 11 Jun 83 P. Walker  
 13 Jun 87 C. Parkinson  
 24 Jul 89 J. Wakeham

*(office merged with Trade 15 Apr 92)*

**Secretary of State for Energy and Climate  
 Change**

3 Oct 08 E. Miliband  
 12 May 10 C. Huhne  
 3 Feb 12 E. Davey  
 11 May 15 Amber Rudd

*(Merged into Business 14 Jul 16)*

**Minister for Energy (under Trade)**

15 Apr 92 T. Eggar

*(Industry and Energy 20 Jul 94)*

**Minister for Energy and Competition  
(under Trade)**

29 Jul 99 Helen Liddell  
24 Jan 01 P. Hain

*(Post not continued 9 Jun 01)*

**Secretary of State for the Environment**

15 Oct 70 P. Walker  
5 Nov 72 G. Rippon  
5 Mar 74 A. Crosland  
8 Apr 76 P. Shore  
5 May 79 M. Heseltine  
6 Jan 83 T. King  
11 Jun 83 P. Jenkin  
2 Sep 85 K. Baker  
21 May 86 N. Ridley  
24 Jul 89 C. Patten  
28 Nov 90 M. Heseltine  
11 Apr 92 M. Howard  
27 May 93 J. S. Gummer

*(Secretary of State for Environment,  
Transport and the Regions)*

2 May 97 J. Prescott

*(Secretary of State for Environment, Food  
and Rural Affairs)*

8 Jun 01 Margaret Beckett  
5 May 06 D. Miliband  
28 Jun 07 H. Benn  
12 May 10 Caroline Spelman  
4 Sep 12 O. Paterson  
15 Jul 14 Liz Truss  
14 Jul 16 Andrea Leadsom  
11 Jun 17 M. Gove

**Minister for Environment  
(under Environment)**

27 Mar 85 Ld Elton  
10 Sep 86 W. Waldegrave  
13 Jun 87 Ld Belstead  
25 Jul 88 M. Howard  
24 Jul 89 D. Trippier  
14 Apr 92 D. Maclean  
27 May 93 T. Yeo  
8 Jan 94 R. Atkins  
6 Jul 95 Earl Ferrers  
3 May 97 M. Meacher

**Minister for Europe (Minister of State,  
Foreign Office)**

7 Mar 74 R. Hattersley  
10 Sep 76 D. Owen  
21 Feb 77 F. Judd  
6 May 79 D. Hurd  
13 Jun 83 M. Rifkind  
11 Jan 86 Lynda Chalker

24 Jul 89 F. Maude  
14 Jul 90 T. Garel-Jones  
7 Jun 93 D. Heathcoat-Amory  
20 Jul 94 D. Davis  
3 May 97 D. Henderson  
28 Jul 98 Joyce Quin  
29 Jul 99 G. Hoon  
11 Oct 99 K. Vaz  
9 Jun 01 P. Hain  
27 Oct 02 D. MacShane  
9 May 05 D. Alexander  
5 May 06 G. Hoon  
29 Jun 07 J. Murphy  
3 Oct 08 Caroline Flint  
5 Jun 09 Lady Kinnock of Holyhead  
13 Oct 09 C. Bryant\*  
13 May 10 D. Lidington  
17 Jul 16 Sir A. Duncan

**Secretary of State for Exiting the  
European Union**

13 Jul 16 D. Davis

**Minister of Food Control**

10 Dec 16 Vt Devonport  
19 Jun 17 Ld Rhondda (*Vt*)  
9 Jul 18 J. Clynes  
10 Jan 19 G. Roberts  
19 Mar 20 C. McCurdy  
*(office wound up 31 Mar 21)*

**Minister of Food**

4 Sep 39 W. Morrison  
3 Apr 40 Ld Woolton  
11 Nov 43 J. Llewellyn  
3 Aug 45 Sir B. Smith  
27 May 46 J. Strachey  
28 Feb 50 M. Webb  
31 Oct 51 G. Lloyd-George  
18 Oct 54 D. Heathcoat-Amory

*(and combined with Agriculture and  
Fisheries)*

**Foreign Affairs**

*(See p. 74)*

**Minister of Fuel, Light and Power**

3 Jun 42 G. Lloyd-George  
*(Minister of Fuel and Power)*  
25 May 45 G. Lloyd-George  
3 Aug 45 E. Shinwell  
7 Oct 47 H. Gaitskill  
28 Feb 50 P. Noel-Baker  
31 Oct 51 G. Lloyd  
20 Dec 55 A. Jones

*(Minister of Power)*

13 Jan 57 Ld Mills  
 14 Oct 59 R. Wood  
 20 Oct 63 F. Erroll  
 18 Oct 64 F. Lee  
 6 Apr 66 R. Marsh  
 6 Apr 68 R. Gunter  
 6 Jul 68 R. Mason

*(office absorbed into Technology 6 Oct 69)***Minister of Health**

24 Jun 19 C. Addison  
 1 Apr 21 Sir A. Mond  
 24 Oct 22 Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen  
 7 Mar 23 N. Chamberlain  
 27 Aug 23 Sir W. Joynson-Hicks  
 22 Jan 24 J. Wheatley  
 6 Nov 24 N. Chamberlain  
 7 Jun 29 A. Greenwood  
 25 Aug 31 N. Chamberlain  
 5 Nov 31 Sir E. Young  
 7 Jun 35 Sir K. Wood  
 16 May 38 W. Elliot  
 13 May 40 M. MacDonald  
 8 Feb 41 E. Brown  
 11 Nov 43 H. Willink  
 3 Aug 45 A. Bevan  
 17 Jan 51 H. Marquand  
 30 Oct 51 H. Crookshank  
 7 May 52 I. Macleod  
 20 Dec 55 R. Turton  
 16 Jan 57 D. Vosper  
 17 Sep 57 D. Walker-Smith  
 27 Jul 60 E. Powell  
 20 Oct 63 A. Barber  
 18 Oct 64 K. Robinson

*(Merged into Social Services, 1 Nov 68)**(Secretary of State for Social Services)  
(& Head of the Department of Health and Social Security)*

1 Nov 68 R. Crossman  
 20 Jun 70 Sir K. Joseph  
 5 Mar 74 Barbara Castle  
 8 Apr 76 D. Ennals  
 5 May 79 P. Jenkin  
 14 Sep 81 N. Fowler  
 13 Jun 87 J. Moore

*(Secretary of State for Health)*

5 Jul 88 K. Clarke  
 2 Nov 90 W. Waldegrave  
 10 Apr 92 Virginia Bottomley  
 5 Jul 95 S. Dorrell

2 May 97 F. Dobson  
 11 Oct 99 A. Milburn  
 11 Jan 03 J. Reid  
 6 May 05 Patricia Hewitt  
 28 Jun 07 A. Johnson  
 5 Jun 09 A. Burnham  
 14 May 10 A. Lansley  
 4 Sep 12 J. Hunt

**Minister for Health (under Social Services)**

7 May 79 G. Vaughan  
 5 Mar 82 K. Clarke  
 2 Sep 85 B. Hayhoe  
 11 Sep 84 A. Newton  
 10 Sep 86 D. Mellor

*(under Health)*

25 Jul 89 Ld Trafford  
 28 Oct 89 Virginia Bottomley  
 15 Apr 92 B. Mawhinney  
 20 Jul 94 G. Malone  
 6 May 97 Lady Jay  
 28 Jul 98 Lady Hayman  
 29 Jul 99 Tessa Jowell

**Home Office***(See p. 75)***Minister of Housing and Local Government**

30 Oct 51 H. Macmillan  
 18 Oct 54 D. Sandys  
 13 Jan 57 H. Brooke  
 9 Oct 61 C. Hill  
 13 Jul 62 Sir K. Joseph  
 18 Oct 64 R. Crossman  
 11 Aug 66 A. Greenwood  
 31 May 70 R. Mellish  
 20 Jun 70 P. Walker

*(15 Oct 70 reorganised as Local Government and Development under Dept. of Environment)***Minister for Housing and Construction (under Local Government and under Environment)**

15 Oct 70 J. Amery  
 5 Nov 72 P. Channon  
 7 Mar 74 R. Freeson

*(Minister for Housing)*

7 May 79 J. Stanley  
 13 Jun 83 I. Gow  
 2 Sep 85 J. Patten  
 13 Jun 87 W. Waldegrave

25 Jul 88 E of Caithness  
 25 Jul 89 M. Howard  
 3 Jan 90 M. Spicer  
 28 Nov 90 Sir G. Young

**Secretary of State for India (and Burma 1937–48)**

1900 Ld G. Hamilton  
 6 Oct 03 St J. Brodrick  
 10 Dec 05 J. Morley (*Vt*)  
 3 Nov 10 E of Crewe  
 7 Mar 11 J. Morley  
 25 May 11 E of Crewe (*M*)  
 25 May 15 A. Chamberlain  
 17 Jul 17 E. Montagu  
 19 Mar 22 Vt Peel  
 22 Jan 24 Ld Olivier  
 6 Nov 24 E of Birkenhead  
 18 Oct 28 Vt Peel  
 7 Jun 29 W. Benn  
 25 Aug 31 Sir S. Hoare  
 7 Jun 35 M of Zetland  
 13 May 40 L. Amery  
 3 Aug 45 Ld Pethick-Lawrence  
 17 Apr 47 E of Listowel

(4 Jan 1948 *India & Burma Offices wound up*)

**Minister for Industrial Development**

7 Apr 72 C. Chataway

(*office abolished 5 Mar 74*)

**Minister for Industry (under Trade & Industry)**

15 Oct 70 Sir J. Eden  
 7 Apr 72 T. Boardman

(*office abolished 8 Jan 74*)

**Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development**

20 Oct 63 E. Heath

(*office abolished 16 Oct 64*)

**Secretary of State for Industry**

5 Mar 74 A. Benn  
 10 Jun 75 E. Varley  
 5 May 79 Sir K. Joseph  
 14 Sep 81 P. Jenkin

(11 Jun 83 *office merged with Trade*)

**Minister for Industry and Information Technology**

13 Jun 83 K. Baker  
 11 Sep 84 G. Pattie

(*office wound up 13 Jun 87*)

**Minister for Industry (under Trade and Industry)**

13 Jun 83 N. Lamont  
 2 Sep 85 P. Morrison  
 13 Jun 87 K. Clarke  
 24 Jul 88 A. Newton  
 25 Jul 89 D. Hogg  
 2 Nov 90 Ld Hesketh

(*office vacant 23 May 91*)

15 Apr 92 T. Sainsbury

(*Minister for Industry and Energy*)

20 Jul 94 T. Eggar  
 5 Jul 95 G. Knight

(*Minister for Science, Industry and Energy*)

6 May 97 J. Battle

(*office vacant 29 Jul 99*)

**Minister of Information**

10 Feb 18 Ld Beaverbrook  
 4 Nov 18 Ld Downham

(*office wound up 10 Jan 19*)

4 Sep 39 Ld Macmillan  
 5 Jan 40 Sir J. Reith

12 May 40 A. Duff Cooper

20 Jul 41 B. Bracken

25 May 45 G. Lloyd

4 Aug 45 E. Williams

24 Feb 46 E of Listowel

(*office wound up 31 Mar 46*)

**Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities and Skills**

28 Jun 07 J. Denham

(*office abolished 5 Jun 09*)

**Secretary of State for International Development**

2 May 97 Clare Short

13 May 03 Lady Amos

13 Oct 03 H. Benn

28 Jun 07 D. Alexander

12 May 10 A. Mitchell

4 Sep 12 Justine Greening

14 Jul 16 Priti Patel

9 Nov 17 Penny Mordaunt

**Secretary of State for International Trade**

13 Jul 16 L. Fox

**Chief Secretary for Ireland**

1900 G. Balfour

7 Nov 00 G. Wyndham

12 Mar 05 W. Long

10 Dec 05 J. Bryce  
 23 Jan 07 A. Birrell  
 31 Jul 16 (Sir) H. Duke  
 5 May 18 E. Shortt  
 10 Jan 19 I. Macpherson  
 2 Apr 20 Sir H. Greenwood  
*(post vacant 19 Oct 22, office abolished  
 6 Dec 22)*

**Lord Chancellor of Ireland**

1900 Ld Ashbourne  
 12 Dec 05 Sir S. Walker  
 26 Sep 11 K. Barry  
 10 Apr 13 (Sir) I. O'Brien  
 4 Jun 18 Sir J. Campbell  
 27 Jun 21 Sir J. Ross  
*(ceased to be executive office 27 Jun 21)*

**Lord Lieutenant of Ireland**

1900 Ld Cadogan  
 8 Aug 02 E of Dudley  
 3 Feb 06 E of Aberdeen  
 19 Feb 15 Ld Wimborne  
 12 May 18 Vt French  
 2 May 21 Vt FitzAlan

**Attorney-General for Ireland**

1900 J. Atkinson  
 4 Dec 05 J. Campbell  
 20 Dec 05 R. Cherry  
 2 Dec 09 R. Barry  
 26 Sep 11 C. O'Connor  
 24 Jun 12 I. O'Brien  
 10 Apr 13 T. Molony  
 20 Jun 13 J. Moriarty  
 1 Jul 14 J. Pim  
 8 Jun 15 J. Gordon  
 9 Apr 16 J. Campbell  
 8 Jan 17 J. O'Connor  
 7 Apr 18 A. Samuels  
 6 Jul 19 D. Henry  
 5 Aug 21 T. Brown  
*(post vacant 16 Nov 21)*

**Solicitor-General for Ireland**

1900 D. Barton  
 30 Jan 00 G. Wright  
 8 Jan 03 J. Campbell  
 20 Dec 05 R. Barry  
 2 Dec 09 C. O'Connor  
 19 Oct 11 I. O'Brien  
 24 Jun 12 T. Molony  
 25 Apr 13 J. Moriarty  
 20 Jun 13 J. Pim

1 Jul 14 J. O'Connor  
 19 Mar 17 J. Chambers  
 12 Sep 17 A. Samuels  
 7 Apr 18 J. Powell  
 27 Nov 18 D. Henry  
 6 Jul 19 D. Wilson  
 2 Jun 21 T. Brown  
*(post vacant 5 Aug 21)*

**Secretary of State for Justice**

11 Jun 03 Ld Falconer  
 28 Jun 07 J. Straw  
 12 May 10 K. Clarke  
 4 Sep 12 C. Grayling  
 10 May 15 M. Gove  
 14 Jul 16 Liz Truss  
 11 Jun 17 D. Lidington

**Minister of Labour**

10 Dec 16 J. Hodge  
 17 Aug 17 G. Roberts  
 10 Jan 19 Sir R. Horne  
 19 Mar 20 T. Macnamara  
 31 Oct 22 Sir A. Montague Barlow  
 22 Jan 24 T. Shaw  
 6 Nov 24 Sir A. Steel-Maitland  
 7 Jun 29 Margaret Bondfield  
 25 Aug 31 Sir H. Betterton  
 29 Jun 34 O. Stanley  
 7 Jun 35 E. Brown

***(Minister of Labour and National Service)***

3 Sep 39 E. Brown  
 13 May 40 E. Bevin  
 25 May 45 R. Butler  
 3 Aug 45 G. Isaacs  
 17 Jan 51 A. Bevan  
 24 Apr 51 A. Robens  
 28 Oct 51 Sir W. Monckton  
 20 Dec 55 I. Macleod  
 14 Oct 59 E. Heath

***(Minister of Labour)***

12 Nov 59 E. Heath  
 27 Jul 60 J. Hare  
 20 Oct 63 J. Godber  
 18 Oct 64 R. Gunter

***(6 Apr 68 office reorganised as Ministry of  
 Employment and Productivity)*****Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster**

1900 Ld James of Hereford  
 8 Aug 02 Sir W. Walrod  
 10 Dec 05 Sir H. Fowler (*Vt Wolverhampton*)

13 Oct 08	Ld Fitzmaurice	5 May 79	N. St John-Stevas
15 Jun 09	H. Samuel	5 Jan 81	F. Pym
14 Feb 10	J. Pease	14 Sep 81	Lady Young
23 Oct 11	C. Hobhouse	6 Apr 82	C. Parkinson <sup>1</sup>
11 Feb 14	C. Masterman	11 Jun 83	Ld Cockfield
3 Feb 15	E. Montagu	11 Sep 84	E of Gowrie
25 May 15	W. Churchill	3 Sep 85	N. Tebbit <sup>1</sup>
25 Nov 15	H. Samuel	13 Jun 87	K. Clarke
11 Jan 16	E. Montagu	25 Jul 88	A. Newton
9 Jul 16	T. McKinnon Wood	24 Jul 89	K. Baker <sup>1</sup>
10 Dec 16	Sir F. Cawley	28 Nov 90	C. Patten <sup>1</sup>
10 Feb 18	Ld Beaverbrook	11 Apr 92	W. Waldegrave
4 Nov 18	Ld Downham	20 Jul 94	D. Hunt
10 Jan 19	E of Crawford	5 Jul 95	R. Freeman
1 Apr 21	Vt Peel	3 May 97	D. Clark
7 Apr 22	Sir W. Sutherland	27 Jul 98	J. Cunningham
24 Oct 22	M of Salisbury	11 Oct 99	Mo Mowlam
25 May 23	J. Davidson	9 Jun 01	Ld Macdonald
22 Jan 24	J. Wedgwood	12 Jun 03	D. Alexander
10 Nov 24	Vt Cecil	9 Sep 04	A. Milburn
19 Oct 27	Ld Cushendun	6 May 05	J. Hutton
7 Jun 29	Sir O. Mosley	5 May 06	Hilary Armstrong
23 May 30	C. Attlee	28 May 07	E. Miliband
13 May 31	Ld Ponsonby	3 Jun 09	Lady Royall of Blaisdon
25 Aug 31	M of Lothian	12 May 10	Ld Strathclyde
10 Nov 31	(Sir) J. Davidson	7 Jan 13	Ld Hill of Oareford
28 May 37	Earl Winterton	15 Jul 14	O. Letwin
29 Jan 39	W. Morrison	14 Jul 16	(Sir) P. McLoughlin <sup>1</sup>
3 Apr 40	G. Tryon		
14 May 40	Ld Hankey	<b>President of the Local Government Board</b>	
20 Jul 41	A. Duff Cooper	1900	H. Chaplin
11 Nov 43	E. Brown	7 Nov 00	W. Long
25 May 45	Sir A. Salter	12 Mar 05	G. Balfour
4 Aug 45	J. Hynd	10 Dec 05	J. Burns
27 Apr 47	Ld Pakenham	11 Feb 14	H. Samuel
11 May 48	H. Dalton	25 May 15	W. Long
28 Feb 50	Vt Alexander	10 Dec 16	Ld Rhondda
31 Oct 51	Vt Swinton	28 Jun 17	W. Hayes Fisher
24 Nov 52	Ld Woolton <sup>1</sup>	4 Nov 18	Sir A. Geddes
20 Dec 55	E of Selkirk	10 Jan 19	C. Addison
13 Jan 57	C. Hill		
9 Oct 61	I. Macleod <sup>1</sup>	<i>(24 Jun 19 the Local Government Board became the Ministry of Health, see p. 83)</i>	
20 Oct 63	Ld Blakenham <sup>1</sup>	<b>Minister of Land and Natural Resources</b>	
18 Oct 64	D. Houghton	17 Oct 64	F. Willey
6 Apr 66	G. Thomson	<i>(17 Feb 67 office wound up)</i>	
7 Jan 67	F. Lee	<b>Minister for Planning and Land</b>	
6 Oct 69	G. Thomson	1 Nov 68	K. Robinson
20 Jun 70	A. Barber	<i>(6 Oct 69 office wound up)</i>	
28 Jul 70	G. Rippon	<b>Minister of Local Government and Planning</b>	
5 Nov 72	J. Davies	1 Jan 51	H. Dalton
5 Mar 74	H. Lever		

*(30 Oct 51 office wound up, department reorganized into Ministry of Housing and Local Government)*

**Minister for Local Government and Development (under Environment)**

15 Oct 70 G. Page

*(office wound up 5 Mar 74)*

**Minister for Planning and Local Government (under Environment)**

7 Mar 74 J. Silkin

*(office wound up 10 Sep 76)*

**Minister for Local Government (under Environment)**

6 May 79 T. King

6 Jan 83 Ld Bellwin

11 Sep 84 K. Baker

2 Sep 85 W. Waldegrave

10 Sep 86 R. Boyson

13 Jun 87 M. Howard

25 Jul 88 J. S. Gummer

25 Jul 89 D. Hunt

4 May 90 M. Portillo

15 Apr 92 J. Redwood

27 May 93 D. Curry

6 May 97 Hilary Armstrong

**Lord Advocate**

1900 A. Murray

18 Oct 03 S. Dickson

12 Dec 05 T. Shaw

14 Feb 09 A. Ure

30 Oct 13 R. Munro

10 Dec 16 J. Clyde

25 Mar 20 T. Morison

5 Mar 22 C. Murray

24 Oct 22 W. Watson

8 Feb 24 H. Macmillan

11 Nov 24 W. Watson

23 Apr 29 A. MacRobert

17 Jun 29 C. Aitchison

2 Oct 33 W. Normand

28 Mar 35 D. Jamieson

25 Oct 35 T. Cooper

5 Jun 41 J. Reid

10 Aug 45 G. Thomson

7 Oct 47 J. Wheatley

2 Nov 51 J. Clyde

30 Dec 54 W. Milligan

5 Apr 60 W. Grant

12 Oct 62 I. Shearer

20 Oct 64 G. Stott

26 Oct 67 H. S. Wilson (*Ld*)

23 Jun 70 N. Wylie

8 Mar 74 R. King Murray

7 May 79 J. Mackay (*Ld*)

16 May 84 Ld Cameron of Lochbroom

4 Jan 89 Ld Fraser of Carmyllie

15 Apr 92 A. Rodger (*Ld*)

4 May 95 Ld Mackay of Drumadoon

7 May 97 Ld Hardie

*(no longer a UK office 17 May 99)*

**Minister of Materials**

6 Jul 51 R. Stokes

31 Oct 51 Vt Swinton

24 Nov 52 Sir A. Salter

1 Sep 53 Ld Woolton<sup>1</sup>

*(16 Aug 54 office wound up)*

**Minister of Munitions**

25 May 15 D. Lloyd George

9 Jul 16 E. Montagu

10 Dec 16 C. Addison

17 Jul 17 W. Churchill

10 Jan 19 Ld Inverforth

*(and Minister designate for Ministry of Supply. Office abolished 21 Mar 21)*

**Secretary of State for National Heritage**

11 Apr 92 D. Mellor

24 Sep 92 P. Brooke

20 Jul 94 S. Dorrell

5 Jul 95 Virginia Bottomley

3 May 97 C. Smith

*(Changed to Dept. for Culture, Media and Sport Jul 97)*

**Minister of National Service**

19 Aug 16 N. Chamberlain

17 Aug 17 Sir A. Geddes

*(office abolished Aug 19)*

**Secretary of State for Northern Ireland**

24 Apr 72 W. Whitelaw

2 Dec 73 F. Pym

5 Mar 74 M. Rees

10 Sep 76 R. Mason

5 May 79 H. Atkins

14 Sep 81 J. Prior

11 Sep 84 D. Hurd

3 Sep 85 T. King

24 Jul 89 P. Brooke

15 Apr 92 Sir P. Mayhew

3 May 97 Mo Mowlam

11 Oct 99 P. Mandelson

24 Jun 01 J. Reid  
 24 Oct 02 P. Murphy  
 27 Jun 07 S. Woodward  
 12 May 10 O. Paterson  
 4 Sep 12 Theresa Villiers  
 14 Jul 16 J. Brokenshire

**Minister of (for) Overseas Development**

18 Oct 64 Barbara Castle  
 23 Dec 65 A. Greenwood  
 11 Aug 66 A. Bottomley  
 29 Aug 67 R. Prentice  
 6 Oct 69 Judith Hart  
 23 Jun 70 R. Wood  
 7 Mar 74 Judith Hart  
 10 Jun 75 R. Prentice  
 21 Dec 76 F. Judd  
 21 Feb 77 Judith Hart  
 6 May 79 N. Marten  
 6 Jan 83 T. Raison  
 10 Sep 86 C. Patten  
 24 Jul 89–2 May 97 Lynda (Lady) Chalker  
*(from 10 Jun 75 the Foreign Secretary became technically Minister of Overseas Development while the Minister for Overseas Development took day-to-day charge of the Department. It ceased to be a separate Department from 5 May 79 to 3 May 97 when it was reconstituted; see International Development)*

**Paymaster-General**

1900 D of Marlborough  
 11 Mar 02 Sir S. Crossley  
 12 Dec 05 R. Causton (*Ld Southwark*)  
 23 Feb 10 I. Guest (*Ld Ashby St Ledgers*)  
 23 May 12 Ld Strachie  
 9 Jun 15 Ld Newton  
 18 Aug 16 A. Henderson  
 15 Dec 16 Sir J. Compton-Rickett  
 26 Oct 19 Sir T. Walters  
 24 Oct 22 (*office vacant*)  
 5 Feb 23 N. Chamberlain  
 15 Mar 23 Sir W. Joynson-Hicks  
 25 May 23 A. Boyd-Carpenter  
 22 Jan 24 (*office vacant*)  
 6 May 24 H. Gosling  
 6 Nov 24 (*office vacant*)  
 28 Jul 25 D of Sutherland  
 2 Dec 28 E of Onslow  
 7 Jun 29 Ld Arnold  
 6 Mar 31 (*office vacant*)  
 4 Sep 31 Sir T. Walters  
 23 Nov 31 Ld Rochester  
 6 Dec 35 Ld Hutchison

2 Jun 38 E of Munster  
 29 Jan 39 Earl Winterton  
 Nov 39 (*office vacant*)  
 15 May 40 Vt Cranborne  
 3 Oct 40 (*office vacant*)  
 20 Jul 41 Ld Hankey  
 4 Mar 42 Sir W. Jowitt  
 30 Dec 42 Ld Cherwell  
 3 Aug 45 (*office vacant*)  
 9 Jul 46 A. Greenwood  
 5 Mar 47 H. Marquand  
 2 Jul 48 Vt Addison  
 1 Apr 49 Ld Macdonald  
 30 Oct 51 Ld Cherwell  
 11 Nov 53 E of Selkirk  
 20 Dec 55 (*office vacant*)  
 18 Oct 56 Sir W. Monckton  
 16 Jan 57 R Maudling  
 14 Oct 59 Ld Mills  
 9 Oct 61 H. Brooke  
 13 Jul 62 J. Boyd-Carpenter  
 19 Oct 64 G. Wigg  
 12 Nov 67 (*office vacant*)  
 6 Apr 68 Ld Shackleton  
 1 Nov 68 Judith Hart  
 6 Oct 69 H. Lever  
 23 Jun 70 Vt Eccles  
 2 Dec 73 M. Macmillan  
 7 Mar 74 E. Dell  
 8 Apr 76 Shirley Williams  
 5 May 79 A. Maude  
 5 Jan 81 F. Pym  
 14 Sep 81 C. Parkinson<sup>1</sup>  
 11 Jun 83 (*office vacant*)  
 11 Sep 84 J. S. Gummer<sup>1</sup>  
 2 Sep 85 K. Clarke  
 13 Jun 87 P. Brooke<sup>1</sup>  
 24 Jul 89 E of Caithness  
 24 Jul 90 R. Ryder  
 28 Nov 90 Ld Belstead  
 15 Apr 92 Sir J. Cope  
 20 Jul 94 D. Heathcoat-Amory  
 20 Jul 96 D. Willetts  
 16 Dec 96 M. Bates  
 3 May 97 G. Robinson  
 4 Jan 99 Dawn Primarolo  
 27 Jun 07 (*office vacant*)  
 25 Jun 09 Tessa Jowell  
 12 May 10 F. Maude  
 11 May 15 M. Hancock  
 14 Jul 16 B. Gummer  
 13 Jun 17 M. Stride



**Minister of Pensions**

10 Sep 16	G. Barnes
17 Aug 17	J. Hodge
10 Jan 19	Sir L. Worthington-Evans
2 Apr 20	I. Macpherson
31 Oct 22	G. Tryon
23 Jan 24	F. Roberts
11 Nov 24	G. Tryon
7 Jun 29	F. Roberts
3 Sep 31	G. Tryon
18 Jun 35	R. Hudson
30 Jul 36	H. Ramsbotham
7 Jun 39	Sir W. Womersley
3 Aug 45	W. Paling
17 Apr 47	J. Hynd
7 Oct 47	G. Buchanan
2 Jul 48	H. Marquand
17 Jan 51	G. Isaacs
5 Nov 51	D. Heathcoat-Amory

***(Minister of Pensions and National Insurance)***

3 Sep 53	O. Peake
20 Dec 55	J. Boyd-Carpenter
16 Jul 62	N. Macpherson
21 Oct 63	R. Wood
18 Oct 64	Margaret Herbison

*(6 Aug 66 recast as Social Security)***Minister of Social Insurance**

8 Oct 44	Sir W. Jowitt
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***(Minister of National Insurance)***

17 Nov 44	Sir W. Jowitt
25 May 45	L. Hore-Belisha
4 Aug 45	J. Griffiths
28 Feb 50	Edith Summerskill
31 Oct 51	O. Peake

*(3 Sep 53 combined with Ministry of Pensions)***Minister for Portsmouth**

Jan 14	M. Fallon
15 Jul 14	M. Hancock
11 May 15	M. Francois

*(17 Jul 16 office abolished)***Postmaster-General**

1900	D of Norfolk
2 Apr 00	M of Londonderry
8 Aug 02	A. Chamberlain
6 Oct 03	Ld Stanley
10 Dec 05	S. Buxton
14 Feb 10	H. Samuel
11 Feb 14	C. Hobhouse
26 May 15	H. Samuel

18 Jan 16	J. Pease
10 Dec 16	A. Illingworth
1 Apr 21	F. Kellaway
31 Oct 22	N. Chamberlain
7 Mar 23	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks
28 May 23	Sir L. Worthington-Evans
22 Jan 24	V. Hartshorn
11 Nov 24	Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson
7 Jun 29	H. Lees-Smith
2 Mar 31	C. Attlee
3 Sep 31	W. Ormsby-Gore
10 Nov 31	Sir K. Wood
7 Jun 35	G. Tryon
3 Apr 40	W. Morrison
30 Dec 42	H. Crookshank
4 Aug 45	E of Listowel
17 Apr 47	W. Paling
28 Feb 50	N. Edwards
5 Nov 51	Earl De La Warr
7 Apr 55	C. Hill
16 Jan 57	E. Marples
22 Oct 59	R. Bevins
19 Oct 64	A. Wedgwood Benn
4 Jul 66	E. Short
6 Apr 68	R. Mason
1 Jul 68	J. Stonehouse

*(Post Office became a Public Corporation 1 Oct 69)****(Minister of Posts and Telecommunications)***

1 Oct 69	J. Stonehouse
24 Jun 70	C. Chataway
7 Apr 72	Sir J. Eden
9 Mar 74	T. Benn

*(29 Mar 74 office abolished)***Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection**

5 Mar 74	Shirley Williams
10 Sep 76	R. Hattersley

*(office wound up 5 May 79)***Minister of Public Building and Works**

16 Jul 62	G. Rippon
18 Oct 64	C. Pannell
6 Apr 66	R. Prentice
29 Aug 67	R. Mellish
30 Apr 69	J. Silkin
23 Jun 70	J. Amery

*(15 Oct 70 reorganised as Housing & Construction under Environment. See Local Government)*

**Minister of Public Transport  
(under Transport)**

23 Jul 88 M. Portillo  
4 May 90 R. Freeman

**Minister Resident in Middle East**

19 Feb 42 O. Lyttelton  
19 Mar 42 R. Casey

**(Minister of State in Middle East)**

28 Jan 44 Ld Moyne  
21 Nov 44 Sir E. Grigg

*(office abolished 27 Jul 45)***Minister Resident at Allied H.Q.  
in N.W. Africa**

30 Dec 42 H. Macmillan

*(office abolished 23 May 45)***Minister Resident in W. Africa**

8 Jun 42 Vt Swinton  
21 Nov 44 H. Balfour

*(office abolished 27 Jul 45)***Minister Resident in Washington  
for Supply**

22 Nov 42 J. Llewellyn  
11 Nov 43 B. Smith

*(office abolished 23 May 45)***Minister of Reconstruction**

17 Jul 17–10 Jan 19 C. Addison  
10 Jan 19–Aug 19 Sir A. Geddes  
11 Nov 43–23 May 45 Ld Woolton

**Minister for Science**

14 Oct 59 Vt Hailsham

*(1 Apr 64 combined with Dept. of Education)***Secretary for Scotland**

1900 Ld Balfour  
6 Oct 03 A. Murray  
2 Feb 05 M of Linlithgow  
10 Dec 05 J. Sinclair (*Ld Pentland*)  
13 Feb 12 T. McKinnon Wood  
9 Jul 16 H. Tennant  
10 Dec 16 R. Munro  
24 Oct 22 Vt Novar  
22 Jan 24 W. Adamson  
6 Nov 24 Sir J. Gilmour

**(Secretary of State for Scotland)**

15 Jul 26 Sir J. Gilmour  
7 Jun 29 W. Adamson  
25 Aug 31 Sir A. Sinclair  
28 Sep 32 Sir G. Collins  
29 Oct 36 W. Elliot

16 May 38 J. Colville  
14 May 40 E. Brown  
8 Feb 41 T. Johnston  
25 May 45 E of Rosebery  
3 Aug 45 J. Westwood  
7 Oct 47 A. Woodburn  
28 Feb 50 H. McNeil  
30 Oct 51 J. Stuart  
13 Jan 57 J. Maclay  
13 Jul 62 M. Noble  
18 Oct 64 W. Ross  
19 Jun 70 G. Campbell  
5 Mar 74 W. Ross  
8 Apr 76 B. Millan  
5 May 79 G. Younger  
11 Jan 86 M. Rifkind  
28 Nov 90 I. Lang  
5 Jul 95 M. Forsyth  
2 May 97 D. Dewar  
17 May 99 J. Reid  
24 Jan 01 Helen Liddell  
12 Jun 03 A. Darling  
5 May 06 D. Alexander  
28 Jun 07 D. Browne  
3 Oct 08 J. Murphy  
12 May 10 D. Alexander  
29 May 10 M. Moore  
7 Oct 13 A. Carmichael  
11 May 15 D. Mundell

**Minister of Shipping**

10 Dec 16 Sir J. Maclay (*Ld*)  
*(office wound up 31 Mar 21)*

13 Oct 39 Sir J. Gilmour  
3 Apr 40 R. Hudson  
14 May 40 R. Cross

*(1 May 41 combined with Ministry of  
Transport to form Ministry of War Transport)***Minister of Social Security**

6 Aug 66 Margaret Herbison  
26 Jul 67 Judith Hart

*(Merged into Social Services, 17 Oct 68)***Secretary of State for Social Security**

25 Jul 88 J. Moore  
23 Jul 89 A. Newton  
11 Apr 92 P. Lilley  
2 May 97 Harriet Harman  
27 Jul 98 A. Darling

*(Recast as Work and Pensions 9 Jun 01)*

**Minister for Social Security (under Social Services 1976, Health & S.S. 1979, Social Security 1988)**

10 Sep 76	S. Orme
7 May 79	R. Prentice
8 Jan 81	H. Rossi
13 Jun 83	R. Boyson
11 Sep 84	A. Newton
10 Sep 86	J. Major
13 Jun 87	N. Scott
20 Jul 94	W. Hague
5 Jul 95	A. Burt
3 May 97	F. Field
27 Jul 98	(office vacant)
4 Jan 99	S. Timms
29 Jul 99–9 Jun 01	J. Rooker

**Secretary of State for Social Services (& Head of the Department of Health and Social Security)**

17 Oct 68	R. Crossman
20 Jun 70	Sir K. Joseph
5 Mar 74	Barbara Castle
8 Apr 76	D. Ennals
5 May 79	P. Jenkin
14 Sep 81	N. Fowler
13 Jun 87	J. Moore

(Split into Depts. of Health and Social Security, 25 Jul 88)

**Solicitor-General**

1900	Sir R. Finlay
7 May 00	Sir E. Carson
12 Dec 05	Sir W. Robson
28 Jan 08	Sir S. Evans
6 Mar 10	Sir R. Isaacs
7 Oct 10	Sir J. Simon
19 Oct 13	Sir S. Buckmaster
2 Jun 15	Sir F. Smith
8 Nov 15	Sir G. Cave
10 Dec 16	Sir G. Hewart
10 Jan 19	Sir E. Pollock
6 Mar 22	Sir L. Scott
31 Oct 22	Sir T. Inskip
23 Jan 24	Sir H. Slessor
11 Nov 24	Sir T. Inskip
28 Mar 28	Sir F. Merriman
7 Jun 29	Sir J. Melville
22 Oct 30	Sir S. Cripps
3 Sep 31	Sir T. Inskip
26 Jan 32	Sir F. Merriman
29 Sep 33	Sir D. Somervell
19 Mar 36	Sir T. O'Connor
15 May 40	Sir W. Jowitt

4 Mar 42	Sir D. Maxwell-Fyfe
25 May 45	Sir W. Monckton
4 Aug 45	Sir F. Soskice
24 Apr 51	Sir L. Ungoed-Thomas
3 Nov 51	Sir R. Manningham-Buller
18 Oct 54	Sir H. Hylton-Foster
22 Oct 59	Sir J. Simon
8 Feb 62	Sir J. Hobson
19 Jul 62	Sir P. Rawlinson
18 Oct 64	Sir D. Foot
24 Aug 67	Sir A. Irvine
23 Jun 70	Sir G. Howe
5 Nov 72	Sir M. Havers
7 Mar 74	P. Archer
5 May 79	Sir I. Percival
13 Jun 83	Sir P. Mayhew
13 Jun 87	Sir N. Lyell
15 Apr 92	Sir D. Spencer
6 May 97	Ld Falconer
28 Jul 98	R. Cranston
9 Jun 01	Harriet Harman
5 May 05	M. O'Brien
28 Jun 07	Vera Baird
13 May 10	E. Garnier
4 Sep 12	O. Heald
15 Jul 14	R. Buckland

**Solicitor-General for Scotland**

1900	S. Dickson
18 Oct 03	D. Dundas
30 Jan 05	E. Salvesen
16 Oct 05	J. Clyde
18 Dec 05	A. Ure
18 Feb 08	A. Dewar
18 Apr 10	W. Hunter
3 Dec 11	A. Anderson
30 Oct 13	T. Morison
25 Mar 20	C. Murray
16 Mar 22	A. Briggs Constable
24 Jul 22	W. Watson
6 Nov 22	D. Fleming
5 Apr 23	F. Thomson
18 Feb 24	J. Fenton
11 Nov 24	D. Fleming
30 Dec 25	A. MacRobert
23 Apr 29	W. Normand
17 Jun 29	J. Watson
10 Nov 31	W. Normand
2 Oct 33	D. Jamieson
15 May 35	T. Cooper
29 Nov 35	A. Russell
25 Jun 36	J. Reid
5 Jun 41	(Sir) D. Murray
10 Sep 45	D. Blades

19 Mar 47 J. Wheatley  
 24 Oct 47 D. Johnston  
 3 Nov 51 W. Milligan  
 10 Jan 55 W. Grant  
 11 May 60 D. Anderson  
 27 Apr 64 N. Wylie  
 20 Oct 64 J. Leechman  
 11 Oct 65 H.S. Wilson  
 26 Oct 67 E. Stewart  
 23 Jun 70 D. Brand  
 5 Nov 72 I. Stewart  
 14 Mar 74 J. McCluskey (*Ld*)  
 7 May 79 N. Fairbairn  
 28 Jan 82 P. Fraser  
 4 Jan 89 A. Rodger  
 15 Apr 92 T. Dawson  
 4 May 95 D. Mackay  
 7 May 97 C. Boyd

(*no longer a UK office 17 May 99*)

#### **Minister with Responsibility for Sport**

(*In Dept. of Educ. & Sci.*)

20 Oct 64 D. Howell\*

(*In Min. of Housing & Loc. Govt.*)

13 Oct 69 D. Howell

24 Jun 70 E. Griffiths\*

(*In Dept. of Environment*)

15 Oct 70 E. Griffiths\*

7 Mar 74 D. Howell

7 May 79 H. Monro\*

15 Sep 81 N. MacFarlane\*

7 Sep 85 R. Tracey\*

22 Jun 87 C. Moynihan\*

26 Jul 90 R. Atkins\*

(*In Dept. of Educ. & Sci.*)

28 Nov 90 R. Atkins\*

(*In Dept. of Nat. Heritage*)

14 Apr 92 R. Key\*

27 May 93 I. Sproat\*

(*Dept. Culture Media and Sport*)

8 May 97 T. Banks\*

29 Jul 99 Kate Hoey\*

11 Jun 01 R. Caborn

29 Jun 07 G. Sutcliffe\*

14 May 10 H. Robertson\*

4 Sep 12 H. Robertson

7 Oct 13 Helen Grant\*

12 May 15 Tracey Crouch\*

#### **Minister of State**

1 May 41 Ld Beaverbrook

29 Jun 41 O. Lyttelton

(*office abolished 12 Mar 42*)

24 Sep 43 R. Law

25 May 45 W. Mabane

3 Aug 45 P. Noel Baker

4 Oct 46 H. McNeil

28 Feb 50 K. Younger

(*office came formally under Foreign Office May 50*)

#### **First Secretary of State**

(*See p. 74*)

#### **Minister of Supply**

14 Jul 39 L. Burgin

12 May 40 H. Morrison

3 Oct 40 Sir A. Duncan

29 Jun 41 Ld Beaverbrook

4 Feb 42 Sir A. Duncan

3 Aug 45 J. Wilmot

7 Oct 47 G. Strauss

31 Oct 51 D. Sandys

18 Oct 54 S. Lloyd

7 Apr 55 R. Maudling

16 Jan 57 A. Jones

(*office wound up 22 Oct 59*)

#### **Secretary for Technical Cooperation**

27 Jun 61 D. Vosper

9 May 63 R. Carr

(*office abolished 16 Oct 64*)

#### **Ministry of Technology**

18 Oct 64 F. Cousins

4 Jul 66 A. Benn

20 Jun 70 G. Rippon

28 Jul 70 J. Davies

(*15 Oct 70 office reorganised under Trade and Industry*)

#### **Minister of Town and Country Planning**

30 Dec 42 W. Morrison

4 Aug 45 L. Silkin

28 Feb 50 H. Dalton

(*recast as Local Government and Planning*

*31 Jan 51*)

#### **President of the Board of Trade**

1900 C. Ritchie

7 Nov 00 G. Balfour

12 Mar 05 M of Salisbury

10 Dec 05 D. Lloyd George

12 Apr 08 W. Churchill

14 Feb 10 S. Buxton  
 11 Feb 14 J. Burns  
 5 Aug 14 W. Runciman  
 10 Dec 16 Sir A. Stanley  
 26 May 19 Sir A. Geddes  
 19 Mar 20 Sir R. Horne  
 1 Apr 21 S. Baldwin  
 24 Oct 22 Sir P. Lloyd-Greame  
 22 Jan 24 S. Webb  
 6 Nov 24 Sir P. Lloyd-Greame  
*(changed name to  
 Cunliffe-Lister 27 Nov 24)*  
 7 Jun 29 W. Graham  
 25 Aug 31 Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister  
 5 Nov 31 W. Runciman  
 28 May 37 O. Stanley  
 5 Jan 40 Sir A. Duncan  
 3 Oct 40 O. Lyttelton  
 29 Jun 41 Sir A. Duncan  
 4 Feb 42 J. Llewellyn  
 22 Feb 42 H. Dalton  
 25 May 45 O. Lyttelton  
 27 Jul 45 Sir S. Cripps  
 29 Sep 47 H. Wilson  
 24 Apr 51 Sir H. Shawcross  
 30 Oct 51 P. Thorneycroft  
 13 Jan 57 Sir D. Eccles  
 14 Oct 59 R. Maudling  
 9 Oct 61 F. Erroll  
 20 Oct 63 E. Heath  
 18 Oct 64 D. Jay  
 29 Aug 67 A. Crosland  
 6 Oct 69 R. Mason  
 20 Jun 70 M. Noble

*(From 15 Oct 70, generally held as an additional title of the Secretary of State for the relevant department, see below)*

15 Oct 70 J. Davies  
 5 Nov 72 P. Walker  
 5 Mar 74 P. Shore  
 8 Apr 76 E. Dell  
 12 Nov 78 J. Smith  
 5 May 79 J. Nott  
 14 Sep 81 J. Biffen  
 5 Apr 82 Ld Cockfield  
 11 Jun 83 C. Parkinson  
 16 Oct 83 N. Tebbit  
 2 Sep 85 L. Brittan  
 24 Jan 86 P. Channon  
 13 Jun 87 Ld Young of Graffham

24 Jul 89 N. Ridley  
 14 Jul 90 P. Lilley  
 11 Apr 92 M. Heseltine  
 5 Jul 95 I. Lang  
 2 May 97 Margaret Beckett  
 27 Jul 98 P. Mandelson  
 23 Dec 98 S. Byers  
 8 Jun 01 Patricia Hewitt  
 6 May 05 A. Johnson  
 5 May 06 A. Darling  
 28 Jun 07 J. Hutton  
 3 Oct 08 Ld Mandelson  
 12 May 10 V. Cable  
 11 May 15 S. Javid  
 13 Jul 16 L. Fox

**Secretary of State for Trade and Industry**

15 Oct 70 J. Davies  
 5 Nov 72 P. Walker

*(Secretary of State for Trade)*

*(see also Industry)*

5 Mar 74 P. Shore  
 8 Apr 76 E. Dell  
 12 Nov 78 J. Smith  
 5 May 79 J. Nott  
 14 Sep 81 J. Biffen  
 5 Apr 82 Ld Cockfield

*(Secretary of State for Trade and Industry)*

11 Jun 83 C. Parkinson  
 16 Oct 83 N. Tebbit  
 2 Sep 85 L. Brittan  
 24 Jan 86 P. Channon  
 13 Jun 87 Ld Young of Graffham  
 24 Jul 89 N. Ridley  
 14 Jul 90 P. Lilley

*(President of the Board of Trade and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry)*

11 Apr 92 M. Heseltine  
 5 Jul 95 I. Lang  
 2 May 97 Margaret Beckett

*(Secretary of State for Trade)*

27 Jul 98 P. Mandelson  
 23 Dec 98 S. Byers

*(Secretary of State for Trade and Industry)*

8 Jun 01 Patricia Hewitt

*(Secretary of State for Productivity, Energy and Industry and President of the Board of Trade)*

6 May 05 A. Johnson

*(Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and President of the Board of Trade)*

13 May 05 A. Johnson

5 May 06 A. Darling

*(Reconstituted as Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform 28 Jun 07)***Minister for Trade (under Trade and Industry)**

15 Oct 70 M. Noble

*(Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs)*

Nov 72 Sir G. Howe

*(office wound up 5 Mar 74)**(Minister for Trade)*

7 May 79 C. Parkinson

14 Sep 81 P. Rees

13 Jun 83 P. Channon

24 Jan 86 A. Clark

25 Jul 89 Ld Trefgarne

23 Jul 90 T. Sainsbury

15 Apr 92 R. Needham

6 Jul 95 A. Nelson

6 May 97 Ld Clinton-Davis

28 Jul 98 B. Wilson

29 Jul 99 R. Caborn

11 Jun 01 Lady Symons of Vernham Dean

13 Jun 03 M. O'Brien

9 Sep 04 D. Alexander

11 May 05 I. Pearson

8 May 06 I. McCartney

*(Minister for Trade and Investment)*29 Jun 07 D. Jones (*Ld Jones of Birmingham*)*(Minister for Trade, Investment and Consumer Affairs)*

3 Oct 08 G. Thomas

*(Minister for Trade, Investment and Small Business)*

14 Jan 09 Ld Davies of Abersoch

*(office abolished 13 May 10)**(Minister for Trade and Investment)*

11 Jan 11 Ld Green of Hurstpierpoint

11 Dec 13 Ld Livingston of Parkhead

11 May 15 F. Maude (*Ld Maude of Horsbam*)

10 Feb 16 Lady Anelay of St. Johns

4 Apr 16 Ld Price

*(office abolished 14 Jul 16)***Minister of Transport**

19 May 19 Sir E. Geddes

7 Nov 21 Vt Peel

12 Apr 22 E of Crawford

31 Oct 22 Sir J. Baird

24 Jan 24 H. Gosling

11 Nov 24 W. Ashley

7 Jun 29 H. Morrison

3 Sep 31 J. Pybus

22 Feb 33 O. Stanley

29 Jun 34 L. Hore-Belisha

28 May 37 L. Burgin

21 Apr 39 E. Wallace

14 May 40 Sir J. Reith

3 Oct 40 J. Moore-Brabazon

*(Minister of War Transport)*

1 May 41 Ld Leathers

3 Aug 45 A. Barnes

*(Minister of Transport)*

6 Mar 46 A. Barnes

31 Oct 51 J. Maclay

7 May 52 A. Lennox-Boyd

*(Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation)*

1 Oct 53 A. Lennox-Boyd

28 Jul 54 J. Boyd-Carpenter

20 Dec 55 H. Watkinson

*(Minister of Transport)*

14 Oct 59 E. Marples

18 Oct 64 T. Fraser

23 Dec 65 Barbara Castle

6 Apr 68 R. Marsh

6 Oct 69 F. Mulley

23 Jun 70 J. Peyton

*(Minister for Transport Industries)*

15 Oct 70 J. Peyton

*(Minister for Transport)*

7 Mar 74 F. Mulley

12 Jun 75 J. Gilbert

*(Secretary of State for Transport)*

10 Sep 76 W. Rodgers

*(Minister of Transport)*

5 May 79 N. Fowler

*(Secretary of State for Transport)*

5 Jan 81 N. Fowler

14 Sep 81 D. Howell

11 Jun 83 T. King

16 Oct 83 N. Ridley

21 May 86 J. Moore

13 Jun 87 P. Channon

24 Jul 89 C. Parkinson

28 Nov 90 M. Rifkind

15 Apr 92 J. MacGregor

20 Jul 94 B. Mawhinney

5 Jul 95 Sir G. Young

**(Minister for Transport)**

3 May 97	G. Strang
27 Jul 98	J. Reid
17 May 99	Helen Liddell
29 Jul 99	Ld Macdonald of Tradeston

**(Secretary of State for Transport)**

29 May 02	A. Darling
5 May 06	D. Alexander
28 Jun 07	Ruth Kelly
3 Oct 08	G. Hoon
12 May 10	P. Hammond
14 Oct 11	Justine Greening
4 Sep 12	P. McLoughlin
14 Jul 16	C. Grayling

**Treasury**

(see p. 72 for *First Lord of the Treasury*,  
p. 74 for *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and  
p. 98 for *Parl. Secretary to the Treasury*)

**Chief Secretary to the Treasury**

9 Oct 61	H. Brooke
13 Jul 62	J. Boyd-Carpenter
20 Oct 64	J. Diamond
23 Jun 70	M. Macmillan
7 Apr 72	P. Jenkin
8 Jan 74	T. Boardman
7 Mar 74	J. Barnett
5 May 79	J. Biffen
5 Jan 81	L. Brittan
11 Jun 83	P. Rees
2 Sep 85	J. MacGregor
13 Jun 87	J. Major
24 Jul 89	N. Lamont
28 Nov 90	D. Mellor
10 Apr 92	M. Portillo
20 Jul 94	J. Aitken
5 Jul 95	W. Waldegrave
3 May 97	A. Darling
27 Jul 98	S. Byers
23 Dec 98	A. Milburn
11 Oct 99	A. Smith
29 May 02	P. Boateng
6 May 05	D. Browne
5 May 06	S. Timms
28 Jun 07	A. Burnham
24 Jan 08	Yvette Cooper
8 Jun 09	L. Byrne
13 May 10	D. Laws
29 May 10	D. Alexander
11 May 15	G. Hands
14 Jul 16	D. Gauke
11 Jun 17	Liz Truss

**Financial Secretary to the Treasury***(As Junior Minister)*

1900	R. Hanbury*
7 Nov 00	A. Chamberlain*
8 Aug 02	W. Hayes Fisher*
10 Apr 03	A. Elliot*
9 Oct 03	V. Cavendish*
12 Dec 05	R. McKenna*
29 Jan 07	W. Runciman*
12 Apr 08	C. Hobhouse*
23 Oct 11	T. McKinnon Wood*
13 Feb 12	C. Masterman*
11 Feb 14	E. Montagu*
3 Feb 15	F. Acland*
26 May 15	E. Montagu*

*(As Cabinet Minister)*

16 May 16	E. Montagu
9 Jul 16	T. McKinnon Wood

*(As Junior Minister)*

15 Dec 16	Sir H. Lever*
18 Jun 17	Sir H. Lever* and S. Baldwin ( <i>joint</i> )
19 May 19	S. Baldwin*
1 Apr 21	E. Young*
6 Nov 22	J. Hills*
12 Mar 23	A. Boyd-Carpenter*

*(As Cabinet Minister)*

25 May 23	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks
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*(As Junior Minister)*

5 Oct 23	W. Guinness*
5 Nov 25	R. McNeill ( <i>Ld Cushendun</i> )*
1 Nov 27	A. Samuel*
11 Jun 29	F. Pethick-Lawrence*
3 Sep 31	W. Elliot*
29 Sep 32	L. Hore-Belisha*
29 Jun 34	A. Duff Cooper*
22 Nov 35	W. Morrison*
29 Oct 36	J. Colville*
16 May 38	E. Wallace*
21 Apr 39	H. Crookshank*
7 Feb 43	R. Assheton*
29 Oct 44	O. Peake*
4 Aug 45	W. Glenvil Hall*
2 Mar 50	D. Jay*
31 Oct 51	J. Boyd-Carpenter*
28 Jul 54	H. Brooke*
16 Jan 57	E. Powell*
6 Jan 58	J. Simon*
22 Oct 59	Sir E. Boyle*
16 Jul 62	A. Barber*

- 23 Oct 63 A. Green\*
- 21 Oct 64 N. MacDermot\*
- 29 Oct 67 H. Lever\*
- (As Minister of State)*
- 13 Oct 69 D. Taverne
- 23 Jun 70 P. Jenkin
- 7 Apr 72 T. Higgins
- 7 Mar 74 J. Gilbert
- 17 Jun 75 R. Sheldon
- 6 May 79 N. Lawson
- 30 Sep 81 N. Ridley
- 18 Oct 83 J. Moore
- 21 May 86 N. Lamont
- 24 Jul 89 P. Lilley
- 14 Jul 90 F. Maude
- 14 Apr 92 S. Dorrell
- 20 Jul 94 Sir G. Young
- 6 Jul 95 M. Jack
- 6 May 97 Dawn Primarolo
- 4 Jan 99 Barbara Roche
- 29 Jul 99 S. Timms
- 9 Jun 01 P. Boateng
- 29 May 02 Ruth Kelly
- 9 Sep 04 S. Timms
- 9 May 05 J. Healey
- 29 Jun 07 Jane Kennedy
- 5 Oct 08 S. Timms
- 13 May 10 M. Hoban
- 4 Sep 12 G. Clark
- 7 Oct 13 S. Javid
- 9 Apr 14 Nicky Morgan
- 15 Jul 14 D. Gauke
- 15 Jul 16 Jane Ellison
- 13 Jul 17 M. Stride
- Secretary of State for War**
- 1900 M of Lansdowne
- 1 Nov 00 St J. Brodrick
- 6 Oct 03 H. Arnold-Forster
- 10 Dec 05 R. Haldane (*Vt*)
- 12 Jun 12 J. Seely
- 30 Mar 14 H. Asquith
- 5 Aug 14 Earl Kitchener
- 6 Jul 16 D. Lloyd George
- 10 Dec 16 E of Derby
- 18 Apr 18 Vt Milner
- 10 Jan 19 W. Churchill
- 13 Feb 21 Sir L. Worthington-Evans
- 24 Oct 22 E of Derby
- 22 Jan 24 S. Walsh
- 6 Nov 24 Sir L. Worthington-Evans
- 7 Jun 29 T. Shaw
- 26 Aug 31 M of Crewe
- 5 Nov 31 Vt Hailsham
- 7 Jun 35 Vt Halifax
- 22 Nov 35 A. Duff Cooper
- 28 May 37 L. Hore-Belisha
- 5 Jan 40 O. Stanley
- 11 May 40 A. Eden
- 22 Dec 40 D. Margesson
- 22 Feb 42 Sir J. Grigg
- 3 Aug 45 J. Lawson
- 4 Oct 46 F. Bellenger
- 7 Oct 47 E. Shinwell
- 28 Feb 50 J. Strachey
- 31 Oct 51 A. Head
- 18 Oct 56 J. Hare
- 6 Jan 58 C. Soames
- 27 Jul 60 J. Profumo
- 27 Jun 63 J. Godber
- 21 Oct 63 J. Ramsden
- (office abolished 1 Apr 64)*
- Minister for Welsh Affairs**
- 28 Oct 51 Sir D. Maxwell-Fyfe
- 18 Oct 54 G. Lloyd-George
- 13 Jan 57 H. Brooke
- 9 Oct 61 C. Hill
- 13 Jul 62 Sir K. Joseph
- (Secretary of State for Wales)*
- 18 Oct 64 J. Griffiths
- 6 Apr 66 C. Hughes
- 6 Apr 68 G. Thomas
- 20 Jun 70 P. Thomas<sup>1</sup>
- 5 Mar 74 J. Morris
- 5 May 79 N. Edwards
- 3 Jun 87 P. Walker
- 4 May 90 D. Hunt
- 27 May 93 J. Redwood
- 5 Jul 95 W. Hague
- 3 May 97 R. Davies
- 27 Oct 98 A. Michael
- 28 Jul 99 P. Murphy
- 24 Oct 02 P. Hain
- 24 Jan 08 P. Murphy
- 5 Jun 09 P. Hain
- 12 May 10 Cheryl Gillan
- 4 Sep 12 D. Jones
- 15 Jul 14 S. Crabb
- 19 Mar 16 A. Cairns
- Minister for Women** *(position normally held in addition to a departmental post)*
- 11 Jun 97 Joan Ruddock
- 28 Jun 98 Lady Jay
- 11 Jun 01 Patricia Hewitt
- 6 May 06 Ruth Kelly



*(Women and Equality)*

28 Jun 07 Harriet Harman

*(Women and Equalities)*

12 May 10 Theresa May

4 Sep 12 Maria Miller

*(Women)*

9 Apr 14 Nicky Morgan

*(Women and Equalities)*

15 Jul 14 Nicky Morgan

14 Jul 16 Justine Greening

**Secretary of State for Work and Pensions**

9 Jun 02 A. Darling

29 May 02 A. Smith

9 Sep 04 A. Johnson

6 May 05 D. Blunkett

5 May 06 J. Hutton

28 Jun 07 P. Hain

24 Jan 08 J. Purnell

12 May 10 I. Duncan Smith

19 Mar 16 S. Crabb

14 Jul 16 D. Green

11 Jun 17 D. Gauke

**First Commissioner of Works**

1900 A. Akers-Douglas

8 Aug 02 Ld Windsor

10 Dec 05 L. Harcourt

3 Nov 10 Earl Beauchamp

6 Aug 14 Ld Emmott

25 May 15 L. Harcourt (*Vt*)

10 Dec 16 Sir A. Mond

1 Apr 21 E of Crawford

31 Oct 22 Sir J. Baird

22 Jan 24 F. Jowett

10 Nov 24 Vt Peel

18 Oct 28 M of Londonderry

7 Jun 29 G. Lansbury

25 Aug 31 M of Londonderry

5 Nov 31 W. Ormsby-Gore

16 Jun 36 Earl Stanhope

28 May 37 Sir P. Sassoon

7 Jun 39 H. Ramsbotham

3 Apr 40 Earl De La Warr

18 May 40 Ld Tryon

3 Oct 40 Sir J. Reith (*Ld*)*(Minister of Works & Buildings and First Commissioner of Works)*

23 Oct 40 Ld Reith

*(Minister of Works and Planning)*

11 Feb 42 Ld Reith

21 Feb 42 Ld Portal

*(Minister of Works)*

Feb 43 Ld Portal

21 Nov 44 D. Sandys

4 Aug 45 G. Tomlinson

10 Feb 47 C. Key

28 Feb 50 R. Stokes

26 Apr 51 G. Brown

18 Nov 51 (Sir) D. Eccles

1 Oct 54 N. Birch

20 Dec 55 P. Buchan-Hepburn

16 Jan 57 H. Molson

22 Oct 59 Ld J. Hope

*(16 Jul 62 recast as Public Building and Works)*\*Junior Minister, not Minister of State. <sup>1</sup>Also Conservative Party Chairman for all or part of the time in office**Leaders of the House of Commons**

1900 A. Balfour

5 Dec 05 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman

5 Apr 08 H. Asquith

10 Dec 16 A. Bonar Law

23 Mar 21 A. Chamberlain

23 Oct 22 A. Bonar Law

22 May 23 S. Baldwin

22 Jan 24 R. MacDonald

4 Nov 24 S. Baldwin

5 Jun 29 R. MacDonald

7 Jun 35 S. Baldwin

28 May 37 N. Chamberlain

11 May 40 C. Attlee<sup>a</sup>

19 Feb 42 Sir S. Cripps

22 Nov 42 A. Eden

27 Jul 45 H. Morrison

9 Mar 51 C. Ede

30 Oct 51 H. Crookshank

20 Dec 55 R. Butler

9 Oct 61 I. Macleod

20 Oct 63 S. Lloyd

16 Oct 64 H. Bowden

11 Aug 66 R. Crossman

6 Apr 68 F. Peart

20 Jun 70 W. Whitelaw

7 Apr 72 R. Carr

5 Nov 72 J. Prior

5 Mar 74 E. Short

8 Apr 76 M. Foot

5 May 79 N. St John-Stevens

5 Jan 81 F. Pym

5 Apr 82 J. Biffen

13 Jun 87 J. Wakeham

24 Jul 89	Sir G. Howe	3 Oct 40	Vt Halifax
3 Nov 90	J. MacGregor	22 Dec 40	Ld Lloyd
11 Apr 92	A. Newton	8 Feb 41	Ld Moyne
2 May 97	Ann Taylor	21 Feb 42	Vt Cranborne
27 Jul 98	Margaret Beckett		<i>(5th M of Salisbury)</i>
8 Jun 01	R. Cook	3 Aug 45	Vt Addison
11 Jun 03	P. Hain	28 Oct 51	5th M of Salisbury
6 May 05	G. Hoon	29 Mar 57	E of Home
5 May 06	J. Straw	27 Jul 60	2nd Vt Hailsham
28 Jun 07	H. Harman	20 Oct 63	Ld Carrington
12 May 10	Sir G. Young	18 Oct 64	E of Longford
4 May 12	A. Lansley	16 Jan 68	Ld Shackleton
15 Jul 14	W. Hague	20 Jun 70	Earl Jellicoe
11 May 15	C. Grayling	5 Jun 73	Ld Windlesham
14 Jul 16	D. Lidington	7 Mar 74	Ld Shepherd
11 Jun 17	Andrea Leadsom	10 Sep 76	Ld Peart
<b>Leaders of the House of Lords</b>			
1900	3rd M of Salisbury	5 May 79	Ld Soames
12 Jul 02	D of Devonshire	14 Sep 81	Lady Young
13 Oct 03	M of Lansdowne	11 Jun 83	Vt Whitelaw
10 Dec 05	M of Ripon	10 Jan 88	Ld Belstead
14 Apr 08	E of Crewe ( <i>M</i> ) <sup>b</sup>	28 Nov 90	Ld Waddington
10 Dec 16	Earl Curzon ( <i>M</i> )	11 Apr 92	Ld Wakeham
22 Jan 24	Vt Haldane	20 Jul 94	Vt Cranborne
6 Nov 24	Marquess Curzon	2 May 97	Ld Richard
27 Apr 25	4th M of Salisbury	27 Jul 98	Lady Jay
7 Jun 29	Ld Parmoor	8 Jun 01	Ld Williams
25 Aug 31	M of Reading	7 Oct 03	Lady Amos
5 Nov 31	1st Vt Hailsham	28 Jun 07	Lady Ashton of Upholland
7 Jun 35	M of Londonderry	3 Oct 08	Lady Royall of Blaisdon
22 Nov 35	Vt Halifax	12 May 10	Ld Strathclyde
27 Oct 38	Earl Stanhope	7 Jan 13	Ld Hill of Oareford
14 May 40	Vt Caldecote	15 Jul 14	Lady Stowell of Beeston
		14 Jul 16	Lady Evans of Bowes Park

<sup>a</sup>Although Mr Attlee fulfilled the role of Leader of the House of Commons during this period he was technically only Deputy Leader to Mr Churchill

<sup>b</sup>During the summer of 1911 Vt Morley was temporarily Leader of the House of Lords

### Government Chief Whip

#### *(Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury)*

1900	Sir W. Walrond	23 Jan 24	B. Spoor
8 Aug 02	Sir A. Acland Hood	7 Nov 24	B. Eyres-Monsell
12 Dec 05	G. Whiteley	14 Jun 29	T. Kennedy
3 Jun 08	J. Pease	3 Sep 31	Sir B. Eyres-Monsell
14 Feb 10	Master of Elibank	10 Nov 31	D. Margesson
7 Aug 12	P. Illingworth	17 May 40	D. Margesson <i>and</i> Sir C. Edwards <i>(joint)</i>
24 Jan 15	J. Gulland	14 Jan 41	Sir C. Edwards <i>and</i> J. Stuart <i>(joint)</i>
30 May 15	J. Gulland <i>and</i> Ld E. Talbot <i>(joint)</i>	12 Mar 42	J. Stuart <i>and</i> W. Whiteley <i>(joint)</i>
14 Dec 16	Ld E. Talbot <i>and</i> N. Primrose <i>(joint)</i>	26 May 45	J. Stuart
2 Mar 17	Ld E. Talbot <i>and</i> F. Guest <i>(joint)</i>	3 Aug 45	W. Whiteley
1 Apr 21	C. McCurdy <i>and</i> L. Wilson <i>(joint)</i>	30 Oct 51	P. Buchan-Hepburn
31 Oct 22	L. Wilson	30 Dec 55	E. Heath
25 Jul 23	B. Eyres-Monsell	14 Oct 59	M. Redmayne
		18 Oct 64	E. Short

4 Jul 66	J. Silkin	15 Mar 11	Ld Colebrooke <sup>4</sup>
30 Apr 69	R. Mellish	9 Jun 15	Ld Colebrooke <sup>4</sup> and D of Devonshire <sup>5</sup> ( <i>joint</i> )
20 Jun 70	F. Pym	26 Jul 16	Ld Colebrooke <sup>4</sup> and Ld Hylton <sup>6</sup> ( <i>joint</i> )
2 Dec 73	H. Atkins	20 Nov 22	E of Clarendon
5 Mar 74	R. Mellish	22 Jan 24	Ld Muir-Mackenzie <sup>7</sup>
8 Apr 76	M. Cocks	1 Dec 24	E of Clarendon
5 May 79	M. Jopling	26 Jun 25	E of Plymouth
11 Jun 83	J. Wakeham	1 Jan 29	E of Lucan
13 Jun 87	D. Waddington	18 Jul 29	Earl De La Warr <sup>7</sup>
28 Oct 89	T. Renton	17 Jan 30	Ld Marley <sup>7</sup>
28 Nov 90	R. Ryder	12 Nov 31	E of Lucan
5 Jul 95	A. Goodlad	31 May 40	Ld Templemore <sup>1</sup>
3 May 96	N. Brown	4 Aug 45	Ld Ammon
27 Jul 98	Ann Taylor	18 Oct 49	1st Ld Shepherd
9 Jun 01	Hilary Armstrong	5 Nov 51	Earl Fortescue
5 May 06	Jacqui Smith	27 Jun 58	Earl St Aldwyn
27 Jun 07	G. Hoon	21 Oct 64	2nd Ld Shepherd
3 Oct 08	N. Brown	29 Jul 67	Ld Beswick
12 May 10	P. McLoughlin	24 Jun 70	Earl St Aldwyn
3 Sep 12	A. Mitchell	11 Mar 74	Lady Llewelyn-Davies
19 Oct 12	Sir G. Young	6 May 79	Ld Denham
15 Jul 14	M. Gove	23 May 91	Ld Hesketh
11 May 15	M. Harper	16 Sep 93	Vt Ullswater
14 Jul 16	G. Williamson	20 Jul 94	Ld Strathclyde
2 Nov 17	J. Smith	6 May 97	Ld Carter
<b>Government Chief Whip in the House of Lords</b>		29 May 02	Ld Grocott
<i>(usually Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms</i>		24 Jan 08	Lady Royall of Blaisdon
<i>—see footnotes for exceptions)</i>		5 Oct 08	Ld Bassam of Brighton
1900	Earl Waldegrave <sup>1</sup>	14 May 10	Lady Anelay of St Johns
18 Dec 05	Ld Ribblesdale <sup>2</sup>	6 Aug 14	Ld Taylor of Holbeach
29 May 07	Ld Denman <sup>3</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard<sup>2</sup>Without office<sup>3</sup>Lord in Waiting 1907; Captain of Gentlemen at Arms 1907–11<sup>4</sup>Lord in Waiting 1911; Captain of Gentlemen at Arms 1911–12<sup>5</sup>Civil Lord of the Admiralty<sup>6</sup>Lord in Waiting 1916–18; Captain of Yeomen of Guard 1918–22<sup>7</sup>Lord in Waiting

## Ministers Without Portfolio

25 May 15–5 Dec 16	M of Lansdowne	1 April 21–14 Jul 21	C. Addison
10 Dec 16–12 Aug 17	A. Henderson	7 Jun 35–22 Dec 35	A. Eden
10 Dec 16–18 Apr 18	Vt Milner	7 Jun 35–31 Mar 36	Ld E. Percy
22 Jun 17–10 Jan 19	J. Smuts	21 Apr 39–14 Jul 39	L. Burgin
17 Jul 17–21 Jan 18	Sir E. Carson	3 Sep 39–10 May 40	Ld Hankey
13 Aug 17–27 Jan 20	G. Barnes	11 May 40–22 Feb 42	A. Greenwood
28 Apr 18–10 Jan 19	A. Chamberlain	30 Dec 42–8 Oct 44	Sir W. Jowitt
10 Jan 19–19 May 19	Sir E. Geddes	4 Oct 46–20 Dec 46	A. Alexander
2 Apr 20–13 Feb 21	Sir L. Worthington-Evans	17 Apr 47–29 Sep 47	A. Greenwood

18 Oct 54–11 Jun 57	E of Munster	8 Jan 74–4 Mar 74	Ld Aberdare
11 Jun 57–23 Oct 58	Ld Mancroft	11 Sep 84–5 Sep 85	Ld Young of Graffham
23 Oct 58–9 Oct 61	E of Dundee	20 Jul 94–5 Jul 95	J. Hanley <sup>1</sup>
9 Oct 61–14 Jul 62	Ld Mills	5 Jul 95–2 May 97	B. Mawhinney <sup>1</sup>
13 Jul 62–16 Oct 64	W. Deedes	3 May 97–27 Jul 98	P. Mandelson
20 Oct 63–16 Oct 64	Ld Carrington	8 Jun 01–24 Oct 02	C. Clarke
19 Oct 64–6 Apr 66	E. Fletcher	24 Oct 02–13 May 03	J. Reid
21 Oct 64–7 Jan 67	Ld Champion	18 May 03–24 Oct 04	I. McCartney
6 Apr 66–7 Jan 67	D. Houghton	5 May 06–27 Jun 07	Hazel Blears
7 Jan 67–29 Aug 67	P. Gordon Walker	12 May 10–4 Sep 12	Lady Warsi
7 Jan 67–16 Jan 68	Ld Shackleton	4 Sep 12–15 Jul 14	K. Clarke
17 Oct 68–6 Oct 69	G. Thomson	4 Sep 12–8 May 15	G. Shapps
6 Oct 69–19 Jun 70	P. Shore	28 Mar 13–15 Jul 14	J. Hayes
15 Oct 70–8 Jan 74	Ld Drumalbyn	11 May 15–17 Jul 16	R. Halfon <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Also Chairman of the Conservative Party

<sup>2</sup>Also Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party

## MINISTERIAL FACTS AND STATISTICS

### Size of Cabinets and Governments

(at 1 Jan)

	1900	1910	1917	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011	2016
Cabinet Ministers	19	19	5	19	19	9	18	19	21	22	22	22	23	22
Others attending														
Cabinet <sup>1</sup>													2	6
Non-Cabinet														8
Ministers	10	7	33	15	9	25	20	20	33	33	33	32	26	28
Junior Ministers/ Whips	31	36	47	47	30	40	43	43	48	47	48	49	63	60
<b>No. of paid govt. posts:</b>														
M.P.s	33	43	60	58	50	58	68	65	85	86	80	82	94	88
Peers	27	19	25	23	8	16	13	17	17	21	22	24	15	20
Total	60	62	85	81	58	74	81	82	102	107	103	106	109	108
Parl'y Private Secs in														
Commons	9	16	12	13	26	25	27	36	30	37	47	47	46	41 <sup>2</sup>
Total M.P.s involved in Govt.	42	59	72	71	76	83	95	101	115	123	127	129	140	132 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>It has long been the practice to invite certain non-Cabinet ministers to attend when items of relevance are on the agenda, for example, the Attorney-General when legal or constitutional matters are to be discussed. More recently, some senior ministers outside the cabinet have been given the right to attend all meetings, this fact being noted in the official lists of ministers. However, this is not entirely an innovation, as the Cabinet Precedent Book, now deposited in the National Archives, records that J. Strachey, Minister of Food and not in the Cabinet, attended regularly at the Prime Minister's invitation 'irrespective of the business to be taken' in 1946–7.

<sup>2</sup>Number at 20 November 2015, as given in reply to a Freedom of Information Act request by Andrew Deffy, published on his blog (<https://whorunsbritain.blogs.lincoln.ac.uk>). The number of P.P.S.s seems no longer to be routinely published with lists of paid members of the government

<sup>3</sup>Including three M.P.s holding unpaid posts at Minister of State or Parliamentary Under-Secretary level

## Social and Educational Composition of British Cabinets 1895–2016<sup>1</sup>

			<i>Class</i>				<i>Education</i>			
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Ar.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Eton</i>	<i>Univ</i>	<i>O&amp;C</i>
Aug 1895 Con.	Salisbury		19	8	11	–	16	7	15	14
Jul 1902 Con.	Balfour		19	9	10	–	16	9	14	13
Dec 1905 Lib.	Campbell-Bannerman		19	7	11	1	11	3	14	12
Jul 1914 Lib.	Asquith		19	6	12	1	11	3	15	13
Jan 1919 Coal.	Lloyd George		21	3	17	1	12	2	13	8
Nov 1922 Con.	Bonar Law		16	8	8	–	14	8	13	13
Jan 1924 Lab.	MacDonald		19	3	5	11	8	–	6	6
Nov 1924 Con.	Baldwin		21	9	12	–	21	7	16	16
Jan 1929 Lab.	MacDonald		18	2	4	12	5	–	6	3
Aug 1931 Nat.	MacDonald		20	8	10	2	13	6	11	10
Jun 1935 Con.	Baldwin		22	9	11	2	14	9	11	10
May 1937 Con.	Chamberlain		21	8	13	–	17	8	16	13
May 1945 Con.	Churchill		16	6	9	1	14	7	11	9
Aug 1945 Lab.	Attlee		20	–	8	12	5	2	10	5
Oct 1951 Con.	Churchill		16	5	11	–	14	7	11	9
Apr 1955 Con.	Eden		18	5	13	–	18	10	16	14
Jan 1957 Con.	Macmillan		18	4	14	–	17	8	16	15
Oct 1963 Con.	Home		24	5	19	–	21	11	17	17
Oct 1964 Lab.	Wilson		23	1	14	8	8	1	13	11
Jun 1970 Con.	Heath		18	4	14	–	15	4	15	15
Mar 1974 Lab.	Wilson		21	1	16	4	7	–	16	11
Apr 1976 Lab.	Callaghan		22	1	13	8	7	–	15	10
May 1979 Con.	Thatcher		22	3	19	–	20	6	18	17
Nov 1990 Con.	Major		22	3	17	2	14	2	20	17
May 1997 Lab.	Blair		22	–	15	7	8	–	21	3
Jun 2007 Lab.	Brown		23	–	22	1	4	–	22	11
May 2010 Coal.	Cameron		23	1	20	2	12	1	20	15
May 2015 Con.	Cameron		22	–	17	5	10	2	19	12
Jul 2016 Con.	May		22	–	17	5	5	1	21	10
Average 29 Cabinets			20	4	13	3	12	4	15	11
16 Con. Cabinets			20	5	13	1	15	7	16	13
8 Lab. Cabinets			21	1	12	8	7	0.4	14	7
2 Lib. Cabinets			19	6.5	11.5	1	11	3	14.5	12.5

<sup>1</sup>The early part of this table is largely based on W. L. Guttsman, *The British Political Elite* (1963). *Aristocrats* are those who had among their grandparents the holder of a hereditary title. *Working class* are those whose parent(s) appear to have had a manual occupation when they were growing up. *Schools* are classified as public schools if members of the Headmasters' & Headmistresses' Conference or the Girls' Schools Association

### Women Cabinet Ministers

**Labour government, 1929–31:** Margaret Bondfield (1929–31)

**Labour government, 1945–51:** Ellen Wilkinson (1945–47)

**Conservative government, 1951–64:** Florence Horsbrugh (1953–54)

**Labour government, 1964–70:** Barbara Castle (1964–70), Judith Hart (1968–69)

**Conservative government, 1970–74:** Margaret Thatcher (1970–74)

**Labour government, 1974–79:** Barbara Castle (1974–76)

**Conservative government, 1979–97:** Margaret Thatcher (1979–90), Lady Young (1982–83), Virginia Bottomley (1992–97), Gillian Shephard (1992–97)

**Labour government, 1997–2010:** Margaret Beckett (1997–2007), Ann Taylor (1997–2001), Mo Mowlam (1997–2001), Harriet Harman (1997–98 and 2007–10), Clare Short (1997–2003), Lady Jay (1998–2001), Patricia Hewitt (2001–07), Tessa Jowell (2002–10), Helen Liddell (2001–02), Estelle Morris (2001–02), Lady Amos (2003–07), Ruth Kelly (2004–08), Hilary Armstrong (2006–07), Hazel Blears (2006–09), Lady Ashton of Upholland (2007–08), Jacqui Smith (2006–09), Yvette Cooper (2008–10), Lady Royall of Blaisdon (2008–10)

**Coalition/Conservative government, 2010–:** Cheryl Gillan (2010–12), Theresa May (2010–), Caroline Spelman (2010–12), Lady Warsi (2010–12), Justine Greening (2011–), Maria Miller (2012–14), Theresa Villiers (2012–16), Nicky Morgan (2014–16), Liz Truss (2014–), Amber Rudd (2015–), Lady Stowell of Beeston (2015–16), Karen Bradley (2016–), Andrea Leadsom (2016–17), Priti Patel (2016–17), Lady Evans of Bowes Park (2016–), Penny Mordaunt (2017–).

### Durability of Prime Ministers 1900–2016

	<i>Years/ months</i>	<i>No. of times PM</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Pre-PM years in HC</i>	<i>Post-PM years in HC</i>	<i>Years lived after PM</i>
M of Salisbury	13.9	3	55	15 <sup>1</sup>	0	1
Margaret Thatcher	11.6	1	53	20	2	22
T. Blair	10.1	1	43	14	0	–
H. Asquith	8.8	1	55	22	6	11
(Sir) W. Churchill	8.8	2	65	38	9	10
H. Wilson	7.9	2	48	19	7	19
J. Major	7.6	1	47	11	4	–
S. Baldwin	7.2	3	56	15	0	11
J. R. MacDonald	6.9	2	58	14	2	2
H. Macmillan	6.9	1	62	29	1	22
C. Attlee	6.3	1	62	23	4	16
D. Cameron	6.2	1	43	9	0.2	–
D. Lloyd George	5.10	1	53	26	22	22
E. Heath	3.8	1	53	20	27	31
A. Balfour	3.5	1	53	28	17	24
J. Callaghan	3.1	1	64	31	8	16
N. Chamberlain	2.11	1	68	19	0.5	0.5
G. Brown	2.11	1	56	14	5	–
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	2.4	1	69	37	0	0
Sir A. Eden	1.9	1	58	32	0	20
Sir A. Douglas-Home	1.0	1	60	15 <sup>2</sup>	10	31
A. Bonar Law	0.7	1	63	22	0	0
Theresa May	–	–	59	19	–	–

<sup>1</sup>Plus 17 years in the House of Lords

<sup>2</sup>Plus 13 years in the House of Lords

### Long Tenure of Ministerial Office

The following are the only twentieth or twenty-first century British politicians to have served more than 20 years in ministerial office:

<i>Years</i>		<i>First office</i>	<i>Last office</i>
29	Sir W. Churchill	1905	1955
28	E of Balfour	1885	1929
25	R. Butler	1932	1964
24	K. Clarke	1972	2014
24	D of Devonshire	1863	1903
22	Sir G. Young	1979	2014
22	E of Halsbury	1875	1905
22	W. Long	1886	1921
22	Sir A. Chamberlain	1895	1931
21	Vt Swinton	1920	1957
21	M of Salisbury	1866	1902
21	Sir M. Hicks-Beach	1868	1902
20	Ld G. Hamilton	1874	1903
20	Ld Ashbourne	1877	1905
20	Vt Hailsham	1945	1987

### Long Tenure in One Department

<i>Years</i>			
18	Vt Long	Ld in Waiting	1979–97
17	E of Halsbury	Ld Chancellor	1885–6, 86–92, 95–05
17	Ld Ashbourne	Ld Chanc. Ireland	1885–6, 86–92, 95–05
15	W. Roberts	U-S, then Min. Welsh O.	1979–94
14	M of Salisbury	Prime Minister	1885–6, 86–92, 95–02
13	Ld Gage	Ld in Waiting	1924–29, 31–39
13	Lady Farrington of Ribbleton	Baroness in Waiting	1997–2010
12	(Sir) A. Eden	Foreign Sec. (also U-S For. O. 31–33)	1935–38, 40–45, 51–55
12	G. (Ld) Tryon	Min. Pensions (also P.S. Pensions 20–22, 40–41)	1922–23, 24–29, 31–35
12	Ld Hailsham	Ld Chancellor	1970–74, 79–87
12	Ld Denham	Cap. Gent. at Arms (also a Whip 1961–64, 70–74)	1979–91
12	W. Macnamara	P. & F.S. Admiralty	1908–20
11	Ld Colebrooke	Cap. Gent. at Arms	1911–22
11	E of Kintore	Ld in Waiting (also a Whip 86–89)	1885–86, 95–05

(continued)

<i>Years</i>			
11	Margaret Thatcher	Prime Minister	1979–90
11	Sir E. Grey	Foreign Sec. (also U-S For. O. 92–95)	1905–16
11	T. McAvoy	Comptroller of H.M. Household (also Treas. of Household 08–10)	1997–2008
10	Ld Mackay	Ld Chancellor	1987–97
10	J. Atkinson	Att.-Gen. Ireland	1892–92, 95–05
10	Earl St Aldwyn	Cap. Gent. at Arms	1958–64, 70–74
10	T. Blair	Prime Minister	1997–2007
10	G. Brown	Chancellor of Exchequer	1997–2007

### Oldest and Youngest Ministers

The oldest M.P. to hold Cabinet office was Sir W. Churchill (80 in 1955); the oldest peers were Vt Halsbury (82 in 1905) and Vt Addison (82 in 1951) and the only other octogenarians were M of Ripon (80 in 1908) and Earl Balfour (80 in 1929). The oldest holder of any ministerial office was Ld Muir-Mackenzie (85 in 1930). The youngest Cabinet minister was H. Wilson (31 in 1947). The youngest M.P. to hold any office was H. Wilson (29 in 1945). R. Butler (1932), E. Rowlands (1969), Ann Taylor (1977) and Chloe Smith (2011) also held office at 29; the youngest peer was Earl De La Warr (23 in 1924).

### Cabinet Members Dying in Office

5 Jun 1916	Earl Kitchener	21 Sep 1943	Sir K. Wood <sup>1</sup>
20 Mar 1925	Marquess Curzon	6 Feb 1947	Ellen Wilkinson
5 Oct 1930	Ld Thomson	14 Apr 1951	E. Bevin
13 Mar 1931	V. Hartshorn	30 Jul 1970	I. Macleod
15 Jun 1932	Sir D. Maclean	19 Feb 1977	A. Crosland
13 Oct 1936	Sir G. Collins	20 Sep 2003	Ld Williams of Mostyn
30 Mar 1940	Sir J. Gilmour		

<sup>1</sup>Chancellor of the Exchequer but not actually in the War Cabinet

H. Gaitskell, the Leader of the Opposition, died on 18 Jan 63; J. Smith, the Leader of the Opposition, died on 14 May 94. Two Prime Ministers died within weeks of resigning on health grounds: Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1908 and A. Bonar Law in 1923.



## ELECTION AND RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS

**Ministers and Party Leaders Suffering Electoral Defeat**

The following ministers suffered electoral defeat while members of the Cabinet:

Apr 08	W. Churchill <sup>1</sup>	Oct 64	A. Barber
Feb 14	C. Masterman <sup>1</sup>	Jan 65	P. Gordon-Walker <sup>2</sup>
May 14	C. Masterman <sup>2</sup>	Jun 70	J. Diamond
Mar 21	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen <sup>1</sup>	Feb 74	G. Campbell
Nov 22	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen	May 79	Shirley Williams
Mar 23	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen <sup>2</sup>	Apr 92	C. Patten
Dec 23	Sir A. Montague Barlow	May 97	M. Forsyth
Oct 24	F. Jowett		R. Freeman
May 29	Sir A. Steel-Maitland		I. Lang
Nov 35	R. MacDonald <sup>1</sup>		A. Newton
	M. MacDonald <sup>1</sup>		M. Portillo
Jul 45	L. Amery		M. Rifkind
	B. Bracken		W. Waldegrave
	Sir J. Grigg	May 15	D. Alexander
	H. Macmillan		V. Cable
	Sir D. Somervell		A. Carmichael
Feb 50	A. Creech Jones		E. Davey

<sup>1</sup>Sought another seat and continued in office. <sup>2</sup>By-election defeat followed by resignation

On two occasions the Government Chief Whip was defeated (J. Pease in Jan 1910 and L. Wilson in Nov 1922). On both occasions a new seat was very speedily found.

Some leaders of major parties, though not in office, have suffered electoral defeat: A. Balfour (1906), H. Asquith (1918, 1924), A. Henderson (1931), Sir H. Samuel (1935), Sir A. Sinclair (1945).

In Jan 1906, 8 members of the Conservative Cabinet who left office in Dec 1905 were defeated, including A. Balfour who had been Prime Minister. In Dec 1918, 10 Asquithian Liberals who had left office in Dec 1916 were defeated including H. Asquith. In Nov 1922, 2 National Liberal members of the Coalition Cabinet who left office in Oct 1922 were defeated. In Oct 1931, 13 members of the Labour Cabinet who left office in Aug 1931 were defeated, including A. Henderson, the Party Leader.

**Re-election of Defeated Ministers**

The following ministers, defeated in a general election, stayed in office until a subsequent by-election.

*Successful in by-election and continued in office*

Jan 1910	J. Seely	1935	R. Macdonald
Jan 1910	J. Pease	1935	M. Macdonald
Dec 1910	C. Masterman <sup>a</sup>	1950	Sir F. Soskice

<sup>a</sup>Unseated on petition Jun 1911 but won by-election Jul 1911.

*Defeated in by-election and resigned office*

1922	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen	1922	G. Stanley
1922	J. Hills		

In 1959 J. Browne, a Scottish Office minister, was defeated in the general election but was given a peerage (Ld Craigton) and stayed in office. In 1983 H. Gray, an energy minister, was defeated in the general election but was given a peerage (Ld Gray of Contin) and stayed in office. In 1992 Lynda Chalker was defeated but was given a peerage and stayed in office.

**Re-election of Ministers After Appointment to Office**

Until the *Re-election of Ministers Acts of 1919 and 1926*, members had to seek re-election on appointment to ministerial office. In eight instances they were unsuccessful:

5 Apr 05	G. Loder	Brighton	19 Feb 14	C. Masterman	Bethnal
24 Apr 08	W. Churchill	Manchester			Green S.W.
		N.W.	23 May 14	C. Masterman	Ipswich
20 Dec 11	A. Anderson	N. Ayrshire	3 Mar 21	Sir A. Griffith-	Dudley
5 Mar 12	Sir A. Haworth	Manchester S.		Boscawen	
			25 Jul 22	T. Lewis	Pontypridd

**Ministers Seeking Election Having Been Appointed While Not an M.P.**

These Ministers of Cabinet rank were not members of either house on appointment, and were found seats in by-elections: 1916: H. Fisher, Sir A. Stanley; 1917: Sir A. Geddes, Sir E. Geddes; 1924: A. Henderson; 1940: E. Bevin, O. Lyttelton, Sir J. Reith, Sir A. Duncan; 1942: Sir J. Grigg; 1965: F. Cousins.

P. Gordon Walker was appointed to the Cabinet in 1964 having lost his seat at the general election. He stood in a by-election in 1965, was defeated, and resigned his office.

Sir A. Douglas-Home and Q. Hogg in 1963 had been members of the House of Lords and were found seats in by-elections having disclaimed their peerages.

## MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS

Resignations from ministerial office are not easy to classify. A retirement on the ground of ill-health may always conceal a protest or a dismissal. However, there are some cases where ministers have unquestionably left office because they were not willing to continue to accept collective responsibility for some part of Government policy and some cases where the individual actions of ministers have been thought impolitic or unworthy. The following list does not include resignations made necessary because of private scandals, except when the resignation became the subject of public comment. Nor does it include even the most publicised 'refusals to serve' (e.g. I. Macleod and E. Powell in 1963).

16 Sep 03	J. Chamberlain (Imperial preference)	12–16 May 38	Earl Winterton, Vt Swinton (Air Force strength)
4–15 Sep 03	C. Ritchie, Ld Balfour of Burleigh, Ld G. Hamilton, D of Devonshire, A. Elliot (free trade)	16 May 38	Ld Harlech (partition of Palestine)
6 Mar 05	G. Wyndham (Ireland)	1 Oct 38	A. Duff Cooper (Munich)
30 Mar 14	J. Seely (Curragh mutiny)	21 Jan 41	R. Boothby (blocked Czechoslovakian assets)
2 Aug 14	Vt Morley, J. Burns (entry into war)	1 Mar 45	H. Strauss (treatment of Poles by Yalta Conference)
5 Aug 14	C. Trevelyan (entry into war)	16 Jul 45	Ld Lovat (reluctance to be a minister)
19 Oct 15	Sir E. Carson (conduct of war in the Balkans)	26 May 46	Sir B. Smith (overwork and criticism)
31 Dec 15	Sir J. Simon (compulsory National Service)	13 Nov 47	H. Dalton (Budget leak)
3 May 16	A. Birrell (Irish rebellion)	13 Dec 48	J. Belcher (Lynskey tribunal)
25 Jun 16	E of Selborne (Irish policy)	16 Apr 50	S. Evans (agricultural subsidies)
12 Jul 17	A. Chamberlain (campaign in Mesopotamia)	23 Apr 51	A. Bevan, H. Wilson, J. Freeman (Budget proposals)
8 Aug 17	N. Chamberlain (Ministry of National Service)	20 Jul 54	Sir T. Dugdale (Crichel Down)
17 Nov 17	Ld Cowdray (conduct of the Air Ministry)	31 Oct 56	A. Nutting (Suez)
21 Jan 18	Sir E. Carson (Ireland)	5 Nov 56	Sir E. Boyle (Suez)
25 Apr 18	Ld Rothermere (Air Force)	29 Mar 57	M of Salisbury (release of Archbishop Makarios)
22 Nov 18	Ld R. Cecil (Welsh disestablishment)	6 Jan 58	P. Thorneycroft, E. Powell, N. Birch (econ. policy)
12 Nov 19	J. Seely (role of Air Ministry)	24 Nov 58	I. Harvey (private scandal)
14 Jul 21	C. Addison (housing)	8 Nov 62	T. Galbraith (Security) ( <i>exonerated and given new office 5 May 63</i> )
9 Mar 22	E. Montagu (Turkey)	5 Jun 63	J. Profumo (lying to the House of Commons)
18 Nov 23	A. Buckley (abandonment of free trade)	19 Feb 66	C. Mayhew (defence estimates)
28 Aug 27	Vt Cecil (disarmament)	3 Jul 66	F. Cousins (incomes policy)
19 May 30	Sir O. Mosley (unemployment)	26 Jul 67	Margaret Herbison (Social Services policy)
2 Mar 31	Sir C. Trevelyan (education)	16 Jan 68	E of Longford (delay in raising of school age)
6 Mar 31	Ld Arnold (free trade)	5 Feb 68	W. Howie (enforcement of Party discipline)
9 Oct 31	G. Lloyd-George, G. Owen (calling of election)	16 Mar 68	G. Brown (conduct of Government business)
28 Sep 32	Sir H. Samuel, Sir A. Sinclair, Vt Snowden, M of Lothian, I. Foot, Sir R. Hamilton, G. White, W. Rea, Vt Allendale (free trade)	1 Jul 68	R. Gunter (general dissatisfaction)
18 Dec 35	Sir S. Hoare (Laval Pact)	24 Sep 69	J. Bray (permission to publish)
22 May 36	J. Thomas (Budget leak)	28 Jul 71	E. Taylor (entry into the E.E.C.)
20 Feb 38	A. Eden, Vt Cranborne (negotiations with Mussolini)	17 Oct 71	J. More (entry into the E.E.C.)

18 Jul 72	R. Maudling (Poulson Inquiry)	27 Oct 98	R. Davies (private scandal)
22 May 73	Ld Lambton (private scandal)	23 Dec 98	P. Mandelson (private financial arrangements)
23 May 73	Earl Jellicoe (private scandal)	23 Dec 98	G. Robinson (private financial arrangements)
25 Sep 74	Ld Brayley (former business interests)	29 Jul 00	P. Kilfoyle (general government policy)
17 Oct 74	N. Buchan (agricultural policy)	24 Jan 01	P. Mandelson (misleading replies)
9 Apr 75	E. Heffer (opposing EEC membership in Commons) <sup>1</sup>	17 Mar 03	R. Cook (the decision to go to war over Iraq)
10 Jun 75	Dame J. Hart (dissatisfaction with PM)	18 Mar 03	Ld Hunt, J. Denham (the decision to go to war over Iraq)
21 Jul 75	R. Hughes (incomes policy)	13 May 03	Clare Short (policy over Iraq)
21 Feb 76	Joan Lester (education cuts)	15 Dec 04	D. Blunkett (private scandal)
21 Dec 76	R. Prentice (disenchantment with Government)	1 Apr 04	Beverly Hughes (dodgy visas)
9 Nov 77	J. Ashton (Government's handling of power dispute)	11 Mar 07	N. Griffiths (opposition to Trident)
20 Nov 78	R. Cryer (failure to support Kirkby Co-op.)	24 Jan 08	P. Hain (campaign expenses)
17 Jan 79	A. Stallard (extra seats for Northern Ireland)	12 Sep 08	Siobhain McDonagh (doubts about PM)
18 May 81	K. Speed (defence estimates) <sup>1</sup>	16 Sep 08	D. Cairns (doubts about PM)
21 Jan 82	N. Fairbairn (handling of a Scottish prosecution)	3 Jun 09	Jacqui Smith (anticipating reshuffle)
5 Apr 82	Ld Carrington, H. Atkins, R. Luce (Falklands)	4 Jun 09	Hazel Blears (anticipating reshuffle)
8 May 82	N. Budgen (Northern Ireland policy)	5 Jun 09	J. Purnell (loss of faith in PM)
11 Oct 83	C. Parkinson (private scandal)	8 Jun 09	Jane Kennedy, Caroline Flint (PM's style)
16 Nov 85	I. Gow (Anglo-Irish Accord)	15 Jun 09	Kitty Ussher (expense claims)
7 Jan 86	M. Heseltine (Westland affair)	29 May 10	D. Laws (breach of expenses regulations)
22 Jan 86	L. Brittan (Westland affair)	14 Oct 11	L. Fox (giving government access to lobbyist friend)
16 Dec 88	Edwina Currie (remarks on salmonella scare)	2 Feb 12	C. Huhne (charged with perverting course of justice over motor-ing offence)
29 Oct 89	N. Lawson (P.M.'s economic advice)	4 Sep 12	A. Mitchell ("Plebgate"—alleged use of abusive language to police officers)
13 Jul 90	N. Ridley (remarks about Germany)	8 Feb 14	M. Harper (employing illegal immigrant as cleaner)
1 Nov 90	Sir G. Howe (P.M.'s attitude to Europe)	9 Apr 14	Maria Miller (expenses claim)
22 Sep 92	D. Mellor (private scandal)	5 Aug 14	Lady Warsi (government policy on situation in Gaza)
24 Jun 93	M. Mates (links with Asil Nadir)	27 Sep 14	B. Newmark (revealing photograph sent to undercover reporter)
5 Jan 94	T. Yeo (private scandal)	4 Nov 14	N. Baker (difficulty working with Home Secretary)
11 Jan 94	E of Caithness (private scandal)	28 Nov 15	G. Shapps (alleged misbehaviour by party officials under his co-chairmanship)
20 Oct 94	T. Smith (payment for questions)	18 Mar 16	I. Duncan Smith (cuts to disability benefit funding in the Budget)
25 Oct 94	N. Hamilton (payment for questions)	23 Sep 16	Ld O'Neill (various policy differences)
8 Feb 95	A. Stewart (threatening behaviour)	1 Nov 17	M. Fallon (sexual harassment allegations)
11 Feb 95	C. Wardle (immigration policy)	8 Nov 17	Priti Patel (breach of ministerial code)
6 Mar 95	R. Hughes (private scandal)	20 Dec 17	D. Green (breach of ministerial code)
26 Jun 95	J. Redwood (to contest leadership)		
5 Jul 95	J. Aitken (to fight libel action)		
2 Jun 96	R. Richards (private scandal)		
22 Jul 96	D. Heathcoat-Amory (European policy)		
11 Dec 96	D. Willetts (conduct as whip)		
4 May 97	D. Foster (ministerial appointment)		
10 Dec 97	M. Chisholm (single parent policy)		
27 Jul 98	F. Field (ministerial appointment)		

<sup>1</sup>Technically a dismissal, not a resignation

## MINISTERIAL SALARIES

The figures shown are the full entitlement: on occasion, ministers have chosen to forgo salary increases or to take a reduced salary, and from 1980 to 1991 the Prime Minister accepted the same salary as any other Cabinet Minister in the Commons.

	<i>Prime Minister<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Secretaries of State<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Other Dept. Ministers<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Parl. salary (ministers)</i>
1831	£5,000	£5,000	£2,000	–
1937	£10,000	£5,000	£5,000	–
1957	£10,000	£5,000	£5,000	£750
	<i>Prime Minister<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Cabinet ministers (House of Commons)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Ministers of State<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Parl. salary (ministers)</i>
1965	£14,000	£8,500	£5,625	£1,250
1972	£20,000	£13,000	£7,500	£3,000
1978	£22,000	£14,300	£8,250	£3,208 to £4,222
1980	£34,650	£23,500	£16,250	£5,265 to £5,820
1985	£40,808	£30,188	£20,708	£12,792
1990	£46,750	£35,120	£24,850	£20,101
1995	£55,900	£41,994	£29,713	£24,495
1997	£100,000	£60,000	£31,125	£43,000
2000	£110,287	£66,172	£34,326	£48,371
2005	£124,837	£74,902	£38,854	£59,095
2009 <sup>b</sup>	£132,923	£79,754	£41,370	£65,738
2010 <sup>b</sup>	£76,762	£68,827	£33,002	£65,738
2015	£76,762	£68,827	£33,002	£74,000

<sup>a</sup>Not including the salary Ministers receive as Members of Parliament. Before 1957, ministers were not entitled to the parliamentary salary in addition to their ministerial salary. Between 1957 and 1996 ministers were entitled to some part (as shown in the final column), but not the whole, of a backbench M.P.'s salary and allowances. Since 1996, they have been entitled to the full parliamentary salary in addition to their ministerial salary.

<sup>b</sup>Figures for 2009 applied on 1 January 2010. Figures for 2010 show new salary rates introduced after the 2010 general election

## Opposition Salaries

	<i>Leader of the Opposition</i>		<i>Chief Opposition Whip</i>	
	<i>Commons</i>	<i>Lords</i>	<i>Commons</i>	<i>Lords</i>
1937	£2,000	–	–	–
1957	£3,000	–	–	–
1965	£4,500	–	£3,750	£1,500
1972	£9,500	£3,500	£7,500	£2,500
1980	£20,950	£4,403	£16,250	£9,950
1985	£27,518	£22,520	£20,798	£19,710
1990	£32,200	£33,241	£24,850	£29,971
1995	£38,502	£49,361	£29,713	£36,239
2000	£60,659	£59,631	£34,326	£52,645
2005	£68,662	£69,138	£38,854	£63,933
2010	£73,617	£73,617	£41,370	£68,074
2015	£58,000	–	–	–

Not including salary as M.P.—see above

### Parliamentary Private Secretaries to Prime Ministers

1900–02	E. Cecil	1964–66	P. Shore <i>and</i>
1906–08	H. Carr-Gomm		E. Fernyhough
1908–10	G. Howard	1966–67	E. Fernyhough
1910–15	C. Lyell	1967–68	H. Davies
1915–16	Sir J. Barran	1968–69	H. Davies <i>and</i> E. Varley
1916–17	D. Davies	1969–70	H. Davies
1918–18	W. Astor	1970–74	T. Kitson
1918–20	(Sir) W. Sutherland	1974–75	W. Hamling
1920–22	Sir P. Sassoon	1975	K. Marks
1922–23	J. Davidson	1975–76	J. Tomlinson
1923–24	S. Herbert	1976	J. Cunningham
1924–24	L. MacNeil Weir	1976–79	R. Stott
1924–27	S. Herbert	1979–83	I. Gow
1927–29	C. Rhys	1983–87	M. Alison
1929–31	L. MacNeil Weir <i>and</i>	1987–88	A. Hamilton
	R. Morrison	1988–90	M. Lennox-Boyd
1931–32	R. Glyn <i>and</i> F. Markham	1990–90	P. Morrison
1932–35	(Sir) R. Glyn <i>and</i>	1990–94	G. Bright
	J. Worthington	1994–97	J. Ward
1935	G. Lloyd	1997–98	B. Grocott <i>and</i> Ann Coffey
1935–37	T. Dugdale	1998–01	B. Grocott
1937–40	Ld Dunglass	2001–05	D. Hanson
1940–41	B. Bracken	2005–07	K. Hill
1941–45	G. Harvie-Watt	2007–09	I. Austin <i>and</i> Angela Smith
1945–46	G. de Freitas	2009–10	J. Trickett <i>and</i> Anne Snelgrove
1946–51	A. Moyle		D. Swayne
1952–55	C. Soames	2010–12	S. Gyimah
1955	R. Carr	2012–13	G. Williamson
1955–58	R. Allan	2013–16	G. Hollingbery
1958–59	A. Barber	2016–17	Seema Kennedy
1959–63	K. Cunningham	2017–	
1963–64	F. Pearson		

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

#### Prime Ministers, Deputy Prime Ministers, Chancellors of the Exchequer, Foreign Secretaries, First Secretaries and Leaders of the Opposition

(Virtually all the most eminent politicians of the period have held one of these six positions, but, common sense being more important than consistency, two of the most outstanding exceptions have been added to the list: Joseph Chamberlain and Aneurin Bevan.)

**Adamson, William**

- b. 1863. *Educ.* Elementary. Miner. Union official. M.P. (Lab.) for W. Fife, 1910–35. Leader of Opposition, 1918–21. Sec. for Scotland, 1924, Sec. of State for Scotland, 1929–31. d. 1945.

**Anderson, John (Sir). 1st Vt Waverley (1952)**

- b. 1882. *Educ.* George Watson's Coll., Edin., Edinburgh and Leipzig Univs. Entered Col. O., 1905. Sec. to Min. of Shipping, 1917–19. K.C.B., 1919. Addit. Sec. to Loc. Govt. Bd, 1919. 2nd Sec. to Min. of Health, 1919. Ch. of Bd of Inland Revenue, 1919–22. Joint U-S. to Ld Lieut. of Ireland, 1920–22. P.U-S. Home O., 1922–32. Gov. of Bengal, 1932–37. M.P. (Nat.) for Scottish Univs., 1938–50. Ld Privy S., 1938–39. Home Sec. and Min. of Home Security, 1939–40. Ld Pres. of Council, 1940–43. Chanc. of Exch., 1943–45. d. 1958.

**Asquith, Herbert Henry. 1st E of Oxford and Asquith (1925)**

- b. 1852. *Educ.* City of London School; Oxford. Barrister, 1876. M.P. (Lib.) for E. Fife, 1886–1918, for Paisley, 1920–24. Home Sec., 1892–95. Chanc. of Exch., 1905–8. P.M. 1908–16. Leader of Lib. party, 1908–1926. Sec. for War, 1914. Formed Coalition Govt., 1915. Resigned as P.M., became Leader of Opposition, 1916. Resigned Leadership of Lib. party, 1926. d. 1928.

**Attlee, Clement Richard. 1st E Attlee (1955)**

- b. 1883. *Educ.* Haileybury; Oxford. Barrister, 1906; practised, 1906–9. Lecturer at L.S.E., 1913–23. M.P. (Lab.) for Stepney, Limehouse, 1922–50, for Walthamstow W., 1950–55. P.P.S. to J. R. MacDonald, 1922–24. U-S. for War, 1924. Chanc. of D. of Lanc., 1930–31. Postm.-Gen., 1931. Dep. Leader of Lab. party in Commons, 1931–35. Leader of Lab. party, 1935–55. Leader of Opposition, 1935–40. Ld Privy S., 1940–42. Sec. for Dominions, 1942–43. Ld Pres. of Council, 1943–45. Dep.P.M., 1942–45. Leader of Opposition, 1945. P.M., 1945–51. Min. of Def., 1945–46. Leader of Opposition, 1951–1955. d. 1967.

**Baldwin, Stanley. 1st E Baldwin of Bewdley (1937)**

- b. 1867. *Educ.* Harrow; Cambridge. Family business. M.P. (Con.) for Bewdley, 1908–37. Joint F.S. to Treas., 1917–21; Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1921–22; Chanc. of Exch., 1922–23. Leader of Con. party, 1923–37. P.M., 1923–24, 1924–29 and 1935–37. Leader of Opposition, 1924, 1929–31. Ld Pres. of Council, 1931–35. Ld Privy S., 1932–33. d. 1947.

**Balfour, Arthur James (Sir). 1st E of Balfour (1922)**

- b. 1848. *Educ.* Eton; Cambridge. M.P. (Con.) for Hertford, 1874–85, for Manchester E., 1885–1906, for City of London, 1906–22. P.P.S. to Ld Salisbury, 1878–80. Pres. of Loc. Govt. Bd., 1885. Sec. for Scotland,

1886. (Member of Cabinet, Nov 1886.) Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1887–91. Leader of Commons and 1st Ld of Treas., 1891–92 and 1895–1905. P.M., 1902–5. Leader of Con. party, 1902–11. Member of Committee of Imperial Defence, 1914. Attended war cabinet meetings, 1914–15. 1st Ld of Admir., 1915–16. For. Sec., 1916–19. Ld Pres. of Council, 1919–22 and 1925–29. K.G., 1922. d. 1930.

**Barber, Anthony Perrinott Lysberg. Ld Barber (Life Peer 1974)**

b. 1920. *Educ.* Retford G.S.; Oxford. Barrister, 1948. M.P. (Con.) for Doncaster, 1951–64, for Altrincham and Sale, 1965–74. Con. Whip, 1955–58; P.P.S. to P.M., 1958–59. Econ. S. to Treasury, 1959–62. F.S., 1962–63. Min. of Health, 1963–64. Ch. of Con. Party Organisation, 1967–70. Chanc. of D. of Lanc., 1970. Chanc. of Exch., 1970–74. d. 2005.

**Beckett, Margaret (née Jackson) (Dame)**

b. 1941. m. Leo Beckett, 1979. *Educ.* Notre Dame High School, Norwich; Manchester College of Technology. Party researcher. M.P. (Lab) for Lincoln, 1974–79, for Derby N., 1983–. U.S. Education, 1976–79; Deputy Leader of Lab. Party, 1992–94; Leader of Opposition (as Acting Leader of Lab. party), 1994; Leader of House of Commons, 1998–2001, Environment Sec., 2001–06, For. Sec., 2006–07, M. of S. Housing and Planning, 2008–09. D.B.E., 2013.

**Bevan, Aneurin**

b. 1897. *Educ.* Elem.; Central Labour College. Miner. M.P. (Lab.) for Ebbw Vale, 1929–60. Deputy Leader of Lab. Party, 1959–60. Min. of Health, 1945–51. Min. of Lab. and Nat. Service, 1951. Resigned, 1951. Treasurer of Lab. Party, 1956–60. d. 1960.

**Bevin, Ernest**

b. 1881. *Educ.* Elem. National Organiser of Dockers' Union, 1910–21. Gen. Sec. of T. & G.W.U., 1921–40. Member of General Council for T.U.C., 1925–40. M.P. (Lab.) for Wandsworth C., 1940–50, for Woolwich E., 1950–51. Min. of Lab. and Nat. Service, 1940–45. For. Sec., 1945–51. Ld Privy S., Mar–Apr 1951. d. 1951.

**Blair, Anthony Charles Linton**

b. 1953. *Educ.* Fettes; Oxford. Barrister. M.P. (Lab.) for Sedgefield, 1983–2007; Leader of the Opposition 1994–97; P.M. 1997–2007.

**Bonar Law, Andrew**

b. 1858. *Educ.* Canada and Glasgow H.S. Family business. M.P. (Con.) for Glasgow, Blackfriars, 1900–6, for Dulwich, 1906–10, for Bootle, 1911–18, for Glasgow C., 1918–23. P.S. to Bd. of Trade, 1902–5. Leader of Con. party in Commons, 1911–21. Col. Sec., 1915–16.



Chanc. of Exch., 1916–19. Ld Privy S. and Leader of Commons, 1919–21. Resigned, 1921. P.M. and Leader of Con. party, 1922–23. Resigned, 1923. d. 1923.

**Brown, George Alfred. Ld George-Brown (Life Peer 1970)**

b. 1914. *Educ.* Secondary. M.P. (Lab.) for Belper, 1945–70. P.P.S. to Min. of Lab. and Nat. Service, 1945–47, and to C. of Exchequer, 1947. Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Min. of Ag. and Fish., 1947–51. Min. of Works, Apr–Oct 1951. First Sec. of State and Sec. of State for Econ. Affairs, 1964–66. For. Sec., 1966–68. Resigned, 1968. Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, 1960–70. d. 1985.

**Brown, (James) Gordon**

b. 1951. *Educ.* Kirkcaldy H.S.; Edinburgh Univ. Lecturer, journalist. M.P. (Lab.) for Dunfermline E., 1983–2005, for Kirkcaldy & Cowdenbeath 2005–15. Chanc. of the Exch., 1997–2007; P.M. 2007–10.

**Butler, Richard Austen. Ld Butler of Saffron Walden (Life Peer 1965)**

b. 1902. *Educ.* Marlborough; Cambridge. M.P. (Con.) for Saffron Walden, 1929–65. U.-S. India O., 1932–37. P.S. Min. of Lab., 1937–38. U.-S. For. O., 1938–41. Pres. Bd. of Educ., 1941–44. Min. of Educ., 1944–45. Min. of Lab., 1945. Chanc. of Exch., 1951–55. Leader of Commons, 1955–61. Ld Privy S., 1955–59. Home Sec., 1957–62. First Sec. of State and Min. in charge of C. African O., 1962–63. For. Sec., 1963–64. Ch. of Con. party organisation, 1959–61. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1965–78. d. 1982.

**Callaghan, (Leonard) James. Ld Callaghan of Cardiff (Life Peer 1987)**

b. 1912. *Educ.* Elem. and Portsmouth Northern Secondary Schools. M.P. (Lab.) for Cardiff S., 1945–50, for Cardiff S.E., 1950–83, for Cardiff S. and Penarth, 1983–7. P.S. Min. of Transport, 1947–50. P.S. and F.S. Admiralty, 1950–51. Chanc. of the Exch., 1964–67. Home Sec., 1967–70. For. Sec., 1974–76. P.M., 1976–79. Leader of Opposition, 1979–80. K.G. 1987. d. 2005.

**Cameron, David**

b. 1966. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. Political adviser 1988–94. Carlton TV 1995–2001. M.P. (Con.) for Witney 2001–16. Leader of the Opposition 2005–10. P.M. 2010–16.

**Campbell-Bannerman, Henry (Sir)**

b. 1836. *Educ.* Glasgow H.S.; Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge. Family business. M.P. (Lib.) for Stirling Burghs, 1868–1908. F.S. to War O.,

1871–74 and 1880–82. Sec. to Admir., 1882–84. Ch. Sec. for Ireland (without seat in cabinet), 1884–85. Sec. for War, 1886 and 1892–95. G.C.B., 1895. Leader of Lib. party in Commons, 1899–1908. P.M., 1905–8. Resigned, 1908. d. 1908.

**Carrington, 6th Ld (1938), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington**

b. 1919. *Educ.* Eton; Sandhurst. Army 1939–45. Banker. P.S. Min. of Ag. and Fish., 1951–54. P.S. Min. of Defence, 1954–56. High Commissioner to Australia, 1956–59. 1st Ld of Admiralty, 1959–63. Leader of House of Lords, 1963–64. Sec. of State for Defence, 1970–74. Sec. of State for Energy, 1974. Ch. of Con. Party Organisation, 1972–74. For. Sec., 1979–82. Secretary-General of N.A.T.O., 1984–9. European peace negotiator in former Yugoslavia, 1991–2. Life peerage 1999.

**Castle, Barbara Anne (née Betts). Lady Castle of Blackburn (Life Peer 1990)**

b. 1910. m. E. Castle (cr. Ld Castle, 1974), 1944. *Educ.* Bradford Girls' G.S.; Oxford. Journalist. Councillor (Lab.), St. Pancras B.C., 1937. M.P. (Lab.) for Blackburn, 1945–50, 1955–79, for Blackburn East 1950–55. Chair of Lab. party, 1958–59. Min of Ov. Devpt., 1964–5. Min. of Transp., 1965–8. First Sec. of St. and Sec. of St. for Employment & Productivity, 1968–70. Sec. of St. for Soc. Servs., 1974–6. M.E.P. (Lab.) 1979–89, Leader of Lab. group in E.P. 1979–85, Vice-Chair of Soc. Group in E.P., 1979–86. d. 2002.

**Chamberlain, (Arthur) Neville**

b. 1869. *Educ.* Rugby; Mason Science College, Birmingham. Business career. Ld Mayor of Birmingham, 1915–16. Dir.-Gen. of Nat. Service, 1916–17. M.P. (Con.) for Birmingham, Ladywood, 1918–29, for Birmingham, Edgbaston, 1929–40. Postm.-Gen., 1922–23. Paym.-Gen., 1923. Min. of Health, 1923. Chanc. of Exch., 1923–24. Min. of Health, 1924–29 and 1931. Ch. of Con. party organisation, 1930–31. Chanc. of Exch., 1931–37. P.M. and Leader of Con. party, 1937–40. Ld Pres. of Council, 1940. Resigned, 1940. d. 1940.

**Chamberlain, Joseph**

b. 1836. *Educ.* University College School. Family business. Mayor of Birmingham, 1873–75. M.P. (Lib.) for Birmingham, 1876–85, for Birmingham W., 1885–86. M.P. (Lib.U.) for Birmingham W., 1886–1914. Pres. of Bd of Trade, 1880–85. Pres. of Loc. Govt. Bd., 1886. Col. Sec., 1895–1903. d. 1914.

**Chamberlain, (Joseph) Austen (Sir)**

b. 1863. *Educ.* Rugby; Cambridge. M.P. (Lib. U.) for Worcs. E., 1892–1914. M.P. (Un.) for Birmingham W., 1914–37. Lib. U. Whip, 1892. Civil Ld of Admir., 1895–1900. F.S. to Treas., 1900–2. Postm.-Gen.,

1902–3. Chanc. of Exch., 1903–5. Sec. for India, 1915–17. Resigned, 1917. Min. without Portfolio in war cabinet, 1918–19. Chanc. of Exch., 1919–21. Ld Privy S. and Leader of Con. party in Commons, 1921–22. For. Sec., 1924–29. K.G., 1925. Nobel Peace Prize, 1925. 1st Ld of Admir., 1931. d. 1937.

### **Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (Sir)**

b. 1874. *Educ.* Harrow; Sandhurst. Army, 1895–1900. M.P. (Con.) for Oldham, 1900–04. M.P. (Lib.) for Oldham, 1904–6, for Manchester N.W., 1906–8, for Dundee, 1908–22. M.P. (Const. then Con.) for Epping, 1924–45. M.P. (Con.) for Woodford, 1945–64. U-S. for Col. O., 1905–8. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1908–10. Home Sec., 1910–11. 1st Ld of Admiralty, 1911–15. Chanc. of D. of Lanc., 1915. Min. of Munitions, 1917–19. Sec. for War and Air, 1919–21. Sec. for Air and Col., 1921. Col. Sec., 1921–22. Chanc. of Exch., 1924–29. 1st Ld of Admir., 1939–40. P.M. and Min. of Def., 1940–45. Leader of Con. party, 1940–55. Leader of Opposition, 1945–51. Min. of Def., 1951–52. P.M., 1951–55. K.G., 1953. Nobel Prize for Literature, 1953. d. 1965.

### **Clarke, Kenneth**

b. 1940. *Educ.* Nottingham H.S.; Cambridge. Barrister. M.P. (Con.) for Rushcliffe, 1970–. Asst. Whip, 1972–4. Ld Com., 1974, P.S. Transport, 1979–82. Min. Health, 1982–5. Paym.-Gen. and Emp. Min., 1985–7. Chanc. of D. of Lanc. and Min. Trade, 1987–8. Sec. of State Health, 1988–90, Sec. of State Educ., 1990–2. Home Sec., 1992–3. Chanc. of Exch., 1993–97. Ld Chanc. and Sec. of St. for Justice, 2010–12, Min. without Portfolio, 2012–14.

### **Clegg, Nicholas William Peter (Sir)**

b. 1967. *Educ.* Westminster; Cambridge, U. of Minnesota, College of Europe. Adviser and writer 1993–99. M.E.P. (Lib. Dem.) for East Midlands 1999–2004. Lecturer and lobbyist 2004–05. M.P. (Lib. Dem.) for Sheffield Hallam 2005–17. Lib. Dem. Home Affs. Spokesman 2006–07. Leader of Lib Dems 2007–15. Deputy P.M. and Ld Pres. of the Council, 2010–15. Kt., 2017.

### **Clynes, John Richard**

b. 1869. *Educ.* Elementary. Cotton worker; union official. M.P. (Lab) for Manchester N.E., 1906–18, for Manchester, Platting, 1918–31, 1935–45. Food controller, 1918. Leader of Opposition, 1921–2. Lord Privy Seal, 1924. Home Sec., 1929–31. d. 1949.

### **Cook, Robin (Robert) Finlayson**

b. 1946. *Educ.* Aberdeen G.S.; Edinburgh Univ. Adult educator. M.P. (Lab.) for Edinburgh Central, 1974–83, for Livingston, 1983–2005.

For. Sec., 1997–2001. Ld Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons, 2001–03. d. 2005.

**Corbyn, Jeremy**

b. 1949. *Educ.* Adams G.S.; N. London Poly. Journalist; union official. M.P. (Lab) for Islington N., 1983–. Leader of Opposition, 2015–.

**Cripps, (Richard) Stafford (Sir)**

b. 1889. *Educ.* Winchester; London. Barrister. M.P. (Lab.) for E. Bristol, 1931–50, for S.E. Bristol, 1950. Kt., 1930. Sol.-Gen., 1930–31. Brit. Amb. to U.S.S.R., 1940–42. Ld Privy S. and Leader of Commons, 1942. Min. of Aircraft Prod., 1942–45. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1945–47. Min. for Econ. Affairs, 1947. Chanc. of Exch., 1947–50. d. 1952.

**Crosland, (Charles) Anthony Raven**

b. 1918. *Educ.* Highgate; Oxford. M.P. (Lab.) for S. Gloucs., 1950–55, for Grimsby, 1959–77. Min. of State, Econ. Affairs, 1964–65. Sec. of State Educ. and Science, 1965–67. President of the Bd. of Trade, 1967–69. Sec. of State for Local Govt and Regional Planning, 1969–70. Sec. of State for the Environment, 1974–76. For. Sec., 1976–77. d. 1977.

**Curzon, George Nathaniel. Ld Curzon (1898), 1st Earl (1911), 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston (1921)**

b. 1859. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Southport, 1886–98. U-S. India O., 1891–92. U-S. For. O., 1895–98. Viceroy of India, 1899–1905. Entered H. of Lords as Irish Representative Peer, 1908. Ld Privy Seal, 1915–16. Ld Pres. of Council, 1916–19. Member of war cabinet, Leader of Lords, 1916–24. For. Sec., 1919–24. Ld Pres. of Council, 1924–25. Leader of Con. Party, Lords, 1916–25. d. 1925.

**Dalton, (Edward) Hugh John Neale. Ld Dalton (Life Peer 1960)**

b. 1887. *Eton*; Cambridge, L.S.E. Barrister, 1914. Univ. Lecturer, London, 1919–36. M.P. (Lab.) for Peckham, 1924–29, for Bishop Auckland, 1929–31 and 1935–59. U-S. For. O., 1929–31. Min. of Econ. Warfare, 1940–42. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1942–45. Chanc. of Exch., 1945–47. Chanc. of D. of Lanc., 1948–50. Min. of Town and Country Planning, 1950–51. Min. of Loc. Govt and Planning, 1951. d. 1962.

**Darling, Alistair. Ld Darling of Roulanish (Life Peer 2015)**

b. 1953. *Educ.* Loretto, Aberdeen Univ. Solicitor 1978. Advocate 1982. M.P. (Lab.) for Edinburgh Central 1987–2005, for Edinburgh S.W. 2005–15. Chief Sec. Treas., 1997–98. Sec. of St. for Social Security (Work and Pensions), 1998–2002. Sec. of St. for Transport, 2002–6 (also Scotland 2003–6). Sec. of St. for Trade and Industry, 2006–7. Ch. of Exch., 2007–10.

**Douglas-Home, Sir Alec (Alexander Frederick). Ld Dunglass (1918–51). 14th E of Home (1951–63). Ld Home of the Hirsell (Life Peer 1974)**

- b. 1903. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for S. Lanark, 1931–45, for Lanark, 1950–51, for Kinross and W. Perthshire, 1963–74. P.P.S. to N. Chamberlain, 1937–40. Joint U-S. For. O., 1945. (Succ. to Earldom 1951) Min. of State Scottish O., 1951–55. Sec. Commonwealth Relations, 1955–60. Dep. Leader of Lords, 1956–57. Ld Pres. of Council, 1957 and 1959–60. Leader of Lords, 1957–60. For. Sec., 1960–63. K.T., 1962. P.M., 1963–64 (Renounced peerage 1963). Leader of Con. Party, 1963–65. For. Sec., 1970–74. d. 1995.

**Duncan Smith, Iain**

- b. 1954. *Educ.* Conway School; Sandhurst. Army officer. M.P. (Con.) for Chingford, 1992–7, for Chingford & Woodford Green, 1997–. Leader of the Opposition, 2001–03. Sec. of St. for Work and Pensions, 2010–16.

**Eden, (Robert) Anthony (Sir). 1st E of Avon (1961)**

- b. 1897. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Warwick and Leamington, 1923–57. P.P.S. to Sir A. Chamberlain (For. Sec.), 1926–29. U-S. For. O., 1931–33. Ld Privy S., 1933–35. Min. without Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs, 1935. For. Sec., 1935–38. Resigned, 1938. Sec. for Dominions, 1939–40. Sec. for War, 1940. For. Sec., 1940–45. Leader of Commons, 1942–45. Dep. Leader of Opposition, 1945–51. For. Sec., 1951–55. K.G., 1954. P.M. and Leader of Con. Party, 1955–57. d. 1977.

**Foot, Michael Mackintosh**

- b. 1913. *Educ.* Leighton Park Sch., Reading; Oxford. Journalist. M.P. (Lab) for Plymouth Devonport, 1945–55, for Ebbw Vale, 1960–83, for Blaenau Gwent, 1983–92. Sec. for Employment 1974–76; Lord Pres. of Council and Leader of House of Commons, 1976–79. Dep. Leader of Labour Party, 1976–80. Leader of Opposition, 1980–83. Leader of Labour Party, 1980–83. d. 2010.

**Gaitskell, Hugh Todd Naylor**

- b. 1906. *Educ.* Winchester; Oxford. M.P. (Lab.) for Leeds S., 1945–63. Princ. Private Sec. to Min. of Econ. Warfare, 1940–42. Princ. Asst. Sec. Bd. of Trade, 1942–45. P.S. Min. of Fuel and Power, 1946–47. Min. of Fuel and Power, 1947–50. Min. of State for Econ. Affairs, 1950. Chanc. of Exch., 1950–51. Leader of Labour Party, 1955–63. d. 1963.

**Gordon Walker, Patrick Chrestien. Ld Gordon-Walker (Life Peer 1974)**

- b. 1907. *Educ.* Wellington; Oxford. University Teacher. M.P. (Lab.) for Smethwick, 1945–64, for Leyton, 1966–74. P.P.S. to H. Morrison,

1946. Parl. U-S., Commonwealth Relations O., 1947–50. Sec. of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1950–51. For. Sec., 1964–65. Min. without Portfolio, 1967. Sec. for Educ. and Science, 1967–68. d. 1980.

**Grey, Edward (Sir). 1st Vt Grey of Fallodon (1916)**

b. 1862. *Educ.* Winchester; Oxford. Succ. to Btcy., 1882. M.P. (Lib.) for Berwick-on-Tweed, 1885–1916. U-S. For. O., 1892–95. For. Sec., 1905–16. (For. Sec. in Lords, 1916). Leader of Lib. party, Lords, 1923–24. d. 1933.

**Green, Damian Howard**

b. 1956. *Educ.* Reading S.; Oxford. Broadcast journalist. M.P. (Con.) for Ashford, 1997–. Min. of St. for Immigration, 2010–12. Min. of St. for Policing & Crim. J., 2012–14. Sec. of St. for Work & Pensions, 2016–17. First Sec. of St., 2017. Resigned, 2017.

**Hague, William Jefferson. Ld Hague of Richmond (Life Peer 2015)**

b. 1961. *Educ.* Wath-on-Dearne C.S.; Oxford. Management consultant. M.P. (Con.) for Richmond (Yorks), 1989–15. U-S. Soc. Sec. 1993–94. Min. of State, Soc. Sec. 1994–5. Sec. of State for Wales, 1995–7. Leader of the Opposition 1997–2001. For. Sec. and First Sec. of St. 2010–14. Leader of H. of Commons and First Sec. of St., 2014–15.

**Halifax, 3rd Vt (1934). Edward Frederick Lindley Wood. 1st Ld Irwin (1925), 1st E of (1944)**

b. 1881. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Ripon, 1910–25. U-S. Col. O., 1921–22. Pres. of Bd. of Educ., 1922–24. Min. of Agric., 1924–25. Viceroy of India, 1926–31. Pres. of Bd. of Educ., 1932–35. Sec. for War, 1935. Ld Privy S., 1935–37. Leader of Lords, 1935–38. Ld Pres. of Council, 1937–38. For. Sec., 1938–40. Leader of Lords, 1940. Brit. Amb. to U.S.A., 1941–46. d. 1959.

**Hammond, Philip**

b. 1955. *Educ.* Shenfield School; Oxford. Businessman, company director. M.P. (Con.) for Runnymede and Weybridge, 1997–. Sec. of State for Transport, 2010–11. Sec. of State for Defence, 2011–14. For. Sec., 2014–16. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 2016–.

**Harman, Harriet Ruth**

b. 1950. *Educ.* St. Paul's Girls' School; York. *m.* Jack Dromey, 1982. Solicitor. M.P. (Lab.) for Peckham, 1982–97, for Camberwell and Peckham 1997–. Sec. of State for Soc. Sec. and Minister for Women, 1997–98. Sol.-Gen., 2001–5. Min. of State, Const. Affs, 2005–7. Leader of Commons, Ld Privy S. and Min. for Women and Equality, 2007–10. Dep. Leader of Lab. Party, 2007–15. Leader of the Opposition (as Acting Leader of Lab. Party) 2010, 2015.

**Healey, Denis Winston. Ld Healey (Life Peer 1992)**

- b. 1917. *Educ.* Bradford G.S.; Oxford. M.P. (Lab.) for Leeds S.E., 1952–55, for Leeds E., 1955–92. Sec. for Defence, 1964–70. Chanc. of Exch., 1974–79. Dep. Leader of Lab. Party, 1980–83. d. 2015.

**Heath, Edward Richard George (Sir)**

- b. 1916. *Educ.* Chatham House School, Ramsgate; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Bexley, 1950–74, for Sidcup, 1974–83, for Old Bexley and Sidcup, 1983–2001. Con. Whip, 1951–55. Chief Whip, 1955–59. Min. of Labour, 1959–60. Lord Privy Seal, 1960–63. Sec. for Trade & Industry, 1963–64. Leader of Con. Party, 1965–75. Leader of the Opposition, 1965–70. P.M., 1970–74. Leader of the Opposition, 1974–75. K.G., 1992. d. 2005.

**Heathcoat-Amory, Derick. 1st Vt Amory (1960)**

- b. 1899. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Tiverton, 1945–60. Min. of Pensions, 1951–53. Min. of State for Bd. of Trade, 1953–54. Min. of Ag., Fish. and Food, 1954–58. Chanc. of Exch., 1958–60. High Commissioner for the U.K. in Canada, 1961–63. d. 1981.

**Henderson, Arthur**

- b. 1863. *Educ.* Elem. M.P. (Lab.) for Barnard Castle, 1903–18, for Widnes, 1919–22, for Newcastle E., 1923, for Burnley, 1924–31, for Clay Cross, 1933–35. Sec. of Lab. Party, 1911–34. Treasurer of Lab. party, 1930–35. Leader of Lab. party in Commons, 1908–10 and 1914–17. Chief Whip, 1914. Pres. Bd. of Educ., 1915–16. Paym.-Gen., 1916. Min. without portfolio and member of war cabinet, 1916–17. Resigned from cabinet, 1917. Chief Lab. Party Whip, 1920–24 and 1925–27. Home Sec., 1924. For. Sec., 1929–31. Leader of Lab. Opposition, 1931–32. Nobel Peace Prize, 1934. d. 1935.

**Heseltine, Michael Ray Dibdin, Ld Heseltine (Life Peer 2001)**

- b. 1933. *Educ.* Shrewsbury; Oxford. Publisher. M.P. (Con.) for Tiverton, 1966–74, for Henley, 1974–2001. U-S. Transport, 1970–72. Min. for Aerospace and Shipping, 1972–4. Sec. of State for Environment, 1979–83. Sec. of State for Defence, 1983–6. Sec. of State for Environment, 1990–92. Pres. of B. of Trade, 1992–5. First Sec. of State and Deputy P.M., 1995–97.

**Hicks Beach, Michael Edward (Sir). 1st Vt St Aldwyn (1906), 1st Earl (1915)**

- b. 1837. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. Succ. to Btcy., 1854. M.P. (Con.) for E. Gloucs., 1864–85, for W. Bristol, 1885–1906. Sec. of Poor Law Bd., 1868. U-S. Home O., 1868. Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1874–78. (Seat in cabinet, 1876.) Sec. for Col., 1878–80. Chanc. of Exch. and Leader of Commons, 1885–86. Leader of Opposition in Commons, 1886.

Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1886–87. Resigned, 1887, but remained in cabinet without portfolio. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1888–92. Chanc. of Exch., 1895–1902. Resigned 1902. d. 1916.

**Hoare, Samuel John Gurney (Sir). 1st Vt Templewood (1944)**

b. 1880. *Educ.* Harrow; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Chelsea, 1910–44. Succ. to Btcy., 1915. Sec. for Air, 1922–24 and 1924–29. Sec. for India, 1931–35. For. Sec., 1935. 1st Ld of Admir., 1936–37. Home Sec., 1937–39. Ld Privy S., 1939–40. Sec. for Air, 1940. Brit. Amb. to Spain, 1940–44. d. 1959.

**Horne, Robert Stevenson (Sir). 1st Vt Horne of Slamannan (1937)**

b. 1871. *Educ.* George Watson's Coll., Edin.; Glasgow Univ. Member of Faculty of Advocates, 1896. K.B.E., 1918. M.P. (Con.) for Hillhead, Glasgow, 1918–37. Min. of Lab., 1919–20. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1920–21. Chanc. of Exch., 1921–22. d. 1940.

**Howard, Michael. Lord Howard of Lympne (Life Peer 2010)**

b. 1941. *Educ.* Llanelli G.S.; Cambridge. Barrister. M.P. (Con.) for Folkestone and Hythe 1983–2010. U-S. Consumer and Corporate Affrs 1985–87, Min. for Local Govt 1987–88, Min. for Water and Planning 1988–90, Sec. of State for Employment 1990–92, Sec. of State for Environment 1992–93, Home Sec. 1993–97. Leader of the Opposition 2003–05.

**Howe, (Richard Edward) Geoffrey (Sir). Ld Howe of Aberavon (Life Peer 1992)**

b. 1926. *Educ.* Winchester; Cambridge. Barrister. M.P. (Con.) for Bebington, 1964–66, for Reigate, 1970–74, for Surrey East, 1974–92. Kt., 1970. Sol.-Gen., 1970–72. Min. for Trade and Consumer Affairs, 1972–74. Chanc. of Exch., 1979–83. For. Sec., 1983–9. Ld Pres. and Deputy P.M. 1989–90. Resigned 1990. d. 2015.

**Hurd, Douglas Richard. Ld Hurd of Westwell (Life Peer 1997)**

b. 1930. *Educ.* Eton; Cambridge. Diplomat. Pol. Sec. to E. Heath, 1968–73. M.P. (Con.) for Mid-Oxon, 1974–83, for Witney, 1983–97. Min. of State Foreign Office, 1979–83. Home Office, 1983–4. Sec. of State for N. Ireland, 1984–5. Home Sec., 1985–9. For. Sec., 1989–95.

**Jenkins, Roy Harris. Ld Jenkins of Hillhead (Life Peer 1987)**

b. 1920. *Educ.* Abersychan G.S.; Oxford. Army, 1939–45. M.P. (Lab.) for Central Southwark, 1948–50, for Birmingham Stechford, 1950–76. M.P. (S.D.P.) for Glasgow Hillhead, 1982–87. P.P.S. Commonwealth Relations O., 1949–50. Min. of Aviation, 1964–65. Home Sec., 1965–67. Chanc. of Exch., 1967–70. Deputy Leader of Lab. party, 1970–72.



Home Sec., 1974–76. President of European Economic Commission, 1977–81. Leader of SDP, 1982–83. Leader of (Social and) Liberal Democrat Peers 1988–97. d. 2003.

**Johnson, (Alexander) Boris de Pfeffel**

b. 1964 *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. Journalist. Editor, *The Spectator*, 1999–2005. M.P. (Con.) for Henley, 2001–08, for Uxbridge & S. Ruislip 2015–. Mayor of London, 2008–16. For. Sec., 2016–.

**Kinnock, Neil Gordon. Ld Kinnock (Life Peer 2005)**

b. 1942 *Educ.* Lewis Sch., Pengam; U. of Wales (Cardiff). M.P. (Lab.) for Bedwellty, 1970–83, for Islwyn, 1983–94. P.P.S. to Sec. of State for Employment, 1974–75. Chief Opposition Spokesman on Education, 1979–83. Leader of the Opposition, 1983–92. European Commissioner 1994–2004.

**Lamont, Norman Stewart Hughson. Ld Lamont of Lerwick (Life Peer 1998)**

b. 1942. *Educ.* Loretto; Cambridge. Merchant banker. M.P. (Con.) for Kingston-on-Thames, 1972–97. U-S. Energy, 1979–81. Min. of State for Industry, 1981–5. Min. of State (Defence Procurement), 1985–6; Fin. Sec. Treasury, 1986–9. Chief Sec., 1989–90. Chanc. of Exch., 1990–93.

**Lansbury, George**

b. 1859. *Educ.* Elem. M.P. (Lab.) for Bow and Bromley, 1910–12 and 1922–35. First Comm. of Works, 1929–31. Leader of the Opposition, 1931–35. Leader of the Labour Party, 1932–35. d. 1940.

**Lansdowne, 5th M of (1866). Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Vt Clanmaurice (1845–63), E of Kerry (1863–66)**

b. 1845. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. Succ. to M. 1866. Junior Ld of Treas. (Lib.), 1869–72. U-S. for War, 1872–74. U-S. India O., 1880. Resigned and opposed Lib. Govt. in Lords, 1880. Gov.-Gen. of Canada, 1883–88. Viceroy of India, 1888–94. Sec. for War (Con.), 1895–1900. For. Sec., 1900–5. Leader of Con. party in Lords, 1903–16. Min. without portfolio, member of war cabinet, 1915–16. Left Con. party, 1917. d. 1927.

**Lawson, Nigel. Ld Lawson of Blaby (Life Peer 1992)**

b. 1932. *Educ.* Westminster; Oxford. Journalist. M.P. (Con.) for Blaby, Feb. 1974–92. Opposition Spokesman on Treasury and Economic Affairs, 1977–79. F.S. to Treasury, 1979–81. Sec. for Energy, 1981–83; Chanc. of Exch., 1983–89. Resigned 1989.

**Lloyd, (John) Selwyn Brooke. Ld Selwyn-Lloyd (Life Peer 1976)**

b. 1904. *Educ.* Fettes; Cambridge. Barrister, 1930. M.P. (Con.) for Wirral, 1945–76. Min. of State For. O., 1951–54. Min. of Supply, 1954–55. Min. of Def., 1955. For. Sec., 1955–60. Chanc. of Exch., 1960–62. Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, 1963–64. Speaker of the House of Commons, 1971–76. d. 1978.

**Lloyd George, David. 1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor (1945)**

b. 1863. *Educ.* Church School. Solicitor, 1884. M.P. (Lib.) for Caernarvon Boroughs, 1890–1945 (Ind. L., 1931–35). Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1905–8. Chanc. of Exch., 1908–15. Min. of Munitions, 1915–16. Sec. for War, 1916. P.M., 1916–22. Leader of Lib. party, 1926–31. d. 1945.

**MacDonald, James Ramsay**

b. 1866. *Educ.* Drainie School. M.P. (Lab.) for Leicester, 1906–18, for Aberavon, 1922–29, for Seaham, 1929–31. M.P. (Nat. Lab.) for Seaham, 1931–35, for Scottish Univs., 1936–37. Sec. of L.R.C. and Lab. party, 1900–12. Treas. of Lab. party, 1912–29. Chairman of I.L.P., 1906–9. Ch. of Lab. party, 1911–14. Resigned Chairmanship, 1914. Ch. of P.L.P. and Leader of official Opposition, 1922. Leader of Lab. party, 1922–31. P.M. and For. Sec., 1924. P.M., 1929–31. P.M. of National Govt., 1931–35. Ld Pres. of Council, 1935–37. d. 1937.

**McKenna, Reginald**

b. 1863. *Educ.* St. Malo, Ebersdorf and King's Coll. School; Cambridge. Barrister, 1887. M.P. (Lib.) for N. Monmouthshire, 1895–1918. F.S. to Treas., 1905–7. Pres. Bd. of Educ., 1907–8. 1st Ld of Admir., 1908–11. Home Sec., 1911–15. Chanc. of Exch., 1915–16. Ch. of Midland Bank, 1919–43. d. 1943.

**Macleod, Iain Norman**

b. 1913. *Educ.* Fettes; Cambridge. Journalist. M.P. (Con.) for Enfield West, 1950–70. Min. of Health, 1952–55. Min. of Labour, 1955–59. Sec. of State for Colonies, 1959–61. Chanc. of D. of Lanc. and Leader of House of Commons, 1961–63. Ch. of Con. Party organisation, 1961–63. Editor of Spectator, 1963–65. Chanc. of Exch., 1970. d. 1970.

**Macmillan, (Maurice) Harold. 1st E of Stockton (1984)**

b. 1894. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P. (Con.) for Stockton-on-Tees, 1924–29 and 1931–45, for Bromley, 1945–64. P.S. Min. of Supply, 1940–42. U-S. Col. O., 1942. Min. Resident at Allied H.Q. in N.W. Africa, 1942–45. Sec. for Air, 1945. Min. of Housing and Loc. Govt., 1951–54. Min. of Def., 1954–55. For. Sec., 1955. Chanc. of Exch., 1955–57. P.M. and Leader of Con. Party, 1957–63. d. 1986.

**Major, John (Sir)**

- b. 1943. *Educ.* Rutlish G.S. Banker. M.P. (Con.) for Huntingdon 1979–2001. Whip, 1983–5. U-S. Soc. Sec., 1985–6. Min. of State D.H.S.S., 1986–7. Chief Sec. Treasury, 1987–89. For. Sec., 1989. Ch. of Exch., 1989–90. P.M., 1990–97. K.G. 2005.

**Mandelson, Peter. Ld Mandelson (Life Peer 2008)**

- b. 1953. *Educ.* Hendon G.S.; Oxford. Television producer. Director of Communications Lab. Party, 1985–90. M.P. (Lab.) for Hartlepool, 1992–2004. Min. without Portfolio, 1997–8. Sec. for Trade, 1998. Sec. of St. for N. Ireland, 1999–2001. European Commissioner, 2004–08. Sec. of St. for Business, 2008–10, also Ld President and First Sec. of State, 2009–10.

**Maudling, Reginald**

- b. 1917. *Educ.* Merchant Taylors'; Oxford. Barrister, 1940. M.P. (Con.) for Barnet, 1950–74, for Chipping Barnet, 1974–79. P.S. Min. of Civil Aviation, 1952. Econ. Sec. to Treasury, 1952–55. Min. of Supply, 1955–57. Paym.-Gen., 1957–59. Pres. Bd. of Trade, 1959–61. Sec. of State for Colonies, 1961–62. Chanc. of Exch., 1962–64. Deputy Leader of Con. Party, 1965–72. Home Sec., 1970–72. Resigned, 1972. d. 1979.

**May, Theresa Mary (née Brasier)**

- b. 1956. m. Philip May, 1980. *Educ.* Wheatley Park S.; Oxford. Banker. M.P. (Con.) for Maidenhead 1997–. Chm. of Con. Party, 2002–03. Home Sec., 2010–16, *also* Min. for Women & Equalities 2010–12. P.M., 2016–.

**Miliband, David Wright**

- b. 1965. *Educ.* Haverstock C.S.; Oxford. Head of P.M.'s Policy Unit, 1997–2001. M.P. (Lab.) for South Shields, 2001–13. Min. of State, Education, 2002–03. Min. for Cab. Office, 2004–05. Min. of State, Office of Deputy P.M., 2005–06. Sec. of State for Env., Food and Rural Affrs, 2006–07. For. Sec., 2007–10.

**Miliband, Edward Samuel**

- b. 1969. *Educ.* Haverstock C.S.; Oxford. Asst. to G. Brown, 1997–2002. M.P. (Lab.) for Doncaster N., 2005–. P.S. to Cab. Office, 2006–07. Ch. of D. of Lanc., 2007–08. Sec. of St. for Energy & Climate Change, 2008–10. Leader of the Opposition, 2010–15.

**Morrison, Herbert Stanley. Ld Morrison of Lambeth (Life Peer 1959)**

- b. 1888. *Educ.* Elem. Member of L.C.C., 1922–45. Leader of Council, 1934–40. M.P. (Lab.) for S. Hackney, 1923–24, 1929–31, 1935–45, for E. Lewisham, 1945–50, for S. Lewisham, 1950–59. Min. of Transport, 1929–31. Min. of Supply, 1940. Home Sec. and Min. of Home Security,

1940–45. Member of war cabinet, 1942–45. Dep. P.M., 1945–51. Ld Pres. of Council and Leader of Commons, 1945–51. For. Sec., 1951. Dep. Leader of Opposition, 1951–55. d. 1965.

**Osborne, George Oliver**

b. 1971. *Educ.* St. Paul's; Oxford. Political adviser, 1994–97. Polit. Sec. to Leader of Opposition, 1997–2001. M.P. (Con.) for Tatton, 2001–17. Shadow Chanc. of Exch., 2005–10. Chanc. of Exch., 2010–16. First Sec. of State, 2015–16. Editor, *London Evening Standard*, 2017–.

**Owen, David Anthony Llewellyn. Lord Owen (Life Peer 1992)**

b. 1938. *Educ.* Bradfield; Cambridge. Doctor, 1962. M.P. (Lab.) for Plymouth Sutton, 1966–74, for Plymouth Devonport, 1974–81, M.P. (S.D.P.) for Plymouth Devonport, 1981–92. U-S. for Navy, 1968–70. U-S. Health and Social Security, 1974. Min. of State Health and Social Security, 1974–76. Min. of State For. O., 1976–77. For. Sec., 1977–79. Leader of SDP, 1983–89.

**Prescott, John Leslie. Ld Prescott (Life Peer 2010)**

b. 1938. *Educ.* Grange Sch. Mod., Ellesmere Port; Hull. Seaman. M.P. (Lab.) for Hull E., 1970–2010. Dep. Leader of Lab. Party, 1994–2007. Deputy P.M., 1997–2007, *also* Sec. of State for Environment, Transport and Regions, 1997–2001, First Sec. of St., 2001–02.

**Pym, Francis Leslie. Ld Pym (Life Peer 1987)**

b. 1922. *Educ.* Eton; Cambridge. M.P. (Con.) for Cambridgeshire, 1961–83, for Cambridgeshire S.E., 1983–87. Parl. Sec. to the Treasury and Government Chief Whip, 1970–73. Sec. for Northern Ireland, 1973–74. Sec. for Defence, 1979–81. Chanc. of D. of Lancaster, Paym.-Gen. and Leader of House of Commons, 1981. Lord Pres. of Council and Leader of House of Commons, 1981–82. For. Sec., 1982–83. d. 2008.

**Reading, 1st M of (1926). Rufus Daniel Isaacs (Sir), 1st Ld (1914), 1st Vt (1916) 1st E of (1917)**

b. 1860. *Educ.* Brussels, Anglo-Jewish Acad., London, University College Sch. Family business. Barrister, 1887. M.P. (Lib.) for Reading, 1904–13. Kt., 1910. Sol.-Gen, 1910. Att. Gen., 1910–13 (seat in cabinet, 1912). Ld Chief Justice, 1913–21. Brit Amb. to U.S.A., 1918–19. Viceroy of India, 1921–26. For. Sec., 1931. Leader of Lords, 1931; Leader of Lib. party, Lords, 1930–35. d. 1935.

**Rifkind, Malcolm Leslie (Sir)**

b. 1946. *Educ.* Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh Univ. Advocate. M.P. (Con.) for Edinburgh Pentlands, 1974–97, for Kensington & Chelsea,

2005–10, for Kensington, 2010–15. U-S. Scotland, 1979–82; U-S. For. O., 1982–3. Min. of State. For. O., 1983–6. Sec of St. for Scotland, 1986–90, Sec. of St. for Transport, 1990–92. Sec. of St. for Def., 1992–95. For. Sec., 1995–97. K.C.M.G., 1997.

**Ritchie, Charles Thomson. 1st Ld Ritchie of Dundee (1905)**

b. 1838. *Educ.* City of London School. M.P. (Con.) for Tower Hamlets, 1874–85, for St. George's in the East, 1885–92, for Croydon, 1895–1903. F.S. to Admir., 1885–86. Pres. of Loc. Govt. Bd., 1886–92. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1895–1900. Home Sec., 1900–2. Chanc. of Exch., 1902–3. Resigned, 1903. d. 1906.

**Salisbury, 3rd M of (1868). Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, Vt Cranborne (1865–68)**

b. 1830. *Educ.* Eton; Oxford. M.P (Con.) for Stamford, 1853–68. Sec. for India, 1866. Resigned, 1867. Succ. to M. 1868. Sec. for India, 1874–76. For. Sec., 1878–80. Leader of Opposition in Lords, 1881–85. Leader of the Con. party, 1885–1902. P.M. and For. Sec., 1885–86. P.M., 1886–87. P.M. and For. Sec., 1887–92 and 1895–1900. P.M. and Ld Privy S., 1900–2. d. 1903.

**Simon, John Allsebrook (Sir), 1st Vt Simon (1940)**

b. 1873. *Educ.* Fettes; Oxford. Barrister. M.P. (Lib.) for Walthamstow. 1906–18, for Spen Valley, 1922–31. M.P. (L. Nat.) for Spen Valley, 1931–40. Kt., 1910. Sol.-Gen., 1910–13. Att.-Gen. (with seat in cabinet), 1913–15. Home Sec., 1915–16. For. Sec., 1931–35. Leader of L. Nat. party, 1931–40. Home Sec. and Dep. Leader of Commons, 1935–37. Chanc. of Exch., 1937–40. Ld. Chanc., 1940–45. d. 1954.

**Smith, John**

b. 1938. *Educ.* Dunoon G.S.; Edinburgh Univ. Barrister. M.P. (Lab.) for Lanarkshire N., 1970–83, for Monklands E., 1983–94. U-S. for Energy, 1974–5. Min. of State Energy, 1975–76. Min. Privy Council Off., 1976–78. Sec. of St. for Trade, 1978–79. Leader of Opposition, 1992–4. d. 1994.

**Snowden, Philip. 1st Vt Snowden (1931)**

b. 1864. *Educ.* Bd. School. M.P. (Lab.) for Blackburn, 1906–18, for Colne Valley, 1922–31. Ch. of I.L.P., 1903–6 and 1917–20. Chanc. of Exch., 1924, 1929–31 and 1931. Ld Privy S., 1931–32. Resigned, 1932. d. 1937.

**Stewart, (Robert) Michael Maitland. Ld Stewart of Fulham (Life Peer 1979)**

- b. 1906. *Educ.* Christ's Hospital; Oxford. Teacher. M.P. (Lab.) for Fulham E., 1945–55, for Fulham, 1955–79. Vice-Chamberlain, H.M. Household, 1946. Comptroller, H.M. Household, 1946–47. U-S. for War, 1947–51. P.S. Min. of Supply, 1951. Sec. for Educ. and Science, 1964–65. For. Sec., 1965–66. Sec. of State for Econ. Affairs, 1966–67. First Sec. of St., 1966–68. For. (and Commonwealth) Sec., 1968–70. d. 1990.

**Straw, Jack (John) Whitaker**

- b. 1946. *Educ.* Brentwood School; Leeds Univ. President, N.U.S. Barrister. M.P. (Lab.) for Blackburn, 1979–2015. Home Sec., 1997–2001. For. Sec., 2001–06. Leader of House of Commons, 2006–07. Ld Chanc. and Sec. of St. for Justice, 2007–10.

**Thatcher, Mrs Margaret Hilda (née Roberts), Lady Thatcher (Life Peer 1992)**

- b. 1925. m. (Sir) Denis Thatcher, 1951. *Educ.* Grantham Girls' School; Oxford. Research Chemist. Barrister. M.P. (Con.) for Finchley, 1959–92. P.S. to Min. of Pensions and Nat. Insurance, 1961–64. Sec. of State for Education and Science, 1970–74. Leader of the Conservative Party, 1975–90. Leader of the Opposition, 1975–79. P.M., 1979–90. d. 2013.

**Thorneycroft, (George Edward) Peter. Ld Thorneycroft of Dunston (Life Peer 1967)**

- b. 1909. *Educ.* Eton; Woolwich. Barrister, 1935. M.P. (Con.) for Stafford, 1938–45, for Monmouth, 1945–66. P.S. Min. of War Transport, 1945. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1951–57. Chanc. of Exch., 1957–58. Resigned, 1958. Min. of Aviation, 1960–62. Min. of Defence, 1962–64. Sec. of State for Defence, 1964. Ch. of Con. party organisation 1975–81. d. 1994.

**Whitelaw, William Stephen Ian. 1st Viscount Whitelaw of Penrith (1983)**

- b. 1918. *Educ.* Winchester; Oxford. Landowner. M.P. (Con.) for Penrith and the Border, 1955–83. Whip 1959–62. P.S. Min. of Labour, 1962–4. Opposition Chief Whip, 1964–70. Ld. Pres., 1970–72. Sec. of State N. Ireland, 1972–73. Sec. of State Employment, 1973–4. Dep. Leader of Opposition, 1975–9. Deputy P.M., 1979–88. Home Sec., 1979–83. Ld Pres. and Leader of House of Lords, 1983–88. d. 1999.

**Wilson, (James) Harold (Sir). Ld Wilson of Rievaulx (Life Peer 1983)**

- b. 1916. *Educ.* Wirral G.S.; Oxford. University teacher, Director of Economics and Statistics, Min. of Fuel and Power, 1943–44. M.P. (Lab.) for Ormskirk, 1945–50, for Huyton, 1950–83. P.S. Min. of Works,

1945–47. Sec. for Overseas Trade, 1947. Pres. Bd. of Trade, 1947–51. Resigned, 1951. Leader, Lab. party, 1963–76. Leader of the Opposition, 1963–64. P.M., 1964–70. Leader of the Opposition, 1970–74. P.M., 1974–76. K.G., 1976. d. 1995.

**Wood, (Howard) Kingsley (Sir)**

b. 1881. *Educ.* Central Foundation Boys School. Solicitor, 1903. Kt., 1918. M.P. (Con.) for Woolwich W., 1918–43. P.P.S. to Min. of Health, 1919–22. P.S. Min. of Health, 1924–29. P.S. Bd. of Educ., 1931. Postm.-Gen., 1931–35 (seat in cabinet, 1933). Min. of Health, 1935–38. Sec. for Air, 1938–40. Ld Privy S., 1940. Chanc. of Exch., 1940–43. d. 1943.

### INDEX OF MINISTERS

This index cites the page on which every ministerial appointment is recorded. When an individual appears more than once on a page, the number is indicated within square brackets after the page number. Double or multiple entries are given when an individual held office under different names or where a title was acquired after office had been held.

In this edition for the first time we have given a forename in full for each minister, as we believe this will help readers to navigate their way through the table of ministries and to distinguish between those with similar names. The forename given for each minister in this list is, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the name by which they were most generally known: where they usually used a diminutive of that name, or other nickname, that is given in brackets. Their other initials, as listed in previous editions, have been retained inasmuch as they can sometimes be helpful in cross-referencing with other reference sources, but it should not be assumed that the ministers in question necessarily used them. For ministers raised to the peerage with a title in which the main element was their surname, the order of listing is by surname and then forename, ignoring the full title of the peerage (which is, however, recorded): thus Chris Smith will be found at the appropriate point for ‘Smith, Christopher’ rather than for ‘Smith of Finsbury, Lord’. But hereditary peerages are listed before other entries under the same name, in numerical order (3rd Earl before 4th Earl) rather than alphabetically by forenames.

Occupation is a difficult concept. Many politicians have had multiple careers. The choice made in the following pages is arbitrary. An effort is made to list just one—the last major occupation before entering Parliament or taking up office. *Who’s Who* has been the principal source throughout. For recent years, A. Roth and B. Criddle’s *Parliamentary Profiles* and R. Waller and B. Criddle’s *Almanac of British Politics* have been very helpful, as well as *The Times House of Commons*, *Dod’s Parliamentary Companion*, and the three volumes of *Who’s Who of Members of the House of Commons 1867–1970* by M. Stenton and S. Lees; and many ministers today include biographical details on their personal or constituency websites. Only the last

school attended is normally listed in the education column. Many ministers attended more than one university, and in most cases only the institution where they took their first degree is given. No attempt has been made to distinguish between component colleges of the University of London which are now universities in their own right. A \* against the name of a school indicates that it was a state (maintained) school at the time that the minister attended it. In some cases, especially in the cases of early ministers who attended only elementary school, it has not been possible to trace the name of the school.

† denotes a Privy Councillor, (†) a minister who subsequently ceased to be a member of the Privy Council.

	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Abercorn, 3rd D of (1913). James A. E. Hamilton, M of Hamilton (1885)	1869–1953	Eton	Landowner	3
† Aberdare, 4th Ld (1957). Morys G. L. Bruce	1919–2005	Winchester; Oxford	Director	35, 36
Acland, Sir Francis Dyke (14th Bt 1926)	1874–1939	Rugby; Oxford	Landowner	5[4], 7
† Acland Hood, Sir Alexander F. (4th Bt 1892), 1st Ld St Audries (1911)	1853–1917	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	3[2]
Acton, 2nd Ld (1902). Richard M. L.-Dalberg-Acton	1870–1924	Privately; Oxford	Academic	4, 6
Adams, (H.) Richard	1912–1978	Emanuel; London	Advertising	24
Adamson, Janet (Jennie)	1882–1962	Elementary	Union official	24
† Adamson, William	1863–1936	Elementary	Miner	12, 24
Adamson, William M.	1881–1945	Elementary	Union official	21
† Addison, 1st Ld (1937), 1st Vt (1945). Christopher Addison	1869–1951	Trinity Coll., Harrogate*; London	Doctor	5, 7, 9[4], 10, 14[2], 22[3], 23[2]
† Adonis, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Andrew Adonis	1963–	Kingham Hill S.; Oxford	Journalist	51, 56, 57[2]
Ahmad of Wimbledon, Ld (Life Peer 2011). Tariq M. Ahmad	1968–	Rutlish S.*	Marketing	60, 62, 63[2], 65
† Ailwyn, 1st Ld (1921). Sir Ailwyn E. Fellowes (KCVO 1911)	1855–1924	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	2, 3[2]
Ainger, Nicholas (Nick) R.	1949–	Netherthorpe G.S.*	Rigger	53, 54
Ainsworth, Peter M.	1956–	Bradfield; Oxford	Finance	48
† Ainsworth, Robert (Bob) W.	1952–	Foxford Comp.*	Factory work	50, 51, 54[2], 56[2]
Airlie, 12th E of (1900). David L. G. W. Ogilvy	1893–1968	Eton	Landowner	14
Aitchison, Ld (Scot. Judge 1933). Craigie M. Aitchison	1882–1941	Falkirk H.S.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	14, 16
(†) Aitken, Jonathan W. P.	1942–	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	45, 46
† Akers-Douglas, Aretas, 1st Vt Chilton (1911)	1851–1926	Eton; Oxford	Director	2, 3
Albemarle, 8th E of (1884). Arnold A. C. Keppel	1858–1942	Eton	Landowner	12
Albu, Austen H.	1903–1994	Tonbridge; London	Engineer	31
† Aldington, 1st Ld (1962). Sir Toby A. R. W. Low (KCMG 1957) (Life Peer 1999)	1914–2000	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	26[2]
† Alexander of Hillsborough, 1st E (1963). Albert V. Alexander, 1st Vt (1950)	1885–1965	Elementary	Co-op official	12, 14, 19, 22, 23[2], 24

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Alexander of Tunis, 1st E (1952). Harold R. L. G. Alexander, 1st Vt (1946)	1891–1969	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	25
† Alexander of Tunis, 2nd E (1969). Shane W. D. Alexander, Ld Rideau (1952)	1935–	Harrow	Director	37
† Alexander, Sir Daniel (Danny) G. (Kt 2015)	1972–	Lochaber H.S.*; Oxford	Pub. relations	59, 61
† Alexander, Douglas G.	1967–	Abroad; Edinburgh & Pennsylvania	Solicitor	50, 52[3], 53[2], 57
† Alison, Michael J. H.	1926–2004	Eton; Oxford	Party research	36, 41, 43
Allan of Kilmaheow, Ld (Life Peer 1973). Robert A. Allan	1914–1979	Harrow; Cambridge	Naval officer	27, 28
† Allanbridge, Ld (Scot. Judge 1977). William I. Stewart	1925–2012	Loretto; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	36
Allen, Graham W.	1953–	Forest Fields G.S.*; Leeds	Union official	54[2]
† Allendale, 1st Vt (1911). Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, 2nd Ld Allendale (1907)	1860–1923	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	4[2], 6[2], 7
Allendale, 2nd Vt (1923). Wentworth H. C. Beaumont	1890–1956	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	16
† Alness, 1st Ld (1934). Robert Munro	1868–1955	Aberdeen G.S.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	6, 7, 9, 21, 22
† Alport, Ld (Life Peer 1961). Cuthbert J. M. Alport	1912–1998	Haileybury; Cambridge	Barrister	26, 28[2]
† Althorp, 1st Vt (1905). Charles R. Spencer, 6th Earl Spencer (1910)	1857–1922	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	4, 6
Altmann, Lady (Life Peer 2015). Rosalind (Ros) M. Altmann	1956–	Henrietta Barnett S.*; London	Investment adviser	65
† Altrincham, 1st Ld (1945). Sir Edward W. M. Grigg (KCVO 1920)	1879–1955	Winchester; Oxford	Public servant	17, 18, 20[2], 22
† Alverstone, 1st Vt (1913). Sir Richard Webster (GCMG 1893), 1st Ld Alverstone (1900)	1842–1915	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Barrister	3
Aman, Dudley L., 1st Ld Marley (1930)	1884–1952	Marlborough & R.N.C. Greenwich	Naval officer	14[2]
† Amery of Lustleigh, Ld (Life Peer 1992). (H.) Julian Amery	1919–1996	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	28[3], 30, 35[2], 36
† Amery, Leopold (Leo) S.	1873–1955	Harrow; Oxford	Journalist	8[2], 11, 13[2], 19, 21
† Ammon, 1st Ld (1944). Charles G. Ammon	1875–1960	Elementary	Union official	12, 14, 24
† Amory, 1st Vt (1960). Derick Heathcoat-Amory	1899–1981	Eton; Oxford	Manufacturer	25, 26[3], 27, 28
† Amos, Lady (Life Peeress 1997). Valerie Amos	1954–	Townly S.for Girls*; Warwick	Local govt.	49, 50, 52, 55
Amulree, 1st Ld (1929) Sir William W. Mackenzie (KBE 1918)	1860–1942	Perth Academy*; Edinburgh & London	Barrister	14, 15
Amwell, 1st Ld (1947). Frederick Montague	1876–1966	Elementary	Party organiser	14, 19, 20
† Ancaster, 2nd E of (1910). Gilbert H. D. Willoughby	1867–1951	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	8, 11

(continued)

	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Ancram, E of (1965). Michael A. F. J. Kerr (known as Michael Ancram), 13th M. of Lothian (2004). Life Peer (Ld Kerr of Monteviot, 2010)	1945–	Ampleforth; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	43, 47[2]
Anderson, Ld (Scot Judge 1913). Andrew Macbeth Anderson	1862–1936	Dundee H.S.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	6
Anderson, David C.	1916–1995	Glenalmond; Oxford & Edinburgh	Barrister	30
† Anderson, Janet	1949–	Kingsfield Comp.*; Nantes	Political adviser	52, 54
† Anderson, Sir John (KCB 1919), 1st Vt Waverley (1952)	1882–1958	Geo. Watson's; Edin- burgh & Leipzig	Civil servant	16[2], 19[3], 21
Andrews, Lady (Life Peer 2000). E. Kay Andrews.	1943–	Lewis S., Hengoed*; Aberystwyth	Political adviser	49, 55, 56
† Anelay of St Johns, Lady (Life Peer 1996). Joyce A. Anelay	1947–	Enfield County S.*; Bristol	Teacher	59, 62, 63[3], 64, 65
Annaly, 6th Ld (1990). Luke R. White	1954–	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	49
† Anson, Sir William R. (3rd Bt 1873)	1843–1914	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	2
Anstruther, Henry T.	1860–1926	Eton; Edinburgh	Director	3
† Anstruther-Gray, Sir William J. (1st Bt 1956), Ld Kilmany (Life Peer 1966)	1905–1985	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	22
† Arbuthnot of Edrom, Ld (Life Peer 2015). James N. Arbuthnot	1952–	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	46, 47, 48
† Archer of Sandwell, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Peter K. Archer	1926–2012	Wednesbury Boys' H.S.; London	Barrister	39
Archibald, 1st Ld (1949). George Archibald	1898–1975	Allan Glen's H.S., Glasgow*	Filmmaker	24
† Armstrong, Ernest	1915–1996	Wolsingham G.S.*	Teacher	34[2], 38[2]
† Armstrong of Hill Top, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Hilary J. Armstrong	1945–	Monkwearmouth G.S.*; Birmingham	Lecturer	51, 52, 54
Arnold, 1st Ld (1924). Sydney Arnold	1878–1945	Manchester G.S.	Accountant	12, 14
† Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.	1855–1909	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	2, 3
Arran, 9th E of (1983). Arthur D. C. Gore	1938–	Eton; Oxford	Director	41, 45, 46[2], 47, 48
† Ashbourne, 1st Ld (1885). Edward Gibson	1837–1913	Privately; Dublin	Barrister	2
† Ashby St Ledgers, 1st Ld (1910). Ivor C. Guest, 2nd Ld Wimborne (1914), 1st Vt Wimborne (1918)	1873–1939	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	5, 6
† Ashfield, 1st Ld (1920). Sir Alfred H. Stanley (Kt 1914)	1874–1948	Abroad	Business	9
† Ashley, Wilfrid W. 1st Ld Mount Temple (1932)	1867–1939	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	11[3], 13
† Ashton of Upholland, Lady (Life Peer 1999). Catherine M. Ashton	1956–	Wigan Mining & Tech.*; London	Social worker	49, 50, 51, 55
Ashton, Joseph (Joe) W.	1933–	High Storrs G.S.*	Journalist	39
Ashton of Hyde, 4th Ld (2008). Thomas H. Ashton	1958–	Eton; Oxford	Insurance	62, 64, 66
† Asquith, Herbert H., 1st E of Oxford & Asquith (1925)	1852–1928	City of London; Oxford	Barrister	4, 5[2], 7
† Assheton, Ralph, 1st Ld Clitheroe (1955)	1901–1984	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	17, 19, 20[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Astor, 2nd Vt (1919). Waldorf W. Astor	1879–1952	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	9[2]
Astor, 4th Vt (1966). William W. Astor	1951–	Eton	Director	45, 47[2], 49
† Astor of Hever, 3rd Ld (1984). John (Johnny) J. Astor	1946–	Eton	Engineer	60, 62
† Atholl, 8th D of (1917). John G. Stewart-Murray, M of Tullibardine (1871)	1871–1942	Eton	Landowner	10
Atholl, Duchess of, Katharine Stewart-Murray	1874–1960	Wimbledon H.S.	Charity work	13
Atkins, Charlotte J. S.	1950–	Colchester C.H.S.*; London	Party official	53, 54
† Atkins, Sir Humphrey E. G. (KCMG 1983). Ld Colnbrook (Life Peer 1987)	1922–1996	Wellington	Naval officer	36, 37, 40, 43
† Atkins, Sir Robert J. (Kt 1997)	1946–	Highgate	Broker	42, 43, 44, 46[2], 47
† Atkinson, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1905). John Atkinson	1844–1932	Royal Belfast Acad. Inst.; Galway	Barrister	3
† Attlee, 1st E (1955). Clement R. Attlee	1883–1967	Haileybury; Oxford	Social woker	12, 14[2], 19[3], 22, 23
Attlee, 3rd E (1991). John R. Attlee, Vt Prestwood (1967)	1956–	Stowe; London	Business	62
Austin, Ian C.	1965–	Dudley S.*; Essex	Party official	56, 58
† Avon, 1st E of (1961). Sir (R.) Anthony Eden (KG 1954)	1897–1977	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	15[2], 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25[2]
Avon, 2nd E of (1977). Vt Eden (1961). Nicholas Eden	1930–1985	Eton	Army officer	42[2], 45
† Avonside, Ld (Scot. Judge 1964). Ian H. Shearer	1914–1996	Dunfermline H.S.; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	30
† Aylestone, Ld (Life Peer 1967). Herbert W. Bowden	1905–1994	Secondary	Salesman	24, 31[2]
Bach, Ld (Life Peer 1998). William S. G. Bach	1946–	Westminster; Oxford	Barrister	49, 50, 51, 55, 57, 58
† Bacon, Lady (Life Peer 1970). Alice M. Bacon	1911–1993	Normanton H.S.*; London	Teacher	31, 32
Bagot, 4th Ld (1887). William Bagot	1857–1932	Eton	Landowner	3
† Baird, Sir John L. (2nd Bt 1920). 1st Ld Stonehaven (1925), 1st Vt (1938)	1874–1941	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	8[2], 9, 11[2]
Baird, Vera	1950–	Chadderton G.S.G.*; Newcastle Poly	Barrister	49, 57
† Baker, Harold T.	1877–1960	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	5
† Baker of Dorking, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Kenneth W. Baker	1934–	St Paul's; Oxford	Public relations	35, 41, 42[4], 43, 46
Baker, Sir Nicholas B. (Kt 1997)	1938–1997	Clifton; Oxford	Solicitor	44, 46, 48
† Baker, Norman J.	1957–	R. Liberty S., Gidea Park*; London	Teacher	59, 61
† Balcarres, Ld (1880). David A. E. Lindsay, 27th E of Crawford (1913)	1871–1940	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3, 7, 8, 9, 10[3]
† Baldry, Sir Anthony (Tony) B. (Kt 2012)	1950–	Leighton Park; Sussex	Director	42, 46[3]
Baldwin, Harriett M. M.	1960–	Marlborough; Oxford	Banker	61, 62, 63, 64
† Baldwin of Bewdley, 1st E (1937). Stanley Baldwin	1867–1947	Harrow; Cambridge	Ironmaster	8, 9, 10, 11[2], 13, 15[2], 16

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Balfour, 1st E of (1922). Arthur J. Balfour	1848–1930	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	2[3], 7, 8[2], 13
† Balfour, 2nd E of (1930). Gerald W. Balfour	1853–1945	Eton; Cambridge	Director	2, 3[2]
† Balfour of Burleigh, 6th Ld (1869). Alexander H. Bruce	1849–1921	Eton; Oxford	Social service	3
† Balfour of Inchrye, 1st Ld (1945). Harold H. Balfour	1897–1988	R.N.C., Osborne*	Director	17, 19, 21, 22
† Balls, Edward (Ed) M.	1967–	Nottingham H.S.; Oxford	Political adviser	50, 56
† Balniel, Ld (1940). (Life Peer 1974). 29th E of Crawford (1975). Robert A. Lindsay	1927–	Eton; Cambridge	Party official	35[2]
Balogh, Ld (Life Peer 1968). Thomas Balogh	1905–1985	Abroad; Budapest, Berlin & Harvard	Lecturer	38
Banks, Anthony (Tony) L., Ld Stratford (Life Peer 2005)	1943–2006	Archb.Tenison G.S.*; York	Union Official	52
† Barber, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Antony P. L. Barber	1920–2005	Retford G.S.*; Oxford	Banker	27[2], 28, 30, 35, 36
Barclay, Stephen (Steve) P.	1972–	K. Ed. VII S., Lytham; Sandhurst & Cambridge	Banker	63, 66
† Barker of Battle, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Gregory (Greg) L. G. Barker	1966–	Lancing; London	Business	60
† Barlow, Sir (C.) Anderson Montague (KBE 1918). Changed surname to Montague-Barlow 1946	1868–1951	Repton; Cambridge		9, 11
† Barnes, Alfred	1887–1974	Northampton Institute*	Union official	14, 24
† Barnes, George N.	1859–1940	Elementary	Public relations	8, 9, 10
Barnett, (N.) Guy	1928–1986	Highgate; Oxford	Journalist	38
† Barnett, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Joel Barnett	1923–2014	Manchester Central H.S.*	Accountant	37[2]
Barnston, Sir Harry (1st Bt 1924)	1870–1929	Private Schs.; Oxford	Business	10, 12, 13
Barrie, Hugh T.	1860–1922	Secondary	Merchant	9
Barry, Redmond	1866–1913	Secondary; Dublin	Farmer	4, 6[2]
Barton, Sir Dunbar P. (1st Bt 1918)	1853–1937	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	3
Barwell, Gavin L.	1972–	Trinity S.; Cambridge	Party official	61, 62, 64, 66
† Bassam of Brighton, Ld (Life Peer 1997). (J.) Steven (Steve) Bassam	1953–	Secondary; Sussex	Solicitor	50, 55, 58[2]
Bates, Alfred	1944–2013	Stretford G.S.; Manchester	Lecturer	39[2]
† Bates, Ld (Life Peer 2008). Michael W. Bates	1961–	Gateshead College	Business, adviser	47[2], 48[2], 59, 62, 63, 65
† Bath, 5th M of (1896). Thomas H. Thynne, Vt Weymouth (1862)	1862–1946	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2, 12
Bathurst, 8th E (1943). Henry A. J. Bathurst	1927–2011	Canada & Eton; Oxford	Landowner	28, 30
† Bathurst, Sir Charles (KBE 1917). 1st Ld Bledisloe (1918). 1st Vt (1935)	1867–1958	Sherborne & Eton; Oxford	Landowner	9, 13
† Battle, John D.	1951–	St.Michael's C.; Leeds	Political adviser	50, 53

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Bayford, 1st Ld (1929). Sir Robert A. Sanders (1st Bt 1920)	1867–1940	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	10[3], 11
Bayley, Sir Hugh N. E. (Kt 2015)	1952–	Haileybury; Bristol & York	Lecturer	53
Beatty, 2nd E (1936). David F. Beatty, Vt Borodale (1919)	1905–1972	R.N.C. Osborne & Dartmouth*	Naval officer	21
† Beauchamp, 7th E (1891). William Lygon	1872–1938	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	4[2], 5[3], 6
Beaumont, Wentworth C. B., 2nd Ld Allendale (1907). 1st Vt (1911)	1860–1923	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	4[2], 6[2], 7
† Beaverbrook, 1st Ld (1917). Sir (W.) Maxwell (Max) Aitken (Kt 1911)	1879–1964	Hawkins Ac. (Canada)	Director	9, 19[3], 20[3], 21
Beaverbrook, 3rd Ld (1985). Maxwell W. H. Aitken	1951–	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Director	45
Bebb, Guto ap O.	1968–	Sir Hugh Owen, Caernarfon*; Aberystwyth	Consultant	65, 66
Beck, Sir (A.) Cecil T. (Kt 1920)	1876–1932	Haileybury; Cambridge	Barrister	6, 7, 9, 10
† Beckett, Dame Margaret M. (née Jackson) (DBE 2013)	1943–	Notre Dame H.S., Norwich; Manchester	Party official	38, 39, 49, 50[2], 53, 56
Beechman, (N.) Alexander (Alec)	1896–1965	Westminster; Oxford	Barrister	21, 22
Belcher, John W.	1905–1964	Upper Latymer; London	Railway clerk	24
† Bellenger, Frederick J.	1894–1968	Elementary	Surveyor	24[2]
Bellingham, Sir Henry C. (Kt 2016)	1955–	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	59
Bellwin, Ld (Life Peer 1979). Irwin Bellow	1923–2001	Leeds G.S.; Leeds	Director	42[2]
† Belper, 2nd Ld (1880). Henry Strutt	1840–1914	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	3
† Belstead, 2nd Ld (1958). John J. Ganzoni (Life Peer 1999, Ld Ganzoni)	1932–2006	Eton; Oxford	Peer	35, 36, 40[3], 41, 42, 47[2]
† Benn, Antony (Tony) N. Wedgwood, 2nd Vt Stansgate (1961, disclaimed 1963)	1925–2014	Westminster; Oxford	Journalist	33[2], 38[2]
† Benn, Hilary J. Wedgwood	1953–	Holland Park*; Sussex	Union official	50, 52[3], 56
† Benn, William Wedgwood, 1st Vt Stansgate (1941)	1877–1960	Lycée Condorcet, Paris; London	Journalist	6, 14, 23
Bennett, Sir Ernest N. (Kt 1930)	1868–1947	Durham; Oxford	Lecturer	15, 17
Bennett, Nicholas. J.	1949–	Prenton G.S., Birkenhead*; London & Sussex	Teacher	48
Bennett of Edgbaston, 1st Ld (1953). Sir Peter F. Bennett (Kt 1941)	1880–1957	King Edward's, Birmingham	Manufacturer	26
Benyon, Richard H. R.	1960–	Bradfield; Sandhurst	Army officer	61
Beresford, Sir (A.) Paul (Kt 1990)	1946–	Abroad; Dunedin	Dentist	47
Bernays, Robert H.	1902–1945	Rossall; Oxford	Journalist	17, 18
Berry, Sir Anthony G. (Kt 1983)	1925–1984	Eton; Oxford	Director	45[3]
Bessborough, 10th E of (1956). Frederick E. N. Ponsonby, Vt Duncannon (1920)	1913–1993	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	28, 29, 36

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† Beswick, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Frank Beswick	1912–1987	Elementary	Railwayman	23, 31[2], 34[2], 38
Bethell, 4th Ld (1967). Nicholas W. Bethell	1938–2007	Harrow; Cambridge	Writer	37[2]
† Betterton, Sir Henry B. (1st Bt 1929), 1st Ld Rushcliffe (1935)	1872–1949	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	11, 13, 15[2]
Betts, Clive J. C.	1950–	K. Ed. VII, Sheffield*; Cambridge	Local gvt	54[2]
† Bevan, Aneurin	1897–1960	Elementary	Miner	23[2]
† Bevin, Ernest	1881–1951	Elementary	Union official	20[2], 22[2]
† Bevins, (J.) Reginald	1908–1996	Liverpool Coll.	Local gvt	26, 29[2]
† Biffen, Ld (Life Peer 1997). (W.) John Biffen	1930–2007	Dr Morgan's G.S.*; Cambridge	Econ. adviser	40[3], 43
† Bingley, 1st Ld (1933). George R. Lane-Fox	1870–1947	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	11, 13
† Birch, (E.) Nigel C., Ld Rhyl (Life Peer 1970)	1906–1981	Eton	Stockbroker	25[3], 26, 27
Birk, Lady (Life Peer 1967). Alma Birk	1921–1996	Hampstead H.S.*; London	Journalist	37, 38, 39
† Birkenhead, 1st E of (1922). Sir Frederick E. Smith (Kt 1915), 1st Ld Birkenhead (1919), 1st Vt (1921)	1872–1930	Birkenhead; Oxford	Barrister	7[2], 8, 10, 13
Birkenhead, 2nd E of (1930). Frederick W. F. Smith. Vt Furneaux (1922)	1907–1975	Eton; Oxford	Writer	18, 27
Birnham, Ld (Scot. Judge 1945). Sir (T.) David King Murray (Kt 1941)	1884–1955	Hamilton Acad.* & Glasgow H.S.*; Glasgow	Advocate	21, 22
† Birrell, Augustine	1850–1933	Amersham Hall*; Cambridge	Barrister	4[2], 5, 7
Bishop, Edward S., Ld Bishopston (Life Peer 1981)	1920–1984	S. Bristol C.S.*; Bristol	Draughtsman	34, 37[2]
Bishopston, Ld (Life Peer 1981). Edward S. Bishop	1920–1984	S. Bristol C.S.*; Bristol	Draughtsman	34, 37[2]
Blackman, Elizabeth (Liz) M.	1949–	Carlisle C.G.S.*	Teacher	53, 54, 58
† Blackstone, Lady (Life Peeress 1987). Tessa A. V. Blackstone	1942–	Ware G.S.*; London	Lecturer	51, 52
Blackwood, Nicola C.	1979–	Privately; Oxford	Charity campaigner	64
Blades, Ld (Scot. Judge 1947). Daniel P. Blades	1888–1959	Berwickshire*; Edinburgh	Advocate	24
† Blair, Antony (Tony) C. L.	1953–	Fettes; Oxford	Barrister	49
† Blakenham. 1st Vt (1963). John H. Hare	1911–1982	Eton	Farmer	25, 26, 28, 29[2], 30
† Blaker, Ld (Life Peer 1994). Sir Peter A. R. Blaker (KCMG 1983)	1922–2009	Shrewsbury; Toronto & Oxford	Diplomat	35[2], 40, 41
† Blatch, Lady (Life Peer 1987). Emily M. Blatch	1937–2005	Prenton Girls' S., Birkenhead*	Local govt	42, 45, 46[4]
† Blears, Hazel A.	1956–	Ecclcs Coll.*; Trent Poly	Solicitor	50, 51, 53, 56
† Bledisloe, 1st Vt (1935). Sir Charles Bathurst (KBE 1917), 1st Ld Bledisloe (1918)	1867–1958	Sherborne & Eton; Oxford	Farmer	9, 13
† Blencathra, Ld (Life Peer 2011). David J. Maclean	1953–	Fortrose Acad.*; Aberdeen	Director	41, 44[2], 46[3]

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Blenkinsop, Arthur	1911–1979	R.G.S. Newcastle	Business	23, 24[2]
Blindell, Sir James (Kt 1936)	1884–1937	St. Mary's, Hitchin*	Business.	16, 18
Blizzard, Robert (Bob) J.	1950–	Culford; Birmingham	Teacher	58[2]
† Blunkett, Ld (Life Peer 2015). David Blunkett	1947–	Richmond C.F.E.*; Sheffield	Tutor	50, 51, 52
Blunt, Crispin J. R.	1960–	Wellington; Sandhurst & Durham	Army officer	59
† Boardman, Ld (Life Peer 1980). Thomas (Tom) G. Boardman	1919–2003	Bromsgrove	Solicitor	35, 36
† Boateng, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Paul Y. Boateng	1951–	Abroad; Bristol	Barrister	49, 50[2], 51
Boles, Nicholas (Nick)	1965–	Winchester; Oxford & Harvard	Party official	59, 60[2], 63, 64
† Bondfield, Margaret	1873–1953	Elementary	Union official	12, 14
Bonsor, Sir Nicholas C. (4th Bt 1977)	1942–	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	45
† Booth, Albert E.	1928–2010	St. Thomas's, Winchester*	Draughtsman	38[2]
† Boothby, Ld (Life Peer 1958). Sir Robert (Bob) J. G. Boothby (KBE 1953)	1900–1986	Eton; Oxford	Political adviser	19
† Boothroyd, Lady (Life Peer 2000). Betty Boothroyd	1929–	Dewsbury Tech.*	Secretary	39
† Boscawen, Robert T.	1923–2013	Eton; Cambridge	Underwriter	44[2], 45[2]
Boston of Faversham, Ld (Life Peer 1976). Terence G. Boston	1930–2011	Woolwich Poly*; London	Journalist	34, 37
Boswell of Aynho, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Timothy (Tim) E. Boswell	1942–	Marlborough; Oxford	Farmer	44, 46[2], 48[2]
† Bottomley, Ld (Life Peer 1984). Arthur G. Bottomley	1907–1995	Elementary	Union official	23[2], 24, 31, 33
Bottomley, Sir Peter J. (Kt 2011)	1944–	Westminster; Cambridge	Business	41, 43, 44
† Bottomley of Nettlestone, Lady (Life Peer 2005). Virginia H. B. M. Bottomley	1948–	Putney H.S.; Essex	Tutor	42[2], 47[3]
Boulton, Sir William W. (1st Bt 1944)	1873–1949	Privately	Barrister	18, 21[2]
Bourne of Aberystwyth, Ld (Life Peer 2013). Nicholas (Nick) H. Bourne	1952–	K.E.G.S., Chelmsford*; Aberystwyth & Cambridge	Academic	62, 64, 65[3], 66
Bowden, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Bertram V. Bowden	1910–1989	Chesterfield G.S.*; Cambridge	Salesman	32
† Bowden, Herbert W., Ld Aylestone (Life Peer 1967)	1905–1994	Secondary	Salesman	24, 31[2]
Bowis, John C.	1945–	Tonbridge; Oxford	Party official	47, 48
Bowles, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Francis (Frank) G. Bowles	1902–1970	Highgate; London	Solicitor	34
Bowyer, Sir George E. W. (Kt 1929). 1st Ld Denham (1937)	1886–1948	Eton; Oxford	Solicitor	13, 17, 18
† Boyd of Merton, 1st Vt (1960). Alan T. Lennox-Boyd	1904–1983	Sherborne; Oxford	Political adviser	16, 17[2], 19, 21, 25[2], 26, 28
† Boyd of Duncansby, Ld (Life Peer 2006). Colin D. Boyd	1953–	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Advocate	54
Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Archibald B. (Kt 1926)	1873–1937	Harrow; Oxford	Army officer	11[4]

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† Boyd-Carpenter, Ld (Life Peer 1972). John A. Boyd-Carpenter	1908–1998	Stowe; Oxford	Barrister	25, 26[2], 27, 29[2]
Boyden, (H.) James	1910–1993	Tiffin*; London	Barrister	32[2], 33
† Boyle of Handsworth (Life Peer 1970). Sir Edward C. G. Boyle (3rd Bt 1945)	1923–1981	Eton; Oxford	Student	25, 26, 27, 28[3]
† Boyson, Sir Rhodes R. (Kt 1987)	1925–2012	Haslingden*; Manchester & Cambridge	Teacher	41, 42[2], 43
† Brabazon of Tara, 1st Ld (1942). John T. C. Moore-Brabazon	1884–1964	Harrow; Cambridge	Airman	11, 13, 19, 20
† Brabazon of Tara, 3rd Ld (1974). Ivon A. Moore-Brabazon	1946–	Harrow	Stockbroker	40, 44[2], 45, 48
Brabner, Rupert A.	1911–1945	Felstead; Cambridge	Banker	19
† Brace, William	1865–1947	Elementary	Union official	7, 8
† Bracken, 1st Vt (1952). Brendan Bracken	1901–1958	Sedbergh	Journalist	19, 21
Bradford, 5th E of (1915). Orlando Bridgeman, Vt Newport (1898)	1873–1957	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	11, 12
Bradley, Karen A.	1970–	Buxton Girls' S.*; London	Tax adviser	59, 61, 62, 63, 64
† Bradley, Ld (Life Peer 2006). Keith J. C. Bradley	1950–	Bp.Vesey G.S.*; York	Health service	50, 53, 54
† Bradshaw, Benjamin (Ben) P. J.	1960–	Thorpe G.S.*; Sussex	Journalist	49, 50[2], 56, 57
† Braine of Wheatley, Ld. (Life Peer 1992). Sir Bernard R. Braine (Kt 1972)	1914–2000	Hendon C.S.*	Lecturer	28, 29[2]
Braithwaite, Sir Joseph G. (1st Bt 1954)	1895–1958	Bootham	Stockbroker	26
Brake, Thomas (Tom) A.	1962–	Abroad; London	Computing	61, 62
Brand, Ld (Scot.Judge 1972). David W. R. Brand	1923–1996	Stonyhurst; Edinburgh	Advocate	36
Brandreth, Gyles D.	1948–	Bedales; Oxford	Journalist	48[2]
Bray, Jeremy W.	1930–2002	Kingswood; Cambridge	Scientist	33[2]
Brayley, Ld (Life Peer 1973). Sir (J.) Desmond Brayley (Kt 1970)	1917–1977	Secondary	Director	37
Brazier, Sir Julian W. H. (Kt 2017)	1953–	Wellington; Oxford	Director	60, 64
† Brecon, 1st Ld (1958). David V. P. Lewis	1905–1976	Monmouth	Solicitor	29
Brennan, Kevin D.	1959–	St Alban's R.C.H.S., Pontypool*; Oxford	Teacher	54[2], 56[3], 57
† Brentford, 1st Vt (1929). Sir William Joynson-Hicks (1st Bt 1919)	1865–1932	Merchant Taylors	Solicitor	11[5], 13
Brentford, 3rd Vt (1958). Lancelot W. Joynson-Hicks	1902–1983	Winchester; Oxford	Solicitor	26
Brett, Ld (Life Peer 1999). William (Bill) H. Brett	1942–2012	Radcliffe Tech.*	Union Official	58
† Bridgeman, 1st Vt (1929). William C. Bridgeman	1864–1935	Eton; Cambridge	Political adviser	7, 9[3], 11, 13
Bridges of Headley, Ld (Life Peer 2015). (J.) George R. Bridges	1970–	Eton; Oxford	Political adviser	62, 64
Bridport, 3rd Vt (1924). Rowland A. H. N. Hood	1911–1969	R.N.C., Dartmouth*	Naval officer	18

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Brine, Stephen (Steve) C.	1974–	Highbury C., Ports'h*; Liv. Hope U.	Journalist	64, 66
† Brittan of Spennithorne, Ld (Life Peer 2000). Sir Leon Brittan (Kt 1986)	1939–2015	Haberdashers'; Cambridge	Barrister	40[3], 43
† Brodrick, (W.) St John, 9th Vt Middleton (1907). 1st E of (1920)	1856–1942	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 3
† Brokenshire, James P.	1968–	Cambridge C.S.S.; Exeter	Director	59[2], 63, 65
† Bromley-Davenport, Sir William (KCB 1924)	1862–1949	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3
† Brooke of Cumnor, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Henry Brooke	1903–1984	Marlborough; Oxford	Party official	25, 27, 28, 29[2]
† Brooke of Sutton Mandeville, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Peter L. Brooke	1934–	Marlborough; Oxford	Director	40, 41, 43[2], 44, 47[2]
Brooman-White, Richard C.	1912–1964	Eton; Cambridge	Diplomat	29, 30[2]
Brown, (A.) Ernest	1881–1962	Torquay*	Lecturer	15[2], 17, 19, 20[2], 21
† Brown, George A., Ld George-Brown (Life Peer 1970)	1914–1985	West Sq. Cent. S., London*	Union official	23, 24, 31[3]
† Brown, (J.) Gordon	1951–	Kirkcaldy H.S.*; Edinburgh	Journalist	49, 55
Brown, Hugh D.	1919–2008	Whitehill S.S.*	Civil servant	39
Brown, Lyn C.	1960–	Plasbet C.S.; Whitelands Coll.	Librarian	58
Brown, Michael R.	1951–	Littlehampton Boys' S.*; York	Journalist	48
† Brown, Nicholas (Nick) H.	1950–	Tunbridge Wells Tech. H.S.*; Manchester	Advertising	50, 52, 54, 58[2]
Brown, Robert C.	1921–1996	Elementary	Gas worker	33, 37, 38
Brown, Ronald W.	1921–2002	Elementary	Local worker	34
Brown, Thomas W.	1879–1944	Campbell Coll.; Belfast	Barrister	10[2]
† Brown, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Wilfred Brown	1908–1985	Rossall	Union organiser	33
† Browne of Ladyton, Ld. (Life Peer 2010). Desmond (Des) H. Browne	1952–	St Michael's Ac., Kilwinning; Glasgow	Advocate	49, 50[2], 52[2], 56, 57
Browne, Jeremy R.	1970–	Bedales; Nottingham	Public relations	59[2]
† Browne, John (Jack) N., Ld Craigton (Life Peer 1959)	1904–1993	Cheltenham	RAF officer	26, 29[2]
Browning, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Angela F. Browning	1946–	Westwood Girls*; Reading	Management	46
† Broxbourne, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Sir Derek C. Walker-Smith (Bt 1960)	1910–1992	Rossall; Oxford	Barrister	25, 26, 28, 29
Bruce-Gardyne, Ld (Life Peer 1983). John (Jock) Bruce-Gardyne	1930–1990	Winchester; Oxford	Journalist	40[2]
Bruntisfield, 1st Ld (1942). Sir Victor G. A. Warrender (8th Bt 1917)	1899–1993	Eton	Landowner	16[3], 17[2], 18, 19, 21
Bryan, Sir Paul E. O. (Kt 1972)	1913–2004	St John's, Leather'h'd; Cambridge	Director	30, 35
Bryant, Christopher (Chris) J.	1962–	Cheltenham; Oxford	Priest	55[2]

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† Bryce, 1st Vt (1914). James Bryce	1838–1922	Glasgow H.S.; Glasgow & Oxford	Academic	4
Buchan, Norman F.	1922–1990	Kirkwall G.S.*; Glasgow	Teacher	33, 37
† Buchan-Hepburn, Patrick G. T., 1st Ld Hailes (1957)	1901–1974	Harrow; Cambridge	Army officer	18, 21[2], 22, 26, 27
† Buchanan, George	1890–1955	Elementary	Union official	23, 24
† Buchanan, Thomas R.	1846–1911	Sherborne; Oxford	Barrister	4, 5
† Buchanan-Smith, Alick L.	1932–1991	Edinburgh Acad.; Cambridge	Farmer	36, 40, 41
Buck, Sir (P.) Antony F. (Kt 1983)	1928–2003	King's S., Ely; Cambridge	Barrister	35
Buck, Karen P.	1958–	Chelmsford C'ty H.S.; London	Party official	53
Buckland, Robert	1968–	St Michael's S., Llanelli; Durham	Barrister	61, 65
Buckley, Albert	1877–1965	Merchant Taylors', Crosby	Director	11, 12
† Buckmaster, 1st Vt (1933). Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster (Kt 1913), 1st Ld (1915)	1861–1934	Aldenham; Oxford	Barrister	6, 7
Budgen, Nicholas W.	1937–1998	St Edward's; Cambridge	Barrister	44
Burden, 1st Ld (1950). Thomas W. Burden	1885–1970	Elementary; London	Union official	25
† Burgin, (E.) Leslie	1887–1945	Christ's Coll., Finchley*; Paris	Solicitor	15, 17, 18[3]
Burke, Wilfrid A.	1890–1968	Oulton Coll., L'pool*	Union official	24
Burlison, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Thomas H. Burlison	1936–	Elementary	Union official	55
† Burnham, Andrew (Andy) M.	1970–	St. Aelred's R.C.H.S., Newton-le-Willows*; Cambridge	Political adviser	50, 51, 55, 56, 57
† Burns, John	1858–1943	Elementary	Labour activist	4, 5[2]
† Burns, Sir Simon H. M. (Kt 2015)	1952–	Stamford; Oxford	Conference org.	47, 48[2], 61[2]
Burntwood, Ld (Life Peer 1970). Julian W. Snow	1910–1982	Haileybury	Army officer	24[2], 31, 32[2]
† Burstow, Paul K.	1962–	Carshalton Coll.*; S. Bank Poly	Teacher	61
† Burt, Alistair J. H.	1955–	Bury G.S.; Oxford	Solicitor	47, 59, 63, 64, 65
Burt, Lorely J.	1954–	Dudley Tech.; Swansea	Personnel	62
Butcher, Sir Herbert W. (Kt 1953)	1901–1966	Hastings G.S.*	Surveyor	27
Butcher, John P.	1946–2006	Huntingdon G.S.*; Birmingham	Computing	41, 42, 43
† Butler, Sir Adam C. (Kt 1986)	1931–2008	Eton; Cambridge	Farmer	37, 41, 42, 43
Butler, Dawn P.	1969–	Waltham For. Coll	Civil servant	58
† Butler of Saffron Walden, Ld (Life Peer 1965). Richard (Rab) A. Butler	1902–1982	Marlborough; Cambridge	Academic	15, 16, 17[2], 19[2], 21, 25[2], 27[3], 28
† Buxton, Noel E. N., 1st Ld Noel-Buxton (1930)	1869–1948	Harrow; Cambridge	Writer	12, 14
† Buxton, 1st E (1920). Sydney C. Buxton, 1st Vt (1914)	1853–1934	Clifton; Cambridge	Charity worker	4, 5[2]

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† Byers, Stephen J.	1953–	Chester H.S.*; Liverpool	Lecturer	49, 51, 53[2]
† Byrne, Liam D.	1970–	Herts. & Essex H.S.; Manchester	Banker	50, 51, 55[2], 57
† Cable, Sir (J.) Vincent (Vince) (Kt 2015)	1943–	Nunthorpe G.S.; Cambridge & Glasgow	Econ. adviser	59
† Caborn, Richard G.	1943–	Hurfield C.S.*; Sheffield	Engineer	51, 52, 53
† Cadogan, 5th E (1873). George H. Cadogan, Vt Chelsea (1864)	1840–1915	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2
† Cairns, Alun	1970–	Gyfan Ystalfera*	Banker	61[2], 65[2], 66
Cairns, (J.) David	1966–2011	Notre Dame H.S., Greenock	Priest	52[2], 57
† Caithness, 20th E of (1965). Malcolm I. Sinclair	1948–	Marlborough	Banker	40[2], 42[2], 43, 44, 45[2], 48
† Caldecote, 1st Vt (1939). Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip (Kt 1922)	1876–1947	Clifton; Cambridge	Barrister	11, 13[2], 16[3], 17[2], 18, 19
† Callaghan of Cardiff, Ld (Life Peer 1987). (L.) James Callaghan	1912–2005	Portsmouth*	Union official	23, 24, 31[2], 37
† Cameron, David W. D.	1966–	Eton; Oxford	Polit. adviser	58, 62
† Cameron of Lochbroom, Ld (Life Peer 1984). Kenneth T. Cameron	1931–2005	Edinburgh Acad.; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	44
† Campbell, Alan	1957–	Blackfyne G.S., Consett*; Lancaster	Teacher	54[2], 55, 58
† Campbell of Croy, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Gordon T. C. Campbell	1921–2005	Wellington	Diplomat	29, 30, 36
† Campbell, Sir James H. M. (1st Bt 1916). 1st Ld Glenavy (1921)	1851–1931	Kingstown*; Dublin	Barrister	3[2], 7, 10
† Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry (GCB 1895)	1836–1908	Glasgow H.S.; Glasgow	Landowner	4
Caplin, Ivor K.	1958–	K. Ed.'s S., Witley; Brighton	Manager	51, 54
† Caradon, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Sir Hugh M. Foot (KCMG 1951)	1907–1990	Leighton Park; Cambridge	Diplomat	31
Carlisle, Sir Kenneth M. (Kt 1994)	1941–	Eton	Farmer	41, 44[2], 46, 48
† Carlisle of Bucklow, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Mark Carlisle	1929–2005	Radley; Manchester	Barrister	35[2], 41
† Carmichael, Alistair M.	1965–	Islay H.S.*; Glasgow & Aberdeen	Solicitor	61, 62
Carmichael of Kelvingrove, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Neil G. Carmichael	1921–2001	Eastbank Acad.*; R.C.S.T., Glasgow	Business	33[2], 38[2]
† Carr of Hadley, Ld (Life Peer 1975). (L.) Robert Carr	1916–2012	Westminster; Cambridge	Director	26, 29, 35
† Carrington, 1st E (1895). Charles R. Wynn-Carrington. 3rd Ld Carrington (1868). 1st M of Lincolnshire (1912)	1843–1928	Eton; Cambridge	Army officer	4, 5[2]
† Carrington, 6th Ld (1938). Peter A. R. Carrington (Life Peer 1999)	1919–	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	25[2], 28, 30, 35[2], 40

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Carrington of Fulham, Ld (Life Peer 2013). Matthew H. M. Carrington	1947–	French Lycée, London; London	Banker	48
† Carson, Ld (Lord of Appeal 1921). Sir Edward H. Carson (Kt 1900)	1854–1935	Portarlington*; Dublin	Barrister	3, 7, 8, 10
† Carter, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Denis V. Carter	1932–2006	Xaverian*; Oxford	Farmer	54
Carter, Raymond J.	1935–	Reading Tech.*	Elec. eng'r	38
Carter of Barnes, Ld (Life Peer 2008) Stephen A. Carter	1964–	Currie H.S., Edinb'g; Aberdeen	Television	56[2]
Cary, Sir Robert A. (1st Bt 1955)	1898–1979	Ardingly; Sandhurst	Army officer	22
† Casey, Ld (Life Peer 1960). Richard G. Casey	1890–1976	Abroad; Melbourne & Cambridge	Civil servant	20
† Castle of Blackburn, Lady (Life Peer 1990). Barbara Castle	1910–2002	Bradford G.G.S.; Oxford	Journalist	31, 32, 33, 38
† Causton, Richard K. 1st Ld Southwark (1910)	1843–1929	Privately	Stationer	4, 5
† Cave, 1st Vt (1918). Sir George Cave (Kt 1915)	1856–1928	Merchant Taylors'; Oxford	Barrister	7, 8, 11, 13
† Cavendish, Victor C. W. 9th D of Devonshire (1908)	1868–1938	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	2, 3, 7, 11
Cavendish of Furness, Ld (Life Peer 1990). (R.) Hugh Cavendish	1941–	Eton	Banker	45, 48
† Cawdor, 3rd E (1898). Frederick A. V. Campbell. Vt Emlyn (1847)	1847–1911	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2
† Cawley, 1st Ld (1918). Sir Fred- erick Cawley (1st Bt 1906)	1850–1937	Secondary	Manufacturer	9
Cawsey, Ian A.	1960–	Wintringham S., Grimsby*	Political adviser	54
Cazalet-Keir, Thelma	1899–1989	Privately	Local govt.	21
† Cecil of Chelwood, 1st Vt (1923). Ld (E. A.) Robert G. Cecil	1864–1958	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	7[3], 8[2], 11, 13
Chadwick, Sir (R.) Burton (Kt 1920, 1st Bt 1935)	1869–1951	Birkenhead & Privately	Director	13
† Chalfont, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Alun A. Gwynne Jones	1919–	W. Monmouth S.*	Army officer	31
† Chalker of Wallasey, Lady (Life Peeress 1992). Lynda Chalker	1942–	Roodean; London	Market research	40[2], 42, 44[2], 45
† Chamberlain, Sir (J.) Austen (KG 1925)	1863–1937	Rugby; Cambridge	Political adviser	2[3], 3, 7, 8[3], 9, 13, 15
† Chamberlain, Joseph	1836–1914	University Coll Sch.	Manufacturer	2
† Chamberlain, (A.) Neville	1869–1940	Rugby; Birmingham	Local govt.	9, 11[4], 13, 15[2], 16[2], 19
Chambers, James	1863–1917	Royal Acad. Institu- tion; Belfast	Barrister	10
† Champion, Ld (Life Peer 1962). Arthur J. Champion	1897–1985	St. John's, Glastonbury*	Railwayman	23, 34
† Chandos, 1st Vt (1954). Oliver Lyttelton	1893–1972	Eton; Cambridge	Director	20[4], 22[2], 25
† Channon, (H.) Paul G., Ld Kelvedon (Life Peer 1997)	1935–2007	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	35[2], 36[2], 40, 41[2], 43[3]
† Chaplin, 1st Vt (1916). Henry Chaplin	1840–1923	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	3
Chapman, Allan	1897–1966	Secondary; Cambridge	Charity work	20[2], 22

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Chapman, Sir Sydney B. (Kt 1995)	1935–2014	Rugby; Manchester	Architect	44[2], 48[2]
Charleton, Henry C.	1870–1959	Elementary	Railwayman	14
† Chataway, Sir Christopher J. (Kt 1996)	1931–2014	Sherborne; Oxford	Business	28[2], 36[2]
† Chatfield, 1st Ld (1937). Sir (A.) Ernle M. Chatfield (KCMG 1919)	1873–1967	H.M.S. Britannia*	Naval officer	17
† Chelmsford, 1st Vt (1921). Frederic J. N. Thesiger, 3rd Ld Chelmsford (1905)	1868–1933	Winchester; Oxford	Public servant	12
Cherry, Richard R.	1859–1923	Secondary; Dublin	Barrister	4, 6
† Cherwell, 1st Vt (1956). Frederick A. Lindemann, 1st Ld Cherwell (1941)	1886–1957	Blair Lodge*; Berlin	Scientist	20, 22, 26
† Chesham, 3rd Ld (1882). Charles C. W. Cavendish	1850–1907	Eton	Army officer	3
† Chesham, 5th Ld (1952). John C. C. Cavendish	1916–1989	Eton; Cambridge	Director	27, 30[2]
Chesham, 6th Ld (1989). Nicholas C. Cavendish	1941–2009	Eton	Accountant	48
† Chesterfield, 10th E of (1887). Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope	1854–1933	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	6, 7, 10
Chichester-Clark, Sir Robert (Robin) (Kt 1974)	1928–2016	R.N. College*; Cambridge	Journalist	30[2], 35
† Chilston, 1st Vt (1911). Aretas Akers-Douglas	1851–1926	Eton; Oxford	Director	2, 3
Chisholm of Owlpen, Lady (Life Peer 2014). Caroline (Carlyn) Chisholm	1951–	St Michael's Burton Pk S.	Nurse	66
Chisholm, Malcolm G. R.	1949–	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Teacher	52
Chope, Sir Christopher R. (Kt 2017)	1947–	Marlborough; St. Andrews	Barrister	42, 44, 48
Chorley, 1st Ld (1945). Robert S. T. Chorley	1895–1978	Kendal*; Oxford	Academic	25
Churchill, 1st Vt (1902). Victor A. F. C. Spencer, 3rd Ld Churchill (1886)	1864–1934	Eton; Sandhurst	Peer	3
† Churchill, Sir Winston L. S. (KG 1953)	1874–1965	Harrow; Sandhurst	Journalist	4, 5[3], 7, 8[2], 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 21, 25[2]
† Chuter-Ede, Ld (Life Peer 1964). James Chuter Ede	1882–1965	Dorking H.S.*; Cambridge	Teacher	19, 22
Cilcennin, 1st Vt (1955). James P. L. Thomas	1903–1960	Rugby; Oxford	Landowner	19, 21[2], 25
Clappison, (W.) James	1956–	St. Peter's, York; Oxford	Barrister	47
Clarendon, 5th E of (1870). Edward H. Villiers. Ld Hyde (1846)	1846–1914	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	3[2]
Clarendon, 6th E of (1914). George H. H. Villiers. Ld Hyde (1877)	1877–1955	Eton	Landowner	11, 12, 13, 14
† Clark, Alan K. M.	1928–1999	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	41[2], 43, 46
† Clark of Windermere, Ld (Life Peer 2001). David G. Clark	1939–	Windermere G.S.*; Manchester & Sheffield	Lecturer	52
† Clark, Greg D.	1967–	St Peter's R.C.S., S. Bank*; Cambridge & London	Mgt. Consultant	58, 59[3], 60, 63[2]

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† Clark of Calton, Lady (Life Peer 2005). Lynda M. Clark	1949–	Lawsid Acad.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	54
Clark, Paul G.	1957–	Gillingham G.S.*; Keele	Educator	54, 57
† Clarke, Charles R.	1950–	Highgate; Cambridge	Political adviser	50[2], 51[2], 53
† Clarke, Kenneth H.	1940–	Nottingham H.S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	36, 37, 41[2], 42[3], 43, 44[2], 45, 46[2], 59, 61
† Clarke, Thomas (Tom)	1941–	Columba H.S.*	Local govt.	52
† Cledwyn of Penrhos, Ld (Life Peer 1979). Cledwyn Hughes	1916–2001	Holyhead G.S.*; Aberystwyth	Solicitor	31[2], 33
† Clegg, Sir Nicholas (Nick) W. P. (Kt 2017)	1967–	Westminster; Cambridge	Polit. Adviser	58
Clegg, Sir Walter (Kt 1980)	1920–1994	Bury G.S.; Manchester	Solicitor	36, 37[2]
Clelland, David G.	1943–	Kelvin Grove, Gateshead*	Technician	54[2]
Clifden, 7th Vt (1930). Francis G. Agar-Robartes	1883–1966	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	21
† Clinton, 21st Ld (1904). Charles J. R. H.-S.-F.-Trefusis	1863–1957	Eton	Landowner	8
† Clinton-Davis, Ld (Life Peer 1990). Stanley Clinton Davis	1928–	Mercers' Sch.*; London	Solicitor	39, 53
† Clitheroe, 1st Ld (1955). Ralph Assheton	1901–1984	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	17, 19, 20[2]
† Clyde, Ld (Scot.Judge 1920). James Avon Clyde	1863–1944	Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh	Advocate	3, 10[2]
† Clyde, Ld (Scot.Judge 1954). James Latham Clyde	1898–1975	Edinburgh Academy; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	27
† Clydesmuir, 1st Ld (1947). Sir David J. Colville (GCIE 1943)	1894–1954	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Steelmaster	15, 16, 17[2], 18
† Clynnes, John R.	1869–1949	Elementary	Union official	8, 9, 12, 14
Coaker, Vernon R.	1953–	Drayton Manor G.S.*; Warwick	Teacher	50, 54[2], 55[2], 56
Cobham, 9th Vt (1922). John C. Lyttelton	1881–1949	Eton	Landowner	18
Cochrane of Cults, 1st Ld (1919). Thomas H. A. E. Cochrane	1857–1951	Eton	Army officer	2
† Cockfield, Ld (Life Peer 1978). Sir (F.) Arthur Cockfield (Kt 1973)	1916–2007	Dover County*; London	Accountant	40, 42, 43
† Cocks of Hartcliffe, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Michael F. L. Cocks	1929–2001	Silcoates; Bristol	Lecturer	39[2]
Coe, Ld (Life Peer 2000). Sebastian N. Coe	1956–	Abbey Grange; Loughb'gh	Athlete	48
Coffey, Thérèse	1971–	St Ed.'s Coll., L'pool; Oxford	Accountant	62, 64, 65
† Colebrooke, 1st Ld (1906). Sir Edward Colebrooke (5th Bt 1890)	1861–1939	Eton	Landowner	4, 6[2], 7, 10
Coleman, Donald R.	1925–1991	Cadoxton Boys*	Metallurgist	39[2]
† Coleraine, 1st Ld (1954). Richard K. Law	1901–1980	Shrewsbury; Oxford	Journalist	19, 20[2], 21
Collick, Percy H.	1897–1984	Elementary	Union official	23

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Collindridge, Frank	1890–1951	Elementary	Union official	24[2]
Collings, Jesse	1831–1920	Plymouth*	Manufacturer	2
† Collins, Sir Godfrey P. (KBE 1919)	1875–1936	H.M.S. Britannia*	Naval officer	10, 15, 17
† Collins, Victor J., Ld Stonham (Life Peer 1958)	1903–1971	Regent St. Poly.*; London	Manufacturer	31[2]
† Colnbrook, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Sir Humphrey E. G. Atkins (KCMG 1983)	1922–1996	Wellington	Naval officer	36, 37, 40, 43
† Colville, Sir (D.) John (GCIE 1943) 1st Ld Clydesmuir (1947)	1894–1954	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Steelmaster	15, 16, 17[2], 18
Colville of Culross, 4th Vt (1945). John M. A. Colville	1933–2010	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	35
† Colyton, 1st Ld (1955). Henry L. D. Hopkinson	1902–1995	Eton; Cambridge	Diplomat	25, 26
Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph (Kt 1907)	1847–1919	K. Edward VI, Bath*	Coal merchant	9
Conant, Sir Roger J. E. (1st Bt 1954)	1899–1973	Eton; Sandhurst	Local gvt	27
† Concannon, (J.) Dennis (Don)	1930–2003	Rossington S.S *	Miner	34, 38, 39
Conesford, 1st Ld (1955). Henry G. Strauss	1892–1974	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	20[2], 26
Constable, Ld (Scot. Judge 1922). Andrew H. B. Constable	1865–1928	Dollar; Edinburgh	Advocate	10
Conway, Derek L.	1953–	Beacon Hill*	Local gvt	48[3]
† Cook, Robert (Robin) F.	1946–2005	R.H.S. Edinburgh*; Edinburgh	Educationist	49, 50
Cook, Thomas F.	1908–1952	Cardenden*	Electrician	23
Coombs, Anthony M. V.	1952–	Charterhouse; Oxford	Marketing	48
† Cooper, Sir (A.) Duff, 1st Vt Norwich (1952) (GCMG 1948)	1890–1954	Eton; Oxford	Writer	13, 15, 16[2], 17, 18, 19, 20
† Cooper of Culross, 1st Ld (1954). Thomas M. Cooper	1892–1955	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Advocate	16, 18[2], 21
† Cooper, Yvette	1969–	Alton C.S.*; Oxford	Political adviser	49[3], 51, 55, 56, 57
† Cope of Berkeley, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Sir John A. Cope (Kt 1991)	1937–	Oakham	Political adviser	41, 43, 44[2], 45[2], 47
Cope, 1st Ld (1945). Sir William Cope (1st Bt 1928)	1870–1946	Repton; Cambridge	Barrister	12, 13[2]
† Corfield, Sir Frederick V. (Kt 1972)	1915–2005	Cheltenham; Woolwich	Farmer	29, 35, 36[2]
† Cornwall, Sir Edwin (Kt 1905)	1863–1953	Elementary	Coal merchant	10
Courtown, 9th E of (1975). James P. M. B. Stopford	1954–	Eton	Landowner	49, 66[2]
† Cousins, Frank	1904–1986	Elementary	Union official	33
† Coventry, 9th E of (1843). George W. Coventry	1838–1930	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3
† Cowdray, 1st Vt (1916). Weetman D. Pearson, 1st Bt (1894), 1st Ld (1910)	1856–1927	Privately	Contractor	8
Cowley, 6th E (1968). Richard F. Wellesley	1946–1975	Eton; Birmingham	Party official	37
Cox, Lady (Life Peeress 1982). Caroline A. Cox	1937–	Channing Sch.*; London	Nurse	45
Cox, Thomas (Tom) M.	1930–	Secondary; London	Teacher	39[2]

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† Crabb, Stephen	1973–	Tasker-Milward V.C.S.*; Bristol	Polit. Adviser	61[3], 62, 65[2]
† Craig, Charles C.	1869–1960	Clifton	Solicitor	11
† Craig, Sir James (Bt 1918). 1st Vt Craigavon (1927)	1871–1940	Merchiston Castle	Farmer	8, 9, 10
† Craigavon, 1st Vt (1927). Sir James Craig (1st Bt 1918)	1871–1940	Merchiston Castle	Farmer	8, 9, 10
Craigmyle, 1st Ld (1929). Thomas Shaw. Ld Shaw (Ld of Appeal 1909)	1850–1937	Dunfermline H.S.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	4, 6
† Craighton, Ld (Life Peer 1959). John (Jack) N. Browne	1904–1993	Cheltenham	Air force	26, 29[2]
† Cranborne, Vt (1865). Robert A. T. Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd M of Salisbury (1868)	1830–1903	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[3]
† Cranborne, Vt (1868). James E. H. Gascoyne-Cecil, 4th M of Salisbury (1903)	1861–1947	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 3, 11[2], 13
† Cranborne, Vt (1903). Robert A. J. Gascoyne-Cecil, 5th M of Salisbury (1947)	1893–1972	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	16, 19[4], 20, 21, 25[3], 27
† Cranborne, Vt (1972), 7th M of Salisbury (2003). Robert M. J. Gascoyne-Cecil. (Sat as Ld Cecil of Essendon by Writ of Acceleration 1992–99; Life Peer 1999, Ld Gascoyne-Cecil)	1946–	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	45, 46
Cranston, Sir Ross F. (Kt 2008)	1948–	Abroad; Oxford	Barrister	54
† Crathorne, 1st Ld (1959). Sir Thomas L. Dugdale (1st Bt 1945)	1897–1977	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	18, 21, 25[2]
Craven, 4th E of (1883). William G. R. Craven	1868–1921	Eton		6
† Crawford, 27th E of (1913). David A. E. Lindsay, Ld Balcarres (1880)	1871–1940	Eton; Oxford	Social work	3, 7, 8, 9, 10[3]
† Crawford, 29th E of (1975). Robert A. Lindsay, Ld Balniel (1940) (Life Peer 1975)	1927–	Eton; Cambridge	Pol. research	35[2]
Crawley, Aidan M.	1908–1993	Harrow; Oxford	Journalist	23
Crawley, Lady (Life Peer 1998). Christine M. Crawley	1950–	Notre Dame R.C.G.S., Birmingham*	Teacher	55, 58
Creagh, Mary	1967–	Bp Ullathorne C.S., Coventry*; Oxford	Lecturer	58
† Crewe, 1st M of (1911). Robert O. A. Crewe-Milnes, 2nd Ld Houghton (1885). 1st E of Crewe (1895)	1858–1945	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	4, 5[5], 7[2], 15
† Crickhowell, Ld (Life Peer 1987). (R.) Nicholas Edwards	1934–	Westminster; Cambridge	Director	44
† Cripps, Sir (R.) Stafford (Kt 1930)	1889–1952	Winchester; London	Barrister	14, 19[2], 22[2], 24
Croft, 1st Ld (1940). Sir Henry Page Croft (1st Bt 1924)	1881–1947	Eton & Shrewsbury; Cambridge	Business	20, 22
† Cromer, 2nd E of (1917). Rowland T. Baring, Vt Errington (1901)	1877–1953	Eton	Diplomat	12
† Crookshank, 1st Vt (1956). Harry F. C. Crookshank	1893–1961	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26

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† Crosland, (C.) Anthony (Tony) R.	1918–1977	Highgate; Oxford	Academic	31[2], 32[2], 33, 37, 38
† Cross, 1st Vt (1886). Richard A. Cross	1823–1914	Rugby; Cambridge	Barrister	2
† Cross, Sir Ronald H. (1st Bt 1941)	1896–1968	Eton	Banker	17, 18[3], 20
† Crossley, Sir Savile B. (2nd Bt 1872), 1st Ld Somerleyton (1916)	1857–1935	Eton; Oxford	Director	3, 10, 12
† Crossman, Richard H. S. Crouch, Tracy	1907–1974 1975–	Winchester; Oxford Folkestone S. for Girls*; Hull	Academic Public relations	31, 32[2] 64
Crowther-Hunt, Ld (Life Peer 1973). Norman Crowther Hunt	1920–1987	Bellevue H.S., Bradford*; Cambridge	Academic	37, 38
Cryer, (G.) Robert (Bob)	1934–1994	Salt H.S.*; Hull	Lecturer	38
Cullen of Ashbourne, 2nd Ld (1932). Charles B. M. Cokayne	1912–2000	Eton	Army officer	45
Cullen, Paul B., Ld Pentland (Scot. Judge 2008)	1957–	St. Augustine's H.S. Edinburgh*; Edinburgh	Advocate	48
Cumberlege, Lady (Life Peeress 1990). Julia F. Cumberlege	1943–	Sacred Heart Tonbridge*	Local govt	47
† Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Philip (KBE 1920) (Born Lloyd-Greame, changed name to Cunliffe-Lister.) 1st Vt Swinton (1935). 1st E of Swinton (1955)	1884–1972	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	9[2], 11, 13, 15[2], 17, 19, 21[2], 25, 26[2]
† Cunningham of Felling, Ld (Life Peer 2005) John (Jack) A. Cunningham	1939–	Jarrow G.S.*; Durham	Union official	38, 50, 52
Cunningham, Sir (T.) Anthony (Tony) (Kt 2012)	1952–	Workington G.S.*; Liverpool	Teacher	54, 58[2]
Currie, Edwina	1946–	Liverpool Inst. for Girls*; Oxford	Teacher	42
† Curry, David M.	1944–	Ripon G.S.*; Oxford	Journalist	41, 46[3]
† Curzon, 1st M (1921). George N. Curzon, 1st Ld Curzon of Kedleston (1908). 1st E (1911)	1859–1925	Eton; Oxford	Public servant	7, 8[3], 11, 13
Curzon, Vt (1876). Richard G. P. Curzon, 4th Earl Howe (1900)	1861–1929	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3[2]
Curzon, Vt (1900). Francis R. H. P. Curzon, 5th Earl Howe (1929)	1884–1964	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	13
Cushendun, 1st Ld (1927). Ronald J. McNeil	1861–1934	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	11, 13[3]
† Dalton, Ld (Life Peer 1960). (E.) Hugh J. N. Dalton	1887–1962	Eton; Cambridge	Academic	14, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24
† Darling of Roulanish, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Alistair M. Darling	1953–	Loretto; Aberdeen	Solicitor	49, 52[2], 53[2], 55
† Darling of Hillsborough, Ld (Life Peer 1974). George Darling	1905–1985	Elementary; Liver- pool & Cambridge	Broadcaster	33
Darwen, 1st Ld (1946). John P. Davies	1885–1950	Bootham	Manufacturer	25
† Darzi of Denham, Ld (Life Peer 2007). Sir Ara W. Darzi (Kt 2002)	1960–	Abroad; Dublin	Surgeon	57

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† Daryngton, 1st Ld (1923). Herbert Pike Pease	1867–1949	Brighton Coll; Cambridge	Ironmaster	7, 9
† Davey, Sir Edward (Ed) J. (Kt 2016)	1965–	Nottingham H.S.; Oxford	Business	60[2]
David, Lady (Life Peer 1978). Nora R. David	1913–2009	St Felix; Cambridge	Local govt.	39
David, Wayne	1957–	Cynnfig C.S.; Cardiff	Teacher	57, 58
Davidson, Arthur	1928–	King George Sch.Southport*; Cambridge	Barrister	39
† Davidson, 1st Vt (1937). Sir John C. Davidson (GCVO 1935)	1889–1970	Westminster; Cambridge	Political adviser	11, 13, 15, 17
Davidson, 2nd Vt (1970). John A. Davidson	1928–	Westminster; Cambridge	Director	45[2], 48
Davidson of Glen Clova, Ld (Life Peer 2006). Neil F. Davidson	1950–	Secondary; Stirling	Advocate	54, 57
† Davies of Oldham, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Bryan Davies	1939–	Redditch C.H.S.*; London	Lecturer	39, 54, 55, 56, 58
Davies, Ernest A.	1926–	Coventry Tech. Sch.*; St. Andrews & Cambridge	Lecturer	33
Davies, Ernest A. J.	1902–1991	Wycliffe Coll.; London	Journalist	22
Davies, Sir George F. (Kt 1936)	1875–1950	Uppingham; Cambridge	Farmer	16, 18[3]
† Davies of Leek, Ld (Life Peer 1970). Harold Davies	1904–1985	Lewis Sch.; London	Lecturer	33[2]
Davies, Ifor	1910–1982	Elementary	Accountant	33, 34
† Davies, (D. J.) Denzil	1938–	Q.E.G.S., Carmarthen*; Oxford	Union official	37
† Davies, John E. H., Ld Harding-Davies (Life Peer 1979)	1916–1979	St. Edward's	Director	36[3]
Davies of Abersoch, Ld (Life Peer 2009). (E.) Mervyn Davies	1952–	Rydal S.	Banker	55, 56
Davies of Stamford, Ld (Life Peer 2010). (J.) Quentin Davies	1944–	Leighton Pk; Cambridge	Director	56
† Davies, Ronald (Ron)	1946–	Bassaleg G.S.*; Cardiff	Tutor	53
† Davies, Rhys J.	1877–1954	Elementary	Union official	12
† Davis, David M.	1948–	Bec G.S.*; Warwick, London & Harvard	Director	45, 47, 48, 64
Davis, Stanley Clinton, Ld Clinton-Davis (Life Peer 1990)	1928–	Mercers' Sch.*; London	Director	39, 53
Davison, John E.	1870–1927	Elementary	Union official	12
Dawson, Ld (Scot. Judge 1995). Thomas Dawson	1948–2007	R.High S. Edin- burgh*; Edinburgh	Advocate	48
de Ferranti, Basil R. Z.	1930–1988	Eton; Cambridge	Director	28
de Freitas, Sir Geoffrey S. (KCMG 1961)	1913–1982	Haileybury; Cambridge	Barrister	22, 23
† De L'Isle, 1st Vt (1956). William P. Sidney, 6th Ld De L'Isle & Dudley (1945)	1909–1991	Eton; Cambridge	Army officer	22, 25
De La Warr, 9th E (1915). Herbrand E. D. Sackville, Ld Buckhurst (1900)	1900–1976	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	12, 14[3], 15, 16, 17[4], 18, 26

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de Mauley, 7th Ld (2002). Rupert C. Ponsonby	1957–	Eton	Banker	61, 62
Deakins, Eric P.	1932–	Tottenham G.S.*; London	Manager	38, 39
Dean of Beswick, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Joseph (Joe) J. Dean	1923–1999	St.Anne, Ancoats*	Engineer	39
† Dean of Harptree, Ld (Life Peer 1993). Sir (A.) Paul Dean (Kt 1985)	1924–2009	Ellesmere Coll.; Oxford	Party adviser	36
† Deben, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John Selwyn Gummer	1939–	King's Sch. Rochester; Cambridge	Publisher	40, 41[3], 42, 43, 44[2], 46[2]
† Deedes, Ld (Life Peer 1986). William (Bill) F. Deedes	1913–2007	Harrow	Journalist	25, 26, 30
Deighton, Ld (Life Peer 2012). Paul C. Deighton (KCBE 2013)	1956–	Wallington Cty G.S.*; Cambridge	Banker	59
Delacourt-Smith, Ld (Life Peer 1967). Charles G. P. Smith	1917–1972	County Boys' Sch., Windsor*; Oxford	Union official	33
† Dell, Edmund E.	1921–1999	Owen's Sch.*; Oxford	Economist	31, 32, 33[2], 37, 39
Denbigh, 9th E of (1892). Rudolph B. A. Feilding	1859–1939	Oscott Coll.*; Woolwich	Landowner	3
† Denham, 1st Ld (1937). Sir George E. W. Bowyer (Kt 1929)	1886–1948	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	13, 17, 18
† Denham, 2nd Ld (1948). Bertram S. M. Bowyer	1927–	Eton; Cambridge	Writer	30, 37[2], 45, 48
† Denham, John Y.	1953–	Woodroffe Comp.*; Southampton	Lobbyist	50, 51, 56, 57
† Denman, 3rd Ld (1894). Thomas Denman	1874–1954	Wellington; Sandhurst	Landowner	4[2], 6
Denton of Wakefield, Lady (Life Peer 1991). Jean Denton	1935–2001	Rothwell G.S.*; London	Director	46, 47, 49
Derby, 17th E of (1908). Edward G. V. Stanley, Ld Stanley (1893)	1865–1948	Wellington	Landowner	3[3], 7, 10, 11
Derwent, 4th Ld (1949). Patrick R. G. V.-B.-Johnstone	1901–1986	Charterhouse; Sandhurst	Army officer	28, 29
Desborough, 1st Ld (1905). William H. Grenfell	1855–1945	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	14
† Devonport, 1st Vt (1917). Sir Hudson E. Kearley (1st Bt 1908), 1st Ld Devonport (1910)	1856–1934	Cranleigh	Tea merchant	4, 5, 8
† Devonshire, 8th D of (1891). Spencer C. Cavendish, M of Hartington (1858)	1833–1908	Privately; Cambridge	Landowner	2[2]
† Devonshire, 9th D of (1908). Victor C. W. Cavendish	1868–1938	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	2, 3, 7, 11
Devonshire, 10th D of (1938). Edward W. S. Cavendish, M of Hartington (1908)	1895–1950	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	17, 19[2], 21
† Devonshire, 11th D of (1950). Andrew R. B. Cavendish, M of Hartington (1944)	1920–2004	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	28[2]
Dewar, Ld (Scot. Judge 1910). Arthur Dewar	1860–1917	Perth Academy*; Edinburgh	Advocate	6

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† Dewar, Donald C.	1937–2000	Glasgow Acad.; Glasgow	Solicitor	52
Dhanda, Parmjit S.	1971–	Mellow Lane S.*; Nottingham	Union organiser	51, 54, 56
† Diamond, Ld (Life Peer 1970). John Diamond	1907–2004	Leeds G.S.	Accountant	31[2]
Dickson, Ld (Scot. Judge 1915). Charles Scott Dickson	1850–1922	Glasgow H.S.*; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	3[2]
Digby, (K.) Simon D. W.	1910–1998	Harrow; Cambridge	Barrister	25
† Dilhorne, 1st Ld (1962). 1st Vt (1964). Sir Reginald E. Manningham-Buller (Kt 1951) (4th Bt 1956)	1905–1980	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	22, 27[3], 30
Dinenage, Caroline J.	1971–	Oaklands S., Waterlooville*; Swansea	Director	62, 64, 65
Djanogly, Jonathan S.	1965–	Univ. Coll. S.; Oxford Poly	Banking	59
† Dobson, Frank G.	1940–	Archb. Holgate*.; London	Administrator	51
Dobson, Raymond F. H.	1925–1980	Purbrook Park G.S.*; Oxford	Post office worker	34
Dodds-Parker, Sir (A.) Douglas (Kt 1973)	1909–2006	Winchester; Oxford	Director	25[3]
Donaldson of Kingbridge, Ld (Life Peer 1967). John G. S. Donaldson	1907–1998	Eton; Cambridge	Business	38[2]
Donoughmore, 6th E of (1900). Richard W. J. Hely-Hutchinson	1875–1948	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3
Donoughue, Ld (Life Peer 1984). Bernard Donoughue	1937–	Northampton G.S.*; Oxford	Lecturer	50
Dormand of Easington, Ld (Life Peer 1987). John (Jack) D. Dormand	1919–2003	Bede Coll.*; Oxford & Harvard	Teacher	39[2]
† Dorman-Smith, Sir Reginald H. (Kt 1937)	1899–1977	Harrow; Sandhurst	Farmer	17
† Dorrell, Stephen J.	1952–	Uppingham; Oxford	Director	42, 44[2], 45, 47[3]
† Douglas-Hamilton, Ld James. Ld Selkirk of Douglas (Life Peer 1997), 11th Earl of Selkirk (1994, disclaimed)	1942–	Eton; Oxford	Advocate	43, 44, 47[2]
† Douglas-Home, Sir Alexander (Alec) F. Ld Dunglass (1918), 14th E of Home (1951, disclaimed 1963). Ld Home of the Hirsell (Life Peer 1974)	1903–1995	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	21, 25, 26, 27[4], 28, 35
Doverdale, 2nd Ld (1925). Oswald Partington	1872–1935	Rossall	Army officer	6
Dowd, James (Jim) P.	1951–	Sedghill Comp.*	Systems analyst	54
Downham, 1st Ld (1918). William Hayes Fisher	1853–1920	Haileybury; Oxford	Barrister	2, 3, 7, 9[3]
Doyle-Price, Jacqueline (Jackie)	1969–	Notre Dame H.S., Sheffield*; Durham	Consumer advocate	64, 66
† Drayson, Ld. (Life Peer 2004). Paul R. Drayson	1960–	St. Dunstan's Coll.; Aston	Engineer	51, 56[4], 57

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Drewe, Sir Cedric (KCVO 1953)	1896–1971	Eton; Woolwich	Landowner	21, 22, 27
† Drumlalbyn, 1st Ld (1963). Niall M. Macpherson	1908–1987	Fettes; Oxford	Business	26, 29[4], 36
† du Cann, Sir Edward D. L. (KBE 1985)	1924–	Woodbridge; Oxford	Financier	27, 29
Dubs, Ld (Life Peer 1994). Alfred (Alf) M. Dubs	1932–	Secondary; London	Local govt.	52
Duddridge, James P.	1971–	Blue S., Wells; Essex	Banker	59, 61, 63
† Dudley, 2nd E (1885). William H. Ward, Vt Ednam (1867)	1867–1932	Eton	Landowner	3
Dufferin & Ava, 4th M of (1930). Basil S. H.-T.-Blackwood, E of Ava (1918)	1909–1945	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	17, 18
Duffy, Sir (A. E.) Patrick (Kt 1991)	1920–	Secondary; London & Columbia	Lecturer	37
† Dugdale, John	1905–1963	Wellington; Oxford	Diplomat	23[2]
† Dugdale, Sir Thomas L. (1st Bt 1945), 1st Ld Crathorne (1959)	1897–1977	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	18, 21, 25[2]
† Duke, Sir Henry E. (Kt 1918). 1st Ld Merrivale (1925)	1855–1939	Elementary	Barrister	7, 9
† Duncan, Sir Andrew R. (Kt 1921)	1884–1952	Secondary; Glasgow	Ironmaster	17, 20[4], 22
† Duncan, Sir Alan J. C. (Kt 2014)	1957–	Merchant Taylors’, Northwood; Oxford	Business	61, 63
† Duncan-Sandys, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Duncan E. Sandys	1908–1987	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	20, 22, 26, 28
† Duncan Smith, (G.) Iain	1954–	H.M.S. Conway*; Sandhurst	Army officer	61, 65
Dundas, Ld (Scot. Judge 1905). David Dundas	1854–1922	Edinburgh Ac.; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	3
† Dundee, 11th E of (1953). Henry J. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Vt Dudhope (1952)	1902–1983	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	17, 20, 27, 30
Dundee, 12th E of (1983). Alexander H. Scrymgeour, Vt Dudhope (1953)	1949–	Eton; St Andrews	Landowner	45
Dunedin, 1st Vt (1926). Andrew G. Murray, 1st Ld Dunedin (1905)	1849–1942	Harrow; Cambridge	Advocate	3[2]
† Dunglass, Ld (1918). Sir Alexander (Alec) F. Douglas-Home, 14th E of Home (1951, disclaimed 1963). Ld Home of the Hirsel (Life Peer 1974)	1903–1995	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	21, 25, 26, 27[4], 28, 35
Dunlop, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Andrew J. Dunlop	1959–	Glasgow Academy; Edinburgh	Party researcher	65[2]
Dunn, James A.	1926–1985	St. Theresa’s*; London	Local govt.	38, 39
Dunn, Robert (Bob) J.	1946–2003	Cromwell Rd., Pendlebury*; Salford	Buyer	41
Dunne, Philip M.	1958–	Eton; Oxford	Farmer	60, 62, 64[2]
† Dunrossil, 1st Vt (1959). William S. Morrison	1893–1961	Geo. Watson’s; Edinburgh	Barrister	16, 17[4], 20[2], 22
Dunwoody, Gwyneth	1930–2008	Notre Dame Convent*	Housewife	33
Dunwoody, John E. O.	1929–2006	St. Paul’s; London	Doctor	32

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Durant, Sir (R.) Anthony B. (Kt 1991)	1928–2016	Bryanston	Party agent	44[2], 45
Durbin, Evan F. M.	1906–1948	Taunton; Oxford	Academic	24
Eadie, Alexander (Alex)	1920–2012	Buckhaven S.	Miner	38
Eagle, Angela	1961–	Formby H.S.; Oxford	Union official	50, 51, 53, 55[2], 57
Eagle, Maria	1961–	Formby H.S.; Oxford	Solicitor	51, 52, 53, 57[2]
Ebury, 5th Ld (1932). Robert E. Grosvenor	1914–1957	Harrow	Peer	18
† Eccles, 1st Ld (1962). 1st Vt (1964). Sir David M. Eccles (KCVO 1953)	1904–1999	Winchester; Oxford	Civil servant	26[2], 28, 29, 36
† Ede, James Chuter, Ld Chuter-Ede (Life Peer 1964)	1882–1965	Dorking H.S.*; Cambridge	Teacher	19, 22
† Eden of Winton, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Sir John B. Eden (9th Bt 1963)	1925–	Eton	Army officer	36[3]
† Eden, Sir (R.) Anthony (KG 1954). 1st E of Avon (1961)	1897–1977	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	15[2], 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25[2]
Edge, Sir William (Kt 1922)	1880–1948	Bolton G.S.*	Barrister	10
Edmondson, Sir (A.) James (Kt 1934). 1st Ld Sandford (1945)	1887–1959	University Coll. Sch.	Army officer	18[2], 21[2], 22
† Edwards, Sir Charles (Kt 1935)	1867–1954	Elementary	Miner	14, 21
Edwards, (L.) John	1904–1959	Aylesbury G.S.*; Leeds	Seaman	22, 23, 24
Edwards, Ness	1897–1968	Elementary	Miner	23, 24
† Edwards, (R.) Nicholas, Ld Crickhowell (Life Peer 1987)	1934–	Westminster; Cambridge	Director	44
Edwards, Walter J.	1900–1964	Secondary	Sailor	23
† Eggar, Timothy (Tim) J. C.	1951–	Winchester; Cambridge	Political adviser	40, 41[2], 46, 47
Elgin, 9th E of (1863). Victor A. Bruce	1849–1917	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	4
Elibank, Master of. 1st Ld Murray of Elibank (1912). Alexander W. C. O. Murray	1870–1920	Cheltenham	Landowner	4, 5, 6[2]
Elliot, Arthur	1846–1923	Privately; Edinburgh & Cambridge	Barrister	2
† Elliot, Walter E.	1888–1958	Glasgow Academy; Glasgow	Doctor	11, 13[2], 15[2], 17[3]
Elliott of Morpeth, Ld (Life Peer 1985). Sir (R.) William Elliott (Kt 1974)	1920–2011	Morpeth G.S.	Director	37
Ellis, John	1930–	Rastrick G.S.*	Technician	39
Ellis, John E.	1841–1910	Friends' Schs.*	Mine owner	4
Ellis, Michael T.	1967–	Wellingboro'; Buck'm	Barrister	65, 66
Ellison, Jane	1964–	St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford; Oxford	Retail	61, 63, 64
Ellwood, Tobias M.	1966–	Abroad; Lough- borough & City	Teacher	59, 63, 64
Elphicke, Charles (Charlie) B. A.	1971–	Cambridge C.S.S.; Nottingham	Lawyer	66
Elton, 2nd Ld (1973). Rodney Elton	1930–	Eton; Oxford	Teacher	40[2], 42[2], 43

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† Elwyn-Jones, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Sir Frederick Elwyn Jones (Kt 1964)	1909–1989	Llanelli G.S.*; Aberystwyth & Cambridge	Barrister	34, 37
Elystan-Morgan, Ld (Life Peer 1981). (D.) Elystan Morgan	1932–	Ardwyn G.S.*; Aberystwyth	Barrister	31
† Emery, Sir Peter F. H. (Kt 1982)	1926–2004	Scotch Plains U.S.A.*; Oxford	Director	35, 36
Emmott, 1st Ld (1911). Alfred Emmott	1858–1926	Grove House, Tottenham*; London	Cotton spinner	5[2]
Emrys-Evans, Paul V.	1894–1967	Harrow; Cambridge	Diplomat	19, 21
† Ennals, Ld (Life Peer 1983). David H. Ennals	1922–1995	Q. Mary's G.S., Walsall*	Party official	31, 32[2], 37, 38
Erne, 5th E of (1914). John H. G. Crichton	1907–1940	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	18
† Ernle, 1st Ld (1919). Rowland E. Prothero	1851–1937	Marlborough; Oxford	Barrister	8
Erroll, 20th E of (1891). Charles G. Hay	1852–1927	Harrow	Landowner	3
† Erroll of Hale, 1st Ld (1964). Frederick J. Erroll (Life Peer 1999)	1914–2000	Oundle; Cambridge	Engineer	26[2], 27, 29[4]
Eustice, (C.) George	1971–	Truro; Cornwall Coll.	Party official	61, 64
Evans, Ioan L.	1927–1984	Llanelli G.S.*; Swansea	Party agent	34
Evans of Parkside, Ld (Life Peer 1997). John Evans	1930–2016	Jarrow Cent. S.*	Fitter	39
Evans, Jonathan P.	1950–	Hawarden H.S.*; London	Solicitor	45, 47, 48
Evans of Temple Guiting, Ld (Life Peer 2000). Matthew Evans	1941–	Friends' S., Saffron Walden; London	Publisher	55, 58
Evans of Bowes Park, Lady (Life Peer 2014). Natalie J. Evans	1975–	Henrietta Barnett S., Hampstead*; Cambridge	Pol. research	65, 66
Evans, Roger K.	1947–	Bristol; Cambridge	Barrister	47
† Evans, Sir Samuel T. (GCB 1916)	1859–1929	Secondary; London	Barrister	4, 6
Evans, Stanley N.	1898–1970	Elementary	Quarry owner	23
† Evennett, David A.	1949–	Buckhurst Hill C.H.S.*; London	Broadcaster	61, 66[2]
Ewing of Kirkford, Lord (Life Peer 1992). Harry Ewing	1931–2007	Beith H.S.*	Co-op official	39
Eyre, Sir Reginald E. (Kt 1983)	1924–	K.Ed.VI, Birmingham; Cambridge	Barrister	35, 36, 37, 43, 44
† Eyres-Monsell, Sir Bolton M. (GBE 1929), 1st Vt Monsell (1935)	1881–1969	H.M.S. Britannia*	Naval officer	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17
Fabricant, Michael L. D.	1950–	Brighton, Hove & Sussex G.S.*; Loughborough	Marketing	61
Fairbairn, Sir Nicholas H. (Kt 1988)	1933–1995	Loretto; Edinburgh	Advocate	44
Fairfax of Cameron, 13th Ld (1939). Thomas B. M. Fairfax	1923–1964	Eton	Landowner	27, 30
Fairgrieve, Sir (T.) Russell (Kt 1981)	1924–1999	Sedbergh	Director	43
† Falconer of Thoroton, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Charles L. Falconer	1951–	Glenalmond; Cambridge	Barrister	49, 50, 52, 53, 54

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† Fallon, Sir Michael C. (KCB 2016)	1952–	Epsom; St. Andrews	Director	41, 44[2], 46, 59, 60[2], 64
Fanshawe of Richmond, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Sir Anthony H. F. Royle (KCMG 1974)	1927–2001	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	35
† Farquhar, 1st E (1922). Sir Horace B. Farquhar (1st Bt 1892), 1st Ld (1898), 1st Vt (1917)	1844–1923	Privately	Landowner	7, 10
Farrington of Ribbleton, Lady (Life Peer 1997). Josephine (Josie) Farrington	1940–	Secondary	Local govt.	54, 58
Fatchett, Derek J.	1945–1999	Lincoln; Birmingham	Lecturer	50
Faulkner of Worcester, Ld (Life Peer 1999). Richard O. Faulkner	1946–	Merchant Taylors'; Oxford	Director	58
Faulks, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Edward P. L. Faulks	1950–	Wellington; Oxford	Barrister	59, 62
† Featherstone, Lady (Life Peer 2015). Lynne C. Featherstone	1951–	S. Hampstead H.S.; Oxford Poly	Designer	59[2], 61
† Fellowes, Sir Ailwyn E. (KCVO 1911), 1st Ld Ailwyn (1921)	1855–1924	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	2, 3[2]
Fenner, Dame Peggy E. (DBE 1986)	1922–2014	Ide Hill S.*	Local govt.	35, 41
Fenton, Sir John C. (Kt 1945)	1880–1951	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh & Sorbonne	Advocate	12
† Fernyhough, Ernest	1908–1993	Elementary	Union official	32[2]
† Ferrers, 13th E (1954). Robert W. Shirley	1929–2012	Winchester; Cambridge	Landowner	30, 35, 37, 40[2], 46[2], 47
Feversham, 3rd E of (1916). Charles W. S. Duncombe	1906–1963	Eton	Landowner	16, 17, 18
† Field, Frank E.	1942–	St. Clem. Danes G.S.*; Hull	Teacher	52
Filkin, Ld (Life Peer 1999). David G. L. Filkin	1944–	K.Ed.VI, Birmingham; Cambridge	Director	49, 50, 51, 55
Finch, Sir Harold J. (Kt 1945)	1898–1979	Elementary	Union official	33
Finlay, Sir Graeme B. (1st Bt 1964)	1917–1987	Marlborough	Barrister	30[2]
† Finlay, 1st Vt (1919). Sir Robert Finlay (Kt 1895), 1st Ld (1916)	1842–1929	Edinburgh Acad.; Edinburgh	Barrister	3[2], 8
Finsberg, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Sir Geoffrey Finsberg (Kt 1984)	1926–1996	C. of London	Local govt.	42[2]
† Fisher, Herbert A. L.	1865–1940	Winchester; Oxford, Paris & Gottingen	Academic	8
Fisher, Mark N. T. V.	1944–	Eton; Cambridge	Lecturer	52
Fisher, Sir Nigel T. L. (Kt 1974)	1913–1996	Eton; Cambridge	Director	28
Fitch, (E.) Alan	1915–1985	Kingswood	Miner	34[3]
† Fitzalan of Derwent, 1st Vt (1921). Edmund B. Fitzalan-Howard. (Assumed name of Talbot 1876). Ld E. Talbot	1855–1947	Oratory Sch.	Landowner	3, 7, 10
† Fitzmaurice, 1st Ld (1906). Ld Edmond G. Fitzmaurice	1846–1935	Eton; Cambridge	Political adviser	4, 5[2]
Fitzpatrick, James (Jim)	1952–	Holyrood R.C.S.S., Glasgow*	Union official	49, 50, 53, 54[3], 56, 57
Fleming, Ld (Scot. Judge 1926). David P. Fleming	1877–1944	Glasgow H.S.*; Edinburgh & Glasgow	Advocate	11, 13

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Fletcher, Sir Alexander M. (Kt 1986)	1929–1989	Greenock H. S.*	Accountant	43[2]
† Fletcher, Ld (Life Peer 1970). Sir Eric G. M. Fletcher (Kt 1964)	1903–1990	Radley; London	Solicitor	34
Fletcher-Cooke, Sir Charles (Kt 1981)	1914–2001	Malvern; Cambridge	Barrister	28
† Flint, Caroline L.	1961–	Richmond Tert. Coll.*; East Anglia	Social worker	50, 51[2], 55, 56, 57
Foley, Maurice A.	1925–2002	St. Mary's Coll., Middlesbrough*	Engineer	31[3], 32
Follett, (D.) Barbara	1942–	Abroad; London	Lecturer	55, 56[2], 57
Foot, Sir Dingle M. (Kt 1964)	1905–1978	Bembridge; Oxford	Barrister	19, 34
† Foot, Isaac	1880–1960	Hoe G.S., Plymouth*	Solicitor	15
† Foot, Michael M.	1913–2010	Leighton Park; Oxford	Journalist	37, 38
Forbes, 22nd Ld (1953). Nigel J. Forbes	1918–2013	Harrow; Sandhurst	Barrister	29
Ford, Sir Patrick J. (Kt 1926)	1880–1945	Edinburgh Ac.; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	12
Forman, (F.) Nigel	1943–	Shrewsbury; Oxford	Political adviser	46
† Forbes, 1st Ld (1922). Sir Archibald Williamson (1st Bt 1909)	1860–1931	Craigmont*; Edinburgh	Merchant	10
† Forster, 1st Ld (1919). Henry W. Forster	1866–1936	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3, 7, 10
† Forsyth of Drumlean, Ld (Life Peer 1999). Sir Michael B. Forsyth (Kt 1997)	1954–	Arbroath H.S.*; St.Andrews	Consultant	43[2], 46[2], 47[2]
Fortescue, 5th E (1932). Hugh W. Fortescue	1888–1958	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	18, 21[2], 22, 27, 30
Fortescue, Trevor (Tim) V. N.	1916–	Uppingham; Cambridge	Marketing	36[2]
† Forth, Eric	1944–2006	Jordanhill H.S.*; Glasgow	Director	41, 43, 46[3]
† Foster of Bishop Auckland, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Derek Foster	1937–	Bede G.S.*; Oxford	Local govt.	52
† Foster, Donald (Don) M. E.	1947–	Lancaster R.G.S.*; Keele	Mgt. consultant	60, 62
Foster, Sir John G. (KBE 1964)	1904–1982	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	25
Foster, Michael Jabez	1946–	Hastings G.S.*; Leicester	Solicitor	55
Foster, Michael John	1963–	Gt Wyrley H.S.*; Wolverh'n Poly	Lecturer	54, 57, 58
Foster, William	1887–1947	Elementary	Miner	23
† Foulkes of Cumnock, Ld (Life Peer 2005). George Foulkes	1942–	Haberdashers'; Edinburgh	Charity work	52[2]
Fowler, Gerald T.	1935–1993	Northampton G.S.*; Oxford	Academic	32, 33, 37, 38[2]
† Fowler, Sir Henry H. (GCSI 1895), 1st Vt Wolverhampton (1908)	1830–1911	St Saviour's G.S., Southwark*	Solicitor	4, 5
† Fowler, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Sir (P.) Norman Fowler (Kt 1990)	1938–	K.Ed.VI, Chelmsford*; Cambridge	Journalist	41, 42, 43[2]
† Fox, Liam	1961–	St Bride's H.S.*; Glasgow	Doctor	46, 48[2], 60, 65
† Fox, Sir (J.) Marcus (Kt 1986)	1927–2002	Wheelwright G.S. Dewsbury*	Director	36, 37, 42

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† Francois, Mark G.	1965–	Nicholas C.S., Basildon*; Bristol & London	Consultant	60[2], 62, 63
Fraser, Sir Hugh C. P. J. (Kt 1980)	1918–1984	Ampleforth; Oxford & Paris	Army officer	28[3], 30
Fraser, John D.	1934–	Sloane G.S.*	Solicitor	38, 39
† Fraser of Carmyllie, Ld (Life Peer 1989). Peter L. Fraser	1945–2013	Loretto; Cambridge & Edinburgh	Advocate	44[2], 47[2], 48
† Fraser, Thomas	1911–1988	Lesmahagow*	Miner	24, 33
Freeman, George	1967–	Radley; Cambridge	Venture capitalist	60, 61, 63, 64
† Freeman, John	1915–	Westminster; Oxford	Journalist	24[3]
† Freeman, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Roger N. Freeman	1942–	Whitgift; Oxford	Accountant	41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48
† Freeman-Thomas, Freeman, 1st Ld Willingdon (1910). 1st Vt (1924), 1st E of (1931), 1st M of (1936)	1866–1941	Eton; Cambridge	Director	4, 6
† Freeson, Reginald Y.	1926–2006	Jewish Orphanage W. Norwood*	Journalist	32, 33, 38
Freeth, Denzil K.	1924–	Sherborne; Oxford	Stockbroker	29
† French, Sir John D. P. (KCB 1900). 1st Vt French (1915). 1st E of Ypres (1921)	1852–1925	H.M.S. Britannia*	Army officer	9[2]
† Freud, Ld (Life Peer 2009). David A. Freud	1950–	Whitgift; Oxford	Financier	61, 65
Fuller, Sir John M. F. (1st Bt 1910)	1864–1915	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	4[2], 6
Furness, Stephen N.	1902–1974	Charterhouse; Oxford	Shipowner	18, 21
Gage, 6th Vt (1912). Henry R. Gage	1895–1982	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	14, 16, 18
† Gainford, 1st Ld (1917). Joseph A. Pease	1860–1943	Tottenham*; Cambridge	Landowner	4, 5[2], 6[2], 7
† Gaitskell, Hugh T. N.	1906–1963	Winchester; Oxford	Coalowner	22[2], 23[2]
Galbraith, Samuel (Sam) L.	1945–	Greenock H.S.*; Glasgow	Doctor	52
† Galbraith, Thomas D. 1st Ld Strathclyde (1955)	1891–1985	R.N.C. Osborne & Dartmouth*	Naval officer	22, 26[2], 29
Galbraith, Sir Thomas (Tam) G. D. (KBE 1982)	1917–1982	Wellington; Oxford	Naval officer	27[3], 28, 29, 30
Gammans, Sir (L.) David (1st Bt 1955)	1895–1957	Portsmouth G.S.; London	Colonial service	26
† Garden of Frogna, Lady (Life Peer 2007). Susan (Sue) E. Garden	1944–	Westonbirt	Education	62[2]
Gardiner, Barry S.	1957–	Haileybury; St Andrews	Average adjuster	50, 52
† Gardiner, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Gerald A. Gardiner	1900–1990	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	31
Gardiner of Kimble, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John Gardiner	1956–	Uppingham; London	Party official	62, 64, 66
† Garel-Jones, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Tristan Garel-Jones	1941–	King's S., Canterbury	Director	40, 44[2], 45[4]
† Garnier, Sir Edward H. (Kt 2012)	1952–	Wellington; Oxford	Barrister	61
Garnier, Mark R.T.	1963–	Charterhouse	Fund manager	65
Garnsworthy, Ld (Life Peer 1967). Charles J. Garnsworthy	1906–1974	Wellington	Builder	39

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Garro-Jones, George M., 1st Ld Trefgarne (1947). (Surname changed to Trefgarne in 1954)	1894–1960	Caterham	Barrister	20
† Gauke, David M.	1971–	Northgate H.S., Ipswich; Oxford	Solicitor	59[2], 63[2], 65
† Geddes, 1st Ld (1942). Sir Auckland C. Geddes (KCB 1917)	1879–1954	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Doctor	9[3]
† Geddes, Sir Eric C. (Kt 1916)	1875–1937	Merchiston Castle	Director	8[2], 9, 10
† Geoffrey-Lloyd, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Geoffrey W. Lloyd	1902–1984	Harrow; Cambridge	Political adviser	16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28
George, Sir John C. (KBE 1963)	1901–1972	Ballingry, Fife*	Director	29
† George-Brown, Ld (Life Peer 1970). George A. Brown	1914–1985	Secondary	Union official	23, 24, 31[3]
Gibb, Nicolas (Nick) J.	1960–	Thornes House, Wakefield; Durham	Solicitor	60[2], 64
† Gibbs, George A., 1st Ld Wraxall (1928)	1873–1931	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	10, 12, 13
† Gibson-Watt, Ld (Life Peer 1979). (J.) David Gibson-Watt	1918–2002	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	30, 36
† Gilbert, Ld (Life Peer 1997). John W. Gilbert	1927–2013	Merchant Taylors'; Oxford	Accountant	37[2], 38, 51
† Gillan, Dame Cheryl E. K. (DBE 2017)	1952–	Cheltenham Ladies'; College of Law	Business	46, 61
Gillett, Sir George M. (Kt 1931)	1870–1939	Secondary	Local govt.	14, 15
† Gilmour of Craigmillar, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Sir Ian H. J. L. Gilmour (3rd Bt 1977)	1926–2007	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	35[4], 40
† Gilmour, Sir John (2nd Bt 1920)	1876–1940	Glenalmond; Edinburgh & Cambridge	Army officer	10, 12, 13, 15[3], 17
† Gladstone, 1st Vt (1910). Herbert J. Gladstone	1854–1930	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	4, 5
Glasse, Alec E.	1887–1971	Penistone G.S.*	Director	16
† Glenamara, Ld (Life Peer 1976). Edward (Ted) Short	1912–	Secondary; Durham	Teacher	32, 33, 34, 37
Glenarthur, 4th Ld (1976). Simon M. Arthur	1944–	Eton	Army officer	40[2], 42, 43, 45
† Glenavy, 1st Ld (1921). Sir James H. M. Campbell (1st Bt 1916)	1851–1931	Kingstown*; Dublin	Barrister	3[2], 7, 10
† Glendevon, 1st Ld (1964). Ld John A. L. Hope	1912–1996	Eton; Oxford	Director	25[2], 29, 30
† Glenkinglas, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Michael A. C. Noble	1913–1984	Eton; Oxford	Director	29, 30, 36[2]
† Godber of Willington, Ld (Life Peer 1979). Joseph B. Godber	1914–1980	Bedford	Farmer	27[2], 28, 29, 30, 35[2]
† Goggins, Paul G.	1953–	St. Bede's, Manch'r; Birmingham Poly	Child care	50, 52, 57
Goldie, Lady (Life Peer 2013). Annabel M. Goldie	1950–	Greenock Ac.*; Strathclyde	Solicitor	66
Golding, John	1931–1999	Chester G.S.*; London & Keele	Union official	38, 39
† Goldsmith, Ld (Life Peer 1999). Peter H. Goldsmith	1950–	Quarry Bank H.S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	54
Goodhart, Sir Philip C. (Kt 1981)	1925–2015	Hotchkiss (USA); Cambridge	Journalist	41[2], 43
Goodhew, Sir Victor H. (Kt 1982)	1919–2006	King's Coll. Sch.	Director	36[2]
† Goodlad, Lord (Life Peer 2005). Sir Alastair Goodlad (KCMG 1997)	1943–	Marlborough; Cambridge	Director	42, 44[2], 45[3], 48[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Goodman, Helen C.	1958–	Lady Manners S., Bakewell*; Oxford	Child care	55, 57, 58
Goodwill, Robert	1956–	Bootham; Newcastle	Farmer	61[2], 62, 63, 64, 65[2]
Gordon, John	1849–1922	Royal Acad.Inst.; Belfast	Barrister	7
† Gordon-Walker, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Patrick C. Gordon Walker	1907–1980	Wellington; Oxford	Academic	23[2], 31, 32, 34
Gorell, 3rd Ld (1917). Ronald G. Barnes	1884–1963	Winchester & Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	8
† Goronwy-Roberts, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Goronwy O. Roberts	1913–1981	Bethesda G.S.*; Wales & London	Teacher	31, 32, 33[2], 37[2]
† Gorst, Sir John Eldon (Kt 1885)	1835–1916	Preston G.S.*; Cambridge	Public relations	2
† Goschen, 1st Vt (1900). George J. Goschen	1831–1907	Rugby; Oxford	Banker	2
† Goschen, 2nd Vt (1907). George J. Goschen	1866–1952	Rugby; Oxford	Public servant	8
Goschen, 3rd Vt (1952). John A. Goschen	1906–1977	Harrow; Oxford	Army officer	30, 37
Goschen, 4th Vt (1977). Giles J. H. Goschen	1965–	Eton	Banker	48, 49
Gosford, 6th E of (1954). Archibald A. J. S. Acheson. Vt Acheson (1922)	1911–1966	Harrow; Cambridge	Air force	26, 27, 30
Gosling, Harry	1861–1930	Elementary	Waterman	12[2]
Gould of Potternewton, Lady (Life Peer 1993). Joyce B. Gould	1932–	Roundhay G. S. Leeds*; Bradford	Party agent	54
Gourlay, Harry P. H.	1916–1987	Kirkcaldy H.S.*	Coachbuilder	34[2]
† Gove, Michael A.	1967–	Robert Gordon's Coll.; Oxford	Journalist	60, 61, 62, 64
Gow, Ian R. E.	1937–1990	Winchester	Solicitor	40, 42
† Gowrie, 2nd E of (1955). (A. P.) Greysteil (Grey) Ruthven	1939–	Eton; Oxford	Lecturer	37, 40, 41[3], 42, 43
† Graham of Edmonton, Ld (Life Peer 1983). (T.) Edward (Ted) Graham	1925–	Elementary; Open Univ.	Local govt.	39
† Graham, William	1887–1932	George Heriot's;; Edinburgh	Economist	12, 14
Granard, 8th E of (1889). Bernard A. W. P. H. Forbes	1874–1948	Oratory Sch.	Landowner	4[2], 6
Grant, Sir (J.) Anthony (Kt 1983)	1925–2016	St. Paul's; Oxford	Solicitor	36[3]
Grant, Helen	1961–	Trinity S., Carlisle*; Hull	Solicitor	59, 60
Grant, John D.	1932–2000	Stationers' Company's Sch*	Journalist	37, 38, 39
Grant, Ld (Scot. Judge 1962). William Grant	1909–1972	Fettes; Oxford	Advocate	27, 30[2]
Granville, 3rd E (1891). Granville G. Leveson-Gower	1872–1939	Eton	Landowner	4, 6
Gray of Contin, Ld (Life Peer 1983). (J.) Hector (Hamish) M. Gray	1927–2006	Inverness Royal Acad.*	Solicitor	36[2], 41, 43
Gray, Milner	1871–1943	Greenwich*	Party official	15
† Grayling, Christopher (Chris) S.	1962–	R.G.S., H. Wycombe*; Cambridge	Consultant	59, 61, 65[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Green, Alan	1911–1991	Brighton Coll.; London	Director	27, 29[2]
† Green, Damian H.	1956–	Reading*; Oxford	Journalist	59[3], 62, 65
Green of Hurstpierpoint, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Stephen K. Green	1948–	Lancing; Oxford	Banker	59[2]
† Greening, Justine	1969–	Oakwood C.S.*; Southampton	Accountant	59, 61[2], 64[2]
† Greenwood of Rossendale, Ld (Life Peer 1970). (A. W. J.) Anthony (Tony) Greenwood	1911–1982	Merchant Taylors'; Oxford	Journalist	31, 32[2], 33
† Greenwood, Arthur	1880–1954	Beverly St*; Leeds	Lecturer	12, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24
† Greenwood, 1st Vt (1937). Sir Hamar Greenwood (1st Bt 1915). 1st Ld (1929)	1870–1948	Canadian Sch*; Toronto	Barrister	8, 9[2]
† Grenfell, David R.	1881–1968	Elementary	Miner	20
Grey, Charles F.	1903–1984	Elementary	Miner	34[2]
† Grey of Fallodon, 1st Vt (1916). Sir Edward Grey (3rd Bt 1882)	1862–1933	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	4, 5, 7
† Grieve, Dominic C. R.	1956–	Westminster; Oxford	Barrister	61
† Griffith, Sir Ellis J. (1st Bt 1918, changed surname to Ellis-Griffith)	1860–1926	Secondary; Aberystwyth & Cambridge	Barrister	5
† Griffith-Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. (Kt 1911)	1865–1946	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	8[2], 9, 11
Griffiths, Andrew J.	1970–	High Arcal S.*	Bank manager	66[2]
Griffiths, Sir Eldon W. (Kt 1985)	1925–2014	Ashton G.S.*; Cambridge	Journalist	35, 36
† Griffiths, James	1890–1975	Elementary	Miner	23[2], 33
Griffiths, Nigel	1955–	Hawick Comp.*; Edinburgh	Political research	49, 53[2]
Griffiths, Thomas	1867–1955	Elementary	Miner	12
Griffiths, Winston (Win) J.	1943–	Brecon Boys G.S.*; Cardiff	Teacher	53
† Grigg, Sir Edward W. M., 1st Ld Altrincham (1945)	1879–1955	Winchester; Oxford	Public servant	17, 18, 20[2], 22
† Grigg, Sir (P.) James (KCB 1932)	1890–1964	Bournemouth*; Cambridge	Civil servant	20, 22
Grimston of Westbury, 1st Ld (1964). Sir Robert V. Grimston (1st Bt 1952)	1897–1979	Repton	Engineer	18[3], 20, 21, 22
Grist, Ian	1938–2002	Amman Valley G.S.*; Aberystwyth	Party official	44
† Grocott, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Bruce J. Grocott	1940–	Hemel Hempstead G.S.*; Leicester	Lecturer	54, 55, 58
† Guest, Frederick (Freddie) E.	1875–1937	Winchester		6[2], 8, 10
† Guest, Ivor C., 1st Ld Ashby St. Ledgers (1910). 2nd Ld Wimborne (1914). 1st Vt (1918)	1873–1939	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	5, 6
† Guinness, Walter E., 1st Ld Moyne (1932)	1880–1944	Eton	Local govt.	11[2], 13[2], 19[2], 20[2]
† Gulland, John W.	1864–1920	Edinburgh H.S.*; Edinburgh	Corn merchant	6[2], 7
Gummer, Benedict (Ben) M.	1978–	Tonbridge; Cambridge	Consultant	62, 64

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Gummer, John Selwyn. Ld Deben (Life Peer 2010)	1939–	King's S., Rochester; Cambridge	Publisher	40, 41[3], 42, 43, 44[2], 46[2]
† Gunter, Raymond (Ray) J. Gwynne, Rupert S.	1909–1977 1873–1924	Newbridge S.S.* Shrewsbury; Cambridge	Railway clerk Barrister	32, 33 11
Gyimah, Sam	1976–	Freman Coll.*; Oxford	Entrepreneur	58, 60, 61, 62, 64
† Hacking, 1st Ld (1945). Sir Douglas H. Hacking (1st Bt 1938)	1884–1950	Giggleswick; Manchester	Manufacturer	12, 13[3], 15, 16, 17, 18
Haden-Guest, 1st Ld (1950). Leslie Haden-Guest	1877–1960	Hulme's G.S.*; Manchester	Doctor	25
† Hague of Richmond, Ld (Life Peer 2015). William J. Hague	1961–	Wath-on-Dearne*; Oxford	Management	47[2], 48, 59, 61
† Hailes, 1st Ld (1957). Patrick G. T. Buchan-Hepburn	1901–1974	Harrow; Cambridge	Diplomat	18, 21[2], 22, 26, 27
† Hailsham, 1st Vt (1929). Sir Douglas M. Hogg (Kt 1922), 1st Ld Hailsham (1928)	1872–1950	Eton	Barrister	11, 13[2], 15, 16[2]
† Hailsham, 2nd Vt (1950–63). Qunitin M. Hogg, Ld Hailsham of St. Marylebone (Life Peer 1970)	1907–2001	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	19, 21, 25, 27[3], 28[2], 29, 35, 40
† Hailsham, 3rd Vt (2001). Douglas M. Hogg (Life Peer 2015)	1945–	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	40[2], 43, 44, 45, 46
† Hain, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Peter G. Hain	1950–	Emmanuel S.; Sussex	Union official	49, 50, 52, 53[3], 57[3]
† Haldane, 1st Vt (1911). Richard B. Haldane	1856–1928	Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh & Gottingen	Barrister	4, 5[2], 12
† Halfon, Robert H.	1969–	Highgate; Exeter	Party official	64, 65
† Halifax, 1st E of (1944). Edward F. L. Wood, 1st Ld Irwin (1925), 3rd Vt Halifax (1934)	1881–1959	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	8, 11, 13, 15, 16[3], 18, 19
† Hall, 1st Vt (1946). George H. Hall	1881–1965	Elementary	Miner	14, 19[3], 22, 23
Hall, Frederick	1855–1933	Elementary	Union official	12
Hall, Michael (Mike) T.	1952–	St Damian's, Ashton-under-Lyne*; Bangor	Teacher	54
† Hall, William Glenvil	1887–1962	Ellesmere	Barrister	22
Hall-Davis, Sir Alfred G. F. (Kt 1979)	1924–1979	Clifton	Brewer	37
† Halsbury, 1st E of (1898). Hardinge S. Giffard, 1st Ld Halsbury (1885)	1823–1921	Privately; Oxford	Barrister	2
† Hamilton, M of (1885). James A. E. Hamilton, 3rd D of Abercorn (1913)	1869–1953	Eton	Landowner	3
Hamilton of Dalzell, 2nd Ld (1900). Gavin G. Hamilton	1872–1952	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	4, 6
† Hamilton of Epsom, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Sir Archibald (Archie) G. Hamilton (Kt 1994)	1941–	Eton; Oxford	Director	41[2], 44[2], 46
† Hamilton, Ld George	1845–1927	Harrow	Army officer	2
Hamilton, James	1918–2005	St. Mary's, High Whifflet*	Local govt.	34, 39[3]
Hamilton, Sir Michael A. (Kt 1983)	1918–2000	Radley; Oxford	Director	30

