

*The Labour Governments and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

In a style reminiscent of his other two major publications of , namely *Public Policy in Britain: An Introduction* Sage, and his edited volume, *Developments in British Public Policy* Sage, , a systematic analysis of the major policy areas influenced by the Labour governments is undertaken. Although this has meant that their analyses in interspersed with a little more social science-based theory, especially pertaining to policy developments, than would otherwise be seen in texts authored by historians, its approach is predominantly historical, charting effectively fortunes of the Labour Party, and its impact on the policy agenda during this period. *Crisis and Transformation* is an example. In his introduction, he outlines three justifications for a further study of the Labour Governments. Firstly, he argues that the major economic, political and social developments of the s were an example of how this provoked disagreements over policy transcending the traditional ideological party divisions, thus operating on a deeper level. This is an aspect frequently referred to by all authors, revealing an interesting dichotomy between issues and politics, frequently culminating in policy impasses within the governments. Secondly, the two previous studies of the Labour governments gave a somewhat cursory examination of policy areas such as Northern Ireland and the reform of the House of Lords, but neglected others, such as the reform of the House of Commons and education reform. It is strange as to why the prevailing texts have either ignored or afforded a cursory examination to these aspects. Thirdly, he cites the fact that it is the first study to make comprehensive use of hitherto unexplored archival material. It is this aspect which the biggest strength of this study, which has enabled all contributors to both highlight and explain the ideological and 4 political tensions within the party. He explains concisely the fall of Labour as a party of government, the reasons for its years in the wilderness, and traces how it managed, after thirteen years, to regain the confidence of the public and to once again be an electable force. His reference to contemporary texts such as *Must Labour Lose?* For example, one of the reasons Dorey cites for the rise of diverging opinions within the party by 5 was the influx of younger members and the election of more MPs with a university-educated background. Their views were different to the older members of the Labour Party, many of whom had not embarked on university education. He argues that this represented the embourgeoisement of the Labour Party p. This argument is convincing on two grounds. Firstly, if one examines the political context, the growth in the areas of government competence, in addition to the growing complexity of the governance meant that a better-educated political elite would be viewed more favourably by the electorate. Secondly, the elitist label formerly attached to university education was slowly diminishing by the very nature of its growing popularity. This provides the basis for the analysis of these tensions in greater detail in later chapters. The shift towards a university-educated party culminated in tensions on several fronts. Whilst Eric Shaw argues that diverging opinions led to growing disagreements over the areas of responsibility held by Government and party p. The Labour Party, following its period in the political wilderness, had managed to return to power, capitalising on the relative weakness of the Conservative Party. Its increased numbers of university-educated members now enabled it to justifiably argue that it could no longer be a party considered as wholly dominated by Trade Unions leaders. The importance of developing this new image to emphasise not only its own development, but the difference between themselves and the Conservative Party was therefore paramount to solidifying their electoral position. In terms of incomes policy, he cites the opposition of both trade unions, especially those representing workers in the craft trades, who benefited the most from collective bargaining, and from within the party itself. Opposition expressed by prominent, but divisive figures such as Tony Benn, who argued that the government needed to look at mechanisms of controlling prices rather than wages, arguing that controlling wages was both impractical and ineffective. Firstly, there were the left wingers, who regarded any curb on the power of trade unions as an infringement on the rights of working people. Secondly, those who were sponsored by the Trade Unions regarded their loyalty to rest primarily with the Unions, and then with the Government, expressed opposition at the reduction in