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Hamilton, (M.) Neil	1949–	Amman V.G.S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	44, 47, 48
Hamilton, Sir Robert W. (Kt 1918)	1867–1944	St. Paul's; Cambridge	Civil servant	15
Hamling, William	1912–1975	Liverpool Inst.*; Liverpool	Lecturer	34
† Hammond, Philip	1955–	Shenfield S.*; Oxford	Director	59, 60, 61, 62, 63
Hammond. Stephen W.	1962–	K.Ed.VI, South'pton; London	Banker	61
† Hanbury, Robert	1845–1903	Rugby; Oxford	Landowner	2[2]
† Hancock, Matthew (Matt) J. D.	1978–	King's, Chester; Oxford	Economist	59[2], 60[4], 62, 64
† Hands, Gregory (Greg) W.	1965–	Dr Challoner's G.S., Amersham; Cambridge	Stockbroker	62[2], 63, 65
Hanham, Lady (Life Peer 1999). Joan B. Hanham	1939–	Hillcourt S., Dublin	Accountant	60
† Hankey, 1st Ld (1939). Maurice P. A. Hankey	1877–1963	Rugby	Army officer	18, 20[2]
† Hanley, Sir Jeremy J. (Kt 1997)	1945–	Rugby	Accountant	45, 46, 47, 48
Hannan, William	1906–1987	N. Kelvinside S.S.*	Fireman	24
† Hanson, David G.	1957–	Verdin Comp.*; Hull	Charity worker	52, 53, 54, 55, 57
† Hanworth, 1st Vt (1936). Sir Ernest M. Pollock (KBE 1917), 1st Ld Hanworth (1926)	1861–1936	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Barrister	10[2]
† Harcourt, 1st Vt (1916). Lewis Harcourt	1863–1922	Eton	Landowner	4[2], 5[2], 7
† Hardie, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Andrew R. Hardie	1946–	St. Modan's H.S., Stirling*; Edinburghh	Solicitor	54
† Harding-Davies, Ld (Life Peer 1979). John E. H. Davies	1916–1979	St. Edward's	Director	36[3]
Hardman, David R.	1901–1989	Coleraine Acad. Inst.*; Cambridge	Educationist	23
Hardwicke, 6th E (1897). Albert E. P. Yorke, Vt Royston (1873)	1867–1904	Eton	Landowner	2[2], 3
† Hare, John H., 1st Vt Blakenham (1963)	1911–1982	Eton	Farmer	25, 26, 28, 29[2], 30
† Harlech, 4th Ld (1938). William G. A. Ormsby-Gore	1885–1964	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18
† Harlech, 5th Ld (1964). Sir (W.) David Ormsby-Gore	1918–1985	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	25, 27
† Harman, Harriet	1950–	St. Paul's Girls'; York	Barrister	49, 52, 54, 55
Harmar-Nicholls, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Sir Harmar Nicholls (1st Bt 1960)	1912–2000	Q. Mary's G.S., Walsall*	Builder	25, 30
Harmsworth, 1st Ld (1939). Cecil B. Harmsworth	1869–1948	Marylebone S.*; Dublin	Journalist	5, 8
Harper, Joseph	1914–1978	Elementary	Union official	34[2], 39
† Harper, Mark J.	1970–	Swindon Coll.; Oxford	Accountant	58, 59, 61, 65
Harrington, Richard I.	1957–	Leeds G.S.; Oxford	Property developer	63[2], 64, 65[2]
Harris, 4th Ld (1872). George R. C. Harris	1851–1932	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Harris, Frederick Leverton	1864–1926	Winchester; Cambridge	Civil servant	8
† Harris of Greenwich, Ld (Life Peer 1974). John H. Harris	1930–2001	Pinner G.S.*	Political adviser	37
Harris, Thomas (Tom)	1964–	Garnock Ac.*; Napier	Journalist	57
Harrison, Sir (J.) Harwood (1st Bt 1961)	1907–1980	Northampton G.S.*; Oxford	Director	27, 30[2]
† Harrison, Walter	1921–2012	Dewsbury Tech*	Electrician	34[2], 39
† Hart of South Lanark, Lady (Life Peer 1988). Dame Judith C. M. Hart (DBE 1979)	1924–1991	Clitheroe R.G.S.*; London	Housewife	31, 33[4], 38[2]
† Hartington, M of (1858). Spencer C. Cavendish, 8th D of Devonshire (1891)	1833–1908	Privately; Cambridge	Landowner	2[2]
Hartington, M of (1908). Edward W. S. Cavendish, 10th D of Devonshire (1938)	1895–1950	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	17, 19[2], 21
† Hartington, M of (1944). Andrew R. B. Cavendish, 11th D of Devonshire (1950)	1920–2004	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	28[2]
† Hartshorn, Vernon	1872–1931	Elementary	Check-weighman	12, 14
Harvey, Ian D.	1914–1987	Fettes; Oxford	Public relations	26, 27
Harvey, Nick B.	1961–	Q. Coll., Taunton*; Middlesex Poly	Public relations	60
Haskel, Ld (Life Peer 1993). Simon Haskel	1934–	Secondary; Salford	Director	54
Hastings, 22nd Ld (1956). Edward D. H. Astley	1912–2007	Eton	Landowner	29, 30
Hastings, Sir Patrick (Kt 1924)	1880–1952	Charterhouse	Barrister	12
† Hattersley, Ld Life Peer 1997). Roy S. G. Hattersley	1932–	Sheffield City G.S.*; Hull	Journalist	32[3], 37, 39
† Havers, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Sir (R.) Michael O. Havers (Kt 1973)	1923–1992	Westminster; Cambridge	Barrister	36, 40, 44
Hawke, 9th Ld (1939). Bladen W. Hawke	1901–1985	Winchester; Cambridge	Landowner	27, 30
Hawkesbury, 1st Ld (1893). Cecil G. S. Foljambe, 1st E of Liverpool (1905)	1846–1907	Eton	Landowner	4
Hawkins, Sir Paul L. (Kt 1982)	1912–2003	Cheltenham	Auctioneer	36[2], 37
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. (1st Bt 1911)	1865–1944	Rugby	Business	6
Hay, John A.	1919–1998	Hove G.S.*	Solicitor	28[2], 30[2]
Hayes, John (Jack) H.	1887–1941	Tech. S., W'hampton*	Policeman	14
† Hayes, John H.	1958–	Colfe's G.S.*; Nottingham	Sales director	59, 60[2], 61[2], 63, 65
† Hayes Fisher, William, 1st Ld Downham (1918)	1853–1920	Haileybury; Oxford	Barrister	2, 3, 7, 9[3]
† Hayhoe, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Sir Bernard (Barney) J. Hayhoe (Kt 1987)	1925–2013	Stanley T.S.*	Engineer	40[2], 41, 42
† Hayman, Lady (Life Peer 1996). Helen Hayman	1949–	Wolverhampton Girls' H.S.; Cambridge	Charity worker	50, 51[2]
† Head, 1st Vt (1960). Anthony H. Head	1906–1981	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	25, 26

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† Headlam, Sir Cuthbert M. (1st Bt 1935)	1876–1964	King’s Sch., Canterbury; Oxford	Army officer	13, 15[2]
† Heald, Sir Lionel F. (Kt 1951)	1897–1981	Charterhouse; Oxford	Barrister	27
Heald, Sir Oliver (Kt 2014)	1954–	Reading; Cambridge	Barrister	47, 61, 62
† Healey, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Denis W. Healey	1917–2015	Bradford G.S.; Oxford	Party official	32, 37
† Healey, John	1960–	St. Peter’s, York; Cambridge	Journalist	50[2], 51, 56
† Heath, David W. St J.	1954–	Millfield; Oxford	Optician	61,[2]
† Heath, Sir Edward R. G. (KG 1992)	1916–2005	Chatham House*; Oxford	Banker	27[3], 29[2], 30, 35
† Heathcoat-Amory, David P.	1949–	Eton; Oxford	Accountant	42, 44[2], 45[2], 46, 47, 48
† Heathcoat-Amory, Derick, 1st Vt Amory (1960)	1899–1981	Eton; Oxford	Manufacturer	25, 26[3], 27, 28
Heaton-Harris, Christopher (Chris)	1967–	Tiffin G.S.; Wolv. P.	Business	66[2]
Heffer, Eric S.	1922–1991	Longmore Sch.*	Carpenter	38
† Henderson, Arthur	1863–1935	Elementary	Union official	7[2], 8, 10, 12, 14
† Henderson, Arthur, Ld Rowley (Life Peer 1966)	1893–1968	Q. Coll., Taunton*; Cambridge	Barrister	20[2], 23[3]
Henderson, Douglas (Doug) J.	1949–	Cent. Coll., Glasgow*; Strathclyde	Union official	50, 51
Henderson of Ardwick, 1st Ld (1950). Joseph Henderson	1884–1950	Elementary	Railwayman	24
† Henderson, Thomas	1867–1960	Elementary	Carpenter	14
Henderson, Sir Vivian L. (Kt 1927)	1884–1965	Uppingham; Sandhurst	Army officer	13
† Henderson, 1st Ld (1945). William W. Henderson	1891–1984	Q. Elizabeth G.S., Darlington*	Director	22, 25
Henderson-Stewart, Sir James (1st Bt 1957). (Changed name from James Henderson Stewart 1957).	1897–1961	Morrison’s Acad., Crieff*; Edinburgh	Director	26
† Hendry, Charles	1959–	Rugby; Edinburgh	Pub. relations	60
† Henley, 8th Ld (1977). Oliver M. R. Eden	1953–	Clifton; Durham	Barrister	43, 45, 46[3], 47, 59, 61, 63, 65
Hennessy, Sir George R. J. (1st Bt 1927). 1st Ld Windlesham (1937)	1877–1953	Eton	Army officer	12, 13[3], 16
Henry, Sir Denis S. (1st Bt 1922)	1864–1925	Mount St Mary’s Coll.; Belfast	Barrister	10[2]
HepPELL, John	1948–	Rutherford G.S., Newcastle*	Railwayman	54, 58
† Herbert, Nicholas (Nick) Le Q.	1963–	Haileybury; Cambridge	Polit. adviser	59[2]
† Herbison, Margaret (Peggy) M.	1907–1996	Bellshill Acad.*; Glasgow	Teacher	24, 33,[2]
Herschell, 2nd Ld (1899). Richard F. Herschell	1878–1929	Eton; Oxford	Peer	4, 6, 7, 10
† Heseltine, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Michael R. D. Heseltine	1933–	Shrewsbury; Oxford	Publisher	35 36[2], 41, 42, 45, 46, 47
† Hesketh, 3rd Ld (1955). (T.) Alexander Fermor-Hesketh	1950–	Ampleforth	Director	42, 43, 45, 47, 48
† Hewart, 1st Vt (1940). Sir Gordon Hewart (Kt 1916), 1st Ld (1922)	1870–1943	Manchester G.S.; Oxford	Barrister	10[3]

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Hewins, William A. S.	1865–1931	Wolverhampton G.S.; Oxford	Academic	8
† Hewitt, Patricia H.	1948–	Canberra H.S.; A.N.U. & Cambridge	Political adviser	50, 51, 53[2]
Hicks, (E.) George	1879–1954	Elementary	Bricklayer	20
Hicks, Sir Robert A. (Kt 1996)	1938–	Queen Elizabeth G.S., Crediton*; London	Teacher	37
† Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael E., 1st Vt St Aldwyn (1906). (9th Bt 1854). 1st E (1915)	1837–1916	Eton; Oxford	Consultant	2
† Higgins, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Sir Terence L. Higgins (KBE 1993)	1928–	Alleyn's; Cambridge	Shipbroker	35[2]
† Hill of Luton, Ld (Life Peer 1963). Charles Hill	1904–1991	St. Olave's; Cambridge	Doctor	26, [2], 29[2]
Hill, John E. B.	1912–2007	Charterhouse; Oxford	Farmer	30
† Hill, (T.) Keith	1943–	C. of Leicester*; Oxford	Union official	49, 51, 54[2]
† Hill of Oareford, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Jonathan H. Hill	1960–	Highgate; Cambridge	Political adviser	60, 61
Hillier, Margaret (Meg) O.	1969–	Portsmouth H.S.; Oxford	Journalist	55
† Hills, John W.	1867–1938	Eton; Oxford	Solicitor	11
Hilton of Upton, Ld (Life Peer 1965). Albert V. Hilton	1908–1970	Elementary	Party agent	34
Hinds, Damian	1969–	St Ambrose G.S.*; Oxford	Hospitality	62, 63, 65
† Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G. (2nd Bt 1915), 1st Vt Templewood (1944)	1880–1959	Harrow; Oxford	Banker	11[2], 13, 15, 16[3], 17[2]
Hoban, Mark G.	1964–	St. Leonard's C.S., Durham*; London	Accountant	59, 61
† Hobhouse, Sir Charles E. H. (4th Bt. 1916)	1862–1941	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	4, 5[3]
Hobson, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Charles R. Hobson	1904–1966	Elementary	Engineer	24, 34
† Hobson, Sir John G. S. (Kt 1962)	1912–1967	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	30, [2]
† Hodge, John	1855–1937	Hutchesontown G.S	Union official	9,[2]
† Hodge, Dame Margaret E. (DBE 2015)	1944–	Oxford High; London	Business	51,[2], 53, 56, [2]
Hodges, Frank	1887–1947	Elementary	Miner	12
Hodgson, Sharon	1966–	Heathfield S.H.S.*	Accountant	58
Hoey, Catharine (Kate) L.	1946–	Belfast R. Acad.; C. of London Coll.	Lecturer	50, 52
† Hogg, Sir Douglas M. (Kt 1922). 1st Ld Hailsham (1928), 1st Vt (1929)	1872–1950	Eton	Barrister	11, 13[2], 15, 16[2]
† Hogg, Douglas M. (3rd Vt Hailsham 2001, Life Peer as Ld Hailsham of Kettlethorpe 2015)	1945–	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	40[2], 43, 44, 45, 46
† Hogg, Quintin M., 2nd Vt Hailsham (1950–63). Ld Hailsham of St Marylebone (Life Peer 1970)	1907–2001	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	19, 21, 25, 27[2], 28[2], 29, 35, 40

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Holden, 3rd Ld (1937). Angus W. E. Holden	1898–1951	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	23
† Holderness, Ld (Life Peer 1979). Richard F. Wood	1920–2002	Eton; Oxford	Director	26, 29[4], 35, 36
Hollingbery, George M. E.	1963–	Radley; Oxford	Investment	66
† Hollis of Heigham, Lady (Life Peer 1990). Patricia L. Hollis	1941–	Plympton G.S.*; Cambridge & Oxford	Lecturer	53
† Home, 14th E of (1951–63). Sir Alexander (Alec) F. Douglas-Home, Ld Dunglass (1918), Ld Home of the Hirsell (Life Peer 1974)	1903–1995	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	21, 25, 26, 27[4], 28, 35
† Hoon, Geoffrey (Geoff) W.	1953–	Nottingham H.S.; Cambridge	Barrister	49[3], 50[3] 57, 58
Hooper, Lady (Life Peeress 1985). Gloria D. Hooper	1935–	Royal Ballet School*; Southampton	Solicitor	41, 42[2], 45, 47
Hope, Arthur O. J., 2nd Ld Rankeillour (1949)	1897–1958	Oratory Sch.; Sandhurst	Army officer	18[3]
† Hope, Ld John A., 1st Ld Glendevon (1964)	1912–1996	Eton; Oxford	Director	25[2], 29, 30
† Hope, James F., 1st Ld Rankeillour (1932)	1870–1949	Oratory Sch.; Oxford		7, 9, 10
Hope, Philip (Phil) I.	1955–	Wandsworth C.S.; Exeter	Teacher	49, 51, 57[2]
Hopetoun, 7th E of (1873). 1st M of Linlithgow (1902). John A. L. Hope	1860–1908	Eton	Landowner	3[2]
Hopkins, Kristan (Kris) F.	1963–	Oakbank G.S., Keighley*; Leeds	Soldier	60, 65, 66
† Hopkinson, Henry L. D., 1st Ld Colyton (1955)	1902–1996	Eton; Cambridge	Diplomat	25, 26
Horam, John R.	1939–	Silcoates Sch.; Cambridge	Journalist	39, 47
† Hore-Belisha, 1st Ld (1954). Leslie Hore-Belisha	1893–1957	Clifton; Paris & Oxford	Barrister	15[3], 18[3], 22
Hornby, Richard	1922–2007	Winchester; Oxford	Teacher	28
† Horne of Slamannan, 1st Vt (1937). Sir Robert S. Horne (KBE 1918)	1871–1940	George Watson's; Glasgow	Advocate	8, 9[2]
† Hornsby-Smith, Lady (Life Peer 1974). Dame (M.) Patricia Hornsby-Smith (DBE 1961)	1914–1985	Richmond*	Civil servant	26, 28, 29
Horobin, Sir Ian M. (Kt 1955)	1899–1976	Highgate; Cambridge	Charity worker	29
† Horsbrugh, Lady (Life Peer 1959). Florence G. Horsbrugh	1889–1969	St Hilda's, Folkestone*	Charity worker	17, 19, 21, 26[2]
† Houghton of Sowerby, Ld (Life Peer 1974). (A. L. N.) Douglas Houghton	1898–1996	Secondary	Broadcaster	32, 34
Howard, Geoffrey W. A.	1877–1935	Privately; Cambridge	Cotton merchant	6, 7
† Howard of Lympne, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Michael Howard	1941–	Llanelli G.S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	41, 42[3], 43, 46[3]

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† Howarth of Newport, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Howarth, Alan T.	1944–	Rugby; Cambridge	Party official	41, 44[2], 46, 51, 52
† Howarth, George E.	1949–	Kirby C.F.E.*; Liverpool John Moores and Salford	Engineer	50, 52
Howarth, Sir (J.) Gerald D. (Kt 2012)	1947–	Bloxham; Southampton	Party official	60
Howe, 4th E (1900). Richard G. P. Curzon, Vt Curzon (1876)	1861–1929	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3[2]
† Howe, 5th E (1929). Francis R. H. P. Curzon, Vt Curzon (1900)	1884–1964	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	13
† Howe, 7th E (1984). Frederick R. P. Curzon	1951–	Rugby; Oxford	Landowner	46[2], 49, 61, 64, 65
† Howe of Aberavon, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Sir (R. E.) Geoffrey Howe (Kt 1970)	1926–2015	Winchester; Cambridge	Barrister	36[2], 40[3]
† Howell of Guildford, Ld (Life Peer 1997). David A. R. Howell	1936–	Eton; Cambridge	Journalist	35[3], 36[3], 41, 43, 59
† Howell, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Denis H. Howell	1923–1998	Handsworth G.S.*	Union official	32[2], 38
† Howells, Kim S.	1946–	Mountain Ash G.S.*; Warwick	Union official	50, 51[2], 53[2], 55
Howie of Troon, Ld (Life Peer 1978). William Howie	1924–	Marr Coll., Troon*	Civil engineer	34[3],
† Hoy, Ld (Life Peer 1970). James H. Hoy	1909–1976	Secondary	Builder	31
Hoyle, Ld (Life Peer 1997). (E.) Douglas (Doug) H. Hoyle	1930–	Bolton Tech.*	Sales engineer	55
Huckfield, Leslie (Les) J.	1942–	Prince Kerry's G.S.*; Oxford	Lecturer	38
Hudson, Sir Austin U. M. (1st Bt 1942)	1897–1956	Eton; Sandhurst	Director	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21
† Hudson, 1st Vt (1952). Robert S. Hudson	1886–1957	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	15, 17[3], 18, 19, 21
† Hughes of Stretford, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Beverley J. Hughes	1950–	Ellesmere Port G.G.S.; Manchester	Lecturer	50[2], 51[2], 56
† Hughes, Cledwyn, Ld Cledwyn of Penrhos (Life Peer 1979)	1916–2001	Holyhead G.S.*; Aberystwyth	Solicitor	31[2], 33
Hughes, Kevin M.	1952–2006	State Sch.*; Sheffield	Miner	54
† Hughes of Woodside, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Robert Hughes	1932–	Robert Gordon's	Engineer	48
Hughes, Robert G.	1951–	Spring Grove*	Film producer	39, 47
Hughes, Sir Simon H. W. (Kt 2015)	1951–	Christ Coll., Brecon; Cambridge	Barrister	59
Hughes, Ld (Life Peer 1961). William Hughes	1911–1999	Elementary	Health service	33[2], 39
Hughes-Hallett, John	1901–1972	Bedford & Osborne; Cambridge	Naval officer	30
Hughes-Young, Michael H. C., 1st Ld St Helens (1964)	1912–1981	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	30[2]
(†) Huhne, Christopher (Chris) M. P.	1954–	Westminster; Oxford	Journalist	60

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† Hunt of Wirral, Ld (Life Peer 1997). David J. F. Hunt	1942–	Liverpool Coll.; Bristol	Solicitor	42[2], 44[3], 45, 46, 47, 48
† Hunt, Jeremy R. S.	1966–	Charterhouse; Oxford	Business	60, 61, 64
† Hunt of Kings Heath, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Philip A. Hunt	1949–	C. of Oxford*; Leeds	Health administrator	51[2], 53, 55, 56[2], 57
Hunter, Mark J.	1957–	Audenshaw G.S.*	Marketing	62
Hunter, Ld (Scot. Judge 1911). William Hunter	1865–1957	Ayr Academy*	Advocate	6
Huntingdon, 16th E of (1939). Francis J. W. P. Hastings, Vt Hastings (1901)	1901–1990	Eton; Oxford	Lecturer	23
† Hurd of Westwell, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Douglas R. Hurd	1930–	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	40[4], 43, 45,
Hurd, Nicholas (Nick) R.	1962–	Eton; Oxford	Business	58, 63[2], 65
Hutchison, Sir James R. H. (1st Bt 1956)	1893–1979	Harrow	Insurance	26
† Hutchison of Montrose, 1st Ld (1932). Robert Hutchison	1873–1950	Secondary	Army officer	17
† Hutton of Furness, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John M. P. Hutton	1955–	Westcliff H.S.*; Oxford	Lecturer	51[2], 52[2], 55, 56
Hylton, 3rd Ld (1899). Hylton G. H. Joliffe	1862–1945	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	7, 10[2], 12
† Hylton-Foster, Sir Harry B. (Kt 1954)	1905–1965	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	27, 30
Hynd, John B.	1902–1971	St. Ninian's Park*	Union official	23[2]
† Illingworth, 1st Ld (1921). Albert H. Illingworth	1865–1942	London Int'l Coll.* & Switzerland	Business	9
Illingworth, Percy H.	1869–1915	Secondary; Cambridge	Barrister	6[2]
† Ingleby, 1st Vt (1955). Osbert Peake	1897–1966	Eton; Sandhurst & Oxford	Coalowner	16, 19[2], 21, 26[3]
Inglewood, 1st Ld (1964). William M. F. Vane	1909–1989	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Surveyor	28, 29
Inglewood, 2nd Ld (1989). (W.) Richard F. Vane	1951–	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	47, 48, 49
† Ingram, Adam P.	1947–	Cranhill S.S.*	Computing	51, 52
† Inman, 1st Ld (1946). Philip A. Inman	1892–1979	Harrogate*; Leeds	Director	22
† Inskip, Sir Thomas W. H. (Kt 1922). 1st Vt Caldecote (1939)	1876–1947	Clifton; Cambridge	Barrister	11, 13[2], 16[3] 17[2], 18, 19
† Inverforth, 1st Ld (1919). Andrew Weir	1865–1955	Kirkcaldy H.S.*	Shipowner	9[2]
Irranca-Davies, (I.) Huw	1963–	Gowerton C.S.*; Crewe & Alsager Coll.	Lecturer	54, 56, 57
† Irvine of Lairg, Ld. (Life Peer 1987). Alexander (Derry) A. M. Irvine	1940–	Hutcheson's; Glas- gow & Cambridge	Advocate	49
† Irvine, Sir Arthur (Kt 1967)	1909–1978	Angusfield S., Aberdeen*; Edinburgh	Barrister	34
† Irving of Dartford, Ld (Life Peer 1979). Sydney Irving	1918–1989	Pendover*; London	Teacher	34

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† Irwin, 1st Ld (1925). Edward F. L. Wood. 3rd Vt Halifax (1934), 1st E of Halifax (1944)	1881–1959	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	8, 11, 13, 15, 16[3], 18, 19
† Isaacs, George A.	1883–1979	Elementary	Printer	23[2]
† Isaacs, Sir Rufus D. (Kt 1910). 1st Ld Reading (1914), 1st Vt (1916), 1st E of (1917), 1st M of (1926)	1860–1935	University Coll. Sch.	Barrister	6[3], 15
† Islington, 1st Ld (1910). John P. Dickson-Poynder	1866–1936	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	5, 7, 9
† Ismay, 1st Ld (1947). Hastings L. Ismay	1887–1965	Charterhouse; Sandhurst	Army officer	25
† Jack, (J.) Michael	1946–	Bradford G.S.; Leicester	Director	45, 46[2], 47
Jackson, Glenda M.	1936–	West Kirby*; R.A.D.A.	Actor	51
† Jackson, Margaret M. (Mrs Margaret Beckett 1979, DBE 2013)	1943–	Notre Dame H.S., Norwich; Manchester	Party adviser	38, 39, 49, 50[2], 53, 56
Jackson, Robert V.	1946–	Falcon Coll., Rhodesia; Oxford	Political adviser	41[2], 45, 46, 47
Jackson, Sir (F.) Stanley (GCIE 1927)	1870–1947	Harrow; Cambridge	Army officer	11
Jacques, Ld (Life Peer 1968). John H. Jacques	1905–1995	Secondary; Manchester	Accountant	39[2]
† James of Hereford, 1st Ld (1895). Henry James	1828–1911	Cheltenham	Barrister	3
James, Margot	1957–	Millfield; London	Public relations	63, 66
Jamieson, David C.	1947–	St. Peter's C., Birm'ham*; Open	Teacher	53[2], 54[2]
† Jamieson, Ld (Scot. Judge 1935). Douglas Jamieson	1880–1952	Fettes; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	16[2], 18
† Javid, Sajid	1969–	Filton Tech.*; Exeter	Banker	59[2], 60, 63[2],
† Jay, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Douglas P. T. Jay	1907–1996	Winchester; Oxford	Journalist	22[2], 33
† Jay of Paddington, Lady (Life Peer 1992). Margaret A. Jay	1939–	Blackheath H.S.; Oxford	Journalist	49, 51
† Jeffreys, Arthur F.	1848–1906	Privately; Oxford	Landowner	3
† Jellicoe, 2nd E (1935). George P. J. R. Jellicoe (Life Peer 1999)	1918–2007	Winchester; Cambridge	Diplomat	28[3], 29, 30, 35
† Jenkin of Roding, Ld (Life Peer 1987). (C.) Patrick F. Jenkin	1926–2016	Clifton; Cambridge	Barrister	35[3], 42[3]
Jenkins, Arthur	1884–1946	Elementary	Miner	20, 23
Jenkins of Putney, Ld (Life Peer 1981). Hugh G. Jenkins	1908–2004	Enfield G.S.*	Union official	38
† Jenkins of Hillhead (Life Peer 1987). Roy H. Jenkins	1920–2003	Abersychan G.S.*; Oxford	Writer	31[3], 37
Jersey 8th E of (1915). George H. R. C. Villiers, Vt Grandison (1873)	1873–1923	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	10
John, Brynmor T.	1934–1988	Pontypridd Boys' G.S.*; London	Solicitor	37, 38
John, William	1878–1955	Elementary	Miner	21[2]
John-Mackie, Ld (Life Peer 1981). John Mackie	1909–1994	Aberdeen G.S.*	Farmer	31
† Johnson, Alan A.	1950–	Sloane G.S., Chelsea*	Union official	51[2], 52, 53[3], 55, 57

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† Johnson, (A.) Boris de P.	1964–	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	63
Johnson, Diana R.	1966–	Sir John Deane's Coll.*; Brunel	Solicitor	56, 58
Johnson, Joseph (Jo) E.	1971–	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	58[2], 62, 63[2], 64
Johnson, Melanie	1955–	Clifton H.S.*; London & Cambridge	School inspector	50, 51, 53
Johnson, Walter H.	1917–2003	Devon Ho., Margate*	Factory worker	39
† Johnson Smith, Sir Geoffrey (Kt 1982)	1924–2010	Charterhouse; Oxford	Journalist	35[2]
† Johnston, Ld (Scot.Judge 1961). Douglas H. Johnston	1907–1985	Aberdeen G.S.*; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	24
† Johnston, Thomas	1882–1965	Lenzie Academy*; Glasgow	Journalist	14[2], 20
† Johnstone, Harcourt	1895–1945	Eton; Oxford	Party official	20
Jolly, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Judith Jolly	1951–	King's H.S., Warwick; Leeds	Teacher	62
Jones, (T.) Alec	1924–1983	Porth Cty G.S.*		38, 39
Jones, Andrew H.	1963–	Bradford G.S.; Leeds	Marketing	63, 65
† Jones, Arthur Creech	1891–1964	Elementary	Union official	23[2]
† Jones, Aubrey	1911–2003	Cyfarthfa Castle S.S.*; London	Journalist	26, 29
† Jones, Ld (Life Peer 2001). (S.) Barry Jones	1938–	Hawarden G.S.*	Business	39
† Jones, David I.	1952–	Ruabon G.S.; London	Solicitor	61[2], 64
Jones of Birmingham, Ld (Life Peer 2007). Sir Digby M. Jones (Kt 2004)	1955–	Bromsgrove S.; London	Director	55, 56
† Jones, Sir Frederick Elwyn (Kt 1964). Ld Elwyn-Jones (Life Peer 1974)	1909–1989	Llanelli G.S.*; Aberystwyth & Cambridge	Barrister	34, 37
Jones, Gwilym H.	1947–	Secondary	Director	48
Jones, Helen M.	1954–	Ursuline, Chester; London	Solicitor	58[2]
Jones, John H.	1894–1962	Rotherham*	Director	24
Jones, Jonathan (Jon) Owen	1954–	Rhydfelin*; Cardiff	Teacher	53, 54
Jones, Josiah Towyn	1858–1925	Elementary	Farmboy	10
Jones, Kevan D.	1964–	Portland C.S., Work-sop*; Newcastle Poly	Union official	56
Jones, Marcus C.	1974–	K. Ed. VI Coll., Nuncaton	Conveyancing	64
Jones, Morgan	1885–1939	Elementary; Reading	Teacher	12, 14
Jones, Robert B.	1950–2007	Merchant Taylors'; St. Andrews	Director	46, 47
Jones, William	1860–1915	Bangor Normal Coll.*; Aberystwyth & Oxford	Lecturer	6
† Jopling, Ld. (Life Peer 1997). (T.) Michael Jopling	1930–	Cheltenham; Newcastle	Farmer	36, 37, 40, 44
† Joseph, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Sir Keith S. Joseph (2nd Bt 1944)	1918–1994	Harrow; Oxford	Director	29[3], 35, 41, 42
† Jowell, Lady (Life Peer 2015). Dame Tessa J. H. D. Jowell (DBE 2012)	1947–	St.Margaret's, Aberdeen*; Aberdeen & Edinburgh	Social worker	51[2], 52, 57

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† Jowett, Frederick (Fred) W.	1864–1944	Elementary	Local govt.	12
† Jowitt, 1st E (1951). Sir William A. Jowitt (Kt 1929), 1st Ld (1945), 1st Vt (1947)	1885–1957	Marlborough; Oxford	Barrister	14, 16, 20[2], 21[2], 22
Joynson-Hicks, Lancelot W., 3rd Vt Brentford (1958)	1902–1983	Winchester; Oxford	Solicitor	26
† Joynson-Hicks, Sir William (1st Bt 1919). 1st Vt Brentford (1929)	1865–1932	Merchant Taylors'	Solicitor	11[5], 13
Judd, Ld (Life Peer 1991). Frank A. Judd	1935–	City of London Sch.; London	Charity worker	37[2], 38, 39
Kaberry of Adel, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Sir Donald Kaberry (1st Bt 1960)	1907–1991	Leeds G.S.	Solicitor	26
† Kaufman, Sir Gerald B. (Kt 2004)	1930–2017	Leeds G.S.; Oxford	Journalist	38[3]
† Kearley, Sir Hudson E. (1st Bt 1908). 1st Ld Devonport (1910), 1st Vt (1917)	1856–1934	Cranleigh	Merchant	4, 5, 8
Keeble, Sally C.	1951–	Cheltenham Ladies'; Oxford	Journalist	52, 53
Keeley, Barbara M.	1952–	Mt St Mary's, Leeds*; Salford	Engineer	55, 58
Keen, Ann L.	1948–	Elfed S.M.S., Buckley*; Surrey	Nursing	57[2]
Keen of Elie, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Richard S. Keen	1954–	Dollar Ac.; Edinburgh	Advocate	65
† Kellaway, Frederick G.	1870–1933	Bishopstoun*	Journalist	9
† Kelly, Ruth M.	1968–	Westminster; Oxford & London	Journalist	49, 50[2], 51, 52, 57
† Kelvedon, Ld (Life Peer 1997). (H.) Paul Channon	1935–2007	Eton; Oxford	Student	35[2], 36[2], 40, 41[2], 43[3]
Kemp, Fraser	1958–	Washington C.S.*	Journalist	54
† Kennedy, Jane E.	1958–	Q. Eliz. S.F.C., Darlington*; Liverpool	Union official	49, 51, 52[2], 54[2], 55, 56
† Kennedy, Thomas (Tom)	1874–1954	Secondary	Party official	12, 14
Kennet, 1st Ld (1935). Sir (E.) Hilton Young (GBE 1927)	1879–1960	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	8, 15[2]
Kennet, 2nd Ld (1960). Wayland Young	1923–2009	Stowe; Cambridge & Harvard	Journalist	32
Kenyon, 4th Ld (1869). Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon	1864–1927	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3, 10
Kerr, Charles I., 1st Ld Teviot (1940)	1874–1968	S. Hawtrey's, Windsor*	Director	18[2]
Kerr, Sir Hamilton W. (1st Bt 1957)	1903–1974	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	21
† Kerr of Monteviot, Ld (Life Peer, 2010). Michael A. J. F. Kerr (known as Michael Ancram). E. of Ancram (1965), 13th M. of Lothian (2004).	1945–	Ampleforth; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	43, 47[2]
Kershaw, Sir (J.) Anthony (Kt 1981)	1915–2008	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	35[2], 36
Kershaw, 1st Ld (1947). Fred Kershaw	1881–1962	Elementary	Union official	25
† Key, Charles W.	1883–1964	Chalfont St. Giles*	Local govt.	23, 24
Key, (S.) Robert	1945–	Sherborne; Cambridge	Teacher	42, 46, 47, 48

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† Khan, Sadiq A.	1970–	Ernest Bevin Coll.*; N. London	Solicitor	56, 57, 58
Kidd, James	1872–1928	Carriden*; Edinburgh	Solicitor	11
Kidney, David N.	1955–	C. of Stoke-on-Trent S.F.C.*; Bristol	Solicitor	56
Kilfoyle, Peter	1946–	St. Edward's, L'pool*; Durham	Party official	51, 52
† Kilmany, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Sir William J. Anstruther-Gray (1st Bt 1956)	1905–1985	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	22
† Kilmuir, 1st E of (1962). David P. Maxwell Fyfe, 1st Vt Kilmuir (1954)	1900–1967	George Watson's; Oxford	Barrister	21, 22, 25[2], 27
King, (H.) Douglas	1877–1930	Christ's Hospital	Sailor	12, 13[2]
King, Evelyn M.	1907–1994	Cheltenham; Cambridge	Teacher	24
† King of Bridgwater, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Thomas (Tom) J. King	1933–	Rugby; Cambridge	Director	41[2], 42[2], 43[2], 46
Kinnock of Holyhead, Lady (Life Peer 2009). Glenys E. Kinnock	1944–	Holyhead H.S.*; Cardiff	Teacher	55
† Kintore, 10th E of (1880). Algernon H. T. Keith-Falconer	1852–1930	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	3
Kirby, Simon G.	1964–	Hastings G.S.*; Open & London	Business	63, 66
Kirk, Sir Peter M. (Kt 1976)	1928–1977	Marlborough; Oxford	Journalist	28, 30, 35
Kirkhill, Ld (Life Peer 1975). John F. Smith	1930–	Robert Gordon's C., Aberdeen*	Lecturer	39
Kirkhope, Ld (Life Peer 2016). Timothy J. R. Kirkhope	1945–	R.G.S. Newcastle; Leicester	Solicitor	44, 46, 48[3]
† Kitchener of Khartoum, 1st E (1914). (H.) Herbert Kitchener, 1st Ld (1898), 1st Vt (1902)	1850–1916	France; Woolwich	Army officer	5, 7
Knapman, Roger M.	1944–	Allhallows*	Director	48[2]
Knight, Angela A.	1950–	Sheffield Girls; Bristol	Director	45
† Knight, Sir Gregory (Greg) (Kt 2013)	1949–	Newton's G.S. Leicester*	Solicitor	44[2], 47, 48[2], 62
† Knight of Weymouth, Ld (Life Peer 2010). James (Jim) P. Knight	1965–	Eltham Coll.; Cambridge	Director	50, 51, 56, 57
Kramer, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Susan V. Kramer	1950–	St. Paul's Girls'; Oxford	Banker	61
Kynoch, George A. B.	1946–	Glenalmond	Director	47
Ladyman, Stephen J.	1952–	Birkenhead Inst. G.S.*; L'pool Poly	Scientist	51, 53
Lait, Jacqueline (Jacqui) A.	1947–	Paisley G.S.*; Strathclyde	Party adviser	48
† Lamb, Norman P.	1957–	Wymondham Coll.*; Leicester	Solicitor	60, 61, 62
† Lambert, 1st Vt (1945). George Lambert	1866–1958	Privately	Landowner	4, 5
Lambton, Vt (1941-69). Antony C. F. Lambton (6th Earl of Durham 1969, disclaimed 1970)	1922–2006	Harrow	Landowner	35

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Lammy, David L.	1972–	King's, Peterborough; London	Barrister	49, 51, 52, 56, 57
† Lamont of Lerwick, Ld (Life Peer 1998). Norman S. H. Lamont	1942–	Loretto; Cambridge	Banker	40[2], 41[2], 42, 43, 45
Lancaster, (J.) Mark	1970–	Kimbolton S.; Buckingham	Director	61, 64[2]
Lane, Sir David W. S. S. (Kt 1983)	1922–1998	Eton; Cambridge	Business	35
† Lane-Fox, George R., 1st Ld Bingley (1933)	1870–1947	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	11, 13
† Lang of Monkton, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Ian B. Lang	1940–	Rugby; Cambridge	Director	41, 43[2], 44[2], 47[2]
† Lansbury, George	1859–1940	Elementary	Journalist	14
† Lansdowne, 5th M of (1866). Henry C. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, Vt Clanmaurice (1845). E of Kerry (1863)	1845–1927	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2, 3, 7
† Lansdowne, 8th M of (1944). George J. M. N. Petty-Fitzmaurice	1912–1999	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	27, 28, 30
† Lansley, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Andrew D. Lansley	1956–	Brentwood; Exeter	Civil servant	61[2]
† Law, Andrew Bonar	1858–1923	Glasgow H.S.*	Iron merchant	3, 7, 8[3], 11
† Law, Richard K., 1st Ld Coleraine (1954)	1901–1980	Shrewsbury; Oxford	Journalist	19, 20[2], 21
Lawrence, 2nd Ld (1879). John H. Lawrence	1846–1913	Wellington; Cambridge	Barrister	3
Lawrence, (A.) Susan	1871–1947	Privately; Cambridge	Local govt.	14
† Laws, David A.	1965–	St. George's, Weybridge; Cambridge	Banker	58, 59, 60
Lawson, George M.	1906–1978	Elementary	Lecturer	34
Lawson, Sir John Grant, 1st Bt (1905)	1856–1919	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	3
† Lawson, 1st Ld (1950). John J. Lawson	1881–1965	Elementary	Miner	12, 14, 24
† Lawson of Blaby, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Nigel Lawson	1932–	Westminster; Oxford	Journalist	40[2], 41
Le Marchant, Sir Spencer (Kt 1984)	1931–1986	Eton	Stockbroker	45
Leach, William	1870–1949	Bradford G.S.	Manufacturer	12
Leadsom, Andrea J.	1963–	Tonbridge Girls' G.S.*; Warwick	Banker	59, 64[2], 65
† Leathers, 1st Vt (1954). Frederick J. Leathers, 1st Ld (1941)	1883–1965	Elementary	Director	20, 22, 25
Leburn, (W.) Gilmour	1913–1963	Strathallan*	Local govt.	29
† Lee of Fareham, 1st Vt (1922). Sir Arthur Lee (KCB 1916). 1st Ld (1918)	1868–1947	Cheltenham; Woolwich	Army officer	2, 7, 8[2]
† Lee of Newton, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Frederick Lee	1906–1984	Langworthy Rd.*	Engineer	23, 31, 32, 33
† Lee of Asheridge, Lady (Life Peer 1970). Janet (Jennie) Lee (Mrs A. Bevan)	1904–1988	Benton*; Edinburgh	Journalist	32[2], 33
Lee, John R. L.	1942–	Hulme's G.S. Manchester	Barrister	41[2]
Lee, Phillip	1970–	Borlase G.S., Marlow*; London & Oxford	Doctor	62
Leechman, Ld (Scot. Judge 1965). James G. Leechman	1906–1986	Glasgow H.S.; Glasgow	Advocate	34

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Lees-Smith, Hastings B.	1878–1941	Aldenham	Educator	14[2]
Legh, Peter R., 4th Ld Newton (1960)	1915–1992	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	27, 28, 29, 30[4]
Leigh, Edward J. E.	1950–	Oratory Sch.; Durham	Party official	43, 47
† Lennox-Boyd, Alan T., 1st Vt Boyd of Merton (1960)	1904–1983	Sherborne; Oxford	Political adviser	16, 17[2], 19, 21, 25[2], 26, 28
Lennox-Boyd, Sir Mark A. (Kt 1994)	1943–	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	40, 44[2], 45
Leonard, Ld (Life Peer 1978). John D. Leonard	1909–1983	Boys Nat. S., Leitrim*	Union official	39
Leonard, William	1887–1969	Elementary	Union official	24
Leslie, Christopher (Chris) M.	1972–	Bingley G.S.*; Leeds	Political adviser	49[2]
Lester, Sir James (Jim) T. (Kt 1996)	1932–	Nottingham H.S.		41
Lestor of Eccles, Lady (Life Peer 1997). Joan Lestor	1931–1998	William Morris S.S.*; London	Teacher	32, 37, 38
† Letwin, Sir Oliver (Kt 2016)	1956–	Eton; Cambridge	Party Research	58, 62
Lever, Sir (S.) Hardman (KCB 1917, 1st Bt 1920)	1869–1947	Merchant Taylors', Crosby	Manufacturer	8
† Lever of Manchester, Ld (Life Peer 1979). (N.) Harold Lever	1914–1995	Manchester G S.	Barrister	31[2], 33, 38
Lewis, Brandon	1971–	Forest S., Walth'stow; Buckingham	Barrister	60[2], 63[3]
† Lewis, David V. P., 1st Ld Brecon (1957)	1905–1976	Monmouth	Solicitor	29
† Lewis, Sir (J.) Herbert (GBE 1922)	1858–1933	Secondary; McGill & Oxford	Solicitor	4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Lewis, Ivan	1967–	Stand S.F.C., Whitefield	Social worker	50, 51[2], 55, 57[2]
Lewis, Thomas A.	1881–1923	Denbigh G.S.*; Cardiff	Barrister	10
† Liddell of Coatdyke, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Helen L. Liddell	1950–	St.Patrick's H.S., Coatbridge*; Strathclyde	Party official	50, 51, 52[2], 53
† Lidington, David R.	1956–	Haberdashers' Aske's; Cambridge	Political adviser	59, 62, 63, 65
Lightbown, Sir David L. (Kt 1995)	1932–1995	Derby Sch. of Art*	Engineer	44, 45, 48
† Lilley, Peter B.	1943–	Dulwich; Cambridge	Consultant	40[2], 43, 47[2]
Limerick, 6th E of (1967). Patrick E. Pery. Vt Glentworth (1930)	1930–2003	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	36
† Lincolnshire, 1st M of (1912). Charles R. Wynn-Carrington, 3rd Ld Carrington (1868). 1st E Carrington (1895)	1843–1928	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	4, 5[2]
Lindgren, Ld (Life Peer 1961). George S. Lindgren	1900–1971	Elementary	Railwayman	23[2], 24, 33[2]
Lindsay, 16th E of (1989) James R. Lindsay-Bethune	1955–	Eton; Edinburgh	Landowner	47, 49
Lindsay, Kenneth	1897–1991	St Olave's; Oxford	Charity work	17[2]
† Linlithgow, 1st M of (1902). John A. L. Hope, 7th E of Hopetoun (1873)	1860–1908	Eton	Landowner	3[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Linlithgow, 2nd M of (1908). Victor A. J. Hope, E of Hopetoun (1902)	1887–1952	Eton	Landowner	11
† Listowel, 5th E of (1931). William F. Hare, Vt Ennismore (1924)	1906–1997	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	19, 23[4], 24
† Liverpool, 1st E of (1905). Cecil G. S. Foljambe, 1st Ld Hawkesbury (1893)	1846–1907	Eton	Landowner	4
† Liverpool, 2nd E of (1907). Arthur W. D. S. Foljambe, Vt Hawkesbury (1905)	1870–1941	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	6
Ld Livingston of Parkhead (Life Peer 2013). Ian P. Livingston	1964–	Kelvinside Ac.; Manchester	Director	59[2]
† Llewellyn, 1st Ld (1945). John J. Llewellyn	1893–1957	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	17[2], 19[3], 20[3], 21
Llewellyn, Sir David T. (Kt 1960)	1916–1992	Eton; Cambridge	Army officer	25
† Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, Lady (Life Peer 1967). Patricia Llewelyn-Davies	1915–1997	Liverpool Coll.; Cambridge	Civil servant	34, 39
† Lloyd, 1st Ld (1925). Sir George A. Lloyd (GCIE 1918)	1879–1941	Eton; Cambridge	Diplomat	19
Lloyd, 2nd Ld (1941). Alexander D. F. Lloyd	1912–1985	Eton; Cambridge	Banker	25[2], 27
Lloyd, Anthony (Tony) J.	1950–	Stretford C. S.*; Nottingham	Lecturer	50
Lloyd, Geoffrey, Ld Geoffrey- Lloyd (Life Peer 1974)	1902–1984	Harrow; Cambridge	Political adviser	16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28
Lloyd, Sir Peter R. C. (Kt 1995)	1937–	Tonbridge; Oxford	Marketing	40, 43, 44[2], 46[2]
Lloyd, (J.) Selwyn B., Ld Selwyn-Lloyd (Life Peer 1976)	1904–1978	Fettes; Cambridge	Barrister	25[3], 26, 27[3]
† Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, 1st E (1945). David Lloyd George	1863–1945	Llanystumdwy Church Sch.*	Solicitor	4, 5, 7[2], 8[2]
† Lloyd-George, Gwilym, 1st Vt Tenby (1957)	1894–1967	Eastbourne; Cambridge	Political adviser	15, 18, 19[2], 20, 21, 25, 26[2]
† Lloyd-Greame, Sir Philip (KBE 1920). (Changed surname to Cunliffe-Lister 1924), 1st Vt Swinton (1935). 1st E of Swinton (1955)	1884–1972	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	9[2], 11, 13, 15[2], 17, 19, 21[2], 25, 26[2]
Loch, 2nd Ld (1900). Edward D. Loch	1873–1942	Winchester	Army officer	6
† Lochee, 1st Ld (1908). Edmund Robertson	1846–1911	Secondary; St Andrews & Oxford	Lawyer	4
Lock. David A.	1960–	Surbiton G.S.; Cambridge	Barrister	49
Locker-Lampson, Godfrey L. T.	1875–1946	Eton; Cambridge		11, 13[2]
† Londonderry, 6th M of (1884). Charles S. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Vt Castlereagh (1872)	1852–1915	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 3[3]
† Londonderry, 7th M of (1915). Charles S. H. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Vt Castlereagh (1884)	1878–1949	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	8, 13, 15, 16 [2]
† Long, 1st Vt (1921). Walter H. Long	1854–1924	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 3, 7, 8[2]

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Long, 4th Vt (1967). Richard G. Long	1929–	Harrow	Landowner	45, 48
† Longford, 7th E of (1961). Francis (Frank) A. Pakenham, 1st Ld Pakenham (1945) (Life Peer 1999)	1905–2001	Eton; Oxford	Academic	22, 23[3], 24, 25, 31[3]
† Loreburn, 1st E (1911). Sir Robert T. Reid (Kt 1894), 1st Ld Loreburn (1906)	1846–1923	Cheltenham; Oxford	Barrister	4, 5
† Lothian, 11th M of (1930). Philip H. Kerr	1882–1940	Oratory Sch; Oxford	Landowner	15[2]
Lothian, 12th M of (1940). Peter F. W. Kerr	1922–2004	Ampleforth; Oxford	Landowner	29, 30, 35, 37
Lough, Thomas	1850–1922	Wesleyan Sch. Dublin*	Merchant	4
Loughlin, Charles W.	1914–1993	Elementary	Union official	32[2], 33[3]
Loughton, Timothy (Tim) P.	1962–	Priory S., Lewes*; Warwick	Banker	60
Lovat, 16th Ld (1887). Simon J. Fraser	1871–1933	Fort Augustus Abbey; Oxford	Landowner	13
Lovat, 17th Ld (1933). Simon C. J. Fraser	1911–1995	Ampleforth; Oxford	Landowner	21
Lovell-Davis, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Peter L. Davis	1925–2001	Stratford upon Avon G.S.*; Oxford	Public relations	38, 39
† Low, Sir Toby A. R. W. (KCMG 1957) 1st Ld Aldington (1962) (Life Peer 1999)	1914–2000	Winchester; Oxford	Director	26[2]
Luard, (D.) Evan T.	1926–1991	Felsted; Cambridge	Academic	31, 37
Lucan, 5th E of (1914). George C. Bingham, Ld Bingham (1888)	1860–1949	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	11, 12, 14[2], 16, 18
Lucan, 6th E of (1949). George C. P. Bingham, Ld Bingham (1914)	1898–1964	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	23, 24
Lucas, Ian C.	1960–	R.G.S., Newcastle; Oxford	Solicitor	56, 58
Lucas of Chilworth, 1st Ld (1946). George W. Lucas	1896–1967	Elementary	Director	24[2], 25
Lucas of Chilworth, 2nd Ld (1967). Michael W. G. Lucas	1926–2001	Peter Symond's Winchester*	Engineer	43, 45
† Lucas of Crudwell & Dingwall, 8th & 5th Ld (1905). Auberon T. Herbert	1876–1916	Bedford; Oxford	Director	5[4]
Lucas of Crudwell & Dingwall, 11th & 8th Ld (1991). Ralph M. Palmer	1951–	Eton; Oxford	Accountant	49
Lucas-Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. D. (Munro) (1st Bt 1920)	1903–1985	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	25
† Luce, Ld (Life Peer 2000). Sir Richard N. Luce (Kt 1991)	1936–	Wellington; Cam- bridge & Oxford	Marketing	40, 41
Luff, Peter	1955–	Windsor G.S.*; Cambridge	Public relations	60
Lunn, William	1872–1942	Elementary	Miner	12, 14
Lyell, 3rd Ld (1943). Charles Lyell	1939–	Eton; Oxford	Accountant	43, 45
† Lyell of Markyate, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Sir Nicholas W. Lyell (Kt 1987)	1938–2010	Stowe; Oxford	Barrister	42, 44, 48[2]
Lyon, Alexander (Alex) W.	1931–1993	West Leeds H.S.*; London	Barrister	37

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Lyttelton, Alfred	1857–1913	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	2
† Lyttelton, Oliver, 1st Vt Chandos (1954)	1893–1972	Eton; Cambridge	Director	20[4], 22[2], 25
† Lytton, 2nd E of (1891). Victor A. G. R. Bulwer-Lytton	1876–1947	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	7, 8[2], 9
† Mabane, 1st Ld (1962). Sir William Mabane (KBE 1954)	1895–1969	Woodhouse Grove*; Cambridge	Director	16, 17, 19[2], 21
† Mabon, (J.) Dickson	1925–2008	N. Kelvinside*; Glasgow	Doctor	33[2], 38
MacArthur, Ian	1925–2007	Cheltenham; Oxford	Director	30
† Macartney, Sir William Ellison (KCMG 1913)	1852–1924	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	2
† McAvoy of Rutherglen, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Thomas (Tommy) M. McAvoy	1943–	St.Columskilles*	Storeman	54, 58[2]
McBride, Neil	1910–1974	Elementary	Brass finisher	34[2]
McCabe, Stephen (Steve) J.	1955–	Moray House C.*; Bradford	Social worker	54, 58
McCann, John	1910–1972	Elementary	Engineer	34,[3]
McCarthy, Kerry	1965–	Denbigh H.S., Luton and Luton S.F.C.; Liverpool	Director	58
McCarthy-Fry, Sarah L.	1955–	Portsmouth H.S.	Accountant	55, 56[2]
† McCartney, Sir Ian (Kt 2010)	1951–	Lenzie Ac.*	Seaman	50, 52[2], 53[2]
McCluskey, Ld (Life Peer 1976). John H. McCluskey	1929–	Holy Cross Academy*; Edinburgh		39
MacColl, James E.	1908–1971	Sedbergh; Oxford	Barrister	32
† McCorquodale of Newton, 1st Ld (1955). Malcolm S. McCorquodale	1901–1971	Harrow; Oxford	Printer	20, 21
† McCurdy, Charles A.	1870–1941	Loughboro' G.S.; Cambridge	Barrister	8, 9, 10
MacDermot, Niall	1916–1996	Rugby; Cambridge	Barrister	31, 32,
† Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, 1st Ld (1949). Sir Gordon Macdonald (KCMG 1946)	1888–1966	Elementary	Miner	23
† Macdonald of Tradeston, Ld (Life Peer 1998). Angus (Gus) J. Macdonald	1940–	Allan Glen's, Glasgow*	Journalist	51, 52[2]
MacDonald, Calum	1956–	Oban; Edinburgh	Academic	52
† MacDonald, James Ramsay	1866–1937	Elementary	Party official	12[2], 14, 15, 16
† MacDonald, Malcolm J.	1901–1981	Bedales*; Oxford	Political adviser	15, 17[4], 19
McDonagh, Siobhain A.	1960–	Holy Cross, New Malden*; Essex	Social worker	58
McElhone, Francis (Frank) P.	1929–1982	St Bonaventure's S.S.*; Glasgow	Local govt.	39
McEwen, Sir John H. F. (1st Bt 1953)	1894–1962	Eton; Oxford	Brewer	17, 21
† McFadden, Patrick (Pat) B.	1965–	Holyrood S.S.*; Edinburgh	Political adviser	52, 56[2]
† McFall of Alcluth, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John F. McFall	1944–	St.Patrick's, Dumbarton*; Strathclyde	Teacher	52, 54
Macfarlane, Sir (D.) Neil (Kt 1988)	1936–	Bancroft's Sch.	Oil executive	41, 42
† MacGregor of Pulham Market, Ld (Life Peer 2001). John R. R. MacGregor	1937–	Merchiston Castle; St. Andrews & London	Banker	40[4], 41, 42, 44, 45, 48

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† McGuire, Dame Anne C. (DBE 2015)	1949–	Our Lady, Glasgow*; Glasgow	Teacher	49, 52, 53, 54[2], 57
McIntosh of Haringey, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Andrew R. McIntosh	1933–2010	R.G.S. High Wycombe; Oxford	Market research	52, 54
† Mackay, Andrew J.	1949–	Solihull	Estate agent	48[4]
† Mackay of Drumadoon, Ld (Life Peer 1995). Donald S. Mackay	1946–	George Watson's; Edinburgh	Advocate	48[2]
† Mackay of Clashfern, Ld (Life Peer 1979). James P. H. Mackay	1927–	George Heriot's; Edinburgh	Advocate	40, 44, 45
† Mackay of Ardbrecknish, Ld (Life Peer 1991). John J. Mackay	1938–2001	Campbelltown G.S.*; Glasgow	Advocate	43, 47, 48, 49
McKechin, Ann	1961–	Sacred Heart H.S., Paisley*; Strathclyde	Solicitor	57
† McKenna, Reginald	1863–1943	Privately; London	Banker	4[2], 5[2], 7
McKenzie of Luton, Ld (Life Peer 2004). William (Bill) D. McKenzie	1946–	Reading S.*; Bristol	Accountant	55, 56, 57
† Mackenzie (J.) Gregor	1927–1992	Queen's Park S.*; Glasgow	Local govt.	38[2], 39
Mackeson, Sir Harry R. (1st Bt 1954)	1905–1964	Rugby; Sandhurst	Army officer	26, 27
Mackie, John, Ld John-Mackie (Life Peer 1981)	1909–1984	Aberdeen G.S.*	Farmer	31
McLaren, Martin	1914–1979	Sedbergh; Oxford	Civil servant	30
† Maclay, 1st Ld (1922). Sir John P. Maclay (1st Bt 1914)	1857–1951	Glasgow H.S.*	Shipowner	9
† Maclay, John S. 1st Vt Muirshiel (1964)	1905–1992	Winchester; Cambridge	Shipowner	22, 25, 26, 29
† Maclean, David J., Ld Blencathra (Life Peer 2011)	1953–	Fortrose Acad.*; Aberdeen	Director	41, 44[2], 46[3]
† Maclean, Sir Donald (KBE 1917)	1864–1932	Haverfordwest G.S.*	Solicitor	15[2]
Maclean, Sir Fitzroy (1st Bt 1957)	1911–1996	Eton; Cambridge	Business	26
† McLeish, Henry B.	1948–	Buckhaven H. S.*; Heriot-Watt	Local govt.	52
† MacLennan of Rogart, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Robert (Bob) A. R. MacLennan	1936–	Glasgow Academy; Cambridge & Oxford	Barrister	39
† Macleod, Iain N.	1913–1970	Fettes; Cambridge	Party research	26[2], 28, 29[2], 35
† McLoughlin, Sir Patrick A. (Kt 2016)	1957–	Griffin C.S., Cannock*	Miner	44, 46, 48[4], 61[2], 62[2], 65
† Macmillan, (M.) Harold, 1st E of Stockton (1984)	1894–1986	Eton; Oxford	Publisher	19, 20[2], 21, 25[3], 26, 27
† Macmillan, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1930). Hugh P. Macmillan	1873–1952	Coll. H.S. Greenock*; Edinburgh & Glasgow	Barrister	12, 17
† Macmillan of Ovenden, Vt (1984). Maurice V. Macmillan	1921–1984	Eton; Oxford	Publisher	27, 35[2], 36
† McNally, Ld (Life Peer 1995) Thomas (Tom) McNally	1943–	St. Joseph's Coll., Blackpool; London	Political adviser	59
† Macnamara, Thomas J.	1861–1931	St. Thomas', Exeter*	Journalist	4, 5, 7, 8, 9

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† McNeil, Hector	1907–1955	Woodside, Glas.*; Glasgow	Journalist	22[2], 24
† McNeill, Ronald J., 1st Ld Cushendun (1927)	1861–1934	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	11, 13[3]
† McNulty, Anthony (Tony) J.	1958–	Stanmore*; Liverpool	Lecturer	49, 50, 53[2] 54[2], 55, 57
† Macpherson, Sir Ian (1st Bt 1933), 1st Ld Strathcarron (1936)	1880–1937	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Barrister	9[2], 10
Macpherson, Niall M. S., 1st Ld Drumalbyn (1963)	1908–1987	Fettes; Oxford	Education	26, 29[4], 36
† MacRobert, Alexander M.	1873–1930	Paisley Acad.*; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	13[2]
(†) MacShane, Denis	1948–	St. Benedict's, Ealing; Oxford	Journalist	50[2]
† Mactaggart, Fiona M.	1953–	Cheltenham Ladies*; London	Welfare worker	50
† McVey, Esther L.	1967–	Belvedere; London	TV presenter, business	61[3], 66
† Major, Sir John (KG 2005)	1943–	Rutlish G.S.*	Banker	40[3], 42[2], 44[2], 45
Malik, Shahid	1967–	Burnley S.F.C.*; South Bank Poly & Durham	Business	56, 57[2]
Mallalieu, Sir Joseph P. W. (Kt 1979)	1908–1980	Cheltenham; Oxford	Journalist	32[2], 33[2]
Mallet, Sir Charles E. (Kt 1917)	1862–1947	Harrow; Oxford	Manufacturer	5
† Malloch-Brown, Ld (Life Peer 2007). (G.) Mark Malloch Brown	1953–	Marlborough; Cambridge	UN official	55
Malmesbury, 5th E of (1899). James E. Harris	1872–1950	Privately; Oxford	Landowner	12
Malone, (P.) Gerald (Gerry)	1950–	St.Aloysius, Glasgow*; Glasgow	Journalist	44, 47
† Manchester, 9th D of (1892). William A. D. Montagu	1877–1947	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	4
Mancroft, 1st Ld (1937). Sir Arthur M. Samuel (1st Bt 1932)	1872–1942	Norwich G.S.*	Manufacturer	13[2]
Mancroft, 2nd Ld (1942). Stormont M. S. Mancroft	1914–1987	Winchester; Oxford	Director	25, 27, 28, 30
† Mandelson, Ld (Life Peer 2008). Peter B. Mandelson	1953–	Hendon Sen. H.S.*; Oxford	Party adviser	52, 53[2], 55[3]
† Manningham-Buller, Sir Reginald E. (Kt 1951), 1st Ld Dilhorne 1962). 1st Vt (1964)	1905–1980	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	22, 27[3], 30
Mansfield, 8th E of (1971). Vt Stormont (1935). William D. M. J. Murray	1930–	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	43[2]
Maples, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John C. Maples	1943–2012	Marlborough; Cambridge	Public relations	40, 45
† Marchamley, 1st Ld (1908). George Whiteley	1855–1925	Abroad; Zurich	Manufacturer	4, 6
Marchwood, 1st Vt (1945). Sir Frederick G. Penny (Kt 1929), 1st Ld Marchwood (1937)	1876–1955	K.Edward VI G.S.; Southampton*	Broker	13, 16[4], 18

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† Margesson, 1st Vt (1942). (H.) David R. Margesson	1890–1965	Harrow; Cambridge	Army officer	13, 16[2], 18, 20, 21
Marks, Kenneth	1920–1988	Central H.S., Manchester*	Teacher	38
Marland, Ld (Life Peer 2006). Jonathan P. Marland	1956–	Shrewsbury	Director	60[2]
† Marlborough, 9th D of (1892). Charles R. J. Spencer-Churchill, M of Blandford (1883)	1871–1934	Winchester; Cambridge	Landowner	2, 3, 8
Marley, 1st Ld (1930). Dudley L. Aman	1884–1952	Marlborough; R.N.C. Greenwich	Naval officer	14[2]
† Marples, Ld (Life Peer 1974). (A.) Ernest Marples	1907–1978	Stretford G.S.*	Builder	26[2], 29, 30
† Marquand, Hilary A.	1901–1972	Cardiff H.S.*; Cardiff	Academic	23[3], 24
† Marsh, Ld (Life Peer 1981). Sir Richard W. Marsh (Kt 1976)	1928–2011	Elementary	Union official	32, 33[3]
Marshall, Fred	1883–1962	Elementary	Local govt.	24
Marshall, James (Jim)	1941–2004	City G.S. Sheffield*; Leeds	Lecturer	39
Marshall, Sir (R.) Michael (Kt 1990)	1930–2006	Bradfield; Harvard	Stockbroker	42
Marten, Sir (H.) Neil (Kt 1983)	1916–1985	Rossall	Solicitor	28, 40
† Mason of Barnsley, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Roy Mason	1924–2015	Royston*	Miner	32, 33[4], 37, 38
† Masterman, Charles F. G.	1873–1927	Weymouth*; Cambridge	Journalist	5[4]
† Mates, Michael J.	1934–	Blundells; Cambridge	Army officer	47
Mather, Sir (D.) Carol M. (Kt 1987)	1919–2006	Harrow; Oxford	Army officer	44, 45
† Mathers, 1st Ld (1951). George Mathers	1886–1965	Elementary	Railway clerk	21, 24[2]
Mathew, Robert	1911–1966	Eton; Cambridge	Farmer	28
† Maude of Stratford-upon-Avon, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Sir Angus E. U. Maude (Kt 1981)	1912–1993	Rugby; Oxford	Journalist	43
† Maude of Horsham, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Francis A.A. Maude	1953–	Abingdon; Cambridge	Banker	40[2], 43, 44, 45, 58, 63[2]
† Maudling, Reginald	1917–1979	Merchant Taylors*; Oxford	Barrister	25, 26[2], 27, 28, 29[3], 35
† Maugham, 1st Vt (1939). Sir Frederick H. Maugham (Kt 1928), Ld (Ld of Appeal 1935)	1866–1958	Dover Coll.; Cambridge	Barrister	16
Mawby, Raymond (Ray) L.	1922–1990	Long Lawford S.*	Electrician	29
† Mawhinney, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Sir Brian S. Mawhinney (Kt 1997)	1940–	R.Belfast A.I.; Belfast	Physics lecturer	43, 47[2], 48[2]
† Maxwell Fyfe, David P., 1st Vt Kilmuir (1954). 1st E of Kilmuir (1962)	1900–1967	George Watson's Edinburgh; Oxford	Barrister	21, 22, 25[2], 27
† May, Theresa M.	1956–	Wheatley Park C.S.*; Oxford	Business	59, 62, 63
Maydon, Stephen L. C.	1913–1971	Twyford*	Naval officer	29
Mayhew, Ld (Life Peer 1981). Christopher P. Mayhew	1915–1997	Haileybury; Oxford	Journalist	22, 32
† Mayhew of Twysden, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Sir Patrick B. B. Mayhew (Kt 1983)	1929–2016	Tonbridge; Oxford	Barrister	40, 41, 44[2], 47, 48

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Maynard, Paul C.	1975–	St Ambrose C., Altrincham; Oxford	Pol. researcher	65
† Meacher, Michael H.	1939–2015	Berkhamsted; Oxford	Academic	38[2], 39, 50, 51
Meale, (J.) Alan	1949–	St Joseph's*; Oxford	Political researcher	51
† Melchett, 1st Ld (1928). Sir Alfred M. Mond (1st Bt 1910)	1868–1930	Cheltenham; Cam- bridge & Edinburgh	Manufacturer	9, 10
Melchett, 4th Ld (1973). Peter R. H. Mond	1948–	Eton; Cambridge & Keele	Green activist	38[2], 39
† Mellish, Ld (Life Peer 1985). Robert (Bob) J. Mellish	1913–1998	Elementary	Union official	32[2], 33, 34, 39[2]
† Mellor, David J.	1949–	Swanage G.S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	40[5], 41[2], 42, 45, 47
Melville, Sir James B. (Kt 1929)	1885–1931	Secondary	Barrister	14
Merlyn-Rees, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Merlyn Rees	1920–2006	Harrow Weald G.S.*; London	Teacher	31, 32[2], 37, 38
† Merriman, 1st Ld (1941). Sir Frank B. Merriman (Kt 1928)	1880–1962	Winchester	Barrister	13, 16
† Merrivale, 1st Ld (1925). Sir Henry E. Duke (Kt 1918)	1855–1939	Elementary	Barrister	7, 9
Merron, Gillian J.	1959–	Wanstead H.S.*; Lancaster	Union official	53, 54[2], 55, 57[3]
† Michael, Alun E.	1943–	Colwyn Bay G.S.*; Keele	Barrister	50[2], 53[2],
† Middleton, 1st E of (1920). (W.) St. John Brodrick, 9th Vt Middleton (1907)	1856–1942	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 3
† Milburn, Alan	1958–	Stokesley Comp.*; Lancaster	Local govt.	49, 51[2], 52
† Miliband, David W.	1965–	Haverstock C.S.*; Oxford	Political adviser	49, 50, 51, 52, 55
† Miliband, Edward (Ed) S.	1969–	Haverstock C.S.*; Oxford	Political adviser	52, 55, 56
† Millan, Bruce	1927–2013	Harris Acad., Dundee*	Accountant	32, 33, 39[2]
Miller of Hendon, Lady (Life Peer 1993). Doreen Miller	1933–2014	Kilburn H.S.*; London	Director	49
Miller, Maurice S.	1920–2001	Shawlands Acad.*; Glasgow	Doctor	34
† Miller, Maria F. L.	1964–	Brynteg C.S.*; London	Advertising	60, 61
† Milligan, Ld (Scot. Judge 1960). William R. Milligan	1898–1975	Sherborne; Oxford & Glasgow	Advocate	27[2], 30
† Mills, 1st Vt (1962). Sir Percy H. Mills (Kt 1942, 1st Bt 1952), 1st Ld (1957)	1890–1968	Barnard Castle	Manufacturer	29[2], 30
Mills, Sir Peter M. (Kt 1982)	1921–1993	Epsom	Farmer	35, 36
† Milner, 1st Vt (1902). Sir Alfred Milner (KCB 1895), 1st Ld (1901)	1854–1925	German Schs.; Lon- don & Oxford	Public servant	8[2], 10[2]
† Milton, Anne F.	1955–	Haywards Heath G.S.*; London	Nurse	61[2], 62, 64, 66
† Mitchell, Andrew J. B.	1956–	Rugby; Oxford	Banker	47, 48[2], 61[2]
Mitchell, Sir David B. (Kt 1988)	1928–2014	Aldenham	Wine merchant	42, 43, 44[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Mitchell-Thomson, Sir William (2nd Bt 1918). 1st Ld Selsdon (1932)	1877–1938	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	9[2], 13
Mitchison, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Gilbert R. Mitchison	1890–1970	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	32
Mobarik, Lady (Life Peer 2014). Nosheena S. Mobarik	1957–	Secondary; Strathclyde	I.T.	66
Mole, Christopher (Chris) D.	1958–	Dulwich; Kent	Technologist	57, 58
Molony, Sir Thomas F. (1st Bt 1925)	1865–1949	Secondary; Dublin	Barrister	6[2]
† Molson, Ld (Life Peer 1961). (A.) Hugh E. Molson	1903–1991	Lancing & Dartmouth; Oxford	Barrister	26[2], 30
† Monckton of Brencley, 1st Vt (1957). Sir Walter T. Monckton (KCVO 1937)	1891–1965	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	22, 25, 26[2]
† Mond, Sir Alfred M. (1st Bt 1910). 1st Ld Melchett (1928)	1868–1930	Cheltenham; Cambridge & Edinburgh	Manufacturer	9, 10
Money, Sir Leo G. C. (Kt 1915)	1870–1944	Privately	Journalist	9
† Monro of Langholm, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Sir Hector S. P. Monro (Kt 1981)	1922–2006	Canford Sch.; Cambridge	Journalist	36[2], 42, 47
† Monsell, 1st Vt (1935). Sir Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell (KBE 1929)	1881–1969	H.M.S. Britannia*	Naval officer	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17
† Montagu, Edwin S.	1879–1924	Clifton & C. of London; Cambridge	Gentleman	5[3], 7[4], 9
Montague, Frederick, 1st Ld Amwell (1947)	1876–1966	Elementary	Party organiser	14, 19, 20
† Montague Barlow, Sir (C.) Anderson (KBE 1918). Changed surname to Montague-Barlow 1946	1868–1951	Repton; Cambridge		9, 11
Moonie, Ld (Life Peer 2007). Lewis G. Moonie	1947–	Grove Ac., Dundee; St. Andrews	Psychiatrist	51
† Moore of Lower Marsh, Ld (Life Peer 1992). John E. M. Moore	1937–	Victuallers' S. Slough*; London	Director	40[2], 41, 42, 43[2]
† Moore, Michael K.	1965–	Jedburgh G.S.*; Edinburgh	Accountant	61
† Moore-Brabazon, John T. C., 1st Ld Brabazon of Tara (1942)	1884–1964	Harrow; Cambridge	Aviator	11, 13, 19, 20
Moran, Margaret	1955–	St. Ursula's, Greenwich*; Birmingham	Charity director	54
Mordaunt, Penelope (Penny) M.	1973–	Oaklands R.C.C.S., Waterloooville*; Reading	Charity director	60, 64[2], 65
More, Sir Jasper (Kt 1979)	1907–1987	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	37
Morgan of Drefelin, Lady (Life Peer 2004). Delyth J. Morgan	1961–	Elliott C.S.*; London	Party official	56, 57, 58
Morgan, (D.) Elystan, Ld Elystan-Morgan (Life Peer 1981)	1932–1988	Ardwyn G.S.*; Aberystwyth	Barrister	31
† Morgan, Nicky	1972–	Surbiton H.S.; Oxford	Solicitor	59[2], 60[2], 62, 64
Morgan of Huyton, Lady (Life Peer 2001). Sally Morgan	1959–	Belvedere S., Liverpool; Durham	Party official	52
Moriarty, John F.	1854–1915	Stonyhurst; Dublin	Barrister	6[2]
† Morison, Ld (Scot. Judge 1922). Thomas B. Morison	1868–1945	Secondary; Edinburgh	Advocate	6, 7, 10[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Morley, Elliot A.	1952–	St. Margaret's H.S.*; Hull Coll. of Ed.	Teacher	50[2]
† Morley of Blackburn, 1st Vt (1908). John Morley	1838–1923	Cheltenham; Oxford	Journalist	4, 5[3]
† Morris of Manchester, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Alfred (Alf) Morris	1928–2012	Elementary; Oxford & Manchester	Lecturer	38
† Morris, Charles R.	1926–2012	Elementary	Postal worker	34[3], 37, 38
† Morris of Yardley, Lady (Life Peer 2005). Estelle Morris	1952–	Whalley Range H.S.*; Coventry C. of Ed.	Teacher	51[3], 52
† Morris of Aberavon, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Sir John Morris (Kt 1999)	1931–	Ardwyn G.S.*; Aberystwyth & Cambridge	Barrister	32, 33[2], 39, 54
Morris-Jones, Sir (J.) Henry (Kt 1937)	1884–1972	Menai Bridge G.S.*	Doctor	18
† Morrison of Lambeth, Ld (Life Peer 1959). Herbert S. Morrison	1888–1965	Elementary	Party official	14[2], 19[2], 20, 22[2]
† Morrison, Sir Peter H. (Kt 1990)	1944–1995	Eton; Oxford		41[3], 43, 44
† Morrison, 1st Ld (1945). Robert C. Morrison	1881–1953	Aberdeen*	Co-op official	24, 25
† Morrison, William S., 1st Vt Dunrossil (1959)	1893–1961	George Watson's; Edinburgh	Barrister	16, 17[4], 20[2], 22
(†) Mosley, Sir Oswald E. (6th Bt 1928)	1896–1980	Winchester; Sandhurst	Landowner	14
Moss, Malcolm D.	1943–	Audenshaw*; Cambridge	Director	47
† Mottistone, 1st Ld (1933). John E. B. Seely	1868–1947	Harrow; Cambridge	Army officer	5[3], 8, 9
Mott-Radclyffe, Sir Charles E. (Kt 1957)	1911–1992	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	22
† Mount Temple, 1st Ld (1932). Wilfrid W. Ashley	1867–1939	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	11[3], 13
Mowat, David J.	1957–	Lawrence Sheriff S., Rugby*; London	Accountant	64
Mowbray and Stourton, 26th Ld (1965). Charles E. Stourton	1923–2006	Ampleforth; Oxford	Landowner	37, 45
† Mowlam, Marjorie (Mo)	1949–2005	Coventry Comp.*; Durham & Iowa	Lecturer	52[2]
† Moyle, Roland D.	1928–	Llanidloes Cty Sch.*; Aberystwyth & Cambridge	Barrister	37, 38
† Moyne, 1st Ld (1932). Walter E. Guinness	1880–1944	Eton	Brewer	11[2], 13[2]
Moynihan, Ld (4th Ld 1997). Colin B. Moynihan	1955–	Monmouth; Oxford	Director	42[2], 46
Mudie, George E.	1945–	Local Sch.	Union official	51, 54
Muir, John W.	1879–1931		Educationist	12
† Muir Mackenzie, 1st Ld (1915). Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie (KCB 1898)	1845–1930	Charterhouse; Oxford	Barrister	12, 14
Muirhead, Anthony J.	1890–1939	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	17[3]
† Muirshiel, 1st Vt (1964). John S. Maclay	1905–1992	Winchester; Cambridge	Shipowner	22, 25, 26, 29
† Mulley, Ld (Life Peer 1984). Frederick (Fred) W. Mulley	1918–1995	Warwick Sch.*; Cambridge & Oxford	Academic	31[2], 32, 33, 37, 38[2]
Mullin, Christopher (Chris) J.	1947–	St. Joseph's, Ipswich*; Hull	Journalist	50, 51, 52

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† Mundell, David G.	1962–	Lockerbie Ac.*; Edinburgh	Solicitor	61, 65
Munn, Margaret (Meg) P.	1959–	Rowlinson S., Sheffield*; York	Social work	49, 55
Munro, Patrick	1883–1942	Leeds G.S.; Oxford	Local govt.	18, 21
† Munro, Robert, 1st Ld Alness (1934)	1868–1955	Aberdeen G.S.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	6, 7, 9, 21, 22
† Munster, 5th E of (1928). Geoffrey W. R. H. FitzClarence	1906–1975	Charterhouse	Peer	16, 17, 18[2], 19[2], 21, 25, 27, 30
† Murphy, James (Jim) F.	1967–	Abroad; Strathclyde	Student union official	49, 53, 54[2], 55, 57
† Murphy of Torfaen, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Paul P. Murphy	1948–	W. Monmouth S. *; Oxford	Lecturer	52[2], 53, 57
Murray of Gravesend, Ld (Life Peer 1976). Albert J. Murray	1930–1980	Elementary	Local govt.	33
† Murray of Elibank, 1st Ld (1912). Master of Elibank (1871). Alexander W.C.O. Murray	1870–1920	Cheltenham	Landowner	4, 5, 6[2]
Murray, Andrew G., 1st Ld Dunedin (1905). 1st Vt (1926)	1849–1942	Harrow; Cambridge	Advocate	3[2]
† Murray, Ld (Scot. Judge 1922). Charles D. Murray	1866–1936	Edinburgh Acad.; Edinburgh	Advocate	10[2]
Murray, Sir (T.) David King (Kt 1941), Ld Birnam (Scot. Judge 1945)	1884–1955	Glasgow H.S.*; Glasgow	Advocate	21, 22
† Murray, Ld (Scot. Judge 1979). Ronald King Murray	1922–2016	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh & Oxford	Advocate	39
Murrison, Andrew W.	1961–	Harwich H.S.*; R.N.C. Dartmouth & Bristol	Doctor	60, 61
† Murton of Lindisfarne, Ld (Life Peer 1979). (H.) Oscar Murton	1914–2009	Uppingham	Director	36, 37
Myners, Ld (Life Peer 2008). Paul Myners	1948–	Truro; London	Media tycoon	55
Nash, Ld (Life Peer 2013). John A. S. Nash	1949–	Milton Abbey; Oxford	Financier	60, 64
† Nathan, 1st Ld (1940). Harry L. Nathan	1889–1964	St. Paul's	Solicitor	23, 24
Neal, Arthur	1862–1933	Wesley Coll., Sheffield*	Solicitor	10
Neal, Harold	1897–1972	Elementary	Miner	23
Neave, Airey M. S.	1916–1979	Eton; Oxford	Lawyer	28, 30
† Needham, Sir Richard F. (Kt 1997)	1942–	Eton	Director	43, 47[2]
Neill, Robert (Bob) J. M.	1952–	Abbs Cross Tech. H.S.*; London	Barrister	60
Nelson, (R.) Anthony	1948–	Harrow; Cambridge	Banker	45, 57
Neubert, Sir Michael J. (Kt 1990)	1933–	Bromley G.S.*; Cambridge	Local govt.	41, 44[2], 45
† Neville-Jones, Lady (Life Peer 2000). Dame Pauline Neville-Jones (DCMG 1995)	1939–	Leeds H.S.; Oxford	Diplomat	59
Neville-Rolfe, Lady (Life Peer 2013). Dame Lucy J. Neville-Rolfe (DBE 2012)	1953–	Catholic schools; Oxford	Retail	63[2], 64
† Newby, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Richard M. Newby	1953–	Rothwell G.S.*; Oxford	Consultant	62

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Newmark, Brooks P. V.	1958–	Bedford; Harvard & Oxford	Banker	58, 61
† Newton of Braintree, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Antony (Tony) H. Newton	1937–2012	Friends' S., Saffron Walden*; Oxford	Party official	42[4], 43, 44[2], 45, 47
Newton, 2nd Ld (1899). Thomas W. Legh	1857–1942	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	7[2], 8
Newton, 4th Ld (1960). Peter R. Legh	1915–1992	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	27, 28, 29, 30[4]
Newton, Sarah L.	1961–	Falmouth S.*; London	Marketing	63, 65, 66
Nicholls, Sir Harmar (1st Bt 1960). Ld Harmar-Nicholls (Life Peer 1974)	1912–2000	Q. Mary's G.S., Walsall*	Builder	25, 30
Nicholls, Patrick C. M.	1948–	Redrice, Andover*	Solicitor	41, 42
Nicolson, Sir Harold G. (KCVO 1953)	1886–1968	Wellington; Oxford	Diplomat	19
Noble, Sir Allan H. P. (KCVO 1959)	1908–1982	Radley	Naval officer	25[3], 27
† Noble, Michael A. C., Ld Glenkinglas (Life Peer 1974)	1913–1984	Eton; Oxford	Director	29, 30, 36[2]
† Noel-Baker, Ld (Life Peer 1977). Philip J. Noel-Baker	1889–1982	Bootham; Cambridge	Academic	20, 22, 23[3]
† Noel-Buxton, 1st Ld (1930). Noel E. N. Buxton	1869–1948	Harrow; Cambridge	Writer	12, 14
Nokes, Caroline F. E.	1972–	Peter Symonds Coll., Winch'r*; Sussex	Charity director	62, 65
† Norfolk, 15th D of (1860). Henry FitzAlan-Howard, E of Arundel (1847)	1847–1917	Oratory Sch.	Landowner	3
† Norfolk, 16th D of (1917). Bernard M. FitzAlan-Howard, E of Arundel (1908)	1908–1975	Oratory Sch.	Landowner	19, 21
† Norman, Sir Henry (Kt 1906)	1858–1939	Privately; Harvard & Leipzig	Journalist	5
Norman, A. Jesse	1962–	Eton; Oxford	Pol. research	63, 65
Normanby, 4th M of (1932). Oswald C. J. Phipps, E of Mulgrave (1912)	1912–1994	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	21, 22
† Normand, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1947). Wilfred G. Normand	1884–1962	Fettes; Oxford, Paris & Edinburgh	Barrister	13, 16[2]
Norris, Dan	1960–	Ch. Sodbury C.S.*; Sussex	Local govt.	54, 56
Norris, Steven J.	1945–	Liverpool Inst.*; Oxford	Director	48
† Northover, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Lindsay P. Northover	1954–	Brighton & Hove H.S.; Oxford	Academic	61, 62
Northumberland, 10th D of (1940). Hugh A. Percy	1914–1988	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	22
Norton, Cecil W., 1st Ld Rathcreedan (1916)	1845–1930	Abroad; Dublin & Sandhurst	Army officer	4, 5, 6
† Norwich, 1st Vt (1952). (A.) Duff Cooper (GCMG 1948)	1890–1954	Eton; Oxford	Writer	13, 15, 16[2], 17, 18, 19, 20
† Nott, Sir John W. F. (KCB 1983)	1932–	Bradfield; Cambridge	Banker	35, 41, 43
† Novar, 1st Vt (1920). Sir Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson (GCMG 1914)	1860–1935	Privately; Sandhurst	Army officer	11

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† Nugent of Guildford, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Sir (G.) Richard H. Nugent (1st Bt 1960)	1907–1994	Imperial Service Coll.; Woolwich	Army officer	25, 30
† Nutting, Sir (H.) Anthony (3rd Bt 1972)	1920–1999	Eton; Cambridge	Diplomat	25[2]
† Oakes, Gordon J.	1931–2005	Wade Deacon Sch., Widnes*; Liverpool	Solicitor	38[3]
Oakshott, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Sir Hendrie D. Oakshott (1st Bt 1959)	1904–1975	Rugby; Cambridge	Army officer	27[2], 30
O'Brien, Sir Ignatius J. (1st Bt 1916), 1st Ld Shandon (1918)	1857–1930	Vincentian Sch.*; Cork	Advocate	6[2], 10
† O'Brien, Michael (Mike)	1954–	Blessed Edward Elcorne S.; N. Staffs Poly	Barrister	50[3], 53, 54, 56, 57[2]
† O'Brien, Stephen R.	1957–	Sedbergh; Cambridge	Solicitor	61
O'Connor, Charles A.	1854–1928	St. Stanislaus Coll.*; Dublin	Barrister	6[2]
O'Connor, Sir James (Kt 1925)	1872–1931	Blackrock Coll.*	Barrister	6, 7, 10
O'Connor, Sir Terence J. (Kt 1936)	1891–1940	Secondary	Barrister	18
† Ogmore, 1st Ld (1950). David R. Rees-Williams	1903–1976	Mill Hill; Wales	Barrister	23[3]
O'Hagan, 3rd Ld (1900). Maurice H. T. Townley-O'Hagan	1882–1961	Marlborough; Cambridge	Army officer	4, 6
Oliver, George H.	1888–1984	Bolton*	Barrister	22
† Olivier, 1st Ld (1924). Sydney Olivier	1859–1943	Tonbridge; Oxford	Colonial service	12
† O'Malley, Brian K.	1930–1976	Mexborough G.S.*; Manchester	Teacher	32, 34[2], 38
† O'Neill, Sir (R. W.) Hugh (1st Bt 1929). 1st Ld Rathcavan (1953)	1883–1982	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	17
O'Neill of Gatley, Ld (Life Peer 2015). (T.) James (Jim) O'Neill	1957–	Burnage H.S., Manch'r*; Sheffield & Surrey	Banker	63
† Onslow, 4th E of (1870). William H. Onslow, Vt Cranley (1855)	1853–1911	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[3]
Onslow, 5th E of (1911). Richard W. A. Onslow, Vt Cranley (1876)	1876–1945	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	8[2], 9, 11[3], 13[2]
Onslow, 6th E of (1945). William A. B. Onslow, Vt Cranley (1913)	1913–1971	Winchester; Sandhurst	Landowner	27, 30
† Onslow of Woking, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Sir Cranley Onslow (KCMG 1993)	1926–2001	Harrow; Oxford	Diplomat	36, 40
Oppenheim, Philip A. C. L.	1956–	Harrow; Oxford	Publisher	45, 46, 48
† Oppenheim-Barnes, Lady (Life Peer 1989), Sally Oppenheim	1928–	Sheffield H.S.*	Solicitor	43
Opperman, Guy T.	1965–	Harrow; Buckingham	Barrister	65, 66[2]
Oram, Ld (Life Peer 1975). Albert E. Oram	1913–1999	Brighton G.S.; London	Teacher	33, 39
† Orme, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Stanley (Stan) Orme	1923–2005	Elementary	Engineer	38[3]
† Ormsby-Gore, Sir (W.) David (KCMG 1961), 5th Ld Harlech (1964)	1918–1985	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	25, 27

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Ormsby-Gore, William G. A., 4th Ld Harlech (1938)	1885–1964	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18
Orr-Ewing, Ld (Life Peer 1971). Sir Charles I. Orr-Ewing (Bt 1963)	1912–1999	Harrow; Oxford	Journalist	28[3]
† Osborne, George O.	1971–	St. Paul's; Oxford	Polit. adviser	59, 62
† Ottaway, Sir Richard G. J. (Kt 2014)	1945–	R.N.C. Dartmouth; Bristol	Solicitor	48[2]
† Owen, Ld (Life Peer 1992). David A. L. Owen	1938–	Bradfield; Cambridge	Doctor	32, 37[2], 38[2]
Owen, Sir Goronwy (Kt 1944)	1881–1963	Ardwyn G.S.*; Aberystwyth	Barrister	16
† Oxford & Asquith, 1st E of (1925). Herbert H. Asquith	1852–1928	City of London; Oxford	Barrister	4, 5[2], 7
Padley, Walter E.	1916–1984	Chipping Norton G.S.*	Union official	31
† Page, Sir (R.) Graham (Kt 1980)	1911–1981	Magdalen Coll.; London	Solicitor	35, 36
Page, Richard L.	1941–	Hurstpierpoint	Director	48
Page Croft, Sir Henry (1st Bt 1924), 1st Ld Croft (1940)	1881–1947	Eton & Shrewsbury; Cambridge	Army officer	20, 22
† Paice, Sir James (Jim) E. T (Kt 2012)	1949–	Framlingham	Farmer	46, 61
† Pakenham, 1st Ld (1945). Frank A. Pakenham, 7th E of Longford (1961) (Life Peer 2000)	1905–2001	Eton; Oxford	Academic	22, 23[3], 24, 25, 31[3]
† Paling, Wilfred	1883–1971	Elementary	Miner	14, 20, 21, 23, 24
† Pannell, Ld (Life Peer 1974). (T.) Charles Pannell	1902–1980	Elementary	Factory worker	33
Parker, James	1863–1948	Wesleyan Sch.*	Union official	10
Parker, (H.) John H.	1906–1987	Marlborough; Oxford	Policy research	23
† Parkinson, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Cecil E. Parkinson	1931–2016	R.G.S., Lancaster*; Cambridge	Accountant	37, 41, 42, 43[4]
Parkinson, John A.	1870–1941	Elementary	Miner	12, 14[2]
† Parmoor, 1st Ld (1914). Sir Charles A. Cripps (KCVO 1908)	1852–1941	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	12, 14
Partington, Oswald, 2nd Ld Doverdale (1925)	1872–1935	Rossall	Army officer	6
† Passfield, 1st Ld (1929). Sidney J. Webb	1859–1947	Switzerland & Secondary	Researcher	12, 14[2]
Patel of Bradford, Ld (Life Peer 2006). Kamlesh Patel	1960–	Belle Vue Boys' G.S., Bradford*; Huddersfield	Academic	58
† Patel, Priti	1972–	Watford G.S.*; Keele & Essex	Public relations	59, 64, 65
† Paterson, Owen W.	1956–	Radley; Cambridge	Director	60, 61
Patnick, Sir (C.) Irvine (Kt 1994)	1929–2012	Tech. S., Sheffield*	Director	44[2], 48
† Patten of Barnes, Ld (Life Peer 2004). Christopher (Chris) F. Patten	1944–	St. Benedict's, Ealing*; Oxford	Academic	40, 41, 42, 43, 47
† Patten, Ld (Life Peer 1997). John H. C. Patten	1945–	Wimbledon; Cambridge	Party official	40, 42[2], 43, 46[2]
† Pattie, Sir Geoffrey E. (Kt 1987) Pavitt, Laurence (Laurie) A.	1936– 1914–1987	Durham; Cambridge Secondary	Barrister Co-op official	41[3], 43 39

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† Peake, Osbert, 1st Vt Ingleby (1955)	1897–1966	Eton; Sandhurst & Oxford	Coalowner	16, 19[2], 21, 26[3]
Pearson, Arthur	1897–1980	Elementary	Local govt.	24[2]
Pearson, Sir Francis F. (1st Bt 1964)	1911–1991	Uppingham; Cambridge	I.C.S.	30
Pearson, Ian P.	1959–	Brierley Hill G.S.*; Oxford	Business	50[2], 52, 53, 54[2], 55, 57
† Pearson, Sir Weetman D. (1st Bt 1894). Ld Cowdray (1910), 1st Vt (1916)	1856–1927	Privately	Contractor	8
† Peart, Ld (Life Peer 1976). (T.) Frederick (Fred) Peart	1914–1988	Wolsingham G.S.*; Durham	Teacher	31[3], 37[2]
Pease, Sir Arthur F. (1st Bt 1920)	1866–1927	Brighton Coll.; Cambridge	Ironmaster	8
† Pease, Joseph A., 1st Ld Gainford (1917)	1860–1943	Tottenham*; Cambridge	Ironmaster	4, 5[2], 6[2], 7
Peat, Charles U.	1892–1979	Sedbergh; Oxford	Accountant	20[2], 22
† Peel, 1st E (1929). William R. W. Peel, 2nd Vt (1912)	1867–1937	Harrow; Oxford	Director	9[4], 10, 11, 13[2], 15
Peel, Sir John (Kt 1973)	1912–2004	Wellington; Cambridge	Colonial service	30
† Pembroke & Montgomery, 14th E of (1895). Sidney Herbert	1853–1913	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3
† Pendry, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Thomas (Tom) Pendry	1934–	St Augustine's*; Oxford	Union official	38, 39
† Penning, Sir Michael (Mike) A. (Kt 2017)	1957–	K. Edmund S., Rochford	Journalist	59[2], 61[3], 62, 63, 64
Penny, Sir Frederick G. (Kt 1929). 1st Ld Marchwood (1937), 1st Vt (1937)	1876–1955	K. Edward VI G.S. Southampton	Broker	13, 16[4], 18
Penrose, John D.	1964–	Ipswich S.; Cambridge	Banker	60, 61, 62[2], 66
† Pentland, 1st Ld (1909). John Sinclair	1860–1925	Edinburgh Acad. & Wellington; Sandhurst	Army officer	4, 5
Pentland, Ld (Scot. Judge 2008). Paul B. Cullen	1957–	St. Augustine's H.S., Edinburgh*; Edinburgh	Advocate	48
Pentland, Norman	1912–1972	Elementary	Miner	32, 33[3]
† Percival, Sir (W.) Ian (Kt 1979)	1921–1998	Upper Latymer; Cambridge	Barrister	44
Percy, Earl (1871), Henry A. G. Percy	1871–1909	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[2]
Percy, Andrew T.	1977–	Wm. Gee C.S., Hull*; York	Teacher	64
† Percy of Newcastle, 1st Ld (1953). Ld Eustace S. C. Percy	1887–1958	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	11[2], 13, 18
Perkins, Sir Robert D. (Kt 1954)	1903–1988	Eton; Cambridge	Engineer	19, 21
Perry, Claire L.	1964–	Nailsea S.*; Oxford	Banker	61, 62, 63, 65
Perry, Ernest G.	1910–1998	Elementary	Insurance	34[2], 39
† Perth, 17th E of (1951). John D. Drummond, Vt Strathallan (1937)	1907–2002	Downside; Cambridge	Banker	28
Petherick, Maurice	1894–1985	Marlborough; Cambridge	Director	22

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† Pethick-Lawrence, 1st Ld (1945). Frederick W. Pethick-Lawrence	1871–1961	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	14, 23
† Peyton of Yeovil, Ld (Life Peer 1983). John W. W. Peyton	1919–2006	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	29, 35, 36
Phillips, Lady (Life Peer 1964). Norah M. Phillips	1910–1992	Marist Convent*	Housewife	34
† Pickles, Sir Eric J. (Kt 2015)	1952–	Greenhead G.S.*; Leeds Poly	Business	60
† Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth M. (1st Bt 1959)	1892–1975	Aldenharn; Cambridge	Academic	26
Pike, Lady (Life Peer 1974). (I.) Mervyn Pike	1918–2004	Hunmanby Hall; Reading	Director	28, 29
Pike Pease, Herbert, 1st Ld Daryngton (1923)	1867–1949	Brighton Coll.; Cambridge	Local govt.	7, 9
Pilkington, Sir Richard A. (KBE. 1961)	1908–1976	Charterhouse; Oxford	Army officer	19, 21
Pim, Jonathan	1858–1949	Secondary; Dublin	Barrister	6[2]
Pincher, Christopher J.	1969–	Secondary; London	Mgt. consultant	66[2]
Pitt, Dame Edith M. (DBE 1962)	1906–1966	Bordesley Green, Birmingham*	Welfare officer	26, 29[2]
Plaskitt, James A.	1954–	Pilgrim S., Bedford*; Oxford	Lecturer	53, 57
Plunkett, Sir Horace	1854–1932	Eton; Oxford	Land Agent	2, 4
† Plymouth, 1st E of (1905). Robert G. Windsor-Clive, 14th Ld Windsor (1869)	1857–1923	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	3
† Plymouth, 2nd E of (1923). Ivor M. Windsor-Clive	1889–1943	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	13, 14, 15[2], 16, 17
† Pollock, Sir Ernest M. 1st Ld Hanworth (1926), 1st Vt (1936)	1861–1936	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Barrister	10[2]
Polwarth, 10th Ld (1944). Henry A. Hepburne-Scott	1916–	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	36
Pond, Christopher (Chris) R.	1952–	Minchenden S.*; Sussex	Charity work	53
Ponsonby of Shulbrede, 1st Ld (1930). Arthur A. W. H. Ponsonby	1871–1946	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	12, 14[3]
Popat, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Dolar A. Popat	1953–	Abroad; Kilburn Poly	Accountant	62
Pope, Gregory (Greg) J.	1960–	St.Mary's, Blackburn*; Hull	Local govt.	54
Popplewell, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Ernest Popplewell	1899–1977	Elementary	Barrister	24
† Portal, 1st Vt (1945). Sir Wyndham R. Portal (3rd Bt 1931), 1st Ld (1935)	1885–1949	Eton; Oxford	Director	20[2]
† Portillo, Michael D. X.	1953–	Harrow C.S.*; Cambridge	Party official	42[2], 44[2], 45, 46[3]
† Portland, 6th D of (1879). William J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck	1857–1943	Eton	Landowner	3
Portland, 7th D of (1943). William A. H. Cavendish-Bentinck, M of Titchfield (1893)	1893–1977	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	13, 16

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Portsmouth, 6th E of (1891). Newton Wallop, Vt Lymington (1856)	1856–1917	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	4
Poulter, Daniel L.J.	1978–	Battle Abbey; Bristol	Doctor	61
† Powell, (J.) Enoch	1912–1998	King Edward's, Birmingham; Cambridge	Academic	26, 27, 28[2]
Powell, John Blake	1862–1923	Secondary; Dublin	Barrister	10
Pratt, Sir John W. (Kt 1922)	1873–1952	S. Shields*; Glasgow	Local govt.	9, 10
Prentice, Bridget T.	1952–	Our Lady, Glasgow*; Glasgow & London	Teacher	49, 54[2], 57
† Prentice, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Sir Reginald (Reg) E. Prentice (Kt 1987)	1923–2001	Whitgift; London	Union official	32, 33[3], 38[2], 42
(†) Prescott, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John L. Prescott	1938–	Ellesmere Grange Sch*; Hull	Union official	49, 51
† Pretzman, Ernest G.	1860–1931	Eton; Woolwich	Army officer	2[2], 7, 8
Price, Sir David E. C. (Kt 1980)	1924–2014	Eton; Cambridge & Yale	Business	29, 35, 36[2]
Price, Ld (Life Peer 2016). Mark I. Price	1961–	Crewe Cty G.S.*; Lancaster	Retail	63[2], 65
Price, William G.	1934–1999	Forest of Dean Tech. Coll.*	Journalist	37, 39
† Primarolo, Lady (Life Peer 2015). Dame Dawn Primarolo (DBE 2014)	1954–	Crawley Comp.*; Bristol	Student	49, 50, 56, 57
Primrose, Neil J. A.	1882–1917	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	5, 10
Prior of Brampton, Ld (Life Peer 2015). David G. L. Prior	1954–	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Manager	63, 64
† Prior, Ld (Life Peer 1987). James (Jim) M. L. Prior	1927–2016	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Farmer	35[2], 41, 43
Prisk, Mark M.	1962–	Truro; Reading	Surveyor	59, 60
(†) Profumo, John D.	1915–2006	Harrow; Oxford	Army officer	26, 27[2], 28, 30
† Prothero, Rowland E., 1st Ld Ernle (1919)	1851–1937	Marlborough; Oxford	Barrister	8
† Purnell, James M. D.	1970–	R.G.S., Guildford; Oxford	Political adviser	52, 53, 54, 56, 57
Pybus, Sir (P.) John (1st Bt 1934)	1880–1935	Elementary	Director	15
† Pym, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Francis L. Pym	1922–2008	Eton; Cambridge	Farmer	36[2], 40[2], 41, 42, 43
Pym, Leslie R.	1884–1945	Bedford; Cambridge	Farmer	21, 22
† Quin, Lady (Life Peer 2006). Joyce G. Quin	1944–	Whitley Bay G.S.*; Newcastle & London	Academic	50[3]
Raab, Dominic R.	1974–	Dr Challoner's*; Oxford	Diplomat	62[2]
Raglan, 3rd Ld (1884). George F. H. Somerset	1857–1921	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	3
† Raison, Sir Timothy H. F. (Kt 1991)	1929–2011	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	35, 40[2]
Rammell, William (Bill) E.	1959–	Burnt Hill C.S.*; Cardiff	Union official	50, 51[3], 55, 56, 57
Ramsay of Cartvale, Lady (Life Peer 1998). Margaret (Meta) Ramsay	1936–	Hutcheson's; Glasgow	Diplomat	55
† Ramsbotham, Herwald. 1st Ld Soulbury (1941), 1st Vt (1954)	1887–1971	Uppingham; Oxford	Barrister	15, 17[4], 18, 19
† Ramsden, James E.	1923–	Eton; Oxford	Director	28, 30[2]

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† Randall, Sir (A.) John (Kt 2013)	1955–	Merchant Taylors', Northwood; London	Director	62
Randerson, Lady (Life Peer 2011). Jennifer (Jenny) E. Randerson	1948–	Secondary; London	Lecturer	61
† Rankeillour, 1st Ld (1932). James F. Hope	1870–1949	Oratory Sch; Oxford	Landowner	7, 9, 10
Rankeillour, 2nd Ld (1949). Arthur O. J. Hope	1897–1958	Oratory Sch.; Sandhurst	Army officer	18[3]
Ranksborough, 1st Ld (1914). John F. Brocklehurst	1852–1921	Rugby; Cambridge	Army officer	6, 7, 10
† Rathcavan, 1st Ld (1953). Sir (R. W.) Hugh O'Neill (1st Bt 1929)	1883–1982	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	17
Rathcreedan, 1st Ld (1916). Cecil W. Norton	1845–1930	Abroad; Dublin & Sandhurst	Army officer	4, 5, 6
Rawlings, Lady (Life Peer 1994). Patricia Rawlings	1939–	Secondary; London	MEP	62
† Rawlinson of Ewell, Ld (Life Peer 1978), Sir Peter Rawlinson (Kt 1962)	1919–2006	Downside; Cambridge	Barrister	30, 36
† Raynsford, (W. R.) Nicolls (Nick)	1945–	Repton; Cambridge	Housing adviser	49, 51[2], 53
Rea, 1st Ld (1937). Sir Walter R. Rea (1st Bt 1935)	1873–1948	University Coll Sch.	Banker	6, 7, 16
† Reading, 1st M of (1926). Sir Rufus D. Isaacs (Kt 1910), 1st Ld Reading (1914), 1st Vt (1916), 1st E of (1917)	1860–1935	University Coll Sch.	Barrister	6[3], 15
† Reading, 2nd M of (1935). Gerald R. Isaacs, Vt Erleigh (1917)	1889–1960	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	25[2]
Reay, 14th Ld (1963). Hugh W. Mackay	1937–2013	Eton; Oxford	Clan chieftain	45, 47, 48
Redhead, Edward C.	1902–1967	Elementary	Union official	32, 33
† Redmayne, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Sir Martin Redmayne (1st Bt 1964)	1910–1983	Radley	Army officer	27, 30[2]
† Redwood, John A.	1951–	Kent Coll.; Oxford	Political adviser	43[2], 46, 47, 48
† Rees, Merlyn, Ld Merlyn-Rees (Life Peer 1992)	1920–2006	Harrow Weald G.S.*; London	Teacher	31, 32[2], 37, 38
† Rees, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Peter W. I. Rees	1926–2008	Stowe; Oxford	Barrister	40[2], 43
† Rees-Williams, David R., 1st Ld Ogmores (1950)	1903–1976	Mill Hill; Wales	Solicitor	23[3]
† Reid, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1948). James S. C. Reid	1890–1975	Edinburgh Acad.; Cambridge	Barrister	18, 21[2], 22
† Reid of Cardowan, Ld (Life Peer 2010). John Reid	1947–	St.Patrick's, Coat- bridge*; Stirling	Political research	49, 50[2], 51[3], 52[2], 53
† Reid, Sir Robert T., 1st Ld Loreburn (1906). 1st E (1911)	1846–1923	Cheltenham; Oxford	Barrister	4, 5
† Reigate, Ld (Life Peer 1970). Sir John K. Vaughan-Morgan (1st Bt 1960)	1906–1995	Eton; Oxford	Director	29[2]
† Reith, 1st Ld (1940). Sir John C. W. Reith (Kt 1927)	1889–1971	Glasgow Acad & Gresham's	Engineer	17, 20[2]
† Renton, Ld (Life Peer 1979). Sir David L. Renton (KBE 1964)	1908–2006	Oundle; Oxford	Barrister	26, 28[2], 29

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† Renton of Mount Harry, Ld (Life Peer 1997). (R.) Timothy (Tim) Renton	1932–	Eton; Oxford & McGill	Banker	40[3], 44, 46
† Reynolds, Gerald W.	1927–1969	Acton G.S.*	Party official	32[3]
† Rhodes, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Hervey Rhodes	1895–1987	Elementary	Manufacturer	24, 33
† Rhondda, 1st Vt (1918). 1st Ld (1916). David A. Thomas	1856–1918	Privately; Cambridge	Mine owner	8, 9
† Rhyl, Ld (Life Peer 1970). (E.) Nigel C. Birch	1906–1981	Eton	Broker	25[3], 26, 27
† Richard, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Ivor S. Richard	1932–	Cheltenham; Cambridge	Barrister	32, 49
Richards, Robert	1884–1954	Elementary	Lecturer	12
Richards, Roderick (Rod)	1947–	Llandovery; Swansea	Journalist	48
† Ridley, 1st Vt (1900). Sir Matthew White Ridley (5th Bt 1877)	1842–1904	Harrow; Oxford	Coalowner	2
† Ridley of Liddesdale, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Nicholas Ridley	1929–1993	Eton; Oxford	Civil engineer	36[2], 40[2], 42, 43[2]
Ridsdale, Sir Julian E. (Kt 1981)	1915–2004	Tonbridge; Sandhurst	Army officer	28[2]
† Rifkind, Sir Malcolm L. (KCMG 1997)	1946–	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Advocate	40[2], 43[2], 45, 46, 48
† Ripon, 1st M of (1871). George F. S. Robinson, Vt Goderich (1833), 2nd E of Ripon (1859)	1827–1909	Privately	Landowner	4, 5
† Rippon of Hexham, Ld (Life Peer 1987). (A.) Geoffrey F. Rippon	1924–1997	King's, Taunton; Oxford	Barrister	28, 29, 30[2], 35, 36[2]
† Ritchie of Dundee, 1st Ld (1905). Charles T. Ritchie	1838–1906	City of London	Merchant	2[2], 3
† Robathan, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Andrew R. G. Robathan	1951–	Merchant Taylors', Northwood; Oxford	Army officer	60[2], 61
† Robens of Woldingham, Ld (Life Peer 1961). Alfred (Alf) Robens	1910–1999	Secondary	Union official	23[2]
Roberts, Charles H.	1865–1959	Marlborough; Oxford	Lecturer	5, 7
† Roberts, Frederick O.	1876–1941	Elementary	Barrister	12, 14
† Roberts, George H.	1868–1928	Elementary	Printer	7, 8, 9[2]
† Roberts, Goronwy O., Ld Goronwy-Roberts (Life Peer 1974)	1913–1981	Bethesda G.S.*; Wales & London	Lecturer	31, 32, 33[2], 37[2]
Roberts, Michael H. A.	1927–1983	Neath G.S.*; Cardiff	Teacher	44
Roberts of Conwy, Ld (Life Peer 1997). (I.) Wyn P. Roberts	1930–2013	Harrow; Oxford	Journalist	44[2], 48
† Robertson, Edmund, 1st Ld Lochee (1908)	1845–1911	Secondary; St. Andrews & Oxford	Lawyer	4
† Robertson of Port Ellen, Ld (Life Peer 1999). George I. M. Robertson	1946–	Dunoon G.S.*; Dundee	Union official	50
† Robertson, Sir Hugh M. (KCMG 2014)	1962–	King's, Canterbury; Reading	Army officer	59, 60[2]
Robertson, John	1867–1926	Elementary	Journalist	12
Robertson, John J.	1898–1955	Elementary	Civil servant	24
† Robertson, John M.	1856–1933	Stirling*	Journalist	5
Robertson, Raymond S.	1959–	Invergowrie Sec.*	Teacher	47
Robinson, Geoffrey	1938–	Emmanuel; Cambridge	Director	50

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† Robinson, Sir Kenneth (Kt 1983)	1911–1996	Oundle	Insurance broker	32[2]
Robinson, Mark N. F.	1946–	Harrow; Oxford	Diplomat	44
† Robson, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1910). Sir William S. Robson (Kt 1905)	1852–1918	Privately; Cambridge	Barrister	4[2], 5
Roche, Barbara M.	1954–	Jewish Free Sch.*; Oxford	Barrister	49[2], 50, 52, 53
Rochester, 1st Ld (1931). Sir Ernest H. Lamb (Kt 1914)	1876–1955	Dulwich & Wycliffe Coll.	Director	15, 17
† Rodger of Earlsferry, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Alan F. Rodger	1944–2011	Kelvinside Acad.; Glasgow & Oxford	Advocate	44, 48[2]
Rodgers, Sir John C. (1st Bt 1964)	1906–1993	St Peter's, York; Oxford	Advertising	29
† Rodgers of Quarry Bank, Ld (Life Peer 1992). William (Bill) T. Rodgers	1928–	Quarry Bank H.S. Liverpool*; Oxford	Journalist	31[3], 33, 37, 39
Roe, Dame Marion (DBE 2004)	1936–	Croydon H.S.*	Consultant	42
Rogers, George H. R.	1906–1983	Secondary	Railway clerk	34
Rogerson, Dan	1975–	Bodmin Coll.*; Aberystwyth	Local govt.	61
† Rooker, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Jeffrey (Jeff) W. Rooker	1941–	Handsworth Tech.*; Aston & Warwick	Engineer	49, 50[3], 52[2], 56
† Rosebery, 6th E of (1929). (A. E.) Harry M. A. Primrose, Ld Dalmeny (1882)	1882–1974	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	22
Ross, Sir John (1st Bt 1919)	1854–1935	Foyle Coll.*; Dublin	Barrister	10
† Ross of Marnock, Ld (Life Peer 1979). William Ross	1911–1988	Ayr Academy*; Glasgow	Teacher	33, 39
Rossi, Sir Hugh A. L. (Kt 1983)	1927–	Finchley Cath. G.S.*; London	Local govt.	35, 36[2], 42, 43
† Rothermere, 1st Vt (1919). Sir Harold S. Harmsworth (1st Bt 1910), 1st Ld Rothermere (1914)	1868–1940	Secondary	Press owner	8
Rothschild, James A. de	1878–1957	Lycée Louis le Grand*; Cambridge	Landowner	20
Rowlands, Ld (Life Peer 2004). Edward (Ted) Rowlands	1940–	Wirral G.S.*; London	Lecturer	33, 37[2], 39
† Rowley, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Arthur Henderson	1893–1968	Queen's Coll., Taunton*; Cambridge	Barrister	20[2], 23[3]
Roy, Frank	1958–	Our Lady's H.S., Motherwell*; Glasg. Caledonian	Steelworker	54[2], 58
† Royall of Blaisdon, Lady (Life Peer 2004). Janet A. Royall	1955–	Royal Forest of Dean G.S.; London	Political adviser	55, 57, 58[2]
Royle, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Charles Royle	1896–1975	Stockport G.S*	Butcher	24
Royle, Sir Anthony H. F. (KCMG 1974). Ld Fanshawe (Life Peer 1983)	1927–2001	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	35
† Rudd, Amber	1963–	Cheltenham Ladies'; Edinburgh	Recruitment consultant	60, 62, 63, 64
† Ruddock, Dame Joan M.	1943–	Pontypool G.S.*; London	Social worker	53, 56[3]
† Rumbold, Dame Angela (DBE 1992)	1932–2010	Perse Girls S; London	Local govt.	40, 41, 42, 46

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† Runciman of Doxford, 1st Vt (1937). Walter Runciman	1870–1949	S. Shields H.S.* & privately; Cambridge	Shipowner	4[2], 5[3], 7, 15, 16, 17
† Runcorn, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Dennis F. Vosper	1916–1968	Marlborough; Cambridge	Merchant	26, 27, 28[3], 29
† Rushcliffe, 1st Ld (1935). Sir Henry B. Betterton (1st Bt 1929)	1872–1949	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	11, 13, 15[2]
Russell, 2nd E (1878). (J.) Francis (Frank) S. Russell	1865–1931	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	14[2]
Russell, Ld (Scot.Judge 1936). Albert Russell	1884–1975	Glasgow Acad.; Glasgow	Advocate	18
Russell, Sir Thomas W. (1st Bt 1917)	1841–1920	Madras Acad., Fife*	Hotelier	3, 4, 5, 7, 9
† Ryan, Joan M.	1955–	Secondary; C. of Liv'l C.H.E.	Teacher	50, 54[3]
† Ryder of Wensum, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Richard A. Ryder	1949–	Radley; Cambridge	Political adviser	40, 41, 43, 44, 48
Sackville, Thomas Tom G.	1950–	Eton; Oxford	Banker	44[2], 46, 47, 48
Sainsbury of Turville Ld (Life Peer 1997). David Sainsbury	1940–	Stowe; Cambridge	Director	53
† Sainsbury, Sir Timothy (Tim) A. G. (Kt 1995)	1932–	Eton; Oxford	Retail tycoon	40, 41, 43, 44[2], 47[2]
† St Aldwyn, 1st E (1915). Michael E. Hicks-Beach, 1st Vt St Aldwyn (1906)	1837–1916	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2
† St Aldwyn, 2nd E (1916). Michael J. Hicks-Beach	1912–1992	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	25, 28, 30, 37
† St Audries, 1st Ld (1911). Sir Alexander F.- Acland Hood (4th Bt 1892)	1853–1917	Eton; Oxford	Army officer	3[2]
St Davids, 3rd Vt (1991). Colwyn J. J. Philipps	1939–	Sevenoaks; London	Director	49
St Helens, 1st Ld (1964). Michael H. C. Hughes-Young	1912–1981	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	30[2]
† St John of Fawsley, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Norman A. F. St John-Stevas	1929–	Ratcliffe; Cambridge & Oxford	Journalist	35[2], 41, 42
St Oswald, 4th Ld (1957). Rowland D. G. Winn	1916–1984	Stowe; Bonn & Freiburg	Landowner	28, 30
† Salisbury, 3rd M of (1868). Robert A. T. Gascoyne-Cecil, Vt Cranborne (1865)	1830–1903	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[3]
† Salisbury, 4th M of (1903). James E. H. Gascoyne-Cecil, Vt Cranborne (1868)	1861–1947	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 3, 11[2], 13
† Salisbury, 5th M of (1947). Robert A. T. Gascoyne-Cecil, Vt Cranborne (1903)	1893–1972	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	16, 19[4], 20, 21, 25[3], 27
† Salisbury, 7th M of (2003). Robert M. J. Gascoyne-Cecil, Vt Cranborne (1971). (Sat as Ld Cecil of Essendon by Writ of Acceleration 1992–99) (Life Peer 1999, Ld Gascoyne-Cecil)	1946–	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	45, 46
† Salter, 1st Ld (1953). Sir (J.) Arthur Salter (KCB 1922)	1881–1975	Oxford H.S.*; Oxford	Academic	17, 20[2], 21, 25, 26
† Salvesen, Ld (Scot. Judge 1905). Edward T. Salvesen	1857–1942	Collegiate Sch. Edin.*; Edinburgh	Advocate	3

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
Samuel, Sir Arthur M. (1st Bt 1932). 1st Ld Mancroft (1937)	1872–1942	Norwich G.S.*	Manufacturer	13[2]
† Samuel, 1st Vt (1937). Sir Herbert L. Samuel (GBE 1920)	1870–1963	University Coll. Sch.; Oxford	Writer	4, 5[4], 7[3], 15
Samuels, Arthur W.	1852–1925	Royal S., Dungannon*; Dublin	Barrister	10[2]
† Sanders, Sir Robert A. (1st Bt 1920). 1st Ld Bayford (1929)	1867–1940	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	10[3], 11
Sanders, William S.	1871–1941	Elementary; Berlin	Clerk	14
Sanderson of Bowden, Ld (Life Peer 1985). Charles R. Sanderson	1933–	Glenalmond	Lecturer	43
Sandford, 1st Ld (1945). Sir (A.) James Edmondson (Kt 1934)	1887–1959	University Coll. Sch.	Army officer	18, 21, 22
Sandford, 2nd Ld (1959). Rev John C. Edmondson	1920–2009	Eton; Cambridge	Clergyman	35[2], 36
† Sandhurst, 1st Vt (1917). William Mansfield, 2nd Ld Sandhurst (1876)	1855–1921	Rugby	Peer	6, 7, 10
Sandys, 7th Ld (1961). Richard M. O. Hill	1931–2013	R. Naval Coll., Dartmouth*	Landowner	37, 45
† Sandys, Duncan, Ld Duncan-Sandys (Life Peer 1974)	1908–1987	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	20[3], 22, 26[2], 28[4]
† Sankey, 1st Vt (1932). Sir John Sankey (Kt 1914), 1st Ld (1929)	1866–1948	Lancing; Oxford	Barrister	14, 15
Sassoon Ld (Life Peer 2010). Sir James M. Sassoon (Kt 2008)	1955–	Eton; Oxford	Banker	59
† Sassoon, Sir Philip A. G. D. (3rd Bt 1912)	1888–1939	Eton; Oxford	Writer	13, 15, 17, 18
Saye & Sele, 18th Ld (1907). Geoffrey C. T.-W.-Fiennes	1858–1937	Eton	Landowner	6
† Scarborough, 11th E of (1945). Lawrence R. Lumley	1896–1969	Eton; Sandhurst & Oxford	Landowner	21
† Scotland of Asthal, Lady (Life Peer 1997). Patricia J. Scotland	1955–	Walthamstow S. for Girls; London	Barrister	49, 50[2], 57
Scott, Sir (R.) Donald (Kt 1955)	1901–1974	Mill Hill; Cambridge	Landowner	21
† Scott, Sir Leslie F. (Kt 1922)	1869–1950	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	10
† Scott, Sir Nicholas P. (KBE 1995)	1933–2005	Clapham Coll*	Director	35, 42, 43[3], 47
Scott-Hopkins, Sir James S. R. (Kt 1981)	1921–1995	Eton; Oxford	Farmer	28
† Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Henry J., 13th Vt Dudhope (1952). 11th E of Dundee (1953)	1902–1983	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	17, 20, 27, 30
Seabeck, Alison J.	1954–	Harold Hill G.S.*; N.E. London Poly	Political adviser	58
† Seely, John E. B., 1st Ld Mottistone (1933)	1868–1947	Harrow; Cambridge	Army officer	5[3], 8, 9
† Sefton, 6th E of (1901). Osbert C. Molyneux	1871–1930		Landowner	4
† Selborne, 2nd E of (1895). William W. Palmer, Vt Wölmer (1882)	1859–1942	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	2[2], 7
† Selborne, 3rd E of (1942). Roundell C. Palmer, Vt Wölmer (1895)	1887–1971	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	11, 13, 19
† Selkirk, 10th E of (1940). Ld George N. Douglas-Hamilton	1906–1994	Eton; Oxford	Advocate	26[2], 27, 28

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Selkirk of Douglas, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Ld James Douglas-Hamilton (11th E of Selkirk 1994, disclaimed 1994)	1942—	Eton; Oxford	Advocate	43, 44, 47[2]
Selous, Andrew E.A.	1962—	Eton; London	Insurance	59, 62[2], 66
† Selsdon, 1st Ld (1932). Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (2nd Bt 1918)	1877–1938	Winchester; Oxford	Advocate	9[2], 13
† Selwyn-Lloyd, Ld (Life Peer 1976). (J.) Selwyn B. Lloyd	1904–1978	Fettes; Cambridge	Barrister	25[3], 26, 27[3]
Serota, Lady (Life Peer 1967). Beatrice Serota	1919–2002	J.C. Howard Sch.*; London	Local govt.	32, 34
Sewel, Ld (Life Peer 1996). John B. Sewel	1946—	Hanson; Durham	Academic	52
† Shackleton, Ld (Life Peer 1958). Edward A. A. Shackleton	1911–1994	Radley; Oxford	Explorer	31[2], 32, 33, 34
† Shaftesbury, 9th E of (1886). Anthony Ashley-Cooper	1869–1961	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	12
† Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey H. (1st Bt 1942)	1893–1980	Highgate; Cambridge	Journalist	15, 16, 17[3], 18, 19
Shandon, 1st Ld (1918). Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien (1st Bt 1916)	1857–1930	Vincentian Schs, Cork*; Dublin	Barrister	6[2], 10
† Shapps, Grant	1968—	Watford G.S.; Manchester Poly	Director	60, 61, 65
Sharma, Alok	1967—	Reading Blue Coat S.; Salford	Accountant	63, 64
Sharples, Sir Richard C. (KCMG 1972)	1916–1973	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	29, 30, 35
Shaw, Sir (J.) Giles D. (Kt 1987)	1931–2000	Sedbergh; Cambridge	Marketing	40, 42[2], 43[3]
Shaw, Jonathan R.	1966—	W. Kent Coll.*	Social worker	54, 56, 57
† Shaw, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1909). Thomas Shaw, 1st Ld Craigmyle (1929)	1850–1937	Dunfermline H.S.*; Edinburgh	Barrister	4, 6
† Shaw, Thomas	1872–1938	Elementary	Union official	12, 14
† Shawcross, Ld (Life Peer 1959). Sir Hartley W. Shawcross (Kt 1945)	1902–2003	Dulwich; Geneva	Barrister	24[2]
† Shearer, Ian H., Ld Avonside (Scot. Judge 1974)	1914–1995	Dunfermline H.S.*; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	30
† Sheldon, Ld (Life Peer 2001). Robert E. Sheldon	1923—	Secondary	Accountant	37[3]
Shelton, Sir William J. M. (Kt 1989)	1929–2003	Radley; Oxford	Business	41
† Shephard of Northwold, Lady (Life Peer 2002). Gillian P. Shephard	1940—	N. Walsham G.S.*; Oxford	Teacher	43, 45, 46[3]
† Shepherd, 1st Ld (1946). George R. Shepherd	1881–1954	Elementary	Party official	24[2], 25
† Shepherd, 2nd Ld (1954). Malcolm N. Shepherd (Life Peer 2001)	1918–2001	Friends' Sch., Saffron Walden*	Director	31[2], 34, 37
Sherwood, 1st Ld (1941). Sir Hugh M. Seely (3rd Bt 1926)	1898–1970	Eton		19
Shields, Lady (Life Peer 2014). Joanna Shields	1962—	U.S. school; Penn State	Technology adviser	63, 64
Shiels, Sir (T.) Drummond (Kt 1939)	1881–1953	Elementary; Edinburgh	Doctor	14[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Shinwell, Ld (Life Peer 1970). Emanuel (Manny) Shinwell	1884–1986	Elementary	Tailor	12, 14[2], 23[2], 24
† Shore, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Peter D. Shore	1924–2001	Quarry Bank H.S., Liverpool*; Cambridge	Party official	31[2], 33, 34, 38, 39
Short, Alfred	1882–1938	Elementary	Barrister	14
† Short, Clare	1946–	St. Paul's G.S., B'ham*; Keele & Leeds	Civil servant	52
† Short, Edward (Ted) W., Ld Glenamara (Life Peer 1976)	1912–2012	Secondary; Durham	Teacher	32, 33, 34, 37
† Shortt, Edward	1862–1935	Durham; Durham	Barrister	8, 9
† Shutt of Greetland, Ld (Life Peer 2000). David T. Shutt	1942–	Pudsey G.S.*	Accountant	62
† Sidney, William P., 6th Ld De L'Isle & Dudley (1945). 1st Vt De L'Isle (1956)	1909–1991	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	22, 25
† Silkin, John E.	1923–1987	Dulwich; Wales & Cambridge	Solicitor	33, 34[4], 37, 38[2]
† Silkin, 1st Ld (1950). Lewis Silkin	1889–1972	Secondary; London	Solicitor	24
† Silkin of Dulwich, Ld (Life Peer 1985). Samuel C. Silkin	1918–1988	Dulwich; Cambridge	Barrister	39
† Simmonds, Mark J. M.	1964–	Workshop Coll.; Trent Poly	Surveyor	59
Simmons, Charles J.	1893–1975	Elementary	Local govt.	24[2]
Simon of Highbury, Ld (Life Peer 1997). David A. G. Simon	1939–2006	Christ's Hospital; Cambridge	Director	53
Simon of Wythenshawe, 1st Ld (1947). Sir Ernest D. Simon (Kt 1932)	1879–1960	Rugby; Cambridge	Academic	15
† Simon, 1st Vt (1940). Sir John A. Simon (Kt 1910)	1873–1954	Fettes; Oxford	Barrister	6[2], 7, 15, 16[2], 19, 21
† Simon of Glaisdale, Ld (Life Peer 1971). Sir Jocelyn E. S. Simon (Kt 1959)	1911–2006	Gresham's; Cambridge	Barrister	27, 28, 30
Simon, Sión L.	1968–	Handsworth G.S.; Oxford	Journalist	56, 57
† Simonds, 1st Vt (1954). Gavin T. Simonds, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1944). 1st Ld (1952)	1881–1971	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	25
† Sinclair, Sir Archibald H. M. (4th Bt 1912), 1st Vt Thurso (1952)	1890–1970	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	15[2], 19
† Sinclair, John, 1st Ld Pentland (1909)	1860–1925	Edinburgh Acad. & Wellington; Sandhurst	Advocate	4, 5
† Sinha, 1st Ld (1919). Sir Satyendra P. Sinha (Kt 1914)	1864–1928	Bibhum Zilla S., Suri; Calcutta	Barrister	9
Skeffington, Arthur M.	1909–1971	Streatam G.S.*; London	Barrister	32[2]
Skelmersdale, 7th Ld (1973). Roger Bootle-Wilbraham	1945–	Eton	Landowner	42[2], 43[2], 45
Skelton, (A.) Noel	1880–1935	Glenalmond; Oxford	Advocate	15, 17
Skidmore, Christopher (Chris) J.	1981–	Bristol G.S.; Oxford	Pol. research	62
Slater, Harriet	1903–1976	Hanley H.S.*	Teacher	34
Slater, Ld (Life Peer 1970). Joseph Slater	1904–1977	Elementary	Miner	33[2]

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Slessor, Sir Henry (Kt 1924)	1883–1979	Oundle & St Paul's; London	Barrister	12
† Smith, Andrew D.	1951–	Reading G.S.*; Oxford	Business	49, 51, 52
† Smith of Basildon, Lady (Life Peer 2010). Angela E. Smith	1959–	Chalvedon C.S.*; Leicester Poly	Local govt.	49, 52, 54
† Smith, Sir Benjamin (Ben) (KBE 1945)	1879–1964	Elementary	Union official	14, 19, 20, 23
Smith, Chloe R.	1982–	Methwold H.S.*; York	Mgt consultant	58, 59, 62, 65, 66
† Smith of Finsbury, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Christopher (Chris) R. Smith	1951–	Geo. Watson's; Cambridge & Harvard	Lobbyist	52
Smith, Sir Dudley G. (Kt 1983)	1926–2016	Chichester H.S.*	Director	35[2]
Smith, Ellis	1896–1969	Elementary	Union official	24
† Smith, Sir Frederick E. (Kt 1915), 1st Ld Birkenhead (1919). 1st Vt (1921), 1st E of (1922)	1872–1930	Birkenhead; Oxford	Barrister	7[2], 8, 10, 13
† Smith, Jacqui J.	1962–	Malvern H.S.*; Oxford	Teacher	51[3], 53, 54, 55
† Smith, John	1938–1994	Dunoon G.S.*; Glasgow	Union official	37, 38[2], 39
Smith, Julian	1971–	Millfield; Birmingham	Entrepreneur	65, 66[3]
Smith, Timothy J.	1947–	Rochdale G.S.; Manchester	Accountant	47
Smith, Tom	1886–1953	Elementary	Miner	19
Smith, Walter R.	1872–1942	Norwich	Bootboy	12, 14
Smithers, Sir Peter H. B. O. (Kt 1970)	1913–2006	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	28
† Smuts, Jan C.	1870–1950	S. Africa; Stellenbosch & Cambridge	Soldier	8, 10
† Smyth, Sir John G. (1st Bt 1955)	1893–1983	Repton; Sandhurst	Army officer	26
Snadden, Sir William M. (1st Bt 1955)	1896–1959	Dollar Academy	Farmer	26
Snape, Ld (Life Peer 2004). Peter C. Snape	1942–	St Winifred's S. Stockport*	Railwayman	39[2]
† Snell, 1st Ld (1931). Henry Snell	1865–1944	Elementary; Nottingham	Farmworker	14, 21
Snow, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Sir Charles P. Snow (Kt 1957)	1905–1980	Newton's*; Leicester & Cambridge	Scientist	33
Snow, Julian W., Ld Burntwood (Life Peer 1970)	1910–1982	Haileybury	Business	24[2], 31, 32[2]
† Snowden, 1st Vt (1931). Philip Snowden	1864–1937	Elementary	Civil servant	12, 14, 15[2]
† Soames, Ld (Life Peer 1978). Sir (A.) Christopher J. Soames (GCMG 1972)	1920–1987	Eton; Sandhurst	Diplomat	25, 28[2], 30, 40
† Soames, Sir (A.) Nicholas W. (Kt 2014)	1948–	Eton	Director	46[2]
Soares, Sir Ernest J. (Kt 1911)	1864–1926	Privately; Cambridge	Solicitor	6
† Somerleyton, 1st Ld (1916). Sir Savile B. Crossley (2nd Bt 1872)	1872–1935	Eton; Oxford	Director	3, 10, 12
Somers, 6th Ld (1899). Arthur H. T. S. Cocks	1887–1944	Charterhouse; Oxford	Landowner	14

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† Somervell of Harrow, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1954). Sir Donald B. Somervell (Kt 1933)	1889–1960	Harrow; Oxford	Barrister	16, 18[2], 21[2]
Sorensen, Ld (Life Peer 1964). Reginald W. Sorensen	1891–1971	Elementary	Local govt.	34
† Soskice, Sir Frank (Kt 1945). Ld Stow Hill (Life Peer 1966)	1902–1979	St Paul's; Oxford	Barrister	24[2], 31[2]
† Soubry, Anna M.	1956–	Hartland C.S.; Birmingham	Journalist	60[2], 61, 63
† Soulbury, 1st Vt (1954). Herwald Ramsbotham, 1st Ld Soulbury (1941)	1887–1971	Uppingham; Oxford	Barrister	15, 17[4], 18, 19
Southby, Sir Archibald R. J. (1st Bt 1937)	1886–1969	H.M.S. Britannia*	Naval officer	16, 18
† Southwark, 1st Ld (1910). Richard K. Causton	1843–1929	Privately	Stationer	4, 5
Speed, Sir (H.) Keith (Kt 1992)	1934–	Bedfordshire*	Party research	35, 36[2], 41
† Spellar, John F.	1947–	Dulwich; Oxford	Naval officer	51[2], 52, 53[2], 58
† Spelman, Dame Caroline A. (DBE 2016)	1958–	Herts & Essex H.S.; London	Director	60
† Spencer, 6th E (1910). Charles R. Spencer, Vt Althorp (1857). 1st Vt Althorp (1905)	1857–1922	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	4, 6
Spencer, Sir Derek H. (Kt 1992)	1936–	Clitheroe G.S.*; Oxford	Barrister	48
Spencer, Mark S.	1970–	Col. Frank Seely S., Notts.*; Shutt-leworth Ag. Coll.	Farmer	66[2]
† Spicer, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Sir (W.) Michael H. Spicer (Kt 1996)	1943–	Wellington; Cambridge	Political adviser	42[2], 44
† Spoor, Benjamin C.	1878–1928	Secondary	Local govt.	12
Sproat, Iain M.	1938–	Winchester; Oxford	Director	43, 47[2]
Squire, Robin C.	1944–	Tiffin*	Accountant	46[2]
Stallard, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Albert (Jock) W. Stallard	1921–2008	Hamilton Acad.*	Engineer	39[2]
† Stanhope, 7th E (1905). James R. Stanhope, Vt Mahon (1880)	1880–1967	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	10, 13, 15[3], 16[2], 17[2], 18
† Stanley, Ld (1893). Edward G. V. Stanley, 17th E of Derby (1908)	1865–1948	Wellington	Landowner	3[3], 7, 10, 11
† Stanley, Ld (1908). Edward M. C. Stanley	1894–1938	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	13, 15, 17[4]
† Stanley, Sir Alfred H. (Kt 1914). 1st Ld Ashfield (1920)	1874–1948	American Schs	Director	9
† Stanley, Sir George F. (GCIE 1929)	1872–1938	Wellington; Woolwich	Army officer	10[2], 11, 13
† Stanley, Sir John P. (Kt 1988)	1942–	Repton; Oxford	Director	41, 42, 43
† Stanley, Oliver F. G.	1896–1950	Eton	Barrister	15[3], 17[2], 18, 19, 21
† Stanmore, 2nd Ld (1912). George A. M. Hamilton-Gordon	1871–1957	Winchester; Cambridge	Landowner	6, 7, 10
† Stansgate, 1st Vt (1941). William Wedgwood Benn	1877–1960	Paris Lycee; London	Journalist	6, 14, 23

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Stedman of Longthorpe, Lady (Life Peer 1974). Phyllis Stedman	1916–1996	County G.S., Peterborough*	Librarian	38, 39
Steel-Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D. R. (1st Bt 1917)	1876–1935	Rugby; Oxford	Academic	7, 8, 9, 13
Steele, Thomas	1905–1979	Elementary	Railwayman	23
Stewart, (J.) Allan	1942–2016	Bell Baxter H.S., Cupar*; St. Andrews & Harvard	Lobbyist	43, 47
Stewart, Ld (Scot. Judge 1975). Ewan G. F. Stewart	1923–1987	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Advocate	34
† Stewart, (W.) Ian (Ld Allanbridge, Sc Judge 1977)	1925–2012	Loretto; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	36
† Stewart, Sir (B. H.) Ian H. (Kt 1991), Ld Stewartby (Life Peer 1992).	1935–	Haileybury; Cambridge	Banker	40, 41, 43
Stewart, James	1863–1931	Normal Sch., Glasgow*	Hairdresser	12
Stewart, James Henderson (1st Bt as Sir James Henderson-Stewart 1957)	1897–1961	Morrison's Acad., Crieff*; Edinburgh	Director	26
† Stewart of Fulham, Ld (Life Peer 1979). (R.) Michael M. Stewart	1906–1990	Christ's Hospital; Oxford	Teacher	24[5], 31[4], 32
Stewart, Roderick (Rory) J. N.	1973–	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	63, 64, 65
† Stewartby, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Sir (B. H.) Ian H. Stewart (Kt 1991)	1935–	Haileybury; Cambridge	Banker	40, 41[2], 43
† Stockton, 1st E of (1984). (M.) Harold Macmillan	1894–1986	Eton; Oxford	Publisher	19, 20[2], 21, 25[3], 26, 27
† Stodart of Leaston, Ld (Life Peer 1981). (J.) Anthony Stodart	1916–2003	Wellington	Advocate	29, 35
Stoddart of Swindon, Ld (Life Peer 1983). David L. Stoddart	1926–	Henley G.S.*	Clerk	39[2]
† Stokes, Richard R.	1897–1957	Downside; Cambridge	Manufacturer	22, 24
† Stonehaven, 1st Vt (1938). Sir John L. Baird (2nd Bt 1920). 1st Ld Stonehaven (1925)	1874–1941	Eton; Oxford	Diplomat	8[2], 9, 11[2]
(†) Stonehouse, John T.	1925–1988	Taunton's, South- ampton*; London	Co-op official	31[3], 33[3]
† Stonham, Ld (Life Peer 1958). Victor J. Collins	1903–1971	Regent St. Poly.*; London	Director	31[2]
† Stott, Ld (Scot. Judge 1967). Gordon Stott	1909–1999	Edinburgh Acad.; Edinburgh	Advocate	34
† Stow Hill, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Sir Frank Soskice (Kt 1945)	1902–1979	St Paul's; Oxford	Barrister	24[2], 31[2]
† Stowell of Beeston, Lady (Life Peer 2011). Tina W. Stowell	1967–	Broxtowe F.E. Coll.*	Civil servant	60, 61, 62, 65
Strabolgi, 11th Ld (1953). David M de D. Kenworthy	1914–2010	Gresham's Sch.	Director	39
Strachey, Sir Edward (4th Bt 1901). 1st Ld Strachie (1911)	1858–1936	Privately; Oxford	Landowner	4, 5[2], 6
† Strachey, (E.) John St. L.	1901–1963	Eton; Oxford	Journalist	23[2], 24
† Strachie, 1st Ld (1911). Sir Edward Strachey (4th Bt 1901)	1858–1936	Privately; Oxford		4, 5[2], 6
Stradbroke, 3rd E of (1886). George E. J. M. Rous	1862–1947	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	13
Stradling Thomas, Sir John (Kt 1985)	1925–1991	Rugby; London	Farmer	36, 37, 44, 45

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† Strang, Gavin S.	1943–	Secondary; Edinburgh & Cambridge	Agric. research	37, 38, 51
Stratford, Ld (Life Peer 2005). Anthony (Tony) L. Banks	1945–2006	Archb. Tenison G.S.*; York	Union Official	52
† Strathcarron, 1st Ld (1936). Sir (J.) Ian S. Macpherson (1st Bt 1933)	1880–1937	Geo. Watson's; Edinburgh	Advocate	9[2], 10
† Strathclyde, 1st Ld (1914). (Scot. Judge 1913). Alexander Ure	1853–1928	Larchfield Acad.*; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	4, 6[2]
† Strathclyde, 1st Ld (1955). Thomas D. Galbraith	1891–1985	Glasgow Acad. & Dartmouth	Naval officer	22, 26[2], 29
† Strathclyde, 2nd Ld (1985). Thomas (Tom) G. D. Galbraith	1960–	Wellington; East Anglia	Insurance broker	41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47[2], 48[2], 61
Strathcona & Mount Royal, 3rd Ld (1926). Donald S. P. Howard	1891–1959	Eton; Cambridge	Army officer	15, 16, 18
Strathcona & Mount Royal, 4th Ld (1959). Donald E. P. Howard	1923–	Eton; Cambridge & McGill	Consultant	35, 37, 41
Strathmore, 18th E of (1987). Michael F. Bowes-Lyon	1957–	Eton; Aberdeen & Sandhurst	Landowner	45, 48[2]
† Strauss, Ld (Life Peer 1979). George R. Strauss	1901–1993	Rugby	Tin merchant	24[2]
Strauss, Henry G., 1st Ld Conesford (1955)	1892–1974	Rugby; Oxford	Barrister	20[2], 26
† Straw, John (Jack) W.	1946–	Brentwood; Leeds	Political adviser	49, 50[2], 55, 57
Streeter, Gary	1955–	Tiverton G.S.*; London	Solicitor	45, 48
Stride, Melvyn (Mel) J.	1961–	Portsmouth G.S.; Oxford	Business	62, 63, 66[2]
Stringer, Graham E.	1950–	Moston Brook H.S.*; Sheffield	Chemist	54
Stross, Sir Barnett (Kt 1964)	1899–1967	Leeds G.S.; Leeds	Doctor	32
Stuart, Gisela G.	1955–	German Sch.*; London	Law lecturer	51
Stuart, Graham C.	1962–	Glenalmond Coll.; Cambridge	Publisher	66
† Stuart of Findhorn, 1st Vt (1959). James G. Stuart	1897–1971	Eton	Army officer	16, 18, 21[2], 22, 26
Studholme, Sir Henry G. (1st Bt 1956)	1899–1988	Eton; Oxford	Local govt.	27
† Stunell, Sir (R.) Andrew	1942–	Surbiton C.G.S.; Manchester	Architect	60
Suffield, 6th Ld (1914). Charles Harbord	1855–1924	Eton	Landowner	7, 10
† Summerskill, Lady (Life Peer 1961). Edith Summerskill	1901–1980	Secondary; London	Doctor	23[2]
Summerskill, Shirley C. W.	1931–	St. Paul's Girls'; Oxford	Doctor	37
Sutcliffe, Gerard (Gerry)	1953–	Card. Hinsley G.S.*; Bradford	Salesman	50, 53, 54[2], 56
† Sutherland, 5th D of (1913). George G. S.-L.-Gower	1888–1963	Eton	Landowner	11, 13[2]
† Sutherland, Sir William (KCB 1919)	1880–1949	Secondary; Glasgow	Civil servant	9, 10

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	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Swayne, Sir Desmond A. (Kt 2016)	1956–	Bedford; St Andrews	Banker	61[2], 62, 65
† Swingler, Stephen T.	1915–1969	Stowe; Oxford	Lecturer	32, 33[2]
Swinson, Jo	1980–	Douglas Academy, Milngavie; London	Public relations	60[3]
† Swinton, 1st E of (1955). Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (changed name to Cunliffe-Lister in 1924), 1st Vt Swinton (1935)	1884–1972	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	9[2], 11, 13, 15[2], 17, 19, 21[2], 25, 26[2]
Swinton, 2nd E of (1972). David Y. Cunliffe-Lister, Ld Masham (1955)	1937–2006	Winchester	Landowner	45
† Swire, Sir Hugo G. W. (KCMG 2016)	1959–	Eton; St. Andrews	Army officer	59, 61, 63
† Symons of Vernham Dean, Lady (Life Peer 1996). Elizabeth C. Symons	1951–	Putney H.S.; Cambridge	Union official	50[2], 51, 53
Syms, Sir Robert A. R. (Kt 2017)	1956–	Colston's	Director	62, 66
† Talbot, Ld Edmund B. E. B. Fitzalan-Howard, assumed name of Talbot in 1876. 1st Vt Fitzalan of Derwent (1921)	1855–1947	Oratory Sch.	Landowner	3, 7, 10
Tami, Mark R.	1963–	Enfield G.S.*; Swansea	Union official	58
Taverne, Ld (Life Peer 1996) . Dick Taverne	1928–	Charterhouse; Oxford	Barrister	31[3]
† Taylor of Bolton, Lady (Life Peer 2005). (W.) Ann Taylor	1947–	Bolton Sch.*; Bradford	Teacher	39, 49, 54, 55, 56
Taylor of Mansfield, Ld (Life Peer 1966). Harry B. Taylor	1895–1991	Elementary	Miner	23
Taylor, Ian C.	1945–	Whitley Abbey C.S.*; Keele	Solicitor	48
† Taylor of Holbeach, Ld (Life Peer 2006). John D. Taylor	1943–	Bedford	Director	59, 61, 62[2], 66
Taylor, John M.	1941–	Bromsgrove	Solicitor	44[2], 45, 48
† Taylor, Robert J.	1881–1954	Elementary	Check- weighman	24
Taylor, Ld (Life Peer 1958). Stephen J. L. Taylor	1910–1988	Stowe; London	Doctor	31[2]
Taylor, Sir Edward (Teddy) M. (Kt 1991)	1937–	Glasgow H.S.; Glasgow	Journalist	36[2]
Taylor, Sir William J. (1st Bt 1963)	1902–1972	Archb. Holgate's G.S.*; Sheffield	Director	28, 29
Teather, Sarah L.	1974–	Leicester G.S.; Cambridge	Scientist	60
† Tebbit, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Norman B. Tebbit	1931–	Edmonton C.G.S.*	Airline pilot	41, 42[2], 43[2]
† Templemore, 4th Ld (1924). Arthur C. S. Chichester	1880–1953	Harrow; Sandhurst	Landowner	14, 16[2], 18, 21, 22
† Templewood, 1st Vt (1944). Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare (2nd Bt 1915)	1880–1959	Harrow; Oxford	Banker	11[2], 13, 15, 16[3], 17[2]
† Tenby, 1st Vt (1957). Gwilym Lloyd-George	1894–1967	Eastbourne; Cambridge	Political adviser	15, 18, 19[2], 20, 21, 25, 26[2]
Tennant, Harold J.	1865–1935	Eton; Cambridge	Political adviser	5[3], 7[2]
Terrington, 5th Ld (1998). Christopher Woodhouse	1917–2001	Winchester; Oxford	Diplomat	28[2]

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Teviot, 1st Ld (1940). Charles I. Kerr	1874–1968	S. Hawtreys, Windsor*	Director	18[2]
Thankerton, Ld (Ld of Appeal 1929). William Watson	1873–1948	Winchester; Cambridge	Barrister	10, 11, 13
† Thatcher, Lady (Life Peer 1992). Margaret H. Thatcher	1925–2013	Kesteven & Grantham G.S.*; Oxford	Barrister	29, 35, 40
Thomas, Gareth R.	1967–	Lowlands Coll., Harrow*; Aberystwyth	Teacher	52, 56[2], 57[2]
† Thomas, (T.) George, 1st Vt Tonypany (1983)	1909–1997	Tonypany Sec.S.*; Southampton	Teacher	31[2], 33[2]
Thomas, Ivor (later Bulmer-Thomas)	1905–1993	W. Monmouth*; Oxford	Journalist	23[2]
† Thomas, James (Jim) P. L., 1st Vt Cilcennin (1955)	1903–1960	Rugby; Oxford	Landowner	19, 21[2], 25
† Thomas, James (Jimmy) H.	1874–1949	Elementary	Union official	12, 14[2], 15[2], 17[2]
Thomas, Sir John Stradling (Kt 1985)	1925–1991	Rugby; London	Farmer	36, 37, 44, 45
† Thomas of Gwydir (Life Peer 1987). Peter J. M. Thomas	1920–2008	Epworth Coll., Rhyl*; Oxford	Barrister	27, 28, 29, 36
Thompson, Sir Donald (Kt 1992)	1931–2005	Hipperholme G.S.*	Farmer	41, 44[2]
Thompson, Sir Kenneth P. (1st Bt 1963)	1909–1984	Bootle G.S.*	Local govt.	28, 29
Thompson, Sir Richard H. M. (1st Bt 1963)	1912–1999	Malvern	Journalist	27[2], 28, 29, 30[2]
† Thomson, 1st Ld (1924). Christopher B. Thomson	1875–1930	Cheltenham; Woolwich	Army officer	12, 14
Thomson, Sir Frederick C. (1st Bt 1929)	1875–1935	Edinburgh Academy; Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	12[2], 13[2], 16[2]
† Thomson of Monifieth, Ld (Life Peer 1977). George M. Thomson	1921–2008	Grove Academy, Dundee	Journalist	31[3], 32[2], 34
† Thomson, Ld (Scot. Judge 1947). George R. Thomson	1893–1962	S. African Coll.; Cape Town, Oxford & Edinburgh	Advocate	24
† Thorneycroft, Ld (Life Peer 1967). (G. E.) Peter Thorneycroft	1909–1994	Eton; Woolwich	Barrister	22, 26, 27, 28[2]
Thornton, Ernest	1905–1992	Elementary	Union official	32
Thornton, Lady (Life Peer 1998). D. Glenys Thornton	1952–	Thornton S.S., Bradford; London	Political adviser	58
† Thurso, 1st Vt (1952). Sir Archibald H. Sinclair (4th Bt 1912)	1890–1970	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	15[2], 19
Thurtle, Ernest	1884–1954	Elementary	Accountant	14, 19
Tilney, Sir John (Kt 1972)	1907–1994	Eton; Oxford	Stockbroker	28
† Timms, Stephen C.	1955–	Farnborough G.S.*; Cambridge	Computing	49[2], 50, 51, 52, 53[2], 55, 56[2], 57
Timpson, (A.) Edward	1973–	Uppingham; Durham	Barrister	60, 64
Tinn, James	1922–1999	Elementary; Oxford	Teacher	39
Tipping, (S.) Patrick (Paddy)	1949–	Hipperholme G.S.*; Nottingham	Social worker	49[2]
Titchfield, M of (1893). William A. H. Cavendish-Bentinck, 7th D of Portland (1943)	1893–1977	Eton; Sandhurst	Landowner	13, 16
† Tomlinson, George	1890–1952	Rishton Wesleyan*	Union official	20, 23, 24
Tomlinson, Ld (Life Peer 1998). John E. Tomlinson	1939–	Westminster City Sch.*; Nottingham	Co-op official	37, 39

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Tomlinson, Justin P.	1976–	Harry Cheshire H.S., Kidderminster; Oxford Brookes	Marketing	65
† Tonypandy, 1st Vt (1983). (T.) George Thomas	1909–1997	Tonypandy Sec.S.*; Southampton	Teacher	31[2], 33[2]
† Touhig, Ld (Life Peer 2010). (J.) Donnelly (Don) Touhig	1947–	St. Francis R.C.S., Abersychan*	Journalist	51, 53, 54
Tracey, Richard P.	1943–	K.Ed.VI, Stratford*; Birmingham	Public relations	42
Trafford, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Sir Joseph A. Trafford (Kt 1985)	1932–1989	Charterhouse; London	Doctor	42
† Tranmire, Ld (Life Peer 1974). Sir Robert H. Turton (Kt 1971)	1903–1994	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	25, 26[2]
Tree, (A.) Ronald L. F.	1897–1976	Winchester	Landowner	22
Trefgarne, 1st Ld (1947). George M. Garro-Jones. (Surname changed to Trefgarne in 1954)	1894–1960	Caterham	Barrister	20
† Trefgarne, 2nd Ld (1960). David G. Trefgarne	1941–	Haileybury; Princeton	Director	40, 41[3], 42, 43[2], 45
Trenchard, 2nd Vt (1956). Thomas Trenchard	1923–1987	Eton	Director	41[2], 42
† Trevelyan, Sir Charles P. (3rd Bt 1928)	1870–1958	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	5, 12, 14
Triesman, Ld (Life Peer 2004). David M. Triesman	1943–	Stationers' Company's S.*; Essex	Political activist	50, 55, 57
Trippier, Sir David A. (Kt 1995)	1946–	Bury G.S.	Stockbroker	41, 42[2], 43, 46
† Trumpington, Lady (Life Peer 1980). Jean A. Barker	1922–	Privately	Local govt.	41[2], 42, 45, 46, 49
Truscott, Ld (Life Peer 2004). Peter D. Truscott	1959–	Newton Abbot G.S.*; Oxford	Political adviser	53, 58
† Truss, Elizabeth (Liz) M.	1975–	Roundhay S.*; Oxford	Accountant	60[2], 62, 63, 64
† Tryon, 1st Ld (1940). George C. Tryon	1871–1940	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17[2], 20[2]
Tunncliffe, Ld (Life Peer 2004). Denis Tunncliffe	1943–	Henry Cavendish S., Derby*; London	Union official	58
Turner, Sir Ben (Kt 1931)	1863–1942	Elementary	Weaver	14
† Turton, Sir Robert H. (Kt 1971). Ld Tranmire (Life Peer 1974)	1903–1994	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	25, 26[2]
† Tweedmouth, 2nd Ld (1894). Edward Majoribanks	1848–1909	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	4, 5
Tweedmouth, 3rd Ld (1909). Dudley C. Majoribanks	1874–1935	Harrow	Landowner	6
† Tweedsmuir of Belhelvie, Lady (Life Peer 1970). Priscilla Thomson (m. Sir A. Grant 1934; m. J. Buchan, 2nd Ld Tweedsmuir, 1948)	1915–1978	Abroad	Housewife	29, 35, 36
Twigg, (J.) Derek	1959–	Halton Coll. of F.E.*	Civil servant	51, 53, 54[2], 56
Twigg, Stephen	1966–	Southgate S.*; Oxford	Political adviser	49, 51[2]
† Ullswater, 2nd Vt (1949). Nicholas J. C. Lowther	1942–	Eton; Cambridge	Army officer	41, 45, 46[2], 48
Ungoed-Thomas, Sir (A.) Lynn (Kt 1951)	1904–1972	Haileybury; Oxford	Barrister	24

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† Ure, Alexander, Ld Strathclyde (Scot. Judge 1913). 1st Ld (1914)	1853–1928	Larchfield Academy*; Glasgow & Edinburgh	Advocate	4, 6[2]
† Urwin, Thomas (Tom) W. Ussher, Katherine (Kitty) A.	1912–1985 1971–	Elementary St. Paul's Girls'; Oxford	Union official Civil servant	31, 32 55[2], 57
† Vadera, Lady (Life Peer 2007). Shriti Vadera	1962–	Northwood Coll.; Oxford	Financier	56, 57[2]
† Vaizey, Edward (Ed) H. B. Valentia, 11th Vt (1863). Arthur Annesley (UK Ld Annesley of Bletchington 1917)	1968– 1843–1927	St. Paul's; Oxford Privately; Woolwich	Barrister Irish peer	60[4], 63, 64 3, 7, 10, 12
Van Straubenzee, Sir William R. (Kt 1981)	1924–1999	Westminster	Solicitor	35, 36
Vane, William M. F., 1st Ld Inglewood (1964)	1909–1989	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Landowner	28, 29
Vara, Shailesh L.	1960–	Aylesbury G.S.*; Brunel	Solicitor	59, 62[2], 65
† Varley, Ld (Life Peer 1990). Eric G. Varley	1932–2008	Poolsbrook Sec. Mod.S.*	Craftsman	33, 34, 38[2]
Vaughan, Sir Gerard F. (Kt 1983)	1933–2003	Kenya*; London	Doctor	42, 43
† Vaughan-Morgan, Sir John K. (1st Bt 1960). Ld Reigate (Life Peer 1970)	1906–1995	Eton; Oxford	Director	29[2]
† Vaz, (N.) Keith A.S.	1956–	Latymer H.S.; Cambridge	Barrister	49, 50
Verma, Lady (Life Peer 2000). Sandip Verma	1959–	Comprehensive*; Leicester	Care worker	60, 62, 65
Verney, Sir Harry C. W. (4th Bt 1910)	1881–1974	Harrow; Oxford	Landowner	5
Viant, Samuel P. Viggers, Sir Peter J. (Kt 2008)	1882–1964 1938–	Devonport* Portsmouth G.S.; Cambridge	Carpenter Underwriter	14 43
† Villiers, Theresa	1968–	Francis Holland S.; Bristol	Barrister	61[2], 65
† Vosper, Dennis F., Ld Runcorn (Life Peer 1964)	1916–1968	Marlborough; Cambridge	Merchant	26, 27, 28[3], 29
† Waddington, Ld (Life Peer 1990). David C. Waddington	1929–	Sedbergh; Oxford	Barrister	40[2], 41, 44[2], 45
Wakefield, Sir Edward B. (1st Bt 1962)	1903–1969	Haileybury; Oxford	I.C.S.	27, 30[4]
† Wakeham, Ld (Life Peer 1992). John Wakeham	1932–	Charterhouse	Accountant	40[3], 41, 42, 44[3], 45, 46
Wakehurst, 1st Vt (1934). Gerald W. E. Loder	1861–1936	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	3
† Waldegrave, 9th E (1859). William F. Waldegrave	1851–1930	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	3
Waldegrave, 12th E (1936). Geoffrey N. Waldegrave, Vt Chewton (1933)	1905–1995	Winchester; Cambridge	Landowner	28
† Waldegrave of North Hill, Ld (Life Peer 1999). William Waldegrave	1946–	Eton; Oxford & Harvard	Political adviser	40, 41, 42[5], 45, 46, 47[2]
Walden, George G. H.	1939–	Upper Latymer; Cambridge	Diplomat	41

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Walder, (A.) David	1928–1978	Upper Latymer; Oxford	Barrister	37
† Waleran, 1st Ld (1905). Sir William H. Walrond (2nd Bt 1889)	1849–1925	Eton	Army officer	3[2]
Walkden, 1st Ld (1945). Alexander G. Walkden	1873–1951	Merchant Taylors’ Sch., Ashwell*	Railwayman	24
† Walker of Doncaster, Ld (Life Peer 1997). Sir Harold Walker (Kt 1992)	1927–2003	Secondary	Toolmaker	32, 34, 38[2]
† Walker of Worcester, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Peter E. Walker Walker, Robin C.	1932–2010	Upper Latymer	Financier	35, 36[2], 40, 41, 44
	1978–	St Paul’s; Oxford	Public relations	64
† Walker-Smith, Sir Derek C. (1st Bt 1960). Ld Broxbourne (Life Peer 1983)	1910–1992	Rossall; Oxford	Barrister	25, 26, 28, 29
Wallace, (R.) Ben L.	1970–	Millfield; Sandhurst	Army officer	62, 63, 65
† Wallace, (D.) Euan	1892–1941	Harrow; Sandhurst	Army officer	13, 15, 16[3], 18[3]
Wallace of Coslany, Ld (Life Peer 1974). George D. Wallace	1906–2003	Central Sch., Cheltenham*	Local govt.	39
† Wallace of Tankerness, Ld (Life Peer 2007). James (Jim) R. Wallace	1954–	Annan Academy*; Cambridge	Advocate	61
† Wallace of Saltaire, Ld (Life Peer 1995). William J. L. Wallace	1941–	St. Edward’s, Oxford; Cambridge	Lecturer	62
Walrond, Sir William H. (2nd Bt 1889). 1st Ld Waleran (1905)	1849–1925	Eton	Army officer	3[2]
† Walsh, Stephen	1859–1929	Elementary	Miner	9[2], 12
Walston, Ld (Life Peer 1961). Henry D. L. Walston	1912–1991	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	31, 33
† Walters, Sir (J.) Tudor (Kt 1912)	1868–1933	Clitheroe G.S.*	Housing expert	9, 15
Walton, Sir John L. (Kt 1905)	1852–1908	Merchant Taylors’ Crosby; London	Barrister	4
Ward, Claire M.	1972–	Loreto Coll, St. Albans*; Herts.	Solicitor	54[2], 57, 58[2]
† Ward of Witley, 1st Vt (1960). George R. Ward	1907–1988	Eton; Oxford	RAF officer	25[2], 28
Ward, Sir (A.) Lambert (1st Bt 1929)	1875–1956	St. Paul’s; Paris & Darmstadt	RAF officer	16[2], 18[3]
† Ward, William Dudley	1877–1946	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	6, 10
Wardle, Charles F.	1939–	Tonbridge; Oxford	Director	46, 48
Wardle, George J.	1865–1947	Elementary	Railwayman	9[2]
Warne, George H.	1881–1928	Elementary	Miner	12
† Warner, Ld (Life Peer 1998). Norman R. W. Warner	1940–	Dulwich; Oxford & Berkeley	Civil servant	51[2]
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A. (8th Bt 1917). 1st Ld Bruntisfield (1942)	1899–1993	Eton	Landowner	16[3], 17[2], 18, 19, 21
† Warsi, Lady (Life Peer 2007). Sayeeda Warsi	1971–	Birkdale H.S.*; Leeds	Solicitor	59, 60, 61
† Waterhouse, Charles	1893–1975	Cheltenham; Cambridge	Director	17, 18[3], 20[2], 22
Watkinson, Dame Angela E. (DBE 2013)	1941–	Wanstead C.H.S.*	Banker	61
† Watkinson, 1st Vt (1964). Harold A. Watkinson	1910–1995	Queen’s Coll Taunton; London	Director	26[2], 28, 30

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Watson, Sir John C. (Kt 1931)	1883–1944	Neilson Inst., Paisley*; Glasgow & Edinburgh		14, 16
Watson, Thomas (Tom) A.	1967–	King Charles I S., Kidderm'r*; Hull	Advertising	51, 54, 57, 58
† Watson, William, Ld Thankerton (Ld of Appeal 1929)	1873–1948	Winchester; Cambridge	Barrister	10, 11, 13
Watts, Ld (Life Peer 2015). David (Dave) L. Watts	1951–	Huyton S.M.S.*	Political adviser	54[2], 58
Watts, John A.	1947–	Bishopshalt G.S.*; Cambridge	Political adviser	48
† Waverley, 1st Vt (1952). Sir John Anderson (KCB 1919)	1882–1958	George Watson's; Edinburgh & Leipzig	Civil servant	16[2], 19[3], 21
† Weatherill, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Bernard B. Weatherill	1920–2007	Malvern	Tailor	36, 37[3]
Webb, Sir Henry (1st Bt 1916)	1866–1940	Privately	Director	6
† Webb, Maurice	1904–1956	Christ Ch., Lancaster*	Journalist	23
† Webb, Sidney J., 1st Ld Passfield (1929)	1859–1947	Switzerland & Secondary	Researcher	12, 14[2]
† Webb, Sir Steven (Steve) J. (Kt 2017)	1965–	Dartmouth H.S.*; Oxford	Lecturer	61
† Webster, Sir Richard E. (GCMG 1893). 1st Ld Alverstone (1900). 1st Vt (1913)	1842–1915	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Barrister	3
† Wedderburn, Henry J. Scrymgeour-, 13th Vt Dudhope (1952). 11th E of Dundee (1953)	1902–1983	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	17, 20, 27, 30
† Wedgwood, 1st Ld (1942). Josiah C. Wedgwood	1872–1943	Clifton & R.N.C. Greenwich	Manufacturer	12
† Weir, 1st Vt (1938). Sir William D. Weir (Kt 1917), 1st Ld (1918)	1877–1959	Glasgow H.S.*	Shipbuilder	8
Wellbeloved, (A.) James	1926–2012	Elementary		38
Wells, (P.) Bowen	1935–	St.Paul's; Exeter	Publisher	48[2]
Wells-Pestell, Ld (Life Peer 1965). Reginald A. Wells-Pestell	1910–1991	Secondary; London	Probation officer	38, 39
† West of Spithead, Ld (Life Peer 2007). Sir Alan W. J. West (KCMG 2000)	1948–	Clydebank H.S.; Britannia Naval Coll.	Naval officer	55
† Westwood, Joseph	1884–1948	Elementary	Miner	14, 20, 24
† Westwood, 1st Ld (1944). William Westwood	1880–1953	Elementary	Party agent	24
Wharton, James S.	1984–	St Peter's, York; Durham	Solicitor	64, 65
† Wheatley, John	1869–1930	Elementary	Miner	12
† Wheatley, Ld (Scot. Judge 1954) (Life Peer 1970). John Wheatley	1908–1988	Mount St Mary C., Chesterfield*; Glasgow	Advocate	24[2]
Wheeler, Heather K.	1959–		Insurance	66[2]
† Wheeler, Sir John D. (Kt 1990)	1940–	Suffolk County Sch.*	Prison governor	47
Whitaker, Benjamin C. G.	1934–	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	33
White, Lady (Life Peer 1970). Eirene White	1909–1999	St Paul's Girls'; Oxford	Journalist	31[2], 33

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White, Frank R.	1939–	Elementary	Ind. relations	39
† White, (H.) Graham	1880–1965	Birkenhead; Liverpool	Solicitor	15
Whitehead, Alan P. V.	1950–	Isleworth G.S.*; Southampton	Local govt.	53
† Whitelaw, 1st Vt (1983). William S. I. Whitelaw	1918–1999	Winchester; Cambridge	Army officer	29, 30, 35[2], 36, 40[2]
† Whiteley, George, 1st Ld Marchamley (1908)	1855–1925	Abroad; Zurich	Cotton spinner	4, 6
† Whiteley, William	1881–1955	Elementary	Miner	14, 21[2], 24
† Whitley, John H.	1866–1935	Clifton; London	Cotton spinner	4, 6
Whitlock, William C.	1918–2001	Itchen G.S.*; Southampton	Union official	31[2], 34[4]
Whitney, Sir Raymond (Ray) W. (Kt 1997)	1930–	Wellingborough; London	Diplomat	40, 42
† Whittingdale, John F. L.	1959–	Winchester; London	Political research	64
† Whitty, Ld (Life Peer 1996). (J.) Lawrence (Larry) Whitty	1943–	Latymer Upper; Cambridge	Party official	50, 51, 54
Wicks, Malcolm H.	1947–	Eli.Coll., Guernsey; London	Lecturer	51, 52, 53[2], 56
† Widdecombe, Ann N.	1947–	Abroad; Birmingham & Oxford	Univ. admin.	46[3], 47
† Wigg, Ld (Life Peer 1967). George Wigg	1900–1983	Q. Mary's, Basingstoke*	Army officer	33
Wiggin, William (Bill) D.	1966–	Eton; Bangor	Banker	62
Wiggin, Sir Alfred (Jerry) W. (Kt 1993)	1937–2015	Eton; Cambridge	Farmer	41[2]
Wilcox, Lady (Life Peer 1996). Judith Wilcox	1940–	St. Mary's, Wantage; Plymouth Poly	Business	60
† Wilkins, William A.	1899–1987	Elementary	Printer	24
† Wilkinson, Ellen C.	1891–1947	Stretford Rd*; Manchester	Teacher	19, 20, 23
† Willetts, Ld (Life Peer 2015). David L. Willetts	1956–	K.Ed.VI B'ham; Oxford	Political adviser	47[2], 48[2], 59
† Willey, Frederick T.	1910–1987	Johnston S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	23, 32[2]
Williams, Alan J.	1930–	Cardiff H.S.*; Oxford	Lecturer	31, 33, 38, 39
† Williams, Sir Edward J. (KCMG 1952)	1890–1963	Elementary	Miner	23
† Williams of Mostyn, Ld (Life Peer 1992). Gareth W. Williams	1941–2003	Rhyl G.S.*; Cambridge	Barrister	49, 50[2], 54
Williams, Sir Herbert G. (Kt 1939)	1884–1954	Privately; Liverpool	Director	13
Williams, Joseph Powell	1840–1904	Elementary	Local govt.	3
Williams, Sir Rhys R. (1st Bt 1918)	1865–1955	Eton; Oxford	Barrister	10
Williams of Trafford, Lady (Life Peer 2013). Susan F.M. Williams	1967–	La Sagesse H.S.; Huddersfield	Nutritionist	62, 63, 64
† Williams of Crosby, Lady (Life Peer 1993). Shirley V. T. B. Williams	1930–	St Paul's Girls; Oxford	Journalist	31, 32[2], 37, 38, 39
Williams, Stephen R.	1966–	Mountain Ash C.S.*; Bristol	Tax adviser	60

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† Williams of Barnburgh, Ld (Life Peer 1961). Thomas Williams	1888–1967	Elementary	Miner	19, 23
† Williamson, Sir Archibald (1st Bt 1909). 1st Ld Forres (1922)	1860–1931	Craigmont*; Edinburgh	Merchant	10
† Williamson, Gavin A.	1976–	Scarborough S.F.C.*; Bradford	Business	64, 65
† Willingdon, 1st M of (1936). Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1st Ld Willingdon (1910). 1st Vt (1924). 1st E (1931)	1866–1941	Eton; Cambridge	Director	4, 6
† Willink, Sir Henry U. (1st Bt 1957)	1894–1973	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	19, 21
† Willis, (E.) George	1903–1987	C. of Norwich S.S.*	Lecturer	33
Willott, Jennifer (Jenny) N.	1974–	Uppingham; Durham & London	Political researcher	60[2], 62
Wills, Sir Gerald (Kt 1958)	1905–1969	Privately; Cambridge	Barrister	27, 30
† Wills, Ld (Life Peer 2010). Michael D. Wills	1952–	Haberdashers'; Cambridge	Broadcasting	49, 50, 51, 53, 57
† Wilmot of Selmeston, 1st Ld (1950). John Wilmot	1895–1964	Secondary; London	Banker	20, 23, 24
† Wilson, Brian D. H.	1948–	Dunoon G.S.*; Dundee & Cardiff	Journalist	50, 52[2], 53[2]
Wilson, Daniel M.	1862–1932	R. Belfast Acad. Inst.; Dublin	Barrister	10
† Wilson of Rievaulx, Ld (Life Peer 1983). Sir (J.) Harold Wilson (KG 1976)	1916–1995	Wirral G.S.*; Oxford	Lecturer	24[3], 31, 37
† Wilson of Langside, Ld (Life Peer 1969). Henry S. Wilson	1916–1997	Glasgow H.S.*; Glasgow	Advocate	34[2]
† Wilson, Sir Leslie O. (GCIE 1923)	1876–1955	St Paul's	Army officer	9, 10, 12
Wilson, Robert (Rob) O. B.	1965–	Wallingford S.*; Reading	Entrepreneur	58, 62, 64
† Wimborne, 1st Vt (1918). Ivor C. Guest. 1st Ld Ashby St Ledgers (1910). 2nd Ld Wimborne (1914)	1873–1939	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	5, 6
Windlesham, 1st Ld (1937). Sir George R. J. Hennessy (1st Bt 1927)	1877–1953	Eton	Army officer	12, 13[3], 16
† Windlesham, 3rd Ld (1962). David J. G. Hennessy (Life Peer 1999)	1932–2010	Ampleforth; Oxford	Journalist	35[2], 36
† Windsor, 14th Ld (1869). Robert G. Windsor-Clive, 1st E of Plymouth (1905)	1857–1923	Eton; Cambridge	Landowner	3
Winfrey, Sir Richard (Kt 1914)	1858–1944	King's Lynn G.S.*	Local govt.	8
† Winster, 1st Ld (1942). Reginald T. H. Fletcher	1885–1961	H.M.S. Britannia*	Naval officer	23
Winterbottom, Ld (Life Peer 1965). Ian Winterbottom	1913–1992	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Engineer	32[2], 33, 39
† Winterton, 6th E (1907). Edward Turnour (UK Ld Turnour 1952)	1883–1962	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	9, 11, 13, 17[3]
† Winterton, Dame Rosalie (Rosie) (DBE 2016)	1958–	Danum G.S.*; Hull	Party research	49, 51, 56[2], 57[2]
† Wolmer, Vt (1895). Roundell C. Palmer, 3rd E of Selborne (1942)	1887–1971	Winchester; Oxford	Landowner	11, 13, 19

(continued)

	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Wolverhampton, 1st Vt (1908). Sir Henry H. Fowler (GCSI 1895)	1830–1911	St Saviour's G.S., Southwark	Solicitor	4, 5
Wolverton, 4th Ld (1888). Frederick Glyn	1864–1932	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	3
† Womersley, Sir Walter J. (Kt 1934)	1878–1961	Elementary	Solicitor	16, 17[2], 18, 20, 22
† Wood, Edward F. L., 1st Ld Irwin (1925). 3rd Vt Halifax (1934). 1st E of (1944)	1881–1959	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	8, 11, 13, 15, 16[3], 18, 19
† Wood, Sir (H.) Kingsley (Kt 1918)	1881–1943	Cent. Foundation B.S.*	Solicitor	13, 15[3], 16, 17[2], 19[3]
† Wood, Richard F. Ld Holderness (Life Peer 1979)	1920–2002	Eton; Oxford	Director	26, 29[4], 35, 36
† Wood, Thomas McKinnon	1855–1927	Mill Hill; London	Local govt.	5[4], 7[3]
Wood, Timothy J. R.	1940–	Knaresborough*; Manchester	Computing	44, 48[3]
† Woodburn, Arthur	1890–1978	Heriot-Watt Coll.	Journalist	23, 24[2]
Woodhouse, (C.) Montague, 5th Ld Terrington (1998)	1917–2001	Winchester; Oxford	Diplomat	28[2]
† Woodward, Shaun A.	1958–	Bristol G.S.; Cambridge	Political adviser	52, 57
Woolas, Philip (Phil) J.	1959–	Nelson & Colne Coll.; Manchester	Union official	49[3], 54[2], 55[2], 56
† Woolton, 1st E of (1955). Sir F. J. Marquis (Kt 1935), 1st Ld Woolton (1939) 1st Vt (1953)	1883–1964	Manchester G.S.; Manchester	Store owner	17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26[2]
Worthington, (W.) Anthony (Tony)	1941–	City Sch., Lincoln*; London & York	Lecturer	52
† Worthington-Evans, Sir Laming (1st Bt 1916)	1868–1931	Eastbourne	Solicitor	8, 9[3], 10[2], 11, 13
† Wraxall, 1st Ld (1928). George A. Gibbs	1873–1931	Eton; Oxford	Landowner	10, 12, 13
Wright, David	1966–	New Coll., Telford; Wolverh'n Poly	Local govt.	58
Wright, George	1847–1913	Unknown; Dublin	Barrister	3
Wright, Iain D.	1972–	Manor S., Hartlepool*; London	Accountant	56[2]
† Wright, Jeremy P.	1972–	Taunton; Exeter	Solicitor	59, 61[2], 65[2]
Wyatt of Weeford, Ld (Life Peer 1987). Sir Woodrow L. Wyatt (Kt 1983)	1918–1997	Eastbourne; Oxford	Journalist	24
† Wylie, Ld (Scot. Judge 1974). Norman R. Wylie	1923–2005	Paisley G.S.*; Oxford & Glasgow	Advocate	30, 36
† Wyndham, George	1863–1913	Eton; Sandhurst	Army officer	2[2], 3
Yeo, Timothy (Tim) S. K.	1945–	Charterhouse; Cambridge	Director	46[2], 47
Young of Norwood Green, Ld (Life Peer 2004). Sir Anthony (Tony) I. Young (Kt 2002)	1942–	Harrow County G.S.*	Union official	56, 57, 58
Young, Sir Arthur S. L. (1st Bt 1945)	1889–1950	Fettes	Manufacturer	21[2], 22
† Young of Graffham, Ld (Life Peer 1984). David I. Young	1932–	Christ's Coll. Finchley*; London	Solicitor	41, 43, 44

(continued)

	<i>Birth/death</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
† Young of Cookham, Ld (Life Peer 2015). Sir George S. K. Young (6th Bt 1960)	1941–	Eton; Oxford	Civil servant	42[2], 45[2], 46, 48, 61[2], 66
† Young, Sir (E.) Hilton (GBE 1927), 1st Ld Kennet (1935)	1879–1960	Eton; Cambridge	Barrister	8, 15[2]
† Young, Lady (Life Peer 1971). Janet Young	1926–2002	Headington Sch.; Oxford	Local govt.	35, 37, 40[2], 41, 42
† Younger of Leckie, 4th Vt (1997). (Life Peer, Ld Younger of Prestwick 1992). George H. K. Younger	1931–2003	Winchester; Oxford	Director	35, 36, 41, 43
Younger of Leckie, 5th Vt (2003). James E. G. Younger	1955–	Winchester; St. Andrews	Personnel	60, 62, 66
† Younger, Sir Kenneth G. (KBE 1973)	1908–1976	Winchester; Oxford	Barrister	22[2]
† Ypres, 1st E of (1921). Sir John D. P. French (KCB 1900). 1st Vt French (1915)	1852–1925	H.M.S. Britannia*	Army officer	9[2]
† Zetland, 2nd M of (1929). Lawrence J. L. Dundas, E of Ronaldshay (1892)	1876–1961	Harrow; Cambridge	Landowner	17





## CHAPTER 2

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# The Civil Service

### MAIN LANDMARK EVENTS

- 1904 Permanent secretariat attached to the Committee of Imperial Defence
- 1912 Royal Commission on the Civil Service ('MacDonnell Commission') formed, operating until 1915
- 1914–18 First World War sees major reorganisation of Whitehall, with new departments formed and a large influx of staff
- 1916 Secretariat attached to the War Cabinet, which develops into the Cabinet Office
- 1917 Prime Minister's Secretariat or 'Garden Suburb' formed to provide D. Lloyd George with additional support
- 1917 Machinery of Government Committee formed, producing 'Haldane Report' in 1918
- 1919 Post of Head of the Civil Service created and attached to the office of Permanent Secretary to the Treasury
- 1920 Treasury given responsibility for management of the Civil Service, as recommended by 'Bradbury Report'
- 1930 Economic Advisory Council formed, bringing together a range of outside expertise to advise government on response to economic slump
- 1939–45 Second World War sees an influx of temporary civil servants, major structural reorganisations, and new departments formed
- 1939 Entity subsequently known as the Economic Section formed, to provide the War Cabinet with expert economic advice
- 1940 Prime Minister's Statistical Section formed, staffed by external experts, to provide the Prime Minister with an overview of the war effort
- 1945 At conclusion of war, many outsiders return to their previous walks of life
- 1947 Central Economic Planning Staff formed to advise on economic planning
- 1953 Economic Section transferred from the Cabinet Office to the Treasury
- 1953 Royal Commission on the Civil Service ('Priestley Commission') formed, recommending in 1955 pay comparability with outside for civil servants

- 1959 Committee of Inquiry on the Control of Public Expenditure ('Plowden Committee') formed, reporting in 1961
- 1962 National Economic Development Council formed, bringing together representatives of government, unions and business
- 1964 Department of Economic Affairs formed as an intended counterweight to the Treasury in the realm of economic policy
- 1964–70 A small team of outside economic advisers established under T. Balogh to support the incoming Labour Prime Minister, Harold Wilson. Various other special advisers recruited from outside Whitehall to work in other parts of the government
- 1965 House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates publishes report on Civil Service
- 1966–68 Committee on the Civil Service ('Fulton Committee')
- 1968 Head of the Home Civil Service becomes a separate role, transferred to a newly-formed Civil Service Department
- 1971 Central Policy Review Staff, a mixed team of seconded civil servants and outsiders, formed to advise the Cabinet on long term issues
- 1974 Prime Minister's Policy Unit, a small team of outsiders, formed to provide extra policy advice to the Prime Minister
- 1975 Civil Service 'Wider Issues Review' produces Civil Servants and Change report
- 1979 Prime Minister's Efficiency Unit formed
- 1981 Civil Service Department abolished. Headship of the Civil Service temporarily shared between Treasury and Cabinet Office, then transferred fully along with most responsibility for management of the Civil Service to the Cabinet Office in 1983
- 1985 'Armstrong Memorandum' explaining constitutional position of civil servants issued
- 1987 Prime Minister's Efficiency Unit produces a draft of its 'Improving Management in Government'
- 1991 The Prime Minister, J. Major, announces the 'Citizen's Charter' initiative for improving standards in public services
- 1994 Code of Practice on Access to Official Information comes into force
- 1996 Civil Service Code issued
- 1997 The incoming Prime Minister, Tony Blair, grants executive powers to up to three special advisers based at No. 10 Downing Street
- 1998 Modernising Government white paper issued
- 1998 Public Service Agreements (PSAs), including performance targets, introduced by the Treasury, applying across Whitehall
- 2001 Prime Minister's Delivery Unit, with responsibility for helping enforce performance targets, formed
- 2001 Code of Conduct for Special Advisers issued
- 2002 Prime Minister's Strategy Unit formed
- 2000 Freedom of Information Act 2000 provides a statutory right to apply for official information
- 2003–04 Efficiency Review ('Gershon Review')
- 2003–04 Independent Review of Public Sector Relocation ('Lyons Review')
- 2010 Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 creates a statutory basis for the management of the Civil Service
- 2012 Civil Service Reform Plan launched

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC OFFICES

The Permanent Secretary is the official head and usually the accounting officer of the Department and is responsible to the Minister for all the Department's activities. In some Departments, e.g. Defence since 1964, there are also Second Permanent Secretaries who are official heads and usually accounting officers for large blocks of work. Except where stated otherwise, all the following had the title of Permanent Secretary or Permanent Under-Secretary.

**Admiralty**

1884	Sir E. MacGregor
1907	Sir I. Thomas
1911	Sir G. Greene
1917	Sir O. Murray
1936	Sir R. Carter
1940	Sir H. Markham
1947	(Sir) J. Lang
1961	Sir C. Jarrett
1964	(see <i>Defence</i> )

**Agriculture and Fisheries**

1892	(Sir) T. Elliott
1913	Sir S. Olivier
1917	(Sir) D. Hall
1920	Sir F. Floud
1927	Sir C. Thomas
1936	(Sir) D. Fergusson
1945	Sir D. Vandeppeer
1952	Sir A. Hitchman

**(Agriculture, Fisheries & Food)**

1955	Sir A. Hitchman
1959	Sir J. Winniffrith
1968	Sir B. Engholm
1973	Sir A. Neale
1978	(Sir) B. Hayes
1983	(Sir) M. Franklin
1987	(Sir) D. Andrews
1993	(Sir) R. Packer
2000	B. Bender
2001	(See <i>Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</i> )

**Air**

1917	Sir A. Robinson
1920	(Sir) W. Nicholson
1931	(Sir) C. Bullock
1936	Sir D. Banks
1939	Sir A. Street
1945	Sir W. Brown
1947	Sir J. Barnes

1955	Sir M. Dean
1963	(Sir) M. Flett
1964	(see <i>Defence</i> )

**Aircraft Production**

<i>(Director-General)</i>	
1940	Sir A. Rowlands
1943	Sir H. Scott
1945–45	Sir F. Tribe

**Aviation**

<i>(see Transport &amp; Civil Aviation)</i>	
1959	Sir W. Strath
1960	(Sir) H. Hardman
1963	Sir R. Way
1966	Sir R. Clarke
1966–67	Sir R. Melville

**Burma**

*(see India & Burma)*

**Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy**

2016	Sir M. Donnelly and A. Chisholm <i>(joint)</i>
2016	A. Chisholm

**Business (Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform 2007–09, Business, Innovation and Skills 2009–16, Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2016–)**

2007	Sir B. Bender
2009	S. Fraser
2010	(Sir) M. Donnelly
2016	Sir M. Donnelly and A. Chisholm <i>(joint)</i>

**Cabinet**

*(Secretary to the Cabinet)*

1916	(Sir) M. Hankey
1938	Sir E. Bridges
1947	Sir N. Brook
1963	Sir B. Trend
1973	Sir J. Hunt
1979	Sir R. Armstrong
1988	Sir R. Butler
1998	Sir R. Wilson
2002	Sir R. Mottram
2003	Sir A. Turnbull
2005	Sir G. O'Donnell
2012	Sir J. Heywood

*(Secretary to the Cabinet Office)*

1998	R. Mountfield
1999	B. Bender
2000	Mavis McDonald
2002	Sir D. Omand
2002	Sir R. Mottram
2005	Sir G. O'Donnell
2012	I. Watmore
2012	R. Heaton
2015	J. Manzoni

*(Chief Scientific Adviser)*

1964	Sir S. Zuckerman (Ld)
1971	Sir A. Cottrell
1974	<i>(post vacant)</i>
1986	(Sir) J. Fairclough
1990	Sir W. Stewart
1995	Sir R. May
2000	Sir D. King
2008	(Sir) J. Beddington
2013	Sir M. Walport
2017	C. Whitty

*(National Security Adviser)*

2010	Sir P. Ricketts
2012	Sir K. Darroch
2015	Sir M. Lyall Grant
2017	Sir M. Sedwill

*(Head of Government  
Statistical Service  
and National  
Statistician)*

1968 (Sir) C. Moser  
1978 (Sir) A. Boreham  
1986 (Sir) J. Hibbert  
1992 W. McLennan  
1995 T. Holt  
2000 L. Cook  
2005 Karen Dunnell  
2009 Jil Matheson  
2014 J. Pullinger

**Central Policy  
Review Staff**

*(Director-General)*  
1970 Ld Rothschild  
1974 Sir K. Berrill  
1980 R. Ibbs  
1982 J. Sparrow  
1983 *(post vacant)*  
*(see pp. 598–9 for  
Economic Advisers)*

**Children, Schools  
and Families**

2007 D. Bell  
2010 *(see Education)*

**Civil Aviation**

*(Director-General)*

1941 Sir W. Hildred

1946 Sir H. Self

1947 Sir A. Overton

1953 *(see Transport &  
Civil Aviation)*

**Civil Service  
Commission**

*(First Commissioner)*

1892 W. Courthope  
1907 Ld F. Hervey  
1910 (Sir) S. Leathers  
1928 (Sir) R. Meiklejohn  
1939 (Sir) P. Waterfield  
1951 P. Sinker  
1954 (Sir) L. Helsby  
1959 Sir G. Mallaby  
1965 Sir G. Abell

1968 J. Hunt  
1971 K. Clucas  
1974 F. Allen  
1981 A. Fraser  
1983 D. Trevelyan  
1989 J. Holroyd  
1994 Anne Bowtell  
1995 Sir M. Bett  
2000 Lady Prashar  
2006 (Dame) Janet  
Paraskeva  
2011 Sir D. Normington  
2016 I. Watmore

**Head of the Home**

**Civil Service**

1919 Sir W. Fisher  
1939 Sir H. Wilson  
1942 Sir R. Hopkins  
1945 Sir E. Bridges  
1956 Sir N. Brook  
1963 Sir L. Helsby  
1968 Sir W. Armstrong  
1974 Sir D. Allen  
1978 Sir I. Bancroft  
1981 Sir R. Armstrong,  
Sir D. Wass *(joint)*  
1983 Sir R. Armstrong  
1988 Sir R. Butler  
1998 Sir R. Wilson  
2001 Sir A. Turnbull  
2005 Sir G. O'Donnell  
2012 Sir R. Kerslake  
2014 Sir J. Heywood

**Civil Service**

**Department**

1968 Sir W. Armstrong  
1974 Sir D. Allen  
1978 Sir I. Bancroft  
1981 *(Post vacant)*

**Colonial Office**

1897 (Sir) E. Wingfield  
1900 (Sir) M. Ommaney  
1907 Sir F. Hopwood  
1911 Sir J. Anderson  
1916 Sir G. Fiddes  
1921 Sir J. Masterton-  
Smith  
1925 Sir S. Wilson  
1933 Sir J. Maffey

1937 Sir C. Parkinson  
1940 Sir G. Gater  
1940 Sir C. Parkinson  
1942 Sir G. Gater  
1947 Sir T. Lloyd  
1956 Sir J. Macpherson  
1959 Sir H. Poynton  
1966 *(see Commonwealth  
Affairs)*

**Commonwealth  
Relations Office**

1947 Sir E. Machtig  
1947 Sir A. Carter  
1949 Sir P. Liesching  
1955 Sir G. Laithwaite  
1959 Sir A. Clutterbuck  
1962–66 Sir S. Garner

**(Commonwealth  
Affairs)**

1966 Sir S. Garner  
1968–68 Sir M. James

**Communities and  
Local Government**

2005 P. Housden  
2010 Sir R. Kerslake  
2015 Melanie Dawes

**Constitutional Affairs**  
*(see Justice)*

**Culture, Media &  
Sport** *(previously  
National Heritage)*

1997 (Sir) H. Phillips  
1998 R. Young  
2001 Sue Street  
2006 (Sir) J. Stephens  
2013 Sue Owen

**Customs Establishment**  
*(Chairman)*

1900 (Sir) G. Ryder  
1903 (Sir) T. Pittar

**(Board of Customs and  
Excise)**

1909 (Sir) L. Guillemard  
1919 Sir H. Hamilton

1927 Sir F. Floud  
 1930 J. Grigg  
 1930 (Sir) E. Forber  
 1934 Sir E. Murray  
 1941 Sir W. Eady  
 1942 Sir A. Carter  
 1947 Sir W. Croft  
 1955 Sir J. Crombie  
 1963 Sir J. Anderson  
 1965 Sir W. Morton  
 1969 Sir L. Petch  
 1973 (Sir) R. Radford  
 1978 (Sir) D. Lovelock  
 1983 (Sir) A. Fraser  
 1987 (Sir) B. Unwin  
 1993 (Dame)  
 V. Strachan  
 2000 R. Broadbent  
 2005 (*see Revenue and Customs*)

## Defence

1947 Sir H. Wilson  
 Smith  
 1948 Sir H. Parker  
 1956 Sir R. Powell  
 1960 Sir E. Playfair  
 1961 Sir R. Scott  
 1964 Sir H. Hardman  
 1966 Sir J. Dunnett  
 1974 Sir M. Cary  
 1976 Sir F. Cooper  
 1983 (Sir) C. Whitmore  
 1988 Sir M. Quinlan  
 1993 Sir C. France  
 1995 R. Mottram  
 1998 (Sir) K. Tebbit  
 2005 (Sir) W. Jeffrey  
 2010 Ursula Brennan  
 2012 J. Thompson  
 2016 S. Lovegrove

## Defence

### (Procurement)

#### (Chief Executive)

1971 (Sir) D. Rayner  
 1972 Sir M. Cary  
 1974 (Sir) G. Leitch  
 1975 (Sir) C. Cornford  
 1980 (Sir) D. Cardwell  
 1983 D. Perry  
 1985 (Sir) P. Levene  
 1991 M. McIntosh  
 1996 Sir R. Walmsley

2003 Sir P. Spencer  
 2007 (*office abolished*)

## Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

2002 (Dame) Mavis McDonald  
 2005 (*office abolished*)

## Dominions Office

1925 Sir C. Davies  
 1930 Sir E. Harding  
 1940 Sir C. Parkinson  
 1940–47 Sir E. Machtig

## Economic Affairs

1964 Sir E. Roll  
 1966 (Sir) D. Allen  
 1968–69 Sir W. Nield

## Economic Warfare

### (Director-General)

1939 Sir F. Leith-Ross  
 1940 Sir F. Leith-Ross,  
 E of Drogheda  
 (*joint*)  
 1942–45 E of Drogheda

## Education (and Science 1964–92, and Employment 1994–2001, and Skills 2001–07)

1900 Sir G. Kekewich  
 1903 Sir R. Morant  
 1911 Sir A. Selby-Bigge  
 1925 Sir A. Symonds  
 1931 Sir H. Pelham  
 1937 (Sir) M. Holmes  
 1945 Sir J. Maud  
 1952 (Sir) G. Flemming  
 1959 Dame Mary Smieton  
 1967 Sir H. Andrew  
 1970 (Sir) W. Pile  
 1976 (Sir) J. Hamilton  
 1983 (Sir) D. Hancock  
 1989 (Sir) J. Caines  
 1992 Sir D. Holland  
 1994 Sir T. Lankester  
 1996 (Sir) M. Bichard  
 2001 D. Norrington  
 2007 (*See Children etc.*)  
 2010 (Sir) D. Bell

2012 C. Wormald  
 2016 J. Slater

## Employment (*see Labour*)

## Energy

1974 Sir J. Rampton  
 1980 Sir D. Maitland  
 1983 Sir K. Couzens  
 1985 (Sir) P. Gregson  
 1989 G. Chipperfield  
 1991–92 J. Guinness

## Energy and Climate Change

2008 Moira Wallace  
 2013 S. Lovegrove  
 2016 A. Chisholm  
 2016 (*See Business*)

## Environment (Transport and the Regions)

1970 Sir D. Serpell  
 1972 Sir J. Jones  
 1975 Sir I. Bancroft  
 1978 Sir J. Garlick  
 1981 (Sir) G. Moseley  
 1985 (Sir) T. Heiser  
 1992 (Sir) R. Wilson  
 1994 A. Turnbull  
 1998 Sir R. Mottram  
 2001 (*See Transport, Local Government and Regions*)

## Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

2001 (Sir) B. Bender  
 2005 (Dame) Helen Ghosh  
 2011 Bronwyn Hill  
 2015 Clare Moriarty

## Exiting the European Union

2016 O. Robbins  
 2017 P. Rycroft

## Food

### (Director-General)

1918 Sir C. Fielding  
 1919–21 F. Collier  
 1939 Sir H. French  
 1945 Sir F. Tribe

1946 Sir P. Liesching  
 1949 (Sir) F. Lee  
 1951 Sir H. Hancock  
 1955 (*see Agriculture, Fisheries & Food*)

### Foreign Office

1894 Sir T. Sanderson (Ld)  
 1906 Sir C. Hardinge (Ld)  
 1910 Sir A. Nicolson  
 1916 Ld Hardinge  
 1920 Sir E. Crowe  
 1925 Sir W. Tyrrell  
 1928 Sir R. Lindsay  
 1930 Sir R. Vansittart  
 1938 Sir A. Cadogan  
 1946 Sir O. Sargent  
 1949 Sir W. Strang  
 1953 Sir I. Kirkpatrick  
 1957 Sir F. Hoyer Millar  
 1962 Sir H. Caccia  
 1965 Sir P. Gore-Booth

### (Foreign and Commonwealth Office)

(*Also, from 1968, Head of Diplomatic Service*)

1969 Sir D. Greenhill  
 1973 Sir T. Brimelow  
 1975 Sir M. Palliser  
 1982 Sir A. Acland  
 1986 Sir P. Wright  
 1991 Sir D. Gillmore  
 1994 Sir J. Coles  
 1997 Sir J. Kerr  
 2002 Sir M. Jay  
 2006 Sir P. Ricketts  
 2010 (Sir) S. Fraser  
 2015 Sir S. McDonald

### (Foreign Office, German Section)

1947 Sir W. Strang  
 1949 Sir I. Kirkpatrick  
 1950–51 Sir D. Gainer

### Forestry Commission (Chairman)

1920 Ld Lovat  
 1927 Ld Clinton  
 1929 Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell  
 1932 Sir R. Robinson (Ld)

1952 E of Radnor  
 1964 Earl Waldegrave  
 1966 L. Jenkins  
 1970 Ld Taylor of Gryfe  
 1976 J. Mackie  
 1979 Sir D. Montgomery  
 1989 (Sir) R. Johnstone  
 1994 Sir P. Hutchison  
 2001 Ld Clark of Windermere  
 2010 Pamela Warhurst  
 2014 Sir H. Studholme  
 (*interim chair from 2013*)

### Fuel & Power

1942 Sir F. Tribe  
 1945 Sir D. Fergusson  
 1952 Sir J. Maud

### (Power)

1957 Sir J. Maud  
 1958 (Sir) D. Proctor  
 1965 Sir M. Stevenson  
 1966 Sir D. Pitblado  
 1969 (*see Technology*)

### Government

#### Accountancy Service

1984 (Sir) A. Wilson  
 1989 Sir A. Hardcastle  
 1993 (Sir) A. Likierman  
 2004 (Dame) Mary Keegan

### Health

1919 Sir R. Morant  
 1920 Sir A. Robinson  
 1935 Sir G. Chrystal  
 1940 Sir J. Maude  
 1945 Sir W. Douglas  
 1951 (Sir) J. Hawton  
 1960 (Sir) B. Fraser  
 1964–68 (Sir) A. France

### (Health & Social Security)

1968 Sir C. Jarrett  
 1970 Sir P. Rogers  
 1975 Sir P. Nairne  
 1981 Sir K. Stowe  
 1987 Sir C. France

### (Health)

1988 Sir C. France  
 1992 (Sir) G. Hart  
 1997 C. Kelly  
 2000 (Sir) N. Crisp  
 2006 (Sir) H. Taylor  
 2010 Una O'Brien  
 2016 (Sir) C. Wormald

### Home Office

1895 Sir K. Digby  
 1903 Sir M. Chalmers  
 1908 Sir E. Troup  
 1922 Sir J. Anderson  
 1932 Sir R. Scott  
 1938 Sir A. Maxwell  
 1948 Sir F. Newsam  
 1957 Sir C. Cunningham  
 1966 Sir P. Allen  
 1972 Sir A. Peterson  
 1977 (Sir) R. Armstrong  
 1979 Sir B. Cubbon  
 1988 Sir C. Whitmore  
 1994 (Sir) R. Wilson  
 1998 (Sir) D. Omand  
 2002 (Sir) J. Gieve  
 2005 Sir D. Normington  
 2011 Dame Helen Ghosh  
 2013 M. Sedwill  
 2017 (Sir) P. Rutnam

### Home Security

1939 (Sir) T. Gardiner,  
 (Sir) G. Gater  
 (*joint*)  
 1940 Sir G. Gater  
 1942 Sir H. Scott  
 1943–45 Sir W. Brown

### Housing & Local

#### Government (*see Town & Country Planning*)

1951 Sir T. Sheepshanks  
 1955 Dame E. Sharp  
 1966 Sir M. Stevenson  
 1970 (*see Environment*)

### India

1883 Sir A. Godley  
 1909 Sir R. Ritchie  
 1912 Sir T. Holderness  
 1920 Sir W. Duke

1924 Sir A. Hirtzel

1930 Sir F. Stewart

**(India & Burma)**

1937 Sir F. Stewart

1941–47 (Sir) D. Monteath

**Industry**

1974 Sir A. Part

1976–83 Sir P. Carey  
(*see Trade and Industry*)**Information***(Director of Propaganda)*

1918–19 A. Bennett

*(Director-General)*

1939 Sir K. Lee

1940 F. Pick

1941 Sir C. Radcliffe

1945–46 E. Bamford

**(Central Office  
of Information)***(Director-General)*

1946 Sir E. Bamford

1946 Sir R. Fraser

1954 (Sir) T. Fife Clark

1971 F. Bickerton

1974 H. James

1978 J. Groves

1982 D. Grant

1985 N. Taylor

1989 G. Devereux

*(Chief Executive)*

1996 A. Douglas

1998 Carol Fisher

2003 A. Bishop

2009 M. Lund

2011 *(Department  
abolished)***Board of Inland  
Revenue***(Chairman)*

1899 Sir H. Primrose

1907 (Sir) R. Chalmers

1911 Sir M. Nathan

1914 Sir E. Nott-Bower

1918 W. Fisher

1919 Sir J. Anderson

1922 Sir R. Hopkins

1927 Sir E. Gowers

1930 (Sir) J. Grigg

1934 Sir E. Forber

1938 Sir G. Canny

1942 Sir C. Gregg

1948 Sir E. Bamford

1955 Sir H. Hancock

1958 Sir A. Johnston

1968 Sir A. France

1973 (Sir) N. Price

1976 Sir W. Pile

1980 Sir L. Airey

1986 Sir A. Battishill

1997 N. Montagu

*(merged with Customs  
and Excise 2005 to create  
Revenue and Customs)***Innovation, Universi-  
ties and Skills**

2007 I. Watmore

2009 *(see Business,  
Innovation and Skills)***International  
Development**

1997 (Sir) J. Vereker

2002 S. Chakrabarti

2008 Nemat Shafik

2011 (Sir) M. Lowcock

2018 M. Rycroft

**International Trade**

2016 Sir M. Donnelly

*(acting)*

2017 Antonia Romeo

**Irish Office**

1893 Sir D. Harrel

1902 Sir A. Macdonnell

1908 Sir J. Dougherty

1914 Sir M. Nathan

1916 Sir W. Byrne

1918 (Sir) J. Macmahon

1920–22 Sir J. Anderson

**Justice**

2003 Sir H. Phillips

2004 A. Allan

2007 Sir S. Chakrabarti

2012 (Dame) Ursula

Brennan

2015 R. Heaton

**Labour**

1916 (Sir) D. Shackleton

1920 Sir J. Masterton-Smith

1921 Sir H. Wilson

1930 Sir F. Moud

1935 Sir T. Phillips

**(Labour & National  
Service)**

1939 Sir T. Phillips

1944 (Sir) G. Ince

1956 Sir H. Emmerson

**(Labour)**

1959 Sir L. Helsby

1962 Sir J. Dunnett

1966 (Sir) D. Barnes

**(Employment &  
Productivity)**

1968 Sir D. Barnes

**(Employment)**

1970 Sir D. Barnes

1974 (Sir) C. Heron

1975 (Sir) K. Barnes

1983 (Sir) M. Quinlan

1988 (Sir) G. Holland

1993–95 (Sir) N. Monck  
*(see Education)***Land & Natural  
Resources**

1964 F. Bishop

1965–66 Sir B. Fraser

**Local Government  
Board**

1898 (Sir) S. Provis

1910–19 (Sir) H. Monro

**Secretary to the Lord  
Chancellor & Clerk of  
the Crown in Chancery**

1885 (Sir) K. Mackenzie

1915 (Sir) C. Schuster

1944 (Sir) A. Napier

- 1954 (Sir) G. Coldstream  
 1968 (Sir) D. Dobson  
 1977 (Sir) W. Bourne  
 1982 (Sir) D. Oulton  
 1989 (Sir) T. Legg  
 1999 Sir H. Phillips  
 2003 (*see Justice*)

### Materials

- 1951 A. Hitchman  
 1952 Sir J. Helmore  
 1953–54 Sir E. Bowyer

### Munitions

- 1915 Sir H. Llewellyn  
 Smith  
 1916 E. Phipps  
 1917 Sir G. Greene  
 1920–1 Sir S. Dannreuther,  
 D. Neylan (*joint*)

### National Health

#### Service Management Board

##### (Chairman)

- 1985 V. Paige  
 1986 L. Peach  
 1989 (Sir) D. Nichol  
 1994 (Sir) A. Langlands  
 2000 (Sir) N. Crisp  
 2006 (Sir) D. Nicholson  
 (*Responsibilities passed to  
 NHS Commissioning Board,  
 April 2013, see p. 487*)

### National Heritage

- 1992 H. Phillips  
 1997 (*see Culture*)

### National Insurance

- 1944 Sir T. Phillips  
 1949 Sir H. Hancock  
 1951 Sir G. King  
 1953 (*see Pensions &  
 National Insurance*)

### National Service

- 1917 S. Fawcett  
 1918–19 W. Vaughan

### National Statistics

#### (Chief Executive)

- 1996 T. Holt  
 1999 L. Cook  
 2005 Karen Dunnell  
 2009 Jil Matheson  
 2014 J. Pullinger

### Northern Ireland

- 1972 Sir W. Nield  
 1973 (Sir) F. Cooper  
 1976 (Sir) B. Cubbon  
 1979 Sir K. Stowe  
 1981 (Sir) P. Woodfield  
 1984 (Sir) R. Andrew  
 1988 Sir J. Blesloch  
 1990 (Sir) J. Chilcot  
 1997 J. Pilling  
 2005 (Sir) J. Phillips  
 2010 Hilary Jackson  
 2011 J. King  
 2014 Sir J. Stephens

### Overseas

#### Development

- 1964 Sir A. Cohen  
 1968 Sir G. Wilson  
 1970 (*see Foreign & Com-  
 monwealth Office*)  
 1974 (Sir) R. King  
 1976 (Sir) P. Preston  
 1982 Sir W. Ryrrie  
 1984 Sir C. Tickell  
 1987 J. Caines  
 1989 (Sir) T. Lankester  
 1994–97 J. Vereker  
 (*see International  
 Development*)

### Pensions

- 1916 Sir M. Nathan  
 1919 Sir G. Chrystal  
 1935 Sir A. Hore  
 1941 (Sir) A. Cunnison  
 1946 Sir H. Parker  
 1948 Sir A. Wilson

### (Pensions & National Insurance)

- 1953 Sir G. King  
 1955 Sir E. Bowyer

- 1965–66 Sir C. Jarrett  
 (*see Social Security*)

### Post Office

- 1899 Sir G. Murray  
 1903 Sir H. Babington-  
 Smith  
 1909 Sir M. Nathan  
 1911 Sir A. King  
 1914 (Sir) E. Murray

#### (Director-General)

- 1934 (Sir) D. Banks  
 1936 Sir T. Gardiner  
 1946 Sir R. Birchall  
 1949 (Sir) A. Little  
 1955 (Sir) G. Radley  
 1960 Sir R. German  
 (*Deputy Chairman  
 of Post Office Board*)  
 1966–68 (Sir) J. Wall

### Power

#### (see Fuel & Power)

### Prices and Consumer

#### Protection

- 1974–79 (Sir) K. Clucas

### Privy Council

#### (Clerk of the Council)

- 1899 (Sir) A. FitzRoy  
 1923 Sir M. Hankey  
 1938 Sir R. Howorth  
 1942 (Sir) E. Leadbitter  
 1951 F. Fernau  
 1953 (Sir) W. Agnew  
 1974 (Sir) N. Leigh  
 1984 (Sir) G. de Deney  
 1992 N. Nicholls  
 1999 A. Galloway  
 2006 Judith Simpson

### Production

- 1942 Sir H. Self  
 1943 J. Woods

### Property Services

- 1979 Sir R. Cox  
 1981 A. Montague  
 1984 Sir G. Manzie



1990 P. Brown  
 1991 (Sir) G. Chipperfield  
 1993 P. Fletcher  
*(sold to private sector  
 1994)*

**Office of Public  
 Service (and Science  
 1992–5)**

1992 R. Mottram  
 1995 (Sir) R. Mountfield

**Reconstruction**

1943–45 N. Brook

**General Register  
 Office**

*(Registrar-General for  
 England and Wales)*

1880 Sir B. Henniker  
 1900 R. MacLeod  
 1902 (Sir) W. Dunbar  
 1909 (Sir) B. Mallet  
 1921 (Sir) S. Vivian  
 1945 (Sir) G. North  
 1959 E. Firth  
 1964 M. Reed  
 1972 G. Paine  
 1978 A. Thatcher  
 1986 Gillian Banks  
 1990 P. Wormald  
 1996 T. Holt  
*(merged with Office  
 of National Statistics 1996)*

**H.M. Revenue and  
 Customs**

2005 D. Varney  
 2006 M. Clasper  
 2008 (Dame) Lesley  
 Strathie  
 2012 (Dame) Lin Homer  
 2016 J. Thompson

**Department of  
 Scientific and Industrial  
 Research**

*(Secretary)*  
 1916 (Sir) F. Heath  
 1927 H. Tizard

1929 (Sir) F. Smith  
 1939 (Sir) E. Appleton  
 1949 Sir B. Lockspeiser  
 1956 (Sir) H. Melville  
*(merged with Science  
 Research Council 1965)*

**Office of the Minister  
 for Science**

1962–64 F. Turnbull

**Scottish Office**

1892 Sir C. Scott-  
 Moncrieff  
 1902 Sir R. Macleod  
 1909 Sir J. Dodds  
 1921 Sir J. Lamb  
 1933 Sir J. Jeffrey  
 1937 J. Highton  
 1937 Sir H. Hamilton  
 1946 (Sir) D. Milne  
 1959 Sir W. Murie  
 1965 (Sir) D. Haddow  
 1973 (Sir) N. Morrison  
 1978 (Sir) W. Fraser  
 1988 (Sir) R. Hillhouse  
 1998 M. Russell  
*(Scottish Executive took over  
 1 Jul 99)*

**Shipping**

1917 (Sir)  
 J. Anderson  
 1919–20 T. Lodge  
 1939–41 Sir C. Hurcomb

**Social Security**

1966 Sir C. Jarrett  
 1968–88 *(see Health &  
 Social Security)*  
 1988 (Sir) M. Partridge  
 1996 Dame Ann  
 Bowtell  
 1999 Dame Rachel  
 Lomax  
 2001 *(see Work and  
 Pensions)*

**Supply**

1939 Sir A. Robinson  
 1940 Sir G. Gater  
 1940 Sir W. Brown

1942 Sir W. Douglas  
 1945 O. Franks  
 1946 Sir A. Rowlands  
 1953 Sir J. Helmore  
 1956 Sir C. Musgrave  
 1959–59 Sir W. Strath

**Technology**

1964 Sir M. Dean  
 1966 Sir R. Clarke  
 1970 *(see Trade &  
 Industry)*

**Town and Country  
 Planning**

1943 Sir G. Whiskard  
 1946 Sir T. Sheepshanks

**(Local Government  
 and Planning)**

1951 Sir T. Sheepshanks  
 1951 *(see Housing &  
 Local Government)*

**Board of Trade**

1893 Sir C. Boyle  
 1901 Sir F. Hopwood  
 1907 (Sir) H. Llewellyn  
 Smith  
 1913 Sir G. Barnes,  
 Sir H. Llewellyn  
 Smith *(joint)*  
 1916 (Sir) W. Marwood,  
 Sir H. Llewellyn  
 Smith *(joint)*  
 1919 Sir S. Chapman,  
 Sir W. Marwood  
*(joint)*  
 1919 Sir S. Chapman,  
 Sir H. Payne *(joint)*  
 1920 Sir S. Chapman  
 1927 Sir H. Hamilton  
 1937 Sir W. Brown  
 1941 Sir A. Overton  
 1945 Sir J. Woods  
 1951 Sir F. Lee  
 1960 Sir R. Powell  
 1968 Sir A. Part

**(Trade and Industry)**

1970 Sir A. Part

**(Trade)**

- 1974 Sir P. Thornton  
 1977 (Sir) L. Pliatzky  
 1979 Sir K. Clucas

**(Trade and Industry)**

- 1979 Sir P. Carey  
 1983 Sir B. Hayes  
 1983 Sir A. Rawlinson  
 1985 Sir B. Hayes  
 1989 Sir P. Gregson  
 1996 (Sir) M. Scholar  
 2001 Sir R. Young  
 2005 Catherine Bell  
 2007 *(see Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform)*

**Transport**

- 1919 Sir F. Dunnell  
 1921 Sir W. Marwood  
 1923 Sir J. Brooke  
 1927 C. Hurcomb  
 1937 Sir L. Browett

***(Director-General of War Transport)***

- 1941 Sir C. Hurcomb

**(Transport)**

- 1946 Sir C. Hurcomb  
 1947 Sir G. Jenkins

**(Transport & Civil Aviation)**

- 1953 Sir G. Jenkins

**(Transport)**

*(see also Aviation)*

- 1959 Sir J. Dunnett  
 1962 Sir T. Padmore  
 1968 Sir D. Serpell  
 1970–76 *(see Environment)*  
 1976 (Sir) P. Baldwin  
 1982 (Sir) P. Lazarus  
 1986 (Sir) A. Bailey  
 1991 (Sir) P. Brown  
 1997– *(Dept merged with Environment)*  
 2001

**(Transport, Local Government and the Regions)**

- 2001 Sir R. Mottram

**(Transport)**

- 2002 Dame Rachel Lomax  
 2003 (Sir) D. Rowlands  
 2007 R. Devereux  
 2011 Lin Homer  
 2012 P. Rutnam  
 2017 Bernadette Kelly

**Treasury**

- 1894 Sir F. Mowatt  
 1902 Sir F. Mowatt, Sir E. Hamilton *(joint)*  
 1903 Sir E. Hamilton, Sir G. Murray *(joint)*  
 1908 Sir G. Murray  
 1911 Sir R. Chalmers, Sir T. Heath *(joint)*  
 1913 Sir J. Bradbury, Sir T. Heath *(joint)*  
 1916 Sir J. Bradbury, Sir R. Chalmers *(joint)*  
 1919 Sir W. Fisher  
 1939 Sir H. Wilson  
 1942 Sir R. Hopkins  
 1945 Sir E. Bridges  
 1956 Sir N. Brook, Sir R. Makins *(joint)*  
 1959 Sir N. Brook  
 1960 Sir F. Lee, Sir N. Brook *(joint)*  
 1962 W. Armstrong, Sir L. Helsby *(joint)*  
 1963 (Sir) W. Armstrong  
 1968 Sir W. Armstrong, Sir D. Allen *(joint)*  
 1968 Sir D. Allen  
 1974 (Sir) D. Wass  
 1983 (Sir) P. Middleton  
 1991 Sir T. Burns  
 1998 Sir A. Turnbull  
 2002 G. O'Donnell  
 2005 (Sir) N. Macpherson  
 2016 (Sir) T. Scholar

**Unemployment Assistance Board**  
*(Chairman)*

- 1934 Sir H. Betterton  
 (Ld Rushcliffe)

**(Assistance Board)**

- 1940 Ld Rushcliffe  
 1941 Ld Soulbury

**(National Assistance Board)**

- 1948 G. Buchanan  
 1954 Sir G. Hutchinson  
 (Ld Ilford)  
 1964–66 Ld Runcorn

**University Grants Committee**

*(Chairman)*

- 1919 Sir W. McCormick  
 1930 Sir W. Buchanan-Riddell  
 1935 Sir W. Moberly  
 1949 (Sir) A. Trueman  
 1953 (Sir) K. Murray  
 1968 (Sir) K. Berrill  
 1973 Sir F. Dainton  
 1978 (Sir) E. Parks  
 1983 Sir P. Swinnerton-Dyer

**(Universities Funding Council)**

- 1989 Sir P. Swinnerton-Dyer

**(Higher Education Funding Council)**

- 1992 Sir R. Dearing  
 1993 B. Gough  
 1997 Sir M. Checkland  
 2002 D. Young  
 2008 T. Melville-Ross

**War Office**

- 1897 Sir R. Knox  
 1901 Sir E. Ward

1914 Sir R. Brade  
 1920 Sir H. Creedy  
 1939 Sir J. Grigg  
 1942 Sir F. Bovenschen,  
 Sir E. Speed (*joint*)  
 1945 Sir E. Speed  
 1949 Sir G. Turner  
 1956 Sir E. Playfair  
 1960 (Sir) R. Way  
 1963 (Sir) A. Drew  
 1964 (*see Defence*)

### Welsh Office

1964 (Sir) G. Daniel  
 1969 (Sir) I. Pugh  
 1971 (Sir) H. Evans

1980 (Sir) T. Hughes  
 1985 (Sir) R. Lloyd-Jones  
 1993 M. Scholar  
 1996 Rachel Lomax  
 1999 J. Shortridge  
 (*July 1999 most responsibilities transferred to Welsh Assembly Government*)

### Work and Pensions

2001 Dame Rachel  
 Lomax  
 2002 Sir R. Mottram  
 2005 Sir L. Lewis  
 2011 (Sir) R. Devereux

### Works

1895 Sir R. Brett  
 (Vt Esher)  
 1901 Sir S. McDonnell  
 1912 Sir L. Earle  
 1933 Sir P. Duff  
 1941 Sir G. Whiskard  
 1943 Sir P. Robinson  
 1946 Sir H. Emmerson  
 1956 Sir E. Muir

### (Public Building & Works)

1962 Sir E. Muir  
 1965 (Sir) A. Part  
 1968 Sir M. Cary  
 1970 (*see Environment*)

## The Post of Head of the Home Civil Service/Head of the Civil Service

The post of Head of the Civil Service was created in 1919. Between 1919 and 1968 the post, along with responsibility for management of the Civil Service, was based at the Treasury and held by a Treasury Permanent Secretary. In 1968 a freestanding post of Head of the Home Civil Service was created, based in a newly-formed Civil Service Department. At the same time, the Prime Minister was made Minister for the Civil Service, a role that has in practice been delegated to another minister in the government. In 1981, the Civil Service Department was abolished. Between 1981 and 1983, headship of the Civil Service was shared between the Cabinet Secretary and the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. Then in 1983 the Cabinet Secretary became sole Head of the Home Civil Service, with most of the responsibility for management moved to the Cabinet Office. In 2012 a new arrangement was introduced whereby the headship of the Civil Service was intended to be held by any Whitehall permanent secretary. Sir Bob Kerslake, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Communities and Local Government became joint holder of the headship under this new arrangement. However, following the departure of Kerslake from the Civil Service in 2014 the Cabinet Secretary post was combined with that of Head of the Civil Service once more. In 2014 John Manzoni was appointed Chief Executive of the Civil Service.

### Salary of Permanent Secretary to the Treasury

1900	£2,500	1950	£3,750	2000	£121,000–£256,000
1910	£2,500	1960	£7,450	2010	£175,000–£179,999 <sup>a</sup>
1920	£3,500	1970	£12,700	2015	£185,000–£189,999 <sup>a</sup>
1930	£3,500	1980	£33,500		
1940	£3,500	1990	£89,500		

<sup>a</sup>Actual pay, including taxable benefits and allowances: published only in bands

### Prime Minister's Principal Private Secretary

1900	S. McDonnell	1945	L. Rowan	1982	R. Butler
1902	J. Sandars	1947	L. Helsby	1985	N. Wicks
1905	A. Ponsoby	1950	D. Rickett	1988	A. Turnbull
1908	V. Nash	1951	D. Pitblado	1992	A. Allan
1912	M. Bonham-Carter	1952	D. Pitblado	1997	J. Holmes
1916	J. Davies	1952	J. Colville	1999	J. Heywood
1922	(Sir) R. Waterhouse	1952	D. Pitblado	2003	I. Rogers
1928	R. Vansittart	1956	F. Bishop	2006	O. Robbins
1930	P. Duff	1959	T. Bligh	2007	T. Scholar
1933	J. Barlow	1964	D. Mitchell	2008	J. Heywood
1934	H. Vincent	1966	A. Halls	2010	J. Bowler
1937	O. Cleverly	1970	A. Isserlis	2012	C. Martin
1939	A. Rucker	1970	R. Armstrong	2015	S. Case
1940	E. Seal	1975	K. Stowe	2017	P. Hill
1941	J. Martin	1979	C. Whitmore		

### Permanent Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street

Though the term has often been used colloquially to apply to a powerful individual within the circle of the Prime Minister, there has only ever been one individual appointed at Permanent Secretary level at No. 10 Downing Street, when Jeremy Heywood was given this rank in 2008.

### 'Chief of Staff'

1979–85	D. Wolfson	2008	S. Carter	2016	N. Timothy and Fiona Hill ( <i>joint</i> )
1997	J. Powell	2008	J. Heywood		G. Barwell
2007	T. Scholar	2010	E. Llewellyn	2017	

### Secretary for Public Appointments

1947	(Sir) A. Bevir	1993	(Sir) J. Holroyd
1956	D. Stephens	2000	W. Chapman
1961	J. Hewitt	2009	Sir P. Britton
1972	C. Peterson	2016	E. Chaplin
1982	(Sir) J. Catford		

### PRIME MINISTER'S STAFF

In addition to an official Civil Service Principal Private Secretary, all Prime Ministers have made their own arrangements for advice and help. These cannot be consistently categorised. The following have played significant roles.

### Policy Advisers

#### *General advisers*

1917–18	W. Adams	1916–30	T. Jones
1918–21	P. Kerr (including a particular focus on foreign affairs)	1921–22	E. Grigg
		1922–24	G. Fry

1922–45	E. Watson	1940–45;	F. Lindemann
1922–24;	J. Davidson (Vct)	1951–53	(Ld Cherwell)
1924–29;		1946–48	W. Gorell Barnes
1935–37		1964–68	T. Balogh (including a particular focus on economics)
1935–40	Sir H. Wilson (with an initial focus on industrial affairs, then taking close interest in foreign affairs alongside a general advisory role)	2010–12	S. Hilton (Strategy)

### *Head of Policy Unit*

1974	B. Donoughue	2005	D. Bennett
1979	J. Hoskyns	2007	D. Corry
1983	F. Mount	2008	N. Pearce
1983	J. Redwood	2010	<i>(Policy Unit disbanded 2010–13)</i>
1985	B. Griffiths	2013	J. Johnson
1990	Sarah Hogg	2015	Camilla Cavendish
1995	N. Blackwell	2016	J. Godfrey
1997	D. Miliband ( <i>acting 1997–98</i> )	2017	J. Marshall
2001	A. Adonis		<i>(see also Heads of Central Policy Review Staff p. 212)</i>
2005	M. Taylor		

### *Specialist Advisers*

1917	David Davies (military matters)	1983–88	Sir R. Ibbs (Efficiency)
1917–18	W. Astor (public health and local government)	1988–92	Sir A. Fraser (Efficiency)
1917–18	J. Davies (statistics)	1992–97	Sir P. Levene (Efficiency and Competition)
1917–18	C. Harmsworth (military matters)	1992–93	Sir R. Braithwaite (Foreign Policy)
1930–35	H. Henderson (economics)	1991–93	Sir S. Wall (Foreign Policy)
1940–45	D. Morton (intelligence)	1997–	G. Mulgan (various, including Strategy)
1940–45	H. Ismay (military liaison)	2004	
1940–45;	D. MacDougall (economics)	2000–05	Lord Birt (Crime and Strategy)
1951–53		2000–03	Sir S. Wall (Foreign Policy)
1945–46	D. Jay (economics)	2001–05	M. Barber (Delivery)
1982–83	Sir A. Parsons (Foreign Policy)	2001–03	Sir D. Manning (Foreign Policy)
1984–92	Sir P. Craddock (Foreign Policy)	2003–07	Sir N. Sheinwald (Foreign Policy)
1981–84;	Sir A. Walters (Economics)		
1989			
1979–83	Sir D. (Ld) Rayner (Efficiency)		

### *Political Adviser/Secretary*

1929–35	H. D. Usher	1976–79	T. McNally
1929–35	Rosa Rosenberg	1979–81	R. Ryder
1957–63	J. Wyndham	1981–83	D. Howe
1964–70	Marcia Williams <sup>1</sup>	1983–87	S. Sherbourne
1970–74	D. Hurd	1987–90	J. Whittingdale
1974–74	W. Waldegrave	1990–92	Judith Chaplin
1974–76	Marcia Williams (Lady Falkender)	1992–94	J. Hill

1994–97	H. James	2007–10	J. Irvin
1997–01	Sally Morgan	2010–15	S. Gilbert
2001–05	P. McFadden	2016–	S. Parkinson
2005–07	J. McTernan		

<sup>1</sup>The post of ‘Personal and Political Secretary’ or ‘Political Secretary’ was formalised from 1964

### Press Officers

<i>Chief Press Liaison Officer</i>	<i>Chief Press Secretary</i>	<i>Director of Communications</i>
1931–44 G. Steward	1970–73 D. Maitland 1973–74 W. Haydon	2007 M. Ellam 2009 S. Lewis 2010 A. Coulson 2011 C. Oliver 2016 Katie Perrior 2017 R. Gibb
<i>Adviser on Public Relations</i>	<i>Press Secretary</i>	
1945–47 F. Williams 1947–51 P. Jordan 1951–52 R. Bacon 1955–56 W. Clark 1957–64 S. Evans	1974–76 J. Haines 1976–79 T. McCaffrey	
	<i>Chief Press Secretary</i>	
	1979–90 B. Ingham 1990–94 G. O’Donnell 1994–96 C. Meyer 1996–97 J. Haslam 1997–03 A. Campbell 2003–07 D. Hill	
<i>Press Secretary</i>		
1964–69 T. Lloyd-Hughes 1969–70 J. Haines		

### Special or Political Advisers to Ministers

Many Ministers have brought in unofficial advisers and secretaries but formalisation of special advisers only began from 1964. During H. Wilson’s 1974 ministry it was agreed that any Cabinet minister could appoint two political advisers with a tenure that lasted only as long as he or she continued in office. In 1979 Margaret Thatcher limited Cabinet ministers to one political adviser—except for the Treasury, the Home Office, the Foreign Office and the Department of the Environment. The number increased slightly under J. Major, and under the Labour government that took office in May 1997 there was a sharp increase. The general principle is that each Cabinet minister or minister attending Cabinet should have up to two special advisers. In practice there have been frequent departures from this rule, and it does not apply to the Prime Minister’s office. Special advisers are not permitted to exercise full management functions over career civil servants, though between 1997 and 2007 this rule was waived for up to three advisers at No. 10. Like permanent civil servants, special advisers now have a statutory basis in the *Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010*, where previously they were regulated under the Royal Prerogative.

Between 1964 and 1974 there were a limited number of special adviser appointments across Whitehall, which probably never exceeded 10 in total at any given time.

### Number and Cost of Special Advisers

	<i>Total</i>	<i>At No. 10</i>	<i>Pay bill</i>
1974	31	6	£169,000 <sup>1</sup>
1979	6	2	n/a
1984	18	8	n/a
1988	30	9 <sup>2</sup>	n/a
1996–97	38	8	£1.8 m
2000–01	79	25	£4.4 m
2004–05	84	28	£5.5 m
2008–09	74	25	£5.9 m
2013–14	98	42 <sup>3</sup>	£8.4 m
2014–15	103	46 <sup>3</sup>	£9.2 m <sup>4</sup>
2015–16	92	32	£8.4 m

Source: A. Blick, *People Who Live in the Dark* (2004); House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/PC/03813; Cabinet Office, *Special advisers in post, 17 December 2015* ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

<sup>1</sup>Figure for 1974–75

<sup>2</sup>Figure for Cabinet Office and No. 10

<sup>3</sup>From 2010–15, the figure “At No. 10” includes advisers appointed to assist the Deputy P.M. in the coalition government. Of the 85 SpAds in June 2012, 60 were working for Conservative ministers and 25 for Liberal Democrats, according to an answer by the Cabinet Office Minister, Francis Maude, to a Select Committee

<sup>4</sup>Excludes £1.9 m cost of severance payments for advisers not reappointed after the general election

### SIZE OF CIVIL SERVICE

Adequate statistics of the number of civil servants engaged in each branch of government activity since 1900 are not readily available. Moreover, the transfer of functions between departments makes comparisons of one year with another potentially misleading. An analysis of civil service strength for certain years is to be found in *The Organisation of British Central Government, 1914–1956*, by D. N. Chester and F. M. G. Wilson. The figures in heavy type in the following table are taken from the statement *Staffs Employed in Government Departments* which was published annually, or more frequently, by the Treasury as a Command Paper since 1919 (with retrospective figures for 1914 included in the first issue). The figures in light type in the table are taken from the Annual Estimates presented to Parliament by the Civil Service and Revenue Departments, and the East India House Accounts. These figures are liable to slight error as they are estimates and not reports of the actual staff employed. In each case they are estimates for the year ending March 31 of the following year (e.g. under the third column headed ‘1 Apr 1920’ the estimates are for 1920–21). The source for the 1971 figures is the departmental returns made to the Civil Service Department. For 2000, figures are from the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and show the (full-time equivalent) number of staff classified by ministerial responsibility, which may include some staff not within the department itself. For 2010 and 2015, figures are from the ONS *Public Sector Employment Statistics*. The figures in this table should be used with great caution because of the considerable differences in the sources and in how they have grouped civil servants under various headings or departments.

## Number of Civil Servants

	1901	1 Aug 1914	1 Apr 1920	1 Apr 1930	1 Apr 1938	1 Apr 1950	1 Apr 1960	1 Apr 1970	1 Apr 1980	1 Apr 1990	1 Apr 2000 <sup>e</sup>	Sep 2010 <sup>e</sup>	Mar 2015 <sup>e</sup>
Totals													
Non-industrial	n.a.	282,420	380,963	306,154	376,491	575,274	637,374	48,425	547,486	495,000	445,980		
Industrial	n.a.	497,100	n.a.	483,100	204,400	396,900	358,900	201,660	157,417	67,000	29,440		
All staff	n.a.	779,520	n.a.	789,254	580,891	972,174	996,274	700,085	704,903	562,388	475,400	478,130	406,140
Admiralty	n.a.	4,366	13,432	7,433	10,609	30,801	30,731	f	-	-	-	-	-
War Office	n.a.	1,636	7,434	3,872	7,323	33,493	47,244	f	-	-	-	-	-
Air	-	-	2,839	1,704	4,317	24,407	27,563	f	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Sup.	-	-	-	-	-	5,271	24,756	f	-	-	-	-	-
Defence <sup>f</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,803	118,450	141,373	100,300	73,590	54,960
Foreign O. <sup>g,h</sup>	142	187	885	730	902	6,195	5,992	12,802	11,291	9,491	5,470	11,560 <sup>x</sup>	10,930 <sup>x</sup>
Colonial Off.	109	214	256	365	438	1,286	1,211	g	-	-	-	-	-
Dominions, CRO	-	-	-	52	91	904	847	g	-	-	-	-	-
India Office	589	554	342	n.a.	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish/N.I. Off.	559	1,007	829	-	-	-	-	i	208	194	200	110	100
Scot. Off.	159	401	517	68	n.a.	749	887	5,651	9,990	10,274	170	90	100
Scottish Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,600	16,750	16,550
Welsh/Wales O. <sup>h</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	2,324	2,284	50	60	40
Welsh Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	5,610	5,540
Int. Dev <sup>p</sup> t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,600	2,020
Treasury <sup>b,q</sup>	120	140	291	299	344	1,396	1,322	1,012	1,044	3,135	830	1,730	1,590
Home Office	297	773	926	1,024	1,688	3,953	3,534	21,743	30,289	42,721	53,600	29,070	31,900
Agriculture	182	2,976	3,446	2,463	4,588	16,842	14,938	14,874	13,273	9,881	10,800	-	-
Education	864	2,187	1,522	1,041	1,435	3,280	2,738	4,127	2,594	2,560	z	4,470	4,820
Energy (& Climate)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,252	1,024	-	1,530	2,430

(continued)



	1901	1 Aug 1914	1 Apr 1920	1 Apr 1930	1 Apr 1938	1 Apr 1950	1 Apr 1960	1 Apr 1970	1 Apr 1980	1 Apr 1990	1 Apr 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Sep 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Mar 2015 <sup>p</sup>
Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,806	28,177	6,074 <sup>r</sup>	-	-	-
Food	-	-	4,142	-	-	30,785	<sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Env't, Food & Rural Affs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,660	7,590
(Fuel &) Power	-	-	-	-	-	6,358	1,768	<sup>k</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Health (& Soc. Sec.)	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	5,820	6,711	6,771	5,893	4,993	71,811	95,923	5,422	7,000	5,110	9,740
Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,890	83,500	-	-
Lab. (Emp.) <sup>m</sup>	-	4,428	17,835	18,076	26,934	29,902	21,394	31,099	48,718	48,138	-	-	-
Educ. & Emp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,500	-	-
Work & Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,430	81,310
Housing/L.G.	425	963	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>d</sup>	1,312	2,802	<sup>j</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
D.C.L.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>j</sup>	4,610	2,320
Munitions	-	1,250	11,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nat. Insurance	-	1,957	2,263	-	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	35,539 <sup>r</sup>	-	-	-	-
Pensions	-	-	24,169	6,175	3,147	10,954	36,323	<sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office	79,482	88,890	209,269	194,933	224,374	249,869	254,919	<sup>u</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Supply	-	-	-	-	-	13,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bd of Trade	1,359	2,535	5,410	4,398	4,611	10,136	6,735	<sup>k</sup>	-	11,793	11,000	-	-
Trade & Ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,549 <sup>k</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,163	-	-	-	-
Ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,499	-	-	-	-
B.I.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>w</sup>	11,810	16,060
Transport	-	-	876	759	2,820	6,906	6,909	<sup>p</sup>	12,792	15,513	<sup>p</sup>	18,400	16,520
Env't, Transp. & Regions <sup>p</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,200	-

(continued)

	<i>I Aug</i> <i>1914</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1920</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1930</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1938</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1950</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1960</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1970</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1980</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>1990</i>	<i>I Apr</i> <i>2000<sup>p</sup></i>	<i>Sep</i> <i>2010<sup>p</sup></i>	<i>Mar</i> <i>2015<sup>p</sup></i>
Works	140	580	2,054	3,584	17,573	10,693	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cust. & Ex.	3,792	10,256	11,659	14,669	14,236	15,338	17,949	27,232	26,864	21,900	—	—
Exchequer	230	269	331	369	501	532	577	—	—	—	—	—
Inland Rev.	5,345	19,446	21,059	24,342	49,740	56,026	69,765	78,282	66,063	66,300	—	—
Rev. & Customs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,320	60,620
Nat. Assistance	—	—	—	8,105	8,516	10,509	<sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
H.M.S.O.	100	517	1,660	1,947	3,241	2,903	3,480	3,070	3,201	—	—	—
Civ. Serv. Dpt <sup>d</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>q</sup>	2,070	3,210	—	—	—	—
Cabinet Office	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	186	393	319	565	580	1,484	6,900	1,500	2,100
C.S.O./Stats. <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	999	—	3,270	3,120
C.P.S./A.G. <sup>s</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>s</sup>	4,710	—	9,150	8,090
Ld Ch./Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,454	24,900 <sup>o</sup>	79,080 <sup>y</sup>	66,190 <sup>y</sup>
Equalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—
Culture <sup>t</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<sup>t</sup>	600	570	570

<sup>a</sup>Home civil servants only

<sup>b</sup>Not including subordinate departments (e.g. Committee of Imperial Defence, University Grants Commission)

<sup>c</sup>Combined with Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

<sup>d</sup>The functions of the Local Government Board passed to the Ministry of Health in 1919. In 1943 the Ministry of Town and Country Planning (later becoming the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) took back many of these functions from the Ministry of Health

<sup>e</sup>National Insurance merged with the Ministry of Pensions, and in 1966 together with the N.A.B. became the Ministry of Social Security

<sup>f</sup>In 1964 the Admiralty, War Office and Air Office were combined into the Ministry of Defence. Figures for the Ministry of Defence also include the Royal Ordnance Factories

<sup>g</sup>In 1965 the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and attachés abroad were combined into the Diplomatic Service, whose personnel appear under Foreign Office

<sup>h</sup>The Welsh Office was set up in 1964

<sup>i</sup>The Northern Ireland Office was set up in 1972

(continued)

In 1970 the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Ministry of Public Building and Works and the Ministry of Transport were combined into the Department of the Environment. Responsibility for Local Government was passed to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in 2001, and to the newly-established Department for Communities and Local Government in 2006

In 1970 the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Technology combined into the Department of Trade and Industry. In 1974 the DTI was broken up into four Departments (Trade, Industry, Energy and Prices & Consumer Protection). Prices was absorbed back into Trade in 1979. Trade and Industry merged in 1983. Energy was reabsorbed into the DTI in 1992

In 1968 the Ministry of Social Security and the Ministry of Health combined into the Department of Health and Social Security. They were split again in 1988

The Ministry of Labour became the Department of Employment in 1968. In 1995 it was absorbed into the Dept. of Education and Employment

Staff of the Overseas Development Administration are included in the Foreign Office total throughout, although for a period after 1974 the Ministry of Overseas Development was technically a separate department

Total figure for 'legal departments', presumably including the Attorney-General's departments and the C.P.S. as well as the departments responsible to the Lord Chancellor

The Ministry of Transport became a separate department in 1976. The Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions was established in 1997, but broken up in 2001, and a separate Department of Transport existed again from 2002

The Civil Service Department was formed in 1968 by the merger of the Civil Service Commission and the pay and management side of the Treasury. It was abolished in 1981 and its functions divided between the Cabinet Office and the Treasury

The Central Statistical Office was established on 31 Jul 89. On 1 Apr 1996 it merged with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys to form the Office of National Statistics, which became the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department, on 1 Apr 08

The Crown Prosecution Service was established on 20 Jul 87. Figures for 2010 and 2015 include other departments under the Attorney General, of which the Treasury Solicitor's department is the biggest

The Department of National Heritage was established on 3 Jul 92. It became the Department of Culture, Media and Sport in Jul 97

The Post Office was turned into a Public Corporation in 1969

Figures for 2000–15 are Full Time Equivalents, rather than the headcount of total number of staff employed

The department for Business, Innovation and Skills was established on 5 Jun 09. It combined most of the responsibilities that had been held by the Department of Trade and Industry and some of those held by the Department for Education in 2000

In 2010 and 2015, figures for the Foreign Office include those working for the Security and Intelligence Services, who make up about half the total

Includes the Courts and Tribunals Service(s) and the National Offender Management Service. Does not include the Scotland Office and the Wales Office (listed separately) although their staff are counted with those of the Ministry of Justice by ONS

The Department for Education and Department of Employment merged in 1995. A new Department for Education was established on 12 May 10

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AND NON-DEPARTMENTAL  
GOVERNMENT BODIES

The number of Executive Agencies and Quangos increased greatly after 1945. Executive Agencies—-independent public bodies sponsored by individual departments—multiplied further after the Ibbs Report, *Improving Management in Government: The Next Steps. A Report to the Prime Minister*, HMSO. This argued that many of the functions performed by civil servants could be handled more effectively by autonomous bodies, managing themselves outside departments. The idea was given effect by the *Government Trading Act 1990*. By 1998 bodies on Next Steps lines were employing 383,000 people. These agencies quite frequently change their names or their functions or cease to exist altogether. They are listed under each department in the Annual Report.

*Setting Up Next Steps—a short account of the origins, launch and implementation of the Next Steps Project in the British Civil Service*, HMSO 1991.

*The Next Steps: review 1993*, HMSO 1993.

**Non-departmental Public Bodies  
March 2008**

<i>Department</i>	<i>Executive NDPBs</i>	<i>Advisory NDPBs</i>	<i>Tribunal NDPBs</i>	<i>Other NDPBs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cabinet Office	2	9	0	0	11
Business, etc.	23	15	5	0	43
Children etc.	8	3	0	0	11
Communities, etc.	11	5	2	0	18
Culture, etc.	43	11	1	0	55
Defence	5	23	0	1	29
Environment	32	41	3	0	76
Foreign Office	4	3	1	0	8
Health	11	31	0	0	42
Home Office	6	9	4	0	19
Innovation, etc.	20	1	1	0	22
Internat. Dev	1	0	0	0	1
Justice	7	219	11	145	382
Transport	6	2	1	0	9
Treasury	0	1	0	0	1
Work& Pensions	7	6	2	0	15
Export Cr. Dept	0	1	0	0	1
Food Standards	0	6	0	0	6
Forestry Com.	0	9	0	0	9
Govt Equalities O	1	1	0	0	2
Revenue/Customs	0	0	1	0	1
Royal Mint. Dept.	0	1	0	0	1
N.I. Court Service	2	10	1	0	13
N. Ireland Office	9	3	0	3	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>790</b>



## CHAPTER 3

# Parties

## CONSERVATIVE PARTY

### Party Leaders

1900	M of Salisbury	11 Nov 63	Sir A. Douglas-Home
14 Jul 02	A. Balfour	2 Aug 65	E. Heath
13 Nov 11	A. Bonar Law <sup>1</sup>	11 Feb 75	Margaret Thatcher
21 Mar 21	A. Chamberlain <sup>1</sup>	28 Nov 90	J. Major
23 Oct 22	A. Bonar Law <sup>1</sup>	19 Jun 97	W. Hague
28 May 23	S. Baldwin	13 Sep 01	I. Duncan Smith
31 May 37	N. Chamberlain <sup>2</sup>	6 Nov 03	M. Howard
9 Oct 40	(Sir) W. Churchill <sup>2</sup>	6 Dec 05	D. Cameron
21 Apr 55	Sir A. Eden	11 Jul 16	Theresa May
22 Jan 57	H. Macmillan		

<sup>1</sup>A. Bonar Law (1911–21) and A. Chamberlain (1921–22) were Leaders of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. Formerly when the party was in opposition there were separate Leaders in the Commons and the Lords and the title ‘Leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party’ did not officially exist. It was conferred in Oct 1922 on A. Bonar Law when he was selected for his second term of office

<sup>2</sup>N. Chamberlain remained the Leader of the Conservative Party until 4 Oct 40, although he was succeeded as Prime Minister by W. Churchill on 10 May 40 and resigned from the Government on 30 Sep 40

### Conservative Party Leadership Elections

In 1965 the Conservative Party introduced a procedure for the leader to be elected by a ballot of M.P.s. From 1975 onwards there was theoretically an annual election, but in most years no candidate was nominated against the sitting leader. When a contested election took place, if there was no clear winner on the first ballot (defined as having over 50% of the votes, and also being 15% clear of the second placed candidate), the rules stated that the election should go to a second ballot, at which new candidates could be nominated; if there was still no winner with over 50%, it should go to a run-off between the best-placed candidates. This procedure was used six times.

<b>1965</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>							
28 Jul 65	E. Heath <sup>1</sup>	150						
	R. Maudling	133						
	E. Powell	15						
<b>1975</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>				
4 Feb 75	Margaret Thatcher	130	11 Feb 75	Margaret Thatcher	140			
	E. Heath	119		W. Whitelaw	79			
	H. Fraser	16		Sir G. Howe	19			
				J. Prior	19			
				J. Peyton	11			
<b>1989</b>	<i>1st ballot</i> <sup>2</sup>							
5 Dec 89	Margaret Thatcher	314						
	Sir A. Meyer	33						
<b>1990</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>				
20 Nov 90	Margaret Thatcher	204	27 Nov 90	J. Major	185 <sup>3</sup>			
	M. Heseltine	152		M. Heseltine	131			
				D. Hurd	56			
<b>1995</b>	<i>1st ballot</i> <sup>4</sup>							
4 Jul 95	J. Major	218						
	J. Redwood	89						
<b>1997</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>		<i>3rd ballot</i>		
10 Jun 97	K. Clarke	49	17 Jun 97	K. Clarke	64	19 Jun 97	W. Hague	92
	W. Hague	41		W. Hague	62		K. Clarke	70
	J. Redwood	27		J. Redwood	38			
	P. Lilley	24						
	M. Howard	23						

<sup>1</sup>Although the rules required a larger majority, R. Maudling immediately withdrew in favour of E. Heath

<sup>2</sup>There were 27 abstentions

<sup>3</sup>Although the rules required a larger majority, both M. Heseltine and D. Hurd withdrew in favour of J. Major when the results of the second ballot were known

<sup>4</sup>There were 22 abstentions

New rules for leadership elections were introduced in 1998. Elections now occur only if there is a vacancy in the leadership: a sitting leader can be dismissed by losing a confidence vote of Conservative M.P.s, and a leader who has been so dismissed or who has resigned is barred from competing in the ensuing leadership election. Candidates face as many ballots of M.P.s as are necessary to reduce their number to two by successive eliminations of the lowest-scoring candidate, and there is now no provision for new candidates to enter the contest after the first ballot. The surviving two names are put to a postal vote of the paid-up membership of the party in the country at large.

<b>2001</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i> <sup>5</sup>			<i>3rd ballot</i>		
10 Jul 01	M. Portillo	49	12 Jul 01	M. Portillo	50	17 Jul 01	K. Clarke	59	
	I. Duncan Smith	39		I. Duncan Smith	42		I. Duncan Smith	54	
	K. Clarke	36		K. Clarke	39		M. Portillo	53	
	M. Ancram	21		M. Ancram <sup>7</sup>	18				
	D. Davis	21		D. Davis	17				

*Postal vote of party members*

13 Sep 01	I. Duncan Smith	155,933 votes (60.7%)
	K. Clarke	100,864 votes (39.3%)
2003 <sup>6</sup>	M. Howard	Unopposed

**2005**

	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>	
18 Oct 05	D. Davis	62	20 Oct 05	D. Cameron	90
	D. Cameron	56		D. Davis	57
	L. Fox	42		L. Fox	51
	K. Clarke	38			

*Postal vote of party members*

6 Dec 05	D. Cameron	134,446 votes (67.6%)
	D. Davis	64,398 votes (32.4%)

**2016**

	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>	
5 Jul 16	Theresa May	165	7 Jul 16	Theresa May	199
	Andrea Leadsom	66		Andrea Leadsom	84
	M. Gove	48		M. Gove	46
	S. Crabb <sup>7</sup>	34			
	L. Fox	16			

*Andrea Leadsom withdrew her candidacy 11 Jul 16, allowing Theresa May to become leader without holding a postal vote*

<sup>5</sup>The rules made no provision for the elimination of candidates in the event of a tie for last place, so all candidates were eligible to contest the second ballot

<sup>6</sup>The election was triggered by a vote of confidence in the existing leader, I. Duncan Smith, which was defeated by 90 votes to 75 on 29 Oct 03. Under the rules, he was then barred from standing in the ensuing election

<sup>7</sup>Withdrew from the next ballot although qualified to take part

## Deputy Leader

4 Aug 65–18 Jul 72	R. Maudling	1 Jun 98–15 Jun 99	P. Lilley
12 Feb 75–4 Aug 91	W. Whitelaw (Vt)		

## Leader in the House of Lords

1900	3rd M of Salisbury	1960	2nd Vt Hailsham
1902	D of Devonshire	1963	Ld Carrington
1903	M of Lansdowne	1970	Earl Jellicoe
1916	Earl Curzon ( <i>M</i> )	1973	Ld Windlesham
1925	4th M of Salisbury	1973	Ld Carrington
1930	1st Vt Hailsham	1979	Ld Soames
1935	M of Londonderry	1981	Lady Young
1935	Vt Halifax	1983	Vt Whitelaw
1938	Earl Stanhope	1988	Ld Belstead
1940	Vt Caldecote	1990	Ld Waddington
1940	Vt Halifax	1992	Ld Wakeham
1941	Ld Lloyd	1994	Vt Cranborne
1941	Ld Moyne	1998	Ld Strathclyde
1942	Vt Cranborne ( <i>5th M of Salisbury</i> )	2013	Ld Hill of Oareford
1957	E of Home	2014	Lady Stowell of Beeston
		2016	Lady Evans of Bowes Park

## Chief Whip in the House of Commons

1900	Sir W. Walrond	1923	(Sir) B. Eyres-Monsell
1902	Sir A. Acland Hood	1931	D. Margesson
1911	Ld Balcarras	1941	J. Stuart
1913	Ld E. Talbot	1948	P. Buchan-Hepburn
1921	L. Wilson	1955	E. Heath

1959	M. Redmayne	1997	J. Arbutnot
1964	W. Whitelaw	2001	D. Maclean
1970	F. Pym	2005	P. McLoughlin
1973	H. Atkins	2012	A. Mitchell
1979	M. Jopling	2012	Sir G. Young
1983	J. Wakeham	2014	M. Gove
1987	D. Waddington	2015	M. Harper
1989	T. Renton	2016	G. Williamson
1990	R. Ryder	2017	J. Smith
1994	A. Goodlad		

### Chief Whip in the House of Lords

1900	Earl Waldegrave	1977	Ld Denham
1911	D of Devonshire	1991	Ld Hesketh
1916	Ld Hylton	1993	Vt Ullswater
1922	E of Clarendon	1994	Ld Strathclyde
1925	E of Plymouth	1998	Ld Henley
1929	E of Lucan (5th)	2001	Ld Cope of Berkeley
1940	Ld Templemore	2007	Lady Anelay of St Johns
1945	Earl Fortescue	2014	Ld Taylor of Holbeach
1958	Earl St Aldwyn		

### Principal Party Officials

#### *Chairman of the Party Organisation*

Jun 11–Dec 16	A. Steel-Maitland	Oct 83–Sep 85	J. S. Gummer
Dec 16–Mar 23	Sir G. Younger	Sep 85–Jun 87	N. Tebbit
Mar 23–Nov 26	S. Jackson	Jun 87–Jul 89	P. Brooke
Nov 26–May 30	J. Davidson	Jul 89–Nov 90	K. Baker
Jun 30–Apr 31	N. Chamberlain	Nov 90–Apr 92	C. Patten
Apr 31–Mar 36	Ld Stonehaven	Apr 92–Jul 94	Sir N. Fowler
Mar 36–Mar 42	(Sir) D. Hacking	Jul 94–Jul 95	J. Hanley
Mar 42–Sep 44	T. Dugdale	Jul 95–Jun 97	B. Mawhinney
Oct 44–Jul 46	R. Assheton	Jun 97–Oct 98	Ld Parkinson
Oct 46–Jul 55	Ld Woolton ( <i>Vt</i> )	Oct 98–Sep 01	M. Ancram
Jul 55–Sep 57	O. Poole	Sep 01–Jul 02	D. Davis
Sep 57–Oct 59	Vt Hailsham	Sep 02–Nov 03	Theresa May
Oct 59–Oct 61	R. Butler	Nov 03–May 05	L. Fox <i>and</i> Ld Saatchi ( <i>joint</i> )
Oct 61–Apr 63	I. Macleod	May 05–Jul 07	F. Maude
Apr 63–Oct 63	I. Macleod <i>and</i> Ld Poole ( <i>joint</i> )	Jul 07–Dec 08	Caroline Spelman
Oct 63–Jan 65	Vt Blakenham	Jan 09–May 10	E. Pickles
Jan 65–Sep 67	E. du Cann	May 10–Sep 12	Ld Feldman of Elstree <i>and</i> Lady Warsi ( <i>joint</i> )
Sep 67–Jul 70	A. Barber	Sep 12–May 15	Ld Feldman of Elstree <i>and</i> G. Shapps ( <i>joint</i> )
Jul 70–Apr 72	P. Thomas	May 15–Jul 16	Ld Feldman of Elstree
Apr 72–Jun 74	Ld Carrington	Jul 16	(Sir) P. McLoughlin
Jun 74–Feb 75	W. Whitelaw		
Feb 75–Sep 81	Ld Thorneycroft		
Sep 81–Sep 83	C. Parkinson		



*Treasurers*<sup>1</sup>

Aug 11–Mar 23	Earl Farquhar	Apr 90–Jul 92	Vt Beaverbrook
Mar 23–Apr 29	Vt Younger	Apr 91–Apr 92	Sir J. Cope
Jan 30–Jul 31	Sir S. Hoare	Jul 92–Feb 93	T. Smith
Jul 31–Nov 33	Ld Ebbisham	Mar 93–Jun 97	C. Hambro ( <i>Ld</i> )
Nov 33–Jun 38	Vt Greenwood	Mar 93–Jun 97	Sir P. Harris ( <i>Ld Harris of Peckham</i> )
Jun 38–Feb 47	Vt Marchwood	Jun 97–Jun 98	Sir G. Kirkham
Feb 47–Apr 60	C. Holland-Martin	Jun 98–Nov 01	M. Ashcroft ( <i>Ld</i> )
Feb 48–Mar 52	Ld De L'Isle	Nov 01–Jun 03	(Sir) S. Kalms
Mar 52–Oct 55	O. Poole	Jun 03–Nov 03	G. Magan
Oct 55–Jan 62	Sir H. Studholme	Nov 03–May 05	Ld Hesketh
Oct 60–Nov 65	R. Allan	Jan 05–Feb 07	Ld Marland
Jan 62–Aug 66	R. Stanley	Feb 07–Oct 10	M. Spencer
Nov 65–Apr 77	Ld Chelmer	Jan 09–Feb 12	S. Fink ( <i>Ld</i> )
Aug 66–Apr 74	Sir T. Brinton	Jun 11–Mar 12	P. Cruddas
Apr 74–Jul 77	Sir A. Silverstone ( <i>Ld Ashdown</i> )	Feb 12–2015	M. Farmer ( <i>Ld</i> )
Apr 74–Mar 75	W. Clark	Mar 12–Feb 13	S. Fink ( <i>Ld Fink of Northwood</i> )
Aug 75–Nov 90	A. McAlpine ( <i>Ld</i> )	Feb 13–2016	J. Lupton ( <i>Ld</i> )
May 79–Jun 83	Ld Boardman	2016–	A. Fraser ( <i>Ld</i> )
Apr 82–Apr 90	Sir O. Wade	Feb 16–	Sir M. Davis
Dec 84–Jan 88	Sir C. Johnston ( <i>Ld</i> )		
Jan 88–Mar 93	Ld Laing		

<sup>1</sup>At various periods, as indicated by the dates in the table, the office of Treasurer has been held jointly

*Chairman of Conservative Party Foundation*

2003–10	Ld Hesketh	2011–	M. Spencer
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*Chairman of Executive Committee of the Party 1930–98*

Oct 30	Sir H. Kingsley Wood	Sep 65	Sir C. Hewlett
Mar 32	G. Herbert	Jul 71	(Sir) J. Taylor
Apr 37	Sir G. Stanley	Jul 76	Sir C. Johnston
Apr 38	Sir E. Ramsden	Jul 81	Sir R. Sanderson ( <i>Ld</i> )
Apr 43	R. Proby	Jul 86	Sir P. Lane ( <i>Ld</i> )
Apr 46	N. Colman	Jul 91	Sir B. Feldman ( <i>Ld</i> )
Apr 51	A. Nutting	Mar 96	R. Hodgson
Apr 52	Sir E. Errington		( <i>post abolished Mar 98</i> )
Feb 57	Sir E. Edwards ( <i>Ld Chelmer</i> )		

*Chairman of National Convention 1998–, see Chairman under Annual Conference, pp. 241–3*

*Principal Agent*

1885–Jul 03	R. Middleton	Apr 20–Dec 20	W. Jenkins
Jul 03–Nov 05	L. Wells	Dec 20–Mar 23	(Sir) M. Fraser
Nov 05–Dec 06	A. Haig	Mar 23–Feb 24	Sir R. Hall
Dec 06–Jan 12	P. Hughes	Mar 24–Jan 27	(Sir) H. Blain
May 12–Jun 15	J. Boraston	Jan 27–Feb 28	Sir L. MacLachlan
Jun 15–Apr 20	(Sir) J. Boraston <i>and</i> W. Jenkins ( <i>joint</i> )	Feb 28–Feb 31	R. Topping

*General Director*

Feb 31–Sep 45	(Sir) R. Topping
Oct 45–Aug 57	(Sir) S. Pierssene
Aug 57–Jun 66	(Sir) W. Urton

*Director of Organisation*

Jun 66–Jan 76	(Sir) R. Webster
Feb 76–Jun 88	(Sir) A. Garner

*Director of Organisation and Campaigning*

Jun 88–May 92	(Sir) J. Lacy
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*Director of Campaigning*

Jun 92–Jul 98	(Sir) T. Garrett
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*Director of Campaigning and Operations*

2003–May 06	G. Barwell
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*Director-General*

Apr 74–Mar 75	M. Wolff
Nov 92–Feb 95	P. Judge

*Chief Executive*

Jul 98	A. Norman	Jul 08	Ld Feldman of Elstree
Jun 99	D. Prior	May 10	( <i>vacant</i> )
Jan 02	M. Macgregor	May 15	S. Day
Feb 03	B. Legg	Jun 17	Sir M. Davis
May 03	( <i>vacant</i> )		

*Director of Publicity & Communications*

1945	E. O'Brien	1982	A. Shrimley
1946	M. Chapman Walker	1985	H. Thomas
1955	G. Schofield	1986	M. Dobbs
1956	R. Simms	1989	B. Bruce
1961	G. Hutchinson	1990	S. Woodward
1964	R. Pemberton	1991	T. Collins
1965	( <i>office vacant</i> )	1994	H. Colver
1966	T. Rathbone	1995	T. Collins ( <i>acting</i> )
1968	G. Tucker	1996	C. Lewington
1969	R. Lewis		<i>Director of Communications</i>
1970	D. Harker	1997	F. Halewood ( <i>acting</i> )
1975	A. Todd		<i>Director of Political Operation and Communications</i>
1976	T. Hooson	1997–99	A. Cooper
1978	G. Reece		
1980	Sir H. Boyne		

*Director of Strategic Communications*  
2002–03 P. Baverstock

*Director of Communications*  
2006 S. Hilton  
2007–10 A. Coulson  
2013–15 G. Kenningham

### *Director of Policy*

1999	D. Finkelstein	2001–05	G. Clark
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(*Post became Director of Policy and Research; see under Research Department below.*)

### *Director of Media/Head of Media*

1998	G. Mackay	2003	( <i>post vacant</i> )
1999	Amanda Platell	2004	G. Black
2001	N. Wood	2005	H. Macrory

### *Director of Presentation*

1999	C. Evans
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### *Conservative Research Department*

#### *Chairman*

1930	N. Chamberlain <sup>1</sup>	1975	A. Maude
1940	Sir K. Wood	1979	( <i>post vacant</i> )
1943	Sir J. Ball ( <i>acting</i> )	1997	D. Willetts
1945	R. Butler	1997	( <i>post vacant</i> )
1964	( <i>post vacant</i> )	2003	G. Bridges
1971	Sir M. (Ld) Fraser	2005	O. Letwin
1974	I. Gilmour		

<sup>1</sup>The Conservative Research Department was organised by Lord E. Percy in 1929 but there was no Chairman until Feb 1930

#### *Director*

1930–39	(Sir) J. Ball	1984–85	( <i>post vacant</i> )
1939–45	( <i>post vacant</i> )	1985–89	R. Harris
1945–51	D. Clarke ( <i>joint from 1948</i> )	1990–95	A. Lansley
1948–51	H. Hopkinson ( <i>joint</i> )	1995–99	D. Finkelstein
1948–59	P. Cohen ( <i>joint</i> )	1999–03	R. Nye
1951–64	M. Fraser ( <i>joint to 59</i> )	2003–05	G. Clark
1964–70	B. Sewill	2005–06	J. Glen
1970–74	J. Douglas	2006–07	G. Bridges <sup>1</sup>
1974–79	C. Patten	2007–10	J. O’Shaughnessy <sup>1</sup>
1979–82	A. Howarth	2010–13	N. Park <sup>1</sup>
1982–84	P. Cropper	2013–15	A. Dawson <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Also Policy Director

Sources: Annual Conference Reports of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Conservative Party Annual Reports, information from the Conservative Research Department, and other sources

### **Chairman of 1922 Committee<sup>1</sup>**

Jan 23–Nov 32	(Sir) G. Rentoul	Dec 35–Jul 39	Sir H. O’Neill
Dec 32–Dec 35	W. Morrison	Sep 39–Nov 39	Sir A. Somerville

Dec 39–Dec 40	W. Spens	Jul 70–Nov 72	Sir H. Legge-Bourke
Dec 40–Dec 44	A. Erskine Hill	Nov 72–Nov 84	E. du Cann
Dec 44–Jun 45	J. McEwen	Nov 84–Apr 92	C. Onslow
Aug 45–Nov 51	Sir A. Gridley	Apr 92–May 97	Sir M. Fox
Nov 51–Nov 55	D. Walker-Smith	May 97–Jun 01	Sir A. Hamilton
Nov 55–Nov 64	J. Morrison	Jun 01–May 10	Sir M. Spicer
Nov 64–Mar 66	Sir W. Anstruther-Gray	Jun 10–	(Sir) G. Brady
May 66–Jul 70	Sir A. Harvey		

<sup>1</sup>Also known as the Conservative (Private) Members' Committee. This is an organisation of the entire membership of the Conservative Party in the Commons. It acts as a sounding board of Conservative opinion in the House, but has no official role in formulating policy for the party

### Conservative Shadow Cabinets

Little has been published about the Conservative arrangements when in opposition. The situation appears to have been as follows.

- 1906–14** After the 1906 defeat, Conservative ex-ministers met regularly in what was known as a 'Shadow' Cabinet. Only after 1910 was new blood brought in, e.g. F. E. Smith and Sir A. Steel-Maitland.
- 1924** S. Baldwin summoned a formal Shadow Cabinet of all ex-ministers which met weekly during the Session and which had a secretariat.
- 1929–31** There was a Consultative Committee which met regularly and was serviced by the Research Department.
- 1945–51** The Chief Whip sent out notices to a regular Shadow Cabinet meeting, formally known as the Consultative Committee. Names were added but never subtracted and W. Churchill allowed the numbers to grow to about 24. No formal minutes were kept. The following seem to have attended regularly.

<b>W. Churchill (1945–51)</b>	H. Crookshank	M of Salisbury
—	A. Eden	O. Stanley
Sir J. Anderson	W. Elliot	J. Stuart
R. Assheton	R. Law	H. Willink
B. Bracken	O. Lyttelton	Vt Woolton
P. Buchan-Hepburn	H. Macmillan	<i>Secretary</i>
R. Butler	D. Maxwell Fyfe	H. Hopkinson (1945–50)
Ld Cherwell	W. Morrison	D. Clarke (1950–51)

- 1964–70** A Leader's Consultative Committee met regularly as soon as the party went into opposition and formal minutes were kept.

<b>Sir A. Douglas-Home (1964–65)</b>	S. Lloyd
—	I. Macleod
Lord Blakenham	E. Marples
J. Boyd-Carpenter	R. Maudling
Sir E. Boyle	M. Noble
R. Butler	E. Powell
Ld Carrington	M. Redmayne
Vt Dilhorne	D. Sandys
E. Heath	C. Soames
J. Godber	P. Thorneycroft
Q. Hogg	<i>Secretary</i>
Sir K. Joseph	Sir M. Fraser

**E. Heath (1965–70)**

—  
 Ld Balniel (1967–70)  
 A. Barber (1966–70)  
 J. Boyd-Carpenter (1965–66)  
 Sir E. Boyle (1965–70)  
 G. Campbell (1969–70)  
 R. Carr (1967–70)  
 Ld Carrington (1965–70)  
 Vt Dillhorne (1965–66)  
 Sir A. Douglas-Home (1964–65)  
 E. du Cann (1965–67)  
 J. Godber (1965–70)  
 Ld Harlech (1966–67)  
 Q. Hogg (1965–70)  
 Earl Jellicoe (1967–70)  
 Sir K. Joseph (1965–70)

S. Lloyd (1965–66)  
 I. Macleod (1965–70)  
 E. Marples (1965–66)  
 R. Maudling (1965–70)  
 M. Noble (1965–69)  
 Mervyn Pike (1966–67)  
 E. Powell (1965–68)  
 M. Redmayne (1965–66)  
 G. Rippon (1966–70)  
 D. Sandys (1965–70)  
 C. Soames (1965–66)  
 Margaret Thatcher (1967–70)  
 P. Thorneycroft (1965–66)  
 P. Walker (1966–70)  
 (W. Whitelaw, *Chief Whip*)  
*Secretary*  
 Sir M. Fraser

**1974–79** Procedures followed the general pattern of 1964–70.

**E. Heath (1974–5)**

—  
 A. Barber (-74)  
 A. Buchanan-Smith  
 R. Carr  
 Ld Carrington  
 P. Channon  
 Sir A. Douglas-Home (-74)  
 I. Gilmour  
 Ld Hailsham  
 M. Heseltine  
 Sir G. Howe  
 P. Jenkin  
 Sir K. Joseph  
 M. Macmillan (-74)  
 J. Peyton  
 J. Prior  
 F. Pym  
 T. Raison  
 G. Rippon  
 N. St John-Stevias  
 N. Scott  
 Margaret Thatcher  
 P. Thomas  
 W. Van Straubenzee  
 P. Walker  
 W. Whitelaw  
 Ld Windlesham (-74)

(H. Atkins, *Chief Whip*)  
*Secretary*  
 Sir M. Fraser(Ld)

**Margaret Thatcher (1975–79)**

—  
 J. Biffen (1975–6, 1977–79)  
 A. Buchanan-Smith (1975–76)  
 M. Carlisle (1978–79)  
 Ld Carrington (1975–79)  
 J. Davies (1976–78)  
 N. Edwards (1975–79)  
 N. Fowler (1975–76)  
 (Sir) I. Gilmour (1975–79)  
 Ld Hailsham (1975–79)  
 M. Heseltine (1975–79)  
 Sir G. Howe (1975–79)  
 P. Jenkin (1975–79)  
 Sir K. Joseph (1975–79)  
 T. King (1976–79)  
 A. Maude (1975–79)  
 R. Maudling (1975–76)  
 A. Neave (1975–79)  
 J. Nott (1976–79)  
 Sally Oppenheim (1975–79)  
 J. Peyton (1975–79)  
 J. Prior (1975–79)  
 F. Pym (1975–79)  
 T. Raison (1975–79)

- N. St John-Stevas (1975–79)  
 E. Taylor (1976–79)  
 Ld Thorneycroft (1975–79)  
 W. Whitelaw (1975–79)  
 G. Younger (1975–79)  
 (H. Atkins *Chief Whip*)  
*Secretary*  
 Ld Fraser (1975–76)  
 C. Patten (1975–79)  
 D. Wolfson (1979–79)
- 1997–2001** **W. Hague (1997–2001)**  
 —  
 P. Ainsworth (1998–2001)  
 M. Ancram (1997–2001)  
 Angela Browning (1999–2001)  
 Vt Cranborne (1997–98)  
 D. Curry (1997–98)  
 S. Dorrell (1997–98)  
 I. Duncan-Smith (1997–2001)  
 Sir N. Fowler (1997–99)  
 L. Fox (1998–2001)  
 Sir A. Goodlad (1997–98)  
 D. Heathcoat-Amory (1999–2001)  
 Ld Henley (1999–2001)  
 M. Howard (1997–99)  
 B. Jenkin (1999–2001)  
 A. Lansley (1999–2001)  
 P. Lilley (1997–99)  
 A. Mackay (1997–2001)  
 J. Maples (1997–2001)  
 F. Maude (1997–2001)  
 Sir B. Mawhinney (1997–98)  
 Theresa May (1999–2001)  
 Ld Parkinson (1997–98)  
 J. Redwood (1997–2001)  
 Gillian Shephard (1997–99)  
 Ld Strathclyde (1998–2001)  
 G. Streeter (1999–2001)  
 Ann Widdecombe (1997–2001)  
 D. Willetts (1998–2001)  
 T. Yeo (1999–2001)  
 Sir G. Young (1997–2001)  
 (J. Arbuthnot *Chief Whip*)  
*(Secretary)*  
 D. Finkelstein (1997–98)
- D. Finkelstein & R. Nye (*joint*)  
 (1998–2001)
- 2001–5** **I. Duncan Smith (2001–03)**  
**M. Howard (2003–05)**  
 —  
 P. Ainsworth (2001–02)  
 M. Ancram (2001–05)  
 J. Bercow (2001–02)  
 D. Cameron (2004–05)  
 T. Collins (2001–03, 2004–05)  
 Ld Cope (2001–03)  
 D. Curry (2003–05)  
 Q. Davies (2001–03)  
 D. Davis (2001–05)  
 A. Duncan (2005–05)  
 N. Evans (2001–03)  
 O. Heald (2002–05)  
 H. Flight (2002–05)  
 L. Fox (2001–05)  
 D. Green (2001–03)  
 J. Hayes (2002–03)  
 M. Howard (2001–03)  
 B. Jenkin (2001–03)  
 Julie Kirkbride (2004)  
 A. Lansley (2004–05)  
 Jacqui Lait (2001–03)  
 O. Letwin (2001–05)  
 D. Lidington (2002–03)  
 D. Maclean (2001–05)  
 Theresa May (2001–05)  
 A. Mitchell (2005–05)  
 E. Pickles (2001–03)  
 J. Redwood (2004–05)  
 Sir M. Rifkind (2005–05)  
 Ld Saatchi (2003–05)  
 N. Soames (2004–05)  
 Caroline Spelman (2001–03, 2004–05)  
 Ld Strathclyde (2001–05)  
 D. Willetts (2001–05)  
 Ann Winterton (2001–02)  
 J. Whittingdale (2001–03)  
 T. Yeo (2001–05)  
*Secretary*  
 J. Hellewell (2001–05)

2005–10	<b>M. Howard (2005)</b>	O. Letwin (2005–10)
	<b>D. Cameron (2005–10)</b>	D. Lidington (2005–07)
	—	F. Maude (2005–10)
	P. Ainsworth (2005–07)	Theresa May (2005–10)
	G. Clark (2006–10)	P. McLoughlin (2005–10)
	K. Clarke (2009–10)	A. Mitchell (2005–10)
	A. Duncan (2005–10)	D. Mundell (2005–10)
	D. Davis (2005–07)	Lady Neville-Jones (2007–10)
	L. Fox (2005–10)	G. Osborne (2005–10)
	M. Francois (2005–10)	O. Paterson (2005–10)
	Cheryl Gillan (2005–10)	E. Pickles (2007–10)
	M. Gove (2005–10)	G. Shapps (2007–10)
	C. Grayling (2005–10)	Caroline Spelman (2005–10)
	D. Grieve (2005–10)	Ld Strathclyde (2005–10)
	W. Hague (2005–10)	E. Vaizey (2009–10)
	P. Hammond (2005–10)	Theresa Villiers (2005–10)
	O. Heald (2005–07)	Lady Warsi (2007–10)
	N. Herbert (2007–10)	D. Willetts (2005–10)
	J. Hunt (2007–10)	<i>Secretary</i>
	Ld Kingsland (2007–09)	J. Hellewell (2005–06)
	A. Lansley (2005–10)	L. Mann (2006–10)

Source: M. Punnett, *Front Bench Opposition* (1973); *The Times*; various news websites

### Party Membership

The Conservative Party has seldom published figures of its total membership. Membership is a loose term, usually associated with the payment of an annual subscription, but exact records are not always kept locally, let alone nationally. In 1953 it was claimed that the party had reached an all-time record membership of 2,805,832, but this was a temporary peak. One estimate for 1969–70 suggests that the party's membership in Great Britain was then 1.12–1.34 million. The Houghton Committee estimated that in 1975 the Conservatives had an average membership of 2400 per constituency, which is equal to about 1.12 million. Membership of the Young Conservatives fell from a peak of 157,000 in 1949 to 80,000 in 1959 and to 50,000 in 1968. In 1982 an internal study suggested that the membership was just under 1.2m and a similar figure was found in 1984. Estimates in the press in 1993 suggested that previous suggested membership totals had been greatly exaggerated, and that the figure had in any case fallen sharply, so that in 1997 there were probably only a quarter of a million members. The introduction of a voting role for grass-roots members in leadership elections has provided a new cross-check of these estimates: at the 2001 leadership election, just over 253,000 members voted, at that of 2005 just under 200,000. In September 2013, the

website ConservativeHome reported that the number of members had fallen to around 134,000, and at the time of the 2016 leadership election the BBC reported estimates that the number was between 130,000 and 150,000.

Sources: Nuffield Election Studies; *Committee on Financial Aid to Political Parties* (Cmnd 6601/1976 p.31); M. Pinto-Duschinsky, *British Political Finance 1830–1980* (1980); P. Whiteley and P. Seyd, *True Blues* (1994); *Electoral Commission Reports* (2002–); online reports.

### Party Finance

The Conservative Party did not publish its central accounts until 1968. In 1912 Sir A. Steel-Maitland, the Party Chairman, put the party's annual income centrally at £80,000 and suggested that the extra expenses of a general election, centrally, were £80,000–£120,000. In 1929 J. Davidson, then Chairman, put the cost of the general election at £290,000 (although this included some grants to local campaigns).

The routine expenditure annually reported between 1968 and 2000 was:

1967–68	£1,071,000	1978–79	£4,800,000	1989–90	£10,800,000
1968–69	£1,054,000	1979–80	£5,200,000	1990–91	£14,900,000
1969–70	£1,052,000	1980–81	£5,500,000	1991–92	£23,400,000
1970–71	£1,668,000	1981–82	£4,200,000	1992–93	£11,500,000
1971–72	£1,249,000	1982–83	£4,700,000	1993–94	£14,100,000
1972–73	£1,481,000	1983–84	£8,600,000	1994–95	£15,300,000
1973–74	£2,134,000	1984–85	£5,600,000	1995–96	£21,400,000
1974–75	£2,867,000	1985–86	£5,500,000	1996–97	£42,500,000
1975–76	£1,874,000	1986–87	£7,500,000	1997–98	£13,200,000
1976–77	£2,177,000	1987–88	£15,600,000	1998–99	£13,300,000
1977–78	£2,754,000	1988–89	£10,200,000	1999–2000	£13,300,000

### Conservative Party Income and Expenditure 2002—

Since the establishment of the Electoral Commission, all parties have been required to submit annual accounts.

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Exp're</i>		<i>Income</i>	<i>Exp're</i>
2002	£9.9m	£10.5m	2009	£42.0m	£37.2m
2003	£13.6m	£16.0m	2010	£43.1m	£49.2m
2004	£20.0m	£26.2m	2011	£23.7m	£23.0m
2005	£24.2m	£39.2m	2012	£24.2m	£23.3m
2006	£30.9m	£26.7m	2013	£25.4m	£23.5m
2007	£33.5m	£31.9m	2014	£37.4m	£36.9m
2008	£32.4m	£31.9m			

For spending on general election campaigns, see p. 411

Sources: Annual Conference Reports of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations; N. Blewett, *The Peers, the Parties and the People: The General Elections of 1910* (1972), p. 291; R. Rhodes James, *Memoirs of a Conservative* (1969); M. Harrison, in R. Rose and A. Heidenhammer (Eds.), *Comparative Political Finance* (1963); R. Rose, *Influencing Voters* (1967), pp. 260–8; D. Butler and M. Pinto-Duschinsky, *The British General Election of 1970* (1971), pp. 282–3, and 'Central Office and "Power" in the Conservative Party', *Political Studies* (1972), pp. 1–16; *Committee on Financial Aid to Political Parties* (Cmnd 6601/1976 p. 31); M. Pinto-Duschinsky, *British Political Finance, 1830–1980* (1981); Conservative Party Headquarters;



M. Linton, *Money and Votes* (Institute for Public Policy Research 1994); *The Funding of Political Parties* (Cmnd 4057/1998); Party accounts as reported by the Electoral Commission (2000–)

### Party Structure

Until 1998 the Conservative Central Office (answerable to the Leader of the Party) and the National Union of Conservative Associations had a separate but symbiotic relationship. Formally the Leader alone promulgated party policy and appointed the chief party officials. In 1998 the party organisation and the National Union merged under a fifteen-person Board of Management, a minority of whom were appointed by the Leader. The provision was made for a National Convention to meet twice a year.

### National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations Annual conferences, 1900–<sup>1</sup>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
19 Dec 00	London	M of Zetland	Ld Windsor
26–27 Nov 01	Wolverhampton	Ld Llangattock	Sir A. Hickman
14–15 Oct 02	Manchester	E of Dartmouth	Sir C. Cave
1–2 Oct 03	Sheffield	E of Derby	F. Lowe
28–29 Oct 04	Southampton	D of Norfolk	H. Bowles
14–15 Nov 05	Newcastle	Ld Montagu	Sir W. Plummer
27 Jul 06	London	D of Northumberland	H. Imbert-Terry
14–15 Nov 07	Birmingham	D of Northumberland	D of Rutland
19–20 Nov 08	Cardiff	E of Plymouth	Sir R. Hodge
17–18 Nov 09	Manchester	Earl Cawdor	Sir T. Wrightson
17 Nov 10	Nottingham	E of Derby	H. Chaplin
16–17 Nov 11	Leeds	D of Portland	Ld Kenyon
14–15 Nov 12	London	Ld Faber	Sir W. Crump
12–14 Nov 13	Norwich	Ld Farquhar	A. Salvidge
1914–16	<i>No conference held</i>	Sir A. Fellowes	Sir H. Samuel
1917	London	Sir A. Fellowes	Sir H. Samuel
1918–19	<i>No conference held</i>	Sir A. Fellowes	Sir H. Samuel
10–11 Jun 20	Birmingham	Sir A. Fellowes	J. Williams
17–18 Nov 21	Liverpool	A. Chamberlain	Sir A. Benn
15–16 Dec 22	London	E of Derby	Sir A. Leith
25–26 Oct 23	Plymouth	Ld Mildmay	Sir H. Nield
2–3 Oct 24	Newcastle	D of Northumberland	E of Selborne
8–9 Oct 25	Brighton	G. Loder	Sir P. Woodhouse
7–8 Oct 26	Scarborough	G. Lane-Fox	Dame Caroline Bridgeman
6–7 Oct 27	Cardiff	Vt Tredegar	Sir R. Sanders
27–28 Sep 28	Gt Yarmouth	Ld Queenborough	J. Gretton
21–22 Nov 29	London	Ld Faringdon	G. Rowlands
1 Jul 30	London	N. Chamberlain	C'tess of Iveagh
1931	<i>No conference held</i>	N. Chamberlain	G. Herbert
6–7 Oct 32	Blackpool	Ld Stanley	Earl Howe
5–6 Oct 33	Birmingham	E of Plymouth	Sir G. Ellis
4–5 Oct 34	Bristol	Ld Bayford	Regina Evans
3–4 Oct 35	Bournemouth	G. Herbert	Sir W. Cope
1–2 Oct 36	Margate	Ld Ebbisham	Sir L. Brassey
7–8 Oct 37	Scarborough	Ld Bingley	Clara Fyfe
1938	<i>No conference held</i>	M of Londonderry	Sir E. Ramsden
1939	<i>No conference held</i>	M of Londonderry	N. Colman
1940	<i>No conference held</i>	Ld Queenborough	Lady Hillingdon

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
1941	<i>No conference held</i>	Ld Queenborough	Sir C. Headlam
1942	<i>No conference held</i>	M of Salisbury	R. Catterall
20-21 May 43	London	M of Salisbury	R. Catterall
1944	<i>No conference held</i>	M of Salisbury	Mary Whitehead
14-15 Mar 45	London	Ld Courthope	R. Butler
3-5 Oct 46	Blackpool	O. Stanley	R. Proby
2-4 Oct 47	Brighton	H. Macmillan	Mary Hornyold-Strickland
7-9 Oct 48	Llandudno	G. Summers	Sir H. Williams
12-14 Oct 49	London	Vt Swinton	D. Graham
12-14 Oct 50	Blackpool	Sir D. Maxwell-Fyfe	A. Nutting
1951	<i>No conference held</i>	Ld Ramsden	Lucille Sayers
9-11 Oct 52	Scarborough	Sir T. Dugdale	C. Waterhouse
8-10 Oct 53	Margate	M of Salisbury	Anne Warde
7-9 Oct 54	Blackpool	A. Eden	Sir G. Llewellyn
6-8 Oct 55	Bournemouth	Lucille Sayers	Evelyn Emmet
11-13 Oct 56	Llandudno	R. Butler	Sir E. Edwards
10-12 Oct 57	Brighton	E of Woolton	Katherine Elliot
8-11 Oct 58	Blackpool	Sir R. Proby	Sir S. Bell
1959	<i>No conference held</i>	H. Brooke	E. Brown
12-15 Oct 60	Scarborough	H. Brooke	E. Brown
11-14 Oct 61	Brighton	Vt Hailsham	Sir D. Glover
10-13 Oct 62	Llandudno	Sir G. Llewellyn	Sir J. Howard
8-11 Oct 63	Blackpool	E of Home	Margaret Shepherd
1964	<i>No conference held</i>	Vtess Davidson	Sir M. Bemrose
12-15 Oct 65	Brighton	Vtess Davidson	Sir M. Bemrose
13-16 Oct 66	Blackpool	S. Lloyd	Sir D. Mason
18-21 Oct 67	Brighton	Ld Chelmer	Adelaide Doughty
9-12 Oct 68	Blackpool	R. Maudling	Sir T. Constantine
8-11 Oct 69	Brighton	Lady Brooke	D. Crossman
7-10 Oct 70	Blackpool	(I. Macleod)	Sir E. Leather
13-16 Oct 71	Brighton	W. Whitelaw	Unity Lister
11-14 Oct 72	Blackpool	Dame Margaret Shepherd	W. Harris
10-13 Oct 73	Blackpool	A. Barber	Margot Smith
1974	<i>No conference held</i>	P. Thomas	Sir A. Graesser
7-10 Oct 75	Blackpool	P. Thomas	Sir A. Graesser
5-8 Oct 76	Brighton	Ld Hewlett	Shelagh Roberts
11-14 Oct 77	Blackpool	Ld Carrington	D. Sells
10-14 Oct 78	Brighton	Dame Adelaide Doughty	Sir H. Redfearn
9-12 Oct 79	Blackpool	F. Pym	D. Davenport-Handley
11-15 Oct 80	Brighton	Sir T. Constantine	Dame Ann Springman
13-16 Oct 81	Blackpool	E. du Cann	F. Hardman
12-15 Oct 82	Brighton	Sir J. Taylor	D. Walters
11-14 Oct 83	Blackpool	Sir G. Howe	P. Lane
9-12 Oct 84	Brighton	Sir A. Graesser	Dame Pamela Hunter
8-11 Oct 85	Blackpool	Sir H. Atkins	Sir B. Feldman
7-10 Oct 86	Bournemouth	Sir C. Johnston	P. Lawrence
6-9 Oct 87	Blackpool	G. Younger	Dame Joan Seccombe
11-14 Oct 88	Brighton	Dame Shelagh Roberts	Sir I. McLeod
10-13 Oct 89	Blackpool	Vt Whitelaw	Sir S. Odell
9-12 Oct 90	Bournemouth	Sir D. Davenport-Handley	Dame Margaret Fry
7-10 Oct 91	Blackpool	J. Wakeham	Sir J. Barnard
6-9 Oct 92	Brighton	Sir D. Walters	J. Mason
5-8 Oct 93	Blackpool	Dame Wendy Mitchell	Sir B. Feldman
9-12 Oct 94	Bournemouth	B. Stuttaford	Sir B. Feldman
8-11 Oct 95	Blackpool	D. Kelly	R. Hodgson
6-9 Oct 96	Bournemouth	Dame Hazel Byford	R. Hodgson
7-10 Oct 97	Blackpool	J. Taylor	R. Hodgson
5-9 Oct 98	Bournemouth	G. Park	R. Hodgson

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
4–7 Oct 99	Blackpool	B. Hanson	R. Hodgson
2–5 Oct 00	Bournemouth	R. Monbiot	J. Taylor
8–11 Oct 01	Blackpool	Jean Searle	J. Taylor
7–10 Oct 02	Bournemouth	Caroline Abel-Smith	J. Taylor
6–9 Oct 03	Blackpool	D. Porter	R. Monbiot
4–7 Oct 04	Bournemouth	R. Stephenson	R. Monbiot
3–6 Oct 05	Blackpool	P. Marland	R. Monbiot
2–5 Oct 06	Bournemouth	S. Castle	D. Porter
1–4 Oct 07	Blackpool	S. Mort	D. Porter
28 Sep–2 Oct 08	Birmingham	J. Middleton	D. Porter
5–8 Oct 09	Manchester	Emma Pidding	J. Middleton
3–8 Oct 10	Birmingham	C. Barwell	J. Middleton
2–5 Oct 11	Manchester	Fiona Hodgson	J. Middleton
7–10 Oct 12	Birmingham	P. Swaddle	Emma Pidding
30 Sep–2 Oct 13	Manchester	C. Heslop	Emma Pidding
28 Sep–1 Oct 14	Birmingham	R. Semple	Emma Pidding
4–7 Oct 15	Manchester	S. Bell	R. Semple
2–5 Oct 16	Birmingham		

<sup>1</sup>1900–12 National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations; 1912–17 National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Associations; 1917–24 National Unionist Association; 1924–98 National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations; 1998– National Conservative Convention  
Sources: *National Union Gleanings* 1900–12, *Gleanings and Memoranda* 1912–33, *Politics in Review* 1934–39, all published by the National Union of Conservative Associations; National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Annual Conference Reports, 1958–; Conservative Party website; various newspapers

## LABOUR PARTY

### Party Leaders and Deputy Leaders

#### *Chairman of the Parliamentary Party*

1906	K. Hardie
1908	A. Henderson
1910	G. Barnes
1911	R. MacDonald
1914	A. Henderson
1917	W. Adamson
1921	J. Clynes

#### *Vice-Chairman*

1906	D. Shackleton
1908	G. Barnes
1910	J. Clynes
1911	W. Brace
1912	J. Parker
1912	A. Gill
1915	J. Hodge <i>Acting</i>
1916	G. Wardle <i>Chairmen</i>
1918	J. Clynes
1921	J. Thomas, S. Walsh ( <i>Joint</i> )

#### *Chairman and Leader of the Parliamentary Party*

1922	R. MacDonald <sup>1</sup>
1931	A. Henderson <sup>2</sup>
1932	G. Lansbury
1935	C. Attlee <sup>1</sup>
1955	H. Gaitskell
1963	H. Wilson

#### *Deputy Leader*

1922	S. Walsh, J. Wedgwood ( <i>Joint</i> )
1923	J. Clynes
1931	J. Clynes, W. Graham ( <i>Joint</i> )
1931	C. Attlee
1935	A. Greenwood
1945	H. Morrison
1956	J. Griffiths
1959	A. Bevan
1960	G. Brown
1970	R. Jenkins
1972	E. Short
1976	M. Foot

#### *Leader of the Parliamentary Party*<sup>1</sup>

1970	H. Wilson
1976	J. Callaghan

<i>Leader of the Labour Party</i>		<i>Deputy Leader</i>	
1980	M. Foot	1980	D. Healey
1983	N. Kinnock	1983	R. Hattersley
1992	J. Smith	1992	Margaret Beckett
1994	T. Blair	1994	J. Prescott
2007	G. Brown	2007	Harriet Harman
2010	E. Miliband	2015	T. Watson
2015	J. Corbyn		

<sup>1</sup>When the Labour Party was in power in 1924, 1929–31, 1940–45, 1945–51 and 1964–70 a Liaison Committee was set up. After 1970 the Labour Party elected a separate Chairman (see p. 259)

<sup>2</sup>A. Henderson lost his seat in the 1931 election. The acting leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party was G. Lansbury

### Leadership Elections

From 1922 to 1981 the Parliamentary Labour Party, when in opposition, elected its Leader and Deputy Leader at the beginning of each session. Most elections were uncontested, but there were these exceptions.

		<b>Leader</b>			
<b>1922</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
21 Nov 22	R. MacDonald	61			
	J. Clynes	56			
<b>1935</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>	<i>2nd ballot</i>			
26 Nov 35	C. Attlee	58	3 Dec 35	C. Attlee	88
	H. Morrison	44		H. Morrison	48
	A. Greenwood	33			
<b>1955</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
14 Dec 55	H. Gaitskell	157			
	A. Bevan	70			
	H. Morrison	40			
<b>1960</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
3 Nov 60	H. Gaitskell	148			
	H. Wilson	81			
<b>1961</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
2 Nov 61	H. Gaitskell	171			
	A. Greenwood	59			
<b>1963</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>	<i>2nd ballot</i>			
7 Feb 63	H. Wilson	115	14 Feb 63	H. Wilson	144
	G. Brown	88		G. Brown	103
	J. Callaghan	41			
<b>1976</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>	<i>2nd ballot</i>			
25 Mar 76	M. Foot	90	30 Mar 76	J. Callaghan	141
	J. Callaghan	84		M. Foot	133
	R. Jenkins	56		D. Healey	38
	A. Benn	37			
	D. Healey	30			
	A. Crosland	17			

<b>1980</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>	
4 Nov 80	D. Healey	112	10 Nov 80	M. Foot	139
	M. Foot	83		D. Healey	129
	J. Silkin	38			
	P. Shore	32			

## Deputy Leader

<b>1952</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
11 Nov 52	H. Morrison	194			
	A. Bevan	82			
<b>1953</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
29 Oct 53	H. Morrison	181			
	A. Bevan	76			
<b>1956</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
2 Feb 56	J. Griffiths	141			
	A. Bevan	111			
	H. Morrison	40			
<b>1960</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>	
10 Nov 60	G. Brown	118	10 Nov 60	G. Brown	146
	F. Lee	73		F. Lee	83
	J. Callaghan	55			
<b>1961</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
12 Nov 61	G. Brown	169			
	Barbara Castle	56			
<b>1970</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
8 Jul 70	R. Jenkins	133			
	M. Foot	67			
	F. Peart	48			
<b>1971</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>	
10 Nov 71	R. Jenkins	140		R. Jenkins	140
	M. Foot	96	17 Nov 71	M. Foot	126
	A. Benn	46			
<b>1972</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>			<i>2nd ballot</i>	
15 Apr 72	E. Short	111	25 Apr 72	E. Short	145
	M. Foot	89		M. Foot	116
	A. Crosland	61			
<b>1976</b>	<i>1st ballot</i>				
21 Oct 76	M. Foot	166			
	Shirley Williams	128			
<b>1980</b>					
13 Nov 80	D. Healey	<i>unop.</i>			

At a special conference at Wembley, 24 Jan 81, the Labour Party endorsed a new procedure by which its Leader and Deputy Leader should be re-elected each year by the Party Conference with 40% of the vote allocated to the Trade Unions and other affiliated organisations, 30% to the Parliamentary Party and 30% to the constituency parties; should no candidate win 50% of the votes, the candidate in last place was eliminated and his or her votes redistributed according to each voter's second preferences. This system was first used on 1 Oct 1981 to elect the Deputy Leader.

#### Deputy Leader

1 Oct 1981	<i>1st ballot</i>				<i>2nd ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total	TU	CLP	MP	Total
A. Benn	6.410	23.483	6.734	36.627	15.006	24.327	10.241	49.574
D. Healey	24.696	5.367	15.306	45.369	24.994	5.673	19.759	50.426
J. Silkin	8.894	1.150	7.959	18.004				

The first time the procedure was used for electing both Leader and Deputy Leader was on 2 Oct 1983.

#### Leader

2 Oct 1983	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
N. Kinnock	29.042	27.452	14.778	71.272
R. Hattersley	10.878	0.577	7.833	19.288
E. Heffer	0.046	1.971	4.286	6.303
P. Shore	0.033	0.000	3.103	3.137

#### Deputy Leader

2 Oct 1983	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
R. Hattersley	35.237	15.313	16.716	67.266
M. Meacher	4.730	14.350	8.806	27.886
D. Davies	0.000	0.241	3.284	3.525
Gwyneth Dunwoody	0.033	0.096	1.194	1.323

Both incumbents were challenged unsuccessfully in 1988.

#### Leader

2 Oct 1988	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
N. Kinnock	39.660	24.128	24.842	88.630
A. Benn	0.340	5.872	5.158	11.370

#### Deputy Leader

2 Oct 1988	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
R. Hattersley	31.339	18.109	17.376	66.823
J. Prescott	8.654	7.845	7.195	23.694
E. Heffer	0.007	4.046	5.430	9.483

After the 1992 election N. Kinnock and R. Hattersley stood down as Leader and Deputy Leader. An election was held on 18 Jul 92, at a special conference in London.

#### Leader

18 Jul 1992	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
J. Smith	38.518	29.311	23.187	91.016
B. Gould	1.482	0.689	6.813	8.984

#### Deputy Leader

18 Jul 1992	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
Margaret Beckett	25.394	19.038	12.871	57.303
J. Prescott	11.627	7.096	9.406	28.129
B. Gould	2.979	3.866	7.723	14.568

At the 1993 Party Conference the Party approved a change in the rules under which trade unions and constituency parties were obliged to ballot members individually in leadership elections and divide their votes accordingly (One Member—One Vote). In addition, the proportions in the electoral college were adjusted to give equal weight to each of the three constituent elements. This new procedure was used for the first time in July 1994 following the death of J. Smith, and was later used to elect the Deputy Leader in 2007 and the Leader in 2010.

#### Leader

21 Jul 1994	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
T. Blair	52.3	58.2	60.5	57.0
J. Prescott	28.4	24.4	19.6	24.1
Margaret Beckett	19.3	17.4	19.9	18.9

#### Deputy Leader

21 Jul 1994	<i>1st ballot</i>			
	TU	CLP	MP	Total
J. Prescott	55.6	59.4	53.7	56.5
Margaret Beckett	44.4	40.6	46.3	43.5

#### Leader

Jun 2007

G. Brown *unopposed*

**Deputy Leader**

<b>24 Jun 2007</b>	TU	CLP	MP/MEP	Total
<i>1st round</i>				
J. Cruddas	27.3	17.1	13.8	19.4
Harriet Harman	13.2	24.0	19.5	18.9
A. Johnson	13.8	16.5	24.3	18.2
H. Benn	14.7	21.6	12.9	16.4
P. Hain	19.8	11.7	14.4	15.3
Hazel Blears	11.4	9.0	15.0	11.8
<i>2nd round</i>				
A. Johnson	17.7	19.2	34.5	23.7
Harriet Harman	15.6	26.4	21.9	21.2
J. Cruddas	28.8	18.0	14.1	20.4
H. Benn	16.8	23.7	14.1	18.2
P. Hain	21.3	12.6	15.3	16.4
<i>3rd round</i>				
A. Johnson	23.4	21.9	38.4	27.9
Harriet Harman	21.3	30.6	25.8	25.9
J. Cruddas	33.0	19.8	18.9	23.9
H. Benn	22.2	27.9	17.1	22.3
<i>4th round</i>				
A. Johnson	30.9	32.1	46.2	36.4
Harriet Harman	28.5	41.4	30.9	33.6
J. Cruddas	40.8	26.4	23.1	30.1
<i>5th round</i>				
Harriet Harman	48.6	56.4	46.2	50.4
A. Johnson	51.6	43.5	53.7	49.6

**Leader**

<b>24 Sep 2010</b>	TU	CLP	MP/MEP	Total
<i>1st round</i>				
D. Miliband	27.5	44.1	41.7	37.8
E. Miliband	41.5	29.9	31.6	34.3
E. Balls	10.2	10.1	15	11.8
A. Burnham	8.5	8.5	9.0	8.7
Diane Abbott	12.3	7.3	2.6	7.4
<i>2nd round</i>				
D. Miliband	29.4	45.2	42.0	38.9
E. Miliband	45.7	33.4	33.3	37.5
E. Balls	12.7	11.5	15.5	13.2
A. Burnham	12.2	9.9	9.1	10.4
<i>3rd round</i>				
D. Miliband	32.6	48.2	47.3	42.7
E. Miliband	50.1	37.3	36.4	41.3
E. Balls	17.3	14.5	16.3	16.0
<i>4th round</i>				
D. Miliband	40.2	54.4	53.4	49.3
E. Miliband	59.8	45.6	46.6	50.7

As a result of a review of Labour Party reform commissioned by the leader, E. Miliband, changes to the leadership election rules were approved by the N.E.C. on 4 Feb 14 and ratified by a Special Conference on 1 Mar 14. This extended the vote in leadership and deputy leadership elections to ‘registered supporters’, who pay a £3 fee but are not full members of the party. Registered supporters and



'affiliated supporters' (levy-paying members of affiliated unions or socialist societies) vote together with party members on a one member one vote basis. At each round of an election, if no candidate has 50% of the vote the last-placed candidate is eliminated and his or her votes redistributed to the voter's next preference.

### Leader

12 Sep 2015	Members	Registered supporters	Affiliated supporters	Total
<i>1st round</i>				
J. Corbyn	121,751 (50%)	88,449 (84%)	41,217 (58%)	251,417 (59%)
A. Burnham	55,698 (23%)	6,160 (6%)	18,604 (26%)	80,462 (19%)
Yvette Cooper	54,470 (22%)	8,415 (8%)	9,043 (13%)	71,928 (17%)
Liz Kendall	13,601 (6%)	2,574 (2%)	2,682 (4%)	18,857 (4%)

### Deputy Leader

12 Sep 2015	Members	Registered supporters	Affiliated supporters	Total
<i>1st round</i>				
T. Watson	90,018	43,729	27,105	160,852 (39%)
Stella Creasy	47,372	22,465	8,263	78,100 (19%)
Caroline Flint	41,504	11,282	11,639	64,425 (16%)
Angela Eagle	36,321	15,676	14,016	66,013 (16%)
B. Bradshaw	24,738	6,839	7,503	39,080 (10%)
<i>2nd round</i>				
T. Watson	+5,990 = 96,008	+1,600 = 45,329	+2,147 = 29,252	170,589 (42%)
Stella Creasy	+5,494 = 52,866	+1,494 = 23,959	+1,467 = 9,730	86,555 (21%)
Caroline Flint	+6,704 = 48,208	+1,666 = 12,948	+1,786 = 13,425	74,581 (18%)
Angela Eagle	+4,238 = 40,559	+907 = 16,583	+1,359 = 15,375	72,517 (18%)
<i>3rd round</i>				
T. Watson	+15,457 = 111,465	+6,486 = 51,815	+6,430 = 35,682	198,962 (51%)
Stella Creasy	+10,009 = 62,875	+3,915 = 27,874	+3,267 = 12,997	103,746 (26%)
Caroline Flint	+9,097 = 57,305	+2,486 = 15,434	+3,374 = 16,799	89,538 (23%)

### Leader

24 Sep 2016	Members	Registered supporters	Affiliated supporters	Total
J. Corbyn	168,216 (59%)	84,918 (70%)	60,075 (60%)	313,209 (62%)
O. Smith	116,960 (41%)	36,599 (30%)	39,670 (40%)	193,229 (38%)

Sources: 1988 Party Annual Conference Reports, Labour Year Books; H. Pelling, *A Short History of the Labour Party* (4th ed., 1972), p. 130. *Keesing's Contemporary Archive, Keesing's U.K. Record 1988-97*, [www.labour.org.uk](http://www.labour.org.uk)

### Leader in the House of Lords

1924	Vt Haldane	1976	Ld Peart
1928	Ld Parmoor	1982	Ld Cledwyn of Penrhos
1931	Ld Ponsonby	1992	Ld Richard
1935	Ld Snell	1998	Lady Jay of Paddington
1940	Ld Addison	2001	Ld Williams of Mostyn
1952	Earl Jowitt	2002	Lady Amos
1955	Vt (Earl) Alexander	2007	Lady Ashton of Upholland
1964	E of Longford	2008	Lady Royall of Blaisdon
1968	Ld Shackleton	2015	Lady Smith of Basildon
1974	Ld Shepherd		

### Chief Whip in the House of Commons

1906	D. Shackleton	1925	A Henderson	1995	D. Dewar
1906	A. Henderson	1927	T. Kennedy	1997	N. Brown
1907	G. Roberts	1931	(Sir) C. Edwards	1998	Ann Taylor
1914	A. Henderson	1942	W. Whiteley	2001	Hilary Armstrong
1914	F. Goldstone	1955	H. Bowden	2006	Jacqui Smith
1916	G. Roberts	1964	E. Short	2007	G. Hoon
1916	J. Parker	1966	J. Silkin	2008	N. Brown
1919	W. Tyson Wilson	1969	R. Mellish	2010	(Dame) Rosie Winterton
1920	A. Henderson	1976	M. Cocks		
1924	B. Spoor	1985	D. Foster	2016	N. Brown

For a full list of whips to 1966, see F. M. G. Wilson, 'Some Career Patterns in British Politics; Whips in the House of Commons, 1906–66', *Parliamentary Affairs*, 24 (Winter 1970–1), pp. 33–42

### Chief Whip in the House of Lords

1924	Ld Muir-Mackenzie	1949	Ld Shepherd (1st)	1990	Ld Graham of Edmonton
1924	E De La Warr	1954	E of Lucan (6th)		
1930	Ld Marley	1964	Ld Shepherd (2nd)	1997	Ld Carter
1937	Ld Strabolgi	1967	Ld Beswick	2002	Ld Grocott
1941	E of Listowel	1973	Lady Llewelyn-Davies	2008	Lady Royall of Blaisdon
1944	Ld Southwood	1982	Ld Ponsonby	2008	Ld Bassam of Brighton
1945	Ld Ammon				

Sources: *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, 1900–; Labour Party Annual Conference Reports and other sources

### Labour Representation Committee—National Executive Officers

<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Treasurer</i>		<i>Secretary</i>	
1900	F. Rogers	1902	F. Rogers	1900	R. MacDonald
1902	R. Bell	1903	A. Gee		
1904	D. Shackleton	1904	A. Henderson		

### Labour Party—National Executive Committee

The Chairman is listed as Chairman of Annual Conference at end of year in office (see pp. 260–2)

#### *Secretary (1906–59)/General Secretary (1959–)*

1906	R. MacDonald	1972	R. Hayward	2006	P. Watt
1912	A. Henderson	1982	J. Mortimer	2007	C. Lennie ( <i>acting</i> )
1935	J. Middleton	1985	L. Whitty	2008	D. Pitt-Watson
1944	M. Phillips	1995	T. Sawyer (Ld)	2008	R. Collins
1959	M. Phillips	1998	Margaret McDonagh	2011	I. McNicol
1962	A. Williams	2001	D. Triesman		
1968	(Sir) H. Nicholas	2004	M. Carter		

#### *Treasurer*

1906	A Henderson	1943	A. Greenwood	1964	D. Davies ( <i>acting</i> )
1912	R. MacDonald	1954	H. Gaitskell	1965	D. Davies
1929	A. Henderson	1956	A. Bevan	1967	J. Callaghan
1936	G. Lathan	1960	H. Nicholas	1976	N. Atkinson

1981	E. Varley	1992	T. Burlison	2004	J. Dromey
1984	A. Booth	1996	Margaret Prosser	2010	Diana Holland
1984	S. McCluskie	2000	J. Elsby		

*National Agent*

1908	A. Peters	1951	A. Williams	1979	D. Hughes
1919	E. Wake	1962	Sara Barker	1985	Joyce Gould
1929	E. Shepherd	1969	R. Hayward		
1946	R. Windle	1972	R. (Ld) Underhill		

*Director, Organisation and Development*

1990	Joyce Gould	1993	P. Coleman	1996	D. Gardner
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*Assistant Gen. Sec. (Elections and Local Recruitment)*

1998	D. Gardner	2001	C. Linforth
1999	D. Evans	2004	Alicia Kennedy

*Director of Campaigns and Elections*

1994	Joy Johnson	1995	Sally Morgan	1996	( <i>post vacant</i> )
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*Research Secretary<sup>1</sup>*

1942	M. Phillips	1952	D. Ginsburg	1974	G. Bish
1945	M. Young	1960	P. Shore	1993	R. Wales
1950	W. Fienburgh	1965	T. Pitt	1996–97	M. Taylor

*Assistant Gen. Sec., Policy and Campaigns*

1997	M. Taylor	2004	L. Bruce <sup>2</sup>
1998	( <i>post vacant</i> )	2006	P. Loughton <sup>3</sup>
1999	N. Peccorelli	2008	M. Stewart <sup>3</sup>
2001	M. Carter	2009–10	S. Van Riel <sup>4</sup>

*Director of Publicity (Communications)*

1921	W. Henderson	1979	M. Madden	1990	J. Underwood
1945	A. Bax	1982	N. Grant	1990	D. Hill <sup>5</sup>
1962	J. Harris	1983	( <i>post vacant</i> )	1993	Joy Johnson
1964	P. Clark	1985	P. Mandelson		

*Chief Party Spokesperson*

1994	D. Hill
1998	( <i>post vacant</i> )
1999	M. Craven

*Assistant Gen. Secretary (Media and Communications)*

1999	P. Murphy
2000	L. Price

*Head of Press*

2005	Jo Murray
2008	R. Baker
2010–13	P. Morton

*Director of News, later Director of Communications*

2010–15	B. Roberts
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*Executive Director of Strategy and Communications*

2011–15	T. Baldwin
2015–	S. Milne

<sup>1</sup>From 1922 to 1942 A. Greenwood acted as Secretary to the Research Department which was established in 1922 (at first as Joint Research and Information Department)

<sup>2</sup>Policy and Political Development

<sup>3</sup>Policy, Research and Development

<sup>4</sup>Policy and Research

<sup>5</sup>In 1993 D. Hill took the title ‘Chief Spokesperson’

Sources: Labour Representation Committee Annual Conference Reports, 1900–5, Labour Party Annual Conference Reports, 1906–, and other sources

**Parliamentary Labour Party—Parliamentary Committee**

This committee was originally known as the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Its name was changed in 1951 to avoid confusion with the N.E.C. The committee was first elected in 1923 to take the place of the Policy Committee of the P.L.P. It consists of 18 Commons members (12 until 1981, 15 from 1981 to 1988), who used to be elected at the opening of every session of Parliament by members of the P.L.P. with seats in the House of Commons. There are six *ex officio* members: the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Party, the Chief Whip in the House of Commons, the Leader of the Labour Peers, the Chief Whip of the Labour Peers and their elected representative. The elected Commons members of the Parliamentary Committee sit on the Front Bench with the Party’s Leader, Deputy Leader, Chief Whip and the Assistant Whips. Ex-Labour Ministers have the right, by custom of the House, to sit on the Front Bench, but usually prefer a place on the Back Benches. The officers and the elected 18 are joined on the Front Benches by a number of other members who have been allotted the responsibility of looking after particular subjects. After 1955 it became the practice of the Leader of the P.L.P. to invite members to take charge of particular subjects, and these members included some who were not members of the Parliamentary Committee. In 1924 and 1929 when the Labour Party was in office a Consultative

Committee of twelve was appointed representative of both Front and Back Benches. During the wartime coalition the P.L.P. elected an Administrative Committee of twelve, with Peers' representation, all of whom were non-Ministers. When the Labour Party was in office from 1945 to 1951, and from 1964 to 1970, the P.L.P. set up a small Liaison Committee of three elected backbench M.P.s, the Leader of the House, the Government Chief Whip, and an elected backbench Labour Peer. Until 1964 the Leader acted as Chairman at P.L.P. meetings when the party was in Opposition. Since 1970 the P.L.P. has elected a separate chairman.

### Parliamentary Labour Party—Executive Committee

1923–29

(Number indicates position in the ballot)

	Feb 1923	Dec 1924	Dec 1925	Dec 1926	Dec 1927 <sup>a</sup>
W. Adamson	9	—	11	11	8
H. Dalton	—	—	—	3	7
R. Davies	12	—	—	—	—
W. Graham	—	8	2	2	3
A. Henderson	10	—	1	2	—
T. Johnston	3	—	—	4	4
F. Jowett	6	—	—	—	—
G. Lansbury	2	1	10	9	10
H. Lees-Smith	—	11	4	6	6
J. Maxton	—	6	—	—	—
E. Morel	5	—	—	—	—
F. Roberts	—	12	—	—	—
T. Shaw	11	—	7	—	12
E. Shinwell	7	—	—	—	—
R. Smillie	—	2	5	7	—
P. Snowden	1	3	1	1	1
J. Thomas	4	4	3	5	5
C. Trevelyan	—	7	6	8	11
S. Walsh	—	—	8	—	—
S. Webb	10	—	9	10	9
J. Wedgwood	—	9	—	—	—
J. Wheatley	8	5	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup>There is no record of an Executive Committee election in 1928

### 1931

On 28 Aug 31 officers were elected to the P.L.P.: A. Henderson (*Leader*), J. Clynes (*Deputy Leader*), W. Graham (*2nd Deputy Leader*) and T. Kennedy (*Chief Whip*). On 8 Sep 31 the following were elected to the P.L.P. Committee: C. Addison, A. Alexander, J. Barr, H. Dalton, E. Edwards, A. Greenwood, D. Grenfell, Mary Hamilton, T. Johnston, G. Lansbury, H. Lees-Smith, F. Pethick-Lawrence and E. Shinwell.

All but G. Lansbury and D. Grenfell were defeated in the Oct 31 election.

## 1931–35

*(Number indicates position in the ballot)*

	<i>Nov 1931</i>	<i>Nov 1932</i>	<i>Nov 1933</i>	<i>Nov 1934</i>
Sir S. Cripps	1	1	2	1
D. Grenfell	2	2	1	2
G. Hicks	4	3	3	5
M. Jones	7	7	4	6
W. Lunn	5	4	6	4
N. Maclean	6	6	7	7
T. Williams	3	5	5	3

## 1935–40

	<i>Nov 1935</i>	<i>Nov 1936</i>	<i>Nov 1937</i>	<i>Nov 1938</i>	<i>Nov 1939</i>
A. Alexander	6	5	2	2	1
W. Wedgwood Benn	–	–	7	5	2
J. Clynes	1	6	–	–	–
H. Dalton	2	3	5	3	10
D. Grenfell	5	4	4	4	4
G. Hall	–	–	–	–	7
T. Johnston	3	2	3	6	–
M. Jones	10	8	11	12	–
J. Lawson	–	–	–	–	12
H. Lees-Smith	9	11	8	8	5
W. Lunn	11	–	–	–	–
N. Maclean	12	–	–	–	–
H. Morrison	4	1	1	1	8
P. Noel-Baker	–	10	12	10	11
F. P-Lawrence	8	9	9	9	6
D. Pritt	–	12	–	–	–
E. Shinwell	–	–	10	11	9
T. Williams	7	7	6	7	3

## Parliamentary Labour Party (Parliamentary Committee) 1951–63

*(Number indicates position in the ballot)*

	<i>Nov 1951</i>	<i>Nov 1952</i>	<i>Nov 1953</i>	<i>Nov 1954</i>	<i>Jun 1955</i>	<i>Nov 1956</i>	<i>Nov 1957</i>	<i>Nov 1958</i>	<i>Nov 1959</i>	<i>Nov 1960</i>	<i>Nov 1961</i>	<i>Nov 1962</i>	<i>Nov 1963</i>
A. Bevan	12	9 <sup>a</sup>	–	7	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Bottomley	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	–	–	–	–	–
G. Brown	–	–	–	1	8	10	9	–	8	–	–	–	–
J. Callaghan	7	6	4	10	3	5	5	5	2	1	7	1	2
R. Crossman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 <sup>d</sup>	–	–	–	–
H. Dalton	8	5	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. Chuter Ede	5	2	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
T. Fraser	–	–	–	–	14 <sup>c</sup>	12	8	12	7	6	9	5	6
H. Gaitskell	3	3	2	1 <sup>b</sup>	2 <sup>c</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(continued)

	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
P. G-Walker	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	9 <sup>d</sup>	8	11	6	5	–
A. Greenwood	12	–	–	–	10	6	7	8	6 <sup>d</sup>	–	–	–	–
J. Griffiths	1	1	1	1 <sup>b</sup>	1 <sup>c</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
R. Gunter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	10	8
W. G. Hall	2	9	12	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. Healey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	4	9	7
D. Houghton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	4	3
D. Jay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 <sup>c</sup>	11
F. Lee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12	12	12	10
G. Mitchison	–	–	–	–	12	4	2	3	10	3	8	7	12
P. Noel-Baker	9	8	10	8	9	8	10	10	–	–	–	–	–
A. Robens	4	4	7	6	4	2	6	7	4	–	–	–	–
E. Shinwell	11	11	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sir F. Soskice	–	7	3	3	–	7	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
M. Stewart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	8	1
R. Stokes	6	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. Summerskill	10	10	8	5	6	9	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
F. Willey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	10	11	9
H. Wilson	–	–	13 <sup>a</sup>	12	5	1	1	2	1	9	1	3	–
K. Younger	–	–	–	–	13 <sup>c</sup>	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>a</sup>A. Bevan resigned from the Parliamentary Committee on 14 Apr 54; H. Wilson, who was 13th in order of votes obtained, took his place on the Committee on 28 Apr 54

<sup>b</sup>H. Gaitskell and J. Griffiths both obtained 170 votes and tied for first place

<sup>c</sup>H. Gaitskell and J. Griffiths were elected Leader and Deputy Leader of the Labour Party on 14 Dec 55 and 2 Feb 56, K. Younger and T. Fraser as runners-up filled the vacant places on the Parliamentary Committee

<sup>d</sup>A. Greenwood resigned from the Parliamentary Committee on 13 Oct 60. R. Crossman, who was 13th in order of votes obtained, took his place on the Committee for a few weeks until the 1960–61 sessional elections in November

<sup>e</sup>D. Jay joined the Committee when H. Wilson was elected Leader

### 1970–73

	<i>Jul</i> 1970	<i>Nov</i> 1971	<i>Nov</i> 1972	<i>Nov</i> 1973
A. Benn	5	10	11	8
J. Callaghan	1	4	5	1
Barbara Castle	2	15 <sup>a</sup>	–	–
A. Crosland	3	8	3	4
M. Foot	6	2	4	2
D. Healey	2	12	6	7
D. Houghton	4	–	–	–
R. Jenkins	–	–	–	5
H. Lever	8	7 <sup>a</sup>	9	8
F. Peart	10	6	8	–
R. Prentice	–	13 <sup>a</sup>	1	3
M. Rees	–	–	10	10

(continued)

	<i>Jul 1970</i>	<i>Nov 1971</i>	<i>Nov 1972</i>	<i>Nov 1973</i>
W. Ross	– <sup>c</sup>	5	7	12
P. Shore	–	11	12 <sup>b</sup>	11
E. Short	9	1	–	–
J. Silkin	–	14 <sup>a</sup>	(12 <sup>b</sup> )	(13)
G. Thomson	11	9 <sup>a</sup>	–	–
Shirley Williams	7	3	1	6

<sup>a</sup>H. Lever and G. Thomson resigned on 10 Apr 72. They were replaced by R. Prentice and J. Silkin, who had 13th and 14th place, respectively, in the original ballot. When E. Short became Deputy Leader, Mrs B. Castle beat E. Heffer 111–89, to take his place on the Committee on 3 May 72

<sup>b</sup>J. Silkin, who tied with P. Shore for 12th place, withdrew, making a second ballot unnecessary

<sup>c</sup>W. Ross joined the committee in Nov 70 when D. Houghton became Chairman of the P.L.P.

### 1979–88<sup>b</sup>

	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Nov</i>
	<i>1979</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1981<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
P. Archer	–	–	14	9	8	7	10	9	–	–
A. W. Benn	–	(13) <sup>a</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Booth	7	8	8	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
G. Brown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1
D. Clark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	14	4
R. Cook	–	–	–	–	10	15	5	–	8	5
J. Cunningham	–	–	–	–	5	3	9	8	11	14
D. Davies	–	–	–	–	–	12	13	3	6	–
F. Dobson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7
Gwyneth Dunwoody	–	–	15	13	12	10	–	–	–	–
B. Gould	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	7
R. Hattersley	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. Healey	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	–	–
E. Heffer	–	–	13	15	11	–	–	–	–	–
R. Hughes	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	7	–
B. John	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Jones	–	–	–	–	9	8	11	6	–	12
G. Kaufman	–	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	3
N. Kinnock	–	12	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
R. Mason	11	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M. Meacher	–	–	–	–	13	11	12	15	3	10
B. Millan	–	–	12	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. Orme	6	6	11	10	15	4	2	5	–	–
D. Owen	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. Prescott	–	–	–	–	6	8	4	12	2	13
G. Radice	–	–	–	–	14	13	8	10	–	–
M. Rees	9	4	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jo Richardson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	15
W. Rodgers	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P. Shore	3	5	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	–
J. Silkin	2	7	4	7	7	–	–	–	–	–
J. Smith	12	11	9	8	4	5	7	2	5	2
J. Straw	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	11
E. Varley	5	2	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>a</sup>A. W. Benn took over the place vacated by W. Rodgers when he joined the SDP

<sup>b</sup>The P.L.P. Committee was enlarged from 12 to 15 elected members in 1981



## 1989–97

In 1989 the rules for the election of the Parliamentary Committee were changed in favour of women M.P.s; the total size was increased to 18, at least three of whom had to be women. In 1993 the rules were further amended so that M.P.s had to vote for at least four women candidates.

	<i>Nov</i> 1989	<i>Nov</i> 1990	<i>Nov</i> 1991	<i>Jul</i> 1992	<i>Oct</i> 1993	<i>Nov</i> 1994	<i>Nov</i> 1995	<i>Jul</i> 1996
Margaret Beckett	17	3	6	–	–	2	1	1
A. Blair	4	8	8	2	6	–	–	–
D. Blunkett	–	–	–	15	17	15	11	17
G. Brown	1	2	1	1	4	3	3	14
D. Clark	1	7	10	18	7	13	9	9
T. Clarke	–	–	–	17	13	–	19	18
Ann Clwyd	14	11	4	10	–	–	–	–
R. Cook	3	4	2	3	1	1	2	5
J. Cunningham	8	13	12	12	18	10	–	12
R. Davies	–	–	(19) <sup>a</sup>	11	12	4	11	11
D. Dewar	15	8	10	14	11	4	5	6
F. Dobson	10	16	6	4	2	6	8	7
B. Gould	9	17	5	6	–	–	–	–
Harriet Harman	–	–	–	6	–	5	18	19
B. Jones	16	13	17	–	–	–	–	–
G. Kaufman	5	5	12	–	–	–	–	–
Joan Lester	6	–	–	–	15	16	14	–
M. Meacher	12	10	15	13	10	11	15	10
Mo Mowlam	–	–	–	6	5	8	6	8
J. Prescott	11	18	15	5	2	–	–	–
G. Robertson	–	–	–	–	16	7	17	16
Jo Richardson	7	15	18	–	–	–	–	–
Clare Short	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3
C. Smith	–	–	–	6	9	9	7	15
J. Smith	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
G. Strang	–	–	–	–	–	17	12	4
J. Straw	18	6	14	16	8	14	13	13
Ann Taylor	–	12	9	11	14	18	10	2

<sup>a</sup>R. Davies was elected to the Shadow Cabinet as a result of a by-election in Nov 92 following the resignation of B. Gould

## 2010–15

The order of election to the Parliamentary Committee at the election held in 2010 was as follows:

1 Yvette Cooper, 2 J. Healey, 3 E. Balls, 4 A. Burnham, Angela Eagle, 6 A. Johnson, 7 D. Alexander, J. Murphy, 9 Tessa Jowell, 10 Caroline Flint, 11 J. Denham, 12 H. Benn, S. Khan, 14 Mary Creagh, 15 Ann McKechin, 16 Maria Eagle, 17 Meg Hillier, 18 I. Lewis, 19 L. Byrne. (P. Hain and S. Woodward were also appointed to the Shadow Cabinet by the leader although unsuccessful in the Parliamentary Committee election.)

Elections to the Shadow Cabinet were abolished at the 2011 Conference, with membership thereafter depending entirely on appointment by the Leader. Members under E. Miliband's leadership 2011–15 were: Harriet Harman (*deputy leader*), D. Alexander, E. Balls, Ld Bassam of Brighton (2011–13), H. Benn, A. Burnham, L. Byrne (2011–13), V. Coaker, Yvette Cooper, Mary Creagh, Margaret Curran, Gloria De Piero (2013–15), M. Dugher (2013–15), Angela Eagle, Maria Eagle, Caroline Flint, P. Hain (2011–12), T. Hunt (2013–15), Tessa Jowell (2011–12), S. Khan, C. Leslie (2013–15), I. Lewis, J. Murphy, Rachel Reeves, Lady Royall of Blaisdon, O. Smith (2012–15), J. Trickett, C. Umunna, T. Watson (2011–13) and Rosie Winterton.

### 2015–

Members under Harriet Harman's acting leadership May–Sep 2015 were: H. Benn, C. Bryant, A. Burnham, V. Coaker, Yvette Cooper, Mary Creagh, Gloria De Piero, M. Dugher, Angela Eagle, Maria Eagle, Ld Falconer of Thoroton, Caroline Flint, T. Hunt, C. Leslie, I. Lewis, Shabana Mahmood, I. Murray, J. Murphy, Rachel Reeves\*, Emma Reynolds, Lady Smith of Basildon, O. Smith, J. Trickett, C. Umunna and Rosie Winterton.

*\*S. Timms was an acting member while Rachel Reeves was on maternity leave.*

Members under J. Corbyn's leadership from Sep 2015–Jun 2016 were: T. Watson (*deputy leader*), Diane Abbott, Heidi Alexander, J. Ashworth, Ld Bassam of Brighton, H. Benn, Luciana Berger, C. Bryant, A. Burnham, V. Coaker, Gloria De Piero, M. Dugher (2015–16), Angela Eagle, Maria Eagle, Ld Falconer of Thoroton, Kate Green, Lilian Greenwood, Nia Griffith, J. Healey, Kerry McCarthy, J. McDonnell, Catherine McKinnell (2015–16), Seema Malhotra, I. Murray, Lisa Nandy, Lucy Powell, Lady Smith of Basildon, O. Smith, Emily Thornberry (2016), J. Trickett, K. Turner (2016) and (Dame) Rosie Winterton.

Members of the reconstructed shadow cabinet appointed by J. Corbyn after the mass resignations of 26–29 Jun 2016 were: T. Watson (*deputy leader*), Diane Abbott, Debbie Abrahams, D. Anderson, J. Ashworth, Ld Bassam of Brighton, R. Burgon, A. Burnham, P. Flynn, B. Gardiner, C. Lewis, Rebecca Long-Bailey, A. McDonald, J. McDonnell, Rachel Maskell, G. Morris, Kate Osamor, Angela Raynor, Lady Smith of Basildon, Cat Smith, Emily Thornberry, J. Trickett and Dame Rosie Winterton. Pat Glass was appointed 27 Jun 16 and resigned 29 Jun 16.

## Chairmen of Parliamentary Committee 1924–70

(with Labour in power)

### 1924 Parliamentary Executive Committee

1924 R. Smillie

### 1929–31 Consultative Committee

1929 H. Snell

1930 J. Barr

**1940–5 Administrative Committee**

1940	H. Lees-Smith ( <i>acting</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
1942	F. Pethick-Lawrence
1943	A. Greenwood ( <i>acting</i> ) <sup>1</sup>

**1945–51 Liaison Committee**

1945	N. Maclean
1946	M. Webb
1950	W. Glenvil Hall

**1964–70 Liaison Committee**

1964	E. Shinwell
1967	D. Houghton

<sup>1</sup>During C. Attlee's membership of the war-time Coalition, the Labour Party appointed an acting Chairman each session

**Chair(man) of Parliamentary Labour Party<sup>1</sup>, 1970–**

Nov 70	D. Houghton	May 97	C. Soley
Mar 74	I. Mikardo	Jun 01	Jean Corston
Nov 74	C. Hughes	May 05	Ann Clwyd
Jun 79	F. Willey	Dec 06	T. Lloyd
Nov 83	J. Dormand	Mar 12	D. Watts
Jul 87	S. Orme	Feb 15	J. Cryer
Jul 92	D. Hoyle		

<sup>1</sup>Before 1970, the leader of the party was also its chairman

**Secretary, Parliamentary Labour Party 1943–**

1943	C. Johnson	1992	A. Haworth
1959	(Sir) G. Barlow	2004	S. Gordon
1979	B. Davies		

Sources: 1923–29, *Daily Herald* and *Directory for National Council of Labour, TUC General Council, Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party* (published annually by the Labour Party); 1931–, Labour Party Annual Conference Reports; *The Times*; *Labour Party Directory*; [www.labour.org.uk](http://www.labour.org.uk)

**Labour Representation Committee—Annual Conferences, 1900–1905**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Total Membership (000s)</i>
27–28 Feb 00	London	W. Steadman	376
1 Feb 01	Manchester	J. Hodge	469
20–22 Feb 02	Birmingham	W. Davies	861
19–21 Feb 03	Newcastle	J. Bell	970
4–5 Feb 04	Bradford	J. Hodge	900
26–29 Jan 05	Liverpool	A. Henderson	921

## Labour Party—Annual Conferences, 1906–2016

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Total Membership (000s)</i>	<i>Individual Members (000s)</i>
15–17 Feb 06	London	A. Henderson	998	—
24–26 Jan 07	Belfast	J. Stephenson	1,072	—
20–22 Jan 08	Hull	W. Hudson	1,159	—
27–29 Jan 09	Portsmouth	J. Clynes	1,486	—
9–11 Feb 10	Newport	J. Keir Hardie	1,431	—
1–3 Feb 11	Leicester	W. Robinson	1,539	—
24–26 Jan 12	Birmingham	B. Turner	1,895	—
29–31 Jan 13	London	G. Roberts	a	—
27–30 Jan 14	Glasgow	T. Fox	1,612	—
1915	<i>No conference held</i>		2,093	—
26–28 Jan 16	Bristol	W. Anderson	2,220	—
23–26 Jan 17	Manchester	G. Wardle	2,465	—
23–25 Jan 18 <sup>1</sup>	Nottingham	W. Purdy	3,013	b
26–28 Jun 18	London	W. Purdy		
25–27 Jun 19	Southport	J. McGurk	3,511	b
22–25 Jun 20	Scarborough	W. Hutchinson	4,360	b
21–24 Jun 21	Brighton	A. Cameron	4,010	b
27–30 Jun 22	Edinburgh	F. Jowett	3,311	b
26–29 Jun 23	London	S. Webb	3,156	b
7–10 Oct 24	London	R. MacDonald	3,194	b
29 Sep–2 Oct 25	Liverpool	C. Cramp	3,374	b
11–15 Oct 26	Margate	R. Williams	3,388	b
3–7 Oct 27	Blackpool	F. Roberts	3,294	b
1–5 Oct 28	Birmingham	G. Lansbury	2,292 <sup>d</sup>	215
30 Sep–4 Oct 29	Brighton	H. Morrison	2,331	228
6–10 Oct 30	Llandudno	Susan Lawrence	2,347	277
5–8 Oct 31	Scarborough	S. Hirst	2,358	297
3–7 Oct 32	Leicester	G. Lathan	2,372	372
2–6 Oct 33	Hastings	J. Compton	2,305	366
1–5 Oct 34	Southport	W. Smith	2,278	381
30 Sep–4 Oct 35	Brighton	W. Robinson	2,378	419
5–9 Oct 36	Edinburgh	Jennie Adamson	2,444	431
4–8 Oct 37	Bournemouth	H. Dalton	2,528	447
1938	<i>No conference held</i>		2,630	429
29 May–2 Jun 39	Southport	G. Dallas	2,663	409
13–16 May 40	Bournemouth	Barbara Gould	2,571	304
2–4 Jun 41	London	J. Walker	2,485	227
25–28 May 42	London	W. Green	2,454	219
14–18 Jun 43	London	A. Dobbs	2,503	236
11–15 Dec 44	London	G. Ridley	2,673	266
21–25 May 45	Blackpool	Ellen Wilkinson	3,039	487
10–14 Jun 46	Bournemouth	H. Laski	3,322 <sup>d</sup>	645
26–30 May 47	Margate	P. Noel-Baker	5,040	608
17–21 May 48	Scarborough	E. Shinwell	5,422	629
6–10 Jun 49	Blackpool	J. Griffiths	5,717	730
2–6 Oct 50	Margate	S. Watson	5,920	908
1–3 Oct 51	Scarborough	Alice Bacon	5,849	876
29 Sep–3 Oct 52	Morecambe	H. Earnshaw	6,108	1,015
28 Sep–2 Oct 53	Margate	Arthur Greenwood	6,096	1,005

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Total Membership (000s)</i>	<i>Individual Members (000s)</i>
27 Sep-1 Oct 54	Scarborough	W. Burke	6,498	934
10-14 Oct 55	Margate	Edith Summerskill	6,484	843
1-5 Oct 56	Blackpool	E. Gooch	6,537	845
30 Sep-4 Oct 57	Brighton	Margaret Herbison	6,583	913
29 Sep-3 Oct 58	Scarborough	T. Driberg	6,542	889
28-29 Nov 59	Blackpool	Barbara Castle	6,437	845
3-7 Oct 60	Scarborough	G. Brinham	6,328	790
2-6 Oct 61	Blackpool	R. Crossman	6,326	751
2-5 Oct 62	Brighton	H. Wilson	6,296	767
30 Sep-4 Oct 63	Scarborough	D. Davies	6,358	830
12-13 Dec 64	Brighton	Anthony Greenwood	6,353	830
27 Sep-Oct 65	Blackpool	R. Gunter	6,440	817
3-7 Oct 66	Brighton	W. Padley	6,336	776
2-6 Oct 67	Scarborough	J. Boyd	6,295	734
30 Sep-4 Oct 68	Blackpool	Jennie Lee	6,087	701
29 Sep-3 Oct 69	Brighton	Eirene White	6,164	681
28 Sep-2 Oct 70	Blackpool	A. Skeffington	6,223	680
4-8 Oct 71	Brighton	I. Mikardo	6,284	700
2-6 Oct 72	Blackpool	A. Benn	6,169	703
1-5 Oct 73	Blackpool	W. Simpson	6,073	665
27-30 Nov 74	London	J. Callaghan	6,518	692
26 Apr 75 <sup>2</sup>	London	F. Mulley		
29 Sep-Oct 75	Blackpool	F. Mulley	6,469	675
27 Sep-1 Oct 76	Blackpool	T. Bradley	6,459	659
3-7 Oct 77	Brighton	Joan Lestor	6,616	660
2-6 Oct 78	Blackpool	Joan Lestor	6,990	676
1-5 Oct 79	Brighton	F. Allaun	7,236	666
29 Sep-3 Oct 80	Blackpool	Lady Jeger	6,811	348
27 Sep-2 Oct 81	Brighton	A. Kitson	6,608	277
27 Sep-1 Oct 82	Blackpool	Dame Judith Hart	6,516	274
3-8 Oct 83	Brighton	S. McCluskey	6,456	295
1-5 Oct 84	Blackpool	E. Heffer	6,227	323
29 Sep-4 Oct 85	Bournemouth	A. Hadden	6,200	313
28 Sep-3 Oct 86	Blackpool	N. Hough	6,133	297
27 Sep-2 Oct 87	Brighton	S. Tierney	5,908	289
2-7 Oct 88	Blackpool	N. Kinnock	5,804	266
1-6 Oct 89	Brighton	D. Skinner	5,682	294
30 Sep-5 Oct 90	Blackpool	Jo Richardson	5,287	311
29 Sep-4 Oct 91	Brighton	J. Evans	5,126	261
27 Sep-2 Oct 92	Blackpool	T. Clarke	4,965	280
26 Sep-1 Oct 93	Brighton	D. Blunkett		266
3-7 Oct 94	Blackpool	D. Blunkett		305
29 Apr 95 <sup>3</sup>	London	G. Colling		
2-6 Oct 95	Brighton	G. Colling		365
30 Sep-4 Oct 96	Blackpool	Diana Jeuda		400
29 Sep-3 Oct 97	Brighton	R. Cook		401
28 Sep-2 Oct 98	Blackpool	R. Rosser		392
27 Sep-1 Oct 99	Blackpool	Brenda Etchells		361
24-28 Sep 00	Brighton	V. Hince		311
30 Sep-4 Oct 01	Brighton	Maggie Jones		272
29 Sep-3 Oct 02	Blackpool	Margaret Wall		248

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Total Membership (000s)</i>	<i>Individual Members (000s)</i>
29 Sep–2 Oct 03	Bournemouth	Diana Holland		215
26–30 Sep 04	Brighton	Mary Turner		201
25–29 Sep 05	Brighton	I. McCartney		198
24–28 Sep 06	Manchester	Sir J. Beecham		182
23–29 Sep 07	Bournemouth	M. Griffiths		177 <sup>f</sup>
20–24 Sep 08	Manchester	Dianne Hayter		166 <sup>f</sup>
27 Sep–1 Oct 09	Brighton	Cath Speight		156 <sup>f</sup>
25–30 Sep 10	Manchester	Ann Black		194 <sup>f</sup>
25–29 Sep 11	Liverpool	Norma Stephenson		193 <sup>f</sup>
30 Sep–4 Oct 12	Manchester	M. Cashman		188 <sup>f</sup>
22–25 Sep 13	Brighton	Harriet Yeo		190 <sup>f</sup>
1 Mar 14 <sup>4</sup>	London	Angela Eagle		
21–24 Sep 14	Manchester	Angela Eagle		194 <sup>f</sup>
12 Sep 15 <sup>5</sup>	London	J. Kennedy		293 <sup>g</sup>
27–30 Sep 15	Brighton	J. Kennedy		388 <sup>h</sup>
24–28 Sep 16 <sup>6</sup>	Liverpool	P. Lillis		

<sup>1</sup>Adjourned for one month. Resumed 26 Feb 18 in London

<sup>2</sup>Special Conference on the Common Market

<sup>3</sup>Special Conference on the Party Constitution

<sup>4</sup>Special Conference on Party Reform

<sup>5</sup>Special Conference to announce the results of the elections of the leader and deputy leader

<sup>6</sup>Technically, the Annual Conference was 25–28 Sep and the meeting on 24 Sep was a Special Conference to announce the results of the leadership election

<sup>7</sup>Owing to the operation of the Osborne Judgement, it was made impossible to compile membership statistics for 1913

<sup>8</sup>Individual membership statistics were not compiled 1918–27

<sup>9</sup>Conference reports did not report the size of the affiliated membership from 1993

<sup>10</sup>Membership at 31 December as reported in the accounts submitted to the Electoral Commission

<sup>11</sup>Membership in August 2015, at the start of the leadership election

<sup>12</sup>Membership at 10 January 2016 (figures released to the *Guardian*)

Sources: 1900–5 Reports of the Labour Representation Committee Annual Conferences, Labour Party Annual Conference Reports 1906–; L. Minkin, *The Labour Party Conference* (1978); Labour Party accounts submitted to the Electoral Commission; and various newspapers

### Labour Party Membership Breakdowns, 1900–90

<i>Year</i>	<i>Constit. &amp; Central Parties</i>	<i>Total Indiv. Members (000s)</i>	<i>T.U.s</i>		<i>Soc. &amp; Co-op Soc.</i>		<i>Total Membership (000s)</i>
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Members (000s)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Members (000s)</i>	
1900–1	7	–	41	353	3	23	376
1905–6	73	–	158	904	2	17	921
1910	148	–	151	1,394	2	31	1,431
1915	177	–	111	2,054	2	33	2,093
1920	492	–	122	4,318	5	42	4,360
1925	549	–	106	3,338	8	36	3,374
1930	607	277	89	2,011 <sup>b</sup>	7	58 <sup>a</sup>	2,347
1935	614	419	72	1,913	9	45	2,378
1940	614	304	73	2,227	6	40	2,571
1945	649	487	69	2,510	6	41	3,039
1950	661	908	83	4,972 <sup>b</sup>	5	40	5,920
1955	667	843	87	5,606	5	35	6,484

(continued)

Year	Constit. & Central Parties	Total Indiv. Members (000s)	T.U.s		Soc. & Co-op Soc.		Total Membership (000s)
			No.	Members (000s)	No.	Members (000s)	
1960	667	790	86	5,513	5	25	6,328
1965	659	817	79	5,602	6	21	6,440
1970	656	680	67	5,519	6	24	6,223
1975	623	675	61	5,750	9	44	6,469
1980	623	348	54	6,407	0	56	6,811
1985	633	313	44	5,827	9	60	6,200
1990	633	311	44	4,922	9	54	5,287

For membership breakdowns from intermediate years, see previous editions of this book. Since 1993, only the figures for individual membership have been available (see above)

<sup>a</sup>The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, through its Political Purposes Committee, continued its affiliation with the Labour Party after 1926; its membership is included in the 1930–60 totals

<sup>b</sup>From 1928 to 1946 inclusive, trade unionist members of the Labour Party had to ‘contract in’ to payment to party political funds

Sources: Labour Party Annual Conference *Reports*, Electoral Commission. But see P. Seyd, *Labour’s Grassroots* (1992)

### The Labour Party—Organisation and Constitutions

The Labour Representation Committee was formed on 27 Feb 1900 to promote a distinct Labour group in Parliament, representing the affiliated trade unions and socialist societies. After the General Election of 1906 the L.R.C. group of M.P.s decided to assume the title of ‘Labour Party’ and elected their first officers and whips. Policy was determined by the Labour Party through the annual conference and its executive authority, the National Executive Committee. There was no official party leader, but an annually elected chairman of the parliamentary party. There were scarcely any official Labour Party constituency organisations (except for those provided by local trades councils, groups of miners’ lodges, and local branches of the I.L.P.). In 1914 there were only two constituency associations with individual members, Woolwich and Barnard Castle, which Will Crooks and Arthur Henderson had built up on their own.

### The Reorganisation of the Labour Party, 1918

The reorganisation of the Labour Party was projected by Arthur Henderson in collaboration with Sidney Webb. Their main aims were to provide local Labour Parties in every constituency or group of constituencies. These local Labour Parties were to be based fundamentally on individual subscribing membership, though representation was provided for Trades Councils, trade union branches, and socialist societies. The members of the N.E.C. were to be elected by the annual conference as a whole (though eleven were to be elected from candidates nominated by the trade unions and socialist societies as a single group, five were to represent the Local Labour Parties, and four were to be women). The scheme also involved an increase in affiliation fees.

The original plan was amended, so that the N.E.C. was increased to a membership of 23 (adding two to the number specified for affiliated organisations). It was agreed that the election programme should be produced by the N.E.C. and P.L.P. jointly, subject to the aims of the Party and the decisions of the annual conferences. The object of the pre-war Party had been to 'organise and maintain in Parliament and in the country a political Labour Party'. In 1918 this was changed to a new formula: 'to secure for the producers by hand and by brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible, upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry and service'.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The 1914 and 1918 Labour Party Constitutions are set out and compared in G. D. H. Cole, *A History of the Labour Party from 1914* (1948), pp. 71–81.

### Modifications Since 1918

In 1928, the phrase 'common ownership of the means of production' in the statement of the Party's aims was amended to read 'common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange'.

The 1918 constitution was modified in 1937 in favour of the local constituency Labour Parties, which had repeatedly demanded a greater share in the control of party affairs. Representation of the constituency parties on the N.E.C. was increased from five to seven. The seven were to be elected by the vote of the constituency delegates alone. The twelve trade union representatives and one representative of the socialist societies were to be elected separately by their respective conference delegations. The five women members may be nominated by any affiliated organisation and are elected by a vote of the whole party conference. The Leader (since 1929) and the Deputy Leader (since 1953) are ex officio members of the N.E.C. The Treasurer of the Party may be nominated by any affiliated organisation, and is elected by the vote of the whole party conference. In 1972 a Young Socialist elected by the National Conference of Labour Party Young Socialists was added to the N.E.C. In 1981 the procedure for the election of Leader and Deputy Leader was changed (see p. 246).

In 1990 the party Conference agreed in principle to a changed pattern of policy making with the establishment of a Policy Forum and the production of a rolling programme of party policy. The National Policy Forum met first in May 1993.

In 1995, a special Conference approved changes to Clause IV, defining the aims and values of the party. The commitment to 'common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange' was dropped. The revised clause began:

The Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. It believes that by the strength of our common endeavour we achieve more than we achieve alone, so as to create for each of us the means to realise our true potential and for all of us



a community in which power, wealth and opportunity are in the hands of the many, not the few, where the rights we enjoy reflect the duties we owe, and where we live together, freely, in a spirit of solidarity, tolerance and respect.

In 1997, some drastic changes were made to the structure of the party following an N.E.C. document, *Partnership in Power*. The National Conference remained supreme in policy making, considering reports from a 175-member National Policy Forum, elected for a two-year term. It would divide into eight Commissions charged with reviewing all programmes within the life of a Parliament. The National Executive was again restructured. It became composed of the Leader and the Deputy Leader, the Leader of the European Parliamentary Labour Party, the Treasurer, 3 frontbench M.P.s, 1 Youth member, 1 Black Socialist (now BAME Labour), 12 Trade Unionists, 1 from the Socialist and Co-operative Societies, 6 Constituency Labour Party representatives, 2 local government representatives and 3 backbench M.P.s; the women's section was abolished but half the representatives from the T.U. Section, the Constituency Labour Parties, the new Local Government section and the Parliamentary Labour Party were to be women. M.P.s were barred from most sections.

*Sources:* H. Pelling, *The Origins of the Labour Party, 1880–1900* (1954); F. Bealey and H. Pelling, *Labour and Politics, 1900–1906* (1958); P. Poirier, *The Advent of the Labour Party* (1958); G. D. H. Cole, *A History of the Labour Party from 1914* (1948); R. T. McKenzie, *British Political Parties* (1955); L. Minkin, *The Labour Party Conference* (1978). Since 1918 complete lists of Labour Party publications have been given in the Labour Party Annual Conference Reports. See also I. Bulmer-Thomas, *The Growth of the British Party System* (1965); P. Whiteley and P. Seyd, *Labour's Grass Roots* (1992).

### Sponsored M.P.s

The tables on p. 266 summarise information on the number of Labour M.P.s. with Trade Union or Co-operative financial sponsorship. Such sponsorship was discontinued in 1995, although the Co-operative Party continues to endorse a limited number of Labour candidates who stand as the candidate of both parties.

M.P.s have also been sponsored by organisations which are not affiliated to the Labour Party. The two major instances of this are the National Union of Teachers and the National Farmers' Union. The N.U.T. sponsored and assisted parliamentary candidates from 1895: the number of sponsored candidates varied, but a strict parity between the parties was always attempted; the practice ceased after 1974. The N.F.U. set up a Parliamentary Fund in 1909 with the object of sending two sponsored M.P.s to Parliament from each side of the House; however, although sometimes 'independent on agricultural questions', all N.F.U. M.P.s were Conservatives. Since 1945 the N.F.U. has not sponsored any candidates and has adopted a position of strict neutrality between the political parties.

## Sponsorship of Labour M.P.s by Affiliated Organisations 1918-92

	1918	1922	1923	1924	1929	1931	1935	1945	1950	1951	1955	1959	1964	1966	1970	1974		1979	1983	1987	1992
																Feb	Oct				
NUM	25	41	43	40	42	26	32	34	37	36	34	31	29	26	20	18	18	16	14	13	14
TGW	3	7	10	10	13	1	7	17	16	14	14	14	21	27	19	23	22	22	25	33	38
NUR	1	3	4	3	8	-	5	12	10	9	8	5	6	7	5	6	6	12	10	8	12
TSSA	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	9	7	7	5	5	7	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
GMW	4	5	4	6	2	6	6	10	6	6	4	4	9	10	12	13	13	14	11	11	17
ASW	1	1	3	2	6	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-
USDAW	-	1	4	4	4	1	6	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	6	5	5	2	8	3
I&S	-	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	-
UTFWA	4	3	3	2	4	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AEU	1	7	4	4	3	2	3	4	8	8	6	8	19	17	16	17	16	21	17	12	13
ASSET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	9	12	10	8	10	13
ETU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
APEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	6	6	5	3	-
NUPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	6	6	6	7	4	12
Others	10	16	25	16	17	1	10	15	9	9	6	10	11	17	11	13	13	11	8	22	16
TU total	49	86	102	88	114	35	78	120	111	108	95	93	120	132	112	127	129	132	115	130	143
Co-op total	1	4	6	5	9	1	9	23	18	16	18	16	20	18	17	16	16	17	8	10	14
Un-sponsored	7	52	83	58	164	10	67	250	186	171	164	149	177	213	158	158	172	120	86	139	114
Total M.P.s	57	142	191	151	287	46	154	393	315	295	277	258	317	363	287	301	319	269	209	229	271
Candidates																					
Co-op	10	11	10	10	12	18	21	33	33	37	38	30	27	24	27	25	22	25	17	20	26
Sponsored																					

Sources: 1918-24 *Labour Party Annual Conference Reports*; 1929-59 M. Harrison, *Trade Unions and the Labour Party* (1960); J. Bailey, *The British Co-operative Movement* (1955); W. Muller, *The Kept Men* (1977); Nuffield College Election Studies

### N.U.T. and N.F.U. Adopted and Supported M.P.s, 1900–1974

	N.U.T.				N.F.U.
	Total	Con.	Lab.	Lib.	Con.
1900	3	1	–	2	–
1906	2	–	–	2	–
1910 (Jan)	1	–	–	1	–
1910 (Dec)	2	–	–	2	–
1918	1	1	–	–	–
1922	3	1	2	–	4
1923	3	–	3	–	3
1924	4	1	3	–	2
1929	5	–	5	–	No candidates
1931	3	1	2	–	No candidates
1935	5	1	4	–	2
1945	2	–	2	–	–
1950	4	–	4	–	–
1951	4	–	4	–	–
1955	6	2	4	–	–
1959	6	2	4	–	–
1964	5	1	4	–	–
1966	4	1	3	–	–
1970	5	2	3	–	–
1974 (Feb)	5	1	4	–	–
1974 (Oct)	4	1	3	–	–

Sources: Information received from the National Union of Teachers; J. D. Stewart, *British Pressure Groups* (1958); National Farmers' Union Yearbooks, 1900–60; P. Self and H. Storing, *The State and the Farmer* (1962), pp. 42–7, 204; J. D. Stewart, *British Pressure Groups* (1958), pp. 173–4

### Party Finance Labour Party Central Annual Income (excluding special General Election Funds):

1910*	£12,000	1960	£225,000
1920	£55,000	1970*	£1,034,000
1930	£44,000	1980	£2,801,000
1940	£51,000	1990	£6,274,000
1950*	£197,000	1997	£24,100,000

### Labour Party Income and Expenditure 2002—

	Income	Exp're	2006	£25.8m	£26.6m	2011	£31.3m	£30.2m
2002	£21.1m	£22.1m	2007	£32.4m	£24.8m	2012	£33.0m	£30.2m
2003	£26.9m	£24.3m	2008	£34.0m	£26.2m	2013	£33.3m	£27.9m
2004	£29.3m	£32.1m	2009	£26.8m	£24.7m	2014	£39.6m	£35.3m
2005*	£35.3m	£49.8m	2010*	£36.3m	£33.8m			

Source: Party accounts as reported by the Electoral Commission

\*Asterisks denote general election years. In 1912, the annual affiliation fee for constituency parties and trade unions was set at 1d per member. It was raised by stages: 1918—2d; 1920—3d; 1931—4d; 1937—4d; 1940—5d; 1948—6d; 1957—9d; 1963—1/-; 1970—7p, and thereafter almost every year: the affiliation fee was 32p in 1980, by 1992 it was £1.60 and by 1999 £17.50. In 1990 Trade Union affiliation fees provided 67% of the Labour Party's routine annual income; in 1998 the figure had fallen to 32%

For spending on general election campaigns, see p. 411

Sources: The Labour Party published accounts in its Annual Conference Reports until 2004, and since 2002 has submitted annual accounts to the Electoral Commission. See also M. Harrison, *Trade Unions and the Labour Party* (1960); R. Rose, *Influencing Voters* (1967); M. Harrison's chapter in R. Rose and A. Heidenheimer, 'Comparative Political Finance', *Journal of Politics* (1963); Committee on Financial Aid to Political Parties (Cmnd 6601/1976); M. Pinto-Duschinsky, *British Political Finance 1830–1980* (1981); Labour Party Annual Reports; M. Linton, *Money and Votes* (Institute for Public Policy Research 1994); *The Funding of Political Parties* (Cmnd 4057/1998), p. 30

## LIBERAL PARTY

The Liberal Party split, following D. Lloyd George's supplantation of H. Asquith as Prime Minister in 1916. The two wings merged again on the eve of the 1923 election. In 1931 the party split once more between the National Liberals (who gradually merged with the Conservatives), the Liberals, and the Independent Liberals (a Lloyd George family group); the Independent Liberals rejoined the Liberals in the mid-1930s.

### Leader<sup>1</sup>

1900	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman
30 Apr 08	H. Asquith ( <i>E of Oxford and Asquith</i> ) <sup>2</sup>
14 Oct 26	D. Lloyd George <sup>3</sup>
4 Nov 31	Sir H. Samuel <sup>4</sup>
26 Nov 35	Sir A. Sinclair
2 Aug 45	C. Davies
5 Nov 56	J. Grimond
18 Jan 67	J. Thorpe
7 Jul 76	D. Steel <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>All were Liberal 'Leaders in the House of Commons'. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman from 1905 to 1908 and H. Asquith from 1908 to 1926 were formally the only 'Leaders of the Liberal Party' from 1900 until the 1969 Constitution came into force

<sup>2</sup>After H. Asquith's defeat at the 1918 General Election, Sir D. Maclean was elected chairman of the Parliamentary Party but relinquished the post on H. Asquith's return to the Commons in Mar 1920

<sup>3</sup>D. Lloyd George was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Liberal party from Dec 1924

<sup>4</sup>After the general election in 1931 there were three Liberal groups in the House of Commons. Sir H. Samuel led the main group of Liberal M.P.s, D. Lloyd George led a small family group of Independent Liberals and Sir J. Simon led the Liberal National group (see *Minor Parties*). On 25 Nov 1935 D. Lloyd George and the other Independent Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party in the House of Commons

<sup>5</sup>An electoral college representing all constituency associations voted: D. Steel 12,541; J. Pardoe 7032. J. Grimond was acting Leader 12 May 1976–7 Jul 1976

### Deputy Leader

1929–31	H. Samuel
1949–51	Lady Megan Lloyd George
1962–64	D. Wade
1985–88	A. Beith

### Leader in the House of Lords

1900	E of Kimberley
1902	Earl Spencer
1905	M of Ripon
1908	E (M) of Crewe
1923	Vt Grey
1924	Earl Beauchamp
1931	M of Reading
1936	M of Crewe
1944	Vt Samuel
1955	Ld Rea
1967	Ld Byers
1984–88	Lady Sear

### National Liberal Federation, 1900–1936

<i>Chairman of Committee</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
1900 (Sir) E. Evans	1901 W. Hart	1893 (Sir) R. Hudson
1902 Sir G. Lunn	1903 J. Massie	1922 F. Barter
1905 A. Brampton	1907 R. Bird	1925 H. Oldman
1930 R. Muir	1910 F. Wright	1930 H. Oldman &
1933 R. Walker	1923 Sir R. Hudson	W. Davies
1934 M. Gray	1927 Sir F. Layland-Barratt	1931 W. Davies
	1934 P. Heffer	

### Liberal Party Organisation, 1936–88

#### *Head*

1936	W. Davies ( <i>Secretary</i> )
1952	H. Harris ( <i>General Director</i> )
1960	D. Robinson ( <i>Directing Secretary</i> )
1961	P. Kemmis ( <i>Secretary</i> )
1965	T. Beaumont ( <i>Head of Liberal Party Organisation</i> )
1966	P. Chitnis ( <i>Head of Liberal Party Organisation</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
1970	E. Wheeler ( <i>Head of Liberal Party Organisation</i> ) <sup>2</sup>
1977	H. Jones ( <i>Sec.-General</i> ) <sup>3</sup>
1983	J. Spiller ( <i>Sec.-General</i> )
1985	A. Ellis ( <i>Sec.-General</i> )

<sup>1</sup>P. Chitnis resigned in 1969. From Oct 1969 to Nov 1970 E. Wheeler was Director of Organisation. From Dec 1969 to Jun 1970 Mrs D. Gorsky was General Election Campaign Editor

<sup>2</sup>In 1969 the post of Chairman of the Executive Committee was combined with the Chairmanship of the Party

<sup>3</sup>E. Wheeler left in 1976. From Aug 1976 until Mar 1977 Mrs M. Wingfield was acting head of the Liberal Party Organisation

#### *Chairman of Executive Committee 1938–69*

1936	M. Gray	1957	D. Abel
1946	P. Fothergill	1959	L. Behrens
1949	Ld Moynihan	1961	D. Banks
1950	F. Byers	1963	B. Wigoder
1952	P. Fothergill	1965	G. Evans
1954	G. Acland	1968	J. Baker

*Chairman of Party 1966–*

1966	Ld Byers	1973	K. Vaus
1967	T. Beaumont (Ld)	1976	G. Tordoff
1968	Ld Henley	1980	R. Pincham
1969	D. Banks	1983	Joyce Rose
1970	R. Wainwright	1984	P. Tyler
1972	C. Carr	1986	T. Clement-Jones

*Treasurer*<sup>1</sup>

1937–50	Sir A. McFadyean	1962–65	Sir A. Murray
1937–40	P. Heffer	1963–65	T. Beaumont
1941–47	Ld Rea	1966–67	J. Thorpe
1942–47	H. Worsley	1967–68	L. Smith
1947–53	Ld Moynihan	1968–69	J. Pardoe
1950–58	W. Grey	1969–72	Sir F. Medlicott
1950–52	Vt Wimborne	1972–77	P. Watkins
1953–62	Sir A. Suenson-Taylor ( <i>Ld Grantchester</i> )	1977–83	Ld Lloyd of Kilgerran
1955–59	P. Fothergill	1977–83	M. Palmer
1959–62	Heather Harvey	1983–86	A. Jacobs
1959–60	P. Lort-Phillips	1986–88	C. Fox
1961–62	J. McLaughlin	1986–88	T. Razzall
1962–66	R. Gardner-Thorpe		

<sup>1</sup>Until 1965 the post of Treasurer was held jointly by two or three officers. This practice was reverted to in 1977

Sources: *Liberal Magazine* 1900–1950; *Liberal Year Book* 1900–1939; *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* 1950–; *Annual Reports* of the Liberal Party 1956–

**Chief Whips in House of Commons**

1900	H. Gladstone	1930	Sir A. Sinclair	1970	D. Steel
1905	G. Whiteley	1931	G. Owen	1976	C. Smith
1908	J. Pease	1932	W. Rea	1977	A. Beith
1910	Master of Elibank	1935	Sir P. Harris	1985	D. Alton
1912	P. Illingworth	1945	T. Horabin	1987–8	J. Wallace
1915	J. Gulland	1946	F. Byers		<i>Coalition Liberal Chief Whip</i>
1919	( <i>office vacant</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	1950	J. Grimond	1916	N. Primrose
1923	V. Phillips	1956	D. Wade	1916	F. Guest
1924	Sir G. Collins	1962	A. Holt	1921	C. McCurdy
1926	R. Hutchinson	1963	E. Lubbock	1922	E. Hilton Young

<sup>1</sup>J. Hogge and G. Thorne were elected joint whips, not chief whip, in Feb 1919

**Chief Whips in House of Lords**

1896	Ld Ribblesdale	1949	M of Willingdon
1907	Ld Denman	1950	Ld Moynihan
1911–22	Ld Colebrooke	1950	Ld Rea
1919–24	Ld Denman ( <i>Ind. Lib.</i> )	1955	Ld Amulree
1924	Ld Stanmore	1977	Ld Wigoder
1944	Vt Mersey	1984	Ld Tordoff

Source: *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* 1900–

## National Liberal Federation—Annual Conferences, 1900–1935

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>
27–28 Mar 00	Nottingham	R. Spence Watson
14–15 May 01	Bradford	R. Spence Watson
13–14 May 02	Bristol	A. Birrell
14–15 May 03	Scarborough	A. Birrell
12–13 May 04	Manchester	A. Birrell
18–19 May 05	Newcastle	A. Birrell
23–24 May 06	Liverpool	A. Acland
6–7 Jun 07	Plymouth	A. Acland
18–19 Jun 08	Birmingham	Sir W. Angus
1–2 Jul 09	Southport	Sir W. Angus
25 Nov 10	Hull	Sir W. Angus
23–24 Nov 11	Bath	Sir J. Brunner
21–22 Nov 12	Nottingham	Sir J. Brunner
26–27 Nov 13	Leeds	Sir J. Brunner
1914–1918	<i>No conference held</i>	
27–28 Nov 19	Birmingham	Sir G. Lunn
25–26 Nov 20	Bradford	J. Robertson
24–25 Nov 21	Newcastle	J. Robertson
17–18 May 22	Blackpool	J. Robertson
30 May–1 Jun 23	Buxton	Sir D. Maclean
22–23 May 24	Brighton	Sir D. Maclean
14–15 May 25	Scarborough	Sir D. Maclean
17–18 Jun 26	Weston-s-Mare	J. Spender
26–27 May 27	Margate	Sir C. Hobhouse
11–12 Oct 28	Gt. Yarmouth	Sir C. Hobhouse
3–4 Oct 29	Nottingham	Sir C. Hobhouse
16–17 Oct 30	Torquay	A. Brampton
14–15 May 31	Buxton	A. Brampton
28–29 Apr 32	Clacton	A. Brampton
18–19 May 33	Scarborough	R. Muir
2–5 May 34	Bournemouth	R. Muir
23–25 May 35	Blackpool	R. Muir

## Liberal Party Assemblies<sup>1</sup> 1936–1988

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>
18–19 Jun 36	London	Ld Meston
27–31 May 37	Buxton	Ld Meston
19–20 May 38	Bath	Ld Meston
11–12 May 39	Scarborough	Ld Meston
1940	<i>No assembly held</i>	
18–19 Jul 41	London	Ld Meston
4–5 Sep 42	London	Ld Meston
15–16 Jul 43	London	Ld Meston
1944	<i>No assembly held</i>	
1–3 Feb 45	London	Lady Violet Bonham-Carter
9–11 May 46	London	Lady Violet Bonham-Carter
24–26 Apr 47	Bournemouth	I. Foot
22–24 Apr 48	Blackpool	E. Dodds
24–26 Mar 49	Hastings	Sir A. MacFadyean

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>
27–28 Jan 50	London	Sir A. MacFadyean
29–30 Sep 50	Scarborough	P. Fothergill
1951	<i>No assembly held</i>	
15–17 May 52	Hastings	R. Walker
9–10 Apr 53	Ilfracombe	L. Robson
22–24 Apr 54	Buxton	H. G. White
14–16 Apr 55	Llandudno	Ld Rea
27–29 Sep 56	Folkestone	L. Behrens
19–21 Sep 57	Southport	N. Micklem
18–21 Sep 58	Torquay	Sir A. Comyns Carr
1959	<i>No assembly held</i>	H. Glanville
29 Sep–1 Oct 60	Eastbourne	Sir A. Murray
21–23 Sep 61	Edinburgh	E. Malindine
19–22 Sep 62	Llandudno	Sir F. Brunner
10–14 Sep 63	Brighton	Ld Ogmores
4–5 Sep 64	London	R. Fulford
22–25 Sep 65	Scarborough	Nancy Seear
21–24 Sep 66	Brighton	Ld Henley
20–23 Sep 67	Blackpool	Ld Wade
18–21 Sep 68	Edinburgh	D. Banks
17–20 Sep 69	Brighton	Ld Beaumont of Witley
23–26 Sep 70	Eastbourne	Ld Beaumont of Witley
15–18 Sep 71	Scarborough	Stena Robson
19–23 Sep 72	Margate	S. Terrell
18–22 Sep 73	Southport	T. Jones
17–21 Sep 74	Brighton	Ld Lloyd of Kilgerran
16–20 Sep 75	Scarborough	A. Holt
12 Jun 76	Manchester	Margaret Wingfield
	<i>(Special Assembly)</i>	
14–18 Sep 76	Llandudno	Margaret Wingfield
26 Sep–1 Oct 77	Brighton	B. Goldstone
21 Jan 78	Blackpool	G. Evans
	<i>(Special Assembly)</i>	
12–16 Sep 78	Southport	Ld Evans of Claughton
28–29 Sep 79	Margate	M. Steed
8–13 Sep 80	Blackpool	Joyce Rose
14–19 Sep 81	Llandudno	R. Holme
20–25 Sep 82	Bournemouth	V. Bingham
19–24 Sep 83	Harrogate	J. Griffiths
17–22 Sep 84	Bournemouth	Ld Tordoff
16–21 Sep 85	Dundee	A. Watson
21–26 Sep 86	Eastbourne	D. Penhaligon
13–18 Sep 87	Harrogate	D. Wilson
22–23 Jan 88	Blackpool	A. Slade
	<i>(Special Assembly)</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Liberal Presidents normally held office from Annual Assembly to Annual Assembly. Until 1970 they were instituted at the beginning of the Assembly which marked the start of their term, and performed the President's duties at that Assembly. From 1970 on they were instituted at the end of the Assembly and no longer actually presided over debates. Presidents are listed on that basis here

Sources: *Liberal Year Book* 1902–1939; *The Liberal Magazine* 1900–1950; National Liberal Federation, *Annual Reports* 1900–1936; *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* 1931–



The Liberal Publication Department published miscellaneous collections of pamphlets and leaflets, 1908–30. *The Liberal Magazine* was published from 1893 to 1950. J. S. Rasmussen, *The Liberal Party, A Study of Retrenchment and Revival* (1965); A. Watkins, *The Liberal Dilemma* (1966); T. Wilson, *The Downfall of the Liberal Party 1914–35* (1966); C. Cook, *A Short History of the Liberal Party* (1976); A. Cyr, *Liberal Party Politics in Britain* (1977).

### The Alliance and the Merger

From 1981 to 1987 the Liberal Party was linked in the Alliance with the newly formed Social Democratic Party (see p. 293). On 14 Jun 87 the Liberal leader D. Steel proposed merging the two parties. On 17 Sep 87 the Liberal Conference in Harrogate voted to start negotiations. On 23 Jan 88 a special Liberal Assembly convened in Blackpool voted to proceed with the merger, subject to a ballot of the members. On 2 Mar 88 the result of a ballot was published in which Liberal Party members voted by 46,376 to 6,365 to merge with the Social Democratic Party (which voted by 18,722 to 9,929 to do the same).

### (SOCIAL AND) LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

The new party was officially launched on 3 Mar 1988 (the day after the vote in favour was published). Its full title was the Social and Liberal Democrats (SLD), with the short title ‘the Democrats’. On 16 Oct 89, following a further membership ballot, the party announced that it was henceforth to be known as the Liberal Democrats (although for formal, legal purposes, it retained its full title).

<i>Leader</i>	<i>Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Party</i>	<i>Leader in the House of Lords</i>
28 Jul 88 P. Ashdown <sup>1</sup>	1988 A. Beith	1988 Ld Jenkins of Hillhead
9 Aug 99 C. Kennedy <sup>2</sup>	2003 Sir M. Campbell	1997 Ld Rodgers of Quarry Bank
21 Mar 06 Sir M. Campbell <sup>3</sup>	2006 V. Cable	2001 Lady Williams of Crosby
18 Dec 07 N. Clegg <sup>4</sup>	2010 S. Hughes	2004 Ld McNally
16 Jul 15 T. Farron <sup>5</sup>	2014 Sir M. Bruce	2013 Ld Wallace of Tankerness
20 Jul 17 Sir V. Cable <sup>6</sup>	2015 ( <i>vacant</i> )	2016 Ld Newby

<sup>1</sup>In a postal ballot of party members P. Ashdown was elected Leader by 41,401 votes (72%) to 16,202 (28%) for A. Beith

<sup>2</sup>In a postal ballot C. Kennedy received 22,724 first preference votes; S. Hughes 16,233; M. Bruce 4643; Jackie Ballard 3978; D. Rendel 3428. After preferences had been distributed C. Kennedy defeated S. Hughes by 28,425 (57%) to 21,833 (43%)

<sup>3</sup>In a postal ballot, Sir M. Campbell received 23,264 first preference votes, C. Huhne 16,691 and S. Hughes 12,081. After preferences had been redistributed, Sir M. Campbell defeated C. Huhne by 29,697 (58%) to 21,628 (42%) votes

<sup>4</sup>In a postal ballot, N. Clegg was elected Leader by 20,988 votes (51%) to 20,477 (49%) for C. Huhne

<sup>5</sup>In a postal ballot, T. Farron was elected Leader by 19,137 votes (56%) to 14,760 (44%) for N. Lamb

<sup>6</sup>Elected unopposed

**President**

1988	I. Wrigglesworth	2004	S. Hughes
1990	C. Kennedy	2008	Lady Scott of Needham Market
1994	R. Maclennan	2011	T. Farron
1998	Lady Maddock	2015	Lady Brinton
1999	Ld Dholakia		

**Treasurer**

1988	T. Razzall (Ld)
2000	R. Clark
2005–10	Ld Clement-Jones
2011	R. Duncalf
2012	Sir I. Wrigglesworth (Ld)
2015	Ld German

**General Secretary 1988–97**

1988	A. Ellis
1989	G. Elson

**Chief Executive 1997–**

1997	Elizabeth Pamplin
1999	H. Rickard
2003	Ld Rennard
2009	C. Fox
2012	T. Gordon

**Director of (Media/Political) Communications/Head of Media**

1989	Olly Grender	2009	S. Kemp
1995	( <i>office vacant</i> )	2010	Kathrine Bancroft
1997	Jane Bonham-Carter	2010–13	J. Holt <sup>1</sup>
1998	D. Walter	2013–14	P. Reilly <sup>1</sup>
2004	M. Littlewood	2012–14	T. Snowball <sup>2</sup>
2007	Lena Pietsch	2015–16	J. Holt <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Head of Media<sup>2</sup>Director of Political Communications<sup>3</sup>Director of Communications**Party Conferences**

25–29 Sep 88	Blackpool	13–17 Sep 92	Harrogate	22–26 Sep 96	Brighton
3–5 Mar 89	Bournemouth	29–31 May 93	Nottingham	8–9 Mar 97	Cardiff
9–15 Sep 89	Brighton	19–23 Sep 93	Torquay	21–25 Sep 97	Eastbourne
10–11 Mar 90	Cardiff	12–13 Mar 94	Cardiff	14–15 Mar 98	Southport
15–20 Sep 90	Blackpool	18–22 Sep 94	Brighton	20–24 Sep 98	Brighton
15–17 Mar 91	Nottingham	11–12 Mar 95	Scarborough	5–7 Mar 99	Edinburgh
9–12 Sep 91	Bournemouth	17–21 Sep 95	Glasgow	19–23 Sep 99	Harrogate
7–8 Mar 92	Glasgow	15–17 Mar 96	Nottingham	17–19 Mar 00	Plymouth

17–21 Sep 00	Bournemouth	3–5 Mar 06	Harrogate	11–13 Mar 11	Sheffield
16–18 Mar 01	Torquay	15–19 Sep 06	Brighton	17–21 Sep 11	Birmingham
23–27 Sep 01	Bournemouth	2–4 Mar 07	Harrogate	9–11 Mar 12	Gateshead
8–10 Mar 02	Manchester	16–20 Sep 07	Brighton	22–26 Sep 12	Brighton
22–26 Sep 02	Brighton	7–9 Mar 08	Liverpool	8–10 Mar 13	Brighton
14–16 Mar 03	Torquay	15–17 Sep 08	Bournemouth	14–18 Sep 13	Glasgow
21–25 Sep 03	Brighton	13–14 Mar 09	Harrogate	7–9 Mar 14	York
19–21 Mar 04	Southport	23–25 Sep 09	Bournemouth	4–8 Oct 14	Glasgow
19–23 Sep 04	Bournemouth	18–23 Mar 10	Birmingham	13–15 Mar 15	Liverpool
4–6 Mar 05	Harrogate	16 May 10	Birmingham <sup>1</sup>	19–23 Sep 15	Bournemouth
18–22 Sep 05	Blackpool	18–22 Sep 10	Liverpool	11–13 Mar 16	York

<sup>1</sup>Special conference to debate the Party's joining the coalition government

### Liberal Democrat Party Finance Total Net Central Income 1988–97

1988–89	£1.2m	1993	£1.8m
1989–90	£1.4m	1994	£2.4m
1990–91	£1.6m	1995	£2.3m
1991–92	£1.9m	1996	£2.7m
1992–93*	£3.0m	1997*	£3.8m

### Income and Expenditure 2002—

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Exp're</i>	2008	£5.5m	£6.0m
2002	£3.7m	£3.4m	2009	£6.5m	£6.7m
2003	£4.1m	£4.0m	2010*	£9.6m	£10.0m
2004	£5.1m	£4.6m	2011	£6.2m	£6.5m
2005*	£8.6m	£8.8m	2012	£6.0m	£6.4m
2006	£5.8m	£4.6m	2013	£7.3m	£6.9m
2007	£5.5m	£5.9m	2014	£10.3m	£8.9m

\*Indicates general election years

Sources: *The Funding of Political Parties* (Cmnd 4057/1998), p. 31; Party accounts as reported by the Electoral Commission

For spending on general election campaigns, see p. 411

## OTHER PARTIES

### House of Commons Seats Won at General Elections

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Ir.N.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>S.N.P</i>	<i>P.C</i>	<i>U.U.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Comm.</i>	<i>I.L.P</i>	<i>I.C.</i>	<i>I.Lab</i>	<i>Other</i>
1900	82	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	83	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1910 (Jan)	84	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1910 (Dec)	84	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1918	83	80 <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
1922	12	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	3
1923	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1924	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
1929	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1931	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Ir.N.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>S.N.P</i>	<i>P.C</i>	<i>U.U.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Comm.</i>	<i>I.L.P</i>	<i>I.C.</i>	<i>I.Lab</i>	<i>Other</i>
1935	9	2	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	2
1945	22	3	–	–	1	2	3	4	1	8
1950	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1951	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1955	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1964	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1966	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970	6	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
1974 (Feb)	24	1	7	2	11	–	–	2	1	–
1974 (Oct)	26	2	11	3	10	–	–	–	–	–
1979	16	2	2	2	10	–	–	–	–	–
1983	21	2	2	2	15	–	–	–	–	–
1987	23	3	3	3	14	–	–	–	–	–
1992	24	4	3	4	13	–	–	–	–	–
1997	28	5	6	4	12	–	–	–	–	1
2001	28	7	5	4	11	–	–	–	–	1
2005	30	8	6	3	10	–	–	–	–	3
2010	28	8	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	2
2015	79	7	56	3	11	–	–	–	–	2
2017	58	7	35	4	11	–	–	–	–	1

<sup>1</sup>Totals in these columns include Irish Nationalists or Ulster Unionists, respectively, of all party labels and independents. The figures are broken down in more detail below, see p. 284

<sup>2</sup>There were 73 Sinn Féin candidates elected in Ireland in 1918 who never took their seats. There were also 7 Irish Nationalists who did not sit

### Parties Contesting Parliamentary Elections (England, Scotland and Wales)

The number of parties contesting elections has proliferated in recent years to such an extent that it is not practical to include a comprehensive table of all those that have contested elections. Under the *Registration of Political Parties Act 1998*, all parties wishing to put forward candidates for election were required to record their title and responsible officials with the Registrar of Companies. Initially 77 parties registered. The Registrar's function has now been taken over by the Electoral Commission under the *Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act of 2000*. In July 2016, there were 428 parties listed on the Electoral Commission's register for Great Britain or Northern Ireland. The parties listed below have saved at least one deposit in parliamentary elections, or qualified for a party political broadcast, or otherwise have a degree of historical significance. (For parties in Northern Ireland, see the discussion on pp. 281–4.)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Principal Founder or key policy</i>	<i>M.P.s elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>		<i>Lost</i>	
				<i>First</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Deposits</i>
Action Party	1953 (1948)	Mosley's Union Movement renamed (see p. 291)		1959	1972	8	8
Agricultural	1931	Formed as Norfolk Farmers		1933	1933	1	0

(continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Principal Founder or key policy</i>	<i>M.P.s elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>			<i>Lost Deposits</i>
				<i>First</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Anti Waste League	1921	Ld Rothermere	(1)	1921	1921	4	0
British National Party	1982	(see pp. 289–90)		1983	2015	642	521
Br. Socialist Party	1911	H. Hyndman		1913	1918	19	2
Br. Un. of Fascists	1932	Sir O. Mosley (see p. 291)		1940	1941	3	3
Campaign for Social Democracy	1973	D. Taverne	(1)	1974	1974	6	4
Christian Party	2004	Rev. G. Hargreaves, split from Christian Peoples Alliance. Known as Operation Christian Vote in 2004–5.		2004	2015	96	94
Christian Peoples Alliance	1999	R. Gidoomal. Mainly active in London.		2005	2015	43	43
Common Wealth	1942	Sir R. Acland (see p. 284)	(4)	1943	1945	35	16
Communist Party of GB	1920	(see p. 284)	(5)	1922	1997	573	536
Community Action Party	2002	P. Franzen. Mainly in Wigan area		2005	2005	3	1
Conservative Party	19th C.	(see pp. 229–43)					
Co-operative Party	1917	Allied with Labour after 1918		1918	1918	11	0
Democratic Party	1969	D. Donnelly		1969	1970	7	6
Ecology Party	1975	Successor to People		1976	1984	170	170
Empire Free Trade Crusade	1929	Ld Beaverbrook	(1)	1930	1931	2	0
English Democrats	2002	Far right		2005	2015	173	171
Green Party	1985	Successor to Ecology (see p. 286)	(1)				
Health Concern	2000	R. Taylor (see p. 286)	(2)	2001	2015	4	0
Highland Land League	1909			1918	1918	4	3
Independent Labour Pty	1893	Broke with Lab. Party 1931 (see p. 287)	(11)	1930	1970	82	35
Ind. P'mentary Group	1920	H. Bottomley	(5)	1920	1921	7	3
Irish National Movement	1882	(See p. 281)	(9)	1900	1929	12	0
Labour Ind. Group	1949	Expelled Lab. M.P.s		1950	1950	5	2
Labour Party	1906	(see pp. 243–68)					
Liberal Democrats	1988	(see pp. 273–5)					
Liberal Party (1)	19th C.	(see pp. 268–73)					

(continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Principal Founder or key policy</i>	<i>M.P.s elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>			<i>Lost</i>
				<i>First</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Deposits</i>
Liberal Party (2)	1988	M. Meadowcroft, opponents of Lib./SDP merger		1988	2015	280	263
Liberal Unionists	1886	(see p. 288)					
Lincolnshire Independents	2008	Localist		2010	2015	8	6
Liverpool Protestant P.	1903			1931	1945	3	0
Mebyon Kernow	1951	Cornish Independence		1970	2015	25	25
National Democratic and Labour Party	1915	To support war and later the Coalition (see p. 289)	(10)	1918	1920	29	6
Nat. Democratic Party	1963	D. Brown		1964	1974	8	7
National Democrats	1995	Nat. Front breakaway		1996	1997	26	25
Nat. Farmers Union	1908	(see p. 265)	(8)	1918	1922	10	3
Nat. Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers	1917			1917	1918	6	3
National Fellowship	1962	E. Martell. Became National Party 1966–8.		1963	1967	2	1
National Front	1967	Merger of British Nat. Party and League of Empire Loyalists (see p. 289)		1968	2015	627	622
National Health Action Party	2012	R. Taylor and J. Peedell, allied with Taylor's Health Concern party (see p. 287)		2015	2015	11	10
National Liberal P.							
National Party (1)	1917	H. Page Croft	(2)	1917	1920	29	13
National Party (2)	1966	See National Fellowship					
Natural Law Party	1992	Transcendental meditation		1992	2000	527	527
New Party	1931	Sir O. Mosley (see p. 291)		1931	1931	25	3
Official Monster Raving Loony	1983	Screaming Lord Sutch (see p. 291)		1983	2015	214	214
Peace Party	1996	Pacifist		1997	2015	12	11
People	1973	Replaced by Ecology P. 1975		1974	1974	11	11
People's Justice Party	1998	Kashmiri, mainly in Birmingham (see p. 280)		2001	2001	3	1
Plaid Cymru	1925						
Pro-Life Alliance	1996	Anti-Abortion		1997	2001	92	92
Referendum Party	1995	Sir J. Goldsmith (see p. 292)		1997	1997	547	505

(continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Founding</i>	<i>Principal Founder or key policy</i>	<i>M.P.s elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>			<i>Lost Deposits</i>
				<i>First</i>	<i>Last</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Respect	2004	(see p. 292)	(2)	2004	2015	47	30
Scottish Lab. Party (1)	1900			1900	1908	10	0
Scottish Lab. Party (2)	1975	J. Sillars (see p. 292)		1978	1979	4	3
Scottish Militant Lab.	1992	From Militant Tendency (see p. 289)		1992	1992	1	0
Scottish Nat. Party	1928	(see pp. 286–7)					
Scottish Party	1932	From supporters of S.N.P.		1933	1933	1	0
Sc. Prohibition Party	1901	E. Scrymgeour	(4)	1908	1931	10	0
Sc. Socialist Alliance	1996	From Sc. Mil. Lab.		1997	1997	16	15
Sc. Socialist Party	1998	(see pp. 292–3)		2001	2015	144	134
Scottish Unionist	1986	Anti-devolution		2001	2001	2	1
Social Democratic Federation	1881	H. Hyndman		1900	1910	37	0
Social and Liberal Democrats	1988	(see pp. 273–5)					
Soc. Democratic Party (1)	1981	(see p. 293)					
Soc. Democratic Party (2)	1988	D. Owen, opponents of Lib./SDP merger (see pp. 293–4)		1988	1990	8	5
Soc. Democratic Party (3)	1990	Members of Owen S.D.P. opposing decision to wind up party		1991	2015	5	4
Socialist Alliance	1999	Electoral alliance of various left-wing parties in England		2001	2001	98	96
Socialist Alternative	1999	D. Nellist		2001	2010	23	22
Socialist Labour P. (1)	1903			1918	1918	3	1
Socialist Labour P. (2)	1996	A. Scargill		1996	2015	263	255
Socialist Party	1997	From Militant (see p. 288)		1997	2001	21	20
Trade Unionist & Socialist Coalition	2010	Electoral alliance of various left-wing parties		2010	2015	165	165
Union Movement	1948	(see p. 291)					
United Empire Party	1930	Ld Beaverbrook. Merged with Empire Free Trade Crusade		1930	1930	3	1
U.K. Independence Party	1993	(see p. 294)					
Veritas	2005	R. Kilroy-Silk		2005	2005	65	64
Women's Party	1917	Emmeline Pankhurst		1918	1918	1	0

Sources: F. W. S. Craig, *British Parliamentary Election Results* (several volumes); F. W. S. Craig, *Minor Parties at British Parliamentary Elections 1885–1974* (1975); BBC Political Research Unit. Electoral Commission, *Official Election Results, 2001–*; various other sources including party websites

### Nationalist Parties (Scotland and Wales)

#### Plaid Cymru (The Party of Wales)

The party was founded in 1925 and has fought elections consistently since then, but without any success at the Parliamentary level until a by-election victory in Carmarthen in 1966. The seat was lost in 1970 but in the February 1974 election two seats, Caernarvon and Merioneth, were won and the corresponding seats have been held at each election since.

Since then, the party has also represented seats based around Carmarthenshire (Oct. 1974 to 1979 and since 2001), Ynys Môn (Anglesey) (1987–2001) and Ceredigion (1992–2005). The party's great breakthrough came in the 1999 Welsh Assembly elections, in which they secured 17 seats and 30.6% of the vote, although their vote fell back at the 2003 Assembly elections and has not since approached its 1999 peak. Plaid Cymru were the biggest opposition party in Wales after the 1999 and 2003 elections, and from 2007 to 2011 joined a coalition in the Welsh government with Labour. At the 2015 UK general election, the Plaid Cymru leader was included in national televised leaders' debates for the first time.

#### *President*

1925	L. Valentine	1984	D. Elis Thomas
1926	S. Lewis	1991	D. Wigley
1939	J. Daniel	2000	I. Wyn Jones
1943	A. Williams	2003	D. Iwan
1945	G. Evans	2010	Jill Evans
1981	D. Wigley	2013	( <i>post abolished</i> )

#### *Leader*

1999	D. Wigley
2000	I. Wyn Jones
2012	Leanne Wood

#### *Plaid Cymru Candidates 1929–55*

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% of Welsh vote</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% of Welsh vote</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% of Welsh vote</i>			
1929	1	0.0	1935	1	0.3	1951	4	0.7
1931	2	0.1	1945	6	1.1	1955	11	3.1
			1950	7	1.2			

For P.C. candidates, vote share and seats won at general elections since 1959, see the tables of election results on pp. 379–82. For Welsh Assembly elections, see p. 777, and European elections, pp. 824–6

#### Scottish National Party

The party was formed in 1928 as the National Party of Scotland. In 1934 it merged with a body called the Scottish Party (founded 1932) and the name was then changed to the Scottish National Party. Its first success was in



the Motherwell by-election of April 1945; but the victor, R. McIntyre, was defeated in the General Election three months later. In 1967 a seat was won in the Hamilton by-election but lost in 1970. In 1970, however, a Scottish Nationalist won Western Isles. In November 1973 the Glasgow Govan seat was won in a by-election but lost four months later. In the General Elections of 1974 the Scottish Nationalists made great advances in votes and seats, although they fell back sharply in 1979. The S.N.P. did well in the 1999 and 2003 Scottish Parliament elections, emerging as the second-largest party in each case, and in 2007 they came narrowly ahead of Labour as the largest party in both seats and votes, and formed a minority government under the leadership of A. Salmond. They further advanced at the 2011 election, winning 69 of the 129 seats, an overall majority. After Scotland's failure to vote for independence in the 2014 referendum Salmond stood down, and was replaced as leader and as Scotland's First Minister by Nicola Sturgeon. At the 2015 general election, S.N.P. support surged to an extraordinary degree, and they took half the votes in Scotland and all but three of its Westminster seats. At the 2016 Holyrood election, they were once more the biggest party and retained control of the Scottish government, but fell just short of an overall majority of seats in the Parliament.

### *Leaders*

1934	Sir A. MacEwen	1960	A. Donaldson
1936	A. Gibb	1969	W. Wolfe
1940	W. Power	1979	G. Wilson
1942	D. Young	1990	A. Salmond
1945	B. Watson	2000	J. Swinney
1947	R. McIntyre	2004	A. Salmond
1956	J. Halliday	2014	Nicola Sturgeon

### *Scottish Nationalist Candidates 1929–55*

<i>Candi-</i>	<i>% of Scot-</i>	<i>Candi-</i>	<i>% of Scot-</i>	<i>Candi-</i>	<i>% of Scot-</i>
<i>dates</i>	<i>tish vote</i>	<i>dates</i>	<i>tish vote</i>	<i>dates</i>	<i>tish vote</i>
<i>(National Party of Scotland)</i>		<i>(Scottish National Party)</i>		1951	2 0.3
1929	2 0.2	1935	7 1.1	1951	2 0.3
1931	5 1.0	1945	8 1.2	1955	2 0.5

For S.N.P. candidates, vote share and seats won at general elections since 1959, see the tables of election results on pp. 379–82. For Scottish Parliament elections, see p. 774, and European elections, pp. 824–6

## **Irish Parliamentary Parties**

### **Nationalists up to 1922**

From the days of Parnell until the First World War, between 80 and 86 Irish Nationalists sat in the House of Commons, at times divided by internal frictions but with a safe control of more than three-quarters of

the seats in Ireland. Divisions over support for the war and the Easter Rebellion broke the party's hold and in 1918 only 7 of its 58 candidates were elected (while Sinn Féin candidates won 73 seats). T. P. O'Connor, from 1885 the solitary Irish Nationalist Member representing an English constituency, continued to be returned unopposed for the Scotland Division of Liverpool until his death in 1929.

*Chairmen of the Irish Parliamentary Party*

1900	J. Redmond
1917	J. Dillon

Source: F.S.L. Lyons, *The Irish Parliamentary Party 1890-1910* (1951)

### Nationalist Parties since 1922

Since 1922 candidates under the label 'Irish Nationalist' have fought only two or three of the Northern Ireland seats, but from 1922 to 1924 they held one of the two Fermanagh and Tyrone Seats (the other was held by Sinn Féin) and from 1929 to 1955 they held both. T. P. O'Connor continued to represent the Scotland division of Liverpool until 1929, and the Exchange division of Liverpool was fought by Nationalists on three occasions. Sinn Féin reappeared as a political force in 1955 and 1959, contesting all 12 Northern Ireland seats. In 1955 Sinn Féin candidates won Mid-Ulster and Fermanagh and South Tyrone but they were disqualified as felons. From 1943 to 1950, from 1951 to 1955 and from 1966 onwards Belfast West was held by candidates using the label 'Eire Labour', 'Republican Labour', and then 'Social Democratic and Labour Party' (S.D.L.P.). The S.D.L.P., founded in 1970, became the main party representing the Republican or Nationalist aspirations of the Roman Catholic minority until it was overtaken by the resurgence of Sinn Féin in the 1990s.

### Ulster Unionists

From 1922 to 1966 nine or ten of the twelve Northern Ireland seats were held by Ulster Unionists who sat with the Conservatives. After 1969 increasing fissures developed in the Ulster Unionist Party which had dominated Northern Ireland's representation at Westminster. In 1970, I. Paisley standing as a Protestant Unionist defeated the official Unionist Candidate in North Antrim, and in 1971 he formed the Democratic Unionist Party (D.U.P.). W. Craig formed the Vanguard movement, which split from the U.U.P. as the Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party in 1972. At the February 1974 election, D.U.P. and Vanguard joined with those Unionists under H. West who opposed the Sunningdale proposals under the banner of a new United Ulster Unionist Council (U.U.U.C.), and collectively they won 11 of the 12 Ulster seats (7 U.U.P., 3 Vanguard and 1 D.U.P.). The remaining seat was won by a nationalist, and all the pro-Sunningdale Unionist candidates were defeated. (At this period and for many

years afterwards, the Ulster Unionists were often popularly referred to as the Official Unionists or O.U.P.) At the October 1974 election H. West, who had acted as Unionist Leader, was the only one of the 11 to be defeated. J. Molyneux succeeded him as parliamentary leader. In 1975, the United Ulster Unionist Party (U.U.U.P.) split from Vanguard, and Vanguard was wound up in September 1977, its remaining M.P.s rejoining the official Unionists. Since 1979, the U.U.P. and the D.U.P. have been the biggest Unionist parties, the D.U.P. overtaking the U.U.P. in seats for the first time at the 2005 general election. At the elections from 1979 to 1992 an independent Unionist, (Sir) J. Kilfedder, was elected for North Down, generally standing as an 'Ulster Popular Unionist'; on his death in 1995, the seat was won by R. McCartney as a United Kingdom Unionist, and he retained it in 1997. In 2009, the U.U.P. realigned itself with the Conservative Party, and they ran joint candidates at the 2010 general election: one U.U.P. M.P., Lady Hermon, resigned from the party in protest and was re-elected, for North Down, as an independent Unionist; the remaining U.U.P. candidates all lost their seats, and the party was without an M.P. until gaining two seats in 2015.

In 1986 all 15 Unionists resigned their seats to force by-elections in protest at the Anglo-Irish agreement; 14 of the 15 were re-elected.

On the reintroduction of devolution, the U.U.P. leader D. Trimble became Northern Ireland's first First Minister in 1999. The devolved institutions were suspended from 2002 to 2007. Since 2007 the First Minister has been a Democratic Unionist, first I. Paisley, then his successors as D.U.P. leader, P. Robinson and Arlene Foster.

### Alliance Party of Northern Ireland

The non-sectarian Alliance Party, founded in 1970, was joined by S. Mills, a Unionist M.P., in 1972. He did not stand in February 1974. The Alliance Party Leader 1973–84 was O. Napier, followed by J. Cushnahan (1984–87), J. (Ld) Alderdice (1987–98), S. Neeson (1998–2001) and D. Ford (2001–). In 2010 Naomi Long won Belfast East to become the first Alliance M.P. elected to Westminster, although the seat was lost in 2015.

<i>Election</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Lost Deposits</i>	<i>% of N.I. vote</i>
1974 (Feb)	3	–	2	n.a.
1974 (Oct)	5	–	1	6.4
1979	12	–	7	11.9
1983	11	–	7	8.0
1987	16	–	4	9.9
1992	16	–	5	8.7
1997	17	–	6	8.0
2001	10	–	5	3.6
2005	12	–	5	3.9
2010	18	1	10	6.3
2015	18	–	8	8.6

## Northern Ireland M.P.s, 1966–

	<i>UUP</i>	<i>DUP</i>	<i>VUPP</i>	<i>Ind. U.</i>	<i>SDLP</i>	<i>Rep. Lab.</i>	<i>SF</i>	<i>Oth. Rep.</i>	<i>APNI</i>
1966	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
1970	8	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
F '74	7	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
O '74	6	1	3	–	1	–	–	1	–
1979	5	3	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
1983	11	3	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
1987	9	3	–	1	3	–	1	–	–
1992	9	3	–	1	3	–	1	–	–
1997	10	2	–	1	3	–	2	–	–
2001	6	5	–	–	3	–	4	–	–
2005	1	9	–	–	3	–	5	–	–
2010	–	8	–	1	3	–	5	–	1
2015	2	8	–	1	3	–	4	–	–
2017	–	10	–	1	–	–	7	–	–

For details of the Northern Ireland parties in devolved institutions and local government, see pp. 778–85

## Notes on the Principal Other Parties

## Common Wealth

This party was founded in 1942 by Sir Richard Acland (Liberal M.P. for Barnstaple) during the war-time electoral truce. Its immediate aim was to contest all by-elections where a 'reactionary' candidate was in the field, and was not opposed by a Labour or other 'progressive' candidate. Seats were won at Eddisbury (J. Loverseed, 1943), Skipton (H. Lawson, 1944) and Chelmsford (E. Millington, 1945). In 1943 membership of Common Wealth was proscribed by the Labour Party. In the 1945 General Election, Common Wealth put up 23 candidates but were only successful in Chelmsford, where no Labour candidate stood: the victor there, E. Millington, joined the Labour Party. Sir R. Acland joined the Labour Party as soon as the 1945 results were known. Common Wealth survived as an organisation but contested no further parliamentary elections.

## Communist Party

The Communist Party of Great Britain was founded in July 1920. In its early years it sought to affiliate to the Labour Party but was rebuffed. In 1922 J. T. W. Newbold (Motherwell) was elected to Parliament; S. Saklatvala (N. Battersea) was also elected in 1922 as a Labour M.P. (although a member of the Communist Party). After defeat in 1923, he was elected again in 1924 as a Communist. Since 1924 the Labour Party has ruled that no member of the Communist Party could be an individual member of the Labour Party and in 1935, 1943 and 1946 the Labour Party turned down further Communist requests for affiliation. In 1935 and again in 1945 W. Gallacher was elected as a Communist

for W. Fife; and in 1945 P. Piratin was elected for the Mile End division of Stepney. In 1991 the party voted narrowly to change its name to Democratic Left and concentrate on political debate rather than contesting elections, although four candidates using the former party's full title did contest the 1992 General Election. Other, separate, groups (some being splinter groups from the CPGB) have fought elections under labels such as the Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist Party of Britain, the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) and the New Communist Party of Britain. In 1930 the CPGB founded the *Daily Worker* as a party organ, and that newspaper continued to support the party after ownership passed to an independent readers' collective in 1945. (It changed its name to the *Morning Star* in 1966.)

Secretaries of the Communist Party: 1920–29 A. Inkpin, 1929–56 H. Pollitt, 1956–75 J. Gollan, 1975–90 G. McLennan, 1990–91 Nina Temple.

#### *Number of Communist Party Candidates*

1922	5	1929	25	1945	21
1923	5	1931	26	1950	100
1924	8	1935	2	1951	10
1955	17	1970	58	1983	35
1959	18	1974 (Feb)	44	1987	19
1964	36	1974 (Oct)	29		
1966	57	1979	38		

Sources: H. Pelling, *The British Communist Party* (1975); F. Beckett, *The Rise and Fall of the British Communist Party* (1998)

### **Co-operative Party**

In 1917 the Co-operative Congress agreed to organise as a political party. In the 1918 General Election, one Co-operative M.P. was elected; he joined with the Labour Party in the House of Commons. Labour and Co-operative candidates never opposed each other at elections but it was not till 1926 that a formal understanding was reached and Co-operative Parties were made eligible for affiliation to divisional Labour Parties. In 1938 the Co-operative Party adopted a written constitution and in 1941 its representatives were invited to attend meetings of the National Council of Labour on equal terms with the Labour Party and the T.U.C. In 1946, the 1926 agreement with the Labour Party was replaced: Co-operative candidates were to run formally as Co-operative and Labour candidates, and after the General Election of 1959 it was agreed that the number of Co-operative candidates should be limited to 32. In 1951 the Co-operative Party adopted a new constitution to prevent its members from joining organisations proscribed by the Labour Party.

Sources: J. Bailey, *The British Co-operative Movement* (1955); Reports of the Annual Co-operative Congress 1900–. *The People's Year Book* 1932.

*Co-operative M.P.s and Candidates since 1997*

	<i>M.P.s</i>	<i>Candidates</i>
1997	26	26
2001	30	30
2005	29	32
2010	28	43
2015	25	42

For numbers of Co-operative sponsored candidates and M.P.s up to 1992, see p. 266

**Green Party**

The Green Party was founded in 1985 as the successor to the Ecology Party (founded in 1975, itself the successor to People, which contested the 1974 elections). In 1990 it split into separate parties in England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, but the parties remain closely allied. It describes itself as the only party committed to ecological sustainability and social justice. For most of its existence it has not had a single 'Leader', instead nominating two or more 'main speakers' from its executive, but leadership elections for the party of England & Wales were held for the first time in 2008. The party made its mark in the 1989 European Elections when it secured 15% of the national vote and pushed the Liberal Democrats out of third place in every constituency but one, although winning no seats. But it suffered from internal disagreements and, despite some success in local elections, it continued to make negligible impact in Westminster elections. In the 1999 European Parliament elections, with the introduction of proportional representation, it secured seats for the first time, and has also won seats in the Scottish Parliament and Northern Ireland Assembly. In 2010, Caroline Lucas became the first Green M.P., winning Brighton Pavilion; she was re-elected in 2015. The growth of the party was recognised by the inclusion of its leader in the televised leaders' debates at the 2015 general election.

Leaders of the Green Party of England & Wales: Caroline Lucas 2008–12, Natalie Bennett 2012–.

For Ecology and Green candidates, vote share and seats won at general elections, see the tables of election results on pp. 380–2. For European elections, see pp. 824–6.

**Independent Kidderminster Hospital Health Concern**

It was founded in 2000 by Dr R. Taylor, who was elected M.P. for Wyre Forest in 2001 and 2005, and is legally a party, although Taylor was generally considered an independent M.P., and also won local government seats at county and district council level. The name was later changed to Independent Community and Health Concern. Taylor was defeated in 2010, and stood unsuccessfully in the same constituency in 2015. He also co-founded the National Health Action Party which stood 11 candidates in 2015 in alliance with I.C.H.C.

### Independent Labour Party

The Independent Labour Party, formed in 1893, was one of the founding bodies of the Labour Representation Committee in 1900. The I.L.P. was affiliated to the Labour Party but it held its own conferences, sponsored its own parliamentary candidates, and maintained its own policies, even after the 1918 revision of the Labour Party constitution. Differences with the Labour Party grew in the late 1920s and the 37 I.L.P. Members among the 288 Labour M.P.s elected in 1929 provided some of the second Labour Government's strongest critics. At the 1930 conference of the I.L.P., it was agreed that I.L.P. members should vote against the Labour Government when its actions conflicted with I.L.P. policy. The I.L.P. was disaffiliated by the 1932 Labour Party Conference. In 1935 17 I.L.P. candidates stood, all against Labour candidates, and four (all in Glasgow) were successful. In 1945 three of the five I.L.P. candidates won but, after the death of the party's leader James Maxton in 1946, the I.L.P. M.P.s one by one rejoined the Labour Party. In the elections of 1950 and 1951 there were three I.L.P. candidates and in 1955 and 1959 two candidates. All lost their deposits. There were no candidates after 1959.

I.L.P. M.P.s since 1931: J. Maxton (1932–46), J. McGovern (1932–39), G. Buchanan (1932–39), D. Kirkwood (1932–33), R. Wallhead (1932–33), C. Stephen (1935–47), J. Carmichael (1946–47).

Sources: R. Dowse, *Left in the Centre* (1966); D. Howell, *British Workers and the I.L.P.* (1984).

### Liberal National Party (National Liberal Party after 1948)

In October 1931 23 Liberal Members broke with the party and formed the Liberal National Group. The subsequent electoral history of the Liberal National Party falls into three periods: at the 1931 General Election some of the Liberal National candidates were opposed by Conservatives but none of them by Liberals. After 1931, a Conservative only once opposed a Liberal National (Scottish Universities 1946) but they were not opposed by Liberals (except in Denbigh 1935 and St Ives 1937) until 1945. Of 41 candidates in 1931, 35 were returned as Members of Parliament and when the 'Samuelite' Liberals left the government over the Ottawa Agreements in 1932, the 'Simonite' Liberal Nationals remained. In 1935, 33 of 44 candidates were returned, and in 1945, 13 of 51 candidates. E. Brown, however, who had succeeded Sir J. Simon as leader on 4 December 1940, was defeated. In May 1947 the Woolton–Teviot agreement was signed, which urged the combination of Conservative and Liberal National Constituency Associations, and in 1948 the party was renamed the National Liberal Party. After the 1966 General Election only two M.P.s styled themselves Conservative and National Liberal. Two other members of the Group were elected as Conservatives by Joint Associations. In 1966 these four M.P.s relinquished the room assigned

to them in the House of Commons to the Liberal Party, and the group became an integral part of the Conservative Party.

Chairmen of the Parliamentary Party: 1931 Sir J. Simon, 1940 E. Brown, 1945 (Sir) J. Henderson-Stewart, 1946 Sir S. Holmes, 1947 J. Maclay, 1956 (Sir) J. Duncan, 1959 Sir J. Henderson-Stewart, 1961–4 Sir C. Thornton Kemsley.

Chief Whips: 1931 A. Glassey, 1931 G. Shakespeare, 1932 (Sir) J. Blindell, 1937 C. Kerr, 1940 H. Holdsworth, 1945–66 (Sir) H. Butcher.

Sources: Information from the National Liberal Party and *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, 1931–66.

### Liberal Unionist Party

The Liberal Unionist Party was based upon those Liberals who, under J. Chamberlain and the M of Hartington, broke with the party over Irish Home Rule in 1886. After they accepted office in Ld Salisbury's 1895 government, they became increasingly fused with the Conservative Party and, although they had preserved a separate organisation with separate funds, the final merger in 1912 was to some extent a recognition of a *fait accompli*.

President: M of Hartington (D of Devonshire) 1886–1904, J. Chamberlain 1904–12.

Organising Secretary: J. Boraston 1895–1912.

#### *Liberal Unionist M.P.s*

1900	68	1910 (Jan)	31
1906	23	1910 (Dec)	35

### Militant, Militant Labour, etc

Militant, known internally as the Revolutionary Socialist League, secretly infiltrated the Labour Party for almost forty years, using the Trotskyist tactic of 'entryism'. The R.S.L. was established in 1955, a democratic centralist Marxist-Leninist Party with its own central committee and annual conference. The *Militant* newspaper was founded in 1964. Leading figures were its General Secretary, P. Taaffe, and T. Grant. At its peak in the mid-1980s, Militant had more than 8000 members, and achieved prominence in leading Liverpool City Council's resistance to government spending controls. Two Militant members, D. Nellist and T. Fields, were elected as Labour M.P.s in 1983, and a third, P. Wall, in 1987. Both Taaffe and Grant were expelled from the Labour Party in 1983, the first of around 200 expulsions over the next decade culminating in the two surviving M.P.s in 1991 (both lost their seats to official Labour candidates at the 1992 election). A conference in 1991 decided to abandon 'entryism' and to work mainly outside the Labour Party under the name Militant Labour: Grant and several of his followers were expelled for opposing the decision. It also set up the separate Scottish Militant Labour, which



stood in the 1992 general election, and which eventually helped found the Scottish Socialist Party (q.v.). In 1997, Militant Labour changed its name to the Socialist Party (not to be confused with the already-existing Socialist Party of Great Britain, founded in 1904), and fielded 19 candidates under that name at that year's general election. Since then it has participated for electoral purposes in a number of coalitions of left-wing groups, including the Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Green Unity Coalition and the Trade Union and Socialist Coalition.

Source: M. Crick, *The March of Militant* (1986).

### **National Democratic Party**

The National Democratic Party was formed in 1915 to unite support amongst the Labour Movement for the Lloyd George Government. The N.D.P. had its origins in the dispute within the Labour Movement during the war and its greatest strength in the jingoist trade unions, the Liverpool Dockers, the Musicians' Union, some of the Textile Workers, and parts of the Miners' Federation. It was also, in part, the successor to the projected antisocialist Trade Union Labour Party and included among its members the Labour Ministers who refused to resign from the Government in 1918. G. Barnes, Labour member of the War Cabinet, was its accepted leader. In the 1918 Election the Party put up 28 candidates, all for working-class constituencies, and returned 10 to Parliament. Before the 1922 Election the surviving N.D.P. M.P.s joined the National Liberal Party, but only one (G. Roberts) was re-elected. The Party ceased to exist in 1923.

Sources: G. D. H. Cole, *A History of the British Labour Party from 1914* (1945); G. N. Barnes, *From Workshop to War Cabinet* (1924); Labour Party Annual Conference Reports, 1916–18; Trades Union Congress Reports, 1916–18.

### **The National Front and British National Party**

The National Front was formed by a merger of the League of Empire Loyalists and the British National Party in 1966. The Greater Britain Movement joined in 1967. The leader of the League of Empire Loyalists, A. K. Chesterton, President of the British National Party, became Executive Director. In 1970 Chesterton was succeeded by J. O'Brien, who was succeeded in 1972 by J. Tyndall (previously leader of the Greater Britain Movement). In 1974 J. Read ousted Tyndall but the courts ruled the ouster illegal. Read formed the National Party and Tyndall resumed as leader with M. Webster as National Activities Organiser. In 1982 a breakaway faction under Tyndall, the New National Front, merged with other groups to form the (new) British National Party.

	<i>National Front</i>				<i>British National Party</i>			
	<i>No. of candidates</i>	<i>Total votes</i>	<i>Av. % vote</i>	<i>Highest % vote</i>	<i>No. of candidates</i>	<i>Total votes</i>	<i>Av. % vote</i>	<i>Highest % vote</i>
1970	10	11,449	3.6	5.6				
1974 (Feb)	54	76,865	3.3	7.8				
1974 (Oct)	90	113,843	3.1	9.5				
1979	303	191,719	1.3	7.6				
1983	60	27,065	1.1	2.4	54	14,621	0.5	1.2
1987	—	—	—	—	2	563	0.6	0.8
1992	14	4,816	0.8	1.2	13	7,631	1.2	3.6
1997	6	2,716	0.9	1.2	57	35,832	1.3	7.5
2001	5	2,484	1.5	2.2	33	47,129	3.9	16.4
2005	13	8,079	1.6	2.6	119	192,745	4.3	17.0
2010	17	10,784	1.4	4.9	338	564,321	3.8	14.6
2015	7	1,114	0.4	1.0	8	1,667	0.4	0.9

Sources: M. Walker, *The National Front* (1977); C. Husbands, *Racial Exclusionism in the Cities: Support for the National Front* (1983); C. Rallings and M. Thrasher, *Election 2001/2005/2010: The Official Results*

## National Party

A small group of dissident Conservatives led by H. Page Croft formed this party in September 1917, with a programme described by one historian as of ‘xenophobic imperialism’. Most of its members drifted back to the Conservative fold and fought under the Conservative label in 1918: only Sir H. Page Croft and Sir R. Cooper survived the election (when they made a special point of attacking the sale of honours) and in 1921 it was decided not to maintain a separate parliamentary party.

## National Labour Party

The party was formed in 1931 from the small group of Labour M.P.s who supported the National Government under Ramsay MacDonald. In the 1931 General Election 13 of its 20 candidates were elected. In 1935 8 of its 20 candidates were elected. In 1945 of the remaining National Labour members 3 retired, 2 stood unsuccessfully as National candidates, and 2 as Independents (one, K. Lindsay, stood successfully—but in a new constituency, English Universities).

## Natural Law Party

The British branch of the worldwide Natural Law Party was formed in 1992. It was dedicated to finding solutions to problems through Natural Law, following the teachings of Maharashi Mahesh Yogi and through yogic flying. The party fought elections extensively in the 1990s but with no success.

Chair: 1992 G. Clements.

	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% of UK vote</i>	<i>% per candidate</i>
1992	309	0.2	0.4
1997	193	0.1	0.3

### **New Party, British Union of Fascists, Union Movement**

Sir Oswald Mosley (Conservative, then Independent M.P. 1918–24, Labour M.P. 1926–31) resigned from the Labour Government in May 1930 after his Memorandum for dealing with unemployment had been rejected by the Cabinet. In October 1930 a resolution calling upon the National Executive to consider the Memorandum was narrowly defeated at the Labour Party Conference. On 6 December 1930 the Mosley Manifesto summarising the main proposals in the Memorandum was published, signed by 17 Labour M.P.s. Six of the 17 signatories of the Manifesto resigned from the Labour Party to form the New Party in February 1931 (Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, O. Baldwin, W. J. Brown, R. Forgan and J. Strachey), but Baldwin and Brown remained members for only one day and Strachey resigned in June. The New Party received two further recruits before the 1931 General Election, W. E. D. Allen (Conservative) and R. Dudgeon (Liberal). In the Election the New Party contested 24 seats but failed to win a single one, the New Party M.P.s all losing their seats, and, apart from Sir Oswald Mosley, their deposits.

In 1932 the New Party was renamed the British Union of Fascists after Mosley had been to Italy to study the ‘modern movements’. The Director of Organisation and Deputy Leader was R. Forgan. In the 1935 General Election, the B.U.F. put up no candidates and, with the slogan ‘Fascism next Time’, advised their supporters not to vote. The B.U.F. fought a number of by-elections in 1939 and 1940, before it was proscribed by the Government on 30 May 1940.

In 1948, Sir Oswald Mosley formed the Union Movement. Its first Parliamentary contest was in the 1959 General Election, when he fought North Kensington, losing his deposit. The Union Movement fought two by-elections in the 1959 Parliament and in the 1966 General Election Sir Oswald Mosley and three other candidates stood; they gained on average 3.7% of the vote.

Sources: C. Cross, *The Fascists in Britain* (1961); R. Skidelsky, *Oswald Mosley* (1975).

### **Official Monster Raving Loony Party**

Founded by D. Sutch (“Screaming Lord Sutch”) in 1983 to satirise politics, the Official Monster Raving Loonies have proved one of the more durable of the fringe parties, nominating candidates regularly at general elections and at numerous by-elections. Starting in 1963, Sutch had previously stood under several other banners, notably that of the National Teenage Party, and in the course of his career stood for Parliament unsuccessfully 40 times, a record. Sutch died in June 1999, and was succeeded as leader by A. Hope (“Howling Laud Hope”). The party has won occasional seats at town and parish council level.

### Referendum Party

The Referendum Party was founded by Sir J. Goldsmith in October 1995 with the sole object of forcing a referendum on British membership of the European Union. Sir J. Goldsmith devoted £20m to the enterprise. The party attracted considerable attention during the 1997 election. (See p. 381 for details of its performance.) In June 1997 Sir J. Goldsmith died and the party announced that it would devote its efforts to propaganda rather than to parliamentary candidacies. In January 1999 P. Sykes and the Goldsmith family announced the formation of the Democracy Movement as a non-party successor.

### Respect

Respect was founded in 2004 by G. Monbiot and Salma Yaqoob, as Respect—the Unity Coalition, a left-wing rainbow coalition based on the Socialist Alliance and other groupings. It ran candidates in the 2004 European elections and in some local elections. After he was expelled from the Labour Party, G. Galloway led Respect's campaign. In the 2005 General Election it put up 26 candidates, of whom five saved their deposits and one, Galloway, was elected, gaining Bethnal Green & Bow from Labour. Respect split into two groups in 2007, with the group supported by Galloway continuing to stand in various elections under the Respect name. Galloway was defeated at the 2010 general election, returned to Parliament in 2012 by winning Bradford West from Labour at a by-election, and defeated once more at the 2015 general election.

### Scottish Labour Party

The Scottish Labour Party was formed in January 1976 by Scots, mostly members of the Labour Party, who were dissatisfied with the Government's proposals for devolution to Scotland. Two Labour M.P.s, J. Sillars (Ayrshire South) and J. Robertson (Paisley), became members of the S.L.P., but did not resign the Labour Whip until 26 July 1976. They then indicated that the S.L.P. would act as an independent party within Parliament. At the S.L.P.'s first Congress at Stirling in October 1976, the leadership suspended the credentials of one delegation and expelled four others for being under the influence of the extreme Left, mainly the International Marxist Group. This led to a walk-out by one third of the delegates. The S.L.P. won three district council seats in May 1977. It fought three seats in the 1979 General Election. Only J. Sillars saved his deposit but he narrowly lost his seat. In 1981 the party was wound up and J. Sillars joined the Scottish National Party.

Source: H. Drucker, *Breakaway: the Scottish Labour Party* (1978).

### Scottish Socialist Party

The Scottish Socialist Alliance was founded as a coalition of left-wing groups in 1996 and after winning almost 10,000 votes at the 1997 general election was refounded as the Scottish Socialist Party in 1998. Its National

Convenor, T. Sheridan, won a seat in the 1999 Scottish Parliament election, and the party's representation was increased to 6 M.S.P.s at the 2003 election. At the 2004 European Parliament election, it secured 5.2% of the vote across Scotland. Sheridan resigned as leader in 2004 after disagreements over his impending libel suit against a national newspaper, and later left to form a rival party, Solidarity. The S.S.P. contested the 2007 and 2011 Scottish Parliament elections, winning no seats on either occasion. It has contested UK general elections since its foundation, and saved some deposits, but has never come close to winning a seat.

	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% of Scottish vote</i>	<i>% per candidate</i>
2001	72	3.1	3.3
2005	58	1.9	2.0
2010	10	0.1	0.8
2015	4	0.0	0.5

### **Social Democratic Party**

The Social Democratic Party was launched by four former Labour Cabinet Ministers in protest, following the Labour Party Special Conference on 24 Jan 81. In its first year it recruited a total of 25 sitting Labour M.P.s and one Conservative M.P. and two of its founders (Shirley Williams and R. Jenkins) won parliamentary by-elections. It formed an Alliance with the Liberal party and shared out constituencies with them in the 1983 general election, when the two parties jointly won 26% of the votes and 23 seats (6 S.D.P.). The S.D.P. won two further seats in by-elections in 1984 and early 1987 but in the General Election of 1987 only 6 S.D.P. M.P.s survived. The party was seriously split over the Liberal Party's proposal in June 1987 that the two parties should merge. On 6 Aug 1987 the membership voted narrowly to proceed with merger negotiations, whereupon D. Owen resigned as leader. R. Maclennan (one of only two S.D.P. M.P.s to support merger) was elected leader unopposed on 29 Aug 1987. A draft constitution for a new merged party was published on 11 Dec 1987, and an amended version on 18 Jan 1988; both were rejected by D. Owen and his supporters. The Council for Social Democracy voted to put the merger proposals to the party membership on 31 Jan 1988 and a vote in favour of merger was announced on 2 Mar 1988. The Social Democratic Party was formally subsumed into the Social and Liberal Democrats on 3 Mar 1988.

#### *Leader*

1982	R. Jenkins
1983	D. Owen
1987–88	R. Maclennan

Three of the five S.D.P. M.P.s (D. Owen, J. Cartwright and Rosie Barnes) refused to be involved in the merged party and relaunched a continuing S.D.P. on 8 Mar 1988. The party had limited success in by-elections and after

disappointing results in local elections in May 1989 the party wound down its operations, conceding it could no longer operate as a national party. It formally suspended operations in Jun 1990, from which point the three M.P.s sat as independent Social Democrats. D. Owen did not contest his seat in the 1992 General Election. J. Cartwright and Rosie Barnes fought the 1992 election as Independent Social Democrats but lost.

### *Leader*

1988–90 D. Owen

A small number of members opposed to winding up the party defied the National Executive and continued under the same name after 1990. They saved their deposit in a 1991 by-election, and continued to hold a handful of council seats, mostly in Yorkshire and South Wales, until 2016. Two constituencies were contested at the 2015 general election.

Source: I. Crewe and A. King, *SDP* (1996).

## **UK Independence Party (UKIP)**

The Anti-Federalist League was founded by A. Sked to campaign against the Maastricht Treaty, and stood 17 candidates in the 1992 general election, all of whom lost their deposits. Following the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty into law, Sked and M. Holmes founded the UK Independence Party in August 1993 to campaign against British membership of the European Union. It secured 3.3% of the vote in the 24 constituencies it fought in the 1994 Euro-elections. In 1997 it lost out to the more publicised Referendum Party. In the 1999 Euro-elections it secured 7.0% of the Great Britain vote and three seats. In 2004 this rose to 16.4% and 12 MEPs, pushing the Liberal Democrats into fourth place, and in 2009 (with 16.5% of the vote and 13 MEPs) UKIP finished second behind the Conservatives, the first national election in which the Conservatives and Labour had not been the two leading parties since 1918. However, the party had yet to make any parliamentary breakthrough, taking only 2.3% of the general election vote in 2005 and 3.2% in 2010. In 2013, UKIP's standing in the opinion polls rose and the party made a major effort in the local elections under leader N. Farage, taking almost 150 council seats and the equivalent of 22% of the national vote. In 2014 they beat all other parties in the Euro-elections, securing 27.5% of the vote and 24 seats. Later that year, two Conservative M.P.s (D. Carswell and M. Reckless) defected to UKIP: both chose to call a by-election and defend their seats, and both were successful. At the 2015 general election Carswell held his seat once more but Reckless was defeated and no new seats were gained; nevertheless, UKIP was in third place in terms of votes, taking 12.9% of the GB total. Farage resigned as leader after the election, but withdrew his resignation within a few hours. He announced his retirement on 4 Jul 16 after the success of the campaign for a "Leave" vote in the EU membership referendum. Diane James was elected to succeed him, but stood down after 18 days, and was replaced by P. Nuttall. Support for the party fell away

in the year after the referendum, Carswell resigned the whip, and at the 2017 general election it took only 1.8% of the vote. (For details of candidate numbers and votes received at each general election, see the tables on pp. 381–2.)

*Leader*

1993	A. Sked
1997	M. Holmes
2000	J. Titford
2002	R. Knapman
2006	N. Farage
2009	Ld Pearson of Rannoch
2010	N. Farage
2016	Diane James
2016	P. Nuttall

INDEPENDENT M.P.S

In modern times, the number of Independent M.P.s has always been small, and the description in some ways an imprecise one. Even among those few elected without a party label, a substantial proportion were in fact elected with the tacit support of a major party or in default of its candidate; on the other hand, even some M.P.s who should clearly be classed as Independent were technically members of small parties (often created to support their candidatures). All but one of the M.P.s listed below as Independents fall within six broad categories. (The list does not include Speakers of the House of Commons, who now invariably resign from their former parties and if seeking re-election do so without standing as the candidate of any party, but who are not normally classified with other Independent M.P.s; nor does it include M.P.s from Northern Ireland.)

*Independents in University Seats*

1922	J. Butler	1945	Eleanor Rathbone
1923	G. Davies	1937	(Sir) A. Herbert
1924	(Sir) E. Graham-Little	1945	Sir A. Herbert
1929	(Sir) E. Graham-Little	1937	Sir A. Salter
1931	(Sir) E. Graham-Little	1937	Sir A. Salter
1935	(Sir) E. Graham-Little	1937	T. Harvey
1945	(Sir) E. Graham-Little	1945	W. Harris
1929	Eleanor Rathbone	1945	K. Lindsay
1931	Eleanor Rathbone	1945	Sir J. Boyd-Orr
1935	Eleanor Rathbone		

*Independents emerging from war-time situations*

1917	N. Billing	1941	W. Kendall	1942	G. Reakes
1918	N. Billing	1945	W. Kendall	1942	T. Driberg <sup>1</sup>
1918	H. Bottomley	1942	W. Brown	1944	C. White <sup>1</sup>
1918	R. Barker	1945	W. Brown		

*Dissident Conservatives*

1902	T. Sloan	1922	G. Hall Caine <sup>2</sup>
1906	T. Sloan	1923	O. Mosley
1903	E. Mitchell	1929	Sir R. Newman
1910	F. Bennett-Goldney <sup>2</sup>	1930	E. Taylor <sup>2</sup>
1920	Sir C. Townshend	1937	D. Lipson
1920	C. Palmer	1945	D. Lipson <sup>3</sup>
1921	Sir T. Polson	1940	Sir C. Headlam <sup>2</sup>
1922	J. Erskine <sup>2</sup>	1945	J. McKie <sup>3</sup>
1922	J. Erskine	1945	J. Little
1922	H. Becker <sup>2</sup>	1959	Sir D. Robertson

*Dissident Liberals*

1900	Sir J. Austin
1902	J. Wason
1922	G. Roberts <sup>3</sup>
1922	A. Hopkinson
1923	A. Hopkinson
1924	A. Hopkinson <sup>3</sup>
1929	Sir T. Robinson
1931	A. Hopkinson <sup>3</sup>
1935	A. Hopkinson <sup>3</sup>

*Dissident Labour*

1915	C. Stanton
1922	Sir O. Thomas
1929	N. Maclean
1945	D. Pritt
1970	S. Davies
1972	D. Taverne
1974 (Feb)	D. Taverne
1974 (Feb)	E. Milne
2001	P. Law
2005	P. Law
2006	D. Davies

*Supported by the Left*

1922	E. Scrymgeour
1923	E. Scrymgeour
1924	E. Scrymgeour
1929	E. Scrymgeour
1938	V. Bartlett
1945	V. Bartlett
1997	M. Bell



*Independent*

2001	R. Taylor
2005	R. Taylor

<sup>1</sup>Later accepted Labour Whip

<sup>2</sup>Later accepted Conservative Whip

<sup>3</sup>These candidacies might be put into a different category



CHAPTER 4

Parliament

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker of the House of Commons

1895	W. Gully (Vt Selby)	Lib.	12 Jan 71	S. Lloyd (Ld Selwyn-Lloyd)	Con.
20 Jun 05	J. Lowther (Vt Ullswater)	Con.	3 Feb 76	G. Thomas (Vt Tonypandy)	Lab.
28 Apr 21	J. Whitley	Co.Lib.	15 Jun 83	B. Weatherill (Ld Weatherill)	Con.
21 Jun 28	E. Fitzroy <sup>1</sup>	Con.	17 Apr 92	Betty Boothroyd	Lab.
9 Mar 43	D. Clifton Brown (Vt Ruffside)	Con.		(Lady Boothroyd)	
1 Nov 51	W. Morrison (Vt Dunrossil)	Con.	23 Oct 00	M. Martin (Ld Martin of Springburn)	Lab.
21 Oct 59	Sir H. Hylton-Foster <sup>1</sup>	Con.			
26 Oct 65	H. King (Ld Maybray-King)	Lab.	22 Jun 09	J. Bercow	Con.

<sup>1</sup>Died in office

Chairman of Ways and Means

1900	J. Lowther	Con.	1959	Sir G. Touche	Con.
1905	G. Lawson	Con.	1962	Sir W. Anstruther-Gray	Con.
1906	A. Emmott	Lib.	1964	H. King	Lab.
1911	J. Whitley	Lib.	1965	Sir S. Storey	Con.
1921	J. Hope	Con.	1966	Sir E. Fletcher	Lab.
1924	R. Young	Lab.	1968	S. Irving	Lab.
1924	J. Hope	Con.	1970	Sir R. Grant-Ferris	Con.
1929	R. Young	Lab.	1974	G. Thomas	Lab.
1931	Sir D. Herbert	Con.	1976	O. Murton	Con.
1943	D. Clifton Brown	Con.	1979	B. Weatherill	Con.
1943	J. Milner	Lab.	1983	(Sir) H. Walker	Lab.
1945	C. Williams	Con.	1992	M. Morris	Con.
1945	J. Milner	Lab.	1997	Sir A. Haselhurst	Con.
1951	Sir C. MacAndrew	Con.	2010	L. Hoyle	Lab.

**Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means**  
(*Office created 1902*)

1902	A. Jeffreys	Con.	1956	Sir G. Touche	Con.
1905	L. Hardy	Con.	1959	Sir W. Anstruther-Gray	Con.
1906	J. Caldwell	Lib.	1962	Sir R. Grimston	Con.
1910	J. Whitley	Lib.	1964	Sir S. Storey	Con.
1911	D. Maclean	Lib.	1965	R. Bowen	Lib.
1919	Sir E. Cornwall	Lib.	1966	S. Irving	Lab.
1922	E. Fitzroy	Con.	1968	H. Gourlay	Lab.
1924	C. Entwistle	Lib.	1970	Betty Harvie Anderson	Con.
1924	E. Fitzroy	Con.	1973	E. Mallalieu	Lab.
1928	D. Herbert	Con.	1974	O. Murton	Con.
1929	H. Dunnico	Lab.	1976	Sir M. Galpern	Lab.
1931	R. Bourne <sup>1</sup>	Con.	1979	G. Irvine	Con.
1938	D. Clifton Brown	Con.	1982	E. Armstrong	Lab.
1943	J. Milner	Lab.	1987	Sir P. Dean	Con.
1943	C. Williams	Con.	1992	G. Lofthouse	Lab.
1945	Sir C. MacAndrew	Con.	1997	M. Martin	Lab.
1945	H. Beaumont	Lab.	2000	Sylvia Heal	Lab.
1948	F. Bowles	Lab.	2010	N. Evans	Con.
1950	Sir C. MacAndrew	Con.	2013	Eleanor Laing	Con.
1951	Sir R. Hopkin Morris <sup>1</sup>	Lib.			

<sup>1</sup>Died in office

**Second Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means**  
(*Office created 1971*)

1971	E. Mallalieu	Lab.	1982	(Sir) P. Dean	Con.
1973	O. Murton	Con.	1987	Betty Boothroyd	Lab.
1974	( <i>office vacant</i> )		1993	Dame Janet Fookes	Con.
1974	Sir M. Galpern	Lab.	1997	(Sir) M. Lord	Con.
1976	G. Irvine	Con.	2010	(Dame) Dawn Primarolo	Lab.
1979	R. Crawshaw	Lab.	2015	Natascha Engel	Lab.
1981	E. Armstrong	Lab.			

**Officers of the House of Commons**

<i>Clerk</i>		<i>Clerk</i>		<i>Librarian</i>		<i>Director-General</i>	
1900	(Sir) A. Milman	1987	(Sir) C. Boulton	1887	R. Walpole	2015	I. Ailles
1902	Sir C. Ilbert	1994	(Sir) D. Limon	1908	A. Smyth		
1920	(Sir) T. Webster	1998	(Sir) W. McKay	1937	V. Kitto		
1930	(Sir) H. Dawkins	2003	(Sir) R. Sands	1946	H. Saunders		
1937	(Sir) G. Campion	2006	(Sir) M. Jack	1950	S. Gordon		
1948	(Sir) F. Metcalfe	2011	(Sir) R. Rogers	1968	D. Holland		
1954	(Sir) E. Fellowes	2015	D. Natzler	1976	D. Menhennet		
1962	(Sir) B. Cocks			1991	D. Englefield		
1974	(Sir) D. Lidderdale			1993	Jennifer Tanfield		
1976	(Sir) C. Gordon			2000	Priscilla Baines		
1979	(Sir) R. Barlas			2004	J. Pullinger		
1983	(Sir) K. Bradshaw			2015	Penny Young		

## Parliamentary Sessions

Around 1900, sessions of Parliament lasted from February to July or August. Occasionally Parliament sat through the summer. In 1930 both Houses agreed that they should adjourn between July and October, and that the session should last from September or October to the September or October of the following year; this quickly evolved in practice to sessions running from November until the following November. In 2010, a decision was made to change to a pattern of sessions running from May to May (in line with the new statutory provision for fixed-term parliaments that provided for general elections being normally held in early May). For exact dates of all sessions, see the table below, pp. 307–10. During the adjournments the Speaker or the Lord Speaker (formerly the Lord Chancellor) has the power to give notice of an earlier meeting of his House if it is in the national interest.

After 1945 there was normally a Christmas Recess of about three weeks and recesses of one week at Easter and in late May. The Summer Recess usually lasted from late July to mid-October. There are now several recesses every year, although some of these or the periods of sitting between them are short. It is now customary for Parliament to return briefly from its summer break at the start of September but to go into recess again almost immediately for the period of the party conferences. In the 2015–16 session there were recesses from 21 July–7 September, 17 September–12 October, 10–16 November, 17 December–5 January, 11–22 February and 24 March–11 April.

## Parliamentary Hours of Sitting

The normal hours of sitting of the House of Commons have been altered on a number of occasions since 1900, as the table shows. By the start of the twentieth century, it had become established practice that the House sat in the afternoons and evenings from Monday to Thursday, with the mornings reserved for committees. In 1967 as an experiment, the House also met on Monday and Wednesday mornings, but these sittings were discontinued from October 1967. Morning sittings were reintroduced in the 1990s. Between 1999 and 2005 several experimental changes to sitting hours were made.

Friday sittings have always been shorter and with an earlier start, except from 1940 to 1945 (when the House normally adjourned at 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, to save fuel during the War). From 1995 the House has not met on some Fridays (12 in 1997–8). Since 2003, it has only met on Fridays when there have been Private Members' bills to discuss.

The closing times shown in the table are the ‘moment of interruption’, when the debate on the matter under consideration must end, but proceedings may continue for some time after this before business is concluded and the House rises. Also, although the scheduled time of interruption each day is as shown, the House may choose to continue sitting beyond this time, and frequently does so in practice.

<i>From</i>	<i>Mondays</i>	<i>Tuesdays</i>	<i>Wednesdays</i>	<i>Thursdays</i>	<i>Fridays</i>
1888	3.00–12.00	3.00–12.00	12.00–5.30	3.00–12.00	3.00–12.00
2 May 02	2.00–7.30, 9.00–12.00	2.00–7.30, 9.00–12.00	2.00–7.30, 9.00–12.00	2.00–7.30, 9.00–12.00	12.00–5.00
24 Apr 06	2.45–11.00	2.45–11.00	2.45–11.00	2.45–11.00	12.00–5.00
9 Feb 22	2.45–11.00	2.45–11.00	2.45–11.00	2.45–11.00	11.00–4.00
Oct 39	2.45–10.00	2.45–10.00	2.45–10.00	2.45–10.00	11.00–4.00
18 Sep 40	11.00–6.00	11.00–6.00	11.00–6.00	11.00–6.00	11.00–6.00
14 Mar 45	11.00–6.00	2.15–10.00	2.15–10.00	2.15–10.00	11.00–4.00
Jun 45	2.15–10.00	2.15–10.00	2.15–10.00	2.15–10.00	11.00–4.00
30 Apr 46	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	11.00–4.00
1 Feb 67	10.00–12.30, 2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	10.00–12.30, 2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	11.00–4.00
Oct 67	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	11.00–4.00
25 Jan 80	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	9.30–2.30
19 Dec 94	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	10.00–10.00	2.30–10.00	9.30–2.30
15 Nov 95	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	9.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	9.30–2.30
1997–98	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	9.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	9.30–2.30
Jan 99	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	11.30–7.00	9.30–2.30
Jan 03	2.30–10.00	11.30–7.00	11.30–7.00	11.30–6.00	9.30–2.30
17 May 05	2.30–10.00	2.30–10.00	11.30–7.00	10.00–6.00	9.30–2.30
15 Oct 12	2.30–10.00	11.30–7.00	11.30–7.00	9.30–5.00	9.30–2.30

Sources: Commons Library Briefing Paper 6380 (2015); Commons Library Research Paper 02/41 (2002); House of Commons Information Office Factsheet P4 (2010); *Hansard*.

## Westminster Hall

On 30 November 1999 experimental sittings began in Westminster Hall. They were intended to provide extra time for adjournment debates and for the discussion of Select Committee Reports. Sittings are now (2016) held in Westminster Hall from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on Mondays to consider e-petitions, from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

## Cancelled Sittings

If the House sits for more than 24 hours (or 19 hours on a Thursday) the next day’s business is lost. This has happened on these occasions since 1900:

19 Jul 04	Finance Bill	11 Jun 51	Finance Bill
20 Mar 07	Consolidated Fund Bill	13 Jul 67	Abortion Bill
22 Jul 36	Unemployment Assistance Regulations	12 Jun 69	Divorce Reform Bill
		24 Jul 75	Remuneration Bill

21 Jun 77	Price Commission Bill	10 Dec 86	Teachers' Pay Bill
28 Jul 77	Consolidated Fund Bill	10 Nov 87	Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill
4 Aug 80	Consolidated Fund Bill		
1 Apr 81	British Telecommunications Bill	14 Jun 88	Housing Bill
		25 Jan 00	Disqualifications Bill
22 May 84	Local Government Bill	10 Mar 05	Prevention of Terrorism Bill
5 Mar 85	Water (Fluoridation) Bill		

### Emergency Recalls of the House of Commons

Under Standing Order No. 13 (previously Standing Order No. 12), which dates from 1948, the Speaker may give notice that the House of Commons will sit earlier than the date agreed on adjournment if the public interest requires it, following representations from Ministers. This Standing Order has been used twenty-nine times:

27–29 Sep 49	Devaluation	24–25 Sep 92	Exchange rate policy, UN operations
12–19 Sep 50	Korean War	31 May 95	Bosnia
4 Oct 51	Prorogation and dissolution	2–3 Sep 98	Passage of Anti-Terrorism legislation
12–14 Sep 56	Suez crisis	14 Sep 01	Terrorist attacks in U.S.A.
18 Sep 59	Prorogation and dissolution	4 Oct 01	Terrorist attacks in U.S.A.
17–23 Oct 61	Berlin crisis	8 Oct 01	Terrorist attacks in U.S.A.
16 Jan 68	Government expenditure cuts	3 Apr 02	Death of H.M. The Queen Mother
26–27 Aug 68	Czechoslovakia, Nigeria	24 Sep 02	Iraq
26–29 May 70	Prorogation and dissolution	20 Jul 11	Allegations of media misbehaviour and police corruption
22–23 Sep 71	Northern Ireland	11 Aug 11	London riots
9–10 Jan 74	Fuel	10 Apr 13	Death of Lady Thatcher
3–4 Jun 74	Northern Ireland	29 Aug 13	Syria
3 Apr 82	Falkland Islands	26 Sep 14	Iraq: Coalition against ISIL
14 Apr 82	Falkland Islands	20 Jun 16	Murder of Jo Cox M.P.
6–7 Sep 90	Kuwait		

### Saturday and Sunday sittings

The House of Commons can sit on a Saturday, but very rarely does so. The only occasions since 1939 have been:

2 Sep 39	Impending outbreak of war
30 Jul 49	Summer adjournment debates (last sitting of summer)
3 Nov 56	Suez crisis
3 Apr 82	Invasion of Falkland Islands

The only Sunday sitting since 1900 was from noon on 3 Sep 39, following the declaration of war on Germany that morning.

## Government and Private Members' Time

Until 1939 Government business had precedence at every sitting of the House of Commons except certain Wednesdays and Fridays and Tuesday evenings after 8.15 p.m. until Easter. This generally gave Private Members about eight Wednesdays and thirteen Fridays on which they had precedence. This was always subject to the possibility that the House, or Government, might direct that the time was needed for Government business. Between 1914 and 1918 and between 1939 and 1948 Private Members' time was abolished completely. When Private Members' time was restored, the Government retained precedence on all days except for twenty Fridays. Private Members' motions were also allowed on some Mondays. In the nine sessions 1950–51 to 1958–59 an average of ten days was allotted to Private Members' Bills and nine days to Private Members' motions. In 1960 four extra half-days (two Mondays and two Wednesdays) were allotted for consideration of Private Members' motions in addition to the twenty Fridays. From 1967 to 1970 sixteen of the twenty Fridays were given to Bills and four to motions. Since 1970 the number of Fridays for Bills has been between ten and twelve. Since 1995 Private Members' motions have been debated on Wednesday mornings, and, since November 1999, in the new Westminster Hall meetings. The Backbench Business Committee, established in 2010, now also has a limited allocation of time (currently 35 days in each session) outside Government control in which it can schedule subjects for debate suggested by backbench M.P.s. (i.e. excluding ministers and shadow ministers).

## Broadcasting of Parliament

Television cameras were first allowed into Parliament for the opening of the session and the Queen's Speech on 28 Oct 58. Experiments with closed-circuit radio and television coverage were made in 1967–8, but the House of Commons on a free vote rejected the idea of broadcasting Parliament on 24 Nov 66 (131–130), on 19 Oct 72 (191–165) and on 30 Jan 74 (189–164).

On 24 Feb 75 the House of Commons approved (354–152) a four-week experiment with the live radio broadcasting of its proceedings and this took place from 9 Jun 75 to 4 Jul 75. On 16 Mar 76 the House approved (299–124) the idea of permanent sound broadcasting. Regular sound broadcasting began on 3 Apr 78.

On 8 Dec 83, the Lords voted (74–24) for the public televising of some of its proceedings for an experimental period, which began on 23 Jan 85. On 22 Jul 85 the House of Lords extended the experiment and on 12 May 86 agreed to make television a permanent feature.

There were regular attempts by supporters of the televising of the House of Commons to air the issue, using Ten Minute Rule bills. On 9 Feb 88 the House voted, 318–264, to allow a limited experiment in televising proceedings under strict conditions, laid down by a newly appointed select committee on televising the proceedings of the House. Televising began on 21 Nov 89, and was formally made permanent on 1 May 91.





## Labour

	Feb Oct																
	51	55	59	64	66	70	74	74	79	83	87	92	97	01	05	10	15
Professional	35	36	38	41	43	48	46	49	43	42	40	42	45	43	40	35	28
Business	9	12	10	11	9	10	9	8	7	9	10	8	9	8	7	8	11
Misc.	19	17	17	16	18	16	15	15	14	16	21	28	33	36	43	49	54
Workers	37	35	35	32	30	26	30	28	36	33	29	22	13	12	10	9	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Nuffield General Election Studies

**Education of Conservative and Labour M.P.s 1906–2015**  
(percentages)

	<i>Conservative</i>		<i>Labour</i>	
	<i>Public School</i>	<i>University Educated</i>	<i>Public School</i>	<i>University Educated</i>
1906	67	57	0	0
1910 (Jan)	74	58	0	0
1910 (Dec)	76	59	0	0
1918	81	49	3	5
1922	78	48	9	15
1923	79	50	8	14
1924	78	53	7	14
1929	79	54	12	19
1931	77	55	8	17
1935	81	57	10	19
1945	85	58	23	32
1950	85	62	22	41
1951	75	65	23	41
1955	76	64	22	40
1959	72	60	18	39
1964	75	63	18	46
1966	80	67	18	51
1970	74	64	17	53
1974 (Feb)	74	68	17	56
1974 (Oct)	75	69	18	57
1979	77	73	17	57
1983	70	71	14	53
1987	68	70	14	56
1992	62	73	14	61
1997	61	81	16	66
2001	64	83	17	67
2005	60	81	17	64
2010	54	80	14	73
2015	50	81	16	77

Source: To 1950 J. Ross *Electors and Elected* (1955); since 1950 Nuffield Studies

## House of Commons Business

<i>Sessions</i>		<i>Allocation of Time</i>			<i>Bills</i>			<i>Questions</i>	
<i>Date of Meeting</i>	<i>Date Prorogued</i>	<i>Sitting Days</i>	<i>Length of Day</i>	<i>Private M.P.s' Days</i>	<i>Total Introduced</i>	<i>Royal Assent</i>	<i>Daily Av. Starred</i>		<i>Total Questions</i>
							<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
3 Dec 00	15 Dec 00	11	5 h 38 m	3	–	–	–	–	314
23 Jan 01 <sup>a</sup>	17 Aug 01	121	9 h 5 m	14	303	127	69	–	6,448
16 Jan 02	18 Dec 02	181	8 h 51 m	17	300	121	–	–	7,168
17 Feb 03	14 Aug 03	115	9 h 8 m	14	311	131	28	18	4,536
2 Feb 04	15 Aug 04	124	9 h 19 m	13	308	121	38	18	5,933
14 Feb 05	11 Aug 05	114	9 h 12 m	12	309	86	47	19	6,244
Dissolution 8 Jan 06. Duration 5 years, 2 months, 7 days									
13 Feb 06	21 Dec 06	156	8 h 32 m	16	346	121	70	22	11,865
12 Feb 07	28 Aug 07	131	8 h 28 m	13	294	116	72	21	10,147
29 Jan 08	21 Dec 08	171	7 h 39 m	18	364	129	75	21	13,811
16 Feb 09	3 Dec 09	179	8 h 38 m	14	325	110	62	19	12,251
Dissolution 10 Jan 10. Duration 3 years, 10 months, 28 days									
15 Feb 10	28 Nov 10	103	6 h 36 m	9	289	101	81	24	8,201
Dissolution 28 Nov 10. Duration 9 months, 13 days									
31 Jan 11	16 Dec 11	172	7h 49 m	11	373	134	87	21	15,439
14 Feb 12	7 Mar 13	206	8h 1 m	14	343	101	97	19	19,913
10 Mar 13	15 Aug 13	102	7h 55 m	10	315	108	88	18	18,936
10 Feb 14	18 Sep 14	130	7h 14 m	16	391	168	55	16	7,705
11 Nov 14	27 Jan 16	155	6h 40 m	–	162	152	72	16	12,976
15 Feb 16	22 Dec 16	127	7h 11 m	–	112	105	108	20	15,743
7 Feb 17	6 Feb 18	181	7h 21 m	–	102	91	92	16	19,146
12 Feb 18	21 Nov 18	119	7h 16 m	–	99	86	89	15	12,025
Dissolution 25 Nov 18. Duration 7 years, 9 months, 25 days									
4 Feb 19	23 Dec 19	163	7h 16 m	16	203	152	126	27	20,523
10 Feb 20	23 Dec 20	167	8h 20 m	17	215	138	110	22	8,652
15 Feb 21	10 Nov 21	141	8h 0 m	11	202	125	101 <sup>b</sup>	19 <sup>b</sup>	14,133 <sup>b</sup>
14 Dec 21	19 Dec 21	4	6h 5 m	–	–	–			
7 Feb 22	4 Aug 22	113	8h 3 m	11	196	105			
Dissolution 26 Oct 22. Duration 3 years, 8 months, 22 days									
20 Nov 22	15 Dec 22	20	7h 54 m	10	–	10	103 <sup>c</sup>	18 <sup>c</sup>	12,860 <sup>c</sup>
13 Feb 23	16 Nov 23	114	8h 34 m	17	181	78	107	21	12,370
Dissolution 16 Nov 23. Duration 11 months, 27 days									
8 Jan 24	9 Oct 24	129	7h 50 m	21	248	79	101	25	13,092
Dissolution 9 Oct 24. Duration 9 months, 1 day									
2 Dec 24	22 Dec 25	148	8h 17 m	22	247	145	91	23	14,035
2 Feb 26	15 Dec 26	151	7h 55 m	21	180	105	71	17	10,713
8 Feb 27	22 Dec 27	144	7h 53 m	19	195	91	74	14	10,536
7 Feb 28	3 Aug 28	115	7h 34 m	24	168	79	67	13	7,559
6 Nov 28	10 May 29	100	7h 0 m	–	115	64	68	17	7,074
Dissolution 10 May 29. Duration 4 years, 5 months, 8 days									
25 Jun 29	1 Aug 30	189	7h 57 m	31	237	132	93	24	18,327
28 Oct 30	7 Oct 31	187	7h 47 m	21	212	106	78	15	14,373
Dissolution 8 Oct 31. Duration 2 years, 4 months, 12 days									
3 Nov 31	17 Nov 32	155	7h 32 m	1	125	103	69	10	9,667
22 Nov 32	17 Nov 33	143	7h 33 m	26	147	92	58	8	7,559
21 Nov 33	16 Nov 34	156	7h 49 m	22	173	111	58	9	8,768
20 Nov 34	25 Oct 35	151	7h 36 m	–	116	98	59	9	8,449

(continued)

<i>Sessions</i>		<i>Allocation of Time</i>		<i>Bills</i>			<i>Questions</i>		
<i>Date of Meeting</i>	<i>Date Prorogued</i>	<i>Sitting Days</i>	<i>Length of Day</i>	<i>Private M.P.s' Days</i>	<i>Total Introduced</i>	<i>Royal Assent</i>	<i>Daily Av. Starred</i>		<i>Total Questions</i>
							<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Dissolution 25 Oct 35. Duration 3 years, 11 months, 21 days									
26 Nov 35	30 Oct 36	137	7h 55 m	19	149	111	82	13	10,215
3 Nov 36	22 Oct 37	157	7h 47 m	24	170	126	79	11	11,769
26 Oct 37	4 Nov 38	168	7h 42 m	26	179	113	85	14	13,787
8 Nov 38	23 Nov 39	200	7h 34 m	14	227	171	92	17	18,460
28 Nov 39	20 Nov 40	127	6h 53 m	—	80	73	84	27	13,536
21 Nov 40	11 Nov 41	113	5h 50 m	—	55	54	77	23	10,825
12 Nov 41	10 Nov 42	116	6h 23 m	—	46	46	80	23	11,592
11 Nov 42	23 Nov 43	122	7h 1 m	—	59	58	83	22	11,911
24 Nov 43	28 Nov 44	153	7h 14 m	—	55	52	77	17	11,498
29 Nov 44	15 Jun 45	95	6h 51 m	—	57	48	91	18	7,856
Dissolution 15 Jun 45. Duration 9 years, 5 months, 2 days									
1 Aug 45	6 Nov 46	212	7 h 45 m	—	106	104	128	30	7,313
12 Nov 46	20 Oct 47	164	8 h 38 m	—	73	71	108	22	17,310
21 Oct 47	13 Sep 48	171	8 h 13 m	—	92	89	97	21	16,303
14 Sep 48	25 Oct 48	10	7 h 2 m	—	—	—	132	41	853
26 Oct 48	16 Dec 49	208	7 h 48 m	10	146	125	86	18	17,334
Dissolution 3 Feb 50. Duration 4 years, 4 months, 15 days									
1 Mar 50	26 Oct 50	105	7 h 50 m	5	58	57	105	19	9,861
31 Oct 50	4 Oct 51	153	8 h 20 m	19	107	81	108	18	15,720
Dissolution 5 Oct 51. Duration 1 year, 7 months, 4 days									
31 Oct 51	30 Oct 52	157	8 h 48 m	18	113	88	99	17	14,192
4 Nov 52	29 Oct 53	162	8 h 12 m	20	78	62	91	16	13,878
3 Nov 53	25 Nov 54	187	8 h 11 m	19	113	95	89	15	15,990
30 Nov 54	6 May 55	84	7 h 58 m	10	72	33	90	17	7,262
Dissolution 6 May 55. Duration 3 years, 6 months, 6 days									
7 Jun 55	5 Nov 56	219	7 h 57 m	25	126	101	86	16	18,285
6 Nov 56	1 Nov 57	159	7 h 40 m	20	93	75	90	20	14,259
5 Nov 57	23 Oct 58	156	7 h 54 m	20	112	89	84	18	12,734
28 Oct 58	18 Sep 59	159	7 h 48 m	20	113	89	89	21	14,518
Dissolution 18 Sep 59. Duration 4 years, 3 months, 11 days									
20 Oct 59	27 Oct 60	160	8 h 2 m	22	103	80	81	21	13,471
1 Nov 60	24 Oct 61	168	8 h 30 m	22	117	79	73	22	13,778
31 Oct 61	25 Oct 62	160	8 h 23 m	22	108	75	65	23	12,226
30 Oct 62	8 Nov 63	162	8 h 15 m	22	105	72	67	31	13,948
12 Nov 63	25 Sep 64	155	8 h 14 m	22	155	102	66	37	14,291
Dissolution 25 Sep 64. Duration 4 years, 11 months, 5 days									
27 Oct 64	10 Mar 66	177	9 h 0 m	22	158	94	74	46	19,148
9 Nov 65	8 Nov 65	65	8 h 15 m	22	74	21	67	56	7,978
Dissolution 10 Mar 66. Duration 1 year, 5 months, 13 days									
18 Apr 66	27 Oct 67	246	9 h 50 m	25	210	127	69	69	33,965
31 Oct 67	25 Oct 68	176	9 h 2 m	22	142	76	64	77	24,910
30 Oct 68	22 Oct 69	164	9 h 26 m	24	158	73	81	78	23,464
28 Oct 69	29 May 70	122	8 h 16 m	24	152	60	81	78	17,461
Dissolution 29 May 70. Duration 4 years, 1 month, 11 days									
29 Jun 70	28 Oct 71	206	8 h 16 m	24	164	110	83	99	33,946
2 Nov 71	26 Oct 72	180	9 h 17 m	24	149	84	77	97	28,946
31 Oct 72	25 Oct 73	164	8 h 53 m	24	153	83	47	109	25,788
30 Oct 73	8 Feb 74	60	8 h 21 m	6	77	17	41	104	8,690
Dissolution 8 Feb 74. Duration 3 years, 7 months, 10 days									
6 Mar 74	20 Sep 74	87	8 h 28 m	10	86	50	48	133	15,738

(continued)

<i>Sessions</i>		<i>Allocation of Time</i>		<i>Bills</i>			<i>Questions</i>		
<i>Date of Meeting</i>	<i>Date Prorogued</i>	<i>Sitting Days</i>	<i>Length of Day</i>	<i>Private M.P.s' Days</i>	<i>Total Introduced</i>	<i>Royal Assent</i>	<i>Daily Av. Starred</i>		<i>Total Questions</i>
							<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Dissolution 20 Sep 74. Duration 6 months, 14 days									
22 Oct 74	12 Nov 75	198	9 h 20 m	22	183	99	47	137	36,652
19 Nov 75	22 Nov 76	191	9 h 13 m	22	174	100	49	167	41,460
24 Nov 76	26 Oct 77	149	9 h 10 m	22	141	56	46	163	31,269
3 Nov 77	24 Oct 78	169	9 h 24 m	24	136	60	49	175	37,775
31 Oct 78	7 Apr 79	86	8 h 17 m	15	115	50	54	153	17,851
Dissolution 7 Apr 79. Duration 4 years, 5 months, 16 days									
9 May 79	13 Nov 80	244	8 h 55 m	25	217	102	51	164	52,635
20 Nov 80	30 Oct 81	163	9 h 7 m	22	145	78	50	139	30,863
4 Nov 81	28 Oct 82	174	8 h 8 m	22	143	59	52	135	32,430
3 Nov 82	13 May 83	115	8 h 34 m	17	134	56	53	149	23,220
Dissolution 13 May 1983. Duration 4 years, 4 days									
15 Jun 83	31 Oct 84	213	8 h 59 m	24	181	76	65	188	53,995
6 Nov 84	30 Oct 85	172	9 h 06 m	25	153	75	86	183	46,314
5 Nov 85	7 Nov 86	172	8 h 56 m	25	162	69	101	185	49,140
12 Nov 86	18 May 87	109	8 h 32 m	19	124	51	12	196	34,537
17 Jun 87	15 Nov 88	159	11 h 31 m	26	168	62	110	219	72,666
22 Nov 88	16 Nov 89	136	11 h 38 m	25	179	46	136	225	63,472
21 Nov 89	1 Nov 90	127	11 h 32 m	25	162	45	148	248	66,045
7 Nov 90	22 Oct 91	125	10 h 50 m	24	171	69	173 <sup>d</sup>	205	37,664
31 Nov 91	16 Mar 92	63	11 h 2 m	12	97	47	97	193	18,433
Dissolution 16 Mar 1992. Duration 4 years, 8 months, 30 days									
27 Apr 92	22 Nov 93	240	8 h 16 m	25	220	68	30	236	63,684
18 Nov 93	3 Nov 94	154	8 h 10 m	25	142	41	30	267	45,610
16 Nov 94	8 Nov 95	159	8 h 16 m	20	102	54	31	283	49,897
15 Nov 95	17 Oct 96	146	8 h 45 m	13 <sup>c</sup>	147	60	31	246	40,307
23 Oct 96	21 Mar 97	86	8 h 21 m	7 <sup>c</sup>	121	59	30	214	21,061
Dissolution 8 Apr 97. Duration 4 years, 11 months, 11 days									
7 May 97	19 Nov 98	241	8 h 47 m	13	202	62	34	219	60,765
24 Nov 98	11 Nov 99	149	9 h 15 m	13	135	35	34	216	37,157
17 Nov 99	30 Nov 00	170	8 h 29 m <sup>f</sup>	13	144	45	34	216	42,528
6 Dec 00	11 May 01	83	8 h 19 m <sup>f</sup>	9	89	21	33	201	19,496
Dissolution 12 May 01. Duration 4 years, 4 days									
15 Jun 01	7 Nov 02	201	7 h 40 m <sup>f</sup>	13	162	17	32	363	79,433
10 Nov 02	21 Nov 03	162	7 h 57 m <sup>f</sup>	13	138	46	25	350	60,872
26 Nov 03	18 Nov 04	157	7 h 44 m <sup>f</sup>	13	131	38	23	358	59,855
23 Nov 04	7 Apr 05	65	8 h 7 m <sup>f</sup>	4	88	21	22	343	23,730
Dissolution 11 Apr 05. Duration 3 years, 9 months, 28 days									
17 May 05	8 Nov 06	208	7 h 56 m <sup>f</sup>	12	179	55	26	457	100,394
15 Nov 06	30 Oct 07	146	7 h 40 m <sup>f</sup>	10	131	31	26	396	61,561
15 Nov 07	23 Nov 08	166	7 h 55 m <sup>f</sup>	8	138	33	31	442	78,508
3 Dec 08	13 Nov 09	139	7 h 35 m <sup>f</sup>	13	138	27	30	404	60,305
18 Nov 09	8 Apr 10	69	7 h 50 m <sup>f</sup>	5	92	30	28	369	27,391
Dissolution 10 Apr 10. Duration 4 years, 10 months, 21 days									
18 May 10	1 May 12	295	7 h 57 m <sup>f</sup>	18	277	49	32	331	107,237
9 May 12	25 Apr 13	143	7 h 54 m <sup>f</sup>	14	137	38	32	296	46,902
8 May 13	14 May 14	162	7 h 51 m <sup>f</sup>	14	180	30	31	267	48,274
4 Jun 14	26 Mar 15	133	7 h 26 m <sup>f</sup>	14	162	36	32	227	34,426
Dissolution 30 Mar 15 Duration 4 years, 11 months, 20 days									

(continued)

<sup>a</sup>Although the session of 1901 was not due to begin until 14 Feb, Parliament sat for three days between 23 and 25 Jan to discuss business arising out of the death of Queen Victoria

<sup>b</sup>For both sessions in 1921

<sup>c</sup>For both sessions in 1922

<sup>d</sup>From Nov 90 only the highest-placed questions for oral answer appeared on the order paper

<sup>e</sup>Does not include Wednesday morning sittings introduced in 1995

<sup>f</sup>Does not include parallel sittings in Westminster Hall introduced in 1999

Sources: *Sessional Returns of the House of Commons*. Questions to Ministers taken from D. N. Chester and N. Bowring, *Questions in Parliament* (1962), pp. 87–8, and 316; and information from the Journal Office, House of Commons

## Growth of Legislation

### Pages of Acts and Statutory Instruments

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acts</i>	<i>S.I.s</i>	<i>Total</i>
1911	430	330	760
1921	220	1,080	1,300
1930	280	1,050	1,330
1940	370	1,970	2,340
1950	720	2,970	3,690
1960	850	3,020	3,870
1970	1,110	4,880	5,990
1980	2,110	5,440	7,550
1990	2,390	6,550	8,940
2000	3,865	8,770	12,635
2009	3,384	11,888	15,272

Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 13/48 (2013). Figures from earlier years are adjusted to current page sizes

## Fathers of the House of Commons

	<i>M.P. until</i>	<i>Length of service</i>			
		<i>as M.P.</i>		<i>as Father</i>	
		<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>
(Sir) W. Bramston Beach	Aug 1901	44	4	2	4
Sir M. Hicks Beach	Jan 1906	41	6	4	5
G. Finch	May 1907	39	6	1	4
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	Apr 1908	39	6	–	11
Sir J. Kennaway	Jan 1910	39	9	1	9
T. Burt	Nov 1918	44	10	8	11
T. P. O'Connor	Nov 1929	49	7	10	11
D. Lloyd George	Dec 1944	54	8	15	1
Earl Winterton	Oct 1951	46	11	6	10
Sir H. O'Neill	Oct 1952	37	8	1	0
D. Grenfell	Sep 1959	37	2	6	11
Sir W. Churchill	Sep 1964	62	0 <sup>a</sup>	5	0
R. Butler	R. Jan 1965	35	8	–	4
(Sir) R. Turton	Feb 1974	44	8	9	1
G. Strauss	Apr 1979	46	11 <sup>a</sup>	5	0
J. Parker	May 1983	46	7	4	1
J. Callaghan	May 1987	41	10	4	0
Sir B. Braine	Apr 1992	42	1	4	11

(continued)

	<i>M.P. until</i>	<i>Length of service</i>			
		<i>as M.P.</i>		<i>as Father</i>	
		<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Sir E. Heath	Jun 2001	51	3	9	2
T. Dalyell	May 2005	42	11	3	11
A. Williams	May 2010	45	7	5	0
Sir P. Tapsell	May 2015	54	1 <sup>a</sup>	5	0
Sir G. Kaufman	Feb 2017	46	8	1	9
Sir K. Clarke	<i>(elected Jun 1970)</i>				

<sup>a</sup>By tradition the title of Father of the House goes to the member with the longest continuous service. Sir W. Churchill's service (1900–08, 1908–22 and 1924–19) was broken in 1908 and again in 1922–4. His continuous service was therefore exactly 40 years. G. Strauss sat 1929–31 and then 1934–79, Sir P. Tapsell 1959–64 and 1966–2015

### Long-Service M.P.s

Apart from the Fathers of the House (all but three of whom served over 38 years) the following M.P.s served 38 years or more:

<i>Years</i>		<i>Years</i>	
49	G. Lambert 1891–24, 29–45	39	Sir L. Ropner 1923–29, 31–64
48	A. Balfour 1874–06, 06–22	39	Sir H. Fraser 1945–84
47	J. Gretton 1895–06, 07–43	39	J. Amery 1950–66, 69–92
47	H. Chaplin 1868–06, 07–16	39	Sir R. Body 1955–59, 66–01
47	T. Benn 1950–60, 63–83, 84–01	39	Sir N. Winterton 1971–10
		38	Sir J. Pease 1865–03
45	Sir A. Chamberlain 1892–14, 14–37	38	J. Round 1868–06
45	M. Meacher 1970–15	38	Sir J. Agg-Gardner 1874–80, 85–95, 00–06, 11–28
43	Sir A. Haselhurst 1970–74, 77–15		
42	J. Talbot 1868–78, 78–10	38	J. Chamberlain 1876–14
42	M. Foot 1945–55, 60–92	38	J. Collings 1880–86, 86–18
42	D. Winnick 1966–70, 79–17	38	J. Lowther 1883–21
41	Sir J. Morris 1959–01	38	Ld H. Cecil 1895–06, 10–37
41	Sir A. Beith 1973–15	38	W. Nicholson 1897–35
41	Sir W. Hart Dyke 1865–06	38	E. Fitzroy 1900–06, 10–43
41	Sir G. Johnson 1959–64, 65–01	38	W. Elliott 1918–23, 24–45, 46–58
41	Sir G. Young 1974–15	38	G. Oliver 1922–31, 35–64
41	Sir J. Stanley 1974–15	38	H. Macmillan 1924–29, 31–45, 45–64
41	Sir P. Emery 1959–66, 67–01		
40	Sir W. Lawson 1859–65, 68–85, 86–00, 03–06	38	Dame Irene Ward 1931–45, 50–74
		38	G. Lloyd 1931–45, 50–74
40	E. Shinwell 1922–24, 28–31, 35–70	38	Sir J. Langford-Holt 1945–83
		38	A. Lewis 1945–83
40	W. Long 1880–92, 93–21	38	G. Thomas 1945–83
40	D. Healey 1952–92	38	J. Silverman 1945–83
40	J. Prescott 1970–10	38	F. Willey 1945–83
40	Sir P. Cormack 1970–10	38	Sir H. Wilson 1945–83
40	G. Strang 1970–10	38	Sir D. Walker-Smith 1945–83
40	I. Paisley 1970–10	38	Sir J. Ridsdale 1954–92
39	Sir G. Courthope 1906–45	38	P. Channon 1959–97
39	W. Thorne 1906–45	38	Gwyneth 1966–70, 74–08
39	Sir T. Moore 1925–64		
39	Sir C. Taylor 1935–74	38	A. Mitchell 1977–15

After the 2017 general election, the only M.P.s still in the House to have sat for over 38 years were: 47 years, Sir K. Clarke (70–, Father of the House from Sir G. Kaufman’s death in Feb 17), D. Skinner (70–); 42 years, Sir P. Bottomley (75–); 41 years, G. Robinson (76–); 38 years, B. Sheerman (79–) and F. Field (79–).

Sir J. Fergusson (1855–57, 59–68, 85–06), Sir F. Powell (1857–59, 63–68, 72–74, 80–81, 85–10) and Lord C. Hamilton (1865–8, 69–88, 10–18) with substantially interrupted service can be listed with Sir W. Churchill, D. Lloyd George, G. Lambert, Sir J. Agg-Gardner, Sir E. Heath, T. Benn, G. Strauss, Sir P. Tapsell and D. Winnick as the only members to leave the House fifty years after entering it.

### Oldest and Youngest M.P.s

The oldest M.P.s since 1900 have been: S. Young (96 in 1918); D. Logan (92 in 1964); Sir W. Churchill (89 in 1964); W. Thorne (88 in 1945); R. Cameron (87 in 1913); J. Collings (86 in 1918); Sir S. Chapman (86 in 1945); E. Shinwell (85 in 1970); S. O. Davies (85 in 1972); P. Khabra (85 in 2007); Sir P. Tapsell (85 in 2015); and Sir G. Kaufman (85 in 2015).

The youngest M.P.s have been Mhairi Black (20 in 2015), Vt Turnour (Earl Winterton) (21 in 1904); J. Esmonde (21 in 1915); P. Whitty (21 in 1916); J. Sweeney (21 in 1918); E. Harmsworth (21 in 1919); Sir H. Lucas-Tooth (21 in 1924); and Bernadette Devlin (21 in 1969).

### M.P.s of Ethnic Minority Origin, 1892–2016

Classifying a politician’s ethnic origins can raise some difficulties, not least because these matters are to some extent subjective. As one House of Commons Library paper noted, ‘[E]thnicity is both sensitive, and difficult to define’ and ‘Data on the ethnicity of Members is not systematically gathered’. Nor is there universal agreement on which ethnic groups should be counted as minorities. The table below follows the definition used by the campaigning group Operation Black Vote in listing BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) M.P.s; members of white minority groups are not included, nor are M.P.s known to consider themselves as not being of a minority ethnicity.

1892–95	D. Naoraji <sup>2</sup>	1997–2005	Oona King <sup>3</sup>
1895–1905	Sir M. Bhowanagree <sup>1</sup>	1997–2012	M. Singh <sup>3</sup>
1922–23, 24–29	S. Saklatvala <sup>4</sup>	1997–2010	M. Sarwar <sup>3</sup>
1987–00	B. Grant <sup>3</sup>	2000–	M. Hendrick <sup>3</sup>
1987–	Diane Abbott <sup>3</sup>	2000–	D. Lammy <sup>3</sup>
1987–05	P. Boateng <sup>3</sup>	2001–	K. Mahmood <sup>3</sup>
1987–	K. Vaz <sup>3</sup>	2001–10	P. Dhanda <sup>3</sup>
1991–92, 97–2010	A. Kumar <sup>3</sup>	2004–05	P. Gill <sup>2</sup>
1992–97	N. Deva <sup>1</sup>	2005–16	S. Khan <sup>3</sup>
1992–2007	P. Khabra <sup>3</sup>	2005–10	S. Malik <sup>3</sup>

2005–10, 2015–	Dawn Butler <sup>3</sup>	2010–	Lisa Nandy <sup>3</sup>
2005–	A. Afriyie <sup>1</sup>	2011–	Seema Malhotra <sup>3</sup>
2005–	S. Vara <sup>1</sup>	2015–	Tasmina
2007–	V. Sharma <sup>3</sup>		Ahmed-Sheikh <sup>5</sup>
2010–	Rushanara Ali <sup>3</sup>	2015–	J. Cleverly <sup>1</sup>
2010–	K. Kwarteng <sup>1</sup>	2015–	Thangam
2010–	Shabana Mahmood <sup>3</sup>		Debbonaire <sup>3</sup>
2010–	Chi Onwurah <sup>3</sup>	2015–	Suella Fernandes <sup>1</sup>
2010–	Priti Patel <sup>1</sup>	2015–	Nus Ghani <sup>1</sup>
2010–	Yasmin Qureshi <sup>3</sup>	2015–	Rupa Huq <sup>3</sup>
2010–15	A. Sarwar <sup>3</sup>	2015–	I. Hussain <sup>3</sup>
2010–	C. Umunna <sup>3</sup>	2015–	R. Jayawardena <sup>1</sup>
2010–	A. Sharma <sup>1</sup>	2015–	Seema Kennedy <sup>1</sup>
2010–	Helen Grant <sup>3</sup>	2015–	C. Lewis <sup>3</sup>
2010–	S. Gyimah <sup>1</sup>	2015–	A. Mak <sup>1</sup>
2010–	S. Javid <sup>1</sup>	2015–	Kate Osamor <sup>3</sup>
2010–15	P. Uppal <sup>1</sup>	2015–	Naz Shah <sup>3</sup>
2010–	Valerie Vaz <sup>3</sup>	2015–	Tulip Siddiq <sup>3</sup>
2010–	N. Zahawi <sup>1</sup>	2015–	R. Sunak <sup>1</sup>
2010–	R. Chishti <sup>1</sup>	2016–	Rosena Allin-Khan <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Conservative. <sup>2</sup>Liberal or Liberal Democrat. <sup>3</sup>Labour. <sup>4</sup>Communist. <sup>5</sup>Scottish National Party

### Family Connections of M.P.s

Many M.P.s have had extended family connections with other present or past M.P.s. Often, when through the female line, these are difficult to check. However, the following include the most outstanding examples of parliamentary families.

<b>Acland</b>	Sir R. Acland (1935–45, 1947–55); s. of Sir F. Acland (1906–22, 1923–4, 1932–39); s. of Sir A. Acland (1885–99); s. of Sir T. Acland (1837–47, 1865–85)
<b>Aitken</b>	J. Aitken (1974–97), s. of Sir W. Aitken, (1950–64) and nephew of Sir M. Aitken (1910–16) who was father of M. Aitken (1945–50)
<b>Astor</b>	W. W. Astor (1935–45, 1951–52) and his brothers J. J. Astor (1951–59) and M. Astor (1945–51) were sons of Vtess Astor (1919–45) and W. Astor (1910–19). W. Astor's brother J. J. Astor (1922–45) and his son J. Astor (1964–74) also sat (E. Baldwin of Bewdley). O. Baldwin (1929–31, 1945–47); s. of S. Baldwin (1908–37); s. of A. Baldwin (1892–1908)
<b>Benn</b>	(Vt Stansgate) H. Benn (1999–); s. of A. Wedgwood Benn (1950–60, 1963–83, 1984–2001); s. of W. Benn (1906–27, 1928–31, 1937–41); s. of Sir J. Benn (1892–95, 1904–10)
<b>Butler</b>	Sir A. Butler (1970–92); s. of R. A. Butler (1929–65); nephew of Sir G. Butler (1923–29)
<b>Cavendish</b>	(D of Devonshire) M. of Hartington (1923–38); s. of V. Cavendish (1865–68, 1880–91); s. of Ld E. Cavendish (1865–74, 1880–91) b. of M of Hartington (1857–68, 1869–91) and of Ld G. Cavendish (1859–80) and of Ld F. Cavendish (1865–82); sons of W. Cavendish (1829–34). Four of the sisters of the M of Hartington (1923–38) were married to M.P.s: H. Macmillan (1924–9, 1931–45, 1945–64); J. Stuart (1923–59); H. Hunloke (1938–44); F. Holland-Martin (1951–60) and then Vt Hinchingbrooke (1941–62)



- Cecil** (M of Salisbury) Vt Cranborne (1979–87); s. of Vt Cranborne (1950–54); s. of Vt Cranborne (1929–41); s. of Vt Cranborne (1885–92, 1893–1903); s. of Vt Cranborne (1853–68); s. of Vt Cranborne (1813–23); s. of Vt Cranborne (1774–80)
- Chamberlain** N. Chamberlain (1918–40); b. of Sir A. Chamberlain (1892–1937); s. of J. Chamberlain (1876–1914)
- Channon** P. Channon (1959–97); s. of Sir H. Channon (1935–58) and g.s. of Countess of Iveagh (1927–35) and Vt Elveden (1908–10, 1912–27). This is the only example of a seat, Southend, being held successively by four members of one family
- Churchill** (D of Marlborough) W. Churchill (1970–97); s. of R. Churchill (1940–5); s. of Sir W. Churchill (1900–22, 1924–64); s. of Ld R. Churchill (1874–94); s. of M of Blandford (1844–45, 1847–57); s. of M of Blandford (1818–20, 1826–30, 1832–35, 1838–40); s. of M of Blandford (1790–96, 1802–04). N. Soames (1983–) is g.s. of Sir W. Churchill
- Clifton Brown** G. Clifton-Brown (1992–); g.s. of G. Clifton-Brown (1945–50); nephew of H. Clifton-Brown (1922–23, 1924–45); and D. Clifton-Brown (1918–23, 1924–51); sons of J. Clifton Brown (1876–80); g.s. of Sir W. Brown (1846–59)
- Cryer** J. Cryer (1997–2005, 2010–), s. of Ann Cryer (1997–2010) and of R. Cryer (1974–83, 1987–94)
- Douglas-Hamilton** (D of Hamilton) Ld J. Douglas-Hamilton (1974–97); son of M. of Clydesdale (1930–40); brother of Ld M. Douglas-Hamilton (1950–54)
- Dunne** P. Dunne (2005–); g.s. of P. Dunne (1935–7); s. of E. Dunne (1906–10)
- Foot** M. Foot (1945–55, 1960–92); b. of (Sir) D. Foot (1931–45, 1957–70) and s. of I. Foot (1922–4, 1929–35)
- Goldsmith** Z. Goldsmith (2010–16, 2017–), g.s. of F. Goldsmith (1910–18) and of R. Vane-Tempest-Stewart (1931–45); s. of C. Vane-Tempest-Stewart (1906–15)
- Guest** (Vt Wimborne) I. Guest (1935–45); s. of I. Guest (Vt Wimborne) (1906–10) who was b. of F. Guest (1910–22, 1923–9, 1931–37), O. Guest (1918–22, 1935–45) and C. Guest (1910–18, 1922–3, 1937–45)
- Henderson** A. Henderson (1903–18, 1919–22, 1923, 1924–31, 1933–5), sat in the House with two sons, Arthur (1923–4, 1929–31, 1935–66) and William (1923–4, 1929–31)
- Hogg** (Vt Hailsham) D. Hogg (1979–2010); s. of Q. Hogg (1938–50, 1963–70); s. of Sir D. Hogg (1922–8); nephew of Sir J. Hogg (1865–8, 1871–87), and grandson of Sir J. Hogg (1835–57)
- Hurd** N. Hurd (2005–); s. of D. Hurd (1974–97); s. of Sir A. Hurd (1945–64); s. of (Sir) P. Hurd (1918–23, 1924–45)
- Jeger** Lena Jeger (1957–70); widow of S. Jeger (1945–57); b. of G. Jeger (1945–71)
- Keen** Ann Keen (1992–2010); wife of A. Keen (1992–2011); sister of Sylvia Heal (1990–2, 1997–2010)
- Lindsay** (E of Crawford and Balcarres) Ld Balniel (1955–74); s. of Ld Balniel (1924–40) and nephew of J. Lindsay (1955–59); sons of Ld Balcarres (1895–1913); s. of Ld Balcarres (1874–80)
- Lloyd George** D. Lloyd George (1890–1944) sat in the House with his son Gwilym (1924–50, 1951–7) and his daughter Megan (1929–51, 1957–66)

- Lowther** C. W. Lowther 1918–22, s. of J. W. Lowther 1883–85, 1886–1921; br. of Sir H. C. Lowther 1915–18, 1921–22; sons of H. Lowther 1847–72; nephew of H. C. Lowther 1812–41; br. of H. Lowther 1812–67; nephew of W. W. Lowther 1808–31, 1832–41; s. of W. Lowther 1780–90, 1796–02; cousins of J. Lowther 1865–80, 1888–1904 and C. W. H. Lowther 1900–06, 1910–22
- Mallalieu** Sir J. Mallalieu (1945–79) and Sir (E.) L. Mallalieu (1931–35, 1947–74); sons of Sir F. Mallalieu (1916–22)
- Montagu-Douglas-Scott** (D of Buccleuch) E of Dalkeith (1960–73); s. of E of Dalkeith (1923–35) and nephew of Ld W. Scott (1935–50); s. of E of Dalkeith (1895–1906); s. of E of Dalkeith (1853–60, 1874–80)
- Morris** Estelle Morris (1992–2005); d. of C. Morris (1963–83) and niece of J. Morris (1964–97)
- Morrison** Sir C. Morrison (1963–92); b. of Sir P. Morrison (1974–92); s. of J. Morrison (1942–64); s. of H. Morrison (1918–23, 1924–31); b. of J. Morrison (1900–06, 1910–12)
- Nicholson** Emma Nicholson (1987–97); d. of Sir G. Nicholson (1931–5, 1937–66); nephew of J. Nicholson (1921–4) and O. Nicholson (1924–31); sons of W. Nicholson (1897–1935); s. of W. Nicholson (1866–74, 1880–85)
- Ormsby-Gore** (Ld Harlech) D. Ormsby-Gore (1950–61); s. of W. Ormsby-Gore (1910–38); s. of G. Ormsby Gore (1901–4); s. of W. Ormsby-Gore (1847–52, 1858–76) and nephew of J. Ormsby-Gore (1837–41, 1859–76); sons of W. Ormsby-Gore (1806–7, 1830–1, 1835–7)
- Rathbone** T. Rathbone (1974–97); s. of Beatrice Rathbone (Wright) (1941–5) and J. Rathbone (1935–41); g.s. of W. Rathbone (1868–95) and nephew of Eleanor Rathbone (1929–46)
- Ridley** N. Ridley (1959–92); g.s. of M. Ridley (1900–05); s. of Sir M. Ridley (1868–00); s. of Sir M. Ridley (1859–68) and b. of G. Ridley (1856–60) and of E. Ridley (1878–80); s. of Sir M. Ridley (1812–1836); s. of Sir M. Ridley (1768–1812); s. of M. Ridley (1747–74)
- Sandys** Laura Sandys (2010–15), d. of D. Sandys (1935–45, 1950–74); s. of G. Sandys (1910–18)
- Silkin** J. Silkin (1963–83) and S. Silkin (1964–83); sons of L. Silkin (1936–50)
- Sinclair** J. (Vt) Thurso (2001–15); g.s. of Sir A. Sinclair (1922–45); g.s. of Sir J. Sinclair (1887–85), s. of Sir G. Sinclair (1811–45), s. of Sir J. Sinclair (1780–1811)
- Stanley** (E of Derby) R. Stanley (1950–66); s. of Ld Stanley (1917–18, 1922–38) and nephew of O. Stanley (1924–50); sons of Ld Stanley (1892–1906) and nephews of A. Stanley (1898–1918); sons of Ld Stanley (1848–69) and nephews of F. Stanley (1865–86); sons of Ld Stanley (1824–44) and nephews of H. Stanley (1832–37); s. of Ld Stanley (1796–1832); s. of E. Stanley (1774–76); s. of J. Stanley 1741–71; s. of E. Stanley (1727–36); s. of Sir T. Stanley (1695–98)
- Wood** (E of Halifax) Ld Irwin (1937–45) and R. Wood (1950–79), sons of Ld Irwin (1910–1925); grandson of Sir C. Wood (1826–66)
- Younger** (Vt Younger of Leckie) G. Younger (1964–92), nephew of Sir K. Younger (1945–59) and g.g.s. of Sir G. Younger (1906–22)

### Spouse's Succession

In the following cases a wife took over at a by-election the seat being left vacant by her husband's death, elevation to the peerage, disqualification, or resignation.

1919	Viscountess Astor (Plymouth, Sutton)	1943	Lady Apsley (Bristol Central)
1921	Margaret Wintringham (Louth)	1953	Lena Jeger (Holborn & St. Pancras, S.)
1923	Mabel Philipson (Berwick-on-Tweed)	1957	Lady Gammans (Hornsey)
1927	Countess of Iveagh (Southend)	1982	Helen McElhone (Glasgow, Queen's Park)
1930	Lady Noel-Buxton (Norfolk North)	1986	Llin Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme)
1937	Agnes Hardie (Glasgow, Springburn)	1990	Irene Adams (Paisley North)
1937	Lady Davidson (Hemel Hempstead)	2016	Gill Furniss (Sheffield Brightside & Hillsborough)
1941	Beatrice Rathbone (Bodmin)		

In 1931 Sir O. Mosley failed to take over his wife's seat at Stoke. In 1958 Katherine Elliot was defeated at Glasgow, Kelvingrove, when seeking to succeed her husband. In 1969 Ann Forrest was defeated in Mid-Ulster when seeking to succeed her husband.

In 1929 H. Dalton took over the seat, Bishop Auckland, which his wife had won in a 1929 by-election. In 1929 W. Runciman took over the seat, St Ives, which his wife had won in a 1928 by-election.

The Duchess of Atholl (1923–38) sat for the West Perthshire seat which her husband (M of Tullibardine) had occupied (1910–17). In 1997 Ann Cryer won the Keighley seat for which her husband sat 1974–83.

In 1984 Caroline Jackson succeeded R. Jackson as M.E.P. for Wiltshire. On the death of P. Law in 2006, his wife Trish Law succeeded him as Member of the Welsh Assembly (A.M.) for Blaenau Gwent, but did not stand for the Blaenau Gwent seat in Parliament which he had also held.

The only cases of husband and wife sitting together in the House of Commons have been

W. and Hilda Runciman	1928–29	A. and Ann Keen	1997–2010
H. and Ruth Dalton	1929–29	A. Mackay and Julie Kirkbride	1997–2010
Sir O. and Lady C. Mosley	1929–31	E. Balls and Yvette Cooper <sup>a</sup>	2003–15
A. Bevan and Jennie Lee (m. 1934)	1929–31, 1945–60	F. Doran and (Dame) Joan Ruddock (m. 2010)	1987–92, 1997–15
W. and Jennie Adamson	1938–45	J. Dromey and Harriet Harman	2010–
J. and Florence Paton	1945–50	D. Hames and Jo Swinson (m. 2011)	2010–15
R. and Anne Kerr	1966–70	N. Raynsford and Alison Seabeck (m. 2012)	2005–15
J. and Gwyneth Dunwoody	1966–70	M. Lancaster and Caroline Dinenage (m. 2014)	2010–
N. and Anne Winterton	1983–2010	N. Smith and Jenny Chapman (m. 2014)	2010–
P. and Virginia Bottomley	1984–2005		
G. and Bridget Prentice (separated; divorced in 2000)	1992–2010		
R. and Julie Morgan	1997–2001		

<sup>a</sup>Also served together as Cabinet ministers 2007–10

A. Lyon (1966–83) and Clare Short (1983–), although married, did not sit in the same House. Some M.P.s have married after one had left the House: N. Fisher (1950–83) and Patricia Ford (1953–55); J. Sillars (1970–79, 1988–92) and Margo Macdonald (1973–74); C. Stephen (1935–47) and Dorothy Jewson (1923–24); A. Beith (1973–2015) and Diana Maddock (1993–97).

Shirley Summerskill (1964–83) sat with her ex-husband J. Ryman (1974–87).

A number of M.P.s sat in the Commons while their spouse sat in the Lords:

Vctess Astor (1919–45) and Vct Astor	M. Stewart (1974–79) and Lady Stewart
Lady Terrington (1923–24) and Ld Terrington	D. Hogg (1995–2010) and Lady Hogg
Duchess of Atholl (1923–38) and D of Atholl	Sir A. Beith (2001–15) and Lady Maddock
Countess of Iveagh (1927–35) and E of Iveagh	Sir P. Bottomley (2005–) and Lady Bottomley
Lady Noel-Buxton (1930–31) and Ld Noel-Buxton	I. Paisley (2006–10) and Lady Paisley
Lady Davidson (1937–57) and Ld Davidson	B. Jenkin (2011–) and Lady Jenkin
H. Brooke (1964–66) and Lady Brooke	J. Penrose (2014–) and Lady Harding of Winscombe
	Victoria Borwick (2015–17) and Ld Borwick

### Filial Succession

In the following cases a son or daughter was nominated to fill a vacancy left by a parent.

1908	S. Baldwin <i>Con.</i> (Bewdley)	1953	Patricia Ford <i>U.U.</i> (Sir W. Smiles) (Down N.)
1909	T. Landon <i>I. Nat.</i> (Limerick E.)	1959	P. Channon <i>Con.</i> (Southend W.)
1913	R. McCalmont <i>U.U.</i> (Antrim E.)	1970	G. Janner <i>Lab.</i> (Leicester N.W.)
1913	P. Meehan <i>I. Nat.</i> (Queen's Co., Leix)	1983	Susan Palmer <i>Lab.</i> (Bristol N.W.) (defeated)
1914	A. Chamberlain <i>Con.</i> (Birmingham)	1987	Hilary Armstrong <i>Lab.</i> (Durham N.W.)
1940	N. Grattan-Doyle <i>Con.</i> (Newcastle N.) (defeated)	2010	I. Paisley <i>D.U.P.</i> (Antrim N.)
1945	G. Lambert <i>Con.</i> (South Molton)	2010	A. Sarwar <i>Lab.</i> (Glasgow C.)
1946	J. Little <i>U.U.</i> (Down) (defeated)		

### Dual Mandates

From 1973 to 1979 all the UK members of the European Assembly were nominated from the House of Commons or the House of Lords. In the first direct elections, 10 M.P.s were elected as M.E.P.s as well as four Peers. Since then the following M.P.s have served simultaneously at Westminster and Strasbourg. (A European regulation making M.P.s ineligible to become M.E.P.s came into effect in the UK in 2009.)

1979–2004	I. Paisley (Dem.U.)	1983–84	E. Forth (Con.)
1979–2004	J. Hume (S.D.L.P.)	1983–84	R. Boyes (Lab.)
1979–89	J. Taylor (U.U.)	1983–84	Ann Clwyd (Lab.)
1979–84	Sir B. Rhys-Williams (Con.)	1983–84	R. Caborn (Lab.)
1979–84	J. Spicer (Con.)	1983–84	A. Rogers (Lab.)
1979–87	T. Normanton (Con.)	1987–89	W. Griffiths (Lab.)
1979–84	Elaine Kellell-Bowman (Con.)	1987–89	Joyce Quin (Lab.)
		1992–94	G. Hoon (Lab.)
1983–84	R. Jackson (Con.)	1992–94	L. Smith (Lab.)
1983–84	D. Harris (Con.)	1992–94	G. Stevenson (Lab.)
1983–84	D. Curry (Con.)	1997–99	Anne McIntosh (Con.)
1983–84	J. Taylor (Con.)	2005	C. Huhne (Lib. Dem.)

In 1999 16 M.P.s were elected as Members of the Scottish Parliament and 6 M.P.s were elected to the Welsh Assembly. K. Livingstone in 2000, B. Johnson in 2008 and S. Khan in 2016 were all M.P.s when elected Mayor of London.

### Critical Votes in the House of Commons since 1900

Votes in the House of Commons have only rarely disturbed or threatened to disturb a government or to prevent its implementing its programme. Moreover prudent governments have retreated rather than face the risk of defeat (e.g. over *In Place of Strife*, 1969). The following occasions do not constitute an exhaustive list (e.g. only 5 of the 9 minor defeats inflicted on the Labour Government of 1924 are included) but they probably include all that caused any serious stir.

15 Feb 1904	327–276	Government majority (on Liberal Free Trade motion) cut by desertion of 26 Unionist Free Traders
20 Jul 1905	199–196	Government defeated on Estimates for Irish Land Commission
11 Nov 1912	227–206	Government defeated on Amendment to financial resolution of the Government of Ireland Bill
7 Jul 1914	269–246	Government won guillotine on Budget despite 22 Lib. abstentions, one Lib. No; setback leads to abandonment of Revenue Bill
8 Nov 1916	213–117	Government survived challenge on sale of German property in Nigeria but 65 Cons rebelled, provoking Bonar Law to think of Cabinet reconstruction
9 May 1918	293–106	Lloyd George victory over Maurice affair. Coupons in Dec 1918 election issued largely on basis of how Libs voted in this division
23 Oct 1919	185–113	Amendment to Alien Restriction Bill carried on report stage against Government
25 Feb 1920	123–57	Motion for increased police pensions carried against Government
19 Jul 1921	137–135	Amendment to Finance Bill exempting Provident Societies from Corporation Profits Tax carried against Government
10 Apr 1923	145–138	Government defeated on procedural motion over ex-Servicemen's salaries
21 Jan 1924	328–256	Baldwin Government, meeting new parliament, defeated by Lib. and Lab. votes
7 Apr 1924	221–212	Government defeated on second reading of Rent Restriction Bill
16 Jun 1924	189–126	New Clause to London Traffic Bill carried against Government

18 Jul 1924	171–149	Government defeated on amendment to Unemployment Insurance Bill
8 Oct 1924	364–198	MacDonald Government defeated on Lib. amendment for enquiry into Campbell case. Dissolution follows at once
27 Feb 1930	280–271	Government defeats key Amendment to Coal Bill, saved by support of 4 Libs and abstention of 8 Libs
21 Jan 1931	282–249	Government defeat on Report Stage over subsidy to Catholic schools (41 Lab. Noes)
14 Mar 1931	173–168	Government survives challenge over appointment of Sir E. Gowers to chair Mines Reorganisation Commission
16 Mar 1931	277–273	Government defeated over abolition of University M.P.s (2 Lab. M.P.s voted with Opposition and 20 abstained)
8 Sep 1931	309–250	National Government wins first vote (on procedural motion); Ayes 243: Con., 53 Lib., 12 Lab., 3 Ind.; Noes: 242 Lab., 9 Ind.
11 Feb 1935	404–133	Government wins Second Reading for Government of India Bill (with 80 Con. Noes)
1 Apr 1936	156–148	Government defeated on adjournment motion over equal pay for civil servants (vote reversed 6 Apr 1936)
8 May 1940	281–200	Chamberlain wins confidence motion but Con. Noes (33) and abstentions (about 65) force his resignation
18 Mar 1943	335–119	Government wins motion on Beveridge Report but 97 Lab. M.P.s out of 99 non-ministers voting defy Whip
28 Mar 1944	117–116	Government defeated on equal pay for women (vote reversed 30 May 1944, 429–23)
13 Dec 1945	345–98	Government obtains approval for the American Loan. Cons officially abstained, but 74 Con. And 23 Lab. M.P.s voted No; 8 Cons also voted Aye
1 Apr 1947	386–85	Government obtains Second Reading for National Service Bill (72 Lab. and 1 Con. Noes)
9 Mar 1950	310–296	First division in new parliament (on Steel Nationalisation) showed Government with nominal majority of five could carry on
29 Mar 1950	283–257	Government defeated on adjournment motion following debate on Fuel and Power
9 Apr 1951	237–219	Motion to annul a Rationing Order carried against the Government
5 Jul 1951	157–141	Motion to annul a Prices Order carried against the Government
16 Jul 1951	232–229	Government defeated on amendment to the Forestry Bill
6 Dec 1956	313–260	Government wins confidence vote on Suez action (15 Con. abstentions)
17 Jun 1963	321–252	Government survives adjournment debate on Profumo Affair (27 Con. abstentions)
10 Mar 1964	287–20	Government secures Second Reading of Resale Prices Bill with Labour abstaining (20 Con. Noes and about 20 abstentions)
24 Mar 1964	204–203	Government defeats Amendment excluding medicines from Resale Prices Bill (31 Con. voting against Government and over 20 abstaining)
6 May 1965	310–306	Approval for White Paper on Steel Nationalisation
6 Jul 1965	180–167	New Clause to Finance Bill carried against Government
21 Dec 1965	276–48	Rhodesia oil embargo order approved. Cons officially abstained but 48 Cons voted No and 31 Aye
30 May 1968	129–52	Reintroduction of prescription charges approved but 49 Lab. Noes and over 150 Lab. abstentions

3 Mar 1969	224-62	Motion approving In Place of Strife White Paper carried but 55 Lab. Noes and 40 Lab. abstentions
28 Oct 1971	356-244	Approval for negotiated terms on European entry. 69 Lab. M.P.s voted for and 20 abstained. 39 Con. M.P.s voted against and 2 abstained
17 Feb 1972	309-301	Government secures Second Reading of European Communities Bill (15 Con. Noes and 4 Con. abstentions; there were 4 Lab. abstentions; Libs divided 5-1 Aye)
13 Jul 1972	301-284	Government secures Third Reading of European Communities Bill (16 Con. Noes; 4 Con. and 13 Lab. abstentions)
22 Nov 1972	275-240	Government defeated on immigration rules (7 Con. Noes and 49 Con. abstentions)
13 Jun 1973	267-250	Government defeated on new Clause to Maplin Development Bill (17 Con. Ayes and 10 Con. abstentions)
13 Jun 1973	255-246	Government secures Third Reading of Maplin Development Bill
12 Jul 1973	285-264	Government defeated on export of live animals for slaughter (23 Cons voted Aye)
20 Jun 1974	311-290	Government defeated in debate on industrial policy
27 Jun 1974	298-289	Opposition motion on Rates carried against Government [The above were only two of the seventeen government defeats during the short parliament of 1974.]
29 Jan 1975	280-265	Government defeated on amendment to the Social Security Benefits Bill (9 Lab. Ayes)
17 Jul 1975	108-106	Government defeated on Opposition amendment to Finance Bill reducing V.A.T. on TV sets
4 Aug 1975	268-261	Government defeated on clause to the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill
10 Mar 1976	284-256	Government defeated on motion approving public expenditure plans. (Next day Government won confidence motion 297-280.)
27 May 1976	304-303	In disputed vote Government set aside Standing Order rule on hybridity of Aircraft and Shipbuilding Nationalisation Bill. (Government won retaken vote on 29 Jun 311-297 with 14 Nationalists abstaining.)
28 Jun 1976	259-0	Government defeated on motion for adjournment (through failing to contest it) following debate on its child benefits scheme
8 Nov 1976	311-310	Government secures guillotine on Lords amendments on Aircraft and Shipbuilding Acts
10 Nov 1976	310-308	Key clause in Dock Labour Bill defeated through two Lab. abstentions (J. Mackintosh and B. Walden)
7 Feb 1977	130-129	Government lost Second Reading of the Redundancy Rebates Bill by one vote, due to unpaired absence of the P.M. (Subsequently reintroduced in modified form.)
22 Feb 1977	312-283	Government defeated over guillotine on Scotland and Wales Bill (with 22 Lab. Noes and 21 abstentions)
17 Mar 1977	293-0	Government defeated on adjournment motion to discuss public expenditure plans (all Lab. M.P.s abstained)
23 Mar 1977	322-298	Government survives Con. motion of censure with Lib. votes, following Lib-Lab. Pact
5 Apr 1977	203-185	Government defeated on adjournment motion following debate on training colleges in Scotland, through Lab. abstentions

22 Nov 1977	199–184	Government loses first clause of the Scotland Devolution Bill
5 Dec 1977	158–126	Government defeated on adjournment motion on Crown Agents' affair by M.P.s demanding public inquiry
7 Dec 1977	161–160	Government defeated over Scotland Devolution Bill provision for Secretary of State to have regard to national pay policy (2 Lab. Noes)
13 Dec 1977	319–222	Government recommendation of proportional representation for European Parliament elections rejected on Free Vote (Lab. 147 for, 115 against; Con. 61 for, 198 against)
23 Jan 1978	291–281	Motion to devalue Green Pound by 7.5%, not 5%, carried against Government
25 Jan 1978	166–151	Amendment to Scotland Devolution Bill, making 40% of electorate voting 'Yes' in referendum a precondition for the Bill taking effect carried against Government (34 Lab. in majority)
25 Jan 1978	204–118	Amendment to Scotland Devolution Bill, excluding Orkney and Shetland, carried against Government
14 Feb 1978	298–243	Referendum decision of 25 Jan 77 confirmed on Report Stage (40 Lab. in majority)
8 May 1978	312–304	Amendment to reduce standard rate of Income Tax from 34p to 33p carried against Government
10 May 1978	288–286	Amendment to raise threshold for higher tax rates from £7,000 to £8,000 carried against Government
19 Jul 1978	293–260	Amendment to Wales Bill barring M.P.s from standing for Welsh Assembly carried against Government
24 Jul 1978	291–281	Government defeated on clause in Dock Labour Bill giving dock workers local priority in jobs
26 Jul 1978	276–275	Lords Amendment to Scotland Bill concerning non-Scottish legislation decided by Scottish M.P.s votes upheld against Government. (Lords amendment on Forestry powers also carried 288–266.)
13 Dec 1978	285–283	Government defeated on retention of powers to use sanctions against firms breaching pay policy
28 Mar 1979	311–310	Government defeated on Conservative vote of No Confidence
23 Apr 1980	477–49	Government faces rebellion on closed shop
15 Dec 1982	290–272	Government defeated on amendment to immigration rules (51 Cons voting with Opposition or abstaining)
19 Jul 1983	322–218	Government advice on delaying M.P.s' pay increase rejected
2 Apr 1984	472–57	Government wins on union right to contract into political levy (42 Cons vote against)
14 Apr 1986	296–282	Government defeated on Second Reading of Shops Bill (Sunday trading)
4 Nov 1992	319–316	Government wins paving motion on Maastricht Treaty
8 Mar 1993	314–292	Government defeated on Committee of Regions in Maastricht Bill (26 Cons vote against)
22 Jul 1993	324–316	Defeat of Government motion on Social Policy Protocol of Maastricht Treaty. (On the next day the decision was reversed 339–301 on a confidence motion)
6 Dec 1994	319–311	Government defeated on extension of V.A.T. on fuel and power for charities (7 Conservatives vote against)
6 Nov 1995	322–271	One of four Government defeats in 'free' votes on Nolan proposals on M.P.s' ethics



19 Dec 1995	299–297	Government defeated on EU fisheries ‘take note’ motion (3 Con. Noes and 7 abstentions)
26 Feb 1996	320–319	Government wins by one vote over Scott Report on Arms-for-Iraq (3 Con M.P.s vote against)
10 Jun 1996	302–123	One of three Government defeats in ‘free’ votes on M.P.s’ pay
10 Dec 1997	457–107	Government wins vote on lone parent benefit (47 Lab. vote against)
20 May 1999	310–270	Government wins vote on disability cuts but 67 Lab. vote against
3 Nov 1999	320–262	One of three government victories on the Welfare Reform Bill (up to 55 Lab. vote against)
16 Jul 2001	221–308	On a free vote 125 Lab. M.P.s defied their frontbench line to vote against the government’s choice of membership of the Transport Committee; 118 then also did so in respect of the Foreign Affairs committee (232–301)
21 Nov 2001	325–89	32 Lab. M.P.s rebel in the largest of 22 revolts against the Anti-Terrorism Bill
6 Feb 2002	87–405	46 Lab. M.P.s rebel over faith schools during Education Bill
24 Sep 2002	6–64	56 Lab. M.P.s rebel over possible military action in Iraq
18 Mar 2003	217–396	Following six votes from Nov 02 to Feb 03 in which from 30 to 121 Lab. M.P.s voted against the Government over Iraq, 139 supported a critical motion in the largest back-bench rebellion since the Corn Laws
7 May 2003	117–297	65 Lab. M.P.s vote against foundation hospitals
27 Jan 2004	316–311	72 Lab. M.P.s voted against Student Top-Up Fees
2 Nov 2004	75–424	49 Lab M.P.s rebel over physical chastisement of children
28 Feb 2005	253–267	62 Lab. M.P.s rebel in largest of 27 revolts against Prevention of Terrorism Bill
9 Nov 2005	291–322	Government defeated on Terrorism Bill (90 days)
9 Nov 2005	323–290	Government defeated on Terrorism Bill (28 days)
31 Jan 2006	278–288	Government defeated on Racial and Religious Hatred Bill (new offence of incitement)
14 Feb 2006	384–184	On a free vote, the House of Commons votes in favour of ban on smoking in public places, including private clubs
15 Mar 2006	458–115	52 Lab. M.P.s oppose the Second Reading of the Education and Inspections Bill. (The Bill is only secured with the support of the Conservatives.)
23 May 2006	121–412	69 Lab. M.P.s support a parental ballot clause in the Education and Inspections Bill
24 May 2006	115–41	61 Lab. M.P.s support a clause to the Education and Inspections Bill (grammar schools)
24 May 2006	422–99	46 Lab. M.P.s oppose the Third Reading of the Education and Inspections Bill. (The Bill only passed thanks to support from Opposition.)
28 Feb 2007	111–267	51 Lab. M.P.s support amendment to the Offender Management Bill (probation service)
7 Mar 2007	337–224	On a free vote, the House of Commons votes in favour of a 100% elected House of Lords
14 Mar 2007	167–413	In the largest rebellion of the Parliament, 95 Lab. M.P.s defy whips (Trident)
5 Mar 2008	248–311	28 Lab. M.P.s and 13 Lib Dems support Con. demand for a referendum on Lisbon Treaty

11 Jun 2008	315–306	36 Lab. M.P.s defy whips on 42 day Terrorist detention (9 Cons provided the majority)
3 Jul 2008	141–216	On a free vote House backs government in rejecting recommendations of Baker Review on M.P.s' pay
4 Nov 2008	53–408	45 Lab. M.P.s defy whips on Employment Bill
29 Apr 2009	267–246	Opposition motion on Gurkha immigration carried by 9 with over 100 Lab. rebels or abstainers
30 Apr 2009	–	Government proposals on M.P.s' expenses survive four free votes
9 Dec 2010	323–302	Government proposals to lift cap on student tuition fees carried despite 21 Lib Dems voting against
10 Feb 2011	234–22	Government allows free vote in face of likely defeat on motion on voting rights for prisoners
24 Oct 2011	483–111	81 Con. M.P.s and 1 Lib Dem rebel to back motion demanding referendum on EU membership, but Labour supports government
10 July 2012	462–124	91 Con. M.P.s vote against second reading of House of Lords Reform Bill, but it passes with Labour support
31 Oct 2012	307–294	53 Con. M.P.s defy whips to pass backbench amendment demanding reduction in U.K. spending on EU budget
29 Jan 2013	292–334	Government fails to overturn Lords amendment to Electoral Registration and Administration Bill, so preventing constituency boundary changes from being implemented. Lib Dems whipped against government in apparent contravention of Coalition agreement
5 Feb 2013	400–175	Bill to introduce same sex marriage receives second reading on a free vote. Con. M.P.s split 127 in favour, 137 against
29 Aug 2013	272–285	Government proposals to take military action in Syria defeated: 30 Con. M.P.s and 9 Lib Dems vote against
5 Sep 2014	306–231	Private member's bill to restrict use of "Bedroom Tax" given second reading, Con. 3-line whip against but Lib Dem whip in favour
18 Nov 2014	284–269	Rebel amendment to government Small Business Bill passed, restricting brewery powers over landlords in tied pubs: 15 Con and 24 Lib Dem voted in favour
7 Sep 2015	312–285	M.P.s block government proposal in EU Referendum Bill to amend rules on "purdah" during the referendum campaign period. 37 Con. M.P.s voted against government
9 Mar 2016	317–286	27 Con. M.P.s rebel to defeat plans to allow extended Sunday Trading hours in England and Wales

Sources: Philip Norton and Mark Stuart; [www.revolt.co.uk](http://www.revolt.co.uk); *Hansard*

### Government Defeats on the Floor of the House of Commons, 1970–2017

1970–74	6	1992–97	9
1974	17	1997–01	–
1974–79	42	2001–05	–
1979–83	1	2005–10	6
1983–87	2	2010–15	5
1987–92	1	2015–17	3

### Rebellions Against the Whip by Government Backbenchers (Percentage of divisions)

1945–50	6	1974–79	20
1950–51	2	1979–83	12
1951–55	1	1983–87	16
1955–59	1	1987–92	12
1959–64	12	1992–97	13
1964–66	0.25	1997–01	8
1966–70	8	2001–05	21
1970–74	19	2005–10	28
1974	7	2010–15	35

Sources: P. Cowley and P. Norton, "Rebels and rebellions: Conservative M.P.s in the 1992 Parliament," *British Journal of Politics and International Relations* (1999); research by P. Cowley and M. Stuart (reported at their website [www.revolve.co.uk](http://www.revolve.co.uk) and in various published papers)

### Confidence Motions

Many motions before the House of Commons are implicitly treated as questions of confidence. Between 1900 and 1945 only two such motions were carried against the Government.

	<i>Voting</i>			<i>Issue</i>
	<i>For Government</i>	<i>Against Government</i>		
21 Jan 24	151	328		General confidence
8 Oct 24	198	359		Campbell case

Since 1945 the question of confidence has only been put explicitly to the House on the following occasions. On 14 Dec 1978, 24 Sep 92 and 23 Jul 1993 the motion expressed confidence. All the other motions expressed no confidence. The only one carried against the Government was on 28 Mar 1979.

	<i>Voting</i>			<i>Issue</i>
	<i>For Government</i>	<i>Against Government</i>		
5 Dec 45	381	197		Nationalisation
4 Dec 52	304	280		Handling of parliamentary business
1 Nov 56	323	255		Suez intervention
6 Dec 56	312	260		Suez intervention
5 Feb 62	326	228		Attitude to United Nations
26 Jul 62	351	256		Government reshuffle
10 Nov 64	315	294		General confidence
2 Feb 65	306	289		General confidence
2 Aug 65	303	290		General confidence
26 Jul 66	325	246		Economic management
1 Dec 66	329	246		Economic management
24 Jul 67	333	200		Economic management
17 Feb 72	309	301		European Communities Bill

(continued)

	<i>Voting</i>		<i>Issue</i>
	<i>For Government</i>	<i>Against Government</i>	
6 Mar 72	317	270	European Communities Bill
19 Nov 73	304	286	Economic management
11 Mar 76	297	280	General confidence
9 Jun 76	309	290	Economic management
23 Mar 77	322	298	General confidence
20 Jul 77	312	282	Economic management
14 Dec 78	300	290	Economic management
28 Mar 79	310	311	General confidence
27 Jul 81	334	262	Economic management
28 Oct 81	312	250	Economic management
31 Jan 85	395	222	Economic management
22 Nov 90	367	247	General confidence
27 Mar 91	358	238	Poll tax
24 Sep 92	322	296	Economic management
23 Jul 93	339	299	Maastricht treaty
1 Dec 93	282	95	<i>(HL) General Confidence*</i>
28 Nov 94	329	44	European Communities Bill

\*This is the only example of a no confidence motion being moved in the House of Lords

### Guillotine Motions and Programme Motions since 1945

From 1945 to 1993 the average number of guillotine motions was between two and three per year. All were carried except one (the Scotland and Wales Bill 22 Feb 77). Since 1998, programme motions have generally been preferred, and the overall numbers have risen substantially. The session numbers are:

#### Guillotine Motions

<i>Session</i>		1963–64	–	1980–81	4
1946–47	2	1964–65	–	1981–82	5
1947–48	–	1965–66	–	1982–83	3
1948–49	1	1966–67	1	1983–84	3
1950–51	–	1967–68	2	1984–85	2
1951–52	2	1968–69	1	1985–86	3
1952–53	2	1969–70	1	1986–87	2
1953–54	2	1970–71	2	1987–88	9
1954–55	–	1971–72	5	1988–89	13
1955–56	–	1972–73	1	1989–90	6
1956–57	1	1973–74	–	1990–91	3
1957–58	1	1974–75	5	1991–92	8
1958–59	–	1975–76	10	1992–93	5
1959–60	–	1976–77	1	1993–94	6
1960–61	2	1977–78	5	1994–95	–
1960–62	5	1978–79	–	1995–96	1
1962–63	2	1979–80	7	1996–97	2

### Guillotine or Programme Motions

<i>Session</i>		2002–03	74	2008–09	36
1997–98	22	2003–04	61	2009–10	32
1998–99	19	2004–05	29	2010–12	72
1999–00	21	2005–06	84	2012–13	42
2000–01	27	2006–07	48	2013–14	47
2001–02	53	2007–08	51	2014–15	41

Source: House of Commons Information Office *Factsheet P10* (August 2010); *Sessional Returns*

### M.P.s' Suspension

Members acting in sustained defiance of the chair can be named and suspended by motion from the service of the House of Commons for five sitting days. Members can also be suspended for longer periods following reports from the Standards and Privileges Committee. The following list includes all that have occurred since 1945.

18 Jul 49	E. Smith	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
27 Nov 51	S. Silverman	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
26 Mar 52	Bessie Braddock	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
23 May 68	Dame Irene Ward	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
13 Mar 72	C. Loughlin	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
12 Feb 81	I. Paisley	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
8 Apr 81	R. Brown	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
15 Jul 81	R. Brown	20 days	Gross disorderly conduct
16 Nov 81	J. McQuade, P. Robinson, I. Paisley	5 days	Gross disorderly conduct
26 May 82	A. Faulds	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
2 May 84	T. Dalyell	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
17 Jul 84	D. Skinner	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
31 Jul 84	M. Flannery	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
11 Nov 85	B. Sedgemore	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
20 Jan 86	D. Wigley	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
12 Nov 87	T. Dalyell	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
24 Nov 87	D. Wigley	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
11 Jan 88	J. Hughes	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
25 Jan 88	K. Livingstone	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
18 Feb 88	H. Cohen	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
15 Mar 88	A. Salmond	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
13 Apr 88	D. Nellist	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
20 Apr 88	R. Brown	20 days	Damaging the Mace
25 Jul 88	T. Dalyell	20 days	Order in the House
14 Mar 89	J. Sillars	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
24 Jul 89	T. Dalyell	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
7 Mar 90	J. Browne	20 days	Unreported interests
23 Jul 90	D. Douglas	5 days	Order in the House
29 Nov 93	I. Paisley	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
20 Apr 95	D. Tredinnick,	20 days	Cash for Questions
	G. Riddick	10 days	
29 Jul 97	R. Wareing	1 week	Unreported directorship
12 Jul 99	E. Ross	10 days	Leaking report

21 Oct 99	D. Touhig	3 days	Leaking report
21 Oct 99	Kali Mountford	5 days	Leaking report
1 Mar 00	Teresa Gorman	1 month	Unreported interests
11 Oct 01	G. Robinson	3 weeks	Unreported interests
13 Feb 02	K. Vaz	1 month	Improper actions
27 Feb 03	M. Trend	2 weeks	Abuse of expenses
11 Sep 03	C. Betts	7 days	Misuse of parliamentary pass
8 Feb 05	J. Sayeed	2 weeks	Breach of House rules
23 Jul 07	G. Galloway	18 days	Unreported interests
23 Jul 07	G. Galloway	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair
31 Jan 08	D. Conway	10 days	Abuse of expenses
15 Jan 09	J. McDonnell	5 days	Gross disorderly conduct: waving the Mace
16 May 11	D. Laws	7 days	Abuse of expenses
18 Sep 12	P. Flynn	5 days	Disregarding authority of Chair

For less serious offences, M.P.s can be ordered to withdraw for the rest of the day's sitting. (A number of the suspensions in the table above arose from a Member's refusal to accept the Chair's order to withdraw.) These instances have occurred since 1992:

2 Jul 92	D. Skinner	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
3 Mar 94	D Campbell-Savours	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
9 May 95	D. Skinner	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
3 Mar 98	R. Campbell	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
16 Dec 04	Annabelle Ewing	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
17 Mar 05	A. Price	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
24 Mar 05	L. Robertson	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
8 Dec 05	D. Skinner	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
26 Feb 08	E. Davey	Order in the House
10 Jul 13	N. Dodds	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark
11 Apr 16	D. Skinner	Refusal to withdraw unparliamentary remark

Sources: House of Commons Library *Briefing Paper 02430* (19 April 2016); *Hansard*

### Suspension of Proceedings because of Grave Disorder

A Standing Order (dating from 1 Dec 1902, now Standing Order 46 but having had different numbers at different periods) gives the Speaker the power to adjourn or suspend proceedings without putting the matter to a vote in the case of 'grave disorder arising in the House'. The standing order has been used on the following occasions.

22 May 05	Adjournment debate on Colonial Preference: Opposition M.P.s refuse to allow A. Lyttelton to reply on behalf of the government. Sitting adjourned
24 Jul 11	Debate on Lords Amendments to Parliament Bill. After the Prime Minister H. Asquith had been almost shouted down, government M.P.s prevent F. E. Smith from being heard as he opposes a government motion to adjourn the sitting. Sitting adjourned
13 Nov 12	Government motion to reverse an earlier defeat on details of Irish Home Rule. Opposition M.P.s refuse to allow the Attorney-General, R. Isaacs, to be heard. An Opposition M.P. reportedly throws a bound volume of the Official Report at ministers. Sitting suspended for an hour, then adjourned when disorder continued

- 22 Nov 20 Questions to the Prime Minister over events in Ireland. J. Devlin attempts to put a question on the deaths at Croke Park the previous day: he is physically assaulted by J. Molson and another M.P. is heard shouting 'Kill him!' Sitting suspended
- 11 Apr 23 Motion to approve the Civil Service estimate. Labour M.P.s refuse to let the debate proceed without a government statement on policy towards ex-servicemen. After the Speaker announces he is suspending the sitting, fighting breaks out on the floor of the House. Sitting then adjourned
- 09 May 24 Private Member's bill on Scottish Home Rule: after the Speaker refuses to allow the closure of the debate to be moved, allowing opponents to talk out the Bill, some of its supporters refuse to let the House proceed with the next business. Sitting adjourned
- 25 Jun 26 Adjournment debate on the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement, during which it is claimed that Soviet contributions to help miners led to the General Strike. M.P.s protesting that that no mining M.P. has been called to speak making it impossible to continue the debate. Sitting adjourned
- 16 Nov 27 Opposition motion of censure on the Government. Labour M.P.s refuse to allow P. Cunliffe-Lister to reply on behalf of the government. Sitting suspended, then adjourned when disorder continues
- 02 Jul 31 Question to the Secretary of State for Scotland. J. McGovern (Lab.) having been named and suspended refuses to leave, other Labour M.P.s prevent Serjeant-at-Arms from removing him by force. Sitting suspended
- 22 Jul 36 Debate on the Unemployment Assistance Regulations. G. Buchanan named for refusing to withdraw an unparliamentary remark. C. Stephen disrupts the attempt to put a motion to suspend him from the House. Sitting suspended
- 1 Nov 56 Statement on Suez. Speaker shouted down by Labour M.P.s disputing his ruling on the scope of the debate to follow. Sitting suspended
- 8 Feb 61 Resolution to increase National Health Service contributions. Labour M.P.s objecting to the premature end to the debate shout down Sir E. Boyle, refuse to name tellers when the closure is moved and continue to defy the Deputy Speaker after the motion has been passed without a division. Sitting adjourned
- 06 Dec 61 Commonwealth Immigrants Bill. Disputes over mistake announcing the result of a vote and over the selection of amendments for debate. Sitting suspended
- 23 Jul 70 Statement on negotiations with the European Communities: CS gas released into the Chamber from the public gallery. Sitting suspended
- 25 Jan 71 Guillotine motion on the Industrial Relations Bill: Labour M.P.s attempt to halt the debate with a series of points of order and by gathering on the floor of the House. Sitting suspended
- 20 Jan 72 Prime Minister's Questions. Prime Minister E. Heath shouted down, preventing any questions being asked or answered. Sitting suspended
- 04 Mar 75 Opposition attempt to move an Adjournment Motion accusing the Leader of the House of making an untrue statement to the House. Loud disorder. After the Speaker suspends the sitting, angry confrontation continued and N. Lawson seen to hit C. Davis with his order paper
- 27 May 76 Debate on hybridity of Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill. Disorder after government motion passes by one vote when a paired M.P. votes. M. Heseltine takes the mace from the table. Sitting suspended
- 06 Jul 78 Debates on the Scotland Bill: manure and straw thrown into the Chamber from the public gallery. Sitting suspended
- 13 Nov 80 Labour M.P.s demanding a more detailed government statement on council house rents prevent Black Rod from entering to summon M.P.s to the Lords for the prorogation ceremony. Sitting suspended twice

- 16 Nov 81 Statement by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on security, two days after the murder of R. Bradford, M.P. Disruption by Democratic Unionist Party M.P.s from the Members' Gallery. Sitting suspended twice
- 21 Nov 84 Statement by the Secretary of State for Social Services on withdrawal of welfare benefits from the families of strikers. Labour M.P.s disrupt the statement. Sitting suspended for 10 min. Labour M.P.s then stand in front of the table of the House and refuse to take their seats. D. Nellist takes and tears up the Secretary of State's written statement. Sitting adjourned
- 17 Jan 85 Labour M.P.s raise a series of points of order demanding a debate on the Miners' strike, preventing the House from continuing with its scheduled business. Sitting suspended
- 15 Mar 88 Budget statement. Chancellor N. Lawson shouted down. Sitting suspended
- 13 Mar 90 National Health Service and Community Care Bill. Labour M.P.s wanting to prolong debate prevent the adjournment debate from being held. Sitting adjourned
- 03 Jul 90 Statement by the Secretary of State for Health. Questions disrupted by a series of points of order. Sitting suspended for 10 minutes
- 17 Dec 92 Motion to adjourn. Sitting suspended twice as opposition M.P.s demanding a government statement on N.H.S. changes before the Christmas recess prevent the motion being debated

On three occasions in 2004 proceedings were suspended, but the Journal of the House shows that the Standing Order had not been invoked:

- 4 Feb 2004 Debate on the Hutton Inquiry report: interruptions from the public gallery
- 19 May 2004 Prime Minister's Questions. Purple flour thrown from the public gallery by a member of the group Fathers 4 Justice
- 15 Sep 2004 Debate on the Hunting Bill: protesting members of the public force their way into the Chamber of the House

Sources: *Hansard*; House of Commons Journals; D. Judge, 'Disorder in the "Frustration" Parliaments of Thatcherite Britain', *Political Studies* (1992); F. Armitage, 'Peace and quiet in the British House of Commons, 1990–2010', *Democratization* (2013). The list is based on a list published on wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_incidents\\_of\\_grave\\_disorder\\_in\\_the\\_British\\_House\\_of\\_Commons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_incidents_of_grave_disorder_in_the_British_House_of_Commons)

### Regnal Years

Until 1962 the dates of Acts of Parliament were recorded in terms of the regnal years during the session in which they were passed. Regnal years date from the accession of the sovereign. Thus the act listed as 11 & 12 Geo. VI, c. 65 was passed in the parliamentary session during the eleventh and twelfth regnal year of George VI (1948). The parliamentary session of 1948–49 covered three regnal years, and its acts appear under the style 12, 13 & 14 Geo. VI. Since 1963 Acts of Parliament have been recorded by the calendar year and the chapter number, e.g. Finance Act 1963, c. 25.

<i>Sovereign</i>	<i>Regnal Year</i>	<i>Date</i>
Victoria	63	20 Jun 1899–19 Jun 1900
	64	20 Jun 00–22 Jan 01
Edward VII	1	22 Jan 01–21 Jan 02



	10	22 Jan 10–6 May 10
George V	1	6 May 10–5 May 11
	26	6 May 35–20 Jan 36
Edward VIII	1	20 Jan 36–11 Dec 36
George VI	1	11 Dec 36–10 Dec 37
	16	11 Dec 51–6 Feb 52
Elizabeth II	1	6 Feb 52–5 Feb 53
	10	6 Feb 61–5 Feb 62

### Standing (Public Bill) Committees

Since 1907 most bills and since 1945 almost all bills have been sent for detailed consideration to a Standing Committee after the Second Reading. Since 2006 Standing Committees have been known as Public Bill Committees.

### Select Committees

Select Committees have been appointed for many purposes and have a long history in both Houses. In the Commons, Select Committees have long been used in connection with public expenditure, parliamentary procedure, legislation, and for ad hoc enquiries, sometimes of a quasi-judicial character. In the nineteenth century and up to 1914 Select Committees were also used for a wide range of specific enquiries, many of which would now be undertaken by a Government Inquiry or even a Royal Commission. Between the wars Select Committees were also occasionally used to examine Empire matters. Select Committees may be set up for a session or part of a session to consider a specific matter, e.g. the Select Committee on Patent Medicines in 1914, the Select Committee on Tax-Credit in 1972–73, or the Select Committee on Conduct of Members in 1975–76 and 1976–77. Others are set up more regularly by custom.<sup>1</sup>

The Public Accounts Committee has existed continuously since 1862. An Estimates Committee later subsumed in the Expenditure Committee, was set up in one form or another in most sessions from 1912 to 1979.

The Nationalised Industries Committee existed from 1956 to 1979. Other ‘specialist Committees’ to consider either a subject area, e.g. Race Relations and Immigration, or a Department, e.g. Education and Science, were appointed after the ‘Crossman Reforms’ in 1966; they were appointed for each session, for the duration of a Parliament from 1979. In 1979 a new structure of Select Committees was established to cover the work of each major Government Department.

*Powers.* In their order of reference, and under Standing Orders, Commons Select Committees have had powers of varying extent given to them by the House.

Except for Select Committees on Bills or procedure committees, Select Committees are now usually given powers to send for persons, papers and records (although only the House can act to punish contempt of such summons), to sit at times when the House is adjourned, to meet outside the Palace of Westminster

<sup>1</sup>Since 1968–69 Select Committee returns showing membership attendance etc. have been published regularly as House of Commons Papers.

(‘to adjourn from place to place’), to report from time to time (‘to report to the House and publish as many reports as they wish’), to appoint subcommittees from among their own members, and to appoint expert advisers.

*Duration:* Some Select Committees are more permanent than others. All share a degree of impermanence in that their membership needs to be reappointed every Parliament. In March 1974 for the first time the membership of a Select Committee (the Expenditure Committee) was appointed for the duration of a Parliament and all Select Committees are now appointed on this basis.

*Chairs:* Apart from the Public Accounts Committee, the Committee on Statutory Instruments, the Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner and latterly the Select Committee on European Scrutiny, the Chairmen of the Select Committees until 1979 were normally from the Government Party. This no longer applies, nor did it ever apply necessarily to subcommittees. Since 2010, most Select Committee Chairs have been elected by secret ballot of all M.P.s from among the members of the party to which that Committee’s chairmanship has been allocated.

*Liaison Committee:* In the second half of the twentieth century, the practice grew up for Chairs of Select Committees to meet in an informal Committee from time to time to discuss subjects of common interest such as the allocation of funds available for overseas visits. The Committee was not a Select Committee of the House until 1980. Since 2001 the Liaison Committee has become more prominent, having televised meetings with the Prime Minister several times a year.

### Committee of Selection, 1840–

#### *Chair (since 1945)*

1945	T. Smith	1969	G. Rogers	1992	Sir F. Montgomery
1947	G. Mathers	1970	H. Gurden	1997	J. McWilliam
1951	Sir G. Touche	1974	H. Delargy	2005	Rosemary McKenna
1956	Sir R. Conant	1976	F. Willey	2010	G. Clifton-Brown
1960	Sir P. Agnew	1979	(Sir) P. Holland	2015	B. Wiggin
1964	C. Kenyon	1984	(Sir) M. Fox		

Although the task of the Committee of Selection has for many years been predominantly the selection of Members to serve on Standing Committees on Bills, the Committee was originally set up to appoint Committees on Private Bills and is still appointed under Private Business S.O. 109. It has 9 (previously 11) members. It also proposes Select Committee members for appointment by the House.

The Committee of Selection nominates:

#### *Public Business*

1. Members of Standing Committees
2. Some or all members of Select Committees on hybrid Bills (if the House orders)
3. The Commons members of Joint Committees on hybrid Bills (if the House orders)

4. The two members whom the Speaker is to consult, if practicable, before giving his certificate to a money bill
5. Since 1979, all members of Select Committees

#### *Private Business*

1. The panel of members to serve on committees on unopposed bills
2. Committees on unopposed bills
3. Members of committees on opposed bills
4. Eight members to serve on the Standing Orders Committee under S.O. 103
5. The panel of members to act as commissioners under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act 1936
6. Commons Members on Joint Committees on special procedure petitions

*Terms of Reference:* The Committee would appear to interpret its instructions in S.O. 62 to have ‘regard ... to the composition of the House’ by choosing Standing Committees as far as possible in direct ratio to the size of the parties in the House, except that from the 1930s the Liberal Party was usually given a higher representation than its size would merit on this basis—a Liberal member being appointed to all Committees of five members and above. In more recent years, with more M.P.s from smaller parties in the House, it has usually been the practice to include at least one member who is neither Conservative nor Labour on each committee, but the Liberal Democrats are no longer represented on every committee.

In those Parliaments since 1945 in which the size of the Government majority has been small the Committee of Selection has usually selected Members so as to give the Government a majority of one. In the 1974 Parliament, with a minority Government, no party had a majority on any standing Committee. The Committee tends to appoint those Members who spoke on the second reading of the Bill. In recent times of heavy legislation and expanding parliamentary activity it would appear that the role of the whips in offering advice as to which members are anxious, willing or available to serve on a particular Committee has been strengthened.

At one time the practice was for the Committee of Selection to include a senior opposition whip, but no government whip. For a period after 1974, no whips from either side of the House were included. However, the committee now consists, apart from the chair, entirely of whips from the various parties.

#### **Payment of Committee Chairs**

In 2003 it was decided to pay Select Committee Chairs £12,500 a year. The provision was later extended to Standing Committee Chairs and by 2016 the figure had risen to £15,025 a year.

**Committee of Public Accounts, 1862–***Chair*

1896	A. O'Connor	1938	F. Pethick-Lawrence	1964	J. Boyd-Carpenter
1901	Sir A. Hayter	1941	W. Elliot	1970	H. Lever
1906	V. Cavendish	1943	Sir A. Pownall	1973	E. Dell
1908	(Sir) R. Williams	1945	O. Peake	1976	E. Du Cann
1919	F. Acland	1948	R. Assheton	1979	J. Barnett
1921	A. Williams	1950	Sir R. Cross	1983	R. Sheldon
1923	F. Jowett	1950	C. Waterhouse	1997	D. Davis
1924	W. Guinness	1951	J. Edwards	2001	E. Leigh
1924	W. Graham	1952	(Sir) G. Benson	2010	Margaret Hodge
1929	A. Samuel	1959	H. Wilson	2015	Meg Hillier
1931	M. Jones	1962	D. Houghton		

The Committee is made up of no more than 15 members, including the Chair, who is usually a member of the Opposition.

*Usual Terms of Reference:* '[F]or the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by parliament to meet the public expenditure', 'and of such other accounts laid before parliament as the committee may think fit' (added 15 Nov 34). 'The Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time' (added 14 Nov 33). The Committee is aided in its work by the Comptroller and Auditor General whose staff audit the accounts of government departments. These audits and the Comptroller's subsequent report to the House of Commons provide the basic materials for the Committee's enquiries. In 1978 the Committee began to hear evidence in public. Since 1983 (when the National Audit Office was set up) most of the Committee's work has been on that Office's 'value for money' reports on government activities.

See also Public Accounts Commission (pp. 347–8).

**Comptroller and Auditor-General**

1896	R. Mills	1921	(Sir) G. Upcott	1976	Sir D. Henley
1900	D. Richmond	1946	Sir F. Tribe	1981	(Sir) G. Downey
1904	(Sir) J. Kempe	1958	Sir E. Compton	1989	(Sir) J. Bourn
1911	(Sir) H. Gibson	1966	Sir B. Fraser	2008	T. Burr
1921	Sir M. Ramsay	1971	Sir D. Pitblado	2009	(Sir) A. Morse

**Estimates Committee, 1912–1970***Chairman*

1912	Sir F. Banbury	1920	Sir F. Banbury	1929	H. Charleton
1914	(suspended)	1924	Sir J. Marriott	1930	H. Romeril
1917	(see <i>National Expenditure Committee</i> )	1926	(Sir) V. Henderson	1931	Sir V. Henderson
		1927	A. Bennett	1935	Sir I. Salmon

1939	( <i>see National Expenditure Committee</i> )	1950	A. Anderson	1957	R. Turton
1945	B. Kirby	1951	Sir R. Glyn	1961	Sir G. Nicholson
		1953	C. Waterhouse	1964	W. Hamilton

The Committee originally consisted of 15 members. In 1921 this was increased to 24, and in 1924 to 28. From 1948 to 1960 it had 36 members and from 1960 to 1970, 43 members. The Chairman was usually a Government supporter.

*Terms of Reference:* '[T]o examine and report upon such of the Estimates presented to the Committee as may seem fit to the Committee' (7 Apr 12 original terms), 'and to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented for examination, and to report what if any economies consistent with the policy implied in those estimates may be effected therein' (added in 1921). Until 1939 the Estimates Committee seldom appointed subcommittees, although power to do so had been given in 1924; after 1945, however, following the example set by the Select Committee on National Expenditure, it invariably did so. In 1956 the wording of the terms of reference was rearranged but the substance remained unchanged.

In 1960 the terms were altered to read:

[T]o examine such of the estimates presented to this House as may seem fit to the committee and report how, if at all, the policy implied in those estimates may be carried out more economically and, if the committee think fit, to consider the principal variations between the estimates and those relating to the previous financial year, and the form in which the estimates are presented to the House.

The committee had power to send for persons, papers and records, and sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, to adjourn from place to place, and to report from time to time: to appoint subcommittees and to refer to such subcommittees any of the matters referred to the committee [each subcommittee has the same powers of sending for persons, etc., sitting and adjourning as the main committee], and to report from time to time the minutes of evidence taken before subcommittees and reported by them to the committee.

In Sessions 1965 and 1966 the House gave the Estimates Committee the power 'to appoint persons with technical or scientific knowledge for the purpose of particular enquiries, either to supply information which is not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity within the Committee's order of reference'. From 1965–70 the practice was to appoint subcommittees specialising in particular fields. The Select Committee was replaced by the Expenditure Committee in 1971.

### Committee on National Expenditure, 1917–1920 and 1939–1945

#### *Chairman*

1917	H. Samuel
1919–20	Sir F. Banbury
1939–45	Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne

No Estimates were presented to Parliament during the two wars, and the Committee on Estimates lapsed. A Committee on National Expenditure was established each year. It consisted of 26 members 1917–20, and 32 members 1939–45. It met about 13 days a session between 1917–20, and about 19 days a session between 1939–45.

1939–45 *Terms of Reference*:

[T]o examine the current expenditure defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the Defence Services, for Civil Defence, and for other services directly connected with the war, and to report what, if any, economies, consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government, may be effected therein.

### **Expenditure Committee, 1971–1979**

#### *Chairman*

1970	H. Samuel
1973	Sir H. D'Avigdor-Goldsmid
1974	J. Boyden

The Committee consisted of 49 members with a quorum of 9.

*Terms of Reference*: '[T]o consider how, if at all, the policies implied in the figures of expenditure and in the estimates may be carried out more economically, and to examine the form of the paper and of the estimates presented to this House'. The Committee's work was carried out through six largely autonomous subcommittees (General; Defence and External Affairs; Employment and Social Services; Trade and Industry; Environment; Education; Arts and Home Affairs).

### **Nationalised Industries Committee, 1956–1979**

#### *Chairman*

1956	Sir P. Spens
1957	Sir T. Low
1961	Sir R. Nugent
1964	E. Popplewell
1966	I. Mikardo
1970	Sir H. D'Avigdor-Goldsmid
1972	(Sir) J. Hall
1974	R. Kerr

The Committee was appointed on a sessional basis; it had 13 members (1956–66), 18 members (1966–70), 14 members (1970–74), 13 members (1974–5) and 15 members (1974–9). The Chairman was always a Government supporter.

*Terms of Reference:* '[T]o examine the reports and accounts of the nationalised industries established by statute, whose controlling boards are wholly appointed by Ministers of the Crown and whose annual receipts are not wholly or mainly derived from moneys provided by Parliament or advanced by the Exchequer'. In the 1965–66 and 1966–67 Sessions the Committee's terms of reference were amended to enable them to enquire into the Post Office. From 1968–69 the Committee's terms of reference were extended to include the Independent Television Authority, Cable and Wireless Ltd, the Horserace Totalisator Board and certain activities of the Bank of England.

### **Committee on Agriculture, 1966–1969**

*Chairman*

1966 T. Watkins

*Terms of Reference:* 'To consider the activities in England and Wales of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food'. The Committee had power to send for persons, papers and records; to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House; to adjourn from place to place; and to admit strangers during the examination of witnesses unless they otherwise order. The Committee ceased to exist in Feb 1970.

### **Committee on Science and Technology, 1966–79**

*Chairman*

1966 A. Palmer

1970 A. Neave

1974 A. Palmer

*Terms of Reference:* 'To consider Science and Technology'. The Committee had power to send for persons and papers.

### **Committee on Education and Science, 1968–1970**

*Chairman*

1968 F. Willey

*Terms of Reference:* 'To consider the activities of the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department'. The Committee ceased to exist in 1970.

### **Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, 1968–79**

*Chairman*

1968 A. Bottomley

1970 W. Deedes

1974 F. Willey

The Committee had 12 Members, and a quorum of 4.

*Terms of Reference:*

To review policies, but not individual cases, in relation to: (a) the operation of the Race Relations Act 1968 with particular reference to the work of the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission, and (b) the admission into the United Kingdom of Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals for settlement.

**Committee on Overseas Aid, 1968–71  
(Overseas Development, 1973–79)**

*Chairman*

1968	Margaret Herbison
1970–71	B. Braine
1973	Sir B. Braine
1974	Sir G. de Freitas
1978	K. McNamara

The first Committee had between 10 and 18 Members, with a quorum of between 4 and 9. After 1973 it had 9 Members.

*Terms of Reference:* ‘To consider the activities of the Ministry of Overseas Development’. The Committee ceased to exist in 1971. It was re-established under a new title in 1973, ‘to consider United Kingdom assistance for overseas development’.

**Committee on Scottish Affairs, 1969–1972**

*Chairman*

1969	T. Steele
1970	Sir J. Gilmour
1971	J. Brewis

The Committee had 16 Members and a quorum of 8.

*Terms of Reference:* ‘To consider Scottish Affairs’.

**Committee on European Secondary Legislation, 1974–76;  
European Legislation etc., 1976–98, European Scrutiny  
Committee, 1998–**

*Chair*

1974	J. Davies	1983	N. Spearing	2010	(Sir) W. Cash
1976	Sir J. Eden	1992	J. Hood		
1979	J. Silverman	2006	M. Connarty		

The Committee’s membership since 1974 has been 16.

*Terms of Reference:* Originally, to consider draft proposals of EC secondary legislation, expanded in 1976 to cover documents submitted to the Council of Ministers ‘whether or not such documents originate from the Commission’,



and now more generally ‘to examine European Union documents’. Its main remit is to report its opinion on the legal and political importance of each such document and, ‘where it considers appropriate, to report also on the reasons for its opinion and on any matters of principle, policy or law which may be affected’; it can also recommend documents for debate. The Committee has powers to send for persons, papers and records; to sit during the Adjournment; and to adjourn from place to place. It usually reports weekly.

### **Procedure, 1961–76; Procedure (Sessional) Committee, 1976–**

#### *Chair*

1961	I. Macleod	1966	D. Chapman	1983	Sir P. Emery
1963	S. Lloyd	1970	(Sir) R. Turton	1997	N. Winterton
1964	A. Irvine	1974	S. Irving	2005	G. Knight
1965	A. Blenkinsop	1979	T. Higgins	2012	C. Walker

The Committee has 15 Members and a quorum of 4.

It was long the practice of the House to set up Committees from time to time to make recommendations on its procedure. But since 1961 a Select Committee on Procedure has been appointed every Session to report on matters which the House refers to it. It came to be referred to as the ‘Sessional Committee’ to distinguish it from a Procedure Committee set up for the lifetime of the 1974 Parliament which reported in Aug 1978. It has powers to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time. It lapsed between Feb 74 and Nov 74 and in the 1978–79 Session. In the 1979–83 Parliament the full committee did not meet, although T. Higgins chaired Committees on Procedure (Supply) and Procedure (Finance).

### **Backbench Business Committee, 2010–**

#### *Chair*

2010	Natascha Engel
2015	I. Mearns

The Backbench Business Committee, created by a new Standing Order in 2010, controls a limited allocation of time in the House of Commons, allowing backbench Members a chance to bring forward debates of their choice. It was the first business committee to be established by the House of Commons. The committee consists of eight elected members, and must be chaired by an opposition Member.

### **House of Commons Services Committee, 1965–92**

*Chaired by the Leader of the House of Commons (see pp. 97–8)  
except 1974–76 (Chairman: A. Bottomley)*

*Terms of Reference:* ‘To advise Mr Speaker on the control of the accommodation and services in that part of the Palace of Westminster and its precincts

occupied by or on behalf of the House of Commons and to report thereon to this House'. This Committee was set up as a result of a recommendation of the Select Committee on the Palace of Westminster of Session 1964–65, whose main task had been to consider the arrangements to be made by the Commons following the transfer on 26 Apr 1965 of control of the Palace from the Lord Great Chamberlain on behalf of the Crown to the two Houses.

The Committee consisted of 19 members appointed by the House. It had power to send for persons, papers and records; to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House; to report from time to time; and to appoint Sub-Committees, each of which consists of three members. Each Sub-Committee has similar powers to the main Committee (except of course power to nominate Sub-Committees). The Committee usually appointed four main Sub-Committees: the Accommodation and Administration Sub-Committee, the Catering Sub-Committee, the Library Sub-Committee and the Computer Sub-Committee. The Catering Sub-Committee replaced the 'Select Committee on Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms' appointed every session since the late nineteenth century.

Following a report by Sir R. Ibbs (H.C. 38/1990–1), the Services Committee was abolished. It was replaced by four Domestic Committees plus a Financial and Services Committee to advise the House of Commons Commission. These in turn were replaced by a single select committee, the Administration Committee, in 2005.

### **House of Commons Commission 1978–**

Under the House of Commons (Administration) Act of 1978, a House of Commons Commission was appointed to control the internal finances of the House and to carry out functions such as employing the House of Commons staff. Independent of Government, it originally comprised the Speaker, the Leader of the House, one M.P. nominated by the Leader of the Opposition, and three other non-ministerial M.P.s (including one, in practice, nominated by the minority parties). Changes were made following the recommendations of the House of Commons Governance Committee's 2014–15 report: the Commission now consists of the Speaker, the Leader of the House and the shadow Leader of the House, four other M.P.s (one from each of the three biggest parties and one from the remaining membership, all elected by the whole House), the Director General and the Clerk of the House, and two external members.

### **Domestic Committees 1992–2005 Accommodation (and Works) Committee**

#### *Chair*

1992	(Sir) R. Powell
1997	Sir S. Chapman
2001	D. Conway

### **Administration Committee**

#### *Chair*

1992 J. Hood  
1997 (Dame) Marion Roe

### **Catering Committee**

#### *Chair*

1992 Sir C. Shepherd  
1997 D. Turner

### **Information Committee**

#### *Chair*

1992	G. Waller	2001	M. Fabricant
1997	J. O. Jones	2003	M. Jack
1998	R. Allan	2004	R. Key

### **Administration Committee 2005–**

The Administration Committee replaced the Domestic Committees.

#### *Chair*

2005 F. Doran  
2010 Sir A. Haselhurst  
2015 Sir P. Beresford

### **Other Committees**

### **Finance and Services Committee 1992–2015; Finance Committee 2015–**

#### *Chair*

1992 P. Channon  
1997 L. Moonie  
2000 (Sir) S. Bell  
2010 J. Thurso  
2015 N. Brown

### **Modernisation 1997–2010 (15)**

*Chaired by the Leader of the House of Commons, see pp. 97–8*

### **Deregulation 1995–2001; Regulatory Reform 2001–**

#### *Chair*

1995 B. Field  
1997 P. Pike  
2005 A. Miller  
2010 R. Syms  
2012 J. Duddridge  
2014 L. Scott  
2015 A. Bridgen

**Environmental Audit 1998–***Chair*

1998	J. Horam
2003	P. Ainsworth
2005	T. Yeo
2010	Joan Walley
2015	H. Irranca-Davies
2016	Mary Creagh

**Committee on Members' Interests, 1975–95**

This Committee was established following a 1974 report (H.C. 108/1974–5) to scrutinise a new Register of Members' outside interests. It also looked at Members' staff and lobbyists.

In 1995 its functions were taken over by the Committee on Standards and Privileges.

*Chair*

1975	F. Willey
1980	(Sir) G. Johnson-Smith

**Committee of Privileges, c. 1630–1995**

The Committee of Privileges only met when prima facie breaches of privileges were referred to it by the House. Unlike other committees it included senior members from both the Front Benches. It was ordered to be appointed by long-standing tradition on the first day of every session. Until 1940 it was chaired by the Prime Minister. From 1940 to 1945 C. Attlee, as Deputy Prime Minister, took the chair. Since 1945 the Chairman was usually, but not always, the Leader of the House.

In 1995 it was reconstituted as the Committee on Standards and Privileges (see p. 344), with a Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards reporting to it.

*Chair*

1940	C. Attlee	1965	H. Bowden	1981	F. Pym
1945	H. Morrison	1967	R. Crossman	1982	J. Biffen
1946	A. Greenwood	1968	F. Peart	1987	J. Wakeham
1947	H. Morrison	1971	W. Whitelaw	1989	Sir G. Howe
1948	C. Ede	1972	R. Carr	1990	J. MacGregor
1952	H. Crookshank	1973	J. Prior	1992	A. Newton
1956	R. Butler	1974	G. Strauss		
1964	S. Lloyd	1979	N. St John Stevas		

The following include all Reports of the Select Committee of Privileges and a few from ad hoc Committees.