Trade Union power. So much so, both chapters conclude that although many aspects of both its European and foreign policies in this period resulted in failure, it was an aspect with which the Labour Party was relatively united. Although this is true, it is worth noting that different strands of the party had divergent views on how this could be achieved. Constitutional changes were also a preoccupation for the Labour Governments. Indeed, he argues that the party enjoyed a positive relationship with the Civil Service, and managed to implement some reforms during their six years in power. However, it was tension over the Fulton Report which prompted acrimony, with Benn criticising the Civil Service publicly for its attitudes, pushing Benn further towards the left p. One of the biggest advocates of the reforms, Richard Crossman, believed that these were necessary on the grounds that it would improve the efficiency of departments if more pressure and scrutiny were applied by the upper and lower chambers. The most problematic policy for the government nevertheless proved to be Northern Ireland, outlined by Dorey in Chapter 14, where they sought to intervene, but faced many difficulties, mainly due to the complicated history associated with the Catholic-Protestant relationship. The remaining chapters examine issues as divergent as education, homosexual law reform, immigration, the abolition of the death penalty and pensions policy. Strangely enough, the sole policy uniting the Labour Party was the abolition of the death penalty, examined by Neville Twitchell. This section clearly demonstrates that although all these policy areas, with the exception of education policy, could be considered as areas of lesser importance to the electorate, the Labour Governments of attached equal attention to their development. Although these areas did not prove as divisive as the aforementioned policies, the issues raised ensured that both ideological and political tensions would again come to the fore. The range of source material and secondary material drawn upon by this study has produced a comprehensive analysis of the Labour Governments. This ensures that the divergent range of policy views are presented and debated effectively by all authors. These juxtaposing views emphasise the difficulties with which the party were exposed in terms of achieving a political middle-ground for the development of policy. This, in addition to the inclusion of hitherto unexplored archival material has enabled the authors to shed light on aspects of the Labour Governments that are not explored in other published works. By its very nature therefore, this study makes a valuable 11 contribution towards understanding why the Labour Party proved, even in government, oftentimes a marginal party ravaged by internal tensions.

**Chapter 2 : The Labour governments volume 2 - John W. Young - Oxford University Press**

*Harold Wilson was appointed Prime Minister of the United Kingdom by Queen Elizabeth II on 16 October and formed the first Wilson ministry, a Labour Party government, which held office with a thin majority between and*

Formation[ edit ] The Labour Party won the general election by a majority of four seats. These included the near abolition of capital punishment , decriminalisation of sex between men in private, liberalisation of abortion law and the abolition of theatre censorship. The Divorce Reform Act was passed by Parliament and came into effect in 1969. Wilson came culturally from a provincial non-conformist background, and he showed no particular enthusiasm for much of this agenda which some linked to the "permissive society" , [note 2] but the reforming climate was especially encouraged by Roy Jenkins during his period at the Home Office. The franchise was also extended with the reduction of the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen in 1969. Under the first Wilson government, for the first time in British history, more money was allocated to education than to defence. The economic difficulties of the period deprived the tertiary system of the resources it needed. Nevertheless, university expansion remained a core policy. One notable effect was the first entry of women into university education in significant numbers. More broadly, higher education overall was significantly expanded, with a distinct bias towards the non-university sector. Expenditure on school buildings was also increased, together with the number of teachers in training. The Open University worked through summer schools, postal tuition and television programmes. A fuller description is in the article Education in England. Two factors played a role. Following the Education Act there was disaffection with the tripartite system of academically oriented Grammar schools for a small proportion of "gifted" children, and Technical and Secondary Modern schools for the majority of children. Pressure grew for the abolition of the selective principle underlying the plus , and replacement with Comprehensive schools which would serve the full range of children see the article Debates on the grammar school. Comprehensive education became Labour Party policy. A new external examination, designed for children of middling intellectual ability and leading to a Certificate of Secondary Education CSE , was also introduced that same year. Advanced level courses in further education were also expanded by the government much faster than under the previous Conservative government. Conversion continued on a large scale during the subsequent Conservative Heath administration, although the Secretary of State, Margaret Thatcher , ended the compulsion of local governments to convert. Baroness Lee considered resigning in protest, but narrowly decided against this in the interests of party unity. It was left to Thatcher to carry out the change, during the Heath government. Attempts were also made to improve the provision of nursery education. In 1969, as a means of saving money, the Conservative government issued a circular which forbade the expansion of nursery education. This restriction was slightly relaxed just before the July election, when authorities were allowed to provide places "where this would enable married women to return to teaching. Pupil-teacher ratios were also steadily reduced. The years 1969-70 were largely taken up with creating extra places in universities, polytechnics, technical colleges, colleges of education: A number of new towns were created during the 1960s for inner city overspill, namely Telford in Shropshire which was mostly populated by former residents of Birmingham and Wolverhampton and Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire for the London overspill population. Several existing towns began to expand to accommodate inner city overspill, a notable example being families from Liverpool and Manchester relocating to the expanded town of Warrington , which was situated halfway between the two cities. Many families from Birmingham also moved several miles to the south of the city to the expanding Worcestershire town of Redditch. Allowing for demolitions, 1. Together with the Option Mortgage Scheme, this measure stimulated the private housing market. The New Towns Acts of 1964 and 1968 together gave the government the authority through its ministries to designate any area of land as a site for a New Town. Under the Act, local authorities were provided with powers to designate "improvement areas" and to pursue a policy of area-wide improvement. Local authorities in the area could encourage householders in the area to improve their dwellings with the aid of grants. Controls were introduced over increases in the rents of council accommodation, a new Rent Act froze the rent for most unfurnished accommodation in the private sector while providing tenants with greater