- 1902 Imprisonment of a Member: C. O’Kelly  
 1902 Imprisonment of a Member: P. McHugh  
 1909 D of Norfolk: Alleged interference in an election  
 1911 E of Aberdeen and E of Roden: Alleged interference in an election  
 1924 *Daily Herald*: Reflection on the impartiality of the Chairman of Committees  
 1926 *Daily Mail*: Allegations of corrupt motives against M.P.s  
 1929–30 E. Sandham: Allegations of drunkenness and acceptance of bribes against M.P.s  
 1932–33 H. Bowles and E. Huntsman: Reflections on a Private Bill Committee’s impartiality  
 1933–34 Sir S. Hoare and E of Derby: Alleged improper pressure on witnesses to a Committee  
 1937–38 D. Sandys: Summons to Military Court of Inquiry  
 1937–38 Official Secrets Act  
 1938–39 Official Secrets Act  
 1939–40 Detention of A. Ramsay under Section 18B of Defence of the Realm Act  
 1939–40 Conduct of R. Boothby  
 1940–41 Conduct of R. Boothby  
 1940–41 *Observer* publication of Secret Session debate  
 1940–41 Grampian electricity supply bill: Highland Development League circular to M.P.s alleging irregularities in bill procedure  
 1941–42 Disclosure of Secret Session proceedings by J. McGovern  
 1942–43 H. Metcalf and J. Reid: Payment of expense cheque to M.P. to attend prosecution by Board of Trade  
 1943–44 N.U.D.A.W.: Withdrawal of Trade Union financial support from W. Robinson on ground of refusal to resign seat  
 1944–45 G. Reakes and D. Henderson: Offer to make donation to constituency association in return for M.P.s’ help  
 1945–46 Writ of Summons served on officer of House within precincts  
 1945–46 Disclosure in conversation of Secret Session information by E. Granville  
 1945–46 Posters threatening publication of names of M.P.s voting for bread rationing  
 1946–47 Assault on P. Piratin in precincts of the House  
 1946–47 Action by Civil Service Clerical Association calculated to influence W. Brown  
 1946–47 G. Schofield and S. Dobson (Editor and Political Correspondent of *Evening News*): Refusal to reveal source of information to Committee  
 1946–47 Article by G. Allighan alleging disclosure to newspapers of information from party meetings  
 1946–47 Disclosure of party meeting information by E. Walkden in return for payment  
 1947–48 H. Dalton: Budget disclosure  
 1947–48 The Chairman of Ways and Means (J. Milner): Personal explanation that he acted professionally as a solicitor against a Member  
 1947–48 Broadcast and interview in *Daily Mail* by C. Brogan alleging that Secret Session information would be given to Russia  
 1948–49 Alleged misrepresentation by *Daily Worker* of Member’s speech (R. Blackburn)  
 1950 J. MacManaway: Election of a Member, being a clergyman of the Church of Ireland  
 1951 Abuse of members not related to transactions in House (S. Silverman, I. Mikardo). Comment on B.B.C. ‘Any Questions’ programme on matter referred to Committee  
 1951 Report in *Sutton Coldfield News* of speech by Lady Mellor criticising ruling by the Chair  
 1951 Obstruction of J. Lewis by the police  
 1952–53 Amendment of the law relating to the disability of some clergy from sitting and voting in the House of Commons  
 1953 Article by Mrs P. Ford in *Sunday Express* (Mrs Braddock)  
 1953 *Daily Worker* article (M.P.s vote money into their own pockets)

- 1955 Action by Bishop against chaplain after communication with M.P.
- 1956 *Sunday Graphic* advocates telephone campaign against A. Lewis
- 1956 *Sunday Express* article on M.P.s' petrol rationing allowances
- 1956 *Evening News* cartoon on petrol rationing
- 1956-57 G. Strauss: Threat of libel action by the London Electricity Board, following letter from the Member to the Paymaster-General
- 1957 Comment on B.B.C. 'Any Questions' programme on matter referred to Committee: Report of speech in *Romford Recorder* on petrol rationing
- 1957-58 Order in Council directing that the Report of the Judicial Committee on a Question of Law concerning the *Parliamentary Privilege Act 1770* be communicated to the House of Commons
- 1957-58 G. Strauss: Recommendations of the Committee arising out of the case involving the London Electricity Board
- 1958-59 Report of an Inquiry into the methods adopted by the London Electricity Board for the disposal of scrap cable
- 1959-60 C. Pannell: Allegation of threat in a letter from C. Jordan
- 1960-61 A. Wedgwood Benn: Petition for redress of grievances regarding the disqualification of peers
- 1963-64 Q. Hogg: Complaint by G. Wigg concerning a speech at the Town Hall, Chatham, on 19 Mar 64
- 1964-65 P. Duffy: Complaint concerning speech at Saddleworth on 12 Feb 65 alleging drunkenness among Conservative Members
- 1964-65 F. Allaun: Complaint concerning letter addressed to Members and advocating racial and anti-semitic views
- 1964-65 The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Complaint by Sir R. Cary concerning passages of speech reported in the *Daily Telegraph* 5 Jul 65, on Members' business interests
- 1966-67 G. Fitt: Complaint concerning allegations of treachery in *Protestant Telegraph*
- 1967-68 E. Hooson: Complaint concerning allegations of treachery in interview published in *Town* magazine
- 1967-68 W. Hannan: Complaint concerning letter in the *Scotsman* by Mrs W. Ewing, M.P., reflecting on the conduct of members
- 1967-68 A. Palmer: Complaint concerning article about biological warfare published in the *Observer* from information allegedly supplied by T. Dalyell, M.P.
- 1968-69 Mrs R. Short: Report in *Wolverhampton Press and Star* of a speech by Alderman Peter Farmer imputing partial conduct to a Member
- 1968-69 Sir D. Glover: Certain events attending to a visit of a Sub-Committee of the Select Committee on Education and Science to the University of Essex
- 1968-69 R. Maxwell: Article published in the *Sunday Times* reflecting on the conduct of a Member as Chairman of the Catering Sub-Committee of the Select Committee on House of Commons Services and as a member of that Committee
- 1969-70 J. Mackintosh: Matter reported in *The Times* which disclosed a breach of privilege
- 1970-71 D. Steel: Report in the *Sun* of alleged attempt by a trade union to influence actions of certain Members. (Report made in following Session.)
- 1970-71 A. Lewis: Assault upon a servant of the House
- 1970-71 W. Hamilton: Publication by the *Daily Mail* of an article purporting to give an account of proceedings in a Select Committee not yet reported to the House. (Report made in following Session.)
- 1970-71 On a Motion moved by the Leader of the House. Rights of Members detained in prison
- 1971-72 On a Motion moved by a member of the Government. Matter of the style and title of the Member for Berwick-upon-Tweed
- 1972-73 R. Carter: Serving of writ within the precincts of the House of Commons
- 1973-74 A. Wedgwood Benn: Alleged intimidation by Aims of Industry
- 1973-74 J. Ashton: Allegations about Members' financial interests

- 1974–75 Eric Ogden: Allegations made in Liverpool and West Derby on conduct of a member
- 1974–75 G. Cunningham: Words alleged to have been spoken by A. Scargill and other matters relating to N.U.M. conditions to be placed on M.P.s sponsored by them
- 1974–75 J. Rooker: Disclosure of evidence in *The Economist* from Select Committee on a Wealth Tax, before evidence reported to House
- 1975–76 Sir B. Braine: Reported accusation of bias in a Select Committee by National Abortion Campaign Steering Committee and threatened refusal to give evidence
- 1975–76 J. Harper: Possible contempt by National Coal Board in dismissing W. Grimshaw, a witness before the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries
- 1976–77 M. Lipton: Newspaper report alleging interference of the Totalisation Board on members
- 1976–77 R. Adley: Press Association report of threat by the National Union of Public Employees to withdraw sponsorship from six members if they did not take certain action
- 1977–78 F. Willey: *Daily Mail* and *Guardian* reports of proceedings of the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration
- 1977–78 M. Foot: Publication of proceedings of the House and application of the sub judice rule (Colonel B.)
- 1978–79 C. Price: Court citation of *Hansard* without permission of House
- 1980–81 D. Campbell-Savours: Conversation about British Steel policy towards Workington
- 1980–81 R. Parry: Important letter from solicitors to M.P.
- 1982–83 T. Davis: Behaviour of witnesses before Select Committee on Abortion (Amendment) Bill
- 1982–83 R. Brown: Comments by K. Livingstone and other GLC members
- 1982–83 Sir A. Kershaw: Leak of Foreign Affairs Committee report on Falklands
- 1983–84 T. Jessel: Threat by GLC Chairman to penalise constituencies of London members voting in a particular way
- 1984–85 Sir E. Gardner: Publication by *The Times* of Home Affairs Committee draft Report on police special powers
- 1985–86 Environment Committee: Leak of draft Report of Environment Committee on radio-active waste
- 1986–87 Mr Speaker: Showing of Zircon film within the Palace of Westminster
- 1988–89 Clare Short: Alleged misconduct of a Parliamentary Agent
- 1989–90 Education Committee: Premature disclosure of proceedings of Education Committee
- 1989–90 Public Accounts Committee: Premature disclosure of proceedings of Public Accounts Committee
- 1990–91 K. Barron: Guidelines issued by Yorkshire N.U.M.
- 1994–95 T. Benn: Publication of Committee proceedings
- 1994–95 D. Tredinnick and G. Riddick: Payment for putting Questions

### Committee on Standards and Privileges 1995–2013

Following a Report from the Committee on Standards in Public Life under Lord Nolan, the House voted to replace the Committee of Privileges and the Select Committee on Members' Interests with a Committee on Standards and Privileges; this committee was replaced in turn by a separate Committee on Standards and Committee for Privileges in 2013. The Committee works in conjunction with a Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards. (The Committee and its remit should not be confused with that of the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, which is concerned mainly with M.P.s' pay and expenses claims; see p. 564.)

*Chair*

1994	A. Newton
1997	R. Sheldon
2001	Sir G. Young
2009	D. Curry
2009	Sir M. Rifkind
2010	K. Barron

**Committee on Standards 2013–***Chairman*

2013	(Sir) K. Barron
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**Committee for Privileges 2013–***Chairman*

2013	(Sir) K. Barron
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**Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards**

1994	Sir G. Downey
1999	Elizabeth Filkin
2002	Sir R. Mawer
2008	J. Lyon
2013	Kathryn Hudson

**Statutory Instruments, 1947 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1944–47)**

(Since 1972 a Joint Committee of both Houses)

*Chair*

1944	Sir C. MacAndrew
1950	G. Nicholson
1951	E. Fletcher
1964	G. Page
1970	A. Booth
1974	G. Page
1979	R. Cryer
1983	A. Bennett
1987	R. Cryer
1994	A. Bennett
1997	D. Tredinnick
2005	D. Maclean
2010	G. Mudie
2015	D. Twigg

The size of the Committee has varied over the years from a minimum of 7 to a maximum of 14 members, with roughly equal numbers from the House of Commons and House of Lords. Until 1972 it met fortnightly, but now meets most weeks when both Houses are sitting. The Chair has always been an opposition member from the House of Commons.



*Terms of Reference:* The original terms of 21 Jun 44 have been considerably enlarged by additional powers conferred in subsequent years.

In 1972 the procedure for considering Statutory Instruments was changed. The vast majority of instruments are now considered by a Joint Committee of Members of both Houses. However, the Statutory Instruments Select Committee still exists to consider instruments on which proceedings are subject to proceedings in the House of Commons only. The Joint Committee has power to consider every instrument which is laid before each House of Parliament and upon which proceedings may be or might have been taken in either House of Parliament in pursuance of an Act of Parliament. It also has power to draw the attention of the House of Commons to other Statutory Instruments on any of the following grounds:

(i) that they involve public money; (ii) that they are immune from challenge in the courts; (iii) that they have effect retrospectively; (iv) that there seems to have been an unjustifiable delay in publication of the S.I. or in laying it before Parliament; (v) that there seems to have been an unjustifiable delay in sending notification to the Speaker; (vi) that it appears to make unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Statute under which it is made; (vii) if elucidation is considered necessary; (viii) that the drafting appears to be defective—or on any other ground that does not impinge on its merits or the merits of the policy behind it.

The Committee has powers to sit when it wishes, to report from time to time, to call for witnesses and to appoint subcommittees. It is obliged to give any government department an opportunity to explain an S.I. or other document before drawing it to the attention of the House.

Since 1890 the Statutory Rules and Orders, and since 1948, the S.I.s have been published in annual volumes.

The distinction between ‘General’ and ‘Local’ follows that adopted between public Acts and local and personal Acts of Parliament. The documents registered as Statutory Instruments do not include rules of an executive character, or rules made by other bodies, e.g. local authorities, unless confirmed by a government department. Statutory Instruments also include some rules made by statutory authorities which are not government departments, e.g. the Law Society, General Dental Council, or Rule Committee of Church Assembly.

### **Committee on Public Petitions, 1842–1974**

#### *Chairman (1945–1974)*

1945	S. Viant
1951	C. Lancaster
1964	G. Pargiter
1966	D. Griffiths
1970	J. Jennings

The Committee was appointed during most sessions since April 1842. It had 10 members, and a quorum of 3. It had power to send for persons, papers and records. It was abolished in 1974.

*Terms of Reference:* To clarify and prepare abstracts of Petitions ‘in such form and manner as shall appear to them best suited to convey to the House all requisite information respecting their contents’. ‘All Petitions presented to the House, with the exception of such as are deposited in the Private Bill Office’ are referred to the Committee. The Committee was required in its reports to state the number of signatures to each petition. It had no power to consider the merits of the petitions.

### Select Committee on Petitions, 2015–

*Chair*

2015 Helen Jones

### Committee on Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, 1967–97

*Chair*

1967 Sir H. Munro-Lucas-Tooth  
 1970 M. Stewart  
 1974 C. Fletcher-Cooke  
 1974 (Sir) A. Buck  
 1992 J. Pawsey  
 1997 (*See Select Committee on  
 Public Administration,  
 below*)

The Committee had 11 members and a quorum of 3.

*Terms of Reference:* ‘To examine the reports laid before this House by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and Matters in Connection therewith’. The Committee has power to send for persons and papers.

For details of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (or Ombudsman) and his or her work, see pp. 561–3.

### Public Accounts Commission 1984–

The Public Accounts Commission was set up by *National Audit Act 1983*. It is composed of nine members of the House of Commons of whom two—the Chair of the Public Accounts Committee and the Leader of the House—are ex-officio. The remaining seven, none of whom may be Ministers of the Crown, are appointed by the House. The Commission was appointed to take office on 1 Jan 1984. The Act gave the Commission three main functions: to appoint an accounting officer for the National Audit Office, to appoint an auditor for the National Audit Office, and to examine the National Audit Office Estimates and lay them before the House, with such modifications as it thinks fit. In this last capacity, the Commission can examine all the expenses of the Office, including such things as accommodation, salaries of staff and superannuation provision.

*Chair*

1984	(Sir) E. du Cann
1987	Sir P. Hordern
1996	Sir T. Higgins
1997	R. Sheldon
2001	A. Williams
2010	(Sir) E. Leigh

**Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament, 1994–**  
(Joint Committee of both Houses)

Established by the *Intelligence Services Act 1994* to examine the policy, administration and expenditure of the Intelligence services, the Committee has nine members. It has access to classified material, operating within the ‘ring of secrecy’, reporting to the Prime Minister, and making an annual report which the Prime Minister lays before Parliament (excluding any classified information). Its powers and remit were extended by the *Justice and Security Act 2013*.

*Chairman*

1994	T. King
2001	Ann Taylor
2005	P. Murphy
2008	Dame Margaret Beckett
2008	K. Howells
2010	Sir M. Rifkind
2015	D. Grieve

**Departmental Select Committees since 1979**

Following the Report of the Williams/Renton Committee (H.C. 588/1977–78), fourteen Select Committees were appointed in 1979 ‘to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the principal government departments ... and associated public bodies’. In Jan 1980 a Liaison Select Committee, comprising the chairs of the Committees (and some additional members) was appointed. Their membership varied between 9 and 11 until 1983 when all Committees except Scottish Affairs (13) were allotted 11 members. Only the Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Treasury Committees were empowered to appoint a subcommittee, but this rule was later relaxed and all can now create subcommittees.

Source: G. Drewry, *The New Select Committees* (1988); House of Commons website.

*Departmental Select Committees and Their Chairs*

**Agriculture 1979–2001**

1979	Sir W. Elliott
1983	J. Spence
1986	Sir R. Body
1987	(Sir) J. Wiggin
1997	P. Luff
2000	D. Curry

(see *Environment, Food & Rural Affairs*)

**Business, Enterprise & Regulatory  
Reform 2007–09; Business, Innovation  
and Skills 2009–**

*(successor to Trade & Industry)*

2007	P. Luff
2010	A. Bailey
2015	I. Wright

**Children, Schools & Families 2007–10,**  
*see Education*

**Communities & Local Government  
2005–**

*(successor to Office of the Deputy Prime  
Minister)*

2005 Phyllis Starkey

2010 C. Betts

**Constitutional Affairs 2003–07; Justice  
2007–**

2003 (Sir) A. Beith

2015 R. Neill

**Culture, Media and Sport 1997–**  
*(successor to National Heritage)*

1997 G. Kaufman

2005 J. Whittingdale

2015 J. Norman

**Defence**

1979 Sir J. Langford-Holt

1981 C. Onslow

1982 Sir T. Kitson

1983 Sir H. Atkins

1987 M. Mates

1992 Sir N. Bonsor

1996 M. Colvin

1997 B. George

2005 J. Arbutnot

2014 R. Stewart

2015 J. Lewis

**Education, Science and Arts 1979–92;**  
**Education 1992–1996, 2010–; Education  
& Employment 1996–2001; Education  
& Skills 2001–07; Children, Schools &  
Families 2007–10**

1979 C. Price

1983 Sir W. Van Straubenzee

1987 T. Raison

1989 (Sir) M. Thornton

1997 D. Foster *and* Margaret Hodge (*joint*)

1998 D. Foster *and* M. Wicks (*joint*)

1999 D. Foster *and* B. Sheerman (*joint*)

2001 B. Sheerman

2010 G. Stuart

2015 N. Carmichael

**Education & Employment Sub-Committee  
1996–2001**

1996 E. Ross

1997 D. Foster

**Employment Sub-Committee 1997–2001**

1997 D. Foster

**Education Sub-Committee 1997–2001**

1997 Margaret Hodge

1998 M. Wicks

1999 B. Sheerman

**Employment 1980–96**

1979 J. Golding

1982 J. Craigen

1983 R. Leighton

1992 G. Janner

*(see Education & Employment)*

**Energy 1981–92**

1979 (Sir) I. Lloyd

1989 M. Clark

**Energy & Climate Change 2009–**

2009 E. Morley

2010 T. Yeo

2015 A. MacNeil

**Environment 1980–1997**

1979 B. Douglas-Mann

1981 R. Freeson

1983 Sir H. Rossi

1992 R. Jones

1995 A. Bennett

*(see Environment, Transport & Regional Affairs)*

**Environment, Transport & Regional  
Affairs 1997–2001**

1997 A. Bennett *and* Gwyneth  
Dunwoody (*joint*)

**Environment Sub-Committee 1997–2001**

1997 A. Bennett

**Transport Sub-Committee 1997–2001**

1997 Gwyneth Dunwoody

**Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2001–**

2001 D. Curry

2003 M. Jack

2010 Anne McIntosh

2015 N. Parish

**Foreign Affairs**

1979 Sir A. Kershaw

1987 D. Howell

1997 D. Anderson

2005 M. Gapes

2010 (Sir) R. Ottaway

2015 C. Blunt

**Foreign Affairs Overseas Development Sub-committee**

- 1979 K. McNamara  
1982 F. Hooley

**Health**

- 1991 N. Winterton  
1992 Marion Roe  
1997 D. Hinchcliffe  
2005 K. Barron  
2010 S. Dorrell  
2014 Sarah Wollaston

**Home Affairs**

- 1979 Sir G. Page  
1981 Sir J. Eden  
1983 Sir E. Gardner  
1987 Sir J. Wheeler  
1992 Sir I. Lawrence  
1997 C. Mullin  
1999 R. Corbett  
2001 C. Mullin  
2003 J. Denham  
2005 K. Vaz

**Home Affairs Sub-committee on Race Relations and Immigration 1980–87**

- 1980 J. Wheeler

**Home Affairs Sub-Committee 1992–93**

- 1992 J. Greenway

**Industry and Trade 1979–83; Trade and Industry, 1983–2007**

- 1979 Sir D. Kaberry  
1983 K. Warren  
1992 R. Caborn  
1997 M. O'Neill  
2005 P. Luff

(*see Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform*)

**Innovation, Universities, Sciences & Skills, 2007–09, *see Science and Technology*****International Development 1997–**

- 1997 B. Wells  
2001 T. Baldry  
2005 (Sir) M. Bruce  
2015 S. Twigg

**Justice 2007–, *see Constitutional Affairs*****National Heritage 1992–97**

- 1992 G. Kaufman  
(*see Culture, Media & Sport*)

**Northern Ireland; Northern Ireland Affairs**

- 1994 Sir J. Kilfedder  
1995 C. Soley  
1997 P. Brooke  
2001 M. Mates  
2005 Sir P. Cormack  
2010 L. Robertson

**Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2002–05**

- 2002 A. Bennett

(*see Communities & Local Government*)

**Political & Constitutional Reform 2010–15**

- 2010 G. Allen

**Public Service 1995–97; Public Administration 1997–2015; Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs, 2015–**

- 1995 G. Radice  
1997 R. Morgan  
1999 T. Wright  
2010 B. Jenkin

**Science and Technology 1992–2007, 2009–; Innovation, Universities, Science & Skills, 2007–09**

- 1992 Sir G. Shaw  
1997 M. Clark  
2001 I. Gibson  
2007 P. Willis  
2010 A. Miller  
2015 Nicola Blackwood

**Scottish Affairs**

- 1979 D. Dewar  
1981 R. Hughes  
1982 D. Lambie  
(*In abeyance 1987–92*)

- 1992 W. McKelvey  
1997 D. Marshall  
2001 Irene Adams  
2005 M. Sarwar  
2010 I. Davidson  
2015 P. Wishart

**Social Services 1979–88; Social Security and Health 1988–91; Social Security 1991–2002**

- 1979 Renee Short  
1987 F. Field  
1997 A. Kirkwood  
(*see Work and Pensions*)

**Trade and Industry 1983–2007***see Industry and Trade***Transport 1979–97, 2001–; Transport, Local Government and the Regions 2001–02**

- 1979 T. Bradley
- 1983 H. Cowans
- 1985 G. Bagier
- 1987 D. Marshall
- 1992 R. Adley
- 1993 P. Channon

*(For 1997–2001 see Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs)*

- 2001 Gwyneth Dunwoody
- 2008 Louise Ellman

**Treasury and Civil Service 1979–95;****Treasury 1995–**

- 1979 E. du Cann
- 1983 T. Higgins
- 1992 J. Watts
- 1994 Sir T. Arnold
- 1996 M. Carrington
- 1997 G. Radice
- 2001 J. McFall
- 2010 A. Tyrie

**Treasury and Civil Service Sub-committee 1979–95**

- 1979 R. Sheldon
- 1981 J. Bray
- 1982 M. Meacher
- 1983 A. Mitchell
- 1987 G. Radice  
*(see Public Service)*

**Treasury Sub-committee 1998–2015**

- 1998 Sir P. Lloyd
- 1998 Sir M. Spicer
- 2001 M. Fallon
- 2010 G. Mudie

**Welsh Affairs**

- 1979 L. Abse
- 1981 D. Anderson
- 1983 G. Wardell
- 1997 M. Jones
- 2005 H. Francis
- 2010 D.T.C. Davies

**Women & Equalities 2015–**

- 2015 Maria Miller

**Work & Pensions 2002–**

- 2002 (Sir) A. Kirkwood
- 2005 T. Rooney
- 2010 (Dame) Anne Begg
- 2015 F. Field

**Regional Committees 2009–10**

In 2009 eight regional committees of five members each were established. Opposition parties refused membership because all the chairs were to be Labour. Regional Committees were abolished in 2010.

*Chairs:* East Midlands, P. Tipping; South-East, S. Ladyman; East of England, Margaret Moran; South West, Alison Seabek; North-East, Dari Taylor; West Midlands, R. Burden; North-West, D. Crausby; Yorks & Humber, E. Illsley.

**Payment of M.P.s**

- 1912 M.P.s receive first salary; £400 per year paid to all members not receiving salaries as Ministers or officers of the House
- 1913 £100 of M.P.s' salaries made tax-exempt in respect of parliamentary expenses. This remained in force until 1954
- 1924 M.P.s allowed free rail travel between London and their constituencies
- 1931 Salary cut to £360 as an economy measure
- 1934 Salary restored to £380 and then to £400

- 1937 Salary increased to £600
- 1946 Salary increased to £1,000 and salaries of £500 authorised for M.P.s who, as Ministers or Leaders of the Opposition, had an official salary of less than £5,000. Free travel was granted between M.P.s' homes and Westminster as well as to their constituencies
- 1953 A sessional allowance of £2 per day introduced for every day (except Friday) on which the House sat: this was payable to all M.P.s including Ministers
- 1957 The sessional allowance (usually amounting to about £280 p.a.) was replaced by an annual £750 to cover parliamentary expenses. The whole £1,750 drawn by ordinary M.P.s was subject to tax but M.P.s could claim as tax free any expenses up to £1,750 incurred in respect of parliamentary duties
- 1964 Salary increased to £3,250 per year, following Lawrence Committee Report
- 1965 Members' Pensions Act. First comprehensive pensions scheme introduced for M.P.s and dependants. Members contribute £150 per year and the Exchequer an amount equal to the aggregate of the Members' contributions. Members receive pensions from the age of 65 or on ceasing to be an M.P. if later, provided they have served for 10 years or more. The pension of £600 per year for 10 years' service increases to £900 after 15 years' service and by £24 for each further year thereafter
- 1969 Secretarial allowance of up to £500 introduced. Members to have free telephone calls within the United Kingdom
- 1972 M.P.s' pay increased to £3,500 following Boyle Committee recommendations. Secretarial allowance increased to up to £1,000. An allowance of up to £750 for additional cost of living away from main residence and London members to receive a London supplement of £175 p.a. Travel allowances extended and a terminal grant equivalent to three months' salary established for M.P.s who lose their seats at a General Election
- 1972 Parliamentary and Other Pensions Act. Existing pensions scheme revised. Minimum qualifying period reduced from 10 years to 4. M.P.s' benefits based on 1/60th of final salary for each year of reckonable service. Contributions to be 5% of salary. Early retirement option available from 60 onwards on an actuarially reduced pension
- 1976 Pension scheme amended to provide for pensions to be based on a notional pensionable salary of £8,000
- 1977 M.P.s' pay increased to £6,270. Secretarial allowance (also research assistance and general office expenses) increased to up to £3,687. London supplement increased to £385 p.a. Travel allowances further extended and allowance introduced for overnight stays away from home of up to £1,814
- 1983 M.P.s' pay linked to Civil Service rates. Secretarial allowance raised to £12,000 and other allowances increased
- 1992 Following a Top Salaries Review Board enquiry into office costs, the House voted for a substantial increase in the allowance for office, research and secretarial costs. M.P.s with constituencies in Inner London are entitled to a payment of £1,222 a year; M.P.s with constituencies outside London are entitled to claim up to £10,958 a year for staying overnight away from home
- 2004 Following further Top Salaries reviews in 1996, 2000 and 2004 the system of allowances was substantially extended
- 2008 Following the Conway scandal of 2006–, and a Top Salaries Report (Cm. 7270/2007), the details of expense claims became public. Some claims for second homes caused serious concern. High Court rules that parliamentary expenses are not exempt from Freedom of Information Act requests
- 2009 *Daily Telegraph* published (from 8 May 09) full details of M.P.s' expense claims, including further evidence of abuses of the second homes allowance. *Parliamentary Standards Act 2009* established the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) to administer expenses. Independent panel set up, chaired by Sir T. Legg, to re-examine claims made for second homes allowance 2004–08: many M.P.s required to repay some money. Report of the Committee of Standards in Public Life published (Cm. 7724, 4 Nov 09) with recommendations on changes to the pay and expenses regimes
- 2011 IPSA takes over responsibility for setting M.P.s' salaries (after Commons passes motion on 17 Oct 11 calling on government to activate the relevant provisions of the *Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010*)
- 2013 IPSA announces an 11% increase in M.P.s' pay from 2015. All major party leaders oppose the proposed increase, but are unable to block it

	<i>M.P.s' basic pay</i>	<i>Office expenses<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>M.P.s' basic pay</i>	<i>Office expenses<sup>a</sup></i>
1911	£400		1991	£28,970	£28,986
1931	£360		1992	£30,854	£39,960
1934	£380		1993	£30,854	£40,380
1935	£400		1994	£31,687	£41,308
1937	£600		1995	£33,189	£42,754
1954	£1,250		1996	£43,000	£48,464
1964	£3,250		1997	£43,860	£47,568
1969	£3,250	£500	1998	£45,036	£49,232
1972	£4,500	£1,000	1999	£47,008	£50,264
1974	£4,500	£1,750	2000	£48,371	£51,572
1975	£5,750	£3,200	2001	£49,812	£52,760
1976	£5,750	£3,512	2002	£55,118	£72,310
1977	£6,270	£3,687	2003	£56,858	£74,985
1978	£6,897	£4,200	2004	£57,485	£77,534
1979	£9,450	£4,600	2005	£59,089	£84,081
1980	£11,750	£8,000	2006	£59,686	£87,276
1981	£13,950	£8,480	2007	£61,181	£90,505
1982	£14,510	£8,820	2008	£61,670	£90,854
1983	£15,308	£11,364	2009	£64,715	£103,812
1984	\$16,106	£12,437	2010	£65,738	£109,548
1985	£16,904	£13,211	2011	£65,738	£115,000
1986	£17,702	£20,140	2012	£65,738	£137,200
1987	£18,500	£21,302	2013	£66,396	£137,200
1988	£22,548	£22,588	2014	£67,060	£138,600
1989	£24,107	£24,903	2015	£74,000	£140,000
1990	£26,701	£27,166	2016	£74,962	£141,400

<sup>a</sup>Office Cost Allowance 1969–2000. This was replaced by the Staffing Allowance in 2001, renamed Staffing expenditure in 2009. The figure shown is the maximum payable

See p. 109 for Ministers' pay, and reduced parliamentary salaries payable to Ministers and other paid officeholders. See House of Commons Library Paper 008/31 and House of Commons Information Office *Factsheet M5* (2011) for further details.

### Seats Forfeited

These members left or were expelled from the House before or after their conviction and imprisonment on criminal charges:

2 Mar 03	A. Lynch	Nat.	Galway	Treason (during Boer War)
1 Aug 22	H. Bottomley	Ind.	Hackney South	Fraudulent conversion
31 Jul 41	Sir P. Latham <sup>a</sup>	Con.	Scarborough & Whitby	Indecent conduct and attempted suicide
6 Dec 54	P. Baker	Con.	S. Norfolk	Forgery
27 Aug 76	J. Stonehouse	Lab. (Ind)	Walsall South	Fraud (dishonest business dealings)
8 Feb 11	E. Illsley	Lab.	Barnsley Central	False accounting (expenses claims)
5 Nov 12	D. MacShane	Lab.	Rotherham	False accounting (expenses claims)
5 Feb 13	C. Huhne	LD	Eastleigh	Perverting the course of justice

<sup>a</sup>Convicted by court martial



These members forfeited their seats as a result of being adjudged bankrupt:

17 Sep 03	P. McHugh	Nat.	N. Leitrim (re-elected)
15 Jul 09	N. Murphy	Nat.	S. Kilkenny
1 Oct 28	C. Homan	Con.	Ashton under Lyne

In addition, H. Bottomley resigned his seat 16 May 12 after filing his bankruptcy petition.

These members forfeited their seats when it transpired that they held a government contract. All but one were re-elected in the ensuing by-election:

2 Feb 04	A. Gibbs	Con.	City of London (re-elected)
2 Feb 04	V. Gibbs	Con.	St Albans (defeated)
21 Apr 12	Sir S. Samuel	Lib.	Whitechapel (re-elected)
10 Feb 25	W. Preston	Con.	Walsall (re-elected)

In Nov 1924, J. Astor (Dover) forfeited his seat for inadvertently voting before taking the oath. He was re-elected unopposed in the ensuing by-election.

These members gave up their seats when under censure for some aspect of their parliamentary conduct:

26 Feb 31	T. Mardy Jones	Lab.	Pontypridd	Abuse of travel voucher
11 Jun 36	J. Thomas	N. Lab.	Derby	Budget leak
11 Jun 36	Sir A. Butt	Con.	Balham & Tooting	Budget leak
30 Oct 47	G. Allighan	Lab.	Gravesend	Expelled by a vote of 187–75 for breach of privilege
3 Feb 49	J. Belcher	Lab.	Sowerby	Following Lynskey Tribunal
5 Jun 63	J. Profumo	Con.	Stratford-on-Avon	Lying to the House
25 Jul 77	J. Cordle	Con.	Bournemouth E.	Poulson affair
5 Jun 09	I. Gibson	Lab.	Norwich N.	Abuse of M.P.s' expenses system
30 Apr 14	P. Mercer	Con. (Ind)	Newark	Breach of lobbying rules

On 16 Aug 1916 C. Leach (Colne Valley) was deprived of his seat under the Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act 1886.

A. Ramsay, Con., Peebles and Southern Midlothian, remained an M.P. from 1940 to 1945, although, being detained under Regulation 18B of the Defence of the Realm Act until Dec 1944, he was unable to sit from May 1940 to Dec 1944.

Various other members have resigned their seats while under the shadow of some minor private or public scandal but in almost every case it seems that they could well have remained as members had they chosen to do so. For a list of successful election petitions, which led to the original result being disallowed by the courts, see p. 415.

## HOUSE OF LORDS

**Lord Speaker***(Before 2006, the Lord Chancellor, see pp. 73–4, acted as Speaker)*

4 Jul 06 Lady Hayman  
 1 Sep 11 Lady D’Souza  
 1 Sep 16 Ld Fowler

**Lord Chairman of Committees***(A Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords)*

1889 E of Morley  
 1905 4th E of Onslow  
 1911 E of Donoughmore  
 1931 5th E of Onslow  
 1944 Ld Stanmore  
 1946 E of Drogheda  
 1957 Ld Merthyr  
 1965 E of Listowel  
 1977 Ld Aberdare  
 1992 Ld Amptill  
 1994 Ld Boston of Faversham  
 2000 Ld Mackay of Ardbrecknish  
 2001 Ld Tordoff  
 2002 Ld Brabazon of Tara  
 2012 Ld Sewel  
 2015 Ld Laming

**Principal Deputy Chairman of Committees***(Salaried Chairman of Select Committee on European Communities)*

1974 Ld Diamond  
 1974 Lady Tweedsmuir of Belhelvie  
 1977 Ld Greenwood of Rossendale  
 1980 Lady White  
 1983 Lady Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe  
 1986 Lady Serota  
 1992 Ld Boston of Faversham  
 1994 Ld Tordoff  
 2001 Ld Brabazon of Tara  
 2002 Ld Grenfell  
 2010 Ld Roper  
 2012 Ld Boswell of Aynho

**Officers of the House of Lords***Clerk of the Parliaments*

1885 (Sir) H. Graham	1953 (Sir) F. Lascelles	1990 (Sir) M. Wheeler-Booth
1917 Sir A. Thring	1959 (Sir) V. Goodman	1996 (J.) M. Davies
1930 Sir E. Alderson	1963 (Sir) D. Stephens	2003 (Sir) P. Hayter
1934 (Sir) H. Badeley	1974 (Sir) P. Henderson	2007 M. Pownall
1949 (Sir) R. Overbury	1983 (Sir) J. Sainty	2011 D. Beamish

*Librarian*

1897	A. Strong	1977	R. Morgan
1904	E. Gosse	1991	D. Jones
1914	A. Butler	2008	Elizabeth Hallam Smith
1922	C. Clay	2016	( <i>vacant</i> )
1956	C. Dobson		

Sources: *Hansard*; *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*; *Whitaker's Almanack*

### Composition of the House of Lords (Including minors)

Year	Duke <sup>a</sup>	Marq	Earl	Vt	Baron	Life Peer <sup>b</sup>	Law Lords <sup>c</sup>	Rep. Peers <sup>d</sup>			Total
								Scot.	Ire.	Bishops	
1901	26	22	123	32	314	–	4	16	28	26	591
1910	25	23	124	42	334	–	4	16	28	26	662
1920	26	29	130	64	393	–	6	16	27	26	716
1930	24	26	134	73	428	–	7	16	18	26	753
1939	24	28	139	84	456	–	7	16	13	26	785
1950	23	30	137	95	503	–	11	16	6	26	847
1960	25	30	132	111	531	31	8	16	1	26	908
1970	29	30	163	110	530	163	11	–	–	26	1,057
1980	28	30	157	105	477	330	19	–	–	26	1,171
1990	27	29	156	102	471	358	19	–	–	26	1,186
1 Nov 1999	29	34	173	103	420	478	27	–	–	26	1,290
1 Dec 1999	2	1	22	14	52	525	27	–	–	26	670
2008	Elected hereditaries:				92	603	23	–	–	26	744
2015	Elected hereditaries:				92	703	22	–	–	26	843

<sup>a</sup>Including Peers of the Blood Royal

<sup>b</sup>Created under the Life Peerages Act 1958

<sup>c</sup>Life Peers created under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876. From 2009, those who are senior members of the judiciary are disqualified from participating in proceedings of the House of Lords but they remain officially members

<sup>d</sup>Scottish and Irish peers sitting by virtue of UK title are listed under the latter. In 1963 all Scottish peers became entitled to sit and are listed under their senior title

Sources: *Constitutional Year Book*, 1900–39; *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, 1940–; House of Lords website

### Creation of Peerages

Administration <sup>a</sup>	New Hereditary Creations <sup>a</sup>	Life Peers		Advanced in Rank	Life peer-ages for hereditaries	Ministry		Average Annual Creations <sup>b</sup>	
		Law	Other			Total	Yrs		
Salisbury	1895–02	42	2	–	n.a.	–	44	7	6
Balfour	1902–05	17	1	–	5	–	23	3.5	5
C-Bannerman	1905–08	20	1	–	–	–	21	2.5	9
Asquith	1908–15	61	6	–	13	–	80	7	9
Asquith	1915–16	17	–	–	2	–	19	1.5	11
Lloyd George	1916–22	90	1	–	25	–	116	5.5	16
Bonar Law	1922–23	3	–	–	–	–	3	0.5	6
Baldwin	1923–24	7	1	–	1	–	9	0.5	10
MacDonald	1924	4	–	–	1	–	5	0.5	5
Baldwin	1924–29	37	5	–	10	–	52	4.5	18
MacDonald	1929–31	18	2	–	–	–	20	2.5	8

(continued)

<i>Administration<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>New Hereditary Creations<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Life Peers</i>		<i>Advanced in Rank</i>	<i>Life peer-ages for hereditaries</i>	<i>Ministry</i>		<i>Average Annual Creations<sup>b</sup></i>
			<i>Law</i>	<i>Other</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
MacDonald	1931–35	43	1	–	6	–	50	3.5	12
Baldwin	1935–37	27	2	–	5	–	34	2	14
Chamberlain	1937–40	18	2	–	4	–	24	3	36
Churchill	1940–45	60	2	–	9	–	71	5.5	11
Attlee	1945–51	75	11	–	8	–	94	6.5	10
Churchill	1951–55	31	2	–	6	–	39	3.5	9
Eden	1955–57	19	–	–	3	–	22	2	11
Macmillan	1957–63	42	9	47	6	–	104	6	7
Douglas-Home	1963–64	14	1	16	1	–	32	1	30
Wilson	1964–70	6	2	152	1	–	161	5.5	29
Heath	1970–74	–	4	30	–	–	34	3.5	9
Wilson	1974–76	–	3	81	–	–	84	2	40
Callaghan	1976–79	–	2	58	–	–	60	3	20
Thatcher	1979–90	4	11	193	–	–	208	11.5	18
Major	1990–97	–	11	161	–	–	172	6.5	26
Blair	1997–2007	1	11	357	–	17	386	10	37.5
Brown	2007–10	–	2	34	–	–	36	3	10
Cameron	2010–16	1	–	246	–	–	247	6	41

<sup>a</sup>These figures can be misleading as dissolution honours created by an outgoing ministry fall, in fact, into the following ministry, e.g. of H. Wilson's new creations 6 were those of Sir A. Douglas-Home

<sup>b</sup>Excluding the creation of Law Lords and advancements in rank (but including life peerages for hereditary peers to allow them to remain in the House of Lords after most hereditary peers were excluded)

### House of Lords Appointments Commission

The House of Lords Appointments Commission was established in May 2000, to vet nominations for peerages (including nominations by the parties) to ensure the highest standards of propriety, and to recommend other deserving people for appointment as non-party-political peers ('people's peers'). It is also responsible for scrutinising certain other recommendations for honours, functions previously carried out by the Political Honours Scrutiny Committee (established in 1924—see pp. 571–2). The Commission is a non-statutory and independent body: the majority of its members are appointed through open competition following guidelines set down by the Commissioner for Public Appointments, but it also includes nominees from each of the three largest political parties.

#### *Members*

<i>Appointed through open competition</i>		2013–	Sir M. Ross
2000–08	Ld Stevenson of Coddensham	2013–	Gillian Peele
	( <i>Chair</i> )		
2000–05	Dame Deirdre Hine		<i>Party nominees</i>
2000–08	Felicity Huston	2000–10	Lady Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde (Lab.)
2000–08	Angela Sarkis	2000–10	Ld Dholakia (L.D.)
2008–13	Ld Jay of Ewelme ( <i>Chair</i> )	2000–10	Ld Hurd of Westwell (Con.)
2008–13	Lady Campbell of Surbiton	2010–	Ld Howard of Lympne (Con.)
2008–13	Dame Joan Higgins	2010–	Ld Hart of Chilton (Lab.)
2008–13	J. Low	2010–	Lady Scott of Needham Market (L.D.)
2013–	Ld Kakkar ( <i>Chair</i> )		
2013–	Ld Low of Dalston		

### Hereditary Peerages Disclaimed

These peers have disclaimed their titles:

- 1963 Vt Stansgate (A. Wedgwood Benn, d. 2014). His son resumed the title  
 Ld Altrincham (J. Grigg, d. 2001). His son resumed the title  
 Ld Hailsham (Q. Hogg, Life Peerage 1970, d. 2001). His son resumed the title  
 E of Home (Sir A. Douglas-Home, Life Peerage 1974, d. 1995). His son resumed the  
 title
- 1964 Ld Southampton (E. Fitzroy, d. 1989). His son resumed the title  
 Ld Monkswell (W. Collier, d. 1980). His son resumed the title  
 Ld Beaverbrook (M. Aitken, d. 1985). His son resumed the title  
 E of Sandwich (V. Montagu, d. 1995). His son resumed the title
- 1966 Ld Fraser of Allander (Sir H. Fraser, d. 1987)
- 1970 E of Durham (A. Lambton, d. 2006). His son resumed the title
- 1971 Ld Sanderson of Ayot (A. Sanderson)
- 1972 Ld Reith (C. Reith)
- 1973 Ld Silkin (A. Silkin, d. 2001). His son also disclaimed the title
- 1975 Ld Archibald (G. Archibald, d. 1997)
- 1977 Ld Merthyr (T. Lewis)
- 1994 E of Selkirk (J. Douglas-Hamilton, Life Peerage as Ld Selkirk of Douglas 1997)
- 1995 Vt Camrose (M. Berry, Life Peerage as Ld Hartwell 1968, d. 2001). His son resumed  
 the title

### Hereditary Peers in the House of Lords since 1999

Under the *House of Lords Act 1999*, only 92 hereditary peers retained their right to sit. The Earl Marshal and the Lord Great Chamberlain sit *ex officio*, and the remaining 90 were elected from among their number by the other hereditary peers. Of these 15 were elected by the whole house and the rest by the party groups in proportion to their strength: 42 Conservatives, 28 Cross-benchers, 3 Liberal Democrats and 2 Labour. Those of the 92 who have died or left the House since 1999 have been replaced by holding by-elections among the group of hereditary peers by which they were originally elected.

The following have been elected in by-elections since 1999: **Whole House:** 2nd Vct Ullswater (1 Apr 03), 2nd Vct Eccles (4 Apr 05), 3rd Vct Hanworth (22 Mar 11), 5th Vct Colville of Culross (20 Jul 11), 5th Ld Borwick (17 Jul 13), 3rd E of Oxford & Asquith (21 Oct 14); **Conservative:** 3rd Vct Trenchard (27 May 04), 7th Ld de Mauley (14 Mar 05), 7th E Cathcart (7 Mar 07), 5th Vct Younger of Leckie (23 Jun 10), 4th Ld Ashton of Hyde (20 Jul 11), 5th Vct Ridley (6 Feb 13), 9th D of Wellington (16 Sep 15), 14th Ld Fairfax of Cameron (24 Nov 15); **Cross-bench:** 14th E of Stair (22 May 08), 5th Ld Aberdare (15 Jul 09), 9th E of Clancarty (23 Jun 10), 5th E of Lytton (11 May 11), 7th Ld Cromwell (8 Apr 14), 3rd Ld Russell of Liverpool (9 Oct 14), 19th D of Somerset (9 Oct 14), 9th Ld Thurlow (3 Feb 15), 16th E of Kinnoull (3 Feb 15), 4th Ld Mountevans (6 Jul 15), 5th Ld Trevethin (20 Oct 15), 15th E of Cork (12 Jul 16); **Liberal Democrats:** 10th E of Glasgow (25 Jan 05), 3rd Vct Thurso (19 Apr 16); **Labour:** 3rd Ld Grantchester (4 Nov 03).

## House of Lords Sitings and Business

Session <sup>a</sup>	Sessions and Sitings		Membership and Attendance			Work of the House					Unstarred (debatable) questions <sup>b</sup>	
	Sittings	Average sitting	Total membership <sup>b</sup>	Without writ of summons <sup>c,e</sup>	On leave of absence <sup>b</sup>	Average attendance	Public bills first in Lords	Gov. bills first in Lords <sup>d</sup>	Divisions	Starred, oral questions		Written questions
L1955-56	136	3 hrs 34 m.	876	78	n.a.	104	20	9	26	203	82	11
1956-57	103	3 h 54 m.	871	73	n.a.	112	20	7	32	209	55	9
1957-58	103	3 h 50 m.	885	70	n.a.	124	22	8	19	184	28	6
1958-59	109	4 h 15 m.	<sup>e</sup>	<sup>e</sup>	232	134	25	9	26	244	32	11
1959-60	113	3 h 59 m.	907	76	192	136	17	9	16	264	48	12
1960-61	125	4 h 48 m.	918	57	193	142	11	7	48	290	73	12
1961-62	115	4 h 44 m.	932	74	203	143	17	8	47	275	72	12
1962-63	127	5 h 30 m.	965	100	202	140	19	5	158	297	84	9
1963-64	110	4 h 51 m.	976	85	207	151	23	11	25	340	77	23
1964-65	124	4 h 47 m.	1,018	91	186	194	34	6	34	370	73	37
S1965-66	50	5 h 16 m.	1,020	94	195	191	13	7	16	151	33	12
L1966-67	191	5 h 17 m.	1,045	99	182	241	48	18	85	660	96	61
1967-68	139	5 h 47 m.	1,061	83	190	225	44	14	72	437	92	28
1968-69	109	5 h 03 m.	1,064	91	193	235	28	9	47	363	92	35
S1969-70	83	4 h 47 m.	1,062	93	199	225	28	12	18	287	108	33
L1970-71	153	6 h 19 m.	1,078	101	171	264	37	11	196	511	283	37
1971-72	141	5 h 46 m.	1,073	98	169	249	40	15	171	494	315	26
1972-73	128	5 h 38 m.	1,080	101	173	240	32	13	73	460	281	31
S1973-74	45	5 h 51 m.	1,079	105	193	245	22	7	19	139	92	5
L1974	64	5 h 28 m.	1,108	100	171	246	31	13	21	192	171	23
1974-75	162	5 h 44 m.	1,121	110	170	262	49	20	119	560	350	35
1975-76	155	6 h 15 m.	1,139	95	143	275	51	27	146	553	517	41
1976-77	105	5 h 41 m.	1,140	90	135	281	40	11	45	385	380	36
1977-78	126	5 h 51 m.	1,154	88	128	282	30	22	96	439	544	46
S1978-79	59	5 h 51 m.	1,155	88	130	292	38	27	21	217	432	23
1979-80	206	6 h 9 m.	1,171	85	172	290	50	11	303	765	1,277	68

(continued)

Session <sup>a</sup>	Sessions and Sittings			Membership and Attendance				Work of the House				Unstarred (debatable) questions <sup>b</sup>
	Sittings	Average sitting	Total membership <sup>b</sup>	Without writ of summons <sup>6c</sup>	Average attendance	Public bills first in Lords	Gov. bills first in Lords <sup>d</sup>	Divisions	Starred/oral questions	Written questions		
1980-81	143	6 h 43 m.	1,179	87	296	48	12	184	537	857	31	
1981-82	147	6 h 20 m.	1,174	91	284	42	10	146	531	1,098	50	
S1982-83	94	6 h 35 m.	1,181	97	294	40	11	89	357	619	36	
L1983-84	178	7 h 13 m.	1,183	99	321	48	14	237	691	1,350	60	
1984-85	151	6 h 47 m.	1,174	95	320	40	12	145	573	1,142	45	
1985-86	165	7 h 21 m.	1,171	89	317	34	16	250	631	1,182	44	
S1986-87	84	6 h 38 m.	1,185	89	325	26	14	80	317	622	24	
L1987-88	192	7 h 6 m.	1,185	84	333	21	9	279	742	1,405	51	
1988-89	153	7 h 2 m.	1,183	93	316	24	11	12	572	1,202	35	
1989-90	147	7 h 18 m.	1,186	86	318	23	8	186	551	1,204	31	
1990-91	137	6 h 28 m.	1,196	78	324	26	10	104	531	1,304	42	
S1991-92	74	7 h 1 m.	1,196	80	337	28	5	83	276	664	22	
L1992-93	194	6 h 52 m.	1,208	85	379	39	12	165	739	2,567	90	
1993-94	142	6 h 51 m.	1,204	84	378	24	6	136	540	1,974	56	
1994-95	142	6 h 22 m.	1,190	85	376	43	11	106	515	2,172	42	
1995-96	136	6 h 53 m.	1,207	80	372	38	13	110	498	2,471	26	
S1996-97	79	6 h 40 m.	1,204	74	381	36	7	67	262	1,349	27	
L1997-98	228	7 h 2 m.	1,297	68	417	44	18	179	832	5,729	129	
1998-99	154	7 h 36 m.	1,325	63	446	29	9	99	539	4,322	83	
1999-2000	177	7 h 29 m.	693	-	352	34	14	192	630	4,511	87	
S2000-01	76	6 h 41 m.	679	-	347	18	9	40	270	1,993	28	
L2001-02	200	6 h 58 m.	694	-	370	29	12	171	713	5,798	81	
2002-03	174	7 h 15 m.	682	-	362	26	10	226	687	5,084	59	
2003-04	157	6 h 58 m.	707	-	368	24	12	176	634	4,254	50	
S2004-05	63	7 h 17 m.	706	-	388	16	9	67	228	1,877	14	
L2005-06	206	6 h 39 m.	751	-	403	36	18	192	743	7,374	89	
2006-07	142	6 h 31 m.	751	13	415	31	9	104	519	5,118	55	
2007-08	164	6 h 46 m.	744	11	413	23	8	125	595	5,814	45	

(continued)

Session <sup>a</sup>	Sessions and Sitings			Membership and Attendance			Work of the House					
	Sittings	Average sitting	Total membership <sup>b</sup>	Disqualified <sup>c</sup>	On leave of absence <sup>b</sup>	Average attendance	Public bills first in Lords	Gov. bills first in Lords <sup>d</sup>	Divisions	Starred/oral questions	Written questions	Unstarred (debatable) questions <sup>b</sup>
2008–09	163	8 h 4 m.	736	19	13	400	25	8	89	484	5,655	38
2009–10	58	6 h 32 m.	735	17	12	388	19	5	43	248	2,906	6
L2010–12	293	7 h 11 m.	818	15	21	475	42	11	241	1,080	15,081	92
2012–13	137	6 h 36 m.	810	11	37	484	41	8	82	499	6,816 <sup>e</sup>	70
2013–14	149	6 h 47 m.	833	11	44	497	39	8	89	543	7,007 <sup>e</sup>	73
2014–15	126	6 h 32 m.	843	9	45	483	38	4	60	444	5,943 <sup>e</sup>	65

<sup>a</sup>S beside the date of a session indicates a shortened session drawn to an early conclusion by a General Election. L shows a prolonged session, usually following an election

<sup>b</sup>Figures at the end of the session in question

<sup>c</sup>Includes minors and bankrupts

<sup>d</sup>Excludes Consolidation Bills, on average an extra 7 per session

<sup>e</sup>Records not kept

<sup>f</sup>Mainly senior members of the Judiciary, disqualified after the establishment of the Supreme Court, but also includes M.E.P.s and peers suspended from service of the House

<sup>g</sup>From 2010–12, House of Lords sessional statistics record the number of questions for written answer tabled rather than the (lower) number answered

<sup>h</sup>Called 'Unstarred Questions' prior to the 2007–08 session and 'Questions for Short Debate' since then

Source: House of Lords Information Office; House of Lords Sessional Statistics ([www.parliament.co.uk](http://www.parliament.co.uk)); House of Lords Library Note LLN 2012/009



### Party Organisation in the House of Lords

From the early 1920s Conservative peers met weekly in an Association of Independent Unionist Peers, much on the lines of the 1922 Committee. In 1982 it was renamed the Association of Conservative Peers. From 1945 to 1974 Liberal peers held their weekly meetings jointly with Liberal M.P.s. After 1974 they held their own weekly meetings, but Liberal Peers who were members of the Liberal 'shadow administration' formed in 1977 met Liberal M.P.s on a regular basis. Labour peers are entitled to attend the meetings of the Parliamentary Labour Party, but since the 1930s they have also had their own weekly meetings.

### Party Strengths in the House of Lords 1900–38

<i>Year</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lib. U./ Lib. Nat.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Irish Nat.</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Dec 00	354	111	69	–	1	9	15	589
31 Mar 16	360	107	93	–	1	51	11	623
10 Feb 20	491	–	130	1	1	67	26	716
31 Dec 30	489	–	79	17	–	140	27	752
31 Oct 38	519	23	55	13	–	141	24	775

Source: *Constitutional Year Book*

### Party Strengths in the House of Lords 1945–2016

<i>Year</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib (D)</i>	<i>Crossbench</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1945	400	16	63	–	280	769
1955	507	55	42	–	241	855
1975	292	149	30	281	387	1139
1985	376	122	76	245	360	1179
1990	425	110	74	234	353	1186
1 Nov 99	483	194	73	354	107	1211
1 Dec 99	233	183	54	163	33	656
2009	185	211	72	186	28	706
2016	244	210	108	173	65	800

Sources: *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*; D. Shell, *The House of Lords* (1989); Parliamentary Information Service; House of Lords website

### Government Defeats in House of Lords 1979–

1979–80	15	1991–92	6	2003–04	64
1980–81	18	1992–93	19	2004–05	37
1981–82	7	1993–94	16	2005–06	62
1982–83	5	1994–95	8	2006–07	45
1983–84	20	1995–96	10	2007–08	29
1984–85	17	1996–97	10	2008–09	25
1985–86	22	1997–98	39	2009–10	14
1986–87	3	1998–99	31	2010–12	48
1987–88	17	1999–2000	36	2012–13	26 <sup>a</sup>
1988–89	12	2000–01	2	2013–14	14
1989–90	20	2001–02	56	2014–15	11
1990–91	17	2002–03	88	2015–16	60

<sup>a</sup>Excludes one vote where the Coalition was split and its parties voted on opposite sides

Source: House of Lords Library

### Critical Votes in the House of Lords since 1900

The following represent outstanding occasions when the House of Lords has set itself against the House of Commons. In cases of repeated defiance on the same issue the final vote alone is normally recorded. Two notable instances of the Lords yielding, *de facto*, to the Commons (10 Aug 11 and 15 Dec 98) are also included.

27 Nov 08	272–96	2nd Reading refused for Licensing Bill
30 Nov 09	350–75	2nd Reading refused for Finance Bill
10 Aug 11	131–114	3rd Reading for Parliament Bill
30 Jan 13	326–69	2nd Reading refused for government of Ireland Bill (refusal repeated 15 Jul 13 by 302–64)
13 Feb 13	251–51	2nd Reading refused for Established Church (Wales) Bill (refusal repeated 22 Jul 13 by 243–48)
24 Jul 13	166–42	2nd Reading refused for Plural Voting Bill (refusal repeated 15 Jul 14 by 119–49)
22 Jan 18	131–42	P.R. Amendment to Representation of the People Bill carried.
3 Feb 30	156–42	Insistence on one year limit to Unemployment Act
24 Jun 30	208–13	Insistence on ‘quota’ amendment to Coal Mines Bill
15 Jul 30	168–36	Insistence on ‘spreadover’ amendment to Coal Mines Bill
18 Feb 31	168–22	2nd Reading refused for Education (School Attendance) Bill
2 Jul 31	80–29	Amendment restricting Alt. Vote in Representation of the People Bill carried
2 Jun 48	181–28	Capital punishment amendment to Criminal Justice Bill rejected
8 Jun 48	177–81	2nd Reading refused for Parliament Bill (refusal repeated 23 Sep 48 by 204–34 and 29 Nov 49 by 110–37)
8 Jun 49	103–29	Insistence on amendment delaying Vesting Day under Iron and Steel Act (compromise later reached and Royal Assent to Act 16 Dec 49)
10 Jul 56	238–95	2nd Reading refused for Death Penalty (Abolition) Bill
18 Jun 68	193–184	Rhodesia Sanctions Order rejected (but passed without division 18 Jul 68)
16 Oct 69	229–78	Insistence on Amendments to Bill delaying redistribution of seats
11 Nov 75	186–86	Insistence on Amendments to Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill that barred Closed Shop in Journalism
22 Oct 76	147–71	3rd Reading refused for British Transport Docks (Felixstowe) Bill, a Private Bill designed to bring Felixstowe Harbour into public ownership
22 Nov 76	197–90	Insistence on Amendments to Aircraft and Shipbuilding Bill that excluded ship-repairing
13 Mar 80	216–112	Clause of the Education (No. 2) Bill to give local authorities power to charge for home-to-school transport rejected
9 Apr 84	235–15	Amendment to 2nd Reading of Rates Bill (stating that it would ‘result in damaging constitutional changes in the relationship between central and local government’, etc.) rejected
11 Jun 84	238–217	Amendment to 2nd Reading of Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill (stating that the Bill was a ‘dangerous precedent’, etc.) rejected
28 Jun 84	191–143	Amendment carried to insert a clause postponing the coming into force of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill until the passing of the main Act to abolish the GLC and Metropolitan County Councils

7 May 85	152–135	Amendment to Local Government Bill preserving some environmental powers of GLC. This was the first of four amendments to the Bill carried against the Government
23 May 88	317–184	Amendment on poll tax
4 Jun 90	207–74	Amendment to War Crimes Bill. (Technically on a Free Vote against Government proposals for the continued trial of Nazi Criminals)
18 Apr 91	177–79	Amendment to Criminal Justice Bill on mandatory life sentence for murder
20 Oct 92	125–100	Motion for enquiry into pit closures
14 Mar 95	191–145	Amendment on remarried war widows' pension rights
26 Jun 95	142–126	Amendment giving right of appeal against mandatory life sentence
5 Feb 96	223–105	Motion to ensure the public broadcasting of 'listed' sporting events
21 Jan 97	158–135	One of four Government defeats on the Firearms Bill
21 Jul 97	149–132	Amendment to limit revenue-varying powers of the Scottish Parliament
27 Jan 98	207–97	Motion to revoke the ban on selling beef on the bone
7 Jul 98	319–108	Amendment to curtail charging of tuition fees in Scottish Universities
20 Oct 98	165–140	First of six Government defeats over the European Parliamentary Elections Bill
15 Dec 98	167–73	European Parliamentary Elections Bill rejected at 2nd Reading
27 Jul 99	353–203	Motion to refer House of Lords Bill to Committee of Privileges
26 Oct 99	221–81	Passage of House of Lords Act
7 Feb 00	210–165	Amendment to retain Section 28 of 1988 Local Government Act
9 Mar 00	144–82	Amendment to Local Government Bill not to compel councils to adopt a system of mayors and cabinets
14 Mar 00	166–161	Amendment to Learning and Skills Bill to block further grammar school ballots
26 Oct 00	112–90	Amendment to Transport Bill to delay public-private partnership of air traffic control
10 Dec 01	240–141	Rejection of a new offence of incitement to religious hatred
2 Jun 03	109–105	Amendment to Sexual Offences Bill to give anonymity to rape defendants
15 Jul 03	210–136	Amendment to Criminal Justice Bill to reject restrictions on trial by jury; subsequently rejected again five more times
6 Nov 03	150–100	Rejection of Foundation hospitals
30 Mar 04	136–130	Final insistence that three rather than four regions have all postal voting in European elections; last of six government defeats on this issue
10 Mar 05	297–110	Largest of eighteen Government defeats in three days on the Prevention of Terrorism (24 Labour rebels)
25 Oct 05	260–111	Restricting definition of religious hatred
10 Oct 05	211–98	Largest of four defeats on the Police and Justice Bill
16 Jan 06	237–156	Delay Identity Cards Bill (one of five defeats)
21 Mar 07	168–122	Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulation
17 Jan 08	173–119	Welfare of children under Immigration Agency
13 Oct 08	309–118	Limit pre-trial detention to 28 days
25 Nov 08	116–68	Reclassification of cannabis as Class B drug
11 May 09	228–25	Postal Services Bill
15 Jun 09	107–85	Political Parties and Elections Bill—restriction on overseas donors
19 Jan 11	196–122	Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Bill—amendment to prevent Isle of Wight being forced to share a constituency with the mainland
14 Jan 13	300–231	Amendment to Electoral Registration and Administration Bill effectively prevents constituency boundary revisions being implemented before next general election (Lib Dems were whipped for the amendment, Conservatives against it)
26 Oct 15	307–277	Cuts to tax credits blocked, defying convention that Lords does not vote against Commons on financial matters. (The vote was defended on the basis that the measure was a statutory instrument not primary legislation.)

- 25 Jan 16 290-192 Government plan to drop income-related measures of child poverty defeated
- 12 Apr 16 275-181 Amendment to Housing and Planning Bill to cut discounts on affordable 'starter' homes

### Government Defeats on Statutory Instruments in the House of Lords on Fatal Motions

- 17-18 Jun 68 *Southern Rhodesia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1968*
- 22 Feb 00 *Greater London Authority (Election Expenses) Order 2000*
- 22 Feb 00 *Greater London Authority Elections Rules 2000*
- 28 Mar 07 *Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Casino Premises Licences) Order 2007*
- 3 Dec 12 *Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (Amendment of Schedule 1) Order 2012*

### On Non-Fatal Motions

- 8 Dec 77 *Town & Country Planning General Development (Amendment) Order 1977*
- 25 Jul 78 *Road Traffic (Seat Belts) (Northern Ireland) Order*
- 05 Dec 83 *Equal Pay (Amendment) Regulations 1983*
- 29 Jul 85 *Lord Chancellor's Salary Order 1985*
- 06 Jul 92 *Income Support (General) Regulations 1987*
- 15 Jul 93 *Hong Kong (British Nationality) (Amendment) Order 1993*
- 18 Oct 93 *Sheep Annual Premium and Suckler Cow Premium Quota Regulations 1993*
- 5 Dec 95 *Probation Amendment Rules 1995*
- 27 Jan 98 *Beef Bones Regulations 1997*
- 30 Jun 03 *Food Supplements (England) Regulations 2003*
- 12 Nov 03 *Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Modification) (No. 2) Order 2003*
- 13 Nov 03 *Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Communications Data) Order 2003*. There were two defeats on this Order on the same day.
- 22 Mar 05 *Higher Education (Northern Ireland) Order 2005*
- 14 Nov 05 *Licensing Act 2003 (Second Appointed Day) Order 2005*
- 18 Jul 07 *Home Information Pack (No. 2) Regulations 2007 and Housing Act 2004 (Commencement No 8) (England and Wales) Order 2007*
- 18 Mar 09 *Non-Domestic Rating (Collection and Enforcement) (Local Lists) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009*
- 14 Oct 09 *Non-Domestic Rating (Collection and Enforcement) (Local Lists) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009*
- 7 Dec 09 *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (References to Financial Investigators) (Amendment) Order 2009*
- 3 Mar 10 *Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 (Continuance in force of Sects. 1-9) Order 2006*
- 10 Mar 10 *Royal Parks and Other Open Spaces (Amendment) etc. Regulations 2010*
- 22 Mar 10 *Norwich and Norfolk (Structural Changes) Order 2010*
- 26 Oct 15 *Draft Tax Credits (Income Thresholds and Determination of Rates) (Amendment) Regulations 2015*. On this occasion, the House of Lords agreed to two motions declining to consider the regulations until the government had met certain reporting requirements

### Main Landmarks in the Reform of the House of Lords, 1900-97

In 1900 the legislative powers of the two Houses were in theory equal, with the exception of the privileges of the House of Commons in relation to financial measures.

- 1908** Rosebery Committee's Report. The House approved the following principal recommendations.
1. That a strong and efficient second Chamber was necessary for the balance of Parliament;
  2. That this objective should be achieved by the reform and reconstitution of the House of Lords;
  3. That, as a necessary preliminary to reform, it should be accepted that the possession of a peerage should no longer of itself entail the right to sit and vote in the House.
- No action was taken to implement these recommendations
- 1911** Parliament Act. Provided that
1. Bills certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons as Money Bills were to receive the Royal Assent one month after being sent to the House of Lords, even without the consent of the latter House; and
  2. Any other Public Bill (except one for extending the life of a Parliament) passed by the House of Commons in three successive Sessions and rejected by the House of Lords was nevertheless to receive the Royal Assent, provided that 2 years had elapsed between the second reading in the first session and the third reading in the third session of the House of Commons
- 1918** Bryce Report. Recommended that the differences between the 2 Houses should be settled by some means of joint consultation. Proposed that the House should consist of two elements. (i) 246 members elected by members of the House of Commons arranged in geographical areas and voting by Proportional Representation with a single transferable vote. (ii) 80 peers to be elected for a period of 12 years by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on which all parties should be represented. No action was taken to implement this Report
- 1922** Government proposed House of Lords of 350 members consisting of some 'elected either directly or indirectly from the outside', hereditary peers elected by their order, and members nominated by the Crown. Resolutions criticised for vagueness, debate adjourned and not renewed
- 1927** Further proposals introduced by government but later dropped
- 1929** Vt Elibank's Life Peers Bill withdrawn before Second Reading
- 1934** M of Salisbury's Parliament (Reform) Bill read a second time but not proceeded with in committee
- 1935** Ld Rockley's Life Peers Bill read a second time but not proceeded with in committee
- 1946** Travelling Expenses. Agreed that regular attenders at the House of Lords should be reimbursed for their travelling expenses. In practice made to apply to peers attending at least one-third of the sittings of the House
- 1948** Agreed Statement of Party Leaders. A statement of nine principles agreed to but not acted upon. The most important of these were:
1. The second Chamber should be complementary to and not a rival to the lower House, and
  2. The revised constitution of the House of Lords should be such as to secure as far as practicable that a permanent majority was not assured for any one political party
- 1948** Criminal Justice Act. Privileges of peers in criminal proceedings abolished
- 1949** Parliament Act. Reduced the delaying powers of the House to two sessions and one year
- 1956** Swinton Committee Report. Recommended provision of official Leave of Absence. This was put into effect in 1958. There were normally about 200 members of the House who have Leave of Absence at any one time
- 1957** Expenses. Provision made for Peers to claim a maximum of three guineas a day for expenses incurred in attendance at the House. This was in addition to travelling expenses and claims were not subject to any minimum number of attendances

- 1958** Life Peerages Act. Provided for the creation by the Sovereign, on the advice of the Prime Minister, of Life Peers and Peeresses. Women were thus for the first time enabled to become Members of the House of Lords. One of the objectives of this Act was to provide more balance of parliamentary representation in the House of Lords. This is achieved by the convention enabling recommendations for Life Peerages made by Opposition party leaders to be conveyed to the Queen through the agency of the Prime Minister
- 1963** Peerage Act. Provided for—
1. the option for Peers to disclaim within one year (one month in the case of Members of the House of Commons) their peerages for life without such a disclaimer affecting the subsequent devolution of the peerage (see p. 358 for a list of peerages disclaimed since 1963);
  2. the abolition of elections for Scottish Representative Peers and the admission of all Scottish Peers to membership of the House;
  3. the removal from Irish Peers of certain disabilities relating to their voting and candidature at parliamentary elections;
  4. the admission of all female holders of hereditary peerages to membership of the House of Lords
- 1964** Expenses. Provision made for increasing the maximum expenses to which Peers were entitled from three guineas to four-and-a-half guineas per day (increased to £6 10s. in 1969, to £8.50 in 1972, and to £13.50 in 1977)
- 1967** The Government announced their intention of introducing legislation to reform the House of Lords and an all-party committee was established
- 1968** Formal discussions were broken off after the Lords' rejection of the Southern Rhodesia Sanctions Order in June and the government introduced their own Parliament (No. 2) Bill dealing with both powers and composition
- 1969** The Bill was dropped in April. Though the Peers themselves approved of the proposals, it met with strong opposition in the House of Commons from sections of both the Labour and Conservative parties
- 1977** At the Labour Party Conference a motion was carried by 6,248,000 votes to 91,000 for the 'total abolition of the House of Lords and the reform of Parliament into an efficient single-chamber legislating body without delay'

### Main Landmarks in the Reform of the House of Lords, 1997–

The Labour Government acted on its election promise to reform the House of Lords. A Bill was introduced in November 1998 to end the voting rights of hereditary peers. It was amended to allow 92 hereditary peers (2 ex officio and the rest elected by their party colleagues) to sit until the second stage of reform was completed. Following a White Paper (Cm. 4183) a Royal Commission was set up under Lord Wakeham to produce a comprehensive report on the role and functions of the House. The House of Lords Act became law in Nov 99.

- Jan 99 Publication of the White Paper: Modernising Parliament: Reforming the House of Lords (Cmd. 4183). Appointments Commission and Royal Commission established
- 11 Nov 99 House of Lords Act removes the right of all but 92 hereditary peers to sit in the House of Lords
- 20 Jan 00 Royal Commission on the Reform of the House of Lords (Wakeham Commission) publishes its report, *A House for the Future* (Cm. 4534)
- May 00 Members of House of Lords Appointments Commission announced

- Feb 01 House of Lords establishes a Constitution Committee  
 Apr 01 House of Lords Appointments Commission nominates 15 non-party peers  
 Nov 01 Publication of the White Paper, *The House of Lords, Completing the Reform* (Cm. 5291)  
 9–10 Jan 02 Debates in House of Commons and House of Lords on White Paper  
 13 May 02 Joint Committee on House of Lords Reform announced. (First Report published 11 Dec 02)  
 4 Feb 03 House of Commons and House of Lords debate proposals  
 12 Jun 03 Abolition of post of Lord Chancellor announced  
 8 Mar 04 House of Lords votes to refer Constitutional Reform Bill [HL] to a Select Committee which reported inconclusively (24 Jun 04)  
 6 Jul 06 First Lord Speaker takes Office  
 14 Mar 07 Commons votes for principle of fully elected House  
 14 Jul 08 Publication of the White Paper *An Elected Second Chamber* (Cm. 7438/08)  
 2009 Government promises legislation to end hereditary peers sitting in Lords  
 May 2010 Coalition Agreement promises bill to establish a mainly-elected upper chamber  
 3 Sep 12 House of Lords Reform Bill (which would have provided for an 80% elected House) formally withdrawn after it became clear it was likely to be defeated by Conservative backbenchers  
 14 May 14 House of Lords Reform Act, allowing Lords to resign or retire, receives Royal Assent  
 26 Jun 15 House of Lords (Expulsion and Suspension) Act 2015 comes into effect, allowing expulsion and suspension of members  
 17 Dec 15 Government publishes Strathclyde Review, *Secondary legislation and the primacy of the House of Commons* (Cm. 9177), following the Lords vote (26 Oct 15) to block a statutory instrument on tax credits

Sources: 1908 (H.L. 234), Select Committee Report on the House of Lords; Cd. 9038/1918, *The Reform of the Second Chamber* (Conference: Vt Bryce); Cmd. 7380/1948, *Report of the Inter Party Conference on the Parliament Bill*; H.M.S.O. (24 Jan 56), Report of the Select Committee on the Power of the House in Relation to the Attendance of its Members; Cmnd. 3779/1968, House of Lords Reform; P. A. Bromhead, *The House of Lords and Contemporary Politics, 1911–1957* (1958); Sir I. Jennings, *Parliament* (2nd ed., 1957); 10th Report of the House of Lords Select Committee on Procedure (Aug 1971); J. Morgan, *The House of Lords and the Labour Government, 1964–70* (1975); D. Shell, *The House of Lords*, (2nd ed. 1992); J. Griffith and M. Ryle, *Parliament* (1989); Wakeham Committee Report (2000); C. Ballinger, *The House of Lords 1911–2011* (2012); Parliamentary Website: [www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk)

### Uses of the Parliament Acts

For a list of occasions on which the *Parliament Act 1911/1949* has been used to over-ride the legislative veto of the House of Lords, see p. 462.

## THE MONARCHY

### British Kings and Queens, 1900–

	<i>Accession</i>	<i>Coronation</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Reigned</i>
Victoria	20 Jun 1837	28 Jun 1838	22 Jan 1901	81	63 yrs
Edward VII	22 Jan 1901	9 Aug 1902	6 May 1910	68	9 yrs
George V	6 May 1910	22 Jun 1911	20 Jan 1936	70	25 yrs
Edward VIII	20 Jan 1936	–	(Abdicated)	–	325 days
George VI	11 Dec 1936	12 May 1937	6 Feb 1952	56	15 yrs
Elizabeth II	6 Feb 1952	2 Jun 1953	–	–	–

## Use of Royal Power

Since before the start of the twentieth century, great efforts have been made to avoid involving the Crown in politics. But there have been a few occasions when, unavoidably or deliberately, the Sovereign has been involved in decision making. No list of such occasions can be very satisfactory. It may omit times when in private audience the Sovereign expressed strong views to the Prime Minister. It may include times when, despite all the formality of consultation, the Sovereign had no real opportunity of affecting the outcome. The following list of incidents is compiled primarily from Sir Ivor Jennings, *Cabinet Government*; Sir Harold Nicolson, *King George V*; Sir J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, *King George VI*; F. Hardie, *The Political Influence of the Monarchy 1868–1952*; *The Royal Encyclopaedia* (R. Allison, Ed.) and V. Bogdanor, *The Monarchy and the Constitution* (1995).

- 1903 Edward VII's visit to France, on his own initiative; prelude to Entente Cordiale of 1904
- Dec 1909 Edward VII's refusal to promise to create peers until after a second general election, if necessary to pass the Parliament Act
- Jul 1910 George V's sponsorship of the Constitutional Conference
- Nov 1910 George V's secret pledge to create peers, if necessary to pass the Parliament Act
- Jul 1914 George V's sponsorship of Buckingham Palace Home Rule Conference
- 1915 Buckingham Palace conference on conscription
- Dec 1916 Buckingham Palace conference on choice of Prime Minister following H. Asquith's resignation
- 1917 Relinquishment of German titles. Proclamation of dynasty of Windsor
- Mar 1917 George V's support for General Haig, when in danger of being dismissed
- May 1923 George V's choice of S. Baldwin rather than M. Curzon as Prime Minister
- Jan 1924 George V's request to R. MacDonald to form first Labour Government
- Oct 1924 George V's agreement to dissolution
- May 1926 George V blocks government proposal during General Strike to embargo trade union funds
- Aug 1931 George V's invitation to R. MacDonald to form National Government
- Oct 1931 George V agrees to General Election
- Dec 1936 Edward VIII's decision to abdicate
- May 1940 George VI's invitation to W. Churchill to form Coalition Government
- Jun 1944 George VI's veto on W. Churchill's plan to accompany troops on D-Day invasion
- Jul 1945 George VI's suggestion on switching appointment of Bevin and Dalton (a disputed allegation)
- Jan 1957 Elizabeth II's summons of H. Macmillan as Prime Minister
- Oct 1963 Elizabeth II's invitation to E of Home to form a Government
- Nov 1965 Elizabeth II's award of G.C.V.O. to Governor of Rhodesia
- May 1977 Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee Speech to Parliament stressing her Coronation oath as Queen of the United Kingdom
- Jul 1986 Elizabeth II's reference to her role as head of the Commonwealth, interpreted as a reproach to the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, over the issue of sanctions on South Africa

## Regency Acts, 1937 and 1953

These Acts provide that if the Sovereign is under 18 years of age, the royal functions shall be exercised by a Regent appointed under the provisions of the Acts. (Formerly the appointment of a Regent was ad hoc.)



The Regent may not give assent to Bills altering the succession to the throne or repealing the Acts securing the Scottish Church.

The Acts provide for Counsellors of State to be appointed during the Monarch's absence from the United Kingdom, or infirmity; and empower certain high officials of the state to declare that 'the Sovereign is by infirmity of mind or body incapable for the time being of performing the royal function'.

### Succession to the Crown

For centuries, succession to the Crown was governed by the provisions of the *Act of Settlement 1701* (subsequently incorporated into the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland). These rules were changed by the *Succession to the Crown Act 2013*, under which no distinction is in future to be made between male and female children, the oldest eligible child of either sex now having priority; however, the changes have no effect on the status of anybody born before 28 October 2011. The 2013 Act also removed the bar on the Monarch being married to a Roman Catholic.

### The Royal Family

#### *Children of Queen Victoria*

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal). Born 21 Nov 1840, married H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia (1858), afterwards Kaiser Frederick III, died 5 Aug 1901
2. **H.M. King Edward VII.** Born 9 Nov 1841, married H.R.H. Princess Alexandra (eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark), 10 Mar 1863, succeeded to the throne 22 Jan 1901, crowned at Westminster Abbey 9 Aug 1902, died 6 May 1910 (for children, see below)
3. H.R.H. Princess Alice. Born 25 Apr 1843, married H.R.H. Prince Louis (1862), afterwards Grand Duke of Hesse, died 14 Dec 1878
4. H.R.H. Prince Alfred, D of Edinburgh. Born 6 Aug 1844, married Marie Alexandrovna (1874) only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia. Succeeded as D of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 22 Aug 1893, died 30 Jul 1900
5. H.R.H. Princess Helena. Born 25 May 1846, married H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (1866), died 9 Jun 1923
6. H.R.H. Princess Louise. Born 18 Mar 1848, married M of Lorne (1871), afterwards 9th D of Argyll, died 3 Dec 1939
7. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, D of Connaught. Born 1 May 1850, married H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (1879), died 16 Jan 1942
8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, D of Albany. Born 7 Apr 1853, married H.R.H. Princess Helena of Waldeck (1882), died 28 Mar 1884
9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice. Born 14 Apr 1857, married H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (1885), died 26 Oct 1944

#### *Children of Edward VII*

1. H.R.H. Prince Albert, D of Clarence and Avondale (1891). Born 8 Jan 1864, died 14 Jan 1892
2. **H.M. King George V.** H.R.H. Prince George, D of York (1893), Prince of Wales (1901–1910). Born 3 Jun 1865, married (6 Jul 1893) H.R.H. Princess Mary of Teck (Queen Mary, died 24 Mar 1953), succeeded to the throne 6 May 1910, crowned at Westminster Abbey 22 Jun 1911, assumed by Royal Proclamation (17 Jun 1917) the name of Windsor for his House and family, died 20 Jan 1936 (for children, see below)

3. H.R.H. Princess Louise (Princess Royal). Born 20 Feb 1867, married to 1st D of Fife (1889), died 4 Jan 1931
4. H.R.H. Princess Victoria. Born 6 Jul 1868, died 2 Dec 1935
5. H.R.H. Princess Maud. Born 26 Nov 1869, married H.R.H. Prince Charles of Denmark (1896), afterwards King Haakon VII of Norway, died 20 Nov 1938

*Children of George V*

1. H.R.H. Prince Edward, D of Windsor (1936), Prince of Wales (1910–36). Born 23 Jun 1894, succeeded to the throne as **King Edward VIII** on 20 Jan 1936, abdicated 11 Dec 1936. Married Wallis Simpson on 3 Jun 1937. Died 28 May 1972
2. **H.M. King George VI**. H.R.H. Prince Albert, D of York (1920). Born 14 Dec 1895, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of 14th E of Strathmore and Kinghorne on 26 Apr 1923, succeeded to the throne on 11 Dec 1936, crowned at Westminster Abbey 12 May 1937, died 6 Feb 1952 (for children, see below)
3. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal). Born 25 Apr 1897, married (1922) to 6th E of Harewood, died 28 Mar 1965
4. H.R.H. Prince Henry, D of Gloucester (1928). Born 31 Mar 1900, married (1935) Lady A. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of 7th D of Buccleuch, died 10 Jun 1974
5. H.R.H. Prince George, D of Kent (1934). Born 20 Dec 1902, married (1934) H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, killed on active service 25 Aug 1942
6. H.R.H. Prince John. Born 12 Jul 1905, died 18 Jan 1919

*Children of George VI*

1. **H.M. Queen Elizabeth II**. Born 21 Apr 1926, married to Philip, D of Edinburgh on 20 Nov 1947, succeeded to the throne 6 Feb 1952, crowned at Westminster Abbey 2 Jun 1953 (for children, see below)
2. H.R.H. Princess Margaret. Born 21 Aug 1930. Married Antony Armstrong-Jones (created E of Snowdon, 1961), 6 May 1960; divorced 24 May 1978. Children: (i) David, Vt Linley, born 3 Nov 1961, married Serena Stanhope 2 Oct 1993. Child: Charles Armstrong-Jones, born 2 Jul 1999. (ii) Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, born 1 May 1964, married Daniel Chatto 14 Jul 1994. Children: (a) Samuel Chatto born 29 Jul 1996; (b) Arthur Chatto born 5 Feb 1999

*Children of Elizabeth II*

1. H.R.H. Prince Charles, Prince of Wales (26 Jul 1958), D of Cornwall, born 14 Nov 1948. Married Lady Diana Spencer 29 Jul 1981, separated 9 Dec 1992, divorced 15 Jul 1996 (Diana, Princess of Wales died 31 Aug 1997); married Camilla Parker Bowles 9 Apr 2005. Children: (i) H.R.H. Prince William Arthur Philip Louis, D of Cambridge, born 21 Jun 1982, married Catherine Middleton 29 Apr 11, children (a) H.R.H. George Alexander Louis (Prince George of Cambridge), born 22 Jul 2013, (b) H.R.H. Charlotte Elizabeth Diana (Princess Charlotte of Cambridge), born 2 May 2015; (ii) H.R.H. Prince Henry Charles Albert David, born 15 Sep 1984
2. H.R.H. Princess Anne, the Princess Royal (13 Jun 1987), born 15 Aug 1950. Married Mark Phillips 14 Nov 1973, divorced 23 Apr 1992; married Timothy Lawrence 12 Dec 1992. Children: (i) Peter Mark Andrew Phillips, born 15 Nov 1977, married Autumn Patricia Kelly 17 May 08, children (a) Savannah Phillips, born 29 Dec 2010, (b) Isla Phillips, born 29 Mar 2012; (ii) Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips, born 15 May 1981, married Michael Tindall 30 July 2011, child Mia Grace Tindall, born 17 Jan 2014
3. H.R.H. Prince Andrew, D of York (23 Jul 1986), born 19 Feb 1960. Married Sarah Ferguson 23 Jul 1986, divorced 1996. Children: (i) H.R.H. Princess Beatrice of York, born 8 Aug 1988; (ii) H.R.H. Princess Eugenie of York, born 23 Mar 1990
4. H.R.H. Prince Edward, E of Wessex (19 Jun 1999), born 10 Mar 1964, married Sophie Rhys-Jones 19 Jun 1999. Children: (i) Lady Louisa, born 8 Sept 2003; (ii) James, Viscount Severn, born 17 Dec 2007

### The Royal Household Private Secretary to the Sovereign

1895–1901	Sir A. Bigge (Ld Stamfordham)
1901–13	Sir F. Knollys (Ld 1902) (Vt 1911) <sup>1</sup>
1910–31	Sir A. Bigge (Ld Stamfordham 1911) <sup>1</sup>
1931–36	Sir C. Wigram (Ld)
1936–43	Sir A. Hardinge
1943–52	Sir A. Lascelles
1953–72	Sir M. Adeane
1972–77	Sir M. Charteris
1977–86	Sir P. Moore
1986–90	Sir W. Heseltine
1990–99	Sir R. Fellowes
1999–2007	Sir R. Janvrin
2007–17	(Sir) C. Geidt
2017–	E. Young

<sup>1</sup>Ld Stamfordham and Ld Knollys were joint private secretaries 1910–13 to King George V

### Lord Chamberlain

1898	E of Hopetoun	1922	E of Cromer	1984	E of Airlie
1900	5th E of Clarendon	1938	6th E of Clarendon	1998	Ld Camoys
1905	Vt Althorp (Earl Spencer)	1952	E of Scarborough	2000	Ld Luce
1912	Ld Sandhurst (Vt)	1963	Ld Cobbold	2006	Earl Peel
1921	D of Atholl	1971	Ld Maclean		

### Poet Laureate

1896	A. Austin
1913	R. Bridges
1930	J. Masfield
1968	C. Day Lewis
1971	Sir J. Betjeman
1984	E. Hughes
1999	A. Motion
2009	Carol Ann Duffy

### Master of the King's/Queen's Music(k)

1893	Sir W. Parratt
1924	Sir E. Elgar
1934	Sir H. Walford Davies
1942	Sir A. Bax
1953	Sir A. Bliss
1975	M. Williamson
2004	Sir P. Maxwell Davies
2014	Judith Weir

### Astronomer Royal

1881	(Sir) W. Christie
1910	(Sir) F. Dyson
1933	(Sir) H. Spencer Jones
1956	(Sir) R. Woolley
1972	Sir M. Ryle
1982	(Sir) F. Graham-Smith
1991	(Sir) A. Wolfendale
1995	Sir M. Rees (Ld Rees of Ludlow)

### Surveyor of the King's/Queen's Pictures

1880	(Sir) J. Robinson
1901	(Sir) L. Cust
1928	C. Collins-Baker
1934	(Sir) K. Clark
1945	(Sir) A. Blunt
1972	(Sir) O. Millar
1988	C. Lloyd
2005	D. Shawe-Taylor

### Funding the Crown

The annuities payable to the Sovereign and Members of the Royal Family have traditionally been known as the Civil List, which was granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. Specific sums were allocated to named members of the Royal Family. In 1981 the Queen undertook to bear the cost of the Civil List vote to three of her cousins (the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra), by refunding to the Exchequer an equivalent sum. In 1990 it was agreed that a fixed sum would be paid each year up to 2000. On 11 Feb 93 the Prime Minister announced that from 6 Apr 93 the Queen would refund the Civil List payments to all other members of her family except the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh and herself. At the same time, he announced that the Queen's personal income from investments and other sources would henceforth be taxed, along with such revenues from the Privy Purse and the Duchy of Cornwall as were to be used for personal purposes. From 2000 to 2010, the Civil List was set at £7,000,000.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Privy Purse</i>	<i>Total Voted</i>	<i>Total retained by Sovereign</i>
1900	£60,000	£385,000	
1901	£110,000	£470,000	
1931 <sup>a</sup>	£97,000	£420,000	
1938	£110,000	£410,000	
1952	£60,000	£475,000	
1972	— <sup>b</sup>	£980,000	
1975	—	£1,400,000	
1976	—	£1,614,575	

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Privy Purse</i>	<i>Total Voted</i>	<i>Total retained by Sovereign</i>
1977	–	£1,905,000	
1978	–	£2,394,962	
1979	–	£2,609,200	
1980	–	£3,527,550	
1981	–	£4,249,200	£3,964,200
1982	–	£4,612,883	£4,308,183
1983	–	£4,833,900	£4,515,600
1984	–	£5,017,000	£4,686,000
1985	–	£5,180,000	£4,838,000
1986	–	£5,387,300	£5,031,700
1987	–	£5,661,200	£5,289,500
1988	–	£5,922,300	£5,535,700
1989	–	£6,195,300	£5,795,200
1990	–	£6,762,000	£6,327,000
1991	–	£10,420,000	£9,790,000
1993–2000	–	£10,420,000	£8,900,000
2001	–	£7,000,000	£7,000,000
2009	–	£7,900,000	£7,900,000

<sup>a</sup>By command of the King the Civil List was reduced by £50,000 p.a. as from 1 Oct 1931, in view of the national economic situation

<sup>b</sup>In 1972 the Privy Purse, as a separate head, was abolished

With effect from 1 April 2012, the Civil List was abolished (under the *Sovereign Grant Act 2011*) and replaced by the Sovereign Grant, a single grant supporting the Monarch's official business, in exchange for which the government is to receive the revenue from the Crown Estate. As well as replacing the Civil List, the Sovereign Grant also covers the costs of Royal travel, communications and information functions, and maintenance of the Royal Palaces, all previously funded by separate grants-in-aid. The level of the grant for a given year is equal to a fixed proportion (initially 15%, to be reviewed every five years) of the Crown Estate's profit for the financial year two years prior to the year in question. The Duke of Edinburgh receives a separate annual Parliamentary annuity, and the Prince of Wales is funded from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Crown Estate revenue (for year) (£m)</i>	<i>Sovereign Grant (£m)</i>	<i>Expenditure met from Sovereign Grant (£m)</i>
2012–13	230.9 (2010–11) <sup>a</sup>	31.0	33.3
2013–14	240.2 (2011–12)	36.1	35.7
2014–15	252.6 (2012–13)	37.9	35.7
2015–16	267.1 (2013–14)	40.1	39.8
2016–17	285.1 (2014–15)	42.8	

<sup>a</sup>In its first year the Sovereign Grant was set at £31 m by agreement with the Royal Trustees, less than the £34.7 m level which would have resulted from use of the 15% formula

Sources: V. Bogdanor, *The Monarchy and the Constitution* (1995); [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk); Royal Household *Sovereign Grant Reports* (annual)



## Parliamentary Elections

*(Information on elections to the European Parliament can be found in the Europe section, pp. 823–6, on elections to the Scottish Parliament, National Assembly of Wales, Northern Ireland Parliament and Northern Ireland Assembly in the Devolution section, pp. 767–87, on local elections in the Local Government section, pp. 753–66 and on referendums in the Referendums section, pp. 447–53.)*

### GENERAL ELECTIONS

It is impossible to present historical election statistics in any finally authoritative way. Until 1998, British statutes made no acknowledgement of the existence of political parties, and in most general elections the precise allegiance of at least a few of the candidates has been in doubt. This, far more than arithmetic error, explains the discrepancies between the figures provided in various works of reference. Such discrepancies, however, are seldom on a serious scale (except, perhaps, for 1918). Election figures suffer much more from being inherently confusing than from being inaccurately reported. The complications that arise from unopposed returns, from plural voting, from two-member seats, and, above all, from variations in the number of candidates put up by each party are the really serious hazards in psephological interpretation.

In the figures which follow an attempt is made for elections until 1955 to allow for these factors by a column that shows the average vote won by each opposed candidate (with the vote in two-member seats halved, and with University seats excluded). This still gives a distorted picture, especially when, as in 1900 or 1931, there were many unopposed candidates or when, as in 1929, 1931 or 1950, there was a sharp change in the number of Liberals standing; in 1918 the situation was so complicated that any such statistics are omitted, as they are likely to confuse more than to clarify; for other elections they should be regarded as corrective supplements to the cruder percentages

in the previous column rather than as substitutes for them. The turn-out percentages are modified to allow for the distorting effect of the two-member seats which existed up to 1950.

To simplify classification, some arbitrary decisions have been made. Before 1918 candidates have been classified as Conservative, Liberal, or Irish Nationalist, even if their designation had a prefix such as Tariff Reform or Independent, but only officially sponsored candidates are classed as Labour. From 1918 onwards candidates who were not officially recognised by their party have been classified with 'Others' (except that in 1935 Independent Liberals are placed with Liberals). Liberal Unionists have been listed as Conservatives throughout. Liberal National, National Labour, and National candidates are listed with Conservatives except in 1931. The Speaker is listed with his or her former party.

### General Election Results, 1900–1955

	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Unopposed Returns</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>Vote per Opposed Candidate</i>
<b>1900. 28 Sep–24 Oct</b>						
Conservative	1,797,444	402	579	163	51.1	52.5
Liberal	1,568,141	184	406	22	44.6	48.2
Labour	63,304	2	15	–	1.8	26.6
Irish Party	90,076	82	100	58	2.5	80.0
Others	544	–	2	–	0.0	2.2
Elec. 6,730,935	3,519,509	670	1,102	243	100.0	–
Turnout 74.6%						
<b>1906. 12 Jan–7 Feb</b>						
Conservative	2,451,454	157	574	13	43.6	44.1
Liberal	2,757,883	400	539	27	49.0	52.6
Labour	329,748	30	51	–	5.9	39.9
Irish Party	35,031	83	87	74	0.6	63.1
Others	52,387	–	22	–	0.9	18.8
Elec. 7,264,608	5,626,503	670	1,273	114	100.0	–
Turnout 82.6%						
<b>1910. 14 Jan–9 Feb</b>						
Conservative	3,127,887	273	600	19	46.9	47.5
Liberal	2,880,581	275	516	1	43.2	49.2
Labour	505,657	40	78	–	7.6	38.4
Irish Party	124,586	82	104	55	1.9	77.7
Others	28,693	–	17	–	0.4	15.4
Elec. 7,694,741	6,667,404	670	1,315	75	100.0	–
Turnout 86.6%						
<b>1910. 2–19 Dec</b>						
Conservative	2,420,566	272	550	72	46.3	47.9
Liberal	2,295,888	272	467	35	43.9	49.5
Labour	371,772	42	56	3	7.1	42.8
Irish Party	131,375	84	106	53	2.5	81.9
Others	8,768	–	11	–	0.2	9.1
Elec. 7,709,981	5,228,369	670	1,190	163	100.0	–
Turnout 81.1%						

(continued)

	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Unopposed Returns</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>Vote per Opposed Candidate</i>
<b>1918. Sat., 14 Dec</b> ( <i>The results were declared on 28 Dec 1918</i> )						
Coalition Unionist	3,504,198	335	374	42	32.5	
Coalition Lib.	1,455,640	133	158	27	13.5	
Coalition Lab.	161,521	10	18	–	1.5	
(Coalition)	(5,121,359)	(478)	(550)	(69)	(47.6)	
Conservative	370,375	23	37	–	3.4	
Irish Unionist	292,722	25	38	–	2.7	
Liberal	1,298,808	28	253	–	12.1	
Labour	2,385,472	63	388	12	22.2	
Irish Nat.	238,477	7	60	1	2.2	
Sinn Fein	486,867	73	102	25	4.5	
Others	572,503	10	197	–	5.3	
Elec. 21,392,322	10,766,583	707	1,625	107	100.0	
Turnout 58.9%						
<b>1922. Wed., 15 Nov</b>						
Conservative	5,500,382	345	483	42	38.2	48.6
National Lib.	1,673,240	62	162	5	11.6	39.3
Liberal	2,516,287	54	328	5	17.5	30.9
Labour	4,241,383	142	411	4	29.5	40.0
Others	462,340	12	59	1	3.2	28.3
Elec. 21,127,663	14,393,632	615	1,443	57	100.0	–
Turnout 71.3%						
<b>1923. Thu., 6 Dec</b>						
Conservative	5,538,824	258	540	35	38.1	42.6
Liberal	4,311,147	159	453	11	29.6	37.8
Labour	4,438,508	191	422	3	30.5	41.0
Others	260,042	7	31	1	1.8	27.6
Elec. 21,281,232	14,548,521	615	1,446	50	100.0	–
Turnout 70.8%						
<b>1924. Wed., 29 Oct</b>						
Conservative	8,039,598	419	552	16	48.3	51.9
Liberal	2,928,747	40	340	6	17.6	30.9
Labour	5,489,077	151	512	9	33.0	38.2
Communist	55,346	1	8	–	0.3	25.0
Others	126,511	4	16	1	0.8	29.1
Elec. 21,731,320	16,639,279	615	1,428	32	100.0	–
Turnout 76.6%						
<b>1929. Thu., 30 May</b>						
Conservative	8,656,473	260	590	4	38.2	39.4
Liberal	5,308,510	59	513	–	23.4	27.7
Labour	8,389,512	288	571	–	37.1	39.3
Communist	50,614	–	25	–	0.3	5.3
Others	243,266	8	31	3	1.0	21.2
Elec. 28,850,870	22,648,375	615	1,730	7	100.0	–
Turnout 76.1 %						

(continued)



	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Unopposed Returns</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>Vote per Opposed Candidate</i>
<b>1931. Tue., 27 Oct</b>						
Conservative	11,978,745	473	523	56	55.2}	
Nat. Labour	341,370	13	20	–	1.6}	62.9
Liberal Nat.	809,302	35	41	–	3.7}	
Liberal	1,403,102	33	112	5	6.5}	28.8
(Nat. Govt.)	(14,532,519)	(554)	(696)	(61)	(67.0)	–
Ind. Liberal	106,106	4	7	–	0.5	35.8
Labour	6,649,630	52	515	6	30.6	33.0
Communist	74,824	–	26	–	0.3	7.5
New Party	36,377	–	24	–	0.2	3.9
Others	256,917	5	24	–	1.2	21.9
Elec. 29,960,071	21,656,373	615	1,292	67	100.0	–
Turnout 76.3%						
<b>1935. Thu., 14 Nov</b>						
Conservative	11,810,158	432	585	26	53.7	54.8
Liberal	1,422,116	20	161	–	6.4	23.9
Labour	8,325,491	154	552	13	37.9	40.3
Ind. Lab. Party	139,577	4	17	–	0.7	22.2
Communist	27,117	1	2	–	0.1	38.0
Others	272,595	4	31	1	1.2	21.3
Elec. 31,379,050	21,997,054	615	1,348	40	100.0	–
Turnout 71.2%						
<b>1945. Thu., 5 Jul</b> ( <i>The results were declared on 26 July 1945</i> )						
Conservative	9,988,306	213	624	1	39.8	40.1
Liberal	2,248,226	12	306	–	9.0	18.6
Labour	11,995,152	393	604	2	47.8	50.4
Communist	102,780	2	21	–	0.4	12.7
Common Wealth	110,634	1	23	–	0.4	12.6
Others	640,880	19	104	–	2.0	15.4
Elec. 33,240,391	25,085,978	640	1,682	3	100.0	–
Turnout 72.7%						
<b>1950. Thu., 23 Feb</b>						
Conservative	12,502,567	298	620	2	43.5	43.7
Liberal	2,621,548	9	475	–	9.1	11.8
Labour	13,266,592	315	617	–	46.1	45.7
Communist	91,746	–	100	–	0.3	2.0
Others	290,218	3	56	–	1.0	12.6
Elec. 33,269,770	28,772,671	625	1,868	2	100.0	–
Turnout 84.0%						
<b>1951. Thu., 25 Oct</b>						
Conservative	13,717,538	321	617	4	48.0	48.6
Liberal	730,556	6	109	–	2.5	14.7
Labour	13,948,605	295	617	–	48.8	49.2
Communist	21,640	–	10	–	0.1	4.4
Others	177,329	3	23	–	0.6	16.8
Elec. 34,645,573	28,595,668	625	1,376	4	100.0	–
Turnout 82.5%						
<b>1955. Thu., 26 May</b>						
Conservative	13,286,569	344	623	–	49.7	50.2
Liberal	722,405	6	110	–	2.7	15.1
Labour	12,404,970	277	620	–	46.4	47.3
Communist	33,144	–	17	–	0.1	4.2
Others	313,410	3	39	–	1.1	20.8
Elec. 34,858,263	26,760,498	630	1,409	–	100.0	–
Turnout 76.7%						

## GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS, 1959–2015

Some of the complications which apply to earlier elections are not present from 1959 onwards. Plural voting, University seats and two-member constituencies were abolished with effect from the election of 1950, and no candidates have been elected unopposed at general elections since 1951. Nevertheless, because constituency electorates and levels of turnouts differ, a party's *average* constituency share of the vote can differ from its overall share even if it contests every seat. Moreover, because the larger parties stopped contesting seats in Northern Ireland in 1974 it is often useful to know their share of the vote in Great Britain alone, rather than their share of the total vote in the whole United Kingdom. All three figures are therefore given for each party in the table that follows.

As in the previous table, some arbitrary decisions have been made to simplify classification. National Liberal candidates and Ulster Unionist candidates before 1974 are treated as Conservatives, Labour & Co-Operative candidates and Northern Ireland Labour candidates before 1974 as Labour. From 1974 onwards all Northern Ireland candidates are classed as 'Others'. The Speaker is listed with his or her former party.

	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote (GB only)</i>	<i>Average % share of constituency vote</i>
<b>1959. Thu., 8 Oct</b>						
Conservative	13,749,830	365	625	49.4	48.8	49.4
Liberal	1,638,571	6	216	5.9	6.0	17.4
Labour	12,215,538	258	621	43.8	44.6	44.6
Communist	30,897	–	18	0.1	0.1	4.3
Plaid Cymru	77,571	–	20	0.3	0.3	10.3
Scot. Nat. P.	21,738	–	5	0.1	0.1	11.3
Others	125,096	1	31	0.4	0.1	9.9
Elec. 35,397,080	27,859,241	630	1,536	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 78.7%						
<b>1964. Thu., 15 Oct</b>						
Conservative	12,001,396	304	630	43.4	42.9	42.8
Liberal	3,092,878	9	365	11.2	11.4	18.9
Labour	12,205,814	317	628	44.1	44.8	45.1
Communist	45,932	–	36	0.2	0.2	3.5
Plaid Cymru	69,507	–	23	0.3	0.3	8.4
Scot. Nat. P.	64,044	–	15	0.2	0.2	10.8
Others	175,803	–	60	0.6	0.2	5.6
Elec. 35,892,572	27,655,374	630	1,757	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 77.1%						
<b>1966. Thu., 31 Mar</b>						
Conservative	11,418,433	253	629	41.9	41.4	41.0
Liberal	2,327,533	12	311	8.5	8.6	16.8
Labour	13,095,414	364	622	47.9	48.8	49.8
Communist	62,112	–	57	0.2	0.2	3.0
Plaid Cymru	61,071	–	20	0.2	0.2	8.7
Scot. Nat. P.	128,474	–	20	0.5	0.5	14.1
Others	170,839	1	48	0.7	0.3	7.9
Elec. 35,964,684	27,263,876	630	1,707	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 75.8%						

(continued)

	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote (GB only)</i>	<i>Average % share of constituency vote</i>
<b>1970. Thu., 18 Jun</b>						
Conservative	13,145,123	330	628	46.4	46.2	45.1
Liberal	2,117,035	6	332	7.5	7.6	13.6
Labour	12,208,758	288	625	43.0	43.8	45.0
Communist	37,970	—	58	0.1	0.1	1.8
Plaid Cymru	175,016	—	36	0.6	0.6	12.4
Scot. Nat. P.	306,802	1	65	1.1	1.1	12.8
Others	354,094	5	93	1.4	0.6	7.0
Elec. 39,342,013	28,344,798	630	1,837	100.0	100.0	—
Turnout 72.0%						
<b>1974. Thu., 28 Feb</b>						
Conservative	11,868,906	297	623	37.9	38.8	37.9
Liberal	6,063,470	14	517	19.3	19.8	23.1
Labour	11,639,243	301	623	37.1	38.0	38.8
Communist	32,741	—	44	0.1	0.1	1.8
Plaid Cymru	171,364	2	36	0.6	0.6	11.7
Scot. Nat. P.	632,032	7	70	2.0	2.1	22.7
National Front	76,865	—	54	0.3	0.3	3.1
Others (G.B.)	131,059	2	120	0.4	0.4	2.2
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	717,986	12	48	2.3	—	25.0
Elec. 39,798,899	31,333,226	635	2,135	100.0	100.0	—
Turnout 78.7%						
<b>1974. Thu., 10 Oct</b>						
Conservative	10,464,817	277	623	35.8	36.7	35.7
Liberal	5,346,754	13	619	18.3	18.8	18.3
Labour	11,457,079	319	623	39.2	40.2	41.1
Communist	17,426	—	29	0.1	0.1	1.6
Plaid Cymru	166,321	3	36	0.6	0.6	11.6
Scot. Nat. P.	839,617	11	71	2.9	2.9	30.6
National Front	113,843	—	90	0.4	0.4	3.1
Others (G.B.)	81,227	—	118	0.3	0.3	1.5
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	702,094	12	43	2.4	—	27.9
Elec. 40,072,971	29,189,178	635	2,252	100.0	100.0	—
Turnout 72.8%						
<b>1979. Thu., 3 May</b>						
Conservative	13,697,923	339	622	43.9	44.9	43.6
Liberal	4,313,804	11	577	13.8	14.1	14.7
Labour	11,532,218	269	623	36.9	37.8	39.1
Communist	16,858	—	38	0.1	0.1	1.1
Plaid Cymru	132,544	2	36	0.4	0.4	9.2
Scot. Nat. P.	504,259	2	71	1.6	1.7	17.5
National Front	191,719	—	303	0.6	0.6	1.5
Ecology	39,918	—	53	0.1	0.1	1.5
Others (G.B.)	96,231	—	189	0.3	0.3	1.1
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	695,887	12	64	2.2	—	18.8
Elec. 41,093,264	31,221,361	635	2,576	100.0	—	—
Turnout 76.0%						
<b>1983. Thu., 9 Jun</b>						
Conservative	13,012,315	397	633	42.4	43.5	42.5
Liberal	4,210,115	17	322	13.7	14.1	27.2
Social Democrat (Alliance)	3,570,834 (7,780,949)	6 (23)	311 (633)	11.6 (25.4)	11.9 (26.0)	24.3 (25.8)
Labour	8,456,934	209	633	27.6	28.3	29.2
Communist	11,606	—	35	0.04	0.04	0.8
Plaid Cymru	125,309	2	38	0.4	0.4	8.3
Scot. Nat. P.	331,975	2	72	1.1	1.1	12.1
National Front	27,065	—	60	0.1	0.1	1.1
Ecology	53,848	—	108	0.2	0.2	1.0
Others (G.B.)	106,211	—	272	0.3	0.4	0.9
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	764,925	17	95	2.5	—	17.9
Elec. 42,197,344	30,671,137	650	2,579	100.0	100.0	—
Turnout 72.7%						

(continued)

	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote (GB only)</i>	<i>Average % share of constituency vote</i>
<b>1987. Thu., 11 Jun</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	13,763,066	376	633	42.3	43.3	41.9
Liberal	4,173,450	17	327	12.8	13.1	24.7
Social Democrat (Alliance)	3,168,183 (7,341,633)	5 (22)	306 (633)	9.7 (22.5)	10.0 (23.1)	20.5 (22.7)
Labour	10,029,778	229	633	30.8	31.5	32.9
Plaid Cymru	123,599	3	38	0.4	0.4	7.9
Scot. Nat. P.	416,473	3	71	1.3	1.3	14.2
Green	89,753	–	133	0.3	0.3	1.4
Others (G.B.)	41,683	–	107	0.1	0.1	1.3
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	730,152	17	77	2.2	–	22.1
Elec. 43,181,321	32,536,137	650	2,325	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 75.3%						
<b>1992. Thu., 8 Apr</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	14,048,283	336	634	41.8	42.8	41.1
Liberal Democrat	5,999,384	20	632	17.8	18.3	17.7
Labour	11,559,735	271	634	34.4	35.2	37.0
Plaid Cymru <sup>2</sup>	154,439	4	38	0.5	0.5	9.6
Scot. Nat. P.	629,552	3	72	1.9	1.9	21.5
Green <sup>2</sup>	170,037	–	254	0.5	0.5	1.3
Others (G.B.)	266,170	–	585	0.8	0.8	0.9
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	785,093	17	100	2.3	–	17.2
Elec. 43,249,721	33,612,693	651	2,949	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 77.7%						
<b>1997. Thu., 1 May</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	9,591,082	165	640	30.7	31.5	30.2
Liberal Democrat	5,242,947	46	639	16.8	17.2	16.7
Labour	13,542,136	419	639	43.3	44.4	45.8
Plaid Cymru	161,030	4	40	0.5	0.5	10.6
Scot. Nat. P.	621,550	6	72	2.0	2.0	22.1
Green	63,991	–	95	0.2	0.2	1.4
Referendum	811,849	–	547	2.6	2.7	3.0
U.K.I.P.	105,722	–	194	0.3	0.3	1.1
Others (G.B.)	355,215	1	733	1.1	1.2	1.1
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	790,762	18	125	2.5	–	14.4
Elec. 43,784,559	31,286,284	659	3,724	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 71.5%						
<b>2001. Thu., 7 June</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	8,355,193	166	640	31.7	32.7	31.0
Liberal Democrat	4,814,321	52	639	18.3	18.8	18.2
Labour	10,741,006	413	640	40.7	42.0	43.8
Plaid Cymru	195,893	4	40	0.7	0.8	15.5
Scot. Nat. P.	464,314	5	72	1.8	1.8	20.3
Green	166,477	–	145	0.6	0.7	2.8
U.K.I.P.	390,563	–	428	1.5	1.5	2.2
Others (G.B.)	429,242	1	615	2.3	1.7	1.9
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	810,374	18	100	3.1	–	18.0
Elec. 43,212,229	26,367,383	659	3,319	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 59.1%						
<b>2005. Thu., 5 May</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	8,782,197	198	627	32.3	33.2	31.6
Liberal Democrat	5,985,454	62	626	22.0	22.6	22.3
Labour	9,567,589	356	628	35.2	36.2	37.9
Plaid Cymru	174,838	3	40	0.6	0.7	13.2
Scot. Nat. P.	412,267	6	59	1.5	1.6	18.0
Green	283,414	–	203	1.0	1.1	3.4
U.K.I.P.	605,973	–	496	2.2	2.3	2.8
Others (G.B.)	619,176	3	770	2.3	2.3	2.1
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	717,602	18	105	2.6	–	18.0
Elec. 44,261,545	27,148,510	646	3,554	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 61.3%						

(continued)

	<i>Total Votes</i>	<i>M.P.s Elected</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote</i>	<i>% Share of Total Vote (GB only)</i>	<i>Average % share of constituency vote</i>
<b>2010. Thu., 6 May</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	10,726,514	307	632	36.1	37.0	35.9
Liberal Democrat	6,836,248	57	631	23.0	23.6	23.2
Labour	8,606,517	258	631	29.0	29.7	31.0
Plaid Cymru	165,394	3	40	0.6	0.6	11.9
Scot. Nat. P.	491,386	6	59	1.7	1.7	20.2
Green <sup>1</sup>	285,612	1	335	1.0	1.0	1.8
U.K.I.P.	919,471	–	558	3.1	3.2	3.5
Others (G.B.)	982,591	–	1,160	3.3	3.4	1.9
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	673,871	18	104	2.3	–	17.3
Elec. 45,597,461	29,687,604	650	4,150	100.0	100.0	
Turnout 65.1%						
<b>2015. Thu., 7 May</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	11,325,171	331	632	36.9	37.8	36.7
Liberal Democrat	2,415,916	8	631	7.9	8.1	7.8
Labour	9,347,273	232	631	30.4	31.2	32.3
Plaid Cymru	181,704	3	40	0.6	0.6	12.8
Scot. Nat. P.	1,454,436	56	59	4.7	4.9	50.2
Green <sup>1</sup>	1,150,808	1	568	3.7	3.8	4.2
U.K.I.P. <sup>1</sup>	3,862,775	1	614	12.6	12.9	13.5
Others (G.B.)	241,339	–	658	0.8	0.8	0.8
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	718,103	18	138	2.3	–	13.0
Elec. 46,354,197	30,697,525	650	3,971	100.0	100.0	
Turnout 66.2%						
<b>2017. Thu., 8 Jun</b>						
Conservative <sup>1</sup>	13,667,094	318	632	42.4	43.5	42.6
Liberal Democrat	2,371,861	12	629	7.4	7.6	7.2
Labour	12,877,869	262	631	40.0	41.0	41.9
Plaid Cymru	164,466	4	40	0.5	0.5	11.2
Scot. Nat. P.	977,568	35	59	3.0	3.1	37.1
Green <sup>1</sup>	518,213	1	460	1.6	1.7	2.1
U.K.I.P.	594,068	–	378	1.8	1.9	3.3
Others (G.B.)	220,819	–	366	0.7	0.7	1.2
Others (N.I.) <sup>1</sup>	812,183	18	109	2.5	–	16.5
Elec. 46,843,896	32,204,141	650	3,304	100.0	100.0	–
Turnout 68.7%						

For European Parliament election results see pp. 824–6. For Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly results see pp. 774, 777, 785 respectively

<sup>1</sup>From 1974 onwards, no candidates in Northern Ireland are included in the major party totals although it might be argued that some independent Unionists should be classed with the Conservatives and that Northern Ireland Labour candidates should be classed with Labour. Some explicitly Conservative, Green or U.K.I.P. candidates in Northern Ireland are still excluded from the UK party totals

<sup>2</sup>Six candidates who stood as joint Plaid Cymru/Green candidates are treated as Plaid Cymru candidates

The Speaker is treated as a member of his or her former party.

General Election Results: Seats Won by Regions

	1900	1906	Jan 1910	Dec 1910	1918 <sup>a</sup>	1922	1923	1924	1929	1931	1935	1945	1950	1951	1955
<i>Country of London/old L.C.C. area</i>															
Con	51	19	33	30	Coal.	43	29	39	24	53	39	12	12	14	15
Lib	8	38	25	26	53	9	11	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
Lab	-	2	1	3	Op.	9	22	19	36	5	22	48	31	29	27
Others	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Outer London/rest of G.L.C. area</i>															
Con	14	6	9	9	Coal.	27	21	29	20	33	25	15	37	37	40
Lib	-	7	4	4	34	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lab	-	1	1	1	Op.	7	13	7	17	4	12	36	21	21	21
Others	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rest of S. England</i>															
Con	109	39	98	95	Coal.	103	68	121	91	123	122	73	107	116	123
Lib	32	100	42	45	115	22	46	4	18	4	3	3	1	-	-
Lab	-	2	1	1	Op.	2	14	3	18	1	3	55	33	25	21
Others	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1
<i>Midlands</i>															
Con	60	27	49	50	Coal.	53	45	64	35	80	67	24	35	35	39
Lib	27	59	31	30	67	17	17	2	5	3	1	-	1	-	-
Lab	1	2	8	8	Op.	17	25	21	47	4	19	64	59	59	57
Others	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup>In 1918 all Coalition and all non-Coalition candidates are listed together. In fact a substantial number of the 48 Conservatives who were elected without the Coupon worked with the Government. Virtually no Coupons were issued to Irish candidates but 23 out of the 101 non-University seats in Ireland went to Unionists Northern England includes (the pre-1974 counties of) Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and all counties to their north. Midlands includes Hereford, Worcs., Warwickshire, Northants., Lincs., Notts., Leics., Staffs., Shropshire, and Derbyshire. Southern England includes the rest of England, except for the Greater London area (the area covered by the Greater London Council after 1965). The County of London is the old L.C.C. area, and Outer London that part of Greater London not covered by the L.C.C. (which are not quite the same as the definitions of 'Inner London' and 'Outer London' now used by the Office of National Statistics).

(continued)

	1900	1906	Jan 1910	Dec 1910	1918*	1922	1923	1924	1929	1931	1935	1945	1950	1951	1955
<i>North of England</i>															
Con	98	31	45	50	Coal.	82	58	101	51	146	106	43	61	69	75
Lib	55	102	86	82	121	27	47	9	10	9	5	2	1	2	2
Lab	-	20	22	21	Op.	60	64	59	108	15	60	128	107	99	90
Others	1	1	1	1	50	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Wales</i>															
Con	6	-	2	3	Coal.	6	4	9	1	11	11	4	4	6	6
Lib	27	33	27	26	20	10	12	10	9	8	6	6	5	3	3
Lab	1	1	5	5	Op.	18	19	16	25	16	18	25	27	27	27
Others	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Scotland</i>															
Con	36	10	9	9	Coal.	13	14	36	20	57	43	29	32	35	36
Lib	34	58	59	58	54	27	22	8	13	7	3	-	18	1	1
Lab	-	2	2	3	Op.	29	34	26	37	7	20	37	37	35	34
Others	-	-	-	-	17	2	1	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-
<i>(Northern) Ireland</i>															
Con	19	16	19	17	Coal.	10	10	12	10	10	10	9	10	9	10
Lib	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lab	-	-	-	-	Op.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	81	82	81	83	101	2	2	-	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
<i>University</i>															
Con	9	9	9	9	Coal.	8	9	8	8	8	9	4	-	-	-
Lib	-	-	-	-	14	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Lab	-	-	-	-	Op.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	-	-	-
<i>Totals</i>															
Con	402	157	273	272	Coal.	345	258	419	260	521	432	213	298	321	344
Lib	184	400	275	272	478	116	159	40	59	37	20	12	9	6	6
Lab	2	30	40	42	Op.	142	191	151	288	52	154	393	315	295	277
Others	82	83	82	84	229	12	7	5	8	5	9	22	3	3	3
Total	670	670	670	670	707	615	615	615	615	615	615	640	625	625	630





	1959	1964	1966	1970	Feb		Oct		1979	1983	1987	1992	1997	2001	2005	2010	2015	2017
					1974	1974	1974	1974										
<i>Scotland</i>																		
Con	31	24	20	23	21	16	22	22	21	10	11	11	-	1	1	1	1	13
Lib	1	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	1	4
Lab	38	43	46	44	40	41	44	44	41	50	49	49	56	56	41	41	1	7
Others	1	-	-	1	7	11	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	5	6	6	56	35
<i>Northern Ireland</i>																		
Con	12	12	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lib	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	1	4	12	12	12	12	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
<i>University</i>																		
Con	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lib	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>																		
Con	365	304	253	330	297	277	339	339	397	376	336	336	165	166	198	307	331	318
Lib	6	9	12	6	14	13	11	11	23	22	20	20	46	52	62	57	8	12
Lab	258	317	364	288	301	319	269	269	209	229	271	271	419	413	356	258	232	262
Others	1	-	1	6	23	26	16	16	21	23	24	24	29	28	30	28	79	58
Total	630	630	630	630	635	635	635	635	650	650	651	651	659	659	646	650	650	650

The vertical lines indicate redistributions of seats. (Before the 1992 election there was no general redistribution, but one seat was added in the S.E. of England. Before the 2005 election there was a redistribution affecting only Scotland, after 2005 one that affected the rest of the United Kingdom but not Scotland.) Regions are as defined on p. 383.

### Party Changes Between Elections

The party composition of the House of Commons changes continuously, partly owing to Members changing their allegiance and partly owing to by-election results. The following table shows the net change due to both causes during the life of each Parliament. (Seats vacant at dissolution are included under the last incumbent's party.)

		<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Others</i>
1895–1900	Dissolution	399	189	–	82
1900–05	Election	402	184	2	82
	Dissolution	369	215	4	82
1906–09	Election	157	400	30	83
	Dissolution	168	373	46	83
1910	Election	273	275	40	82
	Dissolution	274	274	40	82
1910–18	Election	272	271	42	85
	Dissolution	281	260	39	90
1918–22 <sup>a</sup>	Election	383	161	73	90
	Dissolution	378	155	87	87
1922–23	Election	345	116	142	12
	Dissolution	344	117	144	10
1923–24	Election	258	159	191	7
	Dissolution	259	158	193	5
1924–29	Election	419	40	151	5
	Dissolution	400	46	162	7
1929–31	Election	260	59	288	8
	Dissolution	263	57	281 <sup>b</sup>	14
1931–35	Election	521	37	52	5
	Dissolution	512	34	59	10
1935–45	Election	432	20	154	9
	Dissolution	398	18	166	33
1945–50	Election	213	12	393	22
	Dissolution	218	10	391	21
1950–51	Election	298	9	315	3
	Dissolution	298	9	314	4
1951–55	Election	321	6	295	3
	Dissolution	322	6	294	3
1955–59	Election	344	6	277	3
	Dissolution	340	6	281	3
1959–64	Election	365	6	258	1
	Dissolution	360	7	361	2
1964–66	Election	304	9	317	–
	Dissolution	304	10	316	–
1966–70	Election	253	12	363	2
	Dissolution	264	13	346	7
1970–74	Election	330	6	287	7
	Dissolution	323	11	287	9
1974	Election	297	14	301	23
	Dissolution	297	15	300	23
1974–79	Election	277	13	319	26

(continued)

		<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Others</i>
1979–83	Dissolution	284	14	309	28
	Election	339	11	269	16
1983–87	Dissolution	336	(42) <sup>c</sup>	240	17
	Election	397	(23) <sup>c</sup>	209	21
1987–92	Dissolution	393	(27) <sup>c</sup>	208	22
	Election	376	23	229	23
1992–97	Dissolution	369	23	231	28
	Election	336	20	271	24
1997–2001	Dissolution	324	26	275	26
	Election	165	46	419	29
2001–05	Dissolution	161	47	418	33
	Election	166	52	413	28
2005–10	Dissolution	163	54	411	31
	Election	198	62	356	30
2010–15	Dissolution	196	63	350	37
	Election	307	57	258	28
2015–	Dissolution	304	56	257	33
	Election	331	8	232	79

<sup>a</sup>In this form the 1918–22 figures are highly misleading. This amplification may help

	<i>Co.U.</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Co.Lib.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Co.Lab.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>O.</i>
Election	335	48	133	28	10	63	90
Dissolution	313	65	120	35	11	76	87

<sup>b</sup>This figure includes 15 National Labour M.P.s

<sup>c</sup>Liberal/SDP Alliance

### M.P.s' Changes of Allegiance

The difficulties in compiling an exact and comprehensive list of all floor-crossings, Whip withdrawals, Whip resignations and Whip restorations are enormous. The list which follows is probably fairly complete as far as floor-crossings go (except for 1918–22) but it certainly omits a number of Members who relinquished the Whip for a time. Nor does it include Members ceasing to take their former party's Whip on being elected Speaker. It also omits cases of M.P.s who stood without official party support in their constituencies but who remained in good standing with the Whips and, in some cases, of M.P.s taking the Whip immediately before a General Election (as happened with several Members in 1918 and a few in 1945) or immediately after a General Election (as happened with the Lloyd George Group in 1935). No attempt has been made to record shifts between the various factions of Irish Nationalism. Throughout this list the test, insofar as it can be applied, is whether the M.P. was officially in receipt of the weekly documentary Whip.

**Parliament of 1900–05**

			<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>	
Nov 02	*J. Wason	Orkney & Shetland	L.U.	Ind.	Won by-el Nov 02; took Lib whip by 05
Apr 03	*J. W. Wilson	N. Worcs.	L.U.	Lib.	
Apr 03	Sir M. Foster	London Univ	L.U.	Lib.	
Jan 04	+W. Churchill	Oldham	Con.	Ind.	Con. whip restored after 2 weeks; Lib. whip taken Apr 04
Jan 04	*Sir J. Dickson-Poynder	Chippenham	Con.	Ind.	Con. whip restored after 2 weeks; Lib. whip taken Apr 04
Feb 04	*T. Russell	S. Tyrone	L.U.	Lib.	
Feb 04	J. Wilson	Falkirk	L.U.	Lib.	
Mar 04	+J. Seely	I. of Wight	Con.	Ind.	Won by-el Apr 04 unop.; took Lib. whip May 04
Apr 04	+I. Guest	Plymouth	Con.	Lib.	
Aug 04	E. Hain	St Ives	L.U.	Lib.	
Aug 04	G. Kemp	Heywood	L.U.	Lib.	
Jul 04	J. Jameson	W. Clare	I.Nat.	Con.	
Nov 04	R. Rigg	Appleby	Lib.	Ind.	Resigned seat Dec 04
Mar 05	E. Mitchell	N. Fermanagh	Ind.C.	Lib.	
Mar 05	J. Wood	E. Down	L.U.	Lib.	
Mar 05	E. Hatch	Gorton	Con.	Ind.	
Mar 05	Sir E. Reed	Cardiff D.	Lib.	L.U.	

**Parliament of 1906–09**

Feb 06	*J. W. Taylor	Chester-le-S.	Lib.	Lab.	
Feb 06	A. Taylor	E. Toxteth	Con.	Lib.	
Feb 07	*R. Hunt	Ludlow	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn. Whip restored Mar 07
Nov 07	L. Renton	Gainsboro'	Lib.	Con.	
Aug 08	*A. Corbett	Tradeston	L.U.	Ind.Lib.	
Mar 09	T. Kincaid Smith	Stratford-on-Avon	Lib.	Ind.	Lost by-el May 09
May 09	A. Cross	Camlachie	L.U.	Lib.	
Oct 09	C. Bellairs	King's Lynn	Lib.	L.U.	

**Parliament of 1910**

Nov 10	Sir J. Rees	Montgomery	Lib.	L.U.	
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**Parliament of 1911–18**

Jan 14	D. Mason	Coventry	Lib.	Ind.	
Feb 14	*B. Kenyon	Chesterfield	Lab.	Lib.	Introduced as new M.P. by Lab. but resigned whip after 2 weeks
Apr 14	W. Johnson	Nuneaton	Lab.	Lib.	Lab. whip withdrawn
Apr 15	*J. Hancock	Mid-Derbys.	Lab.	Lib.	Lab. whip withdrawn
Sep 17	*H. Page Croft	Christchurch	Con.	Nat.P.	
Sep 17	*Sir R. Cooper	Walsall	Con.	Nat.P.	
Jul 18	E. John	E. Denbigh	Lib.	Lab.	
Jul 18	J. Martin	St.Pancras E.	Lib.	Lab.	

\*Re-elected for same seat at next General Election

\*Elected for different seat at next General Election

In Nov 18 a number of Liberals became Independent or Labour and some Labour members accepted the label Coalition Labour or Coalition National Democratic Party shortly before the dissolution of Parliament.

#### Parliament of 1919–22

Throughout this parliament the confusion of party labels and the movements within and between the Coalition and non-Coalition wings of each party make it impossible to attempt any comprehensive listing of all switches. The following changes were, however, more clear-cut.

Apr 19	*J. Wedgwood	Newcastle-u-Lyme	Co.Lib.	Lab.	Lab. whip granted May 19
Oct 19	E. Hallas	Duddeston	Co.NDP	Lab.	
Nov 19	C. Malone	Leyton E.	Co.Lib.	Ind.	Joined Communist Party Jul 20
Oct 20	*O. Mosley	Harrow	Co.Con.	Ind.	
Oct 20	*Sir O. Thomas	Anglesey	Lab.	Ind.	
Feb 22	*A. Hopkinson	Mossley	Co.Lib.	Ind.	

#### Parliament of 1922–23

Jan 23	*J. Erskine	Westminster St.George's	I.Con.	Con.	
Jan 23	*H. Becker	Richmond	I.Con.	Con.	
Jan 23	*G. Hall Caine	Dorset E.	I.Con.	Con.	
Jul 23	A. Evans	Leicester E.	Lib.	Con.	
Oct 23	G. Roberts	Norwich	Ind.	Con.	

#### Parliament of 1923–24

Feb 24	G. Davies	Welsh Univ.	Ind.	Lab.	
May 24	O. Mosley	Harrow	Ind.	Lab.	

#### Parliament of 1924–29

Jan 26	Sir A. Mond	Carmarthen	Lib.	Con.	Made peer Jun 28
Feb 26	E. Hilton Young	Norwich	Lib.	Ind.	Took Con. whip May 26
Oct 26	*J. Kenworthy	Hull C.	Lib.	Lab.	Won by-el Nov 26
Nov 26	D. Davies	Montgomery	Lib.	Ind.	
Feb 27	G. Spencer	Broxtowe	Lab.	Ind.	Expelled from party
Feb 27	+W. Benn	Leith	Lib.	Ind.	Resigned seat Feb 27
Feb 27	L. Haden Guest	Southwark N.	Lab.	Ind.	Lost by-el Mar 27
Oct 27	*Sir R. Newman	Exeter	Con.	Ind.	
Jul 28	*Sir B. Peto	Barnstaple	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn; restored Nov 28

#### Parliament of 1929–31

Jun 29	Sir W. Jowitt	Preston	Lib.	Lab.	Won by-el Jul 29
Feb 30	*N. Maclean	Govan	I.Lib.	Lab.	
Feb 31	Sir O. Mosley	Smethwick	Lab.	N.P.	
Feb 31	Lady C. Mosley	Stoke	Lab.	N.P.	
Feb 31	R. Forgan	W. Renfrew	Lab.	N.P.	
Feb 31	W. Allen	Belfast W.	Con.	N.P.	Became Ind. Jun 31
Feb 31	C. R. Dudgeon	Galloway	Lib.	N.P.	Became Ind. Jun 31
Feb 31	J. Strachey	Aston	Lab.	N.P.	Became Ind. Jun 31
Feb 31	O. Baldwin	Dudley	Lab.	Ind.	
Feb 31	W. Brown	Wolverh'ton W.	Lab.	Ind.	
Mar 31	*Sir W. Wayland	Canterbury	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn; restored Apr 31
Jun 31	*E. Brown	Leith	Lib.	Ind.	Became L.Nat. Oct 31
Jun 31	*Sir R. Hutchison	Montrose	Lib.	Ind.	Became L.Nat. Oct 31
Jun 31	*Sir J. Simon	Spen Valley	Lib.	Ind.	Became L.Nat. Oct 31
Sep 31	*E. Taylor	Paddington S.	Ind.	Con.	

In Oct 31, 23 Liberal Members broke with the party to form the Liberal National Group. A further 6 Liberals, most notably the Lloyd George family, became Independent Liberals. Fifteen Labour members under R. MacDonald formed the National Labour Group.

#### Parliament of 1931–35

Nov 31	*G. Buchanan	Gorbals	Lab.	ILP	
Nov 31	*J. McGovern	Shettleston	Lab.	ILP	
Nov 31	J. Maxton	Bridgeton	Lab.	ILP	
Nov 31	*D. Kirkwood	Dumbarton	Lab.	ILP	Returned to Lab. Aug 33
Nov 31	R. Wallhead	Merthyr	Lab.	ILP.	Returned to Lab. Sep 33
Nov 32	*J. Leckie	Walsall	Lib.	L.Nat.	
Dec 32	A. Curry	Bp Auckland	L.Nat.	Lib.	
Dec 32	F. Llewellyn Jones	Flint	L.Nat.	Lib.	
Feb 33	H. Nathan	Beth'l Green N.E.	I.L.	Ind.	Took Lab. whip Jun 34
Jun 34	W. McKeag	Durham	Lib.	L.Nat.	
Jun 34	J. Hunter	Dumfries	Lib.	L.Nat.	
Jun 34	J. Lockwood	Shipley	Con.	Ind.	
May 35	F. Astbury	Salford W.	Con.	Ind.	
May 35	L. Thorp	Nelson & C.	Con.	Ind.	
May 35	A. Todd	Berwick	Con.	Ind.	
May 35	*D'ess of Atholl	Kinross & W.P.	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Sep 35
May 35	*Sir J. Nall	Hulme	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Nov 35
Jul 35	*G. Morrison	Scottish Un.	Lib.	L.Nat.	

#### Parliament of 1935–45

Jun 36	H. Macmillan	Stockton	Con	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 37
Oct 36	R. Bernays	Bristol N.	Lib.	L.Nat.	
Apr 38	D'ess of Atholl	Kinross & W.P	Con.	Ind.	Lost by-el Dec 38
Oct 38	H. Holdsworth	Bradford S	Lib.	L.Nat.	
Nov 38	A. Hopkinson	Mossley	Nat.	Ind.	
Jan 39	*Sir S. Cripps	Bristol E.	Lab.	–	Expelled from party; whip restored Feb 45
Mar 39	*A. Bevan	Ebbw Vale	Lab.	–	Expelled from party; whip restored Dec 39
Mar 39	*G. Strauss	Lambeth N.	Lab.	–	Expelled from party; whip restored Feb 40
May 39	*G. Buchanan	Gorbals	ILP	Lab.	
Dec 39	*C. Davies	Montgomery	L.Nat	Ind.	Took Lib. whip Aug 42
Mar 40	*D. Pritt	Ham'smith N.	Lab.	–	Expelled from party
May 40	A. Ramsay	Peebles	Con.	Ind.	Detained until Dec 44
Feb 42	*E. Granville	Eye	L.Nat.	Ind.	Took Lib. whip Apr 45
Feb 42	*Sir M. Macdonald	Inverness	L.Nat.	Ind.	Whip restored by 45
Feb 42	L. Hore-Belisha	Devonport	L.Nat.	Ind.	
Feb 42	S. King-Hall	Ormskirk	N.Lab.	Ind.	
Feb 42	*Sir H. Morris-Jones	Denbigh	L.Nat.	Ind.	Whip restored May 43
Feb 42	+K. Lindsay	Kilmarnock	N.Lab.	Ind.	
May 42	C. Cunningham-Reid	St M'lebone	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn
Sep 42	Sir R. Acland	Barnstaple	Lib.	C.W.	
Mar 43	A. Maclaren	Burslem	Lab.	Ind.	
Nov 44	J. Loverseed	Eddisbury	C.W.	Ind.	Took Lab. whip May 45
Jan 45	*T. Driberg	Maldon	Ind.	Lab.	
May 45	*J. Little	Down	U.U.	Ind.	
May 45	*C. White	W.Derbyshire	Ind.	Lab.	

**Parliament of 1945-50**

Apr 46	E. Millington	Chelmsford	C.W.	Lab.	
Oct 46	T. Horabin	N. Cornwall	Lib.	Ind.	Took Lab. whip Nov 47
Mar 47	*J. McGovern	Shettleston	ILP	Lab.	
Jul 47	C. Stephen	Camlachie	ILP	Ind.	Took Lab. whip Oct 47
Oct 47	*J. Carmichael	Bridgeton	ILP.	Ind.	Took Lab. whip Nov 47
Nov 47	E. Walkden	Doncaster	Lab.	Ind.	
Mar 48	*J. McKie	Galloway	Ind.C.	Con.	
Apr 48	J. Platts-Mills	Finsbury	Lab.	-	Expelled from party
May 48	A. Edwards	Middlesbro'	Lab.	-	Expelled from party, took Con. whip Aug 49
Oct 48	I. Bulmer-Thomas	Keighley	Lab.	Ind.	Took Con. whip Jan 49
Nov 48	E. Gander Dower	Caith. & Sutherl'd	Con.	Ind.	
May 49	L. Solley	Thurrock	Lab.	-	Expelled from party
May 49	K. Zilliacus	Gateshead	Lab.	-	Expelled from party
Jul 49	L. Hutchinson	Rusholme	Lab.	-	Expelled from party

**Parliament of 1950-51**

Aug 50	R. Blackburn	Northfield	Lab.	Ind.	
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**Parliament of 1951-55**

Jun 54	Sir J. Mellor	Sutton Cold	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 54
Jul 54	*H. Legge-Bourke	Isle of Ely	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Oct 54
Nov 54	*G. Craddock	Bradford S.	Lab.	-	} Whip withdrawn; restored Feb 55
Nov 54	*S. Davies	Merthyr	Lab.	-	
Nov 54	*E. Fernyhough	Jarrow	Lab.	-	
Nov 54	*E. Hughes	S. Ayrshire	Lab.	-	
Nov 54	*S. Silverman	Nelson & C.	Lab.	-	
Nov 54	*V. Yates	Ladywood	Lab.	-	
Nov 54	*J. McGovern	Shettleston	Lab.	-	Whip withdrawn; restored Mar 55
Mar 55	*A. Bevan	Ebbw Vale	Lab.	-	Whip withdrawn; restored Apr 55
Mar 55	Sir R. Acland	Gravesend	Lab.	Ind.	Resigned seat to fight by-el; expelled from party

**Parliament of 1955-59**

Nov 56	C. Banks	Pudsey	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Dec 58
May 57	P. Maitland	Lanark	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Dec 57
May 57	Sir V. Raikes	Garston	Con.	Ind.	Resigned seat Oct 57
May 57	A. Maude	Ealing S.	Con.	Ind.	Resigned seat Apr 58
May 57	*J. Biggs-Davison	Chigwell	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 58
May 57	*A. Fell	Yarmouth	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 58
May 57	*Vt Hinchingbrooke	S.Dorset	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 58
May 57	L. Turner	Oxford	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 58
May 57	P. Williams	Sunderl'd S	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Jul 58
Nov 57	Sir F. Medlicott	C.Norfolk	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Nov 58
Jan 59	*Sir D. Robertson	Caith. & Sutherl'd	Con.	Ind.	

**Parliament of 1959-64**

Mar 61	A. Brown	Tottenham	Lab.	Ind.	Took Con. whip May 62
Mar 61	*W. Baxter	W. Stirling	Lab.	-	} Whip withdrawn; restored May 63
Mar 61	*S. Davies	Merthyr	Lab.	-	
Mar 61	*M. Foot	Ebbw Vale	Lab.	-	
Mar 61	*E. Hughes	S. Ayrshire	Lab.	-	
Mar 61	*S. Silverman	Nelson & C.	Lab.	-	
Mar 61	*K. Zilliacus	Gorton	Lab.	-	Whip suspended; restored Jan 62
Oct 61	Sir W. Duthie	Banff	Con.	Ind.	Whip restored Nov 63
Jan 64	D. Johnson	Carlisle	Con.	Ind.	

**Parliament of 1964–66**

[None]

**Parliament of 1966–70**

Jul 66	G. Hirst	Shipley	Con.	Ind.	
Aug 66	*G. Fitt	Belfast W.	R.Lab.	SDLP	Expelled by Rep.Lab.
Dec 66	*R. Paget	Northampton	Lab.	Ind.	Whip restored Jun 67
Jan 68	D. Donnelly	Pembroke	Lab.	Ind.	Expelled from party Mar 68
Feb 68	24 M.P.s		Lab.	–	Whip suspended for month

**Parliament of 1970–74**

Oct 71	*I. Paisley	N. Antrim	Pr.U.	Dem.U.	
Feb 72	R. Gunter	Southwark	Lab.	Ind.	
Oct 72	*D. Taverne	Lincoln	Lab.	Dem.Lab.	Won by-el Mar 73
Dec 72	S. Mills	Belfast N.	U.U.	Con.	Joined Alliance Party Apr 73

**Parliament of 1974**

Jul 74	C. Mayhew	Woolwich E.	Lab.	Lib.	
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**Parliament of 1974–79**

Oct 75	W. Craig	Belfast E.	UUUC	Vanguard	Wound up Vanguard and rejoined UUUC Feb 78
Oct 75	*J. Kilfedder	N. Down	UUUC	Ind. U.	
Apr 76	J. Stonehouse	Walsall N.	Lab.	Ind.	
Jul 76	J. Sillars	S. Ayrshire	Lab.	Sc. Lab	Formed Sc. Lab. P. Apr 76
Jul 76	J. Robertson	Paisley	Lab.	Sc. Lab.	
May 77	*I. Paisley	N. Antrim	UUUC	Dem. U.	
May 77	J. Dunlop	Mid-Ulster	UUUC	Ind.	
Oct 77	+R. Prentice	Newham N. E.	Lab.	Con.	

**Parliament of 1979–83**

Nov 79	G. Fitt	Belfast W.	SDLP	Ind. Soc.	
Feb 81	T. Ellis	Wrexham	Lab.	SDP	
Feb 81	R. Crawshaw	Liv.Toxteth	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	T. Bradley	Leicester E.	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	*J. Cartwright	Woolwich E.	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	J. Horam	Gateshead W.	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	*R. MacIennan	Caith. & Sutherl'd	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	J. Roper	Farnworth	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	*D. Owen	Devonport	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	W. Rodgers	Stockton	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	N. Sandelson	Hayes & H.	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	M. Thomas	Newcastle E.	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	*I. Wrigglesworth	Thornaby	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	E. Lyons	Bradford W.	Lab.	SDP	
Mar 81	C. B-Fowler	Norfolk N.W.	Con.	SDP	
Jul 81	J. Wellbeloved	Erith & C.	Lab.	SDP	
Sep 81	M. O'Halloran	Islington N.	Lab.	SDP	Became I. Lab. Mar 83
Oct 81	D. Mabon	Greenock	Lab.	SDP	
Oct 81	R. Mitchell	Soton, Itchen	Lab.	SDP	
Oct 81	D. Ginsburg	Dewsbury	Lab.	SDP	
Oct 81	J. Dunn	Liv.Kirkdale	Lab.	SDP	
Oct 81	T. McNally	Stockport S	Lab.	SDP	
Oct 81	E. Ogden	Liv. W. Derby	Lab.	SDP	
Nov 81	J. Grant	Islington C.	Lab.	SDP	
Nov 81	G. Cunningham	Islington S.	Lab.	I. Lab	Became SDP Jun 82
Dec 81	R. Brown	Hackney S.	Lab.	SDP	
Dec 81	J. Thomas	Abertillery	Lab.	SDP	
Dec 81	E. Hudson-Davies	Caerphilly	Lab.	SDP	
Dec 81	B. Douglas-Mann	Mitcham	Lab.	Ind.SDP	Lost by-elec.Jun 82



Jan 82	B. Magee	Leyton	Lab.	Ind.Lab.	Became SDP Mar 82
Aug 82	R. Mellish	Bermondsey	Lab.	Ind.Lab.	Resigned seat Jan 83
<b>Parliament of 1983–87</b>					
[None]					
<b>Parliament of 1987–92</b>					
Mar 88	*R. MacIennan	Caith. & Sutherl'd	SDP	(Lib)Dem	
Mar 88	*C. Kennedy	Ross, Crom. & Skye	SDP	(Lib)Dem	
May 88	R. Brown	Leith	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn for 3 months
Mar 90	R. Douglas	Dunf'line W.	Lab.	I.Lab.	Joined SNP Oct 90
Dec 91	D. Nellist	Cov'try S.E	Lab	–	Expelled from Party
Dec 91	T. Fields	L'pool Broad Green	Lab.	–	Expelled from Party
Mar 92	J. Browne	Winchester	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn
<b>Parliament of 1992–97</b>					
Jul 93	R. Allason	Torbay	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn; restored Jul 94
Nov 94	*Teresa Gorman	Billericay	Con	–	} Whip withdrawn; restored Apr 95
Nov 94	N. Budgen	Wolv'ton SW	Con	–	
Nov 94	M. Cartiss	Gt.Yarmouth	Con.	–	
Nov 94	*C. Gill	Ludlow	Con.	–	
Nov 94	*R. Shepherd	Aldridge-B.	Con.	–	
Nov 94	A. Marlow	North'ton N.	Con.	–	
Nov 94	*J.Wilkinson	Ruislip-Nd	Con.	–	
Nov 94	*Sir R. Body	Holland-w-B.	Con.	–	Resigned whip; whip restored Apr 96
Oct 95	+A. Howarth	Stratford-on-Avon	Con	Lab.	
Dec 95	Emma Nicholson	Devon W.& T.	Con	Lib. D.	
Feb 96	P. Thurnham	Bolton N.E.	Con.	Ind.	Joined Lib. D. Oct 96
Nov 96	Sir J. Gorst	Hendon N.	Con.	–	Said 'Free from Whip'
Mar 97	*Sir G. Gardiner	Reigate	Con.	Ref.	
<b>Parliament of 1997–2001</b>					
Nov 97	P. Temple-Morris	Leominster	Con.	Ind.	Took Lab. whip Jun 98
Jun 97	*R. Wareing	L'pool W. Derby	Lab.	–	Suspended till Nov 97
Jun 97	*M. Sarwar	Glasgow Govan	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn; restored Mar 99
Aug 98	T. Graham	Renfrewshire W.	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn
Mar 99	D. Canavan	Falkirk W.	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn
Dec 99	+S. Woodward	Witney	Con.	Lab.	
Apr 00	K. Livingstone	Brent E.	Lab	–	Expelled from party
Apr 01	C. Wardle	Bexhill & Battle	Con.	–	
<b>Parliament of 2001–05</b>					
Dec 01	P. Marsden	Shrewsbury	Lab.	Lib. D.	Rejoined Lab. Apr 05
Oct 02	A. Hunter	Basingstoke	Con.	Ind. Con.	Joined DUP Dec 04
Jun 03	*J. Donaldson	Lagan Valley	UUP	Ind. U.	
Jun 03	D. Burnside	Antrim S.	UUP	Ind. U.	Rejoined UUP Jan 04
Jun 03	M. Smyth	Belfast S.	UUP	Ind. U.	Rejoined UUP Jan 04
Oct 03	+G. Galloway	Glasgow Kelvin	Lab.	Ind.	Founded Respect Jan 04
Jan 04	*J. Donaldson	Lagan Valley	Ind. U.	DUP	
Feb 04	*Ann Winterton	Congleton	Con.	–	Whip withdrawn (restored Mar 04)
Jan 05	R. Jackson	Wantage	Con.	Lab.	
Feb 05	J. Sayeed	Mid-Beds.	Con.	Ind. Con.	Whip withdrawn (restored Mar 05)
Mar 05	H. Flight	Arundel & S. Downs	Con.	Ind. Con.	

**Parliament of 2015–10**

Oct 06	Clare Short	B'ham Ladywood	Lab.	Ind. Lab.	Resigned whip
Jun 07	Q. Davies	Grantham & Stamford	Con.	Lab.	
Sep 07	R. Wareing	L'pool W. Derby	Lab.	Ind.	
Sep 07	*A. Pelling	Croydon C.	Con.	Ind.	Whip withdrawn
Jan 08	D. Conway	Old Bexley & Sidcup	Con.	Ind.	Whip withdrawn
Mar 08	B. Spink	Castle Point	Con.	Ind.	Resigned whip. Sat for (UKIP) UKIP Apr–Nov 08
May 09	E. Morley	Scunthorpe	Lab.	–	Whip suspended
May 09	D. Chaytor	Bury N.	Lab.	–	Whip suspended
Jun 09	J. Devine	Livingston	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn
Jan 10	Iris Robinson	Strangford	DUP	–	Expelled
Mar 10	S. Byers	N. Tyneside	Lab.	–	Whip suspended
Mar 10	Patricia Hewitt	Leicester W.	Lab.	–	Whip suspended
Mar 10	G. Hoon	Ashfield	Lab.	–	Whip suspended
Mar 10	Margaret Moran	Luton S.	Lab.	–	Whip suspended
Mar 10	*Lady Hermon	Down N.	UUP	Ind.	

**Parliament of 2010–15**

May 10	E. Illsley	Barnsley C.	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn; resigned from Commons 8 Feb 11
Oct 10	D. MacShane	Rotherham	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn (restored Jul 12)
Feb 12	E. Joyce	Falkirk	Lab.	Ind.	Whip withdrawn
Nov 12	D. MacShane	Rotherham	Lab.	–	Whip withdrawn; announced resignation from Commons later same day
Nov 12	*Nadine Dorries	Mid-Beds.	Con.	Ind.	Whip suspended (restored May 13)
May 13	P. Mercer	Newark	Con.	Ind.	Resigned whip. Announced resignation from Commons 29 Apr 14.
Jun 13	*M. Hancock	Portsmouth S.	L.D.	Ind.	Resigned whip.
Jul 13	*D. Ward	Bradford E.	L.D.	Ind.	Whip suspended (restored Sep 13)
Aug 14	*D. Carswell	Clacton	Con.	U.K.I.P.	Won by-el Oct 14
Sep 14	*M. Reckless	Rochester & Strood	Con.	U.K.I.P.	Won by-el Nov 14

**Parliament of 2015–**

Sep 15	Michelle Thomson	Edinburgh W.	S.N.P.	Ind.	Resigned whip
Nov 15	Natalie McGarry	Glasgow E.	S.N.P.	Ind.	Resigned whip
Dec 15	*S. Danczuk	Rochdale	Lab.	Ind.	Whip withdrawn
Apr 16	*Naz Shah	Bradford W.	Lab.	Ind.	Whip suspended (restored Jul 16)
Mar 17	D. Carswell	Clacton	U.K.I.P.	Ind.	Resigned whip

\*Re-elected for the same seat at the next General Election

+Elected for a different seat at the next General Election

<sup>a</sup> Defeated for the same seat at the next General Election

### M.P.s Elected Under New Label

In addition to the floor crossings recorded above there are the following instances of ex-M.P.s, after an interval out of Parliament, returning to the House under designations basically different from the ones under which they had previously sat.

(Sir) R. Acland	Lib. 35-42	C.W. 42-45	Lab. 47-55
C. Addison	Lib. 10-22	Lab. 29-31, 34-35	
P. Alden	Lib. 06-18	Lab. 23-24	
W. Allen	Lib. 92-00	Nat. 31-35	
C. Bellairs	Lib. 06-10	Con. 15-31	
W. W. Benn	Lib. 06-27	Lab. 28-31, 37-41	
(Sir) A. Bennett	Lib. 22-23	Con. 24-30	
(Sir) E. Bennett	Lib. 06-10	Lab. 29-31	N.Lab. 31-45
H. Bottomley	Lib. 06-12	Ind. 18-22	
T. Bowles	Con. 92-06	Lib. 10-10	
J. Bright	L.U. 89-95	Lib. 06-10	
W. Brown	Lab. 29-31	Ind. 42-50	
C. Buxton	Lib. 10-10	Lab. 22-31	
N. Buxton	Lib. 05-06, 10-18	Lab. 22-24, 29-30	
(Sir) W. Churchill	Con. 00-04	Lib. 04-22	Con. 24-64
(Sir) H. Cowan	Lib. 06-22	Con. 23-29	
A. Crawley	Lab. 45-51	Con. 62-67	
R. Denman	Lib. 10-18	Lab. 29-31	N.Lab. 31-45
(Sir) C. Entwistle	Lib. 18-24	Con. 31-45	
R. Fletcher	Lib. 23-24	Lab. 35-42	
(Sir) D. Foot	Lib. 31-45	Lab. 57-70	
G. Garro-Jones	Lib. 24-29	Lab. 35-47	
W. Grenfell	Lib. 80-82, 85-86, 92-93	Con. 00-06	
Sir E. Grigg	Lib. 22-25	Con. 33-45	
C. Guest	Lib. 10-18, 22-23	Con. 37-45	
F. Guest	Lib. 10-22, 23-29	Con. 31-37	
O. Guest	Co.Lib. 18-22	Con. 35-45	
T. Harvey	Lib. 10-18, 23-24	Ind. 37-45	
E. Hemmerde	Lib. 06-10, 12-18	Lab. 22-24	
J. Horam	Lab. 70-81	SDP 81-83	Con. 92-
(Sir) B. Janner	Lib. 31-35	Lab. 45-70	
R. Jenkins	Lab. 48-77	SDP 82-87	
(Sir) W. Jowitt	Lib. 29-29	Lab. 29-31	Ind. 31-31      Lab. 39-45
E. King	Lab. 45-50	Con. 64-79	
H. Lawson	Lib. 85-92, 93-95	Lib.U. 05-06, 10-16	
H. Lees-Smith	Lib. 10-18	Lab. 22-23, 24-31, 35-42	
G. Lloyd-George	Lib. 22-24, 29-50	Con. 51-57	
(Lady) Megan Lloyd-George	Lib. 29-51	Lab. 57-66	
F. Maddison	Lib. 97-00	Lab. 06-10	
E. Mallalieu	Lib. 31-35	Lab. 48-74	
C. Malone	Co.Lib. 18-19	Ind. 19-22	Comm. 22      Lab. 28-31
(Sir) F. Markham	Lab. 29-31	N.Lab. 35-45	Con. 51-64
H. Mond	Lib. 23-24	Con. 29-30	
(Sir) O. Philipps	Lib. 06-10	Con. 16-22	
A. Ponsonby	Lib. 08-18	Lab. 22-30	
E. Powell	Con. 50-74	U.U. 74-87	
S. Saklatvala	Lab. 22-23	Comm. 24-29	
Sir A. Salter	Ind. 37-50	Con. 52-54	
J. Seddon	Lab. 06-10	Co.N.D.P. 18-22	
(Sir) C. Seely	L.U. 95-06	Lib. 16-18	
J. Sillars	Lab. 70-76	Sc. Lab. 76-79	S.N.P. 88-92
(Sir) E. Spears	Lib. 22-24	Con. 31-45	
G. Spero	Lib. 23-24	Lab. 29-31	

C. Stephen	Lab. 22–31	I.L.P. 35–47	Lab. 47–47	
J. Strachey	Lab. 29–30	N.P. 30–31	Ind. 31–31	Lab. 45–63
(Sir) C. Trevelyan	Lib. 99–18	Lab. 22–31		
P. Tyler	Lib. 74–74	Lib. Dem 92–		
Shirley Williams	Lab. 64–79	SDP 81–83		
J. (Havelock) Wilson	Lib. 92–00	Lab. 06–10	Co.N.D.P. 18–22	

### M.P.s Denied Party Renomination since 1922

When a sitting M.P. does not stand again, it is often unclear whether the retirement is entirely voluntary. Irreparable conflicts with the local party may lie behind formal statements about reasons of health or age or business. At least in the following cases, there is little doubt that the local party failed to renominate a sitting and willing M.P. who was still in receipt of the party whip at Westminster. Up to 1983 this list does not include M.P.s whose seats were substantially changed by redistribution and who failed to secure renomination for any part of their old seat; e.g. in Feb 1974 Sir R. Russell and E. Bullus, Con. members for Wembley N. and Wembley S., were spurned for the successor seats, Brent North and Brent South, whereas W. Wells, Lab. member for Walsall N., was denied renomination in the redistribution seat of the same name. It is plain that in the overwhelming majority of cases the disagreement could be ascribed to personal rather than ideological considerations. In several of the 1983 and 1997 cases, the M.P.s were seeking renomination in a substantially redrawn constituency, often against another sitting M.P.

#### Conservative

1923	Sir C. Warner (Lichfield)	1959	C. Banks (Pudsey)
1929	Sir R. Newman (Exeter) <sup>a</sup>	1964	M. Lindsay (Solihull)
1935	J. Lockwood (Shipley)	1964	O. Prior-Palmer (Worthing)
1935	H. Moss (Rutherglen)	1964	D. Johnson (Carlisle) <sup>b</sup>
1938	Duchess of Atholl (Perth & Kinross) <sup>b</sup>	1964	J. Henderson (Glasgow, Cathcart)
1945	J. McKie (Galloway)	1964	R. Harris (Heston & Isleworth)
1945	C. Cunningham-Reid (St. Marylebone) <sup>b</sup>	1974	Sir C. Taylor (Eastbourne)
1945	H. Clifton Brown (Newbury)	1979	B. Drayson (Skipton)
1950	N. Bower (Harrow, West)	1979	R. Cooke (Bristol W.)
1950	C. Challen (Hampstead)	1983	T. Benyon (Wantage)
1950	A. Marsden (Chertsey)	1983	M. Brotherton (Louth)
1950	Sir G. Fox (Henley)	1983	J. Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford)
1951	E. Gates (Middleton & Prestwich)	1983	R. Mawby (Totnes)
1954	Lord M. Douglas Hamilton (Inverness)	1983	G. Morgan (Clwyd N.W.)
1959	N. Nicolson (Bournemouth E.)	1983	W. Rees-Davies (Thanet North)
1959	Sir F. Medlicott (C. Norfolk)	1983	K. Stainton (Sudbury)
1959	L. Turner (Oxford)	1987	C. Murphy (Welwyn & Hatfield)
		1992	Sir A. Meyer (Clwyd N.W.)
		1992	J. Browne (Winchester) <sup>b</sup>
		1997	H. Booth (Finchley)

1997	W.Churchill (Davyhulme)	2001	C. Wardle (Bexhill)
1997	Dame J. Fookes (Plymouth, Drake)	2001	N. Hawkins (Surrey Heath)
1997	M. Stephen (Shoreham)	2001	J. Sayeed (Mid-Beds.)
1997	Sir C. Townsend (Bexleyheath)	2005	H. Flight (Arundel & S. Downs)
1997	Sir J. Wheeler (Westminster N.)	2008	B. Spink (Castle Point)
1997	D. Ashby (Leics.N.W.)	2014	T. Yeo (Suffolk S.)
1997	Sir N. Scott (Kensington & Chelsea)	2014	Anne McIntosh (Thirsk & Malton)
1997	Sir G. Gardiner (Reigate) <sup>b</sup>		

### Ulster Unionist

1945	D. Little (Down) <sup>a</sup>	1970	G. Currie (Down, North)
1959	M. Hyde (Belfast N.)		

### Labour

1929	N. Maclean (Glasgow, Govan) <sup>a</sup>	1983	C. Morris (Manchester Openshaw)
1929	E. Davies (Ebbw Vale)	1983	F. Mulley (Sheffield Park)
1945	T. Groves (West Ham, Stratford) <sup>b</sup>	1983	E. Ogden (Liverpool W. Derby)
1945	H. Charleton (Leeds S.)	1983	R. Race (Tottenham)
1950	N. Maclean (Glasgow, Govan)	1983	J. Sever (Birmingham Ladywood)
1950	R. Adams (C. Wandsworth)	1983	A. Stallard (St Pancras N.)
1951	J. Mack (Newcastle-under-Lyme)	1983	J. Tilley (Lambeth & Vauxhall)
1955	J. Kinley (Bootle)	1987	R. Freeson (Brent E.)
1955	J. Glanville (Consett)	1987	M. Maguire (Makerfield)
1959	E. Davies (Enfield E.)	1987	N. Atkinson (Tottenham)
1964	J. Baird (Wolverhampton N.E.)	1987	M. Cocks (Bristol S.)
1964	W. Warbey (Ashfield)	1987	A. Woodall (Hemsworth)
1970	Margaret McKay (Clapham)	1987	E. Roberts (Hackney N.)
1970	S. O. Davies (Merthyr) <sup>a</sup>	1987	J. Forrester (Stoke N.)
1973	D. Taverne (Lincoln) <sup>a</sup>	1992	D. Nellist (Coventry S.E.) <sup>b</sup>
1974	E. Milne (Blyth) <sup>a</sup>	1992	R. Brown (Edinburgh Leith) <sup>b</sup>
1974	E. Griffiths (Sheffield, Brightside) <sup>b</sup>	1992	T. Fields (Liverpool Broad Green) <sup>b</sup>
1974	W. Baxter (W. Stirlingshire)	1992	J. Hughes (Coventry N.E.) <sup>b</sup>
1979	Sir A. Irvine (Liverpool, Edge Hill) <sup>c</sup>	1992	S. Bidwell (Southall)
1983	F. Tomney (Hammersmith N.)	1997	R. Hughes (Aberdeen C.)
1983	J. Barnett (Heywood & Royton)	1997	M. Madden (Bradford W.)
1983	S. Cohen (Leeds S.E.)	1997	B. Davies (Oldham C. & Royton)
1983	S. C. Davies (Hackney C.)	1997	Mildred Gordon (Bow & Poplar)
1983	M. English (Nottingham W.)	1997	N. Spearing (Newham S.)
1983	B. Ford (Bradford N.) <sup>b</sup>	1997	M. Watson (Glasgow C.)
1983	R. Fletcher (Ilkeston)	1997	J. Dunnachie (Glasgow Pollok)
1983	F. Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley)	1997	J. Fraser (Norwood)
1983	A. Lewis (Newham N.W.)	1997	D. Young (Bolton S.E.)
1983	Helen McElhone (Glasgow Queen's Park)	2005	J. Griffiths (Reading E.)
1983	A. McMahan (Glasgow Govan)	2008	R. Wareing (Liverpool W. Derby)
		2009	I. Gibson (Norwich N.)
		2009	J. Devine (Livingston)

<sup>a</sup>Stood as an Independent and won

<sup>b</sup>Stood as an Independent and lost

<sup>c</sup>Died before the next general election

Sources include: R. J. Jackson, *Whips and Rebels* (1968); J. Pentney, 'Worms that Turned', *Parliamentary Affairs* (Autumn 1977), pp. 363-73

In the period of the May/June 2009 expenses scandal the following M.P.s announced suddenly that they would not stand in the next election:

<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Labour</i>	<i>Other (The Speaker)</i>
C. Fraser (Norfolk S.W.)	D. Chaytor (Bury N.)	M. Martin (Glasgow N.E.) <sup>a</sup>
D. Hogg (Sleaford & N. Hykeham)	Beverley Hughes (Stretford & Urmston)	
Julie Kirkbride (Bromsgrove)	I. McCartney (Makerfield)	
A. Mackay (Bracknell)	Margaret Moran (Luton S.)	
A. Steen (Totnes)	E. Morley (Scunthorpe)	
Sir P. Viggers (Gosport)	Kitty Ussher (Burnley)	

<sup>a</sup>Resigned his seat before the next general election

## LOST DEPOSITS

The *Representation of the People Act 1918* provided that any parliamentary candidate would have to deposit, on nomination, £150 in cash with the returning officer. This money would be forfeit to the state unless the candidate received one-eighth of the valid votes cast. In 1985 the deposit was raised from £150 to £500 but the condition of forfeiture was lowered from one-eighth to one-twentieth (5%).

	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib. (Alln.)</i>	<i>Comm.</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of all Candidates</i>
1918	3	6	44	—	108	161	9.9
1922	1	7	31	1	12	52	3.6
1923	—	17	8	—	2	27	1.9
1924	1	28	30	1	8	68	4.7
1929	18	35	5	21	14	113	6.5
1931	—	21	6	21	37	85	6.6
1935	1	16	40	—	24	81	6.0
1945	5	2	76	12	87	182	10.8
1950	5	—	319	97	40	461	24.6
1951	3	1	66	10	16	96	7.0
1955	3	1	60	15	21	100	7.1
1959	2	1	55	17	41	116	7.6
1964	5	8	52	36	85	186	10.6
1966	9	3	104	57	64	237	13.9
1970	10	6	184	58	150	408	22.2
1974 (Feb)	8	25	23	43	222	321	15.0
1974 (Oct)	28	13	125	29	247	442	19.6
1979	3	22	303	38	635	1,001	38.1
1983	5	119	10	35	570	739	28.7
1987	—	—	1	19	288	289	12.4
1992	3 <sup>1</sup>	1	11	—	888	903	30.6
1997	7 <sup>1</sup>	—	10	—	1,576	1,593	42.8
2001	3 <sup>1</sup>	—	10	—	1,164	1,177	35.5
2005	5 <sup>2</sup>	—	1	—	1,385	1,391	39.2
2010	2 <sup>3</sup>	5	—	—	1,886	1,893	45.3
2015	18 <sup>2</sup>	3	341	—	1,208	1,570	39.5
2017	7 <sup>1</sup>	—	375	—	1,186	1,568	47.5

<sup>1</sup>All in Northern Ireland

<sup>2</sup>Mostly in Northern Ireland

<sup>3</sup>Excludes joint Conservative and Ulster Unionists in Northern Ireland

**Women Candidates and M.P.s**

	<i>Conservative</i>		<i>Labour</i>		<i>Liberal (Alln.)</i>		<i>Other</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Cands.</i>	<i>M.P.s</i>	<i>Cands.</i>	<i>M.P.s</i>	<i>Cands.</i>	<i>M.P.s</i>	<i>Cands.</i>	<i>M.P.s</i>	<i>Cands.</i>	<i>M.P.s</i>
1918	1	-	4	-	4	-	8	1	17	1
1922	5	1	10	-	16	1	2	-	33	2
1923	7	3	14	3	12	2	1	-	34	8
1924	12	3	22	1	6	-	1	-	41	4
1929	10	3	30	9	25	1	4	1	69	14
1931	16	13	36	-	6	1	4	1	62	15
1935	19	6	35	1	11	1	2	1	67	9
1945	14	1	45	21	20	1	8	1	87	24
1950	28	6	42	14	45	1	11	-	126	21
1951	29	6	39	11	11	-	-	-	74	17
1955	32	10	43	14	12	-	2	-	89	24
1959	28	12	36	13	16	-	1	-	81	25
1964	24	11	33	18	25	-	8	-	90	29
1966	21	7	30	19	20	-	9	-	80	26
1970	26	15	29	10	23	-	21	1	99	26
1974 (Feb)	33	9	40	13	40	-	30	1	143	23
1974 (Oct)	30	7	50	18	49	-	32	2	161	27
1979	31	8	52	11	51	-	76	-	210	19
1983	40	13	78	10	115	-	87	-	280	23
1987	46	17	92	21	106	2	85	1	329	41
1992	59	20	138	37	144	2	227	1	568	60
1997	66	13	156	102	139	3	311	2	672	120
2001	92	14	149	95	139	3	256	4	636	118
2005	123	17	166	98	145	10	128	3	562	128
2010	151	48	190	81	134	7	402	8	877	139
2015	169	68	214	99	166	-	484	24	1,033	191
2017	184	67	256	119	184 <sup>a</sup>	4	349 <sup>a</sup>	18	973	208

<sup>a</sup>In addition, one Liberal Democrat and two Green Party candidates identified as non-binary. None of them were elected.

**BY-ELECTIONS**

**Gains and Losses Through By-elections**

	<i>Total By-elections*</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>Con.</i>		<i>Lib.</i>		<i>Lab.</i>		<i>Oth.</i>		<i>No. per year</i>	<i>% with change</i>
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
1900-05	113	30	2	26	20	4	3	-	5	-	22	27
1906-09	101	20	12	-	-	18	5	-	3	2	25	20
1910	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
1911-18	245	31	16	4	4	16	2	4	10	8	31	13
1918-22	108	27	4	13	5*	11*	14	1	4	2	27	25
1922-23	16	6	1	4	3	1	2	-	-	1	16	38
1923-24	10	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	10	30
1924-29	63	20	1	16	6	3	13	1	-	-	14	32
1929-31	36	7	4	1	-	1	2	4	1	1	15	19
1931-35	62	10	-	9	-	1	10	-	-	-	15	16
1935-45	219	30	-	29	-	-	13	1	17	-	23	14
1945-50	52	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	6

(continued)

	<i>Total By-elections*</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>Con.</i>		<i>Lib.</i>		<i>Lab.</i>		<i>Oth.</i>		<i>No. per year</i>	<i>% with change</i>
			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
1950-51	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
1951-55	48	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	2
1955-59	52	6	1	4	1	1	4	-	-	1	12	12
1959-64	62	9	2	7	1	-	6	2	-	-	15	14
1964-66	13	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	9	15
1966-70	38	16	12	1	1	-	-	15	3	-	9	42
1970-74	30	9	-	5	5	-	2	3	2	1	9	30
1974	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1974-79	30	7	6	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	6	23
1979-83	20	7	1	4	4	-	1	1	1	2	5	35
1983-87	31 <sup>a</sup>	6	-	4	4	-	1	1	1	1	8	19
1987-92	23	8	-	7	3	-	4	1	1	-	4	35
1992-97	17	8	-	8	4	-	3	-	1	-	3	47
1997-01	17	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	12
2001-05	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1.5	33
2005-10	14	4	2	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	3	29
2010-15	21	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	19
2015-17	10	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	20

\*Up to 1918, and to a lesser extent to 1926, the number of by-elections is inflated by the necessity for Ministers to stand for re-election on appointment. In 53 such cases the returns were unopposed

<sup>a</sup>Of the 31 by-elections, 15 were in N. Ireland. In mainland Great Britain there were 16 by-elections—an annual incidence of 4 with a turnover rate of 31%

### Seats Changing Hands at By-elections

<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
<i>General Election 28 Sep-24 Oct 1900</i>			
26 Sep 01	N.E. Lanark.	Lib.	Con.
21 Nov 01	Galway	Con.	Nat.
10 May 02	Bury	Con.	Lib.
29 Jul 02	Leeds N.	Con.	Lib.
1 Aug 02	Clitheroe	Lib.	Lab.
18 Aug 02	S. Belfast	Con.	Ind.U.
22 Oct 02	*Devonport	Lib.	Con.
19 Nov 02	Orkney & Shetland	Con.	I. Lib.
2 Jan 03	E. Cambs.	Con.	Lib.
1 Mar 03	Woolwich	Con.	Lab.
17 Mar 03	*E. Sussex	Con.	Lib.
20 Mar 03	*N. Fermanagh	Con.	I. Con.
24 Jul 03	Barnard C.	Lib.	Lab.
26 Aug 03	Argyll	Con.	Lib.
17 Sep 03	St. Andrews	Con.	Lib.
15 Jan 04	Norwich	Con.	Lib.
30 Jan 04	*Ayr	Con.	Lib.
12 Feb 04	*Mid-Herts.	Con.	Lib.
17 Mar 04	E. Dorset	Con.	Lib.
6 Apr 04	I. of Wight	Con.	I.Con.
20 Jun 04	Devonport	Con.02 Lib.00	Lib.
26 Jul 04	*W. Shropshire	Con.	Lib.
10 Aug 04	N.E. Lanark	Con.01 Lib.00	Lib.

(continued)



<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
7 Jan 05	Stalybridge	Con.	Lib.
26 Jan 05	N. Dorset	Con.	Lib.
3 Mar 05	Bute	Con.	Lib.
5 Apr 05	Brighton	Con.	Lib.
1 Jun 05	*Whitby	Con.	Lib.
29 Jun 05	Finsbury E.	Con.	Lib.
13 Oct 05	*Barkston Ash	Con.	Lib.
<i>General Election 12 Jan–7 Feb 06</i>			
3 Aug 06	Cockermouth	Lib.	Con.
31 Dec 06	Mid-Cork	Nat.	I. Nat.
30 Jan 07	N.E. Derbys	Lib.	Lab. <sup>a</sup>
26 Feb 07	*Brigg	Lib.	Con.
4 Jul 07	*Jarrow	Lib.	Lab.
18 Jul 07	*Colne V.	Lib.	I. Lab.
31 Jul 07	N.W. Staffs	Lib.	Lab. <sup>a</sup>
17 Jan 08	*Mid-Devon	Lib.	Con.
31 Jan 08	S. Hereford	Lib.	Con.
24 Mar 08	Peckham	Lib.	Con.
24 Apr 08	*Manchester N.W.	Lib.	Con.
20 Jun 08	*Pudsey	Lib.	Con.
1 Aug 08	*Haggerston	Lib.	Con.
24 Sep 08	*Newcastle-on-Tyne	Lib.	Con.
2 Mar 09	Glasgow C.	Lib.	Con.
1 May 09	Cork City	Nat.	I. Nat.
4 May 09	Attercliffe	Lib.	Lab.
4 May 09	Stratford-on-Avon	Lib.	Con.
15 Jul 09	Mid-Derbys.	Lib.	Lab.
28 Oct 09	*Bermondsey	Lib.	Con.
<i>General Election 14 Jan–9 Feb 10</i>			
1910	no change		
<i>General Election 2–19 Dec 10</i>			
28 Apr 11	Cheltenham	Lib.	Con.
13 Nov 11	Oldham	Lib.	Con.
21 Nov 11	S. Somerset	Lib.	Con.
20 Dec 11	N. Ayrshire	Lib.	Con.
5 Mar 12	Manchester S.	Lib.	Con.
13 Jul 12	Hanley	Lab.	Lib.
26 Jul 12	Crewe	Lib.	Con.
8 Aug 12	Manchester N.W.	Lib.	Con.
10 Sep 12	Edinburghshire	Lib.	Con.
26 Nov 12	Bow & Bromley	Lab.	Con.
30 Jan 13	Londonderry	Con.	Lib.
18 Mar 13	S. Westmorland	Con.	I. Con.
16 May 13	E. Cambs.	Lib.	Con.
20 Aug 13	Chesterfield	Lab.	Lib.
8 Nov 13	Reading	Lib.	Con.
12 Dec 13	S. Lanarks.	Lib.	Con.
19 Feb 14	Bethnal G.S.W.	Lib.	Con.
26 Feb 14	Leith	Lib.	Con.
20 May 14	N.E. Derbys.	Lab.	Con.
23 May 14	Ipswich	Lib.	Con.
9 Dec 14	Tullamore	Nat.	I. Nat.
25 Nov 15	Merthyr Tydfil	Lab.	Ind.
9 Mar 16	E. Herts	Con.	Ind.
15 Nov 16	W. Cork	I. Nat.	Nat.
23 Dec 16	*Ashton-u-Lyne	Con.	Lib. (Unopp.)

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
23 Dec 16	Sheffield, Attercliffe	Con.	Lib.
3 Feb 17	N. Roscommon	Nat.	S.F.
10 May 17	S. Longford	Nat.	S.F.
10 Jul 17	E. Clare	Nat.	S.F.
10 Aug 17	Kilkenny	Nat.	S.F.
2 Nov 17	Salford N.	Lib.	Lab.
19 Apr 18	Tullamore	I.Nat 14 Nat. 10	S.F.
20 Jun 18	E. Cavan	Nat.	S.F.
<i>General Election 14 Dec 18</i>			
1 Mar 19	*Leyton W.	Co. U.	Lib.
29 Mar 19	Hull C.	Co. U.	Lib.
16 Apr 19	C. Aberdeen & Kincardine	Co. U.	Lib.
27 May 19	E. Antrim	Con.	Ind. U.
16 Jul 19	Bothwell	Co. U.	Lab.
30 Aug 19	*Widnes	Co. U.	Lab.
20 Dec 19	Spenn Valley	Co. Lib	Lab.
7 Feb 20	Wrekin	Co. Lib	Ind.
27 Mar 20	*Dartford	Co. Lib	Lab.
27 Mar 20	Stockport	Co. Lab	Co. U.
6 Jun 20	Louth	Co. U.	Lib.
27 Jul 20	S. Norfolk	Lib.	Lab.
12 Jan 21	*Dover	Co. U.	Ind.
2 Mar 21	*Woolwich E.	Lab.	Co. U.
3 Mar 21	*Dudley	Co. U.	Lab.
4 Mar 21	*Kirkcaldy	Co. Lib	Lab.
5 Mar 21	Penistone	Lib.	Lab.
7 Jun 21	Westminster St George's	Co. U.	Ind.
16 Jun 21	Hertford	Ind.	Ind.
8 Jun 21	*Heywood & Radcliffe	Co. Lib	Lab.
14 Dec 21	*Southwark S.E.	Co. Lib	Lab.
18 Feb 22	*Manchester Clayton	Con.	Lab.
20 Feb 22	Camberwell	N. Co. U.	Lab.
24 Feb 22	Bodmin	Co. U.	Lib.
30 Mar 22	*Leicester E.	Co. Lib	Lab.
25 Jul 22	Pontypridd	Co. Lib	Lab.
18 Aug 22	Hackney S.	Ind.	Co. U.
18 Oct 22	Newport	Co. Lib	Con.
<i>General Election 15 Nov 22</i>			
3 Mar 23	*Mitcham	Con.	Lab.
3 Mar 23	Willesden E.	Con.	Lib.
6 Mar 23	Liverpool, Edge Hill	Con.	Lab.
7 Apr 23	Anglesey	Ind.	Lib.
31 May 23	Berwick on Tweed	Nat. L.	Con.
21 Jun 23	Tiverton	Con.	Lib.
<i>General Election 6 Dec 23</i>			
22 May 24	Liverpool W. Toxteth	Con.	Lab.
5 Jun 24	Oxford	Lib.	Con.
31 Jul 24	Holland w Boston	Lab.	Con.
<i>General Election 29 Oct 24</i>			
17 Sep 25	Stockport	Con.	Lab.
17 Feb 26	Darlington	Con.	Lab.
12 Mar 26	English U.	Lib.	Con.
29 Apr 26	East Ham N.	Con.	Lab.
28 May 26	Hammersmith N.	Con.	Lab.
29 Nov 26	Hull C.	Lib.	Lab.

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
23 Feb 27	Stourbridge	Con.	Lab.
28 Mar 27	*Southwark N.	Lab.	Lib.
31 May 27	Bosworth	Con.	Lib.
9 Jan 28	Northampton	Con.	Lab.
9 Feb 28	*Lancaster	Con.	Lib.
6 Mar 28	St Ives	Con.	Lib.
4 Apr 28	Linlithgow	Con.	Lab.
13 Jul 28	Halifax	Lib.	Lab.
29 Oct 28	Ashton-u-Lyne	Con.	Lab.
29 Jan 29	*N. Midlothian	Con.	Lab.
7 Feb 29	Battersea S.	Con.	Lab.
20 Mar 29	Eddisbury	Con.	Lib.
21 Mar 29	*N. Lanark	Con.	Lab.
21 Mar 29	Holland	Con.	Lib.
<i>General Election 30 May 29</i>			
31 Jul 29	Preston	Lib.	Lab.
14 Dec 29	Liverpool, Scotland	I. Nat. (Unopp.)	Lab.
6 May 30	Fulham	W. Lab.	Con.
30 Oct 30	Paddington	S. Con.	Ind.
6 Nov 30	Shipley	Lab.	Con.
26 Mar 31	Sunderland	Lab.	Con.
30 Apr 31	Ashton-u-Lyne	Lab.	Con.
<i>General Election 27 Oct 31</i>			
21 Apr 32	Wakefield	Con.	Lab.
26 Jul 32	Wednesbury	Con.	Lab.
27 Feb 33	Rotherham	Con.	Lab.
25 Oct 33	*Fulham E.	Con.	Lab.
24 Apr 34	Hammersmith N	Con.	Lab.
14 May 34	West Ham, Upton	Con.	Lab.
23 Oct 34	Lambeth N.	Lib.	Lab.
25 Oct 34	*Swindon	Con.	Lab.
6 Feb 35	*Liverpool, Wavertree	Con.	Lab.
16 Jul 35	Liverpool, W. Toxteth	Con.	Lab.
<i>General Election 14 Nov 35</i>			
18 Mar 36	Dunbartonshire	Con.	Lab.
6 May 36	Camberwell, Peckham	Con.	Lab.
9 Jul 36	Derby	Con.	Lab.
26 Nov 36	Greenock	Con.	Lab.
27 Feb 37	Oxford Univ.	Con.	I. Con.
19 Mar 37	English Univs.	Con.	Ind.
29 Apr 37	Wandsworth C.	Con.	Lab.
22 Jun 37	Cheltenham	Con.	I. Con.
13 Oct 37	Islington N.	Con.	Lab.
16 Feb 38	Ipswich	Con.	Lab.
6 Apr 38	Fulham W.	Con.	Lab.
5 May 38	Lichfield	Con.	Lab.
7 Nov 38	Dartford	Con.	Lab.
17 Nov 38	Bridgwater	Con.	Ind.
21 Dec 38	Kinross & W. Perth	Con. (Ind.)	Con.
17 May 39	Southwark N.	Con.	Lab.
24 May 39	Lambeth, Kennington	Con.	Lab.
1 Aug 39	Brecon & Radnor	Con.	Lab.
24 Feb 40	Cambridge Univ.	Con.	I. Con.
8 Jun 40	*Newcastle N.	Con.	I. Con.
25 Mar 42	Grantham	Con.	Ind.
29 Apr 42	Rugby	Con.	Ind.
29 Apr 42	*Wallasey	Con.	Ind.

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
25 Jun 42	Maldon	Con.	Ind.
9 Feb 43	Belfast W.	Un.	Eire Lab.
7 Apr 43	*Eddisbury	Con.	C.W.
7 Jan 44	*Skipton	Con.	C.W.
17 Feb 44	W. Derbyshire	Con.	Ind.
12 Apr 45	*Motherwell	Lab.	S.N.P.
13 Apr 45	Scottish Univs.	Con.	Ind.
26 Apr 45	Chelmsford	Con.	C.W.
<i>General Election 5 Jul 45</i>			
18 Mar 46	English Univs.	Ind.	Con.
6 Jun 46	Down	Ind. U.	Un.
29 Nov 46	Scottish Univs.	Ind.	Con.
28 Jan 48	*Glasgow, Camlachie	I.L.P.	Con.
<i>General Election 23 Feb 50</i>			
1950-51	<i>no change</i>		
<i>General Election 25 Oct 51</i>			
13 May 53	Sunderland S.	Lab.	Con.
<i>General Election 26 May 55</i>			
11 Aug 55	Mid-Ulster	S.F.	Un.
8 May 56	Mid-Ulster	S.F.55 Un.55	I. Un.
14 Feb 57	*Lewisham N.	Con.	Lab.
28 Feb 57	Carmarthen	Lib.	Lab.
12 Feb 58	Rochdale	Con.	Lab.
13 Mar 58	*Glasgow, Kelvingrove	Con.	Lab.
27 Mar 58	*Torrington	Con.	Lib.
<i>General Election 8 Oct 59</i>			
17 Mar 60	*Brighouse & Spenborough	Lab.	Con.
4 May 61	*Bristol S.E. <sup>b</sup>	Lab.	Con.
14 Mar 62	Orpington	Con.	Lib.
6 Jun 62	Middlesbrough West	Con.	Lab.
22 Nov 62	Glasgow, Woodside	Con.	Lab.
22 Nov 62	*S. Dorset	Con.	Lab.
23 Aug 63	Bristol S.E.	Lab. 59 Con. 61 <sup>b</sup>	Lab.
7 Nov 63	Luton	Con.	Lab.
14 May 64	Rutherglen	Con.	Lab.
<i>General Election 15 Oct 64</i>			
21 Jan 65	*Leyton	Lab.	Con.
<i>General Election 31 Mar 66</i>			
14 Jul 66	*Carmarthen	Lab.	P.C.
9 Mar 67	*Glasgow Pollok	Lab.	Con.
21 Sep 67	*Walthamstow W.	Lab.	Con.
21 Sep 67	Cambridge	Lab.	Con.
2 Nov 67	*Hamilton	Lab.	SNP
2 Nov 67	Leicester S.W.	Lab.	Con.
28 Mar 68	*Acton	Lab.	Con.
28 Mar 68	Meriden	Lab.	Con.
28 Mar 68	*Dudley	Lab.	Con.
13 Jun 68	*Oldham W.	Lab.	Con.
27 Jun 68	Nelson & Colne	Lab.	Con.
27 Mar 69	Walthamstow E	Lab.	Con.
17 Apr 69	Mid-Ulster	U.U.	Ind.
26 Jun 69	*Birmingham Ladywood	Lab.	Lib.
30 Oct 69	*Swindon	Lab.	Con.
4 Dec 69	Wellingborough	Lab.	Con.

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
<i>General Election 18 Jun 70</i>			
27 May 71	*Bromsgrove	Con.	Lab.
13 Apr 72	Merthyr Tydfil	I. Lab.	Lab.
26 Oct 72	Rochdale	Lab.	Lib.
7 Dec 72	*Sutton & Cheam	Con.	Lib.
1 Mar 73	Lincoln	Lab.	Dem.Lib.
26 Jul 73	Isle of Ely	Con.	Lib.
26 Jul 73	*Ripon	Con.	Lib.
8 Nov 73	*Glasgow Govan	Lab.	SNP
8 Nov 73	Berwick on Tweed	Con.	Lib.
<i>General Election 28 Feb 74</i>			
1974	<i>no change</i>		
<i>General Election 10 Oct 74</i>			
26 Jun 75	Woolwich W.	Lab.	Con.
4 Nov 76	*Walsall N.	Lab.	Con.
14 Nov 76	*Workington	Lab.	Con.
31 Mar 77	*Birmingham Stechford	Lab.	Con.
28 Apr 77	*Ashfield	Lab.	Con.
2 Mar 78	Ilford N.	Lab.	Con.
29 Mar 79	Liverpool, Edge Hill	Lab.	Lib.
<i>General Election 3 May 79</i>			
9 Apr 81	Fermanagh & S. Tyrone	Ind.	Anti-H Block
22 Oct 81	*Croydon N.W.	Con.	Lib.
26 Nov 81	*Crosby	Con.	SDP
25 Mar 82	Glasgow, Hillhead	Con.	SDP
3 Jun 82	Mitcham & Morden	SDP	Con.
8 Oct 82	*Birmingham, Northfield	Con.	Lab.
24 Feb 83	Bermondsey	Lab.	Lib.
<i>General Election 9 June 1983</i>			
14 Jun 84	*Portsmouth S.	Con.	SDP
4 Jul 85	Brecon & Radnor	Con.	Lib.
26 Jan 86	Newry & Armagh	U.U.	SDLP
4 Apr 86	*Fulham	Con.	Lab.
8 May 86	*Ryedale	Con.	Lib.
26 Feb 87	Greenwich	Lab.	SDP
<i>General Election 11 June 1987</i>			
10 Nov 88	*Glasgow, Govan	Lab.	SNP
4 Apr 89	*Vale of Glamorgan	Con.	Lab.
22 Mar 90	*Mid Staffs	Con.	Lab.
16 Mar 91	*Monmouth	Con.	Lab.
8 Oct 90	*Eastbourne	Con.	Lib. D.
7 Mar 91	*Ribble Valley	Con.	Lib. D.
7 Nov 91	*Langbaugh	Con.	Lab.
7 Nov 91	*Kincardine & Deeside	Con.	Lib. D.
<i>General Election 9 Apr 92</i>			
6 May 93	Newbury	Con.	Lib.D.
29 Jul 93	*Christchurch	Con.	Lib.D.
9 Jun 94	Eastleigh	Con.	Lib.D.
15 Dec 94	Dudley	Con.	Lab
25 May 95	Perth	Con.	S.Nat.
15 Jun 95	N. Down	UPUP	UKU
27 Jul 95	+Littleborough & Saddleworth	Con.	Lib.D.

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>General Election</i>	<i>By-election</i>
11 Apr 96	Staffs S.E.	Con.	Lab.
28 Feb 97	Wirral S.	Con.	Lab.
<i>General Election 1 May 1997</i>			
5 May 00	Romsey	Con.	Lib.D.
21 Sep 00	*S. Antrim	UU	DUP
<i>General Election 7 June 2001</i>			
18 Sep 03	Brent E.	Lab	Lib. D.
14 Jul 04	*Leicester S.	Lab	Lib. D.
<i>General Election 5 May 2005</i>			
8 Feb 06	*Dunfermline & Fife W.	Lab	Lib. D.
23 Jun 06	Blaenau Gwent	Ind.	Ind.
23 May 08	Crewe & Nantwich	Lab.	Con.
24 Jul 08	*Glasgow E.	Lab.	S.N.P.
23 Jul 09	Norwich N.	Lab.	Con.
<i>General Election 6 May 2010</i>			
29 Mar 12	*Bradford W.	Lab.	Resp.
15 Nov 12	*Corby	Con.	Lab.
9 Oct 14	Clacton	Con.	UKIP
20 Nov 14	*Rochester & Strood	Con.	UKIP
<i>General Election 7 May 15</i>			
1 Dec 16	*Richmond Park	Con.	Lib. Dem.
23 Feb 17	Copeland	Lab.	Con.
<i>General Election 8 Jun 17</i>			

\*Denotes seats regained at the subsequent General Election. +Seat won by Labour in 1997

<sup>a</sup>Miners' candidates standing as Lib-Lab who only joined the Labour Party in 1909

<sup>b</sup>Seat awarded to Con. on petition

### Notable Retention of Seats in By-elections

In addition, there have over the years been a number of by-elections where the seat did not change hands, but which were seen as having great significance at the time. These are outstanding examples:

19 Mar 24	Westminster (Abbey)	The official Conservative defeated the independent (W. Churchill) by 43 votes
19 Mar 31	Westminster (St George's)	The official Conservative (A. Duff Cooper) defeated an independent candidate supported by owners of popular newspapers
27 Oct 38	Oxford	The Conservative (Q. Hogg) defeated the independent anti-appeasement candidate, weeks after the Munich Agreement
24 Feb 49	Hammersmith South	Labour held on to a marginal seat – the Conservatives' best hope of a win during the post-war Labour government (1945–51)
27 Jan 66	Hull North	Swing of 4.5% to Lab. encouraged govt. to call a general election
28 Apr 77	Grimsby	Lab. held seat unexpectedly when it was losing safer seats elsewhere
16 Jul 82	Warrington	Lab. held seat despite enormous swing to newly founded SDP (R. Jenkins)

8 Mar 83	Darlington	Lab. held seat in three-cornered race when defeat could have ended M. Foot's leadership
6 Nov 08	Glenrothes	Lab. held on comfortably in a contest seen as threatening Gordon Brown's leadership. Labour had been expected to lose to SNP
28 Feb 13	Eastleigh	Lib. Dem. held seat after M.P. resigned following criminal conviction. UKIP greatly increased its vote but could only come second

### M.P.s Resigning to Fight By-elections

The following M.P.s on changing their party, or for other reasons, voluntarily resigned their seats to test public opinion in a by-election.

<i>Date of by-election</i>	<i>M.P.</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Former label</i>	<i>New label</i>	<i>Whether successful</i>
18 Nov 02	J. Wason	Orkney & Shetland	L.U.	Ind.L.	Yes
6 Apr 04	J. Seely	I. of Wight	Con.	Ind.	Yes (unop.)
19 Aug 04	W. O'Brien	Cork City	Nat.	Nat.	Yes
31 Dec 06	D. Sheehan	Mid-Cork	Nat.	Ind.Nat.	Yes (unop.)
21 Dec 08	C. Dolan	N. Leitrim	Nat.	Ind.Nat.	No
4 May 09	T. Kincaid-Smith	Stratford	Lib.	Ind.	No
26 Nov 12	G. Lansbury	Bow & Bromley	Lab.	Ind.	No
18 Feb 14	W. O'Brien	Cork City	Ind.Nat.	Ind.Nat.	Yes (unop.)
21 Jul 14	R. Hazleton	N. Galway	Nat.	Nat.	Yes (unop.)
29 Nov 26	J. Kenworthy	Hull Central	Lib.	Lab.	Yes
28 Mar 27	L. Guest	Southwark N.	Lab.	Const.	No
31 Jul 29	Sir W. Jowitt	Preston	Lib.	Lab.	Yes
21 Dec 38	Duchess of Atholl	Kinross & W. Perth	Con.	Ind.	No
26 May 55 <sup>a</sup>	Sir R. Acland	Gravesend	Lab.	Ind.	No
1 Mar 73	D. Taverne	Lincoln	Lab.	D. Lab.	Yes
3 Jun 82	B. Douglas-Mann	Mitcham & Morden	Lab.	Ind.SDP	No
23 Jan 86	15 M.P.s	N. Ireland	Un.	Un.	14 Yes
10 Jul 08	D. Davis	Haltemprice & Howden	Con.	Con.	Yes
9 Oct 14	D. Carswell	Clacton	Con.	UKIP	Yes
20 Nov 14	M. Reckless	Rochester & Strood	Con.	UKIP	Yes
1 Dec 16	Z. Goldsmith	Richmond Park	Con.	Ind.	No

<sup>a</sup>Date of General Election which overtook the by-election

Some members have been compelled to seek re-election because they inadvertently held a government contract or appointment, or because they voted before taking the oath. This last happened in 1925. (See p. 354.) Until the Re-election of Ministers Acts of 1919 and 1926, there were many cases of members having to seek re-election on appointment to ministerial office. (See p. 105 for a list of those who were unsuccessful.)

## ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTORAL LAW

From 1900 to 1918 electoral arrangements were governed primarily by the *Representation of the People Act 1867*, as modified by the *Ballot Act 1872*, the *Corrupt Practices Act 1883*, the *Franchise Act 1884*, the *Registration Act 1885* and the *Redistribution of Seats Act 1885*. The *Representation of the People Act 1918*, the *Equal Franchise Act 1928*, the *Representation of the People Act 1948* (consolidated in 1949) and the *Representation of the People Act 1969* constitute the only major legislation until the end of the twentieth century. The existing legislation was consolidated by the *Representation of the People Act 1983*. Substantial changes, including legal recognition of the political parties, were made by the *Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000*.

There have been eight major inquiries into electoral questions:

1908–10	Royal Commission on Electoral Systems
1917	Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform
1930	Ullswater Conference on Electoral Reform
1943–44	Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform
1965–68	Speaker's Conference on Electoral Law
1972–74	Speaker's Conference on Electoral Law
1977–78	Speaker's Conference on Electoral Law
1998	Commission on alternative voting systems (Lord Jenkins)

Until 2003, the Home Office was the Department primarily responsible for the central administration of elections. Then the Department for Constitutional Affairs (which became, in 2005, the Ministry of Justice) took over.

### Electoral Commission

In 2001, the Electoral Commission was established as an independent body charged with reporting on all matters of electoral conduct and administration (Chair: S. Younger, 2001; Jenny Watson, 2008). The Electoral Commission has produced a large number of studies on electoral matters as well as full reports on General Elections. In 2007 the Commission was subject to a detailed appraisal by the Committee on Public Standards (Cm.7006/07). The criticisms made led to the passage in 2009 of the *Parliament and Elections Act* which enhanced the role of the Electoral Commission and allowed for the appointment of Commissioners nominated by the parties.

### Election Expenses

Candidates' expenses were restricted by the *Corrupt Practices Act 1883*, on a formula based on the number of electors. Candidates still had to bear the administrative costs of the election. The *Representation of the People Act 1918* removed from the candidates responsibility for the Returning Officers'



fees and lowered the maximum limits on expenditure. This limit was further reduced by the *Representation of the People Act 1948*, and only slightly increased by the *Representation of the People Act 1969*; in February 1974 the *Representation of the People Act 1974* provided a further increase. Since the *Representation of the People Act 1985*, it has been increased by Orders in Council to keep pace with inflation. It is notable how long the modifications in the law kept constituency electioneering costs stable despite a fivefold depreciation in the value of money and a fivefold increase in the size of the electorate.

From 2010, spending during the months before the election, as well as during the campaign proper, has been regulated and limited: the ‘long campaign’ begins in December of the previous year, and the ‘short campaign’ (corresponding to the period previously regulated) begins at the dissolution of Parliament or when a candidate declares his or her intention to stand, whichever is later. In 2015, the limit for the short campaign was £8,700 plus 6p per elector in borough constituencies or 9p per elector in county constituencies; this meant that the average limit amounted to a little over £14,000.

In the following table the effect of variations in the number of unopposed candidates should be borne in mind (unopposed candidates seldom spent as much as £200).

### Candidates' Election Expenses

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Expenditure (£)</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Average per Candidate (£)</i>	<i>Con. (£)</i>	<i>Lib. (£)</i>	<i>Lab. (£)</i>
1900	777,429	1,002	776	731	831	419
1906	1,166,858	1,273	917	–	–	–
1910 (Jan)	1,295,782	1,315	985	1,109	1,075	881
1910 (Dec)	978,312	1,191	821	918	882	736
1918	No returns	1,625	–	–	–	–
1922	1,018,196	1,443	706	–	–	540
1923	982,340	1,446	679	845	789	464
1924	921,165	1,428	645	–	–	436
1929	1,213,507	1,730	701	905	782	452
1931	654,105	1,292	506	–	–	–
1935	722,093	1,348	536	777	495	365
1945	1,073,216	1,682	638	780	532	595
1950	1,170,124	1,868	626	777	459	694
1951	946,018	1,376	688	773	488	658
1955	904,677	1,409	642	692	423	611
1959	1,051,219	1,536	684	761	532	705
1964	1,229,205	1,757	699	790	579	751
1966	1,130,882	1,707	667	766	501	726
1970	1,392,796	1,786	761	949	828	667
1974 (Feb)	1,780,542	2,135	951	1,197	745	1,127
1974 (Oct)	2,168,514	2,252	963	1,275	725	1,163
1979	3,557,441	2,576	1,381	2,190	1,023	1,897
1983	6,145,264	2,579	2,383	3,320	2,520	2,927
1987	8,305,721	2,325	3,572	4,400	3,400	3,900

(continued)

Year	Total Expenditure (£)	Candidates	Average per Candidate (£)	Con. (£)	Lib. (£)	Lab. (£)
1992	10,443,407	2,948	3,542	5,840	3,169	5,090
1997	12,929,207	3,724	3,471	6,211	3,144	6,011
2001	11,885,794	3,319	3,581	6,484	3,029	5,860
2005	14,174,186	3,554	3,988	7,371	3,961	6,662
2010 <sup>a</sup>	14,060,010	4,031 <sup>b</sup>	3,488	7,742	4,294	5,705
2015 <sup>a</sup>	13,341,939	3,216 <sup>b</sup>	4,150	8,000	3,390	6,857

<sup>a</sup>Figures for short limit (actual campaign period) only. Based on Electoral Commission figures, excluding candidates for whom no return was received and constituencies whose (Acting) Returning Officers failed to report returns to the Electoral Commission

<sup>b</sup>Number of candidates for whom data are included

These figures are based on the official returns from the candidates. What constitutes an election expense is a matter of judgement, particularly because there have been no petitions to test the law on expenses since 1929, although the unsuccessful prosecution of the victorious candidate in Newark in 1997 (see p. 415) threw some light on the subject.

From 2001, central party expenditure in general elections, as well their candidates' spending in the constituencies, has also been legally limited.

### Central Party Campaign Expenditure at General Elections

	2001	2005	2010	2015
Con.	£12,751,813	£17,852,248	£16,682,874	£15,587,956
Lab. <sup>a</sup>	£10,953,493 <sup>a</sup>	£17,946,170 <sup>a</sup>	£8,016,226 <sup>a</sup>	£12,091,649 <sup>a</sup>
Lib.Dem.	£1,361,377	£4,324,574	£4,787,595	£3,529,106
U.K.I.P.	£743,903	£648,397	£732,780	£2,851,465
S.N.P.	£226,203	£193,987	£315,776	£1,475,478
P.C.	£71,949	£38,879	£144,933	£97,140

<sup>a</sup>Includes spending by the Co-Operative Party

Source: Returns to the Electoral Commission

The whole question of party and election finance came under review by the Neill Committee on Standards in Public Life, which reported in October 1998 (Cd.4057/1998). It was tackled again by Sir H. Phillips' *Review of Political Funding* (2007). Inter-party talks followed but no agreement was reached. The *Political Parties and Elections Act 2009* which followed made only minor changes to the regulations, most notably by introducing a pre-election period of regulated expenditure (the 'long campaign') when a parliament lasts more than 55 months.

### Redistribution of Seats

Before 1945, redistributions of seats took place only in conjunction with measures that altered the franchise (although there were occasional alterations to the boundaries of individual constituencies). Boundaries were defined in the schedules to Acts of Parliament, and were debated in detail in the House

of Commons before being enacted. At the start of the twentieth century, the boundaries in force were those set up by the *Redistribution of Seats Act 1885*, which had specifically rejected the principle that constituencies should be approximately equal in population. This principle was, however, substantially accepted in the *Representation of the People Act 1918*, on the recommendation of the Speaker's Conference of 1917, although Wales, Scotland and Ireland were allowed to retain disproportionate numbers of seats.

Population movements produced substantial anomalies in representation after 1918, and the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1944* for the first time established four permanent independent Boundary Commissions (one each for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) to revise constituency boundaries. Their initial task was merely the immediate subdivision of constituencies with more than 100,000 electors, in time for the 1945 general election, but it also provided that the Commissions thereafter should report periodically recommending redistributions of seats. The original provisions stated that the interval between reports should be not less than 3 and not more than 7 years, but this was altered to not less than 10 and not more than 15 by the *Redistribution of Seats Act 1958*, and the maximum was reduced to 12 years by another *Redistribution Act* in 1992. The *Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011* required that the next review should be completed by 1 October 2013 (which was 6 years since the completion of the previous review), and subsequent reviews by 1 October in every fifth year after that. The occasions on which the Commissions have reported, the date on which their recommendations took effect and the impact on the number of seats are shown in the table below.

As well as the general reviews, the Commissions can also recommend interim changes affecting only a few constituencies. Only once have such changes affected the number of constituencies (creating an extra seat created to cope with the over-large constituencies around Milton Keynes, implemented in 1992).

The Boundary Commissions' first recommendations were enacted in the *Representation of the People Act 1948*, with a controversial amendment by the Government that added 17 extra seats (as well as the abolition of the 12 University seats, which was outside the remit of the Commissions). Their next reports were given effect by resolutions of the House in December 1954 and January 1955, with the recommendations for each area debated separately; the recommendations were implemented in full in time for the first general election after the Commissions reported. The Commissions' recommendations are now embodied in a single draft Order in Council which the relevant Secretary of State is required to lay before Parliament. The Secretary of State may amend the recommendations before laying the Order, but this has never happened; Parliament may accept or reject the Order but not amend it. The 1969 recommendations were defeated after the Labour Government told its M.P.s to vote against them, and so not put into force for the 1970 election, but the new Conservative Government revived the proposals and the revised boundaries were used at the elections of 1974. In 2012, after draft proposals from the Sixth Periodic Review had been published but before the Commissions had submitted their final reports, Labour

and Liberal Democrat peers inserted an amendment into a bill in the House of Lords that had the effect of delaying the implementation of their recommendations, so that instead of being used at the election due in 2015 no changes would take place until at least 2018. Action has also been taken in the Courts on several occasions, unsuccessfully, in attempts to block or delay boundary changes recommended by the Commissions.

The rules which the Commissions must follow in drawing constituencies were laid down in the 1944 Redistribution Act, and were amended in 1947, 1949, 1958 and 1972 (as well as changes in 1979 and 1998 concerned solely with changing the number of seats given to Northern Ireland and Scotland, respectively). A radically-revised set of rules was introduced by the *Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011*.

The *Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000* provided that the functions of the Boundary Commissions should eventually be transferred to the Electoral Commission, but this change was never implemented and the clause was repealed in 2009.

### Redistributions and Their Outcomes

<i>Came into effect</i>	<i>Measure/Report<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Number of seats following implementation</i>					
		<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Scot.</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Ire.</i>	<i>Univs.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
1885	Redistribution of Seats Act 1885	456	70	34	101	9	670
1918	Representation of the People Act 1918 ( <i>Secession of Irish Free State 1922</i> )	485	71	35	101	15	707
1945	Redistribution of Seats Act 1944	510	71	35	12	12	640
1950	Representation of the People Act 1948	506	71	36	12	–	625
1955	First periodic reports of P.B.C.s (1954)	511	71	36	12	–	630
1974 <sup>b</sup>	Second periodic reports of P.B.C.s (1969)	516	71	36	12	–	635
1983	Third periodic reports of P.B.C.s (1983)	523	72	38	17	–	650
1992	Interim report on Milton Keynes (1990)	524	72	38	17	–	651
1997	Fourth periodic reports of P.B.C.s (1995)	529	72	40	18	–	659
2005	Fifth report of Scottish P.B.C. (2004)	529	59	40	18	–	646
2010	Fifth reports of other P.B.C.s (2007)	533	59	40	18	–	650
<i>n.a.</i>	<i>Sixth Periodic Review (2013)<sup>c</sup></i>	502	52	30	16	–	600

<sup>a</sup>The date given for the Boundary Commission reports is that applying to the last of the four Commissions to report

<sup>b</sup>The Commissions had reported in time for their recommendations to be implemented at the 1970 general election, but the proposals were blocked by the Labour government (which whipped its M.P.s to defeat the order in council which would have introduced the boundary changes). After the 1970 election the proposals were reintroduced by the new Conservative government

<sup>c</sup>The Sixth Periodic Review was aborted before the Boundary Commissions had made their final reports, and the proposals were never finalised. However, the number of seats that would have been allocated to each country had been determined

### The Franchise

From 1885 the United Kingdom had a system of fairly widespread male franchise, limited, however, by a year's residence qualification and some other restrictions. Voting in more than one constituency was permitted to owners of land, to occupiers of business premises, and to university graduates.

The *Representation of the People Act 1918* reduced the residence qualification to six months and enfranchised some categories of men who had not previously had the vote. It also enfranchised women over 30. In 1928 the *Equal Franchise Act* lowered the voting age for women to 21. In 1948 the *Representation of the People Act* abolished the business and university votes for parliamentary elections; it also abolished the six months' residence qualification.

In 1969 the *Representation of the People Act* provided votes for everyone as soon as they reached the age of 18.

In 1985, votes were extended to British citizens living abroad for a fixed period after they left the United Kingdom, voting as if they still lived at the last address where they had been resident before emigrating. The 1985 Act conferred the right for 5 years after leaving the United Kingdom; in 1989, this was extended to 20 years, but it was reduced to 15 years in 2000.

The right to vote is dependent on inclusion on the electoral register; although in theory since 1918 every eligible person should have been included, in practice the registers have always been less than complete. Historically, registration has been on a household basis, and the head of household has been legally responsible for completing the compulsory forms to register all household members. From 2002 in Northern Ireland and from 2013 in Great Britain, individual electoral registration has been introduced, putting the onus to register on each individual person.

### Parliamentary Electorate<sup>a</sup>

Year	Population	Population over 21	Electorate	Electorate as % of Adult Population <sup>b</sup>	
				Male	Total
1900	41,155,000	22,675,000	6,730,935	58	27
1910	44,915,000	26,134,000	7,694,741	58	28
1919	44,599,000	27,364,000	21,755,583	–	78
1929	46,679,000	31,711,000	28,850,870	–	90
1939	47,762,000	32,855,000	32,403,559	–	97
1949	50,363,000	35,042,000	34,269,770	–	98
1959	52,157,000	35,911,000	35,397,080	–	99
		<i>Population over 18</i>			
1970	55,700,000	40,784,000	39,153,000	–	96
1979	55,822,000	42,100,000	41,769,000	–	99
1990	57,801,000	45,512,000	43,719,000	–	96
1999	59,000,000	45,921,000	44,420,000	–	97
2010	62,759,500	49,371,200	45,597,461	–	92
2015	65,110,000	51,339,200	46,354,197	–	90

<sup>a</sup>The franchise for local government elections and European Parliament elections has always differed from the parliamentary franchise

<sup>b</sup>These percentages make allowance for plural voting, but not for estimates of the numbers of duplicate or redundant names on the register, or of ineligible adults (e.g. foreign nationals) in the population totals. In the period before 1914, plural voting amounted to about 500,000. After 1918 the business vote reached its peak in 1929 at 370,000. The university electorate rose from 39,101 in 1900 to 217,363 in 1945. For estimates of the efficiency of the registration process, see: J. Todd and P. Butcher, *Electoral Registration 1981* (1982); S. Smith, *The Electoral Register, 1991* (1993); and several reports by the Electoral Commission since 2007, available on the Commission's website

### Election Petitions

There have been 20 instances of election petitions leading to the original result being disallowed by the courts.

Jul 00	Maidstone (bribery by agent)
Jul 00	Monmouth (false expense statement)
Jan 06	Worcester (bribery)
Jan 06	Bodmin (treating by candidate)
Jan 10	E. Dorset (undue influence)
Jan 10	Kerry (intimidation)
Jan 10	Hartlepool (undue influence)
Dec 10	Cheltenham (irregular accounts) (candidate a felon)
Dec 10	E. Cork (treating)
Dec 10	Exeter (disallowed votes)
Dec 10	Hull C. (treating)
Dec 10	N. Louth (irregular accounts)
Dec 10	W. Ham N. (irregular accounts)
Nov 22	Berwick-on-Tweed (false expense return)
Dec 23	Oxford (false expense return)
May 55	Fermanagh and S. Tyrone (candidate a felon)
Aug 55	Mid-Ulster (candidate a felon)
May 61	Bristol S.E. (candidate a peer)
May 97	Winchester (error by Returning Officer)
Nov 10	Oldham E. and Saddleworth (false statement about another candidate)

On 19 Oct 1950 the House of Commons decided that the seat at West Belfast stood vacant because the successful candidate was ineligible as a minister of the Church of Ireland.

On 20 Jul 1955 the House of Commons declared the Mid-Ulster seat vacant because the successful candidate was a felon; the same candidate was re-elected in the ensuing by-election; the defeated Unionist successfully petitioned for the seat as the only eligible candidate. However on 6 Feb 56 the seat was again declared vacant, as the Unionist too was found ineligible through holding an office of profit under the Crown.

Since 1918 there have been only three unsuccessful election petitions: in 1929 by the defeated Conservative candidate in Plymouth, Drake; in 1959 by Sir O. Mosley in Kensington North; and in 1992 by Sinn Féin in West Belfast.

On 19 Mar 1999 Fiona Jones, M.P. for Newark, automatically lost her seat on being convicted of presenting a false declaration of expenses for the 1997 election. On 15 Apr 1999 the conviction was reversed on appeal and on 29 Apr 1999 she was reinstated as an M.P.

### SOURCES ON ELECTORAL MATTERS

Official returns, listing candidates' votes and expenses, have been published as Parliamentary Papers about one year after every General Election, except 1918: 1901 (352) lix, 145; 1906 (302) xcvi, 19; 1910 (259) lxxiii, 705; 1911 (272) lxii, 701; 1924 (2) xviii, 681; 1924–5 (151) xviii, 775; 1926 (1)

xxii, 523, 1929–30 (114) xxiv, 755; 1931–2 (109) xx, 1; 1935–6 (150) xx, 217; 1945–6 (128) xix, 539; 1950 (146) xviii, 311; 1951–2 (210) xxi, 841; 1955 (141) xxxii, 91 3; 1959–60 (173) xxiv, 1031; 1964–5 (220) xxv, 587; 1966–7 (162) liv, 1; 1970–1 (305) xxii, 41; 1974–5 (69); 1974–5 (478); 1979–80 (374), 1983–4 (130); 1987–8(426); 1992–3(408); 1998–9 (260).

More usable returns, identifying candidates by party and supplying supplementary data, are to be found in the following works.

*Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, *Vacher's Parliamentary Companion*, and *Whitaker's Almanack*, all issued annually (or more often).

*Parliamentary Poll Book*, by F. H. McCalmont (7th ed. 1910). This gives all returns from 1832 to 1910 (Jan). In 1971 it was reprinted and updated to 1918.

*Pall Mall Gazette House of Commons*, issued in paperback form after each election from 1892 to 1910 (Dec).

*The Times House of Commons*, issued after every election since 1880 except for 1918, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

*The Constitutional Year Book*, issued annually from 1885 to 1939. Up to 1920 it gives all results from 1885. Up to 1930 it gives the results for all post-1918 contests. Thereafter it records the latest four elections.

The most convenient and reliable source of constituency results, giving percentages as well as absolute figures, is provided by F. W. S. Craig in *British Parliamentary Election Results 1885–1918* (1973), *British Parliamentary Election Results 1918–1949* (1969), *British Parliamentary Election Results 1950–1970* (1971), *British Parliamentary Election Results 1974–1983* (1984). The series has been continued by C. Rallings and M. Thrasher in *British Parliamentary Election Results 1983–1997* (1999) and in *Election 2001: The Official Results* (2001), *Election 2005: The Official Results* (2005), *Election 2010: The Official Results* (2011) and *Election 2015: The Official Results* (2015), this last series of volumes being published in conjunction with the Electoral Commission. All by-election results are listed in C. Cook and J. Ramsden (Eds.), *By-elections in British Politics* (2nd ed., 1997), and in Pippa Norris, *British By-elections* (1990); for more recent by-elections, regularly updated lists of results and statistics are compiled by the House of Commons Library and available through the parliamentary website.

From 1945, the results of each election have been analysed in statistical appendices to the Nuffield College series of studies, R. B. McCallum and Alison Readman, *The British General Election of 1945* (1947), H. G. Nicholas, *The British General Election of 1950* (1951), D. Butler and others, *The British General Election of 1951* (1952), *The British General Election of 1955* (1955), *The British General Election of 1959* (1960), *The British General Election of 1964* (1965), *The British General Election of 1966* (1966), *The British General Election of 1970* (1971), *The British General Election of February 1974* (1974), *The British General Election of October 1974* (1975), *The British General Election of 1979* (1980), *The British General Election of 1983* (1984), *The British General Election of 1987* (1988), *The British General Election of 1992* (1992), *The British General Election of 1997* (1997), *The British General Election of*

2001 (2002), *The British General Election of 2005* (2005) and *The 1975 Referendum* (1975), D. Kavanagh and P. Cowley, *The British General Election of 2010* (2010) and P. Cowley and D. Kavanagh, *The British General Election of 2015* (2016). See also: A. K. Russell, *Liberal Landslide: The General Election of 1906* (1973); N. Blewett, *The Peers, the Parties and the People; the General Elections of 1910* (1972); T. Stannage, *Baldwin Thwarts the Opposition: The British General Election of 1935* (1980). For 1983, 1987 and 1992 see also R. Waller, *The Almanack of British Politics* (6th ed. 1999); I. Crewe and A. Fox, *British Parliamentary Constituencies: A Statistical Compendium* (1984).

Further data are to be found in D. Butler, *The Electoral System in Britain since 1918* (2nd ed. 1963); J. F. S. Ross *Parliamentary Representation* (2nd ed. 1948) and J. F. S. Ross, *Elections and Electors* (1955); R. Leonard and R. Mortimore, *Elections in Britain* (5th ed. 2005); C. Rallings and M. Thrasher, *British Electoral Facts 1832–2012* (2012); M. Kinnear, *The British Voter 1885–1966* (1968); and H. Pelling, *Social Geography of British Elections 1885–1910* (1967). See also the *Report* of the Royal Commission on Electoral Systems (Cd. 5163/1910; evidence Cd.5352/1910) and the *Report* of the Independent Commission on the Voting System (Cm.4090/98).

Detailed estimates of the party impact of boundary changes, enabling estimates of vote change to be made within each constituency at the next general election, are now commissioned by the media after each redistribution of seats. See: *The BBC/ITN Guide to the New Parliamentary Constituencies* (1983); C. Rallings and M. Thrasher, *Media Guide to the New Parliamentary Constituencies* (1995); D. Denver, C. Rallings and M. Thrasher, *Media Guide to the New Scottish Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies* (2004); C. Rallings and M. Thrasher, *Media Guide to the New Parliamentary Constituencies* (2007).

Census data arranged on a constituency basis is available in *Census 1966: General and Parliamentary Constituency Tables* (1969), in *Census 1971: General and Parliamentary Constituency Tables* (1974), in *Census 1981: General and Parliamentary Constituency Tables* (1983) and in *Census 1991: General and Parliamentary Constituency Tables* (1994). For the 2001 and 2011 censuses, as well as for more recent mid-year estimates of population, analyses can be obtained from the Office of National Statistics website.

The problems of electoral administration are also dealt with in the reports of the Speaker's Conferences on Electoral Reform of 1917, 1944, 1966, 1972–4 and 1977–8 and the Ullswater Conference of 1930 (Cmnd. 8463/1917, Cmnd. 3636/1930, Cmnd. 6534 and 6543/1944, Cmnd. 2917 and 2932/1966, Cmnd. 3202 and 3275/1967, Cmnd. 3550/1968, Cmnd.5363/1973, Cmnd. 5547/1974, (minutes of evidence are available for the 1972–3 and 1977–8 Speaker's Conferences), Cmnd. 7110/1978 and in the reports of the Boundary Commissioners (Cmnd. 7260, 7274, 7270, 7231 of 1947, Cmnd. 9311–4 of 1954 and Cmnd. 4084–7 of 1969). See also H. L. Morris, *Parliamentary Franchise Reform in England from 1885 to 1918* (New York 1921), D. E. Butler, 'The Redistribution of Seats', *Public Administration*, Summer 1955, pp. 125–47, and F. W. S. Craig, *Boundaries*



of *Parliamentary Constituencies 1885–1972* (1972). See also I. McLean and D. Butler, *Fixing the Boundaries* (1995) and D. Rossiter et al., *The Boundary Commissions: Redrawing the UK's Map of Parliamentary Constituencies* (1999).

## PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

The first organisation to publish opinion polls in Britain was the British Institute of Public Opinion, established in 1937 as an offshoot of G. Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion. Its first published poll of voting intentions appeared on 30 October 1937 in the magazine *Cavalcade*, and polls on a variety of political and other topics were published in the *News Chronicle* from 1938; the first predictions of a by-election result were published in 1939, and of a general election result in 1945. A good many other companies have subsequently started publishing polls, although not all are still active.

Almost all British opinion polling companies have been full-service market research agencies for whom political surveys are only one speciality among many functions. Most major polling companies are affiliated to the Market Research Society (founded 1946), whose Code of Conduct sets professional standards for the industry and demands the use of reputable methodologies, and almost all are also now members of the British Polling Council (established 2004), which requires them to make available full details of published polls on their websites.

Many polls (including most of the regular voting intention series) are commissioned and published by the news media, but there is also wide coverage of polls for other clients.

Among the principal organisations to have published polls of political public opinion in Britain since 1937, each having conducted research over at least four parliaments or at four general elections, are:

The British Institute of Public Opinion (B.I.P.O.), founded 1937, later known as Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd (1952–95) and the Gallup Organisation (from 1995), but known colloquially from the start as **Gallup**. Gallup's poll findings were published in its client newspapers (usually the *News Chronicle* or after 1960 the *Daily Telegraph*) and (from 1960) in a monthly client newsletter, the *Gallup Political Index*. Detailed trend tables of findings on regularly-asked questions are listed in *British Political Opinion 1937–2000: The Gallup Polls* by A. King and R. Wybrow (2001), and a considerable collection of assorted polls are collected in *The Gallup International Public Opinion Polls: Great Britain 1937–75*, edited by G. Gallup, Jr. (2 vols., 1976). Some early findings are also collected in *Public Opinion, 1935–1946*, edited by H. Cantril (1951). Gallup is no longer active in political polling.

**Mass Observation**, founded in 1937 by T. Harrisson, C. Madge and others, was a social research organisation relying mainly upon observational and qualitative methods to record everyday life in Britain, and rarely attempted to quantify their findings. Much of the work concerns political aspects of public opinion and behaviour. Several book-length studies were published in the first few years, and the project continued into the 1950s; a new Mass Observation

Project on a smaller scale was launched in 1981, and still continues. Their material is retained in an archive at the University of Sussex.

Research Services Ltd (**RSL**) was established in 1946 by M. Abrams, and polled intermittently from the 1950s to the 1970s. It was acquired by the French research group Ipsos in 1991, and is now part of Ipsos MORI (see below).

National Opinion Polls (**NOP**) was established in 1957 as an affiliate of Associated Newspapers Ltd. Now part of the GfK Group, it polled as GfK NOP until 2015, and is now known as **GfK UK**. Apart from publication in client newspapers, findings were also published in the bi-monthly *NOP Social Political and Economic Review* until 1992.

**Marplan**, founded in 1959, was a market research agency which published opinion polls from 1962 to 1989. From 1980 its polls were regularly reported in the *Guardian*. In 1989, Marplan's principal political researchers left to form **ICM Research**, whose work has included monthly polling for the *Guardian* since that date. ICM Research is now a subsidiary of Creston Insight, but continues to poll under the ICM name.

The Opinion Research Centre (**ORC**) was founded in 1965. It merged with Louis Harris Research (see below) in 1983.

**Louis Harris** Research Ltd was established in 1969 as a joint venture between the *Daily Express*, Opinion Research Centre and the American expert L. Harris. In 1972 the *Daily Express* sold its shares, and in 1983 Louis Harris Research Ltd and the Opinion Research Centre merged to form the **Harris Research Centre**. It was bought by the French research company Sofres in 1994, and is now part of **Kantar TNS**, a subsidiary of the advertising and public relations group WPP. The long-standing Scottish polling company **System Three** was also absorbed by TNS. TNS no longer conducts polling under the Harris or System Three names. (It should not be confused with the separate Harris Interactive.)

Market & Opinion Research International (**MORI**) was founded in 1969 by (Sir) R. Worcester. MORI worked for a wide variety of newspapers, and between 1983 and 2002 its findings were also published ten times a year in *British Public Opinion* newsletter. Since 2005 it has been part of **Ipsos MORI**, and now polls under that name.

**YouGov** was founded in 2000 by S. Shakespeare and N. Zahawi, and specialises in polling and other research using Internet panels. Its findings have regularly been published in its client newspapers since 2002, and since 2010 its polls have been published five days a week.

**Populus**, founded in 2001 under the chairmanship of A. Cooper (Ld Cooper of Windrush), first published polls in 2002 in *The Times*.

### Polls of Voting Intentions and Other Political Indicators

Polls of political opinion have been regularly published in the press since 1937. The oldest series is that by Gallup, which quickly settled into a pattern of monthly measurements of voting intentions, and these polls often tested

other indicative political attitudes. At a later period other companies began to publish polls regularly, also usually with one measurement of voting intentions each month, except during election campaigns when the frequency was higher. From the last decade of the twentieth century, some companies began polling more frequently outside election periods, even daily. The tables below track opinions as measured by the polls in two series: the Gallup findings from 1937 to 1997, which used broadly consistent methodology (face-to-face interviewing) and question wording throughout (Gallup continued polling, but using telephone interviews, after 1997); and a monthly 'poll of polls', drawing on all the published polls by various companies and using various methodologies, from 1979 to date.

### Gallup Poll Findings 1937–97

This table shows in summary form the answers to the Gallup Poll question 'If there were a General Election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?' and to questions about approval of the government's record, satisfaction with the Prime Minister and whether the Leader of the Opposition was proving a good leader, as well as answers to the Party fortunes question, 'Regardless of how you are going to vote yourself, which party do you think is most likely to win?' up to the point at which Gallup changed its methodology to telephone interviewing in 1997.

		<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
		<i>Govt. %</i>	<i>Oppn. %</i>	<i>Don't know%</i>					<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
		<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>					
1937	Oct	68	32	n.a.			51			
1939	Feb	54	30	16			56			
1940	Feb	51	27	22			59			
1943	Jun	36	44	10	9		93			
	Jul	33	47	11	8					
	Dec	31	46	11	10					
1944	Jan	28	45	12	14		89			
1945	Feb	27	47	12	12	–	85	–	22	33
	Apr	28	47	14	11	–	91	–	–	–
	May	33	45	15	7		83			
	Jun	32	45	15	8	–	–	–	–	–
	Aug	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–
	Oct	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–
1946	Jan	32	52	11	4	–	–	–	–	–
	May	40	43	13	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Jun	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
	Jul	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
	Aug	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–
	Oct	–	–	–	44	53	–	–	–	–
	Dec	–	–	–	–	43	52	–	–	–
1947	Jan	41	44	12	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Mar	43	43	10	2	39	46	–	–	–
	May	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–

(continued)

<i>Voting Intention</i>					<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>		
								<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	
					<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>		
	Jun	42	42	12	2	42	-	-	-	-
	Jul	42	42	12	2	38	51	-	32	46
	Aug	44	41	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep	44	39	11	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Oct	-	-	-	-	36	41	-	-	-
	Nov	50.5	38	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec	-	-	-	-	41	44	-	-	-
1948	Jan	44	43	10	1	44	45	-	-	-
	Feb	46	42	8	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Mar	46	43	8	2	35	39	-	-	-
	Apr	42	41	10	6	-	-	-	-	-
	May	45	41	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul	48	39	9	3	36	40	-	36	42
	Aug	48	41	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep	47	41	10	1	37	37	-	-	-
	Oct	46	41	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Nov	46	43	8	2	43	45	-	-	-
1949	Jan	44	40	13	2	44	45	-	-	-
	Feb	44	43	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Mar	41	43	13	2	46	47	-	-	-
	Apr	42	43	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
	May	46	40	11	3	37	44	-	-	-
	Jun	46	41	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul	44	40	12	2	39	46	-	-	-
	Aug	46	40	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep	46	40	12	2	36	45	-	30	46
	Oct	45	39	12	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Nov	43	40	14	2	39	43	-	-	-
	Dec	45	41	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
1950	Jan	44	41	12	2	41	44	-	-	-
	Feb	43	44	12	-	-	-	-	20	40
	Mar	43	45	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr	45	47	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May	43	46	9	-	41	50	-	-	-
	Jun	43	46	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul	42	43	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Aug	44	46	8	1	44	49	-	-	-
	Sep	43	45	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Oct	42	45	10	2	45	47	-	-	-
	Dec	43	44	11	1	38	49	-	-	-
1951	Jan	51	38	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb	51	37	9	1	31	44	-	-	-
	Mar	51	36	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr	50	38	9	2	32	49	-	-	-
	May	49	40	9	1	35	57	-	-	-
	Jun	48	41	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul	49	39	10	-	31	43	-	-	-
	Aug	50	38	10	1	-	-	-	45	32
	Sep	52	41	6	-	35	44	-	44	30
	Oct	50	44	4	1	-	-	-	45	29
	Dec	47	45	6	1	44	55	-	-	-
1952	Jan	44	48	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb	41	47	10	1	44	53	-	-	-

(continued)

<i>Voting Intention</i>					<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
	Mar	41	48	9	1	-	-	-	-
	May	43	49	7	-	40	51	-	-
	Jun	40	49	9	1	-	-	16	63
	Jul	40	50	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Aug	40	48	6	5	-	-	-	-
	Sep	41	48	9	1	44	48	25	55
	Oct	41	48	9	1	-	-	-	-
	Nov	43	46	9	1	47	51	-	-
	Dec	44	45	9	1	51	-	-	-
1953	Jan	42	46	10	1	46	51	-	-
	Feb	42	46	10	1	-	-	-	-
	Mar	46	44	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Apr	47	45	7	-	60	-	-	-
	May	47	45	7	-	-	-	38	40
	Jun	46	46	7	1	-	-	-	-
	Aug	45	46	8	1	49	-	-	-
	Sep	44	47	7	1	-	-	43	35
	Oct	45	45	7	-	54	56	-	-
	Dec	45	47	7	1	-	-	-	-
1954	Jan	45	46	7	1	50	-	-	-
	Feb	45	47	7	-	50	-	36	34
	Mar	46	45	7	1	-	-	-	-
	Apr	46	46	7	-	-	48	-	-
	May	45	47	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Jun	45	47	7	-	47	-	-	-
	Aug	42	48	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Sep	43	48	8	1	-	-	33	39
	Oct	45	45	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Nov	46	47	6	1	-	-	34	26
	Dec	49	49	2	-	-	-	-	-
1955	Jan	46	45	7	1	53	52	-	-
	Feb	46	44	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Mar	46	44	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Apr	48	44	7	1	-	73	52	22
	May	51	47	2	-	57	71	54	18
	Jul	47	43	9	1	-	68	-	-
	Aug	44	47	7	1	-	-	-	-
	Sep	48	44	7	1	-	70	-	-
	Oct	46	44	8	1	-	63	-	-
	Nov	44	45	9	1	-	61	-	-
	Dec	45	46	7	-	44	60	-	-
1956	Jan	45	46	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb	44	46	9	1	-	50	-	-
	Mar	44	47	7	1	34	45	-	-
	Apr	43	48	8	1	-	41	-	-
	May	43	47	9	1	40	54	42	-
	Jul	42	49	8	1	36	50	46	-
	Aug	43	49	6	1	-	-	-	-
	Sep	43	46	10	-	-	51	53	-
	Oct	42	47	9	1	-	47	-	-
	Nov	45	46	8	-	-	52	44	-
	Dec	45	46	8	1	-	56	-	-
1957	Jan	43	48	7	1	-	50	-	-

(continued)

<i>Voting Intention</i>					<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
	Feb	42	48	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Mar	40	51	7	1	-	45	-	-
	Apr	41	51	7	1	-	44	-	-
	May	41	50	7	1	-	54	41	-
	Jul	41	49	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Aug	40	48	10	1	-	-	-	-
	Sep	33	52	14	-	-	44	39	24 51
	Oct	37	49	13	1	37	30	-	-
	Nov	38	49	12	-	-	39	-	-
	Dec	41	47	9	1	-	-	-	26 46
1958	Jan	40	47	12	-	38	46	40	-
	Feb	36	44	18	1	-	35	-	-
	Apr	38	46	15	-	30	37	-	-
	May	34	47	19	-	30	37	-	-
	Jun	39	43	17	-	40	50	-	-
	Jul	-	-	-	-	41	-	37	-
	Aug	42	42	15	-	41	53	-	40 31
	Sep	44	43	13	-	43	55	32	-
	Oct	45	41	12	1	47	57	41	44 29
	Nov	46	42	10	1	48	55	42	-
	Dec	47	42	9	1	50	55	45	43 28
1959	Jan	45	45	8	1	48	53	47	39 28
	Feb	43	47	8	1	41	54	43	-
	Mar	45	47	6	1	44	57	46	-
	Apr	44	44	10	1	46	60	48	-
	May	45	44	10	1	47	62	47	-
	Jun	45	43	11	-	49	58	44	-
	Jul	45	41	12	-	53	62	42	-
	Aug	47	41	10	1	56	67	46	-
	Sep	50	43	5	-	-	-	-	56 20
	Oct	48	46	5	1	-	-	-	51 21
	Nov	48	44	7	1	-	-	-	-
	Dec	47	44	7	1	-	-	-	-
1960	Jan	47	43	8	1	-	-	-	-
	Feb	47	43	9	-	-	64	43	-
	Mar	47	42	10	1	-	57	40	-
	Apr	45	42	11	1	-	56	46	-
	May	45	42	11	1	-	79	47	-
	Jun	45	43	10	1	-	70	56	-
	Jul	47	43	9	1	-	65	43	-
	Aug	47	42	10	-	59	72	48	-
	Sep	47	40	11	1	59	74	43	-
	Oct	50	37	12	-	59	72	48	-
	Nov	46	40	13	-	56	69	44	-
	Dec	47	37	14	1	-	-	-	-
1961	Jan	45	41	12	1	59	72	35	-
	Feb	44	42	13	1	48	64	45	-
	Mar	44	40	15	1	51	63	45	-
	Apr	43	40	15	1	50	64	43	-
	May	44	40	14	1	49	58	45	-
	Jun	43	40	15	1	52	58	45	-
	Jul	44	41	14	-	49	54	51	-
	Aug	38	43	17	2	38	45	47	-

(continued)

		<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
		<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
1962	Sep	40	45	13	1	39	43	46	-	-
	Oct	43	43	12	1	47	55	57	-	-
	Nov	41	43	14	1	43	54	42	-	-
	Dec	38	43	17	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Jan	42	42	15	1	43	53	50	-	-
	Feb	40	42	17	-	41	48	45	51	23
	Mar	39	44	16	-	41	50	50	41	17
	Apr	33	41	25	1	37	46	48	-	-
	May	34	39	25	-	38	47	48	36	36
	Jun	35	39	25	-	37	46	48	31	42
	Jul	35	41	22	1	41	47	47	28	42
	Aug	34	43	22	1	37	42	47	-	-
1963	Sep	34	45	20	1	38	42	51	30	39
	Oct	34	43	20	2	36	43	54	37	37
	Nov	39	47	13	1	41	47	51	29	42
	Dec	37	46	16	1	36	41	52	-	-
	Jan	35	48	16	-	34	42	49	-	-
	Feb	32	48	18	1	34	40	-	-	-
	Mar	33	50	15	1	30	35	44	26	52
	Apr	34	49	16	-	33	35	52	24	55
	May	36	47	16	1	38	41	53	25	57
	Jun	31	51	16	1	31	35	54	17	58
	Jul	33	51	14	1	32	37	57	16	68
	Aug	34	50	15	1	39	42	59	22	55
1964	Sep	33	49	16	1	38	40	56	23	55
	Oct	36	48	14	1	36	41	60	23	55
	Nov	37	49	12	1	44	42	67	30	53
	Dec	39	47	13	-	46	48	65	28	48
	Jan	39	47	13	-	41	43	63	29	45
	Feb	39	48	12	1	42	42	62	27	57
	Mar	39	48	12	-	41	44	64	31	47
	Apr	38	50	10	-	46	44	61	23	58
	May	39	50	10	-	41	44	62	21	65
	Jun	41	50	8	-	45	44	62	22	61
	Jul	40	49	9	-	43	46	56	26	56
	Aug	43	49	7	-	48	46	61	32	48
1965	Sep	44	47	8	-	42	47	58	41	38
	Oct	44	46	8	3	-	-	35	39	-
	Nov	38	50	11	-	49	60	39	-	-
	Dec	40	50	9	-	48	64	41	-	-
	Jan	42	46	10	-	39	56	38	27	46
	Feb	45	45	9	-	43	60	37	49	28
	Mar	43	46	9	1	47	58	38	41	34
	Apr	39	47	12	-	45	63	34	41	38
	May	44	43	12	-	39	56	36	40	34
	Jun	47	42	9	1	35	48	36	52	23
	Jul	46	45	8	-	36	51	32	44	30
	Aug	49	41	8	1	39	50	51	57	24
1966	Sep	42	48	8	1	42	54	49	56	24
	Oct	41	49	9	-	49	61	47	39	39
	Nov	42	48	8	1	50	65	48	35	44
	Dec	40	48	10	1	55	66	43	35	46
	Jan	42	47	9	1	51	65	48	32	42

(continued)

	<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Opposition</i>	<i>Party thought</i>		
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>	<i>Govt</i>	<i>with P.M. %</i>	<i>leader</i>	<i>likely to win</i>		
					<i>Record %</i>		<i>good %</i>	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	
	Feb	42	50	7	-	48	60	40	20	62
	Mar	40	51	8	1	-	-	-	11	69
	Apr	-	-	-	-	53	63	39	-	-
	May	35	53	10	1	54	69	44	-	-
	Jun	39	52	7	1	44	58	33	27	48
	Jul	41	48	8	2	42	61	33	25	55
	Aug	44	44	10	1	35	52	32	39	41
	Sep	42	45	11	1	34	49	37	37	37
	Oct	43	44	11	1	32	43	46	37	35
	Nov	44	42	12	1	33	46	32	41	34
	Dec	42	46	10	1	40	51	35	-	-
1967	Jan	42	45	10	1	40	51	29	-	-
	Feb	37	48	13	1	44	57	24	-	-
	Mar	42	42	12	2	40	53	26	-	-
	Apr	45	41	11	2	44	42	33	-	-
	May	46	40	12	1	38	43	35	-	-
	Jun	48	41	9	1	36	46	37	-	-
	Jul	43	41	13	2	35	48	32	-	-
	Aug	43	42	13	2	33	45	28	-	-
	Sep	45	41	10	3	29	40	31	-	-
	Oct	45	38	14	3	-	38	39	56	19
	Nov	46	36	11	6	28	41	44	62	13
	Dec	49	32	12	6	21	34	37	-	-
1968	Jan	45	39	11	4	23	33	32	-	-
	Feb	52	30	12	5	22	36	31	-	-
	Mar	50	31	15	4	18	35	29	-	-
	Apr	54	30	12	3	17	31	28	78	7
	May	56	28	11	5	19	27	31	73	11
	Jun	51	28	14	6	19	28	28	-	-
	Jul	50	30	13	7	18	30	28	76	13
	Aug	49	34	11	4	21	30	27	-	-
	Sep	47	37	11	4	24	33	27	-	-
	Oct	47	39	9	4	29	38	27	55	25
	Nov	50	32	14	3	20	31	37	-	-
	Dec	55	29	11	4	17	28	30	-	-
1969	Jan	53	31	11	4	23	34	31	-	-
	Feb	54	32	11	2	22	32	34	-	-
	Mar	52	34	10	3	22	35	31	-	-
	Apr	51	30	13	5	21	30	29	-	-
	May	52	30	13	4	19	29	28	76	9
	Jun	51	35	12	2	24	35	29	-	-
	Jul	55	31	11	2	23	30	40	-	-
	Aug	47	34	15	3	25	26	29	-	-
	Sep	46	37	13	3	29	39	29	-	-
	Oct	46	44	7	2	34	43	33	46	33
	Nov	45	41	10	3	35	41	33	48	31
	Dec	50	39	9	1	31	38	32	54	26
1970	Jan	48	41	7	3	32	42	38	54	25
	Feb	48	41	9	2	31	42	41	53	24
	Mar	46	41	9	3	35	42	39	54	27
	Apr	47	42	7	3	40	45	34	47	31
	May	42	49	7	1	42	49	28	26	56
	Jun	2	49	7	1	40	51	28	13	68

(continued)



<i>Voting Intention</i>					<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
	Aug	47	43	7	2	-	-	-	-
	Sep	46	44	8	1	21	35	59	-
	Oct	46	46	6	-	29	42	62	-
	Nov	43	48	6	2	31	39	66	-
	Dec	46	44	6	3	37	45	59	-
1971	Jan	42	47	8	2	35	41	61	-
	Feb	41	49	8	1	31	37	61	-
	Mar	38	50	8	3	33	38	59	-
	Apr	44	48	6	1	40	43	57	-
	May	38	50	9	2	31	35	61	-
	Jun	36	54	8	2	22	31	58	-
	Jul	33	55	8	3	36	32	58	-
	Aug	42	46	7	2	35	37	51	-
	Sep	35	54	8	2	30	32	57	-
	Oct	40	50	8	2	32	35	54	-
	Nov	42	48	7	2	35	38	52	-
	Dec	42	48	7	2	34	39	54	-
1972	Jan	40	48	9	2	37	39	54	-
	Feb	40	49	8	2	34	37	53	23 57
	Mar	39	48	9	2	35	36	51	-
	Apr	43	44	10	2	43	41	39	-
	May	40	46	11	2	36	39	45	35 40
	Jun	41	47	10	2	36	40	44	-
	Jul	39	49	9	2	31	35	45	-
	Aug	40	49	7	3	32	35	47	25 56
	Sep	38	49	9	2	30	33	43	23 57
	Oct	40	48	8	3	33	34	53	28 53
	Nov	37	45	15	2	32	37	50	28 52
	Dec	38	46	12	3	36	39	44	32 42
1973	Jan	38	44	15	2	33	38	40	31 46
	Feb	38	47	12	2	33	37	45	46 -
	Mar	39	43	16	2	38	41	41	- -
	Apr	38	41	17	3	32	37	41	26 50
	May	38	43	14	4	35	38	40	26 51
	Jun	41	42	14	2	37	43	41	34 47
	Jul	35	45	17	2	31	37	45	22 55
	Aug	31	38	28	2	29	34	39	26 47
	Sep	33	43	22	1	29	36	42	23 51
	Oct	33	39	25	2	30	36	46	29 47
	Nov	36	38	22	2	31	39	37	35 36
	Dec	36	42	18	3	34	37	31	43 -
1974	Jan	40	38	19	3	36	39	38	40 35
	Feb	39	37	20	2	32	38	38	60 20
	Mar	35	43	19	3	-	-	-	- -
	Apr	33	49	15	2	48	53	38	19 52
	May	33	46	17	3	40	50	35	26 48
	Jun	35	44	17	3	41	49	36	25 51
	Jul	35	38	21	6	32	41	33	32 36
	Aug	35	30	21	4	37	44	35	27 44
	Sep	37	40	18	4	28	41	29	18 55
	Oct	36	41	19	3	37	45	32	18 55
	Nov	35	46	14	4	40	50	32	- -
	Dec	33	47	16	3	42	51	31	- -

(continued)

		<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
		<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
1975	Jan	34	48	13	4	37	49	29	-	-
	Feb	45	41	11	3	32	47	64	-	-
	Mar	42	44	11	3	37	51	60	-	-
	Apr	43	45	10	2	32	44	45	-	-
	May	45	39	11	4	26	40	41	45	29
	Jun	44	40	13	2	31	46	35	44	29
	Jul	43	40	12	4	27	46	37	46	28
	Aug	40	42	14	3	32	45	37	46	30
	Sep	38	41	16	3	30	45	39	44	29
	Oct	42	40	13	3	30	46	45	45	32
	Nov	39	44	12	4	31	45	42	43	35
	Dec	40	41	14	4	27	40	40	45	29
1976	Jan	40	42	14	3	29	42	42	45	32
	Feb	45	40	10	3	32	45	49	46	30
	Mar	44	41	9	5	30	46	43	49	30
	Apr	41	46	9	3	39	57	40	44	37
	May	44	41	10	4	32	43	36	51	28
	Jun	44	40	11	4	28	36	31	48	29
	Jul	41	41	13	5	32	46	33	44	32
	Aug	44	41	10	5	29	44	33	45	33
	Sep	42	42	11	4	29	46	40	44	34
	Oct	48	36	11	4	20	36	40	57	20
	Nov	55	30	11	3	19	33	41	66	18
	Dec	49	34	11	5	18	35	34	62	17
1977	Jan	47	34	14	4	21	37	39	57	21
	Feb	46	33	14	6	21	36	35	62	18
	Mar	49	33	13	4	22	37	35	62	20
	Apr	49	33	11	6	23	38	40	67	16
	May	53	33	8	5	23	43	45	74	12
	Jun	47	37	10	5	28	44	44	69	15
	Jul	49	34	10	6	24	45	42	71	13
	Aug	48	37	9	5	33	43	45	64	19
	Sep	45	41	8	5	32	49	47	54	28
	Oct	45	45	8	2	41	59	49	49	31
	Nov	45	42	8	4	41	55	47	46	35
	Dec	44	44	8	3	41	53	44	48	32
1978	Jan	43	43	8	4	43	57	42	46	38
	Feb	48	39	9	4	43	54	41	40	40
	Mar	48	41	8	3	41	51	45	52	30
	Apr	45	43	7	3	44	51	39	45	38
	May	43	43	8	4	41	54	40	48	33
	Jun	45	45	6	3	40	50	38	39	43
	Jul	45	43	8	3	40	52	38	40	42
	Aug	43	47	6	3	30	55	35	42	36
	Sep	49	42	6	2	39	51	40	42	36
	Oct	42	47	7	3	44	56	39	47	35
	Nov	43	48	6	3	44	54	33	36	41
	Dec	48	42	6	3	37	53	39	41	40
1979	Jan	49	41	6	3	34	48	38	44	35
	Feb	53	33	11	3	23	33	48	65	20
	Mar	51	37	8	3	27	39	47	61	23
	Apr	50	40	8	2	33	43	43	59	23
	May	43	41	13	2	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

	<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Opposition</i>	<i>Party thought</i>		
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %*</i>	<i>Other %</i>	<i>Govt Record %</i>	<i>with P.M. %</i>	<i>leader good %</i>	<i>likely to win</i>		
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %*</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	
	Jun	42	43	12	2	34	41	63	-	-
	Jul	41	46	11	1	34	41	61	-	-
	Aug	41	44	12	2	38	45	57	-	-
	Sep	40	45	12	2	36	45	53	-	-
	Oct	40	45	12	2	34	46	57	-	-
	Nov	39	43	15	2	38	44	55	-	-
	Dec	38	42	18	2	34	40	53	28	44
1980	Jan	36	45	16	3	33	39	53	29	45
	Feb	37	42	18	2	30	37	50	29	45
	Mar	37	49	11	2	30	38	53	27	55
	Apr	36	45	15	3	36	41	55	25	52
	May	39	43	15	2	37	44	51	24	57
	Jun	40	45	11	3	35	43	48	28	54
	Jul	40	43	14	2	33	41	46	28	55
	Aug	38	44	14	3	35	41	53	28	50
	Sep	35	45	16	3	29	37	48	22	58
	Oct	40	43	13	3	30	38	48	30	53
	Nov	36	47	15	1	29	34	38	22	60
	Dec	35	47	14	3	29	35	30	18	67
1981	Jan	33	46	18	2	26	31	26	17	65
	Feb	36	35	20	8	29	34	22	25	42
	Mar	30	34	32*	4	23	30	23	17	50
	Apr	30	34	33	2	24	30	21	20	44
	May	32	35	29	3	29	35	26	18	56
	Jun	29	37	30	2	26	33	28	18	60
	Jul	30	40	26	3	23	30	25	13	63
	Aug	28	38	32	1	23	28	23	18	52
	Sep	32	36	29	2	26	32	28	19	46
	Oct	29	28	40	2	24	33	27	14	39
	Nov	26	29	42	2	23	28	16	17	31
	Dec	23	23	50	3	18	25	19	12	23
1982	Jan	27	29	39	3	24	32	18	16	27
	Feb	27	34	36	2	24	29	19	21	35
	Mar	31	33	33	2	29	34	21	32	33
	Apr	31	29	37	2	32	35	23	23	27
	May	41	28	29	1	42	44	18	43	21
	Jun	45	25	28	1	48	51	14	63	13
	Jul	46	27	24	2	47	52	16	66	12
	Aug	44	26	27	1	42	49	15	58	17
	Sep	44	30	23	2	40	48	16	58	19
	Oct	40	29	27	3	40	46	20	58	20
	Nov	42	34	21	2	39	44	22	55	22
	Dec	41	34	22	2	37	44	20	54	25
1983	Jan	44	31	22	2	43	49	17	61	19
	Feb	43	32	22	2	39	45	17	62	19
	Mar	39	28	29	3	41	47	19	66	11
	Apr	40	35	22	2	38	44	21	59	21
	May	49	31	17	2	45	50	18	76	11
	Jun	45	26	26	2	44	48	17	87	5
	Jul	44	28	26	1	46	52	11	49	16
	Aug	44	25	29	1	44	51	10	56	10
	Sep	45	24	29	1	47	53	9	64	12

(continued)

		<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
		<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %*</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
	Oct	42	35	20	2	41	48	58	48	28
	Nov	43	36	19	1	40	49	48	53	26
	Dec	42	36	19	2	38	47	40	49	27
1984	Jan	41	38	19	1	42	49	43	58	22
	Feb	43	33	21	2	41	48	45	59	23
	Mar	41	38	19	1	41	46	47	50	35
	Apr	41	36	20	2	42	46	42	52	28
	May	38	36	23	2	37	41	42	50	30
	Jun	37	38	23	1	36	41	43	49	31
	Jul	37	38	22	2	36	41	43	43	37
	Aug	36	39	22	2	34	39	37	49	29
	Sep	37	36	25	1	34	40	43	54	28
	Oct	44	32	21	2	43	50	35	64	19
	Nov	44.5	30	23.5	1	41	48	59	67	17
	Dec	39.5	31	27.5	2	34	43	36	67	16
1985	Jan	39	33	25.5	2	33	40	36	65	16
	Feb	35	32	31.5	1	31	37	31	63	19
	Mar	33	39.5	25.5	2	30	37	37	53	28
	Apr	34	34.5	26.5	2	32	38	36	54	28
	May	30.5	34	33.5	2	28	36	38	46	26
	Jun	34.5	34.5	30	1	31	38	37	44	31
	Jul	27.5	38	32.5	2	28	34	38	37	27
	Aug	24	40	34	2	23	30	34	34	33
	Sep	29	29.5	39	2.5	29	35	29	41	25
	Oct	32	38	28	2	29	33	50	39	28
	Nov	35	34	29.5	1.5	29	36	46	47	25
	Dec	33	32.5	32.5	2.5	34	39	47	47	24
1986	Jan	29.5	34	35	1.5	27	31	44	40	27
	Feb	29.5	35.5	33.5	1.5	25	29	40	35	30
	Mar	29.5	34	34.5	2	29	33	39	45	27
	Apr	28	38.5	31.5	2	23	28	40	36	40
	May	27.5	37	32.5	3	27	31	47	28	49
	Jun	34	39	24.5	2.5	27	30	41	35	43
	Jul	33	38	27	2	30	34	43	43	38
	Aug	30	36.5	30	3.5	25	28	38	38	39
	Sep	32.5	38	27.5	2	30	35	46	43	38
	Oct	37.5	37.5	22	2.5	33	36	47	49	32
	Nov	36	39.5	22	2.5	36	36	44	55	28
	Dec	41	32.5	22.5	3	34	38	36	65	18
1987	Jan	34.5	39.5	23.5	2.5	30	35	39	63	19
	Feb	36	34.5	27.5	2	32	35	37	65	19
	Mar	37.5	29.5	31.5	1.5	35	39	34	69	10
	Apr	40.5	28	29	2.5	41	43	26	74	6
	May	39	28	30	3	38	44	30	87	8
	Jun	41	34	23.5	1.5	36	41	45	77	11
	Jul	44.5	33	20.5	2	44	46	35	-	-
	Aug	45.5	35.5	17.5	1.5	42	46	36	-	-
	Sep	44	33	20	3	40	48	40	-	-
	Oct	52	31.5	13.5	3	46	52	39	-	-
	Nov	46.5	33	17	3.5	43	47	39	-	-
	Dec	46.5	34.5	16	3	42	47	40	69	15
1988	Jan	45.5	37	15	2.5	42	48	35	74	12

(continued)

		<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Opposition</i>	<i>Party thought</i>	
		<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %*</i>	<i>Other %</i>	<i>Govt</i>	<i>with P.M. %</i>	<i>leader</i>	<i>likely to win</i>	
						<i>Record %</i>		<i>good %</i>	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
	Feb	46	36	15	3	40	45	36	71	14
	Mar	42	36.5	19.5	2	40	42	32	70	14
	Apr	40.5	41.5	15	3	35	40	39	74	16
	May	45	36	14.5	4.5	40	43	39	68	17
	Jun	42	43	11	4	39	42	38	71	17
	Jul	41.5	39	16	3.5	39	42	32	78	11
	Aug	45.5	33.5	17	4	41	45	27	79	9
	Sep	43	36.5	17.5	3	42	45	30	80	11
	Oct	45.5	34	17.5	3	43	48	33	83	8
	Nov	42.5	36	17	4.5	38	45	29	-	-
	Dec	43	32	19.5	5.5	38	44	26	78	13
1989	Jan	42.6	35.5	16.7	5.3	36.6	43.8	28.1	79	9
	Feb	41.0	36.4	17.9	4.7	34.2	41.6	28.7	74	10
	Mar	38.9	37.7	17.9	5.4	33.1	39.7	29.2	68	15
	Apr	39.2	38.4	17.0	5.5	34.6	40.6	31.7	70	17
	May	40.9	40.8	12.8	4.4	35.8	40.9	35.0	64	22
	Jun	38.2	41.3	11.0	9.4	32.8	37.7	37.5	47	40
	Jul	35.5	42.3	10.0	11.1	29.9	34.8	37.9	52	34
	Aug	36.8	42.3	9.3	11.3	31.8	35.6	36.2	56	22
	Sep	36.4	41.2	11.5	10.8	31.1	35.8	37.2	59	22
	Oct	36.2	47.0	8.3	8.6	29.0	33.1	45.1	45	42
	Nov	36.3	46.5	9.3	8.1	28.1	29.6	40.9	-	-
	Dec	37.3	46.2	9.4	7.1	30.1	32.2	42.7	52	36
1990	Jan	36.1	45.0	10.7	8.4	28.8	32.6	40.6	50	36
	Feb	32.7	47.3	11.6	8.5	24.9	29.2	39.6	38	48
	Mar	28.5	52.0	10.9	8.6	21.6	24.3	40.4	26	62
	Apr	28.1	51.8	11.6	8.4	22.2	23.2	40.1	33	56
	May	32.7	47.5	12.3	7.5	25.6	26.1	37.9	38	52
	Jun	33.7	49.5	8.8	8.1	26.1	27.7	38.2	48	41
	Jul	34.4	47.9	9.9	7.8	27.5	30.1	39.4	45	42
	Aug	35.1	47.6	9.3	7.9	28.8	31.8	38.8	48	40
	Sep	34.6	46.6	11.1	7.6	29.1	32.5	42.4	47	41
	Oct	34.3	46.4	13.0	6.3	28.1	31.5	44.1	43	40
	Nov	37.9	42.1	13.7	6.6	29.8	25.9	38.8	-	-
	Dec	44.6	39.1	10.5	5.8	34.3	49.3	33.5	60	27
1991	Jan	44.3	39.2	10.8	5.7	36.6	50.1	37.1	53	33
	Feb	44.3	39.3	11.0	5.4	37.0	59.3	38.3	62	27
	Mar	41.2	36.2	17.3	5.2	33.0	56.9	37.4	65	24
	Apr	40.9	37.1	16.5	5.6	33.2	53.9	34.8	53	42
	May	37.2	38.3	19.4	5.1	29.7	49.7	39.4	38	46
	Jun	36.5	39.5	18.7	5.0	29.8	47.8	34.9	42	25
	Jul	38.3	39.1	17.6	4.8	30.4	50.2	36.9	48	36
	Aug	38.5	38.8	17.1	5.5	31.4	52.1	35.8	52	31
	Sep	40.5	36.9	17.1	5.5	33.9	54.1	33.9	58	25
	Oct	41.0	40.4	13.8	4.8	33.2	52.0	39.3	47	37
	Nov	39.5	38.9	16.6	5.0	32.3	50.0	36.0	45	37
	Dec	40.6	38.9	15.0	5.6	33.2	49.6	33.4	45	35
1992	Jan	39.0	39.2	16.8	5.0	30.2	48.4	33.0	47	36
	Feb	38.9	37.6	18.3	5.2	29.7	48.5	33.6	56	26
	Mar	37.4	37.8	19.7	5.1	29.4	46.4	35.4	39	35
	Apr	38.5	38.0	20.0	3.5	33.8	48.5	40.0	55	22
	May	40.6	39.3	16.1	3.9	36.7	54.3	48.6	63	15

(continued)

<i>Voting Intention</i>					<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>		
	<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	
	Jun	39.8	40.4	15.2	4.5	34.0	51.7	47.0	62	16
	Jul	39.1	41.4	14.8	4.6	30.4	49.2	48.5	62	16
	Aug	38.4	42.6	14.1	4.9	26.2	45.2	38.8	56	23
	Sep	36.9	44.5	14.2	4.5	22.4	38.7	33.6	56	26
	Oct	32.0	48.4	14.4	5.3	14.0	25.6	45.1	43	37
	Nov	30.2	51.5	13.5	4.8	13.9	23.3	48.9	34	44
	Dec	32.2	48.1	14.6	5.1	15.9	27.0	46.3	33	46
1993	Jan	33.0	47.9	13.9	5.2	17.4	31.2	43.0	45	37
	Feb	31.9	47.4	15.4	5.4	16.0	27.9	45.1	39	43
	Mar	30.0	48.3	15.8	6.0	14.4	24.9	47.2	-	-
	Apr	30.9	47.4	16.0	5.8	16.0	26.0	47.0	45	37
	May	26.8	44.2	23.6	5.5	13.8	23.1	44.4	52	32
	Jun	24.2	45.8	24.5	5.6	11.0	18.4	43.0	35	42
	Jul	25.4	44.7	24.7	5.2	12.2	19.5	45.0	40	39
	Aug	23.7	42.9	28.3	5.1	12.0	19.5	43.7	36	37
	Sep	24.3	45.0	24.7	6.0	11.9	19.4	44.2	38	36
	Oct	26.2	45.6	22.6	5.5	13.1	22.6	53.1	41	34
	Nov	25.4	46.2	22.4	6.0	12.3	20.2	49.6	40	39
	Dec	26.8	46.4	21.3	5.4	14.0	22.9	50.1	41	38
1994	Jan	25.5	48.2	20.8	5.5	13.8	21.6	50.5	46	38
	Feb	26.3	47.6	21.0	5.1	14.0	23.2	52.5	34	43
	Mar	25.9	47.7	20.4	5.6	13.9	22.5	50.3	-	-
	Apr	24.4	48.3	22.4	4.9	12.0	19.3	48.5	-	-
	May	22.8	49.2	23.1	4.9	11.1	18.6	-	-	-
	Jun	21.6	51.8	20.3	6.3	10.7	18.8	-	-	-
	Jul	22.0	54.7	17.4	5.9	11.3	19.8	50.0	-	-
	Aug	23.0	55.5	16.6	4.4	11.9	19.7	58.3	-	-
	Sep	22.8	55.5	16.7	5.0	12.4	21.2	46.3	-	-
	Oct	22.8	56.7	15.5	5.1	12.7	21.9	50.6	-	-
	Nov	23.24	57.4	15.0	4.3	11.2	21.3	49.3	-	-
	Dec	20.4	60.9	14.3	4.4	9.7	18.1	55.3	-	-
1995	Jan	22.7	59.0	13.7	4.6	10.5	18.4	56.2	-	-
	Feb	21.8	59.5	13.7	4.9	10.5	19.1	58.5	-	-
	Mar	23.8	58.0	13.9	4.7	11.2	20.8	58.5	-	-
	Apr	22.5	57.2	15.3	5.1	11.5	20.6	60.6	-	-
	May	21.3	57.4	16.6	4.7	10.2	20.5	64.7	-	-
	Jun	22.6	58.2	14.8	4.5	11.9	21.8	65.8	-	-
	Jul	25.5	57.2	12.9	4.5	13.9	26.4	62.4	-	-
	Aug	24.7	55.5	15.0	4.8	13.8	25.6	58.8	-	-
	Sep	26.2	54.4	14.6	4.7	13.2	25.7	55.5	-	-
	Oct	24.3	58.9	13.0	3.9	14.7	25.3	63.1	-	-
	Nov	24.3	59.5	12.3	4.0	13.5	25.1	62.2	-	-
	Dec	24.7	58.0	13.0	4.3	14.7	26.6	63.5	-	-
1996	Jan	23.1	55.6	16.8	4.4	13.8	24.4	60.5	-	-
	Feb	25.4	55.4	14.9	4.4	14.4	24.2	58.5	-	-
	Mar	23.9	57.3	15.1	3.7	13.3	25.2	61.5	-	-
	Apr	23.8	57.2	14.3	4.6	14.0	24.1	62.2	-	-
	May	24.3	54.8	16.0	5.0	13.8	24.2	60.2	-	-
	Jun	26.1	54.9	14.5	4.4	15.0	25.1	59.6	-	-
	Jul	27.0	54.1	14.0	4.9	15.0	26.1	56.8	-	-
	Aug	26.9	53.3	13.8	6.0	16.3	26.5	53.4	-	-
	Sep	27.0	54.1	13.9	5.0	17.4	27.8	56.3	-	-
	Oct	25.8	54.7	15.0	4.6	16.8	27.5	59.4	-	-
	Nov	25.8	55.8	12.6	5.8	18.2	28.4	60.5	-	-

(continued)

		<i>Voting Intention</i>				<i>Approve Govt Record %</i>	<i>Satisfied with P.M. %</i>	<i>Opposition leader good %</i>	<i>Party thought likely to win</i>	
		<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>	<i>Lib. %</i>	<i>Other %</i>				<i>Con. %</i>	<i>Lab. %</i>
1997	Dec	26.0	56.0	12.5	5.4	17.2	26.9	57.6	-	-
	Jan	33.0	50.5	11.3	5.1	24.0	34.1	61.7	-	-
	Feb	32.8	50.9	10.8	5.7	25.5	34.9	64.1	-	-
	Mar	29.8	53.7	10.8	5.8	25.3	33.3	68.3	-	-

\*Includes SDP 1981-9

### Monthly 'Poll of Polls' 1979-

In recent years, polls on voting intention have been published more frequently, with several companies releasing figures each month and some doing so weekly or even daily. Their methodologies have varied (the table includes polls conducted face-to-face, by telephone and online, at various periods), and at times the findings of different companies have systematically diverged. To avoid giving undue weight to the polls of companies polling more frequently, where a company has published more than one poll in the same month their results are averaged across the month before combining them with results from other companies to produce the poll of polls. These calculations draw on the lists of poll results collated by David Cowling (BBC), Mark Pack (Liberal Democrats and City University) and Anthony Wells (UK Polling Report).

Figures in months with general elections should be treated with particular caution, as they may include polls from both before and after the election. (For the final polls before each election, compared with the actual result, see the table on pp. 441-5.)

Also shown are findings from the monthly series by MORI (now Ipsos MORI) on satisfaction with the way the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition are doing their jobs, and the 'net optimism score' from the question, 'Do you think that the general economic condition of the country will improve, stay the same or get worse over the next 12 months?' (subtracting the percentage expecting it to get worse from the percentage expecting it to improve). Changes of Government, Prime Minister and Opposition Leader are indicated in the satisfaction columns with a double line, showing whether the poll figures refer to the old or new government or leader in months when a change took place.