security of tenure and protection against harassment, and a system was introduced whereby independent arbitrators had the power to fix fair rents. In , the government issued a circular which urged authorities to adopt and publicise rent rebate schemes. The average rebate, 13s 9d, amounted to one third of the average rent. The Local Government Act introduced a "domestic" element in the new Rate Support Grant, by providing relief to domestic ratepayers on a rising scale, so that as local expenditure rose, government grant was geared to outpace it. As noted by one historian, "The amount of grant in the domestic element would be calculated as sufficient to subsidise domestic ratepayers to the extent of a fivepenny rate in the first year, tenpence in the second, and so on. The Building Control Act introduced building licensing to give priority to housing construction. Under the Supplementary Benefit Act , an owner occupier on benefits was entitled to an allowance for repairs, insurance, rates, and "reasonable" interest charges on a mortgage. Although the Land Commission purchased substantial quantities of land, it did not become the dominant influence in the land market that the government had hoped for. For a period, as part of the prices and incomes standstill introduced by the government, local authorities were not permitted to raise rents. Thereafter, a limit was set on the extent of increases that were permitted. This allowed for new development on infill sites or on the edge of larger towns and villages, "but preventing development in the open countryside and in designated areas such as green belts and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In addition, the Labour government went further than previous administrations in aiming to safeguard the housing programme from wider economic problems. Between and spending on housing increased by 9. A variety of measures was introduced under Wilson which improved the living standards of many people with low incomes. Short-term unemployment benefits were increased, [57] while the National Assistance Board was merged with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to become the new Department of Social Security , [24] which replaced national assistance with supplementary benefit, improved benefit scale rates, and provided a statutory right to benefit for the out-of-work needy. A long term addition of 9 shillings which was subsequently increased to 10 shillings a week was provided for the allowances of all pensioners and for the long term sick, while the real value of most existing benefits was increased, [40] such as family allowances, which were substantially raised in and [66] with benefits rising at roughly the same rate as salaries over the course of the first Wilson government, while family allowances were significantly increased. The purchasing power of family allowances were improved, which as a percentage of the gross earnings of an average manual worker with five children rising from 9. In addition, the real level of income guaranteed through assistance was enhanced, with rates increased in the autumn of , , and According to one study, the doubling of family allowances in money terms at the end of "was sufficient to remove from initial poverty more than half the families working and non-working found to be poor at the end of by the poverty standard then applied. Instead, a policy was adopted of paying these individuals their full entitlement less 15 shillings. The Act also introduced a long-term addition of 9 shillings for all pensioners receiving supplementary benefit and for others with the exception of those required to register for employment receiving supplementary benefits for two years. In , the earnings limits for retirement pensioners were raised, while other changes were made in the administration of the earnings rule. In 1967 the Ministry of Social Security allowed elderly persons to receive supplementary pensions from the same book as retirement pensions, which led to a marked rise in the rate of applications for supplementary pensions. The National Insurance Act , which introduced supplementary earnings-related benefits for short-term sickness and unemployment, had far-reaching distributional consequences by "guaranteeing that insurance benefits rose at the same rate as wages in the late s. From to , the number of home helps rose from 28, to 30, Efforts were also made to improve provisions for mentally handicapped adults and children. From up until the end of , the number of places available in adult training centres rose from 15, to 19,, while for mentally handicapped children there were over 20, places in junior training centres by , compared with less than 5, in Section 11 of the Local Government Act enabled local authorities to claim grants to recruit additional staff to meet special needs of Commonwealth immigrants. In introducing the Urban Aid Programme, the then Home Secretary James Callaghan stated that the goal of the legislation was to "provide for the care of our citizens who live in the poorest overcrowded parts of our cities and towns. It is intended to arrest There is a deadly quagmire of need and poverty. The schemes therefore proved successful in making extra social provision while encouraging