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>				<i>MORI monthly poll</i>			
		<i>Voting intentions</i>				<i>% satisfied with</i>			
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>Lib (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net cc. op.</i>
1979	June	2	43	45	10	-	-	-	-
	July	2	42	46	11	-	-	-	-
	August	3	43	45	10	34	45	48	-50
	September	3	42	45	10	33	44	44	-53
	October	3	41	46	11	35	44	46	-52
	November	3	40	45	13	30	41	45	-58
	December	2	39	45	14				

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>			<i>MORI monthly poll</i>					
		<i>Voting intentions</i>			<i>% satisfied with</i>					
	<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>Lib (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>		
1980	January	4	38	47	13	30	39	35	-64	
	February	3	37	47	14	26	37	38	-58	
	March	4	38	48	11	28	37	44	-61	
	April	3	39	45	13	33	43	41	-55	
	May	2	41	43	14	-	-	-	-	
	June	3	41	45	12	32	42	37	-49	
	July	3	38	46	13	32	38	42	-39	
	August	3	39	46	13	30	37	37	-42	
	September	3	37	46	14	27	35	41	-42	
	October	4	38	47	14	27	34	-	-38	
	November	4	37	48	14	25	32	23	-41	
	December	3	34	52	12	-	-	-	-	
1981	January	3	34	47	16	26	33	24	-34	
	February	3	35	39	23	23	32	24	-37	
1981	March	3	31	38	28	16	29	23	-41	
	April	3	30	37	30	24	33	24	-22	
	May	4	35	38	24	-	-	-	-31	
	June	4	32	39	27	25	34	29	-31	
	July	3	31	40	27	22	31	25	-35	
	August	3	31	38	30	22	29	24	-18	
	September	4	31	39	28	20	28	25	-35	
	October	3	29	32	37	22	30	24	-30	
	November	4	28	30	40	20	28	17	-24	
	December	2	25	26	47	18	25	16	-27	
	1982	January	3	29	30	38	23	32	20	-13
		February	3	30	33	34	23	30	18	-27
March		3	32	35	31	29	36	22	-4	
April		7	34	31	33	34	41	21	+4	
May		7	43	29	26	49	56	18	+6	
June		4	48	26	24	51	59	17	+8	
July		3	45	30	22	42	51	14	-17	
August		3	44	29	24	40	49	13	0	
September		3	44	31	24	37	46	16	-22	
October		4	41	33	24	38	46	19	-3	
November		4	43	34	21	41	48	22	-4	
December		3	42	36	20	38	47	22	-21	
1983	January	5	43	34	21	42	49	20	-21	
	February	5	43	32	22	41	49	16	-10	
	March	5	41	29	28	42	48	19	-1	
	April	5	44	32	22	41	49	20	+6	
	May	37	47	32	19	43	51	22	-	
	June	17	46	26	26	-	54	18	+2	
	July	3	45	29	25	43	49	-	-10	
	August	4	46	27	26	46	53	-	-2	
	September	3	46	27	26	42	50	-	-15	
	October	5	42	35	21	39	47	33	-12	
	November	6	43	35	21	-	-	-	-	
	December	6	42	37	20	36	47	39	-	

(continued)



		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>			<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>			<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>Lib (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
1984	January	6	43	37	19	40	48	35	+7
	February	4	42	37	19	38	47	39	-4
	March	5	40	40	19	38	43	43	+3
	April	6	41	37	20	36	42	38	0
	May	4	40	37	22	36	43	37	-11
	June	6	39	38	21	32	39	37	-17
	July	4	37	39	22	-	-	-	-
	August	5	38	39	22	32	41	34	-17
	September	6	40	37	22	35	41	29	-21
	October	5	42	34	22	37	48	30	-26
	November	4	44	33	22	36	44	32	-17
	December	6	41	33	25	33	41	29	-22
1985	January	5	39	34	25	33	44	30	-13
	February	7	37	35	26	30	41	28	-24
	March	7	37	38	24	29	37	33	-22
	April	4	36	37	25	31	38	32	-11
	May	5	31	35	32	26	35	30	-26
	June	5	33	36	30	29	38	31	-26
	July	4	31	35	32	28	38	31	-15
	August	6	30	37	32	26	33	29	-17
	September	7	31	33	34	28	35	30	-19
	October	7	34	36	28	30	39	43	-15
	November	4	35	35	28	31	39	42	-7
	December	4	35	35	29	30	39	45	-14
1986	January	6	31	35	32	28	34	40	-9
	February	5	30	36	32	23	29	37	-9
	March	5	32	35	31	27	32	35	-8
	April	5	33	37	28	26	32	38	-9
	May	5	31	38	28	23	29	39	-18
	June	5	33	39	25	25	30	38	-13
	July	6	33	38	26	26	30	33	-11
	August	5	34	37	26	24	27	32	-22
	September	5	34	39	25	26	32	32	-15
	October	7	38	40	20	30	35	40	-18
	November	8	40	38	20	32	37	37	-10
	December	7	40	37	22	34	39	36	-5
1987	January	9	39	38	21	32	37	37	-2
	February	8	38	35	25	33	38	30	-2
	March	7	38	31	28	37	44	28	+16
	April	12	41	31	26	40	47	27	+14
	May	28	43	32	23	-	-	-	-
	June	19	43	34	21	48	51	36	+23
	July	4	48	33	18	47	54	37	+19
	August	4	47	35	16	44	48	36	+7
	September	6	48	34	15	44	48	36	+5
	October	6	48	35	14	45	49	38	+8
	November	4	48	35	14	44	49	37	+7
	December	5	47	36	15	43	48	35	+7
1988	January	5	47	37	14	40	46	33	+12
	February	6	45	39	12	37	45	35	+4

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>					<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>					<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>SDP (%)</i>	<i>Grn (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
1988	March	7	45	39	11	5		39	47	36	+11
	April	5	43	40	10	5		38	43	39	+11
	May	8	44	40	8	5		39	43	37	+15
	June	10	46	39	8	4		42	49	32	+5
	July	5	45	41	8	5		41	46	30	-5
	August	4	47	36	9	5		44	50	28	-9
	September	7	44	39	9	4		38	46	32	-18
	October	7	46	37	9	4		40	46	36	-12
	November	7	43	38	9	5		37	47	34	-28
	December	4	45	37	9	6		41	48	27	-24
1989	January	8	45	37	9	4		38	46	30	-14
	February	8	42	38	9	6		34	44	34	-18
	March	7	41	39	9	6		36	43	33	-14
	April	6	42	39	9	6		32	41	33	-28
	May	6	42	42	8	3		33	40	38	-21
	June	6	37	44	6	3	7	28	34	41	-30
	July	6	37	43	6	4	9	28	34	38	-19
	August	7	38	43	6	3	7	31	38	39	-18
	September	11	37	43	6	3	8	30	41	39	-18
	October	11	37	48	5	2	5	27	35	43	-27
	November	9	37	47	6	3	5	28	33	42	-33
	December	6	39	46	6	3	4	28	33	42	-24
1990	January	9	37	47	6	3	5	25	31	43	-31
	February	7	35	48	7	3	5	19	29	41	-38
	March	9	31	53	6	3	5	16	20	43	-43
	April	10	31	53	7	3	5	17	21	39	-37
	May	8	34	48	8	3	5	23	26	40	-31
	June	8	37	49	8		5	24	30	38	-24
	July	7	36	48	8		5	24	30	37	-19
	August	7	37	48	8		4	25	33	39	-43
	September	8	36	47	11		4	25	36	41	-46
	October	7	34	46	13		4	22	29	45	-21
	November	20	40	44	11		3	22	25	42	-24
	December	5	44	42	9		2	31	37	37	-20
1991	January	9	45	41	9		2	41	61	44	-30
	February	9	45	41	9		3	34	63	43	-27
	March	12	41	38	16		2	30	58	39	-1
	April	10	42	39	15		2	32	59	38	+5
	May	8	37	42	17		2	27	49	40	-1
	June	10	38	42	16		1	27	50	39	-9
	July	8	38	42	15		2	26	53	37	-7
	August	7	39	41	14		2	32	57	38	+7
	September	13	40	39	15		2	31	57	33	+13
	October	9	39	44	13		2	30	54	41	+5
	November	8	40	42	15		1	29	52	37	+3
	December	6	40	41	14		2	26	51	33	-17
1992	January	10	41	41	15			28	51	34	-1
	February	10	38	40	17			25	48	36	-2
	March	48	38	40	18			29	48	41	+4
	April	21	39	39	19			40	55	33	+21
	May	5	45	37	15			41	56	30	+18
	June	3	44	37	15			34	51	27	-3
	July	4	42	40	14			27	50	30	-18

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>			<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>			<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
	August	5	41	41	14	25	47	30	-32
	September	6	38	42	16	18	33	33	-32
	October	4	35	46	15	10	21	40	-46
	November	6	32	49	14	12	25	40	-34
	December	3	33	47	16	14	28	35	-16
1993	January	4	36	45	14	17	31	34	-16
	February	3	34	46	15	14	28	34	-21
	March	4	32	47	16	13	26	37	-9
	April	3	32	47	17	17	27	37	+14
	May	3	28	44	24	12	21	33	+3
	June	5	27	44	25	10	19	35	-7
	July	5	28	43	24	12	19	36	+7
	August	3	27	42	27	12	21	35	+5
	September	4	27	44	25	11	20	34	-8
	October	5	29	44	23	11	23	41	-11
	November	4	28	46	22	13	21	39	-5
	December	4	27	47	21	13	24	39	-6
1994	January	5	27	47	21	13	21	37	-3
	February	3	27	49	21	11	22	37	-14
	March	5	27	49	21	12	20	38	-14
	April	5	27	47	22	11	19	36	-7
	May	6	26	47	22	12	22	-	0
	June	6	24	49	21	11	20	-	-9
	July	3	25	50	20	10	20	-	-9
	August	4	25	54	17	11	17	34	+1
	September	5	28	50	17	12	24	33	-9
	October	3	27	54	15	14	27	42	-5
	November	3	26	54	16	12	23	41	-6
	December	4	24	58	15	8	18	49	-16
1995	January	4	26	56	14	10	20	46	-14
	February	3	26	56	15	9	20	48	-27
	March	4	25	56	15	11	22	51	-18
	April	3	25	55	16	9	22	47	-16
	May	3	24	55	17	10	21	51	-18
	June	5	26	55	15	14	28	53	-11
	July	7	29	53	14	11	25	51	-20
	August	5	26	54	16	13	26	45	-17
	September	4	28	52	16	14	28	45	-19
	October	4	27	55	15	15	28	52	-16
	November	5	27	55	15	15	25	52	-18
	December	5	27	54	14	14	28	51	-16
1996	January	7	27	52	17	14	25	49	-11
	February	7	27	53	16	13	26	48	-18
	March	5	28	53	16	14	26	53	-17
	April	5	28	53	15	15	29	50	-6
	May	7	27	52	17	14	26	48	-10
	June	6	29	51	15	18	29	48	-3
	July	4	29	50	16	15	28	43	-9
	August	6	29	52	14	16	28	43	+2
	September	5	30	51	14	17	29	42	-1
	October	9	29	52	14	18	30	51	-1
	November	6	30	51	14	22	36	49	0
	December	3	31	51	13	18	30	47	-9

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>				<i>MORI monthly poll</i>			
		<i>Voting intentions</i>				<i>% satisfied with</i>			
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
1997	January	5	32	51	13	21	31	50	0
	February	7	31	51	12	21	34	48	+2
	March	9	30	51	13	23	32	51	+1
	April	55	31	49	14	—	—	—	+13
	May	1	23	57	15	46	65	—	+28
	June	4	24	60	13	53	72	12	+19
	July	2	24	58	14	53	70	21	+10
	August	3	28	56	13	48	65	22	-2
	September	3	24	60	11	57	75	18	+17
	October	3	23	61	12	55	72	23	+7
	November	4	27	56	14	52	70	19	+6
	December	4	27	52	15	43	61	20	-4
1998	January	3	28	52	15	46	60	22	-1
	February	3	29	51	15	44	60	25	+2
	March	3	30	50	15	46	62	27	+4
	April	5	28	53	15	54	68	27	+1
	May	4	26	53	14	52	67	21	+1
	June	5	28	53	15	49	62	23	-19
	July	3	28	53	15	50	62	24	-21
	August	5	29	51	14	47	65	23	-27
	September	4	26	54	15	45	61	20	-37
	October	4	27	53	15	47	62	25	-46
	November	4	28	53	14	49	61	27	-31
	December	5	28	54	13	46	60	24	-30
1999	January	6	26	54	14	45	59	23	-23
	February	4	29	51	14	45	58	23	-15
	March	4	28	53	14	47	61	24	-6
	April	6	28	53	14	50	63	21	-8
	May	6	27	52	16	46	58	20	-1
	June	4	28	49	16	45	57	23	-4
	July	4	29	50	14	43	55	25	+3
	August	4	28	50	16	39	49	20	-12
	September	7	30	50	15	47	58	23	+5
	October	5	30	51	14	42	53	25	-7
	November	5	30	50	14	44	54	28	+4
	December	3	28	52	14	45	57	24	+1
2000	January	5	30	50	15	37	53	19	+2
	February	4	29	48	16	35	49	22	-10
	March	4	31	48	14	37	47	26	-5
	April	4	30	49	14	38	52	24	-13
	May	7	33	46	15	36	47	27	-11
	June	6	33	45	16	28	39	29	-14
	July	6	34	46	14	29	42	29	-10
	August	6	32	48	15	33	45	26	-7
	September	17	37	38	19	26	32	23	-17
	October	5	35	42	17	29	37	28	-13
	November	6	34	44	16	35	42	26	-6
	December	5	33	46	15	34	43	25	-6
2001	January	9	32	48	14	37	47	25	-9
	February	5	31	50	14	39	48	25	-2
	March	8	31	50	13	40	47	25	-29
	April	6	30	51	14	37	44	25	-22
	May	27	31	48	15	—	—	—	-4

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>			<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>			<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
2002	June	9	31	46	17	45	55	23	-4
	July	3	27	51	17	42	51	-	-15
	August	3	27	50	17	40	49	-	-31
	September	2	28	50	18	54	67	15	-56
	October	2	27	52	16	50	65	22	-43
	November	2	27	51	17	52	64	24	-29
	December	1	29	44	20	-	-	-	-
	January	3	29	46	19	43	51	25	-20
	February	2	29	49	17	37	46	27	-21
	March	3	31	44	19	33	42	23	-21
	April	4	30	46	17	41	46	26	-5
	May	5	32	43	19	33	39	26	-22
2003	June	6	31	42	19	36	46	24	-17
	July	4	31	43	19	34	42	22	-27
	August	5	30	45	19	-	-	-	-23
	September	4	30	43	20	37	42	22	-23
	October	7	29	47	19	35	41	18	-23
	November	7	30	42	21	32	40	22	-32
	December	4	31	39	23	32	38	19	-40
	January	7	31	39	23	26	33	18	-46
	February	7	32	38	24	25	31	16	-50
	March	4	32	39	22	35	43	21	-39
	April	5	30	42	21	35	47	22	-18
	May	4	33	38	21	30	38	23	-24
2004	June	6	34	37	20	25	31	21	-20
	July	5	35	36	21	26	32	25	-22
	August	5	34	35	23	24	30	20	-26
	September	9	32	37	25	27	29	19	-23
	October	8	33	37	24	25	31	22	-25
	November	7	34	37	22	27	32	26	-27
	December	5	34	38	22	29	36	22	-20
	January	5	36	38	20	25	32	30	-21
	February	6	35	35	23	27	31	29	-18
	March	4	36	36	22	25	32	31	-22
	April	5	35	36	21	26	31	28	-18
	May	7	35	35	20	26	29	30	-25
2005	June	7	31	33	21	27	30	26	-22
	July	8	30	34	24	27	30	26	-16
	August	3	33	35	21	28	29	26	-27
	September	8	32	33	25	29	32	26	-22
	October	7	31	38	21	28	30	23	-26
	November	6	31	37	22	28	32	23	-23
	December	6	31	38	21	31	33	22	-22
	January	11	32	38	22	32	33	22	-19
	February	7	33	39	19	31	35	25	-11
	March	9	34	39	20	31	34	31	-15
	April	60	33	38	21	-	-	-	-11
	May	11	32	38	23	38	39	28	-20
2005	June	3	31	39	21	34	39	23	-14
	July	4	30	40	23	37	44	25	-18
	August	3	32	39	22	36	39	25	-25
	September	5	32	39	22	29	31	-	-35
	October	6	32	40	20	35	36	-	-32

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>			<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>			<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
2006	November	6	33	39	20	33	37	-	-27
	December	8	37	36	19	-	-	-	-
	January	8	38	38	16	32	36	31	-23
	February	5	37	36	19	28	31	31	-28
	March	8	36	37	19	27	31	32	-26
	April	8	34	33	20	22	29	29	-30
	May	5	39	32	19	22	26	33	-32
	June	7	38	33	19	27	32	32	-25
	July	5	38	33	19	23	23	29	-33
	August	2	39	31	20	-	-	-	-
	September	11	37	33	18	24	26	30	-31
	October	6	37	33	17	27	32	31	-23
2007	November	6	36	33	19	22	27	25	-33
	December	6	37	34	17	26	30	28	-27
	January	5	37	32	20	24	25	28	-39
	February	5	38	31	18	-	-	-	-
	March	8	39	31	18	-	-	-	-
	April	7	37	30	20	27	28	30	-31
	May	9	36	33	18	30	35	29	-20
	June	8	36	36	17	30	33	28	-20
	July	9	34	39	16	36	36	31	-21
	August	12	35	38	16	35	43	29	-25
	September	12	33	40	16	35	44	23	-33
	October	14	40	37	14	34	37	36	-39
2008	November	11	40	33	16	-	-	-	-
	December	6	41	32	16	28	31	39	-46
	January	10	39	33	17	29	32	31	-51
	February	8	40	33	17	29	31	35	-47
	March	8	40	31	18	26	27	38	-60
	April	10	41	30	18	26	23	35	-57
	May	9	43	28	19	21	23	40	-60
	June	9	46	26	17	21	22	50	-57
	July	11	45	26	17	18	21	50	-64
	August	8	45	26	17	20	24	51	-59
	September	9	44	28	17	18	24	48	-58
	October	12	43	31	15	25	35	49	-35
2009	November	10	41	34	15	32	41	45	-51
	December	8	39	35	16	28	38	43	-48
	January	8	43	32	16	27	33	44	-40
	February	8	43	29	18	21	26	43	-40
	March	8	42	31	17	26	34	52	-29
	April	9	43	28	19	23	32	52	-2
	May	16	40	22	18	18	26	51	-2
	June	12	38	23	18	16	27	45	+11
	July	9	40	25	19	19	26	46	-6
	August	8	41	25	18	23	28	47	+16
	September	25	40	26	20	26	29	45	+16
	October	25	41	27	18	23	32	49	+21
2010	November	14	39	28	18	25	34	48	+23
	December	16	40	28	18	21	28	44	-4
	January	19	40	29	18	25	33	43	+20
	February	24	38	30	19	26	36	44	+6
	March	50	37	30	20	25	34	42	+7

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>			<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>			<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
	April	88	35	28	27	30	35	45	+15
	May	20	36	29	26	—	—	53	+10
	June	20	39	32	20	43	57	—	-5
	July	25	40	34	18	43	55	—	+2
	August	27	39	35	16	—	—	—	—
	September	31	38	37	15	43	57	—	-20
	October	31	38	37	14	42	52	41	-21
	November	30	37	38	13	35	46	38	-20
	December	24	38	39	11	38	48	35	-12
2011	January	34	35	41	12	30	38	37	-29
	February	31	35	40	12	31	39	34	-37
	March	32	36	40	11	36	43	37	-28
	April	30	36	40	11	37	44	41	-11
	May	27	36	39	11	34	44	35	-13
	June	31	37	40	10	36	45	34	-23
	July	31	35	40	11	29	38	37	-26
	August	31	36	39	12	30	39	36	-33
	September	33	35	39	11	32	39	31	-32
	October	31	35	39	11	30	40	34	-41
	November	35	35	39	11	30	39	34	-43
	December	26	37	38	12	36	43	34	-48
2012	January	32	38	38	12	40	46	30	-35
	February	28	37	39	11	30	40	30	-22
	March	33	35	39	11	32	41	34	-14
	April	32	32	40	11	27	37	34	-18
	May	33	32	42	10	26	32	34	-23
	June	27	32	41	10	28	34	35	-32
	July	30	32	42	11	26	33	33	-32
	August	32	32	41	11	32	39	41	-27
	September	34	31	42	11	28	34	38	-9
	October	38	32	42	10	27	33	37	-14
	November	33	31	42	10	31	40	40	-6
	December	25	31	41	10	30	37	40	-27
2013	January	38	31	40	10	27	34	36	-22
	February	29	30	41	10	25	34	34	-22
	March	28	28	39	11	24	31	32	-30
	April	32	29	38	10	29	32	34	-19
	May	33	28	36	9	28	36	35	-1
	June	28	29	36	10	28	34	31	0
	July	38	30	38	10	30	38	30	+5
	August	40	30	37	11	32	38	28	+20
	September	37	32	37	10	32	36	24	+23
	October	43	32	37	10	36	39	36	+15
	November	38	31	38	10	29	35	31	+15
	December	27	32	38	10	32	39	29	+18
2014	January	36	31	37	11	31	39	31	+19

(continued)

		<i>"Poll of polls"</i>					<i>MORI monthly poll</i>				
		<i>Voting intentions</i>					<i>% satisfied with</i>				
		<i>Number of polls</i>	<i>Con (%)</i>	<i>Lab (%)</i>	<i>LD (%)</i>	<i>Grn (%)</i>	<i>UKIP (%)</i>	<i>Gov</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Opp ldr</i>	<i>Net ec. op.</i>
	February	34	32	38	10			32	37	31	+26
	March	37	33	36	10			33	37	32	+23
	April	36	31	36	9			33	38	30	+25
	May	41	31	34	9			35	39	31	+35
	June	43	31	35	8			31	37	29	+29
	July	43	32	35	9			33	36	28	+25
	August	36	31	35	9			37	38	29	+32
	September	41	32	35	8			36	39	29	+24
	October	46	31	33	8			31	38	25	+12
	November	44	31	32	8			33	38	21	+19
	December	31	31	33	9			31	36	25	+5
2015	January	44	31	33	8			33	41	26	+12
	February	43	32	34	8			34	39	26	+11
	March	52	34	34	8			34	38	28	+21
	April	69	34	33	9	4	12	37	39	33	+21
	May	22	34	33	9	5	11	—	—	—	—
	June	4	39	30	8	6	11	43	49	—	+16
	July	3	38	31	8	4	12	39	42	33	+14
	August	4	40	31	7	4	13	—	—	—	—
	September	8	38	32	7	4	13	38	42	33	+1
	October	6	38	32	7	3	13	38	42	37	-6
	November	7	39	31	7	4	13	36	40	37	-9
	December	6	39	31	7	3	14	38	41	33	-1
2016	January	6	39	31	7	4	14	36	42	31	-13
	February	6	39	31	7	3	13	34	39	30	-19

### Opinion Poll Accuracy in General Elections

The following lists the final published poll predictions of each general election result by all major pollsters. Dates of fieldwork, where known, are shown in brackets.

		<i>Predicted % share</i>			<i>Difference from outcome</i>		
		<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Lib<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Lib</i>
1945	Gallup (24–27 Jun) <sup>b</sup>	41	47	10½	+1.7	-2.0	+1.2
	<b>Result (5 Jul)</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>			
1950	Daily Express (17–21 Feb)	45	44	10	+2.0	-2.8	+0.7
	Daily Mail (5–11 Feb)	45½	42½	<sup>c</sup>	+2.5	-4.3	
	Gallup (17–20 Feb)	43½	45	10½	+0.5	-1.8	+1.2
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	44.7	43.8		+1.7	-3.0	
	<b>Result (23 Feb)</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>			
1951	Daily Express (19–23 Oct)	50	46	3½	+2.2	-3.4	+0.9
	Gallup (22 Oct)	49½	47	3½	+1.7	-2.4	+0.9
	RSL (n/a)	50	43	<sup>c</sup>	+2.2	-6.4	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	49.8	45.3		+2.0	-4.1	
	<b>Result (25 Oct)</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>			
1955	Daily Express (n/a)	50.2	47.2	2.2	+0.9	-0.2	-0.6
	Gallup (21–24 May)	51	47½	1½	+1.7	+0.1	-1.3
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	50.6	47.4	1.9	+1.3	0.0	-0.9
	<b>Result (26 May)</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>			

(continued)



		<i>Predicted % share</i>			<i>Difference from outcome</i>		
		<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Lib<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Lib</i>
1959	Daily Express (n/a)	49.1	45.4	5.0	+0.3	+0.8	-1.0
	Forecasting Stats. (1-4 Oct)	48.6	45.7	5.1	-0.2	+1.1	-0.9
	Gallup (3-6 Oct)	48½	46½	4½	-0.3	+1.9	-1.5
	NOP (2-5 Oct)	48.0	44.1	<sup>c</sup>	-0.8	-0.5	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	48.6	45.4		-0.2	+0.8	
	<b>Result (8 Oct)</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>			
1964	Daily Express (n/a)	44.5	43.7	11.0	+1.6	-1.1	-0.4
	Gallup (8-13 Oct)	44½	46½	8½	+1.6	+1.7	-2.9
	NOP (9-13 Oct)	44.3	47.4	7.9	+1.4	+2.6	-3.5
	RSL (n/a)	45	46	<sup>c</sup>	+2.1	+1.2	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	44.6	45.9		+1.7	+1.1	
	<b>Result (15 Oct)</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>			
1966	Daily Express (n/a)	41.6	50.6	7.4	+0.2	+1.8	-1.2
	Gallup (24-28 Mar)	40	51	8	-1.4	+2.2	-0.6
	NOP (27-29 Mar)	37.4	54.1	7.5	-4.0	+5.3	-1.1
	RSL (n/a)	41.6	49.7	8.3	+0.2	+0.9	-0.3
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	40.2	51.4	7.8	-1.2	+2.6	-0.8
	<b>Result (31 Mar)</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>			
1970	Gallup (14-16 Jun)	42	49	7½	-4.2	+5.2	-0.1
	Harris (n/a)	46	48	5	-0.2	+4.2	-2.6
	Marplan (11-14 Jun)	41.5	50.2	7.0	-4.7	+6.4	-0.6
	NOP (12-16 Jun)	44.1	48.2	6.4	-2.1	+4.4	-1.2
	ORC (13-17 Jun)	46.5	45.5	6.5	+0.3	+1.7	-1.1
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	44.0	48.2	6.5	-2.2	+4.4	-1.1
	<b>Result (18 Jun)</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>			
Feb	Business Decisions (21 Feb)	36	37½	23	-2.8	-0.5	+3.2
1974	Gallup (26-27 Feb)	39½	37½	20½	+0.7	-0.5	+0.7
	Harris (26-27 Feb)	40.2	35.2	22	+1.4	-2.8	+2.2
	Marplan (n/a)	36.5	34.5	25	-2.3	-3.5	+5.2
	NOP (23-27 Feb)	39.5	35.5	22	+0.7	-2.5	+2.2
	ORC (n/a)	39.7	36.7	21.2	+0.9	-1.3	+1.4
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	38.6	36.2	22.3	-0.2	-1.8	+2.5
	<b>Result (28 Feb)</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>			
Oct	Business Decisions (2 Oct)	35½	40	20	-1.2	-0.2	+1.2
1974	Gallup (3-8 Oct)	36	41½	19	-0.7	+1.3	+0.2
	Harris (5-9 Oct)	34.6	43	19.3	-2.1	+2.8	+0.5
	Marplan (8 Oct)	38.3	43.8	19.5	+1.6	+3.6	+0.7
	NOP (2-5 Oct)	31	45.5	19.5	-5.7	+5.3	+0.7
	ORC (5-9 Oct)	34.4	41.8	19.4	-2.3	+1.6	+0.6
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	35.0	42.6	19.5	-1.7	+2.4	+0.7
	<b>Result (10 Oct)</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>			
1979	Gallup (30 Apr-1 May)	43	41	13½	-1.9	+3.3	-0.6
	Marplan (1 May)	45	38.5	13.5	+0.1	+0.8	-0.6
	MORI (2 May)	45	37	15	+0.1	-0.7	+0.9
	NOP (1-2 May)	46	39	12.5	+1.1	+1.3	-1.6
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	44.8	38.9	13.6	-0.1	+1.2	-0.5
	<b>Result (3 May)</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>			
1983	Audience Selection (7 Jun)	46	23	29	+2.5	-5.3	+3.0
	Gallup (7-8 Jun)	45½	26½	26	+2.0	-1.8	0
	Harris (7-8 Jun)	47	25	26	+3.5	-3.3	0
	Marplan (8 Jun)	46	26	26	+2.5	-2.3	0
	MORI (8 Jun)	44	28	26	+0.5	-0.3	0
	NOP (6-7 Jun)	46	28	24	+2.5	-0.3	-2.0
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	45.8	26.1	26.2	+2.3	-2.2	+0.2
	<b>Result (9 Jun)</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>			

(continued)

		<i>Predicted % share</i>			<i>Difference from outcome</i>			
		<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Lib<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>Lib</i>	
1987	Audience Selection (9 Jun)	43	34	21	-0.3	+2.5	-2.1	
	Gallup (8-9 Jun)	41	34	23½	-2.3	+2.5	+0.4	
	Harris (10 Jun)	42	35	21	-1.3	+3.5	-2.1	
	Marplan (10 Jun)	42	35	21	-1.3	+3.5	-2.1	
	MORI (9-10 Jun)	44	32	22	+0.7	+0.5	-1.1	
	NOP (10 Jun)	42	35	21	-1.3	+3.5	-2.1	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	42.3	34.2	21.6	-1.0	+2.7	-1.5	
	<b>Result (11 Jun)</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>				
1992	Gallup (7-8 Apr)	38½	38	20	-4.3	+2.8	+1.7	
	Harris (4-7 Apr)	38	40	18	-4.8	+4.8	-0.3	
	ICM (8 Apr)	38	38	20	-4.8	+2.8	+1.7	
	MORI (7-8 Apr)	38	39	20	-4.8	+3.8	+1.7	
	NOP (7-8 Apr)	39	42	17	-3.8	+6.8	-1.3	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	38.3	39.4	19.0	-4.5	+4.2	+0.7	
		<b>Result (9 Apr)</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>			
1997	Gallup (30 Apr)	33	47	14	+1.5	+2.6	-3.2	
	Harris (27-29 Apr)	31	48	15	-0.5	+3.6	-2.2	
	ICM (29-30 Apr)	33	43	18	+1.5	-1.4	+0.8	
	MORI (30 Apr)	29	47	19	-2.5	+2.6	+1.8	
	NOP (29 Apr)	28	50	14	-3.5	+5.6	-3.2	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	30.8	47.0	16.0	-0.7	+2.6	-1.2	
		<b>Result (1 May)</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>			
2001	Gallup (6 Jun)	30	47	18	-2.7	+5.0	-0.8	
	ICM (2-4 Jun)	32	43	19	-0.7	+1.0	+0.2	
	MORI (5-6 Jun)	30	45	18	-2.7	+3.0	-0.8	
	Rasmussen (2-3 Jun)	33	44	16	+0.3	+2.0	-2.8	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	31.3	44.8	17.8	-1.4	+2.8	-1.0	
		<b>Result (7 Jun)</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>			
2005	Harris Interactive (1-4 May)	33	38	22	-0.2	+1.8	-0.6	
	ICM (1-3 May)	32	38	22	-1.2	+1.8	-0.6	
	MORI (3-4 May)	33	38	23	-0.2	+1.8	+0.4	
	NOP (1-3 May)	33	36	23	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	
	Populus (2-3 May)	32	38	21	-1.2	+1.8	-1.6	
	YouGov (3-4 May)	32	37	24	-1.2	+0.8	+1.4	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	32.5	37.5	22.5	-0.7	+1.3	-0.1	
	<b>Result (5 May)</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>				
2010	Angus Reid (4-5 May)	36	24	29	-0.9	-5.7	+5.4	
	BPIX (30 Apr-1 May)	34	27	30	-2.9	-2.7	+6.4	
	ComRes (4-5 May)	37	28	28	+0.1	-1.7	+4.4	
	Harris Interactive (4-5 May)	35	29	27	-1.9	-0.7	+3.4	
	ICM (3-4 May)	36	28	26	-0.9	-1.7	+2.4	
	Ipsos MORI (5 May)	36	29	27	-0.9	-0.7	+3.4	
	OnePoll (n/a)	30	21	32	-6.9	-8.7	+8.4	
	Opinium (4-5 May)	35	27	26	-1.9	-2.7	+2.4	
	Populus (4-5 May)	37	28	27	+0.1	-1.7	+3.4	
	RNB India (30 Apr-2 May)	37	28	26	+0.1	-1.7	+2.4	
	TNS BMRB (29 Apr-4 May)	33	27	29	-3.9	-2.7	+5.4	
	YouGov (4-5 May)	35	28	28	-1.9	-1.7	+4.4	
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	35.1	27.0	27.9	-1.8	-2.7	+4.3	
		<b>Result (6 May)</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>			

(continued)

		<i>Predicted % share</i>					<i>Difference from outcome</i>				
		<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>LD</i>	<i>UKIP</i>	<i>Grn</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Lab</i>	<i>LD</i>	<i>UKIP</i>	<i>Grn</i>
2015	Ashcroft	33	33	10	11	6	-4.7	+1.8	+1.9	-1.9	+2.2
	BMG	34	34	10	12	4	-3.7	+2.8	+1.9	-0.9	+0.2
	ComRes	35	34	9	12	4	-2.7	+2.8	+0.9	-0.9	+0.2
	ICM	34	35	9	11	4	-3.7	+3.8	+0.9	-1.9	+0.2
	Ipsos MORI	36	35	8	11	5	-1.7	+3.8	-0.1	-1.9	+1.2
	Opinium	35	34	8	12	6	-2.7	+2.8	-0.1	-0.9	+2.2
	Panelbase	31	33	8	16	5	-6.7	+1.8	-0.1	+3.1	+1.2
	Populus	33	33	10	14	5	-4.7	+1.8	+1.9	+1.1	+1.2
	Survation	31.4	31.4	9.6	15.7	4.8	-6.3	+0.2	+1.5	+2.8	+1.0
	TNS	33	32	8	14	6	-4.7	+0.8	-0.1	+1.1	+2.2
	YouGov	34	34	10	12	4	-3.7	+2.8	+1.9	-0.9	+0.2
	<i>"Poll of polls"</i>	33.6	33.5	9.1	12.8	4.9	-4.1	+2.3	+1.0	-0.1	+1.1
	<b>Result</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>					
	2017	BMG	46	33	8	5	3	+2.5	-8.0	+0.4	+3.1
ComRes		44	34	9	5	2	+0.5	-7.0	+1.4	+3.1	+0.3
ICM		46	34	7	5	2	+2.5	-7.0	-0.6	+3.1	+0.3
Ipsos MORI		44	36	7	4	2	+0.5	-5.0	-0.6	+3.1	+0.3
Kantar Public		43	38	7	4	2	-0.5	-3.0	-0.6	+3.1	+0.3
Opinium		43	36	8	5	2	+0.5	-5.0	+0.4	+3.1	+0.3
Panelbase		44	36	7	5	2	-0.5	-5.0	-0.6	+3.1	+0.3
Qriously		39	41	6	3	<sup>d</sup>	-4.5	0.0	-1.6	+1.1	
Survation		41	40	8	2	2	-2.5	-1.0	+0.4	+0.1	+0.3
SurveyMonkey		42	38	6	4	2	-1.5	-3.0	-1.6	+2.1	+0.3
YouGov		42	35	10	5	2	-1.5	-6.0	+2.4	+3.1	+0.3
<i>"Poll of polls"</i>		43.1	36.5	7.5	4.3	2.1	-0.4	-4.5	+1.0	+2.4	+0.4
<b>Result</b>		<b>43.5</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>					

Result given in each case is for Great Britain only, as none of the polls listed included Northern Ireland, and regarding the Speaker when standing for re-election as not belonging to any party

The 2015 election was the first at which most of the polls published separate figures for parties other than the Conservatives, Labour and Liberals/Alliance/Liberal Democrats.

<sup>a</sup>SDP-Liberal Alliance (prediction of combined share) in 1983 and 1987; Liberal Democrat from 1992

<sup>b</sup>Gallup's poll in 1945 claimed only to measure the civilian vote; 1.7 million servicemen also voted

<sup>c</sup>Poll made no prediction of Liberal vote share, only of Liberals and Others combined

<sup>d</sup>No separate projection of Green vote share

For opinion polls during national referendums, see p. 453.

### Exit polls

Exit polls differ from conventional election opinion polls in that voters are asked how they have already voted, on their way out of the polling station, as opposed to how they are going to vote. Under the *Representation of the People Act 2002* it is illegal to publish the result of an exit poll before the close of voting. The first experimental British exit poll, in one constituency (Gravesend), was conducted for the BBC in 1970. National exit polls have been commissioned at most general elections since October 1974, with a prediction broadcast at the beginning of the election results programme, as soon as voting has ended. In recent years, the purpose has normally been only to predict the number of seats that each party will win, rather than their shares of the national vote or to analyse the result: predictions of vote shares have not been broadcast and demographic or attitudinal information about voting patterns not collected.

### Accuracy of Broadcast Exit Polls and Other Election Night Forecasts

The table below shows the prediction of each exit poll as first broadcast, shortly after 10 p.m. on election day. (Some of the predictions were subsequently amended slightly, as data about votes cast after the deadline for making the 10 p.m. prediction became available.) Seat predictions are for the whole of the United Kingdom; vote share predictions, where made, and the results with which they are compared, are for Great Britain only (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland).

	<i>General election result</i>				<i>Exit poll prediction(s)</i>						
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib (Dem.)</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Client</i>	<i>Pollster</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib (Dem.)</i>	<i>Others</i>	
O'74	277	319	13	26	BBC	Harris	200	<b>380</b>	15	40	
	36.7%	40.2%	18.8%	4.3%	BBC	Harris	33.0%	43.5%	18.0%	5.5%	
1979	339	269	11	16	BBC	Poll of polls <sup>a</sup>	271	<b>325</b>	11	28	
							<b>311–335</b>	273–297	5–13	13–23	
1983	397	209	23	21	BBC	Gallup <sup>c</sup>	ITV	<b>383</b>	17	23	
							ITV	<b>383</b>	227	17	23
							ITV	<b>383</b>	227	17	23
1987	376	229	22	23	BBC	Gallup <sup>c</sup>	ITV	<b>338</b>	261	26	25
							ITV	<b>359</b>	243	24	24
							ITV	<b>359</b>	243	24	24
1992	336	271	20	24	BBC	NOP	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
1997	165	419	46	29	BBC	NOP <sup>d</sup>	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
2001	166	413	52	28	BBC	NOP	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
2005	198	356	62	30	BBC/	MORI	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
2010	307	258	57	28	BBC/	MORI	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
2015	331	232	8	79	BBC/	MORI	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
2017	318	262	12	58	BBC/	Ipsos	ITV	<b>301</b>	298	24	28
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27
							ITV	<b>305</b>	294	25	27

<sup>a</sup>BBC 'Prediction pre-result', based on data from a number of pre-election polls

<sup>b</sup>Vote share measured by a separate exit poll from that predicting the number of seats

<sup>c</sup>BBC/Gallup forecast based on a survey of pre-election voting intentions rather than an exit poll

<sup>d</sup>The exact forecast was not broadcast in the election programme, referred to only in terms of an approximate majority, but was revealed afterwards. See P. Brown, D. Firth and C. Payne, 'Forecasting on British Election Night 1997', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (1999)

<sup>e</sup>Exit poll conducted jointly by the two companies (in full, GfK NOP and Ipsos MORI from 2010)

### Bibliography

R. Worcester, *British Public Opinion* (1991) and N. Moon, *Opinion Polls: History, Theory and Practice* (1999) provide the fullest record of political polling up to the end of the twentieth century. For a comprehensive description of British opinion polling as it was in the early 1970s see also F. Teer and J. D. Spence, *Political Opinion Polls* (1973) and R. Hodder Williams, *Public Opinion Polls and British Politics* (1970). Each of the Nuffield *British General Election* series includes analyses of the polls. See also the Market Research Society's report on the 1992 performance of the polls (1994).



## Referendums

Historically, referendums were not used in Britain except to settle purely local issues, but a new precedent was set by the decision to hold a national referendum on British membership of the European Community in 1975. The first referendums were set up ad hoc by dedicated legislation, but general principles for the conduct of referendums are now laid down in the *Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000*. Referendums have no legal force in themselves, the consequences of the vote depending entirely on the terms of the enabling legislation under which they are held.

### UK NATIONAL REFERENDUMS

#### *Referendum on EC Membership Thursday 5 June 1975*

‘Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (the Common Market)?’

	<i>Total electorate<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total votes<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>% turnout<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>% ‘yes’</i>	<i>Highest ‘yes’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Lowest ‘yes’</i>
England	33,356,208	21,730,061	64.5	68.7	76.3	62.9
Wales	2,011,136	1,341,206	66.5	64.8	74.3	56.9
Scotland	3,688,799	2,280,225	61.6	58.4	72.3	29.5
N. Ireland <sup>2</sup>	1,028,451	497,162	47.3	52.1	52.1	52.1
UK <sup>1</sup>	40,084,594	25,848,654	64.5	67.2	76.3	29.5

<sup>1</sup>The electorate figures and turnout are for the civilian electorate only. The 230,000 service votes are included only in the total votes and the ‘Yes’ percentages. Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 54,540 spoilt ballot papers

<sup>2</sup>The votes were counted on a county basis except in Northern Ireland which was treated as a single unit. In 66 of the 68 counties there was a ‘Yes’ majority (Shetland voted 56.3% ‘No’ and Western Isles 70.5% ‘No’)

### Referendum on the Electoral System, Thursday 5 May 2011

‘At present, the UK uses the “first past the post” system to elect MPs to the House of Commons. Should the “alternative vote” system be used instead?’

	<i>Total electorate</i>	<i>Total votes</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>% turnout</i>	<i>‘Yes’ votes</i>	<i>‘No’ votes</i>	<i>% ‘yes’</i>
England	38,323,528	15,599,092	40.7	4,824,357	10,774,735	30.9
Wales	2,268,739	941,656	41.5	325,349	616,307	34.6
Scotland	3,893,268	1,963,188	50.4	713,813	1,249,375	36.4
N. Ireland	1,198,966	661,794	55.2	289,088	372,706	43.7
UK	45,684,501	19,165,730	42.0	6,152,607	13,013,123	32.1

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 113,292 invalid or blank votes

### Referendum on European Union Membership, Thursday 23 June 2016

‘Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?’

	<i>Total electorate</i>	<i>Total votes</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>% turnout</i>	<i>‘Remain’ votes</i>	<i>‘Leave’ votes</i>	<i>% ‘Remain’</i>
England	38,957,543	28,435,257	73.0	13,247,674	15,187,583	46.6
Wales	2,270,272	1,626,919	71.7	772,347	854,572	47.5
Scotland	3,987,112	2,679,513	67.2	1,661,191	1,018,322	62.0
N. Ireland	1,260,955	790,149	62.9	440,707	349,442	55.8
Gibraltar	24,119	20,145	83.5	19,322	823	95.9
Total	46,501,241	33,551,983	72.2	16,141,241	17,410,742	48.1

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 25,359 invalid or blank votes

## REFERENDUMS IN SCOTLAND

After the passage of the *Scotland Act 1978*, a referendum was held on 1 Mar 1979 to ascertain the electorate’s views on the provisions for legislative devolution contained in the Act. A majority of those voting were in favour, but as the ‘Yes’ votes represented only 32.9% of the registered electorate, failing to overcome the 40% provision of the enactment, an Order to Repeal the *Scotland Act 1978* was successfully moved on 20 Jun 79, following the General Election of 3 May.

### Referendum on Scottish Devolution, Thursday 1 March 1979

‘Do you want the provisions of the Scotland Act 1978 to be put into force?’

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yes	1,230,937	51.6	32.9
No	1,153,502	48.4	30.8
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,384,439	100.0	63.6

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 3133 invalid or blank votes

After its election in May 97, the Labour Government moved quickly to fulfil its devolution promises. On 11 Sep 97, a 60.2% turnout, Scotland voted 74.3% for the establishment of a Scottish Parliament and 63.5% for it to have limited taxing powers.

### **Referendum on Scottish Devolution, Thursday 11 September 1997**

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
I agree that there should be a Scottish Parliament	1,775,045	74.3	44.7
I do not agree that there should be a Scottish Parliament	614,400	25.7	15.5
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,389,445	100.0	60.1
I agree that a Scottish Parliament should have tax-varying powers	1,512,889	63.5	38.1
I do not agree that a Scottish Parliament should have tax-varying powers	870,263	36.5	21.9
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,383,152	100.0	60.0

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 11,986 invalid or blank votes for the first question and 19,013 for the second question

In a referendum on 18 Sep 2014, Scotland voted against independence by 55.3% to 44.7% on an 84.6% turnout. Four of Scotland's 26 council areas (Glasgow, Dundee, North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire) had a majority of votes in favour. The highest percentage vote in favour was 57.3% in Dundee, the lowest 32.8% in Orkney.

### **Referendum on Scottish Independence, Thursday 18 September 2014**

‘Should Scotland be an independent country?’

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yes	1,617,989	44.7	37.8
No	2,001,926	55.3	46.7
Total <sup>1</sup>	3,619,915	100.0	84.5

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 3429 invalid or blank votes



## REFERENDUMS IN WALES

In 1978 the *Wales Act* provided for the establishment of a devolved Welsh Assembly in Cardiff, subject to a referendum, at which, however, the vote against was almost four to one. The highest 'Yes' vote (34.5%) was in Gwynedd and the lowest (12.1%) was in Gwent.

### Referendum on Welsh Devolution, Thursday 1 March 1979

'Do you want the provisions of the Wales Act 1978 to be put into force?'

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yes	243,048	20.3	11.9
No	956,330	79.7	46.9
Total	1,199,378	100.0	58.8

Following its election victory in May 1997, the Labour Party moved swiftly to implement its promise of a Welsh Assembly. In a Referendum on 18 Sep 1997, on a 50.1% turnout Wales voted by 50.3% to 49.7% in favour of a Welsh Assembly.

### Referendum on Welsh Devolution, Thursday 11 September 1997

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yr wyf yn cytuno y dylid cael Cynulliad Cymreig/ I agree that there should be a Welsh Assembly	559,419	50.3	25.2
Nid wyf yn cytuno y dylid cael Cynulliad Cymreig/ I do not agree that there should be a Welsh Assembly	552,698	49.7	24.9
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,112,117	100.0	50.1

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 3999 invalid or blank votes

Of the 22 local authority areas, all except one (Monmouthshire) voted 'Yes'. The highest 'Yes' vote was in Gwynedd (76.0%).

A further referendum in 2011 approved an extension of the Welsh Assembly's powers.

### Referendum on Extending Powers of the Welsh Assembly, Thursday 3 March 2011

'Do you want the Assembly now to be able to make laws on all matters in the 20 subject areas it has powers for?'

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yes	517,132	63.5	22.6
No	297,380	36.5	13.0
Total <sup>1</sup>	814,512	100.0	35.6

<sup>1</sup>Totals are of valid votes, and turnout is calculated on that basis. There were also 1116 invalid or blank votes

## REFERENDUMS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

### Referendum on Sovereignty, Thursday 8 March 1973

‘Do you want Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, or do you want Northern Ireland to be joined with the Republic of Ireland outside the United Kingdom?’

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom	591,820	98.9	57.5
Northern Ireland to be joined with the Republic of Ireland outside the United Kingdom	6,463	1.1	0.6
Total	598,283	100.0	58.1

### Referendum on the Good Friday Agreement, Thursday 22 May 1998

‘Do you support the agreement reached in the multi-party talks on Northern Ireland and set out in Command Paper 3883?’

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yes	676,966	71.1	57.6
No	274,879	28.9	23.4
Total	951,845	100.0	81.1

A parallel referendum held on the same day in the Republic of Ireland to approve the constitutional amendments necessitated by the agreement voted 94.4% in favour on a 55.6% turnout.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFERENDUMS

### Referendum on Establishing a Greater London Authority, Thursday 7 May 1998

‘Are you in favour of the government’s proposals for a Greater London Authority, made up of an elected mayor and separately elected authority?’

	<i>Votes</i>	<i>% of votes</i>	<i>% of electorate</i>
Yes	1,230,715	72.0	24.5
No	478,413	28.0	9.5
Total	1,709,128	100.0	34.1

On 4 Nov 2004, the North East region of England voted in an all-postal referendum on a devolution proposal which would have established an elected assembly for the region. The proposal was rejected by 696,519 votes (77.9%) to 197,310 (22.1%) on a 47.1% turnout.

Between 2000 and 2007, under the *Local Government Act 2000*, local authorities in England which wished to adopt the directly-elected mayoral system were required to seek approval in local referendums. After 2007, referendums in such cases were no longer mandatory, but were nevertheless held in a number of cases. Between June 2001 and May 2016, 52 referendums were held on proposals to introduce a directly-elected mayor, of which 16 approved the proposal and 36 rejected it. In addition, there were 6 referendums in areas that had already adopted directly-elected mayors proposing to reverse the change: in 3 cases the vote was to abolish the post and in 3 cases to retain it.

#### REFERENDUM EXPENSES AND COSTS

In the **1975 referendum on membership of the Common Market**, each side was awarded £125,000 from public funds on condition that they published their accounts from 27 Mar 1975 onwards. Britain in Europe, the pro-Market ‘umbrella organisation’, reported an outlay of £1,481,583. On the other side the National Referendum Campaign reported £131,354. It has been estimated that Britain in Europe actually spent £1,850,000 in all.

Under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000, all campaigners spending more than £10,000 during the regulated period in a referendum are now required to register with the Electoral Commission and to submit a return after the vote reporting their spending and donations received towards that spending. All campaigners are subject to legal maximums on the amount that they may spend. A lead campaign group on each side is officially designated, and these have the highest spending limits. Limits are also set for political parties, dependent on their previous electoral performance, and at a lower level for other campaigners.

In the **2011 referendum on the parliamentary electoral system**, the designated lead campaign groups on each side were permitted to spend up to £5 m. The highest limit for a political party was for the Conservatives (also £5 m); the Labour Party did not register as a campaigner in the referendum. Other registered campaigners were permitted to spend up to £500,000. Thirteen organisations and individuals were registered, and reported total spending of £5,681,961. The designated lead campaign group for ‘Yes’ spent £2,139,741 and for ‘No’ spent £2,598,194. The Electoral Commission

estimated that the cost to public funds of holding the referendum was just over £75 m, which was mostly the costs incurred by the local Counting Officers (including costs of polling stations, postal votes, poll cards and the count itself).

In the **2014 referendum on Scottish independence**, the designated lead campaign groups on each side were permitted to spend up to £1.5 m. The highest limits for political parties were for the Scottish National Party (£1,344,000) and the Labour Party (£831,000). Other registered campaigners were permitted to spend up to £150,000. Forty-two organisations and individuals were registered, and reported total spending of £6,664,950 and having received donations and loans to fund campaign spending totalling £7,318,545. Less than half the reported spending was by the designated lead campaign groups: Better Together spent £1,422,602 and Yes Scotland £1,420,800.

In the **2016 referendum on membership of the European Union**, the legally-regulated period ran from 15 Apr 16 to polling day (23 Jun 16). The designated lead campaign groups on each side were permitted to spend up to £7 m, and the highest limits for political parties (applying to the Conservatives and Labour) were also £7 m. Other registered campaigners were permitted to spend up to £700,000. The total expenditure reported by registered campaigners was more than £32m, but in 2017 the Electoral Commission was still investigating incomplete details in returns.

### REFERENDUM OPINION POLLS

The Common Market Referendum on 5 Jun 75 yielded a 67.2% 'Yes' vote. On that morning the opinion poll forecasts of a 'Yes' vote were: Gallup 68%; ORC 73.7%; Louis Harris 72%; Marplan (decided voted) 58% 'Yes', 27% 'No'.

In the referendum on the parliamentary electoral system on 5 May 11, 32.1% voted 'Yes' for a change to the Alternative Vote. The final opinion poll forecasts of the 'Yes' vote were: Angus Reid 39%, ComRes 34%, ICM 32%, Opinium 36%, YouGov 40%.

In the referendum on Scottish independence on 18 Sep 14, 44.7% of voters voted 'Yes'. The opinion poll forecasts of the 'Yes' vote published before the vote were: ICM 48%, Ipsos MORI 47%, Opinium 48%, Panelbase 48%, Survation 47%, YouGov 48%.

In the referendum on EU membership on 23 Jun 16, 48.1% of voters voted 'Remain'. The opinion poll forecasts of the 'Remain' vote published before the vote were: ComRes 54%, Ipsos MORI 52%, Opinium 49%, ORB 54%, Populus 55%, Survation 50%, TNS 49%, YouGov 51%. A NatCen poll released in the final week before the referendum but conducted between mid-May and mid-June found 53% remain.



## Constitution and Rights

Unlike many other countries internationally, the United Kingdom does not have a ‘written constitution’. It has, therefore, no text setting out the fundamental rules of the political system and the rights of individuals, enforceable by the judiciary. To discern the UK constitution, then, it is necessary to look to a variety of sources: Acts of Parliament, judicial decisions, political precedents, conventions, prerogatives vested formally in the monarchy but in practice exercised by government ministers (‘the Royal Prerogative’), and even international treaties. There are no precise definitions of the totality of the UK constitution, but the following chapter gives an overview of some of the key developments since 1900.

### MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION, LEGAL DECISIONS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

#### **Acts of Parliament of Major Constitutional Significance 1900–**

*Aliens Act 1905.* Restricted immigration into the United Kingdom.

*Parliament Act, 1911.* Limited the powers of the House of Lords in vetoing bills passed by the House of Commons; fixed term limit of parliaments at five years.

*Government of Ireland Act 1914.* Provided for Irish Home Rule.

*Welsh Church Act 1914.* Disestablished the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire.

*Representation of the People Act 1918.* Expanded the franchise to all men over twenty-one and women over thirty (with a property qualification).

*Government of Ireland Act 1920.* Provided for two systems of Home Rule for Northern and Southern Ireland.

*Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1921.* Created a statutory source for revenue auditing by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

*Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act 1928.* Extended the franchise to all women over twenty-one.

*Statute of Westminster, 1931.* Restricted the ability of the UK Parliament to legislate for the Dominions.

*Ministers of the Crown Act 1937.* Determined salaries for ministers and shadow ministers.

*Regency Act 1937.* Provided for the minority or incapacity of monarchs.

*Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946.* Provided for machinery of government changes.

*Statutory Instruments Act 1946.* Regulated the creation of subordinate legislation.

*Crown Proceedings Act 1947.* Allowed for civil proceedings against the Crown.

*British Nationality Act 1948.* Created the status of 'Citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies'.

*Ireland Act 1949.* Recognised the status of the Republic of Ireland and stipulated the conditions under which Northern Ireland could leave the United Kingdom.

*Parliament Act 1949.* Reduced the length of time for which the House of Lords could delay bills passed by the House of Commons.

*Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1957.* Provided the basis for the salary of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

*Life Peerages Act 1958.* Allowed for the creation of Life Peers to the House of Lords, who could be women.

*Peerage Act 1963.* Allowed for the disclamation of hereditary peerages; and for women hereditary peers to sit in the House of Lords.

*Representation of the People Act 1969.* Lowered the voting age to individuals aged over eighteen.

*Immigration Act 1971.* Regulating entry into and presence within the United Kingdom.

*European Communities Act 1972.* Provided for UK membership of the European Economic Community.

*Local Government Act 1972.* Brought about a major restructuring of local government in England and Wales.

*Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1975.* Provided for machinery of government changes.

*Scotland Act 1978.* Proposed devolved government for Scotland.

*Wales Act 1978.* Proposed devolved government for Wales.

*British Nationality Act 1981.* Replaced 'Citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies' with three distinct categories of citizenship.

*Supreme Court Act 1981 (now named the Senior Courts Act 1981).* Set out the organisation of the senior courts of England and Wales.

*National Audit Act 1983.* Created statutory footing for the role of the Comptroller and Auditor General as a parliamentary official, for the National Audit Office and for the Public Accounts Commission.

*Bank of England Act 1998.* Provided for operational independence from the Treasury for the Bank of England.

*Human Rights Act 1998.* Incorporated the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic UK law.

*Government of Wales Act 1998.* Provided for Welsh devolution.

*Greater London Authority Act 1999.* Provided for devolved government for Greater London.

*Northern Ireland Act 1998.* Provided for aspects of the Belfast or ‘Good Friday’ Agreement, including devolved government for Northern Ireland. Stipulated basis on which Northern Ireland might leave the United Kingdom.

*Scotland Act 1998.* Provided for devolved government for Scotland.

*House of Lords Act 1999.* Removed all but 92 hereditary peers from the House of Lords.

*Freedom of Information Act 2000.* Provided for a statutory right to apply for access to official information.

*Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000.* Established the electoral commission; regulated political parties, political donations, and election and referendum campaigns.

*Constitutional Reform Act 2005.* Reformed the office of Lord Chancellor and created a Supreme Court for the United Kingdom, replacing the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords.

*Government of Wales Act 2006.* Extended the powers of the National Assembly for Wales, giving it the ability to issue primary legislation, and created a separate Welsh government.

*Northern Ireland (St Andrews Agreement) Act 2006.* Provided for the restoration of devolved government to Northern Ireland after a period of suspension.

*Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008.* Among other provisions, s. 79 abolished the common law offences of both blasphemy and of blasphemous libel.

*Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.* Created the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority.

*Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010.* Placed the Civil Service on a statutory basis; stipulated parliamentary oversight of treaty ratification; and introduced further provision for parliamentary standards.

*Equality Act 2010.* Unified and harmonised equality legislation, replacing a variety of separate acts covering individual aspects of equality.

*European Union Act 2011.* Created a referendum requirement for further transfers of powers to EU level, introduced provision for parliamentary approval and sought to iterate the continuing authority of the UK Parliament.

*Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011.* Introduced a standard parliamentary term of five years, abolishing the Royal Prerogative power of dissolutions of parliament, and introduced parliamentary procedures for the triggering of early general elections.

*Scotland Act 2012.* Devolved further powers, including over finance, to Scotland.

*Succession to the Throne Act 2013*. Reformed succession to the Throne, including removal of sex discrimination and the bar on being married to a Roman Catholic.

*Scotland Act 2016*. Devolved further powers to Scotland and sought to state the permanence of the devolved institutions.

### Major Legal Decisions of Constitutional Significance 1900–

(Although European Court of Human Rights rulings are listed more fully on pp. 816–7, two of the most significant are included here.)

*Bowles v. Bank of England [1913] 1 Ch.57 (Ch.D.)*. Collecting new taxes in advance of the Finance Act violates the Bill of Rights. This case led to the passage of the *Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1913*.

*Viscountess Rhondda's Claim [1922] A.C. 339*. The *Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919* did not entitle a peeress in her own right to sit in the House of Lords.

*Vauxhall Estates Ltd v. Liverpool Corporation [1932] 1 K.B.733*. Parliament cannot bind its successors as to the subject matter of legislation.

*Liversidge v. Anderson [1942] A.C. 206 (H.L.)*. A court of law may not inquire into whether a Minister has ‘reasonable grounds’ for exercising a statutory discretion.

*Duncan v. Cammell Laird & Co. Ltd. [1942] A.C. 624 (H.L.)*. The Crown may withhold documents or refuse questioning if a minister certifies that the answer would be injurious to the public interest.

*MacCormick v. Lord Advocate (‘The Royal Numeral Case’) [1953] S.L. T 225*. A Scottish case laying down that the unlimited sovereignty of Parliament does not apply to Scotland.

*Re Parliamentary Privilege Act 1770 [1958] A.C. 331 (P.C.)* (Strauss Case). Not every communication between an M.P. and a Minister is protected by parliamentary privilege.

*Costa v. Enel [1964] CML Rep 425*. European Community law prevails over all existing inconsistent national law because ‘the member States have restricted their sovereign rights, albeit within limited spheres’.

*Conway v. Rimmer [1968] A.C. 910 (H.L.)*. This judgement supersedes and amplifies *Liversidge v. Anderson* (above). The courts have a residuary power to inspect documents privately to determine whether the public interest in suppressing them outweighs the interests of parties, and of the public in the unfettered administration of justice.

*Padfeld v. Minister of Agriculture [1968] A.C. 997 (H.L.)*. Where a statute confers a discretion on a minister it is beyond his power to exercise it in such a way as to frustrate the policy of Parliament, as interpreted by the court.

*Anisminic Ltd. v. Foreign Compensation Commission [1969] 2 A.C. 147 (H.L.)*. A clause in a statute ousting the jurisdiction of the court to review administrative decisions will not be recognised and such decisions are a nullity ab initio.



*The Hauptzollamt Hamburg Case* [1970] CMLR 141. If Community law occupies a certain field in a matter within Community competence, the European Court of Justice does not recognise the right of Parliaments to pass any law on the matter, unless to implement this law.

*McWhirter v. A.G.* [1972] CMLR 882. The court will review the scope, but not the exercise, of the Crown's prerogative.

*Attorney General v. Jonathan Cape Ltd* [1976] Q.B. 752. There is a legal requirement of confidentiality regarding the proceedings of the Cabinet, though it did not apply in this specific case.

*Laker Airways v. Dept. of Trade* [1977] Q.B. 643. Ministerial guidance, albeit approved by Parliament, is ultra vires if it conflicts with express policy objectives contained in an Act. (The case concerned the proposal for 'Skytrain' cheap flights to America.)

*Sec. of State for Education v. Tameside Met. B. C.* [1977] A.C. 1014 (H.L.). Where a statute gives a minister certain powers if he is satisfied that a local authority is acting unreasonably; he may exercise them only if no reasonable authority would have done what was done, and never simply because he disagrees with the local authority's policy. (This case concerned the Tameside council's response to the Government's policy on comprehensive schools.)

*Council of Civil Service Unions v. Minister for the Civil Service* [1985] AC 374, 410. Courts can review the manner in which a Royal Prerogative power is exercised, as well as considering whether it exists.

*R v. Secretary of State for Transport, ex p Factortame Ltd (No2)* [1991] 1 AC 603. Courts could disapply provisions of an Act of Parliament insofar as they contradicted European law, regarded by some as challenging the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty.

*Robinson v. Secretary of State of Northern Ireland* [2002] UKHL 32. The court interpreted the Northern Ireland Act 1998 in a purposive manner, taking into account the political intention lying behind the Belfast ('Good Friday') Agreement of 1998.

*Thoburn v. Sunderland City Council* [2003] QB 151. In obiter comments, Laws LJ suggested that there might be a class of constitutional law that the courts would discern to be protected from implied repeal, a version of the 'common law constitutionalism' approach which qualifies some more conventional versions of the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty.

*Ghaidan v. Godin-Mendoza* [2004] UKHL 30, [2004] 2 AC 557. A court, under section 3 of the Human Rights Act 1998, could modify the meaning of legislation to make it compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights.

*Jackson v. Attorney General* [2005] UKHL 56, [2006] 1 AC 262. The court considered the validity of an Act of Parliament. It found that the Parliament Act 1949, passed using the Parliament Act 1911, was valid, and that the Hunting Act 2004, passed using the Parliament Act 1949, was therefore also valid. In obiter remarks, some of the Law Lords suggested that there were limitations on the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty as conventionally understood, a school known as 'common law constitutionalism'.

*Hirst v. United Kingdom* [2006] 42 EHRR 41. The blanket prohibition on prisoners voting was found to be in violation of Article 3 of Protocol 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which provides for the right to free and fair elections.

*R (Countryside Alliance) v. Attorney General* [2007] UKHL 52 [2008]. The Hunting Act 2004 was compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights and European law.

*Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Bill 2012* [2012], reference by the Attorney General for England and Wales. The Bill was within the competence of the National Assembly for Wales.

*AXA General Insurance Limited and others v. The Lord Advocate and others (Scotland)* [2013] UKSC 46. Powers conferred upon the Scottish Parliament by the Scotland Act 1998 are not subject to judicial review on grounds of being arbitrary, irrational or unreasonable.

### **Declarations of Incompatibility Under Section 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998 with Remedies Where Implemented**

(This list does not include declarations that were overturned on appeal)

*R (on the application of H) v Mental Health Review Tribunal for the North and East of London Region & The Secretary of State for Health*, Court of Appeal, 28 Mar 2001. Declared Section 72 and 73 of the *Mental Health Act 1983* incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Amended using the (*Remedial*) Order 2001 (SI 2001 No.3712).

*McR's Application for Judicial Review*, 15 Jan 2002. Declared Section 62 of the *Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (attempted buggery)*, which remained in force in Northern Ireland, incompatible with the ECHR. Repealed in Northern Ireland through the *Sexual Offences Act 2003*.

*International Transport Roth GmbH v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Court of Appeal, upholding Sullivan J)*, 22 Feb 2002. Declared parts of the *Immigration and Asylum Act 1999* incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through the *Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002*.

*R (on the application of Anderson) v Secretary of State for the Home Department*, 25 Nov 2002. Declared Section 29 of the *Crime (Sentences) Act 1997* incompatible with the ECHR. Repealed through the *Criminal Justice Act 2003*.

*R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, ex parte D.*, 19 Dec 2002. Declared Section 74 of the *Mental Health Act 1983* incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through the *Criminal Justice Act 2003*.

*Blood and Tarbuck v Secretary of State for Health (Sullivan J)*, 28 Feb 2003. Declared Section 28(6)(b) of the *Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990* incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through the *Human Fertilisation and Embryology (Deceased Fathers) Act 2003*.

*Bellinger v Bellinger (H.L.)*, 10 Apr 2003. Declared Section 11(c) Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 incompatible with the ECHR. Corrected through the *Gender Recognition Act 2004*.

*R (on the application of M) v Secretary of State for Health (Maurice Kay J)*, 16 Apr 2003. Declared Section 26 and 29 of the *Mental Health Act 1983* incompatible with the ECHR. Corrected through the *Mental Health Act 2007*.

*R (on the application of Wilkinson) v Inland Revenue*, 18 Jun 2003. Declared portions of the *Taxes Act 1988* incompatible with the ECHR. Had already been corrected by the *Finance Act 1999*.

*R (on the application of Hooper and others) v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions*, 18 Jun 2003. Declared Section 36 and 37 of the *Social Security Contributions and Benefit Act 1992* incompatible with the ECHR. Amendment had already occurred through the *Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999*.

*R (on the Application of Sylviane Pierrette Morris) v Westminster City Council & First Secretary of State*, 7 Oct 2004. Declared Section 185(4) of the *Housing Act 1996* incompatible with the ECHR. Addressed through the *Housing and Regeneration Act 2008*.

*A and others v Secretary of State for the Home Department (H.L.)*, 16 Dec 2004. Declared Section 23 of the *Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001* was incompatible with the ECHR. The *Human Rights Act 1998 (Designated derogation) Order 2001* was also quashed. Addressed through the *Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005*.

*R (Baiai and others) v SS Home Dept (Q.B.D.)*, 10 Apr 2006 and 16 Jun 2006. Section 19(3) of the *Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc.) Act 2004* declared incompatible with the ECHR. Addressed through remedial order.

*R (Gabaj) v First Secretary of State (Admin Court)*, 28 Mar 2006. Section 185(4) of the *Housing Act 1996* declared incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through the *Housing and Regeneration Act 2008*.

*R (Wright et al.) v Secretary of State for Health and Secretary of State for Education and Skills*, 16 Nov 2006. Declared portions of the *Care Standards Act 2000* declared incompatible with ECHR.

*R (Clift et al.) v Secretary of State for the Home Department*, 13 Dec 2006. Declared Section 46(1) and 50(2) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*. Corrected through the *Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008*.

*Smith v Scott*, 24 Jan 2007. Declared Section 3(1) of the *Representation of the People Act 1983* incompatible with the ECHR. The government has yet to resolve this matter.

*R (F and Thompson) v Secretary of State for Justice*, 19 Dec 2008. Declared Section 82(1) of the *Sexual Offences Act 2003* incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through the *Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) Order 2012*.

*R (Royal College of Nursing) v SSHD*, 10 Nov 2010. Declared portions of the *Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006* incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through *Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006*.

*R (on the application of T, JB and AW) v Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, Secretary of State for the Home Department and Secretary of State*

*for Justice [2013] EWCA Civ 25*. Declared portions of the *Police Act 1997* incompatible with the ECHR. Amended through the *Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975 (Amendment) (England and Wales) Order 2013*.

**Major International and European Treaties Concerning Human Rights to Which UK Has Been a Signatory, 1900–  
By Year of UK Ratification**

- 1904 International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic
- 1922 Agreement concerning the Issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees
- 1927 International Convention with (the) Object of Securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade
- 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by United Nations General Assembly)
- 1951 European Convention on Human Rights (Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms)
- 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
- 1962 European Social Charter
- 1969 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- 1976 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- 1976 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- 1986 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- 1988 International Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- 1991 International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- 2009 International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

**Uses of *Parliament Act 1911/1949* by House of Commons to Override Legislative Veto of the House of Lords**

- 1914 Government of Ireland Act
- 1914 Welsh Church Act
- 1949 Parliament Act
- 1991 War Crimes Act
- 1999 European Parliamentary Elections Act
- 2000 Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act
- 2004 Hunting Act

### Suspensions of Collective Responsibility of Cabinet

- 1932 National government, over issue of tariff reform
- 1975 Labour Government, over referendum on continued membership of European Economic Community
- 1977 Labour government, over issue of direct elections to European Parliament
- 2010–2015 Coalition government, over various issues including: referendum on electoral reform of 2011; Leveson report of 2012; and lack of a bill on EU referendum in Queen’s Speech of 2013
- 2016 Conservative government, over referendum on continued membership of European Union

### Landmarks in the Development of the Royal Prerogative 1900–

The Royal Prerogative is a set of non-statutory powers once in the personal possession of the monarch, now exercised largely on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- 1914 Union of Democratic Control formed to campaign for foreign policy, conducted under the Royal Prerogative, to be more open and subject to greater parliamentary oversight
- 1918 The Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, personally requests a Dissolution of Parliament under the Royal Prerogative from George V, setting the precedent that the Prime Minister alone, not the Cabinet collectively, makes such requests
- 1924 Arthur Ponsonby MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, undertakes on behalf of the Labour government that all treaties would be laid after signature before both Houses of Parliament for 21 days prior to ratification. If an opposition party sought a debate, time would be provided for it. The source of the so-called ‘Ponsonby Rule’
- 1984 In the *GCHQ* case, the Law Lords conclude that courts can review not only whether a Royal Prerogative power exists, but the manner in which it is exercised
- 1985 *Interception of Communications Act 1985* creates a statutory basis for phone tapping
- 1989 *Security Service Act 1989* provides some statutory recognition of the Security Service (‘MI5’)
- 1994 *Intelligence Services Act 1994* gave statutory existence to the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS or ‘MI6’) and the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ)
- 2002–03 The government holds three votes on substantive motions in the House of Commons seeking approval for its policy towards Iraq in advance of UK participation in the invasion in March

- 2004 *Civil Contingencies Act 2004* provided statutory basis for powers some of which previously existed under the Royal Prerogative
- 2004 House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee (PASC) issues report, *Taming the Prerogative*, calling for reform of Royal Prerogative powers
- 2006 House of Lords Select Committee on the Constitution report, *Waging War*, argues that the Royal Prerogative is no longer an appropriate basis for war-making and that a new convention was necessary
- 2007 The House of Commons passes a motion expressing view that the Iraq votes of 2002–03 had created a firm precedent for consultation over future military action
- 2007 *Governance of Britain* government green paper proposes reforms to the Royal Prerogative
- 2007 Government green paper *War powers and Treaties* presents options for reform of Royal Prerogative Power with respect to international agreements and armed conflict
- 2009 Government publishes *Review of the Executive Royal Prerogative Powers*, containing the fullest official account to date of the extent of the Royal Prerogative
- 2010 *Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010* places the Civil Service and the ‘Ponsonby Rule’ on a statutory basis, and creates a power for the House of Commons to veto ratification of a treaty
- 2011 *Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011* provides a statutory basis for dissolutions of Parliament and the triggering of general elections

Source: Andrew Blick, ‘Emergency Powers and the Withering of the Royal Prerogative’, *International Journal of Human Rights*, 2014.

#### Codes, Manuals and Guidance of a Constitutional Nature, 1900–

- 1917 *Rules of Procedure*. Guidance for the conduct of War Cabinet business set by the Secretary to the War Cabinet, Maurice Hankey
- 1919 *Instructions to the Secretary*. Successor to *Rules of Procedure*.
- 1932 The *PAC Concordat*. An exchange of letters between the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee and the Treasury regarding the preference that public expenditure should be authorised by ‘specific statute’
- 1944–1970s *Estacode*. A compilation of rules applying to the Civil Service.
- 1945–97 *Questions of Procedure for Ministers*. A Cabinet Office document setting out ethical and procedural guidance for government ministers

- 1954–92 *Precedent Book*. A Cabinet Office document providing detailed guidance on the operation of Cabinet government and the constitutional principles surrounding it
- 1980–present *Memorandum of Guidance for Civil Servants Appearing before Select Committees* (the ‘Osmotherly Rules’). Prescribed how civil servants could interact with Parliament
- 1985 *The Armstrong Memorandum*. Statement by Robert Armstrong, Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Home Civil Service, regarding the constitutional position of the Civil Service
- 1992 *Questions of Procedure for Ministers* officially made publicly available for the first time
- 1996–present *Civil Service Code*. Further statement of the constitutional position of the Civil Service.
- 1997–present *Ministerial Code*. Retitled version of *QPM*
- 2001–present *Code of Conduct for Special Advisers*. Provided guidance on the role and conduct of special advisers working in Whitehall.
- 2001–present *Memorandum of Understanding*. Set out the basis for the working relationship between the UK government and the newly-formed devolved administrations
- 2002 *Core Tasks for Select Committees*. Provided guidance on the activities of House of Commons select committees
- 2004 *Guide to Judicial Conduct*. Provided guidance on the conduct of judges and principles guiding their reaching of decisions
- 2011 *The Cabinet Manual*. Cabinet Office text providing a wide-ranging account of constitutional rules, laws and conventions from the perspective of the executive

#### Official Bodies and Inquiries with a Constitutional, Human Rights or Equality Remit

- 1916–17 House of Commons Speaker’s Conference on the electoral system
- 1919–20 Conference on devolution chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons
- 1929–30 Conference chaired by retired Speaker of the House of Commons on the relative merits of First-Past-the-Post, the Alternative Vote and proportional representation as electoral systems.
- 1944 Speaker’s Conference on the electoral system
- 1965– Law Commission. (See p. 532.)
- 1965–68 Speaker’s Conference on the electoral system
- 1967– Parliamentary Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration). (See pp. 561–3.)

- 1969–73 Royal Commission on the Constitution (‘Kilbrandon Commission’)
- 1973–74 Speaker’s Conference on the electoral system
- 1975–2007 Equal Opportunities Commission (merged into Commission for Equality and Human Rights). (See pp. 573–4.)
- 1976–2007 Commission for Racial Equality (merged into Commission for Equality and Human Rights). (See pp. 573–4.)
- 1977–78 Speaker’s Conference on electoral system (specific reference to Northern Ireland)
- 1983– Health Service Commissioner (Health Service Ombudsman). (See pp. 561–3.)
- 1994– Committee on Standards in Public Life. (See p. 550.)
- 1997–98 Independent Commission on the Voting System (‘Jenkins Commission’)
- 1999–2007 Disability Rights Commission (merged into Commission for Equality and Human Rights). (See pp. 573–4.)
- 1999–2000 Royal Commission on the Reform of the House of Lords (‘Wakeham Commission’)
- 2001– Electoral Commission. (See p. 409.)
- 2001– House of Lords Select Committee on the Constitution
- 2001– Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights
- 2003–07 House of Commons Constitutional Affairs Committee. (See p. 349.)
- 2007– Commission for Equality and Human Rights. (See p. 574.)
- 2008–10 Speaker’s Conference on parliamentary representation
- 2008–09 House of Lords Barnett Formula Select Committee
- 2014–15 Speaker’s Commission on Digital Democracy
- 2010–15 House of Commons Committee on Political and Constitutional Reform. (See p. 350.)
- 2011–12 Commission on a Bill of Rights
- 2012–13 Commission on the Consequences of Devolution for the House of Commons (‘McKay Commission’)
- 2015– House of Commons Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee. (See p. 350.)
- 2015– House of Commons Women and Equalities Committee. (See p. 351.)

### EQUALITY AND ANTIDISCRIMINATION

The *Equality Act 2010* provided for the dissolution of the Disability Rights Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, and for their replacement with a single Commission for Equality and Human Rights. It also introduced provision about discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and on grounds of religion or belief (or lack thereof).



The *Equality Act 2010* reformed and harmonised equality law previously included in various other statutes. The nine ‘protected characteristics’ under the Act are: Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race, Religion and belief, Sex and Sexual orientation.

### Women’s Rights

*Representation of the People Act 1918.* Gave women over 30 the right to vote subject to a property qualification.

*Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919.* Abolished disqualification by sex or marriage for entry to the professions and universities, and the exercise of any public function.

*Matrimonial Causes Act 1923.* Relieved a wife petitioner of necessity of proving cruelty, desertion etc. in addition to adultery as grounds for divorce. (Further Acts in 1927 and 1950 extended grounds for divorce and codified the matrimonial law.)

*Guardianship of Infants Act 1924.* Vested guardianship of infant children in the parents jointly. If parents disagreed either could apply to Court, the Court’s subsequent decision being guided solely by consideration of the infant’s interest.

*New English Law of Property, 1926.* Provided that both married and single women may hold and dispose of their property, real and personal, on the same terms as a man.

*Representation of the People Act 1928.* Gave women over 21 the right to vote, equalising the position with men.

*Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act 1935.* Empowered a married woman to dispose by will of all her property as if she were single.

*British Nationality of Women Act 1948.* Gave British women the right to retain British nationality on marriage to a foreigner, and ended the right of alien women to acquire automatic British nationality when marrying.

*Equal Pay Act 1970.* (See p. 379.)

*Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970.* Empowered courts to order either spouse to make financial provision for the other spouse or a child of the family. Laid down that if either spouse had contributed money or money’s worth to property during marriage, then a share in that property had been acquired.

*Finance Act 1971.* Allowed husband’s and wife’s earnings to be taxed separately if they so applied.

*Domicile and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1973.* Allowed women to stay in the family home.

*Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.* Gave effect to recommendations of the Law Commission on Matrimonial Proceedings, validity of marriage, nationality and maintenance. Gave British women married to foreigners the same right as men for their spouses to live in Britain.

*Employment Protection Act 1975.* Made dismissal because of pregnancy unlawful, and made it obligatory for employers to offer a new contract when the pregnancy was over. Also made provisions for paid maternity leave.

*Sex Discrimination Act 1975.* The *Equal Pay Act* of 1970 amended and included in this Act. Together they outlawed discrimination on grounds of sex in all aspects of employment, education, provision of professional services, recreational facilities, banking, insurance and credit. Established Equal Opportunities Commission (see below).

*Social Security Act 1975.* Set up a special maternity allowance fund, incorporated into *Employment Protection Act 1975*, and included income supplements for divorced women.

*Social Security Pensions Act 1975.* Stipulated that pension schemes must be open on an equal basis to women doing the same or broadly similar work as men. Abolished the 'half-test' by which women had to have twenty consecutive years in employment to qualify for a full state pension.

*Equal Pay (Amendment) Act 1984.* Updated legislation in line with European law on equal pay for different work of equal value.

*Sex Discrimination Act 1986.* This extended the provisions of the 1975 *Sex Discrimination Act* in line with European directives, and also removed some restrictions on women's hours of work.

*Finance Act 1988.* Further amended tax law to remove disadvantage for married women by introducing independent taxation for all.

*Employment Act 1989.* This removed further restrictions on women's conditions of employment, including the statutory bar on working in mines.

*Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993.* Introduced much stronger employment protection for pregnant women in line with European directives.

*Family Law Act 1996.* This made provision for 'no fault' divorce. The provisions on divorce were never implemented.

*Sex Discrimination (Election Candidates) Act 2002.* This reversed an industrial tribunal decision and permitted parties to have all-women shortlists.

*Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003.* This imposed severe criminal penalties for mutilation and transporting women abroad for this purpose.

*Equality Act 2006.* This created a Gender Equality Duty on public authorities to promote gender equality in employment and the services they provide.

*Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007.* This introduced additional protection against marriage without consent.

*Equality Act 2010.* This legislated on a wide range of issues, including the ability to offer employment to a member of an under-represented group where candidates are equally qualified, and to prevent employers insisting on non-disclosure of pay.

### Racial Equality and Faith

*Race Relations Act 1965,* set up the Race Relations Board to receive complaints of unlawful discrimination and to investigate them.

*Race Relations Act 1968,* enlarged the Race Relations Board and extended its scope. It also set up the Community Relations Commission to establish harmonious race relations.

*Race Relations Act 1976*, made discrimination unlawful in employment, training, education and in the provision of goods and services and made it an offence to stir up racial hatred. It extended discrimination to include indirect discrimination and discrimination by way of victimisation. It replaced the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission by the Commission for Racial Equality.

*Public Order Act 1986*. This tightened controls on incitement to racial hatred and racial harassment.

*Crime and Disorder Act 1998*, defined a number of offences under the category of racially-aggravated crime, so that harsher sentences could apply for crimes motivated wholly or partly by racial hostility towards the victim. It was amended in 2001 to include religious aggravation.

*Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000*. This placed a duty on public authorities to eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote race equality and good community relations.

*Equality Act 2006*. This Act prohibited discrimination on a basis of religion or faith, or the lack of it.

*Protection of Freedoms Act 2012*. Created an offence of stalking, including for racial or religious reasons.

### Disability

*Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970*. This established the ‘blue badge’ scheme for parking vehicles of disabled people.

*Disability Discrimination Act 1995*. This prohibited discrimination in employment on grounds of disability, and created an obligation on employers and providers of goods and service to make ‘reasonable adjustments’ to enable access for disabled people.

*Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2000*. This gave institutions of learning and local education authorities a duty to ensure that reasonable adjustments are made to enable disabled learners.

*Disability Discrimination Act 2005*. This extended the scope of the 1995 Act, particularly as it affected local authorities, and broadened the definition of disability to include those with chronic illnesses, namely HIV, cancer and multiple sclerosis.

### Sexual Identity, Orientation and Gender

*Sexual Offences Act 1967*. This decriminalised sexual acts in private places between consenting males over the age of 21. The law was not brought into line in Scotland until 1981, and in Northern Ireland until 1982.

*Local Government Act 1988*. Section 28 of this Act prohibited ‘the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship’ and banned local authorities from the intentional ‘promotion of homosexuality’.

*Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.* This reduced the age of consent for homosexual sex to 18. An amendment to equalise the age of consent at 16 for both homosexual and heterosexual sex was defeated.

*Sex Discrimination (Gender Reassignment) Regulations, 1999.* These banned discrimination against transsexuals in employment.

*Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000.* This reduced the male age of consent to 16 (first introduced 1998, passed under Parliament Act).

*Adoption and Children Act 2002.* This allowed unmarried couples, including same-sex, to apply to adopt children.

*Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations, 2003.* These banned discrimination in employment on grounds of sexual orientation.

*Criminal Justice Act 2003* included sexual orientation as an aggravating factor in sentencing for 'hate crimes'.

*Sexual Offences Act 2003.* All laws relating to sexual offences, e.g. rape, apply equally to men and women. Definition of permitted homosexual conduct widened.

*Civil Partnership Act 2004.* This came into force on 5 Dec 05, creating a method for same-sex partnerships to be officially registered and gain rights similar to those of married men and women.

*Gender Recognition Act, 2004.* This permitted transsexual individuals who had satisfied a panel that they were permanently living in their new gender to obtain a new birth certificate and any legal rights specific to their new gender (e.g. to marry a member of the sex now considered opposite).

*Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations, 2007.* This banned discrimination against homosexuals in provision of goods or services.

*Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013.* This legalised same-sex marriage in England and Wales: the new law came into force on 13 Mar 14 and marriages already conducted abroad under foreign law were recognised from this date, but as the normal 16-day notice period for a marriage applied, the first same-sex marriages in England and Wales could not be conducted before 29 Mar 14. Similar legislation took effect in Scotland on 16 Dec 14.

### Other Landmark Events

- 1957 Wolfenden Committee recommended decriminalization of some homosexual acts.
- 1977 *Gay News* found guilty of blasphemy in private prosecution *Whitehouse v Lemon* [1979] 2 WLR 281.
- 1984 C. Smith becomes the first M.P. to voluntarily declare his homosexuality (in 1997 Smith became the first openly gay Cabinet minister).
- 1999 Bomb attack on gay pub in Old Compton Street, London W1 (30 Apr 99).



CHAPTER 8

Social Conditions

POPULATION

UK Population, 1901–  
(thousands)

1901	41,459	1924	44,916	1947	49,571	1970	55,421	1993	58,191
1902	41,893	1925	45,060	1948	50,065	1971	55,515	1994	58,295
1903	42,237	1926	45,233	1949	50,363	1972	55,781	1995	58,606
1904	42,611	1927	45,389	1950	50,616	1973	55,913	1996	58,801
1905	42,981	1928	45,578	1951	50,225	1974	55,922	1997	59,009
1906	43,361	1929	45,672	1952	50,430	1975	55,900	1998	59,237
1907	43,738	1930	45,866	1953	50,593	1976	55,886	1999	59,501
1908	44,124	1931	46,038	1954	50,765	1977	55,852	2000	59,756
1909	44,519	1932	46,335	1955	50,946	1978	55,822	2001	59,113
1910	44,916	1933	46,520	1956	51,184	1979	55,881	2002	59,366
1911	45,222	1934	46,666	1957	51,430	1980	55,945	2003	59,637
1911	45,136	1935	46,869	1958	51,652	1981	56,352	2004	59,950
1913	45,648	1936	47,081	1959	51,956	1982	56,306	2005	60,413
1914	46,048	1937	47,289	1960	52,372	1983	56,347	2006	60,827
1915	44,333	1938	47,494	1961	52,709	1984	56,460	2007	61,319
1916	43,710	1939	47,762	1962	53,274	1985	56,618	2008	61,824
1917	43,280	1940	48,226	1963	53,553	1986	56,763	2009	62,260
1918	43,116	1941	48,216	1964	53,885	1987	56,930	2010	62,759
1919	44,599	1942	48,400	1965	54,218	1988	57,065	2011	63,285
1920	46,472	1943	48,789	1966	54,500	1989	57,236	2012	63,705
1921	47,123	1944	49,016	1967	54,800	1990	57,411	2013	64,106
1922	44,372	1945	49,182	1968	55,049	1991	57,649	2014	64,597
1923	44,597	1946	49,217	1969	55,263	1992	57,998		

Census figures for 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991. Figures for other years are mid-year estimates. Figures for 1901–21 are inclusive of S. Ireland. Figures for 1915–20 and for 1940–50 relate to civil population only

Sources: *Annual Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland*; *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; *Monthly Digest of Statistics*

**Population of Statistical Standard Regions**  
(*thousands*)

<i>Standard Regions</i>	<i>(Sq. km.)</i>	1911	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
North	19,349	2,815	3,038	3,137	3,250	3,296	3,104	3,109
Yorks & Humb.	14,196	3,877	4,285	4,522	4,635	4,799	4,860	4,797
East Midlands	12,179	2,263	2,531	2,893	3,100	3,390	3,819	3,919
East Anglia	12,565	1,192	1,232	1,382	1,470	1,669	1,872	2,018
South East	27,408	11,744	13,539	15,127	16,271	17,230	16,796	16,794
South West	23,660	2,687	2,794	3,229	3,411	3,781	4,349	4,600
West Midlands	13,013	3,277	3,743	4,423	4,758	5,110	5,148	5,089
North West	7,993	5,796	6,197	6,447	6,567	6,743	6,414	6,147
Wales	20,763	2,421	2,593	2,599	2,664	2,731	2,792	2,812
Scotland	77,179	4,760	4,843	5,097	5,179	5,229	5,131	4,962
N. Ireland	13,570	1,251	1,280	1,371	1,425	1,536	1,482	1,578

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

The Standard Regions previously used have been superseded from the 1990s onwards by the Government Office Regions—the principal difference being the separation of London from South East and the transfer of the northern Home Counties and Essex from the South East to an East of England region also including East Anglia. There are other smaller transfers between various regions, making most of them not strictly comparable. There are also minor discrepancies in the data tables for constant regions, caused by the use of subsequent adjustments by government statisticians and differences between census enumerations and mid-year population estimates.

**Population of Government Office Regions**  
(*thousands*)

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
North-East	2,679	2,636	2,587	2,540	2,596
North-West	7,108	6,940	6,843	6,773	7,056
Yorkshire & the Humber	4,902	4,919	4,936	4,977	5,288
East Midlands	3,652	3,853	4,011	4,190	4,537
West Midlands	5,146	5,187	5,230	5,281	5,609
London	7,529	6,805	6,829	7,322	8,204
South-West	4,112	4,383	4,688	4,943	5,301
East	4,454	4,855	5,121	5,401	5,862
South-East	6,830	7,243	7,629	8,023	8,653
Wales	2,740	2,814	2,873	2,910	3,064
Scotland	5,236	5,180	5,083	5,064	5,230
N. Ireland	1,540	1,543	1,607	1,689	1,814

### Population of Metropolitan Areas and Cities (thousands)

The boundaries of local authorities have frequently changed, leading to artificial increases and decreases in the resident population of a given area. However, continuous figures for metropolitan counties are available and given below.

<i>Counties/regions</i>	1911	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
West Midlands	1,780	2,143	2,547	2,724	2,811	2,673	2,619	2,568	5,609
West Yorkshire	1,852	1,939	1,985	2,002	2,090	2,067	2,062	2,083	2,227
South Yorkshire	963	1,173	1,253	1,298	1,331	1,317	1,289	1,266	1,344
Greater Manchester	2,638	2,727	2,716	2,710	2,750	2,619	2,554	2,516	2,685
Merseyside	1,378	1,587	1,663	1,711	1,662	1,522	1,438	1,368	1,381
Tyne and Wear	1,105	1,201	1,201	1,241	1,218	1,155	1,124	1,087	1,104
Strathclyde	2,270	2,400	2,524	2,584	2,575	2,404	2,219	–	–

1911–51 Census; 1961 onwards, mid-year estimates. Figures for Strathclyde not available after abolition in 1996

Population figures for major cities are based upon the local government boundaries in force in the relevant year.

<i>Major cities</i>	1911	1931	1951	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Belfast	387	438 <sup>a</sup>	444	n.a.	315	293	277	281
Birmingham	526	1,003	1,113	1,107	1,021	1,005	985	1,074
Bristol	357	397	443	433	401	392	390	428
Cardiff	182	224	244	291	281	297	310	345
Edinburgh	320	439	467	478	446	436	449	478
Glasgow	784	1,088	1,090	983	774	629	579	593
Hull	278	314	299	288	274	263	250	256
Leeds	446	483	505	749	718	707	716	751
Leicester	227	239	285	285	283	281	283	330
Liverpool	746	856	789	610	517	476	442	466
Manchester	714	766	703	554	463	433	423	503
Newcastle	267	286	292	312	284	275	266	279
Nottingham	260	269	308	302	278	279	269	304
Plymouth	207	215	225	249	253	251	241	257
Sheffield	455	512	513	579	548	520	513	552
Stoke-on-Trent	235	277	275	265	252	249	240	249

1911–51 Census; 1971 onwards mid-year estimates. <sup>a</sup>Figures for Belfast from the 1937 Census

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; Office of National Statistics ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk))

### Births, Deaths and Marriages in the United Kingdom

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Marriages</i>	
		<i>Total (000s)</i>	<i>per 1000 Population</i>	<i>(under one year)</i>	<i>per 1000 live births</i>	<i>Total (000s)</i>	<i>per 1000 Population</i>
1900	1,095	28.2	142.0	696	18.4	297	15.1
1910	1,051	25.0	110.0	578	14.0	306	14.3
1920	1,127	25.4	82.0	555	12.9	436	19.4
1930	769	16.8	67.0	537	11.7	356	15.5
1940	702	15.2	61.0	673	14.4	534	22.2

(continued)

	<i>Live Births</i>		<i>Infant Mortality (under one year)</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Marriages</i>	
	<i>Total (000s)</i>	<i>per 1000 Population</i>	<i>per 1000 live births</i>	<i>Total (000s)</i>	<i>per 1000 Population</i>	<i>Total (000s)</i>	<i>per 1000 Population</i>	
1950	818	16.2	31.2	590	11.8	408	16.1	
1960	918	17.5	22.4	603	11.5	394	15.0	
1970	904	16.2	18.5	655	11.8	471	17.0	
1980	754	13.4	12.2	662	11.6	418	14.9	
1990	798	13.9	7.9	642	11.1	375	13.1	
2000	679	11.5	5.6	611	10.3	306	10.3	
2010	807	12.9	4.3	562	9.0	280	8.9	
2013	779	12.2	3.9	576	9.0	277	8.6	

Figures for 1900, 1910 and 1920 do not include Southern Ireland. Death rate in 1940 is based on civil deaths and population only. Marriages do not include marriages of UK residents taking place abroad, but do include non-UK residents who marry within the United Kingdom. They do not include Civil Partnerships (for which see below)

Source: ONS. *Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables*

### Age Distribution of the Population of the United Kingdom (Percentages)

<i>Age Group</i>	1901	1911	1921 <sup>a</sup>	1931	1939	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Under 10	22.2	21.0	18.2	16.1	14.1	16.0	15.1	16.6	12.6	13.0	12.3	11.8
10–19	20.3	19.1	19.0	16.8	16.3	12.9	14.9	14.6	16.3	12.6	12.8	12.1
20–29	18.3	17.3	16.2	17.1	15.6	14.2	12.7	14.3	14.1	15.4	12.6	13.6
30–39	3.9	15.1	14.5	14.5	16.0	14.5	13.7	11.6	13.8	13.9	15.5	13.2
40–49	10.5	11.4	13.1	12.9	13.1	14.8	13.5	12.3	11.3	13.4	13.4	14.7
50–59	7.3	7.9	9.6	11.1	11.3	11.9	13.2	11.9	11.7	10.6	12.6	12.2
60–69	4.7	5.1	6.0	7.3	8.5	8.9	9.4	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.3	10.8
70–79	0.2	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
80+	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Percentages for 1921 are for England, Wales and Scotland only

Sources: Census figures except for 1939, which is mid-year estimate. Registrar-General for England and Wales, and Scotland, *Censuses of Population*, and the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

### Average Age at First Marriage England and Wales

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bachelors</i>	<i>Spinsters</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Bachelors</i>	<i>Spinsters</i>
1901–05	26.9	25.4	1980	25.3	23.0
1911–15	27.5	25.8	1985	26.0	23.8
1921–25	27.5	25.6	1990	27.2	25.2
1931–35	27.4	25.5	1995	28.9	26.8
1941–45	26.8	24.6	2000	30.5	28.2
1951–55	26.5	24.2	2005	31.7	29.5
1961–65	25.5	22.9	2010	32.1	30.0
1970	24.4	22.7	2013	32.5	30.6

Sources: *Annual Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales*; OPCS *Marriage and Divorce Statistics*; ONS Dataset: *Marriages in England and Wales, 2013*



### Marriages by Type (England and Wales, thousands)

	Total		Civil		Religious		Of civil marriages			Of religious marriages		
	000s	000s	%	000s	%	000s	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
1901	259	41	15.8	218	84.2	41	–	–	173	79.1	11	4.9
1911	275	57	20.9	218	79.1	57	–	–	168	77.2	12	5.5
1919	369	85	23.1	284	76.9	85	–	–	221	77.6	19	6.7
1929	313	80	25.7	233	74.3	80	–	–	176	75.6	19	8.0
1934	342	97	28.4	245	71.6	97	–	–	183	74.7	22	9.1
1952	349	107	30.6	243	69.4	107	–	–	173	71.4	33	13.6
1962	348	103	29.6	245	70.4	103	–	–	165	67.3	43	17.5
1971	405	167	41.2	238	58.8	167	–	–	160	67.4	41	17.4
1981	352	173	49.0	179	51.0	173	–	–	118	66.0	26	14.5
1991	307	151	49.3	155	50.7	151	–	–	103	66.2	20	12.6
1996	279	164	58.8	115	41.2	149	15	9.3	75	65.4	14	12.2
2001	249	160	64.3	89	35.7	110	50	31.3	61	68.4	11	11.8
2006	239	158	66.1	81	33.9	63	96	60.5	58	71.5	9	11.4
2011	249	175	70.1	74	29.9	32	143	82.0	54	73.2	8	11.3

<sup>a</sup>The *Marriage Act 1994* allowed civil marriages to take place outside Register Offices in places approved for that purpose by the local authority

<sup>b</sup>Church of England and Church in Wales. Percentage is applied to the total number of religious marriages. Most religious marriages not categorised here were officiated by ministers of the Protestant denominations

### Civil Partnerships, 2005– Civil partnerships registered in the United Kingdom

	Total	Men	Women
2005 <sup>a</sup>	1,941	1,281	660
2006	15,990	9,581	6,409
2007	8,617	4,711	3,906
2008	7,083	3,781	3,302
2009	6,185	3,181	3,004
2010	6,269	3,065	3,204
2011	6,706	3,400	3,306
2012	6,936	3,395	3,541
2013	6,176	2,890	3,286
2014 <sup>b</sup>	2,119	1,147	972

<sup>a</sup>2005 figures only include period from 5 December onwards

<sup>b</sup>The fall in the number of civil partnerships in 2014 presumably reflects the introduction of same-sex marriage, effective from 13 Mar 14 in England and Wales and 16 Dec 14 in Scotland

Source: Office of National Statistics ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)); National Records of Scotland, *Marriages and Civil Partnership Time Series Data* ([www.nrscotland.gov.uk](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)); Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, *Marriages, Divorces and Civil Partnerships Reports* ([www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk))

### Births Outside Marriage

	%		%		%
1900–02	6.4	1950–52	5.0	2001	40.0
1910–12	7.4	1961	5.7	2011	47.3
1920–22	7.2	1971	8.2	2014	47.6
1930–32	7.2	1981	12.4		
1940–42	6.6	1991	29.8		

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; ONS, *Birth Summary Tables* ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)); National Records of Scotland, *Vital Events Reference Tables* ([www.nrscotland.gov.uk](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)); Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency ([www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk))

### Legal Abortions *England and Wales (residents only)*

	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Other<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
1968 <sup>b</sup>	10,090	10,302	1,840	22,332
1969	22,979	22,287	4,563	49,829
1970	34,314	34,492	7,156	75,962
1971	41,536	44,302	8,732	94,570
1976	39,868	50,481	10,934	101,003
1981	42,400	70,000	16,100	128,600
1986	38,200	93,000	16,400	147,600
1991	37,800	110,900	18,700	167,400
1996	34,262	114,086	19,500	167,916
2001	(19%)	(76%)	(5%)	176,364
2006	(17%)	(80%)	(3%)	193,737
2011	29,107 <sup>c</sup>	145,628	15,196	189,931
2014	28,836 <sup>c</sup>	144,285	11,450	184,571

<sup>a</sup>Widowed, divorced, separated, or women whose marital status was unknown

<sup>b</sup>The 1968 figures are from 27 Apr when the Act came into effect

<sup>c</sup>For 2011–14, married includes those in a civil partnership

Source: *Population Trends*; *Abortion Statistics*; *Dept. of Health Statistics*

### Divorces *(Great Britain)*

The law on divorce was significantly relaxed by the *Matrimonial Causes Acts* of 1937, 1950 and 1967, and by the *Divorce Reform Act 1969*.

<i>Decrees made absolute</i>		<i>Decrees made absolute</i>	
1910	801	1970	62,010
1920	3,747	1980	158,829
1930	3,944	1990	165,658
1940	8,396	2000	152,278
1950	32,516	2010	129,738
1960	25,672	2013	123,863

Source: *Annual Reports of the Registrars-General for England and Wales and Scotland*. OPCS *Marriage and Divorce Statistics*; ONS. *Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables*

## MIGRATION, RACE AND ETHNICITY

Immigration and Emigration, 1900–83  
United Kingdom (000s)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated immi- gration to U.K.</i>	<i>Estimated emigra- tion from U.K.</i>	<i>Net migration</i>
1900			-71
1910			-241
1920			-199
1931			+39
1938			+6
1946			-103
1950			-54
1959			-28
1970	226	291	-65
1971	200	240	-40
1972	222	233	-11
1973	196	246	-50
1974	184	269	-85
1975	197	238	-41
1976	191	210	-19
1977	162	208	-46
1978	187	192	-5
1979	195	189	+6
1980	173	228	-55
1981	153	232	-79
1982	201	257	-56
1983	202	184	+18

Sources: 1900–1950: N. H. Carrier and J. R. Jeffrey, 'External Migration 1815–1950', *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects*, No. 6, General Register Office (1953); 1959: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, 1970–: Office for National Statistics, *Long-Term International Migration and International Passenger Survey*

Immigration, Emigration and Applications for Asylum, 1984–  
United Kingdom (000s)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated immigration to U.K.</i>	<i>Estimated emigration from U.K.</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Applications for asylum</i>	<i>Grants of asy- lum<sup>a</sup> (initial decision)</i>	<i>Appeals lodged against refusals</i>	<i>Appeals allowed<sup>b</sup></i>
1984	201	164	+37	2.9	1.1		
1985	232	174	+58	4.4	2.1		
1986	250	213	+37	4.3	2.5		
1987	211	209	+2	4.3	1.8		
1988	216	237	-21	4.0	2.2		
1989	250	205	+45	11.6	6.1		
1990	267	231	+36	26.2	3.3		
1991	329	285	+44	44.8	2.7		
1992	268	281	-13	24.6	16.4		
1993	266	266	0	22.4	12.7		
1994	315	238	+77	32.8	4.5		
1995	312	236	+76	44.0	5.7		
1996	318	264	+54	29.6	7.3		
1997	327	279	+48	32.5	7.1		

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated immigration to U.K.</i>	<i>Estimated emigration from U.K.</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Applications for asylum</i>	<i>Grants of asylum<sup>a</sup> (initial decision)</i>	<i>Appeals lodged against refusals</i>	<i>Appeals allowed<sup>b</sup></i>
1998	391	251	+140	46.0	9.3		
1999	454	291	+163	71.2	10.3		
2000	479	321	+158	80.3	21.9		
2001	481	309	+172	71.0	31.6		
2002	516	363	+153	84.1	28.4		
2003	511	363	+148	49.4	11.1		
2004	589	344	+245	34.0	5.6	21.3	3.9
2005	567	361	+206	25.7	4.7	14.3	3.0
2006	596	398	+198	23.6	4.5	11.6	2.6
2007	574	341	+233	23.4	5.7	10.6	2.3
2008	590	427	+163	25.9	5.9	12.2	3.2
2009	567	368	+199	24.5	6.7	13.2	4.0
2010	591	339	+252	17.9	5.2	9.3	2.5
2011	566	351	+215	19.9	5.6	9.2	2.5
2012	498	321	+177	21.8	6.1	8.8	2.4
2013	526	317	+209	23.6	6.5	9.2	2.2
2014	632	319	+313	25.0	8.2	8.4	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Long-Term International Migration and International Passenger Survey, Home Office Immigration Statistics*, October–December 2015. Asylum figures are for main applicants only, i.e. exclude dependents

<sup>a</sup>Includes grants of humanitarian protection, exceptional leave to remain, discretionary leave to remain, etc., as well as grants of asylum. Grants are counted in the year of the initial decision, not in the year that the application was made

<sup>b</sup>Not all remaining appeals were withdrawn or dismissed: final outcome is not known or still to be resolved in some cases

### Main Sources of Immigration from the Commonwealth into the United Kingdom 1956–62

<i>Year</i>	<i>West Indies</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Pakistan (inc. Bangladesh)</i>
1956	26,400	5,600	2,100
1957	22,500	6,000	5,200
1958	16,500	6,200	4,700
1959	20,400	2,900	900
1960	52,700	5,900	2,500
1961	61,600	23,750	25,100
1962	35,000	22,100	24,900

Commonwealth immigration came under systematic control under the *Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962*. This Act was strengthened by the *Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968* and largely replaced by the *Immigration Act 1971*. The *British Nationality Act 1981* completely revised the definition of British nationality, introducing three classes of citizenship with the right to live in Britain largely restricted to those with a British grandparent.

**Grants of Settlement in the United Kingdom, 1963–**  
*(Country of Origin)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>Other Americas</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Indian sub-continent</i>	<i>Mid. East</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Oceania</i>	<i>All</i>
1963–66 <sup>a</sup>									228,233
1966–70 <sup>a</sup>									372,307
1971–75 <sup>a</sup>									370,939
1976–80 <sup>a</sup>									361,979
1981–85 <sup>a</sup>	32,840	18,720	13,530	21,940	90,590	14,870	26,080	26,080	272,700
1986–90 <sup>a</sup>	25,870	18,030	13,420	29,820	63,880	15,150	29,940	29,460	245,310
1991	5,530	3,910	3,310	9,580	14,290	2,900	7,720	2,440	53,900
1992	4,630	3,850	3,410	8,980	15,070	2,570	7,620	2,340	52,570
1993	5,010	4,060	3,600	10,790	14,090	2,590	8,680	2,650	55,640
1994	4,620	3,990	3,900	11,880	14,070	2,620	9,210	2,850	55,010
1995	4,250	3,960	4,220	12,000	14,450	2,880	8,790	3,540	55,480
1996	7,500	4,030	4,440	12,970	13,590	4,790	9,500	3,520	61,730
1997	7,740	3,900	3,890	13,200	13,080	4,160	8,370	3,100	58,720
1998	7,570	3,940	6,840	16,090	16,420	4,180	9,520	3,690	69,790
1999	15,990	3,760	4,760	27,020	21,440	5,590	13,060	4,120	97,120
2000	15,155	4,585	6,965	44,845	22,840	7,230	17,850	4,905	125,945
2001	13,990	4,385	7,590	31,925	23,020	4,830	16,305	5,455	108,410
2002	11,740	4,355	7,325	39,165	24,665	5,345	16,575	6,250	115,965
2003	15,295	5,620	10,845	44,860	29,490	5,020	20,435	7,125	139,280
2004	26,376	4,121	10,007	39,430	24,233	6,043	23,020	5,692	139,209
2005	20,543	4,349	9,555	54,081	28,990	9,395	45,618	6,333	179,121
2006	15,333	3,844	8,242	32,240	25,004	9,796	35,491	4,213	134,446
2007	8,427	3,308	7,127	34,050	29,021	10,653	28,514	3,616	124,854
2008	9,667	3,338	8,251	40,404	39,804	7,838	35,429	4,042	148,936
2009	10,231	4,316	10,805	47,730	67,091	9,391	40,608	4,364	194,781
2010	13,993	4,823	11,360	64,875	65,582	18,632	56,575	5,038	241,192
2011	9,270	4,491	9,021	42,148	50,715	7,597	38,222	5,030	166,878
2012	6,641	4,660	6,377	30,826	42,886	4,607	28,038	5,497	129,749
2013	8,448	5,416	7,814	39,977	49,218	6,466	30,879	6,032	154,701
2014	5,317	3,649	4,652	30,302	34,014	4,164	18,035	3,698	104,057

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics, Home Office Immigration Statistics*, October–December 2015  
Changes in rules affecting EU nationals, and the accession of additional countries to the European Union in 1995, 2004 and 2007, affect the numbers in this series

<sup>a</sup>Totals for period, not annual averages

### Naturalisation

Total certificates granted by the Home Department or oaths taken in period

1901–10	7,997	1961–70	40,252
1911–20	11,293	1971–80	28,717
1921–30	9,849	1981–90	23,108
1931–40	15,454	1991–2000	502,355
1941–50	51,132	2001–10	1,497,777
1951–60	44,977	2011–15	823,788

Sources: 1900–1950: *External Migration 1815–1950*, N. H. Carrier and J. R. Jeffrey, *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 6*, General Register Office (1953); and *Whitaker's Almanack. Home Office Immigration Statistics*, October–December 2015

### Ethnicity of the UK Population

Until recently, official figures offered only indirect indications of ethnic origin. Censuses from 1961 to 1981 counted the number of people living in households whose head was born in various countries outside the United Kingdom. Because this approach did not identify any second-generation households, it could not be considered an accurate assessment of the ethnic minority population, although it was sometimes taken as such.

#### Commonwealth Population Living in Britain 1961–81

(Number of residents whose head of household was born in overseas Commonwealth states or territories)

<i>Year</i>	<i>West Indies</i>	<i>Bangladesh, India and Pakistan</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	173,076	115,982 <sup>a</sup>	23,390 <sup>a</sup>	285,962 <sup>b</sup>	596,755
1971	302,970	462,125	32,400	496,410 <sup>b</sup>	1,293,905
1981	295,179	628,589	61,916	280,466	1,666,120

<sup>a</sup>Persons born in these countries but British by birth or descent have been deducted for 1961

<sup>b</sup>The largest contributors to this total are Cypriots, New Zealanders, Maltese, Canadians and South Africans

From the 1991 Census onwards, people have been asked to categorise themselves in terms of ethnicity. However, the categories from which they were prompted to choose were revised in 2001 (when “Mixed” and “Other Asian” categories were added) and again in 2011; moreover, the 1991 Census in Northern Ireland did not include a question on ethnicity, and the categories used in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland since 2001, have not always been identical to those used in England and Wales. There are, therefore, minor inconsistencies in the table below:

#### *Great Britain*

	<i>1991</i>		<i>2001</i>		<i>2011</i>	
	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>
White:	51,873	94.8	52,481	91.9	53,293	86.8
White British <sup>1</sup>	n.a.		(50,366)		(49,998)	
Other White	n.a.		(2,115)		(3,296)	
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	n.a.		674	1.2	1,244	2.0
Black or Black British <sup>2</sup> :	890	1.6	1,147	2.0	1,907 <sup>a</sup>	3.1
Caribbean	(500)		(566)		(595 <sup>b</sup> )	
African	(212)		(485)		(990 <sup>b</sup> )	
Other Black	(178)		(97)		(280 <sup>b</sup> )	
Asian or Asian British <sup>3</sup> :						
Indian	840	1.5	1,052	1.8	1,446	2.4
Pakistani	477	0.9	747	1.3	1,174	1.9
Bangladeshi	163	0.3	283	0.5	451	0.7
Chinese	157	0.3	243	0.4	427	0.7

(continued)

	1991		2001		2011	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Other Asian	n.a.		248	0.4	857	1.4
Other	290	0.5	229	0.4	578	0.9

<sup>1</sup>“White – British” in England and Wales, “White – Scottish” or “White – Other British” in Scotland

<sup>2</sup>“Black, Black Scottish or Black British” in Scotland

<sup>3</sup>“Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British” in Scotland

<sup>a</sup>Includes the whole “African” category in Scotland: this may include a small number who consider themselves African but not Black

<sup>b</sup>England and Wales only. Categories used in Scotland were not comparable

In Northern Ireland in 2001, 1,672,698 out of 1,685,267 (99.3%) were classified in the Census as “White” or “Irish Traveller”; in 2011, 1,779,750 out of 1,810,863 (98.3%) were so classified.

Source: *Census* returns 1961–2011. See also Radical Statistics Race Group, *Britain’s Black Population* (2nd ed., 1987) in relation to earlier census findings.

## HEALTH

### Expectation of Life

*England and Wales*

*(Average future expected lifetime at birth)*

<i>Years</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1900–02	46	50	1981	71.1	77.1
1910–12	52	55	1986	72.1	77.9
1920–22	56	60	1991	73.3	78.8
1930–32	59	63	1996	74.5	79.5
1938	61	66	2001	75.9	80.6
1950–52	66	72	2006	77.4	81.7
1960–62	68	74	2011	79.1	82.9
1969–71	69	75	2016	80.1	83.6

Sources: *Annual Reports of Registrar-General for England and Wales*; *Government Actuary’s Department*; *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; ONS, *Expectation of Life, Principal Projection* (Figures since 1981 are based on latest data and projections in 2014)

### Main Cause of Death

*England and Wales*

*(000s)*

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total deaths	588	483	466	455	572	510	526	575	581	565	536
Due to:											
Tuberculosis	61	51	43	36	27	16	3	2	1	1	–
Cancer	27	35	44	57	69	83	96	114	131	145	135
Vascular lesions of the nervous system <sup>a</sup>	41	30	49	41	52	65	76	79	71	67	53
Heart diseases	n.a.	49	53	90	136	146	153	179	192	193	155
Pneumonia	44	40	37	28	29	18	24	43	54	27	56

(continued)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Bronchitis	54	34	38	19	46	28	26	29	19	7	3
Violent causes	20	19	17	22	47 <sup>b</sup>	19	23	23	20	18	17

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

<sup>a</sup>All diseases of the nervous system, 1900–30, cerebrovascular disease (including strokes), 1970–2000

<sup>b</sup>Including 22,000 deaths of civilians due to operations of war

Since 2001, deaths have been recorded according to the ICD10 (International Statistical Classification of Disease and Health Problems), which is not fully comparable with the categories used previously. A further significant change between 2010 and 2011 in the way that the conditions recorded on the death certificate are interpreted to assign the main underlying cause of death affects the comparability of the latest figures with the earlier table even where categories apparently correspond.

### *England & Wales* (000s)

	2001	2010	2015 <sup>a</sup>
Total deaths	530	493	530
Due to:			
Infectious/parasitic diseases	4	5	6
Neoplasms (cancer)	139	141	148
Mental/behavioural disorders	14	20	48
Diseases of:			
Endocrine system	8	7	8
Nervous system/sense organs	14	18	28
Circulatory system	212	158	139
Respiratory system	67	67	76
Digestive system	23	26	25
Genito-urinary system	8	12	9
Accidents	11	11	14
Suicide/intentional self-harm	3	3	4
Other causes	27	25	25

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics, Death Registrations Summary Statistics, England and Wales*

<sup>a</sup>Figures for 2015 are not directly comparable with previous figures because of a change in the procedure for coding main cause of death from the conditions recorded on the death certificate

## Healthcare Services and Public Health Main Landmark Events

- 1902 *Midwives Act 1902* sought to improve the standards of midwifery. It only became fully operative in 1910. Further Acts were passed in 1936 and 1951
- 1904 The *Public Health Act 1904* imposed regulations on new residential buildings, requiring the provision of running water and internal drainage, restrictions on renting out unsanitary property and giving the Local Government Board new powers to compel local authorities to act against threats to public health
- 1911 *National Insurance Act 1911* establishes first universal contributory scheme with medical benefits for waged earners, allowing workers to take paid sick leave and be treated by a panel doctor. (See p. 497 for further details)



- 1919 Ministry of Health established as a separate government department, with its minister in the Cabinet
- 1920 Publication of interim report by Ld Dawson on future provision of medical services, including proposals that all hospitals should be linked under a single national system
- 1929 *Local Government Act 1929*: local authorities take over Poor Law Hospitals as general municipal hospitals and are authorised (but not compelled) to provide medical services for all within their area
- Nov 42 Beveridge Report identifies a National Health Service as one of the three essential elements of its proposed social security structure
- 6 Nov 46 *National Health Service Act 1946* receives the Royal Assent. By this Act, hospitals were transferred from local authorities and voluntary bodies and were to be administered by the Minister through regional hospital boards, general medical and dental services through executive councils, and other health services by county and county borough councils. Health centres were to be provided by local authorities for general, mental, dental and pharmaceutical services, but few were built. Almost all services under the Act were to be free
- 5 Jul 48 National Health Service comes into operation, launched by A. Bevan in Manchester
- 1949 *National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949* authorises the Minister to impose charges for prescriptions
- 1950 Research by R. Doll and A. Bradford Hill published in the *British Medical Journal*, showing a link between smoking and lung cancer. The government accepted its findings in 1954
- 21 Apr 51 H. Gaitskell's budget proposes introduction of charges for prescriptions, dental treatment and spectacles. The *National Health Service Act 1951* sets a cap on NHS spending and offsets costs by charging for dentures and spectacles
- 1 Jun 52 Introduction of 1s. prescription charge and £1 flat rate fee for dental treatment (under the *National Health Service Act 1952*)
- 25 Jan 56 Publication of Guilleband Committee's report arguing that fundamental reforms to the N.H.S. were unnecessary
- 1958 Programme of polio and diphtheria vaccinations launched
- 1959 *Mental Health Act 1959*: The Board of Control was abolished and its functions passed to the new Mental Health Review Tribunals, local authorities and the Minister of Health. The Act redefined the classifications of mental disorders, provided for further safeguards against improper detention, and extended the provisions for voluntary and informal treatment of patients.
- 1960 First UK kidney transplant
- 1965 Prescription charges abolished by Labour government
- 27 Apr 68 Legalisation of abortion (except in N. Ireland), under the *Abortion Act 1967*. The Act made it legal for a registered medical practitioner to perform an abortion provided two registered practitioners were of the opinion termination was justifiable, either because continuance of the pregnancy would involve more risk to the life of the pregnant woman or injury to her physical or mental health or any existing children, than if the pregnancy were terminated, or because there would be a substantial risk that if the child were born it would be seriously physically or mentally handicapped
- Jun 68 Prescription charges reintroduced by Labour government
- Oct 73 Health Service Commissioner (Ombudsman) introduced
- 1 Apr 74 New NHS management system introduced in England and Wales, with 14 Regional Health Authorities
- 25 Jul 78 First 'test-tube baby' born
- 1980 *Health Services Act 1980* made provision for increased access to Health Service facilities by private patients and made other alterations to the law regarding private health care

1986	Government launches first advertising campaign on danger of AIDS
1988	Screening programme to detect breast cancer introduced
1990	<i>National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990</i> provides for establishment of self-governing NHS Trusts and introduction of Internal Market to the NHS (both implemented 1991) and of the Care in the Community programme for mental patients (introduced in 1993)
Mar 98	Launch of NHS Direct (a telephone and online health advice and information service)
1999	Establishment of National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE)
2000	Introduction of NHS Walk-In Centres
May 06	Patients given a legal right to choose between hospitals
1 Jul 07	Smoking banned in restaurants, pubs and other public places in England
Apr 09	Care Quality Commission launched as regulator for health, mental health and adult social care
9 Jun 10	Health Secretary A. Lansley announces a public inquiry into serious failings at the Mid-Staffordshire NHS Foundation Trust. (The report by R. Francis published 6 Feb 13)
1 Apr 13	Reorganisation of the NHS in England under the <i>Health and Social Care Act 2012</i> : Primary Care trusts (PCTs) and Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs) abolished, with responsibility for spending transferred to new Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), led by GPs and other clinicians.

**National Health Service: Number of Staff**  
*Great Britain*  
(000s, at 30 September)

	<i>Total headcount</i>	<i>Medical staff</i>	<i>Dental staff</i>	<i>Nursing &amp; midwifery staff<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Ambulance staff</i>	<i>Administrative &amp; clerical staff</i>	<i>Ancillary/support staff<sup>2</sup></i>
1973	843	33	3	371	19	87	227
1978	969	41	3	424	21	115	242
1983	1,059	46	3	483	22	126	237
1988	1,022	49	3	490	22	134	138
1993	958 <sup>3</sup>	56	3	446	21	181	119
1998	926 <sup>3</sup>	67	3	409	18	185	96
2003	1,108 <sup>3</sup>	82	3	474	21	242	93

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

Number changes in some series may be misleading due to reclassifications of some jobs

<sup>1</sup>Excluding agency nurses

<sup>2</sup>Including works and maintenance staff

<sup>3</sup>Full-time equivalent, not headcount, excludes family health services

*England*  
(000s, headcount at 30 September)

	<i>Total NHS staff</i>	<i>Doctors</i>	<i>Qualified nursing staff<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Ambulance staff</i>	<i>Qualified scientific, therapeutic &amp; technical staff</i>	<i>Support to clinical staff</i>	<i>Infra-structure support</i>
2003	1,284	110	386	16	122	361	200
2008	1,369	134	408	17	143	355	219
2013 <sup>1</sup>	1,286	148	333	18	143	330	177

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; Health and Social Care Information Centre, *General and Personal Medical Services in England 2005–2015, Provisional Experimental Statistics*

<sup>1</sup>Workforce in General Practice and Hospital and Community Health Services in NHS Trusts and Clinical Commissioning Groups

<sup>2</sup>Including midwives and health visitors

For government expenditure on health services, see pp. 618, 621.

**NHS Services**  
*England and Wales*

	<i>Average daily occupation of beds (000)</i>	<i>Hospital out-patient attendances (000s)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Doctors on the list<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Prescriptions dispensed<sup>3</sup> (millions)</i>	<i>Dentists on the list<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Sight tests<sup>5</sup> (000s)</i>
1956	424	39,811	19,180	228.9	9,448	4,927
1957	420	39,781	19,437	207.2	9,646	5,077
1958	418	39,814	19,685	203.4	9,718	5,036
1959	413	41,238	19,745	214.0	9,833	5,306
1960	410	41,748	19,928	218.7	10,254	5,606
1961	404	42,398	20,175	205.0	10,450	5,549
1962	403	42,437	20,312	196.6	10,540	5,440
1963	404	43,333	20,335	205.5	10,496	5,569
1964	400	44,744	20,232	209.4	10,414	5,950
1965	397	44,869	20,014	244.3	10,405	6,115
1966	393	45,247	19,832	262.0	10,416	6,213
1967	390	46,145	19,837	271.2	10,461	6,451
1968	385	46,824	19,957	267.4	10,593	6,633
1969	380	47,661	20,133	264.2	10,659	6,722
1970	372	48,096	20,357	266.6	10,843	6,767
1971	368	48,707	20,633	266.5	10,962	6,831
1972	362	48,735	21,044	275.9	11,209	6,897
1973	348	49,034	21,266	284.2	11,374	7,293
1974	341	48,763	21,510	295.4	11,528	7,481
1975	332	50,141	21,667	303.4	11,737	7,861
1976	330	47,997	21,837	315.2	12,054	8,181
1977	325	49,027	22,100	318.5	12,360	7,856
1978	318	49,635	22,363	330.9	12,517	8,308
1979	311	49,921	22,696	328.2	12,750	8,593
1980	307	50,994	23,184	327.0	13,039	8,795
1981	304	51,656	23,701	323.4	13,473	8,932
1982	298	51,950	24,217	335.3	13,936	9,192
1983	294	53,068	24,719	339.9	14,374	9,558
1984 <sup>4</sup>	287	53,842	25,132	345.5	14,780	10,308
1985	281	54,324	25,558	343.7	15,076	10,844
1986	272	54,616	26,009	347.6	15,256	11,125
1987		54,716	26,509	361.3	15,545	11,742
1988		54,017	26,921	363.6	15,868	13,226
1989-90		54,441	27,239	379.9	15,851	5,572
1990-91		53,073	27,257	388.5	15,913	4,425
1991-92		53,503	27,333	407.5	15,775	5,311
1992-93		53,966	27,644	425.2	15,698	5,901
1993-94		55,017	27,991	447.6	15,950	6,332

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

<sup>1</sup>Includes Accident and Emergency departments

<sup>2</sup>As at 1 July to 1960, 1 October from 1961

<sup>3</sup>Figures for calendar year (i.e. 1992-3 figures are for 1992)

<sup>4</sup>Principals only to 1959 and from 1989, assistants included 1960-88. Figures as at 31 December to 1964, 30 September from 1965

<sup>5</sup>From mid-1960, number of sight tests paid for by NHS rather than number carried out

<sup>6</sup>From 1984, figures for England and Wales were published separately and totals shown here may be subject to rounding errors

*England*

	<i>Average daily occupation of beds (000s)</i>	<i>Hospital out-patient attendances (000s)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Accident &amp; Emergency (A&amp;E) Attendances (000s)</i>	<i>Number of GPs<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Prescriptions dispensed<sup>3</sup> (millions)</i>	<i>Dentists on the list<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Sight tests (000s)</i>
1984		50,812			320.5	14,066	9,747
1985		51,244		24,035	318.7	14,334	10,247
1986		51,503		24,460	322.5	14,516	10,502
1987-88		37,648	13,904	24,922	335.3	14,765	11,091
1988-89		36,999	13,821	25,322	346.5	15,070	12,493
1989-90		37,236	13,935	25,608	351.9	15,052	5,280
1990-91		36,112	13,717	25,622	360.5	15,104	4,154
1991-92		36,894	13,305	25,686	377.5	14,978	4,979
1992-93		38,556	13,070	25,968	394.2	14,906	5,528
1993-94		38,202	13,289	26,289	413.3	15,143	5,935
1994-95		39,306	13,812	26,567	422.6	15,084	6,383
1995-96		40,118	14,234	26,702	439.5	15,064	6,512
1996-97	162	40,872	14,126	26,855	484.9	15,280	6,808
1997-98	157	41,635	14,364	27,099	500.2	15,509	6,991
1998-99	157	42,154	14,280	27,392	513.2	15,820	6,992
1999-00	154	43,041	14,629	27,591	529.8	16,089	9,399
2000-01	158	43,559	14,293	27,704	552.0	16,276	9,567
2001-02	157	44,008	14,044	27,843	587	16,451	9,807
2002-03	157	44,598	14,046	28,031	617.0	16,445	9,662
2003-04	158	45,120	16,517	28,568	649.7		9,845
2004-05	154	44,768	17,837	28,781	686.1		10,149
2005-06	148		18,759	29,340	720.3		10,355
2006-07	141		18,922	27,691	752.0	20,160	10,485
2007-08	136		19,077	27,342	796.3	20,815	11,048
2008-09	137	48,836	19,588	27,347	842.5	21,343	11,278
2009-10	135	50,981	20,512	27,613	886.0	22,003	11,812
2010-11	131 <sup>b</sup>	52,396	21,381	27,036	926.7	22,799	11,939
2011-12	128	53,138	21,481	27,218	961.5	22,920	12,306
2012-13	128	54,257	21,739	26,886	1,000.5	23,201	12,339
2013-14	128	56,194	21,779	26,635	1,030.1	23,723	12,787
2014-15	129	57,713	22,355	26,183	1,064.6	23,947	12,764
2015-16	125	59,569	22,923		1,083.7	24,089	12,980

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; NHS England; Health and Social Care Information Centre/NHS Digital

<sup>1</sup>All NHS patients treated by NHS trusts or independent providers. Accident and Emergency figures not available separately before 1987. Excludes G.P. maternity clinics from 1992-93. Data from the Provider-based series

<sup>2</sup>As at 1 October or 30 September. To 1997-98, number of Principals providing unrestricted services; 1998-2003, number of Unrestricted Principals and Equivalents; thereafter, number of GP Providers

<sup>3</sup>To 1995, covers only prescriptions dispensed by community pharmacists and appliance contractors. Thereafter also covers prescriptions by dispensing doctors and prescriptions submitted by prescribing doctors for items personally administered. Figures are for calendar year (i.e. 1992-3 figures are for 1992)

<sup>4</sup>Principals only from 1989. (Figures as at 30 September.) From 2006-7, number of dentists for whom any NHS activity has been recorded over the year (April to March), regardless of type of contract

<sup>b</sup>From 2010-11, average of quarterly figures, including both overnight beds and beds open day only

**Chief Medical Officer to HM Government***England and Wales*

1900	(Sir) W. Power	1940	Sir W. Jameson
1908	(Sir) A. Newsholme	1950	Sir J. Charles
1919	Sir G. Newman	1960	(Sir) G. Godber
1940	Sir W. Jameson	1969	( <i>Posts for England and Wales separated</i> )

*England*

1969	Sir G. Godber	1991	(Sir) K. Calman
1973	Sir H. Yellowlees	1998	(Sir) L. Donaldson
1983	(Sir) D. Acheson	2010	Dame Sally Davies

**NHS Commissioning Board (2011–13)/NHS England (2013–)**

The National Health Service Commissioning Board, renamed NHS England in 2013, is an executive non-departmental public body of the Department of Health, set up in shadow form in 2011 and fully responsible for the day-to-day running of the NHS in England from April 2013.

	<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Chief Executive</i>
2011	(Sir) M. Grant	2011	Sir D. Nicholson
		2014	S. Stevens

## HOUSING

**(a) Major Housing Acts** (*England and Wales; in most cases there were parallel Acts for Scotland.*)

*Housing and Town Planning Act 1909.* This amended the law relating to the housing of the working classes, and provided for town-planning schemes. It also provided for the establishment of public health and housing committees of county councils.

*Housing Acts, 1919, 1923, and 1924.* These Acts provided for varying subsidies to encourage the building of new houses for the working classes. The 1923 Act made subsidies available to private owners.

*Housing Act 1930.* This Act extended subsidies and provided wider powers for slum clearance.

*Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1933.* This reduced the general subsidies, but presented subsidies for slum clearance.

*Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1938.* This Act regulated subsidies to housing.

*Housing Act 1949.* This Act allowed local authorities to make grants for the improvement of houses and it removed ‘for the working classes’ from the law covering local authorities’ housing duties.

*Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958.* This Act provided grants for improvements to private houses.

*House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.* This extended grants for improvements.

*Housing Act 1961.* Laid down regulations for landlords leasing houses for less than seven years to keep the structure, exterior, installations, etc., of the house in repair and proper working order.

*Housing Act 1964.* Set up the Housing Corporation to assist Housing Societies to provide housing accommodation and conferred powers and duties on local authorities with regard to housing improvements.

*Building Control Act 1966.* Controlled and regulated building and constructional work.

*Housing Subsidies Act 1967.* Provided for financial assistance towards the provision, acquisition or improvement of dwellings and the provision of hostels.

*Housing Act 1969.* Made further provision for grants by local authorities towards the cost of improvements and conversions; made provision as to houses in multiple occupation; altered the legal standard of fitness for human habitation; and amended the law relating to long tenancies.

*Housing Act 1971.* Increased the amount of financial assistance available for housing subsidies in development or intermediate areas.

*Housing Finance Act 1972.* Increased financial help to local authorities needing to clear slums, provided national rent rebate scheme for Council tenants and rent loans for private tenants of unfurnished accommodation, and based rent of public sector and private unfurnished accommodation on the 'fair rent' principle.

*Housing Act 1974.* Extended functions of Housing Corporation, provided for the registration and giving of assistance to housing associations, introduced new powers for declaration of Housing Action Areas and made provisions for higher renovation grants.

*Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Act 1975.* Prevented surcharges arising out of the *Housing Finance Act 1972* (relating to refusal by Clay Cross Councillors to charge proper rents under the Act) and substituted other means of making up losses.

*Housing Rents and Subsidies Act 1975.* Repealed provisions of *Housing Finance Act 1972* relating to fixing of public sector rents; introduced new subsidies for local authorities and new town corporations and made certain housing associations eligible for housing association grant.

*Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.* Local authorities put under a duty to house homeless persons in 'priority need' unless the homelessness could be shown to be intentional.

*Home Purchase Assistance and Housing Corporation Guarantee Act 1978.* Set up the 'Homeloan' scheme (to provide a reduction in the cost of house purchase for first-time purchasers).

*Housing Act 1980.* Provided a new and much more flexible subsidy system; repealed the 'no-profit rule'; local authority tenants of three years' standing or more to have the right to buy their houses at discounts ranging from 33 to 50%.

*Social Security and Housing Benefits Acts, 1982.* Replaced rent rebates, rent allowances, rate rebates, and the 'rent' element in tenants' Supplementary Benefit by Housing Benefit.

*Housing and Building Control Act 1984.* Maximum discount on 'right-to-buy' purchase increased to 60%; exercise of right to buy simplified and extended; new system of building control.

*Housing Act 1988.* This established new forms of rented tenure, assured tenancies and assured shorthold tenancies. It provided for Housing Action Trusts in designated areas to take over run-down local authority housing,

and pass on the ownership and management to new private sector landlords – subject to a ballot by local residents.

*Local Government and Housing Act 1989.* This amended the rules for local government housing revenue, placed strict limits on housing improvement grants and extended the ‘right-to-buy’ to occupants of houses and flats designed for the elderly and disabled.

*Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993.* This proposed new rights for leaseholders of flats and houses to buy the freehold of their buildings. It also established an Urban Regeneration Agency to promote the redevelopment of derelict land in cities.

*Housing Act 1996.* This modified local authorities’ duties to provide houses for homeless persons to prevent them from being treated more favourably than other applicants for housing.

*Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.* This created a Homes and Communities Agency and a Tenant Services Authority in place of the Housing Corporation and abolished the Commission for the New Towns and the Urban Development Corporation. It also reformed the regulation of social housing in particular and some privately owned housing.

#### **(b) Major Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts**

*Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1915.* These acts established a limit to the rent of small houses, and protected tenants from eviction.

*Rent Restrictions Acts, 1919–39.* These altered the exact limits on rent.

*Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act 1939.* This extended rent restriction and security of tenure to houses which had become decontrolled and to new houses.

*Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act 1947.* This Act created rent tribunals to fix the prices of furnished lettings.

*Landlord and Tenant Rent Control Act 1949.* Rent tribunals were authorised to determine ‘reasonable’ rents, on the application of the tenants, who could also apply for the recovery of premiums. The Act applied to unfurnished houses and flats.

*Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.* This Act authorised landlords to increase rents where sufficient repairs to their property had been carried out. Rent could also be increased to cover the increase in cost since 1939 of other services provided by the landlord.

*Rent Act 1957.* This decontrolled the 1939 restriction on rents for many houses in 1958 and permitted substantial increases on controlled rents.

*Protection from Eviction Act 1964.* This prevented a landlord of residential premises from recovering possession without an order of the county court. (Consolidated in *Protection from Eviction Act 1977.*)

*Rent Act 1965.* Provided for the registration of rents, and for the fixing of ‘fair rents’. It introduced controls, and provided security of tenure subject to certain conditions. A landlord cannot enforce a right to possession against a tenant without a court order.

*Leasehold Reform Act 1967.* Enabled tenants of houses held on long leases at low rents to acquire the freehold or an extended lease.

*Rent Act 1968.* Consolidated the statute law relating to protected or statutory tenancies, rents under regulated or controlled tenancies and furnished tenancies.

*Rent Act 1974.* Extended indefinite security of tenure and access to rent tribunals to furnished tenants. Landlords resident on the premises exempt from provisions of the Act. It brought most residential furnished tenancies of absentee landlords into the full protection of the Rent Acts.

*Finance Act 1974.* This introduced a £25,000 ceiling on the sum on which mortgage payers could get tax relief.

*Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976.* Afforded security of tenure for agricultural workers housed by their employers and imposed duties on housing authorities in respect to agricultural workers.

*Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.* Made local authorities more fully responsible for providing accommodation for the homeless.

*Rent Act 1977.* Consolidated law relating to control and regulation of rent, security of tenure and powers and duties of Rent Officers, Rent Assessment Committees and Rent Tribunals.

*Housing Act 1980.* All remaining rent-controlled dwellings transferred to regulation. 'Shorthold' tenure introduced, with security of tenure for limited period only.

*Finance Act 1983.* Raised the ceiling on mortgage interest tax relief from £25,000 to £30,000.

*Housing Act 1988.* This abolished 'fair rent' assessment for future tenancies and introduced 'shorthold leases'.

*Finance Act 1993.* This further restricted mortgage interest tax relief by restricting it to 20% of the interest on the first £30,000.

*Finance Act 1994.* This restricted mortgage interest tax relief to 15%.

*Finance Act 1997.* This restricted mortgage interest tax relief to 10%.

*Finance Act 1999.* This abolished mortgage interest tax relief from April 2000.

*Housing Act 2004.* This provided for inspection and regulation of private tenancies and established new rules on overcrowding.

**Permanent Dwellings Completed**  
*Great Britain: 1919–45; United Kingdom: 1945–*

	<i>Public Sector</i> (000s)	<i>Private Sector</i> (000s)	<i>Total</i> (000s)
1919/20	–	1	1
1920/21	17	23	40
1921/22	110	32	142
1922/23	67	45	112
1923/24	20	74	94
1924/25	24	120	144
1925/26	50	134	184
1926/27	84	151	235
1927/28	120	141	261
1928/29	70	119	189

(continued)



	<i>Public Sector</i> (000s)	<i>Private Sector</i> (000s)	<i>Total</i> (000s)
1929/30	73	147	220
1930/31	64	133	197
1931/32	79	136	215
1932/33	68	151	219
1933/34	72	222	294
1934/35	57	294	351
1935/36	70	280	350
1936/37	87	283	370
1937/38	92	268	360
1938/39	122	237	359
1939/40	69	152	221
1940/41	26	31	57
1941/45	8	3	11
<i>(Annual Average) (April-May)</i>			
1945	11	12	
1946	109	31	140
1947	148	41	189
1948	217	34	251
1949	177	28	205
1950	175	30	205
1951	176	25	202
1952	212	37	248
1953	262	65	327
1954	262	92	354
1955	208	116	324
1956	181	126	308
1957	179	129	308
1958	148	130	278
1959	128	153	282
1960	133	171	304
1961	122	181	303
1962	135	178	314
1963	130	178	308
1964	162	221	383
1965	174	217	391
1966	187	209	396
1967	211	204	415
1968	200	226	426
1969	192	186	378
1970	188	174	362
1971	168	196	364
1972	130	201	331
1973	114	191	305
1974	134	145	280
1975	167	155	322
1976	170	155	325
1977	170	144	314
1978	136	152	289
1979	108	144	252
1980	110	131	240
1981	88	119	207
1982	54	129	183

(continued)

	<i>Public Sector</i> (000s)	<i>Private Sector</i> (000s)	<i>Total</i> (000s)
1983	56	153	209
1984	55	166	220
1985	44	163	207
1986	39	178	217
1987	35	191	226
1988	35	207	242
1989	34	188	221
1990	36	167	203
1991	32	159	191
1992	32	147	179
1993	39	146	186
1994	40	153	193
1995	42	157	199
1996	35	154	189
1997	30	161	191
1998	25	156	181
1999	24	158	182
2000	22	155	177
2001	21	153	174
2002	19	163	182
2003	18	173	190
2004	21	183	203
2005	24	186	210
2006	26	187	213
2007	28	198	226
2008	33	155	188
2009	36	122	158
2010	31	106	137
2011	35	105	141
2012	34	108	142
2013	29	107	135
2014	30	115	145

Notes: From 1919/20 to 1944/45, the figures are combinations of England and Wales financial year figures and Scottish calendar year figures

For 1946 onwards the figures are for the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland. 'Public sector' comprises local authorities, new towns, housing associations, and public bodies in their capacity as employers. Before 1945 the last two were included in the private sector

Sources: *Housing and Construction Statistics*; The Department of the Environment; Department of Communities and Local

Government, *Live tables on house building*, [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

### Housing by Tenure Great Britain

	<i>Owner Occupied</i> %	<i>Local Authority<sup>a</sup></i> %	<i>Private Rented etc<sup>b</sup></i> %	<i>Total Stock</i> (millions)
1914	10 <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>d</sup>	90	9.0
1938	25	10	65	12.7
1945	26	12	62	12.9
1951	29	18	53	13.9
1956	34	23	43	15.1

(continued)

	<i>Owner Occupied</i>	<i>Local Authority<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Private Rented etc<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Total Stock</i>
	%	%	%	(millions)
1960	42	26	32	16.2
1965	47	28	25	17.4
1970	50	30	20	18.7
1975	53	31	16	19.9
1980	55	32	13	21.0
1985	62	27	11	21.8
1990	67	22	11	22.9
1996	67	19	14	23.9
2003	70	19 <sup>c</sup>	11	25.1
2014	63	18 <sup>c</sup>	19	26.6

<sup>a</sup>Includes New Towns

<sup>b</sup>Includes dwellings rented with farm and business premises, or occupied by virtue of employment

<sup>c</sup>Approximate only: true figure probably lies between 8 and 15%

<sup>d</sup>Included under private landlord

<sup>e</sup>Includes registered social landlords (Housing Associations)

Source: *Housing and Construction Statistics*; DCLG, *Statistical data set: Tenure trends and cross tenure analysis*; Scottish Government Communities Analytical Services (Housing Statistics); Welsh Government, *Dwelling stock estimates*

### Council House Sales

Under the *Housing Act 1980*, tenants in local authority and new town properties were given the ‘Right to Buy’ their homes at substantial discounts; the scheme was subsequently extended to include tenants of housing associations. Rule changes introduced in 2005 restricted the right to tenants of at least five years’ standing, and prevented properties from immediately being resold on the open market.

*(England and Wales, all sales of social housing under “Right to Buy”)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sales Completed</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sales Completed</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sales Completed</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sales Completed</i>
	(000s)		(000s)		(000s)		(000s)
1980	84	1989	162	1998	42	2007–08	16
1981	100	1990	103			2008–09	4
1982	201	1991	56	2000–01	63	2009–10	3
1983	137	1992	65	2001–02	64	2010–11	4
1984	101	1993	45	2002–03	79	2011–12	4
1985	90	1994	45	2003–04	91	2012–13	9
1986	87	1995	49	2004–05	63	2013–14	16
1987	99	1996	36	2005–06	35	2014–15	17
1988	149	1997	34	2006–07	24		

### House Prices 1930–69

#### United Kingdom

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Average</i>
	<i>house price (£)</i>		<i>house price (£)</i>		<i>house price (£)</i>		<i>house price (£)</i>
1930	590	1933	530	1936	550	1946	1,459
1931	600	1934	515	1937	540	1947	1,824
1932	540	1935	530	1938	545	1948	1,751

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average house price (£)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Average house price (£)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Average house price (£)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Average house price (£)</i>
1949	1,911	1955	2,064	1961	2,770	1967	4,050
1950	1,940	1956	2,280	1962	2,950	1968	4,344
1951	2,115	1957	2,330	1963	3,160	1969	4,640
1952	2,028	1958	2,390	1964	3,360		
1953	2,006	1959	2,410	1965	3,660		
1954	1,970	1960	2,530	1966	3,840		

### House Prices 1969– United Kingdom

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average house price (£)</i>	<i>Mix-adjusted index (2002Q1 = 100)</i>	<i>Annual inflation rate</i>	<i>Mix-adjusted price (£)</i>	<i>Inflation-adjusted price (1991 £)</i>
1969	4,640	3.8			
1970	4,975	4.0	6.3		
1971	5,632	4.5	11.9		
1972	7,374	6.0	33.8		
1973	9,942	8.2	36.2		
1974	10,990	8.9	8.3		
1975	11,787	9.4	5.9		
1976	12,704	10.3	8.9		
1977	13,650	11.0	7.6		
1978	15,594	12.8	15.8		
1979	19,925	16.5	29.3		
1980	23,596	20.0	21.2		
1981	24,188	21.1	5.5		
1982	23,644	21.6	2.5		
1983	26,471	24.2	11.9		
1984	29,106	26.4	9.1		
1985	31,103	28.8	9.1		
1986	36,276	32.8	13.9		
1987	40,391	38.3	16.5		
1988	49,355	48.0	25.6		
1989	54,846	58.1	21.0		
1990	59,785	57.4	-1.3		
1991	62,455	56.6	-1.4		62,455
1992	61,336	54.4	-3.8		58,625
1993	62,333	53.1	-2.5	64,239	59,143
1994	64,787	54.4	2.5	65,874	60,021
1995	65,644	54.8	0.7	66,786	58,776
1996	70,626	56.7	3.6	69,889	61,746
1997	76,103	62.0	9.4	77,531	64,506
1998	81,774	68.8	10.9	86,835	67,016
1999	92,521	76.7	11.5	96,340	74,677
2000	101,550	87.7	14.3	109,446	79,606
2001	112,835	95.1	8.4	116,206	86,921
2002	128,265	111.2	17.0	135,884	97,181
2003	155,627	128.7	15.7	155,485	114,596
2004	180,248	143.9	11.8	172,788	128,886

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average house price (£)</i>	<i>Mix-adjusted index (2002Q1 = 100)</i>	<i>Annual inflation rate</i>	<i>Mix-adjusted price (£)</i>	<i>Inflation-adjusted price (1991 £)</i>
2005	190,760	151.8	5.6	183,966	132,638
2006	204,813	161.4	6.3	192,648	138,024
2007	223,405	179.0	10.9	213,807	144,359
2008	227,765	177.3	-0.8	211,388	141,558
2009	226,064	163.5	-7.6	194,235	141,224
2010	251,174	175.3	7.3	208,628	149,991
2011	245,319	173.6	-0.9	215,071	139,253
2012	246,032	176.5	1.6	230,358	135,333
2013	250,768	182.7	3.5	242,166	133,857
2014	267,132	201.0	10.0	264,697	139,305
2015	276,555	214.4	6.7	279,206	142,801

Source: Housing and Construction Statistics, Table 502; ONS, *House Price Index—Annual Tables*, Tables 22, 31

### House Price Index 2002– (United Kingdom)

	<i>House price index (Feb 02 = 100)</i>	<i>Percentage change over year</i>
February 2002	100.0	–
July 2002	112.9	–
January 2003	123.4	22.1*
July 2003	129.3	14.6
January 2004	135.4	9.7
July 2004	147.8	14.3
January 2005	148.9	10.0
July 2005	153.7	4.0
January 2006	155.1	4.1
July 2006	162.7	5.9
January 2007	171.9	10.8
July 2007	182.8	12.3
January 2008	185.5	7.9
July 2008	180.2	-1.4
December 2008	163.8	-10.2
January 2009	164.2	-11.5
July 2009	165.0	-8.4
January 2010	174.3	6.2
July 2010	178.5	8.2
January 2011	174.5	0.1
July 2011	175.6	-1.6
January 2012	175.5	0.6
July 2012	179.1	2.0
January 2013	179.2	2.1
July 2013	185.0	3.3
January 2014	191.3	6.8
July 2014	206.2	11.5
January 2015	207.4	8.4
July 2015	217.0	5.2
January 2016	224.2	8.1

\*Increase Feb 02 to Feb 03

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, *Housing and Construction Statistics*; ONS, *House Price Index—Monthly and Quarterly Tables*, Table 1 ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

**Mortgages and Repossessions 1969–**  
*(United Kingdom)*

	<i>Mortgages</i>	<i>Repossessions</i>	<i>Repossession rate</i>
1969	4,017,000	3,370	0.08
1970	4,171,000	3,760	0.09
1971	4,506,000	2,800	0.06
1972	4,770,000	1,760	0.04
1973	4,862,000	1,220	0.03
1974	4,910,000	3,290	0.07
1975	5,076,000	4,870	0.10
1976	5,322,000	4,950	0.09
1977	5,582,000	4,680	0.08
1978	5,896,000	4,130	0.07
1979	6,058,000	2,910	0.05
1980	6,210,000	3,480	0.06
1981	6,336,000	4,870	0.08
1982	6,518,000	6,900	0.11
1983	6,846,000	8,400	0.12
1984	7,313,000	12,400	0.17
1985	7,717,000	19,300	0.25
1986	8,138,000	24,100	0.30
1987	8,283,000	26,400	0.32
1988	8,564,000	18,500	0.22
1989	9,125,000	15,800	0.17
1990	9,415,000	43,900	0.47
1991	9,815,000	75,500	0.77
1992	9,922,000	68,600	0.69
1993	10,137,000	58,600	0.58
1994	10,410,000	49,200	0.47
1995	10,521,000	49,400	0.47
1996	10,637,000	42,600	0.40
1997	10,738,000	32,800	0.31
1998	10,821,000	33,900	0.31
1999	10,982,000	30,000	0.27
2000	11,177,000	22,900	0.20
2001	11,251,000	18,200	0.16
2002	11,368,000	12,000	0.11
2003	11,452,000	8,500	0.07
2004	11,515,000	8,200	0.07
2005	11,608,000	14,500	0.12
2006	11,746,000	21,000	0.18
2007	11,852,000	25,900	0.22
2008	11,667,000	40,000	0.34
2009	11,389,000	48,900	0.43
2010	11,303,000	38,500	0.34
2011	11,384,000	37,300	0.33
2012	11,284,000	33,900	0.30
2013	11,186,000	28,900	0.26

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, *Live tables on repossession activity*, Table 1300 ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

## SOCIAL SECURITY

(See also Health, pp. 481–7)

*Old Age Pensions Act 1908.* This granted non-contributory pensions ranging from one to five shillings a week to be paid from national funds, subject to a means test, at the age of 70, where income was under £31 p.a.

*National Insurance Act 1911 (National Health Insurance, Pt. I).* This was the first part of an act providing insurance against both ill health and unemployment. The Act covered all those between the ages of 16 and 70 who were manual workers or earning not more than £160 p.a. (This income limit was raised in 1920 and 1942.) The self-employed, non-employed and those already provided for by other health insurance schemes were not insurable under this Act. The scheme was administered through independent units, or ‘approved societies’. Local insurance committees were set up. The insurance included benefits for sickness, maternity and medical needs. A weekly contribution was made by the insured person, his employer and the government. The basic weekly sickness benefit was 10s. for men, 7s. 6d. for women. It also set up general medical and pharmaceutical services.

*Widows’, Orphans’ and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1925.* This provided for a contributory scheme, covering almost the same field as the national health insurance scheme. Pensions were payable to the widows of insured persons, and to insured persons and their wives over the age of 70. This age limit was reduced to 65 in 1928. The weekly rates were 10s. for widows, with additional allowances of 5s. for the first child and 3s. for each other child, 7s. 6d. for orphans and 10s. for old age pensioners.

*Widows’, Orphans’ and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1929.* This Act provided a pension at age 55 for certain widows who could not satisfy the conditions of the 1925 Act.

*Widows’, Orphans’ and Old Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act 1937.* This Act created a new scheme of voluntary insurance for old age, widows’ and orphans’ benefits open to certain persons who were not within the scope of the main scheme.

*Old Age and Widows’ Pensions Act 1940.* This reduced to 60 the age at which a woman who was herself insured or who was the wife of an insured man could become entitled to an old age pension. The Act also introduced supplementary pensions in cases of need for widow pensioners over the age of 60 and for old age pensioners. The Unemployment Assistance Board was renamed the Assistance Board and became responsible for payment of these supplementary pensions.

*National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen’s Compensation Act 1941.* This raised the income limit for compulsory insurance of non-manual workers for pension purposes to £420 p.a.

*Family Allowances Act 1945.* This granted a non-contributory allowance, to be paid to the mother, for each child other than the first: 1945–52 5s. per week; 1952–68 8s. per week; 1956–68 10s. per week for third and subsequent children; 1968 15s. (75p) per week for second, £1 per week for third and subsequent children.

*National Insurance Act 1946.* This Act provided a new scheme of insurance replacing the National Health Insurance and contributory pension schemes with effect from 5 Jul 1948. All persons over school-leaving age, except certain married women, became compulsorily insurable. In addition to provisions for unemployment (see p. 378) benefits payable were retirement pension, widow's benefit and death grant.

*National Insurance Act 1951.* This Act introduced an allowance payable with widows' benefits for each dependent child in the family.

*Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1956.* Enabled allowances for dependent children to be paid in certain cases up to the age of 18; introduced new personal rate of widowed mother's allowance, reduced length of marriage condition for widow's pension and introduced amendments to widows' pensions.

*National Insurance Act 1957.* This introduced the child's special allowance for the children of divorced parents payable on the death of the father if he had been contributing towards their support and the mother had not remarried.

*National Insurance Act 1959.* This introduced a state scheme of graduated pensions, requiring that both contributions and pensions should be graduated according to salary level.

*Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1964.* This increased from 18 to 19 the age limit up to which a person could be regarded as a child for the purposes of an increase of benefit or widowed mother's allowance.

*National Insurance Act 1966.* This extended the period of widow's allowance, introduced a scheme of earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefits and included a widow's supplementary allowance.

*Ministry of Social Security Act 1966.* This repeated and amended much previous legislation. It provided for the abolition of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board and the establishment of the Ministry of Social Security. The Act also provided for a scheme of supplementary benefits to replace the system of allowances which had previously been administered by the National Assistance Board. The benefits were paid as of right to those people whose incomes were below the levels set in the Act and not according to national insurance contribution records.

*Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970.* This placed more stringent obligations on local authorities to seek out and provide for the chronically sick and disabled.

*National Insurance (Old Persons' and Widows' Pensions and Attendance Allowance) Act 1970.* Gave pensions to those of pensionable age in 1948. Reduced from 50 to 40 the qualifying age for widows' pensions.

*Family Income Supplements Act 1970.* Created new benefit for families with small incomes.

*Social Security Pensions Act 1975.* This provided for social security pensions and other related benefits to consist of a basic element and an additional component related to higher earnings and made various other provisions in relation to pensions. Made full National Insurance contributions obligatory for women except widows and women already on reduced rates. (For further provisions see Women's Rights legislation, pp. 467-8.)



*Child Benefits Act 1975.* Replaced family allowances with child benefit, and provided for an interim benefit for unmarried or separated parents with children.

*Social Security Act 1980.* This ended discretion in supplementary benefits by introducing a detailed rule-based scheme. It also removed the obligation to uprate pensions in line with earnings.

*Social Security (no. 2) Act 1980.* Phased out earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefits, and brought short-term benefits into tax.

*Social Security and Housing Benefits Act 1982.* Made provision for the payment of statutory sick pay by the employers and amended rent and rate rebate procedure.

*Social Security Act 1986.* This transformed supplementary benefit into income support, and family income supplement into family credit. It also restructured housing benefits, widows' benefits and the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

*Social Security Act 1988.* This removed entitlement to Income Support from unemployed 16- and 17-year olds who refused to join a Youth Training Scheme. It also put the cold weather payment scheme on a statutory footing.

*Social Security Act 1989.* This removed entitlement to benefit from claimants who were unable to satisfy officials that they were genuinely seeking work, and from those who had been unemployed for three months and had turned down work on the grounds that the pay was too low.

*Social Security Act 1990.* This provided greater protection and right for members of occupational pension schemes. It also restructured disability benefits, increasing the scope of attendance allowance and severe disability allowance, but restricting payments under the industrial injuries scheme and earnings-related additions to invalidity benefits.

*Child Support Act 1991.* This established the Child Support Agency to ensure that absent parents paid, where possible, for the upkeep of their children.

*Statutory Sick Pay Act 1991.* This reduced the proportion of statutory sick pay recoverable by employers from the government.

On 1 Dec 1993 the Social Security Secretary announced reforms of social security including a new job seekers' allowance which would replace unemployment benefit and income support from 1996. Pension ages would be equalised at 65, to be phased in between 2010 and 2020.

*Statutory Sick Pay Act 1994.* This abolished the reimbursement of statutory sick pay by the government to all but the smallest employers.

*Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999.* This created a new structure of occupational 'stakeholder' pensions and reformed other benefits, particularly those in relation to 'welfare to work', disability and bereavement.

*Child Support, Pensions and Social Security Act 2000.* This simplified the procedures of the Child Support Agency, and other aspects of the social security and pensions system.

*Welfare Reform Act 2007.* This replaced Incapacity Benefit with Employment and Support Allowance, reformed Housing Benefit and permitted withdrawal of benefit in cases of repeated abuse of the system.

*Welfare Reform Act 2009.* This abolished Income Support and required claimants either to claim Jobseeker's Allowance or an Employment and Support

Allowance in cases of sickness; imposed sanctions on non-attendance at Job Centres and imposed a requirement to specify both parents at registration of birth.

*Welfare Reform Act 2012.* This attempted to simplify the welfare system by introducing a new benefit, Universal Credit, to replace income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit. (Universal Credit is to be phased in between 2013 and 2021.) The Act also applied a cap to the benefits that could be paid to a claimant, and an Under-Occupancy Penalty ("bedroom tax") to housing benefit payments.

### Old Age Pensions

#### *Maximum rate for a single person*

Jan 1909	5/-	Nov 1979	£23.30	Apr 1998	£64.70
Feb 1920	10/-	Nov 1980	£27.15	Apr 1999	£66.75
Oct 1946	26/-	Nov 1981	£29.60	Apr 2000	£67.50
Sep 1952	32/6	Nov 1982	£32.85	Apr 2001	£72.50
Jan 1958	50/-	Nov 1983	£34.05	Apr 2002	£75.50
Apr 1961	57/6	Nov 1984	£35.80	Apr 2003	£77.45
Mar 1963	67/6	Nov 1985	£38.30	Apr 2004	£79.60
Mar 1965	81/-	Jul 1986	£38.70	Apr 2005	£82.05
Oct 1967	90/-	Apr 1987	£39.50	Apr 2006	£84.25
Nov 1969	100/-	Apr 1988	£41.15	Apr 2007	£87.30
Sep 1971	£6.00	Apr 1989	£43.60	Apr 2008	£90.70
Oct 1972	£6.75	Apr 1990	£46.90	Apr 2009	£95.25
Oct 1973	£7.35	Apr 1991	£52.00	Apr 2010	£97.65
Jul 1974	£10.00	Apr 1992	£54.15	Apr 2011	£102.15
Apr 1975	£11.60	Apr 1993	£56.10	Apr 2012	£107.45
Nov 1975	£13.30	Apr 1994	£55.15	Apr 2013	£110.15
Nov 1976	£15.30	Apr 1995	£56.35	Apr 2014	£113.10
Nov 1977	£17.50	Apr 1996	£58.50	Apr 2015	£115.95
Nov 1978	£19.50	Apr 1997	£60.70		

In 1972 a £10 Christmas bonus for pensioners was instituted.

Bibliography: Sir E. Wilson and G. S. Mackay, *Old Age Pensions* (1941); *Keesing's Contemporary Archives 1931-88*, and *Keesing's UK Record 1988-*; *Report on Social Insurance and Allied Services* (Beveridge), Cmd. 6404/1944, Appendix B, *National Superannuation and Social Insurance*, Cmnd. 3883/1969, and the Department of Social Security.

## CHILDREN, CHILD WELFARE AND EDUCATION

### Important Legislation on Children and Child Welfare

*Notification of Births Act 1908.* This gave powers to local authorities to insist on compulsory notification of births.

*Notification of Births Extension Act 1915.* This made notification universally compulsory.

*Children Act 1908.* This Act consolidated the existing law and recognised the need for legal protection of children. It provided legislation covering negligence

to children. Imprisonment of children was abolished, and remand homes were set up for children awaiting trial. This was to be only in special juvenile courts.

*Education (Choice of Employment) Act 1910.* This empowered authorities to set up their own juvenile employment bureaux.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Act 1918.* This empowered authorities to set up 'home help' schemes and clinics.

*Children and Young Persons Act 1933.* This extended responsibility for children until the age of 17 and included a careful definition of the meaning of the need for care and protection. It established approved schools, and made detailed regulations about juvenile court procedure.

*Children Act 1948.* This gave local authorities new responsibilities, with children's officers to administer the children's service (see Local Government section).

*Children and Young Persons Act 1963.* This extended the power of local authorities to promote the welfare of children and dealt with children and young persons in need of supervision, ordered approved schools and employment of children and young persons (amended by *Children and Young Persons Act 1969*).

*Family Law Reform Act 1969.* This reduced the age of majority from 21 to 18. It also secured rights for illegitimate children.

*Guardianship of Minors Act 1971.* Made some provision for equal rights for mothers and gave either spouse the right to appoint any person as guardian after his or her death.

*Children Act 1975.* Gave new rights to children, foster parents, local authorities and adoptive parents, and diminished rights of natural parents in care proceedings and adoption cases. Allowed adopted children over 18 access to information about their natural parents.

*Children's Homes Act 1982.* Required children in the care of local authorities to be accommodated in registered and inspected homes.

*Abortion (Amendment) Act 1988.* This reduced the time limit within which abortions had to be performed from 28 to 24 weeks.

*Children Act 1989.* This put greater emphasis on the rights and wishes of children in cases of marriage break-up. It also made numerous changes to the law relating to adoption and children's homes.

*Child Support Act 1991.* Established a Child Support Agency to ensure that divorced and separated parents made financial contributions to the cost of raising the family, according to a formula laid down by Parliament rather than the courts.

*Care Standards Act 2000.* This gave OFSTED, the education regulator, regulatory control over child care centres and day care.

*Children Act 2004.* This created the office of Children's Commissioner to represent the interests of children within government, and required local authorities to have a Children's Services director and encourage inter-agency co-operation.

*Children Act 2006.* This imposed a duty on local authorities to promote the well-being of children.

*Childcare Act 2006.* This involved several measures to increase the regulation and supply of childcare.

*Children and Adoption Act 2006.* Reformed legal proceedings on custody and adoption in cases of relationship breakdown.

*Children and Young Persons Act 2008.* This aimed to increase standards for children in care and ensure that the education system was responding to their needs.

*Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009.* Brought UK Border Agency in line with other public bodies by requiring it to safeguard and promote welfare of children.

*Children and Families Act 2014.* This introduced a number of reforms to the law on adoption, fostering and taking children into care, including a 26-week time limit for the courts to decide whether a child should be taken into care.

### Rates of Child Benefit

	<i>First Child</i>	<i>Each other child</i>		<i>First Child</i>	<i>Each other child</i>
Apr 77	£1.00	£1.50	Apr 98	£11.45	£9.30
Apr 78	£2.30	£2.30	Apr 99	£14.60	£9.60
Nov 78	£3.00	£3.00	Apr 2000	£15.00	£10.00
Apr 79	£4.00	£4.00	Apr 01	£15.50	£10.35
Nov 80	£4.75	£4.75	Apr 02	£15.75	£10.55
Nov 81	£5.25	£5.25	Apr 03	£16.05	£10.75
Nov 82	£5.85	£5.85	Apr 04	£16.50	£11.05
Nov 83	£6.50	£6.50	Apr 05	£17.00	£11.40
Nov 84	£6.85	£6.85	Apr 06	£17.45	£11.70
Nov 85	£7.00	£7.00	Apr 07	£18.10	£12.10
Jul 86	£7.10	£7.10	Apr 08	£18.80	£12.55
Apr 87	£7.25	£7.25	Jan 09	£20.00	£13.20
Apr 91	£8.25	£7.25	Apr 10	£20.30	£13.40
Oct 91	£9.25	£7.50	Apr 11	£20.30	£13.40
Apr 92	£9.65	£7.80	Apr 12	£20.30	£13.40
Apr 93	£10.00	£8.10	Apr 13	£20.30	£13.40
Apr 94	£10.20	£8.25	Apr 14	£20.50	£13.55
Apr 95	£10.40	£8.45	Apr 15	£20.70	£13.70
Apr 96	£10.80	£8.80	Apr 16	£20.70	£13.70
Apr 97	£11.05	£9.00			

Before 1997 there was a Lone Parent Benefit which was paid in addition to Child Benefit to single parents; this was incorporated into a new rate of Child Benefit applying to single parents from then although this was closed to new entrants in 1998. The lone parent rate was frozen from 2000 and abolished in 2007 when the main rate exceeded it

Source: Institute for Fiscal Studies

Other systems of support for children have existed, including before 1977 the Family Allowance and since 1998, alongside Child Benefit, Working Families Tax Credit (to 2003) and Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit (from 2003).

### Important Legislation Concerning Education

*Education Act 1902.* This abolished school boards, gave powers to local authorities to provide secondary education, and made provisions for rate aid to voluntary schools (see Local Government section).

*Education (Provision of Meals) Act 1906.* By this Act cheap school meals for children attending public elementary schools were given statutory recognition. Local authorities were to use voluntary organisations, contributing

only to the cost of administration. In 1914 half the cost of the meals was provided by the Exchequer.

*Education (Administrative Provisions) Act 1907.* This provided for medical inspection for elementary schools. In 1912 the Board of Education made grants to Local Education Authorities to make the treatment of children possible.

*Education Act 1918.* Compulsory attendance was made universal until the age of 14. Day continuation (part-time compulsory) education was introduced for children between school-leaving age and 18. This almost disappeared under the economies proposed by Geddes but was revived in 1944.

*Free milk* was supplied to children in need in 1921. In 1934 it was subsidised by the Milk Marketing Board. From 1946 to 1971 it was free to all.

*Education Act 1936.* Provision was made for the school-leaving age to be raised to 15 in Sep 1939 but this was not implemented. In 1940–41, the school meal service was expanded and subsidised to meet war-time needs.

These provisions were continued after the war, by the *Education Act 1944*.

*Education Act 1944.* This Act changed the title of the President of the Board of Education to the Minister of Education. Primary and secondary education were divided at '11-plus', and secondary education was generally provided under this Act in three types of schools: grammar, technical, and modern. Some local authorities preferred to use their powers to amalgamate these into comprehensive schools. Provision was made for compulsory part-time education between the school-leaving age and 18 in county colleges, but this has not been implemented. The minimum school-leaving age was raised to 15 (in 1947) and provision was made for raising it to 16. Powers were granted under this Act which led to a great expansion of technical colleges. No fees were to be charged in schools which were publicly provided or aided by grants from the local authority.

*School-leaving Age.* It was announced in 1964 that the school-leaving age would be raised to 16 in the educational year 1970–71. In 1968 this date was put back for four years. The change was eventually made in 1973.

*Comprehensive Schools.* In 1965 the Department of Education asked all local authorities to submit plans for reorganising secondary education on comprehensive lines, with a view to ending selection at 11-plus and the tripartite system. The policy of universal comprehensivisation was suspended in 1970 but revived in 1974 by Government Circular 4/74. In 1976 the Direct Grant system was phased out (119 of the 170 Direct Grant schools decided to become independent) and the *Education Act 1976*, required Local Education Authorities to submit comprehensivisation proposals (7 had earlier refused. See the Tameside case, p. 334).

*Nursery Schools.* In 1972 the Department of Education (Cmnd. 5174) accepted that within ten years it should provide nursery education for 90% of 4-year-olds and 50% of 3-year-olds.

*Education Act 1980.* The Assisted Places Scheme was established to provide financial support for some students in independent education, and various other changes were made to increase parental choice and participation in the schooling of their children.

*Education Reform Act 1988.* This introduced a National Curriculum to be followed by all pupils from the ages of 5 to 16. The governing bodies of all secondary schools and larger primary schools were given responsibility for their own budgets. All secondary schools as well as larger primary schools were given the right to apply for grant-maintained status—‘opting out’ of local education authority control, subject to a ballot by parents. Funding of higher education was transferred from local authorities to a Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council. The University Grants Committee was replaced by a Universities Funding Council. The Act also abolished the Inner London Education Authority, vesting most of its responsibilities with the inner London boroughs.

*Education (Student Loans) Act 1990.* This introduced ‘top-up’ loans for students in higher education as a partial replacement for maintenance grants.

*Education (Schools) Act 1992.* This compelled schools and local education authorities to cooperate with the publication of information about examination results, including ‘league tables’.

*Further and Higher Education Act 1992.* This transferred further education colleges and sixth form colleges out of local authority control; they were to be funded instead by a new Further Education Funding Council. The Act also set up Higher Education Funding Councils for England and Wales, replacing the Universities Funding Council and the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council. Polytechnics were given the right to assume the title of university.

*Education Act 1993.* This established a Funding Agency for schools which had opted out of local authority control. A machinery was established for dealing with ‘failing’ schools. The National Curriculum Council and the Schools Examination and Assessment Council were abolished and replaced by the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority.

*Education Act 1994.* This restricted the role and funding of student unions and regulated teacher training.

*Teaching and Higher Education Act 1998.* This abolished entirely the system of maintenance grants for students, and replaced it with an expanded loan scheme to be repaid by graduates on an income-related basis. It also laid down that in future all but the poorest students would pay a contribution to their education fees.

*Education and Skills Act 2008.* Required participation in education or training until the age of 18, with effect from 2013.

*Education Act 2011.* Made extensive changes, including: increasing the power of school staff to discipline students, changing the regulation of qualifications, removing the requirement for academies to have a subject specialism and giving the Secretary of State greater power to set the interest rates applying to student loans. It extended rights to early years learning (for 3- and 4-year olds). It also abolished the General Teaching Council for England and the Training and Development Agency for Schools, establishing the Teaching Agency (an executive agency of the Department for Education) to take on some of their functions but transferring others to the Secretary of State.

**Pupils in Full-Time Education**  
**Number of Schools, Pupils and Teachers 1905–75**  
*United Kingdom*

	<i>Public sector elementary/ primary schools</i>			<i>Public sector secondary schools<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>Independent schools and direct grant grammar schools (England only)</i>	
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils (000s)</i>	<i>Teachers (000s)</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils (000s)</i>	<i>Teachers (000s)</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils (000s)</i>
1905 <sup>a</sup>	35,083	5,940	157	630	113	n.a.		
1914 <sup>a</sup>	35,651	6,121	187	1,083	207	12		
1925	35,901	5,683	187	1,602	510	25		
1935	34,262	5,671	195	1,704	627	31		
1955	28,245	5,411	175	6,093	2,191	112	1,521 <sup>d</sup>	340 <sup>d</sup>
1965	27,113	5,068	179	6,817	3,217	176	3,633	548
1975	27,318	5,972	248	5,680	4,190	248 <sup>c</sup>	2,477	537

Source: House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/4252

<sup>a</sup>Excludes Ireland

<sup>b</sup>Grant-aided schools to 1935, public-maintained schools from 1955

<sup>c</sup>Excludes untrained teachers

<sup>d</sup>England and Wales: includes all direct grant grammar schools and independent schools (excluding nursery schools) recognised as efficient in England and Wales. (Figures not available for earlier period)

**Number of Schools, Pupils and Teachers 1979–**  
*England*

	<i>Primary schools</i>			<i>State secondary schools</i>			<i>Independent schools</i>		
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils (000s)</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils (000s)</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils (000s)</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
1979	21,309	4,371	192,462	4,694	3,872	231,404	2,361	512	39,710
1980	21,242	4,210	188,603	4,680	3,866	232,457	2,348	517	41,159
1981	21,018	4,021	181,310	4,654	3,840	230,928	2,339	516	41,597
1982	20,650	3,839	174,240	4,622	3,798	228,397	2,338	510	42,261
1983	20,384	3,661	168,514	4,553	3,741	227,084	2,344	503	42,902
1984	20,020	3,571	165,637	4,444	3,646	224,648	2,331	501	43,757
1985	19,734	3,542	164,429	4,382	3,526	218,605	2,311	501	44,520
1986	19,549	3,548	165,318	4,286	3,389	212,641	2,285	504	45,233
1987	19,432	3,577	168,385	4,221	3,240	207,180	2,276	515	46,102
1988	19,319	3,618	169,700	4,153	3,070	199,584	2,273	523	47,151
1989	19,232	3,667	172,414	4,035	2,945	192,841	2,269	532	48,741
1990	19,162	3,734	175,599	3,976	2,863	187,646	2,283	540	50,204
1991	19,047	3,782	176,295	3,904	2,853	183,508	2,282	546	51,692
1992	18,926	3,811	177,873	3,847	2,906	183,555	2,269	546	52,558
1993	18,828	3,879	179,420	3,773	2,965	184,036	2,261	539	52,995
1994	18,683	4,242	180,558	3,629	2,934	178,780	2,266	534	52,746
1995	18,551	4,312	181,910	3,614	2,993	181,445	2,259	533	53,055
1996	18,480	4,389	182,626	3,609	3,010	180,868	2,251	534	53,399
1997	18,392	4,429	182,442	3,569	3,042	181,692	2,271	541	53,676
1998	18,312	4,461	181,394	3,567	3,073	181,853	2,242	546	54,789
1999	18,234	4,460	182,646	3,560	3,122	183,578	2,229	547	56,163
2000	18,158	4,435	183,762	3,550	3,182	185,429	2,187	561	57,196
2001	18,069	4,406	185,534	3,496	3,232	189,026	2,188	569	58,760
2002	17,985	4,363	187,409	3,457	3,264	192,910	2,190	579	59,330
2003	17,861	4,309	184,010	3,436	3,308	194,450	2,160	583	60,660

(continued)

	Primary schools			State secondary schools			Independent schools		
	Schools	Pupils (000s)	Teachers	Schools	Pupils (000s)	Teachers	Schools	Pupils (000s)	Teachers
2004	17,762	4,253	181,230	3,435	3,325	195,240	2,302	587	63,590
2005	17,642	4,205	196,300 <sup>a</sup>	3,416	3,316	215,100 <sup>a</sup>	2,250	580	
2006	17,504	4,149	198,200 <sup>a</sup>	3,405	3,307	216,300 <sup>a</sup>	2,261	581	
2007	17,361	4,108	197,100 <sup>a</sup>	3,399	3,268	216,800 <sup>a</sup>	2,284	578	
2008	17,205	4,088	198,100 <sup>a</sup>	3,383	3,209	215,300 <sup>a</sup>	2,327	582	
2009	17,064	4,075	198,500 <sup>a</sup>	3,361	3,146	212,600 <sup>a</sup>	2,356	582	
2010	16,971	4,094	200,900 <sup>a</sup>	3,333	3,055	210,300 <sup>a</sup>	2,376	577	
2011 <sup>b</sup>	16,884	4,138	196,400 <sup>a</sup>	3,310	3,263	219,000 <sup>a</sup>	2,415	576	
2012 <sup>b</sup>	16,818	4,217	199,500 <sup>a</sup>	3,268	3,235	215,100 <sup>a</sup>	2,420	577	
2013 <sup>b</sup>	16,784	4,310	204,700 <sup>a</sup>	3,281	3,210	215,700 <sup>a</sup>	2,413	580	
2014 <sup>b</sup>	16,788	4,417	209,500 <sup>a</sup>	3,329	3,181	214,200 <sup>a</sup>	2,411	579	
2015 <sup>b</sup>	16,766	4,510	215,500 <sup>a</sup>	3,381	3,185	213,400 <sup>a</sup>	2,357	583	

Source: *Statistics of Education 2004*, Tables 24 and 41; DfE, *Schools, pupils and their characteristics*, Table 2a (data from Schools Census); ONS, *School workforce in England*, Table 1

Figures exclude Special Schools and Pupil Referral Units

<sup>a</sup>Full Time Equivalent, to nearest hundred. Figures for primaries include a small number of teachers in nursery schools. Includes academies from 2011

<sup>b</sup>Teacher numbers for November of the previous year

### Percentage of Various Ages Receiving Full-Time Education Great Britain 1870–1970; UK 1970–

Age	10	14	16	19
1870	4	2	1	1
1902	100	9	2	1
1938	100	38	4	2
1962	100	100	15	7
1970	100	100	20	13
1980	100	100	27	12 <sup>a</sup>
1990	100	100	43	18 <sup>a</sup>
2000	100	100	71	18
2010	100	100	88	

<sup>a</sup>Figures for 1980 and 1990 cover 19- and 20-year olds and are not therefore strictly comparable

Sources: *Report on Higher Education* (Robbins), Cmnd. 2154/1963; *Education Statistics*; House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/4252

### Maintained Secondary Schools by Religious Character England Only

Year	C. of E.	Catholic	Jewish	Other Christian <sup>a</sup>	Muslim	Other	Total schools
1982	159	456	4	n.a	n.a	168	4,622
1987	233	434	5	n.a	n.a	163	4,221
1992	219	330	4	n.a	n.a	182	3,847
1997	199	359	4	n.a	n.a	174	3,569
2002	192	357	5	n.a	n.a	32	3,457
2004	199	352	5	n.a	n.a	34	3,409
2010	207	331	9	61	5	3	3,333
2015	210	322	12	78	11	6	3,381

Source: *Statistics of Education 2004*, Table 23b, and preceding years' equivalent tables back to table A10 for 1982, ONS, *Schools, pupils and their characteristics*, Table 2b (2010)/2c (2015)

<sup>a</sup>Includes schools of mixed denominations



**Higher and Further Education**  
**Number of Students**  
*Great Britain*

	<i>University</i>	<i>Teacher Training</i>	<i>Further Education<sup>a</sup></i>
1900/1	20,000	5,000	—
1924/5	42,000	16,000	3,000
1938/9	50,000	13,000	6,000
1954/5	82,000	28,000	12,000
1962/3	118,000	55,000	43,000
1970/1	235,000	124,000	98,000
1980/1 <sup>b</sup>	307,000	228,000	
1990/1 <sup>b</sup>	370,000	378,000	
1996/7 <sup>bc</sup>	1,195,000	860,000	

<sup>a</sup>Advanced Courses only

<sup>b</sup>Includes N. Ireland

<sup>c</sup>This reflects the granting of University status to Polytechnics and other institutions

Sources: *Report on Higher Education* (Robbins), Cmnd. 2154/1963; *Education Statistics*

**Students in Higher Education at UK Institutions (000s)**

	<i>Full Time</i>					<i>Part Time</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Home students</i>		<i>Overseas students</i>		<i>Home students</i>		<i>Overseas students</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
2008–09	2,555.6	565.5	722.1	164.4	144.9	341.0	553.6	34.5	30.6
2009–10	2,658.2	597.4	752.7	180.7	161.8	341.3	556.2	36.7	31.3
2010–11	2,659.3	608.5	762.3	191.6	176.6	328.0	527.0	34.8	30.5
2011–12	2,662.2	625.3	777.2	189.2	188.9	318.8	501.7	31.7	29.4
2012–13	2,513.9	607.5	756.1	186.0	190.5	282.4	437.5	27.7	26.3
2013–14	2,477.2	604.8	755.0	190.2	199.7	263.2	394.4	34.4	35.5

Source: ONS, *Education and training statistics for the United Kingdom*

**Government Spending on Education**

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>Schools (current expenditure)</i>	<i>Schools (capital)</i>	<i>Further Education (current)</i>	<i>Higher Education (current)</i>	<i>Total (£m)</i>
<i>Mar 31</i>	<i>(£m)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>(£m)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>(£m)<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>(£m)<sup>c</sup></i>	
1980	5,670	391	1,301	981	10,511
1981	7,031	481	1,591	1,265	12,941
1982	7,793	395	1,812	1,332	14,041
1983	8,297	392	1,987	1,388	15,037
1984	8,702	399	2,157	1,497	15,946
1985	9,023	390	2,260	1,562	16,516
1986	9,504	412	2,375	1,605	17,288
1987	10,518	397	2,625	1,654	18,802
1988	11,610	416	2,895	1,824	20,401
1989	12,584	474	3,277	1,958	22,137
1990	13,729	749	3,729	2,104	24,102
1991	14,726	854	4,128	2,265	26,728
1992	16,279	904	4,454	2,437	29,550
1993	17,963	934	4,136	3,361	31,576

(continued)

<i>Year ending Mar 31</i>	<i>Schools (current expenditure) (£m)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Schools (capital) (£m)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Further Education (current) (£m)<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Higher Education (current) (£m)<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total (£m)</i>
1994	18,747	930	3,072 <sup>b</sup>	4,908 <sup>c</sup>	33,540
1995	19,420	1,119	3,200	5,192	35,390
1996	19,689	1,030	3,392	5,472	36,807
1997	20,469	1,049	3,694	5,729	37,950
1998	21,382	1,191	3,718	5,693	39,077
1999	23,069	1,357	5,064	4,726	38,981
2000	24,441	1,472	5,218	5,166	40,895
2001	27,066	1,730	5,196	5,843	44,350
2002	30,280	2,048	6,824	5,638	49,820
2003	31,160	2,260	6,014	6,164	53,320
2004	35,428	2,850	6,748	6,595	59,323

<sup>a</sup>Includes nursery, primary, secondary and special schools

<sup>b</sup>Includes all further education, adult education, teacher training, polytechnics and other higher education until 1993

<sup>c</sup>Includes all higher education from 1994 onwards

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

<i>Year ending Mar 31</i>	<i>Under-fives, primary and secondary educa- tion, current spending (£m)</i>	<i>Under-fives, primary and secondary educa- tion, capital spending (£m)</i>	<i>Local authority spending on education (£m)</i>	<i>Central govern- ment spending on education (£m)</i>	<i>Total expenditure on education (£m)</i>
2006	40,408	4,355	44,938	22,537	67,475
2007	42,025	4,605	46,859	23,808	70,667
2008	44,388	5,403	49,785	26,448	76,233
2009	56,302	6,234	53,183	29,450	82,633
2010	58,309	7,743	55,038	32,608	87,646
2011	59,867	7,581	55,622	34,830	90,452
2012	59,819	6,791	51,785	34,417	86,202
2013	61,242	5,820	48,409	37,905	86,314
2014	61,644	6,265	45,627	42,923	88,549
2015	62,711	5,225	45,335	38,083	83,420

Source: Department for Education/D.C.S.F., *Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom* (various years)

For government spending on education as a percentage of GDP since 1964, see pp. 621–2.

For HM Inspectorate of Schools and its successor, Ofsted, see p. 565.

**Bibliography:** *Education of the Adolescent* (Hadow) (1926); *The Primary School* (Hadow) (1931); *Secondary Education* (Spens) (1938); *The School Curriculum* (Norwood) (1943); *Education Reconstruction* (Cmd. 6458/1942–3); *Public Schools* (Fleming) (1944); *Education from 15 to 18* (Crowther) (1959); *Half our Future* (Newsom) (1963); *Higher Education* (Robbins) (Cmd. 2154/1963); *Primary Education* (Plowden) (1967). From 1947 the Department of Education published an *Annual Report* and *A Guide to the Educational Structure of England and Wales*. See also

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## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Transport by Mode—As Percentage of Miles Travelled

	<i>Bus &amp; Coach</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Motorcycle</i>	<i>Cycle</i>	<i>All Road</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Air</i>
1952	42	27	3	11	82	18	0.1
1960	28	49	4	4	86	14	0.3
1970	15	74	1	1	91	9	0.5
1980	11	79	2	1	92	7	0.6
1990	7	85	1	1	94	6	0.7
2000	6	85	1	1	93	6	1.0
2010	6	84	1	1	91	8	1.0
2014	5	83	1	1	89	10	1.1

Source: *Transport Statistics*

### Roads Current Vehicle Licences in Great Britain<sup>a</sup>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Private Vehicles<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Public Transport<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Goods Vehicles<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
1905 <sup>f</sup>	15,895	7,491	9,000	32,386
1910 <sup>f</sup>	89,411	24,466	30,000	143,877
1915 <sup>f</sup>	277,741	44,480	84,600	406,821 <sup>c</sup>
1920 <sup>f</sup>	474,540	74,608	101,000	650,148 <sup>c</sup>
1925	1,151,453	113,267	259,341	1,524,061
1930	1,760,533	114,762	391,997	2,287,326
1935	1,973,945	96,419	490,663	2,581,027
1938	1,406,769	96,718	590,397	3,093,884
1940	1,701,500	88,200	542,200	2,331,900
1945	1,795,700	110,800	740,500	2,647,000
1946	2,232,279	110,704	769,747	3,112,930
1950	3,009,611	141,091	1,263,131	4,413,833
1955	4,781,741	104,664	1,581,814	6,468,219
1960	7,387,075	93,942	1,958,856	9,439,873
1965	10,623,900	96,500	2,219,500	12,939,900
1970	12,687,000	103,000	2,161,000	14,950,000
1975	15,051,000	112,000	2,337,000	17,500,000
1980	16,545,000	110,000	2,555,000	19,210,000
1985	19,406,000	120,000	1,632,000	21,157,000
1990	22,822,000	115,000	1,736,000	24,673,000
1995	23,316,000	74,000	1,864,000	25,369,000
2000	26,491,000	86,000	3,146,000	28,898,000

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Private Vehicles<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Public Transport<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Goods Vehicles<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
2005	30,301,000	103,000	3,568,000	32,897,000
2010	31,379,000	108,000	3,735,000	34,120,000
2015	33,588,000	110,000	3,849,000	36,467,000

<sup>a</sup>1905–1920—Figures at 31 Mar; 1925 and 1945 at 31 Aug; 1930–38 and from 1946 during quarter ending 30 Sep

<sup>b</sup>Cars, motorcycles, tricycles and pedestrian-controlled vehicles. In the figures for 1985 onwards Light Goods Vehicles are classified as cars

<sup>c</sup>Buses, coaches, trams and taxis to 1965. Trams are excluded from 1970 and taxis from 1995

<sup>d</sup>Goods vehicles, haulage including agricultural vehicles, tax exempt vehicles including electric cars and government vehicles. In the figures for 1985 onwards Light Goods Vehicles are classified as cars

<sup>e</sup>These figures do not include trams. In 1920 there were 14,000 trams

<sup>f</sup>Figures before 1921 are estimates only, from The Motor Industry of Great Britain, 1935. They may be exaggerated

Sources: *Census of Mechanically Propelled Vehicles* (Ministry of Transport), 1926–62 *Highway Statistics* (Ministry of Transport), 1963 onwards, *The Motor Industry of Great Britain* (Soc. of Motor Manufacturers and Traders). *Reports of the Steering Group appointed by the Ministry of Transport, Traffic in Towns* (Buchanan Report, H.M.S.O.); D. Munby and A. Watson, *Inland Transport Statistics, Great Britain 1900–1970*, vol. II. *Transport Statistics*

### Road Accident Fatalities Great Britain

	<i>Pedestrians</i>	<i>Cyclists</i>	<i>Motorcyclists<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Motorists<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Commercial<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
1980	1,941	302	1,163	2,278	326	6,010
1985	1,789	286	796	2,061	233	5,165
1990	1,676	256	659	2,371	215	5,217
1995	1,029	212	445	1,749	161	3,621
2000	857	125	605	1,665	136	3,409
2005	667	147	569	1,675	118	3,201
2010	405	111	403	835	71	1,850
2014	446	113	339	797	54	1,775

<sup>a</sup>Figure includes fatalities among passengers

<sup>b</sup>Buses, coaches, heavy and light goods vehicles

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; Department for Transport, *Reported road casualties in Great Britain*

### Railways Great Britain

	<i>Standard Gauge</i>		<i>Freight</i>		
	<i>Route Miles<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Train Miles<sup>a</sup> (millions)</i>	<i>Passenger Journeys (millions)</i>	<i>Tons<sup>a</sup> (millions)</i>	<i>Ton miles<sup>a</sup> (millions)</i>
1900	18,680	379.3	962	461.1	n.a.
1910	19,986	386.7	936	504.7	n.a.
1920	20,147	355.7	2,064 <sup>b</sup>	332.2	19.2
1930	20,243	397.7	1,250	304.3	17.8
1938	19,934	420.9	1,237	265.7	16.7
1950	19,471	384.1	1,010	281.3	22.1
1960	18,369	375.4	1,037	248.5	18.6
1970	11,799	195.9	824	199.0	15.0
1980	10,964	246.4	760	143.4 <sup>c</sup>	10.2 <sup>c</sup>
1989–90	10,307	225.3	812	140.8	10.2

(continued)

	<i>Standard Gauge</i>			<i>Freight</i>	
	<i>Route</i>	<i>Train Miles<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Passenger Journeys</i>	<i>Tons<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Ton miles<sup>a</sup></i>
	<i>Miles<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>(millions)</i>	<i>(millions)</i>	<i>(millions)</i>	<i>(millions)</i>
1999–2000	10,345	n.a.	931	95.0	11.1
2009–10	9,788	n.a.	1,259	85.8	11.7
2014–15	9,793	n.a.	1,656	108.8	13.6

Excluding operations of London Electric Railway, London Passenger Transport Board and London Transport throughout

Standard Gauge railways only (except 1900 and 1910)

<sup>a</sup>Where relevant, figures have been converted from the kilometres and metric tonnes in which these statistics are now published

<sup>b</sup>Figure for 1919 excluding free hauled traffic

<sup>c</sup>Figure for 1982/3

Sources: 1930–38 *Railway Returns*; 1950–; *British Railways Annual Reports*; Department for Transport Statistics; Office of Rail and Road (dataportal.orr.gov.uk)

### Rail Systems *Passenger kilometres (millions)*

	<i>National rail</i>	<i>London Underground</i>	<i>Light rail<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
1938	30,566	n.a.	–	
1947	37,039	5,400	–	42,400
1950	32,472	6,000	–	38,500
1955	32,683	5,600	–	38,300
1960	34,677	5,200	–	39,900
1965	30,116	4,700	–	34,800
1970	30,409	5,100	–	35,500
1975	30,256	4,800	–	35,700
1980	30,259	4,249	–	34,500
1985–86	30,400	5,971	364	36,800
1990–91	33,200	6,164	323	39,700
1995–96	30,000	6,337	432	36,800
2000–01	38,179	7,470	830	46,479
2005–06	43,146	7,586	1,053	51,785
2010–11	54,476	8,875	n.a.	
2014–15	62,923	10,847	n.a.	

<sup>a</sup>The largest components of this figure were the Glasgow Underground, Tyne and Wear Metro from 1980, the Docklands Light Railway from 1988 and the Manchester Metrolink from 1992

Sources: *Railway Returns*; *British Railways Annual Reports*; Department for Transport Statistics

### Government Support for the Rail Industry *(£m, net)*

	<i>Central government grants<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Passenger Transport Executive (PTE) grants</i>	<i>Direct rail support<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Other government support<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total government support</i>	<i>Freight grants</i>
1985/86	849	78	–	61	988	7
1986/87	755	70	–	22	847	6
1987/88	796	68	–	–251	613	2
1988/89	551	70	–	–175	446	2

(continued)

	<i>Central government grants<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Passenger Transport Executive (PTE) grants</i>	<i>Direct rail support<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Other government support<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total government support</i>	<i>Freight grants</i>
1989/90	479	84	–	232	795	1
1990/91	637	115	–	440	1,192	4
1991/92	902	120	–	562	1,584	1
1992/93	1,194	107	–	870	2,171	2
1993/94	926	166	–	535	1,627	4
1994/95	1,815	346	–	–464	1,697	3
1995/96	1,712	362	–	–1,643	431	4
1996/97	1,809	291	–	–1,044	1,056	15
1997/98	1,429	375	–	25	1,829	29
1998/99	1,196	337	–	53	1,586	29
1999/00	1,031	312	–	75	1,418	23
2000/01	847	283	–	84	1,214	36
2001/02	731	306	684	105	1,826	57
2002/03	935	304	1,166	183	2,588	49
2003/04	1,359	414	1,670	179	3,622	32
2004/05	878	389	2,370	154	3,791	26
2005/06	879	332	3,367	24	4,602	23
2006/07	1,456	313	4,463	76	6,308	30
2007/08	1,123	310	3,673	187	5,293	18
2008/09	347	206	4,073	356	4,982	21
2009/10	551	204	3,564	355	4,674	20
2010/11	–53	205	3,492	580	4,224	20
2011/12	–131	214	3,745	708	4,536	17
2012/13	–420	164	3,780	1,536	5,060	17
2013/14	–40	182	3,453	1,692	5,287	17
2014/15	–802	123	3,802	1,673	4,796	18

<sup>a</sup>Payments to train operating companies minus performance receipts received from train companies

<sup>b</sup>Network Grant payments to Network Rail

<sup>c</sup>Includes DfT expenditure on major projects, rail pensions, support to bodies such as the British Transport Police and proceeds of privatisation sales

Source: Department for Transport Statistics

### Shipping Tonnage registered (United Kingdom)

	<i>Gross tons (000s)</i>	<i>% of world tonnage</i>
1900	11,514	51.5
1910	16,768	45.0
1920	18,111	33.6
1930	20,322	29.9
1939	17,891	26.1
1950	18,219	21.5
1960	21,131	16.3
1970	25,825	11.0
1980	27,135	6.4
2000	4,579	0.9
2010	16,112	1.8
2014	12,342	1.1

Steam and motor ships of 100 gross tons and over

Source: *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* (Statistical Tables), published annually; Department for Transport Statistics

### Volume of Air Traffic

	<i>Terminal Passengers handled at U.K. Civil Aerodromes</i>	<i>Total flights between U.K. and abroad</i>
1950	2,133,000	
1960	10,075,000	
1970	31,606,000	
1980	57,822,000	506,900
1990	89,900,000	819,200
2000	179,885,000	1,235,800
2010	210,642,000	1,351,900

Source: *Transport Statistics; Annual Abstract of Statistics*

### Post and Telecommunications Mail and Telephones

	<i>1st Class stamp</i>	<i>2nd Class stamp</i>	<i>Letters posted</i>	<i>Number of Post Offices</i>	<i>Phones</i>	<i>Mobile phone use<sup>d</sup></i>
	<i>Price</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>(m)</i>		<i>(000)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>%</i>
1840	1d	–			–	–
1900	1d	–		21,940	3	–
1910	1d	–		23,925	122	–
1918	1½d	–				–
1920	2d	–			980	–
1922	1½d	–	5,231			–
1930	1½d	–	6,400		1,196 <sup>a</sup>	–
1940	2½d	–	7,360	24,788	2,061	–
1950	2½d	–	8,450	24,222	3,140	–
1955	2½d	–	9,500	24,681		–
1960	3d	–	10,200	24,961	4,784	–
1965	4d	–	11,200	25,055		–
1968	5d	4d <sup>b</sup>	11,500	24,906		–
1970	5d	4d	11,400	24,650	8,551	–
1975	7p	5½p	10,878	23,660		–
1980	12p	10p	10,207	22,639		–
1985	17p	12p	11,439	21,663	16,596	–
1986	17p	12p	11,717	21,305		–
1990	22p	17p	15,293	20,871	19,246	–
1995	25p	19p	17,468	19,525		–
1996	26p	20p	18,322	19,414		–
1999	26p	19p	18,878	18,775		–
2000	27p	19p	19,711	18,393	24,498	–
2001	27p	19p	20,076	17,846		75%
2002	27p	19p	20,648	17,584	24,190	80%
2003	28p	20p	21,979	17,239	24,081	83%
2004	28p	21p	22,837	15,961	23,842	86%
2005	30p	21p	24,341	14,609	23,649	90%
2006	32p	23p	24,880	14,376	23,541	90%
2007	34p	24p	24,089	14,219	23,405	93%
2008	36p	27p	23,705	13,567	23,521	93%
2009	39p	30p		11,952	23,371	92%
2010	41p	32p		11,905	23,746	92%
2011	46p	36p		11,820	23,872	93%

(continued)

	<i>1st Class stamp</i>	<i>2nd Class stamp</i>	<i>Letters posted</i>	<i>Number of Post Offices</i>	<i>Phones</i>	<i>Mobile phone use<sup>d</sup></i>
	<i>Price</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>(m)</i>		<i>(000)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>%</i>
2012	60p	50p		11,818	24,444	94%
2013	60p	50p	17,117 <sup>c</sup>	11,780	24,970	94%
2014	62p	53p	16,485 <sup>c</sup>	11,696	25,549	95%
2015	63p	54p	16,166 <sup>c</sup>	11,634	26,058	95%
2016	64p	55p	15,526 <sup>c</sup>			95%

<sup>a</sup>Including Southern Ireland, 1900–20. From 1930 onwards telephone connections rather than individual handsets. Residential numbers only

<sup>b</sup>Second-class post was introduced on 16 Sep 68

<sup>c</sup>Figures for 52 or 53 weeks ending last Sunday in March of given year. Includes addressed and unaddressed letters

<sup>d</sup>Percentage of UK households in which at least one adult (aged 16+) personally owns/uses a mobile phone

Sources: General Post Office, *Post Office Commercial Accounts*, published annually; *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; *British Telecom Annual Reports*; *The Postal Museum, Post Office Statistics* ([www.postalheritage.org.uk](http://www.postalheritage.org.uk)); *Royal Mail Annual Reports*; Post Office Ltd, *Network Report, 2015*; Ofcom, *Communications Market Report* (various years) and *Telecommunications Market Data Updates*

### Television and Radio Licences Price of Licences

	<i>Radio only licenses</i>	<i>Radio and black-and-white TV licences</i>	<i>Colour TV licences</i>
1922	10s	–	–
1946	£1	£2	–
1954	£1	£3	–
1957	£1	£4	–
1965	£1 5s	£5	–
1968	£1 5s	£5	£10
1969	£1 5s	£6	£11
1971	–	£7	£12
1975	–	£8	£18
1977	–	£9	£21
1978	–	£10	£25
1979	–	£12	£34
1981	–	£15	£46
1985	–	£18	£58
1988	–	£21	£62.50
1989	–	£22	£66
1990	–	£24	£71
1991	–	£25.50	£77
1992	–	£26.50	£80
1993	–	£27.50	£83
1994	–	£28	£84.50
1995	–	£28.50	£86.50
1996	–	£30	£89.50
1997	–	£30.50	£91.50
1998	–	£32.50	£97.50
1999	–	£33.50	£101
2000	–	£34.50	£104
2001	–	£36.50	£109
2002	–	£37.50	£112

(continued)



	<i>Radio only licenses</i>	<i>Radio and black-and-white TV licences</i>	<i>Colour TV licences</i>
2003	–	£38.50	£116
2004	–	£40.50	£121
2005	–	£42	£123.50
2006	–	£44	£131.50
2007	–	£45.50	£135.50
2008	–	£47	£139.50
2009	–	£48	£142.50
2010	–	£49	£145.50
2015	–	£49	£145.50

### Number of Licences in Force (000s)

	<i>Radio only licenses</i>	<i>Radio and black-and-white TV licences</i>	<i>Colour TV licences</i>
	<i>Number (000s)</i>	<i>Number (000s)</i>	<i>Number (000s)</i>
1925	1,654		
1927	2,264	–	–
1930	3,076	–	–
1940	8,898	–	–
1945	9,663	–	–
1950	11,819	344	–
1955	9,414	4,504	–
1960	4,480	10,470	–
1965	2,759	13,253	–
1970	2,279	15,609	273
1975	–	10,120	7,580
1980	–	5,383	12,902
1985	–	2,896	15,820
1990	–	1,681	17,964
1995	–	600	19,957
2000	–	212	22,413
2005	–	59	24,103
2009	–	29	24,843
2015	–	10	25,498

Sources: General Post Office, *Post Office Commercial Accounts*, published annually; *Annual Abstract of Statistics* British Telecom Annual Reports; TV Licensing ([www.tvlicensing.co.uk](http://www.tvlicensing.co.uk))

### Internet Access and Usage (Great Britain)

<i>Percentage of households with access</i>	<i>Percentage of adults<sup>b</sup> using "daily or almost every day"</i>	<i>Percentage of adults<sup>b</sup> using the internet for<sup>c</sup>:</i>			
		<i>Email</i>	<i>Reading online news, newspapers or magazines</i>	<i>Social networking</i>	<i>Internet banking</i>
1998 <sup>a</sup>	9				
1999 <sup>a</sup>	13				
2000 <sup>a</sup>	25				
2001 <sup>a</sup>	36				

(continued)

	Percentage of households with access	Percentage of adults <sup>b</sup> using "daily or almost every day"	Percentage of adults <sup>b</sup> using the internet for <sup>c</sup> :			
			Email	Reading online news, newspapers or magazines	Social networking	Internet banking
2002 <sup>a</sup>	42					
2003 <sup>a</sup>	46					
2004 <sup>a</sup>	49					
2005 <sup>a</sup>	55					
2006	57	35				
2007	61	45	57	20		30
2008	65	49	62	34		35
2009	70	55	68	39		41
2010	73	60	69	39		42
2011	77	64	n.a	42	45	44
2012	80	68	73	47	48	47
2013	83	73	75	55	53	50
2014	84	76	75	55	54	53
2015	86	78	76	62	61	56

<sup>a</sup>United Kingdom not Great Britain

<sup>b</sup>Survey-based data. Adults aged 16+

<sup>c</sup>Percentage having done so in the three months before being questioned

Sources: ONS Statistical Bulletin, *Internet Access — Households and Individuals 2015*

## RATIONING

The first national rationing scheme in this country came into operation on 31 Dec 1917, with the rationing of sugar. This was followed in Jul 1918 by national schemes for meat, lard, bacon, ham, butter and margarine. The abolition of rationing began on 28 Jul 1918 and was completed on 29 Nov 1920. Butter and meat rations were most severely restricted in Apr–May 1918 and sugar in 1919. There was much controversy during the course of World War I over the form that rationing should take. National rationing was preceded by local schemes and even after Jul 1918 rationing was, in many cases, wider in extent locally than nationally. The characteristic feature of the World War I scheme was the tie to the retailer of each customer.

When World War II broke out in Sep 1939, prearranged plans for commodity control were at once put into effect. Rationing was introduced on 8 Jan 1940 when bacon, butter and sugar were put under control and extended during the following two years to meat, tea, margarine, lard, jam, marmalade, cheese, eggs and milk. In Dec 1941 the 'points' system was introduced to ration such items as tinned meat and biscuits; from Jul 1942 sweets and chocolate were rationed under a system of 'personal points'. During the war animal feedstuffs, fertilisers, farm machinery, petrol, domestic coal, clothing and textiles were also rationed. Rationing was at its most stringent, however, in the immediate post-war years. In Jul 1946, bread rationing, which in 1939 the Minister of Food had described as 'the last resort of a starving nation', was introduced for the first time ever and this was followed in

Nov 1947 by the rationing of potatoes. In Dec 1947 the distribution of nearly all important foods was controlled with the exception of some fresh fruit and vegetables, fish and coffee; the bacon, butter, meat and fats rations were at their lowest ebbs and the basic petrol ration had been suspended altogether. The gradual abolition of rationing began in Apr 1948; it was not completed until the abolition of butter rationing in May 1954, of meat rationing in July 1954 and of coal rationing in 1958. During the Suez crisis of 1956, petrol rationing was reintroduced. It lasted from 17 Dec 1956 to 14 May 1957.



## Justice and Law Enforcement

### Major Criminal Justice Legislation 1900–

*Poor Prisoners' Defence Act 1903.* This was the first Act which made provision for legal aid, which was limited to trials on indictment.

*The Probation of Offenders Act 1907.* This extended courts' probation powers and allowed appointment of official probation officers.

*The Criminal Appeal Act 1907.* This created the Court of Criminal Appeal.

*The Prevention of Crime Act 1908.* This provided for 'borstal training' of young recidivists and 'preventive detention' for adult habitual criminals.

*The Children Act 1908.* This created 'places of detention' (later 'Remand Homes') and Juvenile Courts; it also prohibited imprisonment of those under 14, restricted imprisonment of those from 14 to 17 and abolished the death sentence for those under 17.

*The Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914.* This required Summary Courts to give time for payment of fines.

*Poor Prisoners' Defence Act 1930.* This Act provided a comprehensive system of legal aid, extending aid to preliminary inquiries and to cases heard summarily before magistrates' courts.

*Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act 1933.* This Act made provision for free legal aid for criminal cases, payable out of county or borough funds at the discretion of the magistrates.

*The Children and Young Persons Act 1933.* This Act, which followed the 1927 Report of the Cecil Committee on the treatment of young offenders, codified and extended 'care and protection' law; it also raised the age of criminal responsibility from 7 to 8.

*The Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1933.* This abolished Grand Juries.

*The Criminal Justice Act 1948.* Following the lines of a 1938 Bill abandoned through the onset of war, this extended the fining powers of higher

courts; it further restricted imprisonment of juveniles and abolished distinction between penal servitude, imprisonment, etc.; it also improved law on probation, introduced corrective training and a new form of preventive detention and it provided for remand centres, attendance centres and detention centres. It also abolished the right of peers to be tried by the House of Lords.

*Legal Aid and Advice Act 1949.* This introduced a new system of aid for civil cases. It provided for the establishment of a network of local committees, composed of solicitors and some barristers to grant legal aid under regulations made by the Lord Chancellor. By this Act, aid was extended to cover all proceedings in civil courts and civil proceedings in magistrates' courts, except for certain types of action (of which defamation and breach of promise were the most important).

*Cost in Criminal Cases Act 1952.* This Act empowered the courts, in the case of an indictable offence, to order reasonable defence costs to be paid out of public funds, when the accused was discharged or acquitted.

*The Homicide Act 1957.* This amended the law on murder, distinguishing capital and non-capital murder and introducing the defence of diminished responsibility.

*The First Offenders Act 1958.* This restricted imprisonment of adults by Summary Courts.

*Administration of Justice Act 1960.* This gave a greatly extended right of appeal to the House of Lords in criminal matters and reformed the law relating to habeas corpus and to contempt of court.

*Legal Aid Act 1960.* This related financial conditions for legal aid and made further provision for the remuneration of counsel and solicitors.

*The Criminal Justice Act 1961.* This provided compulsory supervision after release from detention centres and rationalised custodial sentences for 17–21 age group.

*The Children and Young Persons Act 1963.* This raised the age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 10, and redefined the need for 'care, protection, and control'.

*The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board* was set up in 1964, under an ex gratia State Scheme for compensating victims of crimes of violence.

*The Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act 1965.* This suspended the death penalty until 1970, and substituted a mandatory 'life' sentence. Motions for its restoration were rejected on 11 Dec 75, 19 Jul 79, 13 Jul 83, and 1 Apr 87. On 16 Dec 69 Parliament voted to continue the suspension indefinitely.

*Criminal Appeal Act 1966.* This amalgamated the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Court of Appeal.

*The Criminal Justice Act 1967.* This introduced suspended sentences, a Parole Board (see p. 538), a new type of sentence for recidivists and further restricted imprisonment of adults. It allowed majority verdicts (10–2) by juries.

*The Theft Act 1967.* This rationalised definitions of theft and other dishonesty.

*The Criminal Law Act 1967.* This replaced the distinction between felonies and misdemeanours, with a distinction between arrestable and non-arrestable offences.

*The Children and Young Persons Act 1969.* Redefined the circumstances in which juvenile courts could make orders dealing with children and young persons, and simplified the nature of such orders; it also provided for the raising of the minimum age of liability to prosecution (although this has not yet been implemented) and for the reorganisation of approved schools, children's homes, etc., into a system of 'community homes' controlled by local authorities.

*The Courts Act 1971.* Replaced Assizes and Quarter Sessions with a system of Crown Courts.

*The Criminal Justice Act 1972.* Provided courts with several new means of dealing with offenders, including criminal bankruptcy orders, community service orders, deferment of sentence, day centres for probationers and further restricted the imprisonment of adults.

*The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.* This made it an offence to refer to criminal proceedings after the lapse of a certain period. This involved consequential amendments to the law of defamation.

*Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1974.* This proscribed organisations concerned in terrorism and gave power to exclude certain persons from Great Britain in order to prevent acts of terrorism.

*Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1975.* This extended the jurisdiction of the criminal courts in Northern Ireland to allow them to try certain offences committed in the Irish Republic.

*District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975.* This set up a new system of courts of summary jurisdiction in Scotland.

*Police Act 1976.* This established a Police Complaints Board to deal with complaints from the public against members of the police.

*Bail Act 1976.* This extensively reformed the law on the granting of bail, requiring reasons to be given for refusal and creating a general presumption in favour of bail, particularly for offences not punishable with imprisonment.

*Criminal Law Act 1977.* This simplified the rules governing the distribution of cases between the Crown Court and magistrates courts, with a view to allowing many more cases to be tried summarily rather than on indictment. It also raised the level of fines which can be imposed for many types of offence.

*Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978.* This modernised the structure of the superior courts in Northern Ireland, notably by abolishing the separate Court of Criminal Appeal and by setting up a new Crown Court to try all cases of indictment.

*Criminal Attempts Act 1981.* This replaced the common law offence of attempt with a statutory offence and modified the statutory definition of criminal conspiracy. It also implemented the recommendation by the Home Affairs Committee of the House of Commons that the offence of 'sus' be repealed; it was partially replaced by a new offence of vehicle interference.

*Criminal Justice Act 1982.* This created a completely new framework of custodial offences for offenders under 21, superseding imprisonment, Borstal training and detention in detention centres. It also amended the law on suspended sentences and introduced a new scale of standard maximum fines for summary offences.

*Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.* This derived largely from various recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Law Revision Committee and Lord Scarman's Report on the Brixton disorders. It reformed the law relating to police powers to stop and search, police powers of entry, search and seizure, powers of arrest and detention, the treatment, interrogation and identification of suspects, the admissibility of evidence obtained during police questioning and public complaints against the police.

*Prosecution of Offences Act 1985.* This established an independent Crown Prosecution Service under the Director of Public Prosecutions.

*Public Order Act 1986.* This abolished the Common Law offences of riot, unlawful assembly and affray and established new statutory offences relating to public order.

*Criminal Justice Act 1987.* Established the Serious Fraud Office.

*Criminal Justice Act 1988.* This empowered the Attorney-General to refer unduly light sentences to the Court of Appeal.

*Criminal Justice Act 1991.* This set up a new structure for dealing with juvenile offenders, introduced a system of 'unit' fines related to ability to pay, and altered the rules on sentencing persistent offenders, making it harder for courts to take previous offences into account.

*Criminal Justice Act 1993.* This repealed the provisions of the 1991 Act relating to unit fines and sentencing persistent offenders.

*Criminal Justice Act 1994.* This lowered the age of consent below which homosexual acts are illegal from 21 to 18, and introduced a number of changes to the composition of police authorities.

*Criminal Appeal Act 1995.* This established the Criminal Cases Review Commission to consider suspected miscarriages of justice and where appropriate to refer them to the Court of Appeal.

*Crime and Disorder Act 1998.* This introduced measures for tackling youth crime such as Anti-social Behaviour Orders, Child Curfews and Child Safety Orders.

*Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.* This established a Young Offenders Panel to deal with first-time offenders, and provided for greater use of television links.

*Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000.* This established a National Probation Service, and introduced disqualification orders to prevent people convicted of some offences from working with children.

*Terrorism Act 2000.* This replaced the *Prevention of Terrorism Act 1974* with a new framework for detaining those suspected of terrorist offences.

*Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001.* This gave the Government a number of new powers to deal with the threat of international terrorism, in particular the right to detain foreign nationals without trial.

*Criminal Justice Act 2003.* This extended the maximum possible period of detention without charge under the *Terrorism Act 2000* from 7 to 14 days, tightened the law on defendants who reoffend on bail or fail to turn up at court, introduced measures against jury nobbling, laid out clearer rules on sentencing, setting out the purposes and principles of sentencing in statute for the first time, introduced longer sentences for murder, sexual and violent offences, persistent offenders, firearms offences and dangerous drivers who kill, and provided for new alternatives to custody.

*Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005.* This revised the *Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001* in the light of a House of Lords ruling. It introduced a system of control orders for suspects, widely (but not strictly accurately) described as house arrest.

*Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.* This gave further powers for gathering and sharing information about terrorist suspects and their financing. It also amended the definition of terrorism.

Sources: R. M. Jackson, *Enforcing the Law* (1967); N. D. Walker, *Crime and Punishment in Britain* (2nd ed., 1968); K. Smith and D. J. Keenan, *English Law* (10th ed., 1992); G. Rose, *The Struggle for Penal Reform* (1961); J. Smith and B. Hogan, *Criminal Law* (7th ed., 1992); L. Blom-Cooper and G. Drewry, *Final Appeal: The House of Lords in its Judicial Capacity* (1972); C. McCrudden, *Individual Rights in the U.K.* (1993).

### **Major Legislation Relating to the Administration of Civil Justice, 1900–**

*Industrial Courts Act 1919.* This Act provided a standing body for voluntary arbitration and inquiry in cases of industrial dispute.

*Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925.* This is still the principal Act defining the structure, composition and jurisdiction of the High Court and the Court of Appeal.

*Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1933.* This restricted the right to jury trial in King's Bench civil proceedings.

*Administration of Justice (Appeals) Act 1934.* This made it necessary to obtain leave to appeal to the House of Lords in civil matters arising in English courts.

*County Courts Act 1934.* This effectively abolished jury trials in county courts and rationalised the procedure for appointing registrars.

*Summary Jurisdiction (Domestic Proceedings) Act 1937.* This rationalised procedure in matrimonial, guardianship and affiliation proceedings before magistrates.

*Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1938.* This Act made important changes relating in particular to the King's Bench Division of the High Court and to Courts of Quarter Sessions.

*Juries Act 1949.* This abolished special juries outside the City of London.

*Justices of the Peace Act 1949.* This Act brought about the extensive revision of the functions and organisation of magistrates' courts.

*County Courts Act 1955.* This fixed the general limit of county court jurisdiction at £400 (subsequently regularly raised by successive Orders in Council; abolished by the *Courts and Legal Services Act 1990*).



*County Courts Act 1959.* This consolidated existing legislation on county courts.

*Judicial Pensions Act 1959.* This fixed a retiring age of 75 for the higher judiciary and revised the system of judicial pensions.

*Legal Aid Act 1964.* This gave limited powers for a non-legally aided litigant to be awarded his costs out of the legal aid fund where his unsuccessful opponent is in receipt of legal aid.

*Justices of the Peace Act 1968.* This abolished ex officio J.P.s and redefined the powers and functions of magistrates' clerks.

*Administration of Justice Act 1969.* This increased the jurisdiction of county courts to £750 and allowed certain categories of civil case in the High Court to 'leapfrog' directly to the House of Lords.

*Administration of Justice Act 1970.* This Act rearranged the jurisdictions of the three divisions of the High Court (the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division becoming the Family Division) and abolished imprisonment for debt.

*Courts Act 1971.* This replaced Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions by Crown Courts staffed by Recorders and circuit judges; it rationalised the location of civil and criminal courts throughout England and Wales; it made sweeping changes in the administration of courts of intermediate jurisdiction and it abolished the use of juries in civil proceedings other than defamation.

*Industrial Relations Act 1971.* This established the National Industrial Relations Court (see p. 668).

*Legal Aid and Advice Act 1972.* This Act empowered solicitors to do up to £25 worth of work for a client without the latter first having to obtain a certificate from the Law Society.

*Solicitors (Amendment) Act 1974.* This made a number of changes in the administration of the solicitors' profession and made provision for a Lay Observer to examine the Law Society's handling of complaints against solicitors. *The Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1976* made similar changes in Scotland.

*Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Act 1975.* This enabled parties successfully conducting their own cases in civil proceedings to recover their costs and expenses from the other side.

*The Legal Aid Act 1979.* This extended the 'green form' legal advice and assistance scheme to cover representation in inferior courts and tribunals.

*The Contempt of Court Act 1981.* This implemented with modifications the Phillimore Report on Contempt of Court (Cmnd. 5794, 1974) and harmonised the law of England and Wales with the European Court's judgement in the *Sunday Times* (Thalidomide) case, 1973.

*The Supreme Court Act 1981.* This consolidated and significantly updated the legislation relating to the Supreme Court, superseding the Act of 1925 (see above).

*Courts and Legal Services Act 1990.* This laid down a framework to give some solicitors rights of audience in the higher courts, removed the bar on solicitors becoming High Court judges, and allowed lawyers to take on cases on a 'no win, no fee' basis. It also removed the upper limit on the jurisdiction of the County Court in most cases.

*Family Law Act 1996.* This made substantial changes to the legal arrangements for divorce, removing the concept of fault in most cases. In 1999 it was announced that its main provisions would not be implemented.

*Human Rights Act 1998.* This made provision for the European Convention on Human Rights to be considered in English Courts.

*Access to Justice Act 1999.* This greatly extended ‘no win, no fee’ and solicitors’ rights of audience in the higher courts. It also reorganised the provision of Legal Aid.

*Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000.* This established a National Probation Service, and introduced disqualification orders to prevent people convicted of some offences from working with children.

*Constitutional Reform Act 2005.* This provided for the Lords of Appeal to be removed from the Upper House of Parliament to a newly-constituted Supreme Court as the final court of appeal for the United Kingdom with jurisdiction over devolution matters and over matters formerly dealt with by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

*Inquires Act 2005.* This regulated the setting up of formal Inquires by Ministers.

*Legal Services Act 2007.* This set up a Legal Services Board and an Office for Legal Service complaints.

*Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007.* This established an Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council in place of the Council on Tribunals. It created the office of Senior President of Tribunals to oversee two new bodies, the First Tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal. It also provided new procedures for Judicial Appointments.

*Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.* This set up a Public Standards Authority and a Commission for Public Investigations to oversee the salaries and allowances for members of Parliament, as well as their financial interests and conduct.

Sources: R. M. Jackson, *The Machinery of Justice in England* (8th ed., Ed. J. R. Spencer, 1989); D. Pannick, *Judges* (1987); J. Griffith, *The Politics of the Judiciary* (4th ed., 1991); M. Berlins and C. Dyer, *The Law Machine* (5th ed., 2000); B. Hale, ‘A Supreme Court for the United Kingdom’, *Public Law* 2004; D. Woodhouse, ‘The Constitutional and Political Implications of a United Kingdom Supreme Court’, *Legal Studies*, 2004.

### Legal Decisions of Political Significance

The number of lawsuits that have had major domestic political implications is not great. Most of the celebrated ones have involved trade unions (listed on pp. 652–4) or have constitutional significance (see pp. 458–60). Successful election petitions are listed on p. 415. But these cases also seem to have left a significant mark on the political scene.

*R. v. Tronoh Mines Ltd. [1952] 1 All E.R., 697.* Election expenditure has to be declared only if it is specifically directed to secure the election of a particular candidate.

*Burmah Oil Co. v. the Lord Advocate [1965] A.C. 75 (H.L.).* Government held liable to compensate firm ordered to destroy its property to impede the advance of the enemy in wartime. (Reversed by the *War Damage Act 1965.*)

*John v. Rees* [1969] 2 W.L.R. 1294. Chairman may not adjourn meeting without consent of majority present, majority entitled to carry on and elect a new Chairman; Constituency Labour Parties not allowed to disaffiliate from the national Labour Party; a group of members may be suspended by the National Executive Committee only if natural justice is complied with by giving them an opportunity to put their case; all persons entitled to attend a meeting must be summoned or the meeting is improperly constituted and hence invalid. (The case concerned D. Donnelly and the Pembroke Constituency Labour Party.)

*Gouriet v. Post Office Union* [1977] 3 All E.R. 70 (H.L.). The Attorney-General is not obliged to bring an action to prevent a breach of the law when required to by a member of the general public, as distinct from someone materially damaged by the breach. Neither is an injunction or declaration available without the Attorney-General's consent; and he need give no reasons for his decision. (The case concerned the blocking of mail to South Africa.)

*Lewis v. Heffer* [1978] T.L.R. 25 Jan 1978. In confirming a series of High Court judgements, arising from disputes in the Newham North-East Labour Party, the Court of Appeal ruled that the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party had the power to suspend the constituency party and, in general, argued that the courts should only be used as a very last resort in factional party controversies.

*Mead v. Haringey* [1979] All E.R. 1016 A.C. The Court of Appeal held that it was arguable that a local authority might be in breach of its statutory duty to provide for children's education when it failed to do so by reason of the industrial action of School caretakers.

*Duport Steels Ltd. v. Sirs* [1980] 1 All E.R. 529. In the course of a pay dispute with the British Steel Corporation, the trade unions involved took secondary industrial action against private steel firms in the hope of causing a total shutdown of the industry. The Court of Appeal granted injunctions to the private steel companies, but the House of Lords reversed the decision, holding that the secondary action was 'in furtherance of a trade dispute' within the meaning of the *Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974*. The Thatcher Government subsequently reversed the decision by legislation (see p. 640).

*Williams v. Home Office* [1981] 1 All E.R. 151. Following the principles laid down in *Conway v. Rimmer* (see p. 458), the judge ordered the disclosure of internal Home Office documents relating to experimental control units, in an action brought against the department by a prisoner.

*Harman v. Home Office* [1982] 2 All E.R. 151. A solicitor was given confidential policy documents by way of discovery in the course of a civil action brought against the Home Office, and undertook not to disclose them outside the course of the proceedings. The documents were read out in open court and the solicitor then showed them to a journalist. The House of Lords affirmed, by a 3:2 majority, the lower courts' finding that this amounted to contempt of court.

*Norwich City Council v. Secretary of State for the Environment* [1982] 1 All E.R. 737. The Court of Appeal upheld the exercise of default powers by a minister against a local authority in circumstances where the minister adjudged the authority to have been dilatory in fulfilling statutory obligations to sell council houses to tenants.

*O'Reilly v. Mackman* [1982] 3 All E.R. 1182 (H.L.). There is a fundamental distinction between private law and public law proceedings which cannot be evaded by seeking a private law remedy against a public authority in circumstances where a public law remedy is appropriate.

*Bromley London Borough Council v. GLC* [1983] A.C. 768 (H.L.). The GLC 'Fares Fair' case. The Council acted ultra vires the *Transport (London) Act 1969*, and in breach of its fiduciary duty towards ratepayers by its decision to cut fares by 25%.

*Pickwell v. Camden Borough Council* [1983] 1 All E.R. 602. A local authority, responding to a strike by its employees, agreed a pay settlement that turned out to be more generous than the settlement agreed nationally. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court denied the district auditor's claim that the action of the council was ultra vires.

*Air Canada v. Secretary of State for Trade* [1983] 1 All E.R. 910. Action brought by foreign airlines disputing increases in fees at Heathrow Airport. The House of Lords declined to order disclosure of ministerial documents on the grounds that the plaintiffs had failed to show that the documents were likely to assist their case.

*The Council of Civil Service Unions v. Minister for the Civil Service* [1984] *Industrial Cases Reports* 1985, 15. The House of Lords decided that the 'reasonable expectations' of the Civil Service unions to be consulted before the Government banned union membership at GCHQ were overridden by considerations of national security. However, their Lordships held, contrary to the Government's contentions, that ministerial actions based on the royal prerogative could, in principle, be reviewed by the courts.

*Attorney General v. Guardian Newspapers Ltd* [1987] 3 All E.R. 316; *Attorney General v. Guardian Newspapers (no. 2)* [1988] 3 All E.R. 545. The House of Lords first upheld by a 3:2 majority the Attorney General's efforts to prevent publication of extracts from the book *Spycatcher* on the grounds that a member of the Security Service owed a lifelong duty of confidentiality to the Crown. In the second case they removed the ban on the grounds that the material was now in the public domain.

*Brind v. Secretary of State for the Home Department* [1991] 1 All E.R. 720. The House of Lords upheld the decision of the Home Secretary banning the direct broadcasting of words spoken in support of terrorist organisations (in effect banning interviews with Sinn Féin).

*Barber v. Guardian Royal Exchange Insurance Group* [1990] 2 All E.R. 660; *E.C.J. C-262/88*. The European Court of Justice ruled because occupational pensions constitute a form of pay, any unjustified discrimination in benefits paid under the scheme is illegal (with implications for different pension

ages). The ruling was modified in the case of *Neath v. Hugh Sleeper Ltd E.C.J. C-152/1991*, which ruled that actuarial factors such as women's longer life expectancy could be taken into account.

*Pepper v. Hart [1993] 1 AC 593*. The House of Lords ruled that judges are entitled to scrutinise *Hansard* to establish what Ministers had said in Parliament about the intended effect of legislation.

*R. v. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs ex parte Rees-Mogg [1994] QB 552*. The Government was entitled to decide to ratify the Maastricht Treaty; it did not constitute an unlawful transfer of prerogative powers.

*M v. Home Office [1994] 1 AC 377*. The Home Secretary can be subject to proceedings for contempt of court if a court order against him is disregarded. The case concerned the removal of an illegal alien in defiance of a court ruling; the Home Secretary had argued that contempt of court could not be applied to him.

*R. v. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs ex parte World Development Movement [1995] 1 WLR 386*. The Foreign Secretary was not entitled to grant financial aid to Malaysia for the building of the Pergau Dam, because the scheme was economically unsound. The Foreign Secretary had argued that it was a legitimate exercise of his discretion.

*R. v. Ministry of Defence ex parte Smith [1996] QB 517*. The Court of Appeal ruled that the prohibition on homosexuals serving in the armed forces, though perhaps regrettable, was not unreasonable in the legal sense.

*R. v. Bartle and the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis and others ex parte Pinochet [1999] 2 All ER 97*. The House of Lords ruled that the former ruler of Chile, Augusto Pinochet, was not entitled to diplomatic immunity in respect of extradition proceedings alleging torture of political opponents.

*Reynolds v. Times Newspapers and others [1999] 1 WLR 478*. The House of Lords ruled that newspapers have a defence of qualified privilege in defamation proceedings brought by politicians.

*R. v. Bow Street Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate ex parte Pinochet (No. 2) 2 WLR 272 [1999] W.L.R. 272*. The House of Lords set aside an earlier ruling on the extradition of Augusto Pinochet on the grounds that Lord Hoffmann had links with Amnesty International (a party to the case) which he had not declared.

*Regina v. Bartle and the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis and others ex Parte Pinochet [1999]*. The House of Lords ruled that the former ruler of Chile, General Pinochet, was not immune from prosecution or extradition, although he did have immunity for crimes committed before 1988.

*A (FC) and others v. Secretary of State for the Home Department [2004] UKHL 56*. This related to a number of non-British citizens detained at Belmarsh prison indefinitely without trial under the *Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001*. The House of Lords concluded that orders made on this Act could not be compliant with the European Convention on Human Rights.

**Principal Judges**  
**Lord Chancellor**  
 (See pp. 73–4)

**Vice Chancellor (1971–2005), Chancellor of the High Court (2005–)**

1971	Sir J. Pennycuik	1991	Sir D. Nicholls
1974	Sir A. Plowman	1994	Sir R. Scott
1976	Sir R. Megarry	2000	Sir A. Morritt
1985	Sir N. Browne-Wilkinson	2013	Sir T. Etherton

**Master of the Rolls**

1897	Sir N. Lindley (Ld)	1949	Sir R. Evershed
1900	Sir R. Webster (Ld Alverstone)	1962	Ld Denning
1900	Sir A. Smith	1982	Sir J. Donaldson (Ld)
1901	Sir R. Collins	1992	Sir T. Bingham
1907	Sir H. Cozens-Hardy (Ld)	1996	Ld Woolf
1918	Sir C. Eady	2000	Ld Phillips of Worth Matravers
1919	Ld Sterndale	2005	Sir A. Clarke
1923	Sir E. Pollock (Ld Hanworth)	2009	Ld Neuberger of Abbotsbury
1935	Ld Wright	2012	Ld Dyson
1937	Sir W. Greene (Ld)		

**President of the Family Division**

(Until 1971 the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division)

1892	Sir F. Jeune	1971	Sir G. Baker
1905	Sir G. Barnes	1979	Sir J. Arnold
1909	Sir J. Bigham	1988	Sir S. Brown
1910	Sir S. Evans	1999	Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss
1918	Ld Sterndale	2005	Sir M. Potter
1919	Sir H. Duke (Ld Merrivale)	2010	Sir N. Wall
1933	Sir B. Merriman (Ld)	2013	Sir J. Munby
1962	Sir J. Simon		

**Lord Chief Justice**

1894	Ld Russell of Killowen	1971	Ld Widgery
1900	Ld Alverstone	1980	Ld Lane
1913	Ld Reading (Vt) (E)	1992	Ld Taylor of Gosforth
1921	Ld Trevelthyn	1996	Ld Bingham of Cornhill
1922	Ld Hewart	2000	Ld Woolf
1940	Vt Caldecote	2005	Ld Phillips of Worth Matravers
1946	Ld Goddard	2008	Ld Judge
1958	Ld Parker of Waddington	2013	Ld Thomas of Cwmgiedd

### Lord Chief Justice of Ireland

1889	Ld O'Brien	1917	Sir J. Campbell
1914	R. Cherry	1918–24	T. Molony

### Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland

1921	(Sir) D. Henry	1988	Sir B. Hutton
1925	(Sir) W. Moore	1997	Sir R. Carswell
1937	(Sir) J. Andrews	2004	Sir B. Kerr
1951	Ld MacDermott	2009	Sir D. Morgan
1971	Sir R. Lowry (Ld)		

### Lord President of the Court of Session

1899	Ld Kinross	1974	G. Emslie (Ld)
1905	Ld Dunedin	1989	Ld Hope of Craighead
1913	Ld Strathclyde	1996	Ld Rodger of Earlsferry
1920	Ld Clyde	2001	Ld Cullen of Whitekirk
1935	Ld Normand	2005	Ld Hamilton
1947	Ld Cooper	2012	Ld Gill
1954	Ld Clyde	2015	Ld Carloway

### Lord Justice Clerk

1888	Ld Kingsburgh	1972	Ld Wheatley
1915	Ld Dickson	1985	Ld Ross
1922	Ld Alness	1997	Ld Cullen of Whitekirk
1933	Ld Aitchison	2001	Ld Gill
1941	Ld Cooper	2012	Ld Carloway
1947	Ld Thomson	2016	Lady Dorrian
1962	Ld Grant		

### Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (“Law Lords”)

1887–1910	Ld Macnaghten	1929–1935	Ld Tomlin
1894–1907	Ld Davey	1929–1946	Ld Russell of Killowen
1899–1909	Ld Robertson	1929–1948	Ld Thankerton
1899–1905	Ld Lindley	1930–39	Ld Macmillan
1905–1928	Ld Atkinson	& 1941–47	
1907–1910	Ld Collins	1932–35	Ld Wright
1909–1929	Ld Shaw	& 1937–47	
1910–1912	Ld Robson	1935–38	Ld Maugham (Vt)
1912–1921	Ld Moulton	& 1939–41	
1913–1918	Ld Parker	1935–1938	Ld Roche
1913–1930	Ld Sumner (Vt)	1938–1944	Ld Romer
1913–1932	Ld Dunedin (Vt)	1938–1954	Ld Porter
1918–1922	Vt Cave	1944–51	Ld Simonds (Vt)
1921–1929	Ld Carson	& 1954–62	
1923–1937	Ld Blanesburgh	1944–1946	Ld Goddard
1928–1944	Ld Atkin	1946–1949	Ld Uthwatt

1946–1949	Ld du Parcq	1982–1986	Ld Brightman
1947–1951	Ld MacDermott	1982–1994	Ld Templeman
1947–1953	Ld Normand	1985–1993	Ld Griffiths
1947–1957	Ld Oaksey	1985–1987	Ld Mackay of Clashfern
1947–1959	Ld Morton of Henryton	1986–1993	Ld Ackner
1948–1975	Ld Reid	1986–1998	Ld Goff of Chieveley
1949–1950	Ld Greene	1986–1992	Ld Oliver of Aylmerton
1949–1964	Ld Radcliffe	1988–1996	Ld Jauncey of Tullichettle
1950–1961	Ld Tucker	1988–1994	Ld Lowry
1951–1954	Ld Asquith of Bishopstone	1991–2000	Ld Browne-Wilkinson
1951–1960	Ld Cohen	1992–1997	Ld Mustill
1953–1961	Ld Keith of Avonholm	1992–2002	Ld Slynn of Hadley
1954–1960	Ld Somervell of Harrow	1992–1996	Ld Woolf
1957–1962	Ld Denning	1993–1999	Ld Lloyd
1959–1963	Ld Jenkins	1994–1998	Ld Nolan
1960–1973	Ld Morris of Borth-y-Gest	1994–2007	Ld Nicholls of Birkenhead
1960–1971	Ld Hodson	1995–2005	Ld Steyn
1961–1971	Ld Guest	1995–2009	Ld Hoffmann
1961–1964	Ld Devlin	1996–2009	Ld Hope of Craighead
1962–1969	Ld Pearce	1996–2001	Ld Clyde
1962–1965	Ld Evershed	1997–2004	Ld Hutton
1963–1971	Ld Upjohn	1997–2009	Ld Saville of Newdigate
1963–1971	Ld Donovan	1998–2004	Ld Hobhouse
1964–1982	Ld Wilberforce	1998–2004	Ld Millett
1965–1974	Ld Pearson	1999–2000,	Ld Phillips of Worth Matravers
1968–1985	Ld Diplock	2008–9	
1969–1980	Vt Dilhorne	2000–08	Ld Bingham
1971–1977	Ld Cross of Chelsea	2000–09	Ld Scott of Foscote
1971–1977	Ld Simon of Glaisdale	2001–09	Ld Rodger of Earlsferry
1971–1977	Ld Kilbrandon	2002–09	Ld Walker of Gestingthorpe
1972–1980	Ld Salmon	2004–09	Lady Hale of Richmond
1974–1981	Ld Edmund-Davies	2004–09	Ld Carswell
1975–1985	Ld Fraser of Tullybelton	2004–09	Ld Brown of Eaton-under-Heywood
1975–1982	Ld Russell of Killowen		Ld Mance
1977–1996	Ld Keith of Kinkel	2005–09	Ld Neuberger of Abbotsbury
1977–1986	Ld Scarman	2007–09	Ld Kerr of Tonaghmore
1979–1980	Ld Lane	2009	Ld Collins of Mapesbury
1980–1986	Ld Roskill	2009	<i>Supreme Court replaces House of Lords</i>
1980–1992	Ld Bridge of Harwich		
1981–1991	Ld Brandon of Oakbrook		



Until 2009, any peers of Parliament being present or past holders of high judicial office were also entitled to take part in cases before the House of Lords (with, from 1993, a retirement age of 75). Normally, a hearing was before five Law Lords.

### The Supreme Court

In 2009, the Supreme Court took over the functions previously exercised by the Law Lords, moving from the Palace of Westminster to a separate building across Parliament Square.

#### Presidents of the Supreme Court

2009–12	Ld Phillips of Worth Matravers
2012–	Ld Neuberger of Abbotsbury

#### Justices of the Supreme Court

2009–12	Ld Phillips of Worth Matravers	2009–	Ld Clarke of Stone-cum-Ebony
2009–13	Ld Hope of Craighead	2010–12	Sir J. Dyson (Ld) <sup>1</sup>
2009–10	Ld Saville of Newdigate	2011–	Ld Wilson of Culworth
2009–11	Ld Rodger of Earlsferry	2012–	Ld Sumption
2009–13	Ld Walker of Gestingthorpe	2012–	Ld Reed
2009–	Lady Hale of Richmond	2012–	Ld Carnwath of Notting Hill
2009–12	Ld Brown of Eaton-under-Heywood	2012–	Ld Neuberger of Abbotsbury
2009–	Ld Mance	2013–	Ld Hughes of Ombersley
2009–	Ld Kerr of Tonaghmore	2013–	Ld Toulson
2009–11	Ld Collins of Mapesbury	2013–	Ld Hodge

<sup>1</sup>With the separation of the Supreme Court from the House of Lords, judges appointed to the Court no longer receive peerages but (from 2010) are entitled to be called “Lord” as a courtesy. Sir J. Dyson was not a peer when appointed and served for some months before the new convention was adopted

Source: *The Law List, 1900–*; *Who Was Who 1900–*, and *Who’s Who; Whitaker’s Almanack 1900–*

### Other Legal and Law Enforcement Officials

<b>Law Commission</b>		2006	Sir T. Etherton
<i>Chairman</i>		2009	Sir J. Munby
1965	Sir L. Scarman	2012	Sir D. Lloyd Jones
1973	Sir S. Cooke	2015	Sir D. Bean
1978	Sir M. Kerr	<b>Director of Public Prosecutions</b>	
1981	Sir R. Gibson	1894	H. Cuffe (E of Desart)
1985	Sir R. Beldam	1909	Sir C. Mathews
1990	Sir P. Gibson	1920	Sir A. Bodkin
1993	Sir H. Brooke	1930	Sir E. Atkinson
1996	Dame Mary Arden	1944	Sir T. Mathew
1999	Sir R. Carnworth	1964	(Sir) N. Skelhorn

1978	(Sir) T. Hetherington	1934	Sir T. Barnes
1987	A. Green	1953	Sir H. Kent
1992	(Dame) Barbara Mills	1964	(Sir) H. Druitt
1998	(Sir) D. Calvert-Smith	1971	Sir H. Ware
2003	(Sir) K. Macdonald	1975	(Sir) B. Hall
2008	K. Starmer	1980	Sir M. Kerry
2013	Alison Saunders	1984	J. Bailey
<b>Serious Fraud Office, 1988–</b>		1988	J. Nursaw
<i>Director</i>		1992	G. Hooker
1988	Sir J. Wood	1995	G. Hooker
1990	Barbara Mills	1997	A. Hammond
1992	G. Staple	2000	Juliet Wheldon
1997	Rosalind Wright	2006	P. Jenkins
2003	R. Wardle	2014	J. Jones
2008	R. Alderman	<b>Clerk of the Crown in Chancery</b>	
2012	D. Green	<i>(See p. 215–6)</i>	
<b>Procurement-General and Treasury</b>		<b>Criminal Cases Review Commission</b>	
<b>Solicitor</b>		<i>Chairman</i>	
1894	H. Cuffe (E of Desart)	1997	Sir F. Crawford
1909	(Sir) J. Mellor	2000	(Sir) G. Zellick
1923	C. Lawrence	2008	R. Foster
1926	(Sir) M. Gwyer		

### Judicial and Criminal Statistics

#### Number of Judges

*(England and Wales)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Lords of Appeal<sup>1</sup>, Lord Justices &amp; ex officio Judges</i>	<i>High Court Judges</i>	<i>Circuit Judges</i>
1910	12	24	57
1920	14	24	54
1930	15	26	57
1940	18	29	59
1950	20	35	60
1960	24	57	75
1970	26	68	103
1980	31	75	333
1990	40	83	420
2000	51	101	553
2008	54	110	653
2014	55	106	640

<sup>1</sup>Supreme Court judges after 2009

Since 1990 there have been approximately 30,000 Justices of the Peace

Sources: *Criminal Statistics*, *Civil Judicial Statistics*

### Volume of Civil Proceedings Appellate Courts

	<i>Privy Council</i>	<i>House of Lords<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Court of Appeal</i>	<i>High Court<sup>2</sup></i>	
				<i>Old method of classification</i>	<i>New method of classification</i>
1938	107	43	574	263	–
1958	44	52	668	315	–
1968	37	52	948	776	–
1978	52	83	1,401	831	–
1988	61	90	1,645	2,151	–
1997	73	83	1,715	4,842	–
2007	97	72	1,248	11,394	15,544
2011	37	77	1,297	12,599	16,870
2014	55	25	1,288	–	10,565

<sup>1</sup>Supreme Court after 2009

<sup>2</sup>Changes in the statistical classification of High Court cases means that no single consistent time series is available

Source: *Civil Judicial Statistics; Civil Justice Statistics Quarterly*

### Civil Proceedings Commenced

	<i>Chancery</i>	<i>Queen's Bench</i>	<i>County Court</i>
1938	9,826		1,212,253
1958	10,071	89,284	1,300,942
1968	21,461	167,447	1,481,416
1978	13,813	151,003	1,467,545
1988	27,054	235,721	2,285,125
1997	38,360	121,446	2,208,878
2008	47,475	18,253 <sup>1</sup>	1,993,828
2015	25,757	12,297	1,565,927

<sup>1</sup>Following the *Criminal Justice Act 2000* there was a 90% drop in Queen's Bench cases

Source: *Civil Judicial Statistics; Judicial and Court Statistics; Civil Justice Statistics Quarterly*

### Criminal Statistics: England and Wales

#### *Higher Courts<sup>a</sup> All Ages*

	<i>No. for trial</i>			<i>No. found guilty<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Sentences (percentages of those sentenced)</i>					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Death<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Custody<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Susp. prison sent.</i>	<i>Probation/Comm. Serv.</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Nominal penalty<sup>e</sup></i>
1900	10,149	8,928	1,219	7,975	0.3	90.5	–	1.1	8.1	2.2
1910	13,680	12,522	1,157	11,337	0.2	83.6	5.2	0.6	10.2	0.2
1920	9,130	8,141	989	7,225	0.5	76.5	8.1	0.8	13.4	0.7
1930	8,384	7,781	601	6,921	0.2	71.4	11.3	1.6	15.0	0.5
1938	10,003	9,322	681	8,612	0.3	62.4	19.2	1.3	16.0	0.8
1950	18,935	17,990	945	17,149	0.2	62.6	17.2	6.6	13.2	0.2
1960	30,591	29,462	1,129	27,830	0.1	53.8	22.5	13.8	9.3	0.6

*Higher Courts<sup>a</sup> All Ages*

	No. for trial		No. found	Sentences (percentages of those sentenced)							
	Total	Male		Female	Guilty <sup>b</sup>	Death <sup>j</sup>	Custody <sup>f</sup>	Susp. prison sent.	Probation/Comm. Serv.	Fine	Nominal penalty <sup>g</sup>
1970	44,134	41,691	2,443	35,709	–	54.3	14.9	10.7	13.9	3.5	2.7
1980	73,892	66,410	7,482	59,008	–	46.2	18.6	6.2	14.6	5.7	8.6
1990	101,900	89,300	8,600	92,900	–	45.6	15.9	10.4	9.4	5.2	13.2
2000				74,202	–	62.3	2.6	26.4	3.2	3.5	2.0
2010	106,553	94,094	12,323	84,142	–	51.6	21.5	18.9	2.5	3.3	2.2
2015	88,821	78,852	9,759	71,199	–	54.2	27.9	11.2	2.3	2.0	2.4

For notes see after next table

**Summary Courts: Indictable Offences**

	Adults <sup>g</sup>		Sentences as a percentage of those found guilty					Juveniles <sup>d</sup>	
	No. proceeded against	No. found guilty or charge proved <sup>b</sup>	Custody <sup>f</sup>	Susp. prison sent.	Probation/Comm. Serv.	Fine	Other <sup>e</sup>	No. proceeded against	No. found guilty or charge proved <sup>b</sup>
1900 <sup>h</sup>	43,479	30,736	47.1		14.0	26.7	12.8	n.a.	n.a.
1910	40,434	36,094	7.5		11.3	22.1	19.1	12,275	10,786
1920	37,107	32,942	31.7		11.3	38.6	28.4	14,380	12,919
1930	43,464	38,709	25.6		21.1	28.3	25.0	12,198	11,137
1938	46,014	41,976	22.0		22.2	28.9	25.9	29,388	27,875
1950	61,701	57,102	18.5		11.9	48.8	20.8	43,823	41,910
1960	84,527	79,538	13.4		12.5	56.1	18.0	58,350	56,114
1970	227,072	201,017	8.2	9.9	9.5	56.1	12.3	63,531	71,860
1980 <sup>k</sup>	407,363	306,183	7.0	6.5	7.9	59.2	9.4	98,082	89,192
1990 <sup>k</sup>	433,000	256,200	2.8	2.8	9.5	49.8	35.1	66,000	n.a.
2000 <sup>k</sup>		208,606	15.2	0.3	27.3	35.0	22.3		45,355
2010 <sup>k</sup>	415,435	258,535	12.9	5.8	29.7	25.7	26.0	63,245	46,425
2015 <sup>k</sup>	328,977	206,454	15.3	10.0	23.0	26.3	25.3	25,657	17,583

<sup>a</sup>Including the Central Criminal Court and the Crown Courts

<sup>b</sup>Excluding those found guilty but insane or (since 1964) acquitted by reason of insanity

<sup>c</sup>Including imprisonment, or committal to a reformatory, approved school, remand home, or (since 1952) detention centre, or (in the case of Assizes and Quarter Sessions) borstal training

<sup>d</sup>Includes absolute and conditional discharge and binding over with recognizances

<sup>e</sup>Includes whipping (abolished 1948), fit person orders (introduced 1934), as well as days in prison cells, admission to mental institutions, and other miscellaneous and numerically unimportant methods of disposal

<sup>f</sup>Until 1932, persons aged 16 or older were tried and sentenced as adults (although in some cases sent to establishments reserved for younger offenders, e.g. borstals). From 1933, however, 'adult' means a person aged 17 or older

<sup>g</sup>Includes small numbers of juveniles tried jointly with adults

<sup>h</sup>The published tables for 1900 unfortunately do not distinguish adults from juveniles, although one table shows that those found guilty include 9450 persons under 16. Consequently, the figures showing the disposal of adult offenders in 1900 include unknown numbers of juveniles. Almost certainly most of the 3218 who were whipped in 1900 were boys

<sup>i</sup>From 1908 there were in effect 'juvenile courts', although lacking many special features which were introduced later

<sup>j</sup>The death penalty was, in practice, confined to murder throughout this period (except for war-time executions for treason or similar offences). 'Infanticides' were excluded from 'murder' from 1922, and from 1957 murders in certain circumstances became 'non-capital': the death penalty for murder was completely suspended from 1965. A large proportion of the murderers who were sentenced to death were subsequently reprieved

<sup>k</sup>Figures from 1980 onwards are based on indictable and summary offences as redefined by the *Criminal Law Act 1977*, and on a new counting procedure

Sources: N. D. Walker in A. H. Halsey (Ed.), *British Social Trends since 1900* (2nd ed., 1988); *Criminal Statistics; Criminal Justice System Statistics Quarterly; Sentencing Statistics*

**Recorded Crime, 1900–2000**  
England and Wales

	<i>Murder/Other Killing</i>	<i>Wounding</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Theft</i>
1900	312	1,212	256	3,812	231	63,604
1910	291	1,294	198	6,499	146	76,044
1920	313	791	235	6,863	130	77,417
1930	300	1,443	217	11,116	89	110,159
1950	315	5,177	1,021	29,834	314	334,222
1960	282	14,142	2,014	46,591	515	537,003
1970	393	38,735	6,273	190,597	884	952,666
1980	620	95,044	15,006	294,375	1,225	1,463,469
1990	664	178,684	36,200	529,200	3,400	2,374,400
2000	766	207,637	95,164	836,027	7,929	2,425,378

Source: *Criminal Statistics*

**Recorded Crime, 2002/03–**  
England and Wales

	<i>2002–03</i>	<i>2009–10</i>	<i>2013–14</i>
Violence against the person	708,742	699,011	634,586
<i>of which homicide (murder, manslaughter or infanticide)</i>	<i>1,047</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>537</i>
Sexual offences	56,652	53,006	64,200
Burglary	890,099	540,645	443,184
Robbery	110,271	75,105	57,818
Offences against vehicles	1,074,659	494,873	372,307
Other theft offences	1,338,290	1,021,997	971,934
Fraud offences	183,683	73,259	211,344
Criminal damage and arson	1,114,472	800,645	506,190
Drug offences	143,320	235,584	198,176
Other offences	354,772	344,170	258,304
Total recorded crime	5,974,960	4,338,295	3,718,043

A new National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in England and Wales from 1 April 2002. These figures are not directly comparable with those for earlier years

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2014*

**Traffic Offences**  
Highway/Motoring Offences<sup>a</sup>  
(All courts)

	<i>No. found guilty</i>	<i>As % of all found guilty of non-indictable offences</i>
1900	2,548	0.4
1910	55,633	9.1
1920	157,875	24.9
1930	267,616	42.8
1938	475,124	60.3
1950	357,932	52.6
1960	622,551	60.1

(continued)

	<i>No. found guilty</i>	<i>As % of all found guilty of non-indictable offences</i>
1970	1,014,793	60.6
1980	1,309,992	74.9
1990	1,501,100	n.a.
2000	607,500	54.8
2010	559,400	52.3
2014	445,100	51.2

<sup>a</sup>From 1900 to 1938 'highway offences' have been taken to include all offences under the Highway Acts together with offences against regulations etc., dealing with stagecoaches, trams, trolleybuses and so on. For 1950 they have been taken to include offences numbered 123–38, 173 and 180 in the Home Office code, and for 1960 onwards offences numbered 124, 130, 135–8, 173 and 180. The advent of fixed penalty notices in the 1980s and 1990s substantially changed the basis of statistics so that comparison becomes of little value

### Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly British Crime Survey), 1981– England and Wales (000s)

	1981	1991	1995	1999	2001/02	2003/04	2007/08	2015/16
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>								
Criminal damage	2,723	2,750	3,300	2,784	2,601	2,421	2,590	1,209
Domestic burglary <sup>a</sup>	975	1,735	2,389	1,861	1,405	1,307	965	701
All vehicle-related thefts	1,757	3,833	4,266	2,929	2,465	2,063	1,440	878
Bicycle theft	217	567	660	390	356	362	427	327
Other household theft	1,300	1,492	1,570	1,225	967	897	778	672
Theft from the person	434	438	680	637	599	607	564	363
Other thefts of personal property	1,586	1,739	2,069	1,556	1,354	1,276	964	764
<b>VIOLENCE</b>								
Common assault	1,402	1,750	2,923	2,325	1,654	1,585	1,355	961
Wounding	508	624	914	651	623	627	459	307
Robbery	164	182	339	406	356	283	313	154
All BCS violence <sup>b</sup>	2,160	2,635	4,256	3,440	2,696	2,597	2,192	1,465
ALL BCS/CSEW CRIME	11,066	15,111	19,109	14,762	12,366	11,417	9,842	6,334

Figures given for all years are the latest (2016) estimates calculated for comparability with the current CSEW figures. Note that some estimates for earlier years vary from those previously published due to revisions to the weighting of the data and revisions to population and numbers of household estimates

<sup>a</sup>Domestic burglary includes burglary with entry and attempted burglary, and burglary in buildings not connected to a dwelling as well as burglary in dwellings

<sup>b</sup>All BCS violence<sup>c</sup> includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Crime in England and Wales*, Appendix Tables (2016)

### Prison Sentences and Prison Populations, 1901– England and Wales

	<i>Prisoners received under sentence<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Daily average prison population<sup>b</sup></i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1901	149,397	15,868	3,112	18,980
1910	179,951	18,323	2,581	20,904
1920	35,439	9,573	1,427	11,000
1930	38,832	10,561	785	11,346
1940	24,870	8,443	934	9,377

(continued)

	<i>Prisoners received under sentence<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Daily average prison population<sup>b</sup></i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	33,875	19,367	1,107	20,474
1960	42,810	26,198	901	27,099
1970	62,020	38,040	988	39,028
1980	75,896	40,748	1,516	42,264
1990	67,510	43,378	1,597	44,975
2000	91,200	61,252	3,350	64,602
2010	93,273	80,489	4,236	84,725
2013	82,305	80,359	3,890	84,249

<sup>a</sup>This column excludes those sentenced by courts martial and those under sentence of death or recalled under licence; but includes sentences of penal servitude (which were abolished in 1948), borstal training and commitments to detention centres from 1952. Civil prisoners are not included as they are not 'under sentence'

<sup>b</sup>Figures are for daily average population of penal establishments in prisons, borstals and (from 1952) detention centres

Source: *Annual Reports of the Prison Commissioners* (changed in 1964 to the Prison Department of the Home Office); *Prison Statistics: Prison Population Figures, 2014* ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)); *Offender Management Statistics* ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

<i>H.M. Chief Inspector of Prisons</i>	<i>Director General of the Prison Service</i>	<i>Chief Executive, National Offender Management Service</i>
1981 P. Barry	1993 D. Lewis	2004 M. Narey
1982 Sir J. Hennessy	1995 R. Tilt	2005 Helen Edwards
1987 (Sir) S. Tumin	1998 M. Narey	2008 P. Wheatley <sup>1</sup>
1995 Sir D. Ramsbotham	2003 P. Wheatley	2010 M. Spurr
2001 (Dame) Anne Owers	<i>(Merged into N.O.M.S. 2008)</i>	
2010 N. Hardwick		<sup>1</sup> Director-General
2016 P. Clarke		

### Parole Board, 1967–

#### *Chairman*

1967	Ld Hunt	1997	Usha (Lady) Prashar
1974	Sir L. Petch	2000	(Sir) D. Hatch
1979	Ld Harris of Greenwich	2004	(Sir) D. Nichol
1982	Ld Windlesham	2009	Sir D. Latham
1988	Vt Colville of Culross	2012	Sir D. Calvert-Smith
1992	Ld Belstead	2016	N. Hardwick

### Police Force

	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>		<i>Scotland</i>		<i>Ireland (N.I. only from 1930)</i>	
	<i>No. of forces</i>	<i>No. of Police</i>	<i>No. of forces</i>	<i>No. of Police</i>	<i>No. of forces</i>	<i>No. of Police</i>
1900	179	41,900	64	4,900	1	12,300
1910	190	49,600	63	5,600	1	11,900
1920	191	56,500	59	6,500	1	11,600
1930	183	58,000	49	6,600	1	2,800
1940	183	57,300	48	6,800	1	2,900
1950	129	62,600	33	7,200	1	2,800
1960	125	72,300	33	8,700	1	2,900

(continued)

	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>		<i>Scotland</i>		<i>Ireland (N.I. only from 1930)</i>	
	<i>No. of forces</i>	<i>No. of Police</i>	<i>No. of forces</i>	<i>No. of Police</i>	<i>No. of forces</i>	<i>No. of Police</i>
1970	47	92,700	20	11,200	1	3,800
1980	43	115,900	8	13,200	1	6,900
1990	43	125,646	8	13,981	1	8,243
2000	43	124,170	8	14,870	1	7,469
2005	43	141,230	8	16,001	1	7,563
2010	43	142,132	8	17,409	1	7,385
2014	43	125,885	1	17,244	1	6,792

Sources: *The War against Crime in England and Wales 1959–64*, Cmnd. 2296/1964; C. Reith, *A Short History of the British Police* (1948); J. M. Hart, *The British Police* (1951); B. Whitaker, *The Police* (1965); M. Banton, *The Police and the Community* (1964); Sir F. Newsam, *The Home Office* (2nd ed. 1955); *Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure*, Cmd. 3297/1929; *Royal Commission on the Police*, Cmnd. 1728/1962; G. Marshall, *Police and Government* (1965); R. Reiner, *The Politics of the Police* (2nd ed. 1992); Annual Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales; Home Office, *Police Workforce England and Wales Statistics; Annual Abstract of Statistics*. Further information from Scottish Office/Scottish Government and Northern Ireland Office

### Commissioner of Metropolitan Police

1890	Sir E. Bradford	1945	Sir H. Scott	1987	(Sir) P. Imbert
1903	Sir E. Henry	1953	Sir J. Nott-Bower	1993	(Sir) P. Condon
1918	Sir N. Maccready	1958	Sir J. Simpson	2000	(Sir) J. Stevens
1920	Sir W. Horwood	1968	Sir J. Waldron	2003	Sir I. Blair
1928	Vt Byng	1972	(Sir) R. Mark	2009	Sir P. Stephenson
1931	Ld Trenchard	1977	(Sir) D. McNee	2011	Sir B. Hogan-Howe
1935	Sir P. Game	1982	Sir K. Newman	2017	Cressida Dick

### Police Complaints Board (1977–85), Police Complaints Authority (1985–2004), Independent Police Complaints Commission (2004–) *Chairman*

1977	Ld Plowden	1992	Sir L. Peach	2010	L. Jackson
1981	Sir C. Philips	1996	P. Moorehouse		( <i>interim</i> )
1985	Sir C. Clothier	2000	Sir A. Graham	2012	Dame Anne Owers
1989	F. Petre	2004	N. Hardwick		

### Police and Crime Commissioners

Until 1964, each police force in England and Wales apart from London's Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police was responsible to a watch committee (boroughs) or standing joint committee (county forces) of the relevant local government bodies. The *Police Act 1964* replaced these with Police Authorities, consisting of representatives nominated by the local authority (or authorities) and other independent members, some of whom were magistrates. Under the *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011*, Police Authorities were replaced by an elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for each police area: the first elections for PCCs were held on 15 Nov 12, and the new commissioners took office on 22 Nov 12 to serve four-year terms. Turnout in these elections was 15.1%. Of



the 41 commissioners elected, 16 stood as Conservatives, 13 as Labour candidates and 12 as Independents or under non-party labels.

The second elections, in 2016, were held on the same day as the local council and Welsh Assembly elections, 5 May 16. Those elected were 20 Conservatives, 15 Labour candidates, 2 Plaid Cymru and 3 Independents. Turnout ranged from 17.4% in Durham (where there were no local elections) to 49.1% in Dyfed-Powys. (There was no election in Greater Manchester as responsibility for the Police was to pass to the newly-created Mayor in 2017.)

Until 2000, the Home Secretary acted as the Police Authority for the Metropolitan Police. Between 2000 and 2012, there was a Metropolitan Police Authority, broadly similar to those supervising police forces elsewhere in England. On 16 Jan 12, responsibility passed to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. The City of London Corporation (formerly the Corporation of London) is the Police Authority for the City of London Police.

### Major Civil Disturbances and Demonstrations (in Great Britain)

8 Nov 1910	Tonypandy
16 Aug 1911	Liverpool ('Bloody Sunday' clash between police and strikers)
1915–16	Anti-German riots in the East End
11 Nov 1918	Armistice Day
31 Jul 1919	Glasgow ('Bloody Friday' confrontation between police and strikers)
3–10 May 1926	General Strike
Sep 1932	Unemployed demonstrations provoke violence in Birkenhead, Belfast and London
7 Jun 1934	Olympia (violence at Mosley rally)
4 Oct 1936	Cable Street (confrontation between police and anti-fascists)
Nov 1936	Jarrow Hunger March
8 May 1945	VE-Day
15 Aug 1945	VJ-Day
24 Aug 1958	Nottingham (race riot)
Apr 1958	First Aldermaston March
31 Aug 1958	Notting Hill Gate (race riot)
17 Mar 1968	Grosvenor Square (Demonstration against Vietnam War)
15 Jun 1968	Red Lion Square (confrontation between National Front and opponents)
Jan–Mar 1972	Saltley (mass picketing of the coke depot)
Jul–Sep 1977	Grunwick, Dollis Hill (mass picketing of photographic factory)
23 Apr 1979	Southall (confrontation between police and anti-National Front demonstrators)
2 Apr 1980	St Paul's, Bristol (anti-police riots)
11–13 Apr 1981	Brixton (anti-police riot with racial overtones; more trouble Jul 81)
5–6 Jul 1981	Toxteth (major riot)
1981–91	Greenham Common (women's protests against nuclear weapons)
Mar 1984–Mar 85	Miners' Strike (many confrontations between police and pickets)
9–10 Sep 85	Handsworth (riot)
6 Oct 1985	Broadwater Farm, North London (riot)
Jan 1986–Feb 87	Wapping (confrontation between police and pickets)
31 Mar 1990	London and many other places (anti-poll tax demonstrations and riots)
Apr 1990	Strangeways Prison, Manchester (prisoners' riot)
Oct 1992	Anti-Pit Closure demonstrations
Jul–Aug 1991	Series of Youth riots in Leeds, Telford, Cardiff, Oxford and Newcastle
1993–4	Twyford Down (Winchester Bypass)

1995	Newhaven and other ports and airports. Export of live animals
1995–7	Newbury Bypass
10 Jul 1997	London (countryside march)
1 Mar 1998	London (countryside march to Hyde Park)
1 May 2000	London (anti-capitalist riots)
Sep 2000	Across Britain (fuel protests)
Jun/Jul 2001	Bradford, Oldham, Burnley (race riots)
18 Nov 2001	London (march against war in Afghanistan)
22 Sep 2002	London (countryside march)
15 Feb 2003	London and other cities (anti-war marches)
6 Jul 2005	Edinburgh (protests at G8 summit)
2 Apr 2006	London (protests at G20 summit)
Jan 2009	Heathrow expansion
31 Jan 2009	London (Tamil protests against links with Sri Lankan government)
Mar–Apr 2009	London (protests at G20 summit)
10 Nov 2010	London (student protests on cuts to education funding)
9 Dec 2010	London (student protests on tuition fees)
26 Mar 2011	London (TUC-organised protest against cuts)
6–11 Aug 2011	London and other English cities (rioting and looting)
20 Jun 2015	London (Anti-austerity march)
30 Jan 2017	London and elsewhere (Protests against US President Trump's policies)

### Political Assassinations

22 Jun 1922	Field-Marshal Sir H. Wilson (shot in London by IRA)
5 Nov 1943	Ld Moyne (shot in Cairo by Stern gang)
10 Mar 1973	Sir R. Sharples (Bermuda)
5 Apr 1979	A. Neave (INLA bomb in his car at the House of Commons)
27 Aug 1979	Earl Mountbatten (killed by IRA bomb on holiday in the Irish Republic)
10 Oct 1984	Sir A. Berry (IRA bomb at Conservative Conference)
30 Jul 1990	I. Gow (IRA bomb at his Sussex home)
16 Jun 2016	Jo Cox (shot and stabbed in street by right-wing extremist)

### Terrorist Incidents in Mainland Britain

		<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
25 Aug 39	Coventry	IRA	5
6 Sep 70	El Al hijacking diverted to London	PFLP	1
12 Jan 71	Robert Carr house, London	Angry Brigade	–
31 Oct 71	Post Office Tower, London	Angry Brigade	–
22 Feb 72	Aldershot barracks	Official IRA	7
Mar 72	London		2
8 Mar 73	London (car bombs)	IRA	1
4 Feb 74	M62 (bus)	IRA	11
17 Jul 74	Tower of London	IRA	1
5 Oct 74	Guildford (pub)	IRA	5
7 Oct 74	Woolwich (pub)	IRA	2
21 Nov 74	Birmingham (pub)	IRA	21
23 Oct 75	Campden Hill Square, London	IRA	1
18 Nov 75	Chelsea restaurant, London	IRA	2
27 Nov 75	Ross McWhirter assassination, London	IRA	1
15 Mar 76	West Ham underground, London	IRA	1
Mar/Apr 76	Ideal Home Exhibition, London	IRA	1

(continued)

		<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
30 Apr 80	Iranian Embassy, London	Arab nationalist	6
10 Oct 81	Chelsea Barracks, London	IRA	2
26 Oct 81	Oxford Street, London	IRA	1
20 Jul 82	Hyde Park and Regents Park, London	IRA	11
17 Dec 83	Harrods, London	IRA	6
17 Apr 84	St James's Square, London	Libya <sup>a</sup>	1
12 Oct 84	Brighton (Grand Hotel)	IRA	5
02 Dec 88	Lockerbie (aircraft)	Middle Eastern <sup>b</sup>	270
22 Sep 89	Deal Royal Marine base, Kent	IRA	11
07 Feb 91	Downing Street, London	IRA	–
18 Feb 91	Victoria Station, London	IRA	1
10 Apr 92	Baltic Exchange, London	IRA	3
12 Oct 92	Covent Garden, London (pub)	IRA	1
20 Mar 93	Warrington	IRA	2
24 Apr 93	Docklands, London	IRA	2
15 Jun 96	Manchester	IRA	–
17 Apr 99	Brixton, London	Extreme right	–
24 Apr 99	Brick Lane, London	Extreme right	–
30 Apr 99	Soho, London (pub)	Extreme right	3
07 Jul 05	London Transport	Al Qaeda	53
21 Jul 05	London Transport	Islamic extremists	1 <sup>c</sup>
30 Jun 07	Glasgow Airport	Islamic extremists	1
22 May 08	Princesshay, Exeter (restaurant)	Islamic extremists	–
29 Apr 13	Birmingham (street stabbing)	Extreme right <sup>d</sup>	1
22 May 13	Woolwich (murder of Lee Rigby)	Islamic extremists	1
22 Mar 17	Westminster Bridge and Parliament	Islamic extremists	5
22 May 17	Manchester (suicide bombing at pop concert)	Islamic extremists	22
3 Jun 17	London Bridge and surrounding area	Islamic extremists	8

See also *Political Assassinations above* (Wilson, Neave, Berry, Gow, Cox)

Excludes Ireland and Northern Ireland, colonies, attacks on British citizens, property or diplomatic posts overseas (67 UK nationals were killed in the attacks on New York on 11 Sep 01), and the result of enemy attacks on the British mainland during wars in 1914–18 and 1939–45. There were numerous minor non-lethal attacks in 1909–14 by Suffragettes, 1939 by IRA, and 1970–72 by Angry Brigade. For army, police and civilian deaths in Northern Ireland between 1969 and 1997, see pp. 704–5.

<sup>a</sup>In 1999 Libya admitted 'general responsibility' for the shooting in 1984 outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London

<sup>b</sup>In 2001 one Libyan agent was found guilty, and one acquitted, in a Scottish court, but many details about the attack remain unclear

<sup>c</sup>One person was shot dead by police in a case of mistaken identity following these failed attacks

<sup>d</sup>A lone Ukrainian immigrant attacked a Muslim man in the street. He later (21 Jun 13, 28 Jun 13 and 12 Jul 13) made three attempts to bomb West Midlands mosques, in which no injuries were caused. He was convicted of all four attacks and jailed in Oct 13

Sources: D. McKittrick, S. Kelters, B. Feeney and C. Thornton, *Lost Lives: The Stories of the Men, Women and Children Who Died Through the Northern Ireland Troubles* (Edinburgh: Mainstream, 1999); <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/index.html> (Conflict Archive on the Internet); M. Sutton, 'An Index of Deaths from the Conflict in Ireland', [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk); G. Carr, *The Angry Brigade* (London: Christie Books, 1975 and 2005)



## Investigation and Regulation

### ROYAL COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY AND TRIBUNALS

#### Investigatory Process

The public investigation of problems can take a number of forms: Royal Commissions, Tribunals, ad hoc departmental Committees and special parliamentary conferences or committees. This chapter does not deal with purely parliamentary bodies such as the Speaker's Conferences (on Electoral Reform, see p. 409, and on Devolution, see p. 767) or like the Select Committees set up from time to time by the House of Commons and/or the House of Lords. But there is an attempt at an exhaustive listing of all domestic Royal Commissions and of all Tribunals of Inquiry appointed under the *Tribunals of Inquiry Act 1921*. There is also an arbitrary selection from the 1,000 or so ad hoc and statutory Committees of Inquiry appointed since 1900. It is, however, important to remember that the decision whether to refer a problem to a Royal Commission or a Committee is not necessarily determined by the importance of the subject. Royal Commissions are listed fully here because the number is not excessive. Departmental Committees, which have been much more numerous, often deal with relatively narrow and limited matters; the selection here covers only a few which seem plainly to be as important as the average Royal Commission. No reference is made to the committees and subcommittees appointed by Royal Commissions and by standing governmental advisory bodies, though these include some reports of importance, such as the Report to the Central Advisory Council on Education by Lady Plowden's Committee on Primary Education (1967).

Advisory Committees appointed by the Government are of two basic types (apart from those which are just internal committees of Civil Servants): (a) standing committees, set up to give advice on such matters, usually within some general class of subjects, as may from time to time be referred to them

or otherwise come to their attention; and (b) ad hoc committees, which are appointed to carry out some specific mandate and which come to an end when that mandate is discharged. These committees may be appointed directly by the Minister in his or her own name or indirectly in the name of the Crown. Finally, standing and ad hoc committees may both be appointed in two different ways: namely, by virtue of conventional or (in the case of the Crown) prerogative powers, or by virtue of authority conferred by Parliament by means of a statute.

### Royal Commissions

Royal Commissions are ad hoc advisory committees formally appointed by the Crown by virtue of its prerogative powers. All such committees appointed since the turn of the twentieth century are listed in the table below, along with the name of their chairman, their size, the dates of their appointment and adjournment, and the Command number of their final report. There is no 'official' title for a Royal Commission, so that usage may vary slightly from the names given below. Where there were two successive chairmen for a single committee, both are listed. The size of a Royal Commission is given as of the date of its appointment; subsequent changes in membership are not shown. The date of appointment is the date on which the Royal Warrant appointing the committee was signed, and the date of adjournment is the date of signature of the last report issued (or, failing that, the date of its presentation to the House of Commons). Command numbers since 1900 form part of four successive series, each of which is marked by a different abbreviation of the word 'Command' as follows.

1900–18	Cd. 1 to Cd. 9239
1919–56	Cmd. 1 to Cmd. 9889
1956–86	Cmnd. 1 to Cmnd. 9927
1986–	Cm. 1–

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Military and Civil Expenditure of India	Ld Welby	14	Apr 96	Aug 00	131
Local Taxation	Ld Balfour	14	Aug 96	May 01	638
University of London Act	Ld Davy	8	Aug 98	Feb 00	83
Newfoundland. Operation of Certain Treaties	Sir J. Bramston	2	Aug 98	Report not published	
Accidents to Railway Servants	Ld Hereford	14	May 99	Jan 00	41
Salmon Fisheries	E of Elgin	9	Mar 00	Jul 02	1188
Administration of the Port of London	Earl Egerton	7	Jun 00	Jun 02	1151
South African Hospitals	Ld Revelstoke				
	Sir R. Romer	5	Jul 00	Jan 01	453

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Poisoning by Arsenic (Arsenic in Beer and Other Articles of Diet)	Ld Kelvin	6	Feb 01	Nov 03	1848
University Education (Ireland)	Ld Robertson	11	Jul 01	Feb 03	1483
Tuberculosis	Sir M. Foster	5	Aug 01	Jun 11	5761
	W. H. Power				
Coal Supplies	Ld Ailerton	15	Dec 01	Jan 05	2353
Alien Immigration	Ld James	7	Mar 02	Aug 03	1741
Physical Training (Scotland)	Ld Mansfield	9	Mar 02	Mar 03	1507
Martial Law Sentences in S. Africa	Ld Alverstone	3	Aug 02	Oct 02	136
South African War	E of Elgin	7	Sep 02	Jul 03	1789
Superannuation in the Civil Service	L. Courtney	9	Nov 02	Aug 03	1744
Locomotion and Transport in London	Sir D. Barbour	12	Feb 03	Jun 05	2597
Militia and Volunteer Forces	D of Norfolk	10	Apr 03	May 04	2061
Food Supply in Time of War	Ld Balfour of Burleigh	17	Apr 03	Aug 05	2643
Trade Disputes and Trade Combinations	A. Murray (Ld Dunedin)	5	Jun 03	Jan 06	2825
Ecclesiastical Discipline	Sir M. Hicks	14	Apr 04	Jun 06	3040
	Beach				
The Feeble-Minded Churches (Scotland)	M of Bath	10	Sep 04	—	—
	E of Elgin	3	Dec 04	Apr 05	2494
War Stores in South Africa	Sir G. Farwell	5	Jun 05	Jul 06	3127
Motor-car	Ld Selby	7	Sep 05	Jul 06	3080
Poor Laws	Ld Hamilton	18	Dec 05	Feb 09	4498
Canals and Inland Navigation of the United Kingdom	Ld Shuttleworth	15	Mar 06	Dec 09	4979
Duties of the Metropolitan Police	D. B. Jones	5	May 06	Jun 08	4156
	A. Lyttelton				
Registration of Title	Ld Dunedin	8	May 06	Jul 10	5316
Safety in Mines	Ld Monkswell	9	Jun 06	—	—
	H. Cunynghame				
Trinity College, Dublin	Sir E. Fry	9	Jun 06	Jan 07	311
Coast Erosion	I. Guest	13	Jul 06	<i>reconstituted</i>	
Congested Districts in Ireland	E of Dudley	9	Jul 06	May 08	4097
Lighthouse Administration	G. Balfour	5	Aug 06	Jan 08	3923
Vivisection	Ld Selby A. Ram	10	Sep 06	Mar 12	6114
Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded	E of Radnor	12	Nov 06	Jul 08	4202
Shipping 'Rings' or Conferences generally	A. Cohen	21	Nov 06	<i>reconstituted</i>	
Mines and Quarries	Ld Monkswell	9	May 07	Feb 11	5561
Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire	Sir R. Vaughan-William	9	Jun 07	Nov 10	5432

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Indian Decentralisation	Sir H. Primrose C. Hobhouse	6	Sep 07	Feb 09	4360
Whisky and other Potable Spirits	Ld Hereford	8	Feb 08	Jul 09	4796
Coast Erosion and Afforestation	I. Guest	19	Mar 08	May 11	5708
Land Transfer Acts	Ld St Aldwyn	12	Jul 08	Jan 11	5483
Systems of Election	Ld R. Cavendish	8	Dec 08	May 10	5163
University Education in London	Ld Haldane	8	Feb 09	Mar 13	6717
Mauritius	Sir F. Swettenham	3	May 09	Apr 10	5185
Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies	Ld Balfour	5	Aug 09	Aug 10	5369
Selection of Justices of the Peace	Ld James	16	Nov 09	Jul 10	5250
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes	Ld Gorell	14	Nov 09	Nov 12	6478
Metalliferous Mines and Quarries	Sir H. Cunynghame	9	May 10	Jun 14	7476
Public Records	Sir F. Pollock	9	Oct 10	Apr 18	367
Railways Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907	Sir D. Hamel	5	Aug 11	Oct 11	5922
Malta	Sir F. Mowatt	3	Aug 11	May 12	6090
Civil Service	Ld MacDonnell H. Smith	19	Mar 12	Nov 15	7832
The Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of the Dominions	E. Vincent	10	Apr 12	Feb 17	8462
Public Services (India)	Ld Islington	12	Sep 12	Aug 15	8282
Housing of the Industrial Population of Scotland, rural and urban	G. Ballantyne	12	Oct 12	Sep 17	8731
Delay in the King's Bench Division	Ld St Aldwyn	11	Dec 12	Nov 13	7177
Finance and Currency (East Indies)	A. Chamberlain	10	Apr 13	Feb 14	7236
Venereal Diseases	Ld Sydenham	15	Nov 13	Feb 16	8189
Meat Export Trade of Australia	P. Street	1	Jun 14	Apr 15	7896
The circumstances connected with the Landing of Arms at Howth July 26th, 1914	Ld Shaw	3	Aug 14	Sep 14	7631
University Education in Wales	Ld Haldane	9	Apr 16	Feb 18	8991
The Rebellion in Ireland	Ld Hardinge	3	May 16	Jun 16	8729

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
The Arrest and subsequent treatment of Mr Francis Sheehy Skeffington, Mr Thomas Dickson, and Mr Patrick James McIntyre	Sir J. Simon	3	Aug 16	Sep 16	8376
Allegations against Sir John Jackson	A. Chamel	3	Nov 16	Mar 17	8518
Limited Proportional Representation	J. Lowther	5	Feb 18	Apr 18	9044
Decimal Coinage	Ld Emmott	20	Aug 18	Feb 20	628
Income Tax	Ld Colwyn	21	Apr 19	Mar 20	615
Agriculture	H. Peat	2	Jul 19	Dec 19	4731
Oxford and Cambridge Universities	H. Asquith	19	Nov 19	Mar 22	1588
The University of Dublin (Trinity College)	A. Geikie	5	Mar 20	Nov 20	1078
Fire Brigades and Fire Prevention	Sir P. Laurence	14	Jan 21	Jul 23	1945
The Importation of Store Cattle	Ld Finlay	5	May 21	Aug 21	1139
Local Government of Greater London	Vt Ullswater	8	Oct 21	Feb 23	1830
Honours	Ld Dunedin	7	Sep 22	Dec 22	1789
Local Government	E of Onslow	12	Feb 23	Nov 29	3436
Mining Subsidence	Ld Blanesburgh	13	Jun 23	Jun 27	2899
Superior Civil Services India	H. Lee	9	Jun 23	Mar 24	2128
Lunacy and Mental Disorder	H. Macmillan	10	Jul 24	Jul 26	2700
National Health Insurance	Ld Lawrence	13	Jul 24	Feb 26	596
Food Prices	Sir A. Geddes	16	Nov 24	Apr 25	2390
Indian Currency and Finance	E. Hilton Young	9	Aug 25	Jul 26	<i>P.P.</i>
The Coal Industry	Sir H. Samuel	4	Sep 25	Mar 26	2600
Court of Session and the Office of Sheriff Principal (Scotland)	Ld Clyde	9	Jan 26	Jan 27	2801
Agriculture in India	M of Linlithgow	10	Apr 26	Apr 28	3132
Cross-River Traffic in London	Ld Lee of Fareham	6	Jul 26	Nov 26	2772
Land Drainage in England and Wales	Ld Bledisloe	11	Mar 27	Dec 27	2993
National Museums and Art Galleries	Vt d'Abernon	11	Jul 27	Jan 30	3463
London Squares	M of Londonderry	14	Aug 27	Sep 28	3196
Police Powers and Procedure	Ld Lee	8	Aug 28	Mar 29	3297
Transport	Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen	12	Aug 28	Dec 30	3751

(continued)



<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Labour in India	J. Whitley	11	Jul 29	Mar 31	3583
Licensing (England and Wales)	Ld Amulree	19	Sep 29	May 31	3988
Civil Service	Ld Tomlin	16	Oct 29	Jul 31	3909
Licensing (Scotland)	Ld Mackay	14	Oct 29	May 31	3894
Unemployment Insurance	H. Gregory	7	Dec 30	Oct 32	4185
Malta	Ld Askwith	3	Apr 31	Jan 33	3993
Lotteries and Betting	Sir S. Rowlatt	12	Jun 32	Jun 33	4341
Newfoundland	Ld Amulree	3	Feb 33	Aug 33	4480
The University of Durham	Ld Moyne	8	Mar 34	Jan 35	4815
Tithe Rentcharge in England and Wales	J. Williams	4	Aug 34	Nov 35	5095
Despatch of Business at Common Law	Earl Peel	7	Dec 34	Jan 36	5065
Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms	J. Banks	7	Feb 35	Sep 36	5292
Local Government in the Tyneside Area	Sir A. Scott	5	May 35	Feb 37	5402
Merthyr Tydfil	Sir A. Lowry	2	May 35	Nov 35	5039
Safety in Coal Mines	Ld Rockley	10	Dec 35	Dec 38	5890
Palestine	Earl Peel	1	Aug 36	Jun 37	5479
The Distribution of the Industrial Population	Sir M. Barlow	13	Jul 37	Dec 39	153
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	Vt Bledisloe	1	Mar 38	Mar 39	5949
West Indies	Ld Moyne	1	Aug 38	Dec 39	6607
Workmen's Compensation	Sir H. Hetherington	15	Dec 38	Dec 44	658
Population	Vt Simon	16	Mar 44	—	
	Sir H. Henderson	14	May 46	Mar 49	7695
Equal Pay	C. Asquith	9	Oct 44	Oct 46	6937
Justices of the Peace	Ld du Parcq	16	Jun 46	May 48	7463
The Press	Sir D. Ross	17	Apr 47	Jun 49	7700
Betting, Lotteries and Gaming	H. Willink	13	Apr 49	Mar 51	8190
Capital Punishment	Sir E. Gowers	12	May 49	Sep 53	8932
Taxation of Profits and Income	Ld Cohen	14	Jan 51	May 55	9474
	Ld Radcliffe				
University Education in Dundee	Ld Tedder	9	Mar 51	Apr 52	8514
Marriage and Divorce	Ld Morton of Henryton	18	Sep 51	Dec 55	9678
Scottish Affairs	E of Balfour	15	Jul 52	Jul 54	9212
East Africa	Sir H. Dow	8	Jan 53	May 55	9475
The Civil Service	Sir R. Priestley	12	Nov 53	Nov 55	9613
The Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency	Ld Percy of Newcastle	11	Feb 54	May 57	169
Common Land	Sir I. Jennings	12	Dec 55	Jul 58	462

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration	Sir H. Pilkington	9	Mar 57	Feb 60	939
Local Government in Greater London	Sir E. Herbert	7	Dec 57	Oct 60	1164
The Police	Sir H. Willink	15	Jan 60	Apr 62	1728
The Press	Ld Shawcross	5	Mar 61	May 62	1811
The Penal System in England and Wales	Vt Amory	16	Jul 64	( <i>wound up</i> May 66)	
Reform of the Trade Unions and Employers' Associations	Ld Donovan	12	Apr 65	Jun 68	3623
Medical Education	Ld Todd	16	Jun 65	Mar 68	3569
Tribunals of Inquiry	Sir C. Salmon	7	Feb 66	Nov 66	3121
The Examination of Assizes and Quarter Sessions	Ld Beeching	8	Nov 66	Sep 69	4153
Local Government, England	Sir J. Maud (Ld)	11	May 66	Jun 69	4040
Local Government, Scotland	Ld Wheatley	9	May 66	Sep 69	4150
The Constitution	Ld Crowther Ld Kilbrandon	16	Apr 69	Oct 73	5460
Civil Liability and Compensation	Ld Pearson	16	Mar 73	Mar 78	7054
The Press	Sir M. Finer O. McGregor	11	Jun 74	Jul 77	6810
Standards of Conduct in Government	Ld Salmon	12	Jul 74	Jul 76	6526
Gambling	Vt Rothschild	10	Feb 76	Jul 78	7200
National Health Service	Sir A. Merrison	16	May 76	Jul 79	7613
Legal Services	Sir H. Benson	15	Jul 76	Oct 79	7648
Criminal Procedures	Sir C. Philips	16	Dec 77	Jan 81	8092
Criminal Justice	Ld Runciman	11	Jun 91	Jul 93	2263
Care of the aged	Sir S. Sutherland	12	Dec 97	Mar 99	4192
Reform of the House of Lords	Ld Wakeham	11	Feb 99	Jan 00	4534

### Permanent and Operating Commissions

Certain Royal Commissions have an enduring existence:

The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts set up in 1869 sits under the ex officio Chairmanship of the Master of the Rolls. It was reconstituted with extended powers in 1959. Its task is to advise and assist in the preservation of historical manuscripts and to publish them.

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments was set up for England in 1908 with similar bodies for Scotland (reconstituted 1948) and Wales and Monmouthshire. Their task is to maintain an inventory of Ancient Monuments.

The Royal Fine Arts Commission was set up in 1924 (reconstituted in 1933 and 1946) and the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland in 1927 (reconstituted 1948): their task is to inquire into questions of public amenity and artistic importance. The Royal Fine Arts Commission was replaced in 1999 by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment.

The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, surviving from the winding up of the affairs of the Great Exhibition, still distributes the income from surplus funds to promote scientific and artistic education. There was also the Royal Commission for the Patriotic Fund (1854–1904). In addition, there have been operating Commissions for the Paris Exhibition of 1900, the St Louis Exhibition of 1904, and for the International Exhibitions at Brussels, Rome and Turin in 1910 and 1911. Another miscellaneous group of operating Royal Commissions covered Sewage Disposal (1898–1915), Horse-Breeding (1887–1911) and Crofter Colonisation (1888–1906).

War produced another group of operating or semi-permanent Royal Commissions, Sugar Supply (1914–21), Wheat Supplies (1916–25), Paper and Paper making materials (1917–18), Defence of the Realm Losses (1915–20), Compensation for Suffering Damage by Enemy Action (1921–24), Awards to Inventors (1919–35, 1946–56) and Foreign Compensation Commission (1950–). The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Incomes, set up under Ld Diamond in 1974, had a continuing existence until 1979.

In 1994 The Committee on Standards in Public Life was set up (Chair: Ld Nolan 1994–97; Ld Neill of Bladen 1997–2001; Sir N. Wicks 2001–4; Sir A. Graham 2004–7; Sir C. Kelly 2008–13; Ld Bew 2013–). It produced major reports Cm.2850/95, Cm.3270/96, Cm.3702/97 and Cm.4057/98 on political finance.

### Other Crown Committees

The Crown has also appointed a number of other advisory committees, some of which are called ‘Royal Commissions’ but all of which are different from those listed above. Some of them are different because they are standing, not ad hoc, in nature. Two of these appointed in the nineteenth century are still in existence: the Commission on the Exhibition of 1851 (appointed in 1850) and the Historical Manuscripts Commission (appointed in 1869). In the present century there have been thirteen others appointed (see table below), of which six are still in existence. All of them were appointed by virtue of prerogative powers. Other Crown advisory committees are different from those listed above because they were appointed by virtue of statutory, not prerogative, powers. Four, all of them ad hoc in nature, have been appointed in this century; they dealt with Property of the Free Church of Scotland (1905–10, Cd. 5060), the Election in Worcester in 1906 (1906, Cd. 3262), the Coal Industry (1919, Cmd. 360) and Indian Government (1927–30, Cmd. 3568). Finally, the Government in Ireland prior to 1922 appointed a special kind of committee in the name of the Crown called a ‘Vice-Regal Commission’; thirteen were appointed in the twentieth century (see table below).

**Advisory Committees Appointed by the Crown Since 1900**  
(Including continuing Royal Commissions producing reports)

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of adjournment</i>	<i>Report Cd. No.</i>
Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Scotland	Feb 08	*	9404
Ancient Monuments and Constructions of Wales and Monmouthshire	Aug 08	*	8645
Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in England	Oct 08	*	9351
Supply of Sugar	Aug 14	Apr 21	1300
Defence of the Realm Losses	Mar 15	Nov 20	1044
Supply of Paper	Feb 16	Feb 18	None
Supply of Wheat	Oct 16	Jul 25	2462
Awards to Inventors	Mar 19	Nov 37	5594
Compensation for Suffering and Damage by Enemy Action	Aug 21	Feb 24	2066
Fine Art	May 24	*	4832
Fine Art for Scotland	Aug 27	*	4317
Awards to Inventors	May 46	Apr 56	9744
Environmental Pollution	Feb 70	*	9149

**Irish Vice-Regal Commissions**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Irish Inland Fisheries	S. Walker	7	Aug 99	Jan 01	448
Poor Law Reform in Ireland	W. L. Micks	3	May 03	Oct 06	3202
Trinity College, Dublin, Estates Commission	G. Fitzgibbon	3	Jun 04	Apr 05	2526
Arterial Drainage (Ireland)	A. Binnie	5	Sep 05	Feb 07	3374
Irish Railways, including Light Railways	C. Scotter	7	Jul 06	Jul 10	5247
Circumstances of the Loss of the Regalia of the Order of St. Patrick	J. Shaw	3	Jan 08	Jan 08	3936
Irish Milk Supply	P. O'Neill	9	Nov 11	Oct 13	7129
Primary Education (Ireland) System of Inspection	S. Dill	8	Jan 13	Jan 14	7235
Dublin Disturbances	D. Henry	2	Dec 13	Feb 14	7269
Primary Education (Ireland) 1918	Ld Killanin	17	Aug 18	Feb 19	60
Intermediate Education (Ireland)	T. Molony	14	Aug 18	Mar 19	66
Under Sheriffs and Bailiffs (Ireland)	T. O'Shaughnessy	5	Oct 18	May 19	190
Reorganisation and Pay of the Irish Police Forces	J. Ross	6	Oct 19	Dec 19	603
Clerk of the Crown and Peace, etc. (Ireland)	J. Wakely	7	Oct 19	Jun 20	805

### Departmental Committees

Departmental Committees are ad hoc advisory committees appointed by Ministers by virtue of their conventional powers. As such they are the direct counterpart of Royal Commissions. In the table below are listed some of the more important Departmental Committees appointed since the turn of the century. As with Royal Commissions, there is no 'official' title for a Departmental Committee, so usage may vary slightly; where there were two successive chairmen, both are listed; and the dates of appointment and report as well as the Command number are derived in the same manner as for Royal Commissions.

#### A Select List of Departmental Committees and Other Inquiries 1900–

In the absence of any single official title for a Committee we have tried to select the most commonly used short title. The Command number given is that of the final report.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Compensation for Injuries to Workmen	K. Digby	Nov 03	Aug 04	208
Motor Cars	R. Hobhouse	Jan 04	Apr 04	2069
War Office	Vt Esher	Jul 03	Mar 04	2002
Income Tax	C. Ritchie	–	Jun 05	2575
Company and Commercial Law and Practice	C. Warmington	Feb 05	Jun 06	3052
Accounts of Local Authorities	W. Runciman	Jan 06	Jul 07	3614
Law of Copyright	Ld Gorell	Mar 09	Dec 09	4967
Probation of Offenders Act 1907	H. Samuel	Mar 09	Dec 09	5001
Procedure of Royal Commissions	Ld Balfour of Burleigh	Apr 09	Jun 10	5235
Railway Agreements and Amalgamations	R. Rea	Jun 09	Apr 11	5631
Alien Immigrants at the Port of London	R. Lehmann	–	Mar 11	5575
Educational Endowments	C. Trevelyan	–	Mar 11	5662
National Guarantee for the War Risks of Shipping	A. Chamberlain	–	–	7560
Local Taxation	Sir J. Kempe	Nov 12	Mar 14	7315
Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure	R. McKenna	Jul 15	Sep 15	8068
Royal Aircraft Factory	R. Burbidge	Mar 16	Jul 16	8191
Increase of Prices of Commodities since the beginning of the War	J. Robertson	Jun 16	Sep 16	8358
Summer Time	J. Wilson	Sep 16	Feb 17	8487
Commercial and Industrial Policy, Imperial Preference	Ld Balfour of Burleigh	–	Feb 17	8482
Currency and Foreign Exchanges	Ld Cunliffe	Jan 18	Dec 19	464
National Expenditure	Ld Geddes	Aug 21	Feb 22	1589
Broadcasting	Sir M. Sykes	Apr 23	Aug 23	1951
Imperial Wireless Telegraphy	Sir R. Donald	Jan 24	Feb 24	2060
National Debt and Taxation	H. Colwyn	Mar 24	Nov 26	2800

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Broadcasting	Ld Crawford & alcarres	Aug 25	Mar 26	2599
Ministers' Powers	E of Donoughmore	Oct 29	Apr 32	4060
Finance and Industry	H. Macmillan (Ld)	Nov 29	Jun 31	3897
Regional Development	H. Chelmsford	Jan 31	Mar 31	3915
National Expenditure	Sir G. May	Mar 31	Jul 31	3920
Depressed Areas	(Three Area Chairmen)	Apr 34	Nov 34	4728
Broadcasting	Vt Ullswater	Apr 35	Mar 36	5091
Parliamentary Pensions	Sir W. Fisher	Jul 35	Nov 37	5624
Compensation and Betterment	Sir A. Uthwatt	Jan 41	Sep 42	6291
Social Insurance and Allied Services	Sir W. Beveridge	Jun 41	Nov 42	6404
Training of Civil Servants	R. Assheton	Feb 43	Apr 44	6525
Public Schools and the General Education System	Ld Fleming	Jul 42	Jun 44	27-261
Company Law Amendment	Sir L. Cohen	Jun 43	Jun 45	6659
Television	Ld Hankey	Sep 43	Dec 44	N-p
Rent Control	Vt Ridley	Nov 43	Feb 45	6621
Legal Aid and Legal Advice in England and Wales	Ld Rushcliffe	May 44	May 45	6641
Gas Industry	G. Heyworth	Jun 44	Nov 45	6699
Social and Economic Research	Sir J. Clapham	Jan 45	Jun 46	6868
Care of Children	Myra Curtis	Mar 45	Aug 46	6922
National Parks (England and Wales)	Sir A. Hobhouse	Jul 45	Mar 47	7121
New Towns	Ld Reith	Oct 45	Jul 46	6876
Port Transport Industry	R. Evershed	Nov 45	Dec 45	N-p
Shops and Non-Industrial Employment	Sir E. Gowers	Jan 46	Mar 49	7664
Resale Price Maintenance	Sir G. Lloyd-Jacob	Aug 47	Mar 49	7696
Higher Civil Service Remuneration	Ld Chorley	Jan 48	Sep 48	7635
Leasehold	Ld Uthwatt; Ld Jenkins	Feb 48	Jun 50	7982
Political Activities of Civil Servants	J. Masterman	Apr 48	Apr 49	7718
Intermediaries	Sir E. Herbert	Feb 49	Oct 49	7904
Broadcasting	Ld Beveridge	Jun 49	Dec 50	8116
Fuel and Power Resources	Vt Ridley	Jul 51	Jul 52	8647
Departmental Records	Sir J. Grigg	Jun 52	May 54	9163
National Health Service	C. Guillebaud	May 53	Nov 55	9663
Air Pollution	Sir H. Beaver	Jul 53	Nov 54	9322
Crichel Down	A. Clark	Nov 53	May 54	9176
Electricity Supply Industry	Sir E. Herbert	Jul 54	Dec 55	9672
Homosexual Law Reform	Sir J. Wolfenden	Aug 54	Aug 57	247
Crown Lands	Sir M. Trustram Eve	Dec 54	May 55	9843
Dock Workers' Scheme	Sir P. Devlin	Jul 55	Jun 56	9813
Administrative Tribunals and Inquiries	Sir O. Franks	Nov 55	Jul 57	218
Children and Young People	Vt Ingleby	Oct 56	Oct 60	1191
Damage and Casualties in Port Said	Sir E. Herbert	Dec 56	Dec 56	47
Working of the Monetary System	Ld Radcliffe	May 57	Jul 59	827
Interception of Communications	Sir N. Birkett	Jun 57	Sep 57	283
Preservation of Downing Street	E of Crawford	Jul 57	Mar 58	457
The Structure of the Public Library Service in England and Wales	Sir S. Roberts	Sep 57	Dec 58	660
The Youth Service in England and Wales	Ctss of Albemarle	Nov 58	Oct 59	929

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Consumer Protection	J. Molony	Jun 59	Apr 62	1781
Control of Public Expenditure	Ld Plowden	Jul 59	Jun 61	1432
Company Law Committee	Ld Jenkins	Dec 59	May 62	1749
Broadcasting	Sir H. Pilkington	Jul 60	Jun 62	1753
Higher Education	Ld Robbins	Feb 61	Sep 63	2154
Major Ports of Great Britain	Vt Rochdale	Mar 61	Jul 62	1824
Security in the Public Service	Ld Radcliffe	May 61	Nov 61	1681
Economy of Northern Ireland	Sir R. Hall	May 61	Jun 62	1835
Sunday Observance	Ld Crathorne	Jul 61	Sep 64	2528
Decimal Currency	E of Halsbury	Dec 61	Jul 63	2145
Organisation of Civil Science	Sir B. Trend	Mar 62	Sep 63	2171
The Vassall Case	Sir C. Cunningham	Oct 62	Nov 62	1871
Security Service and Mr Profumo	Ld Denning	Jun 63	Sep 63	2152
Remuneration of Ministers and M.P.s	Sir G. Lawrence	Dec 63	Oct 64	2516
Social Studies	Ld Heyworth	Jun 63	Feb 65	2660
Housing in Greater London	Sir M. Holland	Aug 63	Mar 65	2605
Port Transport Industry	Ld Devlin	Oct 64	Nov 64	2523
Aircraft Industry	Ld Plowden	Dec 64	Dec 65	2853
Shipbuilding	R. Geddes	Feb 65	Feb 66	2939
Age of Majority	Sir J. Latey	Jul 65	Jun 67	3342
Local Authority Personal Social Services	F. Seebohm	Dec 65	Jul 68	3703
Death Certification and Coroners	N. Brodrick	Mar 65	Sep 71	4810
Civil Service	Ld Fulton	Feb 66	Jul 68	3638
Prison Security	Earl Mountbatten	Oct 66	Dec 66	3175
Fire Service	Sir R. Holroyd	Feb 67	May 70	4371
Shipping	Vt Rochdale	Jul 67	Feb 70	4337
Intermediate Areas	Sir J. Hunt	Sep 67	Feb 69	3998
Civil Air Transport	Sir E. Edwards	Nov 67	Apr 69	4018
Legal Education	Sir R. Ormrod	Dec 67	Jan 71	4595
Commercial Rating	D. Anderson	Aug 68	Apr 70	4366
Overseas Representation	Sir V. Duncan	Aug 68	Jun 69	4107
Consumer Credit	Ld Crowther	Sep 68	Dec 70	4596
Adoption of Children	Sir W. Houghton; F. Stockdale	Jul 69	Jul 72	5107
Small Firms	J. Bolton	Jul 69	Sep 71	4811
One-Parent Families	Sir M. Finer	Nov 69	Oct 74	5629
Rent Acts	H. Francis	Oct 69	Jan 71	4609
Privacy	K. Younger	May 70	May 72	5012
Safety and Health at Work	Ld Roberts	May 70	Jun 72	5034
Defence Procurement	D. Rayner	Oct 70	Mar 71	4641
Dispersal of Government Work from London	Sir H. Hardman	Oct 70	Jun 73	5322
Lotteries	K. Witney	Jan 71	Dec 73	5506
Abuse of Social Security	Sir H. Fisher	Mar 71	Mar 73	5228
Liquor Licensing	Ld Erroll of Hale	Apr 71	Oct 72	5154
Scottish Licensing Laws	G. Clayson	Apr 71	Aug 73	5354

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Official Secrets Act	Ld Franks	Apr 71	Sep 72	5104
Public Trustee Office	H. Hutton	May 71	Nov 71	4913
Contempt of Court	Ld Phillimore	Jun 71	Dec 74	5794
National Savings	Sir H. Page	Jun 71	Jun 73	5273
Brutality in Northern Ireland	Sir E. Compton	Aug 71	Nov 71	4823
Interrogation of Terrorists	Ld Parker of Waddington	Nov 71	Jan 72	4901
Probation Officers and Social Workers	J. Butterworth	Dec 71	Aug 72	5076
Psychiatric Patients	Sir C. Aarvold	Jun 72	Jan 73	5191
Mentally Abnormal Offenders	Ld Butler	Sep 72	Oct 75	6244
Legal Procedures to deal with Terrorists in Northern Ireland	Ld Diplock	Oct 72	Nov 72	5185
Handling of Complaints against Police	A. Gordon-Brown	Apr 73	Mar 74	5582
Export of Animals for Slaughter	Ld O'Brien	Jul 73	Mar 74	5566
Conduct in Local Government Broadcasting	Ld Redcliffe-Maud	Oct 73	May 74	5636
	Ld Annan	Apr 74	Mar 77	6753
Pay of Non-University Teachers	Ld Houghton	Jun 74	Jan 75	5848
Civil Liberties in Northern Ireland	Ld Gardiner	Jun 74	Jan 75	5879
Local Government Finance	F. Layfield	Jun 74	Mar 76	6543
Ministerial Memoirs	Vt Radcliffe	Apr 75	Jan 76	6386
Tape Recording Police Interrogations	W. Hyde	Apr 75	Oct 76	6630
Industrial Democracy	Ld Bullock	Dec 75	Apr 77	6706
Recruitment of Mercenaries	Ld Diplock	Feb 76	Aug 76	6569
Age of Consent	Sir G. Waller	Dec 75	Apr 81	8216
Data Protection	Sir N. Lindop	Jun 76	Dec 78	7341
Political Activities of Civil Servants	Sir A. Armitage	Aug 76	Jan 78	7057
Genetic Manipulation	Sir G. Wolstenholme	Dec 76	Sep 82	8665
Insolvency Law	Sir K. Cork	Jan 77	Jun 82	8558
Functioning of Financial Institutions	Sir H. Wilson	Jan 77	Jun 80	7937
Financing of Small Firms	Sir H. Wilson	Jan 77	Mar 78	7503
Cabinet Document Security	Ld Houghton	Jul 77	Oct 77	6677
Obscenity and Film Censorship	B. Williams	Jul 77	Nov 79	7772
Ownership of Agricultural Land	Ld Northfield	Sep 77	Jul 79	7599
Police Pay	Ld Edmund-Davies	Oct 77	Jul 78	7283
Review of the Terrorism Act	Ld Shackleton	Dec 77	Aug 78	7324
Police Interrogation in Northern Ireland	H. Bennett	Jun 78	Mar 79	7497
Public Records	Sir D. Wilson	Aug 78	Mar 81	804
U.K. Prison Service	Sir J. D. May	Nov 78	Oct 79	7673
Education of Ethnic Minority Children	A. Rampton; Ld Swann	Mar 79	Feb 85	9403
Local Government in Scotland	Sir A. Stodart	Dec 79	Jan 81	8115
Postgraduate Education	Sir P. Swinnerton-Dyer	Dec 79	Apr 82	8537
University Scientific Research	Sir A. Merrison	Mar 80	Jun 82	8567
Police Complaints	Ld Plowden	Jul 80	Mar 81	8193
Brixton Disorders	Ld Scarman	Apr 81	Nov 81	8427

(continued)



<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Civil Service Pay	Sir J. Megaw	Jun 81	Jul 82	8590
Review of 1976 Terrorism Act	Earl Jellicoe	Mar 82	Feb 83	8803
Cable Television	Ld Hunt of Tanworth	Apr 82	Oct 82	8679
Fertilisation of Human Embryos	Dame Mary Warnock	Jul 82	Jul 84	9314
Falkland Islands Review	Ld Franks	Jul 82	Jan 83	8787
Protection of Military Information	Sir H. Beach	Feb 83	Dec 83	9112
Education of Children from Minority Groups	Ld Swann	Mar 83	Mar 85	9453
Crowd Safety at Football Grounds	Sir O. Popplewell	May 85	Jan 86	9710
Academic Valuation of Degree Courses	Sir N. Lindop	Apr 84	Apr 85	9501
Conduct of Local Authority Business	D. Widdecombe	Feb 85	Jun 86	9797
Financing the B.B.C.	A. Peacock	Mar 85	Jul 86	9824
Review of the Terrorism Act	Vt Colville	Jan 87	Dec 87	264
Public Health in England	Sir D. Acheson	Jan 86	Jan 88	289
Child Abuse in Cleveland	Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss	Jul 87	Jul 88	412
King's Cross Underground Fire	D. Fennell	Nov 87	Nov 88	499
Parole System in England & Wales	Ld Carlisle of Bucklow	Sep 87	Feb 89	532
Banking Services	R. Jack	Jan 87	Feb 88	622
War Crimes	Sir T. Hetherington	Feb 88	Jul 89	744
Clapham Junction Railway Accident	A. Hidden	Dec 88	Nov 90	820
Review of the Terrorism Acts	Vt Colville	Sep 89	Jul 90	1115
The Piper Alpha Disaster	Ld Cullen	Jul 88	Nov 90	1330
River Safety	J. Hayes	Dec 91	Jul 92	1991
Press Self-Regulation	Sir D. Calcutt	Jul 92	Jan 93	2135
Police Responsibilities and Rewards	Sir P. Sheehy	Jul 92	Jun 93	2263
Pollution from Merchant Shipping	Ld Donaldson	Jan 93	May 94	2560
Review of the Terrorism Act	J. Rowe	May 94	Feb 95	2706
Escapes from Whitemoor Prison	Sir J. Woodcock	Sep 94	Dec 94	2741
Sinking of M.V. Derbyshire	Ld Donaldson	Mar 95	Dec 95	3128
Criminal Appeals and Miscarriages of Justice in Scotland	Sir S. Sutherland	Nov 94	Jun 96	3245
Dunblane School Massacre	Ld Cullen	Mar 96	Oct 96	3386
Review of Hillsborough Inquiry	Sir M. Stewart-Smith	Jun 97	Feb 98	3878
Crown Prosecution Service	Sir I. Glidewell	Jul 97	Jun 98	3960
Money in Politics	Ld Neill	Nov 97	Oct 98	4057
Electoral Systems	Ld Jenkins of Hillhead	Dec 97	Nov 98	4090
Murder of Stephen Lawrence	Sir W. Macpherson	Jul 97	Feb 99	4262
Hinduja passport	Sir A. Hammond	Jan 01	Mar 01	HC287
Funding of health care	Sir D. Wanless	Mar 01	Apr 02	
Death of David Kelly	Ld Hutton	Jul 03	Jan 04	HC247
Intelligence on WMD	Ld Butler	Jan 04	Jul 04	HC898
Soham murders	Sir M. Bichard	Dec 03	Jun 04	HC653
Home Office Issue of Passport (D. Blunkett)	Sir A. Budd	Dec 04	Dec 04	HC175

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Victoria Climbié Case	Ld Laming	Apr 01	Jan 03	5730
The Shipman Case	Dame Janet Smith	Jan 01	Jan 05	6394
Party Funding	Sir H. Phillips	Mar 06	Mar 07	
Vulnerable Women in Prison	Baroness Corston	Nov 06	Mar 07	
Parliamentary Salaries	Sir J. Baker	Jul 06	Jun 08	7416
Protection of Children	Ld Laming	Nov 08	Mar 09	HC330
Deaths at Deepcut Barracks	N. Blake	Dec 04	Mar 06	HC795
M.P.s' Expenses	Sir T. Legg	Sep 09	Feb 10	HC348
M.P.s' Expenses	Sir C. Kelly	Mar 09	Nov 09	7724
Iraq War	Sir J. Chilcot	Jul 09	Jul 16	HC264

### Enquiries Held Under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1921

Upon a resolution of both Houses of Parliament on a matter of urgent public importance a tribunal might be appointed by the Sovereign or a Secretary of State with all the powers of the High Court as regards examination of witnesses and production of documents, for the objective investigation of facts.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Members of Tribunal</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Destruction of documents by Ministry of Munitions officials	Ld Cave Ld Inchape Sir W. Plender	1921	1340
Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder given powers under the Act	H. Macmillan (Ch)	1924	2700
Arrest of R. Sheppard, R.A.O.C. Inquiry into conduct of Metropolitan Police	J. Rawlinson	1925	2497
Allegations made against the Chief Constable of Kilmarnock in connection with the dismissal of Constables Hill and Moore from the Burgh Police Force	W. Mackenzie	1925	2659
Conditions with regard to mining and drainage in an area around the County Borough of Doncaster	Sir H. Monro (Ch)	1926/8	–
Charges against the Chief Constable of St. Helens by the Watch Committee	C. Parry T. Walker	1928	103
Interrogation of Miss Irene Savidge by Metropolitan Police at New Scotland Yard	Sir J. E. Banks H. Lees-Smith J. Withers	1928	3147
Allegations of bribery and corruption in connection with the letting and allocation of stances and other premises under the control of the Corporation of Glasgow	Ld Anderson Sir R. Boothby J. Hunter	1933	4361

(continued)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Members of Tribunal</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Command number</i>
Unauthorised disclosure to information relating to the Budget	Sir J. Porter G. Simonds R. Oliver	1936	5184
The circumstances surrounding the loss of H.M. Submarine 'Thetis'	Sir J. Bucknill	1939	6190
The conduct before the Hereford Juvenile Court Justices of the proceedings against Craddock and others	Ld Goddard	1943	6485
The administration of the Newcastle upon Tyne Fire, Police and Civil Defence Services	R. Burrows	1944	6522
Bribery of Ministers of the Crown or other public servants in connection with the grant of licences, etc.	Sir J. Lynskey G. Russell Vick G. Upjohn	1948	7616
Allegations of improper disclosure of information relating to the raising of the Bank Rate	Ld Parker E. Holland G. Veale	1957	350
Allegations that John Waters was assaulted on 7 December 1957 at Thurso and the action taken by Caithness Police in connection therewith	Ld Sorn Sir J. Robertson	1959	718
The circumstances in which offences under the Official Secrets Act were committed by William Vassall	Ld Radcliffe Sir J. Barry Sir E. Milner Holland	1962	2009
The disaster at Aberfan	Sir E. Davies H. Harding V. Lawrence	1967	HC553
The events on Sunday, 30th January 1972, which led to loss of life in connection with the procession in Londonderry on that day	Ld Widgery	1972	HC220/72
The circumstances leading to the cessation of trading by the Vehicle and General Insurance Co. Ltd	Sir A. James M. Kerr S. Templeman	1972	HC133
The extent to which the Crown Agents lapsed from accepted standards of commercial or professional conduct or of public administration as financiers on their own account in the years 1967-74	Sir D. Croom-Johnson Ld Allen Sir W. Slimmings	1978	HC48

### Tribunals and Commissions

A large number of statutory tribunals, with jurisdiction to decide quasi-legal disputes, have been created since 1900. By 1960 there were over 2,000 tribunals within the supervisory role of the Council on Tribunals. The fifteen-member Council on Tribunals was set up under the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1958*, following the report of the Franks Committee (Cmnd. 218/1957). Its role is purely advisory, but it has to report annually to Parliament.

The structure was changed by the *Tribunals Courts and Enforcement Act 2007* which set up two new bodies: the First Tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal.

### Tribunal Cases 1960–96

<i>Category</i>	<i>Latest enabling legislation</i>	<i>Number of Tribunals</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>				
			<i>1960</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1996</i>
Agriculture	1947	8	459	402	461	337	722
Air Transport	1960	1	–	3,537	1,002	1,754	4,279
Betting Levy	1963	1	–	196	–	97	–
Commons	1965	4	–	–	1,544	147	13
Compensation	1958	10	27	–	–	1,785	36
Data Protection	1984	1	–	–	–	–	3,052
Education	1944	ad hoc	1	3	–	0	64,744
Immigration	1969	59	–	991	11,344	17,241	39,794
Industry and Employment	(1964)	84	–	10,318	31,736	30,751	77,496
Land	1949	1	1,121	1,511	1,237	992	1,476
Mental Health	1959	15	1	1,114	709	7,487	12,701
Milk and Dairies	1955	8	1	2	–	–	–
Misuse of Drugs	1971	3	–	–	–	–	–
National Assistance	1948	152	7,757	–	–	a	a
(Non-Contrib. Benefits)	1966	151	–	28,717	–	a	a
(Supplementary Benefit)	1975	123	–	–	45,471	a	a
National Health Service	1946	204	1,235	979	1,137	2,031	n.a
National Insurance	1946	228	60,914	54,787	–	a	a
National Service	1948	83	5,954	–	–	1	–
Patents	1907	3	5,652	6,566	7,564	6,460	8,836
Pensions	1919	11	4,784	3,388	–	3,115	a
Performing Rights	1956	14	–	–	–	–	–
Rates	1968	42	–	25,513	40,400	185,000	448,000
Rents	1968	53	4,652	14,923	5,086	315	338
Rent Assessment	1977	ad hoc	–	–	9,734	16,479	11,176
Revenue	1970	654	n.a.	6,562	n.a.	n.a.	149,100
Road Traffic	1960	23	22,110	23,205	29,528	47	29,955
Social Security	1975	179	–	–	25,258	119,645 <sup>a</sup>	188,608
Vaccine Damages	1979	6	–	–	897	16	24
Value Added Tax	1972	5	–	–	61	2,724	3,039

<sup>a</sup>Included under Social Security

The classification of Tribunal cases changed in 2000. The following figures come from the last reports of the Council on Tribunals before its demise in 2007.

	2004	2006
Social Security & Child Support	168,651	164,960
Asylum and Immigration	100,034	156,496
Employment	31,868	79,084
General Commissioners	18,000	31,114
Mental Health	12,194	11,553
Parking	48,904	48,724
Planning Inquiries	24,103	29,013
Road User Charging	26,183	7,923
School Admission	59,901	57,093
Valuation	41,096	32,295
Other	36,200	35,887
Total	614,053	655,430

## JUDICIAL REVIEW

### *Applications for leave to apply for judicial review of administrative action*

1968	87	1984	915	2000	4,238
1969	184	1985	1,169	2001	4,722
1970	396	1986	816	2002	5,372
1971	227	1987	1,529	2003	5,938
1972	180	1988	1,229	2004	4,200
1973	140	1989	1,580	2005	5,356
1974	160	1990	2,129	2006	6,421
1975	270	1991	2,089	2007	6,684
1976	290	1992	2,439	2008	7,093
1977	376	1993	2,886	2009	9,098
1978	340	1994	3,208	2010	10,551
1979	410	1995	3,604	2011	11,360
1980	491	1996	3,901	2012	12,431
1981	533	1997	3,848	2013	15,594
1982	685	1998	4,539	2014	4,062
1983	850	1999	4,959	2015	4,679

Source: *Civil Judicial Statistics; Civil Justice Statistics Quarterly*

## INDEPENDENT REGULATORS AND OMBUDSMEN

The establishment of authorities or agencies to supervise the provision of public services by the private sector became common from the privatisation era in the 1980s, but a number of similar bodies with varying remits were already in existence long before that period. What all these bodies have in common is that although they have statutory or official status and powers, they are independent of government. Included below are details of some of the more important or prominent examples, but the list is not intended to be comprehensive.

(See also under Pressure Groups, pp. 575–83, some of which have official or semi-official status.)

### **Charity Commission (for England and Wales)**

The Charity Commissioners were first established by the *Charitable Trusts Act 1853*, and regulate most registered charities (although some are exempt or regulated by some other, more specialised, body). The *Charities Act 1960* introduced the register of charities and gave the Commission powers of investigation, and the *Charities Act 1992* made registration compulsory for all charities with income above a given level. The modern Commission is a non-ministerial government department that answers to Parliament rather than to the government, and has quasi-judicial powers of investigation and enforcement. The post of Chief Charity Commissioner was replaced by that of Chair of the Commission in 2004. It was renamed the Charity Commission for England and Wales in 2006.

#### *Chairs of the Charity Commission, 2004–*

2004	Geraldine Peacock
2006	Dame Suzi Leather
2012	W. Shawcross

### **Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman); Health Services Commissioner**

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is appointed by Letters Patent under the provisions of the *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967*, which came into force on 7 Apr 67. His function is to investigate complaints referred to him by Members of the House of Commons from members of the public who claim to have sustained injustice in consequence of maladministration in connection with actions taken by or on behalf of Government Departments. (Other public bodies such as the nationalised industries and local government are outside his jurisdiction.) Under the Act the Commissioner is required to report the results of each investigation to the Member who referred the complaint to him and also to make an annual report to each House of Parliament on the performance of his functions. In addition, he may make other reports to Parliament with respect to those functions if he thinks fit; and he may make a special report to Parliament if he considers that injustice caused to the complainant by maladministration has not been or will not be remedied. The Commissioner may be removed from office only upon an Address from both Houses of Parliament.

Since 1972 there have been separate Health Commissioners for England, Scotland and Wales. The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration has always held the post of Health Commissioner for England, and was also Health Commissioner for Scotland until 2002 and Wales until 2003. Under the *Health Services Commissioners Act 1992*, they became answerable to the Committee

of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, but the Scottish and Welsh Commissioners are now responsible to the devolved institutions. The two functions in England have now been combined administratively under a single office, the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO).

There is a separate Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration for Northern Ireland.

*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration 1967–*

1 Apr 67	Sir E. Compton
1 Apr 71	Sir A. Marre
1 Apr 76	Sir I. Pugh
3 Jan 79	(Sir) C. Clothier
1 Jan 85	(Sir) A. Barrowclough
1 Jan 90	(Sir) W. Reid
1 Jan 97	M. Buckley
1 Jan 02	Ann Abraham
1 Jan 12	Dame Julie Mellor

**Ombudsman Cases**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of during the year</i>	<i>Member informed case outside jurisdiction</i>	<i>Member informed case is discontinued</i>	<i>Investigation completed and result reported to Member</i>
1967	849	561	100	188
1968	1,181	72	780	374
1969	790	44	543	302
1970	651	36	230	259
1971	516	29	539	182
1972	596	31	817	261
1973	536	28	512	239
1974	653	37	427	252
1975	916	57	619	321
1976	863	50	529	329
1977	846	528		318
1978	1,305	927	35	343
1979	801	541	22	238
1980	927	686	16	225
1981	929	694	7	228
1982	784	574	8	202
1983	809	605	6	198
1984	850	658	9	183
1985	788	606	5	177
1986	719	549	2	168
1987	656	509	2	145
1988	657	529	8	120
1989	639	502	11	126
1990	245	35	12	177
1991	769	580	6	183
1992	857	661	6	190
1993	926	715	3	208

(continued)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of during the year</i>	<i>Member informed case outside jurisdiction</i>	<i>Member informed case is discontinued</i>	<i>Investigation completed and result reported to Member</i>
1994	1,105	870	9	226
1995	1,474	1,226	3	245
1996	1,679	1,413	6	260
1997	1,679	1,303	4	376
1998	1,134	762	–	372

After 1998, data were presented differently. New cases reviewed:

1998–99	2,002
1999–2000	2,108
2000–01	2,228
2001–02	2,582
2002–03	2,567
2003–04	2,319

Further changes to the way cases were categorised and recorded were introduced in 2004–05

	<i>Enquiries</i>	<i>Cases “looked closely at”</i>	<i>Accepted for formal investigation</i>	<i>Completed investigations<sup>1</sup></i>
2003–04	15,515		3,201	
2004–05	11,689		4,189	2,866
2005–06	c. 21,000		3,162	3,606
2006–07	14,510		1,682	2,502
2007–08	6,964		248	290
2008–09	16,317		401	713
2009–10	23,667	6,533	356	322
2010–11	23,422	4,736	403	412
2011–12	23,889	6,868	421	410
2012–13	26,358	6,924	467	384
2013–14	27,566	7,760	3,900	2,199 <sup>2</sup>
2014–15	28,189	6,815	4,280	4,159

<sup>1</sup>Completed investigations may include cases which were accepted for investigation in a previous year

<sup>2</sup>In 2013–14, 825 of the new complaints accepted and 421 of the investigations completed were parliamentary; the remainder concerned health services

Source: Annual Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration/Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman

The Parliamentary Commissioner has on seven occasions made a special report stating that he or she believed that an injustice had been done and seemed unlikely to be remedied:

<i>Year</i>	
1978	Bexley case: refusal to meet late claims for compensation
1995	Channel Tunnel Rail Link: complaints against Department of Transport
2005	Ex gratia payments to British groups interned by the Japanese during World War Two
2006	Security of final salary occupational pensions
2009	Equitable Life
2009	Rural Payments Agency’s Single Payments Scheme
2014	Complaint about the Electoral Commission

Source: House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 7496 (March 2016)



### Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority 2009–

The Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) was created by the *Parliamentary Standards Act 2009* following the furore over parliamentary expenses claims. It is responsible for administering and regulating M.P.s' expenses, and for paying the salaries of M.P.s and their staff; since 2010 it has also set the level of M.P.s' salaries.

#### *Chair*

2010 Sir I. Kennedy

### Local Government and Public Services Ombudsmen

The *Local Government Act 1974* set up Commissions for Local Administration to perform similar functions in the field of local government to those already carried out for central government by the Ombudsman. The English commission employs three local government ombudsmen; the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman and the Northern Ireland Ombudsman each serve similar functions in their own countries, and also deal with complaints about the devolved governments and about public services in their countries.

#### Commission for Local Administration in England

##### *Chairman*

1974 Lady Serota  
1982 (Sir) D. Yardley  
1993 E. Osmotherly  
2001 (Sir) A. Redmond  
2010 Jane Martin (*acting*)  
2012 Jane Martin

#### Commission for Local Administration in Wales

##### *Chairman*

1974 D. Jones-Williams  
1979 A. Jones  
1991 E. Moseley  
2003 A. Peat

#### Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

2005 A. Peat  
2008 P. Tyndall  
2013 Margaret Griffiths (*acting*)  
2014 N. Bennett

#### Commission for Local Administration in Scotland

##### *Chairman*

1975 R. Moore  
1978 J. Russell  
1982 E. Gillett  
1986 R. Peggie  
1994 F. Marks

#### Scottish Public Services Ombudsman

2002 Alice Brown  
2009 J. Martin

### Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members (CROTUM) 1988–99

1988 Gill Rowlands  
1996 G. Corless

### Commissioner for Protection Against Unlawful Industrial Action (CPAUIA) 1993–99

1993 Gill Rowlands  
1996 G. Corless

### H.M. Inspectorate of Schools, 1839–1992

Schools Inspectors, charged with conducting full inspections of individual publicly-funded schools to ensure that their standards were satisfactory, date from the first half of the nineteenth century. During the second half of the twentieth century the Inspectorate increasingly took responsibility also for advising the government on issues raised by education in schools, for identifying and disseminating good practice so as to maintain and improve standards, and for educational research. In 1992 its functions were reorganised under Ofsted.

#### *Senior Chief Inspector of Schools (England)*

1974	Sheila Browne
1983	E. Bolton
1992	T. Melia

### Office for Standards in Education (Children’s Services and Skills) (Ofsted), 1992–

Ofsted was established as the Office for Standards in Education in 1992, regulating and managing the national school inspection system in England. On 1 Apr 2007 Ofsted became the Office for Standards in Education, Children’s Services and Skills, taking over responsibilities from the Adult Learning Inspectorate, the Commission for Social Care Inspection and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Court Administration in addition to its existing remit, regulating provision of childcare, children’s social care and children’s services as well as education.

#### *HM Chief Inspector of Schools (in England) 1992–2007, Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Education, Children’s Services and Skills 2007–*

1992	S. Sutherland
1994	C. Woodhead
2000	M. Tomlinson
2002	D. Bell
2006	M. Smith ( <i>acting</i> )
2006	Christine Gilbert
2011	Miriam Rosen ( <i>acting</i> )
2012	Sir M. Wilshaw

### Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual), 2008–

Ofqual was established in 2008, and officially became the independent regulator of qualifications, examinations and assessments in England in April 2010.

#### *Chair*

2007	Kathleen Tattersall
2011	Amanda Spielman

## Consumer Protection

*Consumer Council* (1963–1970). Director: 1963 (Dame) Elizabeth Ackroyd.

*Office of Fair Trading* (1973–2014). Director General of Fair Trading: 1973 J. Methven; 1976 (Sir) G. Borrie; 1992 Sir B. Carsberg; 1995 J. Preston; 1995 J. Bridgeman; 2000 J. Vickers. Chairman and CEO: 2003 J. Vickers. Chairman: 2005 P. Collins. It closed on 1 Apr 14, with its responsibilities passing to a number of different organisations including the Competition and Markets Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority.

*National Consumer Council* (1975–2008)/*Consumer Focus* (2008–13)/*Consumer Futures* (2013–14). Chair: 1975 Ld Young of Dartington; 1977 M. Shanks; 1984 M. Montague; 1987 Sally Oppenheim-Barnes; 1989 Lady Wilcox; 1996 D. Hatch; 2000 (Dame) Deirdre Hutton; 2006 Ld Whitty; 2011 Christine Farnish. Director: 1992 Ruth Evans; 1999 Anna Bradley; 2003 E. Mayo; 2009 M. O'Connor; 2014 S. Dunmore. Its functions were absorbed into the Citizens' Advice Service in 2014.

In 1972 Sir G. Howe was appointed Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs in the Department of Trade and Industry, but with a seat in the Cabinet.

In 1974 the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was established (Secretaries of State: 1974, Shirley Williams; 1976, R. Hattersley), but in 1979 it was absorbed into the Department of Trade

## Monopolies, Markets and Competition Regulator

**Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission (1 Jan 49); Monopolies Commission (31 Oct 56), Monopolies and Mergers Commission (1 Nov 73), Competition Commission (1 Apr 99), Competition and Markets Authority (1 Apr 14)**

### *Chairman*

1948	Sir A. Carter	1975	(Sir) J. Le Quesne	2004	P. Geroski
1954	Sir D. Cairns	1988	Sir S. Lipworth	2005	P. Freeman
1956	R. Levy	1993	(Sir) G. Odgers	2011	R. Witcomb
1965	(Sir) A. Roskill	1998	(Sir) D. Morris	2014	D. Currie

## Regulators of Privatised Industries

As utilities and public services were sold off into the private sector in the 1980s and 1990s, a number of regulating authorities were established with varying remits—all intended to protect the public interest.

### Office of Gas Supply (OFGAS), 1986–99

#### *Director General*

1 Aug 86	(Sir) J. McKinnon
1 Nov 93	Clare Spottiswoode
1 Nov 98	C. McCarthy

Established under the *Gas Act 1986*. In 1998 the Government announced its intention to merge the Gas and Electricity regulators in 1999.

**Office of Electricity Regulation (OFFER), 1990–99**  
*Director General of Electricity Supply*

1 Sep 89	S. Littlechild
1 Jan 99	C. McCarthy

Established under the *Electricity Act 1989*. In 1998 the Government announced its intention to merge the Gas and Electricity regulators in 1999.

**Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM), 1999–**  
*Chair of the Gas & Electricity Markets Authority*

10 Oct 03	Sir J. (Ld) Mogg
Oct 13	D. Gray

*Chief Executive*

1 Jan 99	C. McCarthy
1 Oct 03	A. Buchanan
Mar 14	D. Nolan

Established under the *Competition Act 1998* and *Utilities Act 2000*, to take over the responsibilities of OFGAS and OFFER.

**Office of Telecommunications (OFTEL), 1984–2003**  
*Director General*

1 Aug 84	(Sir) B. Carsberg
13 Jun 92	W. Wigglesworth
1 Apr 93	D. Cruikshank
1 Apr 98	D. Edmonds

Established under the *Telecommunications Act 1984*.

**Office of Communications (OFCOM), 2003–**

See below, p. 570.

**Office of Water Services (OFWAT), 1989–2006**  
**Water Services Regulation Authority (OFWAT), 2006–**  
*Director General of Water Services*

1 Aug 89	I. Byatt
1 Aug 00	P. Fletcher

*Chairman*

1 Apr 06	P. Fletcher
Nov 12	J. Cox

Established under the *Water Act 1989*. Replaced by the Water Services Regulation Authority (but retaining the short name Ofwat) in 2006.

**Office of Passenger Rail Franchising (OPRAF), 1993–2001**  
*Franchising Director*

9 Nov 93	R. Salmon
1 Oct 96	J. O'Brien
1 May 99	M. Grant

Established under the *Railways Act 1993*. It was responsible for letting the 25 passenger train franchises operating on the national railway network in Great Britain. It monitored and managed those franchises with a brief to protect passengers' interests, and encourage fresh investment in the railway.

**Office of the Rail Regulator (ORR), 1993–2004**  
*Rail Regulator*

1 Dec 93	J. Swift
1 Dec 98	C. Bolt ( <i>acting</i> )
5 Jul 99	T. Winsor

Established under the *Railways Act 1993* to oversee: the issue, modification and enforcement of licences to operate trains, networks, stations and light maintenance depots; the enforcement of domestic competition law in connection with the provision of railway services; the approval of agreements for access by operators of railway assets to track, stations and light maintenance depots; and consumer protection and promotion of passengers' interests.

**Office of Rail Regulation (ORR), 2004–15, Office of Rail and Road  
2015–**  
*Chairman*

4 Jul 04	C. Bolt
5 Jul 09	Anna Walker
1 Jan 16	S. Glaister

*Chief Executive*

4 Jul 04	W. Emery
Jul 11	R. Price
16 Jan 16	Joanna Whittington ( <i>interim</i> )

The Office of the Rail Regulator was reorganised as the Office of Rail Regulation under the *Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003*. It changed its name to the Office of Rail and Road in 2015, taking additional responsibility to monitor Highways England in its management of the strategic road network.

**Coal Authority, 1994–**  
*Chairman*

1 Oct 94	Sir D. White
1 Sep 99	J. Harris
1 Oct 07	Helen Mounsey

Established by the *Coal Industry Act 1994* to take over the residual functions of British Coal, including ownership of unmined reserves and settling subsidence claims not covered by coal mining companies.

**Postal Services Commission (PostComm), 2000–2011**  
*Chair*

2000	G. Corbett
16 Jan 04	N. Stapleton
16 Jan 11	Millie Banerjee

Established under the *Postal Services Act 2000* to protect the universal postal service and to oversee its quality. It was responsible for regulating Royal Mail, Post Office Ltd and Parcelforce and for licensing other postal operators. Its functions were transferred to Ofcom on 1 Oct 2011.

**Broadcasting Regulators**  
**Independent Television Authority 1954–1972, Independent**  
**Broadcasting Authority 1972–90**

<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Director-General</i>	
31 Mar 55	Sir K. Clark	1 Oct 54	Sir R. Fraser
8 Nov 57	Sir I. Kirkpatrick	15 Oct 70	(Sir) B. Young
6 Nov 62	Sir J. Carmichael (acting)	31 Oct 82	J. Whitney
1 Jul 63	Ld Hill of Luton	1 Apr 89	Shirley Littler (Lady)
1 Sep 67	Ld Aylestone		
1 Apr 75	Lady Plowden		
1 Jan 81	Ld Thomson of Monifieth		
1 Jan 89	(Sir) G. Russell		

**Cable Authority, 1984–90**

<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Director-General</i>	
1984	R. Burton	1984	J. Davey

**Independent Television Commission, 1991–2003**

<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Chief Executive</i>	
1 Jan 91	Sir G. Russell	1 Jan 91	D. Glencross
1 Jan 97	Sir R. Biggam	5 Mar 95	P. Rogers
		1 Sep 00	Patricia Hodgson

**Radio Authority, 1991–2003**

<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Chief Executive</i>	
1 Jan 91	Ld Chalfont	1 Jan 91	P. Baldwin
1 Jan 95	Sir P. Gibbings	1 Jul 95	T. Stoller
1 Jan 03	D. Witherow	1 Jul 03	D. Vick

**Broadcasting Complaints Commission 1981–96**

<i>Chairman</i>	
1981	Lady Pike
1985	Sir T. Skyrme
1987	Lady Anglesey
1992	Brigid Wells
1992	P. Pilkington
1996	Jane Leighton

**Broadcasting Standards Council 1988–96**

<i>Chairman</i>	
1988	Sir W. (Ld) Rees-Mogg
1993	Lady Howe

**Broadcasting Standards Commission 1997–2003**

<i>Chairman</i>	
1997	Lady Howe
1999	Ld Holme
2002	Ld Dubs

**Office of Communications (Ofcom) 2003–**

Created by the *Office of Communications Act 2002* and with powers defined by the *Communications Act 2003*, Ofcom's remit is wider than that of any of its predecessors as broadcasting regulators. It took up its functions on 29 Dec 03, replacing the Broadcasting Standards Commission, the Independent Television Commission, Oftel, the Radio Authority, and the Radiocommunications Agency; it also took over the functions of PostComm on its abolition in 2011. Ofcom is the regulatory and competition authority for the broadcasting, telecommunications and postal industries.

<i>Chairman</i>		<i>Chief Executive</i>	
29 Dec 03	D. Currie (Ld)	29 Dec 03	S. Carter
11 Mar 09	(Dame) Colette Bowe	05 Oct 06	E. Richards
Apr 14	Dame Patricia Hodgson	Mar 15	Sharon White

**UK Statistics Authority, 2008–**

The UK Statistics Authority is the non-ministerial department which oversees the Office of National Statistics and the Government Statistical Service. The National Statistician (see p. 212) is its chief executive.

*Head of the UK Statistics Authority*

2008	Sir M. Scholar
2012	Sir A. Dilnot

**Data Protection Registrar/Information Commissioner, 1984–**

The *Data Protection Act 1998* and the *Freedom of Information Act 2000* are supervised by the Information Commissioner, who seeks to ‘uphold information rights in the public interest, promoting openness by public bodies and data privacy for individuals’.

*Data Protection Registrar*

1984	E. Howe
1994	Elizabeth France

*Information Commissioner*

2000	Elizabeth France
2002	R. Thomas
2009	C. Graham

**(Political) Honours Scrutiny Committee, 1924–2005**

The Political Honours Scrutiny Committee was established in 1924, following scandals over the ‘sale of honours’. It was to ‘consider before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honours on account of political services ... and to report ... whether such persons ... are fit and proper persons to be recommended’. Its activities were virtually never reported but they continued after H. Wilson announced the ending of ‘political honours’ in 1966 and again in 1974. In 1976, following agitation over Sir H. Wilson’s resignation honours list, there was a complete change of membership. In 1998 its name was changed to the Honours Scrutiny Committee. From 2000, the House of Lords Appointments Commission (see p. 357) took over scrutiny of appointments to the House of Lords. In 2005 the Committee was wound up, and its functions largely transferred to the Appointments Commission. It always had three members.

1923–25	Sir E. Cecil ( <i>Cb</i> 1923–25)
1923–23	Ld Dunedin
1923–24	Ld Mildmay
1923–24	Vt Ullswater
1924–25	T. Richards
1925–25	J. Rawlinson
1925–29	Vt Novar ( <i>Cb</i> 1925–29)
1925–29	W. Nicholson
1925–29	Ld Merrivale



1929–34	Ld Buckmaster ( <i>Cb 1929–34</i> )
1929–52	H. (Ld) Macmillan ( <i>Cb 1934–52</i> )
1929–38	G. Barnes
1934–45	M of Crewe
1938–52	Ld Rushcliffe
1945–49	J. Clynes
1949–59	Vt Templewood ( <i>Cb 1954–59</i> )
1949–61	Ld Pethick-Lawrence
1952–54	Ld Asquith ( <i>Cb 1952–54</i> )
1954–61	Vt Thurso
1959–61	Ld Crookshank ( <i>Cb 1959–61</i> )
1961–67	Ld Williams
1961–62	C. Davies
1961–76	Ld Crathorne ( <i>Cb 1971–76</i> )
1962–76	Ld Rea
1967–76	Lady Summerskill
1976–92	Ld Shackleton ( <i>Cb 1976–92</i> )
1976–87	Ld Carr
1976–87	Ld Banks
1987–92	Ld Grimond
1987–99	Ld Pym ( <i>Cb 1992–99</i> )
1992–99	Ld Cledwyn
1992–2005	Ld Thomson ( <i>Cb 1999–2005</i> )
1999–2005	Lady Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde
2000–05	Ld Hurd of Westwell

Source: *Whitaker's Almanack*

### Parliamentary and Political Service Honours Committee

Established by David Cameron, announced by him in the House of Commons on 17 May 12, to consider candidates for honours for political service. It consists of a chair, at least four other independent members, the government Chief Whip and the Chief Whips of the biggest opposition parties.

#### *Independent Members*

2012–	Ld Spicer ( <i>Chair</i> )
2012–	Lady Hayman
2012–	Ld Butler of Brockwell
2012	Dame Mary Keegan
2012–16	P. Riddell
2012–	Dianne Bevan
2014–	Sir R. Rogers (Ld Lisvane)

### Commissioner for Public Appointments, 1995–

The Commissioner for Public Appointments regulates the processes by which Ministers make appointments to the boards of certain public bodies and statutory offices. The post was created in response to a recommendation in the first report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life.

1995	Sir L. Peach
1999	Dame Rennie Fritchie
2006	(Dame) Janet Gaymer
2011	Sir D. Normington
2016	P. Riddell

**Race Relations Bodies**  
**Race Relations Board 1966–77**

*Chairman*

17 Feb 66	M. Bonham Carter
1 Jan 71	Sir R. Wilson ( <i>acting</i> )
1 Oct 71	Sir G. Wilson

**Community Relations Commission 1968–77**

*Chairman*

17 Feb 68	F. Cousins
1 Jan 71	M. Bonham Carter
1 Mar 77	Ld Pitt

**Commission for Racial Equality 1977–2007**

*Chairman*

13 Jun 77	(Sir) D. Lane
1 Apr 82	(Sir) P. Newsam
1 Feb 88	(Sir) M. Day
19 Apr 93	(Sir) H. Ouseley
4 Feb 00	G. Singh
1 Mar 03	T. Phillips
Dec 06	Kay Hampton

**Equal Opportunities Commission, 1975–2007**

*Chairman*

Dec 75	Betty Lockwood (Lady)
May 83	Lady Platt
May 88	Joanna Foster
Jun 93	Kamlesh Bahl
Feb 99	Julie Mellor
Jul 05	Jenny Watson

**National Disability Council 1995–2000**

*Chairman*

1995–2000	D. Grayson
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**Disability Rights Commission 2000–07**

The Disability Rights Commission was an executive non-departmental public body established under the *Disability Rights Commission Act 1999* to advise the Government on issues of discrimination against disabled people, and to monitor the implementation of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1995* (under which its predecessor the National Disability Council had been established).

*Chairman*

2000 (Sir) B. Massie

**Equality and Human Rights Commission 2007–**

The EHRC is a non-departmental public body established under the *Equality Act 2006*. It incorporates the functions undertaken before 1 October 2007 by the Equal Opportunities Commission, Disability Rights Commission and Commission for Racial Equality. It also has more general responsibility for equality with regard to age, sexual orientation, religion or belief system and general human rights.

*Chair*

Oct 07	T. Phillips
Jan 13	Lady O'Neill of Bengarve

*Chief Executive*

Oct 07	Nicola Brewer
Jun 11	M. Hammond

**Tenant Services Authority 2008–12**

The Tenant Services Authority (TSA) was the operating name of the Office for Tenants and Social Landlords (or Oftenant), which took over the Housing Corporation's role as the government's Social Housing Regulator in England. It closed in 2012 when its regulatory responsibilities passed to the Homes and Communities Agency.

*Chair*

2008 A. Mayer

**Homes and Communities Agency 2008–**

The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) is the non-departmental public body that funds new affordable housing in England. Since 2012, one of its functions has been to act as the government's Social Housing Regulator in England.

*Chair*

Dec 08	R. Napier
Dec 15	K. Parry ( <i>interim</i> )

*Regulation Committee Chair*

Apr 12	J. Ashby
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## Interest Groups and Pressure Groups

The distinction between ‘think-tanks’, research organisations and pressure groups or interest groups is often a tenuous one; what all the organisations listed in this section have in common is that they attempt, or attempted, to have some influence on policy decisions. These may seek to influence public policy by direct contact with Parliament and Government Departments or indirectly through the publication of information and research or appeals to public opinion.

### ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED WITH GENERAL POLICY OR SEVERAL POLICY FIELDS

Fabian Society, 1884–  
P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), 1931–78, and Centre for Studies in Social Policy (C.S.S.P.), 1972–78, merged as Policy Studies Institute (P.S.I.), 1978–  
National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 1938–  
Institute of Economic Affairs, 1955–  
Centre for Policy Studies, 1974–  
Adam Smith Institute, 1977–  
Institute for Public Policy Research, 1989–  
Social Market Foundation, 1989–  
Demos, 1993–  
Politeia, 1995–  
Smith Institute, 1996–  
Policy Network, 2000–  
Policy Exchange, 2002–  
Centre for Social Justice, 2004–

## ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The League of Nations Union (1920–45) and the United Nations Association (1945–) have provided nationwide forums for the discussion of foreign affairs. Other bodies concerned with the country's international involvements include the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) (1920), Federal Union (1938), the European Movement (1949) and the Foreign Policy Centre (1998). The campaigns of other groups such as Amnesty International (1960) or the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (1958) can also have a strong foreign policy dimension.

## ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED WITH DEFENCE POLICY

Pressure on the Service Departments and the Cabinet about the nature and scale of forces and armaments has always been informal. But arguments for the expansion of particular services have been sustained by the Navy League (founded 1895) and the Air League (1909). More recently the Institute of Strategic Studies (1958) and the Royal United Services Institute (1834) have provided an influential forum for the discussion of defence questions.

## BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

### Federation of British Industries (1916–1965)

#### *President*

1916	F. Docker	1930	Sir J. Lithgow	1945	Sir C. Ballieu
1917	Sir R. Vassar-Smith	1931	Sir A. Duckham	1947	Sir F. Bain
1918	Sir V. Gaillard	1932	Sir G. Beharrell	1949	Sir R. Sinclair
1919	Sir P. Rylands	1933	Sir G. Macdonough	1951	Sir A. Forbes
1921	O. Armstrong	1934	Ld H. Scott	1953	Sir H. Pilkington
1923	Sir E. Geddes	1935	Sir F. Joseph	1955	Sir G. Hayman
1925	V. Willey	1936	Ld Hirst	1957	Sir H. Beaver
1927	Sir M. Muspratt	1937	(Sir) P. Bennett	1959	Sir W. MacFadzean
1928	Ld Ebbisham	1940	Ld D. Gordon	1961	Sir C. Harrison
1929	L. Lee	1943	Sir G. Nelson	1963	Sir P. Runge

#### *Director/Director-General*

1916	R. Nugent	1932	(Sir) G. Locock
1917	E. Hill	1946	(Sir) N. Kipping
1919	(Sir) R. Nugent		

### Confederation of British Industry (1965–)

Formed by a merger of the Federation of British Industries (FBI) (founded 1916), the National Association of British Manufacturers (1915) and the British Employers' Confederation (1919), it held its first Annual Conference at Brighton 13–15 Nov 77.

*President*

1965	Sir M. Laing	1982	Sir C. Fraser	2000	Sir I. Vallance
1966	Sir S. Brown	1984	Sir J. Cleminson	2002	Sir J. Egan
1968	Sir A. Norman	1986	D. Nickson	2004	J. Sunderland
1970	Sir J. Partridge	1988	Sir T. Holdsworth	2006	M. Broughton
1972	Sir M. Clapham	1990	Sir B. Corby	2009	Helen Alexander
1974	Sir R. Bateman	1992	Sir M. Angus	2011	Sir R. Carr
1976	Vt Watkinson	1994	Sir B. Nicholson	2013	Sir M. Rake
1978	Sir J. Greenborough	1996	Sir C. Marshall		
1980	Sir R. Pennock	1998	Sir C. Thornton		

*Director-General*

1965	J. Davies	1987	(Sir) J. Bannam	2006	(Sir) R. Lambert
1969	(Sir) C. Adamson	1992	H. Davies	2011	J. Cridland
1976	(Sir) J. Methven	1995	A. Turner		
1980	Sir T. Beckett	2000	(Sir) D. Jones		

## ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The interests of the local authorities have been represented by two main kinds of groups. First, there are the associations of each tier of local authorities. Most powerful amongst these have been the Association of Municipal Corporations (1873–1974) and the County Councils Association (1889–1974). They were replaced in 1974 by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils; a new Association of District Councils was also formed. In 1997 these organisations merged into a single Local Government Association; there is a separate Convention of Scottish Local Government Authorities. In addition, there are associations representing each of the professions in local government services. Examples would be the Institute of Municipal Engineers (1873) and the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (1885), renamed in 1973 the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. All kinds of municipal employees were represented by the National and Local Government Officers Association (1905), the National Union of Public Employees (1886) and other Unions. In 1993 NALGO and NUPE combined to form UNISON. (See pp. 654–665.)

The Local Government Information Unit (1983) is a membership organisation for UK local authorities promoting local government. The New Local Government Network (1996) is an independent think-tank specialising in issues of local government and locally-provided public services. The Centre for Cities (2005) promotes improved economic performance for the cities of the United Kingdom.

For the Commissions for Local Administration in England, Scotland and Wales (the bodies which employ local government ombudsmen), see p. 564.

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS, LISTED BY MAIN FIELD OF POLICY INTEREST

There are a large number of groups representing causes or offering voluntary services. Some notable examples of pressure groups are listed below. They include some registered charities which have also sought to direct public funds and attention to the causes they represent (e.g. the National Council for One-Parent Families), some which were founded to bring about a change in the law (e.g. Committee for Homosexual Law Reform), some which were formed to safeguard and promote the interests of a minority racial group (e.g. the Indian Workers' Association) or of a profession or trade (e.g. the Road Haulage Association), and some whose main target has been industry rather than government (e.g. the Campaign for Real Ale). Most are financed by voluntary contributions but some receive grants from central or local government and may, indeed, be directly involved in the implementation of public policy. The categorisation below attempts to draw together groups whose activities are concentrated in roughly the same policy fields (in some cases on opposite sides of the debate), but should not be taken as necessarily a full representation of all their aims and interests.

See *Whitaker's Almanack* for a full list of names and addresses.

### Abortion and Birth Control

Workers' Birth Control Group, 1924. Together with four other bodies became National Birth Control Council, 1930. Changed name to National Birth Control Association in 1931. Changed name to Family Planning Association, 1939–

Abortion Law Reform Association, 1935–2003. Merged with other groups to form Abortion Rights, 2003

Society for the Protection of Unborn Children, 1967–  
Life, 1970–

### Animal Welfare

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1824. Changed name to Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1840–.

Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1839–.

National Anti-Vivisection Society, 1875–.

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, 1889–.

British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 1898–. Merged with a similar U.S. society to form Cruelty Free International, 2015.

League Against Cruel Sports, 1924–.

Hunt Saboteurs Association, 1963–.

Animal Liberation Front, 1976–.

### **Constitutional and Government**

Proportional Representation Society, 1885. Changed name to Electoral Reform Society, 1958–  
 Hansard Society, 1944–  
 Freedom Association, 1975–  
 Campaign for Freedom of Information, 1984–  
 Charter88, 1988–2007, and New Politics Network, 1999–2007, merged as Unlock Democracy, 2007–  
 Constitution Unit, 1995–  
 Institute for Government, 2008–  
 Constitution Society, 2009–

### **Consumers**

Consumers' Association, 1957–. Associated with its monthly publication *Which?*  
 Campaign for Real Ale, 1971–

### **Economic Issues**

Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 1860–  
 Building Societies Association, 1860–  
 Trades Union Congress, 1868– (see pp. 649–51).  
 National Chamber of Trade, 1897–  
 Tariff Reform League, 1903–22  
 Free Trade Union, 1903, renamed Free Trade League, 1959–.  
 Institute of Directors, 1903–  
 National Farmers' Union, 1908–  
 Aims of Industry, 1942–  
 British Institute of Management, now Chartered Management Institute, 1947–  
 Institute for Fiscal Studies, 1969–  
 Federation of Small Businesses (National Federation of Self-Employed & Small Businesses), 1974–

### **Education**

Advisory Centre for Education, 1960–  
 Confederation for the Advancement of State Education (CASE), now Campaign for State Education, 1960–

### **The Elderly**

National Old People's Welfare Council, 1940. Changed name to Age Concern, 1971–2009. Merged with Help the Aged, 2009, renamed Age UK, 2010–



Help the Aged, 1961–2009  
British Pensions and Trade Union Action Committee, 1972–  
National Pensioners Convention, 1979–

### **Environment**

National Trust, 1895–  
Council for the Preservation of Rural England, 1926. Changed name to  
Council for the Protection of Rural England (1960s), then Campaign to  
Protect Rural England, 2003–  
Ramblers' Association, 1935. Renamed The Ramblers, 2009–  
Civic Trust, 1957–  
Worldwide Fund for Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund), 1961–  
Friends of the Earth, 1970–  
Greenpeace, 1971–  
Campaign for Lead-free Air (CLEAR), 1981–89  
Countryside Alliance, 1998–

### **Family Welfare**

Charity Organisation Society, 1869, renamed Family Welfare Association,  
1946, now Family Action, 2008–  
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1884–  
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, 1918, renamed  
National Council for One Parent Families, 1973–2007. Merged with Gin-  
gerbread 2007  
Gingerbread, 1970–  
National Marriage Guidance Council, 1938, renamed RELATE, 1988–

### **Health**

British and Foreign Society for Improving the Embossed Literature for the  
Blind, 1868. Changed name to British and Foreign Blind Association,  
1870. Changed name to National Institute for the Blind, 1914. Changed  
name to Royal National Institute for the Blind, 1953–  
National Bureau for Promoting the General Welfare of the Deaf, 1911.  
Changed name to the National Institute for the Deaf, 1924. Changed name  
to the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, 1961–  
The Voluntary Euthanasia Society, 1935–79, 1982– (Exit, 1979–82)  
National Association for Mental Health, 1946. Changed name to Mind,  
1973–  
National Association of Parents of Backward Children, 1946. Changed name  
to The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, 1955. Became  
National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, with

the short title MENCAP, in 1980. Became the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (MENCAP), 1981–  
 Alcoholics Anonymous, 1947–  
 Samaritans, 1953–  
 SCOPE (formerly Spastics Society), 1957–  
 Patients' Association, 1961–  
 Disablement Income Group, 1966–  
 Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), 1971–  
 Terence Higgins Trust, 1983–

### **Housing**

Shelter, 1966–  
 Crisis at Christmas, 1967. Changed name to Crisis, 1989–  
 Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless (CHAR), 1972–

### **Legal System**

Howard League for Penal Reform, 1886–  
 Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1924. Changed name to National Association of Aid to Discharged Prisoners' Societies, 1960. Changed name to National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, (NACRO), 1966–  
 National Council for Civil Liberties, 1934–. Adopted short title Liberty, 1988.  
 National Campaign for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, 1955–69  
 Justice, 1957–  
 Amnesty International, 1961–  
 National Association of Victim Support Schemes, 1979–

### **Media**

National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, 1965–. Changed name to MediawatchUK in 2001  
 Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom, 1979–  
 Media Standards Trust, 2006–  
 Hacked Off, 2012–

### **Overseas Aid**

Save the Children Fund, 1919–  
 Oxfam, 1942–  
 Christian Aid, 1945–  
 War on Want, 1954–

### **Poverty**

Child Poverty Action Group, 1965–  
Low Pay Unit, 1974–2003

### **Race Relations and Ethnic Minorities**

Indian Workers' Association, 1956–  
West Indian Standing Conference, 1958–  
Anti-Apartheid Movement, 1959–  
Runnymede Trust, 1968–  
Standing Conference of Pakistani Organisations, 1975–  
Anti-Racist Alliance, 1991–  
Anti-Nazi League, 1992–

### **Religion**

Lord's Day Observance Society, now Day One Christian Ministries, 1831–  
British Humanist Association, 1928– (formerly Ethical Association)  
Keep Sunday Special, 1985–

### **Sexual Orientation and Equal Rights**

Committee for Homosexual Law Reform, 1967. Changed name to Campaign for Homosexual Equality, 1970–  
Stonewall, 1989–  
OutRage!, 1990–

### **Temperance**

United Kingdom Alliance, 1853. Renamed U.K. Temperance Alliance, 1942,  
Alliance House Foundation, 2003–

### **Transport**

Royal Automobile Club, 1897–  
The Automobile Association, 1905–  
National Association of Railway Users, 1971–  
Transport 2000, 1972, renamed Campaign for Better Transport, 2007–

### **Women's Rights**

Women's Suffrage Petition Committee, 1866. After various reorganisations and mergers, London Society for Women's Suffrage (affiliated to National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies), 1907. Renamed London Society for Women's Service, 1919. Renamed Fawcett Society, 1953–

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 1897. Renamed National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 1919–28  
Women's Social and Political Union, 1903–1918  
Women's Freedom League, 1908–1961  
National Federation of Women's Institutes, 1917–  
Women's Liberation Workshop, 1969–  
Women in Media, 1971–  
National Women's Aid Federation, 1975–



# Religion

## MEMBERSHIP OF AND IDENTIFICATION WITH RELIGIONS

None of the available sources of statistics on the numbers belonging to or following Britain's various religions and denominations are entirely satisfactory. No census in Great Britain between 1851 and 2001 included questions on religious affiliation, and even when such questions have been included they have been voluntary, and so perhaps less reliable than other census measures. The other main sources are each religion's or church's own membership statistics, but these are compiled on many differing bases, and membership may be defined very differently in different cases. Statistics of both types are presented below but should be used with caution, especially in any comparisons between one table and another.

### Census Figures: Great Britain

Questions on religion were not included in the Census in Great Britain before 2001, and the questions (unlike others in the Census) are voluntary; in 2011, around 7% chose not to answer. In England and Wales, the question asked was, 'What is your religion?' and in Scotland, 'What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?'

	<i>England</i>				<i>Wales</i>				<i>Scotland</i>			
	<i>2001</i>		<i>2011</i>		<i>2001</i>		<i>2011</i>		<i>2001</i>		<i>2011</i>	
	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>000s</i>	<i>%</i>
Christianity	35,251	71.7	31,480	59.4	2,087	71.9	1,763	57.6	3,295	65.1	2,850	53.8
Islam	1,525	3.1	2,660	5.0	22	0.7	46	1.5	43	0.8	77	1.4
Hinduism	547	1.1	806	1.5	5	0.2	10	0.3	6	0.1	16	0.3
Sikhism	327	0.7	420	0.8	2	0.1	3	0.1	7	0.1	9	0.2
Judaism	258	0.5	261	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1
Buddhism	139	0.3	239	0.5	5	0.2	9	0.3	7	0.1	13	0.2

(continued)

	<i>England</i>				<i>Wales</i>				<i>Scotland</i>			
	2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Other religion	144	0.3	228	0.4	7	0.2	13	0.4	27	0.5	15	0.3
No religion	7,171	14.6	13,114	24.7	538	18.5	983	32.1	1,394	27.6	1,941	36.7
Not stated	3,777	7.7	3,804	7.2	234	8.1	234	7.6	278	5.5	368	7.0

Source: *Census reports*

### Census Figures: Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland, a question on religion has been included in the census since the nineteenth century, and has distinguished between the different Christian denominations.

#### Religious Affiliations (000s)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Presbyterian</i>	<i>Church of Ireland</i>	<i>Methodist</i>	<i>Other Christian</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No religion<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Not stated</i>
1901	430	397	317	44	48		n.a	1
1911	430	395	327	46	50		n.a	2
1926	442	393	339	50	52		n.a	2
1937	428	391	345	55	56	2	n.a	2
1951	471	410	353	67	61	2	n.a	6
1961	498	413	345	72	69	2	n.a	26
1971	478	406	334	71	86	4	n.a	143
1981	415 <sup>c</sup>	340	281	59	99	4	n.a	285 <sup>a,c</sup>
1991	606	337	279	60	118	3	59	117 <sup>a</sup>
2001	678	349	258	59	102	5	{234}	
2011	738	345	249	54	104	15	183	122

Source: *Census reports*

<sup>a</sup>Includes those classed as 'Indefinite answer'.

<sup>b</sup>The 1991 census form for the first time instructed on the religion question, 'If none write NONE'.

<sup>c</sup>The 1981 census was affected by a non-co-operation campaign in some areas which caused a lower than expected figure for Roman Catholics and a higher than normal number "not stated".

### MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Strictly comparable figures are impossible to obtain for church membership and church attendance since 1900. Indeed, there are at least three equally sustainable measures of affiliation to churches. First, there is the community to which a person considers him- or herself belonging; thus someone who never goes to church, who is asked when they go into hospital: 'What is your religion?' may reply they are 'C of E' or 'Catholic'. Secondly, there is membership as defined by the individual groups. Anglicans can join their parish Electoral Roll if they are over 16 and live within the parish, whereas Baptists teach the importance of adult baptism, and Pentecostals the necessity to speak in tongues. These membership statistics are not therefore strictly comparable. Finally, and most restrictively, there is regular weekly church attendance.

For members of other religions, with the partial exception of the Jewish community, reliable figures covering all but the most recent period are even more difficult to obtain. Many of the figures below are estimates and only approximate.

### Church of England Membership, Clergy and Church Buildings

(Totals for 43 dioceses in the provinces of Canterbury and York<sup>a</sup>)

Year	Home population of the two provinces	Estimated baptized membership		Estimated confirmed membership		Membership of parochial electoral rolls		Number of clergy	Number of church buildings
		000s <sup>d</sup>	Per 1000 home pop.	000s <sup>d</sup>	Per 1000 pop. 13 + <sup>e</sup>	000s	Per 1000 adults <sup>f</sup>		
1901	30,673 <sup>b</sup>	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		25,235 <sup>l</sup>	17,468
1911	33,807 <sup>b</sup>	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		23,918 <sup>l</sup>	18,026
1921	35,390 <sup>b</sup>	22,000	622	8,100	301	3,537 <sup>f</sup>	140	21,989 <sup>m</sup>	18,270
1931	37,511 <sup>b</sup>	23,800	634	9,000	302	3,686	145	19,147 <sup>m</sup>	18,417
1941	39,173 <sup>c</sup>	24,900	636	9,200	294	3,423 <sup>g</sup>	120		18,666
1951	41,330 <sup>b</sup>	25,800	624	9,400	284	2,923 <sup>h</sup>	95	12,377 <sup>m</sup>	
1960	43,296	27,323	631	9,792	281	2,862	89	13,151 <sup>n</sup>	17,973 <sup>o</sup>
1970	46,429	27,736	597	9,514	205	2,559	73	12,905 <sup>np</sup>	
1980	46,660 <sup>j</sup>	27,113	581	8,700	185	1,815	52		
1990	48,208 <sup>j</sup>	26,855	557	n.a.	n.a.	1,540 <sup>k</sup>	42		
1996	48,935	25,000	511	n.a.	n.a.	1,290 <sup>k</sup>	35		

<sup>a</sup>In 1910 there were 15,864 parochial churches. In 1966 there were 17,755

<sup>b</sup>Enumerated in the Registrar-General's censuses of ecclesiastical areas

<sup>c</sup>Estimates based on the Registrar-General's annual estimates of population at 30 June

<sup>d</sup>Calculated by the Statistical Unit of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England by reference to the age composition of the home population, born and resident in the two provinces, and to the respective rates of infant baptisms at Anglican fonts per 1,000 live births, and to the respective rates of Anglican confirmations per 1,000 males and females living at age 15 years (it is not possible to include in these estimates baptised and confirmed Anglicans who were born abroad but are now resident in the two provinces)

<sup>e</sup>In the Church of England very few boys and girls are confirmed before the age of 13 years

<sup>f</sup>Figures for 1924

<sup>g</sup>Figures for 1940

<sup>h</sup>Figures for 1953

<sup>i</sup>1957 was the first year that persons of 17 years and over were included in the electoral rolls. In previous years the minimum age was 18 years

<sup>j</sup>Population figures for 1980 and 1990 are based on the census figure the following year

<sup>k</sup>Membership of parochial electoral rolls is revised downwards as a result of a review every six years; the 1990 and 1996 figures followed such reviews. The percentage is calculated as a proportion of the civil electoral register for England

<sup>l</sup>England and Wales, based on occupation recorded in Census

<sup>m</sup>England, based on occupation recorded in Census

<sup>n</sup>England, parochial clergy only

<sup>o</sup>Figures for 1961

<sup>p</sup>Figures for 1971

Sources: *Facts and Figures about the Church of England, Nos. 1-3*. Edited by R. F. Neuss, published by the Church Information Office (1966). *UK Christian Handbook*. The Statistical Unit, Central Board of Finance of the Church of England; R. Currie et al., *Churches and Churchgoers: Patterns of Church Growth in the British Isles since 1700* (1977), cited in *British Religion in Numbers* ([www.brin.ac.uk](http://www.brin.ac.uk))

### Other Christian Denominations: Number of Members (000s)

United Kingdom except where indicated

	<i>Church of Scotland (Presbyterian)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Church in Wales<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Episcopal Church in Scotland</i>	<i>Baptist Union<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Congregational Union<sup>m</sup></i>	<i>United Reformed Church<sup>m</sup></i>	<i>Presbyterian Church (Eng.)<sup>m</sup></i>	<i>Methodists<sup>n</sup></i>	<i>Roman Catholic<sup>o</sup></i>
1900	662		116	366	436	–	76	794	2,466
1910	714		142	419	494	–	87 <sup>c</sup>	868	2,661
1920	739	160	144	405		–	84 <sup>f</sup>	826	2,922
1930	1,271	151	134	406	490	–	84	868	3,212
1940	1,278	175	124	382	459 <sup>g</sup>	–	82	830	3,471
1950	1,271 <sup>h</sup>	168	109	338	387	–	82	772	3,970
1960	1,248	183	97	318	212 <sup>i</sup>	–	71	766	4,845
1970	1,154	155	86	293	165 <sup>j</sup>	–	57 <sup>j</sup>	642	5,419
1980	954	132	71	240	–	147	–	531	5,539
1990	787	108	58	232	–	120	–	468	5,624
1998	680 <sup>k</sup>	96	54	202	–	97 <sup>l</sup>	–		4,860 <sup>k</sup>

### Other Christian Denominations: Number of Church Buildings or Places of Worship

United Kingdom except where indicated

	<i>Church of Scotland (Presbyterian)</i>	<i>Church in Wales</i>	<i>Episcopal Church in Scotland</i>	<i>Baptist Union<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Congregational Union<sup>m</sup></i>	<i>United Reformed Church<sup>m</sup></i>	<i>Methodists<sup>n</sup></i>	<i>Roman Catholic<sup>o</sup></i>
1900			354	2,579	4,607 <sup>d</sup>		9,037	1,536
1910	1,703		404	2,889	4,721			1,773
1920	1,704	1,755	416	2,866			9,013	1,408
1930	2,795	1,774	415	2,965	3,556		9,070	1,564
1940	2,507	1,766	404	3,044	3,435 <sup>e</sup>			1,802
1950	2,348 <sup>h</sup>	n.a.	397	3,110	3,173			1,971
1960	2,212	1,783	369	3,053	2,984 <sup>i</sup>			3,204
1970	2,088	1,720	341	3,657	2,266 <sup>j</sup>		9,972	n.a.
1980	1,936	1,675	311	3,344		1,936	8,492	4,132
1990	1,813	1,142	310	3,627		1,813	7,591	4,297
1998	1,603 <sup>k</sup>		320	2,942		1,739 <sup>l</sup>		4,185 <sup>k</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Total communicants on rolls. In 1929 the United Free Church of Scotland rejoined the Church of Scotland

<sup>b</sup>Estimated number of Parochial Easter Day Communicants. (The Church in Wales was disestablished from 31 March 1920)

<sup>c</sup>Figures are for the British Isles, and cover the Baptist Union of Great Britain, the Baptist Unions of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the Grace Baptist Assembly, Gospel Standard Strict Baptists and other Baptist Churches. These are statistics actually received from churches; no estimates are made for churches omitting to return figures

<sup>d</sup>Figure for 1901, <sup>e</sup>Figure for 1911, <sup>f</sup>Figure for 1922, <sup>g</sup>Figure for 1939, <sup>h</sup>Figure for 1951, <sup>i</sup>Figure for 1959

<sup>j</sup>Figure for 1971, <sup>k</sup>Figure for 1996, <sup>l</sup>Figure for 1997

<sup>m</sup>On 5 Oct 72 the Congregational Union merged with the Presbyterian Church of England to form the United Reformed Church

<sup>n</sup>Figures for Great Britain and Ireland. These are aggregate figures for all the major branches of Methodism. The Methodist Church was formed in 1932 by a union of the Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist Churches. The United Methodists were themselves formed by the union of three separate bodies in 1907

<sup>o</sup>Figures for Great Britain, and show estimated Catholic population and number of public churches and chapels

Sources: HMSO *Social Trends*; *Whitaker's Almanack*; *the Statesman's Year-Book*; *the UK Christian Handbook*; *The Church of Scotland Year Book*; the Secretary, the Representative Body of the Church in Wales; *The Year Book for the Episcopal Church in Scotland*; *The Baptist Handbook, 1900–*; *The Congregational Year Book, 1900–1972*; *The Official Handbook of the Presbyterian Church of England*; *Minutes of the Methodist Conference, 1900–*



## The Jewish Community: Number of Members<sup>c</sup> and Synagogues

United Kingdom except where indicated

	<i>Members (000s)</i>	<i>Synagogues (approx.)</i>
1900	160	80
1910	243	200
1920	287	200
1929	297 <sup>a</sup>	300 <sup>a</sup>
1940	385 <sup>b</sup>	200
1950	450	240
1960	450	240
1970	450	240
1980	410	321
1990	326	330
1998	285	365

<sup>a</sup>Great Britain only

<sup>b</sup>Including about 35,000 refugees

<sup>c</sup>For membership in 2001 and 2011 see census data above

## Other Religions: Number of Members<sup>a</sup>, Priests and Buildings/Places of Worship

United Kingdom except where indicated

	<i>Muslim</i>			<i>Buddhist</i>			<i>Hindu</i>			<i>Sikh</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>B.</i>
1961	50 <sup>b</sup>						30 <sup>b</sup>				16 <sup>b</sup>	
1970	204	1,000	75	6	38	8	50	80	60	75	100	
1980	306	1,540	109	17	210	50	120	120	125	150	140	105
1990	505	2,500	350	28	350	105	140	150	140	250	180	149

*M* Members (000s); *P* Priests, imams, etc.; *B* Buildings/places of worship

<sup>a</sup>For membership in 2001 and 2011 see census data above

<sup>b</sup>Estimate for England and Wales only

Sources: *Whitaker's Almanack*; *the Statesman's Year-Book*; *the UK Christian Handbook*; R. Gale and C. Peach, 'Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs in the New Religious Landscape of England', *Geographical Review* (2003), cited in *British Religion in Numbers* ([www.brin.ac.uk](http://www.brin.ac.uk))

## Church and Religious Leaders and Officials

(These are the only Sees automatically represented in the House of Lords)

### Archbishops of Canterbury

1896	F. Temple	1974	D. Coggan
1903	R. Davidson	1980	R. Runcie
1928	C. Lang	1991	G. Carey
1942	W. Temple	2002	R. Williams
1945	G. Fisher	2013	J. Welby
1961	M. Ramsey		

### Archbishops of York

1891	W. Maclagan	1961	D. Coggan
1909	C. Lang	1974	S. Blanch
1929	W. Temple	1983	J. Habgood
1942	C. Garbett	1995	D. Hope
1956	M. Ramsey	2005	J. Sentamu

Bishop of London		Bishop of Durham		Bishop of Winchester	
1897	M. Creighton	1890	B. Westcott	1895	R. Davidson
1901	A. Winnington-Ingram	1901	H. Moule	1903	H. Ryle
1939	G. Fisher	1920	H. Henson	1911	E. Talbot
1945	W. Wand	1939	A. Williams	1924	T. Woods
1956	H. Campbell	1952	M. Ramsey	1932	C. Garbett
1961	R. Stopford	1956	M. Harland	1942	M. Haigh
1973	G. Ellison	1966	I. Ramsey	1952	A. Williams
1981	G. Leonard	1973	J. Habgood	1961	F. Allison
1991	D. Hope	1984	D. Jenkins	1974	J. Taylor
1995	R. Chartres	1994	M. Turnbull	1985	C. James
		2003	T. Wright	1995	M. Scott-Joynt
		2011	J. Welby	2012	T. Dakin
		2014	P. Butler		

### Church Commissioners

The Church Commissioners took responsibility in 1948 for managing the property assets of the Church of England, combining the assets of Queen Anne's Bounty (1704), a fund for the relief of poor clergy and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (1836). They include three Church Estates Commissioners (who represent the Church Commissioners in General Synod); the Second Commissioner is always an MP from the governing party, but not a minister, and answers to Parliament for the business of the Commissioners.

#### Second Church Estates Commissioner

1895	(Sir) L. Knowles	1929	G. Middleton	1970	(Sir) M. Worsley
1906	C. Hobhouse	1931	R. Denman	1974	E. Bishop
1906	F. Stevenson	1943	J. Mills	1974	T. Walker
1907	J. Tomkinson	1945	T. Burden	1979	(Sir) W. van Straubenzee
1910	(Sir) C. Nicholson	1950	Sir R. Acland		
1919	(Sir) W. Mount	1951	(Sir) J. Crowder	1987	M. Alison
1923	J. Birchall	1957	(Sir) H. Ashton	1997	(Sir) S. Bell
1924	G. Middleton	1962	(Sir) J. Arbuthnot	2010	(Sir) T. Baldry
1924	J. Birchall	1964	L. Mallalieu	2015	Caroline Spelman

The **Church of Scotland** ("the Kirk") is the Established Religion of Scotland. Its governing body is the General Assembly, which generally meets for one week each year in Edinburgh. The Moderator of the General Assembly, chosen annually, is the Kirk's senior figure and he or she usually acts as its public spokesman, but claims no spiritual authority over members. The Moderator has a high place in the official order of precedence in Scotland, and takes part in the coronation of a Monarch.

The Archbishop of Westminster can be considered the head of the **Roman Catholic Church** in England and Wales.

**Archbishop of Westminster**

1892	(Cardinal) H. Vaughan
1903	(Cardinal) F. Bourne
1935	(Cardinal) A. Hinsley
1943	(Cardinal) B. Griffin
1956	(Cardinal) W. Godfrey
1963	(Cardinal) J. Heenan
1976	(Cardinal) B. Hume
2000	(Cardinal) C. Murphy-O'Connor
2009	(Cardinal) V. Nichols

In Scotland the Catholic archdioceses of Glasgow and of St. Andrews & Edinburgh are of broadly equal status, but the senior of the two archbishops, especially if he should be a Cardinal, will normally be seen as the figurehead and spokesman for Catholics in Scotland. The following Scottish archbishops since 1900 have been made cardinals: G. Gray, Archbishop of St. Andrews & Edinburgh 1951–85, Cardinal from 1969; T. Winning, Archbishop of Glasgow 1974–2001, Cardinal from 1994; K. O'Brien, Archbishop of St. Andrews & Edinburgh 1985–2013, Cardinal from 2003.

The Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth is the head of the orthodox Ashkenazi **Jewish** community in the United Kingdom and some other countries of the Commonwealth, and although not recognised by other Jewish denominations is widely treated as chief spokesman for the Jewish religion in Britain.

**Chief Rabbi**

1891–1911	H. Adler
1913–46	J. Hertz
1948–65	I. Brodie
1966–91	I. Jakobovits (Ld)
1991–2013	J. Sacks (Ld)
2013–	E. Mirvis

**Religious Marriages and Faith Schools**

For numbers of religious marriages, see p. 475; for numbers of faith schools see p. 506.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The *UK Christian Handbook* publishes regular figures for community and membership, updated every two years. As for churchgoing, extensive church censuses have been undertaken in England in 1979 and 1989, Wales in 1982 and Scotland in 1984 and 1994. The 1989 English Church Census report was published under the title '*Christian*' *England*, and gave details of churchgoing by denomination, county, type of area and so on.

*Christianity by Numbers* published by MARC Europe in 1989 gives a bibliography of books with church data on subjects including church growth, church leadership, and the unreached, as well as listing the various denominational yearbooks and comparable works for Europe and farther afield. Similar material is now collected and published by the Christian Research Association. Earlier information on statistical sources for religion is given in Volume XX, '*Religion*' *Reviews of UK Statistical Sources*, published jointly by the ESRC and the Royal Statistical Society.

More general works on religion in Britain in the twentieth century are: R. B. Braithwaite, *The State of Religious Belief* (1927); E. O. James, *History of Christianity in England* (1949); R. Lloyd, *The Church of England in the Twentieth Century* (2 vols, 1948–50); G. Spinks (Ed.), *Religion in Britain since 1900* (1952); R. F. Wearmouth, *The Social and Political Influence of Methodism in the Twentieth Century* (1957); J. Highet, *The Scottish Churches* (1960); R. Currie (Ed.), *Churches and Churchgoers* (1977). Maps on the strength of religion in Britain are given in *The Reader's Digest Atlas of Britain* (1965) and in John D. Gay, *The Geography of Religion in England* (1971).

A convenient summary of facts and statistics is to be found in P. Brierley's chapter in A. H. Halsey (Ed.), *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends* (2000). Another wide-ranging and up-to-date collection of statistics can be found at the website of the British Religion in Numbers project hosted by the Institute for Social Change at the University of Manchester ([www.brin.ac.uk](http://www.brin.ac.uk)).



## CHAPTER 13

# The Economy and Public Finance

### SOME LANDMARKS IN THE BRITISH ECONOMY

- 1 Aug 14 War emergency measures, including temporary increase in Bank Rate to 10%
- Dec 16 Exchange rate pegged at \$4.77 to £
- 15 Aug 18 Report of Cunliffe Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges (Cd. 9182) recommended eventual return to an effective gold standard at pre-war par value
- 20 Mar 19 Withdrawal of official peg from sterling-dollar exchange; exchange rates allowed to fluctuate
- Jan 21 Post-war trade slump. Unemployment exceeded 1 million (it remained above that level until 1939)
- 28 Apr 25 Return to fixed gold parity, at pre-1914 level (\$4.86 = £1). Britain now on gold bullion standard
- 3 May 26 General Strike
- 23 Jun 31 Report of Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry (Cmd. 3897)
- 24 Jul 31 Report of May Committee on National Expenditure (Cmd. 3920), recommended big cuts in Government expenditure
- 21 Sep 31 Gold Standard suspended; sterling on fluctuating rate
- 29 Feb 32 Import Duties Act set up Import Duties Advisory Council
- 25 Apr 32 Exchange Equalisation Fund established to smooth variations in exchange rates
- 30 Jun 32 Bank rate reduced to 2% and held at this level until 1939
- 21 Aug 32 Ottawa Agreements on Imperial Preference
- 21 Dec 33 Agricultural Marketing Act authorised quota controls on agricultural imports
- 21 Dec 34 Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act recognised problems of distressed areas
- 3 Feb 36 Publication of J. M. Keynes, *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*
- 12 Oct 36 Tripartite Agreement between Britain, France, and the United States to promote greater exchange stability by inter-Treasury Cooperation
- 4 Sep 39 War emergency measures including imposition of exchange control with formal definition of the Sterling Area. Exchange rate fixed at \$4.03 = £1
- 21 Aug 41 Start of Lend-Lease
- 22 Jul 44 Bretton Woods agreement leading to establishment of International Monetary Fund (27 Dec 1945)

- 26 Aug 44 White Paper on Employment Policy (Cmd. 6527) accepted Government responsibility for 'maintenance of a high and stable level of employment'
- 21 Aug 45 End of Lend-Lease followed by US and Canadian loans to Britain
- 1 Jan 46 Nationalisation of Bank of England
- Feb 47 Fuel Crisis
- 5 Jun 47 Gen. Marshall's speech leading to establishment of Marshall Aid (Jul 48) and of Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (Apr 48)
- 15 Jul 47 Sterling made convertible. Convertibility suspended 20 Aug
- 4 Oct 47 Agriculture Act put the policy of agricultural subsidy and protection on a permanent basis
- 4 Feb 48 'Wage Freeze' and dividend restraint
- 30 Jul 48 Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act established Monopolies Commission
- 18 Sep 49 Devaluation of £ from \$4.03 to \$2.80
- 13 Dec 50 Marshall Aid suspended as no longer necessary
- 7 Nov 51 Bank rate increase from 2 to 2.5% signalled the revival of use of monetary policy. Import liberalisation rescinded to check record dollar drain
- 25 Oct 55 Autumn budget following balance-of-payments crisis
- 2 Aug 56 Restrictive Trade Practices Act established Restrictive Trade Practices Court
- 11 Dec 56 Stand-by credits arranged following post-Suez balance-of-payments crisis
- 12 Aug 57 Council on Prices Productivity and Incomes ('Three Wise Men') set up. (Disbanded 1961.)
- 19 Sep 57 Bank rate raised to 7% to meet sterling crisis
- 27 Dec 57 Convertibility announced for non-resident sterling on current account
- 20 Aug 59 Report of Radcliffe Committee on the working of the monetary system (Cmnd. 827)
- 20 Nov 59 European Free Trade Association Treaty signed
- 4 Dec 60 O.E.E.C. reconstituted and broadened to include United States and Canada and retitled O.E.C.D.
- 20 Jul 61 Plowden Report on Control of Public Expenditure
- 25 Jul 61 'Pay Pause' measures of S. Lloyd following balance-of-payments crisis. Establishment of National Economic Development Council
- 10 Aug 61 Britain applied to join European Economic Community (negotiations terminated Jan 63)
- 16 Jul 64 Resale Prices Act greatly limited resale price maintenance
- 26 Oct 64 New Government met balance-of-payments deficit by imposing 15% import surcharge (reduced to 10% in Apr 65 and ended Nov 66)
- 18 Mar 65 Establishment of Prices and Incomes Board
- 5 Aug 65 Monopolies and Mergers Act extended 1948 Monopolies Act to cover services as well as goods
- 13 Sep 65 Publication of first National Economic Plan (Cmnd. 2764)
- 25 Jan 66 Industrial Reorganisation Corporation established to encourage 'concentration and rationalisation and to promote the greater efficiency and international competitiveness of British Industry'. (Cmnd. 2889)
- 6 Mar 66 Announcement that Decimal Currency would be adopted in 1971
- 20 Jul 66 Sterling crisis led to Bank rate 7%, tax increases, credit restraints, and prices and incomes stand-still (Cmnd. 3073)
- 12 Aug 66 Prices and Incomes Act became law (Part IV activated 6 Oct 66)
- 7 Mar 67 First landing of North Sea Gas
- 11 May 67 Britain applied (for second time) to join European Economic Community. (De Gaulle gives second veto 27 Nov 67.)
- 18 Nov 67 Devaluation of £ from \$2.80 to \$2.40. Bank Rate 8%
- 19 Jan 68 Major cuts in Government expenditure announced, followed by drastically deflationary Budget 19 Mar

- 17 Mar 68 Two-tier Bond system announced by World Central Banks
- 30 Mar 68 Agreement on Special Drawing Rights in International Monetary Fund
- 27 Oct 70 Expenditure cuts of £330m announced, together with tax cuts
- 15 Feb 71 Changeover to decimal currency
- 30 Mar 71 Budget announced switch from surtax to graduated tax and to adopt Value Added Tax in 1973
- 15 Aug 71 United States ended dollar-gold convertibility and, thereby, the Bretton Woods era
- 23 Aug 71 £ floated
- 19 Dec 71 General currency realignment under the Smithsonian agreement
- 18 Feb 72 Wilberforce Court of Enquiry (Cmnd. 4903) ended six-week miners' strike with 22% pay increase recommendation
- 26 Sep 72 Anti-inflation programme announced including pay and prices freezes and establishment of Prices Commission and Pay Board
- 1 Jan 73 Britain joined European Economic Community
- 4 Mar 73 European currencies floated against £
- 1 Apr 73 Value Added Tax supplanted other excise duties and Selective Employment Tax
- 6 Oct 73 Outbreak of Middle East War followed by short-term cut in Middle East oil supplies and quadrupling of world oil prices
- 8 Oct 73 Announcement of 'Phase 3' anti-inflation proposals
- 13 Dec 73 Announcement of 3-day week for industry, starting in January, to cope with miners' overtime ban since 12 Nov
- 11 Feb 74 Complete mine stoppage until 11 Mar. 3-day week ended 8 Mar
- 31 Dec 74 End of year during which retail prices rose by 19% and wage rates by 29% and total industrial production fell by 3% (each figure a post-war record)
- 30 Jan 75 *Financial Times Index* of leading shares prices touched 252 having been at 146 on 9 Jan 75 and at 339 on 28 Feb 74
- 5 Jun 75 Referendum on continued British membership of the EEC. 67 to 33% voted to stay in Community
- 18 Jun 75 First landing of North Sea Oil
- 11 Jul 75 Government published White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*, which introduced a universal pay rise limit of £6 per week from 1 Aug 75. (In the year up to June 1975 earnings for manual workers had risen by 33.3%.)
- 12 Aug 75 Monthly retail price index showed a 26.9% increase in a year—a post-war record
- 20 Nov 75 Announcement that cash limits will be applied to most public expenditure in the financial year 1976/7
- 19 Feb 76 Public expenditure White Paper published, showing cuts in spending of £1.0 billion in 1977/8 and £2.4 billion in 1978/9 compared with previous plans
- 2 Mar 76 Sterling fell below \$2 for first time
- 6 Apr 76 In Budget £1.3 billion tax cuts are announced but made dependent on agreement by the T.U.C to a new low pay norm in Stage 2. 4.5% pay formula agreed on 5 May and endorsed at special T.U.C. meeting on 16 Jun
- 22 Jul 76 Announcement of further £1,000m cut in public expenditure in 1977/8
- 29 Sep 76 Government approached IMF for a \$3.9 billion stand-by credit
- 7 Oct 76 Minimum Lending Rate increased to 15%
- 28 Oct 76 Sterling closes at \$1.5675—its lowest ever
- 15 Dec 76 Cuts in public expenditure of £1,000m in 1977/8 and £1,500m in 1978/9 are announced as part of the agreement with the IMF
- 11 Aug 77 Unemployment reaches peak of 1,635,800
- 7 Sep 77 T.U.C. supports 12-month rule for Stage 3. Government continues to seek voluntary 10% limit on earnings increases
- 4 Jan 78 UK official reserves rise to \$20.6 billion—the highest ever
- 5 Jan 78 US Treasury announces it will intervene in foreign exchange markets to halt decline in dollar

- 17 Feb 78 Inflation (year on year) falls below 10% for first time since 1973
- 12 Mar 79 European Monetary system starts
- 12 Jun 79 New Conservative Government's budget cuts income tax from 33 to 30% and raises VAT from 8 to 15%
- 24 Oct 79 Abolition of exchange controls
- 15 Nov 79 Minimum lending rate touches 17%
- 26 Mar 80 Announcement of Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)
- Jun 80 Britain becomes net exporter of oil
- 2 Jun 80 Agreement on reduction of Britain's EEC budget contribution
- 21 Nov 80 Youth Opportunities Programme doubled
- Oct 80 £ reaches peak exchange with \$ (2.41)
- Jan 81 Bottom of worst post-war slump for Britain
- 20 Aug 81 Minimum lending rate abolished
- 27 Jul 82 Hire purchase controls abolished
- 9 Sep 82 Unemployment reaches three million
- 13 Mar 84 Beginning of miners' strike
- 26 Jun 84 Fontainebleau summit agrees permanent settlement of Britain's EEC contribution
- 28 Nov 84 Government sells 33% of British Telecom
- 3 Dec 84 British Telecom Shares (sold in Nov) gain 45% premium in first Stock Exchange dealings
- 19 Dec 84 Hong Kong Agreement for 1997 handover
- 18 Jan 85 FT Index breaks 1000 for the first time
- 4 Mar 85 End of year-long miners' strike (26.1m days lost)
- 7 Mar 85 £ touches bottom level of \$1.05
- 10 Mar 86 Budget lowers basic income tax to 29%
- 27 Oct 86 'Big Bang' revolutionises stock exchange mechanics
- 17 Feb 86 Margaret Thatcher signs Single European Act
- Jan 87 Guinness scandal leads to top City prosecutions
- 5 Feb 87 Wapping strike ends and transforms newspaper finances
- 17 Mar 87 Budget lowers basic income tax to 27%
- 19 Oct 87 'Black Monday' collapse in stock market
- 27 Nov 87 £ reaches \$1.88, a five-year high
- 11 Mar 88 Budget reduces basic income tax to 25%; top rate to 40%
- 26 Nov 88 Worst-ever trade deficit announced
- 29 Oct 89 Lawson resigns as Chancellor. Major succeeds
- 1 Apr 90 Start of poll tax
- Apr 90 Unemployment begins strong upward rise
- 2 Aug 90 Invasion of Kuwait starts 6-month Gulf War
- 8 Oct 90 United Kingdom joins Exchange Rate Mechanism at £1 = 2.95DM
- 1 Nov 90 Sir G. Howe resigns
- 28 Nov 90 J. Major becomes Prime Minister with N. Lamont as Chancellor
- 28 Feb 91 End of Gulf War
- 17 Mar 91 End of poll tax announced
- 11 Dec 91 Maastricht agreement signed with UK opt-outs
- 25 Dec 91 Yeltsin succeeds Gorbachev in Russia
- 10 Mar 92 Budget announces ending of April Budgets
- 9 Apr 92 Conservatives win General Election with low tax promises
- 17 Jun 92 Chancellor announces abolition of NEDC
- 16 Sep 92 'Black Wednesday': Britain leaves Exchange Rate Mechanism. By Oct 1 £1 = 2.48DM
- 12 Nov 92 Chancellor predicts a £37bn Public Sector Borrowing requirement for next year
- 16 Mar 93 Last Spring Budget imposes V.A.T. on fuel
- 23 Apr 93 After eight negative Quarters recession officially ends



- 27 May 93 K. Clarke replaces N. Lamont as Chancellor  
 23 Jul 93 Maastricht treaty finally approved by Parliament  
 29 Nov 93 House of Commons votes for Sunday shopping  
 30 Nov 93 First unified Budget involves expenditure cuts and higher taxes  
 15 Dec 93 GATT changes (Uruguay Round) approved by 117 countries  
 1 Apr 94 End of British Rail  
 5 May 94 Channel Tunnel opened  
 8 Jun 94 Dept. of Employment figures show union penetration down to 31%  
 21 Jul 94 Blair takes over as Labour leader  
 6 Nov 94 Blair addresses CBI  
 28 Nov 94 Norway rejects EU membership  
 30 Nov 94 Budget cuts public expenditure  
 1 Jan 95 Austria, Finland and Sweden join EU  
 2 Feb 95 Bank rate up to 6.75%  
 26 Feb 95 Barings' Bank bankrupted by Far East speculation  
 26 Mar 95 Schengen agreement on open frontiers in much of European Union  
 5 May 95 Clarke overrules Bank Governor on bank rate rise  
 30 Sep 95 Euro-Summit agrees 1999 date for European Monetary Union  
 16 Nov 95 Budget includes tax cuts  
 21 Mar 96 EU ban on British beef exports  
 20 Oct 96 Bank rate up to 6%  
 26 Nov 96 Budget takes 1p off income tax  
 18 Dec 96 Unemployment falls below 2m  
 20 Jan 97 Shadow Chancellor promises no Labour income tax increases  
 24 Feb 97 Halifax Building Society votes to become a Bank  
 1 May 97 Labour wins election. Brown becomes Chancellor  
 6 May 97 Control over interest rates transferred to Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee  
 2 Jun 97 Monetary policy committee named  
 12 Jun 97 Brown confirms Bank's responsibility for a 2½% inflation target  
 1 Sep 97 Hong Kong Market slump foreshadows Far Eastern slump  
 20 Oct 97 Brown indicates likelihood of United Kingdom joining EMU  
 6 Nov 97 Interest Rates peak at 7.25%  
 25 Nov 97 Last November Budget includes 1% income tax cut  
 16 Mar 98 EU ban on British beef exports partially lifted  
 16 May 98 G8 summit in Birmingham  
 11 Jun 98 Chancellor announces public-private partnership initiative with 51% of Air Traffic Control, the Tote, the Royal Mint and the Commonwealth Development Corporation made available for private ownership  
 14 Jul 98 Publication of Public Expenditure Review includes an extra £21bn for Health and £19bn for Education  
 1 Jan 99 EMU starts with 11 EU countries switching to Euro currency  
 27 Apr 99 First-quarter GDP figures reveal Britain has narrowly avoided recession  
 7 May 99 Decision to sell half Britain's gold reserves announced  
 10 Jun 99 Interest rates bottom at 5%  
 1 Aug 99 UK beef exports permitted  
 Sep 00 FTSE index reaches all-time high of 6800  
 Sep 00 Blockades of fuel depots by lorry-drivers and farmers lead to Government concessions on fuel duties in November Pre-Budget report  
 Feb 01 Unemployment claimant count drops below 1 million  
 11 Sep 01 Terrorist attacks in United States lead to collapse of world stock markets. FTSE 100 falls from 5250 in early Sep 2001 to 3300 in Mar 2003  
 15 Jul 02 G. Brown's third Spending Review pledges 6% per annum growth in education spending and 7.3% per annum growth in health spending

- 9 Jun 03 Chancellor G. Brown announces that five economic tests for entering the euro have not been met
- 10 Jul 03 Interest rates cut to 3.5%
- 12 Jul 04 Fourth Spending Review reaffirms continuing growth in spending on public services but puts more emphasis on efficiency savings and economies
- 27 Apr 05 Government announces Five Economic Tests to join the euro are most unlikely to be met
- Mar 06 FTSE breaks 6000
- 13 Sep 07 Northern Rock crisis breaks
- 19 Sep 07 Bank of England offers 10bn to prop up money market
- 17 Feb 08 Northern Rock nationalized
- 11 Jul 08 Crude Oil peaks at \$147 per barrel
- 7 Sep 08 Fanny Mae and Freddie Mac bailed out in United States
- 15 Sep 08 Lehman Brothers bankruptcy
- 17 Sep 08 Lloyd's buys HBOS
- 30 Sep 08 Icelandic and Irish Banks collapse
- 27 Nov 08 Woolworths collapses
- 16 Oct 08 FTSE drops to 3850
- 24 Nov 08 In pre-Budget report V.A.T. is cut to 15%
- 1 Dec 08 United States moves into recession
- 16 Dec 08 United States cuts bank rate to 0.25%
- 12 Mar 09 Bank Rate 0.50% (It was 4.50% in Oct 08)
- 22 Apr 09 Unemployment tops 2m
- 13 Oct 09 Dow Jones tops 10,000
- 8 Dec 09 V.A.T. returns to 17.5% in pre-Budget report
- 26 Feb 09 Return to Growth announced (+0.4% in Oct–Dec 09)
- 14 Apr 10 FTSE tops 5800
- 22 Jun 10 Budget announces expenditure cuts
- 23 Oct 10 Public Spending Review announces further cuts
- 25 Apr 12 Figures released showing UK economy shrinking for second successive quarter, officially constituting a return to recession
- 5 Dec 13 Chancellor G. Osborne revises growth forecast up from 1.8 to 2.4% in Autumn Statement
- 25 Jul 14 Size of economy reported as surpassing its pre-crash peak for the first time
- 23 Jun 16 UK votes in a referendum to leave the European Union
- 17 Aug 16 Second quarter figures show UK employment rate at 74.5%, its highest level since comparable records began (in 1971)

## SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ADVICE

The Treasury and, from 1964–69, the Department of Economic Affairs have provided governments with their main official guidance. In addition, under the Cabinet Office or the Treasury, there have been the following official economic advisers.

### **Economic Section of the Cabinet Office (1941–53)**

(No full meeting of this body was held after the first year, but until 1939 its Standing Committee on Economic Information was active under Sir J. Stamp (Ld).)

### **Import Duties Advisory Council (1932–39)**

#### *Chairman*

1932

Sir F. May (Ld)

**Economic Section of the Cabinet Office (1941–53)***Director*

1941	J. Jewkes	1946	J. Meade
1941	L. Robbins	1947	R. Hall

**Economic Adviser to the Government (1953–64)**

1953	(Sir) R. Hall	1961	A. Cairncross
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**Head of Government Economic Service (1964–)**

1964	(Sir) A. Cairncross	1991	(Sir) A. Budd
1969	Sir D. MacDougall	1997	G. O'Donnell
1973	Sir K. Berrill	2003	(Sir) N. Stern
1974	Sir B. Hopkin	2007	D. Ramsden <i>and</i> Vicky
1976	Sir A. Atkinson		Pryce ( <i>joint</i> )
1980	(Sir) T. Burns	2010	D. Ramsden

**Economic Planning Board (1947–62)***Chairman*

1947–53	Sir E. Plowden
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(After 1953, when some of its functions were merged with the Economic Section of the Treasury, the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury was made ex officio Chairman of the Board of outside advisers.)

**Council on Pay, Productivity and Incomes (1957–61)***Chairman*

1957	Ld Cohen	1960	Ld Heyworth
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**National Economic Development Council (1961–92)***Director-General of National Economic Development Office*

1962	Sir R. Shone	1973	(Sir) R. McIntosh
1966	(Sir) F. Catherwood	1983	J. Cassels
1966	Sir F. Figgures	1988	W. Eltis

**National Incomes Commission (1961–64)***Chairman*

1962	Sir G. Lawrence
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**Prices and Incomes Board (1965–70)**

*Chairman*

1965 A. Jones

**Prices Commission (1973–79)**

*Chairman*

1973 Sir A. Cockfield 1976 C. Williams

**Pay Board (1973–74)**

*Chairman*

1973 Sir F. Figgures

**Industrial Adviser to the Government (1974–75)**

1974 Sir D. Ryder (Ld)

**Commission on Pay Comparability (1979–80)**

*Chairman*

1979 H. Clegg

**Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury (1999–2004)**

1999 E. Balls

Outside the Civil Service there have been the following official bodies:

**Bank of England (1696)**

*Governor*

1899	S. Gladstone	1949	C. Cobbold (Ld)
1901	(Sir) A. Prevost	1964	E of Cromer
1903	S. Morley	1966	(Sir) L. O'Brien (Ld)
1905	A. Wallace	1971	G. Richardson (Ld)
1908	R. Johnston	1983	R. Leigh-Pemberton (Ld)
1913	W. Cunliffe (Ld)		Kingsdown)
1918	Sir B. Cokayne (Ld Cullen of Ashbourne)	1993	(Sir) E. George
1920	M. Norman (Ld)	2003	(Sir) M. King
1944	Ld Catto	2013	M. Carney

**Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England***Members*

1997–03	(Sir) E. George	2006–11	A. Sentance
1997–13	M. King	2006–09	T. Besley
1997–99	Sir A. Budd	2006–09	D. Blanchflower
1997–98	H. Davies	2008–09	S. Dale
1997–00	W. Buiter	2009	P. Fisher
1997–00	C. Goodhart	2009–15	D. Miles
1997–01	DeAnne Julius	2009–12	A. Posen
1997–02	D. Clementi	2010–16	M. Weale
1997–02	I. Plenderleith	2012–	I. McCafferty
1998–00	J. Vickers	2013–	M. Carney
1999–02	S. Wadhvani	2013–	Sir J. Cunliffe
2000–03	C. Allsopp	2014–	A. Haldane
2000–14	C. Bean	2014–17	Kristin Forbes
2000–06	S. Nickell	2014–	B. Broadbent
2001–10	Kate Barker	2014–17	(Dame) Nemat Shafik
2002–06	Sir A. Large		
2002–13	P. Tucker	2015–	G. Vlieghe
2002–06	Marian Bell	2016–	M. Saunders
2003–08	R. Lambert	2017–	Charlotte Hogg
2003–08	Rachel Lomax	2017–	Silvana Teneyro
2005–06	D. Walton	2017–	Sir D. Ramsden
2006–08	J. Gieve		

Source: [www.bankofengland.co.uk](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk)

**Financial Services Authority 2001–13***Chairman*

2001	Sir H. Davies
2003	(Sir) C. McCullum
2008	Ld Turner of Ecchinswell

**Office for Budget Responsibility 2010–***Chair*

2010	Sir A. Budd
2010	R. Chote

SELECT STATISTICS  
National Income and Production

Year	Net National Income (at factor cost) <sup>a</sup>	Gross domestic product at market prices	Real gross domestic product	Index Number of Industrial Production <sup>d</sup>			Steel production <sup>e</sup>	Car production <sup>f</sup>	Coal production <sup>g</sup>	Raw Cotton Consumption
	£m	£m	1963 = 100 <sup>b</sup>	2013 = 100 <sup>c</sup>	1963 = 100	2000 = 100	2013 = 100	000 tons/tonnes	000s	million tons/tonnes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1900	1,750		53		27	4,900	-	225		1,737
1901	1,727		54		27	4,900	-	219		1,569
1902	1,740		54		28	4,910	-	227		1,633
1903	1,717		52		28	5,030	-	230		1,617
1904	1,704		52		28	5,030	-	232		1,486
1905	1,776		53		28	5,810	-	236		1,813
1906	1,874		53		29	6,460	-	251		1,855
1907	1,966		53		30	6,520	-	268		1,985
1908	1,875		49		28	5,290	-	262		1,917
1909	1,907		51		29	5,880	-	264		1,824
1910	1,984		52		29	6,370	-	264		1,632
1911	2,076		53		30	6,460	-	272		1,892
1912	2,181		53		31	6,800	-	260		2,142
1913	2,265		54		33	7,664	-	287		2,178
1914	2,209		54		31	7,835	-	266		2,077
1915	(2,591)		-		-	8,550	-	253		1,931
1916	(3,064)		-		-	8,992	-	256		1,972
1917	(3,631)		-		-	9,717	-	249		1,800
1918	(4,372)		-		-	9,539	-	228		1,499
1919	(5,461)		-		-	7,894	-	230		1,526
1920	5,664		-		30	9,067	-	230		1,726
1921	4,460		48		33	3,703	-	163		1,066
1922	3,856		48		27	5,801	-	250		1,409
1923	3,844		49		33	8,482	71	276		1,362

(continued)

Net National Income (at factor cost) <sup>a</sup> £m	Gross domestic product at market prices £m	Real gross domestic product per head			Index Number of Industrial Production <sup>d</sup>					Steel production <sup>e</sup> 000 tons/ tonnes	Car production 000s	Coal production <sup>f</sup> million tons/ tonnes	Raw Cotton Consumption million lbs
		1963 = 100 <sup>b</sup>	2013 = 100 <sup>c</sup>	1963 = 100	2000 = 100	2013 = 100	2000 = 100	2013 = 100	2000 = 100				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
1924		49		36	8,201	117	267						
1925		54		38	7,385	132	243						
1926		50		36	3,596	154	126						
1927		54		41	9,097	165	251						
1928		56		40	8,520	165	238						
1929		57		42	9,636	182	258						
1930		56		40	7,326	170	244						
1931		52		38	5,203	159	220						
1932		52		37	5,261	171	209						
1933		52		46	7,024	221	207						
1934		56		44	8,850	257	221						
1935		59		47	9,859	338	222						
1936		60		52	11,785	354	228						
1937		63		55	12,984	390	240						
1938		65		53	10,398	341	227						
1939		—		—	13,221	305	231						
1940		—		—	12,975	2	224						
1941		—		—	12,312	5	206						
1942		—		—	12,942	5	205						
1943		—		—	13,031	2	199						
1944		—		—	12,142	2	193						
1945		—		—	11,824	17	183						
1946		—		—	12,695	219	190						
1947		—		58	12,725	287	197						
1948	11,581	72		62	14,877	335	209						
1949	12,343	73		66	15,553	412	215						
1950	12,920	75		70	16,293	523	216						
1951	14,508	78		72	15,639	476	223						
1952	15,759	78		71	16,418	448	227						

(continued)

Year	Net National Income (at factor cost) <sup>a</sup> £m	Gross domestic product at market prices £m	Real gross domestic product per head				Index Number of Industrial Production <sup>d</sup>			Steel production <sup>e</sup> 000 tons/ tonnes	Car production 000s	Coal production <sup>f</sup> million tons/ tonnes	Raw Cotton Consumption million lbs
			1963 = 100 <sup>b</sup>	2013 = 100 <sup>c</sup>	1963 = 100	2000 = 100	2013 = 100						
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1953	13,766	16,903	81		75	17,609	595	224	831				
1954	14,573	17,833	84		79	18,520	769	224	892				
1955	15,511	19,388	86	31.3	83	19,791	898	222	778				
1956	16,861	21,052	87	31.7	83	20,659	708	222	714				
1957	17,863	22,323	89	32.2	85	21,699	861	224	744				
1958	18,615	23,452	88	32.4	84	19,566	1,052	216	628				
1959	19,559	24,597	90	33.6	88	20,186	1,190	206	623				
1960	20,809	26,412	94	35.4	95	24,305	1,353	194	599				
1961	22,268	28,069	97	36.0	96	22,086	1,004	192	536				
1962	23,267	29,374	97	36.1	97	20,491	1,249	199	473				
1963	24,810	31,229	100	37.6	100	22,520	1,607	197	483				
1964	26,953	34,127	105	39.4	108	26,230	1,868	195	508				
1965	28,807	36,906	107	40.0	112	27,006	1,722	187	492				
1966	30,423	39,423	108	40.4	114	24,315	1,604	175	454				
1967	32,037	41,728	111	41.3	115	23,895	1,552	175	384				
1968	34,177	45,809	114	43.3	122	25,862	1,816	167	382				
1969	36,056	49,682	116	44.0	125	26,422	1,717	153	376				
1970	39,567	55,916	118	45.0	125	27,868	1,641	145	366				
1971	44,674	62,640	121	46.4	126	23,792	1,742	147	316				
1972	49,984	70,305	122	48.2	128	24,921	1,941	120	291				
1973	58,588	81,467	130	51.2	138	26,228	1,747	130	278				
1974	67,379	92,227	129	50.0	133	22,072	1,534	109	245				
1975	83,958	114,541	127	49.2	126	19,879	1,268	127	218				
1976	99,504	136,172	132	50.7	129	21,922	1,333	122	249				
1977	111,285	158,786	134	51.9	134	20,088	1,304	120	212				
1978	128,001	184,891	138	54.1	139	19,989	1,223	122	184				
1979	146,586	219,559	141	56.1	144	21,125	1,070	121	192				
1980	167,042	258,411	138	54.9	135	11,277	924	128	138				
1981	181,179	287,850	137	54.4	128	15,573	955	125	101				

(continued)



Net National Income (at factor cost) <sup>a</sup>	Gross domestic product at market prices	Real gross domestic product per head		Index Number of Industrial Production <sup>d</sup>			Steel production <sup>e</sup> 000 tons/ tonnes	Car production 000s	Coal production <sup>f</sup> million tons/ tonnes	Raw Cotton Consumption million lbs
		1963 = 100 <sup>b</sup>	2013 = 100 <sup>c</sup>	1963 = 100	2000 = 100	2013 = 100				
£m	£m	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1982	206,192	139	55.6	131	13,704	888	122	101		
1983	227,905	143	57.9	134	14,986	1,045	116	101		
1984	246,239	146	59.1	135	15,121	909	50	99		
1985	268,315	152	61.4	142	15,722	1,048	91	99		
1986	287,809	158	63.2	145	14,725	1,019	105	105		
1987	316,271	165	66.5	150	17,414	1,143	102	114		
1988	353,229	173	70.2	155	18,950	1,227	102	94		
1989	388,467	177	71.8	156	18,740	1,299	99	83		
1990	419,316	178	72.1	155	17,841	1,296	92	67		
1991	433,047	173	71.0	151	16,474	1,237	93	45		
1992	458,771	171	71.1	151	16,212	1,292	84	31		
1993	485,112	174	72.7	155	16,625	1,376	68	13		
1994	521,504	182	75.4	163	17,286	1,467	49	-		
1995	542,996	186	77.0	166	17,604	1,532	52	-		
1996	575,196	190	78.8	168	17,992	1,686	49	-		
1997			81.1	169			47	-		
1998			83.4	170			40	-		
1999			85.8	168			36	-		
2000			88.7				32	-		
2001			90.8				33	-		
2002			92.6				31	-		
2003			95.4				30	-		
2004			97.3				26	-		
2005			99.4				22	-		
2006			101.2				20	-		
2007			102.9				18	-		
2008			101.5				19	-		
2009			96.4				19	-		
2010			97.5				19	-		

(continued)

Net National Income (at factor cost) <sup>a</sup>	Gross domestic product at market prices	Real gross domestic product per head		Index Number of Industrial Production <sup>d</sup>			Steel production <sup>e</sup> 000 tons/ tonnes	Carr production <sup>f</sup> 000s	Coal production <sup>g</sup> million tons/ tonnes	Raw Cotton Consumption
		1963 = 100 <sup>b</sup>	2013 = 100 <sup>c</sup>	1963 = 100	2000 = 100	2013 = 100				
£m	£m	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2011	1,628,274		98.1		103.5	1,344	19	–		
2012	1,675,044		98.7		100.7	1,465	17	–		
2013	1,739,563		100.0		100.0	1,510	14	–		
2014	1,822,480		102.3		101.5	1,528	12	–		
2015	1,869,560		103.8		102.8	1,588	32	–		

<sup>a</sup>Changes in sources at 1914 and 1947

<sup>b</sup>RPI-based calculation of real value

<sup>c</sup>Chained Volume Measure calculation of real value, reference year 2013

<sup>d</sup>The Index of Production (IoP) measures the volume of production of the manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and energy supply industries, which covered nearly 27% of the UK economy in 1995. The index is measured at base year prices, and is periodically reweighted with a new base year

<sup>e</sup>Great Britain only

<sup>f</sup>Including S. Ireland, 1900–21 inclusive

Sources:

1. 1990–14, C. H. Feinstein, 'Income and Investment in the U.K. 1856–1914', *Economic Journal*, June 1961. 1914–46, A. R. Prest, 'National Income of the U.K. 1870–1946', *Economic Journal*, March 1948. 1947–1985, *National Income and Expenditure* Annual Blue Books, remained since 1985 *United Kingdom National Accounts* Annual Blue Books
2. ONS, *United Kingdom Economic Accounts time series dataset*, series YBHA
3. Based on *The British Economy: Key Statistics 1900–1970, Economic Trends*
4. Calculated from ONS, *United Kingdom Economic Accounts time series dataset*, series IHXV (real GDP per head, chained volume measure, market prices, reference year 2013)
5. *The British Economy, Key Statistics 1900–1970, Annual Abstract of Statistics*, [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6230&More=N](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=6230&More=N); ONS Index of Production time series dataset ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk))
6. British Iron and Steel Federation, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; World Steel Association statistics
7. B. R. Mitchell, *British Historical Statistics* (1988); *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; SMMT, *Motor Industry Facts*, various years
8. Department of Trade and Industry, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; ONS Time Series Data, series MU4F
9. R. Robson, *The Cotton Industry in Britain* (1957), p. 332. *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

### Output per Man, 1900–1970 (1913 = 100)

	U.K.	U.S.	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden
1900	98.1	79.8	90.0	85.5	77.3	70.1
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929	121.6	126.7	135.6	96.5	126.3	101.6
1938	143.6	136.0	125.7	122.4	145.2	127.5
1950	159.4	177.1	146.1	124.1	153.2	171.1
1960	193.1	217.3	215.8	207.5	229.4	223.6
1970	247.6	271.8	352.8	321.2	418.2	315.1
1970 (U.K. = 100.0)	100.0	251	146	142	100	166

Source: Adapted from A. Maddison, *Economic Growth in the West* (1964) and updated with OECD material

### Value of Industrial Production (Gross Output)<sup>d</sup> £m (UK: Census of Production figures)

1907	1,765 <sup>a</sup>	1951	18,733	1982	212,640 <sup>c</sup>
1924	3,747 <sup>b</sup>	1958	26,980	1990	380,790
1930	3,371 <sup>b</sup>	1963	34,467	1994	495,992
1935	3,543 <sup>b</sup>	1968	48,216	2001	674,274
1948	12,961 <sup>c</sup>	1973	68,472 <sup>c</sup>	2005	743,738

<sup>a</sup>Including firms in Southern Ireland

<sup>b</sup>Firms employing more than 10 persons only

<sup>c</sup>Great Britain only

<sup>d</sup>Prior to 1951 classified according to the 1948 edition of the standard Industrial Classification; for 1958 and 1963 according to the 1958 edition; for 1968 and 1973 the 1968 edition; for 1982 and 1990 the 1980 edition; for 1994 the 1990 edition; for 2001 the 1992 edition; for 2005 the 2003 version

<sup>e</sup>Excludes construction

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

### International Trade Figures 1900–45

Net Balance of payments Current account <sup>a</sup> (£m)	Imports and Exports of the U.K.			Volume Indices (1963 = 100)	
	Imports c.i.f. <sup>b</sup> (£m)	Exports of UK Products <sup>b</sup> (£m)	Re-exports f.o.b. (£m)	Imports <sup>c</sup>	Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6
1900	523	291	63	48	44
1901	522	280	68	49	44
1902	528	283	66	51	47
1903	543	291	70	51	48
1904	551	301	70	52	49
1905	565	330	78	53	54
1906	608	376	85	54	58
1907	646	426	92	55	63
1908	593	377	80	53	58

(continued)

	<i>Net Balance of payments Current account<sup>a</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>Imports and Exports of the U.K.</i>			<i>Volume Indices (1963 = 100)</i>	
		<i>Imports c.i.f.<sup>b</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>Exports of UK Products<sup>b</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>Re-exports f.o.b. (£m)</i>	<i>Imports<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Exports</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1909		625	378	91	54	60
1910		678	430	104	56	65
1911		680	454	103	57	68
1912		745	487	112	61	72
1913	237	769	525	110	64	75
1914		697	431	95	-	-
1915		852	385	99	-	-
1916		949	506	98	-	-
1917		1,064	527	70	-	-
1918		1,316	501	31	-	-
1919	-128	1,626	799	165	56	41
1920	235	1,933	1,334	223	56	53
1921	119	1,086	703	107	47	37
1922	173	1,003	720	104	54	51
1923	169	1,096	767	119	59	56
1924	72	1,277	801	140	66	57
1925	46	1,321	773	154	69	56
1926	-15	1,241	653	125	70	50
1927	82	1,218	709	123	72	58
1928	123	1,196	724	120	69	60
1929	103	1,221	729	110	73	61
1930	28	1,044	571	87	71	50
1931	-104	861	391	64	72	38
1932	-51	702	365	51	63	38
1933	-	675	368	49	63	39
1934	-77	731	396	51	66	41
1935	32	756	426	55	67	45
1936	-18	848	441	61	72	45
1937	-56	1,028	521	75	76	49
1938	-70	920	471	62	72	43
1939	-250	886	440	46	69	40
1940	-804	1,152	411	26	61	31
1941	-816	1,145	365	13	50	21
1942	-663	997	271	5	47	16
1943	-680	1,234	234	6	50	12
1944	-659	1,309	266	16	54	13
1945	-875	1,104	399	51	44	20

<sup>a</sup>Changes in sources and methods in 1924

<sup>b</sup>1900-22 inclusive, S. Ireland is included. From 1923 direct foreign trade of S. Ireland is excluded, and imports and exports include trade of Great Britain and N. Ireland with S. Ireland. There are small changes in coverage from time to time

<sup>c</sup>1900-23 inclusive, including S. Ireland

Sources:

1. *Key Statistics and Balance of Payments Pink Books*

2, 3 and 4. *Trade and Navigation Accounts of the UK*, Board of Trade, annually

5 and 6. *The British Economy, Key Statistics 1900-1970*

## Imports, Exports and Balance of Payments 1946–

		<i>Volume indices<sup>a</sup></i> (2012 = 100)				<i>Balance of trade</i>	<i>Balance of payments: current account</i>		
<i>Imports of goods and services</i>	<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	<i>Export of goods (£m)</i>	<i>Export of services (£m)</i>	<i>Import of goods (£m)</i>	<i>Import of services (£m)</i>	<i>Value (£m)</i>	<i>Value (£m)</i>	<i>As percentage of GDP</i>	
1946		978	447	1,079	721	-375	-153		
1947		1,200	447	1,558	644	-555	-311		
1948	6.4	6.6	1,663	528	1,815	592	-216	83	0.7
1949	6.9	7.3	1,891	598	2,029	641	-181	34	0.3
1950	7.0	8.3	2,293	695	2,348	699	-59	337	2.6
1951	7.5	8.2	2,779	860	3,472	828	-661	-331	-2.3
1952	6.9	8.1	2,817	933	3,091	810	-151	227	1.5
1953	7.4	8.4	2,729	948	2,975	825	-123	201	1.2
1954	7.7	8.9	2,829	998	3,042	883	-98	156	0.9
1955	8.5	9.5	3,127	1,039	3,446	997	-277	-112	-0.6
1956	8.5	9.9	3,439	1,147	3,395	1,121	70	244	1.2
1957	8.7	10.2	3,573	1,250	3,612	1,129	82	267	1.2
1958	8.8	10.1	3,470	1,218	3,448	1,099	141	370	1.6
1959	9.4	10.3	3,587	1,249	3,715	1,131	-10	183	0.7
1960	10.5	10.9	3,801	1,333	4,218	1,294	-378	-222	-0.8
1961	10.5	11.3	3,967	1,399	4,127	1,348	-109	67	0.2
1962	10.7	11.5	4,065	1,435	4,185	1,385	-70	175	0.6
1963	11.1	12.0	4,395	1,457	4,538	1,453	-139	148	0.5
1964	12.3	12.4	4,632	1,551	5,206	1,585	-608	-352	-1.0
1965	12.4	13.0	4,983	1,613	5,271	1,679	-354	-62	-0.2
1966	12.7	13.6	5,348	1,800	5,492	1,756	-100	123	0.3
1967	13.6	13.7	5,329	2,041	5,976	1,884	-490	-298	-0.7
1968	14.7	15.4	6,537	2,425	7,307	2,084	-429	-301	-0.7
1969	15.2	16.9	7,373	2,691	7,656	2,299	109	411	0.8
1970	15.9	17.8	8,266	3,223	8,360	2,768	361	731	1.3
1971	16.8	19.1	9,190	3,727	9,069	3,110	738	1,023	1.6
1972	18.4	19.4	9,587	4,057	10,415	3,335	-106	30	0.0
1973	20.5	21.8	12,091	5,083	14,767	4,176	-1,769	-1,227	-1.5
1974	20.7	23.4	16,546	6,512	21,903	5,220	-4,065	-3,483	-3.8
1975	19.4	22.8	19,451	7,668	22,830	5,960	-1,671	-1,873	-1.6
1976	20.4	24.9	25,404	10,041	29,484	7,169	-1,208	-1,178	-0.9
1977	20.8	26.6	32,041	11,681	34,481	7,977	1,264	-522	-0.3
1978	21.6	27.1	35,331	12,615	37,042	8,400	2,504	562	0.3
1979	23.6	28.1	40,849	14,613	44,363	10,040	1,059	-1,294	-0.6
1980	22.8	28.0	47,493	15,795	46,369	11,381	5,538	1,404	0.5
1981	22.2	27.9	51,034	17,346	48,048	12,570	7,762	4,434	1.5
1982	23.3	28.2	55,657	18,260	54,043	13,999	5,875	1,782	0.6
1983	24.9	28.7	60,984	20,409	62,877	15,003	3,513	769	0.2
1984	27.3	30.7	70,565	22,897	76,301	16,796	365	-1,855	-0.5
1985	28.0	32.5	78,291	25,727	82,046	17,228	4,744	-1,165	-0.3
1986	29.9	33.8	72,997	26,709	82,965	18,527	-1,786	-4,269	-1.0
1987	32.3	36.0	79,531	29,772	91,624	20,846	-3,167	-7,879	-1.6
1988	36.4	36.4	80,711	30,357	102,739	23,119	-14,790	-19,685	-3.6
1989	39.1	38.2	92,611	33,422	117,825	26,183	-17,975	-25,056	-4.1
1990	39.4	40.3	102,313	36,768	121,593	28,250	-10,762	-20,673	-3.1
1991	37.7	40.4	103,939	37,839	114,858	29,146	-2,226	-9,303	-1.3
1992	40.3	42.2	107,863	41,352	121,651	32,113	-4,549	-11,114	-1.5
1993	41.6	44.2	122,229	47,953	136,110	36,357	-2,285	-10,167	-1.3
1994	44.1	48.2	135,143	53,035	147,115	40,928	135	-3,917	-0.5

(continued)

	<i>Volume indices<sup>a</sup></i> (2012 = 100)						<i>Balance of trade</i>	<i>Balance of payments: current account</i>	
	<i>Imports of goods and services</i>	<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	<i>Export of goods (£m)</i>	<i>Export of services (£m)</i>	<i>Import of goods (£m)</i>	<i>Import of services (£m)</i>	<i>Value (£m)</i>	<i>Value (£m)</i>	<i>As percentage of GDP</i>
1995	46.5	52.8	153,577	59,149	166,562	43,522	2,642	-5,700	-0.7
1996	51.0	56.7	167,196	65,037	181,932	48,385	1,916	-5,193	-0.6
1997	55.4	61.2	172,110	67,325	185,002	50,293	4,140	-1,799	-0.2
1998	60.5	63.1	163,997	70,326	186,340	55,543	-7,560	-4,187	-0.4
1999	64.9	64.9	166,539	75,909	195,957	62,363	-15,872	-24,651	-2.4
2000	71.2	71.1	188,130	81,693	221,602	68,407	-20,186	-23,228	-2.1
2001	74.6	72.6	189,624	88,416	231,537	72,464	-25,961	-21,741	-1.9
2002	78.7	74.3	186,776	93,222	235,729	77,027	-32,758	-23,431	-2.0
2003	80.9	76.4	188,546	104,592	239,505	83,789	-30,156	-20,553	-1.7
2004	86.3	80.3	191,608	114,683	253,549	88,000	-35,258	-23,006	-1.8
2005	91.9	86.8	212,053	129,265	282,213	95,491	-36,386	-16,743	-1.2
2006	101.3	97.5	243,957	145,837	322,920	102,997	-36,123	-32,363	-2.2
2007	100.0	96.0	222,964	157,653	313,504	106,846	-39,733	-37,490	-2.4
2008	98.2	97.2	254,577	166,245	349,603	117,649	-46,430	-55,002	-3.5
2009	89.3	88.7	229,107	169,507	315,731	117,594	-34,711	-44,831	-3.0
2010	96.6	93.8	270,196	174,176	367,580	119,837	-43,045	-43,062	-2.7
2011	97.2	99.3	308,171	188,908	401,713	121,576	-26,210	-29,088	-1.8
2012	100.0	100.0	304,302	197,432	410,800	124,817	-33,883	-61,433	-3.7
2013	102.8	101.2	306,226	214,813	421,457	133,815	-34,233	-76,442	-4.4
2014	105.6	103.0	293,739	219,689	416,882	130,948	-34,402	-84,998	-4.7
2015			285,524	226,023	410,670	137,346	-36,673	-100,261	-5.4

<sup>a</sup>Based on Chained Volume Measures

Sources: Office of National Statistics ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)) timeseries YBFL, YBFI, BOKG, KTMQ, BOKH, KTMR, KTMV, HBOG, AA6H)

## Central Government Revenues 1900–65

£m

	<i>Customs</i>	<i>Excise</i>	<i>Income Tax<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Surtax</i>	<i>Profits (Corporation) Tax</i>	<i>Death Duties</i>	<i>Total Central Government Revenue<sup>b</sup></i>
1900–01	26	38	28	–	–	17	140
1901–02	31	37	35	–	–	19	153
1902–03	35	37	39	–	–	18	161
1903–04	34	37	31	–	–	17	151
1904–05	36	36	31	–	–	17	153
1905–06	35	36	31	–	–	17	154
1906–07	33	36	31	–	–	19	155
1907–08	32	36	31	–	–	19	157
1908–09	29	34	34	–	–	18	152
1909–10	30	31	13	–	–	22	132
1910–11	33	40	60	3	–	25	204
1911–12	34	38	42	3	–	25	185
1912–13	33	38	41	4	–	25	189
1913–14	35	40	44	3	–	27	198
1914–15	39	42	59	10	–	28	227
1915–16	60	61	112	17	–	31	337
1916–17	71	56	186	19	140	31	573
1917–18	71	39	216	23	220	32	707
1918–19	103	59	256	36	285	30	889

(continued)

	<i>Customs</i>	<i>Excise</i>	<i>Income Tax<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Surtax</i>	<i>Profits (Corporation) Tax</i>	<i>Death Duties</i>	<i>Total Central Government Revenue<sup>b</sup></i>
1919-20	149	134	317	42	290	41	1,340
1920-21	134	200	339	55	220	48	1,426
1921-22	130	194	337	62	48	52	1,125
1922-23	123	157	315	64	21	57	914
1923-24	120	148	269	61	23	58	837
1924-25	99	135	274	63	19	59	799
1925-26	103	135	259	69	14	61	812
1926-27	108	133	235	66	8	67	806
1927-28	112	139	251	61	2	77	843
1928-29	119	134	238	56	2	81	836
1929-30	120	128	238	56	2	80	815
1930-31	121	124	256	68	3	83	858
1931-32	136	120	287	77	2	65	851
1932-33	167	121	252	61	2	77	827
1933-34	179	107	229	53	2	85	809
1934-35	185	105	229	51	2	81	805
1935-36	197	107	238	51	1	88	845
1936-37	211	110	257	54	1	88	897
1937-38	222	114	298	57	1	89	949
1938-39	226	114	336	63	22	77	1,006
1939-40	262	138	390	70	27	78	1,132
1940-41	305	224	524	76	96	81	1,495
1941-42	378	326	770	75	269	91	2,175
1942-43	460	425	1,007	75	378	93	2,922
1943-44	561	482	1,184	76	500	100	3,149
1944-45	579	497	1,317	74	510	111	3,355
1945-46	570	541	1,361	69	466	120	3,401
1946-47	621	564	1,156	76	357	148	3,623
1947-48	791	629	1,189	91	289	172	4,011
1948-49	824	734	1,368	98	279	177	1,168
1949-50	813	706	1,438	115	297	190	4,098
1950-51	905	724	1,404	121	268	185	4,157
1951-52	998	753	1,669	130	315	183	4,629
1952-53	1,024	739	1,736	131	376	152	4,654
1953-54	1,042	722	1,731	132	188	165	4,606
1954-55	1,100	772	1,893	135	173	188	4,987
1955-56	1,149	865	1,943	139	193	176	5,160
1956-57	1,199	902	2,114	158	195	169	5,462
1957-58	1,207	942	2,208	157	251	171	5,679
1958-59	1,262	930	2,322	167	274	187	5,850
1959-60	1,373	909	2,243	181	261	227	6,016
1960-61	1,457	933	2,433	189	263	236	6,344
1961-62	1,616	978	2,727	224	335	262	6,644
1962-63	1,639	1,208	2,818	184	383	270	6,794
1963-64	1,723	1,043	2,745	177	390	310	6,890
1964-65	2,008	1,166	3,088	184	423	297	8,157

<sup>a</sup>1900-1910 'Income Tax' includes Property and Income Tax. 1910 figure includes arrears for 1909

<sup>b</sup>Total national revenue includes ordinary and self-balancing revenue

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Financial Statistics*

## Central Government Revenues 1965–

	VAT (£m)	Fuel duty (£m)	Tobacco duty (£m)	Alcohol duty (£m)	Customs & Excise Total (£m)	Inland Revenue Total (see next table) <sup>a</sup> (£m)	Con- solidated Fund Total Revenue <sup>b</sup> (£m)	Public Sector Total current receipts (£m)	Public Sector Total current receipts (% of GDP)
1965–66			1,015	628	3,401	4,688	9,144	14,046	37.4
1966–67			1,026	688	3,536	4,991	10,219	15,219	38.1
1967–68			1,045	748	3,721	5,765	11,177	16,825	39.5
1968–69			1,105	778	4,601	6,531	13,363	19,235	41.1
1969–70			1,143	864	4,933	7,476	15,266	21,360	42.1
1970–71			1,140	931	4,709	8,175	15,843	23,209	40.3
1971–72			1,124	1,004	5,325	9,134	16,932	24,868	38.7
1972–73			1,183	1,073	5,744	9,245	17,178	26,614	36.1
1973–74	1,470		1,085	950	6,220	10,633	18,226	30,059	36.4
1974–75	2,509		1,337	1,133	7,407	14,191	23,570	38,276	39.2
1975–76	3,457		1,677	1,561	9,176	18,159	29,417	48,447	40.3
1976–77	3,771		1,874	1,945	10,900	20,710	33,778	57,094	40.4
1977–78	4,272		2,057	2,063	12,284	21,917	38,773	63,744	38.6
1978–79	4,903		2,452	2,342	13,835	24,055	43,088	71,019	37.2
1979–80	7,979		2,580	2,435	18,032	28,201	54,331	86,786	37.5
1980–81	11,102		2,785	1,983	22,095	32,983	66,213	103,194	38.8
1981–82	11,882		3,513	2,601 <sup>c</sup>	25,248	40,282	76,754	122,155	41.3
1982–83	13,776		3,537	3,101 <sup>c</sup>	27,895	43,790	83,270	133,086	41.0
1983–84	15,283		3,809	3,022 <sup>c</sup>	31,435	45,796	88,364	141,607	39.9
1984–85	18,558		4,400	4,076 <sup>c</sup>	33,883	50,412	95,194	151,516	39.6
1985–86	19,363		4,356	3,761 <sup>c</sup>	37,770	55,520	104,193	162,227	38.5
1986–87	21,332		4,798	4,197 <sup>c</sup>	40,259	57,156	110,867	170,040	37.6
1987–88	24,238		4,848	4,184 <sup>c</sup>	44,736	64,357	122,969	184,521	36.4
1988–89	27,217		4,889	4,343 <sup>c</sup>	49,566	69,005	133,593	201,897	35.7
1989–90	29,553		5,234	4,518 <sup>c</sup>	52,190	76,559	144,926	217,425	34.9
1990–91	30,931		5,474	4,438 <sup>c</sup>	55,336	82,464	162,366	228,826	34.0
1991–92	35,258		6,387	4,856 <sup>c</sup>	61,827	79,676	171,475	237,844	33.6
1992–93	37,215		6,052	5,066 <sup>c</sup>	63,398	76,108	173,041	234,361	32.2
1993–94	39,389	12,736	6,385	5,374	66,885	77,469	170,059	242,124	31.5
1994–95	41,817	14,253	7,388	5,560	72,486	87,230	191,272	261,677	32.5
1995–96	43,069	15,679	7,291	5,617	76,669	97,101	201,476	284,092	33.4
1996–97	46,657	17,174	8,039	5,631	82,352	103,892	217,365	296,218	32.7
1997–98	50,865	19,454	8,356	5,742	89,840	117,633	240,229	324,218	34.1
1998–99	52,311	21,553	8,207	5,966	94,018	128,250	253,550	344,136	34.7
1999–00	56,779	22,515	5,683	6,429	97,292	139,384	263,771	367,062	35.4
2000–01	58,622	22,630	7,648	6,664	102,168	149,085	300,706	391,917	35.9
2001–02	61,026	21,916	7,754	6,955	104,855	149,112	282,175	399,090	35.3
2002–03	63,451	22,147	8,054	7,297	108,720	145,898	286,035	405,049	34.0
2003–04	69,075	22,786	8,091	7,565	115,660	145,555	293,052	436,296	34.6
2004–05	73,026	23,313	8,100	7,876	120,924	158,974	313,323	466,057	35.3
2005–06	72,856	23,438	7,959	7,861			336,031	500,946	35.7
2006–07	77,360	23,585	8,149	7,913			369,841	532,234	36.0
2007–08	80,599	24,905	8,094	8,302			378,538	563,119	36.4
2008–09	78,439	24,615	8,219	8,470			371,197	554,578	35.8
2009–10	70,160	26,197	8,813	9,012			344,021	537,685	35.1
2010–11	83,502	27,256	9,144	9,397			373,070	577,165	36.3
2011–12	98,292	26,800	9,551	10,036			390,760	599,558	36.7
2012–13	100,572	26,571	9,681	10,219			413,154	607,604	36.0
2013–14	104,718	26,881	9,531	10,455			431,978	631,979	35.9
2014–15	111,363	27,156	9,548	10,489			425,057	654,937	35.7

(continued)



<sup>a</sup>Total from Inland Revenue includes (usually small) amounts from other taxes not included in the table below

<sup>b</sup>Total revenue includes ordinary and self-balancing revenue

<sup>c</sup>Receipts recorded in HMRC accounts, which may differ slightly from the corresponding payments into the Consolidated Fund

<sup>d</sup>Inland Revenue and Customs & Excise merged into HM Revenue & Customs in April 2005

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics; Financial Statistics; HMRC Tax Receipts and National Insurance Contributions for the UK; Public Sector Finances time series dataset (PUSF)* ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)); Office of Budget Responsibility, *Public Sector Finances Aggregates Database; Consolidated Fund Account* (annual reports to Parliament)

### Tax Yields: Inland Revenue (£m),<sup>a</sup> 1965–

	<i>Income Tax<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Surtax</i>	<i>Profits (Corporation) Tax</i>	<i>Death Duties</i>	<i>Capital Gains Tax</i>	<i>Capital Transfer (Inheritance) Tax</i>	<i>Stamp duties</i>	<i>Oil tax (petroleum revenue tax)</i>	<i>NICs</i>
1965–66	3,678	203	438	292	–	–	76	–	
1966–67	3,246	242	1,118 <sup>c</sup>	301	7	–	76	–	
1967–68	3,826	239	1,253 <sup>c</sup>	330	15	–	97	–	
1968–69	4,337	225	1,354 <sup>c</sup>	382	47	–	124	–	
1969–70	4,900	255	1,689	365	127	–	127	–	
1970–71	5,728	248	1,591	357	139	–	116	–	
1971–72	6,449	348	1,560	451	156	–	166	–	
1972–73	6,475	341	1,533	459	208	–	228	–	
1973–74	7,136	307	2,263	412	324	–	190	–	
1974–75	10,239	186	2,851	338	380	–	197	–	
1975–76	15,054	109	1,998	212 <sup>d</sup>	387	118 <sup>d</sup>	281	–	
1976–77	17,013	62	2,655	124 <sup>d</sup>	323	260 <sup>d</sup>	272	–	
1977–78	17,420	30	3,343	87 <sup>d</sup>	340	310 <sup>d</sup>	376	–	
1978–79	18,748	15	3,940	46 <sup>d</sup>	353	323 <sup>d</sup>	433	183	10,139
1979–80	20,599	11	4,646	32 <sup>d</sup>	431	401 <sup>d</sup>	620	1,435	11,753
1980–81	24,295	5	4,645	27 <sup>d</sup>	508	425 <sup>d</sup>	641	2,410	14,057
1981–82	28,720	4	4,930	17 <sup>d</sup>	526	480 <sup>d</sup>	797	2,390	15,922
1982–83	30,361	2	5,677	12 <sup>d</sup>	632	499 <sup>d</sup>	873	3,274	18,907
1983–84	31,108	2	6,184	9 <sup>d</sup>	671	599 <sup>d</sup>	1,138	6,017	20,984
1984–85	32,507	1	8,341	6 <sup>d</sup>	730	658 <sup>d</sup>	911	7,177	22,331
1985–86	35,353	–	10,708	8 <sup>d</sup>	908	881 <sup>d</sup>	1,226	6,375	24,465
1986–87	38,499	–	13,495	–	1,064	988	1,860	1,188	26,509
1987–88	41,402	–	15,734	–	1,379	1,078	2,440	2,296	29,135
1988–89	43,433	–	18,537	–	2,323	1,071	2,255	1,371	32,356
1989–90	48,801	–	21,495	–	1,854	1,233	2,117	1,050	32,883
1990–91	55,287	–	21,495	–	1,852	1,262	1,703	860	35,453
1991–92	57,493	–	18,263	–	1,140	1,299	1,697	–216	36,306
1992–93	56,797	–	15,783	–	982	1,211	1,265	69	37,317
1993–94	58,442	–	14,887	–	710	1,333	1,737	359	38,758
1994–95	63,100	–	19,390	–	926	1,411	1,798	712	42,062
1995–96	68,061	–	23,570	–	796	1,518	2,018	968	44,575
1996–97	69,071	–	27,578	–	1,131	1,558	2,467	1,729	46,863
1997–98	76,838	–	30,437	–	1,453	1,684	3,455	963	51,006
1998–99	86,507	–	30,032	–	2,002	1,786	4,623	502	55,102
1999–00	93,910	–	34,322	–	2,122	2,047	6,895	853	56,354
2000–01	105,177	–	32,421	–	3,236	2,221	8,161	1,518	60,614
2001–02	107,994	–	32,041	–	3,034	2,355	6,984	1,310	63,168
2002–03	109,506	–	29,488	–	1,596	2,354	7,549	958	64,553
2003–04	117,917	–	28,459	–	2,225	2,504	7,545	1,179	72,457
2004–05	127,294	–	34,031	–	2,282	2,922	8,966	1,284	78,098
2005–06	134,916	–	42,355	–	3,042	3,259	10,918	2,016	85,522
2006–07	147,712	–	44,875	–	3,830	3,545	13,392	2,155	87,274

(continued)

	<i>Income Tax<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Surtax</i>	<i>Profits (Corporation) Tax</i>	<i>Death Duties</i>	<i>Capital Gains Tax</i>	<i>Capital Transfer (Inheritance) Tax</i>	<i>Stamp duties</i>	<i>Oil tax (petroleum revenue tax)</i>	<i>NICs</i>
2007-08	151,738	-	47,036	-	5,268	3,824	14,124	1,680	100,410
2008-09	153,442	-	43,927	-	7,852	2,839	7,999	2,567	96,882
2009-10	144,881	-	36,628	-	2,491	2,384	7,903	923	95,517
2010-11	153,491	-	43,040	-	3,601	2,717	8,932	1,458	96,548
2011-12	150,939	-	43,130	-	4,337	2,903	8,920	2,032	101,617
2012-13	152,030	-	40,482	-	3,927	3,105	9,141	1,737	102,037
2013-14	156,898	-	40,327	-	3,908	3,402	12,381	1,118	107,690
2014-15	163,109	-	43,005	-	5,559	3,804	13,664	77	110,406

<sup>a</sup>Total from Inland Revenue also includes (usually small) amounts from other taxes not included in the table

<sup>b</sup>1900-1910 'Income Tax' includes Property and Income Tax. 1910 figure includes arrears for 1909

<sup>c</sup>Corporation tax replaced Profits Tax and Income Tax on Companies from 1966. Some Profits Tax is included in the figures for subsequent tax years (negligible by 1968)

<sup>d</sup>Capital Transfer Tax began to replace Estate Duty in 1975. It was renamed Inheritance Tax in 1986

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Financial Statistics*; [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/F6C/7E/public\\_fin\\_databank\\_211204.xls](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/F6C/7E/public_fin_databank_211204.xls); *National Statistics: HMRC Tax Receipts and National Insurance Contributions for the UK* and *Public Sector Finances time series dataset* ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

### Selected Tax, Excise and Tariff Rates, 1900-72

	<i>Income tax</i>		<i>Surtax</i>			<i>Tariffs<sup>c</sup></i>		
	<i>Standard rate in £ at 1 Apr (1)</i>	<i>Income level for paying surtax (2)</i>	<i>Maximum rate payable (3)</i>	<i>Paid on incomes in excess of (4)</i>	<i>Amount Retained of Bachelor's £10,000 earned income after Income Tax and Surtax (5)</i>	<i>On sugar, per cwt<sup>b</sup> (6)</i>	<i>On tea, per lb<sup>b</sup> (7)</i>	<i>Excise duty on beer, per 36-gallon barrel<sup>f</sup> (8)</i>
1900	8d. (3.33%)	-	-	-	£9,667	-	6d.	6/9
1901	1/- (5%)	-	-	-	£9,500	4/2	6d.	7/9
1902	1/2 (5.83%)	-	-	-	£9,417	4/2	6d.	7/9
1903	1/3 (6.25%)	-	-	-	£9,375	4/2	6d.	7/9
1904	11d. (4.58%)	-	-	-	£9,542	4/2	8d.	7/9
1905	1/- (5%)	-	-	-	£9,500	4/2	6d.	7/9
1906	1/- (5%)	-	-	-	£9,500	4/2	5d.	7/9
1907	1/- (5%)	-	-	-	£9,500	4/2	5d.	7/9
1908	1/- (5%)	-	-	-	£9,500	1/10	5d.	7/9
1909	1/- (5%)	£5,000	6d.	£3,000	£9,500	1/10	5d.	7/9
1910	1/2 (5.83%)	£5,000	6d.	£3,000	£9,242	1/10	5d.	7/9
1911	1/2 (5.83%)	£5,000	6d.	£3,000	£9,242	1/10	5d.	7/9
1912	1/2 (5.83%)	£5,000	6d.	£3,000	£9,242	1/10	5d.	7/9
1913	1/2 (5.83%)	£5,000	6d.	£3,000	£9,242	1/10	5d.	7/9
1914	1/2 (5.83%)	£3,000	1/9½d.	£8,000	£9,242	1/10	5d.	7/9
1915	1/8 (8.33%)	£3,000	3/6	£10,000	£8,669	1/10	8d.	23/-
1916	3/- (15%)	£3,000	3/6	£10,000	£7,721	14/-	1/-	24/-
1917	5/- (25%)	£3,000	3/6	£10,000	£6,721	14/-	1/-	25/-
1918	5/- (25%)	£2,500	4/6	£10,000	£6,721	25/8	1/-	50/-
1919	6/- (30%)	£2,500	4/6	£10,000	£5,813	25/8	1/-	70/-
1920	6/- (30%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£5,813	25/8	1/-	100/-
1921	6/- (30%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£5,672	25/8	1/-	100/-
1922	6/- (30%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£5,672	25/8	8d.	100/-
1923	5/- (25%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£6,150	25/8	8d.	100/-

(continued)

<i>Income tax</i>	<i>Surtax</i>			<i>Tariffs</i>				
	<i>Standard rate in £ at 1 Apr (1)</i>	<i>Income level for paying surtax (2)</i>	<i>Maximum rate payable (3)</i>	<i>Paid on incomes in excess of (4)</i>	<i>Amount Retained of Bachelor's £10,000 earned income after Income Tax and Surtax (5)</i>	<i>On sugar, per cwt<sup>b</sup> (6)</i>	<i>On tea, per lb<sup>b</sup> (7)</i>	<i>Excise duty on beer, per 36-gallon barrel<sup>f</sup> (8)</i>
1924	4/6 (22.5%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£6,389	11/8	4d.	100/-
1925	4/6 (22.5%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£6,389	11/8	4d.	100/-
1926	4/- (20%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£6,968	11/8	4d.	100/-
1927	4/- (20%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£6,968	11/8	4d.	100/-
1928	4/- (20%)	£2,000	6/-	£30,000	£6,968	11/8	4d.	100/-
1929	4/- (20%)	£2,000	7/6	£50,000	£6,968	11/8	-	100/-
1930	4/- (20%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,968	11/8	-	103/-
1931	4/6 (22.5%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,487	11/8	-	103/-
1932	5/- (25%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,103	11/8	4d.	134/-
1933	5/- (25%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,103	11/8	4d.	24/-
1934	5/- (25%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,103	11/8	4d.	24/-
1935	4/6 (22.5%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,340	11/8	4d.	24/-
1936	4/6 (22.5%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,341	11/8	6d.	24/-
1937	4/9 (23.75%)	£2,000	8/3	£50,000	£6,222	11/8	6d.	24/-
1938	5/- (25%)	£2,000	9/6	£30,000	£6,103	11/8	8d.	24/-
1939	5/6 (27.5%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£5,867	11/8	8d.	24/-
1940	7/- (35%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£4,965	23/4	8d.	90/-
1941	8/6 (42.5%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£3,921	23/4	8d.	90/-
1942	10/- (50%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£3,138	23/4	8d.	118/1½
1943	10/- (50%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£3,138	23/4	8d.	138/4½
1944	10/- (50%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£3,138	23/4	8d.	140/7½
1945	10/- (50%)	£2,000	9/6	£20,000	£3,138	23/4	8d.	140/7½
1946	10/- (50%)	£2,000	10/6	£20,000	£3,138	23/4	8d.	140/7½
1947	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/6	£20,000	£3,637	23/4	8d.	140/7½
1948	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/6	£20,000	£3,501	23/4	8d.	178/10½
1949	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/6	£20,000	£3,587	11/8	2d.	157/10½
1950	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/6	£20,000	£3,587	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1951	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,598	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1952	9/6 (47.5%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,361	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1953	9/6 (47.5%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,411	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1954	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,646	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1955	9/- (45%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,646	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1956	8/6 (42.5%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,873	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1957	8/6 (42.5%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£3,873	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1958	8/6 (42.5%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£4,341	11/8	2d.	155/4½
1959	8/6 (42.5%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£4,341	11/8	2d.	111/9½
1960	7/9 (38.75%)	£2,000	10/-	£15,000	£4,648	11/8	2d.	111/9½
1961	7/9 (38.75%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£4,648	11/8 <sup>d</sup>	2d.	111/9½
1962	7/9 (38.75%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£4,648	-	2d.	123/-
1963	7/9 (38.75%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£4,648	-	2d. <sup>c</sup>	123/-
1964	7/9 (38.75%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£4,845	-	-	147/-
1965	8/3 (41.25%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/6	£15,000	£5,922	-	-	171/-
1966	8/3 (41.25%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£5,922	-	-	171/-
1967	8/3 (41.25%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£5,715	-	-	188/8
1968	8/3 (41.25%)	£2,000 <sup>a</sup>	10/-	£15,000	£5,715	-	-	188/8
1969	8/3 (41.25%)	£2,500	10/-	£15,000	£5,715	-	-	207/6
1970	7/9 (38.75%)	£2,500	10/-	£15,000	£5,715	-	-	207/6
1971	38¾p (38.75%)	£3,000	50%	£15,000	£6,188	-	-	£10.37½
1972	38¾p (38.75%)	£3,000	55%	£15,000	£6,141	-	-	£10.37½

(continued)

<sup>a</sup>In 1961 special reliefs introduced for earned incomes made the threshold effectively £5,000

<sup>b</sup>Full Customs duty given. In many cases preferential rates applied to Commonwealth trade. Sugar exceeding 98° of polarisation

<sup>c</sup>1900–32 beer of 1055° specific gravity, 1933–49 beer of 1027° specific gravity

<sup>d</sup>April 1962; excise duty on sugar was repealed

<sup>e</sup>June 1963 tariffs on tea ceased to be direct revenue and became chargeable under the Import Duties Act 1958

Sources: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 *Reports of the Commissioners for Inland Revenue and Inland Revenue Statistics*; 6, 7 *Customs Tariff of the U.K. (Annual Reports of Commissioners for Customs and Excise)*; 8 *Reports of Commissioners for Customs and Excise* (recent figures converted from rates per hectolitre to rates per 36-gallon barrel for comparability)

### Income Tax and Beer Excise Rates, 1973–

	<i>Income tax (rates at 1 Apr)</i>							<i>Excise duty on beer, per 36-gallon barrel<sup>a</sup></i>
	<i>Personal allowance (single person under 65)</i>	<i>Lower/starting rate</i>		<i>Standard rate</i>		<i>Higher rate(s)</i>		
		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Paid on taxable income<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Paid on taxable income<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Highest rate paid on taxable income<sup>b</sup></i>	
1973	£595	–	–	30%	£1–5,000	40–75%	£20,000 <sup>c</sup>	£6.90
1974	£625	–	–	33%	£1–4,500	38–83%	£20,000 <sup>c</sup>	£9.36
1975	£675	–	–	35%	£1–4,500	40–83%	£20,000 <sup>c</sup>	£13.68
1976	£735	–	–	35%	£1–5,000	40–83%	£20,000 <sup>c</sup>	£15.84
1977	£945	–	–	34%	£1–6,000	40–83%	£21,000 <sup>c</sup>	£17.42
1978	£985	25%	£1–750	33%	£751–8,000	40–83%	£24,000 <sup>c</sup>	£17.42
1979	£1,165	25%	£1–750	30%	£751–10,000	40–60%	£25,000 <sup>c</sup>	£21.35
1980	£1,375	–	–	30%	£1–11,250	40–60%	£27,750 <sup>c</sup>	£29.45
1981	£1,375	–	–	30%	£1–11,250	40–60%	£27,750 <sup>c</sup>	£33.37
1982	£1,565	–	–	30%	£1–12,800	40–60%	£31,500 <sup>c</sup>	£33.37
1983	£1,785	–	–	30%	£1–14,600	40–60%	£36,000 <sup>c</sup>	£35.33
1984	£2,005	–	–	30%	£1–15,400	40–60%	£38,100 <sup>c</sup>	£39.26
1985	£2,205	–	–	30%	£1–16,200	40–60%	£40,200 <sup>c</sup>	£42.20
1986	£2,335	–	–	29%	£1–17,200	40–60%	£41,200 <sup>c</sup>	£42.20
1987	£2,425	–	–	27%	£1–17,900	40–60%	£41,200 <sup>c</sup>	£42.20
1988	£2,605	–	–	25%	£1–19,300	40%	£19,301+	£44.17
1989	£2,785	–	–	25%	£1–20,700	40%	£20,701+	£44.17
1990	£3,005	–	–	25%	£1–20,700	40%	£20,701+	£47.60
1991	£3,295	–	–	25%	£1–23,700	40%	£23,701+	£52.01
1992	£3,445	20%	£1–2,000	25%	£2,001–23,700	40%	£23,701+	£54.38
1993	£3,445	20%	£1–2,500	25%	£2,501–23,700	40%	£23,701+	£57.07
1994	£3,445	20%	£1–3,000	25%	£3,001–23,700	40%	£23,701+	£68.41 <sup>d</sup>
1995	£3,525	20%	£1–3,200	25%	£3,201–24,300	40%	£24,301+	£70.83 <sup>d</sup>
1996	£3,765	20%	£1–3,900	24%	£3,901–25,500	40%	£25,501+	£70.83 <sup>d</sup>
1997	£4,045	20%	£1–4,100	23%	£4,101–26,100	40%	£26,101+	£70.83 <sup>d</sup>
1998	£4,195	20%	£1–4,300	23%	£4,301–27,100	40%	£27,101+	£72.93 <sup>d</sup>
1999	£4,335	10%	£1–1,500	23%	£1,501–28,000	40%	£28,001+	£75.28 <sup>d</sup>
2000	£4,385	10%	£1–1,520	22%	£1,521–28,400	40%	£28,401+	£77.83 <sup>d</sup>
2001	£4,535	10%	£1–1,880	22%	£1,881–29,400	40%	£29,401+	£77.83 <sup>d</sup>
2002	£4,615	10%	£1–1,920	22%	£1,921–29,900	40%	£29,901+	£77.83 <sup>d</sup>
2003	£4,615	10%	£1–1,960	22%	£1,961–30,500	40%	£30,501+	£79.99 <sup>d</sup>
2004	£4,745	10%	£1–2,020	22%	£2,021–31,400	40%	£31,401+	£82.42 <sup>d</sup>
2005	£4,895	10%	£1–2,090	22%	£2,091–32,400	40%	£32,401+	£84.58 <sup>d</sup>
2006	£5,035	10%	£1–2,150	22%	£2,151–33,300	40%	£33,301+	£86.80 <sup>d</sup>
2007	£5,225	10%	£1–2,230	22%	£2,231–34,600	40%	£34,601+	£89.75 <sup>d</sup>
2008	£6,035	10%	£1–2,230	22%	£2,231–34,800	40%	£34,801+	£97.93 <sup>d</sup>
2009	£6,475	–	–	20%	£1–37,400	40%	£37,401+	£107.82 <sup>d</sup>

(continued)

<i>Income tax (rates at 1 Apr)</i>							<i>Excise duty on beer, per 36-gallon barrel<sup>a</sup></i>	
<i>Personal allowance (single person under 65)</i>	<i>Lower/starting rate</i>		<i>Standard rate</i>		<i>Higher rate(s)</i>			
	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Paid on taxable income<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Paid on taxable income<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Highest rate paid on taxable income<sup>b</sup></i>		
2010	£6,475 <sup>c</sup>	–	–	20%	£1–37,400	40–50% <sup>f</sup>	£150,000+	£113.38 <sup>d</sup>
2011	£7,475 <sup>c</sup>	–	–	20%	£1–35,000	40–50% <sup>f</sup>	£150,000+	£121.56 <sup>d</sup>
2012	£8,105 <sup>c</sup>	–	–	20%	£1–34,370	40–50% <sup>f</sup>	£150,000+	£127.72 <sup>d</sup>
2013	£9,440 <sup>c</sup>	10% <sup>g</sup>	£1–2,790	20%	Up to £32,010	40–45% <sup>f</sup>	£150,000+	£125.16 <sup>d</sup>
2014	£10,000 <sup>c</sup>	10% <sup>g</sup>	£1–2,880	20%	Up to £31,865	40–45% <sup>f</sup>	£150,000+	£122.68 <sup>d</sup>
2015	£10,600 <sup>c</sup>	0% <sup>g</sup>	£1–5,000	20%	Up to £31,785	40–45% <sup>f</sup>	£150,000+	£120.25 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Beer also subject to VAT at standard rate from 1 Apr 73 (Beer duty is now charged per hectolitre, but in this table the rate is converted to the rate per 36 gallons for comparability with earlier figures)

<sup>b</sup>Taxable income is gross income less any applicable allowances and reliefs. Different allowances may apply for married couples, for older people and in some other circumstances

<sup>c</sup>Before introduction of a single higher rate in 1988, different higher rates were charged on various income bands: the lowest and highest applicable rates are shown, the highest rate applying over the stated income

<sup>d</sup>Duty on beer of strength 4% alcohol by volume. Since June 1993, beer duty has been charged when the beer leaves the brewery and is in effect charged on the quantity of alcohol rather than the quantity of beer. Previously duty was chargeable at an earlier stage in the brewing process on the basis of its original specific gravity. From 2002 reduced rates have applied for small independent breweries, and from 2011 there were different rates for unusually strong or unusually weak beer

<sup>e</sup>From 2010, a reduced personal allowance applies to incomes over £100,000

<sup>f</sup>Only two rates above the standard rate applied, the higher rate (40%), and an additional rate over £150,000 income

<sup>g</sup>Starting rate applied only to income from interest on savings

Sources: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; H.M. Revenue & Customs

## Capital Transfer Tax

Following the abolition of Estate Duty in 1974, a Capital Transfer Tax of 45% became payable on property transferred from a £100,000 estate on death or within three years preceding death. The maximum rate of Capital Transfer Tax reached 75% for an estate over £2m. However, from 1984 the top brackets were abolished, leaving the highest rate at 60% on estates over £285,000. In 1986 Capital Transfer Tax was renamed Inheritance Tax.

## Main Heads of Government Expenditure and National Debt 1900–64

	<i>Main Heads of Expenditure</i>			
	<i>Defence (£m)</i>	<i>Health, Labour and Insurance<sup>a</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>Pensions<sup>b</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>National Debt<sup>c</sup> (£m)</i>
	1	2	3	4
1900	121	–	–	628.9
1901	124	–	–	689.5
1902	101	–	–	745.0
1903	72	–	–	770.8
1904	66	–	–	762.6
1905	62	–	–	755.1
1906	59	–	–	743.3
1907	58	–	–	724.5
1908	59	–	–	709.0
1909	63	–	–	702.7
1910	67	–	–	713.2

(continued)

<i>Main Heads of Expenditure</i>				
	<i>Defence (£m)</i>	<i>Health, Labour and Insurance<sup>a</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>Pensions<sup>b</sup> (£m)</i>	<i>National Debt<sup>c</sup> (£m)</i>
	1	2	3	4
1911	70	–	–	685.2
1912	72	–	–	668.3
1913	77	14	1	656.5
1914	437	14	1	649.8
1915	1,424	14	1	1,105.0
1916	2,007	14	1	2,133
1917	2,436	14	1	4,011
1918	2,238	15	1	5,871
1919	692	74	100	7,434
1920	292	73	110	7,828
1921	189	73	96	7,574
1922	111	61	83	7,654
1923	105	59	72	7,742
1924	114	65	71	7,641
1925	119	65	70	7,597
1926	116	75	65	7,558
1927	117	73	62	7,554
1928	113	76	59	7,527
1929	113	86	56	7,500
1930	110	108	55	7,469
1931	107	121	52	7,413
1932	103	155	49	7,433
1933	107	151	49	7,643
1934	113	151	47	7,822
1935	136	162	46	6,763
1936	186	162	45	6,759
1937	197	162	44	6,764
1938	254	166	43	6,993
1939	626	167	42	7,130
1940	3,220	165	41	7,899
1941	4,085	170	41	10,366
1942	4,840	186	40	13,041
1943	4,950	199	39	15,822
1944	5,125	208	40	18,562
1945	4,410	219	42	21,365
1946	1,653	334	97	23,636
1947	854	380	91	25,630
1948	753	598	96	25,620
1949	741	806	97	25,167
1950	777	835	94	25,802
1951	1,110	810	91	25,921
1952	1,404	884	100	25,890
1953	1,365	903	97	26,051
1954	1,436	619	419	26,583
1955	1,405	652	433	26,933
1956	1,525	750	463	27,038
1957	1,430	782	490	27,007
1958	1,468	794	575	27,232
1959	1,475	1,209	610	27,376
1960	1,596	1,384	634	27,732
1961	1,689	1,417	659	28,251
1962	1,767	1,549	705	28,674
1963	1,792	1,716	772	29,847
1964	1,909	1,897	792	30,226

(continued)

Spending figures for Health, Labour and Insurance and Pensions were no longer collected in this form after 1964

<sup>a</sup>1900–13, the system of classification prevents entries comparable with those for later years. 1949–53, figures cover Housing, Local Government, Health, Labour, National Insurance and National Assistance. From 1954 figures cover Health, Housing and Local Government

<sup>b</sup>1900–13, the system of classification prevents entries comparable with those for later years. Before 1954, 'Pensions' equivalent to 'non-effective' charges. 1954 onwards figures cover Pensions, National Insurance and National Assistance

<sup>c</sup>Debt of UK Exchequer, debt created by N. Ireland Exchequer excluded. Bonds tendered for death duties and held by National Debt Commissioners excluded from 1920. External debt arising out of 1914–1918 war, excluded from 1935, when it was £1,035.5m at 31 Mar

Sources:

1. *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. From 1970 *Financial Statistics*

2 and 3. *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. Central Statistical Office

4. *Financial Accounts of the U.K.*, from 1969 *Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund Accounts and Financial Statistics*

### Government Spending, Borrowing and National Debt, 1947–

Year	Public sector current expenditure		Public sector net cash requirement		Public sector net borrowing		Deficit on current budget		National Debt <sup>a</sup>	Public sector net debt <sup>b</sup>		Money GDP
	£ million	% GDP	£ million	% GDP	£ million	% GDP	£ million	% GDP	£ billion	£ billion	% GDP	£ billion
1947–48	3,556		79	0.7 <sup>c</sup>					25.6		239.5	
1948–49	3,903	32.6 <sup>c</sup>	-496	-4.1 <sup>c</sup>	-5.8 <sup>c</sup>			25.2		211.6	12.0	
1949–50	4,098	32.2 <sup>c</sup>	-587	-4.6 <sup>c</sup>	-6.6 <sup>c</sup>			25.8		203.5	12.7	
1950–51	4,271	32.1 <sup>c</sup>	-466	-3.5 <sup>c</sup>	-6.2 <sup>c</sup>			25.9		194.8	13.3	
1951–52	4,748	32.1 <sup>c</sup>	-69	-0.5 <sup>c</sup>	-4.9 <sup>c</sup>			25.9		175.1	14.8	
1952–53	5,190	32.5 <sup>c</sup>	209	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	-3.5 <sup>c</sup>			26.1		163.0	16.0	
1953–54	5,396	31.5 <sup>c</sup>	418	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	-2.7 <sup>c</sup>			26.6		155.3	17.1	
1954–55	5,611	31.0	257	1.4	-2.7			26.9		148.6	18.1	
1955–56	5,754	29.1	-38	-0.2	-3.7			27.0		138.7	19.8	
1956–57	6,269	29.3	82	0.4	-3.1			27.0		129.3	21.3	
1957–58	6,546	28.8	6	0.0	-3.2			27.2		123.2	22.6	
1958–59	6,929	29.4	71	0.3	-3.0			27.4		118.8	23.4	
1959–60	7,401	29.5	569	2.3	-1.1			27.7		113.9	24.8	
1960–61	7,920	29.5	662	2.5	-0.9			28.3		108.8	26.6	
1961–62	8,578	30.3	610	2.2	-1.9			28.7		104.6	27.9	
1962–63	8,920	30.1	646	1.8	-2.1			29.8		104.0	29.2	
1963–64	9,342	29.2	989	2.7	-2.2			30.2		99.4	31.7	
1964–65	9,923	28.4	914	1.9	-3.6			30.4		91.6	34.5	
1965–66	11,166	29.8	922	1.5	-3.9			31.3		87.3	37.0	
1966–67	12,140	30.4	1,166	2.4	-3.9			31.9		83.8	39.3	
1967–68	13,629	32.0	2,021	3.8	-3.6			34.2		84.9	41.8	
1968–69	14,617	31.3	376	0.6	-6.0			34.0		77.8	45.8	
1969–70	15,486	30.5	-768	-1.7	-7.7			33.1		70.3	49.5	
1970–71	17,142	29.8	655	-0.6	-6.7			33.4		64.7	56.0	
1971–72	19,583	30.4	850	1.0	-4.3			35.8		62.1	62.5	
1972–73	22,126	30.0	2,449	2.6	-2.2			36.9		57.1	71.2	
1973–74	25,769	31.2	4,371	4.1	-1.1			40.1		53.8	79.4	
1974–75	34,112	34.9	7,987	5.7	0.1			45.9	52.1	50.3	93.3	
1975–76	43,885	36.5	10,281	6.4	0.7			56.6	64.7	52.2	114.6	
1976–77	51,232	36.3	8,246	5.0	0.4			67.2	73.6	50.6	134.1	
1977–78	57,540	34.9	5,568	3.9	0.7			79.2	79.5	47.1	156.7	
1978–79	66,106	34.6	9,029	4.5	1.8			86.9	88.6	44.9	180.8	
1979–80	79,600	34.4	9,723	3.7	1.2			95.3	98.2	41.7	218.1	
1980–81	96,846	36.4	12,267	4.3	2.2			113.0	113.8	43.4	249.6	

(continued)

Year	Public sector current expenditure		Public sector net cash requirement		Public sector net borrowing		Deficit on current budget		National Debt <sup>a</sup>		Public sector net debt <sup>b</sup>		Money GDP
	£ million	% GDP	£ million	% GDP	£ million	% GDP	£ billion	% GDP	£ billion	% GDP	£ billion		
1981-82	110,820	37.5	8,672	2.0	0.6	0.6	118.4	125.2	43.3	276.2			
1982-83	121,643	37.5	8,998	2.6	0.7	0.7	127.9	132.5	42.0	301.7			
1983-84	131,273	37.0	9,795	3.3	1.2	1.2	142.9	143.6	42.3	329.2			
1984-85	141,970	37.1	10,259	3.3	1.4	1.4	158.0	157.0	42.0	354.7			
1985-86	150,543	35.7	5,739	2.1	0.6	0.6	171.4	162.5	40.3	390.4			
1986-87	158,701	35.1	3,687	1.9	0.8	0.8	185.8	167.8	35.7	419.1			
1987-88	169,647	33.4	-3,231	0.9	0.0	0.0	197.4	167.4	31.2	470.7			
1988-89	176,306	31.2	-14,504	-1.1	-1.7	-1.7	197.3	153.7	25.8	526.1			
1989-90	191,068	30.7	-6,990	-0.1	-1.5	-1.5	192.9	151.9	23.3	579.9			
1990-91	208,103	31.0	-851	0.9	-0.6	-0.6	198.7	151.0	21.9	625.1			
1991-92	231,972	32.8	13,753	3.3	1.4	1.4	214.8	165.8	23.1	658.2			
1992-93	252,140	34.7	36,153	6.5	4.5	4.5	249.1	201.9	27.0	679.1			
1993-94	266,161	34.6	46,108	6.7	5.1	5.1	307.3	249.1	31.7	720.0			
1994-95	277,560	34.4	36,743	5.4	3.9	3.9	349.5	289.5	35.1	755.4			
1995-96	291,164	34.3	31,538	4.2	2.7	2.7	391.2	321.4	36.6	796.3			
1996-97	300,325	33.2	22,621	3.1	2.1	2.1	419.8	347.0	37.3	850.6			
1997-98	307,136	32.3	1,190	0.6	0.2	0.2	419.3	358.6	37.1	894.9			
1998-99	315,344	31.8	-6,140	-0.4	-1.0	-1.0	419.2	357.8	35.3	938.9			
1999-00	326,783	31.6	-8,053	-1.4	-2.0	-2.0	426.2	349.1	32.7	982.3			
2000-01	348,396	31.9	-36,521	-1.6	-2.2	-2.2	426.0	316.4	28.5	1038.8			
2001-02	365,972	32.3	4,014	0.0	-1.1	-1.1	434.5	323.3	27.9	1077.5			
2002-03	393,986	33.1	24,535	2.2	1.0	1.0	448.0	355.2	29.0	1139.2			
2003-04	430,323	34.2	38,421	2.5	1.3	1.3	503.4	394.2	30.5	1207.6			
2004-05	463,508	35.1	41,018	3.3	1.7	1.7	530.6	449.2	33.1	1270.2			
2005-06	490,674	35.0	42,603	3.0	1.1	1.1	567.1	492.0	34.2	1353.6			
2006-07	514,145	34.8	35,405	2.5	0.6	0.6	602.2	529.3	35.0	1428.6			
2007-08	544,698	35.2	27,934	2.6	0.6	0.6	661.0	655.9	35.8	1500.5			
2008-09	577,425	37.3	170,891	6.7	3.4	3.4	11250.9 <sup>d</sup>	2177.7	50.6	1504.1			
2009-10	609,452	39.8	201,093	10.1	6.7	6.7	1271.8	2293.1	64.4	1503.6			
2010-11	637,506	40.0	128,825	8.6	5.9	5.9	1343.8	2310.6	71.2	1574.9			
2011-12	645,964	39.5	107,404	7.1	5.0	5.0	1370.9	2236.7	74.9	1629.1			
2012-13	656,118	38.8	87,158	7.3	5.0	5.0	1506.7	2265.5	78.5	1678.9			
2013-14	666,425	37.9	66,739	5.9	4.1	4.1	1628.2	2032.1	80.9	1756.2			
2014-15	673,283	36.7	76,321	5.0	3.1	3.1	1741.1	1849.6	83.2	1831.8			

Debt figures refer to liabilities outstanding at the end of the financial year

<sup>a</sup>Gross nominal liabilities of the National Loans Fund—the name “National Debt” is no longer officially used

<sup>b</sup>Public Sector Net Debt (formerly Net Public Sector Debt) is now preferred to National Debt for use in a fiscal policy framework as a measure of government liabilities. The measure was introduced by the Bank of England in 1986 and back-calculated to 1975

<sup>c</sup>Before 1955-56, percentages are calculated on calendar year GDP

<sup>d</sup>The National Loans Fund liabilities include the liabilities of public sector banks, which accounts for this dramatic increase

Sources: Public Sector Finances time series dataset; Office of Budget Responsibility *Public Finances databank*; Annual Accounts of the National Loans Fund



## Public Spending on Services by Function, 1964–

	<i>Health</i>		<i>Education</i>		<i>Defence</i>		<i>Social security benefits</i>		<i>Public order &amp; safety</i>		<i>Transport</i>	
	<i>£ bn</i>	<i>% GDP</i>	<i>£ bn</i>	<i>% GDP</i>	<i>£ bn</i>	<i>% GDP</i>	<i>£ bn</i>	<i>% GDP</i>	<i>£ bn</i>	<i>% GDP</i>	<i>£ bn</i>	<i>% GDP</i>
1964–65	1.2	3.4	1.5	4.2			2.0	5.7				
1965–66	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.4			2.3	6.3				
1966–67	1.4	3.6	1.8	4.6			2.5	6.3				
1967–68	1.6	3.7	2.0	5.0			2.8	6.7				
1968–69	1.7	3.9	2.2	4.8			3.2	6.9				
1969–70	1.8	3.8	2.4	4.8			3.4	6.9				
1970–71	2.1	3.8	2.6	4.9	2.5	4.5	3.6	6.5				
1971–72	2.4	4.0	3.1	5.0	2.8	4.5	4.2	6.8				
1972–73	2.7	4.1	3.7	5.2	3.1	4.3	4.9	6.9				
1973–74	3.1	4.1	4.2	5.3	3.5	4.4	5.5	6.9				
1974–75	4.1	4.1	5.5	5.9	4.2	4.5	6.9	7.4				
1975–76	5.5	4.5	7.0	6.1	5.3	4.7	9.3	8.1				
1976–77	6.2	4.9	7.8	5.9	6.2	4.6	11.1	8.3				
1977–78	6.9	4.8	8.3	5.3	6.8	4.3	13.4	8.5				
1978–79	7.8	4.5	9.1	5.0	7.5	4.1	15.9	8.8				
1979–80	9.1	4.5	10.5	4.8	9.2	4.2	18.8	8.6				
1980–81	11.9	4.4	12.8	5.1	11.1	4.5	22.7	9.1				
1981–82	13.3	5.0	13.9	5.0	12.6	4.6	27.7	10.0				
1982–83	14.4	5.1	15.0	5.0	14.4	4.8	31.6	10.5				
1983–84	15.4	5.0	15.8	4.8	15.5	4.7	35.3	10.7				
1984–85	16.5	5.0	16.3	4.9	17.2	5.2	38.3	10.8	6.4	1.9	6.7	2.0
1985–86	17.5	4.8	16.8	4.6	18.0	5.0	41.8	10.7	6.6	1.8	6.8	1.9
1986–87	18.7	4.8	18.5	4.8	18.2	4.7	44.9	10.7	7.2	1.8	6.7	1.7
1987–88	20.3	4.6	21.2	4.8	19.1	4.3	46.7	9.9	8.1	1.8	6.4	1.4
1988–89	22.4	4.6	23.1	4.7	19.4	4.0	47.3	9.0	9.0	1.8	6.3	1.3
1989–90	24.2	4.5	25.9	4.8	21.0	3.9	50.3	8.7	10.3	1.9	7.3	1.4
1990–91	27.1	4.7	28.1	4.9	22.0	3.8	56.5	9.0	11.7	2.0	8.3	1.4
1991–92	30.9	5.1	31.3	5.2	23.2	3.8	66.3	10.1	13.2	2.2	9.2	1.5
1992–93	34.2	4.7	33.2	4.6	23.8	3.3	75.3	11.1	14.4	2.0	10.8	1.5
1993–94	36.6	4.8	34.7	4.5	23.5	3.1	82.4	11.4	15.0	1.9	10.0	1.3
1994–95	39.4	4.9	36.2	4.5	23.3	2.9	84.9	11.2	15.6	1.9	11.5	1.4
1995–96	41.4	4.9	37.0	4.4	22.5	2.6	88.7	11.1	16.0	1.9	10.9	1.3
1996–97	42.8	4.7	37.8	4.2	22.1	2.4	92.2	10.8	16.4	1.8	9.5	1.0
1997–98	44.5	4.7	38.6	4.1	21.7	2.3	93.3	10.4	17.1	1.8	8.7	0.9
1998–99	46.9	4.7	40.0	4.0	24.5	2.5	95.6	10.2	18.0	1.8	7.8	0.8
1999–00	49.4	4.8	42.2	4.1	25.1	2.4	99.0	10.1	18.4	1.8	7.9	0.8
2000–01	54.2	5.0	45.9	4.2	25.7	2.4	101.4	9.8	20.4	1.9	9.0	0.8
2001–02	59.8	5.3	51.2	4.5	25.4	2.2	106.7	9.9	23.1	2.0	11.3	1.0
2002–03	66.2	5.6	54.7	4.6	27.0	2.3	110.3	9.7	24.4	2.0	14.8	1.2
2003–04	74.9	5.9	61.0	4.8	28.8	2.3	105.8	8.8	26.4	2.1	16.3	1.3
2004–05	82.9	6.3	65.1	4.9	29.8	2.3	111.1	8.7	28.5	2.2	16.0	1.2
2005–06	89.8	6.4	69.8	5.0	31.0	2.2	115.8	8.6	29.3	2.1	17.0	1.2
2006–07	94.7	6.4	73.0	4.9	32.2	2.2	119.2	8.3	30.4	2.1	19.9	1.3
2007–08	101.1	6.5	78.7	5.1	33.7	2.2	126.2	8.4	31.7	2.0	20.6	1.3
2008–09	108.7	7.0	83.0	5.4	36.8	2.4	135.8	9.0	33.7	2.2	21.0	1.4
2009–10	116.9	7.6	88.5	5.8	37.7	2.5	148.0	9.8	34.1	2.2	23.0	1.5
2010–11	119.9	7.5	91.5	5.7	39.3	2.5	153.4	9.7	33.1	2.1	21.5	1.4
2011–12	121.3	7.4	86.5	5.3	38.7	2.4	159.0	9.8	32.1	2.0	19.4	1.2
2012–13	124.3	7.4	84.2	5.0	36.3	2.2	166.6	9.9	31.3	1.9	18.5	1.1
2013–14	129.4	7.4	85.3	4.9	36.4	2.1	164.2	9.3	29.6	1.7	19.1	1.1
2014–15	134.1	7.3	85.7	4.7	36.7	2.0	168.3	9.2	29.6	1.6	20.3	1.1
2015–16	138.7	7.4	84.0	4.5	36.6	1.9			30.2	1.6	28.1	1.5

(continued)

Sources: Cols 1–6, 9–12: from 1984 to 85, HM Treasury *Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2000–01, 2010, 2015*. Earlier figures, cols. 1–2 House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/724 (2012); Cols. 3–4, *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/1078 (2014); Cols. 5–6, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; Cols. 7–8, all dates, DWP, *Benefit expenditure and caseload tables 2016*

### Percentage Shares in Net National Income (Based on Current Prices)

*United Kingdom (percentages)*

Year	Wages	Salaries	Income from self-employment	Gross Trading Profits of:		Rent
				Private companies	Public corporations	
1900	39.0	10.6		34.6		12.1
1910	41.4	9.1		36.4		12.5
1921	43.6	17.9	13.4	5.7	0.5	5.8
1930	39.4	21.1	14.8	11.3	1.2	8.5
1938	40.8	21.9	13.4	14.3	1.4	9.3
1950	44.8	25.5	12.8	19.6	3.0	4.9
1960	42.8	29.2	9.5	17.7	3.4	5.9
1970	68.6		8.3	12.0	3.5	7.5
1980	68.5		9.0	13.8	3.1	7.1
1990	65.2		12.7	13.5	0.8	8.1

Sources: *National Income and Expenditure*; Blue Books.

### Income Distribution after Tax

*United Kingdom  
(tax units—000's)*

Year	£50– £250	£250– £500	£500– £750	£750– £1000	£1000– £2000	£2000– £6000	£6000– £10000	£10000+
1938	n.a.	1,940	375	132	142	66	7	0
1949	13,040	10,140	2,020	442	368	90	0	0
1959	6,200	7,440	6,630	3,880	2,052	295	3	0
1967	2,338	5,90	5,418	4,822	8,298	954 <sup>a</sup>	63 <sup>b</sup>	0
1972/3	7,465			4,164	11,138	5,474	101	9
1978/8	1,446			7,580		16,709	2,988	353
1990/1				6,350			7,840	12,101
1996/7				5,122			7,920	14,256
2006/7				188,000			817,000	257,000

a £2,000–£5,000

b £5,000–£10,000

Source: *National Income and Expenditure* Blue Books. *Inland Revenue Statistics*.

**Consumer Credit 1947–**

Hire Purchase and other instalment credit (Finance Houses, Durable Goods, Shops and Department Stores) total outstanding business at end of period (£m).

1947	68	1963	959	1979	6,901	1995	68,205
1948	105	1964	1,115	1980	7,844	1996	77,494
1949	128	1965	1,196	1981	13,403	1997	88,100
1950	167	1966	1,104	1982	16,030	1998	101,928
1951	208	1967	1,058	1983	18,933	1999	121,947
1952	241	1968	1,089	1984	22,307	2000	135,168
1953	276	1969	1,063	1985	26,112	2001	150,802
1954	384	1970	1,127	1986	30,548	2002	169,209
1955	461	1971	1,377	1987	36,566	2003	180,649
1956	376	1972	1,769	1988	42,839	2004	198,856
1957	448	1973	2,151	1989	48,384	2005	211,037
1958	556	1974	1,944	1990	52,522	2006	212,715
1959	849	1975	1,892	1991	53,449	2007	224,352
1960	935	1976	2,163	1992	52,593	2008	233,164
1961	934	1977	4,184	1993	52,334	2009	226,827
1962	887	1978	5,499	1994	57,068		

From 1981 figures include all consumer credit companies licensed to take deposits, both in monetary and retail sectors

The basis of calculations is different after 1977. The figures jump in 1983 with the inclusion of bank loans

Sources: *Key Statistics 1900–1970*; *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1970–*; *Economic Trends 1977–*

**Budget Dates**

1900	5	Mar	1922	1	May	1943	12	Apr
1901	1	Apr	1923	17	Apr	1944	25	Apr
1902	14	Apr	1924	29	Apr	1945	24	Apr
1903	23	Apr	1925	28	Apr		23	Oct
1904	19	Apr	1926	26	Apr	1946	9	Apr
1905	10	Apr	1927	11	Apr	1947	15	Apr
1906	30	Apr	1928	24	Apr		12	Oct
1907	18	Apr	1929	15	Apr	1948	6	Apr
1908	7	May	1930	14	Apr	1949	6	Apr
1909	29	Apr	1931	27	Apr	1950	18	Apr
1910	30	Jun		10	Sep	1951	10	Apr
1911	16	May	1932	19	Apr	1952	11	Apr
1912	2	Apr	1933	25	Apr	1953	14	Apr
1913	22	Apr	1934	17	Apr	1954	6	Apr
1914	4	May	1935	15	Apr	1955	19	Apr
	17	Nov	1936	21	Apr		26	Oct
1915	4	May	1937	20	Apr	1956	17	Apr
	21	Sep	1938	26	Apr	1957	9	Apr
1916	4	Apr	1939	25	Apr	1958	15	Apr
1917	3	May		27	Sep	1959	7	Apr
1918	22	Apr	1940	23	Apr	1960	4	Apr
1919	3	Apr		23	Jul	1961	17	Apr
1920	19	Apr	1941	7	Apr	1962	8	Apr
1921	25	Apr	1942	14	Apr	1963	3	Apr

1964	14	Apr	1981	10	Mar	2000	21	Mar
	11	Nov	1982	9	Mar	2001	7	Mar
1965	6	Apr	1983	15	Mar	2002	17	Apr
1966	5	May	1984	13	Mar	2003	9	Apr
1967	11	Apr	1985	19	Mar	2004	17	Mar
1968	19	Mar	1986	18	Mar	2005	18	Mar
1969	15	Apr	1987	17	Mar		15	Aug
1970	14	Apr	1988	15	Mar	2006	21	Mar
1971	30	Mar	1989	14	Mar	2007	4	Nov
1972	21	Apr	1990	20	Mar	2008	12	Mar
1973	7	Mar	1991	19	Mar	2009	22	Apr
1974	26	Mar	1992	10	Mar	2010	24	Mar
	12	Nov	1993	16	Mar		22	Jun
1975	15	Apr	1993	30	Nov	2011	23	Mar
1976	6	Apr	1994	29	Nov	2012	21	Mar
1977	29	Mar	1995	28	Nov	2013	20	Mar
1978	11	Apr	1996	26	Nov	2014	19	Mar
1979	3	Apr	1997	3	Jul	2015	18	Mar
	12	Jun	1998	17	Mar		8	Jul
1980	26	Mar	1999	9	Mar	2016	16	Mar

Occasionally ad hoc statements by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on revised fiscal and economic arrangements have been referred to by the media as 'Budgets', although not so regarded by the Treasury. Such statements or 'mini-Budgets' occurred on 22 Jul 74, 12 Nov 74, 11 Jul 75, 19 Feb 76, 22 Jul 76, 15 Dec 76, 15 Jul 77, 26 Oct 77, 8 Jun 78 and 15 Nov 80

In 1982 the forecast required under the *Industry Act 1975* for decisions on public expenditure plans and proposed changes to National Insurance contributions were brought together in one 'Autumn Statement'.

#### *Autumn Statements 1982–92*

1982	8 Nov	1986	6 Nov	1990	8 Nov
1983	17 Nov	1987	3 Nov	1991	6 Nov
1984	11 Nov	1988	8 Nov	1992	12 Nov
1985	12 Nov	1989	15 Nov		

The Chancellor announced in his 1992 Budget that as from November 1993, the Budget and the Autumn Statement would be brought together and announced on the same day, in late November or early December. In the course of his 1997 Budget, the Chancellor announced that from 1998 the Budget would revert to the Spring, with a Pre-Budget Report published in November each year.

#### *Pre-Budget Reports 1997–2009*

1997	25 Nov	2002	27 Nov	2007	9 Oct
1998	3 Nov	2003	10 Dec	2008	24 Nov
1999	9 Nov	2004	2 Dec	2009	9 Dec
2000	8 Nov	2005	5 Dec		
2001	27 Nov	2006	6 Dec		

In 2010 the Chancellor replaced the Pre-Budget Report with an Autumn Statement focusing on government finances and economic growth.

*Autumn Statements 2010–*

2010	29 Nov	2012	5 Dec	2014	3 Dec
2011	29 Nov	2013	5 Dec	2015	25 Nov

In 1998 the Chancellor announced that in future all decisions about spending would be taken for three-year periods, and announced to Parliament in a Comprehensive Spending Review; because the last year of the first review period overlapped with the first year of the second, these announcements would come every two years.

*Spending Reviews*

1998	14 Jul	2004	12 Jul	2010	20 Oct
2000	18 Jul	2007	19 Jul	2013	26 Jun
2002	15 Jul	2009	<i>postponed</i>	2015	25 Nov <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Spending Review published together with Autumn statement

**Value of Sterling**

		<i>Foreign Exchange Rates</i>							
<i>Wholesale Price Index Number (1963 = 100)</i>	<i>Retail Price Index Number (1963 = 100)</i>	<i>Internal Purchasing Power of £ (1900 = £1)</i>	<i>Internal Purchasing Power of £ (2010 = £1) (£)</i>	<i>USA (Dol- lars) \$ = £1</i>	<i>France (Francs) Fr = £1</i>	<i>Germany (Marks)<sup>a</sup> DM = £1</i>	<i>Europe (euros) € = £1</i>	<i>Japan (Yen) ¥ = £1</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3a</i>	<i>3b</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	
1900	22	19	20/–	4.84	25.1	20.4	–	–	
1901	21	19	19/9	4.85	25.2	20.4	–	–	
1902	21	19	19/7	4.85	25.2	20.5	–	–	
1903	21	19	19/4	4.85	25.1	20.4	–	–	
1904	22	19	19/1	4.85	25.2	20.4	–	–	
1905	21	19	19/4	4.85	25.2	20.5	–	–	
1906	22	19	19/4	4.82	25.1	20.5	–	–	
1907	23	20	18/8	4.84	25.1	20.5	–	–	
1908	23	20	18/4	4.85	25.1	20.4	–	–	
1909	23	20	18/4	4.86	25.2	20.4	–	–	
1910	24	20	18/1	4.84	25.2	20.4	–	–	
1911	24	21	17/1	4.84	25.3	20.4	–	–	
1912	25	21	17/3	4.85	25.2	20.5	–	–	
1913	26	21	17/3	4.83	25.2	20.4	–	–	
1914	26	21	17/5	4.87	25.2	20.5	–	–	
1915	31	26	14/2	4.77	26.3	–	–	–	
1916	41	30	11/1	4.76	28.2	–	–	–	
1917	53	37	9/1	4.76	27.4	–	–	–	
1918	59	42	8/7	4.76	27.2	–	–	–	
1919	66	46	8/1	4.60	29.7	–	–	–	
1920	79	52	7/–	3.97	47.9	145	–	–	
1921	50	47	7/8	3.73	46.7	268	–	–	
1922	41	38	9/6	4.41	52.8	1,654	–	–	
1923	41	37	10/–	4.58	75.2	720,000	–	–	
1924	43	37	9/11	4.33	81.8	18bn.	–	–	

(continued)

Foreign Exchange Rates								
<i>Wholesale Price Index Number (1963 = 100)</i>	<i>Retail Price Index Number (1963 = 100)</i>	<i>Internal Purchasing Power of £ (1900 = £1)</i>	<i>Internal Purchasing Power of £ (2010 = £1) (£)</i>	<i>USA (Dol- lars) \$ = £1</i>	<i>France (Francs) Fr = £1</i>	<i>Germany (Marks)<sup>a</sup> (DM = £1)</i>	<i>Europe (euros) € = £1</i>	<i>Japan (Yen) ¥ = £1</i>
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8
1925	41	37	9/11	4.86	106.1	20.4	-	
1926	38	36	10/1	4.87	167.5	20.4	-	
1927	36	35	10/5	4.85	124.0	20.5	-	
1928	36	35	10/6	4.87	124.2	20.4	-	
1929	35	35	10/7	4.84	124.0	20.4	-	
1930	30	33	11/-	4.86	123.7	20.4	-	
1931	27	31	11/10	4.86	124.2	20.5	-	
1932	26	30	12/1	3.58	91.1	15.0	-	
1933	26	30	12/5	4.30	86.2	14.3	-	
1934	27	30	12/4	5.04	76.6	13.3	-	
1935	27	30	12/2	4.94	74.5	12.2	-	
1936	29	31	11/10	5.01	75.7	12.4	-	
1937	33	32	11/4	4.94	120	12.3	-	
1938	30	33	11/2	4.95	178	12.3	-	
1939	31	34	10/10	4.68	177	11.7	-	
1940	42	38	8/11	4.03	177	-	-	
1941	47	42	8/-	4.03	-	-	-	
1942	48	45	7/5	4.03	-	-	-	
1943	50	47	7/2	4.03	-	-	-	
1944	51	47	7/-	4.03	-	-	-	
1945	53	49	6/10	4.03	203.8	-	-	
1946	58	51	6/7	4.03	480.0	-	-	
1947	67	54	6/2	4.03	480.0	-	-	
1948	63	57	5/9	4.03		<sup>c</sup> -	-	
1949	66	59	5/7	<sup>b</sup>		<sup>d</sup> -	-	
1950	71	61	5/5	2.80	980.0	-	-	
1951	80	67	5/-	2.80	979.7	-	-	
1952	84	73	4/8	2.79	981.5	-	-	
1953	84	75	4/8	2.81	982.8	11.7	-	
1954	83	76	4/7	2.81	981.6	11.7	-	
1955	86	80	4/5	2.79	978.1	11.7	-	
1956	89	84	4/2	2.80	982.7	11.7	-	
1957	92	87	4/1	2.79		<sup>c</sup> 11.7	-	
1958	93	90	4/-	2.81		<sup>f</sup> 11.7	-	
1959	93	90	4/-	2.81	13.77 <sup>g</sup>	11.7	-	
1960	94	91	3/11	2.81	13.77	11.7	-	
1961	97	94	3/10	2.80	13.74	11.17	-	
1962	99	98	3/8	2.81	13.76	11.22	-	
1963	100	100	3/7	2.80	13.72	11.16	-	
1964	103	103	3/6	2.79	13.68	11.10	-	
1965	107	108	3/5	2.80	13.70	11.17	-	
1966	110	112	3/3	2.79	13.72	11.17	-	
1967	111	115	3/2	2.79 <sup>h</sup>	13.68 <sup>i</sup>	11.10 <sup>j</sup>	-	
1968	115	121	3/-	2.39	11.86	9.56	-	
1969	120	127	2/10	2.39	12.43 <sup>k</sup>	9.38	-	
1970	128	135	2/8	2.40	13.24	8.74	-	
1971	140	148	12.5p	2.44	13.47	8.61	-	864 <sup>l</sup>
1972	147	159	11.5p	2.50	12.61	7.97	-	794 <sup>m</sup>
1973	158	173	10.5p	2.45	10.90	6.54	-	665
1974	195	201	9p	2.34	11.25	6.05	-	683
1975	242	250	7.5p	6.54	2.22	9.50	5.45	658

(continued)

Foreign Exchange Rates									
<i>Wholesale Price Index Number (1963 = 100)</i>	<i>Retail Price Index Number (1963 = 100)</i>	<i>Internal Purchasing Power of £ (1900 = £1)</i>	<i>Internal Purchasing Power of £ (2010 = £1) (£)</i>	<i>USA (Dol- lars) \$ = £1</i>	<i>France (Francs) Fr = £1</i>	<i>Germany (Marks)<sup>a</sup> DM = £1</i>	<i>Europe (euros) € = £1</i>	<i>Japan (Yen) ¥ = £1</i>	
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	
1976	281	291	6.5p	5.61	1.80	8.61	4.55	–	535
1977	335	337	5.5p	4.85	1.75	8.57	4.05	–	468
1978	365	365	5p	4.47	1.92	8.65	3.85	–	403
1979	–	414	4.5p	3.95	2.12	9.03	3.89	–	466
1980	–	488	3.5p	3.34	2.33	9.83	4.23	–	526
1981	–	546	3.5p	2.99	2.03	10.94	4.56	–	445
1982	–	593	3p	2.75	1.75	11.48	4.24	–	435
1983	–	620	3p	2.63	1.52	11.55	3.87	–	360
1984	–	651	3p	2.51	1.34	11.64	3.79	–	317
1985	–	691	3p	2.36	1.30	11.55	3.78	–	307
1986	–	714	3p	2.29	1.47	10.16	3.18	–	247
1987	–	744	2.5p	2.19	1.64	9.84	2.94	–	237
1988	–	781	2.5p	2.09	1.78	10.60	3.12	–	228
1989	–	841	2.5p	1.94	1.64	10.45	3.08	–	226
1990	–	921	2p	1.77	1.79	9.69	2.88	–	257
1991	–	975	2p	1.67	1.77	9.95	2.93	–	238
1992	–	1015	2p	1.61	1.77	9.32	2.75	–	224
1993	–	1031	2p	1.59	1.50	8.51	2.48	–	167
1994	–	1056	1.5p	1.55	1.53	8.49	2.48	–	156
1995	–	1093	1.5p	1.50	1.58	7.87	2.26	–	148
1996	–	1119	1.5p	1.46	1.56	7.99	2.35	–	170
1997	–	1149	1.5p	1.42	1.64	9.56	2.84	–	198
1998	–	1191	1.5p	1.37	1.66	9.77	2.91	–	217
1999	–	1210	1.5p	1.35	1.62	–	–	1.52	184
2000	–	1246	1.5p	1.31	1.52	–	–	1.64	163
2001	–	1268	1.5p	1.29	1.44	–	–	1.61	175
2002	–	1289	1.5p	1.27	1.50	–	–	1.59	188
2003	–	1326	1.5p	1.23	1.64	–	–	1.45	189
2004	–	1366	1.5p	1.20	1.83	–	–	1.47	198
2005	–	1404	1.5p	1.16	1.82	–	–	1.46	200
2006	–	1449	1.5p	1.13	1.84	–	–	1.47	214
2007	–	1511	1.5p	1.08	2.00	–	–	1.46	236
2008	–	1571	1p	1.04	1.85	–	–	1.26	192
2009	–	1563	1p	1.05	1.57	–	–	1.12	146
2010	–	1635	1p	1.00	1.55	–	–	1.17	136
2011	–	1720	1p	0.95	1.60	–	–	1.15	128
2012	–	1775	1p	0.92	1.59	–	–	1.23	126
2013	–	1829	1p	0.89	1.56	–	–	1.18	153
2014	–	1872	1p	0.87	1.65	–	–	1.24	174
2015	–	1891	1p	0.86	1.53	–	–	1.38	185

<sup>a</sup>West German Deutsche Mark 1963–90

<sup>b</sup>4.03 to 19 Sep, 2.80 thereafter

<sup>c</sup>480 to 25 Jan, 864 from 26 Jan to 17 Oct, 1062 thereafter

<sup>d</sup>1062 to 26 Apr, 1097 from 27 Apr to 20 Sep, 980 thereafter

<sup>e</sup>984.9 to 19 Aug, 1117.1 thereafter

<sup>f</sup>1775.5 to 24 Dec, 13.74 from 29 Dec (in units of 100 francs)

<sup>g</sup>In units of 100 francs (100 francs = 1 New Franc)

<sup>h</sup>2.79 to 18 Nov, 2.40 thereafter

<sup>i</sup>13.68 to 18 Nov, 11.88 thereafter

<sup>j</sup>11.10 to 18 Nov, 9.50 thereafter

<sup>k</sup>11.86 to 11 Aug, 13.31 thereafter<sup>l</sup>864 to 13 Aug, 811 to 17 Dec, 803 thereafter<sup>m</sup>794 to 23 Jun, 713 thereafter

Sources:

1 and 2. *The British Economy: Key Statistics 1900–1970 and Annual Abstract of Statistics*. Figures for later years calculated by rebasing indices published using later base years, and may include rounding errors3a. 1900–14 based on unofficial price index compiled by G. H. Wood, in W. T. Layton and G. Crowther, *An Introduction to the Study of Prices* (1938); 1914–38 based on Ministry of Labour *Cost of Living Index (Min. of Labour Gazette)*; 1938 onwards based on figures in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*3b. Source: ONS Time Series Data ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)), series K9AD4.–8. 1900–1939, *The Economist*, figures for the end of June; 1940–1970 *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. 1970–98 *Financial Statistics*. 1999– Office of National Statistics ([ofs.gov.uk](http://ofs.gov.uk), Time Series AUSS, THAP, AJFO)**Retail Price Index (January 1987 = 100)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1979	52.5	53.0	53.4	54.3	54.7	55.7	58.1	58.5	59.1	59.7	60.3	60.7
1980	62.2	63.1	63.9	66.1	66.7	67.4	67.9	68.1	68.5	68.9	69.5	69.9
1981	70.3	70.9	72.0	74.1	74.6	75.0	75.3	75.9	76.3	77.0	77.8	78.3
1982	78.7	78.8	79.4	81.0	81.6	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	82.3	82.7	82.5
1983	82.6	83.0	83.1	84.3	84.6	84.8	85.3	85.7	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.9
1984	86.8	87.2	87.5	88.6	89.0	89.2	89.1	89.9	90.1	90.7	91.0	90.9
1985	91.2	91.9	92.8	94.8	95.2	95.4	95.2	95.5	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.0
1986	96.2	96.6	96.7	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.5	97.8	98.3	98.5	99.3	99.6
1987	100.0	100.4	100.6	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	102.1	102.4	102.9	103.4	103.3
1988	103.3	103.7	104.1	105.8	106.2	106.6	106.7	107.9	108.4	109.5	110.0	110.3
1989	111.0	111.8	112.3	114.3	115.0	115.4	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.5	118.5	118.8
1990	119.5	120.2	121.4	125.1	126.2	126.7	126.8	128.1	129.3	130.3	130.0	129.9
1991	130.2	130.9	131.4	133.1	133.5	134.1	133.8	134.1	134.6	135.1	135.6	135.7
1992	135.6	136.3	136.7	138.8	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.9	139.4	139.9	139.7	139.2
1993	137.9	138.8	139.3	140.6	141.1	141.0	140.7	141.3	141.9	141.8	141.6	141.9
1994	141.3	142.1	142.5	144.2	144.7	144.7	144.0	144.7	145.0	145.2	145.3	146.0
1995	146.0	146.9	147.5	149.0	149.6	149.8	149.1	149.9	150.6	149.8	149.8	150.7
1996	150.2	150.9	151.5	152.6	152.9	153.0	152.4	153.1	153.8	153.8	153.9	154.4
1997	154.4	155.0	155.4	156.3	156.9	157.5	157.5	158.5	159.3	159.5	159.6	160.0
1998	159.5	160.3	160.8	162.6	163.5	163.4	163.0	163.7	164.4	164.5	164.5	164.4
1999	163.4	163.7	164.1	165.2	165.6	165.6	165.1	165.5	166.2	166.5	166.7	167.3
2000	166.6	167.5	168.4	170.1	170.7	171.1	170.5	170.5	171.7	171.6	172.1	172.2
2001	171.1	172.0	172.2	173.1	174.2	174.4	173.3	174.0	174.6	174.3	173.6	173.4
2002	173.3	173.8	174.5	175.7	176.2	176.2	175.9	176.4	177.6	177.9	178.2	178.5
2003	178.4	179.3	179.9	181.2	181.5	181.3	181.3	181.6	182.5	182.6	182.7	183.5
2004	183.1	183.8	184.6	185.7	186.5	186.8	186.8	187.4	188.1	188.6	189.0	189.9
2005	188.9	189.6	190.5	191.6	192.0	192.2	192.2	192.6	193.1	193.3	193.6	193.4
2006	193.4	194.2	195.0	196.4	197.7	198.5	198.5	199.2	200.1	200.4	200.1	202.7
2007	201.6	203.1	204.4	205.4	206.2	207.3	206.1	207.3	208.0	208.8	209.7	210.9
2008	209.8	211.4	212.1	214.0	215.1	216.8	216.5	217.2	218.4	217.7	216.0	212.9
2009	210.1	211.4	211.3	211.5	212.8	213.4	213.4	214.4	215.3	216.0	216.6	218.0
2010	217.9	219.2	220.7	222.8	223.6	224.1	223.6	224.5	225.3	225.8	226.8	228.4
2011	229.0	231.3	232.5	234.4	235.2	235.2	234.7	236.1	237.9	238.0	238.5	239.4
2012	238.0	239.9	240.8	242.5	242.4	241.8	242.1	243.0	244.2	245.6	245.6	246.8
2013	245.8	247.6	248.7	249.5	250.0	249.7	249.7	251.0	251.9	251.9	252.1	253.4
2014	252.6	254.2	254.8	255.7	255.9	256.3	256.0	257.0	257.6	257.7	257.1	257.5
2015	255.4	256.7	257.1	258.0	258.5	258.9	258.6	259.8	259.6	259.5	259.8	260.6
2016	258.8	260.0	261.1									

Source: Office of National Statistics, Inflation and Price Indices, Time series CHAW



**Inflation Rate**  
% change in Retail Price Index over preceding twelve months

	<i>Annual % change</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
1949	2.8	4.6	2.9	2.3	0.6	2.6	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.2
1951	9.1	3.9	4.6	5.0	6.3	8.7	9.6	11.3	12.2	12.3	11.9	11.9	12.0
1952	9.2	13.0	12.0	11.8	11.8	9.1	10.6	8.8	7.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.4
1953	3.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.1
1954	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	4.0
1955	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	5.2	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.2	6.4	5.8
1956	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.4	7.3	7.3	5.0	4.3	5.2	4.4	3.9	2.7	3.0
1957	3.7	4.4	4.3	2.8	1.8	2.0	3.2	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6
1958	3.0	3.5	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
1959	0.6	2.1	2.5	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.0
1960	1.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8
1961	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4
1962	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.6
1963	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.9
1964	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.8
1965	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.5
1966	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7
1967	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.5
1968	4.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.9
1969	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.7
1970	6.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.9
1971	9.4	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.0
1972	7.1	8.2	8.1	7.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.6	7.7
1973	9.2	7.7	7.9	8.2	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.6
1974	16.0	12.0	13.2	13.5	15.2	16.0	16.5	17.1	16.9	17.1	17.1	18.3	19.1
1975	24.2	19.9	19.9	21.2	21.7	25.0	26.1	26.3	26.9	26.6	25.9	25.2	24.9
1976	16.5	23.4	22.9	21.2	18.9	15.4	13.8	12.9	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.1
1977	15.8	16.6	16.2	16.7	17.5	17.1	17.7	17.6	16.5	15.6	14.1	13.0	12.1
1978	8.3	9.9	9.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.4
1979	13.4	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	11.4	15.6	15.8	16.5	17.2	17.4	17.2
1980	18.0	18.4	19.1	19.8	21.8	21.9	21.0	16.9	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.3	15.1
1981	11.9	13.0	12.5	12.6	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.0
1982	8.6	12.0	11.0	10.4	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.4
1983	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.3
1984	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.6
1985	6.1	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7
1986	3.4	5.5	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7
1987	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7
1988	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.8
1989	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.7
1990	9.5	7.7	7.5	8.1	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.6	10.9	10.9	9.7	9.3
1991	5.9	9.0	8.9	8.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.5
1992	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.6
1993	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9
1994	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9
1995	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.2
1996	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.5
1997	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
1998	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
1999	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8
2000	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.9

(continued)

	<i>Annual % change</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
2001	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.7
2002	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9
2003	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8
2004	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
2005	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
2006	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4
2007	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.0
2008	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.0	0.9
2009	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-0.8	0.3	2.4
2010	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8
2011	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8
2012	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.1
2013	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
2014	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.6
2015	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2
2016		1.3	1.3	1.6									

Source: Office of National Statistics, Inflation and Price Indices, Time series CZBH

### Interest Rates

	<i>Price of 2½% Consols (Ave for year)</i>	<i>Bank rate % (Max and Min for year)</i>			<i>Price of 2½% Consols (Ave for year)</i>	<i>Bank rate % (Max and Min for year)</i>	
1900	99.6	6	3	1928	55.9	4.5	4.5
1901	94.3	5	3	1929	54.3	6	4.5
1902	94.4	4	3	1930	55.8	5	3
1903	90.8	4	3	1931	56.9	6	2.5
1904	88.3	4	3	1932	66.8	6	2
1905	89.8	3	2.5	1933	73.7	2	2
1906	88.3	6	3.5	1934	80.6	2	2
1907	84.1	7	4	1935	86.6	2	2
1908	86.0	7	2.5	1936	85.1	2	2
1909	83.9	5	2.5	1937	76.3	2	2
1910	81.1	5	3	1938	74.1	2	2
1911	79.3	4	3.5	1939	67.2	4	2
1912	76.2	5	3	1940	73.5	2	2
1913	73.6	5	4.5	1941	80.0	2	2
1914	74.8	10	3	1942	82.6	2	2
1915	65.5	5	5	1943	80.7	2	2
1916	58.0	6	5	1944	79.6	2	2
1917	54.7	6	5	1945	85.5	2	2
1918	56.9	5	5	1946	96.3	2	2
1919	54.1	6	5	1947	90.7	2	2
1920	47.0	7	6	1948	78.0	2	2
1921	48.0	7	5	1949	75.9	2	2
1922	56.5	5	3	1950	70.5	2	2
1923	58.0	4	3	1951	66.1	2.5	2
1924	57.0	4		1952	59.1	4	2.5
1925	56.3	5	4	1953	61.3	4	3.5
1926	55.0	5	5	1954	66.6	3.5	3
1927	54.8	5	4.5	1955	60.0	4.5	3

(continued)

	<i>Price of 2½% Consols (Ave for year)</i>	<i>Bank rate % (Max and Min for year)</i>			<i>Price of 2½% Consols (Ave for year)</i>	<i>Bank rate % (Max and Min for year)</i>	
1956	52.8	5.5	4.5	1978	21.0	12.5	6.5
1957	50.2	7	5.5	1979	22.1	17	12
1958	50.2	7	4	1980	21.1	17	14
1959	51.8	4	4	1981	19.3	16	12
1960	46.1	6	4	1982	21.4	14.5	9
1961	46.1	7	5	1983	24.5	11	9
1962	40.7	6	4.5	1984	24.7	12	8.5
1963	44.8	4.5	4	1985	24.8	14	9.5
1964	41.5	7	4	1986	26.4	12.5	10
1965	39.0	7	6	1987	27.7	11	8.5
1966	36.7	7	6	1988	27.4	13	7.5
1967	37.4	8	5.5	1989	27.1	15	13
1968	33.8	8	7	1990	23.1	15	14
1969	28.2	8	7	1991	25.1	14	10.5
1970	27.3	7.5	7	1992	27.3	12	7
1971	27.6	7	5	1993	31.1	7	5.5
1972	27.5	9	5	1994	29.9	6.25	5.25
1973	23.2	13	7.5	1995	29.8	6.75	6.25
1974	16.8	13	11.5	1996	30.6	6.5	5.75
1975	17.1	11.75	9.75	1997	34.9	7.25	6
1976	17.6	15	9	1998	43.3	7.5	6.25
1977	20.4	14.25	5	1999	52.9	6.25	5.2

Sources: Bank of England; *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

### Base Rates of Major Clearing Banks since 1979

1979	1	Jan	12.5	1983	12	Jan	11.0	19	Apr	12.5–12.75	
	14	Feb	13.5		15	Mar	10.5	12	Jun	12.5	
	6	Mar	13.0		15	Apr	10.0	15	Jul	12.0	
	6	Apr	12.0		15	Jun	9.5	29	Jul	11.5	
	15	Jun	14.0		4	Oct	9.0	1986	9	Jan	12.5
	16	Nov	17.0	1984	7	Mar	8.75–9		19	Mar	11.5
1980	4	Jul	16.0		15	Mar	8.5–8.75		8	Apr	11.0
	24	Nov	14.0		10	May	9–9.25		21	Apr	10.5
1981	11	Mar	12.0		27	Jun	9.3		27	May	10.0
	16	Sep	14.0		9	Jul	10.0		10	Oct	11.0
	1	Oct	16.0		12	Jul	12.0	1987	10	Mar	10.5
	14	Oct	15.5		9	Aug	11.5		18	Mar	10.0
	9	Nov	15.0		10	Aug	11.0		28	Apr	9.5
	3	Dec	14.5		20	Aug	10.5		11	May	9.0
1982	22	Jan	14.0		7	Nov	10.0		6	Aug	10.0
	25	Feb	13.5		20	Nov	9.75–10		23	Oct	9.5–10.0
	12	Mar	13.0		23	Nov	9.5–9.75		29	Oct	9.5
	8	Jun	12.5	1985	11	Jan	10.5		4	Nov	9.0
	18	Aug	11.0		14	Jan	12.0		4	Dec	8.5
	31	Aug	10.5		28	Jan	14.0	1988	2	Feb	9.0
	7	Oct	10.0		20	Mar	13.5		17	Mar	8.5
	14	Oct	9.5		29	Mar	13.0–13.5		11	Apr	8.0
	4	Nov	9.0		2	Apr	13.0–13.25		17	May	7.5
	26	Nov	10.0–10.25		12	Apr	12.75–13.0		2	Jun	8.0

	6 Jun 8.5		13 Dec 6.50		2 Aug 5.00
	22 Jun 8.5–9	1996	18 Jan 6.25		18 Sep 4.75
	28 Jun 9.5		4 Feb 5.50		4 Oct 4.50
	4 Jul 10.0		8 Apr 5.25		8 Nov 4.00
	25 Aug 12.0		8 Mar 6.00	2003	6 Feb 3.75
	25 Nov 13.0		6 Jun 5.75		10 Jul 3.50
1989	24 May 14.0		30 Oct 6.00		6 Nov 3.75
	5 Oct 15.0	1997	6 May 6.25	2004	5 Feb 4.00
1990	8 Oct 14.0		6 Jun 6.25–6.50		6 May 4.25
1991	13 Feb 13.5		9 Jun 6.50		10 Jun 4.50
	27 Feb 13.0		10 Jul 6.75		5 Aug 4.75
	22 Mar 12.5		7 Aug 7.00	2005	4 Aug 4.50
	12 Apr 12.0		6 Nov 7.25	2006	3 Aug 4.75
	24 May 11.5	1998	4 Jun 7.50		8 Nov 5.00
	12 Jul 11.0		8 Oct 7.25	2007	11 Jan 5.25
	4 Sep 10.5		5 Nov 6.75		10 May 5.50
1992	5 May 10.0		10 Dec 6.25		5 Jul 5.75
	16 Sep 12.0	1999	7 Jan 6.00		6 Dec 5.50
	17 Sep 10.0		4 Feb 5.50	2008	7 Feb 5.25
	22 Sep 9.0		8 Apr 5.25		10 Apr 5.00
	16 Oct 8–9		10 Jun 5.00		8 Oct 4.50
	19 Oct 8.00		8 Sep 5–5.25		6 Nov 3.00
	13 Nov 7.00		10 Sep 5.25		4 Dec 2.00
1993	26 Jan 6.00		4 Nov 5.50	2009	8 Jan 1.50
	23 Nov 5.50	2000	13 Jan 5.75		5 Feb 1.00
1994	8 Feb 5.25		10 Feb 6.00		5 Mar 0.50 <sup>a</sup>
	12 Sep 5.75	2001	8 Feb 5.75	2016	4 Aug 0.25
	7 Dec 6.25		5 Apr 5.50		
1995	21 Feb 6.75		10 May 5.25		

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, [www.bankofengland.co.uk](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk)

Where two figures are given it normally reflects the fact that some of the clearing banks have delayed falling into line with a rate cut or increase. Where the delay is only one day, only the date of the first change is given.

<sup>a</sup>After the fall in March 2009, base rates remained unchanged for more than seven years

### Consumer Expenditure Selected Items as Percentages of Total, 1900–98 *United Kingdom*

Year	Food	Alcohol	Tobacco	Durables	Cars	Clothing
1900	27.3	20.8	3.7	2.5	0.0	10.0
1910	28.7	16.0	4.0	2.5	0.1	10.1
1921	29.9	12.4	6.0	3.4	0.2	9.4
1930	30.2	8.4	5.7	4.7	0.8	9.8
1938	29.0	7.2	6.3	4.7	1.2	9.3
1950	31.1	6.2	6.6	4.0	0.7	9.8
1960	24.9	5.9	7.0	4.8	2.7	9.6
1970	20.3	7.4	5.5	4.3	3.1	8.5
1980	16.7	7.3	3.5	5.1	4.6	7.2
1990	12.0	6.2	2.5	4.5	5.5	6.0
1998	10.3	8.0		4.4	5.4	6.1

**Domestic Household Consumption Expenditure (£bn),<sup>a</sup> 1979–  
United Kingdom**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Food &amp; drink</i>	<i>Alcohol &amp; tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing &amp; shoes</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Recreation &amp; culture</i>	<i>Restaurants &amp; hotels</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Education</i>
1979	21	7	9		17	11	12			
1980	24	8	10		20	13	14			
1981	25	9	11		22	14	15			
1982	26	9	11		24	15	17			
1983	28	10	13		27	17	19			
1984	29	11	14		29	18	21			
1985	31	11	15	80	32	20	22	4	3	2
1986	33	12	16	87	35	22	24	5	3	2
1987	35	13	17	95	39	25	26	5	3	2
1988	37	13	19	103	45	29	32	5	4	2
1989	39	14	19	112	49	32	36	6	4	3
1990	42	15	20	124	52	36	39	7	4	3
1991	45	16	21	136	52	37	41	7	5	4
1992	46	17	23	145	54	39	42	7	6	5
1993	47	18	24	152	57	42	45	8	6	5
1994	48	18	26	159	61	44	47	9	7	5
1995	50	19	27	167	64	50	49	9	7	6
1996	53	20	28	176	70	54	54	9	7	6
1997	54	22	30	184	77	60	56	10	8	7
1998	55	22	31	189	82	65	60	11	8	7
1999	57	24	32	198	86	70	62	12	9	8
2000	59	24	34	208	92	72	65	13	9	8
2001	60	25	36	217	95	76	68	15	10	8
2002	62	26	38	223	99	81	73	15	11	8
2003	64	28	41	232	103	86	75	16	12	9
2004	66	29	43	241	107	90	79	17	12	9
2005	68	29	44	253	114	93	81	18	12	9
2006	71	30	45	266	119	97	83	18	14	11
2007	74	30	47	278	126	102	87	18	15	12
2008	79	30	49	290	127	105	88	19	14	13
2009	81	31	48	291	122	100	82	18	15	15
2010	84	33	50	302	128	101	87	19	16	15
2011	87	34	53	307	136	100	92	20	16	15
2012	91	36	55	319	143	103	97	20	18	16
2013	97	36	57	331	150	104	102	21	19	17
2014	98	38	61	340	156	107	106	21	19	18
2015	96	38	64	349	161	112	111	23	20	18

Source: *Economic Trends Annual Supplement; Consumer Trends time series dataset*

**Concentration of Personal Wealth among Adult Population**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of total wealth owned by top groups<sup>a</sup></i>						
	<i>1%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>50%</i>
<i>England &amp; Wales (aged 21+)</i>							
1911–13	65.5		86.0	90.0			
1924–30	59.5		82.5	89.5	96.0		
1936	56.0		81.0	88.0	94.0		
1951–6	42.0		56.7	79.8	89.0		

(continued)

Year	Percentage of total wealth owned by top groups <sup>a</sup>						
	1%	2%	5%	10%	20%	25%	50%
<i>Great Britain (aged 18+)</i>							
1960	37.6		63.6	76.1		93.2	
1970	29.6		54.4	70.1		92.9	
1976	21	27	38	50		71	92
1979	20	26	37	50		72	92
1980	19	25	36	50		73	91
1985	18	24	36	49		73	91
1990	18	24	35	47		71	93
1995	19	26	38	50		72	92
2000	23	31	44	56		75	95
2005	21	28	40	54		77	94
2001/03 <sup>b</sup>				45	61		88
2005/07				44	59		87
2008/10				44	60		86
2011/13				45	60		87

<sup>a</sup>That is, the figures in the 1% column show the percentage of total wealth owned by the wealthiest 1% of adults

<sup>b</sup>Estimates based on revised methodology, calculated over a three-year cycle; only the distribution by decile is published

Sources: H. Lydall and D. Tipping. 'The Distribution of Personal Wealth in Britain', *Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics* (1961); HMRC, *UK Personal Wealth Statistics*, table 13.5 (to 2005)/13.8

### Shares of Total Income Tax Liability 1990/91– Percentages

	Quantile groups of taxpayers					All taxpayers (=100%) £ billion
	Top 1%	Top 5%	Top 10%	Next 40%	Lower 50%	
1990–91	15	32	42	43	15	60.2
1991–92	16	33	43	42	15	63.3
1992–93	16	33	44	43	13	60.7
1993–94	16	33	44	43	13	61.4
1994–95	17	34	45	42	13	66.3
1995–96	17	34	45	42	13	72.0
1996–97	20	37	48	40	12	73.7
1997–98	20	37	48	40	12	79.5
1998–99	21	39	49	39	12	88.0
1999–00	21	40	50	38	12	93.2
2000–01	22	41	52	37	11	105.5
2001–02	22	41	52	37	11	108.0
2002–03	21	40	52	37	11	109.5
2003–04	21	40	51	38	11	114.0
2004–05	21	40	51	38	11	122.9
2005–06	23	42	53	37	11	130.5
2006–07	24	43	54	36	11	143.3
2007–08	24	43	54	35	10	163
2008–09	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
2009–10	27	45	55	34	11	154
2010–11	25	43	54	35	11	152
2011–12	25	45	55	34	11	156
2012–13	25	45	56	34	11	157
2013–14	28	48	59	32	10	165

<sup>a</sup>Figures for 2008–09 are not available

This table gives an alternative presentation of how the total income tax burden is shared between different groups of taxpayers. Taxpayers in each year are ranked according to their tax liability and then grouped together (thus in 2004–05 when there are 30 million taxpayers in total, the top 1% of taxpayers have some 21% of the total tax liability)

Source: *Inland Revenue Statistics*; HMRC, *Income Tax statistics and distributions* ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

## Agriculture

Index of output (1963 = 100)	Employment (000s) <sup>a</sup>	Gross output at market prices (£ million)	Area under cultiva- tion (000 acres) <sup>b</sup>	Livestock on agricultural holdings				
				Cereal crops (000 acres)	Cattle and calves (thou- sand head)	Sheep and lambs (thousand head)	Pigs (thou- sand head)	Poultry (thousand head)
1900	52	2,243	47,795 <sup>c</sup>					
1906	54	–	47,193 <sup>c</sup>					
1911	54	2,205	46,927 <sup>c</sup>					
1916	–	–	46,564 <sup>c</sup>					
1921	50	1,488	45,581 <sup>c</sup>					
1926	55	1,407	32,830					
1931	54	1,312	32,374					
1936	60	1,232	31,932					
1941	–	1,177	31,353					
1946	65	1,240	31,010					
1951	75	1,232	31,131					
1956	84	1,121	1,356 <sup>c</sup>	31,092	7,630	10,907	23,594	92,464
1961	93	985	1,502 <sup>c</sup>	30,637	7,556	11,936	28,967	114,289
1966	106	814	1,826 <sup>c</sup>	30,683	9,358	12,206	29,957	118,940
1971	123	–	2,713	30,029	9,414	12,804	25,981	139,016
1976	110	660	6,542	29,788	9,105 <sup>f</sup>	14,069 <sup>f</sup>	28,266 <sup>f</sup>	142,222 <sup>f</sup>
1981	152	334	10,563	29,862	9,832	13,138	32,097	132,286
1986	180	310	12,856	29,870	9,735	12,648	37,228	123,357
1991	195	264	15,010	29,385	8,653	12,003	44,166	140,947
1996	179	238	17,419	28,344	8,300	12,040	42,086	148,936
2001		188	13,524	27,787	7,448	10,602	36,716	179,880
2006		169	14,577	28,421	7,064	10,644	34,722	173,081
2011		177	23,649	29,226	7,601	9,988	31,634	162,551

<sup>a</sup>Including forestry and fishing. The series should be regarded as only indicative, because there were a number of changes of methodology. From 1978 onwards the figures include only employees and not the farmers themselves. From 1998, the definition of salaried farm managers (excluded from these figures) was expanded. From 2001 an improvement in the English register increased the numbers by several thousands

<sup>b</sup>Total area under all crops and grass, excluding rough grazing. For Great Britain excludes all holdings under one acre before 1970, for Northern Ireland under 0.5 acre until 1953, under one acre 1954–72

<sup>c</sup>Includes Southern Ireland

<sup>d</sup>Includes Isle of Man and Channel Islands

<sup>e</sup>Output for year ending May

<sup>f</sup>Figures before 1977 exclude very small holdings, numbers before and after the change are not directly comparable

Sources: *The British Economy, Key Statistics 1900–1970*; *Annual Abstract of Statistics; Economic Trends*; DEFRA, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom, Total Income from Farming in the United Kingdom* and associated datasets

EMPLOYMENT  
**Size of Labour Force**  
*(000s; figures for spring quarter each year)*

Year	Total active	Males active	Males in employ- ment	Males unempl- oyed	Males inactive	Females active	Females in employ- ment	Females unempl- oyed	Females inactive
1901	16,312	11,548				4,763			
1911	18,354	12,930				5,424			
1921	19,357	13,636				5,701			
1931	21,055	14,790				6,265			
1939	19,750	14,656				5,094			
1951	24,600	15,649				9,661			
1960	24,436	16,239				8,197			
1970	24,721	15,977				8,743			
1980	26,198	15,637				10,561			
1985	26,868	15,729	13,931	1,798	4,908	11,139	9,958	1,181	11,177
1990	28,189	16,031	14,946	1,085	5,103	12,158	11,372	785	10,556
1995	28,154	15,646	14,058	1,588	6,013	12,508	11,630	878	10,945
2000	28,901	15,745	14,773	972	6,273	13,156	12,495	661	10,675
2005	30,018	16,246	15,431	814	6,900	13,772	13,193	578	10,835
2010	31,446	16,975	15,483	1,492	7,299	14,471	13,487	984	11,008
2014	32,766	17,582	16,416	1,166	7,548	15,184	14,228	956	10,955

Figures are for Great Britain up to 1990 and for the United Kingdom from 1995 onwards

Source: *Employment Gazette; Labour Market Trends*; ONS Statistical Bulletins *Labour Market Statistics* and *U.K. Labour Market*. From 1984 the I.L.O. definition of unemployment is used. 1901, 1911 and 1921 figures cover persons aged 10 years and over. 1931 and 1939 figures cover persons aged 14 years and over. 1951, 1960 and 1970 figures cover persons aged 15 years and over. 1980 onwards figures cover persons 16 and over

### Major Employment Legislation

*Factory and Workshop Act 1901.* This consolidated, with amendments, all previous Factory and Workshop Acts.

*Unemployed Workmen Act 1905.* This established 'Distress Committees' to investigate needs and to provide employment or assistance. Funds were to be partly voluntary, and partly from the local rates.

*The Trade Disputes Act 1906,* reversed the *Taff Vale* decision (see p. 652) and freed trade unions from liability caused by the calling of a strike.

*Labour Exchanges Act 1909.* These were established in 1909 and renamed Employment Exchanges in 1919.

*National Insurance Act 1911.* This Act covered all those between the ages of 16 and 70 years, but was limited to manual workers in industries known to be subject to severe and recurrent unemployment. (The Act covered about 2.25 million people.) Within these limits it was compulsory, and financed by a triple weekly levy, from the worker, the employer and the government. Payment of benefit continued only for a limited period, after which responsibility for the unemployed person lapsed to the Poor Law. In 1916 the Act was extended to include munitions workers.

*The Trade Union Act 1913.* This reversed the Osborne judgment (see p. 652) and laid down the conditions under which political objects could be included in the rules of a Union by its members' consent.



*Industrial Courts Act 1919.* This provided for the establishment of an Industrial Court and Courts of Inquiry in connection with trade disputes, and made other provisions for the settlement of such disputes.

*Unemployment Insurance Act 1920.* The scheme was extended to cover the same field as the National Health Insurance scheme, and included non-manual workers with an income of under £250 p.a. Workers in agriculture or domestic service were excluded from the insurance scheme until 1936–37. It was administered through the local employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labour. The basic unemployment benefit was 7s. in 1911, increased to 15s. in 1920. It was increased in 1921, and in 1924 was 18s. It was reduced in 1928 and 1931. Additional allowances for dependants were introduced in 1921.

*Unemployment Insurance Act 1927.* By this Act the original scheme was completely revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee Report. The new scheme was to provide unlimited benefits after the insured person had satisfied certain qualifying contribution conditions.

*Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1927.* This made a sympathetic strike or a lockout designed to coerce the government illegal; it also severed the connection between civil service organisations and other unions; and it imposed new restrictions on the unions' political activities and their conduct of trade disputes. The political levy could only be raised from workers who 'contracted in'.

*Local Government Act 1929.* This Act abolished the Poor Law Guardians, and their responsibilities passed to county councils and county borough councils, who were as far as possible to administer the specialised branches through separate committees.

*Poor Law Act 1930.* By this Act the Poor Law was renamed Public Assistance. The existing law was consolidated.

*Unemployment Insurance Act 1930.* This made qualification easier for transitional benefit, and abolished the requirement that the unemployed receiving benefits should be 'genuinely seeking work'. Transitional benefits were made to claimants in need of assistance, but unable to fulfil the usual qualifying conditions. Responsibility for the long-term unemployed was placed directly on the Exchequer in 1931, though receipt of benefit was made subject to a 'means test'. Dependants' benefits were increased.

*Unemployment Act 1934.* An amended scheme was introduced distinguishing between 'unemployed benefit' paid from the Fund (at the basic rate of 17s. a week) for a limited period to those satisfying contribution conditions, and 'unemployment assistance' which was paid, subject to a 'means test', to those still needing assistance after exhausting their title to benefit, or those who were not entitled. These long-term unemployed were paid directly by the Exchequer through the newly created Unemployment Assistance Board (known as Assistance Board from 1940 and from 1948 until 1966 as National Assistance Board). In 1937 juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 were brought into the scheme for medical benefits only.

*Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act 1936.* A separate insurance scheme was set up for agricultural workers, granting lower rates of benefit than the general scheme. In 1937, the benefits of voluntary insurance for widows, orphans, etc. (see *Contributory Pensions Act 1925*, p. 497), were extended to those with small incomes, without the qualifications of insurable employment essential to insurance under the main scheme. For the first time married women could become voluntary contributors for pensions.

*Control of Employment Act 1939.* This gave the government wide powers for the organisation of labour in war-time. Its aim was to make the best use of labour and to direct it to the most vital work.

*Determination of Needs Act 1941.* This abolished the household 'means test'.

*National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946.* This covered all those in insurable employment against injuries and industrial diseases arising from their employment. It was financed by contributions from the insured person, his employer, and the government.

*National Insurance Act 1946.* This Act covered all contributors between school-leaving age and pensionable age for benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, retirement, widows' pensions, guardians' allowances, and death grants. The self-employed and non-employed were entitled to fewer benefits. The basic weekly rate for unemployment benefit was raised to 26s. The national insurance scheme was amended by Acts in 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1973 (for rates, see p. 645).

*The Trade Unions Act 1946.* This repealed *The Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1927*.

*National Assistance Act 1948.* This Act repealed all the Poor Law still in existence and it established a comprehensive scheme to be financed from government funds, to cover all the arrangements for assistance then in force. Provision was also made for those not qualified for benefits under national insurance schemes, or where the benefits were insufficient.

*Local Employment Act 1960.* This made provision for promoting employment in areas of persistent or threatened unemployment.

*Payment of Wages Act 1960.* This removed certain restrictions on methods of payment of wages and permitted them to be paid otherwise than in cash by payment into a banking account in the name of the employee, by Postal Order, by Money Order or by Cheque.

*The Contracts of Employment Act 1963* laid down the notice required to be given by an employer to terminate the contract of a person who had been continuously employed for 26 weeks or more (reduced to 13 weeks in 1974), the length of notice to be given varying according to the length of continuous employment.

*Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963*, contained sweeping provisions relating to the health, safety, and welfare of employees, fire precautions, accidents and other matters in connection with office, shop and railway premises.

*Industrial Training Act 1964*, gave power to establish an industrial training board for the training of persons over compulsory school age for employment in any activities of industry or commerce.

*Trade Disputes Act 1965*, reversed the *Rookes v. Barnard* case (see p. 652) and disallowed actions for tort or reparation being brought in respect of some kinds of activities in the conduct of industrial disputes.

*Redundancy Payments Act 1965*, obliged employers in certain industries to make payment to redundant workers and set up a Redundancy Fund to which employers had to contribute.

*Equal Pay Act 1970*, made provision for the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and required that terms and conditions of employment applicable to one sex should not be in any respect less favourable than those applicable to the other.

*Industrial Relations Act 1971*, established new legal rights for the individual worker, mainly in relation to trade union activity but also in protection from unfair dismissal, information about the terms of employment, and long duration of notice. Most of these rights were preserved and expanded in the *Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts of 1974 and 1975*. It also introduced fundamental and wide-ranging changes in the legal framework of industrial relations. It repealed the *Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876*, and the *Trade Disputes Acts, 1906 and 1965*. Its provisions established new legal rights for the individual mainly in relation to trade union membership and activity, protection from unfair dismissal, information about his employment and improved terms of notice. The Act introduced a new concept of 'unfair industrial practice'. It established a National Industrial Relations Court which, together with the industrial tribunals, was required to maintain these standards and rights by hearing complaints of unfair industrial practice and determining rights and liabilities. The Act also provided for a new system of registration and restricted legal immunities to registered trade unions; new methods of settling disputes over trade union recognition to be administered by a Commission on Industrial Relations; and new powers to be exercised by the Secretary of State for Employment to deal with emergency situations (i.e. the 'cooling off period' and ballots of membership).

*Employment and Training Act 1973*, extended provisions for public authorities to provide work or training for unemployed persons.

*Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, provided a comprehensive system of law to deal with health and safety at work and established a Health and Safety Commission and Executive.

*Trade Unions and Labour Relations Act 1974*, repealed the *Industrial Relations Act 1971*, except for the provisions on unfair dismissal. The Act abolished the National Industrial Relations Court and the Commission on Industrial Relations.

*Employment Protection Act 1975*, amended the law relating to workers and employers and provided redress against arbitrary dismissal. It extended the scope of redundancy payments and guaranteed suspension pay to those whose

work was interrupted for external causes. It also provided for the establishment of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) as an independent statutory body and of a Central Arbitration Commission, together with a Certification Officer to take over the functions previously exercised by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in monitoring Trade Unions.

*Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1975*, amended the 1974 Act and provided for a charter on Freedom of the Press.

*Sex Discrimination Act 1975* (see p. 468).

*Race Relations Act 1976* (see p. 469).

*Employment Act 1980*, provided for payment of public funds towards the costs of ballots among Trade Union members over strike action.

*Employment Act 1982*, provided for compensation from public funds for employees dismissed as a result of closed shop agreements.

*Trade Union Act 1984*, made legal immunity conditional on the conduct of strike ballots and made the continued existence of political funds dependent on ten-yearly votes by the membership.

*Wages Act 1986*. This reduced the powers and scope of wages councils by limiting them to determining a single minimum rate, and removing young people from their jurisdiction. Unauthorized deductions from wages became a civil matter rather than a criminal offence.

*Sex Discrimination Act 1986* (see p. 468).

*Employment Act 1988*. This made dismissal for non-membership of a union unfair dismissal in all circumstances. It made it illegal for trade unions to discipline members for crossing picket lines or refusing to strike, even if the strike had been approved by a ballot. It gave members of trade unions the right to prevent union funds from being used for unlawful purposes.

*Employment Act 1989*. This removed restrictions on the hours and other employment terms of 16- and 17-year olds. It abolished some restrictions on women's employment, such as the ban on working in mines. The Training Commission, which had replaced the Manpower Services Commission, was abolished.

*Employment Act 1990*. This banned the pre-entry closed shop, and made it unlawful to refuse employment to someone for belonging or not belonging to a union. Trade unions lost their immunity from civil damages claims for all forms of secondary action.

*Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993*. This introduced restrictions on deduction of union subscriptions from wages, compelled unions to publish fuller accounts, tightened rules on strike ballots, abolished wages councils, and gave workers the right to join any union regardless of whether it was organised in their workplace.

*National Minimum Wage Act 1998*. Established a National Minimum Wage with a regulatory and enforcement framework, and gave statutory authority for the Low Pay Commission.

*Employment Relations Act 1999*. Established procedures for statutory trade union recognition, a right to unpaid parental leave and a shorter, one-year qualifying period for unfair dismissal.

*Employment Act 2002.* Established right to six months' paid, and six months' unpaid, leave for mothers and two weeks' paid paternal leave for fathers, and amended the law on fixed-term contract workers. Right to request flexible working for those caring for young children (later extended to those caring for adults).

*Employment Relations Act 2004.* Implemented European regulations on worker consultation and clarified the rules on collective bargaining set out in the 1999 Act.

*Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004.* Required licences for suppliers of labour and established a regulatory authority.

*Work and Families Act 2006.* Further extension of parental leave rights, including making it partially transferable between parents.

*Pensions Act 2008.* Extended the employer's obligation to provide a workplace pension to cover all full-time workers aged over 22 and earning above a low minimum threshold, on an opt-out rather than opt-in basis. The new provisions were phased in from 2012.

### Earnings and Hours Worked *United Kingdom*

Year	Average Weekly Earnings (£)				Average Weekly Hours			
	Manual workers		Non-manual workers		Manual workers		Non-manual workers	
	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over
1924	2.8	1.4			n.a.	n.a.		
1935	3.2	1.6			n.a.	n.a.		
1938	3.5	1.6			47.7	43.5		
1940	4.5	1.9			n.a.	n.a.		
1941	5.0	2.2			n.a.	n.a.		
1942	5.6	2.7			n.a.	n.a.		
1943	6.1	3.1			52.9	45.9		
1944	6.2	3.2			51.2	44.6		
1945	6.1	3.2			49.7	43.3		
1946	6.0	3.3			47.6	42.5		
1947	6.4	3.5			46.6	41.4		
1948	6.9	3.7			46.7	41.4		
1949	7.1	3.9			46.8	41.5		
1950	7.5	4.1			47.6	41.8		
1951	8.3	4.5			47.8	41.3		
1952	8.9	1.8			47.7	41.7		
1953	9.5	5.1			47.9	41.8		
1954	10.2	5.4			48.5	41.8		
1955	11.1	5.8			48.9	41.6		
1956	11.9	6.2			48.5	41.3		
1957	12.6	6.5			48.2	41.0		
1958	12.8	6.7			47.7	41.0		
1959	13.6	7.0	18.0	9.7	48.5	41.4		
1960	14.5	7.4	19.1	10.2	48.0	40.5		
1961	15.3	7.7	20.0	10.7	47.4	39.7		
1962	15.9	8.0	21.1	11.3	47.0	39.4		
1963	16.7	8.4	22.3	12.0	47.6	39.7		

(continued)

Year	Average Weekly Earnings (£)				Average Weekly Hours			
	Manual workers		Non-manual workers		Manual workers		Non-manual workers	
	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over	Men aged 21 & over	Women aged 18 & over
1964	18.1	9.0	23.5	12.6	47.7	39.4		
1965	19.6	9.6	25.5	13.7	47.0	38.7		
1966	20.3	10.1	26.7	14.2	46.0	38.1		
1967	21.4	10.6	27.9	14.9	46.2	38.2		
1968	23.0	11.3	29.8	15.8	46.4	38.3		
1969	24.8	12.1	32.1	17.0	46.5	38.1		
1970	26.7	13.3	35.1	17.7	45.9	38.6	39.0	36.9
1971	29.4	15.3	39.1	19.8	45.0	38.4	38.7	36.9
1972	32.8	17.1	43.5	22.2	46.0	39.9	38.7	36.8
1973	38.1	19.7	48.1	24.7	46.7	39.9	38.8	36.8
1974	43.6	23.6	54.4	28.6	46.5	39.8	38.8	36.8
1975	55.7	32.1	68.4	39.6	45.5	39.4	38.7	36.6
1976	65.1	39.4	81.6	48.8	45.3	39.3	38.5	36.5
1977	71.5	43.7	88.9	53.8	45.7	39.4	38.7	36.7
1978	80.7	49.4	100.7	59.1	46.0	39.6	38.7	36.7
1979	93.0	55.2	113.0	66.0	46.2	39.6	38.8	36.7
1980	111.7	68.0	141.3	82.7	45.4	39.6	38.7	36.7
1981	121.9	74.5	163.1	96.7	44.2	39.4	38.4	36.5
1982	133.8	80.1	178.9	104.9	44.3	39.3	38.2	36.5
1983	143.6	87.9	194.9	115.1	43.9	39.3	38.4	36.5
1984	152.7	93.5	209.0	124.3	44.3	39.4	38.5	36.5
1985	163.6	101.3	225.0	133.8	44.5	39.5	38.6	36.6
1986	174.4	107.5	244.9	145.7	44.5	39.5	38.6	36.7
1987	185.5	115.3	265.9	157.2	44.6	39.7	38.7	36.8
1988	200.6	123.6	294.1	175.5	45.0	39.8	38.7	36.9
1989	217.8	134.9	323.6	195.0	45.3	39.9	38.8	36.9
1990	239.5	148.4	346.4	214.3	45.4	40.0	38.9	36.9
1991	253.1	159.2	375.7	236.8	44.4	39.7	38.7	36.8
1992	268.3	170.1	400.4	256.5	44.5	39.8	38.6	36.8
1993	274.3	177.1	418.2	268.7	44.3	39.8	38.6	36.9
1994	280.7	181.9	428.2	278.4	44.7	40.1	38.9	37.0
1995	291.3	188.1	443.3	288.1	45.2	40.2	39.0	37.0
1996	301.3	195.2	464.5	302.4	44.8	40.2	39.1	37.1
1997	314.3	201.1	483.5	317.8	45.1	40.2	39.1	37.1
1998	328.5	210.8	500.1	330.1	45.0	40.2	39.1	37.0
1999	335.0	221.9	525.5	346.9	44.4	39.9	39.0	37.0
2000	344.8	229.1	550.9	364.5	44.3	39.9	38.9	37.0

The figures to 1969 cover manufacturing industry and some non-manufacturing industries and services, but exclude coal mining, dock labour, railways, agriculture, shipping, distributive trades, catering, entertainments and domestic service. In 1940–5, the figures are for July but otherwise up to 1969 they are for October. The figures to 1969 come from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886–1968*. From 1970 the figures come from the New Earnings Survey of a sample of all employees in Great Britain and are not therefore strictly comparable with those for pre-1970. They relate to April in each year

Sources: *British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886–1968*; *Department of Employment Gazette: New Earnings Survey*

**Minimum Wage 1999–**  
*Per hour*

	<i>Apprentices</i>	<i>16- and 17-year-olds</i>	<i>Development/ 18–21 rate</i>	<i>22–24 year olds</i>	<i>Aged 25+</i>
1 Apr 99	–	–	£3.00	£3.60	£3.60
1 Jun 00	–	–	£3.20	£3.60	£3.60
1 Oct 00	–	–	£3.20	£3.70	£3.70
1 Oct 01	–	–	£3.50	£4.10	£4.10
1 Oct 02	–	–	£3.60	£4.20	£4.20
1 Oct 03	–	–	£3.70	£4.50	£4.50
1 Oct 04	–	£3.00	£4.10	£4.85	£4.85
1 Oct 05	–	£3.00	£4.25	£5.05	£5.05
1 Oct 06	–	£3.30	£4.45	£5.35	£5.35
1 Oct 07	–	£3.40	£4.60	£5.52	£5.52
1 Oct 08	–	£3.53	£4.77	£5.73	£5.73
1 Oct 09	–	£3.57	£4.83	£5.80	£5.80
1 Oct 10	£2.50	£3.64	£4.92	£5.93	£5.93
1 Oct 11	£2.60	£3.68	£4.98	£6.08	£6.08
1 Oct 12	£2.65	£3.68	£4.98	£6.19	£6.19
1 Oct 13	£2.68	£3.72	£5.03	£6.31	£6.31
1 Oct 14	£2.73	£3.79	£5.13	£6.50	£6.50
1 Oct 15	£3.30	£3.87	£5.30	£6.70	£6.70
1 Apr 16	£3.30	£3.87	£5.30	£6.70	£7.20

Source: HM Revenue and Customs, [http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/nmw/archived\\_rates.htm](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/nmw/archived_rates.htm)

Until 1 October 2006 the ‘development’ rate applied to workers aged 18–21 inclusive or those starting a new job and in accredited training. Since then it has only applied to workers aged 18–21 inclusive. Before 2016, the same standard National Minimum Wage applied to all workers aged 22 and over (unless in the first year of an apprenticeship); from April 2016 a higher National Living Wage applies to those aged 25 and over

**Low Pay Commission 1997–**

The Low Pay Commission is the independent body established to advise the government about the National Minimum Wage.

*Chairman*

1997	(Sir) G. Bain
2002	A. (Ld) Turner
2006	P. (Ld) Myners
2008	Sir G. Bain ( <i>interim</i> )
2009	(Sir) D. Norgrove

**Industrial Analysis of the Occupied Population 1911–1981**  
*Great Britain*  
 (000s)

	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total Working Population <sup>a</sup>	18,351	19,369	21,074	22,610	24,014	25,021	26,697
Total Out of Employment	n.a.	n.a.	2,524	476	676	1,289	2,176
Total in Employment	n.a.	n.a.	18,550	22,013	23,501	24,615	24,323
Agriculture & Fishing	1,493	1,373	1,180	1,126	855	635	352
Mining & Quarrying	1,308	1,469	1,040	841	722	391	336
Manufacturing Industries	6,147	6,723	5,981	7,902	8,383	8,136	5,974
Building & Contracting	950	826	970	1,404	1,600	1,669	1,117
Gas, Electricity & Water	117	180	224	358	377	362	338
Transport & Communications	1,260	1,359	1,430	1,705	1,673	1,564	1,422
Distributive Trades	n.a.	n.a.	2,697	2,742	3,189	3,016	2,715
Insurance, Banking & Finance <sup>b</sup>	n.a.	328	388	489	722	952	1,295
Public Administration:							
National (inc. Defence)	452	480	368	1,036	798	812	589
Local	555	457	541	602	629	760	931
Professional, Scientific	n.a.	868	1,018	1,536	2,120	2,901	3,649
Miscellaneous Services	n.a.	n.a.	2,713	2,393	2,270	2,534	2,522 <sup>c</sup>
(of which domestic service)	n.a.	(1,390)	(1,509)	(499)	(362)	(239)	(n.a.)

The table shows only the changes in the general pattern of industry over the period. The figures are based on the Census of Population figures published by the Registrar-General. The figures for 1911 and 1921 are not completely comparable with those for the later years due to changes in classification and the inclusion of the unemployed who are excluded in the analysis from 1931 onwards. From 1981 a new system of classification was introduced which was no longer compatible with previous figures

<sup>a</sup>1911, 12 and over; 1921, 1931, 14 and over; 1951 on, 15 and over

<sup>b</sup>Including Business Services

<sup>c</sup>Not including private domestic service

Sources: *Department of Employment Gazette, Annual Abstract of Statistics*

**Workforce Jobs by Industry, 1981–**  
*United Kingdom*  
 (000s)

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Total jobs	26,403	26,712	28,506	28,315	30,253	31,926	31,659	34,409
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	492	497	496	472	362	378	403	381
Mining & quarrying	347	231	145	80	75	63	61	64
Manufacturing	5,796	4,986	4,511	4,251	3,836	3,028	2,564	2,684
Electricity, gas, steam & aircon supply	257	218	189	106	102	77	120	128
Water supply, sewerage, waste etc.	150	141	138	152	171	162	190	212
Construction	1,869	1,887	2,082	1,842	1,979	2,271	2,066	2,301
Wholesale & retail trade; vehicle repair	4,041	4,166	4,561	4,708	4,990	5,017	4,808	5,026
Transport & storage	1,360	1,278	1,357	1,271	1,412	1,505	1,496	1,588
Accommodation & food service activities	1,240	1,376	1,646	1,710	1,855	2,022	1,999	2,316
Information & communication	751	762	811	827	1,208	1,228	1,229	1,409
Financial & insurance activities	878	980	1,145	1,080	1,177	1,160	1,133	1,148

(continued)



	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Real estate activities	177	216	262	282	323	414	464	548
Professional, sci. & tech. activities	1,029	1,246	1,515	1,636	1,855	2,207	2,436	2,998
Administrative & support services	1,111	1,304	1,566	1,806	2,213	2,470	2,468	2,927
Public administration, defence, etc.	1,958	1,868	1,836	1,648	1,651	1,784	1,641	1,484
Education	1,716	1,837	2,037	2,046	2,236	2,590	2,751	2,953
Human health & social work activities	2,099	2,413	2,796	2,926	3,159	3,663	4,034	4,279
Arts, entertainment & recreation	509	584	625	661	751	883	873	965
Other	622	723	786	813	900	1,004	924	999

Source: Office of National Statistics Table JOBS02 (September 2016)

Figures are for June each year, seasonally adjusted, and include employee jobs, self-employment jobs, government-supported training schemes and members of HM Armed Forces. Jobs are categorised according to the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification, which is not directly comparable to earlier classifications. The estimates are compiled by government statisticians from a number of sources, including Short Term Employer Surveys (STES), the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### Rates of Unemployment Benefit<sup>1</sup> (per week)

	<i>Men over 18</i>	<i>Women over 18</i>		<i>Men over 18</i>	<i>Women over 18</i>
15 Jan 1913	7/-	Nil	26 Jul 1934	17/-	15/-
25 Dec 1919	11/-	Nil	1 Aug 1940	20/-	18/-
8 Nov 1920	15/-	12/-	2 Nov 1944	24/-	22/-
3 Mar 1921	20/-	16/-	3 Jun 1948	26/-	26/-
30 Jun 1921	15/-	12/-	24 Jul 1952	32/6	26/-
14 Aug 1924	18/-	15/-	19 May 1955	40/-	26/-
8 Oct 1931	15/3	13/6			

<i>Men and women over 18</i>					
6 Feb 1958	50/-	20 Nov 1975	£11.10	31 Jul 1986	£30.80
6 Apr 1961	57/6	18 Nov 1976	£12.90	9 Apr 1987	£31.45
7 Mar 1963	67/6	17 Nov 1977	£14.70	14 Apr 1988	£32.75
28 Jan 1965	80/-	16 Nov 1978	£15.75	10 Apr 1989	£34.70
30 Oct 1967	90/-	15 Nov 1979	£18.50	9 Apr 1990	£37.35
6 Nov 1969	£5.10/-	27 Nov 1980	£20.65	11 Apr 1991	£41.40
23 Sep 1971	£6.00	26 Nov 1981	£22.50	9 Apr 1992	£43.10
20 Oct 1972	£6.75	25 Nov 1982	£25.00	5 Apr 1993	£44.65
4 Oct 1973	£7.35	24 Nov 1983	£27.05	11 Apr 1994	£45.45
22 Jul 1974	£8.60	26 Nov 1984	£28.45	13 Apr 1995	£46.45
7 Apr 1975	£9.80	28 Nov 1985	£30.45	9 Apr 1996	£48.25

<i>Men and Women over 25<sup>2</sup></i>					
7 Apr 1997	£49.15	9 Apr 2001	£53.05	5 Apr 2004	£55.65
5 Apr 1998	£50.35	11 Apr 2002	£53.95	11 Apr 2005	£56.20
5 Apr 1999	£51.40	1 Oct 2002	£53.95	10 Apr 2006	£57.45
10 Apr 2000	£52.20	7 Apr 2003	£54.65	9 Apr 2007	£59.15

(continued)

8 Apr 2008	£60.50	11 Apr 2011	£67.50	7 Apr 2014	£72.40
6 Apr 2009	£64.30	9 Apr 2012	£71.00	6 Apr 2015	£73.10
12 Apr 2010	£65.45	8 Apr 2013	£71.70	5 Apr 2016	£73.10

After 6 Oct 66 flat rate unemployment benefit was supplemented by earnings-related benefit

<sup>1</sup>Other than agricultural

<sup>2</sup>From 7 Oct 96 Unemployment Benefit was replaced by Jobseekers' Allowance, only payable at the full rate to claimants aged 25 or over

Source: Department of Health and Social Security. Department of Social Security. *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

## TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Unemployment, Strikes and Trade Union Membership

<i>Unemployment (Claimant count)<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Industrial Disputes<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>Total No. of Unions</i>	<i>No. of Union Members (000s)</i>	
<i>Maximum (000s)</i>	<i>Minimum (000s)</i>	<i>Working Days Lost<sup>c</sup> (000s)</i>	<i>No. of Stoppages beginning in year<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total Workers involved<sup>e</sup> (000s)</i>			
1900		3,088	633	185	1,325	1,911	
1901		4,130	631	179	1,323	2,022	
1902		3,438	432	255	1,322	2,025	
1903		2,320	380	116	1,297	2,013	
1904		1,464	346	87	1,285	1,994	
1905		2,368	349	92	1,256	1,967	
1906		3,019	479	218	1,244	1,997	
1907		2,148	585	146	1,282	2,210	
1908		10,785	389	293	1,283	2,513	
1909		2,687	422	297	1,268	2,485	
1910		9,867	521	514	1,260	2,477	
1911		10,155	872	952	1,269	2,565	
1912		40,890	834	1,462	1,290	3,139	
1913		9,804	1,459	664	1,252	3,416	
1914		9,878	972	447	1,269	4,135	
1915		2,953	672	448	1,260	4,145	
1916		2,446	532	276	1,229	4,359	
1917		5,647	730	872	1,225	4,644	
1918		5,875	1,165	1,116	1,241	5,499	
1919		34,969	1,352	2,591	1,264	6,533	
1920		26,568	1,607	1,932	1,360	7,926	
1921	2,038 <sup>c</sup>	85,872	763	1,801	1,384	8,348	
1922	2,015 Jan	1,443 Oct	19,850	576	552	1,275	6,633
1923	1,525 Jan	1,229 Dec	10,672	628	405	1,232	5,625
1924	1,374 Jan	1,087 Jun	8,424	710	613	1,192	5,429
1925	1,443 Aug	1,243 Dec	7,952	603	441	1,194	5,544
1926	1,432 Dec	1,094 Apr	162,233	323	2,734	1,176	5,506
1927	1,451 Jan	1,059 May	1,174	308	108	1,164	5,219
1928	1,375 Aug	1,127 Mar	1,388	302	124	1,159	4,919
1929	1,466 Jan	1,164 Jun	8,287	431	533	1,142	4,866
1930	2,500 Dec	1,520 Jan	4,399	422	307	1,133	4,858
1931	2,880 Sep	2,578 May	6,983	420	490	1,121	4,842
1932	2,955 Jan	2,309 Nov	6,488	389	379	1,108	4,624
1933	2,407 Jan	1,858 Dec	1,072	357	136	1,081	4,444
1934	2,295 Jan	2,080 Sep	959	471	134	1,081	4,392
1935	2,333 Jan	1,888 Dec	1,955	553	271	1,063	4,590
1936	2,169 Jan	1,640 Aug	1,829	818	316	1,049	4,867

(continued)

<i>Unemployment (Claimant count)<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Industrial Disputes<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>Total No. of Unions</i>	<i>No. of Union Members (000s)</i>	
<i>Maximum (000s)</i>	<i>Minimum (000s)</i>	<i>Working Days Lost<sup>c</sup> (000s)</i>	<i>No. of Stoppages beginning in year<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total Workers involved<sup>e</sup> (000s)</i>			
1937	1,739 Dec	1,373 Sep	3,413	1,129	597	1,036	5,295
1938	1,912 Dec	1,818 Apr	1,334	875	274	1,032	5,842
1939	2,032 Jan	1,230 Aug	1,356	940	337	1,024	6,053
1940	1,471 Jan	683 Dec	940	922	299	1,019	6,298
1941	653 Jan	151 Dec	1,079	1,251	360	1,004	6,613
1942	162 Jan	100 Dec	1,527	1,303	456	996	7,165
1943	104 Jan	—	1,808	1,785	557	991	7,867
1944	84 Jan	—	3,714	2,194	821	987	8,174
1945	111 Jan	—	2,835	2,293	531	963	8,087
1946	408 Jan	360 Jan	2,158	2,205	526	781	7,875
1947	1,916 Feb	262 Sep	2,433	1,721	620	757	8,803
1948	359 Dec	299 Jun	1,944	1,759	424	734	9,145
1949	413 Jan	274 Jul	1,807	1,426	433	735	9,319
1950	404 Jan	297 Jul	1,389	1,339	302	726	9,274
1951	367 Jan	210 Jul	1,694	1,719	379	732	9,289
1952	468 Apr	379 Jan	1,792	1,714	415	735	9,535
1953	452 Feb	273 Jul	2,184	1,746	370	719	9,583
1954	387 Feb	220 Jul	2,457	1,989	448	717	9,523
1955	298 Jan	185 Jul	3,781	2,419	659	703	9,556
1956	297 Dec	223 Jun	2,083	2,648	507	694	9,726
1957	383 Jan	244 Jul	8,412	2,859	1,356	685	9,829
1958	536 Nov	395 Jan	3,462	2,629	523	675	9,639
1959	621 Jan	395 Jul	5,270	2,093	645	668	9,623
1960	461 Jan	292 Jul	3,024	2,832	817	664	9,835
1961	419 Jan	259 Jul	3,046	2,686	771	646	9,897
1962	566 Dec	397 Jun	5,795	2,449	4,420	626	8,887
1963	878 Feb	449 Jul	1,755	2,068	591	607	9,934
1964	501 Jan	318 Jul	2,277	2,524	871	598	10,079
1965	376 Jan	276 Jun	2,925	2,354	871	630	10,325
1966	564 Dec	261 Jun	2,398	1,937	530	622	10,261
1967	603 Feb	497 Jul	2,787	2,116	734	603	10,110
1968	631 Jan	515 Jul	4,690	2,378	2,255	584	10,193
1969	595 Jan	499 Jun	6,846	3,116	1,654	563	10,472
1970	628 Jan	547 Jun	10,980	3,906	1,793	540	11,179
1971	868 Dec	655 Jan	13,551	2,228	1,776	523	11,128
1972 <sup>f</sup>	929 Jan	745 Dec	23,909	2,497	1,722	503	11,353
1973	785 Jan	486 Dec	7,197	2,873	1,513	513	11,449
1974	628 Aug	515 Jun	14,750	2,922	1,622	498	11,756
1975	1,152 Dec	738 Jan	6,012	2,282	789	488	12,184
1976	1,440 Aug	1,220 Jun	3,284	2,016	882	462	12,376
1977	1,567 Aug	1,286 May	9,985	2,627	1,143	485	12,719
1978	1,608 Aug	1,364 Dec	9,306	2,349	939	485	
1979	1,464 Jul	1,299 May	29,474	4,583	2,080	462	13,112
1980	2,244 Dec	1,471 Jan	11,964	830	1,330	453	13,289
1981	2,772 Oct	2,271 Jan	4,266	1,499	1,338	438	12,947
1982	3,097 Dec	2,770 Jun	5,313	2,101	1,528	414	12,106
1983	3,225 Jan	2,984 Jun	3,754	571	1,352	408	11,593
1984	3,284 Sep	3,030 Jun	27,135	1,221	1,464	394	11,236
1985	3,346 Sep	3,179 Jun	6,402	903	791	375	10,994
1986	3,408 Jan	3,216 Nov	1,920	1,074	720	370	10,821
1987	3,297 Jan	2,686 Nov	3,546	1,016	887	335	10,539
1988	2,722 Jan	2,047 Dec	3,702	781	790	330	10,475
1989	2,074 Jan	1,612 Nov	4,128	701	727	315	10,376

(continued)

<i>Unemployment (Claimant count)<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Industrial Disputes<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>Total No. of Unions</i>	<i>No. of Union Members (000s)</i>	
<i>Maximum (000s)</i>	<i>Minimum (000s)</i>	<i>Working Days Lost<sup>c</sup> (000s)</i>	<i>No. of Stoppages beginning in year<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total Workers involved<sup>e</sup> (000s)</i>			
1990	1,850 Dec	1,556 Jun	1,903	630	298	309	10,158
1991	2,552 Dec	1,960 Jan	761	369	176	287	9,947
1992	2,983 Dec	2,674 Jan	528	240	148	275	9,585
1993	3,062 Jan	2,679 Nov	649	211	385	268	9,048
1994	2,887 Jan	2,417 Dec	278	203	107	254	8,700
1995	2,503 Jan	2,196 Nov	415	232	174	243	8,278
1996	2,311 Jan	1,868 Dec	1,303	230	364	238	8,089
1997	1,908 Jan	1,388 Nov	235	206	130	257	7,842
1998	1,479 Jan	1,310 Dec	232	159	93	252	7,801
1999	1,375 Jan	1,141 Dec	242	200	141	238	7,851
2000	1,236 Jan	1,001 Nov	499	207	183	237	7,898
2001	1,078 Jan	918 Oct	525	187	180	226	7,779
2002	1,024 Feb	905 Nov	1,323	141	918	216	7,751
2003	1,012 Feb	885 Nov	499	131	123	213	7,736
2004	957 Feb	803 Nov	905	125	293	205	7,559
2005	893 Dec	858 Jun	157	116	93	192	7,473
2006	989 Mar	922 Nov	755	155	713	191	7,603
2007	965 Jan	786 Nov	1,041	136	745	184	7,656
2008	1,153 Dec	831 Jan	759	141	511	178	7,388
2009	1,602 Aug	1,283 Jan	455	97	209	175	7,329
2010	1,657 Feb	1,413 Nov	365	90	133	171	7,261
2011	1,579 Sep	1,493 Jun	1,390	139	1530	165	7,197
2012	1,686 Feb	1,523 Dec	249	125	237	165	7,086
2013	1,614 Feb	1,204 Dec	444	114	395	159	7,010
2014	1,247 Feb	840 Dec	788	151	733		
2015	884 Feb	726 Dec					

<sup>a</sup>1900–20, unemployment figures for certain skilled trade unions available in Ministry of Labour Gazettes. Figures are given as percentages. No comparable figures of total unemployed are available before 1921. Figures for insured workers registered as unemployed. Agricultural workers, insurable in 1936, are included from that date. Numerous changes in coverage throughout

<sup>b</sup>Disputes involving less than 10 work people and those lasting less than one day are omitted, except where aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days

<sup>c</sup>S. Ireland included from 1900 to 1907

<sup>d</sup>Workers involved directly and indirectly. 'Indirectly' involved means those unable to work at establishments where disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the dispute

<sup>e</sup>Figures for December available only

<sup>f</sup>After the passage of the *Industrial Relations Act 1971*, many trade unions ceased to be registered and as a result many trade union statistics for the following four years are non-existent or non-comparable

Sources: *Annual Abstract of Statistics, Ministry of Labour Gazette, Employment Gazette, Abstract of Labour Statistics, Trades Union Congress Reports, Annual Reports of the Certification Officer; ONS, Labour disputes annual estimates*

## Density of Union Membership in Total Labour Force (%)

### United Kingdom

1901	12.6	1938	29.5	1974	49.6	2011	22.7
1911	17.7	1951	44.1	1981	43.7	2014	21.3
1920	45.2	1961	43.1	1991	34.3		
1933	22.6	1970	47.7	2001	26.7		

Sources: G. S. Bain, *The Growth of White Collar Unionism* (1970); G. S. Bain and R. Price, 'Union Growth and Employment Trends in the U.K. 1964–70', *British Journal of Industrial Relations* (1972), pp. 366–81 and 'Union Growth Revisited 1948–70', *British Journal of Industrial Relations* (1976), pp. 339–55; *Annual Reports of the Certification Officer; Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, Trade Union Membership, Statistical Bulletin*

### Income, Expenditure and Funds of Registered Trade Unions, 1910–70 (*shillings per member*)

Year	Income from Members	Expenditure				Political Funds	Total Funds
		Benefits					
		Dispute benefit	Unemployment benefit	Other welfare benefits	Other working expenses		
1910	27.8	5.3	6.8	11.1	–	8.1	59.3
1920	32.4	9.3	4.5	5.1	0.5	17.2	45.8
1930	37.6	1.6	9.7	12.1	0.5	16.6	62.0
1940	36.0	0.2	3.0	10.4	0.4	14.8	92.2
1950	39.6	0.6	0.4	10.4	1.1	22.8	156.4
1960	58.8	1.1	0.4	15.5	1.2	34.9	211.6
1970	104.9	8.6	0.6	25.9	3.7	72.4	322.6

Sources: A. Flanders, *Trade Unions* (1967); *Department of Employment Gazette*; *Annual Reports of the Certification Officer*

### Income and Expenditure of Registered Trade Unions 1980–

Year <sup>a</sup>	Total Income (£m)	Benefits to Members (£m)	Administration (£m)	Political
				Funds income (£m)
1980	230.7	33.9	195.1	5.0
1990	462.7	65.8	489.2	15.6
1995	548.5	78.0	575.5	15.7
		<i>Total expenditure (£m)<sup>b</sup></i>		
2000	785.7	755.0		16.0
2005	1,052.7	986.8		18.8
2010	1,112.5	1051.3		22.8
2013	1,187.2	1036.2		24.0

<sup>a</sup>Figures are taken from the returns received during the reporting period for each annual report of the Certification Officer. The majority of returns in each case relate to the calendar year shown, but some unions report for a different year ending date

<sup>b</sup>In the Certification Officer's more recent reports, expenditure is not broken down

Source: *Annual Reports of the Certification Officer*

### Trade Union Sponsorship of M.P.s and Parliamentary Candidates

For figures on Trade Union sponsorship of M.P.s and parliamentary candidates, see pp. 265–7.