community development. In the years that followed, these action-research projects increasingly challenged existing ideas about the causes of inner-city deprivation, arguing that the roots of poverty in such areas could be traced to changes in the political economy of inner-city areas, such as the withdrawal of private capital as characterised by the decline of manufacturing industries. The Community Development Projects involved co-operation between specially created local teams of social workers, who were supported by part-timers such as policemen and youth employment officers. The task given to these groups who were watched over by their own action research teams was to ascertain how much real demand there was for support from the social services in their areas of choice, based on the theory that workers in social services usually failed to communicate what they had to offer or to make themselves available, thereby resulting in many deprived people failing to acquire the services that they so desperately needed. Improvements were made in conditions for nursing staff following the publication of a report by the NBPI in on the pay of nurses. This led to the introduction of a far more substantial pay lead for nurses in geriatric and psychiatric hospitals, together with for the first time premium rates for weekend and night work. Some progress was also made increasing the pay of NHS manual workers through incentive schemes. The Prices and Incomes Board was successful in directing some "above the norm" pay rises to low-paid groups such as local government employees and agricultural workers. However, the large increases in pay given to manual workers in local government in September such as street sweepers and dustmen subsequently set off a spiral of wage demands in industry, which meant that the improvement in the relative position of the local government manual worker was not sustained. The Race Relations Act outlawed direct discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, and ethnic or national origin in some public places. The legislation also set up a Race Relations Board. The legislation also provided a strengthened Race Relations Board with powers to "conciliate" in cases of discrimination, which meant persuading discriminators to stop such acts and, if they refused to stop, legal action could be taken against them as an ultimate sanction. The legislation also replaced the National Committee for Commonwealth Immigrants with the Community Relations Commission, a statutory body. An Ombudsman Parliamentary Commissioner was appointed in to consider complaints against government departments and to impose remedies, while censorship of plays by the Lord Chamberlain was abolished. In addition, the law on Sunday Observance was relaxed, [38] and a strengthening of legal aid was carried out. Under the legislation, claimants did not have to prove fault to receive compensation under the Act, only causation. This was followed by the Caravan Sites Act, introduced by the Liberal MP Eric Lubbock in , which obliged local authorities to carry out the recommendations of the circular. Under the Act, gypsies became entitled to settle in many areas as well as to enjoy regular visiting rights for their caravans in others. Other co-operative bills enacted during this period included a new Clean Air Act, a bill removing restrictions on off-licences, and a bill to promote agriculture co-operatives passed in , which established "A scheme administered by a new Central Council for Agriculture and Horticulture Co-operation with a budget to organise and promote co-operation with agriculture and horticulture". President Lyndon Johnson disliked Wilson, and ignored any "special" relationship. He agreed to provide financial help but he strongly opposed British plans to devalue the pound and withdraw military units east of Suez. Vietnam was the sore point. Johnson repeatedly asked for British ground units to validate international support for American intervention, but Wilson stalled. He gave as reasons British military commitments to the Malayan Emergency. Instead he provided British help with intelligence, and training in jungle warfare, as well as verbal support. He also took the initiative in attempting numerous mediation schemes, typically involving Russian intervention, none of which gained traction. Issues of foreign policy were rarely salient in general elections. Historian Jonathan Colman concludes it made for the most unsatisfactory "special" relationship in the 20th century. Among the more challenging political dilemmas Wilson faced during his two terms in government and his two spells in opposition before , and between and was the issue of British membership of the European Communities , the forerunner of the present European Union. The Labour Party had been divided on the issue when in opposition, with former party leader Hugh Gaitskell having come out in in opposition to Britain joining the Communities. Like the first, though, it was vetoed by de Gaulle in November that year. The Labour Party in opposition continued to be deeply divided on the issue, and risked a major split. Leading opponents of membership included Richard Crossman , who was

for two years –’72 the editor of the New Statesman , at that time the leading left-of-centre weekly journal, which published many polemics in support of the anti-EC case.

**Chapter 3 : The Labour Governments Vol 1 - Paperback - Steven Fielding - Oxford University Press**

*Peter Dorey's edited volume, The Labour Governments (), both in its methodological approach and chronological focus, is a timely addition to the historiography of the Labour Party. In a style reminiscent of his other two major publications of , namely Public Policy in Britain: An.*

In a style reminiscent of his other two major publications of , namely *Public Policy in Britain: An Introduction* London, and his edited volume, *Developments in British Public Policy* London, , a systematic analysis of the major policy areas influenced by the 1970 Labour governments is undertaken. Although this has meant that their analyses are interspersed with a little more social science-based theory, especially pertaining to policy developments, than would usually be seen in texts authored by historians, its approach is predominantly historical, charting effectively the fortunes of the Labour Party, and its impact on the policy agenda during this period. Its intellectual approach is therefore notably different to previous works on the Labour Party, which, broadly speaking, have fallen into three major categories. *Crisis and Transformation* is an example. Only two studies of the Labour governments, one by Clive Ponting and the other by Richard Coopley, Steven Fielding, and Nick Tiratsoo were hitherto in print. In his introduction, he outlines three justifications for a further study of the 1970 Labour governments. First, he argues that the major economic, political, and social developments of the s provoked disagreements within the party over the future direction of its public policy, which in turn contributed to a stalemate between the left and right wings of the Labour Party, thus making the formulation and agreement on policy incredibly difficult. This is an aspect frequently referred to by all authors, revealing an interesting dichotomy between issues and politics, frequently culminating in policy impasses within governments. Secondly, the two previous studies of the Labour governments gave only a somewhat cursory examination of policy areas such as Northern Ireland and the reform of the House of Lords, and neglected others, such as the reform of the House of Commons and education reform. It is difficult to understand why the preceding texts have treated these areas so superficiallyâ€”if at all. Thirdly, Dorey notes that his is the first study to make comprehensive use of hitherto unexplored archival material. It is this which is the biggest strength of this study, and it has enabled all the contributors both to highlight and to explain the ideological and political tensions within the party. He explains concisely the fall of Labour as a party of government, the reasons for its years in the wilderness, and traces how it managed, after thirteen years, to regain the confidence of the public and to become once again an electable force. His reference to contemporary texts such as *Must Labour Lose?* For example, among the reasons Dorey cites for the rise of diverging opinions within the party by are the influx of younger members and the election of more MPs with a university-educated background. Their views were different to those of the older members of the Labour Party, many of whom had not embarked on a university education. He argues that this represented the embourgeoisement of the Labour Party p. This argument is convincing on two grounds. First, if one examines the political context, the growth in the areas of government competence, in addition to the growing complexity of governance, meant that a better-educated political elite would be viewed more favourably by the electorate. Secondly, the elitist label formerly attached to university education was slowly diminishing by the very nature of its growing popularity. This provides the basis for the analysis of these tensions in greater detail in later chapters. The shift towards a university-educated party culminated in tensions on several fronts. Whilst Eric Shaw argues that diverging opinions led to growing disagreements over the areas of responsibility held by government and party p. The Labour Party, following its period in the political wilderness, had managed to return to power, capitalizing on the relative weakness of the Conservative Party. Its increased numbers of university-educated members now enabled it justifiably to argue that it could no longer be a party considered as wholly dominated by trade union leaders. The importance of developing this new image to emphasize not only its own development but also the difference between it and the Conservative Party was, therefore, paramount to solidifying its electoral position. When discussing incomes policy, Dorey cites the opposition of both trades unions, especially those representing workers in the craft trades, who benefited the most from collective bargaining, and of some within the party itself. Opposition was expressed by prominent, but divisive, figures such as Tony Benn, who