### Trades Union Congresses 1900–

Date	Place	President	General Secretary	No. of Delegates	Members represented (000s)
3–8 Sep 00	Huddersfield	W. Pickles	S. Woods	386	1,250
2–7 Sep 01	Swansea	C. Bowerman	S. Woods	407	1,200
1–6 Sep 02	London	W. Steadman	S. Woods	485	1,400
6–11 Sep 03	Leicester	W. Hornidge	S. Woods	460	1,500
5–10 Sep 04	Leeds	R. Bell	S. Woods	453	1,423
4–9 Sep 05	Hanley	J. Sexton	W. Steadman	457	1,541
3–8 Sep 06	Liverpool	D. Cummings	W. Steadman	491	1,555

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>General Secretary</i>	<i>No. of Delegates</i>	<i>Members represented (000s)</i>
2-7 Sep 07	Bath	A. Gill	W. Steadman	521	1,700
7-12 Sep 08	Nottingham	D. Shackleton	W. Steadman	522	1,777
6-11 Sep 09	Ipswich	D. Shackleton	W. Steadman	598	1,705
12-17 Sep 10	Sheffield	J. Haslam	W. Steadman	505	1,648
4-9 Sep 11	Newcastle	W. Mullin	C. Bowerman	523	1,662
2-7 Sep 12	Newport	W. Thorne	C. Bowerman	495	2,002
1-6 Sep 13	Manchester	W. Davis	C. Bowerman	560	2,232
6-11 Sep 15	Bristol	J. Seddon	C. Bowerman	610	2,682
4-9 Sep 16	Birmingham	H. Gosling	C. Bowerman	673	2,851
3-8 Sep 17	Blackpool	J. Hill	C. Bowerman	697	3,082
2-7 Sep 18	Derby	J. Ogden	C. Bowerman	881	4,532
8-13 Sep 19	Glasgow	G. Stuart-Bunning	C. Bowerman	851	5,284
6-11 Sep 20	Portsmouth	J. Thomas	C. Bowerman	955	6,505
5-10 Sep 21	Cardiff	E. Poulton	C. Bowerman	810	6,418
4-9 Sep 22	Southport	R. Walker	C. Bowerman	723	5,129
3-8 Sep 23	Plymouth	J. Williams	F. Bramley	702	4,369
1-6 Sep 24	Hull	A. Purcell	F. Bramley	724	4,328
7-12 Sep 25	Scarborough	A. Swales	F. Bramley	727	4,351
6-11 Sep 26	Bournemouth	A. Pugh	W. Citrine	696	4,366
5-10 Sep 27	Edinburgh	G. Hicks	W. Citrine	646	4,164
3-8 Sep 28	Swansea	B. Turner	W. Citrine	621	3,875
2-6 Sep 29	Belfast	B. Tillett	W. Citrine	592	3,673
1-5 Sep 30	Nottingham	J. Beard	W. Citrine	606	3,744
7-11 Sep 31	Bristol	A. Hayday	W. Citrine	589	3,719
5-9 Sep 32	Newcastle	J. Bromley	W. Citrine	578	3,613
4-8 Sep 33	Brighton	A. Walkden	W. Citrine	566	3,368
3-7 Sep 34	Weymouth	A. Conley	W. Citrine	575	3,295
2-6 Sep 35	Margate	W. Kean	Sir W. Citrine	575	3,389
7-11 Sep 36	Plymouth	A. Findlay	Sir W. Citrine	603	3,615
6-10 Sep 37	Norwich	E. Bevin	Sir W. Citrine	623	4,009
5-9 Sep 38	Blackpool	H. Elvin	Sir W. Citrine	650	4,461
4-5 Sep 39	Bridlington	J. Hallsworth	Sir W. Citrine	490	4,669
7-9 Oct 40	Southport	W. Holmes	Sir W. Citrine	667	4,867
1-4 Sep 41	Edinburgh	G. Gibson	Sir W. Citrine	683	5,079
7-11 Sep 42	Blackpool	F. Wolstencroft	Sir W. Citrine	717	5,433
6-10 Sep 43	Southport	Anne Loughlin	Sir W. Citrine	760	6,024
16-20 Oct 44	Blackpool	E. Edwards	Sir W. Citrine	730	6,642
10-14 Sep 45	Blackpool	E. Edwards	Sir W. Citrine	762	6,576
21-25 Oct 46	Brighton	C. Dukes	V. Tewson	794	6,671
1-5 Sep 47	Southport	G. Thomson	V. Tewson	837	7,540
6-10 Sep 48	Margate	Florence Hancock	V. Tewson	859	7,791
5-9 Sep 49	Bridlington	Sir W. Lawther	V. Tewson	890	7,937
4-8 Sep 50	Brighton	H. Bullock	Sir V. Tewson	913	7,883
3-7 Sep 51	Blackpool	A. Roberts	Sir V. Tewson	927	7,828
1-5 Sep 52	Margate	A. Deakin	Sir V. Tewson	943	8,020
7-11 Sep 53	Douglas	T. O'Brien	Sir V. Tewson	954	8,088
6-10 Sep 54	Brighton	J. Tanner	Sir V. Tewson	974	8,094
5-9 Sep 55	Southport	C. Geddes	Sir V. Tewson	984	8,107
3-7 Sep 56	Brighton	W. Beard	Sir V. Tewson	1,000	8,264
2-6 Sep 57	Blackpool	Sir T. Williamson	Sir V. Tewson	995	8,305
1-5 Sep 58	Bournemouth	T. Yates	Sir V. Tewson	993	8,337
7-11 Sep 59	Blackpool	R. Willis	Sir V. Tewson	1,017	8,176
5-9 Sep 60	Douglas	C. Bartlett	G. Woodcock	996	8,128
4-8 Sep 61	Portsmouth	E. Hill	G. Woodcock	984	8,299
3-7 Sep 62	Blackpool	A. Godwin	G. Woodcock	989	8,313
2-6 Sep 63	Brighton	F. Hayday	G. Woodcock	975	8,315

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>General Secretary</i>	<i>No. of Delegates</i>	<i>Members represented (000s)</i>
7-11 Sep 64	Blackpool	G. Lowthian	G. Woodcock	997	8,326
6-10 Sep 65	Brighton	H. Collison	G. Woodcock	1,013	8,771
5-9 Sep 66	Blackpool	J. O'Hagan	G. Woodcock	1,048	8,868
4-8 Sep 67	Brighton	Sir H. Douglass	G. Woodcock	1,059	8,787
2-6 Sep 68	Blackpool	Ld Wright	G. Woodcock	1,051	8,726
1-5 Sep 69	Portsmouth	J. Newton	G. Woodcock	1,034	8,875
7-11 Sep 70	Brighton	Sir S. Greene	V. Feather	1,064	9,402
6-10 Sep 71	Blackpool	Ld Cooper	V. Feather	1,064	10,002
4-8 Sep 72	Brighton	G. Smith	V. Feather	1,018	9,895
3-7 Sep 73	Blackpool	J. Crawford	V. Feather	991	10,001
2-6 Sep 74	Brighton	Ld Allen	L. Murray	1,032	10,002
1-5 Sep 75	Blackpool	Marie Patterson	L. Murray	1,030	10,364
6-10 Sep 76	Brighton	C. Plant	L. Murray	1,114	11,036
5-9 Sep 77	Blackpool	Marie Patterson	L. Murray	1,148	11,516
4-8 Sep 78	Brighton	D. Bassett	L. Murray	1,172	11,865
3-7 Sep 79	Blackpool	T. Jackson	L. Murray	1,200	12,128
1-5 Sep 80	Brighton	T. Parry	L. Murray	1,203	12,173
7-11 Sep 81	Blackpool	A. Fisher	L. Murray	1,188	11,601
6-10 Sep 82	Brighton	A. Sapper	L. Murray	1,163	11,006
5-9 Sep 83	Blackpool	F. Chapple	L. Murray	1,155	10,810
3-7 Sep 84	Brighton	R. Buckton	N. Willis	1,121	10,082
2-6 Sep 85	Blackpool	J. Eccles	N. Willis	1,124	9,855
1-5 Sep 86	Brighton	K. Gill	N. Willis	1,091	9,586
7-11 Sep 87	Blackpool	F. Jarvis	N. Willis	1,065	9,243
5-9 Sep 88	Bournemouth	C. Jenkins	N. Willis	1,052	9,127
4-8 Sep 89	Blackpool	A. Christopher	N. Willis	1,006	8,652
3-7 Sep 90	Blackpool	Anne Maddocks	N. Willis	985	8,405
2-6 Sep 91	Glasgow	A. Smith	N. Willis	937	8,193
7-11 Sep 92	Blackpool	R. Bickerstaffe	N. Willis	892	7,762
6-10 Sep 93	Brighton	A. Tuffin	J. Monks	874	7,303
5-9 Sep 94	Blackpool	J. Knapp	J. Monks	878	7,298
4-8 Sep 95	Brighton	L. Mills	J. Monks	828	6,895
2-6 Sep 96	Blackpool	Margaret Prosser	J. Monks	821	6,790
1-5 Sep 97	Brighton	A. Dubbins	J. Monks	827	6,795
7-11 Sep 98	Blackpool	J. Edmonds	J. Monks	811	6,639
13-16 Sep 99	Brighton	Ld McKenzie	J. Monks	809	6,799
11-14 Sep 00	Glasgow	Rita Donaghy	J. Monks	772	6,746
10-11 Sep 01	Brighton	B. Morris	J. Monks	766	6,722
9-12 Sep 02	Blackpool	Sir T. Young	J. Monks	765	6,685
8-11 Sep 03	Brighton	N. de Gruchy	B. Barber	783	6,673
13-16 Sep 04	Brighton	R. Lyons	B. Barber	723	6,424
12-15 Sep 05	Brighton	Jeannie Drake	B. Barber	727	6,452
2-6 Sep 06	Brighton	Gloria Mills	B. Barber	742	6,463
1-5 Sep 07	Brighton	Alison Shepherd	B. Barber	742	6,471
8-11 Sep 08	Brighton	D. Prentis	B. Barber	723	6,537
14-17 Sep 09	Liverpool	Sheila Bearcroft	B. Barber		
13-16 Sep 10	Manchester	D. Rooney	B. Barber		
12-14 Sep 11	London	M. Leahy	B. Barber		
9-12 Sep 12	Brighton	P. Kenny	B. Barber		
8-11 Sep 13	Bournemouth	Lesley Mercer	Frances O'Grady		
7-10 Sep 14	Liverpool	M. Taj	Frances O'Grady		
13-16 Sep 15	Brighton	L. Manasseh	Frances O'Grady		
11-14 Sep 16	Brighton	Liz Snape	Frances O'Grady		

Source: *Trades Union Congress Reports, 1900-*

### Major Trade Union Litigation

*Taff Vale Railway Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants* [1901] A.C. 426 (H.L.). A trade union, registered under the *Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876*, may be sued in its registered name. Lord Halsbury said, 'If the legislature has created a thing which can own property, which can employ servants, or which can inflict injury, it must be taken, I think, to have impliedly given the power to make it suable in a court of law, for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement'.

*Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants v. Osborne*, [1910] A.C. 87 (H.L.).

There is nothing in the Trade Union Acts from which it can reasonably be inferred that trade unions as defined by Parliament were meant to have the power of collecting and administering funds for political purposes. Exercise of such powers is ultra vires and illegal.

*Bonsor v. Musicians' Union*, [1956] A.C. 104 (H.L.). A member of a registered trade union wrongfully expelled from it was entitled to maintain an action for damages for breach of contract against the union in its registered name.

*Rookes v. Barnard*, [1964] A.C. 1129. Threats to strike in breach of a contractual agreement for the purpose of injuring a third party were unlawful and were, even if done in furtherance of a trade dispute, not protected by the *Trade Disputes Act 1906*.

*Stratford v. Lindley*, [1964] 3 All E.R. 102. Strike action not taken in pursuance of a trade dispute about terms of employment with the plaintiff's firm was not prima facie protected by the *Trade Disputes Act of 1906*.

1971-4 Between 1971 and 1974 there were a series of confrontations under the terms of the *Industrial Relations Act*. The T.U.C. in Sep 1971 instructed all unions not to register under the Act and in Sep 1972 the 32 which had registered were suspended and 20 of them were expelled in Sep 1973. In Apr 1972 the T.G.W.U. was fined £55,000 for contempt of the N.I.R.C. (though the fine was quashed by the Court of Appeal in Jun 1972). In Dec 1972 the A.U.E.W. refused to pay £50,000 in the *Goad* case (over the individual rights of a union member). In Oct 1973 £75,000 of seized A.U.E.W. assets were used to pay a further £47,000 N.I.R.C. contempt fine in the *Con-Mech* case. In May 1974 a further seizure of A.U.E.W. assets was ordered to pay £47,000 compensation to Con-Mech (the money was then paid by an anonymous donor). On 17 Apr 1972 the N.I.R.C. ordered a 14-day cooling-off period in a national railway dispute and on 13 May 1972 ordered a ballot which produced an 85% vote in favour of a railway strike. On 21 Jul 1972 the N.I.R.C. committed five docker shop stewards to prison over the blacking of London container depots. They were released on 26 Jul. On 6 Aug 1974 the *Industrial Relations Act* was repealed.

*Gouriet v. Post Office Union*, [1977] 3 All E.R. (H.L.). An attempt to enjoin the Post Office Union from blacking mail to South Africa was frustrated because the Attorney-General refused his fiat to bring the case on the ground that the plaintiff was not directly involved (see p. 526).



*Grunwick Processing Laboratories Ltd. v. Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service*, [1977] T.L.R. 14 Dec 77. The House of Lords ruled that an A.C.A.S. recommendation on union recognition was void because A.C.A.S. had not ascertained the opinions of two-thirds of the work-force involved (this was due to the non-cooperation of the firm's management).

*B.B.C. v. Hearn*, [1977] I.R.L.R. 273; *Beaverbrook Newspapers v. Keys*, [1978], I.R.L.R. 34; *Star Sea Transport v. Slater*, [1978] I.R.L.R. 507; *McShane v. Express Newspapers*, [1979] I.R.L.R. 79; *United Biscuits v. Fall* [1979] I.R.L.R. 110; *Associated Newspaper Group v. Wade* [1979] I.R.L.R. 201. The decisions in each of these cases reduced the area of legal immunity for actions taken in furtherance of an industrial dispute.

*Thomas et al. v. Haringey* [1979]. The Court of Appeal held that it was arguable that a local authority might be in breach of its duty to provide education when it failed to do so by reason of industrial action by school caretakers.

*Messenger Newspaper Group Ltd v. NGA* [1982] *Industrial Relations Law Reports* 1984, 397. The Court of Appeal endorsed the powers of sequestrators seeking to secure control of union funds when the union had been fined for contempt for its actions in seeking to enforce a closed shop.

*Mercury Communications Ltd v. Scott Garer* (*Industrial Cases Reports* 1984, 74). The Court of Appeal ruled that it was possible under the *Employment Act 1982* to secure an interlocutory injunction against union actions that were not 'wholly or mainly' related to an industrial dispute.

*Dimbleby & Sons Ltd. v. National Union of Journalists* (*Industrial Cases Reports* 1984, 386). The House of Lords endorsed the granting of an interlocutory injunction preventing a union from instructing its members to break contracts of employment in pursuance of a trade dispute that, under the *Employment Act 1980*, was excluded from protection.

*Barretts and Baird (Wholesale) Ltd v. IPCS* [1987] IRLR 3. Not only are union members liable in damages to their employer for breach of their employment contract, but the same breach of contract may give rise to further liabilities based on its 'unlawful' character.

*Boxfoldia Ltd v. NGA* [1988] ICR 752. Although members may authorize their union to decide on official industrial action, it does not follow that the union is authorised to act as their agent in terminating their employment contracts.

*Associated British Ports v. TGWU* [1989] IRLR 305, 318 CA. The Court issued an injunction against industrial action on the grounds that the union had no immunity against tort liability for inducing workers to breach their statutory duty with intent to injure. The judgement was subsequently reversed by the House of Lords on other grounds.

*Dimskal Shipping Sa v. ITWF* [1991] 3WLR 875 HL. Industrial action could be ruled unlawful secondary action even if it took place in another country (in this case Sweden) under whose law it was legal, according to the commercial law principle of 'economic duress'.

*Associated Newspapers Ltd v. Wilson* and *Associated British Ports v. Palmer and others* [1995] IRLR 258. The House of Lords held that it was not unlawful to refuse to pay financial benefits to those who refused to forsake collective bargaining and sign individual contracts.

Bibliography: Lord Wedderburn of Charlton, *The Worker and the Law* (3rd ed., 1986); W. E. J. McCarthy (Ed.), *Trade Unions* (2nd ed., 1985); W. E. J. McCarthy, *Legal Intervention in Industrial Relations* (1992).

### Largest Trade Unions

The list below includes the largest current (2015) unions and others that at some point since 1900 had more than 100,000 members, together with some smaller unions that were involved in significant mergers or otherwise important.

**Amalgamated Engineering (and Electrical) Union/Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, 1920–2001.** Amalgamated Society of Engineers (founded 1851) merged with other unions to form the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) in 1920. The AEU merged with the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers (AEF) in 1968, then in 1970 with the Construction Engineering Workers (CEU) and the Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians' Association (DATA), taking the title the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW). DATA remained a distinct section within the union, changed its name to the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS) in 1973, and seceded to become an independent union under that name in 1985. The AUEW merged in 1992 with EETPU and became the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union. This in turn merged with MSF to form Amicus in 2001.

**Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers (ASBSBSW) 1963–82.** United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders formed 1852, became United Society of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers in 1952, and Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers in 1963. Merged with GMWU to form GMB in 1982.

**Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (ASW), 1921–71.** Merger of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers and Joiners (founded 1860 as the Amalgamated Society of **Carpenters and Joiners**) and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. In 1970 absorbed Amalgamated Society of **Painters and Decorators** (ASPD, founded 1904 as National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, National Society of Painters 1935–61), becoming the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and Decorators. Merged in 1971 with the Amalgamated Union of **Building Trade Workers** (formed 1921) and the Association of **Building Technicians**, to form UCATT.

**Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW).** See Amalgamated Engineering (and Electrical) Union.

**Amalgamated Weavers' Association, 1884–1974.** An association of many small local unions in the Cotton Trade. In 1974 it merged with the National Union of **Textile and Allied Workers** to form the Amalgamated Textile Workers Union (ATWU). ATWU was absorbed by GMBATU in 1985.

**Amicus 2001–07.** Merger of Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU) and MSF (Manufacturing, Science and Finance union). It also absorbed the printing union GPMU and the finance industry union UNIFI in 2004. Amicus merged with the TGWU to form Unite in 2007.

**Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) 1968–88.** National Foremen’s Association became **Association of Supervisory Staff, Executives and Technicians (ASSET)** in 1941. Became ASTMS in 1968 when it merged with the Association of Scientific Workers (founded in 1918 as National Union of Scientific Workers and became AScW in 1925). NFA joined the TUC in 1919, and AScW in 1942. ASTMS merged with TASS in 1988 to become MSF.

**Association of Teachers and Lecturers, 1978–.** Association of Assistant Mistresses (AAM) and Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools (AMA) merged as Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association (AMMA) in 1978, changed name to ATL in 1993. Affiliated to TUC in 1999.

**Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU), 1979–99.** Formed as the **National Union of Bank Employees** by a merger in 1946, and in 1979 changed its name to BIFU. In 1999 it merged with the staff associations of two major banks to form UNIFI. In 2004 UNIFI merged with Amicus.

**British Medical Association, 1832–.** Professional association for doctors and medical students. Not affiliated to the TUC, but registered as a trade union.

**Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), 1969–98.** The Assistant Clerks’ Association became **Clerical Officers’ Association** in 1919 and merged with the Civil Service Clerical Union to form the Civil Service Clerical Association in 1922 (not in TUC 1927–1946). Changed name to CPSA in 1969. Merged with Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union (PTC) in 1998 to form Public and Commercial Services Union (PCS).

**Civil Service Clerical Association (CSCA).** See Civil and Public Services Association.

**Communication Workers Union (CWU), 1995–.** Main sectors: Royal Mail, telecommunications, finance. Postal Telegraph Clerks’ Association and U.K. Postal Clerks’ Association merged in 1914 to form Postal and Telegraph Clerks’ Association. This merged in 1920 with Fawcett Association and other unions to form Union of **Post Office Workers (UPW)**. Name changed to Union of Communication Workers in 1980. (Legally banned from membership of TUC 1927–1946). In 1995 UCW merged with the **National Communications Union (NCU—until 1975 the Post Office Engineering Union, POEU)**, which represented telecommunications engineers, to form CWU.

**Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE) 1946–92.** Formed by a merger of various small hospital unions. Merged with NUPE and NALGO to form UNISON from start of 1993.

**Electrical, Electronics, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU) 1968–1992.** Formed in 1968 as the Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union—Plumbing Trades Union by merger of Electrical Trades Union (ETU) and Plumbing Trades Union (PTU). Later changed

name to the Electrical, Electronics, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union. Expelled from TUC in 1988. Merged with AUEW to form AEEU 1992; EETPU wing readmitted to TUC 1993.

**Electrical Trades Union (ETU) 1889–1968.** Merged into Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union—Plumbing Trades Union, 1968.

**General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU), 1924–82.** National Union of General Workers (founded 1889 as the National Union of **Gasworkers and General Labourers** of G.B. and Ireland), National Amalgamated Union of Labour (founded 1889 as Tyneside and General Labourers' Union), and Municipal Employees' Association (founded 1894) merged as the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in 1924. Changed name to General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU) for popular use in 1965. GMWU merged with the Boilermakers' Union (ASBSBSW) to form GMB in 1982.

**General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMB), 1982–.** Merger of General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU) and Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers (ASBSBSW). The National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers (NUCAW) merged with the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries in 1940, becoming the **Clerical and Administrative Workers** Union (CAWU), then the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX) from 1972; APEX was absorbed by GMB in 1989.

**Graphical, Paper and Media Union (GPMU), 1991–2004.** Merger of SOGAT'82 with **National Graphical Association**. Absorbed by Amicus in 2004.

**Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, 1917–2004.** Established in 1917 by amalgamation of several existing unions. Merged in 2004 with the National Union of Knitwear, Footwear & Apparel Trades (KFAT) to form Community.

**Manufacturing, Science, Finance (MSF) 1988–2002.** Merger of Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) and TASS (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, formerly part of the AUEW, but an independent union from 1985). Merged with AEEU to form Amicus, 2002.

**Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 1888–1945,** see National Union of Mineworkers.

**National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), 1905–93.** Formed as National Association of Local Government Officers. Amalgamated with National Poor Law Officers' Association in 1930 and with the British Gas Staffs Association in 1963. In 1952 changed name to National and Local Government Officers' Association. Joined TUC, 1965. Merged with COHSE and NUPE to form UNISON in 1993.

**National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, 1891–1946.** Merged in 1946 with NUDAW to form Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW).

**National Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers (NASUWT), 1975–.** Created in 1975 when the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers amalgamated.

**National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers (NUAW), 1920–82.** Eastern Counties Agricultural Labourers' & Small Holders' Union founded 1906, became National Agricultural Labourers' and Rural Workers' Union in 1910, National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers in 1920. Absorbed by TGWU in 1982.

**National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives (NUBSO), 1873–1971.** Merged with three other unions of leather workers to form the National Union of **Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades (NUFLAT)** in 1971. In 1991, this merged with the National Union of **Hosiery and Knitwear Workers** to form the National Union of Knitwear, Footwear and Apparel Trades (KFAT). KFAT merged with ISTC to form Community in 2004.

**National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (NUDAW), 1921–46.** Mostly retail industry workers. Amalgamation of Cooperative Employees and Warehouse and General Workers. Merged in 1946 with National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks to form Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW).

**National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, 1936–82.** General Union of Textile Workers merged with the National Society of Dyers and Finishers in 1922 to form the **National Union of Textile Workers**, which merged with two other unions in 1936 to form NUDBTW. Absorbed by TGWU in 1982.

**National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), 1945–.** Formed as the Miners' Federation of G.B., amalgamated with specialist unions in the industry and renamed NUM in 1945.

**National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paper Workers (NUPBPW), 1921–68.** Established in 1921 by amalgamation of the National Union of **Bookbinders and Machine Rulers** with the National Union of **Printing and Paper Workers**. In 1968 merged with the National Society of **Operative Printers (NATSOPA)** to form **Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT)**. In 1971 the merger was dissolved but NUPBPW section kept name of SOGAT, which became SOGAT'75 in 1975 and SOGAT'82 in 1982. Merged with **National Graphical Association** in 1991 to form Graphical, Paper and Media Union (GPMU).

**National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) 1928–1993.** Formed as London County Council Protection Association; in 1894 became Municipal Employees' Association; in 1920 the MEA and the National Union of Corporation Workers jointly affiliated to the TUC but in 1924 MEA was absorbed by NUGMW. The National Union of Corporation Workers became NUPE in 1928. Merged with COHSE and NALGO to form UNISON in 1993.

**National Union of Rail, Maritime, and Transport Workers (RMT) 1989–.** Merger of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) and the National Union of **Seamen (NUS, formed as National Sailors' and Firemen's Union in 1894, became the NUS in 1926).**

**National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) 1913–89.** Formed from the merger of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the General Railway

Workers' Union, and others. In 1989 the NUR merged with the National Union of Seamen to form the National Union of Rail, Maritime, and Transport Workers (RMT).

**National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers 1932–91.** Formed as the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union (confusingly abbreviated T&GWU) in 1920 after a series of mergers, adopted its final name after a further merger with the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses in 1932. Absorbed by GMBATU in 1991.

**National Union of Teachers (NUT), 1870–.** Originally National Union of Elementary Teachers (until 1890). Affiliated to TUC in 1970.

**National Union of Textile and Allied Workers (NUTAW), 1968–74.** Founded in 1886 as the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, also known as the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation (CWA). Changed its name in 1924 to the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and in 1952 to the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives. Became NUTAW in 1968. Merged in 1974 with the Amalgamated Weavers' Association to form the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union.

**Plumbing Trades Union (PTU) 1946–68.** Originally the United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association 1911–31, Plumbers', Glaziers' and Domestic Engineers' Union 1931–46. Merged into EETPU in 1968.

**Prospect, 2001–.** Engineers, managers, scientists and other specialists in both the public and private sectors. Formed 2001 by merger of the Institution of Professionals, Managers and Specialists (IPMS) and the Engineers' and Managers' Association (EMA). Absorbed **Connect**, 2010, and **Aspect**, 2012.

**Public and Commercial Services Union (PCS), 1998–.** Merger of Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) and **Public Services, Tax and Commerce Union** (PTC, formed 1996 by merger of the **Inland Revenue Staff Federation** and the **National Union of Civil and Public Servants**).

**Royal College of Nursing (RCN), 1916–.** The RCN has used its present name since 1939. It has been registered as a trade union since 1976, but is not affiliated to the TUC.

**Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT) 1966–91.** See National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paper Workers.

**Transport and General Workers Union 1922–2007.** Amalgamation of Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, National Union of Dock Labourers and other dockers' unions, United Vehicle Workers, National Union of Vehicle Workers and others. 1928 amalgamated with the Workers' Union.

**UNIFI, 1999–2004.** Merger of Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) with the staff associations of Barclays and Nat West banks. In 2004 UNIFI merged into Amicus.

**Union of Communication Workers (UCW), 1980–1995.** See Communication Workers' Union.

**Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT), 1971–.** Merger of Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and Decorators,

Amalgamated Union of **Building Trade Workers** (formed 1921) and the Association of **Building Technicians**.

**Union of Post Office Workers (UPW), 1920–1980.** See Communication Workers' Union.

**Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW), 1946–.** Merger of National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers with National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.

**UNISON, 1993–.** Merger of NUPE, COHSE and NALGO.

**Unite, 2007–.** Merger of Amicus and TGWU.

**University and College Union (UCU), 2006–.** Merger of Association of University Teachers (AUT) and National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education (NATFHE).

**Workers' Union, 1898–1928.** Amalgamated with Transport and General Workers Union.

### Leaders of the Major Trade Unions

	<b>ACCA</b> ( <i>General Secretary/Secretary</i> )	1945	W. Bretherton
1916	W. Brown	1946	H. Knight
	( <i>From 1919 see COA</i> )	1960	C. Jenkins
	<b>AEEU</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )		( <i>From 1968 see ASTMS</i> )
1992	G. Laird		<b>ASTMS</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )
1994	P. Gallagher	1968	J. Dutton and C. Jenkins ( <i>joint</i> )
1996	(Sir) K. Jackson	1970	C. Jenkins
	( <i>From 2001 see Amicus</i> )		( <i>From 1988 see MSF</i> )
	<b>AEF</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )		<b>ASW</b> ( <i>Secretary</i> )
1968	J. Conway	1919	A. Cameron
	( <i>From 1970 see AUEW</i> )	1925	F. Wolstencroft
	<b>AEU</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )	1949	J. MacDermott
1920	T. Mann	1959	(Sir) G. Smith
1921	A. Smethurst		( <i>From 1971 see UCATT</i> )
1933	F. Smith		<b>ATL</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )
1943	B. Gardner	1993	P. Smith
1957	C. Hallett	2003	Mary Bousted
1964	J. Conway		<b>AUEW</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )
	( <i>From 1968 see AEF</i> )	1970	J. Conway
	<b>Amicus</b> ( <i>General Secretary</i> )	1976	(Sir) J. Boyd
2001	Sir K. Jackson <i>and</i> R. Lyons ( <i>joint</i> )	1982	G. Laird
2002	D. Simpson <i>and</i> R. Lyons ( <i>joint</i> )		( <i>From 1992 see AEEU</i> )
2004	D. Simpson		<b>AWA</b> ( <i>Secretary</i> )
	( <i>From 2007 see Unite</i> )	1907	J. Cross
	<b>ASSET</b> ( <i>Secretary</i> )	1925	J. Parker
1941	T. Agar	1929	(Sir) A. Naesmith
		1953	L. Wright (Ld)

1969 H. Kershaw

1972 F. Hague

*(Merged into ATWU 1974)***COA***(General Secretary/Secretary)*

1919 W. Brown

*(From 1922 see CSCA)***COHSE***(Secretary/General Secretary)*

1946 G. Gibson

1948 C. Comer

1953 J. Waite

1959 W. Jepson

1967 A. Akers

1969 F. Lynch

1974 A. Spanswick

1983 D. Williams

1987 H. MacKenzie

*(From 1993 see UNISON)***CPSA***(General Secretary/Secretary)*

1969 W. Kendall

1976 K. Thomas

1982 A. Kendall

1987 J. Ellis

1992 B. Reamsbottom

*(From 1998 see PCS)***CSCA***(General Secretary/Secretary)*

1922 W. Brown

1942 L. White

1955 G. Green

1963 L. Wines

1967 W. Kendall

*(From 1969 see CPSA)***CWU***(General Secretary)*1995 A. Johnson *and* T. Young *(joint)*1997 D. Hodgson *and* T. Young *(joint)*

1998 D. Hodgson

2001 B. Hayes

2015 D. Ward

**EETPU***(General President)*

1968 (Sir) L. Cannon

1971 F. Chapple

1976 *Position abolished*

1984 E. Hammond

1992 P. Gallagher

*(General Secretary)*

1968 F. Chapple

1984 E. Hammond

*(From 1992 see AEEU)***ETU***(General President)*

1908 J. Ball

1931 E. Bussey

1940 H. Bolton

1944 F. Foulkes

1963 L. Cannon

*(General Secretary)*

1891 A.J. Walker

1904 J. Rowan

1941 E. Bussey

1948 W. Stevens

1955 F. Haxell

1961 J. Byrne

1966 F. Chapple

*(From 1968 see EETPU)***GMBATU***(General Secretary)*

1982 D. Basnett

1986 J. Edmonds

2003 P. Curran

2005 P. Kenny

2016 T. Roache

**GMWU***(General Secretary)*

1965 J. (Ld) Cooper

1972 D. Basnett

*(From 1982 see GMBATU)***GPMU***(General Secretary)*

1992 A. Dubbins

*(Amalgamated into Unite 2004)***ISTC***(General Secretary)*

1917 A. Pugh

1936 J. Brown

1946 L. Evans

1953 H. Douglass

1967 D. Davies

1975 W. Sirs

1985 R. Evans

1993 K. Brookman

1999 M. Leahy

*(Merged into Community 2004)***MFGB***(President)*

1912 R. Smillie

1921 H. Smith

1929 T. Richards

1931 E. Edwards

1932 P. Lee

1934 J. Jones

1938 W. Lawther



**(Secretary)**

1920 F. Hodges  
 1924 A. Cook  
 1932 E. Edwards

(From 1945 see NUM)

**MSF****(General Secretary)**

1988 C. Jenkins and K. Gill (*joint*)  
 1989 K. Gill  
 1992 R. Lyons

(From 2002 see Amicus)

**NALGO****(General Secretary)**

1905 F. Ginn  
 1909 L. Hill  
 1943 J. Simonds  
 1945 H. Corser (*Acting*)  
 1946 J. Warren  
 1957 W. Anderson  
 1973 G. Drain  
 1983 J. Daly  
 1990 A. Jinkinson

(From 1993 see UNISON)

**NAS****(General Secretary)**

1923 A. Warren  
 1941 R. Anderson  
 1956 E. Rushworth  
 1963 T. Casey

(From 1975 see NASUWT)

**NASUWT****(General Secretary)**

1975 T. Casey  
 1983 F. Smithies  
 1990 N. de Gruchy  
 2002 E. O'Kane  
 2004 Christine Keates

**NEA****(Secretary)**

1917 H. Reid  
 1939 T. Agar

(From 1941 see ASSET)

**NUCW****(General Secretary)**

1926 J. Wills

(From 1928 see NUPE)

**NUDAW****(General Secretary)**

1921 J. Hallsworth and W. Robinson  
 (*joint*)  
 1924 (Sir) J. Hallsworth

(From 1947 see USDAW)

**NUGMW****(General Secretary)**

1924 W. Thorne  
 1934 C. Dukes  
 1946 (Sir) T. Williamson  
 1962 J. (Ld) Cooper

(From 1965 see GMWU)

**NUM****(President)**

1945 W. Lawther  
 1954 W. Jones  
 1960 S. Ford  
 1971 J. Gormley  
 1982 A. Scargill  
 2002 A. Scargill (*honorary President*)  
 2002 I. Lavery (*National Chairman*)  
 2012 N. Wilson

**(Secretary/General Secretary)**

1945 E. Edwards  
 1946 A. Homer  
 1959 W. Paynter  
 1969 L. Daly  
 1984 P. Heathfield  
 1992 (*vacant*)  
 2002 S. Kemp  
 2007 C. Kitchen

**NUPBPW****(Secretary)**

1921 T. Newland  
 1938 E. Spackman  
 1946 V. Flynn  
 1947 W. Morrison  
 1959 T. Smith

(From 1975 see SOGAT)

**NUPE****(General Secretary)**

1928 J. Wills  
 1934 B. Roberts  
 1962 S. Hill  
 1968 A. Fisher  
 1982 R. Bickerstaffe

(From 1993 see UNISON)

**NUR****(Secretary/General Secretary)**

1920 J. Thomas and C. Cramp  
 1931 C. Cramp  
 1933 (*Acting Secretary*)  
 1934 J. Marchbank  
 1943 J. Benstead  
 1948 J. Figgins  
 1953 J. Campbell  
 1958 (Sir) S. (Ld) Greene  
 1975 S. Weighell

- 1982 J. Knapp  
(From 1990 see RMT)
- NUT**  
(General Secretary)
- 1892 (Sir) J. Yoxall  
1924 F. Goldstone  
1931 (Sir) F. Mander  
1947 (Sir) R. Gould  
1970 (Sir) E. Britton  
1975 F. Jarvis  
1989 D. McAvoy  
2004 S. Sinnott  
2008 Christine Blower
- PCS**  
(General Secretary)
- 1998 B. Reamsbottom and J. Sheldon  
(joint)
- 2001 B. Reamsbottom  
2002 M. Serwotka
- Prospect**  
(General Secretary)
- 2001 P. Noon and T. Cooper (joint)  
2002 P. Noon  
2013 M. Clancy
- RMT**  
(General Secretary)
- 1990 J. Knapp  
2002 B. Crow  
2014 M. Cash
- SOGAT (SOGAT'75 from 1975)**  
(General Secretary)
- 1966 T. Smith and R. Briginshaw (joint)  
1971 T. Smith  
1974 W. Keys
- SOGAT'82**  
(General Secretary)
- 1982 W. Keys and O. O'Brien (joint)  
1985 Brenda Dean  
(From 1992 see GPMU)
- TGWU**  
(Secretary)
- 1921 E. Bevin  
1940 A. Deakin (Acting until 1946)  
1955 A. Tiffin  
1956 F. Cousins  
1964 H. Nicholas (Acting)  
1966 F. Cousins  
1969 J. Jones  
1977 M. Evans  
1985 R. Todd  
1992 B. Morris  
2003 T. Woodley  
(From 2007 see Unite)
- UCU**  
(General Secretary)
- 2007 Sally Hunt
- UCW**  
(Secretary)
- 1980 T. Jackson  
1982 A. Tuffin  
1993 A. Johnson  
(From 1995 see CWU)
- UNISON**  
(General Secretary)
- 1993 A. Jinkinson  
1996 R. Bickerstaffe  
2001 D. Prentis
- Unite**  
(General Secretary)
- 2007 D. Simpson and T. Woodley (joint)  
2010 L. McCluskey
- UPW**  
(Secretary)
- 1920 J. Bowen  
1936 T. Hodgson  
1944 C. Geddes  
1957 R. Smith  
1966 T. Jackson  
(From 1980 see UCW)
- USDAW**  
(General Secretary)
- 1947 Sir J. Hallsworth (Acting Secretary)  
1949 (Sir) A. Birch  
1962 A. (Ld) Allen  
1979 W. Whately  
1986 G. Davies  
1997 W. Connor  
2004 J. Hannett
- UWT**  
(General Secretary)
- 1965 Sally Rogers  
1967 Beryl Gandy  
1969 Geraldine Jones  
1970 Penny Yaffe  
(From 1975 see NASUWT)
- UCATT**  
(General Secretary)
- 1971 (Sir) G. Smith  
1978 L. Wood  
1985 A. Williams  
1992 G. Brumwell  
2004 A. Ritchie  
2012 S. Murphy  
2015 B. Rye (acting)

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### Membership of the Largest Unions

The table overleaf shows as far as possible the size throughout their history (since 1920) of the largest unions, and of smaller unions who made up a substantial component of the more important mergers. All unions whose membership reached 100,000 in any of the years shown are included, but not all of the medium-sized unions who were largest in any one year are necessarily included. Membership numbers are generally taken from the Trades Union Congress Report for the following year, and it has not proved possible in all cases to find the equivalent figures for unions in all years, especially at periods when they were not affiliated to the TUC.

The table should be read in conjunction with the notes above detailing the histories, name changes and amalgamations of the various unions.

Membership of the Largest Trade Unions (000s)

Year	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	
AEU/AUEW	407	205	154	164	454	704	716	854	973	1,049	1,295	1,429	1,381	975	702	-	-	-	-	-	-
AEU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	726	728	-	-	-	-
ETU	45	25	27	41	80	133	192	224	243	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EETPU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	421	420	405	348	367 <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers	24	18	22	22	29	41	55	56	55	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIFU/UNIFI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	160	-	-	-	-
Amicus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180	-	-	-
ASTMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	-	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUPBPW	100	55	45	50	79	66	123	150	158	178	-	-	-	-	653	452	351	-	-	-	-
NATSOPA	18	20	21	23	27	25	34	42	44	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOGAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	206	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
NUAW	130	30	30	31	45	104	135	135	135	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NU(DB)TW	81	65	47	40	79	69	80	72	62	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T&GWU	- <sup>c</sup>	300	384	460	650	975	1,242	1,278	1,302	1,444	1,629	1,856	1,887	1,434	1,224	897	859	777	-	-	-
WU	450	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NALGO	36 <sup>d</sup>	37 <sup>a</sup>	61 <sup>a</sup>	86 <sup>a</sup>	111 <sup>a</sup>	134 <sup>a</sup>	197 <sup>a</sup>	236 <sup>a</sup>	274 <sup>a</sup>	349	440	625	782	752	744	-	-	-	-	1,515	1,319
NUCW/	16	13	13	23	52	102	175	175	200	248	373	-	692	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COHSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	51	54	68	90	-	213	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNISON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(NU)GMW	- <sup>b</sup>	320	258	280	441	605	785	805	769	796	853	881	916	-	-	1,355	1,272	1,317	1,374	1,301	-
Boilermakers	100	77	63	50	68	85	83	88	97	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GMB(ATU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NU(TGW) <sup>d</sup>	93	56	40	59	124	119	136	125	116	111	-	-	-	840	933	740	684	575	602	613	-
AWA/ATWU	219	165	159	96	89	73	85	76	54	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTAW etc.	81	n.a.	55	44	47	38	51	50	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAWU/APEX	19	6	7	8	18	26	33	53	60	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUM/	900	800	600	500	589	533	602	675	586	446	279	262	257	135	53	11	5	11	2	1	-
MFGB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued)

Year	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	
NUR	458	327	321	306	362	410	392	368	334	255	198	180	170	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSFU/NUS	75	40	60	50	48	55	60	62	62	62	-	-	-	-	118	59	55	73	77	78	78
RMT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUDAW	-	95	119	144	223	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAUSAWC	60	37	41	49	68	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USDAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	347	355	349	330	377	450	385	362	283	310	341	399	426	426
NUT	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	192 <sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	225 <sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	311	-	-	-	169	179	256	290	327	294	294
NASUWT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>a</sup>	150 <sup>a</sup>	179	203	203	128	128
AMMA/ATL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
UCU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASW	114	116	117	112	152	176	197	197	192	192	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUBTW	79	60	57	55	65	71	81	94	83	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASPD etc.	74	41	38	36	43	50	75	69	65	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCATT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	-	207	110	115	121	111	84	84
UPW/UCW	80	85	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	145 <sup>a</sup>	149	160	166	175	209	203	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCU/POEU	20	18	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	49 <sup>a</sup>	45	67	73	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	284	244	209	202	202
GWU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	122	-	-	-	-
CSCA/CPSA	-	19	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	123 <sup>a</sup>	134	147	140	146	185	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PCS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	313	292	263	263
NUBSO/ KFAT	85	82	80	82	94	85	82	81	78	73	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	24	27	27
ISTC	133	85	60	62	98	78	101	109	117	120	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prospect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	111 <sup>a</sup>	137 <sup>a</sup>	144 <sup>a</sup>	153 <sup>a</sup>	153 <sup>a</sup>
RCN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	334 <sup>a</sup>	391 <sup>a</sup>	415 <sup>a</sup>	410 <sup>a</sup>	410 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Not affiliated to the TUC

<sup>b</sup>The unions that merged into the NUGMW were the National Union of General Workers (1920 membership 490,000), National Amalgamated Union of Labour (143,000) and the Municipal Employees' Association (65,000)

<sup>c</sup>The biggest of the unions that amalgamated into the T&GWU were the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union (1920 membership 120,000), the National Union of Dock, Riverside and General Workers (65,000) and the United Vehicle Workers (100,000)

<sup>d</sup>Tailors and Garment Workers (not to be confused with T&GWU)

Source: *Trades Union Congress Reports, 1920-*; [www.tuc.org.uk](http://www.tuc.org.uk); [www.unionhistory.info](http://www.unionhistory.info); *Annual Reports of the Certification Officer*; *Whitaker's Almanack*

**Major Industrial Disputes**  
*(Strikes and lockouts in which more than 500,000 working days were lost)*

<i>Dispute Began</i>	<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Numbers Affected (000s)</i>	<i>Working days lost (000s)<sup>a</sup></i>
1900	Apr Potters	N. Staffs.	20	640
	Nov Quarrymen	Bethesda	3	505
1902	Jul Miners	UK	103	872
1906	Oct Shipyard workers	Clyde	15	592
1908	Feb Shipyard workers	Humber, Barrow, Birkenhead, Clyde, E. Scotland	35	1,719
	Feb Engineers	N.E. Coast	11	1,706
	Sep Cotton operatives	Lancs., Cheshire, Derby	120	4,830
1909	Jul Miners	S. Wales and Mon.	55	660
1910	Jan Miners	Durham	85	1,280
	Jan Miners	Northumberland	30	1,080
	Apr Miners	Rhondda	13	2,985
	Jun Cotton operatives	Lancs. and Chesh.	102	600
	Sep Shipyard workers	N.E. and Scotland	35	2,851
1911	Jun Seamen and dockers	U.K.	120	1,020
	Aug Dockers and carters	London	22	500
	Aug Railwaymen	U.K.	145	500
	Dec Cotton weavers	N.E. Lancs.	160	2,954
1912	Feb Miners	U.K.	1,000	30,800
	Feb Jute workers	Dundee	28	726
	May Dockers and carters	Port of London and Medway	100	2,700
1913	Jan Cab drivers	London	11	637
	Apr Tube and metal workers	S. Staffs. and N. Worcs.	50	1,400
	Aug Transport workers	Dublin	20	1,900
1914	Jan Builders	London	20	2,500
	Feb Miners	Yorks.	150	2,654
1915	Jul Miners	S. Wales	232	1,400
1916	Mar Jute workers	Dundee	30	500
1917	May Engineers	U.K.	160	2,880
1918	May Miners	S. Wales and Mon.	40	760
	Dec Cotton spinners	Lancs. and Chesh.	100	900
1919	Jan Miners	Yorks.	150	1,950
	Jan Shipyard workers	N.E. Coast	40	820
	Mar Miners	Various districts	100	600
	Jun Cotton operatives	Lancs. and adjoining counties	450	7,500
	Jul Miners	Yorks.	150	4,050
	Sep Ironfounders	England, Wales, and Ireland	50	6,800
	Sep Railwaymen	U.K.	500	3,850
1920	Sep Cotton operatives	Oldham area	400	620
	Oct Miners	U.K.	1,100	16,000
	Dec Shipyard carpenters	U.K.	10	2,200
1921	Apr Miners	U.K.	10	2,200
	Jul Builders	U.K.	100	2,970
1925	Jul Wool textile workers	W. Yorks, Lancs.	165	3,105
1926	May Miners	U.K.	1,050	145,200
	May General Strike	U.K.	1,580 <sup>b</sup>	15,000 <sup>b</sup>
1928	May Cotton weavers	Nelson	17	600
1929	Jul Cotton operatives	Lancs. and adjoining counties	388	6,596
1930	Apr Wool textile workers	W. Yorks, Lancs.	120	3,258
1931	Jan Cotton weavers	Lancs. and adjoining counties	145	3,290
	Jan Miners	S. Wales, Mon.	150	2,030
1932	Aug Cotton weavers	Lancs., Yorks.	148	4,524
	Oct Cotton spinners	Lancs. and adjoining counties	130	760

(continued)

<i>Dispute Began</i>	<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Numbers Affected (000s)</i>	<i>Working days lost (000s)<sup>a</sup></i>	
1937	May	Busmen	London	24	565
1944	Mar	Miners	Wales and Mon.	100	550
	Mar	Miners	Yorkshire	120	1,000
1945	Sep	Dockers	Birkenhead, Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, London	50	1,100
1953	Dec	Engineers and Shipyard workers	U.K.	1,070	1,070
1954	Sep	Dockers and sympathy strikes	Port of London	45	726
1955	May	Dockers	English ports	21	673
	May	Railwaymen	U.K.	70	865
1957	Mar	Engineers	U.K.	615	4,000
	Mar	Shipyard workers	U.K.	165	2,150
	Jul	Busmen	Provinces	100	770
1958	Apr	Dockers, transport and market workers	London	24	515
	May	Busmen	Greater London	49	1,604
1959	Jun	Printing workers	U.K.	120	3,500
1962	Feb	Engineering & Shipbuilding	U.K.	1,750	1,750
	Mar	Engineering & Shipbuilding	U.K.	1,750	1,750
1966	May	Shipping	U.K.	30	850
1968	May	Engineering	U.K.	1,500	1,500
1969	Feb	Motor Vehicles	Various areas	38	561
	Oct	Miners	Various areas	121	979
1970	Jul	Dockers	U.K.	42	502
	Sep	Local authority workers	England and Wales	134	1,216
	Oct	Miners	Various	99	1,050
1971	Jan	Motor vehicles	Various areas	42	1,909
	Jan	Post Office workers	U.K.	180	6,229
1972	Jan	Miners	U.K.	309	10,726
	Jun	Construction	England and Wales	120	2,904
	Jun	Construction	Scotland	36	933
	Jul	Dockers	U.K.	35	548
1974	Feb	Miners	U.K.	250	5,567
1977	Nov	Firemen	U.K.	30	1,250
1978	Oct	Motor Vehicles (Ford)	U.K.	56	2,529
	Dec	Printworkers	London	3	592
1979	Jan	Lorry drivers	U.K.	85	950
	Jan	Public employees	U.K.	1,500	3,239
	Feb	Civil servants	U.K.	279	508
	Jul	Television staff	U.K.	12	600
	Aug	Engineers	U.K.	1,500	16,000
1980	Jan	Steelworkers	U.K.	151	8,800
1981	Mar	Civil servants	U.K.	318	867
1982	Jan	Railway footplatemen	U.K.	59	814
	Apr	Health service	U.K.	180	781
	May	All workers	U.K.	948	672
1983	Jan	Water workers	England, Wales, N. Ireland	35	766
1984	Mar	Miners	U.K.	130	26,100
1985	Feb	Teachers	England & Wales	168	772
1987	Jan	Engineers	Various U.K.	113	1,471
	Apr	Civil servants	Various U.K.	14	624
1988	Jun	Shipbuilding	Cumbria	13	754
	Sep	Postmen	U.K.	119	1,036
1989	Jul	Local authority white collar	G.B.	350	2,004
	Oct	Engineers	Various G.B.	9	611
1996	Jun	Postal workers	Various G.B.	115	789

(continued)

<sup>a</sup>Where figures for working days lost have not been given in the Gazettes, they have been estimated

<sup>b</sup>Excluding miners

Sources: *The Board of Trade Labour Gazette* (1900–17); *The Ministry of Labour Gazette* (1918–68); *Employment and Productivity Gazette* (1968–70); *Department of Employment Gazette* (1970–97); *Labour Market Trends* (1997–)

### Emergency Powers

Under the *Emergency Powers Act 1920*, the government may proclaim a State of Emergency if the essentials of life of the country are threatened. The Act then empowers the government to make regulations by Order-in-Council which have the full force of law. All the occasions on which States of Emergency have been proclaimed under the Act have been associated with strikes.

31 Mar 21	Coal	16 Jul 70	Docks
26 Mar 24	London Transport <sup>a</sup>	12 Dec 70	Electricity
2 May 26	General Strike	9 Feb 72	Coal
29 Jun 48	Docks	3 Aug 72	Docks
11 Jul 49	Docks	13 Nov 73	Coal and Electricity (also Middle East oil crisis)
31 May 55	Rail		
23 May 66	Seamen		

<sup>a</sup>It is doubtful whether this proclamation was ever made

### Industrial Relations Official Bodies

#### National Industrial Relations Court 1971–74

##### *President*

1971 Sir J. Donaldson

#### Commission on Industrial Relations 1971–74

##### *Chairman*

1969 G. Woodcock

(*Made a Statutory Body, 1 Nov 71*)

1971 (Sir) L. Neal

#### (Advisory) Conciliation and Arbitration Service (A.C.A.S.) 1974–

The Conciliation and Arbitration Service was established within the Department of Employment in 1974. It was made an independent statutory body by the *Employment Protection Act 1975*.

##### *Chairman*

1974	J. Mortimer	1993	J. Hougham	2014	Sir B. Barber
1981	(Sir) P. Lowry	2000	Rita Donaghy		
1987	(Sir) D. Smith	2007	E. Sweeney		





## The Public Sector

Economic activity by the state—other than the core activity undertaken by the Civil Service—takes a range of forms which defy easy categorisation. Whereas a public corporation (or a limited company in which the state is a majority shareholder) can clearly be classified as being within the public sector, there have often been grey areas resulting from minority government shareholdings, ‘golden shares’, and changing accounting rules over the raising of private capital.

Public corporations, defined as public trading bodies which have a substantial degree of financial independence of the public authority which created them, include not only the major nationalised industries, but a number of other bodies listed on pages 690–2. For practical purposes ‘nationalised industries’ can be defined as public corporations whose assets are in public ownership, whose boards are appointed by a Secretary of State, whose employees are not civil servants, which are engaged in trading activities, and which derive the greater part of their revenue directly from customers.

### MAIN LANDMARKS IN NATIONALISATION

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1908 | <b>The Port of London Authority</b> was set up in 1909 under the <i>Port of London Act 1908</i> (but it only followed the pattern of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, set up in 1874) |
| 1914 | The Government acquired a majority shareholding in <b>The Anglo-Persian Oil Company</b> , with the intention of safeguarding the supply of fuel for the Admiralty                        |
| 1926 | <b>The Central Electricity Board</b> was set up by the <i>Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926</i> , to control generation by purchasing all electricity output                                |
| 1926 | <b>The British Broadcasting Corporation</b> was granted its first charter as a public corporation  |
| 1933 | <b>The London Passenger Transport Board</b> was established.   |
| 1943 | <b>The North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board</b> was established.  |
| 1946 | <b>The Bank of England</b> was taken into public ownership.  |
| 1946 | <b>The coal industry</b> was nationalised by the <i>Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946</i> , which set up the National Coal Board   |

- 1946 **Civil aviation** was reorganised by the *Civil Aviation Act 1946*. This covered the British Overseas Airways Corporation (set up in 1939), and two new corporations, British European Airways and British South American Airways. B.S.A.A. was merged with B.O.A.C. in 1949. B.O.A.C. and B.E.A. were merged into British Airways in 1972–74
- 1947 **Electricity** was fully nationalised by the *Electricity Act 1947*, which set up the British Electricity Authority. The *Electricity Act 1957* set up the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board. The twelve area boards remained financially autonomous
- 1948 **Railways, Canals** (and some other transport) were nationalised by the *Transport Act, 1947*. The British Transport Commission was established, and the Docks and Inland Waterways, Hotels, Railways, London Transport, Road Haulage, and Road Passenger Transport were administered by six executive boards. The *Transport Act 1953* denationalised Road Haulage. The *Transport Act 1962* reorganised nationalised transport undertakings and provided for the establishment of separate Boards for Railways, London Transport, Docks and Waterways, and for a Transport Holding Company, as successors to the British Transport Commission
- 1948 **Gas** was nationalised by the *Gas Act 1948*, which established twelve Area Gas Boards and the Gas Council. The *Gas Act 1972* established the British Gas Corporation which replaced the Gas Council and Area Boards
- 1949 **Iron and steel** were nationalised by the *Iron and Steel Act 1949*, and the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain was established. The vesting date of the Act was 15 Feb 51. *The Iron and Steel Act 1953* denationalised the industry, and set up the Iron and Steel Board. In 1967 the *Iron and Steel Act* renationalised the industry, as from 28 Jul 67
- 1954 **The U.K. Atomic Energy Authority** was established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act 1954*
- 1969 **The Post Office** ceased to be a Government Department and became a public corporation.
- 1971–73 **Hiving off.** The Conservative Government began to hive off some concerns of nationalised industries. In 1971–72 some B.O.A.C. routes were allotted to British Caledonian. In 1973 Thomas Cook's travel agency and the Carlisle state breweries (which were nationalised in 1916) were sold to the private sector.
- 1971 **Rolls-Royce Ltd** was established following the company's bankruptcy. The shares were vested in the National Enterprise Board in February 1976
- 1975 **British Leyland.** The majority of shares were acquired by the Government and later vested in the National Enterprise Board
- 1975 **The National Enterprise Board** established by the *Industry Act 1975*.
- 1976 **British National Oil Corporation** was established by the *Petroleum and Submarines Pipelines Act 1975*
- 1977 **British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders** were established by the *Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977*. In June 1977 the Labour Government sold off 17% of the shares in British Petroleum, leaving it with a 51% stake
- 1979 **The era of privatisation** begins (see pp. 686–9).
- 2002 Railtrack bankruptcy. Ownership of rail network transferred to a state-controlled non-profit company, **Network Rail**
- 2008 **Northern Rock** and **Bradford & Bingley** banks taken into public ownership
- 2008 Government buys a majority stake in **Royal Bank of Scotland** and a minority stake in **Lloyds**
- 2008 **UK Financial Investments (UKFI)** established to hold state shareholdings in financial sector 2008/09

## NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES

## Air

*British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) 1939–74*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1939	Sec. of State for Air	26 May 43	Vt Knollys
1944	Min. for Civil Aviation	1 Jul 47	Sir H. Hartley
1951	Min. for Transport and Civil Aviation	1 Jul 49	Sir M. Thomas
		1 May 56	(Sir) G. d'Erlanger
1959	Min. of Civil Aviation	29 Jul 60	Sir M Slattery
1964	Min. of Aviation	1 Jan 64	Sir G. Guthrie
1968	Min. of State at Board of Trade	1 Jan 69	(Sir) C. Hardie
1970	Min. of Aviation at the Dept of Trade and Industry	1 Jan 71	K. Granville
		1 Sep 72	J. Stainton
1971	Min. for Aerospace (and Shipping 1972) at the Dept of Trade and Industry		
1974	Sec. of State for Trade		

Established under the *Air Corporations Act 1939* as successor to Imperial Airways. In 1946 became one of the three corporations set up under the *Civil Aviation Act 1946*, to provide passenger and cargo flights to all parts of the world, other than Europe and Latin America. Under the *Civil Aviation Act 1971* merged with BEA in April 1974 to form British Airways.

*British European Airways Corporation (BEA), 1946–74*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1946	Min. for Civil Aviation	1 Aug 46	Sir H. Hartley
1951	Min. of Transport and Civil Aviation	1 Apr 47	G. d'Erlanger
1959	Min. of Aviation	14 Mar 49	Ld Douglas
1968	Min. of State at the Board of Trade	3 May 56	(Sir) A. Milward
1970	Min. of Aviation Supply	1 Jan 71	H. Marking
1971	Min. for Aerospace (and Shipping 1972) at the Dept of Trade and Industry	1 Sep 72	P. Lawton
1974	Sec. of State for Trade		

Established under the *Civil Aviation Act 1946*, to take over European, domestic and some North African flights. In April 1974, under the *Civil Aviation Act 1971*, merged with BOAC to form British Airways.

*British South American Airways Corporation (BSAA) 1946–49*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1946	Min. for Civil Aviation	1 Aug 46	J. Booth
		1 May 49	Sir M. Thomas

Established under the *Civil Aviation Act 1946*, to take over Central and South American routes from BOAC. Merged with BOAC 1949.

*British Airways, 1974–87*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
		7 Oct 71	D. Nicolson
1972	Min. for Aerospace and Shipping at the Dept. of Trade and Industry	1 Jul 76	Sir F. McFadzean
		1 Jul 79	Sir R. Stainton
1974	Sec. of State for Trade	3 Jan 81	J. (Ld) King
1983	Sec. of State for Transport		

Established under the *Civil Aviation Act 1971*, to take overall responsibility for the activities of BEA and BOAC from 1 Apr 72. Became fully operational from 1 Apr 74. Became Limited Company in 1983. Sold by share issue in 1987.

*British Airports Authority, 1966–87 (BAA plc, 1986–7)*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1966	Min. of Aviation	3 Jun 65	(Sir) P. Masefield
1968	Min. of State at the Board of Trade	9 Jan 72	N. Foulkes
1970	Min of Aviation Supply at the Dept of Trade and Industry	1 Mar 77	(Sir) N. Payne
1971	Min. for Aerospace (and Shipping 1972) at the Dept of Trade and Industry		
1974	Sec. of State for Trade		
1983	Sec. of State for Transport		

Established under the *Airports Authority Act 1965*, to run Gatwick, Heathrow and Stansted, and since 1971 Edinburgh Turnhouse airports. Aberdeen and Glasgow were acquired in 1975. Became BAA plc under *Airports Act 1986*. Sold by public share issue Jul 87.

*British Aerospace 1977–81*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1977	Sec. of State for Industry	22 Mar 77	Ld Beswick
1983	Sec of State for Trade and Industry	22 Mar 80	(Sir) A. Pearce

Established under the *Aircraft and Shipbuilding Act 1977*, to promote the efficient and economical design, development, production, sale, repair and maintenance of civil and military aircraft, of guided weapons and of space vehicles. Became a public limited company under the *British Aerospace Act 1980*. In 1981 51% of shares were sold to the private sector and employees. The remaining shares in government hands were sold in 1985.

**Fuel and Power***British Electricity Authority 1947–55, Central Electricity Authority 1955–57*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	
1947	Min. of Fuel and Power	15 Aug 47–31 Dec 57	Ld Citrine
1957	Min. of Power		

Established under the *Electricity Act 1947*, to be responsible for generation and main transmission throughout Great Britain excluding the North of Scotland. There were 14 Area Boards responsible for distribution. Under *Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act 1954* two of these Area Boards (S.E. Scotland and S.W. Scotland) merged and took over generation in their areas from British Electricity Authority which was now renamed Central Electricity Authority.

*Electricity Council, 1957–90*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1957	Min. of Power	1 Sep 57	Sir H. Self
1969	Min. of Technology	1 Sep 59	(Sir) R. King
1970	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Jan 66	Sir R. Edwards
1974	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Nov 68	Sir N. Elliott
		1 Apr 72	Sir P. Menzies
		1 Apr 77	(Sir) F. Tombs
		1 Jan 81	(Sir) A. Bunch
		1 Apr 83	(Sir) P. Jones

Established under the *Electricity Act 1957*, to co-ordinate development of the industry. Consisted of 14 statutory corporations: the Electricity Council, the CEGB and 12 Area Electricity Boards. The Council was wound up in 1990, when the CEGB was broken up in anticipation of electricity privatisation.

*Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB), 1957–90*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1957	Min. of Power	1 Sep 57	Sir C. Hinton
1969	Min. of Technology	1 Jan 65	(Sir) S. Brown
1970	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Jul 72	A. Hawkins
1974	Sec. of State for Energy	9 May 77	G. England
		9 May 82	(office vacant)
		1 Jul 82	Sir W. (Ld) Marshall
		18 Dec 89	(office vacant)

Established under the *Electricity Act 1957*, to own and operate the power stations and the National Grid, and to provide electricity in bulk to the 12 Area Boards. Under the *Electricity Act 1989*, the CEGB was broken up into four companies—National Power, PowerGen, National Grid and Nuclear Electric, with effect from 1 Apr 90.

*North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board 1943–90, Scottish HydroElectric, 1990–91*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1943	Secretary of State for Scotland	1 Sep 43	E of Airlie
		1 Apr 46	T. Johnston
		1 Jul 59	Ld Strathclyde
		1 Sep 69	T. Fraser
		30 Apr 73	Sir D. Haddow
		1 Jan 79	Ld Greenhill
		1 Jan 84	M. Joughin

Established under the *Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943*, to supply electricity and to develop water power in the Highlands and Islands. In 1947 became responsible for all public generation and distribution of electricity in the North of Scotland. Under *Electricity Act 1989*, name changed to Scottish Hydro-Electric, in Apr 1990, in preparation for privatisation which took place in Jun 91.

*South of Scotland Electricity Board, 1955–90, Scottish Power, 1990–91*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1955	Secretary of State for Scotland	1 Dec 54	(Sir) J. Pickles
		20 Feb 62	N. Elliot
		1 Apr 67	C. Allan
		1 Jan 74	F. Tombs
		1 Apr 77	D. Berridge
		22 Mar 82	(Sir) D. Miller

Established under the *Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act 1954*, to generate and distribute electricity throughout south of Scotland. Became Scottish Power in Apr 90 under *Electricity Act 1989*, and lost responsibility for nuclear power stations in Scotland. Sold by public share offer Jun 91.

*National Coal Board (NCB), 1946–87, British Coal, 1987–97*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1946	Min. of Fuel and Power	15 Jul 46	Ld Hyndley (Vt)
1956	Min. of Power	1 Aug 51	Sir H. Houldsworth
1969	Min. of Technology	1 Feb 56	(Sir) J. Bowman
1970	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Feb 61	A. Robens (Ld)
1974	Sec. of State For Energy	3 Jul 71	(Sir) D. Ezra
1992	Pres. of Board of Trade	3 Jul 82	(Sir) N. Siddall
		1 Sep 83	I. MacGregor
		1 Sep 86	Sir R. Haslam
		1 Jan 91	N. Clarke
		1 Jul 97	P. Hutchinson

Established under the *Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946*, to own and run the coal industry and certain ancillary activities. Changed name to British Coal under the *Coal Industry Act 1987*. Most functions transferred to the Coal Authority under *Coal Industry Act 1994*. On 31 Dec 97 the Corporation disposed of its remaining property and staff, although the shell company still exists.

*Gas Council and Boards, 1948–73*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1948	Min. of Fuel and Power	23 Nov 48	Sir E. Sylvester
1957	Min. of Power	1 Jan 52	(Sir) H. Smith
1969	Min. of Technology	1 Jan 60	Sir H. Jones
1970	Sec. of State For Trade and Industry	1 Jan 72	A. Hetherington

Established by the *Gas Act 1948*, to co-ordinate 12 Area Gas Boards which were set up to manufacture and retail town gas. The Gas Council was responsible for the purchase and distribution of natural gas. Under the *Gas Act 1972*, it was replaced by British Gas Corporation.

*British Gas, 1973–86*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1973	Sec. of State For Trade and Industry	1 Jan 73	(Sir) A. Hetherington
1974	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Jul 76	(Sir) D. Rooke

Established under the *Gas Act 1972*, to take over responsibilities of Gas Council and Area Gas Boards. In 1984 British Gas offshore oil interests were hived off to form Enterprise Oil. Became a public limited company under *Gas Act 1986*, and sold by public share offer in Dec 86.

*United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) 1954–*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1954	Ld President	1 Aug 54	Sir E. Plowden (Ld)
1956	Prime Minister	1 Jan 60	Sir R. Makins
1959	Min. of Science	10 Feb 64	Sir W. Penney (Ld)
1963	Ld President	16 Oct 67	(Sir) J. Hill
1964	Min. of Technology	7 Jul 81	Sir W. Marshall
1970	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Oct 82	Sir P. Hirsch
1974	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Oct 84	A. Allen
1992	President of the Board of Trade	1 Jan 87	J. Collier
		1 Jul 90	J. Maltby
		1 Jul 93	Sir A. Cleaver
		12 Mar 96	Sir K. Eaton
		26 Feb 02	D. Tunnicliffe
		1 May 04	Lady Judge
		30 Jul 10	R. Cashmore

Established under the *Atomic Energy Authority Act 1954*, to be responsible for the development of nuclear energy and its applications. In May 1989 a commercial arm, AEA Technology, was established, which was privatised in 1996. In 2008, a new subsidiary, UKAEA Ltd, was formed to focus on nuclear decommissioning, and this was sold to the Babcock International Group in Oct 09.

*British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), 1976–82*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1976	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Jan 76	Ld Kearton

Established under the *Petroleum and Submarines Pipelines Act 1975*, to search for and get, move, store and treat, buy, sell, and deal in petroleum. In Nov 1982 the government sold its majority shareholding to the private sector.

*British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL), 1971–2010*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1971	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Apr 71	(Sir) J. Hill
1974	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Apr 83	C. Allday
1992	Pres. of Board of Trade	1 Apr 86	(Sir) C. Harding
		1 Jul 92	J. Guinness
		1 Oct 99	H. Collum
		1 Jun 04	G. Campbell

Established under the *Atomic Energy Act 1971*, from the former production group of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, taking over responsibility for the production, enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear fuel. Became a public limited company in 1984, with the Government the sole shareholder. Between 2005 and 2009, BNFL transferred its sites and other assets to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and to the private sector, and its formal abolition was announced in Oct 10.

*Nuclear Electric, 1990–96*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1990	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Jan 90	J. Collier
1992	President of the Board of Trade		

Established by the CEGB to take over the running of the nuclear power stations following the decision to exclude nuclear power stations from privatisation. In Dec 95 Nuclear Electric became an operational subsidiary of a holding company, British Energy, which was floated on the stock exchange on 15 Jul 96.

*Scottish Nuclear, 1990–96*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1990	Sec. of State for Scotland	1 Apr 90	J. Hann

Took over the running of Scottish nuclear power stations from the South of Scotland Electricity Board as the electricity industry was prepared for privatisation under the *Electricity Act 1989*. In Dec 95 Scottish Nuclear became an operational subsidiary of a holding company, British Energy, which was floated on the stock exchange on 15 Jul 96.

*PowerGen, 1990–91*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1990	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Apr 90	R. Malpas
		16 Nov 90	Sir G. Day

Formed when the CEGB was broken up prior to privatisation, with 39% of non-nuclear generating capacity. The Government sold 60% of the shares in February 1991.



*National Power, 1990–91*

	<i>Responsible minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1990	Sec. of State for Energy	1 Apr 90	Ld Marshall
		5 Jul 90	Sir T. Holdsworth

Formed when the CEGB was broken up prior to privatisation, with 61% of non-nuclear generating capacity. The Government sold 60% of the shares in February 1991.

*Magnox Electric, 1996–98*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1992	President of the Board of Trade	1 Apr 96	M. Baker

Magnox Electric was formed to run the Magnox power stations when the rest of Nuclear Electric was prepared for privatisation as part of British Energy. It was absorbed into BNFL in Jan 98.

**Transport***London Passenger Transport Board (LPTB), 1933–47*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1933	Min. of Transport	1933	Ld Ashfield
1941	Min. of War Transport		
1946	Min. of Transport		

Established under the *London Passenger Transport Act 1933*, to take over railway, tramway, bus and coach undertakings within the London area. Under the *Transport Act 1947*, responsibilities transferred to the British Transport Commission operating through a London Transport Executive.

*London Transport Board, 1963–70*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1963	Min. of Transport	1 Jan 63	(Sir) A. Valentine
		1 Apr 65	(Sir) M. Holmes

Established under the *Transport Act 1962*, to replace part of the British Transport Commission, to provide an adequate and properly co-ordinated system of passenger transport for the London area. Under the *Transport (London) Act 1969*, responsibilities transferred to the Greater London Council.

*London Regional Transport (LRT), 1984–2003*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1984	Sec. of State for Transport	29 Jun 84	(Sir) K. Bright
		10 Nov 88	Sir N. Shields (interim)
		13 Mar 89	(Sir) W. Newton
		15 Sep 94	P. Ford

*Chairman*

23 Apr 98	B. Appleton
1 Apr 99	(Sir) M. Bates
May 01	R. Kiley
Jul 01	Sir M. Bates

Established under the *London Regional Transport Act 1984*, to take over responsibility for transport in London from the GLC. On 3 Jul 00 it passed all its responsibilities, apart from the London Underground, to Transport for London (TfL). The Underground initially remained under central government control, but was taken over by TfL on 15 Jul 03.

*Transport for London (TfL), 2000–*

	<i>Responsible Elected Official</i>		<i>Commissioner</i>
2000	Mayor of London	8 Jan 01	R. Kiley
		1 Feb 06	(Sir) P. Hendy
		24 Sep 15	M. Brown

Established under the *Greater London Authority Act 1999*, to take over from London Regional Transport after establishment of the GLA and the London Mayor. The Mayor of London is ex-officio Chairman of TfL. TfL formally took control of London Underground on 15 Jul 03.

*British Transport Commission (BTC), 1947–62*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1947	Min. of Transport	8 Sep 47	Sir C. Hurcomb (Ld)
1953	Min. of Transport and Civil Aviation	15 Sep 53	Sir B. Robertson
1959	Min. of Transport	1 Jun 61	R. Beeching (Ld)

*Chairman of Executives of BTC**Docks and Inland Waterways Executive*

1947–53 Sir R. Hill

*Hotels Executive*

1948–51 Ld Inman (*part-time from 1950*)

1951–53 Sir H. Methven (*part-time*)

*Railway Executive*

1947–51 Sir E. Missenden

1951–53 J. Elliot

*Road Haulage Executive*

1948–53 G. Russell

*London Transport Executive*

1947–53 Ld Latham

1953–59 (Sir) J. Elliot

1959–62 A. Valentine

*Road Passenger Service*

1948–52 G. Cardwell

Established under the *Transport Act 1947*, to provide an integrated system of transport facilities (excluding air). The separate executives were wound up in 1953 (except for the London Transport Executive). The *Transport Act, 1962*, transferred the whole of the BTC to new separate corporations.

*British Railways Board (BR), 1963–98*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1962	Min. of Transport	1 Jan 63	R. Beeching (Ld)
1970	Sec. of State for the Environment	1 Jun 65	(Sir) S. Raymond
1976	Sec. of State for Transport	1 Jan 68	(Sir) H. Johnson
		13 Sep 71	(Sir) R. Marsh
		12 Sep 76	(Sir) P. Parker
		12 Sep 83	(Sir) R. (Robert) Reid
		1 Apr 90	(Sir) R. (Bob) Reid
		1 Apr 95	J. Welsby
		1 Apr 99	Sir A. Morton

Established services. The *Railways Act 1993* laid down a framework for removing almost all operational functions to Railtrack, the train operating companies and the regulators. It continued to exist principally to manage a property portfolio. In Jan 98 it became known for most purposes as Rail Property Ltd. The Government announced in Jul 98 that the residual functions of the British Railways Board would be transferred to a Strategic Rail Authority. On 24 Feb 99 the Government announced that the Chairman of the British Railways Board would in due course become Chairman of the Strategic Rail Authority.

*British Transport Docks Board, 1963–84*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1962	Min. of Transport	3 Dec 62	Sir A. Kirby
1970	Sec. of State for the Environment	15 Jun 67	S. Finnis
1976	Sec. of State for Transport	6 Aug 69	R. Wills
		25 Sep 69	C. Cory (acting)
		19 Jan 70	Sir C. Doye
		1 May 71	Sir H. Browne
		1 May 82	K. Stuart

Established under the *Transport Act 1962*, to administer publicly owned ports throughout the country. Under *Docks and Harbours Act 1966*, became licensing authority for all but three ports. Sold off in 1983 and 1984 under the *Transport Act 1981*, to form Associated British Ports.

*British Waterways Board, 1963–2012; Scottish Canals, 2012–*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1963	Min. of Transport	1 Jan 63	F. Arney
1970	Sec. of State for the Environment	1 Jul 63	Sir J. Hawton
1997	Sec. of State for Environment, Transport and the Regions	1 Jul 68	Sir F. Price
		1 Jul 84	Sir L. Young

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
2001	Sec. of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1 Jul 87 22 Oct 87	A. Robertson ( <i>acting</i> ) D. Ingman
2012	Scottish Govt. Min. for Housing and Transport	1 Nov 93 1 Apr 94 14 Jul 99 10 Jul 05 2 Jul 12 1 Apr 14	( <i>office vacant</i> ) B. Henderson G. Greener A. Hales J. Hargreaves A. Thin

Established under the *Transport Act 1962*, to take over inland waterways from the BTC. The *Transport Act 1968*, extended its powers particularly in regard to recreation and amenities. On 2 July 12 all of its assets and responsibilities in England and Wales were transferred to an independent charitable trust, the Canal & River Trust, and its Scottish division became a public corporation under the Scottish government, trading as Scottish Canals (although legally remaining the British Waterways Board).

#### *National Bus Company, 1968–91*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1968	Min. of Transport	28 Nov 68	A. Todd
1970	Sec. of State for the Environment	1 Jan 72	F. Wood
1976	Sec. of State for Transport	1 Jan 79 1 Jan 85 8 Apr 86 1 Apr 88	Ld Shepherd R. Brook R. Lund Sir P. Harrup

Established under the *Transport Act 1968*, to take over responsibility for state-owned bus companies and bus manufacturing interests from the Transport Holding Company. Broken up and sold off following *Transport Act 1985*. Formally wound up in Apr 91.

#### *National Freight Corporation, 1968–82*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1968	Min. of Transport	1 Jan 69	Sir R. Wilson
1970	Sec. of State for the Environment	1 Jan 71	(Sir) D. Pettit
1976	Sec. of State for Transport	1 Jan 79	Sir R. Lawrence

Established under the *Transport Act 1968*, to take over road haulage and shipping interests of the Transport Holding Company. Shipping interests terminated in 1971. Sold to the National Freight Consortium in 1982.

#### *Scottish Transport Group, 1968–*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1968	Secretary of State for Scotland	18 Nov 68 1 Jan 78 1 Jan 81 1 Jan 87	(Sir) P. Thomas A. Donnet (Ld) W. Stevenson I. Irwin

Established under the *Transport Act 1968*, to control various transport activities in Scotland, including road passenger, insurance, tourism and shipping. Under the *Transport (Scotland) Act 1989*, the Scottish Office announced a programme to dispose of STG's assets. This was largely complete by 1991, although the holding company for bus services, Scottish Bus Group Ltd, was not dissolved until 2006. The shipping and ferry services were privatised as Caledonian MacBrayne (Calmac), but all shares were owned by the government, and passed to the Scottish government after devolution.

*Transport Holding Company, 1962–72*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1962	Min. of Transport	15 Nov 62	Sir P. Warter
1970	Sec. of State for the Environment	15 Nov 67 1 Jan 71	Sir R. Wilson L. Whyte

Established by the *Transport Act 1962*, to take over all BTC investments not given to British Rail, London Transport, Docks or Waterways Boards. The *Transport Act 1968*, transferred its road interests to the National Freight Corporation and the National Bus Company. Its residual interests (Thomas Cook, Lunn-Poly, etc.) were sold 1970–72.

**Miscellaneous**

*Iron and Steel Corporation, 1950–53*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1950	Min. of Supply	2 Oct 50 25 Feb 52	S. Hardie Sir J. Green

Established under the *Iron and Steel Act 1949*, to take over 298 companies in the iron and steel industries. Wound up by the *Iron and Steel Act 1953*.

*British Steel Corporation, 1968–88*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1967	Min. of Power	28 Jul 67	Ld Melchett
1969	Min. of Technology	18 Jun 73	(Sir) M. Finnieston
1970	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	10 Sep 76	Sir C. Villiers
1974	Sec. of State for Industry	1 Jul 80	I. MacGregor
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Sep 83 1 Apr 86	(Sir) R. Haslam (Sir) R. Scholey

Established under the *Iron and Steel Act 1967*, to take over the management of the major part of the steel industry. Sold by public share issue in Dec 1988 after becoming a public limited company under the terms of the *British Steel Act 1988*.

*Cable and Wireless Ltd, 1947–81*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1947	Postmaster-General	1 Jan 47	Sir A. Augwin
1969	Min. of Posts and Telecommunications	1 Apr 51 1 Feb 56	(Sir) L. Nicholls Sir G. Ince
1970	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Jan 62	Sir J. Macpherson
1974	Sec. of State for Industry	1 Nov 67	D. McMillan
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Mar 72 1 Nov 76 15 Oct 80	H. Lillicap E. Short (Ld Glenamara) (Sir) E. Sharp

Under the *Cable and Wireless Act 1946*, the Government acquired all those shares of Cable and Wireless Ltd. not already in its possession. The company's UK assets were integrated into the Post Office and it continued to own and operate telecommunications services outside the United Kingdom. In 1981 the Government sold the majority of its shares; the remainder were sold in 1983 and 1985.

*Post Office Corporation, 1970–2001; Consignia plc 2001–02;  
Royal Mail Group 2002–13*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1970	Min. of Posts and Telecommunications	1 Oct 69	Vt Hall
1974	Sec. of State for Industry	22 Apr 71	(Sir) W. Ryland
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	31 Oct 77 1 Sep 80 1 Oct 81 1 Oct 87 1 Jan 93 16 Mar 98 25 May 02 26 Mar 09	Sir W. Barlow Sir H. Chilver (Sir) R. Dearing Sir B. Nicholson (Sir) M. Heron N. Bain A. Leighton D. Brydon

Established under the *Post Office Act 1969*, to take over from the office of the Postmaster General responsibility for postal services, Giro and remittance services and telecommunications throughout the United Kingdom. In March 1974 all broadcasting functions transferred to Home Office supervision. In 1981 all telecommunications services were transferred to British Telecom. Under the *Postal Services Act 2011*, the Post Office and Royal Mail were formally separated and Royal Mail was privatised, with the majority of its shares being floated on the London Stock Exchange on 15 Oct 13.

*Post Office Ltd, 2012–*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
2012	Sec. of State for Business, Innovation and Skills	Jul 11 1 Oct 15	Alice Perkins T. Parker

Under the *Postal Services Act 2011*, Post Office Ltd, a subsidiary of Royal Mail, became a separate company on 1 Apr 12. After the privatization of Royal Mail, Post Office Ltd remains state owned.

*British Telecom, 1981–84*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1981	Sec. of State for Industry	27 Jul 81	Sir G. Jefferson
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry		

Established under the *British Telecommunications Act 1981*, to take over the telecommunication functions of the Post Office prior to privatisation. 50.2% of shares were sold in Nov 1984; the government eventually sold its last 22% stake in the company in Jul 1993.

*British Shipbuilders, 1977–90*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1977	Sec. of State for Industry	1 Jul 77	Sir A. Griffin
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Jul 80	(Sir) R. Atkinson
		1 Sep 83	G. Day
		1 May 86	P. Hares
		1 May 88	J. Lister
		4 Sep 89	C. Campbell

Established under the *Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977*, to promote the efficient and economical design, development, production, sale, repair and maintenance of ships. Broken up from 1984. The last yard was sold in 1990, although the company was never formally wound up.

*British Technology Group, 1981–92*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1981	Sec. of State for Industry	20 Jul 81	Sir F. Wood
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	1 Nov 83	C. Barker

Established in 1981 as an umbrella organisation for the National Enterprise Board and the National Research Development Corporation, which retained separate legal identities until merged by the *British Technology Group Act 1991*. It acted as a holding company for shares in high technology firms and had a brief to develop the potential of inventions made within the public sector. The group was sold to a consortium of investors in March 1992.

*Rolls Royce Ltd, 1971–87*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1971	Min. for Aerospace at the Dept. of Trade and Industry	22 May 71	Ld Cole
		5 Oct 72	Sir K. Keith (Ld)
1974	Sec. of State for Industry	22 Jan 80	Ld McFadzean
1983	Sec. of State for Trade	31 Mar 83	Sir W. Duncan
		13 Nov 84	Sir A. Hall ( <i>acting</i> )
		31 Jan 85	Sir F. Tombs

Established in Feb 1971 under the *Companies Act 1960*, with the Government as the sole shareholder to ensure the continuance of those activities of Rolls-Royce Ltd which are essential to national defence and to air forces and airlines all over the world. Shares vested in N.E.B. from 1 Feb 76 to 12 Aug 80. The Government sold its shares in 1987.

*BL (British Leyland), 1975–86; Rover Group, 1986–8*

	<i>Responsible Minister</i>		<i>Chairman</i>
1975	Sec. of State for Industry	30 Oct 75	Sir R. Edwards
1983	Sec. of State for Trade and Industry	14 Apr 76	Sir R. Dobson
		1 Nov 77	(Sir) M. Edwardes
		8 Nov 82	Sir A. Bide
		1 May 86	(Sir) G. Day

Majority of shareholdings were purchased in 1975, using *Companies Act 1960*, following financial problems. Shares vested in NEB from 30 Oct 75 to 31 Mar 81. Sold to British Aerospace, Aug 88.

**Nationalised Industries: Assets and Employees, 1950–90**

	1950		1960		1970		1980		1990	
	<i>Net Assets</i> (£m.)	<i>Total Empl.</i> (000 s)	<i>Net Assets</i> (£m.)	<i>Total Empl.</i> (000 s)	<i>Net Assets</i> (£m.)	<i>Total Empl.</i> (000 s)	<i>Net Assets</i> (£m.)	<i>Total Empl.</i> (000 s)	<i>Net Assets</i> (£m.)	<i>Total Empl.</i> (000 s)
BOAC	42	16	132	21	251	23	–	–	–	–
BEA	6	7	58	13	116	25	–	–	–	–
British Airways	–	–	–	–	–	–	880	57	–	–
Br. Airports Auth.	–	–	–	–	73	4	748	7	–	–
British Aerospace	–	–	–	–	–	–	992	78	–	–
British Electricity Board, Electricity Council, CEGB, Area Boards	686	161	1,948	189	4,921	197	7,179	159	31,741 <sup>a</sup>	130
NSHEB	53	3	197	3	267	4	610	4	2,203	4
SSEB	–	–	153	13	418	15	828	14	827	10
Gas industry	269	132	585	127	1,658	119	2,576	104	–	–
Nat. Coal Board	337	749	910	631	666	356	2,128	294	5,868	85
UKAEA	–	–	488	39	256	30	98	14	134	11
BNOB	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	2	–	–
Br. Trans. Comm.	1,226	889	1,828	729	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Rail	–	–	–	–	850	273	1,230	238	2,108	134
National Bus Co.	–	–	–	–	93	84	214	51	–	–
Nat. Freight Co.	–	–	–	–	116	65	74	31	–	–
Br. Transp't Docks	–	–	–	–	123	11	166	11	–	–
I.&S.C./Br. Steel	492	292	–	–	1,222	250	2,056	121	–	–
Post Office Corp.	–	–	–	–	2,521	407	7,342	423	2,360	211
Cable and Wireless	38	13	46	10	70	10	248	12	–	–
Br. Shipbuilders	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	70	–	–

<sup>a</sup>The last available figures for the electricity industry are 1989



## External Financing Requirements of Nationalised Industries, 1977–98

(Excluding central government grants generally available to private sector)

(£billions. Year ending Apr.)

Year	BA	Coal	Gas	BR	Shipb	Steel	BT	Elec	LRT	PO	Water	Total
1977	-	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-	1.0	-	0.3	-	0.2	-	2.7
1978	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-	0.8	-	0.3	-	-	-	2.0
1979	0.1	0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	0.3	2.3
1980	0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	3.0
1981	0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	-0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	3.2
1982	0.2	1.2	-	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-	-	0.3	3.6
1983	-	1.0	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-	-0.1	0.3	2.1
1984	-0.2	1.2	-	0.8	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-	-0.1	0.4	2.3
1985	-0.3	1.7	-0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.8	-	-	0.3	3.9
1986	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.9	-	0.4	-	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	1.7
1987	-0.1	0.9	-0.7	0.8	0.2	-	-	-1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3
1988	-	0.9	-	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	-	0.2
1989	-	0.8	-	0.4	0.1	-0.4	-	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	-	-0.5
1990	-	1.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-1.4	0.3	-	-	1.0
1991	-	0.9	-	1.1	-	-	-	-0.3	0.5	-	-	2.3
1992	-	0.6	-	1.5	-	-	-	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	-	3.8
1993	-	0.8	-	2.1	-	-	-	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	-	4.4
1994	-	1.4	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.2	-	3.6
1995	-	0.7	-	-0.4	-	-	-	-	0.8	-0.2	-	1.0
1996	-	-	-	-1.6	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.2	-	-0.4
1997	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-0.3	-	-0.5
1998	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.3	-	0.7

### Inquiries into Nationalised Industries

The nationalised industries were frequently the subject of a number of Government inquiries into different aspects of their organisation and performance. Three important White Papers on the control of nationalised industries were issued in the 1960s: *Nationalised Industries: Financial and Economic Obligations* (Cmnd 1337/61), *Nationalised Industries: A Review of Economic and Financial Objectives* (Cmnd 3437/67) and *Ministerial Control of Nationalised Industries* (Cmnd 4027, 1969).

Later examples include *The Nationalised Industries* (Cmnd 7131, 1978), the *Report of the Post Office Review Committee*, July 1977 (Cmnd 6850) and *The Structure of the Electricity Supply Industry in England and Wales*, January 1976 (Cmnd 6388). In addition, the National Economic Development Office in June 1975 was invited to undertake a wide-ranging inquiry into the role of nationalised industries in the economy and 'the way in which they are to be controlled in future'. Their report published in 1976, together with an appendix volume and seven background papers, add up to the most comprehensive analysis of the industries' post-war performance.

Between 1965 and 1970 the National Board for Prices and Incomes produced reports which, although primarily concerned with prices and wages, considered the efficiency of the industries. From 1967 to 70 all major price

increase proposals by the nationalised industries were referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries (1956–79) also published regular reports.

### Bibliography

For an analysis of the statutory provisions of the nationalised industries, see D. N. Chester, *The Nationalised Industries* (1951). Other studies of the nationalised industries include: Action Society Trust, *Twelve Studies on Nationalised Industries* (1950–3); H. A. Clegg and T. E. Chester, *The Future of Nationalisation* (1953); D. Coombes, *The Member of Parliament and the Administration: The Case of the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries* (1966); M. Rees, *The Public Sector in the Mixed Economy* (1973); R. Kelf-Cohen, *British Nationalisation 1945–73* (1973); R. Pryke, *The Nationalised Industries: Policy and Performance since 1968* (1981); R. Vernon (Ed.), *The Promise of Privatisation* (1988); J. Vickers and G. Yarrow, *Privatisation: An Economic Analysis* (1988). Also *Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses*, HM Treasury.

### PRIVATISATION

In May 1979 the Conservatives came to power pledged to ‘roll back the frontiers of the state’, although the objective of systematically selling off state-owned assets was not at that stage clearly spelled out. Below is a list of the main privatisations since 1979, and the proceeds; it does not include sales by public corporations which retained the proceeds themselves, such as BR’s sale of Sealink in 1984.

	<i>Assets sold</i>	<i>Net proceeds £m</i>
Nov 1979	5% of British Petroleum	276
Dec 1979	25% of ICL Computers	37
	Suez Finance Company shares	22
	Miscellaneous (mainly land and property)	42
<b>Total revenue for 1979/80 from privatisation</b>		<b>377</b>
Jun 1980	100% of Fairey (NEB subsidiary)	22
Jul 1980	50% of Ferranti (NEB subsidiary)	55
Feb 1981	49% of British Aerospace	43
	North Sea Oil licences	195
	Miscellaneous (mainly property assets)	90
<b>Total revenue for 1980/81 from privatisation</b>		<b>405</b>
Oct 1981	49% of Cable and Wireless	182
Feb 1982	100% of Amersham International	64
Feb 1982	100% of National Freight Corporation	5
Feb 1982	24% of British Sugar	44
	NEB subsidiaries	
	New Towns	73
	Oil stockpiles	50
	Miscellaneous	74
<b>Total revenue for 1981/82 from privatisation</b>		<b>494</b>
Nov 1982	51% of Britoil (first cash call)	334

(continued)

	<i>Assets sold</i>	<i>Net proceeds £m</i>
Feb 1983	52% of Associated British Ports	46
	Oil stockpiles	33
	Miscellaneous	42
<b>Total revenue for 1982/83 from privatization</b>		<b>455</b>
Apr 1983	Britoil (second cash call)	293
Sep 1983	7% of British Petroleum	543
Dec 1983	25% of Cable and Wireless	263
Mar 1984	Scott Lithgow shipyard	12
	Miscellaneous	31
<b>Total revenue for 1983/84 from privatisation</b>		<b>1,132</b>
Apr 1984	48% of Associated British Ports	51
Jun 1984	Enterprise Oil	384
Nov 1984	British Telecom (first instalment)	1,358
	British Telecom (loan stock)	44
	NEB subsidiaries	168
	Forestry Commission land and miscellaneous	55
<b>Total revenue for 1984/85 from privatisation</b>		<b>2,060</b>
May 1985	British Aerospace	347
Jun 1985	British Telecom (second instalment)	1,246
Aug 1985	Britoil	426
Dec 1985	Cable and Wireless	577
	British Telecom (loan stock)	61
	NEB subsidiaries	30
	Land and buildings	18
<b>Total revenue for 1985/86 from privatisation</b>		<b>2,706</b>
Apr 1986	British Telecom (third instalment)	1,081
Dec 1986	British Gas (first instalment)	1,820
Feb 1987	British Airways (first instalment)	435
	British Gas (redemption of debt)	750
	British Telecom (loan stock)	53
	British Telecom (preference shares)	250
	NEB subsidiaries	34
	Wytch Farm	18
	Miscellaneous	16
<b>Total revenue for 1986/87 from privatisation</b>		<b>4,458</b>
Apr 1987	Royal Ordnance	186
May 1987	Rolls-Royce	1,029
Jun 1987	British Gas (second instalment)	1,758
Jul 1987	BAA	534
Aug 1987	British Airways (second instalment)	419
Aug 1987	Plant Breeding Institute	65
Oct 1987	British Petroleum (first instalment)	863
	British Telecom (loan stock)	23
	British Telecom (preference shares)	250
	Miscellaneous	12
<b>Total revenue for 1987/88 from privatisation</b>		<b>5,140</b>
Apr 1988	British Gas (third instalment)	1,555
May 1988	BAA	689
Aug 1988	British Petroleum (second instalment)	3,030
Dec 1988	British Steel	1,138

(continued)

	<i>Assets sold</i>	<i>Net proceeds £m</i>
Mar 1989	General Practice Finance Corporation	67
(May 1987)	Rolls-Royce	3
	British Gas (redemption of debt)	250
	British Telecom (loan stock)	85
	British Telecom (preference shares)	250
	Miscellaneous	2
<b>Total revenue for 1988/89 from privatisation</b>		<b>7,069</b>
Aug 1988	Rover Group	150
Apr 1989	British Petroleum (third instalment)	1,363
Jun 1989	Short Brothers	30
Dec 1989	Water companies (first instalment)	423
	British Gas (mainly redemption of debt)	804
	British Steel	1,289
	British Telecom (loan stock)	92
	Harland and Wolff	8
	Water companies (debt redemption)	73
	Miscellaneous	-13
<b>Total revenue for 1989/90 from privatisation</b>		<b>4,219</b>
Jul 1990	British Gas (sale of shares)	150
Jul 1990	Water companies (second instalment)	1,487
Dec 1990	Electricity shares (England & Wales)	3,134
	British Gas (redemption of debt)	350
	British Telecom (loan stock)	100
	Wytch Farm	130
	Miscellaneous	-6
<b>Total revenue for 1990/91 from privatisation</b>		<b>5,346</b>
Jun 1991	Electricity shares (Scotland)	1,112
Jul 1991	Water companies (sale of shares)	1,483
Oct 1991	National Transcommunications	70
Dec 1991	British Telecom (first instalment)	1,666
Dec 1991	Insurance Services Group	12
Mar 1992	British Technology Group	24
	British Telecom (loan stock)	106
	Electricity shares (England and Wales)	2,329
	Redemption of Electricity debt	1,106
	Miscellaneous	15
<b>Total revenue for 1991/92 from privatisation</b>		<b>7,923</b>
	British Gas (redemption of debt)	350
Jun 1992	British Telecom (second instalment)	3,544
Aug 1992	Electricity shares (England and Wales)	1,465
	British Telecom (Loan stock)	113
	Electricity shares (Scotland)	907
	Redemption of Electricity debt	110
	Privatised companies' debt	1,337
	Northern Ireland Electricity	350
	Miscellaneous	-62
<b>Total revenue for 1992/93 from privatisation</b>		<b>8,114</b>
	British Telecom (third instalment)	3,773
	British Telecom (loan stock)	124
	Electricity shares (Scotland)	703
	Redemption of Electricity debt	-154

(continued)

<i>Assets sold</i>	<i>Net proceeds £m</i>
Northern Ireland Electricity	218
Miscellaneous	-32
<b>Total revenue for 1993/94 from privatisation</b>	<b>4,632</b>
British Coal	811
British Telecom (third instalment)	1,519
British Telecom (loan stock)	130
Electricity shares (England and Wales)	1,724
Redemption of Electricity debt	-361
Northern Ireland Electricity	187
Privatised companies' debt	1,617
Miscellaneous	21
<b>Total revenue for 1994/5 from privatisation</b>	<b>5,648</b>
British Telecom (loan stock)	130
Electricity shares (England and Wales)	1,029
Privatised companies' debt	517
Residual Share sales	750
<b>Total revenue for 1995/6 from privatisation</b>	<b>2,426</b>
AEA Technology	215
British Coal	111
British Telecom (loan stock)	140
Electricity shares (England and Wales)	796
Nuclear industry (shares)	525
Nuclear industry (redemption of debt)	160
Privatised companies' debt	663
Railtrack (shares)	910
Railtrack (redemption of debt)	282
Residual Share Sales	560
Miscellaneous	138
<b>Total revenue for 1996/7 from privatisation</b>	<b>4,500</b>

Sources: R. Vernon (Ed.), *The Promise of Privatisation* (1988). J. Vickers and G. Yarrow, *Privatisation: An Economic analysis* (1988). Also *Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses*, HM Treasury

The Labour government of 1997–2010 generally preferred Public–Private Partnerships (PPP) to outright privatisation. Major sell-offs included stakes in National Air Traffic Services (NATS, partly sold in 2001, resulting in proceeds of £800 m), the defence technology company QinetiQ (sold in stages between 2003 and 2008, total proceeds £987m) and British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL, sold in 2006 with further sales of subsidiaries until 2009, £3,000m). Legislation was introduced for the partial sell-off of Royal Mail, but this had not been completed before the government was defeated at the 2010 general election.

The Coalition government of 2010–15 sold the Horserace Totalisator Board (Tote, £90m) in 2011 and floated Royal Mail (£1,980m) in 2013.

Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 14/61 (20 November 2014).

For regulators of privatised industries, see pp. 566–9.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TRADING BODIES

Some central government trading bodies have raised revenue through the sales of goods and services, but have not been organised as public corporations:

- Export Credits Guarantee Department 1975–
- Forestry Commission 1918–
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) 1786–1996<sup>a,b</sup>
- Horse Race Totalisator Board 1963–2011<sup>b</sup>
- Post Office Savings Bank 1861–1969, National Savings Bank 1969–2002, National Savings & Investments 2002–
- Land Authority for Wales 1975–99<sup>c</sup>
- Royal Mint 11th cent, reorganised 1870–<sup>a,d</sup>
- Royal Ordnance Factories (sold to British Aerospace 1987)
- Crown Estate Commission 1762, reorganised 1961–
- Land Registry 1862–<sup>a</sup>
- National Audit Office 1983–

<sup>a</sup>Became an agency under the Government's Next Steps programme

<sup>b</sup>Privatised on the terminal date shown

<sup>c</sup>Merged into the Welsh Development Agency, now under the Welsh government

<sup>d</sup>Became a limited company owned by HM Treasury in 2009

## OTHER QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND AGENCIES

The dividing line between nationalised industries and other quasi-autonomous national government organisations (quangos) is by no means a clear one. Many of the organisations listed below enjoy similar legal status to the public corporations listed above—the main difference in many cases being one of size. Most official and academic studies indicate that there are between 250 and 350 central non-Departmental bodies of a permanent nature in the United Kingdom. The categories set out below do not purport to represent a comprehensive list, but do include some of the more notable examples.

1. *Those which act as agencies for the spending of government money*
  - Regional Health Authorities 1974–96
  - University Grants Committee 1919–89
  - Universities Funding Council 1989–93
  - Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council 1989–93
  - Higher Education Funding Councils 1993–
  - Manpower Services Commission 1974–88
  - Sports Council 1972–97, UK Sport 1997–
  - Agricultural (and Food) Research Council 1931–94
  - Science (and Engineering) Research Council 1965–94
  - Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council 1994–
  - NHS Trusts 1991–
  - Medical Research Council 1920–
  - Natural Environment Research Council 1965–
  - Arts Council of Great Britain 1946–94, Arts Council England/Scottish Arts Council/
  - Arts Council of Wales 1994–
  - National Film Finance Corporation 1949–84

- National Research Development Corporation 1967–91 (*See British Technology Group, p. 683*)  
 National Enterprise Board 1975–91 (*See British Technology Group, p. 683*)  
 Housing Corporation 1964–2008  
 Homes and Communities Agency 2008– (*See p. 574*)  
 Social Science Research Council 1965–83  
 Economic and Social Research Council 1983–  
 British Council 1934–  
 British Film Commission 1992–  
 Legal Aid Board 1989–2000, Legal Services Commission 2000–13, Legal Aid Agency 2013–
2. *Quasi-judicial and prosecuting bodies*  
 Prices and Incomes Board 1965–70 (*See p. 600*)  
 Prices Commission 1973–79 (*See p. 600*)  
 Monopolies Commission 1956–73 (*See p. 566*)  
 Monopolies and Mergers Commission 1973–99, Competition Commission 1999–2014 (*See p. 566*)  
 Competition and Markets Authority 2014– (*See p. 566*)  
 Criminal Injuries Compensation Board 1964–96, Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority 1996–  
 General and Special Commissioners of Income Tax  
 Parole Board 1968– (*See p. 538*)  
 Mental Health Act Commission 1983–2009  
 Police Complaints Authority 1985–2004, Independent Police Complaints Commission 2004– (*See p. 539*)  
 Serious Fraud Office 1987– (*See p. 533*)  
 Crown Prosecution Service 1986– (*See Director of Public Prosecutions, pp. 532–3*)
3. *Bodies with statutory powers of regulation and licensing*  
 (*See also under Independent Regulators, pp. 561–74*)  
 H.M. Land Registry 1862–  
 Charity Commission 1853– (*See p. 561*)  
 Independent Broadcasting Authority 1954–90 (*See p. 569*)  
 Independent Television Commission 1991–2003 (*See p. 569*)  
 Radio Authority 1991–2003 (*See p. 570*)  
 Civil Aviation Authority 1971–  
 Office of Fair Trading 1973–2014 (*See p. 566*)  
 Accounts Commission for Scotland/Audit Scotland 1975–  
 Audit Commission 1983–  
 Office of the Data Protection Registrar/Information Commissioner's Office 1984–  
 Broadcasting Standards Council 1988–96  
 National Rivers Authority 1989–96  
 Environment Agency 1996–
4. *Statutory advisory or consultative bodies nominated wholly or in part by Ministers*  
 Gaming Board for Great Britain 1968–2007, Gambling Commission 2007–  
 Metrication Board 1969–80  
 Consumer Councils of the Nationalised Industries  
 Health and Safety Commission and Executive 1975–  
 Law Commission 1965–  
 Industrial Reorganisation Corporation 1966–70  
 Countryside Commission 1968–99  
 Natural England 2006–  
 Commission for Rural Communities 2005–  
 Equal Opportunities Commission 1975–2007 (*See p. 573*)  
 Commission for Racial Equality 1977–2007 (*See p. 573*)

- Equality and Human Rights Commission 2007– (See p. 574)  
Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service 1975– (See p. 668)
5. *Executive agencies administering specific activities*  
National Dock Labour Board 1947–89  
Covent Garden Market Authority 1961–  
Northern Ireland Electricity 1973–92  
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company 1968–  
National Ports Council 1964–81  
Regional Water Authorities (until 1991)
  6. *Development agencies*  
New Town Development Corporations and Commission  
Scottish Development Agency 1975–91  
Scottish Enterprise 1991–  
Welsh Development Agency 1976–  
Highlands and Islands Development Board 1965–91  
Highlands and Islands Enterprise 1991–  
Colonial Development Corporation 1948–63  
Commonwealth Development Corporation 1963–2004<sup>a</sup>  
Development Commission (for Rural England) 1909–88  
Rural Development Commission 1988–2000  
Urban Development Corporations

<sup>a</sup>In 2004 became CDC Group plc, a public limited private equity company owned entirely by the Department for International Development





## Armed Forces and Defence

### DEFENCE ORGANISATION

#### **Committee of Imperial Defence, (C.I.D.), 1904–1946**

The committee was first established in 1902 on a temporary basis to advise the Prime Minister, as a result of British experience in the Boer War, of the need for planning and co-ordination of the Empire's defence forces. The C.I.D. was established permanently in 1904, as a small flexible advisory committee to the Prime Minister. Members were usually cabinet ministers concerned with defence, military leaders and key civil servants. The Dominions also had representatives sitting on the committee occasionally. The Prime Minister was the chairman of the committee, which had no executive power but exercised considerable influence. A secretariat was set up to assist the C.I.D., which was later adopted by the cabinet itself. During the First World War the C.I.D. was suspended. Its functions between 1914 and 1919 were taken over by the War Council (Nov 1914), the Dardanelles Committee (May 1915), the War Committee (Nov 1916) and finally the War Cabinet (Dec 1916–Nov 1919). The C.I.D. resumed plenary sessions in 1922. In the 1930s the membership of the C.I.D. rose from about 11 to 18, and the committee became unwieldy. This led to the establishment of a Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence (1936–40), who was without a department, but worked through the Committee Secretariat. On the outbreak of the Second World War the C.I.D. was again suspended, and its responsibilities taken over by the War Cabinet. In 1946 the decision to make the suspension permanent was published in a White Paper on the C.I.D. (Cmd. 6923).

#### *Secretaries to the C.I.D. 1904–1946*

1904	G. Clarke
1907	Sir C. Ottley

1912 (Sir) M. Hankey<sup>1</sup>  
 1938 (Sir) H. Ismay (Ld)

<sup>1</sup>Sir M. Hankey (later Ld Hankey) became joint Secretary to the C.I.D. and the Cabinet in 1916, and in 1923 he was also appointed clerk to the Privy Council

**Ministry of Defence.** The C.I.D. was replaced by a cabinet defence committee, with executive power, and the Ministry of Defence was set up as a regular department on 1 Jan 47. It existed as an administrative body, responsible for liaison between the Service Ministries and co-ordination of defence policy until 31 Mar 64. On 1 Apr 64 the complete reorganisation of the three Service Departments (Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry) under the Secretary of State for Defence took place. A Defence Council was also established under the Secretary of State to exercise the powers of command and administrative control previously exercised by the separate Service councils, which became subordinate to it. Further reorganisation on 6 Jan 67 reduced the status of the administrative heads of the three Services from Ministers to Under-Secretaries of State, while creating two new posts: Minister of Defence (Administration) and Minister of Defence (Equipment). In June 1970 further reorganisation of these two posts later reduced them to that of a single Minister of State for Defence. In May 1981 a major reorganisation abolished the three Service Under-Secretaries of State and divided the Ministry of Defence between a Minister of State and Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, and a Minister of State and Under-Secretary of State for Armed Forces. The present membership of the Defence Council consists of the Secretary of State for Defence; the two Ministers of State and their Parliamentary Under-Secretaries; the Chiefs of Defence; Naval, General and Air Staffs; the Chief of Personnel and Logistics; the Chief Scientific Adviser; the Chief Executive of the Procurement Executive and the Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

### Service Chiefs

<i>Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee</i>	1991	Sir R. Vincent (Army)
1955 Sir W. Dickson	1993	Sir P. Harding (RAF)
<i>Chief of Defence Staff</i>	1994	Sir P. Inge (Army)
1958 Sir W. Dickson (RAF)	1997	Sir C. Guthrie (Army)
1959 Earl Mountbatten (RN)	2001	Sir M. Boyce (RN)
1965 Sir R. Hull (Army)	2003	Sir M. Walker (Army)
1967 Sir C. Elworthy (RAF)	2006	Sir J. Stirrup (RAF)
1971 Sir P. Hill-Norton (RN)	2010	Sir D. Richards (Army)
1973 Sir M. Carver (Army)	2013	Sir N. Houghton (Army)
1976 Sir A. Humphrey (RAF)		<b>Royal Navy</b>
1977 Sir E. Ashmore (RN)		<i>First Naval Lord</i>
1977 Sir N. Cameron (RAF)	1899	Ld W. Kerr
1979 Sir T. Lewin (RN)		<i>First Sea Lord</i>
1982 Sir E. Bramall (Army)	1904	Sir J. Fisher (Ld)
1985 Sir J. Fieldhouse (RN)	1910	Sir A. Wilson
1988 Sir D. Craig (RAF)	1911	Sir F. Bridgeman
	1912	Prince Louis of Battenberg

1914 Ld Fisher  
 1915 Sir H. Jackson  
 1916 Sir J. Jellicoe  
 1917 Sir R. Wemyss  
 1919 Earl Beatty  
 1927 Sir C. Madden  
 1930 Sir F. Field  
 1933 Sir E. Chatfield (Ld)  
 1938 Sir R. Backhouse  
 1939 Sir D. Pound  
 1943 Sir A. Cunningham (Ld)  
 1946 Sir J. Cunningham  
 1948 Ld Fraser of North Cape  
 1951 Sir R. McGrigor  
 1955 Earl Mountbatten  
 1959 Sir C. Lambe  
 1960 Sir C. John  
 1964 Sir D. Luce  
 1966 Sir V. Begg  
 1968 Sir M. Le Fanu  
 1970 Sir P. Hill-Norton  
 1971 Sir M. Pollock  
 1974 Sir E. Ashmore  
 1977 Sir T. Lewin  
 1979 Sir H. Leach  
 1982 Sir J. Fieldhouse  
 1985 Sir W. Staveley  
 1989 Sir J. Oswald  
 1993 Sir B. Bathurst  
 1995 Sir J. Slater  
 1998 Sir M. Boyce  
 2001 Sir N. Essenhigh  
 2002 Sir A. West  
 2006 Sir J. Band  
 2009 Sir M. Stanhope  
 2013 Sir G. Zambellas  
 2016 Sir P. Jones

**Army***Commander in Chief*

1895 Vt Wolseley  
 1900 Ld Roberts (Earl)

*Chief of General Staff*

1904 Sir N. Lyttelton  
 1908 Sir W. Nicholson

*Chief of Imperial General Staff*

1909 Sir W. Nicholson  
 1912 Sir J. French  
 1914 Sir C. Douglas  
 1914 Sir J. Wolfe-Murray  
 1915 Sir A. Murray  
 1915 Sir W. Robertson  
 1918 Sir H. Wilson  
 1922 E of Cavan

1926 Sir G. Milne  
 1933 Sir A. Montgomery-  
 Massingberd  
 1936 Sir C. Deverell  
 1937 Vt Gort  
 1939 Sir E. Ironside  
 1940 Sir J. Dill  
 1941 Sir A. Brooke (Ld  
 Alanbrooke)  
 1946 Vt Montgomery  
 1948 Sir W. Slim  
 1952 Sir J. Harding  
 1955 Sir G. Templer  
 1958 Sir F. Festing  
 1963 Sir R. Hull

*Chief of General Staff*

1964 Sir R. Hull  
 1965 Sir J. Cassels  
 1968 Sir G. Baker  
 1971 Sir M. Carver  
 1973 Sir P. Hunt  
 1976 Sir R. Gibbs  
 1979 Sir E. Bramall  
 1982 Sir J. Stanier  
 1985 Sir N. Bagnall  
 1988 Sir J. Chapple  
 1992 Sir P. Inge  
 1994 Sir C. Guthrie  
 1997 Sir R. Wheeler  
 2000 Sir M. Walker  
 2003 Sir M. Jackson  
 2006 Sir R. Dannatt  
 2009 Sir D. Richards  
 2010 Sir P. Wall  
 2014 Sir N. Carter

**Royal Air Force***Chief of Air Staff*

1918 Sir H. Trenchard  
 1918 Sir F. Sykes  
 1919 Sir H. Trenchard  
 1930 Sir J. Salmond  
 1933 Sir G. Salmond  
 1933 Sir E. Ellington  
 1937 Sir C. Newall  
 1940 Sir C. Portal  
 1946 Sir A. Tedder (Ld)  
 1950 Sir J. Slessor  
 1953 Sir W. Dickson  
 1956 Sir D. Boyle  
 1960 Sir T. Pike  
 1964 Sir C. Elworthy  
 1968 Sir J. Grandy  
 1971 Sir D. Spotswood

1973	Sir A. Humphrey	2000	Sir P. Squire
1976	Sir N. Cameron	2003	Sir J. Stirrup
1977	Sir M. Beetham	2006	Sir G. Torpy
1982	Sir K. Williamson	2009	Sir S. Dalton
1985	Sir D. Craig	2013	Sir A. Pulford
1988	Sir P. Harding	2016	Sir S. Hillier
1992	Sir M. Graydon		
1997	Sir R. Johns		

## INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

MI5 (the Security Service) and MI6 (the Secret Intelligence Service) can trace their origins back to 1909, and the establishment of the Secret Service Bureau with domestic and foreign intelligence arms. In 1916 the internal arm, known as M.O. 5, was reorganised within the Military Intelligence Directorate, and became known as MI5. The Secret Intelligence Service was given the acronym MI 1(c) in 1916, but by the 1920s had become known as MI6. In 1989, MI5 was put on a statutory footing by the *Security Service Act*. In 1994, MI6 was put on a similar statutory footing by the *Intelligence Services Act* which also established a joint committee of both houses (see p. 348) to bring the intelligence services under parliamentary scrutiny for the first time.

### Security Service (MI5)

#### *Director General*

1909	(Sir) V. Kell	1985	Sir A. Duff
1940	Sir D. Petrie	1988	Sir P. Walker
1946	(Sir) D. White	1992	Stella Rimington
1956	(Sir) R. Hollis	1996	S. Lander
1965	(Sir) M. Furnival Jones	2002	(Dame) Elizabeth Manningham-Buller
1972	(Sir) M. Hanley		
1979	Sir H. Smith	2007	J. Evans
1981	(Sir) J. Jones	2013	A. Parker

### Secret Intelligence Service (MI6)

#### *Director General ("C")*

1909	(Sir) M. Smith Cumming	1981	(Sir) C. Figurres
1923	H. Sinclair	1985	(Sir) C. Curwen
1939	(Sir) S. Menzies	1989	(Sir) C. McColl
1952	Sir J. Sinclair	1993	(Sir) D. Spedding
1956	Sir D. White	1999	(Sir) R. Dearlove
1968	(Sir) J. Rennie	2004	(Sir) J. Scarlett
1973	(Sir) M. Oldfield	2009	Sir J. Sawers
1978	(Sir) A. Franks	2014	A. Younger

**Government Communications Headquarters (G.C.H.Q.)  
(Originally Government Code and Cipher School, G.C. & C.S.)**

*Director*

1921	A. Denniston	1989	(Sir) J. Abye
1942	(Sir) E. Travis	1996	D. Omand
1952	(Sir) E. Jones	1998	K. Tebbit
1960	(Sir) C. Loehnis	1998	(Sir) F. Richards
1965	(Sir) L. Hooper	2003	(Sir) D. Pepper
1973	(Sir) A. Bonsall	2008	(Sir) I. Lobban
1978	(Sir) B. Tovey	2014	R. Hannigan
1983	(Sir) P. Marychurch	2017	J. Fleming

**Joint Intelligence Committee**

The Joint Intelligence Committee acts as the liaison between the government and the intelligence services, and advises the Cabinet on intelligence matters. It was established in 1936 as a subcommittee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and transferred to the Cabinet Office in 1957. All the Intelligence chiefs are members, but the committee is chaired by a civil servant.

*Chairman*

1936	R. Stephenson	1982	(Sir) P. Wright
1939	V. Cavendish-Bentinck	1985	Sir P. Cradock
1945	H. Caccia	1992	Sir R. Braithwaite
1948	W. Hayter	1993	Pauline Neville-Jones
1950	P. Reilly	1994	P. Lever
1953	(Sir) P. Dean	1996	C. Budd
1960	Sir H. Stephenson	1997	M. Pakenham
1963	Sir B. Burrows	2000	P. Ricketts
1966	(Sir) D. Greenhill	2001	J. Scarlett
1968	Sir E. Peck	2004	W. Ehrman
1970	Sir S. Crawford	2005	Sir R. Mottram
1973	Sir G. Arthur	2007	(Sir) A. Allan
1975	A. Duff	2012	J. Day
1979	A. Acland	2015	C. Farr

Sources: N. West, *A Matter of Trust: MI5 1945–72* (1983); N. West, *The Friends: Britain's Post-war Secret Intelligence Operations* (1988); N. West, *G.C.H.Q.: The Secret Wireless War 1900–86* (1986); *Who's Who*; [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

**Security Commission 1964–2010**

The Security Commission was set up by Sir A. Douglas-Home in Jan 1964. Its original terms of reference were: ‘If so requested by the Prime Minister, to investigate and report upon the circumstances in which a breach of security is known to have occurred in the public service, and upon any related failure of departmental security arrangements or neglect of duty; and in the light of any such investigation, to advise whether any change in security arrangements is necessary or desirable’. There were minor amendments to these terms of

reference in 1965 and 1969 to take account of difficulties investigating matters which were before the courts. Its role was redefined under the *Security Service Act 1989*. It was abolished in 2010.

### Chairman

1964	Sir R. Winn
1971	Ld Diplock
1982	Ld Bridge of Harwich
1985	Ld Griffiths
1992	Sir A. Lloyd (Ld)
1999	Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss
2004	Sir C. Mantell

## PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURE

### Total Forces Serving<sup>a</sup> (Year ending 31 March) (000s) 1900–1970

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940 <sup>b</sup>	1950 <sup>b</sup>	1960	1970
Army	661	522	435	333	1,688	360	252	174
Royal Navy <sup>c</sup>	98	128	133	97	282	135	93	86
R.A.F.	–	–	28	33	303	193	158	113
Total	759	650	596	463	2,273 <sup>d</sup>	688	503	373

<sup>a</sup>Men locally enlisted abroad are excluded, except that the figures for the army include those whose documents are held in the United Kingdom

<sup>b</sup>Including Women's Auxiliaries. The figures for the war years include a number of casualties that had not been reported on the date to which the figures relate. They also include men and women locally enlisted

<sup>c</sup>The Navy figure includes Royal Marines

<sup>d</sup>The total strength of the armed forces reached its peak in 1945 with 5,098,100 men and women serving

### Total Expenditure on Defence<sup>a</sup> (year ending 31 March) 1900–1960 (£000s)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Army	43.6	27.2	395.0	40.5	81.9	291.8	428.2
Navy	26.0	35.8	156.5	55.8	69.4	186.8	364.6
Air Force	–	–	52.5	16.8	66.6	201.6	485.1
Total <sup>b</sup>	69.8	63.0	604.0	113.1	626.4	740.7	1475.7

<sup>a</sup>The figures refer to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom and include Northern Ireland only to the extent that services, taxes, etc. are reserved to the UK Parliament

<sup>b</sup>The discrepancies between the service votes and the totals are due to the expenditures of the Ministries of Defence and Civil Aviation (1950 and 1960), and the Army Ordnance Factories

<sup>c</sup>Including votes of credit of £408.5m. Defence expenditure reached its wartime peak in 1944–5 at £5,125m

### Total Forces Serving, Units and Expenditure 1980–

	Army <sup>a,b</sup>	Navy <sup>a,c</sup> (000s)	Air Force <sup>a</sup>	Infantry battalions	Surface Ships <sup>d</sup>	Strike Air Squadrons	Spending (£m)
1980	159	72	90	56	53	15	11,182
1985	162	70	93	56	50	11	17,943
1990	153	63	90	55	47	11	22,298
1995	114	48	69	41	40	6	21,517
2000	100	39	51	40	38	5	23,552

(continued)

	<i>Army<sup>ab</sup></i>	<i>Navy<sup>ac</sup></i> (000s)	<i>Air</i> <i>Force<sup>ad</sup></i>	<i>Infantry</i> <i>battalions</i>	<i>Surface</i> <i>Ships<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Strike Air</i> <i>Squadrons</i>	<i>Spending</i> (£m)
2005	102	36	49	40	34	5	33,164 <sup>f</sup>
2010	102	35	40	36	28	10 <sup>e</sup>	39,461 <sup>f</sup>
2014	87	30	33	33	23	7 <sup>e</sup>	34,365 <sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Trained personnel only

<sup>b</sup>Includes Gurkhas and Full Time Reserves

<sup>c</sup>Includes Royal Marines

<sup>d</sup>Aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and frigates only

<sup>e</sup>From 2006, Strike/Attack squadrons merged with other squadrons to form multirole units

<sup>f</sup>Because of a change in accounting procedures, figures from 2005 onwards are not comparable to those up to 2000

Sources: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*; Ministry of Defence, *UK Defence Statistics*; House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/02183; ONS *Defence Departmental Resources. The Army Navy and Air Estimates* giving the full figures were published annually as government white papers up to 31 Mar 64

## PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL FOR MILITARY ACTION

Declaration of war and decisions to deploy British forces in situations of armed conflict are prerogative powers: Parliament has no legal or constitutional right to be consulted, and the government is not obliged to abide by the result of any parliamentary votes on the issue. However, before the invasion of Iraq in 2003, a Commons debate was held on 18 Mar 03 and a vote taken on a motion supporting ‘the decision of Her Majesty’s Government that the United Kingdom should use all means necessary’, which was agreed by 412–149.

The government stated in March 2011 that it considered that a convention had arisen that the approval of Parliament for military action should be sought except in the event of an emergency (although no vote had been taken on the deployment of substantial forces to Helmand province in Afghanistan in 2006). Nevertheless, there was no debate or vote on the commitment of forces in Libya in March 2011 or in Mali in 2013, but the Commons was asked to approve motions to deploy British forces in Syria in August 2013 and against ISIS in Iraq in September 2014. The government motion on Syria was defeated on 29 Aug 13 by 285–272, and British forces were consequently not deployed in that conflict. Approval was given to action in Iraq on 26 Sep 14 by 524–43.

Source: House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 7166 (12 May 2015).

## CONSCRIPTION

After a long controversy about conscription, H. Asquith announced the introduction of the first Military Service Bill on 5 Jan 1916. Compulsory military service lapsed in 1919.

It was first introduced in peacetime on 26 April 1939. The period of service was to have been six months but war intervened. Conscription was extended to women from Dec 1941 until 1947 but few women were called up after Nov 1944. The *National Service Act 1947* provided for the continuation of military service after the war. The period of service was twelve months. It was increased

to eighteen months in Dec 1948, and to two years in Sep 1950. A government White Paper published on 5 Apr 1957 announced a progressive reduction in the national service intake. No men were to be called up after the end of 1960, so that by the end of 1963 there were no national servicemen left in the forces. (This was slightly modified by the *Army Reserves Bill*, introduced in 1962.)

## PRINCIPAL MILITARY OPERATIONS

### Boer War, 1899–1902

Following the rejection by the British Government of the Boer ultimatum, the Transvaal and Orange Free State declared war on Britain in October 1899. Major operations against the Boers ended in the summer of 1900, but guerrilla warfare continued. Peace was finally concluded at Vereeniging on 31 May 1902.

<i>Casualties and costs</i>			
1. Total Engaged	2. Killed <sup>a</sup>	Percentage Col. 2 to Col. 1	Cost (£m)
448,000	22,000	4.9	217

<sup>a</sup>Killed includes dying of wounds or as prisoners of war

### First World War, 1914–1918

4 Aug 14	Britain declares war on Germany	27 Mar 17	Turks defeated at Gaza
		6 Apr 17	U.S.A. enters War
12 Aug 14	Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary	4 Oct 17	End of Battle of Passchendaele
		20 Nov 17	Tanks used successfully at Cambrai
23 Aug 14	Retreat from Mons begins		
12 Oct 14	First Battle of Ypres	21 Nov 17	Russia asks for peace
20 Jan 15	First Zeppelin Raid on Britain	9 Dec 17	Jerusalem captured by British
22 Apr 15	Second Battle of Ypres	21 Mar 18	German Somme offensive
25 Apr 15	Gallipoli landing	15 Jul 18	Last German offensive
6 Sep 15	Bulgaria joins Central Powers	11 Sep 18	Allies break Hindenburg Line
25 Sep 15	British attack at Loos	2 Oct 18	British capture Damascus
8 Jan 16	Evacuation of Gallipoli completed	30 Oct 18	Turkey signs Armistice
		3 Nov 18	Austria-Hungary signs Armistice
31 May 16	Battle of Jutland	11 Nov 18	Germany signs Armistice
1 Jul 16	Battle of the Somme	28 Jun 19	Treaty of Versailles

<i>Casualties and costs</i> (Empire figures)			
1. Total Engaged	2. Killed <sup>a</sup>	Percentage Col. 2 to Col. 1	Cost (£m)
9,669,000	947,000	9.8	3,810

<sup>a</sup>Killed includes dying of wounds or as prisoners of war



## Intervention in Russia, 1918–1919

British troops landed at Murmansk and Archangel in June and August of 1918. Troops also entered the Transcaucasus in August 1918. The withdrawal of troops from the Transcaucasus was completed by 5 Apr 1919; and from Murmansk and Archangel by 28 Sep 1919.

## Second World War, 1939–1945

1 Sep 39	Germany invades Poland	11 Dec 41	Germany and Italy declare war on U.S. and vice versa
3 Sep 39	Britain and France declare war	15 Feb 42	Japanese take Singapore
17 Sep 39	Russia invades Poland	21 Jan 42	German offensive in Libya
30 Nov 39	Russia invades Finland	30 Jun 42	German army held at El Alamein
9 Apr 40	Germany invades Denmark and Norway	19 Aug 42	Dieppe raid
10 May 40	Germany invades Holland and Belgium	23 Oct 42	British attack at El Alamein
4 Jun 40	Dunkirk evacuation complete	23 Jan 43	British enter Tripoli
22 Jun 40	France capitulates	12 May 43	Axis surrenders N. Africa
10 Jul 40	Italy declares war on Britain	10 Jul 43	Allies invade Sicily
15 Sep 40	Climax of Battle of Britain	3 Sep 43	Allies invade Italy
20 Nov 40	Hungary joins axis powers	22 Jan 44	Allied landing at Anzio
7 Feb 41	British reach Benghazi	4 Jun 44	Allies take Rome
1 Mar 41	Bulgaria joins axis powers	6 Jun 44	D-day landing in Normandy
27 May 41	Bismarck sunk	13 Jun 44	V1 Bombardment begins
29 May 41	German N. Africa offensive halted	25 Aug 44	Allies enter Paris
22 Jun 41	Germany invades Russia	17 Sep 44	Arnhem assault
16 Jul 41	British occupy Syria	16 Dec 44	German Ardennes offensive
18 Nov 41	Second British Libyan offensive	22 Mar 45	Rhine crossing
7 Dec 41	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor	8 May 45	VE day, final German surrender
8 Dec 41	U.S. and Britain declare war on Japan	6 Aug 45	Atomic bomb on Hiroshima
9 Dec 41	British relieve Tobruk	9 Aug 45	Second atomic bomb on Nagasaki
		14 Aug 45	VJ Day Hostilities end
		2 Sep 45	Final Japanese surrender signed

### *Costs and Casualties (Great Britain)*

<i>1. Total engaged</i>	<i>2. Killed<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Percentage Col. 2 to Col. 1</i>	<i>Cost (£m)</i>
5,896,000	265,000	4.5	34,423

<sup>a</sup>Killed includes dying of wounds or as prisoners of war

## Korean War 1950–1953

Britain declared her support for the United States' action in Korea on 28 Jun 50, following the invasion of South Korea by North Korean troops, and the call for a ceasefire by an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council. The intervention of Chinese troops fighting with the North Koreans was confirmed on 6 Nov 50. An armistice was signed between the United Nations and the Communist forces on 27 Jul 53. British casualties in the Korean War were 749 killed (H.C. Deb., 1952–53, Vol. 518,

Cols. 221–222). The total expenditure incurred by Britain was about £50m. (H.C. Deb., 1952–53, Vol. 517, Col. 1218.)

### Suez, 1956

Following the Egyptian nationalisation of the Suez Canal on 26 Jul 56, tension grew in the Middle East. The Israeli army attacked the Egyptians on 29 Oct 56 in the Sinai peninsula. The rejection of a British and French ultimatum by Egypt resulted in a combined British and French attack on Egypt on 1 Nov 56. Operations were halted at midnight on 6–7 Nov 56. On 26 Jan 61 full diplomatic relations were resumed between Britain and Egypt. British casualties were 21 men killed (H.C. Deb., 1956–57, Vol. 561, Col. 36). The military expenditure incurred was about £30m. (H.C. Deb., 1956–57, Vol. 575, Col. 51.)

### Northern Ireland, 1969–98

On 14 Aug 69 the Government of Northern Ireland informed the UK Government that as a result of the severe rioting in Londonderry it had no alternative but to ask for the assistance of the troops at present stationed in Northern Ireland to prevent a breakdown in law and order. British troops moved into Londonderry that day, and into Belfast on 15 Aug 69. On 19 Aug 69 G.O.C. Northern Ireland assumed overall responsibility for security in the Province. The Provisional IRA declared a ceasefire on 31 Aug 94. They resumed their activity on 9 Feb 96. A second IRA ceasefire came into effect on 20 Jul 97. The Good Friday Agreement was signed on 10 Apr 1998 (see p. 783).

	<i>Casualties</i>						
	<i>Regular Army</i>		<i>UDR/RIR<sup>b</sup></i>		<i>RUC</i>		<i>Civil</i>
	<i>Strength<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1969	7,495	0	–	–	3,044	1	11
1970	7,170	0	4,008	0	3,808	2	21
1971	13,762	43	6,786	5	4,086	11	104
1972	16,661	103	9,074	24	4,257	17	305
1973	15,342	58	7,982	8	4,391	13	158
1974	14,067	28	7,795	7	4,565	15	151
1975	13,913	14	7,861	6	4,902	11	205
1976	13,672	14	7,769	1	55,253	23	222
1977	13,632	15	7,843	1	45,692	14	55
1978	13,600	14	7,862	7	6,110	10	40
1979	13,000	38	7,623	10	6,642	14	37
1980	11,900	8	7,373	8	6,935	9	41
1981	11,600	10	7,479	13	7,334	21	36
1982	10,900	21	7,111	7	7,718	12	45
1983	10,200	5	6,925	10	8,003	19	44
1984	10,000	9	6,468	10	8,127	9	36
1985	9,700	2	6,494	4	8,259	23	25
1986	10,500	4	6,408	8	8,234	12	37
1987	11,400	3	6,531	8	8,236	16	66
1988	11,200	21	6,393	12	8,227	6	54

(continued)

<i>Casualties</i>							
<i>Regular Army</i>		<i>UDR/RIR<sup>b</sup></i>		<i>RUC</i>		<i>Civil</i>	
<i>Strength<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
1989	11,200	12	6,230	2	8,259	9	39
1990	11,500	7	6,043	8	8,243	12	49
1991	11,200	6	6,276	8	8,217	6	75
1992	12,600	5	6,000	2	8,478	3	76
1993	12,500	6	5,600	2	8,464	6	70
1994	11,600	1	5,398	2	8,493	3	56
1995	9,900	0	5,255	0	8,415	1	8
1996	10,500	11	4,966	1	8,423	0	14
1997	8,485	1	4,792	4	8,456	4	17
1998		1	4,768	0		1	53
1999							7

<sup>a</sup>Figure for Regular Army strength is at 31 Dec up until 1982; 1 Jul thereafter. It does not include any UDR or Royal Irish Regiment personnel

<sup>b</sup>The Ulster Defence Regiment was formed on 1 Apr 70. The figures include permanent, part-time, male and female members

On 1 Jul 92 the UDR merged with the Royal Irish Rangers to form the Royal Irish Regiment. The figures from 1994 onwards are the regular strength at 1 Apr

Sources: Ministry of Defence and Northern Ireland Office

## Falklands, 1982

On 2 Apr 1982 Argentine forces landed on the Falklands and took over the Islands and South Georgia. An expeditionary force was despatched and on 25 Apr South Georgia was recaptured. British forces landed on West Falkland on 20 May and by 14 Jun Port Stanley was recaptured and all the Argentine forces surrendered. The British forces under Rear-Admiral J. Woodward lost six ships and twenty aircraft. The total British casualties were 254 killed and 777 wounded. The cost of the operation from Apr to Jun was estimated at £350m.

## Gulf, 1990–91

On 2 Aug 1990, Iraqi Armed Forces invaded and occupied Kuwait. The same day the Security Council of the United Nations passed Resolution 660 demanding unconditional Iraqi withdrawal. US, British and other forces were deployed in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. On 29 Nov 1990 the UN Security Council authorised the use of ‘all necessary means’ to free Kuwait if the Iraqis failed to withdraw by 15 Jan 1991 (Resolution 678). On 16 Jan 1991 American, British and other allied planes began an aerial bombardment of Iraq. On 24 Feb 1991 Allied ground forces crossed the Iraqi and Kuwaiti borders from Saudi Arabia. On 26 Feb 1991 Kuwait City fell to Allied troops and on 28 Feb 1991 Allied and Iraqi forces agreed a ceasefire. British forces under Sir P. de la Billiere lost 24 killed and 43 wounded. The total cost was estimated at £2,094 million, although contributions from allies who took no military part in operations amounted to £2,023 million.

**Bosnia, 1992–2007**

A civil war afflicted this province of the former Yugoslavia from April 1992 until the Dayton peace accord of 21 November 1995. British peace-keeping troops were first deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina in September 1992 with a limited mandate to escort UN food convoys. Under the Dayton agreement a NATO-led international force known as IFOR was established, succeeded in 1996 by SFOR. In 2004 the United Kingdom still contributed some 1900 personnel to SFOR operations. The last substantial UK contingent of 600 left in December 2007. Lord Ashdown acted as the UN's High Representative from 2002 to 2005.

**Kosovo, 1999–**

In the winter of 1998/99 public opinion in Western countries became increasingly concerned by news reports of atrocities committed by Serbian soldiers and police in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo, where ethnic Albanians comprised 85% of the population, and where the Kosovo Liberation Army was fighting for greater autonomy. On 19 March 1999 talks broke down between the Serbian government, the European Union, Russia and the United States at Rambouillet in France. On 24 March 1999 NATO forces began bombing operations in Kosovo and the rest of Serbia and Montenegro. The vast majority of sorties were flown by US aircraft, but British planes were also involved; none were lost. Bombing raids continued daily until 10 June 1999 when Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic agreed to a UN Security Council Resolution which dictated terms for Serbian military withdrawal from Kosovo. Over the next few days a NATO force (KFOR) occupied the whole of Kosovo, under the command of a British General, Sir M. Jackson. Some 3,000 UK troops were still deployed in Kosovo until 2006. The number had fallen to 600 by 2008. In 2016, more than 4,000 KFOR troops from around 30 NATO countries were still deployed in Kosovo to help ensure the security of the country.

**Sierra Leone, 2000–01**

British forces played a leading role in the restoration of the elected President Kabbah of Sierra Leone. The rebels agreed to disarm in November 2000. There was little actual fighting, although one British soldier was killed in an operation to free some British soldiers held hostage by a rebel group. In 2001, a series of British Short Term Training Teams completed a programme of basic infantry training for some 10,000 Sierra Leonean soldiers, although a token military presence remained.

**Afghanistan, 2001–14**

Following the terrorist attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001, British forces took part in a US-led operation to remove the Taliban regime in Afghanistan which was blamed for sheltering the Al-Qaeda terrorist organisation. The British contribution to the initial military operation in Afghanistan included Tomahawk missiles launched from submarines and air-to-air

refuelling and air reconnaissance undertaken by aircraft of the RAF. Royal Marine Commandos were deployed on the ground in Afghanistan to assist US and other nations' forces. The United Kingdom also acted as the initial lead nation for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), which was formed as a result of a United Nations Security Council Resolution and deployed in January for a period of three months. NATO took over from ISAF in 2003. UK casualties were initially small but they rose sharply between 2006 and 2009 when British troops were in control of Helmand province. After the Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin-Laden was killed by US Special Forces on 2 May 11, NATO forces began a gradual withdrawal of troops. Combat operations officially ended on 26 Oct 14, when the United Kingdom and United States handed over their last bases to Afghan government forces.

At the peak of operations there were about 9,500 UK troops in Helmand alone. A total of 456 UK personnel died while serving in Afghanistan. (This figure includes Ministry of Defence civilians and deaths as a result of illness, non-combat injuries or accidents as well as deaths in combat.) The Ministry of Defence estimated the total cost to the taxpayer up to 2013 had been about £25bn, although other sources put the figure considerably higher.

### **The Second Gulf War, 2003–09**

On 8 November 2002 the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1441 warning Iraq of 'serious consequences' if it failed to comply with UN inspection of its programmes for weapons of mass destruction. Inspectors were sent in and reported that there was evidence of subterfuge by Iraq although they produced little solid evidence of current nuclear, chemical or biological capability. The United States and Britain judged that Iraq was failing to comply, and on 17 March 2003 announced the end of the UN process. The UN inspectors left Iraq the following day. On 20 March 2003 bombing operations began, and the same day US and British forces crossed the border from Kuwait into Iraq. On 9 April Iraqi civilians assisted by US soldiers tore down a statue of Saddam Hussein in the centre of Baghdad—symbolising the fall of the city. On 1 May 2003 President Bush announced the end of major combat operations. A total of 46,000 UK personnel under Air Marshal B. Burrige were deployed in the operation—just under 10% of the coalition total—and British aircraft flew 2519 sorties out of a total of 41,400. Up to 1 May 2003, 33 British military personnel lost their lives in the operation. British troops continued to be stationed in the Basra area in southern Iraq after the conflict; in early 2005 the British deployment stood at around 9,000. British responsibility for the Basra area ended in April 2009. Almost all of the final 4,000 troops were withdrawn from Iraq in May 2009. By then the total British death toll in Iraq amounted to 179. The total cost of UK military operations in Iraq 2003–09 was £8.4bn.

In June 2009 it was announced that Sir J. Chilcot would chair a private inquiry into the origins, conduct and sequel of the war, covering the whole period from 2001 to 2009: hearings were held between 24 Nov 09 and 2 Feb 11, and the report was published on 6 Jul 16.

Sources: *Operations in Iraq: Lessons for the Future*, Ministry of Defence, December 2003; *Financial Times*, 21 August 2009.

## Libya, 2011

British forces participated between 19 Mar 11 and 31 October 11 as part of an international coalition to impose a no-fly zone and arms embargo on Libya, in pursuit of a United Nations Security Council resolution (Resolution 1973) aimed at protecting civilians during the civil war. British participation was codenamed Operation Ellamy. During the operation, UK forces flew around 3,010 combat and combat support sorties lasting around 17,950 hours, and employed around 1470 precision-guided munitions, as well as rounds from direct fire weapons, including naval guns. In December 2011, the Ministry of Defence estimated that the cost of the operation to the United Kingdom had been about £212m, of which £145m was in operating costs and £67m the cost of replenishing munitions.

Sources: House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/3139; Ministry of Defence *History and Honour* news article.

## Major War Commanders

### World War I

Allenby, E. 1st Vt (1919). 1861–1936.

Field-Marshal. C-in-C Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1917–19.

Beatty, D. 1st E (1919). 1871–1936.

Admiral of the Fleet. Commanded Grand Fleet 1916–19.

Fisher, J. 1st Ld (1909). 1841–1920.

Admiral of the Fleet. 1st Sea Lord 1914–15.

French, J. 1st E of Ypres (1922). 1852–1925.

Field-Marshal. C-in-C British Expeditionary force in France 1914–15.

C-in-C Home forces 1916.

Haig, D. 1st E (1919). 1861–1928.

Field-Marshal. Commanding 1st Army 1914–15. C-in-C Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders 1915–19.

Hamilton, I. Sir (1915). 1853–1947.

General. C-in-C Mediterranean Expeditionary Force 1915.

Jellicoe, J. 1st E (1925). 1859–1935.

Admiral of the Fleet. Commanded Grand Fleet 1914–16.

Plumer, H. 1st Vt (1929). 1857–1932.

Field-Marshal. General Officer Commanding Italian Expeditionary Force 1917–18. 2nd Army British Expeditionary Force 1918–19.

Robertson, W. Sir. 1st Bt (1919). 1860–1933.

Field-Marshal. Chief of Imperial General Staff 1915–18. C-in-C Eastern Command 1918. Great Britain 1918–19. B.A.O.R. 1919–20.

Trenchard, H. 1st Vt (1936). 1873–1956.

Marshal of the RAF. Assistant Commandant Central Flying School 1913–14. G.O.C. Royal Flying Corps in the Field 1915–17. Chief of Air Staff 1918. Commanded Independent Force 1918. Chief of Air Staff 1919–29.

Wilson, H. Sir. 1st Bt (1919). 1864–1922.

Field-Marshal. Assistant Chief of General Staff to Ld French 1914. Commanded 1st Army Corps 1915–16. Eastern Command 1917. British Military Representative Versailles 1917. Chief of Imperial General Staff 1918–22.

## World War II

Alanbrooke, 1st Ld (1945). 1st Vt (1946). 1883–1963. Sir A. Brooke. Field-Marshal. G.O.C.-in-C Southern Command 1939 and 1940. C of Second Army Corps B.E.F. 1939–40. C-in-C Home Forces 1940–41. Chief of Imperial General Staff 1941–46.

Alexander, H. 1st E (1952). 1891–1969. Field-Marshal. C-in-C Middle East 1942–43. C-in-C North Africa 1943. C-in-C Allied Armies in Italy 1943–44. Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean Theatre 1944–45.

Auchinleck, C. Sir. 1884–1981. Field-Marshal. C-in-C India 1941 and 1943–47. C-in-C Middle East 1941–42.

Cunningham, A. 1st Vt of Hyndhope (1946). 1883–1962. Admiral of the Fleet. Ld Commissioner of the Admiralty and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff 1938–39. C-in-C Mediterranean 1939–42. Naval C-in-C Expeditionary Force North Africa 1942. C-in-C Mediterranean 1943. 1st Sea Ld and Chief of Naval Staff 1943–46.

Dill, J. Sir. 1881–1944. Field-Marshal. Commanded 1st Corps in France 1939–40. Chief of Imperial General Staff 1940. British Representative on Combined Chiefs of Staffs' Committee in U.S. 1941.

Douglas, W. 1st Ld (1948). 1893–1969. Marshal of the RAF. C-in-C Fighter Command 1940–43. Air Officer C-in-C Middle East 1943–44. Air Officer C-in-C Coastal Command 1944–45. Air C-in-C British Air Forces of Occupation in Germany 1945–46.

Dowding, H. 1st Ld (1943). 1882–1970. Air Chief Marshal. Air Officer C-in-C Fighter Command 1936–1940.

Fraser, B. 1st Ld (1946). 1888–1981. C-in-C Home Fleet 1943–44. C-in-C Eastern Fleet 1944–45.

Gort, J. 6th Vt (Ireland) (1902). 1st Vt (U.K.) (1945) 1886–1946. Field-Marshal. C-in-C British Expeditionary Force 1939–40. Commanded B.E.F. in withdrawal towards Dunkirk 1940.

Harris, A. Sir. 1st Bt (1953). 1892–1984. Marshal of the RAF. Air Officer C-in-C Bomber Command 1942–45.

Ironside, W. 1st Ld (1941). 1880–1959. Field-Marshal. C.I.G.S. 1939–40. C-in-C Home Forces 1940.

- Leigh-Mallory, T. Sir. 1892–1944. Air Chief Marshal. Air Officer C-in-C Fighter Command 1942. Air C-in-C Allied Expeditionary Force 1943–44. Lost while flying to take up appointment as Allied Air C-in-C South-East Asia.
- Montgomery, B. 1st Vt of Alamein (1946). 1887–1976. Field-Marshal. Commander 8th Army 1942 in N. Africa, Sicily and Italy. C-in-C British Group of Allied Armies N. France 1944. British Commander Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe 1944–46.
- Mountbatten, Ld L. 1st E (1947). 1900–1979. Admiral of the Fleet. Chief of Combined Operations 1942–43. Supreme Allied Commander S.E. Asia 1943–46.
- Newall, C. 1st Ld (1946). 1886–1963. Marshal of the RAF. Chief of Air Staff 1937–40. Governor-General and C-in-C New Zealand 1941–46.
- Park, K. Sir. 1892–1975. Air Chief Marshal. Air Officer Commanding RAF Malta 1942–43. Air Officer C-in-C 1944. Allied Air C-in-C South-East Asia Command 1945–6.
- Peirse, R. Sir. 1892–1970. Air Chief Marshal. Air Officer C-in-C Bomber Command 1940–42. Air Officer C-in-C India 1942–43. Allied Air C-in-C South-East Asia Command 1943–44.
- Percival, A. 1887–1966. Lieutenant-General. G.O.C. Malaya 1941–42.
- Portal, C. 1st Vt (1946). 1893–1971. Marshal of the RAF. Air Officer C-in-C Bomber Command 1940. Chief of the Air Staff 1940–45.
- Pound, D. Sir. 1877–1943. Admiral of the Fleet. C-in-C Mediterranean 1936–39. 1st Sea Lord 1939–43.
- Ramsay, B. Sir. 1883–1945. Admiral. Flag Officer commanding Dover 1939–42. Naval Commander Eastern Task Force Mediterranean 1943.
- Ritchie, N. Sir. 1897–1984. General. Commander of 8th Army, Libya, 1941–42.
- Slessor, J. Sir. 1897–1979. Marshal of the RAF. Air Officer C-in-C Coastal Command 1943–44. C-in-C RAF Mediterranean and Middle East 1944–45.
- Slim, W. 1st Vt (1960). 1891–1970. Field-Marshal. C-in-C Allied Land Forces S.E. Asia 1945–46.
- Tedder, A. 1st Ld (1946). 1890–1967. Marshal of the RAF. Air Officer C-in-C Middle East 1941–43. Air C-in-C Mediterranean Air Command 1943. Deputy Supreme Commander under Gen. Eisenhower 1943–45.
- Wavell, A. 1st E (1947). 1883–1950. Field-Marshal. Formed Middle East Command 1939. C-in-C India 1941. Supreme Commander S.W. Pacific 1941–43.
- Wilson, H. 1st Ld (1946). 1881–1964. Field-Marshal. C-in-C Egypt 1939–41. C-in-C Greece 1941. C-in-C Persia-Iraq Command 1942–43. C-in-C Middle East 1943. Supreme Commander Mediterranean Theatre 1944.





## CHAPTER 16

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# The Media

## The Press

### NATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

For most of the twentieth century, the newspapers listed below printed in London only, except as otherwise indicated. (From the mid-1980s, new technology made printing in many different centres the norm rather than the exception.) The policies of national newspapers have inevitably fluctuated: policy should be taken only as a general indication of the nature of the paper. In very few cases have newspapers been the official organ of a political party.

#### (**British Gazette**), 5–13 May 1926

*Proprietors:* His Majesty's Stationery Office. Printed at offices of *Morning Post*  
*Policy:* Strong opposition to the General Strike  
*Editor:* W. Churchill

#### (**British Worker**), 5–17 May 1926

*Proprietors:* TUC printed at offices of *Daily Herald*  
*Policy:* Support for General Strike  
*Editor:* H. Fyfe

#### (**Daily Chronicle**), 1869–1930. (Also printed in Leeds, 1925–30.)

*Proprietors:* E. Lloyd, 1871–1918. Frank Lloyd and family trading as United Newspapers Ltd. Lloyd family parted with their interest in 1918. Bought by D. Lloyd George and associates 1918. Sold to Sir T. Catto and Sir D. Yule, 1926. Bought by Inveresk Paper Co., 1928. Sold and incorporated with *Daily News* as the *News Chronicle*, 1930  
*Policy:* Liberal  
*Editor:* W. Fisher, 1899. R. Donald, 1902. E. Perris, 1918–30

**(Daily Citizen), 1912–Jan 1915**

*Proprietors:* Labour Newspapers Ltd.  
*Policy:* Official Labour  
*Editor:* F. Dilnot, 1912–15

**Daily Express, 1900–.** (Also printed in Manchester from 1927. Scottish edition printed in Glasgow 1928–74.)

*Proprietors:* A. Pearson, Daily Express (1900) Ltd. Acquired by London Express Newspaper Ltd., 1915. Ld Beaverbrook assumed control in 1916. In 1954, he relinquished it to Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd. and transferred controlling shares to the Beaverbrook Foundations. In 1977, Beaverbrook Newspapers were taken over by Trafalgar House property group (Chairman: V. (Ld) Matthews). In 1985, Express Newspapers were taken over by United Newspapers (Chairman: D. (Ld) Stevens). In 1996, Ld Stevens' United Newspapers merged with Ld Hollick's MAI Group to form United News and Media with Ld Stevens as Chairman and Ld Hollick as Chief Executive. In 2000 acquired by Northern & Shell (R. Desmond)

*Policy:* Independent conservative. (Supported Labour 2001, UKIP 2015.)

*Editors:* A. Pearson, 1900. R. Blumenfeld, 1902. B. Baxter, 1929. A. Christiansen, 1933. E. Pickering, 1957. R. Wood, 1962. R. Edwards, 1964. D. Marks, 1965. I. MacColl, 1971. A. Burnet, 1974. R. Wright, 1977. D. Jameson, 1977. A. Firth, 1980. C. Ward, 1981. Sir L. Lamb, 1983. (Sir) N. Lloyd 1986. R. Addis, 1995. Rosie Boycott, 1998. C. Williams, 2001. P. Hill, 2003. H. Whitlow, 2011

**(Daily Graphic), 1890–26, 1946–52.** (Also printed in Manchester 1946–52.)

*Proprietors:* Founded by W. L. Thomas. Owned by H. Baines & Co. Amalgamated with *Daily Sketch* in 1926 (Kemsley Newspapers). Appeared as *Daily Sketch and Daily Graphic* 1926–46, as *Daily Graphic* 1946–52, then as *Daily Sketch*

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* H. Hall, 1891. H. White, 1907. W. Ackland, 1909. A. Hutchinson, 1912. A. Netting, 1917. H. Lawton, 1919. E. Tebbutt, 1923. H. Heywood, 1925–1926. A. Thornton, 1946. N. Hamilton, 1947. H. Clapp, 1948–52 (see *Daily Sketch*)

**(Daily Herald), 1912–64.** (Also printed in Manchester 1930–64.)

*Proprietors:* Daily Herald Printing and Publishing Society in association with Odhams Press Ltd. Formed Daily Herald (1929) Ltd (Chairman: Ld Southwood). A total of 49% of shares held by T.U.C. and 51% by Odhams Press. 1960: new agreement between Odhams Press and T.U.C. 1961: Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd take over Odhams Press. T.U.C. sign agreement for the paper to be published by the Mirror Group (International Publishing Corporation). 1964 T.U.C. sold their 49% holding to I.P.C. 1964, replaced by the *Sun*

*Policy:* Radical Labour, 1912–22. General support to Labour Movement, 1922–23, 1960–. Official Labour, 1923–60

*Editors:* W. Seed, 1912. S. Jones, 1912. R. Kenny, 1912. C. Lapworth, 1913. G. Lansbury, 1913. H. Fyfe, 1923. W. Mellor, 1926. W. Stevenson, 1931. F. Williams, 1937. P. Cudlipp, 1940. S. Elliott, 1953. D. Machray, 1957. J. Beavan, 1960. S. Jacobson, 1962–64. (Issued as a weekly paper during First World War, launched again as a daily in 1919.)

**Daily Mail, 1896–.** (Also printed in Manchester from 1900. Scottish edition printed in Edinburgh 1946–66.)

*Proprietors:* A. Harmsworth (Vt Northcliffe), Associated Newspapers Ltd. (Chairman: 1st (1922), 2nd (1932), 3rd (1971), 4th (1998) Vts Rothermere), renamed DMG Media 2013

*Policy:* Independent. Right-wing Conservative

*Editors:* T. Marlowe, 1899. W. Fish, 1926. O. Pulvermacher, 1929. W. McWhirter, 1930. W. Warden, 1931. A. Cranfield, 1935. R. Prew, 1939. S. Horniblow, 1944. F. Owen, 1947. G. Schofield, 1950. A. Wareham, 1955. W. Hardcastle, 1959. M. Randall, 1963. A. Brittenden, 1966. (Sir) D. English, 1971. P. Dacre, 1992

**Daily Mirror, 1903–.** (Also printed in Manchester from 1955 and Belfast 1966–71.)

*Proprietors:* A. Harmsworth, Sir H. Harmsworth (Vt Rothermere), 1914. Pictorial Newspaper (1910) Co. Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. 1961, bought by International Publishing Corporation (Chairman: C. King. H. Cudlipp, 1968). Control acquired by Reed International 1970 (Chairman: (Sir) D. Ryder). (Sir) A. Jarratt, 1974). Control of Mirror Group Newspapers acquired by Maxwell Foundation 1984 (Chairman: R. Maxwell; I. Maxwell 1991). Control acquired by creditor banks, 1992 under Chief Executive D. Montgomery; Sir V. Blank. Consortium sold to Trinity plc 1999

*Policy:* Independent. Since 1940s Labour-supporting

*Editors:* Mary Howarth, 1903. H. Fyfe, 1904. A. Kinealy, 1907. E. Mynn, 1915. A. Campbell, 1919. L. Brownlee, 1931. C. Thomas, 1934. S. Bolam, 1948. J. Nener, 1953. L. Howard, 1960. A. Miles, 1971. M. Christiansen, 1974. M. Molloy, 1975. R. Stott, 1985. R. Greenslade, 1990. R. Stott, 1991. D. Banks, 1992. C. Myler, 1994. P. Morgan, 1995. R. Wallace, 2004. L. Embley, 2012 (also editor of *Sunday Mirror*)

**(Daily News), 1846–1930.** (Also printed in Manchester 1921–24.)

*Proprietors:* Daily News Ltd., 1901 (Chairman: G. Cadbury, 1901–11). Amalgamated with *Morning Leader*, as *Daily News and Leader*, 1912. Amalgamated with *Westminster Gazette*, 1928. Amalgamated with *Daily Chronicle*, 1930. Continued as *News Chronicle* (see below)

*Policy:* Liberal

*Editors:* E. Cook, 1896. R. Lehmann, 1901. A. Gardiner, 1902. S. Hodgson, 1920–30

**(Daily Paper), 1904 (32 issues only)**

*Proprietor:* W. Stead

*Policy:* ‘A paper for the abnormally scrupulous’

*Editor:* W. Stead

**(Daily Sketch), 1908–71.** (Also printed in Manchester 1908–53.)

*Proprietors:* E. Hulton and Co. Ltd. Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. and Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920) Ltd. Bought by the Berry brothers, 1926, and merged with the *Daily Graphic*. Name changed to *Daily Graphic*, 1946–52. Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers Ltd. Kemsley Newspapers Ltd. Bought by Associated Newspapers Ltd., 1952. Renamed *Daily Sketch*, 1953. Merged with *Daily Mail*, 1971

*Policy:* Independent Conservative

*Editors:* J. Heddle, 1909. W. Robinson, 1914. H. Lane, 1919. H. Gates, 1922. H. Lane, 1923. A. Curthoys, 1928. A. Sinclair, 1936. S. Carroll, 1939. L. Berry, 1942. A. Thornton and M. Watts, 1943. A. Thornton, 1944. N. Hamilton, 1947. H. Clapp, 1948. H. Gunn, 1953. C. Valdar, 1959. H. French, 1962. D. English, 1969–1971

**(Daily Sport), 1992–2011** (previously three times a week)

*Proprietors:* Sport Newspapers Ltd. (Chairman D. Sullivan) 1992. Sold to Sport Media Group 2007. Bought by Daily Sport Ltd. (G. Miller) 2011 and re-launched as online-only publication

*Policy:* Non-political

*Editor:* P. Grimsditch, 1992. W. Robertson, 1992. W. Carson, 1993. J. McGowan, 1993. T. Livesey, 1994. D. Beevers, 2000. Pam McVitie, 2008

**Daily Star, 1978–.** (Also printed in Manchester.)

*Proprietors:* Beaverbrook Newspapers (Chairman: V. Matthews). At first printed in Manchester and distributed only in North. Acquired by United Newspapers (Ld Stevens) in 1985. Merged to form United News and Media, 1996. Acquired by Northern & Shell (R. Desmond) in 2000

*Policy:* Independent

*Editor:* P. Grimsditch, 1978. L. Turner, 1982. M. Gabbert, 1987. B. Hitchen, 1987. P. Walker, 1994. P. Hill, 1998. Dawn Neesom, 2005

**Daily Telegraph, 1855–.** (Also printed in Manchester from 1940.)

*Proprietors:* Ld Burnham and family. Sold to Sir W. Berry (Vt Camrose), Sir G. Berry (Vt Kemsley) and Sir E. Iliffe (Ld) in 1928. Absorbed *Morning Post*, as *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* 1937. Vt Camrose acquired Vt Kemsley's and Ld Iliffe's interests in 1937. M. Berry (Ld Hartwell) succeeded him as Editor-in-Chief in 1968. Acquired by C. Black, 1987. Acquired by Barclay twins 2004

*Policy:* Conservative

*Editors:* (Sir) J. le Sage, 1885. F. Miller, 1923. A. Watson, 1924. (Sir) C. Coote, 1950. M. Green, 1964. W. Deedes, 1974. M. Hastings, 1986. C. Moore, 1995. M. Newland, 2003. J. Bryant (*acting*), 2005. W. Lewis, 2006. T. Gallagher, 2009. I. MacGregor, 2014. C. Evans, 2014

**(Daily Worker), 1930–66**

*Proprietors:* Communist Party of Great Britain. Ownership transferred to People's Press Printing Society, 1946. Descendant of the *Sunday Worker*, 1925–. Publication suppressed 1941–42. Changed name to *Morning Star*, 1966

*Policy:* Communist

*Editors:* W. Rust, 1930. J. Shields, 1932. I. Cox. 1935. R. Palme Dutt, 1936. D. Springhall, 1938. J. R. Campbell, 1939. W. Rust, 1939. J. R. Campbell, 1949. G. Matthews, 1959–1966

**(Financial News), 1884–1945**

*Proprietors:* Financial News Ltd., 1898 (H. Marks). Incorporated with the *Financial Times* in 1945

*Policy:* Finance, independent

*Editors:* H. Marks, 1884. Dr Ellis, 1916. H. O'Neill, 1921. W. Dorman and W. Lang, 1921. Sir Worthington-Evans, 1924. Sir E. Young, 1925. O. Hobson, 1929. M. Green, 1934. Parkinson, 1938–45

**Financial Times, 1888–**

- Proprietors:* Financial Times Ltd. Incorporated *Financier and Bullionist*. Incorporated the *Financial News* in 1945. Controlling interest held by Pearson plc since 1957
- Policy:* Finance, independent
- Editors:* W. Lawson. A. Murray, 1901. C. Palmer, 1909. D. Hunter, 1924. A. Chisholm, 1938. A. 1940. H. Parkinson, 1945. (Sir) G. Newton, 1950. F. Fisher, 1973. (Sir) G. Owen, 1981. R. Lambert, 1991. A. Gowers, 2001. L. Barber, 2005

**i, 2010–**

- Proprietors:* Launched by A. Lebedev, 2010, as a sister paper of the *Independent*. Sold to Johnston Press, 2016
- Policy:* Independent liberal/centre-left
- Editors:* S. Kelner, 2010. S. Hatfield, 2011. O. Duff, 2013

**(Independent), 1986–2016**

- Proprietors:* Newspaper Publishing Co. Ltd. Control acquired by Independent News and Media (Sir T. O'Reilly), 1998. Acquired by A. Lebedev, 2010. Moved to online-only publication, 2016
- Policy:* Independent liberal/centre-left
- Editors:* A. Whittam-Smith, 1986. I. Hargreaves, 1994. A. Marr, 1996. Rosie Boycott, 1998. A. Marr, 1998. S. Kelner, 1998. R. Alton, 2008. S. Kelner, 2010. C. Blackhurst, 2011. A. Rajan, 2013

**(Manchester) Guardian, 1821–.** (Printed in Manchester. Also printed in London from 1961.)

- Proprietors:* The Manchester Guardian & Evening News Ltd. Renamed *Guardian*, 1959. The Scott Trust
- Policy:* Independent liberal
- Editors:* C. P. Scott, 1872. E. Scott, 1929. W. Crozier, 1932. A. Wadsworth, 1944. A. Hetherington, 1956. P. Preston, 1975. A. Rusbridger, 1995. Katharine Viner, 2015

**(Majority), 1906 (10–14 Jul only)**

- Proprietors:* Majority Ltd.
- Policy:* 'The organ of all who work for wage or salary'

**(Morning Herald), 1892–1900**

- Proprietors:* Morning Newspaper Co. Became *London Morning* in 1898, and *Morning Herald* in 1899. Merged with *Daily Express* in 1900
- Policy:* Independent
- Editor:* D. Murray, 1892–1900

**(Morning Leader), 1892–1912**

- Proprietors:* Colman family of Norwich. Merged with *Daily News*, as *Daily News and Leader* in (see 1912 *Daily News*).
- Policy:* Liberal
- Editor:* E. Parke, 1892–1912

**(Morning Post), 1772–1937**

- Proprietors:* Sir A. Borthwick (Ld Glensesk), 1876–1908. Lady Bathurst, 1908–1924. Absorbed in *Daily Telegraph* in 1937 (Vt Camrose)

*Policy:* Conservative  
*Editors:* J. Dunn, 1897. S. Wilkinson, 1905. F. Warr, 1905. H. Gwynne, 1911–37

**(Morning Standard), 1857–1917**

*Proprietors:* Bought from Johnston family by A. Pearson, 1904. Sold to J. Dalziel (Ld) in 1910  
*Policy:* From 1904 supporter of tariff reform  
*Editors:* W. Mudford, 1874. G. Curtis, 1900. H. Gwynne, 1904. H. White, 1911–17

**Morning Star, 1966–**

*Proprietors:* People’s Press Printing Society. Successor to the *Daily Worker*.  
*Policy:* Communist  
*Editor:* G. Matthews, 1966. T. Chater, 1974. J. Haylett, 1995. B. Benfield, 2009. R. Bagley, 2012. B. Chacko, 2015 (*acting* from 2014)

**(New Daily), 1960–66**

*Proprietors:* The British Newspaper Trust Ltd. Sponsored by the People’s League for the Defence of Freedom, the Free Press Society and the Anti-Socialist Front  
*Policy:* ‘The only daily newspaper in Great Britain independent of combines and trade unions’  
*Editor:* E. Martell, 1960–66

**(New Day), 29 Feb–6 May 2016**

*Proprietors:* Trinity Mirror  
*Policy:* Politically neutral  
*Editor:* Alison Phillips

**(News Chronicle), 1930–60. (Also printed in Manchester.)**

*Proprietors:* Amalgamation of *Daily News and Leader* and *Daily Chronicle* in 1930 (Cadbury family). Bought by Associated Newspapers Ltd. in 1960, and merged with *Daily Mail*  
*Policy:* Liberal  
*Editors:* T. Clarke, 1930. A. Vallance, 1933. G. Barry, 1936. R. Cruikshank, 1948. M. Curtis, 1954. N. Cursley, 1957

**(Post), 10 Nov–17 Dec 1988**

*Proprietors:* Messenger Group Newspapers (E. Shah)  
*Policy:* Independent  
*Editor:* L. Turner

**(Recorder), 27 Oct 1953–17 May 1954**

*Proprietors:* The Recorder Ltd. (Managing Director: E. Martell). A weekly suburban newspaper 1870–1939, continued as a weekly after 1954  
*Policy:* Independent. ‘Keystone: pride in Britain and the British Empire.’  
*Editor:* W. Brittain, 1953–4

**Sun, 1964–**

*Proprietors:* International Publishing Corporation (Chairman: C. King. H. Cudlipp, 1968). 1969 News International Ltd. (R. Murdoch)  
*Policy:* Labour until 1969, independent since 1969. (Supported Conservatives 1979–97 and since 2009, Labour 1997–2009.)  
*Editors:* S. Jacobson, 1964. R. Dinsdale, 1965. A. Lamb, 1969. B. Shrimpsley, 1972. (Sir) L. Lamb, 1975. K. McKenzie, 1981. S. Higgins, 1994. D. Yelland, 1998. Rebekah Wade (Brooks), 2002. D. Mohan, 2009. D. Dinsmore, 2013

**The Times**, 1785– (suspended publication 1 Dec 1978–12 Nov 1979)

*Proprietors:* Founded as the Daily Universal Register, became *The Times* in 1788. Owned by the Walter family, 1785–1908. Bought by Ld Northcliffe in 1908. Owned by J. Astor and J. Walter in 1922. 7 Aug 24, Times Association formed (comprising Lord Chief Justice, Warden of All Souls, Oxford, President of the Royal Society, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Governor of the Bank of England) . 21 Dec 66, Monopolies Commission approved common ownership of *The Times* and the *Sunday Times* by the Thomson Organisation. Times Newspapers Ltd. formed. President: G. Astor (Ld). Chairman: Sir W. Haley. 1967 K. Thomson (Ld). Acquired by News International, 1981 (Chairman: R. Murdoch)

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* G. Buckle, 1884. G. Dawson, 1912. H. Steed, 1919. G. Dawson, 1922. R. Barrington-Ward, 1941. W. Casey, 1948. Sir W. Haley, 1952. W. Rees-Mogg, 1967. H. Evans, 1981. C. Douglas-Home, 1983. C. Wilson, 1985. S. Jenkins, 1990. P. Stothard, 1992. R. Thomson, 2003. J. Harding, 2007. J. Witherow, 2013

**(Today)**, 1986–95

*Proprietors:* Messenger Group (E. Shah). Bought by Lonrho, 1986. Bought by News International (Chairman: R Murdoch) 1987

*Policy:* Independent

*Editors:* B. MacArthur 1986. D. Montgomery, 1987. M. Dunn, 1991. R. Stott, 1993–5

**(Tribune)**, 1906–08

*Proprietors:* F. Thomasson

*Policy:* Liberal

*Editors:* W. Hill and S. Pryor, 1906

**(Westminster Gazette)**, 1921–28 issued as a morning paper. (See *Evening Papers*.)

## MORNING FREESHEETS

An innovation of recent years, distributed mainly at railway stations and other transport hubs in major cities, these cannot strictly be classified as national newspapers; nevertheless, the size of their readerships justifies including their details. They cater mainly for commuters and are published only on Mondays to Fridays. (See also under London evening newspapers for freesheets distributed in the evening.)

**City A.M.**, 2005–. (Mondays to Fridays only, freesheet distributed in and around London.)

*Proprietors:* City A.M. Ltd.

*Policy:* Independent, pro-business and free market

*Editor:* D. Parsley, 2005. A. Heath, 2008. D. Hellier, 2014. C. May, 2015

**Metro**, 1999–. (Mondays to Fridays only, freesheet distributed at railway stations, etc., in large cities.)

*Proprietors:* Associated Newspapers Ltd (renamed DMG Media 2013). Same ownership as the *Daily Mail*

*Policy:* None

*Editor:* K. Campbell, 1999. T. Young, 2014

NATIONAL SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS  
(*excluding all those not published in London*)

**Daily Star Sunday, 2002–.**

*Proprietors:* Northern & Shell (R. Desmond). Same ownership as the *Daily Star*  
*Policy:* Independent  
*Editor:* H. Whitlow, 2002. G. Morgan, 2003. P. Carbery, 2013. S. James, 2015

**((Illustrated) Sunday Herald), 1915–27**

*Proprietors:* Sir E. Hulton. Renamed *Illustrated Sunday Herald*. Bought by Berry family in 1926 and renamed *Sunday Graphic* in 1927 (see below)  
*Policy:* Independent conservative  
*Editors:* J. E. Williams, 1915. T. Hill, 1926–27

**(Independent on Sunday), 1990–2016**

*Proprietors:* Newspaper Publishing Co. Ltd. Same ownership as the *Independent*. Moved to online-only publication, 2016  
*Policy:* Independent liberal/centre-left  
*Editor:* A. Whittam Smith, 1990. I. Jack, 1992. P. Wilby, 1995. Rosie Boycott, 1996. K. Fletcher, 1998. Janet Street-Porter, 1999. T. Davies, 2001. J. Mullin, 2008. Lisa Markwell, 2013

**Mail on Sunday, 1982–.**

*Proprietors:* Associated Newspapers Ltd (renamed DMG Media 2013). Same ownership as the *Daily Mail*  
*Policy:* Independent conservative  
*Editors:* B. Shrimley, 1982. Sir D. English, 1982. S. Steven, 1982. J. Holborow, 1992. P. Wright, 1998. G. Greig, 2012

**(National News), 1917–18**

*Proprietors:* Odhams Press Ltd.  
*Policy:* Independent  
*Editor:* A. de Beck, 1917–18

**(News of the World), 1843–2011. (Also printed in Manchester from 1941.)**

*Proprietors:* News of the World Ltd. (Sir) G. Riddell (Ld), 1903–34. The Carr family 1934–1969. 1969 News International Ltd. (R. Murdoch)  
*Policy:* Independent conservative  
*Editors:* Sir E. Carr, 1891. D. Davies, 1941. R. Skelton, 1946. A. Waters, 1947. R. Cudlipp, 1953. S. Somerfield, 1959. C. Lear, 1970. P. Stephens, 1974. B. Shrimley, 1975. K. Donlan, 1980. B. Askew, 1981. D. Jameson, 1981. N. Lloyd, 1984. D. Montgomery, 1985. Wendy Henry, 1987. Patsy Chapman, 1988. P. Morgan, 1994. P. Hall, 1995. A. Coulson, 2003. C. Myler, 2007

**(News on Sunday), 1987 (Apr–Nov only).**

*Proprietors:* News on Sunday Ltd. (Chairman: N. Horsley; shares held largely by local authority pension funds and trade unions, notably TGWU). Acquired by Growfar Ltd. (owned by O. Oyston) Jun 1987  
*Policy:* Left-wing  
*Editors:* K. Sutton, D. Jones, B. Whitaker, W. Nutting



**Observer, 1791–.**

- Proprietors:* F. Beer. Bought by Ld Northcliffe in 1905. Bought by W. Astor (Vt) in 1911. Sold to Atlantic Richfield, 1976. Ten shares to remain with Observer Trustees. Sold to Lonrho, 1980 (Chairman: R. Rowland). Taken over by Guardian and Evening News Group, 1993
- Policy:* Conservative. Independent since 1942
- Editors:* F. Beer, 1894. A. Harrison, 1905. J. Garvin, 1908. I. Brown, 1942. D. Astor, 1948. D. Trelford, 1976. J. Fenby, 1993. A. Jaspán, 1995. W. Hutton, 1996. R. Alton, 1998. J. Mulholland, 2007

**(Sunday) People, 1881–. (Also printed in Manchester from 1930.)**

- Proprietors:* W. Madge and Sir G. Armstrong. Sir W. Madge, 1914–22. M. L. Publishing Co. Ltd. The People Ltd. Odhams Press. 1961 amalgamated with International Publishing Corporation (Chairman: C. King. H. Cudlipp, 1968). Control acquired by Reed International 1970 (Chairman: (Sir) D. Ryder. A. Jarratt, 1974). Control acquired by R. Maxwell, 1984. I. Maxwell, 1991. Control acquired by creditor banks, 1992. Acquired by Trinity plc, 1999
- Policy:* Independent
- Editors:* J. Hatton. J. Sansome 1913. H. Swaffer, 1924. H. Ainsworth, 1925. S. Campbell, 1958. R. Edwards, 1966. G. Pinnington, 1972. R. Stott, 1984. E. Burrington, 1985. J. Blake, 1988. Wendy Henry, 1989. R. Stott, 1990. W. Haggerty, 1991. Bridget Rowe, 1992. L. Gould, 1996. B. Parsons, 1997. N. Wallis, 1998. M. Thomas, 2003. L. Embley, 2008. J. Scott, 2012. Editorially merged with *Sunday Mirror*, 2014

**(Reynolds News), 1850–1967**

- Proprietors:* Originally Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper, and later Reynolds's Illustrated News. Owned by J. Dicks and family since 1879. J. Dalziel (Ld Dalziel of Kirkcaldy) appointed business manager in 1907. He became the sole proprietor in 1914. Bought by the National Co-operative Press Ltd. Incorporated the *Sunday Citizen*. 1962. Changed name to *Sunday Citizen and Reynolds News*
- Policy:* Support for the Labour and Co-operative movements
- Editors:* W. Thompson, 1894. J. Dalziel, 1907. J. Crawley, 1920. S. Elliott, 1929. (Sir) W. Richardson, 1941–67

**Sun on Sunday, 2012–.**

- Proprietors:* News International Ltd. (R. Murdoch). Same ownership as the *Sun*
- Policy:* Independent conservative
- Editors:* Under the editor of *The Sun* to 2013. Victoria Newton, 2013

**((Sunday) Business), 1996–2006**

- Proprietors:* As *Sunday Business*, T. Rubython, 1996. Sold to Group 2000 (G. Brown), 1996. Acquired by Barclay brothers, 1997, with A. Neil as publisher. Renamed *The Business*, Jan 2002. Converted to weekly magazine, 2006
- Policy:* Independent
- Editors:* T. Rubython, 1996. A. Bhojru (acting), 1996. J. Randall, 1998. N. Pratley, 2001. R. Northedge and I. Watson, 2001

**(Sunday Correspondent), 1989–90**

- Proprietors:* Sunday Publishing Co. plc
- Policy:* Independent
- Editors:* P. Cole, 1989. J. Bryant 1990

**(Sunday Citizen), 1962–67.** (See above, *Reynolds News*.)

**(Sunday Dispatch), 1801–1961.** (Also printed in Manchester 1930–61.)

*Proprietors:* Sir G. Newnes (1900). Originally the *Weekly Dispatch* until 1928. Bought by the Harmsworth family. Vt Northcliffe, Vt Rothermere from 1928. Associated Newspapers Ltd. Absorbed by the *Sunday Express* in 1961

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* M. Cotton, H. Swaffer, 1915. B. Falk, 1919. W. McWhirter, 1930. H. Lane, 1933. W. Brittain, 1934. C. Brooks, 1936. C. Eade, 1938. H. Gunn, 1959–61

**Sunday Express, 1918–.** (Also printed in Manchester from 1927 and Glasgow 1927–74.)

*Proprietors:* Sunday Express Ltd., later Express Newspapers. Same ownership as the *Daily Express*

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* J. Douglas, 1920. J. Gordon, 1928. (Sir) J. Junor, 1954. R. Esser, 1986. R. Morgan, 1989. Eve Pollard, 1991. B. Hitchen, 1994. Sue Douglas, 1995. R. Addis, 1996. Amanda Platell, 1998. M. Pilgrim, 1999. M. Townsend, 2001

**(Sunday Graphic (and Sunday News)), 1915–60.** (Also printed in Manchester 1932–1936 and 1950–1952.)

*Proprietors:* Sir E. Hulton. Originally called the *Sunday Herald*, renamed the *Illustrated Sunday Herald*. Bought by the Berry family in 1926, and renamed the *Sunday Graphic* in 1927. Daily Graphic and Sunday Graphic Ltd., a subsidiary of Vt Kemsley's newspapers. Incorporated the *Sunday News* in 1931. Bought by R. Thomson in 1959. Ceased publication in 1960

*Policy:* Independent

*Editors:* T. Hill, 1927. A. Sinclair, 1931. R. Simpson, 1935. M. Watts, 1947. N. Hamilton, 1947. L. Lang, 1948. A. Josey, 1949. B. Horniblow, 1950. P. Brownrigg, 1952. M. Randell, 1953. G. McKenzie, 1953. A. Hall, 1958. R. Anderson, 1959. A. Ewart, 1960

**(Sunday Illustrated), 1921–23**

*Proprietor:* H. Bottomley

*Policy:* Independent

*Editor:* H. Bottomley

**(Sunday (Illustrated) News), 1842–1931**

*Proprietors:* Originally *Lloyd's Sunday News*. Sunday News Ltd. United Newspapers Ltd. (W. Harrison). Merged with the *Sunday Graphic* in 1931

*Policy:* Independent liberal

*Editors:* T. Catling. W. Robinson, 1919. E. Perris, 1924. E. Wallace, 1929–31

**Sunday Mirror, 1963–.** (Also printed in Manchester.)

*Proprietors:* Same ownership as the *Daily Mirror*

*Policy:* Independent

*Editor:* M. Christiansen, 1963. R. Edwards, 1972. M. Molloy, 1986. Eve Pollard, 1988. Bridget Rowe, 1991. C. Myler, 1992. Tessa Hilton, 1994. P. Connaw, 1996. J. Cassidy, 1996. Amanda Platell, 1996. Bridget Rowe, 1997. B. Parsons, 1998. C. Myler, 1998. Tina Weaver, 2001. L. Embley, 2012 (also editor of *Daily Mirror*)

**(Sunday Pictorial), 1915–63.** (Also printed in Manchester 1955–63.)

*Proprietors:* The Harmsworth family. Taken over by Vt Rothermere in 1922. Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920) Ltd. 1961 absorbed by International Publishing Corporation (Cecil King). 1963, became *Sunday Mirror* (*see above*)

*Policy:* Independent

*Editors:* F. Sanderson, 1915. W. McWhirter, 1921. D. Grant, 1924. W. McWhirter, 1928. D. Grant, 1929. H. Cudlipp, 1938. R. Campall, 1940. H. Cudlipp, 1946. P. Zec, 1949. H. Cudlipp, 1952. C. Valdar, 1953. L. Howard, 1959. R. Payne, 1960

**((Sunday) Referee), 1877–1939**

*Proprietors:* Printed by the Daily News Ltd. Owned by I. Ostrer. Incorporated in the *Sunday Chronicle* in 1939 (which was published in Manchester and ceased independent publication in 1955)

*Policy:* Conservative

*Editors:* R. Butler. (Sir) R. Donald, 1922. A. Laber, 1924. M. Joulden, 1933

**(Sunday Special), 1897–1904**

*Proprietor:* H. Schmidt

**Sunday Sport, 1986–.** (Publication suspended 1 Apr–8 May 2011.)

*Proprietor:* Sport Newspapers Ltd. (D. Sullivan). Sold to Sport Media Group 2007. Bought by Sunday Sport (2011) Ltd. (D. Sullivan) 2011

*Policy:* Non-political

*Editors:* P. Grimsditch, 1986. M. Gabbert, 1987. D. Robertson, 1987. I. Pollock, 1990. G. Thompson, 1993. D. Mohan, 1993. J. Wise, 1995. M. Harris, 1997. P. Carter, 2001. N. Appleyard, 2007

**Sunday Telegraph, 1961–.**

*Proprietors:* The Sunday Telegraph Ltd. (M. Berry (Ld Hartwell)). Same ownership as *Daily Telegraph*

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editor:* D. McLachlan, 1961. B. Roberts, 1966. J. Thompson, 1976. P. Worsthorne, 1986. T. Grove, 1989. C. Moore, 1992. D. Lawson, 1995. Sarah Sands, 2005. Patience Wheatcroft, 2006. I. MacGregor, 2007

**Sunday Times, 1822–.** (Also printed in Manchester 1940–64. Suspended publication Dec 1978–Nov 1979.)

*Proprietors:* Mrs. F. Beer. Bought by H. Schmidt. Amalgamated with the *Sunday Special* in 1904. Bought by the Berry family in 1915. Bought by R. Thomson (Ld) in 1959 (Thomson Allied Newspapers). Times Newspapers Ltd., formed in 1967 to run *The Times* and *Sunday Times*. Control acquired by News International, 1981 (Chairman: R. Murdoch)

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* L. Rees, 1901. W. Hadley, 1932. H. Hodson, 1950. C. D. Hamilton, 1961. H. Evans, 1967. F. Giles, 1981. A. Neil, 1983. J. Witherow, 1994. M. Ivens, 2013

**(Sunday Today), 1986–7**

*Proprietors:* Messenger Group Newspapers (E. Shah). Control acquired by Lonrho, 1986. Bought by News International (Chairman R. Murdoch) 1987

*Policy:* Independent

*Editor:* B. MacArthur

**(Sunday Worker), 1925–30**

- Proprietors:* The Communist Party through nominees. Published daily as the *Daily Worker* from 1930  
*Policy:* Communist  
*Editors:* W. Paul, 1925. W. Holmes, 1927

## LONDON EVENING NEWSPAPERS

**(Evening Echo and Chronicle), 22 Mar–4 May 1915**

- Proprietor:* E. Lloyd. Merged with *Star*  
*Policy:* Liberal

**(Echo), 1868–1905**

- Proprietors:* Consolidated Newspapers. F. Pethick-Lawrence in control, 1901–05  
*Policy:* Radical, progressive  
*Editors:* W. Crook, 1898. T. Meech, 1900. P. Alden, 1901. F. Pethick-Lawrence, 1901–05

**(Evening News), 1881–1980, 1987 (Mar–Oct only).**

- Proprietors:* A. Harmsworth (Evening News Ltd.), 1894. Associated Newspapers Ltd., 1905. Merged with *Evening Standard*, 1980. Briefly re-launched by Associated Newspapers in 1987  
*Policy:* Conservative  
*Editors:* W. Evans, 1896. C. Beattie, 1922. F. Fitzhugh, 1924. G. Schofield, 1943. J. Marshall, 1950. R. Willis, 1954. J. Gold, 1967. D. Boddie, 1973. L. Kirby, 1974–80. J. Lees, 1987

**Evening (New) Standard, 1827–.**

- Proprietors:* Bought by A. Pearson from Johnston family in 1904. Absorbed *St James Gazette* in 1905. (Sir) D. Dalziel (Ld Dalziel of Wooler), 1910. Hulton and Co. 1915–23. Incorporated with *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Globe*, 1923. Bought by Ld Beaverbrook in 1923. In 1954, he relinquished it to Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd. and transferred controlling shares to the Beaverbrook Foundations. In 1977, Beaverbrook Newspapers were taken over by Trafalgar House property group. Chairman: V. Matthews. Sold to Associated Newspapers, 1980 (Chairman: Vt Rothermere) and merged with *Evening News* as *(New) Standard*. Reverted to name *Evening Standard* in 1987. Acquired by A. Lebedev 2009 and issued as a freesheet from Oct 2009  
*Policy:* Independent conservative  
*Editors:* S. Pryor, 1897. W. Woodward, 1906. J. Kilpatrick, 1912. D. Sutherland, 1914. A. Mann, 1916. D. Phillips, 1920. E. Thompson, 1923. G. Gilliat, 1928. P. Cudlipp, 1933. R. Thompson, 1938. F. Owen, 1939. M. Foot, 1942. S. Elliott, 1943. H. Gunn, 1944. P. Elland, 1950. C. Wintour, 1959. S. Jenkins, 1977. C. Wintour, 1978. L. Kirkby, 1980. J. Lees, 1986. P. Dacre, 1991. S. Steven, 1992. M. Hastings, 1996. Veronica Wadley, 2002. G. Greig, 2009. Sarah Sands, 2012. G. Osborne, 2017

**(Evening Times), 1910–1911**

- Proprietors:* London Evening Newspaper Co. (J. Morrison, Sir S. Scott, J. Cowley)  
*Policy:* Conservative  
*Editors:* C. Watney, E. Wallace

**(Globe), 1803–1921**

*Proprietors:* (Sir) G. Armstrong, 1871–1907. H. Harmsworth, 1907–11. W. Madge, 1912–14. Absorbed by *Pall Mall Gazette* in 1921, incorporated with *Evening Standard* in 1923

*Policy:* Conservative

*Editors:* Sir G. Armstrong, 1895. P. Ogle, 1907. J. Harrison, 1908. C. Palmer, 1912. W. Peacock, 1915–1921

**(London Daily News), 1987 (Feb–Jul only)**

*Proprietors:* Mirror Group Newspapers (Chairman: R. Maxwell)

*Policy:* Independent Labour-leaning

*Editor:* M. Linklater

**(London Lite), 2006–2009.** Freesheet distributed throughout Central London.

*Proprietors:* Associated Newspapers (Chairman: Vt Rothermere). New name for *Standard Lite*, a freesheet edition of the *Evening Standard*. Retained by Associated as an independent publication when the *Evening Standard* was sold in Jan 2009, closed Dec 2009

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* T. Young

**(London Paper, The), 2006–2009.** Freesheet distributed at Central London stations during the evening rush hour.

*Proprietors:* News International (R. Murdoch)

*Policy:* Independent, rarely political

*Editor:* S. Hatfield

**(Pall Mall Gazette), 1865–1923**

*Proprietors:* W. Astor (Ld), 1892. Sir H. Dalziel, 1917. Sir J. Leigh, 1923. Incorporated with *Evening Standard* in 1923

*Policy:* Conservative

*Editors:* Sir D. Straight, 1896. F. Higginbottom, 1909. J. Garvin, 1912. D. Sutherland, 1915–23

**(St James's Gazette), 1880–1905**

*Proprietors:* E. Steinkopff, 1888. W. Dallas Ross, A. Pearson, 1903. Amalgamated with *Evening Standard* in 1905

*Policy:* Conservative

*Editors:* H. Chisholm, 1897. R. McNeill, 1900. G. Fiennes, 1903. S. Pryor, 1904–5

**(Standard Lite), 2004–2006.** Freesheet distributed throughout Central London.

*Proprietors:* Associated Newspapers (Chairman: Vt Rothermere). Launched as a freesheet edition of the *Evening Standard*. Changed name to *London Lite*, 2006

*Policy:* Independent conservative

*Editors:* T. Young

**(Star), 1887–1960**

*Proprietors:* Star Newspaper Co. Owned by Daily News Ltd. Bought by Associated Newspapers Ltd., and incorporated in *Evening News*, 1960

*Policy:* Liberal

*Editors:* E. Parke, 1891. J. Douglas, 1908. W. Pope, 1920. E. Chattaway, 1930. R. Cruikshank, 1936. A. Cranfield, 1941. R. McCarthy, 1957–60

**(Sun), 1893–1906**

*Proprietors:* T. P. O'Connor. H. Bottomley, 1900. Sir G. Armstrong and W. Madge, 1904–06  
*Policy:* Literary, non-political  
*Editors:* T. P. O'Connor. T. Dahle

**(Westminster Gazette), 1893–1928**

*Proprietors:* Sir G. Newnes, 1893. Liberal Syndicate (Chairman: Sir A. Mond), 1908–15. A. Pearson, 1915–28. Last issue as evening paper 5 Nov 21. First issue as morning paper 7 Nov 21. Incorporated with *Daily News* in 1928  
*Policy:* Liberal  
*Editors:* J. Spender, 1896. J. Hobman, 1921–28

CIRCULATIONS OF NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS, 1910–  
**National Daily Newspapers (000s)**

	1910	1930	1939	1951	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
<i>D. Express</i>	400	1,603 <sup>b</sup>	2,486	4,193	4,130	3,607	2,325	1,585	973	650	401
<i>D. Herald/Sun</i>	–	750 <sup>b</sup>	2,000	2,071	1,467	1,509	3,837	3,855	3,587	2,929	1,801
<i>D. Mail</i>	900	1,968	1,510 <sup>d</sup>	2,245	2,084	1,917	1,985	1,708	2,372	2,117	1,598
<i>D. Mirror</i> <sup>d</sup>	630	1,071	1,367 <sup>d</sup>	4,567	4,545	4,697 <sup>i</sup>	3,651	3,083	2,241	1,202	812
<i>D. News</i>	320	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>D. Sketch</i>	750 <sup>a</sup>	1,013	850 <sup>d</sup>	777	1,152	806	–	–	–	–	–
<i>D. Star</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,033	833	626	809	452
<i>D. Telegraph</i>	230	222 <sup>c</sup>	640 <sup>d</sup>	976 <sup>c</sup>	1,155 <sup>c</sup>	1,402	1,456	1,076	974	658	476
<i>D. Worker/M. Star</i>	–	n.a.	100 <sup>d</sup>	115	73 <sup>f</sup>	n.a.	34 <sup>j</sup>	26 <sup>j</sup>	5 <sup>j</sup>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Guardian</i>	40	47	51	140	190	303	375	424	379	273	166
<i>i</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	268
<i>Independent</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	411	189	181	56
<i>M. Leader</i>	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>M. Post</i>	n.a.	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>N. Chronicle</i> <sup>g</sup>	800 <sup>a</sup>	967	1,317	1,583	1,206	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Times</i>	45	187	213	254	255	402	316	420	678	480	409
<i>Today</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	540	–	–	–

Unless otherwise stated, the figures are taken from *T.B. Browne's Advertiser's ABC*, 1910–1940, and figures after 1950 are from the Audit Bureau of Circulation. Circulation figures do not include online readership

<sup>a</sup>Circulation figure for 1915, *T.B. Browne*

<sup>b</sup>P.E.P.: *Report on the British Press* (1938) gives 1082 for 1930

<sup>c</sup>From the P.E.P. Report

<sup>d</sup>From the P.E.P. Report. Figure for 1938

<sup>e</sup>*Daily Telegraph* audited circulation figures

<sup>f</sup>ABC circulation in 1956. Latest available figure

<sup>g</sup>1910 and 1930 figures are for *Daily Chronicle*

<sup>h</sup>This does not include circulation of *Daily Record* (Glasgow) acquired by *Daily Mirror* in 1955

<sup>i</sup>For a period in 1964, the *Daily Mirror* became the only daily newspaper ever to top 5m circulation

<sup>j</sup>Unaudited estimates

## National Sunday Newspapers (000s)

	1900	1910	1930	1937	1951	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
<i>Daily Star S.</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	357	297
<i>Independent on S.</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	352	204	154	93
<i>Lloyd's Weekly</i>	1,250	1,250	1,450 <sup>b</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>News of the World</i>	400	1,500	3,250 <sup>b</sup>	3,850	8,407	6,664	6,215	4,472	5,056	4,014	2,827	–
<i>Observer</i>	60	n.a.	201	208	450	738	848	1018	551	386	314	184
<i>Mail on S.</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,903	2,267	1,978	1,386
<i>People</i>	n.a.	n.a.	2,535	3,406	5,181	5,468	5,242	3,856	2,566	1,475	518	282
<i>Reynolds News</i>	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	420	426	712	329	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Sun on S.</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,469
<i>S. Dispatch</i>	n.a.	n.a.	1,197	741	2,631	1,520	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>S. Express</i>	–	–	958 <sup>b</sup>	1,350	3,178	3,706	4,281	3,100	1,664	894	558	355
<i>S. Graphic</i>	–	–	1,100 <sup>b</sup>	651	1,121	890	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>S. Mirror</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,885	3,856	2,894	1,881	1,113	742
<i>S. Pictorial</i>	–	–	1,883	1,345	5,170	5,461	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>S. Referee</i>	n.a.	n.a.	73	342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>S. Sport</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	407	340	n.a.	n.a.
<i>S. Telegraph</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	756	1,032	594	767	503	351
<i>S. Times</i>	n.a.	n.a.	153	270	529	1,001	1,464	1,419	1,165	1,280	1,061	763

Unless otherwise stated, these figures are taken from *T.B. Browne's Advertiser's ABC*, 1900–1930; the figures for 1937 are from the *Report of the Royal Commission on the Press*, 1947–49 (Cmd. 7700 and 7690/1949). From 1951, Audit Bureau of Circulation. Circulation figures do not include online readership

<sup>a</sup>These figures should be treated with caution. They are from an advertisement in *T.B. Browne's Advertiser's ABC* for 1901 and 1911

<sup>b</sup>From *Sell's World Press*

## London Evening Newspapers (000s)

	1905	1910	1930	1939	1951	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
<i>News</i>	300	300	667	822	1,752	1,153	1,017	–	–	–	–	–
<i>E. Standard</i>	n.a.	160	n.a.	390	862	586	550	608	502	440	686	898
<i>Star</i>	250	327	744	503	1,228	744	–	–	–	–	–	–

All circulation figures for evening newspapers exclude Sporting Editions. 1905–39 figures from *T.B. Browne's Advertiser's ABC*; from 1951 figures are from the Audit Bureau of Circulation, published in the *Newspaper Press Directory*, *UK Press Gazette* or the *Guardian*. Information on the circulation of other evening papers is not available

## Partisan Tendencies and Circulations of National Daily Newspapers in British General Elections, 1945–2015

Circulation (millions) & party support												
	Daily Express	D. Herald/ The Sun <sup>1</sup>	Daily Mail	Daily Mirror	D. Sketch/ D. Graphic <sup>2</sup>	Daily Telegraph	(Manchester) Guardian <sup>3</sup>	Independent News Chronicle <sup>4</sup>	The Times	Today	Daily Star	
1945	3.3 Con	1.9 Lab	1.7 Con	2.4 Lab	0.9 Con	0.8 Con	0.1 Lib	1.5 Lib	0.2 Lab	-	-	
1950	4.1 Con	2.0 Lab	2.2 Con	4.6 Lab	0.8 Con	1.0 Con	0.1 Lib	1.5 Lib	0.3 Con	-	-	
1951	4.2 Con	2.0 Lab	2.3 Con	4.5 Lab	0.8 Con	1.0 Con	0.2 Lib/Con	1.5 Lib	0.2 Con	-	-	
1955	4.0 Con	1.8 Lab	2.1 Con	4.7 Lab	1.0 Con	1.1 Con	0.2 Lib/Con	1.3 Lib	0.2 Con	-	-	
1959	4.1 Con	1.5 Lab	2.1 Con	4.5 Lab	1.2 Con	1.2 Con	0.3 Lib/Con	1.2 Lib	0.3 Con	-	-	
1964	4.2 Con	1.3* Lab	2.4 Con	5.1 Lab	0.8 Con	1.3 Con	0.3 Lab	-	0.3 Con/Lib	-	-	
1966	4.0 Con	1.2 Lab	2.4 Con	5.1 Lab	0.8 Con	1.4 Con	0.3 Lab	-	0.3 Con/Lib	-	-	
1970	3.6 Con	1.5 Lab	1.9 Con	4.7 Lab	0.8 Con	1.4 Con	0.4 Lab/Lib	-	0.4 Con/Lib	-	-	
Feb. 1974	3.2 Con	3.3 Con	1.8 Con	4.2 Lab	-	1.4 Con	0.4 Lab/Lib	-	0.3 Con/Lib	-	-	
Oct. 1974	3.1 Con	3.5 All-Pty coal	1.7 Con-Lib coal	4.2 Lab	-	1.4 Con	0.4 Party balance	-	0.3 Con/Lib	-	-	
1979	2.5 Con	3.9 Con	2.0 Con	3.8 Lab	-	1.4 Con	0.3 Lab	-	-	-	n.a.	
1983	1.9 Con	4.2 Con	1.8 Con	3.3 Lab	-	1.3 Con	0.4 Alliance	-	0.3 Con	-	1.3 Con	
1987	1.7 Con	4.0 Con	1.8 Con	3.1 Lab	-	1.1 Con	0.5 Lab	-	0.4 Con	0.3 Coal	1.3 Con	

(continued)



## Circulation (millions) &amp; party support

	Daily Express	D. Herald/ The Sun <sup>1</sup>	Daily Mail	Daily Mirror	D. Sketch/ D. Graphic <sup>2</sup>	Daily Telegraph	(Manchester) Guardian <sup>3</sup>	Independent	News Chronicle <sup>4</sup>	The Times	Today	Daily Star
1992	1.5 Con	3.6 Con	1.7 Con	2.9 Lab	-	1.0 Con	0.4 Lab/LD	0.4 None	-	0.4 Con	0.5 Con	0.8 Neut
1997	1.2 Con	3.9 Lab	2.1 Con	2.8 Lab	-	1.1 Con	0.4 Lab/LD	0.3 Lab	-	0.8 Con	-	0.3 Lab
2001	0.9 Lab	3.3 Lab	2.3 Con	2.1 Lab	-	1.0 Con	0.4 Lab/LD	0.2 Lab/LD	-	0.7 Lab	-	0.6 Lab
2005	0.9 Con	3.1 Lab	2.3 Con	1.6 Lab	-	0.9 Con	0.3 Lab/LD	0.2 LD	-	0.7 Lab	-	0.7 Lab
2010	0.7 Con	3.0 Con	2.1 Con	1.2 Lab	-	0.7 Con	0.3 LD	0.2 Lab/LD	-	0.5 Con	-	0.8 Neut
2015	0.4 UKIP	1.9 Con	1.6 Con	0.9 Lab	-	0.5 Con	0.2 Lab	0.3 <sup>5</sup> LD/Con	-	0.4 Con/LD	-	0.4 Neut

<sup>1</sup>Name changed to the *Sun* in 1964<sup>2</sup>Named *Daily Graphic*, 1946-52<sup>3</sup>*Manchester* dropped from title in 1959<sup>4</sup>Ceased publication in 1960<sup>5</sup>Combined circulation for the *Independent* and *i* newspaper in 2015

\*Figure uncertain due to re-launching at that time

Source of circulation figures: 1945, 1950: Nuffield election studies; thereafter, Audit Bureau of Circulation, excepting *The Daily Telegraph* figures for 1951, 1955, 1959 (London Press Exchange)

Circulation figures are for the period of the year in which the election was held

## Partisanship in Elections

	1945	1950	1951	1955	1959	1964	1966	1970	Feb 1974	Oct 1974
Total circulation (000s)	12,799	16,632	16,623	16,224	16,067	15,679	15,419	14,642	14,633	14,573
Total Conservative circulation	6,713 (52%)	8,333 (50%)	8,599 <sup>a</sup> (52%)	8,487 <sup>a</sup> (52%)	8,715 (54%)	9,016 (57%)	8,538 (55%)	8,133 <sup>a</sup> (55%)	10,441 <sup>a</sup> (71%)	6,898 <sup>a</sup> (47%)
Total Conservative vote	9,988 (40%)	12,503 (43%)	13,718 (48%)	13,287 (50%)	13,750 (49%)	12,001 (43%)	11,418 (42%)	13,145 (46%)	11,869 (38%)	10,465 (36%)
Total Labour circulation	4,454 (35%)	6,633 (40%)	6,517 (39%)	6,484 (40%)	6,145 <sup>a</sup> (38%)	6,663 (42%)	6,608 <sup>a</sup> (43%)	6,509 <sup>a</sup> (44%)	4,557 (31%)	4,572 <sup>a</sup> (31%)
Total Labour vote	11,995 (48%)	13,267 (46%)	13,949 (49%)	12,405 (46%)	12,216 (44%)	12,206 (44%)	13,095 (48%)	12,209 (43%)	11,639 (37%)	11,457 (39%)
Total Liberal circulation	1,632 (13%)	1,666 (10%)	1,646 <sup>a</sup> (10%)	1,409 <sup>a</sup> (9%)	1,390 <sup>a</sup> (9%)	-	556 <sup>a</sup> (4%)	705 <sup>a</sup> (5%)	716 <sup>a</sup> (5%)	2,432 <sup>a</sup> (17%)
Total Liberal vote	2,248 (9%)	2,622 (9%)	731 (2%)	722 (3%)	1,639 (6%)	3,093 (11%)	2,328 (8%)	2,117 (7%)	6,063 (19%)	5,347 (18%)

(continued)

	1979	1983	1987	1992	1997	2001	2005	2010	2015
Total circulation (000s)	13,789 <sup>b</sup>	14,527	14,824	13,546	13,180	11,586	10,774	8,625 <sup>b</sup>	5,924 <sup>c</sup>
Total Conservative circulation	9,731 (71%)	11,260 (78%)	10,914 <sup>a</sup> (74%)	8,728 <sup>a</sup> (64%)	4,461 (34%)	3,326 (29%)	4,030 (37%)	6,908 (80%)	4,428 <sup>a</sup> (75%)
Total Conservative vote	13,698 (44%)	13,012 (42%)	13,763 (42%)	14,048 (42%)	9,591 (31%)	8,355 (32%)	8,782 (32%)	10,727 (36%)	11,325 (37%)
Total Labour circulation	4,058 (29%)	3,267 (22%)	3,924 <sup>a</sup> (26%)	3,332 <sup>a</sup> (25%)	8,147 (61%)	7,947 (60%)	5,813 (54%)	1,428 <sup>a</sup> (17%)	1,058 (18%)
Total Labour vote	11,532 (37%)	8,457 (28%)	10,030 (31%)	11,560 (34%)	13,542 (43%)	10,741 (41%)	9,568 (35%)	8,607 (29%)	9,347 (30%)
Total Liberal circulation	-	417 (3%)	307 <sup>a</sup> (2%)	429 <sup>a</sup> (3%)	-	-	226 (2%)	477 <sup>a</sup> (6%)	453 <sup>a</sup> (8%)
Total Liberal vote	4,314 (14%)	7,781 (25%)	7,342 (23%)	5,999 (18%)	5,243 (17%)	4,814 (18%)	5,985 (22%)	6,836 (23%)	2,416 (8%)

<sup>a</sup>Including paper(s) with divided support, but omits the *Sun* in October 1974

<sup>b</sup>Not including the *Daily Star*

<sup>c</sup>Including the *Daily Express* (438,000, 7%), which endorsed UKIP. Not including the *Daily Star*

Source of circulation figures: 1945, 1950: Nuffield election studies; thereafter, Audit Bureau of Circulation, excepting *The Daily Telegraph* figures for 1951, 1955, 1959 (London Press Exchange)

Circulation figures are for the period of the year in which the election was held. Newspapers included are those shown in the previous table

## PROVINCIAL MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPERS, 1900–

Sporting newspapers and publications such as the *Hull Shipping Gazette* and the *Hartlepool Daily Shipping List* have been omitted. Bold type indicates newspapers still being published on 1 Jan 2015.

ABERDEEN—*Aberdeen Daily Journal* (1746). Merged with *Aberdeen Free Press* Nov 1922, and became **Aberdeen Press and Journal**.

*Aberdeen Free Press* (1853). Merged with *Aberdeen Daily Journal* Nov 1922.

BATH—*Bath Daily Argus* (1870). Merged with local evening paper, *Bath Daily Chronicle*, in Jan 1900.

BEDFORD—*Bedford Daily Circular* (1903). Merged with *Bedford Record* July 1939.

BELFAST—**Belfast News-Letter** (1737).

*Northern Whig* (1824). Changed name to *Northern Whig and Belfast Post* Jun 1919. Ceased publication 1963.

*Irish Daily Telegraph* (1904). Merged with local evening paper, *Belfast Telegraph*, Apr 1952.

**Irish News and Belfast Morning News** (1881).

BIRMINGHAM—*Daily Argus* (1891). Merged with local evening paper, *Birmingham Evening Dispatch*, Jan 1902.

*Birmingham Daily Post* (1857). Changed name to *Birmingham Post* May 1918. Became *Birmingham Post and Gazette* Nov 1956. Changed name to *Birmingham Post* 1973. Switched to weekly publication Nov 2009.

*Birmingham Daily Gazette* (1862). Merged with *Midland Express* and changed name to *Birmingham Gazette and Express* 1904. Merged with *Birmingham Post* Nov 1956.

BRADFORD—*Bradford Observer* (1834). Changed name to *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Nov 1901. Changed name to *Yorkshire Observer* Jan 1909. Merged with local evening paper, *The Telegraph and Argus*, Nov 1956.

BRIGHTON—*Morning Argus* (1896). Ceased publication as morning paper, May 1926.<sup>1</sup> *Sussex Daily News* (1868). Merged with *Evening Argus* Mar 1956.

BRISTOL—*Bristol Western Daily Press* (1858). Changed name to **Western Daily Press** 1928.

*Bristol Mercury* (1790). Changed name to *Bristol Daily Mercury* Dec 1901. Ceased publication Nov 1909.

*Bristol Times and Mirror* (1713). Merged with *Western Daily Press* 1932.

CARDIFF—*South Wales Daily News* (1872). Changed name to *South Wales News* Apr 1928. Merged with *Western Mail* Aug 1928.

**Western Mail** (1869).

*Cardiff Journal of Commerce* (1904). Changed name to *Cardiff and South Wales Journal of Commerce* July 1914. Changed name to *South Wales Journal of Commerce* June 1918. Ceased publication Apr 1935.

CROYDON—*Surrey Morning Echo* (1908). Ceased publication, Jan 1910.

DARLINGTON—*North Star* (1881). Merged with *Newcastle Daily Journal* 1926.

**Northern Echo** (1870).

DUNDEE—*Dundee Advertiser* (1861). Merged with *Courier and Argus* 1926, and became *Dundee Advertiser and Courier*.

*Courier and Argus* (1861). Merged with the daily edition of *Dundee Advertiser* 1926, and became *Dundee Advertiser and Courier*.

*Dundee Advertiser and Courier* (1926). Changed name to **Courier and Advertiser** 1926.

EDINBURGH—**Scotsman** (1817).

EXETER—*Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* (1772). Merged with *Western Morning News* Mar 1932. *Western Times* (1827). Became weekly paper 1922.

GLASGOW—(**Glasgow**) **Herald** (1783).

*North British Daily Mail* (1847). Became *Glasgow Daily Mail* 1901. Merged with *Glasgow Record* 1901.

*Daily Record* (1895). Incorporated *Glasgow Daily Mail* 1901, and became *Daily Record and Daily Mail*. Changed name to *Daily Record and Mail* 1902. Changed name to **Daily Record** 1954.

*Bulletin* (1915). Became *Bulletin and Scots Pictorial* Jan 1924. Ceased publication July 1960. *Scottish Daily News* (Apr 75). Workers' Cooperative, using *Scottish Daily Express* plant. Ceased publication Nov 1975.

HUDDERSFIELD—*Huddersfield Daily Chronicle* (1871).<sup>2</sup> Ceased publication Dec 1915.

HULL—*Daily Mail* (1787). Became an evening paper 1902.

*Eastern Morning News* (1861). Ceased publication Nov 1929.

IPSWICH—**East Anglian Daily Times** (1874).

LEAMINGTON—Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth and District Morning News (1896). Originally *Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth and District Daily Circular*. Changed name and started morning publication in 1919. Ceased publication 1991.

LEEDS—*Leeds Mercury* (1718). Changed name to *Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury* Oct 1901–Nov 1907. Merged with *Yorkshire Post* Nov 1939.

**Yorkshire Post** (1754).

LEICESTER—*Leicester Daily Post* (1872). Ceased publication Mar 1921.

LIVERPOOL—*Liverpool Courier* (1808). Changed name to *Liverpool Daily Courier* Sep 1922. Changed name to *Daily Courier* Oct 1922. Ceased publication Dec 1929.

*Liverpool Mercury* (1811). Merged with *Liverpool Daily Post* Nov 1904.

*Liverpool Daily Post* (1855). Switched to weekly publication as *Liverpool Post* Jan 2012; ceased publication Dec 2013.

*Journal of Commerce* (1861). Ceased publication 1968.

LLANDUDNO—(**North Wales**) **Daily Post**, split from *Liverpool Daily Post* as a separate publication, 2003.

MANCHESTER—*Manchester Courier* (1825). Ceased publication Jan 1916.

*Daily Dispatch* (1900). Merged with *News Chronicle* Nov 1955.

(Manchester) **Guardian** (1821). (See under *National Daily Newspapers*.)

*Manchester Journal of Commerce*. Ceased publication 1911.

*Telegraphic News*. Ceased publication 1901.

*Daily Citizen* (1912). Ceased publication Jun 1915.

*Daily Sketch* (1909). Ceased publication Apr 1911.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE—*Illustrated Chronicle* (1910). Ceased publication, Jun 1925.

*Newcastle Daily Chronicle* (1858). Merged with *North Mail* Mar 1923.

*Newcastle Daily Journal* (1832). Became *Newcastle Journal and North Mail*, Sep 1939. Changed name to **Journal** Jul 1958.

*North Mail* (1901). Incorporated *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* Mar 1923, and became *North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. Merged with *Newcastle Journal*, in Sep 1939.

*Newcastle Morning Mail* (1898). Changed name to *Morning Mail* Feb 1901. Ceased publication Aug 1901.

NEWPORT—*South Wales Daily News* (1872). Changed name to *South Wales News* 1928. Merged with *Western Mail*, 1928.

NORWICH—**Eastern Daily Press** (1870).

*Norfolk Daily Standard* (1855). Became an evening paper in 1900.

NOTTINGHAM—*Nottingham Daily Express* (1860). Changed name to *Nottingham Journal and Express* Apr 1918. Changed name to *Nottingham Journal* 1921. Merged with *Nottingham Guardian* Sep 1953, to become *Nottingham Guardian Journal*. Ceased publication Jan 1973.

*Nottingham Daily Guardian* (1861). Changed name to *Nottingham Guardian* Oct 1905. Merged with *Nottingham Journal* Sep 1953.

OXFORD—*Oxford Morning Echo* (1860). Ceased publication Jan 1900.

PLYMOUTH—*Western Daily Mercury* (1860). Merged with *Western Morning News* Jan 1921.

**Western Morning News** (1860).

PORTSMOUTH—*Southern Daily Mail* (1884). Ceased publication 1905.

SHIELDS—*Shields Morning Mail* (1889). Ceased publication Feb 1901.

SHEFFIELD—*Yorkshire Early Bird* (1899). Became morning paper in 1929. Changed named to *Early Bird* Mar 1938. Merged with local evening paper, *Chronicle Middy*, May 1950.

*Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (1855). Changed name to *Sheffield Telegraph* Jun 1934; to *Sheffield Telegraph and Daily Independent* Oct 38–May 39; to *Telegraph and Independent* Jun–Jul 42; to *Sheffield Telegraph* Jul 42–Sep 65; to *Sheffield Morning Telegraph* Sep 65. Closed 1987.

*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* (1819). Changed name to *Sheffield Independent* Jan 1901. Changed name to *Sheffield Daily Independent* Feb 01–Oct 09. Changed name to *Daily Independent* June 1922. Amalgamated with *Sheffield Telegraph* Oct 1938.

SWANSEA—*Swansea Gazette*. Changed name to *Swansea Daily Shipping Register* 1900. Ceased publication 1918.

YORK—*Yorkshire Herald* (1790). Became weekly 1936.

<sup>1</sup>Localised editions of the Argus were published in Battle, Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Hove, Lewes, Littlehampton, Rye, Tunbridge Wells and Worthing. Those still publishing in 1926 were merged with the Brighton *Morning Morning Argus* into the *Evening Argus*.

<sup>2</sup>Not published on Saturdays.

Source: *Willing's Press Guide, 1900-*; the catalogue of the British Museum Newspaper Library at Colindale.

## MAIN POLITICAL WEEKLIES

### **Economist, The, 1843-**

- Proprietors:* The Economist Newspaper Limited. (Since 1928, 50% of shares held by Financial Newspaper Proprietors Limited, later Financial News Ltd.)
- Policy:* Independent
- Editors:* E. Johnstone, 1883. F. Hurst, 1907. H. Withers, 1916. W. Layton, 1922. G. Crowther, 1938. D. Tyerman, 1956. A. Burnet, 1965. A. Knight, 1974. R. Pennant-Rea, 1986. B. Emmott, 1993. J. Micklethwait, 2006. Zanny Minton Beddoes, 2015

### **(Nation), 1907-31**

- Proprietors:* The Nation. 1931 Amalgamated with the *New Statesman*
- Policy:* Independent radical
- Editors:* H. Massingham, 1907. H. Henderson, 1923. H. Wright, 1930-31

### **New Statesman (and Society), 1913-**

- Proprietors:* Statesman Publishing Company. 1931 Amalgamated with the Nation, The Statesman and Nation Publishing Company. Merged with *New Society* in 1988 and adopted full title *New Statesman and Society*
- Policy:* Independent radical
- Editors:* C. Sharp, 1913. K. Martin, 1931. J. Freeman, 1961. P. Johnson, 1965. R. Crossman, 1970. A. Howard, 1973. B. Page, 1978. H. Stephenson, 1982. J. Lloyd, 1986. S. Weir, 1988. S. Platt, 1991. I. Hargreaves, 1996. P. Wilby, 1998. J. Kampfnr, 2005. J. Cowley, 2008

### **Spectator, The, 1828-**

- Proprietors:* The Spectator Limited since 1898. J. St. L. Strachey, 1898. (Sir) E. Wrench, 1925. I. Gilmour, 1954. H. Creighton, 1967. H. Keswick, 1975. A. Cluff, 1981. John Fairfax & Sons, 1985. Telegraph Group, 1988
- Policy:* Independent conservative
- Editors:* J.St.L. Strachey, 1897. (Sir) Evelyn Wrench, 1925. W. Harris, 1932. W. Taplin, 1953. I. Gilmour, 1954. B. Inglis, 1959. I. Hamilton, 1962. I. Macleod, 1963. N. Lawson, 1966. G. Gale, 1970. H. Creighton, 1973. A. Chancellor, 1975. C. Moore, 1984. D. Lawson, 1989. F. Johnson, 1995. B. Johnson, 1999. M. d'Ancona, 2006. F. Nelson, 2009

### **(Time and Tide), 1920-77**

- Proprietors:* Lady Rhondda, 1920-1958. L. Skevington, 1958. T. Beaumont, 1960. W. Brittain, 1962. Time and Tide Ltd., 1977. Re-named Time and Tide Business News, 1977, and published fortnightly. From 1978, published monthly
- Policy:* Independent
- Editors:* Lady Rhondda, 1920. A. Lejeune, 1957. L. Skevington, 1958. J. Thompson, 1960. W. Brittain, 1962. I. Lyon, 1977

**Tribune, 1937–.**

<i>Proprietors:</i>	Tribune Publications, Ltd.
<i>Policy:</i>	Left-wing
<i>Editors:</i>	W. Mellor, 1937. J. Hartshorn, 1938. R. Postgate, 1940. A. Bevan, 1942. J. Kimche, 1945. M. Foot, 1948. R. Edwards, 1952. M. Foot, 1956. R. Clements, 1959. C. Mullin, 1982. N. Williamson, 1984. P. Kelly, 1986. P. Anderson, 1990. M. Seddon, 1993. C. McLaughlin, 2004

**The Press Council, 1953–1990**

<i>Chairman</i>			
<i>(General Council of the Press)</i>		<i>(The Press Council)</i>	
1953	W. Astor (Ld)	1963	Ld Devlin
1955	Sir L. Andrews	1969	Ld Pearce
1959	G. Murray	1974	Ld Shawcross
		1978	(Sir) P. Neill
		1983	Sir Z. Cowen
		1989	L. Blom-Cooper

The General Council of the Press was formed in 1953 in response to a recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Press (Cmd. 7700). It consisted of 15 editorial representatives and 10 managerial representatives. Its objects were to preserve the freedom of the press, to review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance, to encourage training of journalists and technical research and to study developments in the press tending towards greater concentration or monopoly.

In 1963, it was reorganised to bring in lay members and the title was changed to the Press Council. The objects of the Council were extended to include considering complaints about the conduct of the press or the conduct of persons and organisations towards the press, and publishing relevant statistical material.

In 1977, the Press Council accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Press that in addition to its independent lay Chairman, it should consist of equal numbers of press and lay members. From 1978 to 1990, the composition was 12 representatives from newspaper and magazine management, 4 from the National Union of Journalists, 2 from the Institute of Journalists, 18 lay representatives, 8 non-voting consultative members and a lay Chairman. Lay members were appointed by an independent body, the Press Council Appointments Commission. The NUJ representatives withdrew from the Council in 1980, and only returned in May 1990, seven months before the Council was wound up.

**Press Complaints Commission, 1991–2014***Chairman*

1991	Ld McGregor of Durriss
1995	Ld Wakeham
2003	Sir C. Meyer
2009	Lady Buscombe
2011	Ld Hunt of Wirral



The Press Complaints Commission began work on 1 Jan 1991. Its establishment followed the June 1990 Report of the Calcutt Committee which recommended the setting up of a Commission to replace the Press Council which it considered ‘ineffective as an adjudicating body’. The new self-regulatory Commission was to have an independent Board of Finance to fund its activities, a Code Committee to produce and keep up to date as a Code of Practice, and the Commission itself. By January 1991, a committee of regional and national editors had produced a 16-point Code of Practice for the Commission to uphold. Over the succeeding years, the Code was modified frequently in the light of experience. The Commission was composed of seven editors of national and local newspapers and magazines and nine members (including the Chair) drawn from other fields. In 1995, the Government endorsed regulation of the press under the Press Complaints Commission in a White Paper *Privacy and Media Intrusion*.

In 2011, following revelations of phone hacking by journalists at the *News of the World*, the government set up an inquiry under Lord Justice Leveson into media practices and culture. His report, published on 29 Nov 12, recommended a new independent body should replace the Press Complaints Commission. The PCC closed on 8 Sep 14.

#### **Press Recognition Panel, 2014–**

To replace the Press Complaints Commission, a Royal Charter was approved on 30 Oct 13 which provided for a Press Recognition Panel, an independent legal body with powers to recognise self-regulatory bodies set up by the press as ‘approved regulators’. The PRP was set up on 3 Nov 14 and announced it was ready to receive applications on 10 Sep 15. One regulator, IMPRESS (Chair: W. Merricks), was approved in Oct 16.

##### *Chairman*

2014 D. Wolfe

#### **Independent Press Standards Organisation, 2014–**

Almost all the newspaper publishers refused to submit to regulation under the auspices of the Royal Charter, and instead established in 2014 the Independent Press Standards Organisation, which remains outside its control and has not applied for recognition by the Press Recognition Panel. Its board consists of five representatives of the newspaper and magazine industry and seven independent members from outside the industry, chaired by a retired judge. IPSO is not recognised by the *Financial Times*, the *Guardian* or the *Independent*.

##### *Chairman of the Board*

2014

Sir A. Moses

##### *Chairman of the Selection Panel*

2014

Sir H. Phillips

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## Broadcasting

## Chronology of main events in British broadcasting

18 Oct 22	British Broadcasting Company (BBC) formed
18 Jan 23	BBC receives licence to broadcast
20 Dec 26	BBC becomes British Broadcasting Corporation under Royal Charter
2 Nov 36	BBC television broadcasts begin from Alexandra Palace, the first scheduled public television service
1 Sep 39	BBC radio national programme and regional services combined into a single Home Service. Television services suspended for duration of war (resume 7 Jun 46)

- 7 Jan 40 BBC Forces Programme (offering lighter content than the Home Service) started
- 29 Jul 45 Regional Home Services re-established; Light Programme replaces the Forces Programme in Britain
- 29 Sep 46 BBC radio Third Programme introduced
- 17 Dec 49 BBC begins TV service in the Midlands, transmitting from Sutton Coldfield, the first outside London
- 2 Jun 53 Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The popularity of the live TV coverage was believed to be a major factor in encouraging wider TV ownership
- 4 Aug 54 Independent Television Authority (ITA) setup under *Television Act 1954*, to licence programme contracting companies and regulate their output. Finance was to depend on advertising revenue, but the 'sponsoring' of programmes by advertisers was specifically prohibited
- 22 Sep 55 First Independent Television (ITV) programmes transmitted. As a spoiler tactic, Grace Archer is killed off in a dramatic episode of the BBC radio soap opera *The Archers* on the same evening. The first advertisement shown is for Gibbs SR toothpaste
- 11 Jul 62 First live TV transmissions by Telstar satellite
- 20 Apr 64 Second BBC TV channel (BBC2) opens, initially only available in London
- 1 Jul 67 BBC2's first colour TV transmission (coverage of Wimbledon tennis). BBC1 follows in 1969
- 30 Sep 67 BBC Radio adds a new pop music station and renames existing networks: Radio 1 (new), Radio 2 (the former Light Programme), Radio 3 (Third and Music Programmes), Radio 4 (Home Service)
- 8 Nov 67 BBC Radio Leicester starts broadcasting as limited experiment in local radio. Services in other areas quickly follow
- 12 Jul 72 Under the *Sound Broadcasting Act 1972*, ITA is renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) with its functions extended to include the provision of Independent Local Radio services
- 8 Oct 73 LBC, the first (legal) independent local radio (ILR) station begins broadcasting, with a news service provided by Independent Radio News, subsequently available to all the independent local radio stations. Capital Radio follows a week later
- 31 Dec 73 First ILR station outside London (Radio Clyde)
- 1 Jan 75 BBC Radio Ulster opens, first step in the development of three National Regions as autonomous BBC services
- 1978 Reorganisation of radio frequencies allows the national services—Radio Wales, Radio Cymru (Welsh language), Radio Scotland, Radio Ulster—to become fully independent of Radio 4
- 3 Apr 78 First live radio broadcast of proceedings in Parliament
- 1 Jun 81 Broadcasting Complaints Commission established (under *Broadcasting Act 1980*)
- 1 Nov 82 S4C begins broadcasting in Wales, regulated by the S4C Authority, Sianel Pedwar Cymru
- 2 Nov 82 Channel 4 goes on air in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- 17 Jan 83 BBC starts Breakfast TV broadcasts; ITV follows on 1 Feb 83
- 1 Jan 85 Following recommendations of Hunt Committee, the Cable Authority starts work, established to provide cable TV programmes under the *Cable and Broadcasting Act 1984*
- 23 Jan 85 First experimental TV broadcasts of proceedings in House of Lords
- Dec 86 British Satellite Broadcasting (BSB) wins contract, proposing to transmit from the Marcopolo high-power satellite using the latest D-MAC transmission technology and 'squarial' home dish aerials. Major shareholders include Anglia, Granada and Pearson
- 16 May 88 Broadcasting Standards Council established by the Home Secretary (put on a statutory footing by *Broadcasting Act 1990*), to consider standards in portrayal of sex and violence, and matters of taste and decency on TV, radio and video
- Jun 88 R. Murdoch announces plans for Sky Television on Astra satellite
- Feb 89 Sky Television begins transmission

- 21 Nov 89 House of Commons proceedings televised for the first time
- Nov 90 BSB and Sky announce merger to form British Sky Broadcasting (BSkyB)
- 1 Jan 91 IBA and Cable Authority replaced by Independent Television Commission (ITC) and Radio Authority, under the *Broadcasting Act 1990*. The ITC licenses and regulates all commercial TV services, terrestrial, cable and satellite, tele-text, television advertising and sponsorship, and programme output; the most important consequences were that subject to meeting a quality threshold, regional TV licences would be awarded to the highest bidder; and Channel 4 became a government-owned corporation, selling its own advertising
- 7 Sep 92 First Independent National Radio station (Classic FM) on air, licensed by the Radio Authority
- Nov 93 Government announces limited relaxation of ITV ownership rules, enabling one ITV company to hold two large regional licences, except in London. A number of proposed mergers were subsequently announced, leading to an eventual concentration of ITV ownership under Carlton and Granada
- Mar 94 BBC Radio 5 re-launched as Five Live, a rolling news and sports network
- 1995 BBC begins transmission of the existing five BBC national radio stations by Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) radio
- 1 Apr 97 Under the *Broadcasting Act 1996*, Broadcasting Standards Council and Broadcasting Complaints Commission merge as Broadcasting Standards Commission
- 30 Mar 97 Channel 5 on air, although initially only available in some parts of the country. Before commencement of the service, the contractor was required to make arrangements to retune domestic video equipment to eliminate interference in around six million homes where those devices were affected by its transmissions
- Sep 98 BBC Parliament, providing live coverage of parliamentary proceedings, on air (succeeding a private venture, the Parliamentary Channel)
- 1 Oct 98 BSkyB's Sky Digital (satellite service) starts transmission
- 15 Nov 98 OnDigital (later ITV Digital) begins broadcasting its terrestrial digital TV service
- 17 Sep 99 Culture Secretary C. Smith announces the government's intention to achieve digital switchover, replacing all analogue transmissions, with a tentative target date for completion of 2010. The change would require all viewers to acquire new TVs or set-top boxes capable of decoding the digital signal
- 9 Nov 99 In Pre-Budget report, Chancellor G. Brown announces that over-75s would be exempt from the licence fee
- Feb 02 First BBC digital-only radio station (5 Live Sports Extra) launched; others follow later in the year
- 30 Oct 02 Launch of Freeview, a platform for free terrestrial digital TV services, taking over licences from the defunct ITV Digital. Freeview is initially backed by the BBC and BSkyB. (ITV and Channel 4 become shareholders in 2006)
- 29 Dec 03 Under the *Office of Communications Act 2002*, Ofcom replaces the ITC, Radio Authority and Broadcasting Standards Commission
- 28 Jan 04 Report of the Hutton inquiry (into events surrounding the death of MOD expert David Kelly) published, strongly criticising the BBC for its coverage of questions over the decision to invade Iraq. BBC Chairman G. Davies resigns, as does Director-General G. Dyke the following day
- 2 Feb 04 Merger between Granada and Carlton, as ITV plc, comes into effect following approval by a competition enquiry
- 19 Sep 06 Renewal of BBC's Charter on revised terms (effective 1 Jan 07) announced, including replacement of the Board of Governors by the BBC Trust and a duty on the BBC to take a leading role in the switchover to digital TV

- Dec 07 Launch of BBC iPlayer, an Internet platform for watching BBC output after its initial broadcast. Programmes are available for some time after its original broadcast. Up to the end of 2016, a TV licence was not required to use the iPlayer, although moves were underway to change this law
- 15 Oct 08 Sky News replaces ITN as main supplier for Independent Radio News
- 15 Apr 10 First televised live debate between party leaders during a general election campaign (see p. 742)
- 16 Apr 10 New regulations modifying the *Communications Act 2003* come into force, allowing product placement in TV programmes for the first time
- 24 Oct 12 Completion of digital switchover of TV services, with the final analogue transmissions discontinued

## The BBC

*The British Broadcasting Company Ltd.* was formed by some 200 manufacturers and shareholders on 18 Oct 22, registered on 15 Dec 22 and received its licence on 18 Jan 23. A system of paid licences for owners of radio receivers was started in 1922. London, Manchester, Birmingham and Newcastle stations began to operate in November and December, 1922.

This was followed by the establishment of the *British Broadcasting Corporation* under Royal Charter (20 Dec 26), which came into operation on 1 Jan 27. It was to be a public service body ‘acting in the national interest’ and financed by licence fees paid by all owners of radio receivers. (A formal agreement with the Postmaster-General had been drawn up on 9 Nov 26.) Under the Royal Charter, the BBC was granted a licence for 10 years and was to be directed by a board of governors nominated by the government. The Charter was renewed and modified 1 Jan 37, 1 Jan 47, 1 Jul 52, 30 Jul 64 and 1 Aug 81. On 6 Jul 94, it was announced (Cm. 2621) that the Charter would be renewed until 2006.

Following a government consultation, a new Charter for the BBC came into force on 1 Jan 07. The BBC Trust took over from the Board of Governors but with a different remit; in summary, this was to ensure that the BBC remains independent and delivers public value, to represent licence fee payers, to set strategic priorities for the BBC Executive (which maintains full control of day-to-day programming) and to assess the BBC’s delivery of those priorities, to administer the Public Value test that must be conducted before any new service can be launched or any existing service is significantly changed, and to appoint the Director General.

In May 2016, the government announced its intended revisions to the Charter for its renewal with effect from 1 Jan 17. These included the establishment of a new unitary Board, to replace the BBC Trust and Executive, and a new mission statement, ‘to act in the public interest, serving all audiences with impartial, high-quality and distinctive media content and services that inform, educate and entertain’. Ofcom’s powers were to be extended to make it the BBC’s external independent regulator. Contrary to some expectations, the licence fee will continue and will be extended to cover viewing of ‘on demand’ services as well as live transmissions. The Charter renewal period will increase from 10 to 11 years.

### British Broadcasting Company, 1923–1926

**Chairman:** Ld Gainford    **Managing Director:** (Sir) J. Reith (initially **General Manager**)

**Board members:** G. Isaacs (*Marconi*), Sir W. Noble (*General Electric*), B. Binyon (*Radio Communication Co.*), H. Pease (*Western Electric*), A. McKinstry (*Metropolitan Vickers*), W. Burnham (*Burndept*), J. Gray (*British Thomson-Houston Co.*), Sir W. Bull (*M.P.*).

### British Broadcasting Corporation, 1927–

<i>Chairman of the Board of Governors</i>		<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	
1 Jan 27	E of Clarendon	1 Jan 27	Ld Gainford
2 Jun 30	J. Whitley	1 Jan 33	R. Norman
28 Mar 35	Vt Bridgeman	25 Oct 35	H. Brown
3 Oct 35	R. Norman	8 Jun 37	C. Millis
19 Apr 39	Sir A. Powell	1 Jan 47	Marchioness of Reading
1 Jan 47	Ld Inman	7 Jan 51	Ld Tedder
9 Jun 47	Vt Simon	1 Jul 54	Sir P. Morris
1 Aug 52	Sir A. Cadogan	1 Jul 60	Sir J. Duff
1 Dec 57	Sir A. fforde	19 Sep 65	Ld Fulton
1 Feb 64	Sir J. Duff ( <i>acting</i> )	11 Jun 66	R. Lusty
14 May 64	Ld Normanbrook	31 Jul 67	Ld Fulton
1 Sep 67	Ld Hill of Luton	1 Jan 68	R. Lusty
1 Jan 73	Sir M. Swann	15 Feb 68	Ld Fulton
1 Aug 80	G. Howard (Ld)	12 Nov 70	Lady Plowden
1 Aug 83	S. Young	26 Jun 75	M. Bonham Carter
29 Aug 86	( <i>vacant</i> )	1 Aug 81	Sir W. Rees-Mogg
6 Nov 86	M. Hussey	1 Aug 86	Ld Barnett
1 Apr 96	Sir C. Bland	1 Aug 93	Ld Cocks
1 Oct 01	G. Davies	1 Aug 98	Lady Young of Old Scone
28 Jan 04	Ld Ryder ( <i>acting</i> )	1 Jan 01	G. Davies
17 May 04	M. Grade	1 Jan 02	Ld Ryder
Dec 06	A. Salz ( <i>acting</i> )	1 Aug 04	A. Salz

The BBC Trust replaced the Board of Governors on 1 January 2007

<i>Chairman of the BBC Trust</i>		<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	
1 Jan 07	Chitra Bharucha ( <i>acting</i> )	1 Jan 07	Chitra Bharucha
1 May 07	Sir M. Lyons	1 Nov 10	<i>vacant</i>
1 May 11	Ld Patten of Barnes	7 Apr 11	Diane Coyle
6 May 14	Diane Coyle ( <i>acting</i> )	1 May 15	Sir R. Carr
9 Oct 14	Rona Fairhead		

The BBC Trust was dissolved on 2 Apr 17 and replaced by the BBC Board (Chairman: Sir D. Clementi).

### Director-General

1 Jan 27	Sir J. Reith
1 Oct 38	F. Ogilvie
1 Jan 42	Sir C. Graves and R. Foot
24 Jun 43	R. Foot
31 Mar 44	(Sir) W. Haley
17 Jul 52	B. Nicholls ( <i>acting</i> )

1 Dec 52	Sir I. Jacob
31 Dec 59	(Sir) H. Greene
1 Apr 68	(Sir) C. Curran
1 Oct 77	(Sir) I. Trethowan
1 Aug 82	A. Milne
29 Jan 87	( <i>vacant</i> )
26 Feb 87	(Sir) M. Checkland
23 Dec 92	(Sir) J. Birt
31 Jan 00	G. Dyke
29 Jan 04	M. Byford ( <i>acting</i> )
22 Jun 04	M. Thompson
17 Sep 12	G. Entwistle
11 Nov 12	T. Davie ( <i>acting</i> )
2 Apr 13	Ld Hall of Birkenhead

### TV and Radio Licences

Since 1922, the BBC has been financed mainly by the issue of licences. In 1939–45, all licence revenue went to the Government and the BBC was financed by an annual grant-in-aid. The external services have continued to be financed in this way. Except for 1950–51, the Treasury retained part of the licence fee every year until 1961.

For cost of licences and number of licences in circulation, see pp. 514–5.

### ITV Programme Contracting Companies (on-air dates)

The following programme companies have held ITV (now Channel 3) franchises in the United Kingdom. As at 31 Dec 14, all but three of the regional franchises were held by ITV plc or its subsidiaries (the exceptions being the two Scottish franchises held by STV and the Northern Ireland franchise held by Ulster TV), although the distinct branding in each region has been retained. ITV's national news programmes have been supplied under contract by Independent Television News (ITN) since 1955.

**London (weekday):** Associated Rediffusion 22 Sep 55–29 Jul 68; Thames 30 Jul 68–31 Dec 92; Carlton 1 Jan 93– (now branded as ITV London).

**London (weekend):** Associated (ATV) 22 Sep 55–29 Jul 68; London Weekend (LWT) 2 Aug 68– (now branded as ITV London).

**Midlands (weekday):** Associated (ATV) 17 Feb 56–31 Dec 81; Central 1 Jan 82–

**Midlands (weekend):** ABC 18 Feb 56–28 Jul 68; combined with week-day franchise thereafter

**North of England (weekday):** Granada 3 May 56–28 Jul 68

**North of England (weekend):** ABC 5 May 56–28 Jul 68

**Central Scotland:** Scottish (STV) 31 Aug 57–

**Wales and West of England:** TWW 14 Jan 58–3 Mar 68; Harlech (HTV, later branded as ITV Wales and West) 4 Mar 68–31 Dec 13

**South of England:** Southern 30 Aug 58–31 Dec 81; TVS 1 Jan 82–31 Dec 92; Meridian 1 Jan 93–

**North East England:** Tyne-Tees 15 Jan 59–

**East of England:** Anglia 27 Oct 59–

**Northern Ireland:** Ulster 31 Oct 59–  
**South West England:** Westward 29 Apr 61–11 Aug 81; TSW 12 Aug 81–31 Dec 92; Westcountry 1 Jan 93–31 Dec 13.  
**The Borders:** Border 1 Sep 61–  
**North East Scotland:** Grampian 30 Sep 61– (now branded as STV North).  
**Channel Islands:** Channel 1 Sep 62–  
**West & North Wales:** Wales (W&N) 14 Sep 62–26 Jan 64  
**North West England:** Granada 29 Jul 68–  
**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 29 Jul 68–  
**Wales:** ITV Cymru Wales 1 Jan 14–  
**West and South-West England:** ITV West Country 1 Jan 14–  
**Breakfast TV (national):** TV-AM 1 Feb 83–31 Dec 92; GMTV 1 Jan 93– (now branded as ITV Breakfast).

### Channel Share of Viewing

*percentages (based on all transmission hours for all areas receiving TV)*

	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	C4 <sup>a</sup>	C5	Others
1956	39	–	61			
1960	37		63			
1965	45		55			
1970	48	4	48			
1975	46	8	46			
1980	46	11	43			
1985	35	11	47	7		
1990	38	10	43	9		
1991	35	10	42	10		4
1995	32	11	37	11		9
1996	33.5	11.5	35.1	10.7		10.1
1997	30.8	11.6	32.9	10.6	2.3	11.8
1998	29.5	11.3	31.7	10.3	4.3	12.9
1999	28.4	10.8	31.2	10.3	5.4	14.0
2000	27.2	10.8	29.3	10.5	5.7	16.6
2001	26.9	11.1	26.7	10.0	5.8	19.6
2002	26.2	11.4	24.1	10.0	6.3	22.1
2003	25.6	11.0	23.7	9.6	6.5	23.6
2004	24.7	10.0	22.8 <sup>b</sup>	9.7	6.6	26.2
2005	23.3	9.4	21.5	9.7	6.4	29.6
2006	22.8	8.8	19.6	9.8	5.7	33.3
2007	22.0	8.5	19.2	8.8	5.1	36.5
2008	21.8	7.8	18.4	8.2	5.0	38.0
2009	20.9	7.5	17.8	7.5	4.9	41.4
2010 <sup>c</sup>	20.8	6.9	17.0	7.0	4.5	43.7
2011 <sup>d</sup>	20.7	6.6	16.6	6.8	4.4	44.9
2012 <sup>c</sup>	21.3	6.1	15.7	6.5	4.4	45.9
2013	21.0	5.7	16.3	5.8	4.5	46.8
2014	21.7	6.1	15.5	5.6	4.4	46.8
2015	21.9	5.7	15.0	5.6	4.2	47.5

<sup>a</sup>Channel 4 share includes S4C 1983–2009 and C4 + 1 from 2007

<sup>b</sup>Following ITV's purchase of GMTV in 2004



<sup>c</sup>From 2010, figures include HD and SD channels

<sup>d</sup>From 2011, ITV includes ITV1 + 1

<sup>e</sup>From 2012, C5 includes C5 + 1

Source JICTAR (to 1980); BARB (from July 1981)

### Inquiries into Broadcasting

<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Set up</i>	<i>Reported</i>	<i>Cd. No</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Sir F. Sykes	Apr 23	Aug 23	951	£320
E of Crawford	Aug 25	Mar 26	2599	£106
Ld Selsdon	May 34	Jan 35	4793	£965
Vt Ullswater	Apr 35	Feb 36	5091	£564
Ld Hankey	Sep 43	Mar 45	Non-parl.	–
Ld Beveridge	Jun 49	Jan 51	8116	£15,415
Sir H. Pilkington	Jul 60	Jun 62	1753	£45,450
Ld Annan	Apr 74	Mar 77	6753	£315,000
Ld Hunt of Tanworth	Apr 82	Oct 82	8679	£47,388
Sir A. Part	Jul 82	Nov 82	8751	£34,625
A. Peacock	May 85	Jul 86	9824	£268,761
J. Sadler	Feb 89	Mar 91	1436	£215,000
G. Davies	Nov 98	Aug 99	Non-parl.	–
R. Lambert	Mar 02	Dec 02	Non-parl.	–
R. Laughton	Mar 04	May 04	Non-parl.	–
P. Graf	Aug 03	May 04	Non-parl.	–
R. Foster		Jan 07	Non-parl.	–

For broadcasting regulators, see pp. 569–70

### Political News and Current Affairs Broadcasting

#### *Political Editor, BBC News*

1970	P. Hardiman Scott
1975	D. Holmes
1980	J. Simpson
1981	J. Cole
1992	R. Oakley
2000	A. Marr
2005	N. Robinson
2015	Laura Kuenssberg

#### *Political Editor, ITN/ITV News (since 1975)*

1975	J. Haviland
1981	G. Mathias
1986	M. Brunson
2000	J. Sergeant
2002	N. Robinson
2005	T. Bradby
2015	R. Peston

#### *Political Editor, Sky News*

1989	A. Boulton
2014	F. Islam

### Televised Pre-election Head-to-Head Debates

At the 2010 general election, after many years of previously fruitless negotiation, the leaders of the main political parties were finally persuaded to take part in a series of live televised debates. Each debate was organised by one of the broadcasters and chaired by one of their senior journalists, but the feed was also provided to other broadcasters and on the Internet. The debates took place in front of a studio audience, some of whom were invited to ask pre-submitted questions to the debaters. A similar debate was also staged between the Chancellor and the other parties' economic spokesmen. During the 2014 Scottish Independence referendum, similar debates were staged between the chief spokesmen of the two sides. At the 2015 general election, there was prolonged negotiation between the broadcasters and the politicians before agreement could be reached on which leaders should be included: the eventual outcome was that there was one debate with seven participants and another with five of those seven (the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister being the two who were not included). In the 2016 EU membership referendum, debates were staged with more than one participant on each side of the argument.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Channel<sup>1</sup>, Venue</i>	<i>Chaired by</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Audience (millions)<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>Debates before general election of 6 May 2010</b>				
29 Mar 10	Channel 4, London	K. Guru-Murthy	A. Darling, G. Osborne, V. Cable	1.8
15 Apr 10	ITV1, Manchester	A. Stewart	G. Brown, D. Cameron, N. Clegg	9.7
22 Apr 10	Sky News, Bristol	A. Boulton	G. Brown, D. Cameron, N. Clegg	2.2
29 Apr 10	BBC1, Birmingham	D. Dimbleby	G. Brown, D. Cameron, N. Clegg	7.4
<b>Debates before Scottish Independence referendum of 18 September 2014<sup>3</sup></b>				
5 Aug 14	STV, Glasgow	B. Ponsonby	A. Darling, A. Salmond	0.8
25 Aug 14	BBC1, Glasgow	G. Campbell	A. Darling, A. Salmond	0.8 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Debates before general election of 5 May 2015<sup>5</sup></b>				
2 Apr 15	ITV, Salford	Julie Etchingham	Natalie Bennett, D. Cameron, N. Clegg, N. Farage, E. Miliband, Nicola Sturgeon, Leanne Wood	5.9
16 Apr 15	BBC, Westminster	D. Dimbleby	Natalie Bennett, N. Farage, E. Miliband, Nicola Sturgeon, Leanne Wood	4.3
<b>Debates before EU membership referendum of 23 June 2016<sup>6</sup></b>				
9 Jun 16	ITV, London	Julie Etchingham	Angela Eagle, B. Johnson, Andrea Leadsom, Amber Rudd, Gisela Stuart, Nicola Sturgeon	3.5

(continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Channel<sup>1</sup>, Venue</i>	<i>Chaired by</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Audience (millions)<sup>2</sup></i>
21 Jun 16	BBC, Wembley	D. Dimbleby	Ruth Davidson, B. Johnson, S. Khan, Andrea Leadsom, Frances O'Grady, Gisela Stuart	4.0
<b>Debates before general election of 2017</b>				
18 May 17	ITV, Salford	Julie Etchingham	T. Farron, Caroline Lucas, P. Nuttall, Nicola Sturgeon, Leanne Wood	1.6
31 May 17	BBC, Cambridge	Mishal Husain	J. Corbyn, T. Farron, Caroline Lucas, P. Nuttall, Amber Rudd, A. Robertson, Leanne Wood	3.6

<sup>1</sup>Channel organising the debate—most were also carried live or recorded by other channels

<sup>2</sup>Average audience (from BARB seven-day data); not including audiences for simulcasts on other channels or the Internet

<sup>3</sup>There were additional debates featuring a panel of speakers from each side

<sup>4</sup>Figure for audience on BBC1 Scotland. A further 1.7 m watched on BBC2, which carried the debate for the rest of the United Kingdom

<sup>5</sup>There were additional debates in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland featuring the leaders of the parties in those countries. Some of these were broadcast across the United Kingdom, and the rest were available through the Internet

<sup>6</sup>Excludes programmes where spokespersons from both sides took questions from a studio audience but were not on stage together, or where the same panel of speakers were not answering questions throughout the programme

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## Local Government

### STRUCTURE

By 1900, elected local government in Great Britain existed in three tiers: county councils, district councils and parish councils. The districts, which were subdivisions of counties, might be rural districts, urban districts, municipal boroughs or (in London) metropolitan boroughs, but their functions were largely the same. The largest towns and cities had the status of county boroughs (counties of cities in Scotland), were independent of the counties in which they stood, and their councils combined the powers and functions of county and district councils. A network of parish councils covered most but not all districts, and there were no parish councils in London. The City of London, governed by the Corporation of London, was in effect a county borough.

Major changes to the structure were brought about by the *London Government Act 1963*, the *Local Government Act 1972* and the *Local Government Act 1985*. (See below, pp. 748–50, for more details.) The Greater London Council was set up, from 1965, covering a much larger area than the previous London County Council, and its districts and boroughs were merged into a smaller number of larger London Boroughs.

Radical changes were made in the rest of the country following the Redcliffe-Maud Report (Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, 1966–9, Cmnd. 4040), although not all of the Redcliffe-Maud recommendations were adhered to. These revised the historic county boundaries, and created a smaller number of larger local government units at subcounty level. The structure, which differed in London, in Scotland, and in six newly-designated metropolitan areas, from that in the rest of England and Wales, was as follows.

*London since 1965*

From 1965 to 1986 London was governed by: the Greater London Council (GLC), with powers over housing, economic development, transport, strategic planning and emergency services; the 32 London boroughs; and the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), overseeing education in the inner boroughs. The GLC was abolished in 1986, and ILEA in 1990; their powers were given to the individual boroughs, with residual authority over London-wide issues resting with the Government Office for London. In 2000 the Greater London Authority (a Mayor and 25-member Assembly) took over most strategic functions from the Government Office for London.

*Metropolitan Areas since 1974*

From 1974 to 1986 the six other major metropolitan areas of England (West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Tyne & Wear) had a two-tier system of metropolitan county councils under which were 36 metropolitan district councils. In 1986 the metropolitan counties were abolished, and the metropolitan districts became unitary authorities.

*The Rest of England and Wales since 1974*

From 1974 to 1995 the rest of England and Wales was ruled by a two-tier system of 47 county councils and 333 district councils. In 1995 Welsh County Councils were abolished and Wales was divided into 22 unitary authorities. Between 1995 and 1997, some 45 single-purpose unitary authorities were created in England from former districts or mergers of districts, and more have since been created including some cases of entire counties coming under a single unitary authority. In the remaining English counties, the county council continues to share power with the non-metropolitan districts.

*Scotland since 1974*

From 1975 to 1996 Scotland was divided into two tiers—nine regional councils and 53 district councils—plus three unitary island councils. In 1996 the Regional Councils were abolished, and the districts reorganised into 29 unitary authorities plus the three island councils.

**Number of Councils in England and Wales<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>County Councils inc. London</i>	<i>County Boroughs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Non-County Boroughs</i>	<i>Urban District Councils</i>	<i>Rural District Councils</i>	<i>London Boroughs &amp; City of London</i>
1900	62	67	250	800	663	29
1910	62	75	249	812	657	29
1920	62	82	246	799	649	29
1930	62	83	300	780	638	29

(continued)

	<i>County Councils inc. London</i>	<i>County Boroughs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Non-County Boroughs</i>	<i>Urban District Councils</i>	<i>Rural District Councils</i>	<i>London Boroughs &amp; City of London</i>
1940	61	83	256	581	476	29
1950	61	83	309	572	475	29
1960	62	83	319	564	473	29
1973	58	83	270	535	471	33
		<i>Met. Boroughs</i>	<i>Unitary Auths.</i>	<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Welsb Councils</i>	
1974	47	36	–	333	–	33
1998	34	36	47	238	22	33
2016	28	36	56	201	22	33

<sup>a</sup>This table does not include parish councils. No exact figures for their numbers are available. In 1900 there were about 8000, in 1920 about 7000 and in 1966 about 7700. Following the 1974 reorganisation of local government a number of the local authorities that had been abolished applied for parish council status

<sup>b</sup>The figures in this column are deceptively constant. In the 1960s a few County Boroughs disappeared through local government amalgamation and a few more Non-County Boroughs were promoted to county status

### Major Legislation Affecting Local Government

*Education Act 1902.* This transferred the responsibility for education from school boards and school attendance committees to county councils, county borough councils, and some of the larger county districts.

*Housing Acts.* A series of acts from 1919 onwards provided for the building of houses by local authorities with varying rates of subsidy from the Exchequer and from the rates.

*Local Government Act 1929.* This abolished the guardians of the poor, and transferred their responsibilities for poor law and registration to county councils and county borough councils. It also reorganised the system of grants-in-aid, creating the general grant, partly as compensation for the complete de-rating of agriculture and the de-rating of industry to 25%.

*Town and Country Planning Act 1932.* This established a general system of planning control which could be adopted by second tier local authorities.

*Local Government Act 1933.* This was a codifying Act covering the structure and constitution of local authorities of all sorts, but making no fundamental change in the law.

*Local Government (Boundary Commission) Act 1945.* This provided for the establishment of a Local Government Boundary Commission, which was later abolished by the *Local Government Boundary Commission (Dissolution) Act 1949.* (But see *Local Government Boundary Commission Act 1958.*)

*New Towns Act 1946.* This provided for the establishment of new towns to be built by development corporations appointed by the Ministry, and was succeeded by further Acts which were consolidated in the *New Towns Act 1965.*

*National Health Service Act 1946.* This transferred local authority hospitals to the Ministry of Health. It made counties and county boroughs responsible for ambulance service, maternity and child welfare, health visiting, home help, prevention of illness and after-care, etc.

*Town and Country Planning Act 1947.* This applied planning control to the whole country, transferred responsibility to county councils and county borough councils, and introduced development charges balanced by a compensation fund of £300m. Development charges and the £300m fund were abolished by the *Town and Country Planning Act 1953*.

*Children Act 1948.* After the Curtis Committee Report, this Act made counties and county boroughs responsible for all children without proper homes.

*National Assistance Act 1948.* This repealed the existing Poor Law. It made counties and county boroughs responsible for accommodation of the aged and those temporarily homeless, also for welfare services for the blind, deaf, dumb, etc. Financial assistance and residual responsibilities were passed to the National Assistance Board.

*Local Government Act 1948.* This replaced the block grant by the Exchequer Equalisation grant. It transferred responsibility for valuation from local authorities to Inland Revenue and it provided for revaluation: small houses being valued on pre-war building costs, other houses by reference to pre-war rents.

*Local Government Act 1958.* This abolished most percentage grants and the Exchequer Equalisation grant, substituting a general grant and a rate deficiency grant.

*Local Government Boundary Commission Act 1958.* This set up local boundary commissions, producing a number of reports before being wound up in 1966. The main recommendations put into effect were in the Black Country and Teesside.

*Town and Country Planning Act 1959.* This Act altered the basis of compensation for compulsory acquisition.

*Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960.* This extended the rights of members of the public and press to be admitted to local authority meetings. They have since been extended to meetings of Regional Water Authorities, Regional Health Authorities and Community Councils.

*Rating and Valuation Act 1961.* This Act ended the de-rating of industrial and freight-transport property, empowered the Minister to reduce by order the rateable value of dwellings in valuation lists, offered 50% relief from rates on property occupied by charities, and introduced a new method of rating statutory water undertakings. Industry and Commerce re-rated to 100% values.

*Town and Country Planning Act 1962.* This consolidated enactments for England and Wales from 1944 onwards and incorporated planning sections of other Acts.

*Local Authorities (Land) Act 1963.* This introduced a new 'positive planning' power for local authorities to acquire land by agreement in advance of requirements, and powers to develop their land and to make advances to promote developments by others on land released by them.

*London Government Act 1963.* This Act replaced the old LCC with a Greater London Council which covered, in addition to the old LCC area, almost all of Middlesex and some suburban portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire. All the existing 85 local authorities in the GLC area were

merged into 32 new boroughs (the City of London alone preserved its complete independence). The first GLC election took place on 9 Apr 64, two, three or four councillors being chosen en bloc from each of the 32 boroughs. The GLC formally took over from the LCC on 1 Apr 65.

*Local Government (Financial Provision) Act 1963.* This extended the powers of local authorities to defray expenses incurred by their members and officers, and to contribute to other local authorities and to bodies having activities connected with local government, and made further provision with respect to borrowing by local authorities, the management of local authority debt, the application by local authorities of capital funds, renewal and repair funds, unexpected balances of loans, and capital money received by way of financial adjustment.

*Housing Act 1964.* This set up a new Housing Corporation to assist Housing Associations, conferred new compulsory powers on local authorities to secure improvement of houses, amended the improvement grant system and strengthened the powers of local authorities in dealing with houses in multioccupation.

*Rating Act 1966.* This conferred on rateable occupiers of dwellings the right to pay rates in monthly instalments and provided for the granting of rebates in respect of such rates.

*Town and Country Planning Act 1968.* This introduced a fundamental change in the land-use planning system in the direction of greater flexibility and speed of action and a greater degree of public participation. The development plan was replaced by the 'structure, action area' and 'local' plans.

*Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.* This required counties and county boroughs to combine, under one social services department, the child care, personal health, and welfare services.

*Local Government Act 1972.* This was the first full-scale reorganisation of the local government structure of England and Wales since 1889. It abolished the existing system entirely (outside Greater London) and replaced it with a top tier of metropolitan counties in the six conurbations and 47 non-metropolitan counties in the rest of the country. The new second tier comprised 36 metropolitan districts within the areas of the metropolitan counties and 333 districts in the rest of the country.

*Local Government Act 1974.* This provided for a Commissioner for Local Administration (an Ombudsman) to be established (see p. 564).

*Lotteries Act 1975.* This gave power to local authorities to conduct lotteries under certain restricted conditions.

*Inner Urban Areas Act 1978.* This provided for designated urban districts to lend money for land acquisition or for works on land within their areas. Other powers are exercisable in declared 'improvement areas' and by 'partnership' authorities (to make loans for site preparation, grants for industrial and commercial rents, and for small firms' interest payments).

*Local Authority (Expenditure Powers) Act 1983.* This was intended to facilitate the aid which local authorities could give to industry, in particular to top up expenditure by the 'free two pence' powers in s.137 of the *Local Government Act 1972*.



*Local Government, Planning Act 1980.* This complex and diverse Act relaxed certain Ministerial controls on authorities and required them to publish reports and information about the performance of their functions (as prescribed by the Secretary of State). It brought the operations of direct labour organisations under control to secure more regulated working, separate accounting, open tendering and prescribed rates of return. It extended arrangements for the payment of rates by instalments and added rate rebates for the disabled. It provided for registers of under-used land owned by public authorities in designated areas. The Act also provided for a new control system for local authority capital expenditure, giving expenditure allocations a switching of resources between authorities and between financial years. A new system for the distribution of the rate support grant—with a single block grant in place of the previous ‘needs’ and ‘resources’ elements—was a major change.

*Local Government Finance Act 1982.* This provided for the abolition of supplementary rates and precepts and required them to be levied for complete financial years. By amendment of the 1980 Act it provided expressly for adjustments in block grant payable to an authority to be made by reference to central government guidance. This was designed to encourage reductions in expenditure on account of general economic conditions. The Act also established the Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales, which will appoint the auditors (whether from the private sector or from the Commission). The Commission is also responsible for studies of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of local services (and the impact on them of statutory provisions and Ministerial initiatives). It is appointed by the Secretary of State, who may direct it in the discharge of its functions.

*Rates Act 1984.* This allowed for rate limitation—‘rate capping’—by a selection scheme or by one of general limitation. It also required authorities to consult industrial and commercial ratepayers before reaching decisions on expenditure and its financing and to provide additional information to ratepayers.

*Local Government Act 1985.* This abolished the Greater London Council and the six Metropolitan County Councils and distributed their functions and responsibilities among their component boroughs and some joint authorities.

*Local Government Finance Act 1988.* This replaced the domestic rates with a community charge (or ‘poll tax’). Non-domestic rates were nationalised and the systems of grant reformed. Changes were to take effect in 1990.

*Education Reform Act 1988.* This transferred control of polytechnics from local to central government as well as allowing schools to opt out of local authority control and introducing the national curriculum.

*Local Government Act 1989.* This required local authorities to expose their provision of services to compulsory competitive tender.

*Local Government Act 1992.* This abolished the poll tax and replaced it with a ‘council tax’. It provided for a structural reorganisation of local government in Scotland, Wales and the non-metropolitan areas of England.

*Local Government (Scotland) Act 1994.* This replaced the 9 Regional Council and 53 districts in Mainland Scotland with 29 Unitary Authorities.

*Local Government (Wales) Act 1994.* This replaced the 12 Counties and 37 Districts in Wales with 22 Unitary Authorities.

*Greater London Authority (Referendums) Act 1998.* This provided for a referendum on the principle of a Greater London Authority with an Assembly and a directly elected Mayor.

*Local Government Act 2000.* This Act laid down a new structure of local administration with the council led by an executive subject to scrutiny by other councillors. It allowed for the introduction of directly elected mayors, subject to referendums in the area concerned. The Act also created a power for local authorities to promote wellbeing.

*Local Government Act 2003.* This drastically reorganised the rules for local government finance and accounting.

*Regional Assemblies (Preparations) Act 2003.* This gave the powers for regions to hold referendums on the establishment of elected regional assemblies.

*Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.* The provisions of this Act included for Local Area Agreements drawn up in partnership between local authorities in consultation with community groups and businesses.

*Sustainable Communities Act 2007.* Beginning in Parliament as a private member's bill, this Act allowed for members of the public, through their local councils, to ask central government to take steps to enhance the wellbeing of their areas.

*Localism Act 2011.* This Act included provision for a 'general power of competence' for local authorities, allowing them 'to do anything that individuals generally may do'.

*Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016.* This provided for the creation of directly-elected executive mayors for 'city regions', crossing the boundaries of existing local authorities, and for devolution to them of powers previously retained by central government.

#### Local Government Finance—England and Wales 1900–95

<i>Year (ending 31 Mar)</i>	<i>Total Receipts from Rates (£000s)</i>	<i>Assessable Values of all Rateable Property (£000s)</i>	<i>Average Rates collected per £ Assessable Value</i>	<i>Government Grants<sup>a</sup> (£000s)</i>	<i>Total Expenditure (£000s)</i>
1900	40,734	175,623	4s.11d.	12,249	100,862
1910	63,261	15,310	6s. 2d.	20,915	166,105
1920	105,590	220,714	9s. 6d.	48,263	289,353
1930	156,312	284,937	11s. 6d.	107,828	423,655
1940	200,567	318,834	12s. 7d.	181,900	578,798 <sup>b</sup>
1950	280,195	325,262	17s. 3d.	294,358	849,099 <sup>b</sup>
1960	646,608	687,618	18s. 1d.	705,590	1,865,718 <sup>b</sup>
1965	988,054	2,099,034	9s. 6d. <sup>c</sup>	1,102,989	2,902,829 <sup>b</sup>
1970	1,515,184	2,440,500	12s. 4d.	1,954,931	5,405,264 <sup>b</sup>
1975	2,927,262	6,659,700	43.95p <sup>d</sup>	5,651,767	12,253,941 <sup>b</sup>

(continued)

## Local Government Finance—England and Wales 1900–95

<i>Year (ending 31 Mar)</i>	<i>Total Receipts from Rates (£000s)</i>	<i>Assessable Values of all Rateable Property (£000s)</i>	<i>Average Rates collected per £ Assessable Value</i>	<i>Government Grants<sup>a</sup> (£000s)</i>	<i>Total Expenditure (£000s)</i>
1980	6,122,518	7,441,233	100.03p	11,684,364	18,688,038
1985	11,792,986	7,822,200	n.a.	17,165,363	17,165,363
1990	23,591,000 <sup>c</sup>	32,916,000	n.a.	14,236,000	48,030,000
1995	22,052,000 <sup>c</sup>	33,912,000	n.a.	25,289,000	51,646,000

<sup>a</sup>Consisting partly of grants-in-aid and partly of receipts from the Local Taxation Account and from the local Taxation Licence Duties, not including capital receipts

<sup>b</sup>Expenditure other than loans for capital works, including the repayment of loans by various local authorities to the L.C.C. Consolidated Loans Fund

<sup>c</sup>This spectacular fall was partly due to the de-rating of industry and partly to the general revaluation on 1 Apr 63

<sup>d</sup>A revised system of returns after 1969 may invalidate comparisons with earlier years. In 1973 a general revaluation of rateable values may account for the sharp changes shown here

<sup>e</sup>Receipts from Community Charge or Council Tax and from redistributed non-domestic rates

Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*

## Local Government Finance—England 2000–

	<i>Grant income (£m)</i>	<i>Council tax income (£m)</i>	<i>Council rent income (£m)</i>	<i>Other locally-funded income (£m)</i>	<i>Total Expenditure (£m)</i>	<i>Average council tax set for Band D properties<sup>a</sup> (£)</i>
2000–01	54,474	14,292	6,914	12,550	90,179	847
2001–02	60,361	15,296	6,894	13,519	97,794	901
2002–03	65,741	16,648	6,680	15,576	106,936	976
2003–04	74,071	18,946	6,508	16,278	118,182	1,102
2004–05	75,716	20,299	6,173	16,084	128,191	1,167
2005–06	81,161	21,315	6,208	16,412	138,632	1,214
2006–07	85,174	22,453	6,160	16,696	143,703	1,268
2007–08	93,312	23,608	6,265	17,739	154,129	1,321
2008–09	95,988	24,759	6,219	15,828	160,013	1,373
2009–10	102,961	25,633	6,326	15,065	168,437	1,414
2010–11	107,341	26,254	6,317	14,757	169,947	1,439
2011–12	101,800	26,451	6,583	14,865	159,891	1,439
2012–13	97,692	26,715	6,916	15,140	154,016	1,444
2013–14	90,982	23,371	7,215	26,733	156,622	1,456
2014–15						1,468

<sup>a</sup>All properties are classified for council tax purposes into eight bands based on their estimated value in 1991. The council tax payable if no discounts or premiums apply ranges from two-thirds of the Band D rate in the least valuable (Band A) properties to double the Band D rate in the most valuable (Band H) properties

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, *Local Government Finance Statistics England*

## New Towns Commission 1961–99

*Chairman*

1961	Sir D. Anderson	1978	C. Macpherson
1964	Sir M. Wells	1982	Sir N. Shields
1971	(Sir) D. Pilcher	1995	Sir A. Cockshaw

In May 1999 the New Towns Commission merged with the corporate functions of the Urban Regeneration Agency (URA) to create English Partnerships as the government's national regeneration agency.

### English Partnerships 1999–2008

1999	Sir A. Cockshaw
2002	Margaret Ford (Lady Ford of Cunninghame)
2008	R. Napier

From 1 Dec 2008, English Partnerships' functions were transferred to the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), one of the successor bodies to the Housing Corporation. (See p. 574.)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

### Overview of Local Elections in Great Britain, 1973–

Detailed tables showing the number of seats held and councils controlled by each party since 1973, broken down by each different type of council, can be found on pp. 754–66. However, because of the frequent reorganisations of local government and of areas switching from two-tier to unitary arrangements or vice versa, there is something of a confusing lack of continuity: a simpler overview showing the total number of council seats held by each party may give a better impression of how the parties have fared as a whole in each round of elections. (Elections to many councils have been held on a staggered basis so that not all seats are contested at any one annual election: figures given here are for the total number of seats held after each election, including those not up for re-election in that year, rather the actual number of seats won in a particular year.)

Since 1980, experts at Plymouth University have calculated how votes cast in the annual local elections equate to national vote shares. (This is not the same as the share of total votes cast, inasmuch as it is adjusted to allow for the pattern of areas which are holding elections: e.g. allowance has to be made for years when Scotland has no elections.) In years when a general election was held on the same day as the local elections, the calculation is not made as the general election itself is considered the indicator of national vote share.

	<i>National equivalent vote share (%)</i>				<i>Seats</i>					
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib/All./L.D.</i>	<i>UKIP<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib/All./L.D.</i>	<i>Nat.</i>	<i>Other</i>
1973						7,709	9,781	1,427	65	5,183
1974						8,102	10,325	1,474	145	5,664
1975						8,301	10,117	1,462	145	5,685
1976						11,077	8,213	1,113	223	5,132
1977						12,370	7,115	950	349	4,965

(continued)

	<i>National equivalent vote share (%)</i>				<i>Seats</i>					
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib/All./L.D.</i>	<i>UKIP<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib/All./L.D.</i>	<i>Nat.</i>	<i>Other</i>
1978						12,645	6,644	923	349	4,920
1979						12,222	7,410	1,059	301	4,388
1980	40	42	13		5	11,738	8,011	1,149	186	4,325
1981	38	41	17		4	10,545	8,999	1,455	172	4,208
1982	40	29	27		4	10,447	8,774	1,850	177	4,099
1983	39	36	20		5	10,557	8,782	2,171	175	3,570
1984	38	37	21		4	10,393	8,870	2,331	179	3,515
1985	32	39	26		3	10,191	8,746	2,633	177	3,432
1986	34	37	26		3	9,216	8,759	2,971	191	3,364
1987	38	32	27		3	9,141	8,525	3,640	203	2,974
1988	39	38	18		5	9,150	8,601	3,518	254	2,968
1989	36	42	19		3	9,242	8,636	3,343	258	2,958
1990	33	44	17		6	9,020	8,920	3,265	264	2,968
1991	35	38	22		5	7,985	9,504	3,672	292	2,997
1992	46	30	20		4	8,288	9,102	3,728	334	2,977
1993	31	39	25		5	7,802	9,213	4,123	358	2,948
1994	28	40	27		5	7,286	9,257	4,551	392	2,941
1995	25	47	23		5	4,883	10,461	4,942	294	2,157
1996	29	43	24		4	4,276	10,929	5,078	298	2,157
1997	n.a					4,449	10,608	4,754	301	2,076
1998	33	37	25		5	4,772	10,411	4,629	304	2,083
1999	34	36	25		5	6,144	9,134	4,485	444	1,973
2000	38	30	26		6	6,785	8,529	4,457	447	2,071
2001	n.a					6,941	8,487	4,382	418	2,091
2002	34	33	25		8	7,178	8,117	4,379	415	2,094
2003	35	30	27		8	7,768	7,207	4,551	388	2,125
2004	37	26	27		10	8,038	6,669	4,714	355	2,213
2005	n.a					8,193	6,518	4,743	357	2,233
2006	39	26	25		10	8,495	6,176	4,723	364	2,273
2007	40	26	24		10	9,431	5,483	4,420	537	2,173
2008	43	24	23		10	9,721	5,122	4,467	569	2,225
2009	35	22	25		18	9,553	4,436	4,083	570	2,060
2010	n.a					9,406	4,831	3,944	568	1,962
2011	38	37	16		9	9,445	5,707	3,104	568	1,855
2012	33	39	15		13	8,988	6,554	2,710	579	1,761
2013	26	29	13	22	10	8,589	6,842	2,576	590	1,991
2014	30	31	11	18	10	8,427	7,098	2,282	594	1,737
2015	n.a					8,766	6,873	1,810	592	2,241
2016	32	33	14	12	9	8,709	6,851	1,822	596	2,251

<sup>1</sup>Before 2013, vote share was not separately estimated for UKIP and is included in the estimate for others

## London Government

### Party representation on London County Council (1898–1964) and Greater London Council (1964–86)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Councillors (elected)</i>					<i>Aldermen</i>					<i>Majority</i>
	<i>Pr.</i>	<i>MRM</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Pr.</i>	<i>MRM</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1898	84	34	–	–	118	13	6	–	–	137	Pr.
1901	87	31	–	–	118	14	5	–	–	137	Pr.
1904	83	35	–	–	118	15	4	–	–	137	Pr.

(continued)

Year	Councillors (elected)					Aldermen					
	Pr.	MRM	Lab.	Ind.	Total	Pr.	MRM	Lab.	Ind.	Total	Majority
1907	38	79	–	1	118	9	10	–	–	137	MRM
1910	55	60	3	–	118	2	15	–	2	137	MRM
1913	50	67	1	–	118	3	14	–	2	137	MRM
1919	40	68	15	1	124	6	12	2	–	144	MRM
1922	25	82	17	–	124	5	12	3	–	144	MRM
1925	6	83	35	–	124	3	13	4	–	144	MRM
1928	5	77	42	–	124	1	12	6	1	144	MRM
1931	6	83	35	–	124	–	13	6	1	144	MRM
1934	–	55	69	–	124	–	9	11	–	144	Lab.
1937	–	49	75	–	124	–	8	12	–	144	Lab.
	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Comm.</i>		<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Comm.</i>		
1946	2	30	90	2	124	–	6	14	–	144	Lab.
1949	1	64	64	–	129	–	5	16	–	150 <sup>a</sup>	Lab.
1952	–	37	92	–	129	–	6	15	–	150	Lab.
1955	–	52	74	–	126	–	8	13	–	147	Lab.
1958	–	25	101	–	126	–	7	14	–	147	Lab.
1961	–	42	84	–	126	–	7	14	–	147	Lab.
1964	–	36	64	–	100	–	5	11	–	116	Lab.
1967	–	82	18	–	100	–	10	6	–	116	Con.
1970	–	65	35	–	100	–	11	5	–	116	Con.
1973	2	32	58	–	92	–	6	9	–	107	Lab.
1977	–	64	28	–	92	<i>(Aldermen abolished)</i>					Con.
1981	–	41	50	–	91						Lab.

<sup>a</sup>Plus Chairman, an outsider and a Labour nominee

<i>PR</i>	Progressives (Lib.)	<i>Ind.</i>	Independent
<i>MRM</i>	Municipal Reform Moderates (Con.)	<i>Comm.</i>	Communist
<i>Lab.</i>	Labour	<i>Lib.</i>	Liberal

Sources: Sir G. Gibbon and R. W. Bell, *History of the London County Council, 1889–1939* (1939); *General Election of County Councillors* (published after each election by the L.C.C.), 1919–61

From 1964 to 1986 the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), covering the former LCC area, was a special committee of the GLC, made up of all its members in the Inner London Area. Following the abolition of the GLC, ILEA members were directly elected on 8 May 1986; Labour won 45 seats, the Conservatives 11 and the Alliance 2. ILEA was abolished on 1 April 1990.

### Control and Representation in London Boroughs, 1964–

	Councils controlled				Councillors			
	Con.	Lab.	Lib/All./ L.D.	No clear control	Con.	Lab.	Lib/All./ L.D.	Other
1964	9	20	–	3	668	1,112	13	66
1968	27	4	–	1	1,441	350	10	57
1971	10	21	–	1	601	1,221	9	32
1974	13	18	–	1	713	1,090	27	37
1978	17	14	–	1	960	882	30	36
1982	17	12	–	3	984	781	124	25
1986	11	15	–	4	685	957	249	23
1990	12	14	3	3	731	925	229	29
1994	5	17	3	7	518	1,045	323	31
1998	4	18	2	8	538	1,050	301	28

(continued)

	<i>Councils controlled</i>				<i>Councillors</i>			
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib/All./ L.D.</i>	<i>No clear control</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib/All./ L.D.</i>	<i>Other</i>
2002	8	15	3	6	655	865	307	34
2006	14	6	3	8	785	684	317	75
2010	11	17	2	2	712	874	243	20
2014	9	20	1	2	612	1,054	116	59

### Greater London Authority (Mayor of London and London Assembly) 2000–

On 7 May 98, on a 34% turnout, electors in the Greater London area voted in favour of the Government's proposals for a Greater London Authority with a directly elected Mayor and Assembly. (See pp. 451–2.)

Mayoral elections are for a four-year term, and use the Supplementary Vote system (in which each voter can express a first and second preference, with the two leading candidates on first preferences qualifying for the second count). The first election was on 4 May 00. On each occasion elections were held on the same day for the London Assembly, using the Additional Member System, with 14 constituency members and 11 top-up members. No party has held a majority in the London Assembly.

#### Elections of the Mayor of London

	<i>First preference votes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>4 May 2000</b> (Turnout: 33.7%)					
K. Livingstone (Ind.)	667,877	39.0	+108,550	776,427	57.9
S. Norris (Con.)	464,434	27.1	+99,703	564,137	42.1
F. Dobson (Lab.)	223,884	13.1			
Susan Kramer (Lib. Dem.)	203,452	11.9			
Others	154,425	9.1			
Total	1,714,072				
<b>10 June 2004</b> (Turnout: 35.9%)					
K. Livingstone (Lab.)	685,541	36.8	+142,839	828,380	55.4
S. Norris (Con.)	542,423	29.1	+124,765	667,188	44.6
S. Hughes (Lib. Dem)	284,645	15.3			
F. Maloney (U.K.I.P.)	115,665	6.2			
Others	235,397	12.6			
Total	1,863,671	100.0			
<b>1 May 2008</b> (Turnout: 45.3%)					
B. Johnson (Con.)	1,043,761	43.2	+124,977	1,168,738	53.2
K. Livingstone (Lab.)	893,877	37.0	+135,089	1,028,966	46.8
B. Paddick (Lib. Dem)	236,685	9.8			
Others	241,635	10.0			
Total	2,415,958	100.0			
<b>3 May 2012</b> (Turnout: 38.1%)					
B. Johnson (Con.)	971,931	44.0	+82,880	1,054,811	51.5
K. Livingstone (Lab.)	889,918	40.3	+102,355	992,273	48.5
Jenny Jones (Green)	98,913	4.5			
B. Paddick (Lib. Dem)	91,774	4.2			
Others	155,939	7.1			
Total	2,208,475	100.0			

(continued)

	<i>First preference votes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>5 May 2016</b> (Turnout: 45.3%)					
S. Khan (Lab.)	1,148,716	44.2	+161,427	1,310,143	56.8
Z. Goldsmith (Con.)	909,755	35.0	+84,859	994,614	43.2
Sian Berry (Green)	150,673	5.8			
Caroline Pidgeon (Lib. Dem.)	120,005	4.6			
Others	267,812	10.3			
Total	2,596,961	100.0			

### London Assembly Elections

	<i>Constitu- ency votes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Constitu- ency seats</i>	<i>List votes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Top-up seats</i>	<i>Total seats</i>
<b>4 May 2000</b> (Turnout: 31.2% constituency, 32.6% list)							
Conservative	526,707	33.2	8	481,053	29.0	1	9
Labour	501,296	31.6	6	502,874	30.3	3	9
Liberal Democrat	299,998	18.9	0	245,555	14.8	4	4
Green	162,457	10.2	0	183,910	11.1	3	3
U.K.I.P.	2,115	0.1	0	34,054	2.1	0	0
B.N.P.	–	–	0	47,670	2.9	0	0
Other	93,497	5.9	0	164,514	9.9	0	0
Total	1,586,070	100.0	14	1,659,630	100.0	11	25
<b>10 June 2004</b> (Turnout: 34.7% constituency, 36.0% list)							
Conservative	562,048	31.2	9	533,696	28.5	0	9
Labour	444,738	24.7	5	468,247	25.0	2	7
Liberal Democrat	332,237	18.4	0	316,218	16.9	5	5
Green	138,243	7.7	0	160,445	8.6	2	2
U.K.I.P.	181,147	10.0	0	156,780	8.4	2	2
B.N.P.	–	–	0	90,365	4.8	0	0
Other	144,758	8.0	0	147,415	7.9	0	0
Total	1,803,171	100.0	14	1,873,166	100.0	11	25
<b>1 May 2008</b> (Turnout: 44.4% constituency, 44.5% list)							
Conservative	900,569	37.4	8	835,535	34.6	3	11
Labour	673,855	28.0	6	665,443	27.6	2	8
Liberal Democrat	330,018	13.7	0	275,272	11.4	3	3
Green	194,059	8.1	0	203,465	8.4	2	2
U.K.I.P.	71,984	3.0	0	46,617	1.9	0	0
B.N.P.	18,020	0.7	0	130,714	5.4	1	1
Other	217,784	9.1	0	255,615	10.6	0	0
Total	2,406,289	100.0	14	2,412,661	100.0	11	25
<b>3 May 2012</b> (Turnout: 37.7% constituency, 38.4% list)							
Conservative	722,280	32.7	6	708,528	32.0	3	9
Labour	933,438	42.3	8	911,204	41.1	4	12
Liberal Democrat	193,842	8.8	0	150,447	6.8	2	2
Green	188,623	8.5	0	189,215	8.5	2	2
U.K.I.P.	95,849	4.3	0	100,040	4.5	0	0
B.N.P.	30,744	1.4	0	47,024	2.1	0	0
Other	42,901	1.9	0	108,550	4.9	0	0
Total	2,207,677	100.0	14	2,215,008	100.0	11	25

(continued)



	<i>Constitu- ency votes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Constitu- ency seats</i>	<i>List votes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Top-up seats</i>	<i>Total seats</i>
<b>5 May 2016</b> (Turnout: 45.6% constituency, 45.6% list)							
Conservative	812,415	31.1	5	764,230	29.2	3	8
Labour	1,138,576	43.5	9	1,054,801	40.3	3	12
Liberal Democrat	195,820	7.5	0	165,580	6.3	1	1
Green	236,809	7.6	0	207,959	8.0	2	2
U.K.I.P.	199,448	9.1	0	171,069	6.5	2	2
Other	31,844	1.2	0	252,037	9.6	0	0
Total	2,614,912	100.0	14	2,615,676	100.0	11	25

## County Councils Outside London

### Metropolitan County Councils 1973–1981

	<i>Councillors</i>				<i>% of vote</i>			
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./All.</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./All.</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>2 Apr 1973</b>								
Greater Manchester	24	69	13	–	38.7	45.1	14.9	1.3
Merseyside	26	53	19	1	33.7	41.3	22.0	3.0
South Yorkshire	13	82	1	4	25.5	55.8	11.3	7.4
Tyne & Wear	27	74	1	2	36.3	55.7	4.6	3.4
West Midlands	27	73	4	–	48.3	42.5	7.7	1.5
West Yorkshire	25	51	11	1	37.3	44.8	14.6	3.3
Greater London	32	58	2	–	38.0	47.4	12.5	2.1
<b>5 May 1977</b>								
Greater Manchester	82	23	–	1	56.6	34.6	7.5	1.9
Merseyside	67	26	6	–	47.7	32.0	19.1	1.2
South Yorkshire	31	62	2	5	39.7	44.7	6.3	9.4
Tyne & Wear	44	54	4	2	49.4	40.7	6.4	3.4
West Midlands	82	18	3	1	56.5	31.7	4.1	6.1
West Yorkshire	54	30	4	–	50.3	35.4	10.3	4.1
Greater London	64	28	–	–	52.6	32.9	7.8	6.3
<b>7 May 1981</b>								
Greater Manchester	19	78	9	–	30.6	49.8	18.0	1.7
Merseyside	27	56	15	–	29.3	45.6	24.2	1.0
South Yorkshire	14	82	3	1	25.8	58.2	12.8	3.2
Tyne & Wear	23	72	7	2	29.4	55.9	12.2	2.5
West Midlands	25	74	5	–	36.0	50.3	9.8	3.9
West Yorkshire	14	63	11	–	30.2	47.5	21.0	1.3
Greater London	41	50	1	–	39.4	41.4	15.0	4.2

	<i>Party control</i>				<i>Seats</i>			
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>No clear control</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./All.</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>Metropolitan Counties<sup>1</sup></b>								
12 Apr 73	–	6	–	–	141	402	49	9
5 May 77	4	2	–	–	360	213	19	8
7 May 81	–	6	–	–	122	425	50	3

## Non-metropolitan County Councils 1973–

	<i>Party control</i>				<i>Seats</i>				
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./All./L.D.</i>	<i>No clear control</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./All./L.D.</i>	<i>Nat.</i>	<i>Ind./Other</i>
<b>(England and Wales)</b>									
12 Apr 73	18	11	–	18	1,484	1,397	210	15	516
5 May 77	36	3	–	8	2,524	641	71	35	447
7 May 81	19	14	–	13	1,560	1,376	340	21	373
2 May 85	10	9	12	7	1,370	1,269	640	20	361
4 May 89	17	13	1	7	1,456	1,297	458	25	273
6 May 93	1	14	32	9	966	1,389	867	41	237
<b>(England only)</b>									
1 May 97	9	8	2	15	873	745	495	–	90
4 May 01	16	7	–	11	1,016	749	409	–	81
5 May 05	23	6	3	2	1,147	575	470	–	77
4 Jun 09	26	–	–	1	1,261	145	246	–	105
2 May 13	16	2	–	9	933	380	252	–	246

## City, Borough, District and Unitary Councils Outside London

## Borough Council Elections 1947–72

	<i>Seats won</i>					<i>Labour % of vote (county boroughs only)</i>	<i>% turnout (county boroughs only)</i>
	<i>Conservative and Conservative-supported independents</i>	<i>Independents without Conservative support</i>	<i>Labour</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1947	1,892	359	776	97	3,124	41.7	52.6
1949	1,749	426	1,091	79	3,345	43.2	52.2
1950	1,610	510	1,132	72	3,324	46.2	45.5
1951	1,893	548	883	79	3,403	n.a.	44.4
1952	1,138	488	1,718	53	3,397	55.4	49.9
1953	1,571	447	1,448	60	3,526	52.0	45.2
1954	1,498	511	1,438	74	3,521	49.2	42.8
1955	1,604	514	1,470	56	3,644	47.6	43.8
1956	1,358	454	1,614	72	3,498	51.1	37.6
1957	1,292	435	1,642	89	3,458	50.0	40.0
1958	1,307	460	1,705	118	3,590	49.3	40.3
1959	1,545	441	1,399	103	3,488	45.5	41.0
1960	1,750	449	1,137	130	3,466	40.0	35.4
1961	1,453	470	1,387	196	3,506	43.3	40.6
1962	995	465	1,571	454	3,485	42.4	40.2
1963	973	524	1,733	255	3,485	46.0	41.3
1964	967	474	1,494	149	3,084	47.0	40.5
1965	1,140	476	1,027	154	2,797	38.3	37.7
1966	1,107	467	1,259	151	2,984	43.1	35.6
1967	1,690	466	846	148	3,150	36.4	40.3
1968	2,184	436	450	152	3,222	29.8	35.8
1969	1,972	453	542	168	3,135	33.1	35.6
1970	1,382	406	1,207	133	3,128	44.0	37.6
1971	823	391	1,848	128	3,190	55.7	39.2
1972	890	375	1,643	155	3,063	52.6	36.7

## Party Control<sup>1</sup> in Major Cities 1945–

The table below shows the situation following each year's elections; no attempt is made to account for changes caused by by-elections or defections of councillors.

### Aberdeen

1945–49 Labour. 1949–52 No clear majority. 1952–59 Labour. 1959–60 No clear majority. 1960–68 Labour. 1968–69 Progressive. 1969–77 Labour. 1977–80 No clear majority. 1980–99 Labour. 1999– No clear majority.

### Belfast

1945–76 Unionist. 1976– No clear majority.

### Birmingham

1945 No clear majority. 1946–47 Labour. 1947–49 No majority. 1949–52 Conservative. 1952–66 Labour. 1966–72 Conservative. 1972–75 Labour. 1975–76 No clear majority. 1976–79 Conservative. 1979–80 No clear majority. 1980–82 Labour. 1982–84 Conservative. 1984–2002 Labour. 2002–12 No clear majority. 2012– Labour.

### Bradford

1945–51 Labour. 1951–52 No clear majority. 1952–59 Labour. 1959–61 No clear majority. 1961–62 Conservative and National Liberal. 1962–63 No clear majority. 1963–67 Labour. 1967–72 Conservative. 1972–74 Labour. 1974–80 Conservative. 1980–82 Labour. 1982–86 No clear majority. 1986–88 Labour. 1988–90 Conservative. 1990–2000 Labour. 2000–14 No clear majority. 2014– Labour.

### Bristol<sup>3</sup>

1945–49 Labour. 1949–51 No clear majority. 1951–52 Citizen. 1953–60 Labour. 1960–63 Citizen. 1963–67 Labour. 1967–72 Citizen. 1972–83 Labour. 1983–86 No clear majority. 1986–2003 Labour. 2003–09 No clear majority. 2009–11 Liberal Democrat. 2011–16 No clear majority. 2016– Labour.

### Cardiff

1945–58 anti-Labour coalition. 1958–61 Labour. 1961–63 No clear majority. 1963–66 Labour. 1967–74 Conservative. 1974–76 Labour. 1976–79 Conservative. 1973–83 Labour. 1983–87 Conservative. 1987–91 No clear majority. 1991–2004 Labour. 2004–12 No clear majority. 2012– Labour.

### Coventry

1945–67 Labour. 1967–72 Conservative. 1972–75 Labour. 1975–79 Conservative. 1979–2002 Labour. 2002–06 No clear majority. 2006–08 Conservative. 2008–10 No clear majority. 2010– Labour.

### Edinburgh<sup>2</sup>

1945–62 Progressive. 1962–65 No clear majority. 1965–71 Progressive. 1971–77 No clear majority. 1977–84 Conservative. 1984–92 Labour. 1992–95 No clear majority. 1995–2007 Labour. 2007– No clear majority.

### Glasgow<sup>2</sup>

1945–47 Labour. 1947–50 No clear majority. 1950–52 Progressive. 1952–68 Labour. 1968–69 No clear majority. 1969–70 Progressive. 1970–77 Labour. 1977–80 No clear majority. 1980– Labour.

### Leeds

1945–51 Labour. 1951–53 Conservative. 1953–67 Labour. 1967–72 Conservative. 1972–74 Labour. 1974–76 No clear majority. 1976–79 Conservative. 1979–80 No clear majority. 1980–2004 Labour. 2004–11 No clear majority. 2011– Labour.

### Leicester<sup>3</sup>

1945–49 Labour. 1949–52 Conservative. 1952–61 Labour. 1961–62 Conservative. 1962–63 No clear majority. 1963–66 Labour. 1966–67 No clear majority. 1967–72 Conservative. 1972–76 Labour. 1976–79 Conservative. 1979–2003 Labour. 2003–07 No clear majority. 2007– Labour.

**Liverpool<sup>3</sup>**

1945–54 Conservative. 1954–55 Conservative with Protestant support. 1955–61 Labour.  
1961–63 Conservative. 1963–67 Labour. 1967–72 Conservative. 1972–74 Labour. 1974–83  
No clear majority (Liberal largest party 1974–76. Labour 1976–83). 1983–92 Labour. 1992–98  
No clear majority. 1998–2008 Liberal Democrat. 2008–10 No clear majority. 2010– Labour.

**Manchester**

1945–47 Labour. 1947–49 No clear majority. 1949–52 Conservative. 1952–53 No clear  
majority. 1953–67 Labour. 1967–71 Conservative. 1971– Labour.

**Newcastle upon Tyne**

1945–49 Labour. 1949–58 Progressive. 1958–67 Labour. 1967–74 Conservative.  
1974–2004 Labour. 2004–11 Liberal Democrat. 2011– Labour.

**Nottingham**

1945–50 Labour. 1950–51 No clear majority. 1951–52 Conservative. 1952–53 No clear  
majority. 1953–60 Labour. 1960–61 No clear majority. 1961–63 Conservative. 1963–67  
Labour. 1967–72 Conservative. 1972–76 Labour. 1976–79 Conservative. 1979–87 Labour.  
1987–89 Conservative. 1989–91 No clear majority. 1991– Labour.

**Plymouth**

1945–53 Conservative. 1953–59 Labour. 1959–63 Conservative. 1963–66 Labour. 1966–91  
Conservative. 1991–2000 Labour. 2000–03 Conservative. 2003–06 Labour. 2006–07 No  
clear majority. 2007–12 Conservative. 2012–15 Labour. 2015– No clear majority.

**Portsmouth**

1949–64 Conservative. 1964–65 Labour. 1965–90 Conservative. 1990– No clear majority.  
1995–2000 Labour. 2000–10 No clear majority. 2010–14 Liberal Democrat. 2014– No clear  
majority.

**Sheffield**

1945–68 Labour. 1968–69 Conservative. 1969–99 Labour. 1999–2002 Liberal Democrat.  
2002–03 No clear majority. 2003–07 Labour. 2007–08 No clear majority. 2008–10 Liberal  
Democrat. 2010–11 No clear majority. 2011– Labour.

**Southampton**

1945–50 Labour. 1950–54 Ratepayers. 1954–61 Labour. 1961–62 Conservative. 1962–67  
Labour. 1967–72 Conservative. 1973–76 Labour. 1976–84 Conservative. 1984–87 Labour.  
1987–88 No clear majority. 1988–2000 Labour. 2000–08 No clear majority. 2008–12 Con-  
servative. 2012– Labour.

**Stoke on Trent<sup>3</sup>**

1945–70 Labour. 1970–71 Conservative. 1971–2002 Labour. 2002–03 No clear majority.  
2003–06 Labour. 2006–11 No clear majority. 2011–15 Labour. 2015– No clear majority.

**Sunderland**

1945–68 Labour. 1968–72 Conservative. 1972– Labour.

**Wolverhampton**

1945–49 Labour. 1949–52 Conservative and allies. 1952–67 Labour. 1967–72 Conservative.  
1972–78 Labour. 1978–79 No clear control. 1979–87 Labour. 1987–88 No clear majority.  
1988–92 Labour. 1992–94 No clear majority. 1994–2008 Labour. 2008–11 No clear major-  
ity. 2011– Labour.

<sup>1</sup>‘No clear majority’ is shown wherever no party had a clear overall majority of seats; frequently a party holding half the seats was able to exercise some control in this situation with the aid of the mayoral vote and in other cases a party exercised control in alliance with a minor group

<sup>2</sup>The position in Edinburgh and Glasgow is complicated by two ex officio councillors who make clear definition of overall majority difficult

<sup>3</sup>In these council areas, a directly-elected executive mayor has exercised some of the powers previously dependent upon a council majority for all or some of the period since 2000. See p. 766 below

### Party Control of Unitary Authorities

The table below shows the situation following each year's elections; no attempt is made to account for changes caused by by-elections or defections of councillors. "NOC" indicates no one party had overall control.

Bath and North East Somerset	1996–2015 NOC, 2015– Con
Bedford <sup>1</sup>	2009– NOC
Blackburn with Darwen	1998–2007 Lab, 2007– NOC
Blackpool	1998–2007 Lab, 2007–11 Con, 2011– Lab
Bournemouth	1997–2003 NOC, 2003–07 Lib Dem, 2007– Con
Bracknell Forest	1998– Con
Brighton and Hove	1997–2003 Lab, 2003– NOC
Bristol <sup>1</sup>	1996–2003 Lab, 2003–09 NOC, 2009–11 Lib Dem, 2011–16 NOC, 2016– Lab.
Central Bedfordshire	2009– Con
Cheshire East	2009– Con
Cheshire West and Chester	2009–15 Con, 2015– Lab
Cornwall	2009– NOC
Darlington	1997– Lab
Derby	1997–2004 Lab, 2004–12 NOC, 2012– Lab
Durham	2009– Lab
East Riding of Yorkshire	1996–2007 NOC, 2007– Con
Halton	1998– Lab
Hartlepool <sup>1</sup>	1996–2002 Lab, 2002–04 NOC, 2004–08 Lab, 2008–10 NOC, 2010– Lab
Herefordshire	1998–2000 Lib Dem, 2000–07 NOC, 2007– Con
Isle of Wight	1995–98 Lib Dem, 1998–2005 NOC, 2005– 13 Con, 2013– NOC
Kingston-upon-Hull	1996–2002 Lab, 2002–07 NOC, 2007–11 Lib Dem, 2011– Lab
Leicester <sup>1</sup>	1997–2003 Lab, 2003–07 NOC, 2007– Lab
Luton	1997–2003 Lab, 2003–07 NOC, 2007– Lab
Medway	1998–2003 NOC, 2003– Con
Middlesbrough <sup>1</sup>	1996– Lab
Milton Keynes	1997–2000 Lab, 2000–02 NOC, 2002–06 Lib Dem, 2006– NOC
North Lincolnshire	1996–2003 Lab, 2003–07 Con, 2007–11 Lab, 2011– Con
North Somerset	1996–99 NOC, 1999–2003 Con, 2003–07 NOC, 2007– Con
North East Lincolnshire	1996–2003 Lab, 2003–12 NOC, 2012–14 Lab, 2014– NOC
Northumberland	2009– NOC
Nottingham	1998– Lab
Peterborough	1998–2002 NOC, 2002–14 Con, 2014–16 NOC, 2016– Con.
Plymouth	1998–2000 Lab, 2000–03 Con, 2003–06 Lab, 2006–07 NOC, 2007–12 Con, 2012–15 Lab, 2015– NOC
Poole	1997–99 Lib Dem, 1999–2003 NOC, 2003–11 Con, 2011–15 NOC, 2015– Con
Portsmouth	1997–2000 Lab, 2000–10 NOC, 2010–14 Lib Dem, 2014– NOC
Reading	1998–2008 Lab, 2008–12 NOC, 2012– Lab
Redcar and Cleveland	1996–2003 Lab, 2003–11 NOC, 2011–13 Lab, 2013– NOC
Rutland	1997–2003 Ind, 2003– Con
South Gloucestershire	1996–99 NOC, 1999–2003 Lib Dem, 2003– NOC
Scilly Isles	1890– Ind

Shropshire	2009– Con
Slough	1998–2004 Lab, 2004–08 NOC, 2008– Lab
Southampton	1997–2000 Lab, 2000–08 NOC, 2008–12 Con, 2012– Lab
Southend-on-Sea	1998–2000 NOC, 2000–14 Con, 2014– NOC
Stockton-on-Tees	1996–2005 Lab, 2005– NOC
Stoke-on-Trent <sup>1</sup>	1998–2002 Lab, 2002–04 NOC, 2004–06 Lab, 2006–11 NOC, 2011–15 Lab, 2015– NOC
Swindon	1998–2000 Lab, 2000–03 NOC, 2003– Con
Telford and Wrekin	1998–2007 Lab, 2007–11 NOC, 2011–15 Lab, 2015– NOC
Thurrock	1998–2004 Lab, 2004–07 Con, 2007–12 NOC, 2012–14 Lab, 2014– NOC
Torbay <sup>1</sup>	1998–2000 Lib Dem, 2000–03 Con, 2003–07 Lib Dem, 2007– Con
Warrington	1998–2006 Lab, 2006–11 NOC, 2011– Lab
West Berkshire	1998–2003 Lib Dem, 2003–07 NOC, 2007– Con
Wiltshire	2009– Con
Windsor and Maidenhead	1998–2003 NOC, 2003–07 Lib Dem, 2007– Con
Wokingham	1998–2000 Con, 2000–02 NOC, 2002– Con
York	1996–2003 Lab, 2003–07 Lib Dem, 2007–11 NOC, 2011–15- Lab, 2015– NOC

<sup>1</sup>In these council areas, a directly-elected executive mayor has exercised some of the powers previously dependent upon a council majority for all or some of the period since 2000. See p. 766 below

### District Council Elections 1973–

In this table, total number of councils controlled and seats held following each year's election is shown, including councils and seats where no election was held. Not all seats were up for election each year, nor did every council have elections in every year shown.

	<i>Party Control<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>Seats</i>			
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Ind./ Orb.</i>	<i>No clear control</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./ All./L.D.</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>Metropolitan Districts</b>									
10 May 73	5	26	–	–	5	716	1,566	183	48
7 May 75 <sup>2</sup>	9	22	–	–	5	919	1,361	173	58
6 May 76 <sup>2</sup>	15	18	–	–	3	1088	1,199	151	75
4 May 78 <sup>2,4</sup>	18	14	–	–	4	1169	1,127	124	82
3 May 79 <sup>2,4</sup>	11	18	–	–	7	986	1,317	116	87
1 May 80	6	27	–	–	3	770	1,548	133	75
6 May 81	7	24	–	–	5	751	1,457	222	42
5 May 83	7	24	–	–	5	745	1,481	213	39
3 May 84	5	25	–	–	6	690	1,523	228	40
1 May 86	1	27	–	–	8	560	1,663	228	30
7 May 87	1	27	–	–	8	552	1,632	271	26
5 May 88	2	28	–	–	6	537	1,656	268	20
3 May 90	2	31	–	–	3	505	1,721	238	17
2 May 91	1	32	–	–	3	460	1,748	244	29
7 May 92	1	24	–	–	11	556	1,612	273	40
6 May 94	1	23	–	–	12	519	1,581	338	43
5 May 95	–	30	–	–	6	382	1,738	324	37
3 May 96	–	32	–	–	4	196	1,877	355	53

(continued)

	<i>Party Control<sup>1</sup></i>					<i>Seats</i>			
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Ind./ Orb.</i>	<i>No clear control</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./ All./L.D.</i>	<i>Other</i>
7 May 98	–	31	1	–	4	230	1,815	382	54
6 May 99	–	29	3	–	4	295	1,682	449	55
5 May 00	2	26	8	–	5	413	1,503	501	61
3 May 02	1	25	2	–	8	431	1,486	497	64
2 May 03	1	21	2	–	12	471	1,419	517	71
10 Jun 04	4	16	3	–	17	547	1,183	594	121
4 May 06	5	15	3	–	13	551	1,111	550	135
3 May 07	4	13	4	–	15	551	1,178	575	136
1 May 08	6	12	4	–	14	621	1,093	585	146
6 May 10	4	16	1	–	15	577	1,224	520	123
5 May 11	3	25	–	–	8	534	1,435	366	110
3 May 12	2	29	–	–	5	400	1,712	248	85
22 May 14	2	30	–	–	4	368	1,746	190	109
7 May 15	2	30	–	–	4	381	1,748	177	131
6 May 16	2	29	–	–	5	386	1,679	179	121
<b>Other Districts including Unitary Authorities (England)</b>									
7 Jun 73	61	71	1	66	97	4,438	4,356	928	3,818
6 May 76	165	28	–	53	50	6,965	2,828	598	3,199
4 May 78 <sup>3</sup>	166	29	–	53	48	6,960	2,845	602	3,183
3 May 79 <sup>3, 4</sup>	162	48	1	42	43	6,753	3,247	749	2,749
1 May 80	149	55	3	43	46	6,523	3,433	812	2,730
6 May 82	146	56	3	42	49	6,432	3,392	1,005	2,669
5 May 83	145	56	3	37	55	6,552	3,334	1,310	2,217
3 May 84	139	55	3	37	62	6,492	3,338	1,410	2,192
8 May 86	123	64	5	35	69	6,186	3,481	1,645	2,132
7 May 87	123	56	9	21	87	6,135	3,294	2,253	1,773
5 May 88	128	58	8	21	81	6,184	3,328	2,144	1,799
3 May 90	115	65	5	22	89	5,971	3,558	2,112	1,814
2 May 91	72	77	22	27	98	5,010	4,089	2,521	1,849
7 May 92	76	74	21	25	100	5,175	3,925	2,533	1,814
6 May 94	64	77	29	25	101	4,934	3,883	2,786	1,848
5 May 95	8	111	45	15	109	2,996	5,349	3,326	1,512
3 May 96	9	117	50	17	94	2,580	5,671	3,436	1,494
7 May 98	12	112	37	13	110	2,992	5,480	3,244	1,449
6 May 99	62	89	21	10	102	4,245	4,556	2,993	1,371
5 May 00	80	74	19	10	101	4,783	4,123	2,913	1,387
3 May 02	81	67	22	12	102	4,885	3,959	2,919	1,375
2 May 03	111	39	26	8	100	5,426	3,155	3,033	1,380
10 Jun 04	121	35	24	7	97	5,591	2,938	3,070	1,383
4 May 06	129	27	24	5	99	5,777	2,676	3,030	1,399
3 May 07	163	22	19	5	75	6,691	2,220	2,737	1,335
1 May 08	170	20	19	5	70	6,950	2,085	2,723	1,337
6 May 10	159	16	21	4	56	6,532	1,890	2,508	1,131
5 May 11	160	36	11	1	48	6,606	2,539	1,829	1,055
3 May 12	151	54	10	1	40	6,403	2,843	1,718	1,030
22 May 14	137	53	9	1	56	6,294	2,944	1,582	1,135
7 May 15	166	48	5	2	35	6,615	2,630	1,118	1,243
6 May 16	164	49	6	1	36	6,544	2,733	1,145	1,249

The establishment of unitary councils from the mid-1990s onwards disrupts the continuity of this table. A few unitary authorities have held elections in the same years as county councils, when other district councils have none.

	<i>Party control</i>				<i>Seats</i>				
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>P.C.</i>	<i>None/Ind.</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./All./L.D.</i>	<i>P.C.</i>	<i>OTH./Ind.</i>
<b>Other districts (Wales)<sup>5</sup></b>									
7 Jun 73	1	19	–	17	133	655	42	41	644
6 May 76	4	9	1	24	211	427	66	123	701
3 May 79 <sup>4</sup>	2	16	–	17	194	585	39	70	631
5 May 83	3	14	–	20	194	619	63	69	534
7 May 87	2	18	–	17	137	547	83	87	506
2 May 91	–	20	–	17	104	571	75	114	500
<b>Welsh Unitary Authorities</b>									
5 May 95	–	14	–	8	42	726	79	113	312
6 May 99	–	8	–	14	74	562	95	242	295
6 May 04	1	8	–	13	109	479	148	173	355
1 May 08	2	2	–	18	174	345	165	206	374
3 May 12 <sup>6</sup>	–	10	–	12	105	580	72	170	326

<sup>1</sup>'No clear control' is shown wherever no party had a clear overall majority of seats

<sup>2</sup>From 1975 onwards one-third of Metropolitan District Councillors came up for re-election in each year, except those in which there are county elections

<sup>3</sup>44 of the 316 non-metropolitan districts in England opted that after 1976 one-third of their councillors would retire at a time. 1978 saw the first such elections

<sup>4</sup>The 1979 elections took place simultaneously with the General Election

<sup>5</sup>A few Welsh authorities before 1995 had annual elections which are not reported here

<sup>6</sup>The election in Anglesey was postponed from 3 May 12 to 2 May 13, but is included here with the other 2012 elections in Wales

	<i>Party Control</i>						<i>Seats</i>					
	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./Al.</i>	<i>/L.D.</i>	<i>S.N.P.</i>	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>No clear control</i>	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib./Al./L.D.</i>	<i>S.N.P.</i>	<i>Ind./Other</i>
<b>Scottish Regions<sup>2</sup></b>												
9 May 74	1	3	–	–	3	2	112	172	11	18	119	
2 May 78	2	4	–	–	3	–	136	177	6	18	95	
6 May 82	2	3	–	–	3	1	119	186	25	23	88	
8 May 86	–	4	–	–	3	2	65	223	40	36	81	
3 May 90	–	4	–	–	3	2	52	233	40	42	78	
5 May 94	–	4	–	–	1	4	31	220	62	73	67	
<b>Scottish Districts</b>												
9 May 74	6	14	–	1	21	10	241	428	17	62	362	
3 May 77	8	6	1	5	20	12	277	299	31	170	340	
1 May 80	6	24	–	–	3	19	229	494	40	54	307	
3 May 84	4	24	1	1	18	4	189	545	78	59	278	
5 May 88	3	24	2	1	17	5	162	553	84	113	242	
7 May 92	4	19	2	1	14	13	204	468	94	150	242	
<b>Scottish Unitary Authorities</b>												
5 May 94 <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	2	–	75	
6 Apr 95 <sup>3</sup>	–	20	–	3	2	4	82	614	121	181	161	
6 May 99	–	16	–	1	5	10	108	550	156	204	200	
2 May 03	–	12	1	1	6	12	122	509	175	181	234	
3 May 07	–	2	–	–	3	27	143	348	166	363	202	
3 May 12	–	4	–	2	3	23	115	394	71	425	218	

<sup>1</sup>'No clear control' is shown wherever no party had a clear overall majority of seats

<sup>2</sup>Not including the island areas

<sup>3</sup>The three island areas, which were already unitary and unchanged by the local government reorganization, held elections in 1994 but not in 1995, when the first elections for the new unitary authorities were held



## DIRECTLY-ELECTED MAYORS

The Local Government Act 2000 allowed councils in England and Wales to introduce directly-elected executive mayors, exercising some of the powers previously vested in the council. Initially a local referendum was required to institute the change, but this provision was dropped in 2007. Mayoral elections are conducted using the Supplementary Vote electoral system, in which each voter can express a first and second preference.

**Councils with directly-elected mayors** (and party of incumbents): Bedford (Ind. 2002–09, L. Dem. 2009–); Bristol (Ind. 2012–16, Lab. 2016–); Copeland (Ind. 2015–); Doncaster (Lab. 2002–8, Ind. 2008–9, Eng. Dem. 2009–13, Lab. 2013–); Hackney (Lab. 2002–); Hartlepool (Ind. 2002–13, *post abolished 2013*); Leicester (Lab. 2011–); Lewisham (Lab. 2002–); Liverpool (Lab. 2012–); London, see above, pp. 756–7; Mansfield (Ind. 2002–); Middlesbrough (Ind. 2002–15, Lab. 2015–); Newham (Lab. 2002–); North Tyneside (Con. 2002–5, Lab. 2005–9, Con. 2009–13, Lab. 2013–); Salford (Lab. 2012–); Stoke on Trent (Ind. 2002–05, Lab 2005–09, *post abolished 2009*); Torbay (Con. 2005–); Tower Hamlets (Ind. 2010–15, Lab. 2015–); Watford (L. Dem. 2002–).

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## CHAPTER 18

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# Devolution

Although the United Kingdom is sometimes described as a unitary state, it has always been characterised by considerable territorial diversity in its internal constitutional arrangements. The idea of Home Rule or devolution for one or more parts of the United Kingdom has come onto the political agenda at various points since the nineteenth century. Between 1921 and 1972, a system of devolution operated in Northern Ireland. During the 1970s there were abortive attempts to introduce devolution for Scotland and Wales. Then the Labour government that first took office in 1997 successfully formed devolved institutions in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. At present, there are initiatives underway to extend forms of devolution to regions and to combined local authorities in England, which had previously largely been excluded from the devolution process.

### MAIN LANDMARKS

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1906–14   | Scottish Home Rule Bills given First or Second Readings 6 times in House of Commons, though never reaching Committee Stage   |
| 1912      | First draft of <i>Government of Ireland Bill</i> proposed that all Bills referring exclusively to England, Scotland or Ireland should be dealt with by national Grand Committees. This was to be a prelude to full legislative devolution but was abandoned to avoid overloading the <i>Government of Ireland Bill</i> |
| 4 Jun 19  | Resolution in favour of devolution carried by 187 to 34  |
| 12 May 20 | Speaker's Conference reported (Cmd 692/1920) in favour of either full legislative devolution or devolution to Grand Committees   |
| 7 Jun 21  | Devolved powers transferred to Northern Ireland government at Stormont under Government of Ireland Act 1920  |
| 12 Apr 45 | First Scottish Nationalist M.P. elected (defeated 5 Jul 45)  |
| 1949–51   | Scottish Covenant attracts 1,100,000 signatures in Scotland  |
| 1950      | Parliament for Wales Campaign  |
| 14 Jul 66 | First Plaid Cymru M.P. elected   |

- 2 Nov 67 S.N.P. win Hamilton by-election
- 9 May 68 E. Heath in Declaration of Perth proposes directly elected Scottish Assembly (Endorsed by Douglas-Home Committee 1970)
- 11 Jun 69 Royal Commission on Local Government (Redcliffe-Maud, Cmnd 4040/1969) envisages eight provincial Councils for England (not directly elected)
- 15 Apr 69 Committee on the Constitution set up under Ld Crowther (Lord Kilbrandon from 1970)
- 30 Mar 72 Suspension of Stormont
- 18 Jul 73 Northern Ireland Constitution Act provides for a power-sharing Executive
- 31 Oct 73 Kilbrandon Commission report (Cmnd 5460/1973) rejects separatism or federation but unanimously favours directly elected Scottish Assembly and approves devolution in general
- 1 Jan 74 Power-sharing Executive established in Northern Ireland
- 28 Feb 74 General Election results in 7 S.N.P. and 2 Plaid Cymru M.P.s. It also returned 11 (out of 12) Ulster M.P.s opposed to power-sharing
- 28 May 74 Power-sharing Executive resigns, following strike (see p. 466)
- 3 Jun 74 Privy Council Office publishes discussion document, Devolution in the United Kingdom
- 17 Jul 74 *Northern Ireland Act* confirms suspension of Northern Ireland Executive.
- 17 Sep 74 Government announces decision to set up elected assemblies (Cmnd 5732/1974).
- 10 Oct 74 General Election results in 11 S.N.P. M.P.s (with 30% of Scottish vote) and 3 Plaid Cymru M.P.s
- 27 Nov 75 Government outlines detailed proposals in *Our Changing Democracy* (Cmnd 6348/1975, modified by Cmnd 6585/1976)
- 16–19 Jan 76 Four-day debate on devolution in House of Commons
- 9 Dec 76 Consultative document published, *Devolution—the English Dimension*
- 16 Dec 76 Second Reading of *Scotland and Wales Bill* carried 292–247
- 22 Feb 77 Government fails (312–283) to secure guillotine on *Scotland and Wales Bill*
- 5 Mar 77 Abortive all-party talks on devolution started
- 16 Jun 77 *Scotland and Wales Bill* 1976 withdrawn by government
- Nov 77 Second Reading of *Scotland Bill* carried 307–263
- Nov 77 Second Reading of *Wales Bill* carried 295–264
- 23 Nov 77 House of Commons rejects Proportional Representation for Scottish Assembly Elections 290–107
- 25 Jan 78 Amendments setting referendum condition (40% of electorate voting ‘Yes’) carried against Government (confirmed 298–243 15 Feb 78)
- 22 Feb 78 *Scotland Bill* gets Third Reading, 297–257
- 31 Jul 78 *Scotland Bill* and *Wales Bill* receive Royal Assent
- 1 Mar 79 Scotland votes ‘Yes’ in Referendum (33–31% with 36% not voting); Wales votes ‘No’ (12–47% with 41% not voting)
- 28 Jun 79 Parliament passes resolution nullifying *Scotland Act 1978*
- 5 Jul 79 Parliament passes resolution nullifying *Wales Act 1978*
- 5 Apr 82 Government outlines new Northern Ireland proposals in Northern Ireland—*A Framework for Devolution* (Cmnd. 8451)
- 26 Oct 82 Northern Ireland Assembly elected (see p. 782)
- 2 May 84 Irish forum proposals published in Dublin
- Nov 86 Anglo-Irish Agreement
- 30 Mar 89 First meeting of Scottish Convention on interparty discussion forum, boycotted by the Conservatives and the Nationalists
- 10 Dec 93 Downing Street Declaration on Northern Ireland
- May 94 Reorganisation of Welsh local government

- May 94 Reorganisation of Scottish local government
- 1 May 97 Labour wins General Election with a commitment to Scottish and Welsh devolution
- 11 Sep 97 Scottish Referendum
- 18 Sep 97 Welsh Referendum
- 10 Apr 98 Good Friday Agreement
- 22 May 98 Good Friday Agreement endorsed by Referendum
- 1 Apr 98 Government of Wales Act gets Royal Assent
- 19 Nov 98 Scotland Act gets Royal Assent
- 6 May 99 First Election to Scottish Parliament
- 6 May 99 First Election to Welsh Assembly
- 22 May 99 D. Dewar becomes First Minister of Scotland
- 1 Jul 99 Welsh Assembly installed
- 2 Dec 99 Devolved powers for Northern Ireland Assembly take effect
- 11 Feb 00 N.I. Assembly suspended over decommissioning
- 30 May 00 N.I. Assembly restored
- 14 Oct 02 N.I. Assembly suspended again, over I.R.A. intelligence-gathering
- 1 May 03 Second Elections to Scottish Parliament see Labour–Lib. Dem. coalition returned with reduced majority, with strong gains by minor parties. Labour secures bare majority in Welsh Assembly
- 26 Nov 03 Second election to N.I. Assembly sees D.U.P. overtake U.U.P. and Sinn Fein overtake S.D.L.P. Assembly remains suspended
- 5 Nov 04 The only English region to hold a referendum on an elected regional assembly, the North-East, votes decisively against, 77.9–22.1%, on a 47.7% turnout by all-postal ballot
- 31 Mar 04 Richard Commission recommends some transfer of legislative power to Cardiff
- 25 Jul 06 *Government of Wales Act 2006* gets Royal Assent
- 11–13 Oct 06 Talks between United Kingdom and Irish government and Northern Ireland parties leading to St Andrews Agreement
- 22 Nov 06 *Northern Ireland (St Andrews Agreement) Act 2006* gets Royal Assent
- 8 May 07 N.I. Assembly and Government resume power after agreement on policing
- 16 May 07 A. Salmond becomes first S.N.P First Minister of Scotland
- 27 May 07 Welsh Labour and Plaid Cymru agree to form a Coalition Government
- 10 Dec 08 Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission produces its report to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland ‘A Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland’
- 30 Apr 09 House of Commons agrees standing orders creating English regional select committees
- 15 Jun 09 Calman Committee recommends further transfer of legislative power to Edinburgh
- 18 Nov 09 All Wales Convention reports to the Welsh First Minister
- 12 Apr 10 Police and justice powers devolved to Northern Ireland Assembly
- 6 Jul 10 Independent Commission on Funding and Finance for Wales (‘the Holtham Commission’) publishes its report
- 3 Mar 11 Referendum in Wales (see pp. 450–1) supports enhanced legislative powers for National Assembly for Wales
- 5 May 11 S.N.P. wins a majority in elections to the Scottish Parliament
- 1 May 12 *Scotland Act 2012* gets Royal Assent
- 15 Oct 12 United Kingdom and Scottish governments reach Edinburgh Agreement on referendum
- 19 Nov 12 Commission on Devolution in Wales (‘the Silk Commission’) publishes its first report

- 25 Mar 13 Commission on the consequences of devolution for the House of Commons ('McKay Commission') publishes its report
- 17 Dec 13 *Scottish Independence Referendum Act 2013* gets Royal Assent
- 3 Mar 14 Commission on Devolution in Wales ('the Silk Commission') publishes its second report
- 18 Sep 14 Referendum in Scotland produces a 'No' vote to independence (see p. 449)
- 19 Sep 14 Prime Minister D. Cameron announces a commission chaired by Ld Smith of Kelvin to convene cross-party talks on further devolution of powers to Scotland, in line with promises made during the independence referendum campaign
- 3 Nov 14 UK government announces planned devolution agreement for Greater Manchester, the first of a series of such deals introduced for local authorities and combined authorities across various parts of England
- 27 Nov 14 Smith Commission on future of Scottish devolution publishes its report, recommending extensions of Scottish Parliament and Scottish Government powers over tax and spending, and other changes including full Scottish Parliament control over its own electoral rules
- 17 Dec 14 Royal Assent for *Wales Act 2014*. Changes include renaming the Welsh Assembly Government as the Welsh Government, and extending the term of the Welsh Assembly to five years
- 27 Feb 15 St David's Day Agreement on future proposals for Welsh devolution
- 17 Jun 15 *A Fresh Start: the Stormont Agreement and Implementation Plan* published following all-party and inter-governmental talks in Northern Ireland
- 2 Jul 15 Conservative government proposes changes to House of Commons Standing Orders to implement English Votes for English Laws ('EVEL'). With some amendments, these are approved on 22 Oct 15 and the new procedure is first used in Jan 16
- 28 Jan 16 *Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016* gets Royal Assent
- 23 Mar 16 Royal Assent for *Scotland Act 2016*, implementing the Smith Commission recommendations
- 7 Jun 16 *Wales Bill 2015–17* is published and has its first reading in the House of Commons

Sources: Wan-Hsuan Chiao, *Devolution in Great Britain* (1926); J. Mackintosh, *The Devolution of Power* (1968); J. Banks, *Federal Britain* (1973); A. Birch, *Political Integration in the British Isles* (1977); K. Wright, *The People say Yes: the Making of Scotland's Parliament* (1997); V. Bogdanor, *Devolution in the United Kingdom* (1999); see also the White Papers listed in the chronology above

## SCOTLAND

Under the *Treaty of Union 1707* Scotland preserved her independent legal and judicial systems. Scotland developed arrangements for education and local government which have never been assimilated to those of England and Wales. The established (Presbyterian) Church was also recognised by the Union settlement. After the abolition of the post of Secretary of State for Scotland in 1746, until the date of the establishment of the Secretaryship for Scotland in 1885 (this office became a full Secretaryship of State in 1926), Scotland had been controlled into the nineteenth century by a 'Manager', then the Lord Advocate acting through the Home Secretary, and, for a short period from 1881, by an Under-Secretary at the Home Office with responsibility for Scottish Affairs, as well as by the developing system of Boards.

The continued existence of the Boards was criticised as anachronistic, maintaining a system of patronage and lacking direct responsibility to Parliament in practice, if not in theory (see Reports of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, Cmd. 7338/1914, and the Haldane Committee on the Machinery of Government, Cmnd. 9320/1918). Under the *Reorganisation of Offices (Scotland) Act 1928*, the Boards of Agriculture and Health for Scotland became Departments statutorily defined as independent of, though in reality responsible to, the Scottish Secretary of State.

This constitutional peculiarity disappeared along with the remaining Boards after a general review of the Scottish administration by the Gilmour Committee (Cmnd. 5563/1936–37) which led to the *Reorganisation of Offices (Scotland) Act 1939*. This Act brought into being four Departments of the Scottish Office: Agriculture, Education, Health, and Home Affairs, each with its permanent head and with a Permanent Under Secretary of State over them. Further responsibilities were allocated to the Scottish Office during and after the Second World War such as the Crown Estates in 1943 and Forestry in 1945. Following the Report of the Royal Commission on Scottish Affairs (Cmnd. 9212/1953–4), there were further transfers to the Scottish Departments such as the responsibility for roads, bridges and ferries, Justices of the Peace, animal health, and the duties of the defunct Ministry of Food. Functions withdrawn from the Scottish Office have been fewer; roads were lost to the Ministry of Transport in 1911, though regained in 1956, but the most notable function transferred from the Scottish Office was that of pensions and national insurance in 1948. In 1962 the Scottish Development Department was created and the Scottish Economic Planning Department was established in 1973. A Scottish Development Agency, responsible to the Scottish Office, was set up in 1975. By 1977 most ‘United Kingdom’ Departments had regional offices in Scotland. Over the period from 1885, the Scottish Office has gained additional Ministers including Under-Secretaries in 1919, 1940 and 1952. A Minister of State was added to assist the Secretary of State in 1952. By 1983 the Scottish Office was organised into five Departments: the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, the Scottish Development Department, the Scottish Economic Planning Department, the Scottish Education Department and the Scottish Home and Health Department. The office’s headquarters in Edinburgh was complemented by a liaison office in Dover House, Whitehall. In 1995 the Departments were reorganised as Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries; Development; Education and Industry; Health; and Home. From 1999 these departments came under the aegis of the devolved Scottish Executive.

(Secretaries of State for Scotland are listed on p. 90. They are also, together with their junior Ministers, to be found in the full list of Ministers on pp. 2–65.)

Scotland has always had its own separate legal and judicial systems, its bar, its established church, and its heraldic authority, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. A Scottish Grand Committee was established by the House of Commons on an

experimental basis in 1894/5 and then from 1907 had a continued existence. Scottish Standing Committees dealing with peculiarly Scottish legislation were created in 1957 and 1962, and a Select Committee on Scottish Affairs was established in 1969 (see p. 337), although it went into abeyance in 1972, but in 1979 the Select Committee on Scottish Affairs was reconstituted (see p. 350) and, except for 1987–92 lasted until 1999. After the passage of the *Scotland Act 1978*, a referendum was held on 1 Mar 1979 to ascertain the electorate's views on the provisions for legislative devolution contained in the Act (see pp. 448–9). As the 'Yes' majority represented 32.9% of the registered electorate, failing to overcome the 40% provision of the enactment, an Order to Repeal the *Scotland Act 1978* was successfully moved on 20 Jun 1979, following the General Election of 3 May.

After its election in May 1997, the Labour Government moved quickly to fulfil its devolution promises. On 11 Sep 1997, on a 60.2% turnout, Scotland voted 74.3% for the establishment of a Scottish Parliament and 63.5% for it to have limited powers of taxation (see p. 449). The *Scotland Act 1998* gave the Scottish Parliament power in most fields; but it reserved authority to the United Kingdom Parliament on a number of matters including the Constitution, social security, economic and monetary policy, aspects of trade and industry (including inward investment), consumer protection, employment (including minimum wage and equal opportunities), broadcasting, abortion, energy, defence, and foreign affairs.

The Parliament is composed of 129 members, 73 elected first-past-the-post in constituencies (initially these were the same as the Westminster constituencies except that Orkney and Shetland were represented separately) and 56 under the additional member system of proportional representation (seven in each of eight regions). The first election took place on 6 May 1999 (see p. 774 for details) and the Parliament met in Edinburgh on 13 May. D. Dewar (Lab.) was chosen by the Scottish Parliament as the first First Minister of Scotland. J. Wallace (Lib. Dem.) was chosen as his Deputy.

D. Dewar was sworn in by the Queen on 17 May 99. The Queen opened the new Parliament on 1 Jul 1999. It moved into its new building in September 2004.

In May 2007 the S.N.P. formed a (minority) government for the first time. This prompted the formation by the parties opposed to Scottish independence of the cross-party Commission on Scottish Devolution ('the Calman Commission'), with Sir Kenneth Calman in the chair. The commission reported in June 2009, arguing for a considerable extension of Scottish revenue-raising powers and further specific devolution from Westminster. The Scotland Act, 2012, based on the Calman proposals, expanded the fiscal powers of the Scottish Parliament, and enhanced its legislative authority in certain areas.

In May 2011 the S.N.P. retained power, winning a majority of seats in the Scottish Parliament. The UK government conceded that a referendum on Scottish independence could take place, the terms of which were established in the Edinburgh Agreement of October 2012. In a referendum on 18 Sep 2014 (see p. 449), Scotland voted against independence by 55.3% to 44.7% on an

84.6% turnout. During the campaign, leaders of the three main Westminster parties—David Cameron (Conservative, Prime Minister), Nick Clegg (Liberal Democrats, Deputy Prime Minister) and Ed Miliband (Labour, Leader of the Opposition)—issued ‘The Vow’. This pledged further devolution of taxation power, and included further commitments, such as the permanency of the Scottish Parliament and the Barnett Formula for the allocation of funds within the United Kingdom, should the Scottish electorate choose to remain within the Union. The details of how to implement ‘The Vow’ were agreed by the Smith Commission in November 2014, parts of which were implemented through the *Scotland Act 2016*.

### The Scottish Executive (1999–2007)/Scottish Government (2007–)

#### *First Minister*

1 Jul 99	D. Dewar (Lab.)
27 Oct 00	H. McLeish (Lab)
21 Nov 01	J. McConnell (Lab.)
16 May 07	A. Salmond (SNP)
21 Nov 14	Nicola Sturgeon (SNP)

#### *Deputy First Minister*

1 Jul 99	J. Wallace (Lib Dem)
23 Jun 05	N. Stephen (Lib Dem)
16 May 07	Nicola Sturgeon (SNP)
21 Nov 14	J. Swinney (SNP)

#### *Permanent Secretary*

May 98	(Sir) M. Russell
Jul 03	(Sir) J. Elvidge
Jun 10	(Sir) P. Housden
1 Jul 15	Leslie Evans

### The Scottish Parliament

#### *Presiding Officer*

12 May 99	Winnie Ewing (S.N.P.) (interim)	14 May 07	A. Fergusson (Con.)
12 May 99	Ld Steel of Aikwood (Lib. Dem.)	11 May 11	Tricia Marwick (S.N.P.)
7 May 03	G. Reid (S.N.P.)	12 May 16	K. Macintosh (Lab.)

By convention, Presiding Officers renounce their party allegiance while serving in that post.

#### *Party Leaders*

##### *Conservative*

12 May 99	D. McLetchie
8 Nov 05	Annabel Goldie
4 Nov 11	Ruth Davidson

##### *Labour*

12 May 99	D. Dewar
27 Oct 00	H. McLeish
18 Nov 01	J. McConnell
14 Sep 07	Wendy Alexander
13 Sep 08	I. Gray
17 Dec 11	Johann Lamont
13 Dec 14	J. Murphy
15 Aug 15	Kezia Dugdale
18 Nov 17	R. Leonard



<i>Liberal Democrat</i>		<i>S.N.P.</i>	
12 May 99	J. Wallace	12 May 99	A. Salmond
27 Jun 05	N. Stephen	26 Sep 00	J. Swinney
26 Aug 08	T. Scott	4 Sep 04	A. Salmond
17 May 11	W. Rennie	14 Nov 14	Nicola Sturgeon

### Elections to the Scottish Parliament

The Scottish Parliament initially had a fixed four-year term, but the elections which would have been held in 2015 were deferred until 2016 to avoid a clash with the UK general election, and the term has now permanently been extended to five years. Of the 129 members, 73 are elected directly from single-member constituencies whereas 56 are elected on a top-up list system in eight regions based on the former European Parliament constituencies.

	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib. Dem.</i>	<i>S.N.P.</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>6 May 1999</b>					
Constituency seats	–	53	12	7	1
Top-up seats	18	3	5	28	2
Total seats	18	56	17	35	3
Party list vote	15.5%	34.0%	12.6%	27.6%	10.3%
Constituency vote	15.6%	38.8%	14.2%	28.7%	2.7%
<i>Turnout—Party list 57.2%; Constituency 58.9%</i>					
<b>1 May 2003</b>					
Constituency seats	3	46	13	9	2
Top-up seats	15	4	4	18	15
Total seats	18	50	17	27	17
Party list vote	15.5%	29.3%	11.8%	20.9%	22.5%
Constituency vote	16.6%	34.6%	15.4%	23.8%	9.6%
<i>Turnout—Party list 49.4%; Constituency 49.9%</i>					
<b>3 May 2007</b>					
Constituency seats	4	37	11	21	–
Top-up seats	13	9	5	26	3
Total seats	17	46	16	47	3
Party list vote	13.9%	29.2%	11.3%	31.0%	14.6%
Constituency vote	16.6%	32.1%	16.2%	32.9%	2.2%
<i>Turnout—Party list 52.4%; Constituency 51.7%</i>					
<b>5 May 2011</b>					
Constituency seats	3	15	2	53	–
Top-up seats	12	22	3	16	3
Total seats	15	37	5	69	3
Party list vote	12.4%	26.3%	5.2%	44.0%	12.1%
Constituency vote	13.9%	31.7%	7.9%	45.4%	1.1%
<i>Turnout—Party list 50.4%; Constituency 50.4%</i>					
<b>5 May 2016</b>					
Constituency seats	7	3	4	59	–
Top-up seats	24	21	1	4	6
Total seats	31	24	5	63	6
Party list vote	22.9%	19.1%	5.2%	41.7%	11.1%
Constituency vote	22.0%	22.6%	7.8%	46.5%	1.1%
<i>Turnout—Party list 55.8%; Constituency 55.6%</i>					

## WALES

From Plantagenet times the administration of Wales was London-centred. In 1979 a Select Committee on Welsh Affairs was appointed (see p. 351).

Welsh national or separatist feeling has, however, expressed itself in forces other than the movement for home rule or devolution. The most important aspects of this have been the campaigns on such matters as the Church, education, land, temperance reform and the Welsh language. The *Welsh Language Act 1967* paved the way for the removal of restrictions on the use of the Welsh language in official documents and in the administration of justice in Wales; the *Welsh Language Act 1993* extended the provisions of the 1967 Act. The *Education Reform Act 1988* and the *Education Act 1992* provided opportunities for the development of a Welsh ethos in education (Curriculum Cymreig) and the use of Welsh in the 15–18 age group was estimated at 25% in 1999.

In 1901, 50% of the population spoke Welsh; in 1931 the figure was 37%; in 1951, 29%; in 1961, 26%; in 1971, 21%; in 1981, 19% and in 1991, 19%. A Welsh language television channel was established in 1982.

In 1978 the *Wales Act* provided for the establishment of a devolved Welsh Assembly in Cardiff, subject to a referendum, but the proposal was heavily defeated (see p. 450).

Following its election victory in May 1997, the Labour Party moved swiftly to implement its promise of a Welsh Assembly. In a Referendum on 18 Sep 1997 (see p. 450), Wales voted narrowly in favour of a Welsh Assembly, and the *Government of Wales Act 1998* provided for a National Assembly (Cynulliad) for Wales. The Assembly had limited political functions and, unlike the Scottish Parliament, had no tax-raising powers. The first election took place on 6 May 1999 and the Assembly met on 13 May in Cardiff.

At first there was a minority Labour Government but in February 2000 after the resignation of A. Michael an understanding between Labour and the Liberal Democrats was arrived at. In October 2000 this turned into a formal coalition which continued until the 2003 election when Labour secured an effective majority of one seat which lasted until the defection of a Labour member in April 2005, after which it ruled once more as a minority government. After losing seats in the 2007 election Labour found difficulty in governing in a minority and following extended inter-party negotiations a joint Labour/Plaid Cymru Government was formed.

The Commission on the Powers and Electoral Arrangements of the National Assembly for Wales ('the Richard Commission'), reporting in 2004, recommended changes to the structure, powers and electoral system used for Welsh devolution. The UK Labour government did not fully accept these proposals, but did, through the *Government of Wales Act 2006*, provide primary legislative powers for the National Assembly for Wales and create a statutory basis for the existence of a Welsh Assembly Government distinct from the Assembly. A referendum held on 3 March 2011 under the terms of the 2006 Act endorsed an expansion in the law-making powers of the Assembly by 63.5% to 36.5% on a 35.6% turnout (see p. 451).

Following the March 2014 report of the Commission on Devolution in Wales ('the Silk Commission'), the four-party 'St David's Day Agreement' of February 2015 and the *Draft Wales Bill* of October 2015, the *Wales Bill* was published and received its first reading in the House of Commons on 7 June 2016. It was intended to change the basis of the Assembly to a 'reserved powers' model, whereby it was able to legislate in all areas that were not expressly retained at the centre.

Sources: J. Davies, *A History of Wales* (1993); K. Morgan, *Wales in British Politics 1868–1922* (3rd. ed. 1980); K. Morgan, *Rebirth of a Nation: Wales 1880–1980* (1981); D. Foulkes et al. (Eds.), *The Welsh Veto: The Wales Act 1978 and the Referendum* (1983); D. Balsom and M. Burch, *A Political and Electoral Handbook for Wales, 1959–1979* (1980). B. Taylor and K. Thompson, *Scotland and Wales: Nations Again?* (1999); G. Day and D. Thomas (1990 onwards). Various online official and news media sources.

### The Welsh Executive (1999–2007)/The Welsh Assembly Government (2007–2014)/Welsh Government (2014–)

#### *First Secretary (1999–2000)/ First Minister (2000–)*

11 May 99	A. Michael (Lab.)
15 Feb 00	R. Morgan (Lab.)
10 Dec 09	C. Jones (Lab.)

#### *Deputy First Minister*

16 Oct 00	M. German (Lib Dem)
8 May 03	(office vacant)
11 Jul 07	I. Wyn Jones (P.C.)
13 May 11	(office vacant)

#### *Permanent Secretary*

May 99	(Sir) J. Shortridge
1 May 08	Dame Gillian Morgan
8 Oct 12	(Sir) D. Jones
Feb 17	(Dame) Shan Morgan

### The National Assembly of Wales (Welsh Assembly)

#### Presiding Officer

11 May 99	Lord Elis-Thomas (Plaid Cymru)
11 May 11	Rosemary Butler (Lab.)
11 May 16	Elin Jones (Plaid Cymru)

By convention, Presiding Officers renounce their party allegiance while serving in that post.

#### Party Leaders

##### *Conservative*

11 May 99	R. Richards
11 Aug 99	N. Bourne
14 Jul 11	A.R.T. Davies

##### *Labour*

11 May 99	A. Michael
15 Feb 00	R. Morgan
10 Dec 09	C. Jones

*Liberal Democrat*

11 May 99  
8 Dec 08  
8 May 16  
3 Nov 17

M. German  
Kirsty Williams  
M. Williams  
Jane Dodds

*Plaid Cymru*

11 May 99  
16 Mar 12

I. Wyn Jones  
Leanne Wood

### Elections to the National Assembly of Wales (Welsh Assembly)

The Welsh Assembly had a fixed four-year term until 2011, but the elections which would have been held in 2015 were deferred until 2016 and the term in future was extended to five years, to avoid clashes with the UK general election. Of the 60 members, 40 are elected directly from single-member constituencies and 20 are elected on a top-up list system in five regions based on the former European Parliament constituencies.

	<i>Con.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Lib. Dem.</i>	<i>P.C.</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>6 May 1999</b>					
Constituency seats	1	27	3	9	–
Top-up seats	8	1	3	8	–
Total seats	9	28	6	17	–
Party list vote	16.5%	35.5%	12.5%	30.6%	4.9%
Constituency vote	15.8%	37.6%	13.5%	28.4%	4.7%
<i>Turnout—Party list 46.1%; Constituency 46.3%</i>					
<b>1 May 2003</b>					
Constituency seats	1	30	3	5	1
Top-up seats	10	–	3	7	–
Total seats	11	30	6	12	1
Party list vote	19.2%	36.6%	12.7%	19.7%	11.9%
Constituency vote	19.9%	40.0%	14.1%	21.2%	4.7%
<i>Turnout—Party list 38.0%; Constituency 38.3%</i>					
<b>3 May 2007</b>					
Constituency seats	5	24	3	7	1
Top-up seats	7	2	3	8	–
Total seats	12	26	6	15	1
Party list vote	21.5%	29.6%	11.7%	21.0%	16.2%
Constituency vote	22.4%	32.2%	14.8%	22.4%	8.3%
<i>Turnout—Party list 43.7%; Constituency 43.5%</i>					
<b>5 May 2011</b>					
Constituency seats	6	28	1	5	–
Top-up seats	8	2	4	6	–
Total seats	14	30	5	11	–
Party list vote	22.5%	36.9%	8.0%	17.9%	14.7%
Constituency vote	25.0%	42.3%	10.6%	19.3%	2.8%
<i>Turnout—Party list 41.4%; Constituency 41.4%</i>					
<b>5 May 2016</b>					
Constituency seats	6	27	1	6	–
Top-up seats	5	2	–	6	7
Total seats	11	29	1	12	7
Party list vote	18.8%	31.5%	6.5%	20.8%	22.4%
Constituency vote	21.1%	34.7%	7.7%	20.5%	15.8%
<i>Turnout—Party list 45.1%; Constituency 45.3%</i>					

## IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

### Ireland 1900–1922

From 1900 to 1921 the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was responsible for the administration of Irish affairs, with an office in Dublin. His Chief Secretary was a member of the House of Commons, and assisted him in carrying on the parliamentary business of the department, for which he was the responsible minister. At the same time there were several departments in Dublin, working under the presidency of the Chief Secretary: the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the Irish Congested Districts Board and the Local Government Board for Ireland. There were three boards of education commissioners, all of whom were appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant or the Government, and there was the Irish Land Commission. The Irish Public Works Board was controlled by the Treasury in London, and not by the Irish Government. There was scarcely any further devolution of administrative authority to Ireland between 1900 and 1922.

The Irish Office remained in existence until 1924 after the partition of Ireland, though the posts of Chief Secretary and Lord-Lieutenant lapsed in 1922, with the recognition of the Irish Free State. The functions previously exercised by the Irish Office became the responsibility of the Home Office (for Northern Ireland) and the Colonial Office handled relations with the Free State (in 1937 renamed Eire). When Ireland became a republic in 1949, the Commonwealth Relations Office continued to be the department responsible for relations with her. In 1966 this responsibility was transferred to the Commonwealth Affairs Office (since 1968 the Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

(See pp. 84–5 for Lord Lieutenants, Chief Secretaries, Lord Chancellors of Ireland and Irish Law Officers.)

### Northern Ireland 1922–1972

The Northern Ireland Parliament was created by the *Government of Ireland Act 1920*. The powers of the Crown were exercised by the Governor, appointed by the Crown. Provision was made in the Act for the continued representation of Northern Ireland constituencies in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. The constitutional position of Northern Ireland was thus unique in that it was part of the United Kingdom and sent representatives to the United Kingdom Parliament but was subject in most internal matters to the jurisdiction of a Parliament and Government of its own. The Act conferred on that Parliament had extensive powers for the regulation of the affairs of Northern Ireland, but excluded a number of specified matters from its jurisdiction. In respect of these excluded matters executive power remained with the UK Government, and only the UK Parliament could legislate. Consequently, Northern Ireland was subject to two jurisdictions, and although most of Northern Ireland's public services were administered by

Ministers who were members of the Northern Ireland Government, there were some public services, such as the Post Office services, the Customs and Excise service and the Inland Revenue service, for which Ministers of the UK Government were responsible.

In respect of all matters on which the Northern Ireland Parliament was empowered to make laws, executive powers were exercisable by the Government of Northern Ireland. At the head of this Government was the Governor appointed by the Crown who formally summoned, prorogued and dissolved the Parliament, appointed the members of the Privy Council, and appointed Ministers to administer such Government departments as the Northern Ireland Parliament might establish. The departments were the Prime Minister's Department, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Health and Social Services. The Ministers in charge of these eight departments (together with the Minister in the Senate, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Development and the Minister who was Leader of the House) formed an Executive Committee of the Privy Council which aided and advised the Governor in the exercise of his executive powers.

The Parliament of Northern Ireland consisted of a Senate and a House of Commons. The House of Commons had 52 members. Proportional representation was used in the elections of 1921 and 1925 but after 1929, except for 4 members for Queen's University, Belfast, they were chosen directly by single-member constituencies. In 1969 the University constituency was abolished and four new territorial seats were created. The Senate had 26 members, 24 being elected by the House of Commons by proportional representation, and two being *ex officio*, the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Londonderry. The main differences between the Northern Ireland law relating to elections to the Northern Ireland Parliament and the UK law relating to elections to the UK Parliament were that, after 1950, Northern Ireland law retained the University seats (until 1965) and the 'business premises' qualification for a vote (until 1968). It also required qualified electors either to have been born in Northern Ireland or to have been resident in the United Kingdom for seven years and to possess the requisite residence, business premises or service qualification. The Parliament of Northern Ireland could legislate on all matters except certain fields that were permanently excepted by the 1920 Act, such as the succession to the Crown, the making of peace or war, the armed forces of the Crown, the making of treaties, honours, naturalisation and aliens, and certain functions that were reserved such as postal and telegraph services, the Supreme Court and the important forms of taxation. It was also prohibited from making laws which would interfere with religious freedom or might discriminate against any religious body and, until 1961, from taking property without compensation. All UK bills applied to Northern Ireland unless there was express provision to the contrary. In general, legislation at Stormont followed very closely legislation in Westminster. The revenue of the

Government of Northern Ireland was derived partly from taxes imposed by the UK Parliament (known as 'reserved' taxes) and partly from taxes imposed by the Northern Ireland Parliament (known as 'transferred taxes'). The powers of the Northern Ireland Parliament were similar to those of the UK Parliament as regards the appropriation of revenue. The Treasury was responsible for financial relations with Northern Ireland, and other departments were concerned with trade, commerce, and employment, but the Home Office retained the major responsibility for Northern Ireland.

Governors of Northern Ireland 1922–73		Prime Ministers of Northern Ireland 1921–72	
11 Dec 22	D of Abercorn	7 Jun 21	Sir J. Craig (Vt Craigavon)
7 Sep 45	Earl Granville	26 Nov 40	J. Andrews
1 Dec 52	Ld Wakehurst	6 May 43	Sir B. Brooke (Vt Brookeborough)
1 Dec 64	Ld Erskine	25 Mar 63	T. O'Neill
2 Dec 68	Ld Grey	1 May 69	J. Chichester-Clark
<i>(office abolished 19 Jul 73)</i>		23 Mar 71	B. Faulkner
		<i>(office suspended 30 Mar 72)</i>	

### General Elections to the Parliament of Northern Ireland 1921–69

#### *Seats won*

	<i>Unionist</i>	<i>Ind. Unionist</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Nat.</i>	<i>S. Fein Repub. Abstention- ist</i>	<i>Ir. Lab. Rep. Lab. Soc. Rep., Ind. Lab.</i>	<i>Ind. &amp; Other</i>
24 May 21	40	–	–	–	6	6	–	–
28 Apr 25	32	4	–	3	10	2	–	1
22 May 29	37	3	–	1	11	–	–	–
30 Nov 33	36	2	–	2	9	2	–	1
9 Feb 38	39	3	3	1	8	–	1	–
14 Jun 45	33	2	–	2	9	–	3	3
10 Feb 49	37	2	–	–	9	–	2	2
22 Oct 53	38	1	–	–	7	2	3	1
20 Mar 58	37	–	–	4	8	–	2	1
31 May 62	34	–	1	4	9	–	3	1
25 Nov 65	36	–	1	2	9	–	2	2
24 Feb 69	36	3	–	2	6	–	2	3

### Northern Ireland 1972–

After sectarian troubles and terrorist activities which from 1969 onwards cost several hundred lives and led to the sending of substantial British military forces, the British Government on 30 Mar 72 passed the *Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act*. This Act suspended Stormont and transferred all the functions of the Government and Parliament of Northern Ireland to a

new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (see pp. 87–8), acting by Order-in-Council, for one year (extended annually until 1998).

On 8 Mar 73 on a 58.1% poll, the electors of Northern Ireland voted 591,820 for the province to remain part of the United Kingdom and 6,463 for it to be joined with the Republic of Ireland (see p. 451). Following a White Paper (Cmnd. 5259 published on 2 Mar 73) the *Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973* was passed; this abolished the office of Governor and the Northern Ireland Privy Council; vested the executive power in the Crown, exercisable by the Secretary of State; provided for a complex system of power-sharing in a new Assembly (to be elected by Single Transferable Vote proportional representation from multimember constituencies) with an Executive to be appointed by the Secretary of State after consulting with the parties, and also authorised any department in Northern Ireland ‘to consult’ or ‘enter into agreements with any authority of the Republic of Ireland in respect of any transferred matter’. Local elections were held on 30 May 73 for 26 district councils (using proportional representation) in place of the old local government bodies. On 28 Jun 73 the 78-member Assembly was elected; its composition was 22 Ulster Unionist (B. Faulkner), 13 other Unionist (12 anti-White Paper), 15 Loyalist Coalition, 7 Vanguard (W. Craig), 8 Democratic Unionist (I. Paisley), 3 Alliance (O. Napier), 1 Northern Ireland Labour Party (D. Bleakley), and 19 Social Democratic and Labour Party (G. Fitt).

The election was followed by prolonged negotiations over the formation of a Northern Ireland Executive, which was finally agreed in December. The Executive which took over on 1 Jan 74 consisted of 6 Ulster Unionists accepting the Leadership of B. Faulkner, the Chief Executive, 4 Soc. DLP members under G. Fitt, the Deputy Chief Executive, and 1 Alliance Party member. Opposition to the Sunningdale agreement of Dec 1973 (which provided, among other things, for the establishment of a Council of Ireland) led to Mr Faulkner’s repudiation by the Unionist Party. In May 1974 a strike of Protestant workers forced the ending of the Northern Ireland Executive and the return to direct rule from Westminster.

On 1 May 75 elections were held for a Northern Ireland constitutional Convention. 46 of the 78 seats went to the Ulster Unionists (H. West), 5 to the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland (B. Faulkner) and one to an Independent Loyalist; there were 8 Alliance members, 1 from the Northern Ireland Labour Party and 17 from the Social Democratic and Labour Party. The Convention discussions proved abortive.

On 7 Nov 75 it submitted a majority (42:31) draft final report to the Secretary of State, and then adjourned. It reconvened 3 Feb 76, at the request of the Secretary of State, to reconsider the report. The Convention was finally dissolved by Order in Council on 6 Mar 76 because, as reported in the House of Commons on 5 Mar (H.C. Deb. 906 c. 1715–1727), the debates and resolutions in the Convention had made it plain that there was no prospect of agreement between the parties and that no further progress could be made.

The *Northern Ireland Act 1982*, again attempted to restore devolved institutions to the province. On 25 Oct 79, the Secretary of State, H. Atkins, had



announced that the new Conservative Government favoured devolution in Northern Ireland. In Nov 79 a White Paper was published, *The Government of Northern Ireland: A Working Paper for a Conference* (Cmnd. 7763), setting out principles to be observed in the transfer of power, and issues for discussion at a round-table conference. The conference held between Jan and Mar 1980 failed to reach agreement. A further White Paper, *The Government of Northern Ireland—Proposals for Further Discussion* (Cmnd. 7950), published in Jul 1980, put forward further proposals for discussion.

In Feb 82, J. Prior, the new Secretary of State, held further discussions with the Northern Ireland parties, and in Apr 1982, a third White Paper, *Northern Ireland—A Framework for Devolution* (Cmnd. 8451), was published, proposing a scheme of ‘rolling devolution’ given legislative effect by the *Northern Ireland Act* which was placed on the statute book on 23 Jul 1982. This provided for the election of a Northern Ireland Assembly whose functions would initially be limited to scrutiny, deliberation and advice, pending cross-community agreement on the transfer of certain legislative powers.

The election for the Assembly was held on 20 Oct 82, and of the 78 seats, 26 went to the Official Unionists, 21 to the Democratic Unionists, 14 to the SDLP, 10 to Alliance, 5 to Sinn Féin, 1 to a Popular Unionist and 1 to an Independent Unionist. However, Sinn Féin and the SDLP refused to take their seats in the Assembly, and on 21 Nov 83 most of the Official Unionists withdrew after some murders in Armagh.

The SDLP took part in a New Ireland Forum with the leaders of the three main parties in Ireland—Fine Gael, Fianna Fail and the Labour Party—which met for the first time on 30 May 83 in Dublin, and produced a report on 2 May 84 advocating fresh approaches.

On 15 Nov 85 an Anglo-Irish Agreement was signed at Hillsborough. Article 1 restated the British Government’s commitment to Northern Ireland remaining part of the United Kingdom as long as that was the wish of the majority of the population. Article 2 provided for regular inter-governmental conferences. The 15 Unionist M.P.s resigned their seats in protest against the Agreement; 14 of them were returned in the subsequent by-elections.

On 26 Mar 91 the UK Government announced a basis (‘the three strands’) on which peace talks should proceed. After some meetings the initiative came to a halt in Jul 1991. Renewed talks in Mar–Nov 92 again ended in failure. In the following year there were increased contacts between the London and Dublin governments which resulted in the Downing Street Declaration of 15 Dec 93 offering talks about reform to all parties that would renounce violence.

A ceasefire was announced by the IRA on 31 Aug 94 and by the Loyalist paramilitary organisations on 13 Oct 94. An international body on the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons was appointed by the Government under the former US Senator, George Mitchell; it published its report on 20 Jan 96, setting out principles of non-violence under which settlement talks could begin. However, the IRA ended its ceasefire on 9 Feb 96 with a bomb at Canary Wharf. On 30 May 96 elections took place for a Northern Ireland Forum, from which those participating in multiparty talks were to be drawn.

On 16 May 97 the newly elected Labour Government approved contacts between officials and Sinn Féin. The IRA renewed its ceasefire on 20 Jul 97 and on 9 Sep 97 the IRA accepted the Mitchell principles for the talks.

The talks climaxed with the 'Good Friday Agreement' of 10 Apr 98 supported by almost all parties except I. Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party. The Agreement stated that the status of N. Ireland could only be changed with the consent of its people and committed the Irish Government to formally withdrawing its Constitutional claim to sovereignty over the whole of the island. It provided for a 108-seat parliament to be elected by proportional representation. Executive functions were to be taken over by ministers and committees, allocated according to party strength. A North-South Ministerial Council was to develop cooperation between Belfast and Dublin. Prisoners were in time to be released and paramilitary weapons decommissioned.

On 22 May 98 the Agreement was endorsed by 71% of the voters on an 80% turnout. On 25 Jun 98 Assembly elections returned 28 Official Unionists, 24 SDLP, 20 Democratic Unionists, 18 Sinn Féin, 6 Alliance, 5 UK Unionists, 3 Independent Unionists, 2 Progressive Unionists and 2 Women's Coalition.

On 1 Jul 98 the Assembly met for the first time and elected the Ulster Unionist David Trimble as First Minister, and Seamus Mallon of the SDLP as Deputy First Minister. However, arguments over decommissioning delayed the establishment of the new Executive. In September 1999 Senator Mitchell was brought back to break the deadlock and by November it was agreed that the Executive would be established on the understanding that decommissioning would follow soon afterwards. On 29 Nov 99 the parties in the Assembly nominated 10 Ministers to the Executive. On 2 Dec 99 powers were devolved to the Assembly and the Executive, bringing an end to Direct Rule from Westminster. The British and Irish governments signed a new agreement setting up new British-Irish and North-South institutions and the Irish Taoiseach signed a declaration ending the Constitutional territorial claim over Northern Ireland. On 2 Dec 99, the IRA announced the appointment of an interlocutor to the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning. The new North-South Council held its first meeting on 13 Dec 99 and the new Council of the Isles held its first meeting on 17 Dec 99.

(See pp. 702–3 for Army activities.)

Arguments over decommissioning delayed the establishment of the new Executive; the Assembly met for the first time on 1 Jul 98 but devolved powers did not finally take effect until 2 Dec 99, with D. Trimble as First Minister. It was suspended from 11 Feb 00 to 30 May 00 over decommissioning of IRA weapons. There were 24-hour suspensions on 24 Aug 01 and on 22 Sep 01. Following reports about IRA intelligence-gathering, the Assembly was suspended again on 14 Oct 02.

The 2005 UK General Election saw further polarisation with gains by the DUP and Sinn Féin; the UUP reduced to one seat with its leader David Trimble defeated. On 28 Jul 05 the IRA formally ended its armed campaign. The St Andrews Agreement of 13 Oct 06, leading to the *Northern Ireland (St Andrews Agreement) Act 2006*, allowed for a non-legislative Assembly,

which met between May 06 and Nov 06. It was succeeded by a Transitional Assembly, which met between Nov 06 and Jan 07. The Assembly reconvened on 8 May 07, with I. Paisley (DUP) as First Minister and M. McGuinness (Sinn Féin) as Deputy First Minister.

On 12 Apr 10 Police and Justice powers were devolved to the Assembly.

In Aug 15 a report by the Police Service of Northern Ireland suggested that the IRA remained in existence and active. The UUP left the Northern Ireland Executive, and DUP members began resigning. Following a report on the subject of paramilitary actions in October 2015, the DUP resumed regular participation in the Executive. After talks between the five largest parties in the Assembly and the UK and Republic of Ireland governments, *A Fresh Start: the Stormont Agreement and Implementation Plan* was published in Nov 15. On 9 Jan 17 M. McGuinness resigned in protest at DUP involvement in a controversial energy scheme, which forced a fresh election held on 2 Mar 17. DUP and Sinn Féin remained the largest parties but failed to reach agreement on forming a new executive.

Sources P. Bew et al., *Northern Ireland 1921–1996* (1996); P. Buckland, *A History of Northern Ireland* (1981); W. D. Flackes and S. Elliott (Eds.) *Northern Ireland: A Political Directory 1968–93* (1994); J. McGarry and B. O’Leary (Eds.) *The Future of Northern Ireland* (1990) and *The Politics of Antagonism* (1993); M. Cunningham *The Constitution of Northern Ireland* (1989); D. Keogh and M. Haltzel (Eds.) *Northern Ireland and the Politics of Reconciliation* (1993); P. O’Malley, *The Uncivil Wars* (1983); J. Whyte, *Interpreting Northern Ireland* (1990); D. McKittrick, *The Search for Peace in Northern Ireland* (1994). Various online official and news media sources.

### Northern Ireland Executive 1998–

<i>First Minister</i>		<i>Deputy First Minister*</i>	
2 Dec 99	D. Trimble (U.U.P.)	2 Dec 99	S. Mallon (S.D.L.P.)
11 Feb 00	(office suspended)	11 Feb 00	(office suspended)
30 May 00	D. Trimble (U.U.P.)	30 May 00	S. Mallon (S.D.L.P.)
14 Oct 02	(office suspended)	6 Nov 01	M. Durkan (S.D.L.P.)
8 May 07	I. Paisley (D.U.P.)	14 Oct 02	(office suspended)
5 Jun 08	P. Robinson (D.U.P.)	8 May 07	M. McGuinness (Sinn Fein)
11 Jan 10	Arlene Foster (D.U.P.) (acting)	20 Sep 11	J. O’Dowd (Sinn Fein) (acting)
3 Feb 10	P. Robinson (D.U.P.)	31 Oct 11	M. McGuinness (Sinn Fein)
11 Jan 16	Arlene Foster (D.U.P.)		
9 Jan 17	(office vacant)		

\*The terminology of this post is imprecise—before 2007 the word ‘Deputy’ was usually capitalized but after that, and in the founding legislation, it is not

### Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly (and predecessors)

	(office vacant)	26 Feb 04	(office vacant)
1982–86	J. Kilfedder (Ind. U.)	15 May 06	Eileen Bell (A.P.N.I.)
	(office vacant)	8 May 07	W. Hay (D.U.P.)
1 Jul 99	Ld Alderdice (A.P.N.I.)	12 Jan 15	M. McLaughlin (Sinn Fein)
		12 May 16	R. Newton (D.U.P.)

### Northern Ireland Assembly Elections 1998–

Elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly are conducted by the Single Transferrable Vote (S.T.V.) electoral system. In the table below, only each party's share of the First Preference votes is shown.

		<i>DUP</i>	<i>UUP</i>	<i>UKUP</i>	<i>APNI</i>	<i>SDLP</i>	<i>SF</i>	<i>Other</i>
25 Jun 98	1st pref. votes	18.1%	21.3%	4.5%	6.5%	22.0%	17.7%	9.9%
	Seats	20	28	5	6	24	18	7
26 Nov 03	1st pref. votes	25.7%	22.7%	0.8%	3.7%	17.0%	23.5%	6.6%
	Seats	30	27	1	6	18	24	2
7 Mar 07	1st pref. votes	30.1%	14.9%	1.5%	5.2%	15.2%	26.2%	6.9%
	Seats	36	18	0	7	16	28	3
5 May 11	1st pref. votes	30.0%	13.2%	–	7.7%	14.2%	26.9%	8.0%
	Seats	38	16	–	8	14	29	3
5 May 16	1st pref. votes	29.2%	12.6%	–	7.0%	12.0%	24.0%	15.3%
	Seats	38	16	–	8	12	28	6
2 Mar 17	1st pref. votes	28.1%	12.9%	–	9.1%	11.9%	27.9%	10.2%
	Seats	28	10	–	8	12	27	5

### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands which were originally part of the Duchy of Normandy have been associated with England since 1066. They have their own legislative assemblies, systems of local administration, fiscal systems and courts of law. The Islanders have general responsibility for the regulation of their local affairs subject to the prerogative of the Crown over appointment to the chief posts in the local administrations and the necessity of Royal Assent to legislative measures passed by the insular assemblies. Most of the laws by which they are governed emanate from their representative assemblies and although they cannot be regarded as local authorities most of their public services are provided by these assemblies in the same way as local government services are provided and administered in Great Britain.

The Channel Islands are divided into two Bailiwicks, one comprising Jersey and the other, Alderney, Sark, and Guernsey with its dependants, Herm and Jethou. Each Bailiwick has a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown for a period of five years, through whom all official communications between the UK Government and the Islands pass, and in whom certain executive functions are vested. A Bailiff, also appointed by the Crown, presides over the local legislatures, the States, and over the sittings of the Royal Court. Since 1948 all members of the States who have the right to vote are elected directly or indirectly by the electorate. The Islands have their own Courts of Law, but there remains leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Island Assemblies may initiate legislation but they must then petition the Sovereign in Council to give these measures force of law. Acts of the UK Parliament do not apply to the Channel Islands unless by express provision

or necessary application. As a general rule Parliament refrains from legislating on matters with which these assemblies can deal unless for some special reason a UK act must be preferred to local legislation.

The public revenues of the Islands are raised by duties on imported goods, by income taxes and other taxes. Proposals made by the States for raising revenue require authorisation by Order in Council but responsibility for determining how the revenue shall be spent is, in practice, left to the States. Immunity from taxation for Crown purposes has been a privilege of the Islanders since the time of Edward VI.

Source: *Report of the Commission on the Constitution* (Cmnd. 5460-1/1973).

## Jersey

### *Lieutenant-Governor*

1895	(Sir) E. Hopton	1934	(Sir) H. Martelli	1974	Sir D. Fitzpatrick
1900	H. Abadie	1939	R. Harrison	1979	Sir P. Whiteley
1904	H. Gough	1940	<i>(office vacant)</i>	1985	Sir W. Pillar
1910	(Sir) A. Rochfort	1945	Sir A. Grassett	1990	Sir J. Sutton
1916	Sir A. Wilson	1953	Sir R. Nicholson	1995	Sir M. Wilkes
1920	Sir D. Smith	1958	Sir G. Erskine	2006	(Sir) A. Ridgway
1924	Sir F. Bingham	1963	Sir M. Villiers	2011	Sir J. McColl
1929	Ld Ruthven	1969	Sir J. Davis		

### *Bailiff*

1899	(Sir) W. Venables-Vernon	1962	(Sir) R. le Masurier	1995	(Sir) P. Bailhache
1931	C. Malet de Carteret	1973	(Sir) F. Ereat	2009	(Sir) M. Birt
1935	(Sir) (Ld) A. Coutanche	1988	(Sir) P. Crill	2015	W. Bailhache
1961	C. Harrison				

## Guernsey

### *Lieutenant-Governor*

1899	M. Savard	1929	E. Willis	1974	Sir J. Martin
1903	B. Campbell	1934	(Sir) E. Broadbent	1980	Sir P. Le Cheminant
1908	R. Auld	1939	J. Minshull-Ford	1985	Sir A. Boswell
1911	Sir E. Hamilton	1940	<i>(Office Vacant)</i>	1990	Sir M. Wilkins
1914	Sir R. Hart	1945	Sir P. Neame	1994	Sir J. Coward
1918	Sir F. Kiggell	1953	Sir T. Elmhirst	2000	Sir J. Foley
1920	Sir J. Capper	1958	Sir G. Robson	2005	Sir F. Malbon
1925	Sir C. Sackville-West (Ld Sackville)	1964	Sir C. Coleman	2011	P. Walker
		1969	Sir C. Mills	2016	I. Corder

### *Bailiff*

1895	(Sir) T. Carey	1935	(Sir) V. Carey	1992	(Sir) G. Dorey
1902	W. Carey	1946	(Sir) A. Sherwill	1999	(Sir) de V. Carey
1915	(Sir) E. Chepnell Ozanne	1960	(Sir) W. Arnold	2005	G. Rowland
1922	Sir H. de Sausmarez	1973	(Sir) J. Loveridge	2012	R. Collas
1929	A. Bell	1982	(Sir) C. Frossard		

## THE ISLE OF MAN

This island was successively under the rule of Norway, of Scotland, of the Stanley family and of the Dukes of Atholl before it became a Crown Dependency in 1765. For over 1000 years the internal affairs of the island have been regulated by the Tynwald, which has evolved from the Lord of Man's Council composed of his chief officials and other persons of importance and the House of Keys. The latter comprises 24 representatives elected by all over the age of 18 who have resided in the island for 6 months. The consent of both the Legislative Council and the Keys is requisite for any Act of Tynwald except when in two successive sessions of a Parliament the Keys pass the same Bill, or an essentially similar one, which is once rejected by the Council. In that case the Bill is deemed to have been passed by the Council. All legislation by Tynwald depends for its validity on confirmation by Royal Assent granted by the Lieutenant-Governor or, in certain rare cases, in the form of orders made by the Queen in Council.

Most of the public services are provided by Tynwald and administered by Boards of Tynwald, but the Lieutenant-Governor is still the executive authority for certain services, including the administration of justice. In 1866, Tynwald was granted certain financial powers which had been removed from it in 1765. This process continued through the following decades until by Tynwald's *Isle of Man Contribution Act 1958* the Treasury's control over the Island's finance was removed enabling the Tynwald to regulate its own finances and customs, although under the Act, the Island continues to make an annual contribution to the Exchequer for defence and common services. There is a statutory body of members of Tynwald known as the Executive Council, the duty of which is to consider and advise the Lieutenant-Governor upon all matters of principle, policy and legislation.

Source: *Report of the Commission on the Constitution* (Cmnd. 5460-1/1973); D. Kermode, *Devolution at Work: A Case Study of the Isle of Man* (1979).

*Lieutenant-Governor*

1899	Ld Henniker	1945	Sir G. Bromet	1985	(Sir) L. New
1902	Ld Raglan	1952	Sir A. Dundas	1990	Sir L. Jones
1919	(Sir) W. Fry	1959	Sir R. Garvey	1995	Sir T. Daunt
1926	Sir C. Hill	1966	Sir P. Stallard	2000	I. Macfadyen
1933	Sir M. Butler	1973	Sir J. Paul	2005	Sir P. Haddacks
1937	W. Leveson-Gower (Earl Granville)	1980	Sir N. Cecil	2011	A. Wood



CHAPTER 19

International Affairs

THE COMMONWEALTH

Main Territories Under British Rule Since 1900

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
	Aden	Colony (1839) and adjacent Protectorate	Acceded to South Arabian Federation 1963. Became People's Republic of South Yemen 1967
Overseas Territory	Anguilla	See St. Kitts	Became separate Dependency 1980
Member	Antigua and Barbuda Ascension	Colony (1663) Admiralty-administered territory (1815)	See Leeward Isles Became dependency of Colony (later Overseas Territory) of St Helena 1922. Renamed St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha 2009
Member	Australia	First settled 1788, 6 self-governing colonies (1855 and later)	Federal government formed 1901. Dominion status recognised 1907
Member	Bahamas	First settled 1646. Colony (1783)	Independence granted 1973
Member	Bangladesh		Became East Pakistan 1947. Broke away from Pakistan 1971. Commonwealth Member 1972

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Barbados	Settled 1627. Colony (1662)	Part of West Indies Federation 1958–62. Independence granted 1966
	Basutoland	Protectorate (1871). Colony (1884)	Independence granted 1966. Now Lesotho
	Bechuanaland	Protectorate (1885)	Independence granted 1966. Now Botswana
Member	Belize	Formerly Br. Honduras	Independence granted 1981
Overseas Territory	Bermuda	First settled 1609. Colony (1684)	
Member	Botswana		Formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate. Independence granted 1966 as Republic
Overseas Territory	British Antarctic Territory	Discovered (1819)	Became a Territory 1982. Part was devolved to Australia 1933
	British Guiana	Ceded Colony (1814)	Independence granted 1966. Now Guyana
	British Honduras	First settled 1638. Colony (separated from Jamaica 1884)	Changed name to Belize 1973
Overseas Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Dependencies of Mauritius or Seychelles	The Chagos Archipelago and Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches Islands were formed into a single British Dependency in 1965
	British North Borneo	Protectorate (1888)	Administered by Chartered Company 1882–1946. Became part of North Borneo Colony 1946. Entered Malaysian Federation as Sabah 1963
Member	British Solomon Islands	Protectorate (1893)	Independence granted 1978 as Solomon Islands
	British Somaliland	Protectorate (1887)	Independence granted 1960 when it became part of Somalia, a Republic outside the Commonwealth.
	British Togoland		Administered by Britain under League of Nations mandate 1922–46 and U.N. Trusteeship 1946–57. Merged with Ghana 1957

(continued)



<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Brunei	Protectorate (1888)	Independence granted 1984 as indigenous Monarchy
	Burma	Indian Province (1852)	Separated from India 1937. Independence granted in 1948 when it became a Republic outside the Commonwealth
	Cameroons (British)		Administered as part of Nigeria under League of Nations mandate 1922. Northern Cameroons incorporated in Nigeria 1961. Southern Cameroons joined Cameroon Republic, outside the Commonwealth 1961, joined Commonwealth 1995
Member	Canada	Ceded Colonies from 1714 onwards. Self-governing Federation (1867)	Dominion status recognised 1907
	Cape of Good Hope	Ceded Colony (1814)	Dominion status recognised 1907. Province of Union of South Africa 1910
Overseas Territory	Cayman Islands	Ceded (1670) Dependency of Jamaica (1848)	Separate dependency under Colonial Office following Jamaican Independence 1962
Member	Ceylon	Ceded Colony	Independence granted 1948. Became Republic and changed name to Sri Lanka 1972
	Christmas Island	Annexed (1888)	Part of Straits Settlements 1900 by incorporation with Singapore. Separate Colony Jan 1958. Transferred to Australia Oct 1958
	Cocos-Keeling Islands	Annexed (1857)	Part of Straits Settlement 1903. Incorporated in Singapore Colony 1946. Transferred to Australia 1958
Ass. State of N.Z.	Cook Islands	Protectorate (1888)	Annexed 1900. Administered by New Zealand since 1901

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Cyprus	British administered territory (1878)	Annexed by Britain 1914. Colony 1925. Independence granted as a Republic 1960, but Akrotiri and Dhekelia retained as Sovereign Base Areas, now with British Overseas Territory status
Member	Dominica	Colony (1763)	Part of Leeward Islands until 1940. Separate Colony 1940. Associated State 1967. Independent Republic 1978
	East African Protectorate	Protectorate (1895)	Became a Colony and protectorate of Kenya 1920. See Kenya
	Egypt	Occupied by British 1882	British Protectorate 1914–22
Overseas Territory	Eire Falkland Islands	(see Ireland) Colony (1833)	Invaded by Argentina, then recaptured, 1982
Member (suspended)	Fiji	Colony (1874)	Independence granted 1970. Republic and out of Commonwealth 1987. Readmitted 1997. Commonwealth membership suspended 2000–01 and 2006–
	The Gambia	Settlement began 1618. Colony (1843) and adjacent Protectorate (1888)	Independence granted 1965. Republic 1970. Withdrew from Commonwealth 2013
Member	Ghana		Formerly Gold Coast. Independence granted 1957. Republic 1960
Overseas Territory Member	Gibraltar Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Ceded Colony (1713) Protectorate (1892)	Colony 1915. Ellice Islands separated 1975. (See Tuvalu). Independence granted to Gilbert Islands as Republic 1979 with name of Kiribati
	Gold Coast	Settlement began 1750. Colony (1821 and 1874)	Independence granted 1957. Now Ghana

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Grenada	Ceded Colony (1763)	Part of Leeward Isles 1871–1974. Independence granted 1974
Member	Guyana		Formerly British Guiana. Independence granted 1966. Republic 1970
	Hong Kong	Ceded Colony (1843)	Kowloon ceded to Britain in 1860. New Territories leased to Britain for 99 years in 1898. 1997 reversion to China agreed 1984. Reverted 1997
Member	India	Settlement began 1601. Indian Empire (1876)	Independence granted 1947. Republic 1950
	Iraq		Administered by Britain under League of Nations Mandate 1922–32
	Ireland	Union with Great Britain (1801)	26 counties became Irish Free State 1922 with Dominion Status. 1937 Constitution asserted Sovereign Independence. Became Republic of Ireland (Eire) outside Commonwealth in 1949
Member	Jamaica	Colony (seized 1655 and ceded 1670)	Part of West Indies Federation 1958–62. Independence granted 1962
Member	Kenya		Formerly East African Protectorate. Colony and Protectorate of Kenya (1920). Independence granted 1963. Republic 1964
Member	Kiribati		Formerly Gilbert Islands. Independence granted as Republic 1979
	Labuan	Colony (1848) governed by North Borneo Company (1890)	Administered by Straits Settlement 1907. Became separate Straits Settlement 1912. Part of North Borneo (1946); now Sabah 1963

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
	Lagos	Colony (1861)	Amalgamated with protectorate of Southern Nigeria 1906
	Leeward Isles	Colonies federated (1871)	Federated Colony dissolved 1956. (Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis and, until 1940, Dominica and Virgin Is.) Part of West Indies Federation (except for Virgin Is.) 1958–62. See separate entries
Member	Lesotho		Formerly Basutoland Colony. Independence granted 1966 with indigenous monarch
Member	Malawi		Formerly Nyasaland. Part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953–63. Independence granted 1964. Republic 1966
	Malay States	9 Protectorates, 4 of which were federated	
	Malaya		Formerly Malay States (federated and unfederated) and Straits Settlements. Independence granted in 1957 as elective monarchy. Merged in Malaysia Federation 1963
Member	Malaysia		Formed in 1963 by a federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo), and Sarawak; Singapore seceded in 1965. An indigenous elective monarchy
Member	Maldives	Protectorate (1887)	Independence granted 1965. Republic 1980. Commonwealth Special Member 1982, Full Member 1985
Member	Malta	Ceded Colony (1814)	Independence granted 1964. Republic 1974

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Mauritius	Ceded Colony (1814)	Independence granted 1968
Overseas Territory	Montserrat	First settled (1642) as Colony	See Leeward Isles. Separately administered since 1962
Member	Namibia	South African mandate (1920)	Formerly German S.W. Africa. Independent Republic 1990
	Natal	Colony (1843)	Province of South Africa 1910
Member	Nauru		Administered by Australia under League of Nations mandate 1920–47 and under U.N. Trusteeship 1947–68. Independent Republic 1968. Commonwealth Special Member 1968–99 and 2005–11, Full member 1999–2005 and since 2011
	New Guinea		Administered by Australia under League of Nations mandate 1921–46 and under U.N. Trusteeship since 1946. United with Papua 1946 as Papua New Guinea
Member	New Hebrides		Administered as Anglo-French condominium 1906. Independence granted as Republic of Vanuatu 1980
Member	New Zealand	Colony (1840)	Dominion status recognised 1907
	Newfoundland	Settlement began 1623. Self-governing Colony (1855)	Dominion Under Commission government 1933–1949. Acceded to Canada 1949
Member	Nigeria	Protectorates	Colony of Lagos joined Southern Nigeria 1906. Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria joined 1914. Independence granted 1960. Republic 1963. Suspended from Commonwealth 1995–9

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
	Norfolk Island	Settled 1788. Under New South Wales (1896)	Became dependency of Australian Government 1914
	North Borneo		Colony created in 1946 mainly from British North Borneo. Entered Malaysian Federation as Sabah 1963
	Northern Rhodesia	Chartered Company territory (1889)	Administered by British South Africa Company. Became Protectorate 1924. Part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. 1953–63. Independence granted 1964. Now Zambia
	Nyasaland	Protectorate (1891)	Part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953–63. Independence granted 1964. Now Malawi.
	Orange Free State	Colony (1902)	Province of Union of South Africa 1910
Member	Pakistan	Part of Indian Empire	Independence granted 1947. Republic 1956. Left Commonwealth 1972. Rejoined 1989. Suspended 1999–2004 and 2007–8
	Palestine		Administered by Britain under League of Nations mandate 1922–48. Achieved Independence as State of Israel 1948
	Papua	Protectorate (1884). Colony (1888)	Administered by Australia since 1906. United with New Guinea 1946
Member	Papua New Guinea		Papua and New Guinea were united under Australian Trusteeship 1946. Independence granted 1975
Overseas Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Settled 1790. Colony (1898)	

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
	Rhodesia		Formerly Southern Rhodesia. Part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953–63. Resumed status as a self-governing colony with name of Rhodesia 1964. Unilateral declaration of independence 1965. Granted independence as Zimbabwe 1980
	Rhodesia and Nyasaland		Federation of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia established in 1953 and dissolved in 1963
	Sabah		Formerly North Borneo. Part of Malaysian Federation since 1963
Member	St Christopher (St Kitts) and Nevis	Colony (1625)	See Leeward Isles. St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla a separate colony 1962, self government as Associated State 1967, Anguilla seceded 1980, Independence granted 1983
Overseas Territory	Saint Helena	Administered by E. India Co. 1673. Colony (1834)	Ascension (1922) and Tristan da Cunha (1938) became dependencies of St Helena. Overseas Territory 2002, renamed St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha 2009
Member	St Lucia	Ceded Colony (1814)	See Windward Isles, Independence granted 1979
Member	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Ceded Colony (1763)	See Windward Isles. Commonwealth Special Member 1979, Full Member 1985
Member	Samoa Sarawak	Protectorate (1888)	See Western Samoa Ceded to Britain in 1946 as Colony. Part of Malaysian Federation since 1963

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Seychelles	Dependency of Mauritius (1810)	Separate Colony 1903. Independence granted 1976. Republic 1976
Member	Sierra Leone	Colony (1808). Protectorate (1896)	Independence granted 1961. Republic 1971. Suspended from Commonwealth 1997–99
Member	Singapore	Under Indian government 1824.	Separate Colony 1946. Part of Malaysian Federation 1963–65. Seceded to form Republic 1965
Member	Solomon Is.	Protectorate (1893)	Formerly British Solomon Islands. Independence granted 1978
Member	South Africa		Union of South Africa formed 1910 from the Colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal. Dominion status 1910. Became Republic 1961 and left the Commonwealth. Readmitted 1994
	South Arabia		Federation formed in 1959 from 6 states or sheikhdoms. A further 16 subsequently acceded together with (1963) the Colony of Aden. Became Republic of South Yemen 1967
Overseas Territory	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	Dependencies of Falkland Islands (1775 and 1908)	Dependent territory separate from Falklands 1985
	South-West Africa		Administered by South Africa under League of Nations mandate 1920–46 and under U.N. Trusteeship since 1946. Unilaterally incorporated in South Africa 1949. Became independent as Namibia 1990
	South Yemen		Formerly Aden Protectorate

(continued)



<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
	Southern Rhodesia	Chartered Company (1889)	Administered by British South Africa Company. Self-governing Colony 1923. Part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953–63. Rhodesia 1963–80. Now Zimbabwe
Member	Sri Lanka	Formerly Ceylon	Independence granted 1948. Became Republic and changed name 1972
	Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca)	Colonies (1867)	Part of Straits Settlements. Malacca, Labuan added 1912. Labuan and Penang joined Malay States 1948. Singapore joined Malaysian Federation 1963 but seceded 1965
	Sudan	Condominium with Egypt (1899)	Independence granted 1956 when it became a Republic outside the Commonwealth
Member	Swaziland	British Protectorate 1903	Independence granted 1968. Indigenous monarchy
	Tanganyika		Administered by Britain under League of Nations mandate 1920–46 and under U.N. Trusteeship 1946–61. Independence granted 1961. Republic 1962. Merged with Zanzibar to form Tanzania 1964
Member	Tanzania		Formed by merging Tanganyika and Zanzibar 1964
Dependency of N.Z.	Tokelau	Protectorate (1877)	Annexed by U.K. 1916. Administration transferred to New Zealand 1925
Member	Tonga	Protectorate (1900)	Independence granted under indigenous monarchy 1970
	Transjordan		Administered by Britain under League of Nations mandate 1922–28. Full independence recognised 1946. Now Jordan

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
	Transvaal	Annexed 1902	Responsible Government 1906. Province of Union of South Africa 1910
Member	Trinidad and Tobago	Ceded (1802 and 1814). Colony 1814 (combined 1889)	Part of West Indies Federation. Independence granted 1962
	Tristan da Cunha	British settlement (1815). Evacuated 1961–63	Became dependency of Colony (later Overseas Territory) of St Helena 1938. Renamed St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha 2009
Overseas Territory	Turks and Caicos Islands	Annexed 1766. Dependency of Jamaica (1873)	Dependency under Colonial Office following Jamaican independence 1962
Member	Tuvalu	Protectorate (1892)	Formerly Ellice Islands. Part of Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Separated 1975. Independence granted 1978. Commonwealth Special Member 1978, Full Member 2000
Member	Uganda	Protectorate (1894)	Independence granted 1962. Sovereign State 1963.
Member	Vanuatu		Formerly New Hebrides. Administered as Anglo-French condominium 1906. Independence granted as Republic of Vanuatu 1980
Overseas Territory	Virgin Islands West Indies Federation	Colonies (1666)	<i>See</i> Leeward Isles Independence was granted in 1958 to a Federation of the colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Leeward Isles (except for the Virgin Isles) and the Windward Isles. The Federation broke up in 1962 when Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago became independent. Some common institutions were continued by the other members of the Federation

(continued)

<i>Commonwealth Status Jan 2016</i>		<i>Original entry to British rule and Status (1900)</i>	<i>Changes of Status<sup>1</sup></i>
Member	Western Samoa		Administered by New Zealand under League of Nations mandate 1920–46 and under U.N. Trusteeship 1946–62. Independent Republic 1962. Full Commonwealth member 1970. Renamed Samoa 1997
Members	Windward Isles	Colonies (1763 and 1814, federated 1885)	The colonies Grenada, Dominica, St Lucia, and St Vincent. Part of West Indies Federation 1958–62. Attained Associated Statehood 1967. Independence granted to Grenada 1974; Dominica 1978; St Lucia 1979; St Vincent 1979
Member	Zambia		Formerly Northern Rhodesia. Part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953–63. Independence granted as Republic 1964
	Zanzibar	Protected State (1890)	Independence granted 1963. Republic 1964. Merged with Tanganyika as Tanzania 1964
	Zimbabwe	Chartered Company (1889)	Formerly Rhodesia. Independence granted as Republic 1980. Membership suspended 2002, withdrew 2003

<sup>1</sup>All existing Crown Colonies became British Dependent Territories in 1981; British Dependent Territories became British Overseas Territories in 2002. This change is not separately noted in each case.

### Independent Self-Governing Members of the Commonwealth

United Kingdom

1856

1867

1901

1907–33

1910–61, 1994–

New Zealand<sup>1</sup>

Canada<sup>1</sup>

Australia<sup>1</sup>

Newfoundland<sup>1,2</sup>

South Africa<sup>3</sup>

1922–49	Ireland (Eire)
1947	India <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Republic 1950</i> )
1947–72, 1989–99, 2004–07, 2008–	Pakistan ( <i>Republic 1956</i> )
1948	Ceylon (Sri Lanka 1972) ( <i>Republic 1972</i> )
1953–63	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland <sup>5</sup>
1957	Ghana ( <i>Republic 1960</i> )
1957	Malaya (Malaysia 1963) ( <i>Elective Monarchy</i> )
1958–62	West Indies Federation <sup>6</sup>
1960–95, 1999–	Nigeria ( <i>Republic 1963</i> )
1961	Cyprus ( <i>Republic 1960</i> )
1961–97, 1999–	Sierra Leone <sup>7</sup> ( <i>Republic 1971</i> )
1961	Tanganyika (Tanzania 1965) ( <i>Republic 1962</i> )
1962	Jamaica
1962	Trinidad and Tobago ( <i>Republic 1976</i> )
1962	Uganda ( <i>Republic 1963</i> )
1963–64	Zanzibar (See Tanzania)
1963	Kenya ( <i>Republic 1964</i> )
1964	Zambia ( <i>Republic 1964</i> )
1964	Malta ( <i>Republic 1974</i> )
1964	Malawi ( <i>Republic 1966</i> )
1965–2013	The Gambia ( <i>Republic 1970</i> ) <sup>8</sup>
1965	Singapore ( <i>Republic 1965</i> )
1966	Botswana ( <i>Republic 1966</i> )
1966	Lesotho ( <i>Indigenous Monarchy</i> )
1966	Guyana ( <i>Republic 1970</i> )
1966	Barbados
1968	Nauru ( <i>Republic 1968</i> )
1968	Swaziland ( <i>Indigenous Monarchy</i> )
1968	Mauritius ( <i>Republic 1992</i> )
1970–87, 1997–2000, 2001–6	Fiji ( <i>Republic 1987</i> )
1970	Tonga ( <i>Indigenous Monarchy</i> )
1970	Western Samoa (Samoa 1997) ( <i>Indigenous Monarchy</i> )
1972	Bangladesh ( <i>Republic 1972</i> )
1973	Bahamas
1974	Grenada
1975	Papua-New Guinea
1976	Seychelles ( <i>Republic 1976</i> )
1978	Dominica
1978	Solomon Islands
1978	Tuvalu
1979	St Lucia
1979	Kiribati ( <i>Republic 1979</i> )
1979	St Vincent and the Grenadines
1980	Vanuatu ( <i>Republic 1980</i> )
1980–2002	Zimbabwe ( <i>Republic 1980</i> ) <sup>9</sup>
1981	Antigua and Barbuda
1981	Belize
1982	Maldives ( <i>Republic 1982</i> )
1983	St Christopher and Nevis
1984	Brunei ( <i>Indigenous Monarchy</i> )
1990	Namibia ( <i>Republic 1990</i> )
1995	Mozambique ( <i>Independent Republic</i> )
1995	Cameroon ( <i>Independent Republic</i> )
2009	Rwanda ( <i>Independent Republic</i> )

<sup>1</sup>These were recognised as having 'Dominion Status' 1907

<sup>2</sup>Newfoundland was governed by a UK Commission of Government 1933–49, and became a province of Canada in 1949

<sup>3</sup>The Union of South Africa was formed in 1910 from four existing self-governing colonies: Cape of Good Hope (1872), Natal (1893), Transvaal (1906) and Orange River Colony (1907). Cape of Good Hope and Natal were represented as Dominions at the 1907 Colonial Conference

<sup>4</sup>Indian representatives were invited to attend Imperial Conferences and Prime Ministers' Meetings 1917–47

<sup>5</sup>Although the Central African Federation, set up in 1953, and composed of N. Rhodesia, S. Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was not a fully independent member of the Commonwealth, her Prime Ministers were invited to Prime Ministers' Meetings 1955–62 and the Prime Minister of Rhodesia was invited 1962–65

<sup>6</sup>Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward and Windward Islands all formed the West Indies Federation 1958–62

<sup>7</sup>Following a coup, Sierra Leone's membership was suspended in 1997

<sup>8</sup>Voluntarily withdrew in 2013

<sup>9</sup>Membership suspended 2002, withdrew 2003

### Commonwealth Leaders' Meetings, 1900–2015

**Colonial Conferences** (both held in London): 30 Jun–11 Aug 02, 15 Apr–9 May 07.

**Imperial Conferences** (all held in London): 23 May–20 Jun 11, Mar–May 17 (Imperial War Conference), Jun–Aug 18 (Imperial War Conference), 1 Oct–8 Nov 23, 19 Oct–23 Nov 26, 1 Oct–14 Nov 30, 14 May–15 Jun 37.

**Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings** (all held in London): 1–16 May 44, 23 Apr–23 May 46, 11–22 Oct 48, 21–28 Apr 49, 4–12 Jan 51, 3–9 Jun 53, 31 Jan–8 Feb 55, 27 Jun–6 Jul 56, 26 Jun–5 Jul 57, 3–13 May 60, 8–17 Mar 61, 10–19 Sep 62, 8–13 Jul 64, 17–25 Jan 65, 6–15 Sep 66, 7–15 Jan 69.

**Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings:** 14–22 Jan 71 (Singapore), 2–10 Aug 73 (Ottawa), 29 Apr–6 May 75 (Kingston), 8–15 Jun 77 (London), 1–10 Aug 79 (Lusaka), 30 Sep–7 Oct 81 (Melbourne), 23–29 Nov 83 (New Delhi), 16–22 Oct 85 (Nassau), 13–17 Oct 87 (Vancouver), 18–24 Oct 89 (Kuala Lumpur), 16–22 Oct 91 (Harare), 21–25 Oct 93 (Nicosia), 10–13 Nov 95 (Auckland), 24–27 Oct 97 (Edinburgh), 12–15 Nov 99 (Durban), 2–5 Mar 02 (Coolum, Australia), 5–8 Dec 03 (Abuja), 25–28 Nov 05 (Valletta), 23–24 Nov 07 (Kampala), 19–20 Nov 09 (Port of Spain), 28–30 Oct 11 (Perth), 15–17 Nov 13 (Colombo), 27–29 Nov 15 (Malta).

### Other Meetings of Comparable Status

20 Jun–5 Aug 21	Conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India (London)
21 Jul–20 Aug 32	Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)
4–13 Apr 45	British Commonwealth Meeting (London)
27 Nov–11 Dec 52	Commonwealth Economic Conference (London)
11–12 Jan 66	Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on Rhodesia (Lagos)

Sources: *Commonwealth Relations Office List 1951*, pp. 56–58; *Annual Register 1900–*; *Keesing's Archives 1931–*

### Commonwealth Secretariat

As a result of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting of Jul 1964 a Commonwealth Secretariat was established in London with its own civil servants seconded from Commonwealth Governments.

#### *Secretary-General*

Aug 65	A. Smith (Canada)
Jul 75	(Sir) S. Ramphal (Guyana)
Jul 90	E. Anyaoku (Nigeria)
Apr 00	D. McKinnon (New Zealand)
Apr 08	K. Sharma (India)
Apr 16	Lady Scotland of Asthal (U.K. and Dominica)

### Viceroy and Governors-General

#### **Antigua and Barbuda 1981-**

1 Nov 81	Sir W. Jacobs
1 Jun 93	(Sir) J. Carlisle
17 Jul 07	(Dame) Louise Lake-Tack
14 Aug 14	(Sir) R. Williams

#### **Australia 1901-**

1 Jan 01	E of Hopetoun
9 Jan 03	Ld Tennyson
21 Jan 04	Ld Northcote
9 Sep 08	E of Dudley
31 Jun 11	Ld Denman
18 May 14	Sir R. Munro-Ferguson
6 Oct 20	Ld Forster
8 Oct 25	Ld Stonehaven
22 Jan 31	Sir I. Isaacs
23 Jan 36	Ld Gowrie
30 Jan 45	D of Gloucester
11 Mar 47	Sir W. McKell
8 May 53	Sir W. Slim
2 Feb 60	Vt Dunrossil
3 Aug 61	Vt de L'Isle
22 Sep 65	Ld Casey
30 Apr 69	Sir P. Hasluck
11 Jul 74	Sir J. Kerr
8 Dec 77	Sir Z. Cowan
29 Jul 82	Sir N. Stephen
16 Feb 89	W. Hayden
16 Feb 96	Sir W. Deane
29 Jun 01	P. Hollingsworth
1 Aug 03	M. Jeffery
5 Sep 08	(Dame) Quentin Bryce
28 Mar 14	Sir P. Cosgrave

#### **Bahamas 1973-**

10 Jul 73	Sir J. Paul
1 Aug 73	Sir M. Butler
22 Jan 79	Sir G. Cash ( <i>acting</i> )
24 Sep 79	Sir G. Cash

26 Jun 88	Sir H. Taylor ( <i>acting</i> )
1 Mar 91	Sir H. Taylor
2 Jan 92	Sir C. Darling
22 Feb 95	Sir O. Turnquest
13 Nov 01	Dame Ivy Dumont
1 Dec 05	P. Adderley ( <i>acting</i> )
1 Feb 06	A. D. Hanna
14 Apr 10	Sir A. Foulkes
8 Jul 14	Dame Marguerite Pindling

#### **Barbados 1966-**

30 Nov 66	Sir J. Stow
15 May 67	Sir W. Scott
9 Aug 76	Sir W. Douglas ( <i>acting</i> )
17 Nov 76	Sir D. Ward
10 Jan 84	Sir W. Douglas ( <i>acting</i> )
24 Feb 84	Sir H. Springer
6 Jun 90	Dame Nita Barrow
19 Dec 95	Sir D. Williams ( <i>acting</i> )
1 Jun 96	Sir C. Husbands
1 Nov 11	Sir E. Belgrave ( <i>acting</i> )
30 May 12	Sandra Mason
1 Jun 12	Sir E. Belgrave

#### **Belize 1981-**

21 Sep 81	Dame M. Gordon
17 Nov 93	Sir C. Young

#### **Canada 1900-**

1898	E of Minto
10 Dec 04	Earl Grey
13 Oct 11	D of Connaught
11 Nov 16	D of Devonshire
11 Aug 21	Ld Byng
2 Oct 26	Vt Willingdon
4 Apr 31	E of Bessborough
2 Nov 35	Ld Tweedsmuir
21 Jun 40	E of Athlone
12 Apr 46	Vt Alexander
28 Feb 52	V. Massey

- 15 Sep 59 G. Vanier  
 4 Apr 67 R. Michener  
 14 Jan 74 J. Leger  
 22 Jan 79 E. Schreyer  
 14 May 84 Jeanne Sauvé  
 29 Jan 90 R. Hnatyshyn  
 22 Nov 95 R. LeBlanc  
 7 Oct 99 Adrienne Clarkson  
 27 Sep 05 Michaëlle John  
 2 Oct 10 D. Johnston
- Ceylon 1948–71**  
 4 Feb 48 Sir H. Moore  
 6 Jul 49 Ld Soulbury  
 17 Jul 54 Sir O. Goonetilleke  
 2 Mar 62 W. Gopallawa  
 22 May 72 *Declared Republic*  
 (Sri Lanka)
- Fiji 1970–1986**  
 10 Oct 70 Sir R. Foster  
 13 Jan 73 Sir G. Cakobau  
 12 Feb 83 Sir P. Ganilau  
 7 Oct 87 *Declared Republic*
- The Gambia 1965–70**  
 18 Feb 65 Sir F. Singhateh  
 24 Apr 70 *Declared Republic*
- Ghana 1957–60**  
 6 Mar 57 E of Listowel  
 1 Jul 60 *Declared Republic*
- Grenada 1974–**  
 7 Feb 74 (Sir) L. de Gale  
 30 Sep 78 Sir P. Scoon  
 6 Aug 92 Sir R. Palmer  
 8 Aug 96 (Sir) D. Williams  
 27 May 08 Sir C. Glean  
 7 May 13 Dame Cécile La Grenade
- Guyana 1966–70**  
 26 May 66 Sir R. Luyt  
 16 Dec 66 Sir D. Rose  
 23 Feb 70 *Declared Republic*
- India 1900–50**  
*Viceroy of India (1900–47)*  
 1899 Ld Curzon  
 30 Apr 04 Ld Amthill (*officiating*)  
 13 Dec 04 Ld Curzon  
 18 Nov 05 E of Minto  
 23 Nov 10 Ld Hardinge  
 4 Apr 16 Ld Chelmsford  
 2 Apr 21 E of Reading  
 10 Apr 25 E of Lytton (*officiating*)  
 3 Apr 26 Ld Irwin  
 29 Jun 29 Vt Goschen (*officiating*)
- 24 Oct 29 Ld Irwin  
 18 Apr 31 E of Willingdon  
 16 May 34 Sir G. Stanley (*officiating*)  
 18 Apr 36 M of Linlithgow  
 25 Jun 38 Ld Brabourne (*officiating*)  
 25 Oct 38 M of Linlithgow  
 20 Oct 43 Vt Wavell  
 24 Mar 47 Vt Mountbatten (Earl)
- Dominion of India (1947–50)**  
*Governors-General*  
 15 Aug 47 Earl Mountbatten  
 21 Jun 48 C. Rajagopalachari  
 26 Jan 50 *Declared Republic*
- Ireland 1922–37**  
 6 Dec 22 T. Healy  
 15 Dec 27 J. McNeill  
 30 Nov 32 D. O’Buachalla  
 29 Dec 37 *Declared Republic*
- Jamaica 1962–**  
 6 Aug 62 Sir K. Blackburne  
 1 Dec 62 Sir C. Campbell  
 2 Mar 73 Sir H. Duffus (acting)  
 27 Jun 73 (Sir) F. Glasspole  
 31 Mar 91 E. Zacca (acting)  
 1 Aug 91 (Sir) H. Cooke  
 16 Feb 06 (Sir) K. Hall  
 26 Feb 09 (Sir) P. Allen
- Kenya 1963–64**  
 12 Dec 63 M. Macdonald  
 12 Dec 64 *Declared Republic*
- Malawi 1964–66**  
 6 Jul 64 Sir G. Jones  
 6 Jul 66 *Declared Republic*
- Malta 1964–74**  
 21 Sep 64 Sir M. Dorman  
 5 Jul 71 Sir A. Mamo  
 13 Dec 74 *Declared Republic*
- Mauritius 1968–92**  
 1 Sep 68 Sir A. Williams  
 27 Dec 72 Sir R. Osman  
 19 Nov 77 Sir W. Garrioch (*acting*)  
 Mar 78 (Sir) D. Burrenchobay  
 27 Dec 83 Sir S. Ramgoolam  
 17 Jan 86 Sir V. Ringadoo  
 22 Mar 92 *Declared Republic*
- New Zealand 1900–**  
*(Governors)*  
 1897 E of Ranfurly  
 20 Jun 04 Ld Plunkett  
 22 Jun 10 Ld Islington  
 19 Dec 12 E of Liverpool

**(Governors-General)**

- 28 Jun 17 E of Liverpool  
 27 Sep 20 Earl Jellicoe  
 13 Dec 24 Sir C. Fergusson  
 18 Mar 30 Ld Bledisloe  
 12 Apr 35 Vt Galway  
 21 Feb 41 Ld Newall  
 16 Jun 46 Ld Freyberg  
 1 Dec 52 Sir C. Norrie (Ld)  
 3 Sep 57 Vt Cobham  
 9 Nov 62 Sir B. Fergusson  
 19 Oct 67 Sir A. Porritt  
 26 Sep 72 Sir D. Blundell  
 26 Oct 77 Sir K. Holyoake  
 26 Oct 80 (Sir) D. Beattie  
 10 Sep 85 Sir P. Reeves  
 20 Nov 90 Dame Catherine Tizard  
 21 Mar 95 Sir M. Boys  
 4 Apr 01 Dame Silvia Cartwright  
 23 Aug 06 (Sir) A. Satyanand  
 31 Aug 11 (Sir) J. Mateparae

**Nigeria 1960–63**

- 1 Oct 60 N. Azikwe  
 1 Oct 63 *Declared Republic*

**Dominion of Pakistan 1947–56**

- 15 Aug 47 M. Jinnah  
 14 Sep 48 Khwaja Nazimuddin  
 19 Oct 51 Ghulam Mohammed  
 6 Oct 55 Iskander Mirza  
 23 Mar 56 *Declared Republic*

**Papua New Guinea 1975–**

- 15 Sep 75 Sir J. Guise  
 1 Mar 76 Sir T. Lokoloko  
 28 Feb 83 Sir K. Dibela  
 28 Feb 89 Sir I. Kilage  
 12 Dec 90 (Sir) V. Eri  
 12 Nov 91 (Sir W) Korowi  
 14 Nov 97 (Sir) S. Atopare  
 Nov 03 W. Skate (*acting*)  
 28 May 04 J. Nape (*acting*)  
 29 Jun 04 Sir P. Matane  
 13 Dec 10 J. Nape (*acting*)  
 20 Dec 10 M. Ogio (*acting*)  
 25 Feb 11 (Sir) M. Ogio

**Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1957–63**

- 8 Oct 57 E of Dalhousie  
 31 Dec 63 *Federation dissolved*

**St Christopher and Nevis 1983–**

- 19 Sep 83 Sir C. Arrindell  
 1 Jan 96 (Sir) C. Sebastian  
 2 Jan 13 Sir E. Lawrence  
 2 May 15 (Sir) T. Seaton

**St Lucia 1979–**

- 22 Feb 79 Sir A. Lewis  
 19 Jun 80 B. Williams (*acting*)  
 16 Dec 81 B. Williams  
 13 Dec 82 Sir A. Lewis  
 30 Apr 87 V. Floissac (*acting*)  
 10 Oct 88 S. James (*acting*)  
 21 Feb 92 (Sir) S. James  
 1 Jun 96 (Sir) G. Mallet  
 17 Sep 97 (Dame) Pearllette Louisy

**St Vincent and the Grenadines 1979–**

- 27 Oct 79 Sir S. Gun-Munro  
 28 Feb 85 Sir J. Eustace  
 29 Feb 88 H. Williams (*acting*)  
 20 Sep 89 (Sir) D. Jack  
 1 Jun 96 Sir C. Antrobus  
 3 Jun 02 Monica Dacon (*acting*)  
 2 Sep 02 (Sir) F. Ballantyne

**Sierra Leone 1961–71**

- 27 Apr 61 Sir H. Lightfoot-Boston  
*(In Mar 67 the Constitution was suspended)*  
 7 Apr 68 B. Tejan-Sie (*acting*)  
 19 Apr 71 *Declared Republic*

**Solomon Islands 1978–**

- 7 Jul 78 (Sir) B. Devesi  
 7 Jul 88 Sir G. Lepping  
 7 Jul 94 Sir M. Pitakaka  
 7 Jul 99 (Sir) J. Lapli  
 7 Jul 04 (Sir) N. Waena  
 7 Jul 09 (Sir) F. Kabui

**South Africa 1910–61**

- 31 May 10 Vt Gladstone  
 8 Sep 14 Vt Buxton  
 20 Nov 20 Prince Arthur of Connaught  
 21 Jan 24 E of Athlone  
 26 Jan 31 E of Clarendon  
 5 Apr 37 Sir P. Duncan  
 1 Jan 46 G. van Zyl  
 1 Jan 51 E. Jansen  
 25 Nov 59 C. Swart  
 31 May 61 *Independent republic outside the Commonwealth*

**Tanganyika 1961–62**

- 9 Dec 61 Sir R. Turnbull  
 9 Dec 62 *Declared Republic*

**Trinidad and Tobago 1962–76**

- 31 Aug 62 Sir S. Hochoy  
 31 Jan 73 Sir E. Clarke  
 1 Aug 76 *Declared Republic*

**Tuvalu 1978–**

- 1 Oct 78 (Sir) P. Teo  
 1 Feb 86 Sir T. Leupena  
 1 Oct 90 (Sir) T. Lauti



28 Nov 93 (Sir) T. Sione  
 26 Jun 94 Sir T. Manuella  
 26 Jun 98 Sir T. Puapua  
 9 Sep 03 F. Luka  
 15 Apr 05 Sir F. Telito  
 19 Mar 10 Sir K. Latasi (*acting*)  
 16 Apr 10 Sir I. Italeli

#### Uganda 1962–63

9 Oct 62 Sir F. Crawford  
 9 Oct 63 *Declared Republic*

#### West Indies 1957–62

10 May 57 Ld Hailes  
 Feb 62 *Federation dissolved*

Sources: C. Cook and J. Paxton, *Commonwealth Political Facts* (1979); *Statesman's Year-Book* (1900–); various online sources

## British Overseas Territories in 2016

**Akrotiri and Dhekelia** (1960). Sovereign Base Areas retained as British territory at Cypriot independence.

**Anguilla** (1625). Part of St Kitts and Nevis until becoming a separate dependency 1980. Governors: 1982 C. Godden, 1983 A. Baillie, 1987 G. Whittaker, 1989 B. Canty, 1992 A. Shave, 1995 A. Hoole, 1996 R. Harris, 2000 P. Johnstone, 2004 A. Huckle, 2006 A. George, 2009 A. Harrison, 2013 Christina Scott.

**Bermuda** (1609). At first administered as part of Virginia, a separate Crown Colony since 1684. In a referendum on 16 Aug 1995, 73.6% voted against independence. Governors since 1900: 1896 Sir G. Barker, 1902 Sir H. Geary, 1904 Sir R. Steward, 1907 Sir J. Wodehouse, 1908 Sir F. Kitchener, 1912 Sir G. Bullock, 1917 Sir J. Willcocks, 1922 Sir J. Asser, 1927 Sir L. Bols, 1931 Sir T. Cubitt, 1936 Sir R. Hildyard, 1939 Sir D. Bernard, 1941 Vt Knollys, 1943 Ld Burghley, 1946 Sir R. Leatham, 1949 Sir A. Hood, 1955 Sir J. Woodall, 1959 Sir J. Gascoigne, 1964 Ld Martonmere, 1972 Sir R. Sharples, 1973 Sir E. Leather, 1977 Sir P. Ramsbotham, 1980 Sir R. Posnett, 1983 Vt Dunrossil, 1988 Sir D. Langley, 1992 Ld Waddington, 1997 T. Masefield, 2002 Sir J. Vereker, 2007 Sir R. Gozney, 2012 G. Fergusson.

**British Antarctic Territory** (1962). Administered by the Governor of the Falklands until 1990. Commissioners (based in London): 1990 M. Baker Bates, 1992 P. Newton, 1995 A. Longrigg, 1997 J. White, 2001 A. Huckle, 2004 A. Crombie, 2006 L. Turner, 2008 C. Roberts, 2012 P. Hayes

**British Indian Ocean Territory** (1965).

**British Virgin Islands** (1672). Separate territory 1971. Governors: 1971 D. Cudmore, 1974 W. Wallace, 1978 J. Davidson, 1982 D. Barwick, 1986 M. Herdman, 1991 P. Penfold, 1995 D. Mackilligin, 1998 F. Savage, 2002 T. Macan, 2006 D. Pearey, 2010 B. McCleary, 2014 J. Duncan.

**Cayman Islands** (1670). Governors: 1971 A. Long, 1972 K. Crook, 1974 T. Russell, 1982 P. Lloyd, 1987 A. Scott, 1992 M. Gore, 1995 J. Owen, 1999 P. Smith, 2002 B. Dinwiddy, 2005 S. Jack, 2010 D. Taylor, 2013 Helen Kilpatrick.

**Falkland Islands** (1833). Invaded by Argentina, then recaptured, 1982. In a referendum on 10–11 Mar 2013, the Falklands voted to remain

a British Overseas Territory by 1513 votes to 3 (99.8% to 0.2%, on a turnout of 90.6%). Argentina continues to claim the islands. Governors since 1900: 1897 Sir W. Grey-Wilson, 1904 W. Allardyce, 1915 (Sir) W. Young, 1920 (Sir) J. Middleton, 1927 Sir A. Hodson, 1931 Sir J. O'Grady, 1935 Sir H. Henniker-Heaton, 1941 (Sir) A. Cardinall, 1946 (Sir) G. Clifford, 1954 (Sir) O. Arthur, 1957 (Sir) E. Arrowsmith, 1964 (Sir) C. Haskard, 1971 Sir E. Lewis, 1975 Sir N. French, 1977 Sir J. Parker, 1980 (Sir) R. Hunt (*Civil Commissioner 1982–5*), 1985 G. Jewkes, 1988 W. Fullerton, 1992 D. Tatham, 1996 R. Ralph, 1999 D. Lamont, 2002 H. Pearce, 2006 A. Huckle, 2010 N. Haywood, 2014 C. Roberts.

**Gibraltar** (1713). Largely self-governing since 1968. In a referendum on 10 Sep 1967, 12,138 (99.6%) voted for Gibraltar to retain British sovereignty, and 44 (0.4%) for Spanish sovereignty, with 55 invalid or blank votes; turnout was 95.7%. In a referendum on 7 Nov 2002, 187 (1.0%) voted in favour of sharing sovereignty with Spain and 17,900 (99.0%) voted against, a turnout of 87.5%. There were 89 invalid or blank votes. Governors since 1900: 1900 Sir G. White, 1905 Sir F. Forestier-Walker, 1910 Sir A. Hunter, 1913 Sir H. Miles, 1918 Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, 1923 Sir C. Monro, 1928 Sir A. Godley, 1933 Sir C. Harington, 1938 Sir E. Ironside, 1939 Sir C. Liddell, 1941 Vt Gort, 1942 Sir N. Mason-Macfarlane, 1944 Sir R. Eastwood, 1947 Sir K. Anderson, 1952 Sir G. MacMillan, 1955 Sir H. Redman, 1958 Sir C. Keightley, 1962 Sir A. Ward, 1965 Sir G. Lathbury, 1969 Sir G. Begg, 1973 Sir J. Grandy, 1978 Sir W. Jackson, 1982 Sir D. Williams, 1985 Sir P. Terry, 1989 Sir D. Reffell, 1993 Sir J. Chapple, 1995 Sir H. White, 1997 Sir R. Luce, 2000 (Sir) D. Durie, 2003 Sir F. Richards, 2006 Sir R. Fulton, 2009 Sir A. Johns, 2013 Sir J. Dutton, 2016 E. Davis.

**Montserrat** (1632). Partially evacuated due to volcanic activity 1995. Governors: 1971 W. Thompson, 1974 N. Matthews, 1977 W. Jones, 1980 D. Dale, 1985 A. Watson, 1987 C. Turner, 1990 D. Taylor, 1993 F. Savage, 1997 A. Abbott, 2001 A. Longrigg, 2004 Deborah Barnes-Jones, 2007 P. Waterworth, 2011 A. Davis, 2015 Elizabeth Carriere.

**Pitcairn Islands** (1898). First settled 1790. The Governor of Fiji also acted as Governor of Pitcairn 1898–1970; the British High Commissioner in New Zealand has acted as Governor since 1970.

**Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha** (1673). St Helena a Crown Colony 1834, Ascension (1922) and Tristan da Cunha (1938) its dependencies. All three parts equal status from 2009. Governors since 1900: 1897 R. Sterndale, 1903 H. Galway, 1912 H. Cordeaux, 1920 (Sir) R. Peel, 1925 (Sir) C. Harper, 1932 Sir S. Davis, 1938 G. Pilling, 1941 W. Gray, 1947 (Sir) G. Joy, 1954 (Sir) J. Harford, 1958 (Sir) R. Alford, 1962 Sir J. Field, 1968 D. Murphy, 1971 (Sir) T. Oates, 1976 G. Guy, 1982 J. Massingham, 1984 F. Baker, 1988 R. Stimson, 1991 A. Hoole, 1995 D. Smallman, 1999 D. Hollamby, 2004 M. Clancy, 2007 A. Gurr, 2011 M. Capes, 2016 Lisa Phillips.

**South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands** (1775). Separate territory 1985. No native population. Governor of the Falklands acts as Commissioner.

**Turks and Caicos Islands** (1766). Separate dependency under British rule following Jamaican independence 1962. Governor: 1973 A. Mitchell, 1975 A. Watson, 1978 J. Strong, 1982 C. Turner, 1987 M. Bradley, 1993 M. Bourke, 1996 J. Kelly, 2000 M. Jones, 2002 J. Poston, 2005 R. Tauwhare, 2008 G. Wetherell, 2011 R. Todd, 2013 P. Beckingham.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### Major Treaties and Documents Subscribed to by Britain since 1900<sup>1</sup>

30 Jan 02	Anglo-Japanese Alliance
8 Apr 04	Anglo-French Entente
31 Aug 07	Anglo-Russian Entente
18 Mar 15	Anglo-Russian Agreement over Constantinople
25 Apr 15	Treaty of London (Italy)
16 May 16	Sykes-Picot Agreement (Middle East)
31 Oct 17	Balfour Declaration (Palestine)
28 Jun 19	Treaty of Versailles (Germany) and League of Nations Covenant <sup>2</sup>
10 Sep 19	Treaty of St Germain (Austria)
27 Nov 19	Treaty of Neuilly (Bulgaria)
9 Feb 20	Spitzbergen Treaty (status and sovereignty of Spitzbergen Archipelago)
4 Jun 20	Treaty of Trianon (Hungary)
10 Aug 20	Treaty of Sèvres (Turkey)
6 Dec 21	Articles of Agreement for an Irish Peace
13 Dec 21	Washington Four Power Treaty (Pacific)
6 Feb 22	Washington Nine Power Treaty (China)
6 Feb 22	Washington Five Power Treaty (Naval)
23 Aug 23	Treaty of Lausanne (Middle East and the Straits)
17 Jun 25	Geneva Protocol on the use of Asphyxiating and Poisonous Gases
15 Oct 25	Locarno Pact
27 Aug 28	General Pact for the Renunciation of War (Briand-Kellogg)
22 Apr 30	London Naval Treaty
18 Jun 35	Anglo-German Naval Agreement
25 Mar 36	London Naval Treaty
20 Jul 36	Montreux Agreement (Straits)
7 Aug 36	Non-Intervention Agreement (Spain)
26 Aug 36	Anglo-Egyptian Treaty
29 Sep 38	Munich Agreement
31 Mar 39	Franco-British Guarantee to Poland
13 Apr 39	British Guarantee to Roumania and Greece
12 May 39	British Guarantee to Turkey
25 Aug 39	Anglo-Polish Agreement of Mutual Assistance
14 Aug 41	Atlantic Charter
23 Feb 42	Anglo-American Aid Mutual Agreement (Lend-Lease 'Master Agreement')
26 May 42	Anglo-Soviet Treaty
22 Jul 44	Bretton Woods Agreement (International Finance)
7 Dec 44	Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation

- 11 Feb 45 Yalta Agreement
- 26 Jun 45 United Nations Charter<sup>3</sup>
- 2 Aug 45 Potsdam Agreement
- 16 Oct 45 Institution of the Food and Agriculture Organisation
- 6 Dec 45 Anglo-American Financial Agreement
- 9 Feb 47 Peace Treaties with Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Finland
- 17 Mar 48 Brussels Treaty Organisation
- 16 Apr 48 Organisation for European Economic Co-operation
- 6 Jul 48 Economic Co-operation Agreement (Marshall Aid)
- 4 Apr 49 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
- 5 May 49 Council of Europe
- 12 Aug 49 Red Cross Convention on the protection of civilians in war-time
- 4 Nov 50 Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (U.N. Declaration on Human Rights)
- 28 Nov 50 Colombo Plan (South and South-East Asia)
- 8 Sep 51 Treaty of Peace with Japan
- 20 Jul 54 Geneva Conventions on Indo-China
- 8 Sep 54 South-East Asia Defence Treaty (SEATO)
- 3 Oct 54 London Nine Power Agreement (European security and integration)
- 23 Oct 54 Western European Union (formerly Brussels Treaty Organisation)
- 21 Dec 54 European Coal and Steel Community (Britain made an agreement of association). Community formed on 18 Apr 51
- 4 Apr 55 Special agreement whereby Britain joined the Baghdad Pact (defence). (Pact signed 24 Feb 55)
- 5 May 55 Bonn/Paris Conventions terminating the Occupation Regime in West Germany
- 15 May 55 Austrian State Treaty (occupation ended and declaration of neutrality)
- 29 Jul 57 International Atomic Energy Agency
- 29 Apr 58 Law of the Sea Convention (Continental Shelf)
- 4 Feb 59 European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). Britain made an agreement of association (Euratom formed 1 Jan 58)
- 21 Aug 59 Central Treaty Organisation (Cento). Formerly the Baghdad Pact
- 20 Nov 59 European Free Trade Association
- 31 May 59 Antarctic Treaty
- 14 Dec 60 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (formerly Organisation for European Economic Co-operation)
- 18 Apr 61 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
- 30 Sep 62 Convention on the High Seas
- 6 Apr 63 Polaris Sales Agreement with the U.S.A.
- 5 Aug 63 Test-ban Treaty
- 30 Aug 63 European Space Research Organisation
- 9 Mar 64 European Fisheries Convention
- 20 Aug 64 INTELSAT agreement (interim arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system)
- 27 Jan 67 Outer Space Treaty
- 25 Aug 67 'Hotline' Agreement with U.S.S.R.
- 22 Apr 68 Agreement on the Rescue and Return of Astronauts and Space Vehicles
- 1 Jul 68 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- 13 Aug 70 Ratification by U.K. of The Hague Convention on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (originally signed 29 Jul 1889)
- 11 Feb 71 Treaty on prohibition of weapons of mass destruction on sea-bed
- 20 Aug 71 Revised INTELSAT Agreement and INTELSAT operating Agreement
- 3 Sep 71 Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin
- 22 Jan 72 Treaty of Accession to European Economic Community and European Atomic Energy Community

- 10 Apr 72 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons
- 9 Nov 72 Quadripartite Declaration on the entry of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic into the U.N.
- 28 Feb 75 Lomé Convention (E.E.C. with 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific Territories)
- 1 Aug 75 Final Act of Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Conference)
- 20 May 76 International (U.N.) Covenants on Economic and Social Rights and on Civil and Political Rights
- 18 May 77 Convention on the Prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques
- 21 Dec 79 Lancaster House agreement between Britain and the leaders of the main parties in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia
- 19 Dec 84 Hong Kong treaty between Britain and China signed in Peking
- 17 Feb 86 Single European Act
- 7 Feb 92 Maastricht Treaty on European Union (ratified 2 Aug 93)
- 14 Jun 94 Sulphur Emissions Protocol
- 15 Apr 94 Agreement establishing World Trade Organisation (GATT Uruguay Round)
- 2 Apr 97 Amsterdam Treaty on European Union
- 16 Dec 97 NATO expansion protocol
- 10 Apr 98 British-Irish Agreement on N. Ireland (Good Friday Agreement)
- 19 Nov 99 Agreement on Adaptation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces-reduced the upper limit on European conventional armed forces
- 25 May 00 Protocol on the Rights of the Child (Child soldiers)
- 26 Feb 01 Nice Treaty on the European Union
- 14 Nov 01 Doha Declaration on the use of free trade to promote world development
- 26 Oct 04 Treaty establishing a Constitution of Europe signed in Rome
- 4 Jul 06 UN Convention against Corruption
- 1 Jul 08 Revised European (Lisbon) Treaty

<sup>1</sup>See also the section on the Commonwealth (pp. 789–809) and on Britain and Europe (pp. 815–28)

<sup>2</sup>The *International Labour Organisation* (I.L.O.) was created by the Treaty of Versailles, as a semi-autonomous organization in association with the League of Nations. On 16 Dec 20 a statute was drawn up for the establishment of the *Permanent Court of International Justice* at The Hague. The Hague Court had its preliminary session on 30 Jan 22. It was dissolved by resolution of the League Assembly in Apr 1946

<sup>3</sup>The Charter made provision for the continuance of the *International Court of Justice* at The Hague. The I.L.O. continued to function as one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. (Among other subsidiary organisations were F.A.O., U.N.E.S.C.O., W.H.O., I.M.F., etc. See *The Statesman's Year-Book* for a brief summary of the organisations and their member countries.)

### League of Nations, 1919–1946

Britain was a founder member of the League of Nations. Between 1919 and 1922 the British Government conducted its relations with the League through its cabinet secretariat. After 1922 the Foreign Office was responsible for British representation at the League. A member of the Government was generally deputed to act as British representative at meetings of the League. No permanent national delegation stayed at Geneva. A. Eden was the only Minister appointed officially for League of Nations Affairs (7 Jun–22 Dec 35). Vt Cranborne was Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office with special responsibility for League of Nations Affairs from 6 Aug 35 until 20 Feb 38. The League was formally dissolved in 1946 although in practice it ceased to meet during the war.

### United Nations, 1946–

Britain was one of the original signatories of the Charter of the United Nations. Since 1946 the British Government has had a permanent representative at the United Nations in New York (see p. 814). In addition, a Minister of State at the Foreign Office has usually been given special responsibility for United Nations affairs. From 1964 to 1970 the permanent representative was a Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

### British Ambassadors to Leading Powers and International Organisations, 1900– Austria-Hungary (to 1914)

1896	Sir H. Rumbold
9 Sep 00	Sir F. Plunkett
7 May 05	Sir W. Goschen
1 Nov 08	Sir F. Cartwright
1 Nov 13	Sir M. de Bunsen
12 Aug 14	<i>War declared by U.K. on Austria-Hungary</i>

### France

1896	Sir E. Monson	11 Feb 65	Sir P. Reilly
1 Jan 05	Sir F. Bertie (Ld)	17 Sep 68	(Sir) C. Soames
19 Apr 18	E of Derby	13 Nov 72	Sir E. Tomkins
27 Nov 20	Ld Hardinge of Penhurst	8 Dec 75	Sir N. Henderson
31 Dec 22	M of Crewe	20 Apr 79	Sir R. Hibbert
30 Jul 28	Sir W. Tyrrell (Ld)	4 Mar 82	Sir J. Fretwell
17 Apr 34	Sir G. Clerk	22 Jun 87	Sir E. Fergusson
24 Apr 37	Sir E. Phipps	29 Jun 93	Sir C. Mallaby
1 Nov 39	Sir R. Campbell	10 Jul 96	Sir M. Jay
24 Jun 40	<i>Diplomatic mission withdrawn</i>	6 Dec 03	Sir J. Holmes
23 Oct 44	A. Duff Cooper	20 Dec 07	Sir P. Westmacott
9 Jan 48	Sir O. Harvey	2012	Sir P. Ricketts
13 Apr 54	Sir G. Jebb	2016	Sir J. King
11 Apr 60	Sir P. Dixon	2016	Ld Llewellyn of Steep

### Germany

1895	Sir F. Lascelles	1946	Sir S. Douglas
1 Nov 08	Sir W. Goschen	1947	Sir B. Robertson
4 Aug 14	<i>War declared by U.K. on Germany</i>	(British High Commissioners)	
10 Jan 20	Ld Kilmarnock ( <i>cb. d'aff.</i> )	17 Mar 49	Sir B. Robertson
29 Jun 20	Ld D'Abernon	24 Jun 50	Sir I. Kirkpatrick
12 Oct 26	Sir R. Lindsay	29 Sep 53	Sir F. Hoyer Millar
1 Aug 28	Sir H. Rumbold	(Ambassadors to (West) Germany)	
2 Aug 33	Sir E. Phipps	5 May 55	Sir F. Hoyer Millar
29 Apr 37	Sir N. Henderson	7 Feb 57	Sir C. Steel
3 Sep 39	<i>War declared by U.K. on Germany</i>	15 Feb 63	Sir F. Roberts
(Military Governors)		15 May 68	Sir R. Jackling
1945	Sir B. Montgomery	25 Jul 72	Sir N. Henderson
		30 Sep 75	Sir O. Wright
		17 Mar 81	Sir J. Taylor

1 Sep 84	Sir J. Bullard	11 May 03	Sir M. Torry
20 Mar 88	Sir C. Mallaby	12 Oct 08	(Sir) M. Arthur
17 Jan 93	(Sir) N. Broomfield	Oct 10	(Sir) S. McDonald
1 Mar 97	Sir C. Meyer	21 Sep 15	Sir S. Wood
1 Jan 98	(Sir) P. Lever		

### Italy

1898	Sir P. Currie (Ld)	19 Sep 62	Sir J. Ward
17 Jan 03	Sir F. Bertie	17 Dec 66	Sir E. Shuckburgh
1 Jan 05	Sir E. Egerton	16 Sep 69	Sir P. Hancock
1 Dec 08	Sir J. Rennell Rodd	14 Oct 76	Sir A. Campbell
21 Oct 19	Sir G. Buchanan	12 Jul 79	Sir R. Arculus
25 Nov 21	Sir R. Graham	1 Mar 83	Ld Bridges
26 Oct 33	Sir E. Drummond (E of Perth)	3 Dec 87	Sir D. Thomas
1 May 39	Sir P. Loraine	14 Nov 89	Sir S. Egerton
11 Jun 40	<i>War declared by Italy on G.B.</i>	5 Jul 92	Sir P. Fairweather
5 Apr 44	Sir N. Charles	10 Jul 96	(Sir) T. Richardson
(1944, <i>High Commissioner</i> ; 1945, <i>Representative of H.M. Government with the personal rank of Ambassador</i> )		4 May 00	(Sir) J. Shepherd
9 Oct 47	Sir V. Mallet	1 Apr 03	Sir I. Roberts
12 Nov 53	Sir A. Clarke	19 Oct 06	E. Chaplin
		Jan 11	C. Prentice
		2016	Jill Morris

### Russia (U.S.S.R)

1898	Sir C. Scott	27 Nov 62	Sir H. Trevelyan
28 Apr 04	Sir C. Hardinge (Ld)	27 Aug 65	Sir G. Harrison
10 Feb 06	Sir A. Nicolson	3 Oct 68	Sir D. Wilson
23 Nov 10	Sir G. Buchanan	9 Sep 71	Sir J. Killick
1917	<i>Diplomatic mission withdrawn</i>	13 Nov 73	Sir T. Garvey
1 Feb 24	Sir R. Hodgson ( <i>ch. d'aff.</i> )	18 Jan 76	(Sir) H. Smith
3 Jun 27	<i>Suspension of diplomatic relations</i>	1 Apr 78	(Sir) C. Keeble
7 Dec 29	Sir E. Ovey	16 Sep 82	Sir I. Sutherland
24 Oct 33	Vt Chilston	18 Jul 85	Sir B. Cartledge
19 Jan 39	Sir W. Seeds	23 May 88	Sir R. Braithwaite
12 Jun 40	Sir S. Cripps	3 Jun 92	Sir B. Fall
4 Feb 42	Sir A. Kerr (Ld Inverchapel)	12 Jul 95	Sir A. Wood
17 May 46	Sir M. Peterson	12 Jan 00	(Sir) R. Lyne
22 Jun 49	Sir D. Kelly	3 Jun 04	A. Brenton
18 Oct 51	Sir A. Gascoigne	6 Oct 08	(Dame) Anne Pringle
1 Oct 53	Sir W. Hayter	1 Nov 11	(Sir) T. Barrow
19 Feb 57	Sir P. Reilly	Jan 16	L. Bristow
29 Apr 60	Sir F. Roberts		

### Turkey

1898	Sir N. O'Connor	( <i>H.M. Representative</i> )	
1 Apr 08	Sir G. Barclay ( <i>Min.plen.ad.int.</i> )	1 Mar 25	Sir R. Lindsay
1 Jul 08	Sir G. Lowther	( <i>Ambassador</i> )	
10 Oct 13	Sir L. Mallet	12 Nov 26	Sir G. Clerk
5 Nov 14	<i>War declared by U.K. on Turkey</i>	16 Dec 33	Sir P. Loraine
1 Nov 20	Sir H. Rumbold	25 Feb 39	Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen
2 Feb 24	(Sir) R. Lindsay	29 Sep 44	Sir M. Peterson

10 May 46	Sir D. Kelly	28 Feb 83	(Sir) M. Russell
20 Apr 49	Sir N. Charles	1 Nov 86	(Sir) T. Dault
6 Dec 51	Sir K. Helm	23 Oct 92	J. Goulden
13 Jan 54	Sir J. Bowker	23 Mar 95	Sir K. Prendergast
15 Nov 58	Sir B. Burrows	28 Mar 97	(Sir) D. Logan
7 Mar 63	Sir W. Allen	20 Dec 01	Sir P. Westmacott
16 Mar 67	Sir R. Allen	13 Jun 06	N. Baird
8 Feb 73	Sir H. Phillips	7 Sep 09	(Sir) D. Reddaway
15 Jun 77	Sir D. Dodson	Jan 14	R. Moore
30 Jan 80	Sir P. Laurence		

### U.S.A.

1893	Sir J. Pauncefote (Ld)	6 Apr 65	Sir P. Dean
4 Jun 02	(Sir) M. Herbert	21 Feb 69	J. Freeman
23 Oct 03	Sir M. Durand	4 Jan 71	E of Cromer
3 Feb 07	J. Bryce	3 Mar 74	Sir P. Ramsbotham
19 Apr 13	Sir A. Spring-Rice	21 Jul 77	P. Jay
1 Jan 18	E of Reading	9 Jul 79	Sir N. Henderson
25 Mar 20	Sir A. Geddes	2 Sep 82	Sir O. Wright
2 Feb 24	Sir E. Howard	28 Aug 86	Sir A. Acland
11 Mar 30	Sir R. Lindsay	20 Aug 91	Sir R. Renwick
29 Aug 39	M of Lothian	15 Aug 95	Sir J. Kerr
24 Jan 41	Vt Halifax (E of)	31 Oct 97	Sir C. Meyer
23 May 46	Ld Inverchapel	27 Jun 03	Sir D. Manning
22 May 48	Sir O. Franks	1 Oct 07	Sir N. Sheinwald
31 Dec 52	Sir R. Makins	Jan 12	Sir P. Westmacott
2 Nov 56	Sir H. Caccia	Jan 16	Sir K. Darroch
18 Oct 61	Sir W. Ormsby-Gore (Ld Harlech)		

### North Atlantic Council

18 Aug 53	Sir C. Steel	30 Aug 86	(Sir) M. Alexander
7 Feb 57	Sir F. Roberts	25 Jan 91	(Sir) J. Weston
24 Oct 60	Sir P. Mason	1 Apr 95	P. Goulden
7 Jan 63	Sir E. Shuckburgh	14 Dec 00	(Sir) D. Manning
15 Nov 66	Sir B. Burrows	26 Oct 01	E. Jones Parry
17 Apr 70	Sir E. Peck	25 Jun 03	(Sir) P. Ricketts
17 Oct 75	Sir J. Killick	29 Aug 06	(Sir) S. Eldon
18 Sep 79	Sir C. Rose	2010	(Dame) Mariot Leslie
15 Feb 82	Sir J. Graham	2014	Sir A. Thomson

### The United Nations

1 Feb 46	Sir A. Cadogan	17 Aug 82	Sir J. Thomson
27 Jun 50	Sir G. Jebb	29 May 87	Sir C. Tickell
13 Mar 54	Sir P. Dixon	7 Sep 90	Sir D. Hannay
7 Sep 60	Sir P. Dean	15 Jul 95	Sir J. Weston
Nov 64	Ld Caradon	8 Aug 98	Sir J. Greenstock
4 Sep 70	Sir C. Crowe	1 Jul 03	(Sir) E. Jones Parry
May 73	Sir D. Maitland	1 Aug 07	(Sir) J. Sawers
Jun 74	I. Richard	9 Nov 09	Sir M. Lyall Grant
9 Sep 79	Sir A. Parsons	25 Apr 15	M. Rycroft

Sources: United Nations Year-books, 1946–; Foreign Office List 1953–66; Diplomatic Service List 1967–; Government press releases at [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)



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## BRITAIN AND EUROPE

### Western European Union (W.E.U.), 1948–

The United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg signed the Brussels Treaty on 17 Mar 48 for collaboration in economic, cultural and social matters and for collective self-defence. Western Union's defence functions were formally transferred to NATO on 20 Dec 50. In September 1954 Italy and West Germany were invited to join and on 23 October the Brussels Treaty was amended to create the W.E.U. formally. Its social and cultural functions were transferred to the Council of Europe 1 Jul 60 but the W.E.U. Assembly continued to hold regular consultative meetings. It soon became one of the main forums on European cooperation on defence and security. It played an important role in the integration of the Federal Republic into the Atlantic Alliance and as a liaison between the European Community and the United Kingdom before its accession in 1973. Nowadays, most of its operational capabilities have been transferred to the European Union.

### European Free Trade Association (EFTA), 1960–72

After failure to agree on a Free Trade Area with the European Economic Community in 1959 Britain joined with Austria, Denmark, Norway,

Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland in EFTA under the Stockholm Convention, 20 Nov 59 signed in May 1960. Iceland joined EFTA 27 Mar 70 and Finland became an Associate on 27 Mar 61. All inter-EFTA tariffs were removed by 31 Dec 66, three years earlier than planned. Britain and Denmark left EFTA 1 Jan 73 on joining the Common Market but on 27 Jul 72 the remaining EFTA countries had signed Free Trade Agreements with the E.E.C. and by 1 Jul 77 there was a complete free trade area between E.E.C. and EFTA.

### Council of Europe, 1949–

Following the 1948 Congress of Europe at The Hague, the Council of Europe came into being in May 1949. Its founder members were Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Turkey and Greece joined later in 1949, Iceland in 1950, West Germany in 1951, Austria in 1956, Cyprus in 1961, Switzerland in 1963 and Malta in 1965. It is run by a Committee of Ministers and a Consultative Assembly. The Council of Europe aims to foster European co-operation in every field and about 80 Conventions have been concluded, ranging from extradition rules to equivalence of degrees. One of its main achievements was the European Convention on Human Rights signed in 1950 (with violations examinable by the European Court of Human Rights set up in 1959).

### European Court of Human Rights, 1959–

Britain has been involved in a number of cases brought under the European Convention of Human Rights, established by the Council of Europe in 1950 and agreed to by Britain although not given effect to in British law until the *Human Rights Act 1998*, which came into effect on 2 Oct 2000. In a large number of cases some or all of the complainant's argument has been found proved against the British authorities.

In all but one of the cases found against it, the British Government took measures to comply with the Convention. The exception was the Brogan case in 1988, when the Government derogated from the Convention, but in 1999 the relevant Clause in the Anti-Terrorism Act was repealed.

Details of ECHR cases are available at [www.echr.coe.int/](http://www.echr.coe.int/)

21 Feb 75	Golder (Prisoner: Access to a solicitor)
18 Jan 78	Ireland (Internment and interrogation in N. Ireland)
25 Apr 78	Tyrer (Isle of Man: corporal punishment)
26 Apr 79	<i>Sunday Times</i> (Press freedom: Contempt of Court in Thalidomide case)
13 Aug 81	Young, James and Webster (Closed shop)
22 Oct 81	Dudgeon (Homosexuality in N. Ireland)
5 Nov 81	X. (Review of mental patient's detention)
25 Feb 82	Campbell and Cosans (Corporal punishment in schools)
25 Mar 83	Silver and others (Censorship of prisoners' correspondence)
28 Jun 84	Campbell and Fell (Prison visitors: conduct of disciplinary proceedings)
2 Aug 84	Malone (Telephone tapping)
28 May 85	Abdulaziz, Cabales & Balkanadali (Sex discrimination in immigration law)
24 Nov 86	Gillow (Residence rules in Guernsey)
2 Mar 87	Weeks (Re-detention of prisoner released on licence)
8 Jul 87	O., H., W., B. & R. (Access to children in local authority care)

27 Apr 88	Boyle and Rice (Prisoners' letters and visits)
29 Nov 88	Brogan and others (Length of detention under terrorism law)
7 Jul 89	Gaskin (Access to personal records)
7 Jul 89	Soering (Extradition to USA on murder charge)
28 Mar 90	Granger (Legal aid for prisoner's appeal)
30 Aug 90	Fox, Campbell & Hartley (Detention in N. Ireland)
30 Aug 90	McCallum (Prisoner's letters)
25 Oct 90	Thynne, Wilson & Gunnell (Discretionary life sentences)
26 Nov 91	<i>Observer</i> & others, <i>Guardian</i> & others ( <i>Spycatcher</i> )
26 Nov 91	<i>Sunday Times</i> (No 2) ( <i>Spycatcher</i> )
25 Mar 92	Campbell (Censorship of prisoner's correspondence with solicitor)
10 Jun 96	Benham (Fair trial of poll-tax non-payer)
26 Oct 93	Darnell (Medical discipline—length of proceedings)
24 Feb 95	McMichael (Access to documents in adoption case)
13 Jul 95	Tolstoy Miloslavsky (Guarantee of plaintiffs' costs)
27 Sep 95	McCann (Costs of Gibraltar IRA shooting case)
23 Oct 95	Boner (Unfair denial of legal aid)
21 Feb 96	Singh (Release on parole; access to lawyer)
15 Nov 96	Chahal (Unfair attempt at extradition to India)
17 Dec 96	Saunders (Use of unfairly obtained evidence)
2 May 97	'D' (Enforcement of extradition)
25 Jun 97	Halford (Telephone tapping by police in sex discrimination dispute)
19 Feb 98	Bowman (Non-candidate's right to spend money in an election)
1 Jul 98	Tinnelly et al. (Access to documents in N.I. contracts case)
23 Nov 98	McLeod (disproportionate force by police in repossession case)
23 Sep 98	'A' (Corporal punishment of boy by stepfather)
23 Sep 98	Steel et al. (Police detention of animal rights protesters)
18 Feb 99	Matthews (Gibraltarians right to vote in European elections)
22 Jul 99	Scarth (Entitlement to a public hearing in an arbitration case)
27 Sep 99	Smith and Ford (Right of homosexuals to serve in armed forces)
27 Sep 99	Lustig-Prem and Beckett (Right of homosexuals to serve in armed forces)
12 Oct 99	Perks and others (Arrest for non-payment of poll-tax)
25 Nov 99	Hashman and Harrup (Binding over of hunt saboteurs)
16 Dec 99	T.; and V. (Fair trial of a child)
16 Dec 99	Taylor (Equal age for granting fuel allowances)

After the Human Rights Act came into force in 2000, many cases that would have been dealt with in the European Court were settled in UK courts. See [http://Libwww.essex.ac.uk/Human\\_Rights/HRights.htm](http://Libwww.essex.ac.uk/Human_Rights/HRights.htm) for a full list of ECHR cases.

### The European Communities, 1973–

The United Kingdom joined the European Communities on 1 Jan 1973, and voted in a referendum to leave on 23 Jun 2016; that decision is currently in the process of being implemented. In an earlier referendum, on 5 Jun 1975, the majority had voted to continue as members. (For details see pp. 447 and 448.)

The E.E.C. was established on 1 Jan 1958 (under the Treaty of Rome 25 Mar 1957) with France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg as members. The United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland joined on 1 Jan 1973. Greece joined on 1 Jan 1981. Spain and Portugal joined on 1 Jan 1986. In 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty came into effect, the Community formally became known as the European Union. Austria,

Finland and Sweden joined in 1995, bringing the membership to 15. In May 2004 ten more countries joined: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Malta, Slovenia, and Slovakia. Bulgaria and Romania joined on 1 Jan 2007 and Croatia on 1 Jul 2013.

The European Commission (currently comprised of 28 Commissioners, one from each member state) initiates all Community legislation and is responsible for ensuring that laws, once adopted, are properly implemented. The laws themselves are primarily made by the Council of Ministers on which the national Minister responsible for the subject under discussion sits (however, the European Parliament has become more prominent, through the co-decision procedure). Decisions are sometimes taken unanimously but in an increasingly large number of areas they can be made by a qualified majority voting. Since the Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty, the European Parliament has had an increased share of law-making power in certain areas. The European Court of Justice has the final say on any dispute relating to the implementation and enforcement of EU laws. Committees and subcommittees of the House of Commons and House of Lords scrutinise the work of the European institutions.

The fundamental policies of the European Union stemming from the Treaty of Rome have been the creation of a customs union and its transformation into a single market, the common external trade policy, and the common agricultural policy. However, an increasing number of other policy areas have been developed at European level including regional and social funds, environmental policy, scientific research and development programmes and the move to create economic and monetary union in Europe. The Maastricht Treaty added two other areas of activity to run alongside the main work carried out under the Treaty of Rome. These are a common foreign and security policy and co-operation in justice and law enforcement.

### A Chronology of Events

- 17 Mar 48 Treaty signed establishing Western European Union
- 7 May 48 Churchill's speech at Hague Congress leads to formation of European Movement
- 5 May 49 Council of Europe established at Strasbourg
- 9 May 50 Schuman Plan launched leading to establishment of European Coal and Steel Community
- 30 Aug 54 Final abandonment of Pleven Plan for European Defence Community
- 2 Jun 55 Messina meeting at which Economic Community negotiations began (British observer with drawn Nov 55)
- 25 Mar 57 Treaty of Rome signed by the Six establishes E.E.C. and Euratom
- 20 Nov 59 EFTA established following failure to agree with E.E.C. on free-trade area
- 31 Jul 61 Conservative Government initiates negotiations to join E.E.C.
- 14 Jan 62 E.E.C. agrees Common Agricultural Policy
- 14 Jan 63 General de Gaulle vetoes British entry
- 29 Jan 66 'Luxembourg Compromise' preserves veto on issues of 'vital national interest'
- 1 Jan 67 Merger treaty comes into effect creating common institutions for the European communities (E.C.S.C., E.E.C. and Euratom)
- 2 May 67 Labour Government announces intention to apply, following winter exploratory talks
- 27 Nov 67 General de Gaulle delivers second veto
- 1 Dec 69 Hague E.C. summit agrees in principle to open negotiations for British entry

- 8 Jun 70 E.C. invites Britain to apply and negotiations start on 30 Jun
- 7 Jul 71 White Paper (Cmnd 4715) sets out agreement reached on almost all major points
- 28 Oct 71 Parliament endorses (by 356 to 244) decision in principle to join on the terms negotiated
- 22 Jan 72 Treaty of Accession signed
- 17 Oct 72 Royal Assent to European Communities Act
- 1 Jan 73 Britain becomes member of E.C.
- 1 Apr 74 'Renegotiation' of British membership opened at Brussels
- 11 Mar 75 'Renegotiation' concluded at Dublin meeting of E.C. Heads of Government
- 9 Apr 75 Parliament endorses (by 396 to 170) 'renegotiation'
- 5 Jun 75 Britain votes 67.2% 'Yes' in Referendum on continued E.C. membership (See p. 447)
- 7 Jul 75 Labour party delegates take seats in European Parliament for first time
- 29 Jun 76 Foreign ministers agree to start negotiations with Greece
- 13 Jul 76 Heads of Governments agree to 410 seat Parliament with direct elections in 1978
- 6 Jan 77 R. Jenkins becomes first British President of Commission
- 7 Jul 77 House of Commons gives Second Reading to European Elections Bill 394-147  
Vote repeated in new session Nov 77, 381-98
- 13 Dec 77 Proportional representation for European elections defeated 319-222
- 31 Dec 77 Transitional period for U.K. ends
- 7 Apr 78 Copenhagen summit decides on Jun 79 for first Direct Elections to European Parliament
- 5 May 78 Royal Assent to European Elections Bill
- 6 Dec 78 Brussels summit approves European Monetary System (commenced 12 Mar 79) but Britain does not participate
- 4 May 79 Conservatives under Mrs Thatcher win U.K. general election
- 7 Jun 79 60 Con.; 17 Lab.; 4 Other U.K. members elected to European Parliament
- 2 Dec 79 Dublin summit: Mrs Thatcher asks for budgetary abatement
- 14 Dec 79 European Parliament rejects the Community budget for spending too much on agriculture and not enough on the Regional and Social funds
- 18 May 80 E.C. states impose economic sanctions against Iran in support of the United States
- 30 May 80 Agreement is reached among E.C. foreign ministers in dispute over Britain's budget contribution (Britain gets two-thirds rebate for three years). The Commission is asked to report on long-term reform (the Mandate)
- 6 Jan 81 Greece enters the Community. New Commission takes office under Gaston Thorn
- 27 Nov 81 London summit of E.C. leaders fails to reach agreement on the Commission's Mandate report. Britain's hopes of getting a long-term solution to her budget problems fade
- 2 Apr 82 Argentina invades the Falklands. The E.E.C. states swiftly back Britain in a programme of economic sanctions against Argentina
- 18 May 82 The British veto over farm price increases is overruled in the Agriculture Council, but France states that Luxembourg Compromise still stands
- 24 Dec 82 European Parliament rejects supplementary budgets containing British and West German rebates
- 9 Jun 83 Mrs Thatcher's Government returned with an increased majority
- 3 Oct 83 Labour makes withdrawal 'an option' rather than a certainty should Labour Government be returned
- 20 Dec 83 The European Parliament freezes British and West German rebates again after the failure of the Athens summit to come to a long-term solution to the budget problem
- 14 Jun 84 Second direct elections to the European Parliament. Conservatives lose 15 seats: Con. 45, Lab. 32, SNP 1
- 14 Jun 84 Commission publishes Cockfield White Paper on completing Single Market by 31 Dec 92
- 29 Jun 84 At Milan Summit U.K., Danish and Portuguese veto overridden on calling an intergovernmental conference to reform treaties
- 26 Jun 84 British Budget settlement agreed at Fontainebleau

- 6 Jan 85 New Commission takes office under Jacques Delors
- 3 Dec 85 Luxembourg summit agrees Single European Act
- 1 Jan 86 Spain and Portugal join Community
- 11 Jun 87 Mrs Thatcher wins third U.K. election
- 1 Jul 87 Single European Act comes into force
- 20 Sep 88 Mrs Thatcher criticises further European integration in Bruges speech
- 6 Jan 89 Second Delors Commission takes office
- 15 Jun 89 Third direct elections to the European Parliament. Conservatives lose 13 seats: Con.32, Lab. 45, SNP 1
- 9 Nov 89 Fall of Berlin Wall
- 8 Dec 89 Intergovernmental Conference convened for December 1991. 11 states adopt Social Charter
- 3 Oct 90 German Unification takes place
- 8 Oct 90 Britain joins Exchange Rate Mechanism at 2.95DM to £
- 28 Oct 90 Rome Summit leaves Mrs Thatcher isolated on monetary union, provoking Sir G. Howe to resign from U.K. cabinet
- 28 Nov 90 J. Major replaces Margaret Thatcher as P.M.
- 10 Dec 91 Maastricht Summit endorses I.G.C. proposals
- 9 Apr 92 Conservatives win fourth successive U.K. election
- 2 Jun 92 Danish referendum narrowly rejects Maastricht Treaty
- 16 Sep 92 'Black Wednesday'. U.K. takes sterling from Exchange Rate Mechanism
- 20 Sep 92 French referendum narrowly endorses Maastricht Treaty
- 4 Nov 92 Commons vote 319–316 for further consideration of Maastricht Bill
- 6 Jan 93 Third Delors Commission takes office
- 17 May 93 Second Danish referendum endorses Maastricht Treaty
- 22 Jul 93 U.K. Government position on Social Chapter rejected by Commons, 324–316; wins vote of confidence next day 339–299
- 1 Nov 93 Maastricht Treaty comes into force
- 29 Mar 94 U.K. Cabinet accepts Ioannina compromise on blocking votes
- 9 Jun 94 Fourth direct elections to the European Parliament. Con. M.E.P.s cut from 32 to 18. Lab. get 62, Lib. Dems. 2 and SNP 2
- 25 Jun 94 U.K. vetoes Jean-Luc Dehaene as Commission President
- 15 Jul 94 Jacques Santer chosen as Commission President
- 28 Nov 94 Norwegian referendum rejects E.U. membership
- 1 Jan 95 Austria, Finland and Sweden join E.U.
- 18 Jan 95 European Parliament confirms Santer 418–103
- 26 Mar 95 Seven states accept Schengen Agreement on open borders
- 26 May 96 U.K. Government threatens non-cooperation after E.U. failure to lift ban on British beef
- 22 Jun 96 Compromise on beef agreed at Florence Summit
- 16 Jul 96 Council invites Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia to apply for membership
- 1 May 97 All British parties fight general election with a commitment to a Referendum before joining monetary union. Labour wins landslide victory
- Jun 97 U.K. signs Social Protocol endorsing Social Chapter
- 20 Oct 97 Brown indicates no constitutional objection to joining EMU
- 9 Nov 98 Human Rights Bill enacted, giving effect to E.C.H.R. rights in U.K. law
- 13 Dec 98 Luxembourg Summit lifts ban on U.K. beef exports
- 1 Jan 99 EMU starts for 11 countries
- 14 Jan 99 Santer Commission narrowly survives censure over allegations of fraud and mismanagement
- 15 Jan 99 European Elections Act provides for PR
- 15 Mar 99 Santer Commission resigns en masse
- 1 May 99 Amsterdam Treaty enters into force

- 5 May 99 Romano Prodi approved to replace Santer as President of Commission  
 10 Jun 99 Fifth Direct Elections. M.E.P.s: Con. 36; Lab. 29; Lib.Dem.10; Others 12  
 15 Sep 99 Prodi Commission takes office  
 15 Jan 00 Opening of Intergovernmental Conference on the Culture of the E.U.  
 7 Dec 00 Charter of E.U. Fundamental Rights proclaimed at Nice  
 1 Jan 02 Notes and coins enter circulation in 12 Euro-zone countries  
 28 Feb 02 Opening of Convention on the Future of Europe  
 31 May 02 E.U. ratifies Kyoto Protocol  
 9 Oct 02 Commission agrees accession of ten new member countries  
 16 Apr 03 Treaty of accession for ten new members signed  
 4 Oct 03 Opening of Intergovernmental Conference on possible European Constitution  
 19 Apr 04 Tony Blair promises U.K. referendum on European Constitution  
 10–13 Jun Sixth direct elections to European Parliament. M.E.P.s: Con 27, Lab 19, Lib Dem  
 04 12, UKIP 12, Green 2  
 18 Jun 04 European Council agrees European Constitution subject to National Parliaments  
 or referendums  
 5 Jul 04 José Manuel Barroso nominated as Commission President to succeed Prodi  
 20 Feb 05 Spanish referendum endorses Constitution  
 29 May 05 French referendum rejects Constitution  
 1 Jun 05 Dutch referendum rejects Constitution  
 12 Jun 08 Irish referendum rejects revised Lisbon Treaty  
 19 Jun 08 U.K. Royal Assent to Bill endorsing revised Treaty  
 5 Jun 09 Seventh Direct Election to E.U. Parliament  
 2 Oct 09 Irish Referendum accepts revised Lisbon Treaty  
 1 Dec 09 Lisbon Treaty provisions come into force  
 25 Oct 11 81 rebel Con. M.P.s back Commons motion calling for a referendum on E.U.  
 membership  
 23 Jan 13 David Cameron promises to hold an in-out referendum on E.U. membership by 2017  
 27 Jun 14 Jean-Claude Juncker nominated as Commission President by 26-2 vote despite  
 British opposition  
 7 May 15 Conservative government elected with manifesto pledge to hold referendum.  
 23 Jun 16 Second U.K. referendum on membership: U.K. votes to leave the E.U. (See p. 448)

### Presidency of the E.C./E.U.

The presidency of the European Union rotates between the member states, each state holding it for six months at a time. The United Kingdom held the presidency Jan–Jun 77, Jul–Dec 81, Jul–Dec 86, Jul–Dec 92, Jan–Jun 98 and Jul–Dec 05.

### Net UK Payments to European Community/Union Institutions<sup>a</sup> (£m.)

	<i>Gross Payments</i>	<i>Abatement</i>	<i>Refund</i>	<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Net Contribution</i>
				<i>Total</i>	<i>From CAP</i>	
1973	181	0	0	76	63	105
1974	179	0	0	149	112	30
1975	341	0	0	396	342	-55
1976	463	0	0	295	207	168
1977	737	0	0	368	181	369
1978	1,348	0	0	526	329	822
1979	1,606	0	0	658	371	948
1980	1,767	0	98	964	550	705
1981	2,174	0	693	1,084	683	397

(continued)

	<i>Gross Payments</i>	<i>Abatement</i>	<i>Refund</i>	<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Net Contribution</i>
				<i>Total</i>	<i>From CAP</i>	
1982	2,862	0	1,019	1,240	791	603
1983	2,976	0	807	1,521	1,082	648
1984	3,201	0	528	2,017	1,353	656
1985	3,555	166	61	1,483	1,151	1,845
1986	4,493	1,701	0	2,216	1,385	576
1987	5,203	1,153	0	2,345	1,345	1,705
1988	4,507	1,595	0	1,569	1,379	1,343
1989	5,587	1,156	0	2,116	1,315	2,315
1990	6,355	1,697	0	2,184	1,496	2,474
1991	5,805	2,497	0	2,766	1,761	542
1992	6,737	1,881	0	2,823	1,813	2,033
1993	7,982	2,540	0	3,291	2,257	2,151
1994	7,188	1,726	0	3,254	2,297	2,208
1995	8,890	1,208	0	3,665	2,441	4,017
1996	9,133	2,412	0	4,373	2,929	2,348
1997	7,991	1,733	0	4,661	3,226	1,597
1998	10,090	1,378	0	4,115	3,321	4,597
1999	10,287	3,171	0	3,479	3,034	3,638
2000	10,517	2,085	0	4,241	3,573	4,192
2001	9,379	4,560	0	3,430	3,050	1,389
2002	9,438	3,099	0	3,201	2,777	3,138
2003	10,966	3,559	0	3,728	3,286	3,679
2004	10,895	3,593	0	4,294	2,787	3,008
2005	12,567	3,656	0	5,329	3,015	3,581
2006	12,426	3,569	0	4,948	2,998	3,909
2007	12,456	3,523	0	4,332	2,814	4,601
2008	12,653	4,862	0	4,497	2,881	3,294
2009	14,129	5,392	0	4,401	3,125	4,336
2010	15,197	3,047	0	4,768	3,349	7,382
2011	15,357	3,143	0	4,132	3,086	8,082
2012	12,639	3,110	0	4,169	3,044	8,467
2013	18,135	3,674	0	3,996	3,366	10,465
2014	18,777	4,416	0	4,576	3,162	9,785
2015 <sup>b</sup>	17,779	4,861	0	4,445	3,100	8,473

<sup>a</sup>These figures are on a 'payments' basis—that is, they show the net payments actually made during UK financial years, regardless of the Community budget to which they relate or from which they are financed

<sup>b</sup>Treasury estimates, December 2015

Sources: HC Research Paper 97/137; HC Deb 11 Jul 83 col.256w.; ONS data base; H.M. Treasury, *European Community/Union Finances* (Annual Statements on EC Budget)

### European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.), 1973–2002

E.C.S.C. was established 10 Apr 52 (following Paris Treaty 18 Apr 51) with France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries as members. Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined on 1 Jan 73. The other members of the E.C.S.C. joined on joining the European Union. E.C.S.C. formally merged with the European Union in 2002.

### European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), 1973–

Euratom was established 1 Jan 58 for E.E.C. members to cooperate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Britain joined 1 Jan 73 on joining the E.E.C.



### European Parliament, 1973–

Under the Treaty of Rome, each member country's Parliament nominated delegates from its own members to serve in a European Parliament which meets monthly in Strasbourg or Luxembourg. Its main functions have been advisory and supervisory. It has to be consulted on the Community Budget and it can, by a two-thirds majority, dismiss the Commissioners en bloc. After the enlargement of the Community in 1973 it had 198 members. The United Kingdom was entitled to send 36 members but, in the absence of Labour representation, it at first sent only 22 (18 Conservatives, 2 Liberal, 1 Scottish National Party and 1 Independent). After the 1975 Referendum a Labour delegation was selected and until 1979 there were 18 Labour, 16 Conservative, 1 Liberal and 1 Scottish National representative. (There were 26 M.P.s and 10 peers.) From 1979, members were directly elected.

The 1986 Single European Act first granted the Parliament a positive, if limited, role in the European Commission's legislative process.

Following the implementation of the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, the Parliament gained important new legislative powers ('co-decision'). The Parliament also gained the power to vote in and vote out the Commission. Further significant increases to the powers of the European Parliament were made by the Treaty of Lisbon, which came into effect on 1 Dec 2009, including power of approval over the Commission's budget.

### Elections to the European Parliament

Direct elections to the European Parliament were first held in 1979: the United Kingdom voted on 7 Jun 79, and other member countries on 7–10 Jun 79. Elections have subsequently taken place at five-yearly intervals, the number of M.E.P.s to be elected changing from time to time as the size of the European Parliament has changed.

From 1979 to 1994 M.E.P.s from England, Scotland and Wales were elected from single-member constituencies, and the 3 Northern Irish M.E.P.s were elected together using the Single Transferrable Vote (S.T.V.) system of proportional representation. Vacancies caused by a member's death or resignation were filled by by-elections.

Following the *European Parliamentary Elections Act 1999*, a system of regional list proportional representation, under the d'Hondt system of proportionality, was adopted for England, Scotland and Wales, with the 9 regions of England initially returning between four and eleven members each, Scotland eight and Wales five. Northern Ireland retained the S.T.V. system. Elections were held on this basis on 10–13 Jun 99. Further changes to the size of the European Parliament, and population movement between regions, have necessitated changes to the number of M.E.P.s elected by each region at each subsequent election, this redistribution being the responsibility of the Electoral Commission. Vacancies caused by a member's death or resignation are filled by the highest unsuccessful candidate on the former member's party list.

From 2004, voters in Gibraltar have shared in the election of M.E.P.s for the South West of England.

Direct Elections of British Members to the European Parliament

	% votes		Seats													
	Turnout	Con.	Lab.	LD <sup>1</sup>	Nat.	UKIP	Grn <sup>2</sup>	Oth.	Con.	Lab.	LD <sup>1</sup>	Nat.	UKIP	Grn <sup>2</sup>	Oth.	
<b>1979, Thu 7 Jun (G.B. 78 single member seats, N.I. 3 members elected by Single Transferable Vote)</b>																
England	31.8	53.5	32.5	13.3	-	-	0.2	0.6	54	12	-	-	-	-	-	
Wales	34.4	36.6	41.5	9.6	11.7	-	-	0.6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Scotland	33.6	33.7	33.0	14.0	19.4	-	-	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	
G.B.	32.1	50.6	33.0	13.1	2.6	-	0.1	0.6	60	17	-	1	-	-	-	
N. Ireland	55.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
U.K.	32.7	48.4	31.6	12.6	2.5	-	0.1	4.8	60	17	-	1	-	-	3	
Electorate 41,152,763 Votes cast 13,446,083																
<b>1984, Thu 7 Jun (G.B. 78 single member seats, N.I. 3 members elected by Single Transferable Vote)</b>																
England	31.6	43.7	35.5	20.1	-	-	0.6	0.2	42	24	-	-	-	-	-	
Wales	39.7	25.4	44.5	17.4	12.2	-	0.5	0.0	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Scotland	33.1	25.7	40.7	15.6	17.8	-	0.2	0.0	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	
G.B.	32.1	40.8	36.5	19.5	2.5	-	0.5	0.2	45	32	-	1	-	-	-	
N. Ireland	64.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
U.K.	32.9	38.8	34.8	18.5	2.4	-	0.5	5.1	45	32	-	1	-	-	3	
Electorate 42,493,122 Votes cast 13,998,190																
<b>1989, Thu 15 Jun (G.B. 78 single member seats, N.I. 3 members elected by Single Transferable Vote)</b>																
England	35.8	37.2	39.2	6.6	-	-	16.1	0.9	32	34	-	-	-	-	-	
Wales	41.1	23.5	48.9	3.2	12.9	-	11.2	0.4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Scotland	40.8	20.9	41.9	4.3	25.6	-	7.2	0.1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	
G.B.	35.9	34.7	40.1	6.2	3.4	-	14.9	0.8	32	45	-	1	-	-	-	
N. Ireland	48.4	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	95.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
U.K.	36.8	33.7	38.7	5.9	3.3	-	14.4	3.9	32	45	-	1	-	-	3	
Electorate 43,037,821 Votes cast 15,896,078																

(continued)

	% votes			Seats											
	Turnout	Con.	Lab.	LD <sup>1</sup>	Nat.	UKIP	Grr <sup>2</sup>	Oth.	Con.	Lab.	LD <sup>1</sup>	Nat.	UKIP	Grr <sup>2</sup>	Oth.
<b>1994, Thu 9 Jun (G.B. 84 single member seats, N.I. 3 members elected by Single Transferable Vote)</b>															
England	35.5	30.5	43.5	18.4	-	1.2	3.5	3.0	18	51	2	-	-	-	-
Wales	43.1	14.6	55.9	8.7	17.1	0.6	2.0	1.2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	38.2	14.5	42.5	7.2	32.6	0.1	1.6	1.6	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
G.B.	36.2	27.9	44.2	16.7	4.2	1.0	3.2	2.7	18	62	2	2	-	-	-
N. Ireland	48.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	99.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
U.K.	36.5	27.0	42.6	16.1	4.1	1.0	3.1	6.1	18	62	-	2	-	-	3
Electorate 43,443,904 Votes cast 15,857,698															
<b>1999, Thu 10 Jun (G.B. 84 members elected by list P.R. in 11 regions, N.I. 3 members elected by S.T.V.)</b>															
England	23.0	38.6	27.7	13.3	-	7.9	6.6	5.9	33	24	9	-	3	2	-
Wales	28.3	22.8	31.9	8.2	29.6	3.1	2.6	1.9	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Scotland	24.8	19.8	28.7	9.8	27.2	1.3	5.8	7.5	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
G.B.	23.1	35.8	28.0	12.7	4.5	7.0	6.3	5.8	36	29	10	4	3	2	-
N. Ireland	57.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
U.K.	24.1	33.5	26.3	11.9	4.2	6.5	5.9	11.8	36	29	10	4	3	2	3
Electorate 44,495,741 Votes cast 10,681,082															
<b>2004, Thu 5 Jun (G.B. 75 members elected by list P.R. in 11 regions, N.I. 3 members elected by S.T.V.)</b>															
England	38.7	27.9	21.7	15.3	-	17.3	6.4	11.4	24	15	11	-	12	2	-
Wales	41.4	19.4	32.5	10.5	17.4	10.5	3.6	6.1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Scotland	30.9	17.8	26.4	13.1	19.7	6.7	6.8	9.5	2	2	1	2	-	-	-
G.B.	38.2	26.7	22.6	14.9	2.4	16.2	6.2	11.0	27	19	12	3	12	2	-
N. Ireland	51.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	99.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
U.K.	38.5	25.9	21.9	14.4	2.3	15.6	6.1	13.8	27	19	12	3	12	2	3
Electorate 44,157,267 Votes cast 17,007,880															

(continued)

% votes		Seats														
%	Turnout	Con.	Lab.	LD <sup>1</sup>	Nat.	UKIP	Grn <sup>2</sup>	Oth.	Con.	Lab.	LD <sup>1</sup>	Nat.	UKIP	Grn <sup>2</sup>	Oth.	
<b>2009, Thu 4 Jun (G.B. 69 members elected by list P.R. in 11 regions, N.I. 3 members elected by S.T.V.)</b>																
England	35.1	29.0	15.1	14.1	-	17.6	8.9	15.4	23	10	10	-	12	2	2	
Wales	30.4	21.2	20.3	10.7	18.5	12.8	5.6	10.9	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	
Scotland	28.5	16.8	20.8	11.5	29.1	5.2	7.3	9.3	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	
G.B.	34.3	27.7	15.7	13.7	3.0	16.5	8.6	14.7	25	13	11	3	13	2	2	
N. Ireland	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
U.K.	34.5	26.9	15.2	13.3	2.9	16.0	8.3	17.4	25	13	11	3	13	2	5	
Electorate 45,313,757 Votes cast 15,621,504																
<b>2014, Thu 22 May (G.B. 70 members elected by list P.R. in 11 regions, N.I. 3 members elected by S.T.V.)</b>																
England	35.3	24.9	25.2	7.0	-	29.2	8.0	5.7	17	17	1	-	22	3	-	
Wales	32.0	17.4	28.1	3.9	15.3	27.6	4.5	3.2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	
Scotland	33.4	17.2	25.9	7.1	29.0	10.5	8.1	2.2	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	
G.B.	35.0	23.9	25.4	6.9	3.2	27.5	7.9	5.2	19	20	1	3	24	3	-	
N. Ireland	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
U.K.	35.4	23.0	24.4	6.6	3.0	26.6	7.6	8.8	19	20	1	3	24	3	3	
Electorate 46,481,532 Votes cast 16,454,950																

<sup>1</sup>Liberal in 1979, Alliance in 1984

<sup>2</sup>Ecology in 1979 and 1984

## Leaders of the British Party Delegations

<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Labour</i>	<i>Lib Dem</i>
Jan 73 (Sir) P. Kirk	Jul 75 M. Stewart	Jun 99 Diana Wallis
Feb 77 G. Rippon	Nov 76 J. Prescott	Jun 04 C. Davies
Jun 79 (Sir) J. Scott-Hopkins	Jun 79 Barbara Castle	Jun 06 Diana Wallis
Jun 82 Sir H.(Ld) Plumb	Jun 85 A. Lomas	Jan 07 A. Duff
Apr 87 (Sir) C. Prout	Jun 87 D. Martin	Jul 09 Fiona Hall
Jun 94 Ld Plumb	Jun 88 B. Seal	Jun 14 Catherine Bearder
Jan 97 T. Spencer	Jun 90 G. Ford	
Sep 97 E. McMillan-Scott	Jun 93 Pauline Green	
Dec 01 J. Evans	Jun 94 W. David	
Dec 04 T. Kirkhope	Jan 00 S. Murphy	
Jun 07 G. Chichester	Sep 02 G. Titley	
Jun 08 P. Bushill-Matthews	Jan 09 (Dame) Glenis Wilmott	
Nov 08 T. Kirkhope		
Nov 10 M. Callanan		
Mar 12 R. Ashworth		
Nov 13 S. Kamall		

Sources: M. Westlake, *Britain's Emerging Euro-Elite* (1994) and other sources

### Referendums on Membership of E.E.C. (1975) and European Union (2016), see pp. 447–8

#### European Court of Justice, 1973–

This was established under the Treaty of Rome to adjudicate on disputes arising out of the application of the Community treaties. (It should not be confused with the entirely separate European Court of Human Rights (see pp. 816–7), which is not an EU institution.) Its regulations are enforceable on all member countries. After 1973 it had 9 judges and 4 advocates-general. With the accession of Spain, Portugal and Greece the Court grew to 12 judges. It now has one judge per member state and 8 advocates-general. It has become increasingly important as the powers of the Community have widened. It has ruled against Britain on a number of occasions.

#### *British Member of the European Court*

1 Jan 73	Ld Mackenzie-Stuart
1 Jan 88	Sir G. Slynn
1 Jan 92	(Sir) D. Edward
8 Jan 04	Sir K. Schliemann
8 Oct 12	C. Vajda

#### British Members of European Commission

1 Jan 73	Sir C. Soames, G. Thomson	1 Jan 85	Ld Cockfield, S. Clinton Davies
1 Jan 77	R. Jenkins ( <i>President</i> ), C. Tugendhat	1 Jan 89	Sir L. Brittan, B. Millan
1 Jan 81	C. Tugendhat, I. Richard	1 Jan 93	Sir L. Brittan, B. Millan

1 Jan 95	N. Kinnock	3 Oct 08	Lady Ashton of Upholland
15 Sep 99	N. Kinnock, C. Patten	1 Nov 14	Ld Hill of Oareford
1 Jan 00	N. Kinnock, C. Patten	19 Sep 16	Sir J. King
22 Nov 04	P. Mandelson		

### British Ambassadors to the European Communities (1960–72)

17 Jul 60	Sir A. Tandy	7 Apr 65	Sir J. Marjoribanks	Oct 72	(Sir) M. Palliser
18 Apr 63	Sir C. O'Neill	30 May 71	<i>post vacant</i>		

### Permanent British Representative (1972–)

18 Oct 71	(Sir) M. Palliser	2 Sep 90	(Sir) J. Kerr	1 Jul 07	(Sir) K. Darroch
1 Jul 75	Sir D. Maitland	28 Aug 95	(Sir) S. Wall	23 Jan 12	Sir J. Cunliffe
5 May 79	(Sir) M. Butler	17 Nov 00	(Sir) N. Sheinwald	4 Nov 13	(Sir) I. Rogers
14 Oct 85	(Sir) D. Hannay	2003	Sir J. Grant	Jan 17	Sir T. Barrow

### Cabinet Ministers with Special E.E.C. Responsibilities

19 Sep 57–14 Oct 59	R. Maudling	28 Jul 70–5 Nov 72	G. Rippon
27 Jul 60–20 Oct 63	E. Heath	5 Nov 72–4 Mar 74	J. Davies
7 Jan 67–29 Aug 67	G. Thomson	5 May 79–11 Sep 81	Sir I. Gilmour
19 Jun 70–25 Jul 70	A. Barber	11 Sep 81–5 Apr 82	H. Atkins

For Ministers of State at the Foreign Office with European Responsibilities, see p. 82.

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## Political Allusions

The student of political history becomes familiar with allusive references to places, events, scandals, phrases and quotations. This chapter attempts to collect the most outstanding of these allusions.

### Political Place-Names

At one time or another since 1900 the following place-names were sufficiently famous to be alluded to without further explanation. Any such list must necessarily be very selective. No foreign names are included here even though that means omitting Agadir, Chanak, Maastricht, Munich, Suez, the Falklands, the Gulf, Bosnia and Kosovo. No venues of party conferences are included, even though that means omitting Scarborough (Labour, 1960), Blackpool (Conservative, 1963) and Brighton (Conservative, 1984). No constituency names are included as such, even though that means omitting some, like Bewdley or Ebbw Vale, which are indelibly associated with individuals and others where sensational elections had a lasting national impact, like Colne Valley (1907), St George's Westminster (1931), East Fulham (1933), Orpington (1962), Smethwick (1964), Lincoln (1973) and Crosby (1981).

*Abbey House, Victoria St, SW1.* Conservative Party Headquarters 1946–58.

*Abingdon St, SW1.* Site of Liberal Party Headquarters 1910–34.

*Admiralty House, SW1.* Apartments of First Lord of Admiralty until 1960. Residence of H. Macmillan during Downing St repairs 1960–63 and since 1965 of Secretary of State for Defence and other ministers.

*Aldermaston, Berkshire.* Site of Atomic Weapons Research Establishment. Starting or finishing-point of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's Easter Marches 1958–63, 1967 and 1988.

*Asbridge, Herts.* Site of Conservative Party College, 1929–39.

*Astley Hall.* Worcestershire home of S. (Earl) Baldwin 1902–47.

*Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.* Scene (26 Jul 1914) of disturbance in which soldiers killed three rioters.

*Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire.* Summer home of the Sovereign since 1852.

*Birch Grove, Sussex.* Home of H. Macmillan 1906–86.

*Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire.* Home of Dukes of Marlborough. Birthplace of (Sir) W. Churchill.

*Bloomsbury, London, WC1.* Area of London's West End, the University district, home to many notable figures of political importance such as the economist J. M. (Ld) Keynes, a member of the so-called 'Bloomsbury Group' or 'Bloomsbury Set' that emerged in the early twentieth century.

*Bowood, Wiltshire.* Home of Marquesses of Lansdowne.

*Brewer's Green, London, SW1.* Labour Party headquarters since 2014.

*Brixton, London, SW2.* Scene of anti-police riots in April and July 1981.

*Broadstairs, Kent.* Birthplace and home of Edward Heath.

*Broadwater Farm, London N17.* Area of Tottenham, scene of anti-police riot (6 Oct 85) during which a policeman was stabbed to death.

*Buckingham Palace.* Bought by George III in 1761. Official residence of the Sovereign since 1837.

*Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2.* Home of BBC World Service 1941–2012.

*Cable Street, Whitechapel, London E1.* Scene of confrontations with the British Union of Fascists, 1935–36.

*Carlton Club, London.* London meeting place of Conservatives. Scene (19 Oct 1922) of gathering which brought down the Lloyd George Coalition. Moved from Pall Mall to St James's St after bomb damage in 1940.

*Carmelite House, London EC4.* Long the Headquarters of the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News*.

*Catherine Place.* London home of T. Garel-Jones, and meeting place of ministers on 20 Nov 90.

*Chartwell, Kent.* Home of (Sir) W. Churchill 1923–65.

*Chatsworth, Derbyshire.* Home of Dukes of Devonshire.

*Chequers, Buckinghamshire.* Country house given to the nation by Lord Lee of Fareham in 1917 and used as country residence for Prime Ministers from 1921.

*Cherry Cottage, Buckinghamshire.* Home of C. (Earl) Attlee 1951–61.

*Cherkley Court, Surrey.* Home of Ld Beaverbrook 1916–64.

*Chevening, Kent.* Country House bequeathed to the nation by Earl Stanhope. Now allocated by the Prime Minister to a Cabinet colleague. Site of Budget preparations in the 1980s and 1990s.

*Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* Cotswold Market town giving its name to an early twenty-first century social circuit of nearby residents (the 'Chipping Norton Set') comprising a number of notable figures including D. Cameron.

*Church House, SW1.* Meeting place of the Church Assembly 1920–70 and of the Synod 1970–; and of both Houses of Parliament, Nov–Dec 1940, May–Jun 1941, Jun–Aug 1944. Scene of United Nations preparatory meeting 1945 and of many Conservative gatherings.



*Churt, Surrey.* Home of D. Lloyd George (E) 1921–45.

*Clay Cross, Derbyshire.* Urban District Council which refused to implement 1972 *Housing Act*.

*Cliveden, Buckinghamshire.* Home of second and third Vt Astor. Alleged centre of ‘Cliveden Set’ in 1930s. Scene (1961) of events in the Profumo affair.

*Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, London.* Childhood home of J. Major, featured in 1991 Party conference speech and in party election broadcast in 1992.

*Congress House, Great Russell St, WCI.* Headquarters of Trades Union Congress 1960–.

*Cowley St, London, SW1.* Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party, 1981–88, and of the (Social and) Liberal Democrats 1988–.

*Criccieth, Caernarvonshire.* Welsh home of D. Lloyd George (E) 1880–1945.

*Crichel Down, Dorset.* The refusal to derequisition some land here led, ultimately, to the resignation of the Minister of Agriculture in Jul 1954.

*Cross St, Manchester.* Headquarters of the (*Manchester*) *Guardian* until 1970.

*Curragh, The, Co. Kildare.* Military camp; scene of ‘mutiny’ 20 Mar 1914.

*Dalmeny, Midlothian.* Home of Earls of Rosebery.

*Ditchley, Oxfordshire.* Since 1958 home of the Ditchley Foundation, independent international affairs think-tank whose conferences are frequently attended by senior politicians and civil servants.

*Dorneywood, Buckinghamshire.* Country house bequeathed to the nation in 1954 by Ld Courtauld-Thomson as an official residence for any Minister designated by the Prime Minister.

*Downing St, SW1.* No. 10 is the Prime Minister’s official residence. No. 11 is the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No. 12 houses the offices of the Government Whips.

*Dublin Castle.* Offices of the Irish Administration until 1922.

*Durdans, The, Epsom.* Home of fifth E of Rosebery 1872–1929.

*Eccleston Square, SW1.* Site of Headquarters of the Labour Party and of the Trades Union Congress 1918–29.

*Ettrick Bridge, Roxburgh.* Constituency home of Sir D. Steel from 1966. Scene of meeting of Alliance leaders, 29 May 1983.

*Euston Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.* Residence of the Ld-Lieutenant of Ireland.

*Falloden, Northumberland.* Home of Sir E. (Vt) Grey 1862–1933.

*Fleet St, EC4.* Location of *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Express* until the late 1980s. Generic name for the London press.

*Fort Belyedere, Berkshire.* Country home of Edward VIII 1930–36.

*Frognaal.* Area in North West London that was the home of members of the ‘Frognaal Set’, centring on the Labour leader H. Gaitskell.

*Gordon Square.* Address in Bloomsbury in the heart of the London university district that was a focus for the ‘Bloomsbury Group’.

*Grand Hotel, Brighton.* Scene of bombing on 11 Oct 1984 at Conservative Conference.

*Granita, London N1.* Restaurant where T. Blair and G. Brown met in May 1994 to discuss who should stand for the leadership of the Labour Party.

*Great George St, SW1.* Site of the Treasury and, 1964–69, of the Department of Economic Affairs.

*Greenham Common, Berkshire.* Air base at which Cruise missiles were first sited (Nov 83). Women protesters camped outside it from Sep 81 until 1991.

*Grosvenor Square, London.* Site of the US Embassy since 1938, also D. Eisenhower's military headquarters during World War Two.

*Hampstead.* London suburb which, during H. Gaitskell's leadership of the Labour Party, provided a generic name for the set of intellectuals associated with him.

*Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.* Home of Marquesses of Salisbury.

*Highbury, Birmingham.* Home of J. Chamberlain 1868–1914.

*Highgrove House, Gloucestershire.* Country home of the Prince of Wales since 1980.

*Hillsborough, Sheffield.* Football ground where 96 fans died in a crowd crush during an F.A. Cup semi-final on 15 Apr 89.

*Hillsborough Castle, Belfast.* Official residence of Governor of Northern Ireland 1924–73, of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland 1973–. Location of signing of Anglo-Irish Agreement, 15 Nov 85.

*Hirsel, The, Berwickshire.* Home of Earls of Home.

*Holy Loch, Argyll.* Site of US atomic submarine base 1962–92.

*Holyrood.* Site of Scottish Parliament since 2004.

*Howth, Co. Dublin.* Scene of gun-running 26 Jul 1914.

*Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty.* Site of naval protest in Sep 1931 over proposed pay reductions.

*Islington.* London borough where T. Blair and other New Labour figures lived 1994–1997. The later Labour leader, J. Corbyn, ideologically distant from Blair, was M.P. for Islington North.

*Jarrow, Durham.* Shipbuilding town where unemployment reached 73% in 1935. Start of Jarrow to London protest march, Oct 1936.

*Kilmainham Jail, Dublin.* Scene of execution of the leaders of the 1916 rising.

*King Street, WC2.* Site of Communist Party Headquarters since early 1920s.

*Knowsley, Lancashire.* Home of Earls of Derby.

*Larne, Co. Antrim.* Scene of gun-running 24 Apr 1914.

*Limehouse, E14.* Scene of speech by D. Lloyd George 30 Jul 1909; became generic name for political vituperation. Also home of D. Owen 1965– and scene of meeting on 25 Jan 81, which produced 'The Limehouse Declaration' which anticipated the formation of the Social Democratic Party.

*Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.* Scottish town where airliner crashed on 21 Dec 88 because of terrorist bomb (see p. 542).

*Londonderry House, W1.* London home of Marquesses of Londonderry until 1946.

*Lord North St, SW1.* Home of H. Wilson 1971–76.

*Lossiemouth, Morayshire.* Home of R. MacDonald, 1906–1937.

*Maze, The, County Antrim* (formerly Long Kesh). Prison where many convicted terrorists were held from 1968 onwards. Scene of hunger strike in which 10 Republican prisoners died in 1981.

*Millbank, SW1.* BBC moved their Westminster operations to No. 4 Millbank in 1990, and were soon followed by ITN and Sky News. The Labour Party's media and electioneering operation moved to the Millbank Tower in 1995, followed by the whole headquarters, and was there until 2002. The Conservative Party moved to offices in Millbank in 2007.

*Molesworth, Cambridgeshire.* Air base. Scene of demonstrations against Cruise missiles 1985–93.

*Notting Hill, W11.* Scene of racial disturbances in Aug 1958. In early 2000s a fashionable residential area, giving its name to a group of rising Conservative politicians including D. Cameron and G. Osborne.

*Old Queen St, SW1.* Site of Conservative Party Headquarters 1941–46 and of Conservative Research Department 1930–1981. Labour Party Headquarters 2002–05.

*Olympia, W14.* Exhibition Hall; scene (7 Jun 1934) of Mosley meeting which provoked violence.

*Orgreave, South Yorkshire.* Colliery near Sheffield, scene of violent clashes between miners and police in May–June 1984 during the Miners' Strike.

*Palace Chambers, SW1.* Headquarters of Conservative Party 1922–41.

*Pembroke Lodge, W8.* Home of A. Bonar Law 1909–16.

*Poplar.* London borough whose Poor Law Guardians (including G. Lansbury) were imprisoned in 1921 for paying more than national rates of relief.

*Portland Place, W1.* Site of Broadcasting House, headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation 1932–.

*Printing House Square, EC4.* Headquarters of *The Times* 1785–1974.

*Relugas, Morayshire.* Fishing lodge of Sir E. Grey; scene of 'Relugas Compact' with H. Asquith and R. Haldane Sep 1905.

*Ridley Road.* Site of East London market where disturbance occurred at appearance of O. Mosley, 1962.

*St James Palace, W1.* Royal Palace. Foreign Ambassadors continue to be accredited to the Court of St James.

*St Paul's, Bristol.* Scene of anti-police riot, Apr 1980.

*St Stephen's Chambers, SW1.* Site of Conservative Headquarters 1900–18.

*Saltley Gate, Birmingham.* Coking works closed by mass picketing amid police fears of rioting, Feb 1972.

*Sandringham House, Norfolk.* Royal residence since 1861.

*Scapa Flow, Orkney.* Naval anchorage where German Fleet was scuttled 21 Jun 1919. Scene of trouble at the time of the Invergordon 'mutiny' Sep 1931.

*Scilly Isles, Cornwall.* Location of H. Wilson's country cottage 1959–1985.

*Selsdon Park.* Hotel in Croydon. Scene of Conservative Shadow Cabinet's weekend meeting, 30 Jan–1 Feb 1970.

*Shanklin, Isle of Wight.* Scene (Feb 1949) of meeting of Labour Party leaders.

*Sidney St, E1.* Scene of police siege of anarchists 3 Jan 1911.

*Smith Square, SW1.* Location of the Labour Party Headquarters (Transport House) 1928–1980; of the Conservative Party Headquarters 1958–2003; and of the Liberal Party Headquarters 1965–68.

*Southall.* West London suburb with large population of Asian origin. Scene of violent disturbances in anti-National Front riot, 23 Apr 1979.

*Stormont, Belfast.* Site of Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

*Stornoway House, Cleveland Row, W.* Home of Ld Beaverbrook 1920–40. Scene of Stornoway Pact with Baldwin 31 Mar 1931.

*Sunningdale, Surrey.* Location of Civil Service College where a Conference on Northern Ireland 6–9 Dec 73 produced the Sunningdale Agreement on power-sharing and a Council of Ireland.

*Swinton, Yorkshire.* Home of E of Swinton. Conservative Party College 1948–1971.

*Taff Vale, Glamorgan.* In 1901 the Taff Vale Railway Company successfully sued a trade union for loss due to a strike.

*Threadneedle St, EC2.* Site of the Bank of England.

*Tonypandy, Glamorgan.* Scene of violent miners' strike to which W. Churchill was widely believed to have sent troops in Nov 1910.

*Toxteth, Liverpool 8.* Scene of rioting, Jul 1981.

*Transport House, SW1.* Headquarters of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the Labour Party 1928–80 and of the Trades Union Congress 1928–60.

*Victoria St, SW1.* Headquarters of the Labour Party (55 and 39 Victoria Street) 2005–14; Conservative Campaign Headquarters (25 Victoria Street) 2004–07.

*Vincent Square.* Home to Labour Cabinet minister, R. Crossman, where members of the circle surrounding him and H. Wilson met during the 1950s and 1960s.

*Walworth Rd, London, SE17.* 150 Walworth Rd was the headquarters of the Labour Party 1980–97.

*Wapping, East London.* Site of headquarters of News International, where *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, the *Sun* and (until it closed) the *News of the World* were produced and printed 1986–2014.

*Westbourne, Birmingham.* Home of N. Chamberlain 1911–40.

*Westminster, London.* Parliament meets in the Palace of Westminster and Westminster has become a generic name for parliamentary activity.

*Wharf, The, Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire.* Home of H. Asquith 1912–28.

*Whitehall, London.* Many government departments are situated in Whitehall and it has become a generic name for civil service activity.

*Whittingehame, East Lothian.* Home of A. Balfour 1848–1930.

*Windscale, Cumberland.* Site of nuclear power plant where the core of one of the reactors caught fire on 10 Oct 57, Britain's worst nuclear accident. Later changed name to Sellafield.

*Windsor Castle, Berkshire.* Official royal residence since the eleventh century.

### Political Quotations

From time to time an isolated phrase becomes an established part of the language of political debate. Such phrases are frequently misquoted and their origins are often obscure. Here are a few which seem to have had an especial resonance. The list is far from comprehensive; it merely attempts to record the original source for some well-used quotations.

- When was a war not a war? When it was carried on by *methods of barbarism* in South Africa? SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, in a speech to the National Reform Union, 14 Jun 01
- For the present, at any rate, I must proceed alone. I *must plough my furrow alone*, but before I get to the end of that furrow it is possible that I may not find myself alone E of ROSEBERY, in a speech at the City Liberal Club, 19 Jul 01
- To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire... I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the old country must *wake up* if she [England] intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors PRINCE of WALES (later GEORGE V) at a lunch at Guildhall on the completion of his tour of the Empire, 5 Dec 01
- What is the advice I have to offer you? You have to *clear your slate*. It is six years since you were in office... The primary duty of the Liberal Party is to wipe its slate clean E. of ROSEBERY, speaking to a Liberal audience at Chesterfield, 16 Dec 01
- I should consider that I was but ill-performing my duty if we were to profess a settled conviction when *no settled conviction* exists H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN replied at Leicester 'I am no believer in *the doctrine of the clean slate*.'
- If I believed that there was the smallest reasonable chance of success, I would have no hesitation in advising my fellow-countrymen to endeavour to end the present system by *armed revolt* A. BALFOUR, House of Commons, 10 Jun 03
- It [the Chinese Labour Contract] cannot in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, be classified as slavery in the extreme acceptance of the word without some risk of *terminological inexactitude* J. REDMOND, House of Commons, 12 Apr 05
- You mean it is *Mr Balfour's poodle!* It fetches and carries for him. It barks for him. It bites anybody that he sets it on to W. CHURCHILL, House of Commons, 22 Feb 06
- If we believe a thing to be bad, and if we have a right to prevent it, it is our duty to try to prevent it and to *damn the consequences* D. LLOYD GEORGE, replying to H. Chaplin, M.P., who had claimed, in a House of Commons debate on the *House of Lords (Restoration of Powers) Bill*, that the Lords was the watchdog of the Constitution, 26 Jun 07
- Wait and see* LORD MILNER, in a speech at Glasgow in opposition to Lloyd George's 1909 Finance Bill, 26 Nov 09
- H. ASQUITH, repeated four times to Opposition members pressing for a statement when speaking on the *Parliament Act Procedure Bill*, House of Commons, 4 Apr 10

We were beaten by *the Bishops and the rats*

*La Grande Illusion*

*The lamps are going out all over Europe.* We shall not see them lit again in our lifetime

*Your King and Country Need YOU*

The maxim of the British people is '*business as usual*'

To secure for the producers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of *the common ownership of the means of production (distribution and exchange)*

What is our task? To make Britain *a fit country for heroes to live in*

We will get everything out of her [Germany] that you can squeeze out of a lemon and a bit more... *I will squeeze until you can hear the pips squeak*

They are a lot of *hard-faced men*... who look as if they had done very well out of the war

First let me insist on what our opponents habitually ignore, indeed what they seem intellectually incapable of understanding, namely the *inevitable gradualness* of our scheme of change

Until our educated and politically minded democracy has become predominantly a *property-owning democracy*, neither the national equilibrium nor the balance of the life of the individual will be restored

Although I know that there are those who work for different ends from most of us in this House, yet there are many in all ranks and all parties who will re-echo my prayer '*give peace in our time, O Lord*'

*Not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day*

G. WYNDHAM, on the passing of the *Parliament Bill* by the House of Lords, 10 Aug 11  
Title of a book by N. ANGELL, first published in 1909 as *Europe's Optical Illusion* and republished as *The Great Illusion in 1910*

SIR E. GREY, 3 Aug 14, talking in his room at the Foreign Office, quoted in his autobiography *Twenty five Years*, vol. II, p. 20  
Advertisement in *Daily Mail* and other papers 5 Aug 14. Basis for drawing on the cover of *London Opinion*, 5 Sep 14, designed by A. LEETE, depicting LORD KITCHENER with arresting eyes and pointing finger above the caption 'Your Country needs you'; reproduced by Parliamentary Recruiting Committee for use as recruiting poster and issued Sep 14  
W. CHURCHILL in a speech at the Guildhall, 9 Nov 14

Listed under party objects in the Constitution of the Labour Party adopted at the Annual Conference in London 26 Feb 18 (words in brackets added at the 1928 Conference).  
Clause revised, removing these words, 1995

D. LLOYD GEORGE, speech at Wolverhampton, 24 Nov 18

SIR E. GEDDES, in a speech at the Drill Hall, Cambridge, 9 Dec 18

A Conservative politician (often said to be Baldwin), quoted by J. M. Keynes in *Economic Consequences of the Peace* (Macmillan, 1919), p. 133

S. WEBB, in his Presidential Address to the Labour Party Conference Queen's Hall, Langham Place, 26 Jun 23

A. SKELTON, in *Constructive Conservatism* (Blackwood, 1924), p. 17; subsequently used by A. EDEN at Conservative Conference, Blackpool, 3 Oct 46, and by W. CHURCHILL, 5 Oct 46

S. BALDWIN speaking in House of Commons on Trade Unions (Political Fund) Bill, 6 Mar 25

Slogan coined by A. J. COOK, Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, and used frequently in the run-up to the miners' strike of 1926

*We can conquer unemployment*

*Safety first* Stanley Baldwin, the man you can trust

I remember when I was a child being taken to the celebrated Barnum's Circus ... the exhibit which I most desired to see was the one described as 'the Boneless Wonder'. My parents judged that the spectacle would be too revolting for my youthful eyes, and I have waited fifty years to see the *Boneless Wonder* sitting on the Treasury Bench

What the proprietorship of these papers is aiming at is power, and *power without responsibility, the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages*

I hope you have read the Election programme of the Labour Party. It is the most fantastic and impracticable programme ever put before the electors... This is not Socialism. *It is Bolshevism run mad*

I think it is well also for the man in the street to realise that there is no power on earth that can protect him from being bombed.

Whatever people may tell him, *the bomber will always get through*

That this House will in no circumstances *fight for its King and Country*

[You are] placing... the Movement in an absolutely wrong position to be *hawking your conscience round from body to body asking to be told what you ought to do with it*  
*My lips are not yet unsealed*

*A Corridor for Camels*

I put before the whole House my own views with *appalling frankness*... supposing I had gone to the country and.... said that we must rearm, does anybody think that this pacific democracy would have rallied to the cry? I cannot think of anything that would have made the loss of the election from my point of view more certain

Something ought to be done to find these people employment... *Something will be done*

Title of a pamphlet which was a potted version of the Liberal Yellow Book (1929)

Slogan on election posters used by the Conservative Party in 1929; the slogan 'Safety First' was previously used by the Conservatives in the 1922 Election

W. CHURCHILL, referring to R. MacDonald during a debate on Amendment Bill, 28 Jan 31

S. BALDWIN, attacking the Press Lords in a speech at Queen's Hall, London, during Westminster St George's by-election campaign, 18 Mar 31. The phrase was suggested by his cousin, Rudyard Kipling

P. SNOWDEN, election broadcast, 17 Oct 31

S. BALDWIN, in the House of Commons, 10 Nov 32

Oxford Union motion, 9 Feb 33

E. BEVIN, attacking G. Lansbury at the Labour Party Conference, Brighton, 1 Oct 35

S. BALDWIN, speaking in the House of Commons, on the Abyssinian crisis, 10 Dec 35, later quoted as 'My lips are sealed'  
Heading of a first leader in *The Times*, on the Hoare Laval Pact, written by G. DAWSON, 16 Dec 35

S. BALDWIN, speaking in the House of Commons, 12 Nov 36 (See W. Churchill in 1948)

EDWARD VIII, on a visit to South Wales, 18 Nov 36

How horrible, fantastic, incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas-masks here because of *a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing*

The Daily Express declares that *Britain will not be involved in a European war this year, or next year either*

This is the second time in history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street, peace with honour. I believe that it is *peace for our time*

*Speak for England, Arthur*

Whatever may be the reason, whether it was that *Hitler* thought he might get away with what he had got without fighting for it, or whether it was that, after all, the preparations are not sufficiently complete, one thing is certain; he *has missed the bus*

You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. *In the name of God, go!*

I have nothing to offer but *blood, toil, tears and sweat*

*We shall fight on the beaches*, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets

If the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, *'This was their finest hour'*

*Guilty Men*

Never in the field of human conflict was *so much owed by so many to so few*  
*Give us the tools and we will finish the job*

When I warned them [the French] that Britain would fight on alone... their General told their Prime Minister... in three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken. *Some chicken, some neck*

I have not become the King's first Minister in order to *preside over the liquidation of the British Empire*

Pounds, shillings and pence have become quite *meaningless symbols*

*Let us face the future*

N. CHAMBERLAIN, referring to Czechoslovakia in a Broadcast 27 Sep 38

*Daily Express* headline, 30 Sep 38 inspired by LD BEAVERBROOK. Cited as basis for 'There will be no war' campaign in the *Daily Express*

N. CHAMBERLAIN, referring back to Disraeli's comment on the Congress of Berlin (1878), in a speech from a window of 10 Downing Street on return from Munich, 30 Sep 38

L. AMERY, R. BOOTHBY; shouted out as Arthur Greenwood rose to speak in the House of Commons, 2 Sep 39

N. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Conservative Central Council, 4 Apr 40

L. AMERY, quoting Cromwell (1653) to N. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, 7 May 40

W. CHURCHILL, House of Commons, 13 May 40

W. CHURCHILL, House of Commons, 4 Jun 40

W. CHURCHILL, broadcast to the nation when the fall of France was imminent, 18 Jun 40

Political tract written by Michael FOOT, Frank OWEN and Peter HOWARD, using pseudonym Cato, published Jul 40

W. CHURCHILL, House of Commons, 20 Aug 40

W. CHURCHILL, broadcast to the nation, 9 Feb 41

W. CHURCHILL, speaking to the Canadian Parliament, 30 Dec 41

W. CHURCHILL, speech at the Mansion House, 10 Nov 42

A. GREENWOOD, in the House of Commons, 16 Feb 43

Title of Labour Party Manifesto, May 1945



No *Socialist* system can be established without a political police ... They would have to fall back on some form of *Gestapo*

You have no right whatever to speak on behalf of the Government. Foreign Affairs are in the capable hands of Ernest Bevin. His task is quite sufficiently difficult without the embarrassment of irresponsible statements of the kind which you are making... *a period of silence on your part would be welcome*

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, *an iron curtain* has descended across the Continent

*We are the masters at the moment* and not only for the moment, but for a very long time to come

We know that you, the organised workers of the country, are our friends... As for the rest, they do not matter *a tinker's curse*

For in the case of nutrition and health, just as in the case of education, *the gentleman in Whitehall really does know better* what is good for people than the people know themselves. No attempt at ethical or social education can eradicate from my heart a deep burning hatred for the Tory Party ... So far as I am concerned, they are *lower than vermin*

I have authorised the relaxation of controls affecting more than 60 commodities for which the Board of Trade is responsible

The Hon. Member asked two other questions. One of them was how many licences and permits are to be issued after the removal of the 200,000 Board of Trade licences and the 5000 or 6000 others which were as the result of yesterday's little *bonfire*...

Baldwin... confesses *putting party before country*

*The Right Road for Britain*

*The language of priorities is the religion of socialism*

*Whose finger?* Today YOUR finger is *on the trigger*

We think it is a good thing *to set the people free*, as much as is possible in our complicated modern society, from the trammels of state control and bureaucratic management

W. CHURCHILL, election broadcast, 4 Jun 45

C. ATTLEE in a letter to H. Laski, Chairman of the Labour Party NEC, 20 Aug 45

W. CHURCHILL, at Westminster College, Fulton, United States, 5 Mar 46. The phrase can be traced back to Mrs Snowden's visit to Russia in 1920 or even to Queen Elisabeth of Belgium in 1914 referring to the barrier between her and her native Bavaria.

SIR H. SHAWCROSS, in the House of Commons during third reading of the *Trade Disputes and Trade Union Bill*, 2 Apr 46

E. SHINWELL, speaking at ETU Conference, Margate, 7 May 47

D. JAY, from *The Socialist Case* (1947) p. 258

A. BEVAN, at Manchester, 4 Jul 48

H. WILSON, House of Commons, 4 Nov 48

H. WILSON, as President of the Board of Trade, House Commons, 5 Nov 48

W. CHURCHILL, entry in index to *The Gathering Storm*, Vol. I of *The Second World War* (1948) (see S. Baldwin 12 Nov 36) Conservative Party policy statement, 1949

A. BEVAN, Labour Party Conference, Blackpool, 8 Jun 49

*Daily Mirror*, front-page headline on election day, 25 Oct 51, accompanying pictures of party leaders C. Attlee and W. Churchill and a hand holding a revolver

W. CHURCHILL, in a BBC broadcast, 3 May 52

The right technique of economic opposition at the moment can be summed up in a slogan. The slogan is that the Opposition should keep itself on the constructive and sunny side of Mr Butskell's dilemma. Mr *Butskell[ism]*... is a composite of the present Chancellor and the previous one

I know that the right kind of political leader for the Labour Party is *a desiccated calculating machine*

*There ain't gonna be no war*

Reporter: Mr Butler, would you say that this is *the best Prime Minister we have*? R. Butler: Yes Most Conservatives, and almost certainly some of the wiser Trade Union Leaders, are waiting to feel *the smack of firm government*

And all these financiers, all the little *gnomes of Zurich* and the other financial centres about whom we keep on hearing, started to make their dispositions in regard to sterling During the past few weeks I have felt sometimes that *the Suez Canal was flowing through my drawing-room*

Let us be frank about it, most of our people have *never had it so good*

If you carry this resolution... you'll send the British Foreign Secretary, whoever he was, *naked into the Conference Chamber*

And you call that statesmanship. I call it *an emotional spasm*

I thought the best thing to do was to settle up *these little local difficulties*, and then turn to the wider vision of the Commonwealth

*Jaw-jaw is better than war-war*

Introducing *Super-Mac*

*Life's better with the Conservatives. Don't let Labour ruin it*

What matters is that Mr Macmillan has let Mr Lloyd know that at the Foreign Office, in these troubled times, *enough is enough Britain belongs to you*

Article in *The Economist* referring to R. Butler and H. Gaitskell, 13 Feb 54

A. BEVAN, taken as referring to H. Gaitskell, though Bevan subsequently denied this, at the Tribune meeting during Labour Party Conference at Scarborough, 29 Sep 54

H. MACMILLAN, at press conference, on return from Summit, 24 Jul 55

R. BUTLER, interviewed by the Press Association at London Airport, Dec 55

*Daily Telegraph* editorial written by the Deputy Editor D. MCLACHLAN, 3 Jan 56

H. WILSON, in the House of Commons Debate on the Address, 12 Nov 56

LADY EDEN, opening Gateshead Conservative Association Headquarters, 20 Nov 56

H. MACMILLAN, speaking at Bedford to a Conservative Party rally, 21 Jul 57

A. BEVAN, Labour Party Conference, Brighton, 3 Oct 57

A. BEVAN, speaking on unilateral disarmament, Labour Party Conference, Brighton, 3 Oct 57

H. MACMILLAN, referring to the resignation of Treasury Ministers in a statement at London Airport before leaving for Commonwealth tour, 7 Jan 58

H. MACMILLAN, Canberra, 30 Jan 58; echoing CHURCHILL, 'Talking jaw to jaw is better than going to war', White House lunch, 26 Jun 54

VICKY, caption of cartoon depicting H. Macmillan in a Superman outfit; first appeared in *Evening Standard*, 6 Nov 58

Slogan on Conservative posters in the 1959 General Election

Article by David WOOD, *The Times* Political Correspondent, 1 Jun 59

Title of Labour Party election manifesto, published 18 Sep 59

*The wind of change* is blowing through this Continent, and, whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact

We have developed instead an affluent, open and democratic society, in which the class escalators are continually moving and in which *people are divided not so much between 'haves' and 'have-nots' as between 'haves' and 'have-mores'* There are some of us, Mr Chairman, who will *fight and fight and fight again* to save the party we love

The present Colonial Secretary... has been *too clever by half*... I believe that the Colonial Secretary is a very fine bridge player... It is not considered immoral, or even bad form to outwit one's opponents at bridge... It almost seems to me as if the Colonial Secretary, when he abandoned the sphere of bridge for the sphere of politics, brought his bridge technique with him

SCOTT: Do you think the Unions are going to respond to what amounts in effect to a 'wage freeze' in the public sector? LLOYD: Well, I said that I wasn't going to deal with every possible circumstance. This is a pause rather than a *wage freeze*

It does mean, if this is the idea, the end of Britain as an independent European state... it means the end of *a thousand years of history* *It is a moral issue*

A great party is not to be brought down because of a *squalid affair between a woman of easy virtue and a proven liar* *He would, wouldn't he?*

And in bygone days, commanders were taught that, when in doubt, they should March their troops towards the sound of gunfire. I intend to *March my troops towards the sound of gunfire* We are re-defining and we are re-stating our socialism in terms of the *scientific revolution*... the Britain that is going to be forged in the *white heat* of this revolution will be no place for restrictive practices or out-dated methods on either side of industry

I hope that it will soon be possible for the *customary processes of consultation* to be carried on within the Party about its future leadership

H. MACMILLAN, address to Joint Assembly of Union Parliament, Cape Town, 3 Feb 60

R. BUTLER, at a Conservative Political Centre Summer School, 8 Jul 60

H. GAITSKELL, Labour Party Conference, Scarborough, 3 Oct 60

M OF SALISBURY, referring to I. MACLEOD and his policies for Africa, House of Lords, 7 May 61

S. LLOYD interviewed on B.B.C. *Radio Newsreel* by Hardiman Scott about the 'July measures'

H. GAITSKELL, Labour Party Conference, Brighton, 3 Oct 62

Heading of *The Times* leader on the Profumo Affair, 11 Jun 63

LORD HAILSHAM, in a B.B.C. interview with R. McKenzie about the Profumo Affair, 13 Jun 63

Mandy RICE-DAVIES in a Magistrates' Court on 28 Jun 63, referring to a peer denying knowing her

J. GRIMOND, in a speech to the Liberal Assembly at Brighton, 15 Sep 63

H. WILSON, Labour Party Conference, Scarborough, 1 Oct 63

H. MACMILLAN, in the letter in which he announced his resignation as P.M.; read out to the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool by the Earl of Home, 10 Oct 63

After half a century of democratic advance, the whole process has ground to a halt with a *14th Earl*

When you come to think of it, he is *the 14th Mr Wilson*

*Let's go with Labour*

If the British public falls for this [Labour policies] it will be *stark staring bonkers*

I have been given *the bed of nails*

Smethwick Conservatives can have the satisfaction of having topped the poll, of having sent a Member who, until another election returns him to oblivion, will serve his time here as a *Parliamentary leper*

*A week is a long time in politics*

In this connection [use of military force in Rhodesia] the Prime Ministers noted the statement by the British Prime Minister that on the expert advice available to him, the cumulative effects of the economic and financial sanctions might well bring the rebellion to an end within *a matter of weeks rather than months*

*Action not words*

*You KNOW Labour Government works*

Now one encouraging gesture from the French Government, which I welcome, and the Conservative leader *rolls on his back like a spaniel*

It is difficult for us to appreciate the pressures which are put on men ... in the highly organised strike committees in the individual ports by *this tightly knit group of politically motivated men* ... who are now determined to exercise back-stage pressures ... endangering the security of the industry and the economic welfare of the nation

Sterling has been under pressure for the past two and a half weeks. After an improvement in the early weeks of May, we were *blown off course* by the seven weeks seamen's strike. Every dog is allowed one bite, but a different view is taken of *a dog* that goes on biting all the time. He may *not get his licence returned* when it falls due

It does not mean, of course, that *the pound* here in Britain *in your pocket* or purse or in your bank has been devalued

H. WILSON, in a speech at Belle Vue, Manchester, 19 Oct 63

Lord HOME in a television interview by Kenneth Harris on ITV, 21 Oct 63  
Labour Party slogan used 1964

Q. HOGG, press conference at Conservative Central Office during the election campaign, 12 Oct 64

R. GUNTER, on his appointment as Minister of Labour, 18 Oct 64

H. WILSON, referring to Peter Griffiths, M.P. (who defeated Patrick Gordon Walker in an allegedly racist election campaign at Smethwick), House of Commons, 4 Nov 64

Attributed to H. WILSON, probably first used in a lobby briefing late in 1964

Final communiqué of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at Lagos, released 12 Jan 66; referring back to unreported speech by H. WILSON also on 12 Jan 66

Title of Conservative manifesto, published 6 Mar 66

Labour Party slogan used in 1966 election  
H. WILSON, Bristol, 18 Mar 66

H. WILSON, House of Commons, 20 Jun 66

H. WILSON, House of Commons, 20 Jul 66

H. WILSON, speech to Parliamentary Labour Party, 2 Mar 67

H. WILSON, television and radio broadcast announcing devaluation of the pound, 20 Nov 67

As I look ahead, I am filled with foreboding. Like the Roman, I seem to see '*the River Tiber foaming with much blood.*'

*In place of strife*

I will never consent to preside over a Government which is not allowed to govern ... I have no intention of being a MacDonald. Nor do I intend to be another Dubcek. *Get your tanks off my lawn*, Hughie!

*Selsdon Man* is designing a system of society for the ruthless and the pushing, the uncaring ... His message to the rest is: you're out on your own

Nor would it be in the interests of the Community that its enlargement should take place except with the *full-hearted consent* of Parliament and people of the new member countries I am determined, therefore, that a Conservative Government shall introduce *a new style of government*

This would, *at a stroke*, reduce the rise in prices, increase productivity and reduce unemployment

We believe that the essential need of the country is to gear its policies to the great majority of the people, who are not *lame ducks*

*Yesterday's Men*

We say that what Britain needs is a new *Social Contract*. That is what this document [Labour's Programme 1972] is all about

It is the unpleasant and *unacceptable face of capitalism*, but one should not suggest that the whole of British industry consists of practices of this kind

From 31 December, they [most industrial and commercial premises] will be limited [in the use of electricity] to *three specified days each week*.

E. POWELL, speech to a Conservative Political Centre Meeting in Birmingham, 20 Apr 68, referring to the Aeneid '*Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno*'

Title of Government White Paper on industrial relations legislation, 19 Jan 69

Remark attributed to H. WILSON, addressing H. SCANLON, at a private dinner at Chequers to discuss *In Place of Strife*, 1 Jun 69

H. WILSON, at a Rally of the Greater London Party in Camden Town Hall, 21 Feb 70; referring to the Conservative policy-forming meeting at Selsdon Park, Croydon, 31 Jan 70

E. HEATH in a speech to the Franco-British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, 5 May 70

E. HEATH, in foreword to Conservative manifesto, published May 70

Wrongly reported in *The Times* as having been said by E. HEATH at a press conference at Central Office, 16 Jun 70; actually taken from a Conservative Press Release (No. G.E.228) distributed at the press conference

J. DAVIES, speaking in a debate on public expenditure and taxation, House of Commons, 4 Nov 70; echoing a speech by A. BENN in the House of Commons ['the next question is what safeguards are there against the support of lame ducks'] on 1 Feb 68

Slogan on Labour poster caricaturing Conservative leaders, May 70; subsequently title of B.B.C. television programme about Labour leaders in opposition, transmitted 17 Jun 71

J. CALLAGHAN, Labour Party Conference, 2 Oct Blackpool, 72; but A. BENN had used the phrase in a 1970 Fabian pamphlet *The New Politics*. J.-J. Rousseau's *Le Contrat Social* was published in 1762

E. HEATH, replying to a question from J. Grimond about the Lonrho affair, House of Commons, 15 May 73

E. HEATH, House of Commons, 13 Dec 73

Looking around the House, one realises that we *are all minorities now*—indeed, some more than others.

We believe that the only way in which the maximum degree of national cooperation can be achieved is for *a government of national unity* to be formed

With its [the local government world's] usual spirit of patriotism and its tradition of service to the community's needs, it is coming to realize that, for the time being at least, *the party is over*

Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand before you tonight in my green chiffon evening gown, my face softly made up, my fair hair gently waved... The *Iron Lady* of the Western World. Me? A cold war warrior? Well, yes if that is how they wish to interpret my defence of values and freedoms fundamental to our way of life  
That part of his speech was rather like being *savaged by a dead sheep*  
*Labour isn't working*

*Crisis? What Crisis?* (Journalist: 'What ... of the mounting chaos in the country at the moment?' Callaghan: 'I don't think that other people in the world would share the view that there is mounting chaos.')  
*The Labour Way is the Better Way*

I don't see how we can talk with Mrs Thatcher... I will say to the lads, come on, get your *snouts in the trough*

*There is no alternative*

We are fed up with *fudging and mudging*, with mush and slush  
To those waiting with bated breath for that favourite media catchphrase, the U-turn, I have only one thing to say: You turn if you want to. *The Lady's not for turning!*  
*Breaking the mould* of British politics

J. THORPE, House of Commons, after the election of the Speaker, 6 Mar 74

J. THORPE in a letter to E. Heath, 4 Mar 74. Later in the year the phrase became a central theme in the Conservatives' October campaign

A. CROSLAND, at a civic luncheon at Manchester 9 May 1975

Margaret THATCHER, speaking in her Finchley constituency, 31 Jan 76, referring to a report in the Soviet *Red Star*, 23 Jan 76

D. HEALEY, 14 Jun 78, replying to a Commons attack by Sir G. Howe  
Slogan on Conservative poster designed by Saatchi and Saatchi, showing dole queue in Aug 1978 and widely used in the 1979 election

*Sun headline*, 11 Jan 79, referring to J. CALLAGHAN at London airport on return home from Guadeloupe summit during widespread strikes, 10 Jan 1979

Title of Labour election manifesto published Apr 1979

S. WEIGHELL, speaking in London, 10 Apr 79, echoing his speech at the Labour Party Conference, Blackpool, 6 Oct 78, 'If you want it to go out... that you now believe in the philosophy of the pig trough those with the biggest snouts get the largest share, I reject it'  
A phrase widely attributed to Margaret THATCHER in 1979 and 1980

D. OWEN, at Labour Party Conference, Blackpool, 2 Oct 80

Margaret THATCHER, Conservative Party Conference, Brighton, 10 Oct 80

Phrase widely used after 1981 about the goals of the Alliance. Its origin seems to lie in R. JENKINS, *What Matters Now* (1972), quoting Andrew Marvell on Cromwell 'Casting Kingdoms of Old/Into another mould'

Go back to your constituencies and *prepare for Government*

He [his unemployed father in the 1930s] didn't riot. *He got on his bike* and looked for work  
'GOTCHA'

Let me make one thing absolutely clear. *The NHS is safe with us*

Heckler: 'At least Mrs Thatcher has got *guts*.'  
Kinnock: 'And it's a pity that people had to leave theirs on the ground at *Goose Green* in order to prove it.'

*The enemy within* is just as dangerous to our liberty... It is a battle that we must win

We must try to starve the terrorist and the hijacker of *the oxygen of publicity* on which they depend

I'll tell you what happens with impossible promises. You start with implausible resolutions, which are then pickled into a rigid dogma or code. And you end up with the *grotesque chaos of a Labour Council*—a Labour Council - *hiring taxis to scuttle round a city handing out redundancy notices* to its own workers

As one person said, it is perhaps being *economical with the truth*

I think we've been through a period where too many people have been given to understand that if they have a problem, it's the government's job to cope with it... They're casting their problem on society. And, you know, *there is no such thing as society*. There are individual men and women, and there are families, and no government can do anything except through people, and people must look to themselves first

Nigel was Chancellor. Nigel's position was *unassailable*, unassailable

I have a young family and for the next few years I should like to *devote more time* to them while they are still so young

D. STEEL addressing Liberal Party Conference in Llandudno, 18 Sep 81  
N. TEBBIT, Conservative Party Conference, Blackpool, 15 Oct 81

*Sun* headline on 4 May 82 on the sinking of the Argentine cruiser Belgrano  
Margaret THATCHER, addressing Conservative Party Conference, Brighton, 8 Oct 82  
N. KINNOCK during TV South's election programme '*The South Decides*', 5 Jun 83

Margaret THATCHER referring to A. Scargill and the Miners' Strike, article in *Daily Express*, 20 Jul 84

Margaret THATCHER, quoted in *Financial Times*, 16 Jul 85

N. KINNOCK, addressing Labour Party Conference in Bournemouth, 1 Oct 85 (these words are from the advance text)

Sir R. ARMSTRONG, Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet, under cross examination in an Australian Court over the British Government's attempt to prevent publication of the book *Spycatcher*, 18 Nov 86. The phrase can be traced back to Mark Twain and Edmund Burke

Margaret THATCHER, article in *Woman's Own*, 31 Oct 87

Margaret THATCHER, in an interview with B. Walden on ITV three days after N. Lawson's resignation, 29 Oct 89

N. FOWLER in his letter of resignation to the Prime Minister, 3 Jan 90 and

I am naturally very sorry to see you go, but understand your reasons for doing so, particularly your wish to be able to *spend more time with your family*

The President of the Commission, M. Delors, said at this conference the other day that he wanted the European Parliament to be the democratic body of the Community, he wanted the Commission to be the Executive, and he wanted the Council of Ministers to be the Senate. *No. No. No*

The time has come for others to consider their own response to the *tragic conflict of loyalties* with which I have myself wrestled for perhaps too long Britain has done itself no good by the distinction drawn between the skill of blue collar and white collar workers... In the next ten years we will have to continue to make changes which will make the whole of this country a *genuinely classless society*

I want to see us build *a country that is at ease with itself*, a country that is confident and a country that is able and willing to build a better quality of life for all its citizens

Rising unemployment and the recession have been the price we've had to pay to get inflation down. But that is *a price well worth paying*

The *green shoots of economic spring* are appearing once again

*Labour's Double Whammy*

I think what is important is if we can get the government to understand the notion of *tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime*. If we can get them to agree to that then we've got a chance  
*Je ne regrette rien*

Fifty years from now Britain will still be the country of long shadows on county grounds, *warm beer*, invincible green suburbs, dog lovers and pools fillers and—as George Orwell said—‘old maids bicycling to holy communion through the morning mist’ and—if we get our way—Shakespeare will still be read even in school I can bring other people into the Cabinet, that is right, but where do you think most of the poison has come from? It is coming from the dispossessed and the never-possessed. You and I can both think of ex-ministers who are going around causing all sorts of trouble. Would you like three more of the *bastards* out there?

Margaret THATCHER replying to N. FOWLER's resignation letter, 3 Jan 90.

Margaret THATCHER speaking in the House of Commons on her return from the Rome summit, 30 Oct 90

Sir G. HOWE in his resignation speech, House of Commons, 13 Nov 90

J. MAJOR writing in *Today*, 24 Nov 90

J. MAJOR speaking in Downing Street on becoming Prime Minister, 28 Nov 90

N. LAMONT, House of Commons, 16 May 91

N. LAMONT speaking at the Conservative Party Conference, 9 Oct 91  
Slogan attacking Labour tax plans coined by Conservative Central Office and used on pre-election publicity material, Feb 92

T. BLAIR, in an interview on *The World This Weekend*, BBC Radio, 21 Feb 93

N. LAMONT speaking at a press conference during the Newbury by-election campaign, 12 May 93

J. MAJOR, Speech to Conservative Group for Europe, 22 April 1993

J. MAJOR, referring to Eurosceptic critics in Cabinet in off-the-record remarks to

M. Brunson of ITN, 23 Jul 93



The old values—neighbourliness, decency, courtesy—they're still alive, they're still the best of Britain ... It is time to return to those core values, time to get *back to basics*, to self-discipline and respect for the law, to consideration for others, to accepting responsibility for yourself and your family and not shuffling off on other people and the State  
Under my leadership, I will *never* allow this country to *be isolated* or left behind *in Europe*  
Our party: New Labour. Our mission: New Britain. *New Labour New Britain*  
*On message*

If it falls to me to cut out the cancer of bent and twisted journalism in our country with the simple *sword of truth* and the trusty shield of British fair play, so be it. I am ready for the fight  
Ask me my three main priorities for government and I will tell you; *education, education and education*  
Tell the kids to *get their scooters off my lawn*

*Things can only get better*

*New Labour, New Danger*

We have been *elected as New Labour and we will govern as new Labour*  
There is *something of the night* in his personality

The Labour Government does not accept that political values can be left behind when we check in our passports to travel on diplomatic business. *Our foreign policy must have an ethical dimension* and must support the demands of other peoples for the democratic rights on which we insist for ourselves  
I think most people who have dealt with me, think *I'm a pretty straight sort of guy* and I am

*Psychologically flawed*

J. MAJOR, Conservative Party Conference, Blackpool, 8 Oct 93

T. BLAIR, Labour Party Conference, Blackpool, 4 Oct 94

T. BLAIR, Labour Party Conference, Blackpool, 4 Oct 94

Phrase attributed by journalists to Labour Party media officials at the Party Conference in Brighton, Oct 95

J. AITKEN on resigning office to fight a libel action, 10 Apr 95. (He was jailed for perjury, 7 Jun 99)

T. BLAIR, Conference Speech, Blackpool, 1 Oct 96

Words attributed to K. CLARKE at lunch with BBC Political Correspondents, 4 Dec 96, referring to press officials at Conservative Central Office allegedly trying to control his public statements. It was an echo of H. WILSON'S remark to H. Scanlon, 1 Jun 69

Title of song by the act D:Ream, adopted as theme tune by Labour for 1997 General Election  
Conservative campaign slogan during the 97 election, most memorably on the 'demon eyes' poster advertisement

T. BLAIR victory speech, Royal Festival Hall, 2 May 97

Remark attributed to Ann WIDDECOMBE referring to M. HOWARD, first quoted in *The Sunday Times*, 11 May 97

R. COOK, Government Mission Statement on Foreign Policy, 12 May 97 (often rendered as 'an ethical foreign policy')

T. BLAIR interview on BBC's *On The Record*, 16 Nov 97, during the controversy over a donation to the Labour Party by Formula One boss Bernie Ecclestone

Phrase attributed to aides of the Prime Minister describing the Chancellor G. BROWN. The Prime Minister's Press Secretary A. CAMPBELL subsequently denied ever using the phrase. First appeared in Sunday newspapers, 18 Jan 98

But ours is *prudence for a purpose*—to meet the people’s priorities

A day like today is *not a day for soundbites*, really. But I feel the hand of history upon our shoulders. I really do

Having served for nearly half a century in the House of Commons, I now want *more time to devote to politics* and more freedom to do so...

I bear the *scars on my back* after two years in government

The day of the *bog-standard comprehensive* is over

I am a *fighter, not a quitter*

It is now a *very good day to get out anything we want to bury*. Councillors’ expenses?

The document discloses that his military planning allows for some of the WMD to be *ready within 45 min* of an order to use them.

Do not underestimate *the determination of a quiet man*.

I warn the Minister that we are worried about the Government’s undermining of British public opinion with such appalling, reprehensible and cack-handed initiatives as the *dodgy dossier* that No. 10 published last week

Downing Street, our source says, ordered a week before publication, ordered it to be *sexed up*, to be made more exciting and ordered more facts to be discovered

This *grammar school boy* will take no lessons from that public school boy on the importance of children from less privileged backgrounds gaining access to university

It is complete balderdash. It is an *inverted pyramid of piffle*. It is all completely untrue and ludicrous conjecture. I am amazed people can write this drivel

*There is nothing you could ever say to me now that I could ever believe*

*Are you thinking what we’re thinking?*

I want to talk about the future. *He was the future once*

G. BROWN, Budget speech, 17 Mar 98

T. BLAIR speaking in Belfast before the talks which produced the Good Friday Agreement, 8 Apr 98

A. BENN, 27 Jun 99, often rendered since as ‘I left Parliament to spend more time on politics’

T. BLAIR talking about public sector reform during a speech to venture capitalists, 6 Jul 99  
Quote attributed to A. CAMPBELL speaking as Prime Minister’s Official Spokesman about the launch of the Government’s Education Green Paper, 12 Feb 01

P. MANDELSON victory speech on his re-election at Hartlepool, 8 Jun 01

In a memo written by Jo MOORE at 2.55 pm on 11 Sep 01, as Special Adviser to S. Byers, then Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government & the Regions. Widely quoted as ‘a good day to bury bad news’

T. BLAIR, foreword to UK Government dossier on Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction, 24 Sep 02

I. DUNCAN SMITH speech to Conservative Party Conference, 10 Oct 02 (reprinted as ‘the quiet man is here to stay and he’s turning up the volume’, 9 Oct 03)

B. JENKIN speaking in the House of Commons, 11 Feb 03; the *Guardian* had revealed that the Government dossier on Iraq had been plagiarised from the Internet

A. GILLIGAN in an interview with J. Humphrys on the *Today* Programme at 6.07 am on 29 May 03 regarding the Government’s dossier on Iraq’s weapons

M. HOWARD responding to an attack by T. BLAIR on Conservative plans for higher education at Prime Minister’s Questions, 3 December 03

B. JOHNSON, interviewed in the *Mail on Sunday*, 7 Nov 04, denying that he had had an affair with Petronella Wyatt

Attributed to G. BROWN speaking to T. BLAIR in September 2004, quoted in *Brown’s Britain* by R. PESTON, published 9 Jan 05

Conservative Party election slogan, May 05

D. CAMERON about T. BLAIR, House of Commons 7 Dec 05. Often quoted as ‘You were the future once’

Our system is *not fit for purpose*. It is inadequate in terms of its scope, it is inadequate in terms of its information technology, leadership, management systems and processes

The hoodie is a response to a problem, not a problem in itself... For some the *hoodie* represents all that's wrong about youth culture in Britain today. For me, adult society's response to the hoodie shows how far we are from finding the long-term answers to put things right. The House has noticed the Prime Minister's remarkable transformation in the last few weeks

*from Stalin to Mr. Bean*

*I have always wanted to support Gordon's leadership*

I'm all in favour of apprenticeships, but this is *no time for a novice*

The first point of recapitalisation was to save banks that would otherwise have collapsed. We not only *saved the world*—[Laughter]—saved the banks and led the way

These are *extraordinary times* and they do *require extraordinary measures*

Modern Conservatives understand that *we are all in this together*. There cannot be one rule for Westminster and Whitehall, and another rule for everyone else. It is not the quantity of money saved so much as the example set. We will cut the pay of Ministers by 5% next year and then freeze it for the rest of the Parliament. We will cut the number of MPs by 10%. That was a disaster—they should never have put me with that woman. Whose idea was that? Ridiculous... She was just a sort of *bigoted woman* who said she used to be Labour. Dear Chief Secretary, *I'm afraid there is no money*. Kind regards—and good luck! Liam

I pledge to vote against any increase in [student tuition] fees in the next parliament and to pressure the government to introduce a fairer alternative. Over the past month we have seen the charity tax shambles, the churches tax shambles, the caravan tax shambles and the pasty tax shambles... even people within Downing Street are calling it an *omnishambles*. Budget *Better Together*

*Project Fear*

Home Secretary J. REID to a Commons committee on the Immigration Directorate shortly after taking office, 22 May 06

D. CAMERON, speech, 10 Jul 06. Labour minister V. COAKER responded to an advance copy of the text that 'Cameron's empty idea seems to be "let's hug a hoodie,"' and the *News of the World* (9 Jul 06) headlined its story 'Hug a hoodie, says Cameron'. Acting Lib Dem leader V. CABLE on G. BROWN, House of Commons 28 Nov 07

D. MILIBAND, 31 Jul 08 (a perhaps unintentional echo of R. BUTLER in Dec 55)

G. BROWN, Labour Party Conference, Manchester, 23 Sep 08

G. BROWN, House of Commons 10 Dec 08

G. BROWN, G20 economic crisis summit, Washington DC, 16 Nov 08

G. OSBORNE, Conservative Party Conference, 6 Oct 09

G. BROWN, 28 Apr 10 (private remarks to his aides but caught on a live microphone), after meeting a voter while canvassing in Rochdale for the general election. Note left for his successor, dated 6 Apr 10, by the Labour Chief Secretary to the Treasury, L. BYRNE. Often quoted as 'There is no money left'

National Union of Students pledge signed by senior Liberal Democrats including N. CLEGG and V. CABLE before the 2010 election. E. MILIBAND in a question to D. Cameron in the House of Commons, 18 Apr 12. The word 'omnishambles' was coined as a catchphrase of a fictional spin doctor played by P. Capaldi in the TV comedy *The Thick of It*, created by A. Ianucci. Title used by the 'No' campaign during the Scottish Independence Referendum of 2014. Term of abuse attached to the campaign strategy of the 'Better Together' campaign by supporters of 'Yes' vote in 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum. Precise origins disputed. Reused during the 2016 European Union Referendum campaign

I didn't do a great job this morning, I had a  
*brain fade*

We are not going to take lessons on fairness  
from *the trust fund Chancellor and the Bulling-*  
*don club Prime Minister*

This will be a *once-in-a-generation moment to*  
*shape the destiny of our country*  
*Take Back Control*

We send the EU *£350 million a week,*  
let's fund our NHS instead  
*Brits don't quit*

*People in this country have had enough of experts*

*Brexit means Brexit*

*We're all Brexiters now*

*He's not the Messiah, he's a very naughty boy*

The decision facing the country will be ... a  
choice between *strong and stable* leadership in  
the national interest, with me as your prime  
minister, or weak and unstable coalition gov-  
ernment, led by Jeremy Corbyn

Natalie BENNETT, leader of the Green Party,  
explaining her poor performance in an inter-  
view with N. Ferrari on LBC radio, 24 Feb 15  
E.MILIBAND, House of Commons,  
18 Mar 15, replying to the Budget

D. CAMERON on the forthcoming European  
Union Referendum, 20 Feb 16  
Slogan of the 'Leave' campaign during the  
2016 European Union Referendum

Slogan carried on the side of the 'Leave'  
campaign's battlebus

Slogan of the 'Remain' campaign during the  
2016 European Union Referendum

M. GOVE during the European Union  
Referendum campaign, 3 Jun 16

Theresa MAY launching her Conservative  
leadership campaign, 30 Jun 16

T. FALLON, Conservative Secretary of State  
for Defence, in media interview 12 Jul 16

O. SMITH on the Labour leader J. Corbyn during  
Labour leadership campaign, 30 Jul 16, quoting  
the 1979 film *Monty Python's Life of Brian*

Theresa MAY, 18 Apr 17, in the speech announc-  
ing her intention of calling a general election. The  
phrase "strong and stable leadership" was used  
twice more in the same speech, and repeatedly as a  
slogan during the election campaign

## Political Scandals

The following list is not comprehensive but indicates most of the more cel-  
ebrated examples. A few others are implicit in the list of ministerial resigna-  
tions on p. 107. See also Seats Forfeited (pp. 353–4) and Election Petitions  
(p. 415).

1904	Wyndham (Ministerial involvement with Irish Home Rule Schemes)
1912	Marconi (Ministers dealing in shares)
1918	Pemberton Billing (Libel action involving many public figures)
1918	Maurice (Army Council's disciplining of a General)
1921	Bottomley (M.P. and financial practice)
1922ff.	Maundy Gregory (Sale of honours)
1936	Budget leak (Minister telling M.P. of budget plans)
1940	Boothby (Minister influencing handling of blocked Czech assets)
1947	Allighan (M.P. leaking Parliamentary Labour Party meetings)
1948	Belcher/Stanley (Influence peddling at the Board of Trade)
1951	Burgess/Maclean (Spies fleeing to Moscow)
1954	Crichel Down (Minister's handling of sequestrated land)
1957	Bank Rate (Alleged leak)
1962	Vassall (Spy scandal)
1963	Profumo (Minister lying to the House)

- 1972 Poulson (Influence peddling in building)
- 1973 Jellicoe/Lambton (Sex scandal)
- 1976 Stonehouse (M.P.'s simulated drowning)
- 1976–79 Thorpe (Liberal Leader ultimately acquitted of conspiracy to murder)
- 1979 Blunt (Spy scandal)
- 1983 Parkinson (Sex scandal)
- 1986 Westland (Helicopter takeover)
- 1992 Mellor (Ministerial indiscretion)
- 1992 Matrix-Churchill (Arms for Iraq)
- 1993 Mates (Involvement with Asil Nadir scandal)
- 1994 'Back to Basics' (succession of several private scandals affecting Ministers and Conservative M.P.s)
- 1994–97 Cash for Questions (allegations that a number of Conservative M.P.s had accepted improper payments)
- 1995–99 Aitken (served seven months in jail after lying in court during his libel case against the *Guardian* and Granada television)
- 1997 Ecclestone (allegations that a £1 million donation by Bernie Ecclestone led to Formula One's exemption from a tobacco advertising ban)
- 1998 Davies ('moment of madness')
- 1998 Mandelson (resigned from the Cabinet on 23 Dec 98 after it emerged he had borrowed £373,000 from the then Paymaster General Geoffrey Robinson to purchase a house in Notting Hill)
- 2001 Jo Moore (Special adviser who referred to Sep 11 as 'a very good day to get out anything we want to bury')
- 2001 Hinduja (Mandelson resigned from the Government for a second time on 24 Jan 01 after admitting making misleading statements about Mr Hinduja's passport application)
- 2002 Mittal (Blair wrote a letter supporting a bid by Lakshmi Mittal's company to take over Romania's state steel industry after Mr Mittal donated £125,000 to the Labour Party)
- 2002 'Cheriegate' (Cherie Blair faced criticism after Peter Foster, partner of Carole Caplin her fitness guru, helped in the purchase of flats in Bristol)
- 2002 McLeish (Scottish First Minister resigned 8 Nov 02 over accounting problems with his constituency office)
- 2003 Kelly (Government weapons scientist took his own life after he was revealed as the source of a story that the government had 'sexed-up' a dossier on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction)
- 2003 'Betsygate' (Iain Duncan Smith accused of employing his wife as diary secretary without enough work for her to do)
- 2004 Blunkett (Fast-tracking of visa application for nanny working for Home Secretary's lover)
- 2006 Prescott (The Deputy Prime Minister admitted to personal misbehaviour in his office)
- 2006 'Cash for honours'. (A prolonged police inquiry involving, among others, Tony Blair and Lord Levy, did not lead to any prosecutions)
- 2008 Alexander (Leader of the Scottish Labour resigned over party campaign expenditure)
- 2008 Conway (suspended from the Commons for abuse of expenses)
- 2008 Hain (resigned from Cabinet on 24 Jan 08 after an Electoral Commission investigation of financial arrangements for his deputy leadership campaign in 07)
- 2009 'Cash for amendments' (four peers alleged to have been willing to accept payment for amending legislation)

- 2009 McBride (resignation of Prime Ministerial adviser after leaked emails suggesting personal attacks on opposition politicians)
- 2009 M.P.s' expenses (revelation of excessive—in a few cases dishonest—expense claims ruining a number of political careers)
- 2010 'Cash for influence' (nine senior M.P.s including former Lab. cabinet ministers approached by undercover journalists and filmed agreeing to accept payments from a fictitious lobbying firm)
- 2010 Laws (Liberal Democrat Chief Secretary to the Treasury resigned over expenses claims)
- 2011 Phone hacking scandal (revelations regarding the investigative methods of journalists. Led among other outcomes to the resignation, trial and imprisonment of A. Coulson, Chief Press Secretary to D. Cameron as Leader of the Opposition and Prime Minister)
- 2011 Werritty (the use of an informal adviser by the Secretary of State for Defence, L. Fox, leading to the resignation of Fox)
- 2012 'Plebgate' (A. Mitchell resigns as government chief whip after being accused of using insulting language to police on duty at gates of Downing Street; police accused of lying about the incident)
- 2012 Huhne (former Liberal Democrat Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change convicted for perverting the course of justice over a traffic offence)
- 2015 Sewel (allegation about the conduct of the Labour Peer Lord Sewel)
- 2015 'Cash for Access' (allegations regarding former ministers offering undercover journalists influence in return for payment)
- 2016 'Panama Papers' (leaked details of investments of numerous world politicians, including references to D. Cameron)

### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

This book does not attempt to supply an extensive bibliography of works on British politics since 1900. The main sources of factual data used in compiling this book are mentioned separately in the appropriate sections. There are, however, some works of reference of such major importance and reliability that it seems useful to collect them together here as a help or reminder to those involved in research.

Almost all official government publications are now available online, through the [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) website; similarly, parliamentary publications such as committee reports are published on the [www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk) website. For parliamentary debates in both houses, the entire run of *Hansard (The Official Report)* from 1803 has been digitised and can be accessed and searched online, either at [hansard.parliament.uk](http://hansard.parliament.uk) (the last few years) or [hansard.millbanksystems.com](http://hansard.millbanksystems.com) (earlier debates).

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