argued that the government needed to look at mechanisms of controlling prices rather than wages, as controlling wages was both impractical and ineffective p. This demonstrates that although the influx of a university-educated membership in the party was initially considered as a move towards embourgeoisement, it did not preclude the expression of left-wing views by those such as Benn, himself an Oxbridge university-educated MP. First, there were the left-wingers, who regarded any curb on the power of trades unions as an infringement of the rights of working people. Secondly, those who were sponsored by the trades unions considered their loyalty to rest primarily with those unions, and only then with the government. They consequently expressed opposition at the reduction in trade union power p. Both chapters conclude that although many aspects of both its European and foreign policies in this period resulted in failure, it was an area on which the Labour Party was relatively united. Although this is true, it is worth noting that different strands of the party had divergent views on how policy aims could be achieved. Constitutional changes were also a preoccupation for the 1970 Labour governments. Indeed, Theakston argues that the party enjoyed a positive relationship with the Civil Service, and managed to implement some reforms during its six years in power. It was tension over the Fulton Report which prompted acrimony, with Benn criticizing the Civil Service publicly for its attitude, pushing Benn further towards the left p. One of the biggest advocates of the reforms, Richard Crossman, believed that these committees were necessary on the ground that it would improve the efficiency of departments if more pressure on, and scrutiny of, them were applied by the upper and lower chambers p. Its biggest success was seen as the development of regional policy, which, as Janet Mather argues, was taken up by later governments and also extended the viability of devolution as a policy idea; something which was embraced by the Labour government of 1974, and later by the Blair government of 1997 p. The most problematic policy for the government nevertheless proved to be Northern Ireland, outlined by Dorey in Chapter 10. Although the government sought to intervene in the province, it faced many difficulties, mainly due to the complicated history associated with the Catholic-Protestant relationship. The remaining chapters examine issues as divergent as education, homosexual law reform, immigration, the abolition of the death penalty, and pensions policy. Strangely enough, the sole policy uniting the Labour Party was the abolition of the death penalty, examined here by Neville Twitchell. This section clearly demonstrates that although all these policy areas, with the exception of education policy, could be considered as areas of lesser importance to the electorate, the Labour governments of 1974 attached equal attention to their development. Although these areas did not prove as divisive as the aforementioned policies, the issues raised ensured that both ideological and political tensions would again come to the fore. The range of source material and secondary material drawn upon by this study has produced a comprehensive analysis of the 1970 Labour governments. This ensures that the divergent range of policy views are presented and debated effectively by all authors. These juxtaposing views emphasize the difficulties to which the party was exposed in terms of achieving a political middle-ground for the development of policy. This, in addition to the inclusion of hitherto unexplored archival material, has enabled the authors to shed light on aspects of the 1970 Labour governments that are not explored in other published works. By its very nature, therefore, this study makes a valuable contribution towards understanding why the Labour Party proved, even in government, oftentimes a marginal party ravaged by internal tensions.

## Chapter 4 : Manchester University Press - The Labour governments – volume 2

*The Labour governments vol 1 Book Description: This book looks at how the British Labour Party came to terms with the 's 'cultural revolution', specifically changes to: the class structure, place of women, black immigration, the generation gap and calls for direct political participation.*

Subjects Description Peter Dorey here presents the most comprehensive, in-depth and original book of the labour governments published to date. Peter Dorey analyzes the policies and intra-party debates of the era and the problems which ministers faced in the context of both external events, and the growing unrest amongst labour backbenchers. Providing a systematic analysis of this key period in modern British history, contributions span economic policies, foreign affairs, social reform, liberalism, constitutional reform and territorial management, thus ensuring that this text is essential reading for researchers and students of politics and government. Table of Contents Introduction 1. Labour in Opposition, 2. The Problem of Party Management 4. Industrial Relations Imbroglio 7. Policy Towards the EEC 8. Foreign Policy Beyond Europe 9. Scottish Nationalism and Demands for Devolution Welsh Nationalism and Demands for Devolution English Regional Policy From Indifference to Intervention: Labour and Northern Ireland Education, Education, Education Labour and Pensions Policy Immigration and Race Relations Abolition of the Death Penalty Conclusion About the Series British Politics and Society Social change impacts not just upon voting behaviour and party identity but also the formulation of policy. But how do social changes and political developments interact? Reflecting a belief that social and political structures cannot be understood either in isolation from each other or from the historical processes which form them, this series will examine the forces that have shaped British society. Cross- disciplinary approaches will be encouraged. In the process, the series will aim to make a contribution to existing fields, such as politics, sociology and media studies, as well as opening out new and hitherto-neglected fields.

## Chapter 5 : Labour government, – Wikipedia

*The 19 chapters of this book cover the policy areas of industrial relations, incomes, the EEC, foreign affairs, Whitehall reform, parliamentary reform, devolution, English regional policy, Northern Ireland, education, pensions, immigration, the legal status of homosexuality and abolition of the death penalty.*

## Chapter 6 : Labour Governments, – | Parliamentary Affairs | Oxford Academic

*Available in paperback for the first time, this book is the third in the three volume set The Labour governments and concentrates on Britain's economic policy under the Labour governments in the s.*

## Chapter 7 : John Palmer: The Labour Government (October )

*This book is the second in the three volume set The Labour governments and concentrates on Britain's international policy under the Labour governments in the s and is available for the first time in paperback.*

## Chapter 8 : The Labour Governments, – | Reviews in History

*The Labour Government Harold Wilson Pelican Books, £ THERE ARE important questions to be asked about the experience of the Labour government.*

## Chapter 9 : The Labour Governments 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

*'The Labour governments of were more successful than the Labour governments of ' How far do you agree? Both of the*

*Labour Governments had some great successes, for instance, the Labour government won the election with a majority of seats.*