



Exploring the impact of gaining the vote  
on the lives of Birmingham's people.



# REPRESENT



Learning Guide • Autumn 2021



## Acknowledgments

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Edgbaston Community Group

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Birmingham Heritage Week



**R**epresent sets out to explore issues around rights and representation over 100 years ago, when after decades of campaigning, the 'Representation of the People' Act in 1918 gave 8 million more people the right to vote.

When we commenced the project in December 2018, we were immediately struck by how pertinent the issues of a century ago were to understanding the world today.

Three years later, as we find ourselves in a period of global upheaval, it seems even more so. Just as the Spanish Flu spread through the densely populated streets of Birmingham's poorest areas between 1918 and 1920, Covid-19 has exposed ongoing inequalities today. Issues around racism, poverty and our planet's health have been brought into sharp focus. Questions around political and media representation remain as current as ever, as does the question of Britain's relationship with our European neighbours.

Yet what leaps out of the posters and pamphlets of yesteryear is the passion, ambition and, above all, hope that a better world is not only necessary, but possible.

We invite you to join The People's Heritage Co-operative and community participants from Edgbaston Community Group and Saheli Hub, in considering the relevance of this history to the ongoing struggle for greater political representation today.

**Rachel Gillies**

*Represent Project Manager  
(October 2021)*

*Represent is a National Lottery Heritage Fund project, examining these questions through archival research, co-learning and creative responses with community participants at Edgbaston Community Centre and Saheli Hub in Handsworth. It is supported by The Active Wellbeing Society and the Library of Birmingham's Archives and Collections service.*





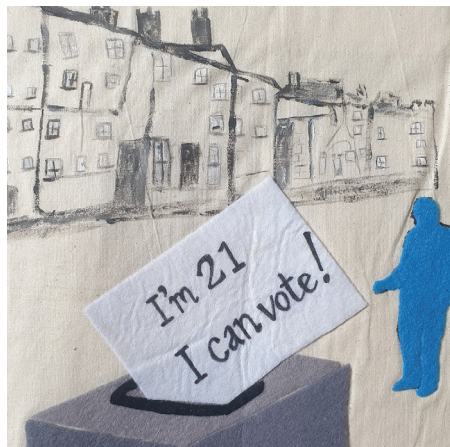
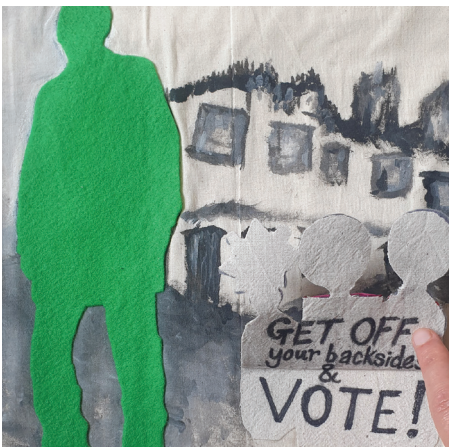
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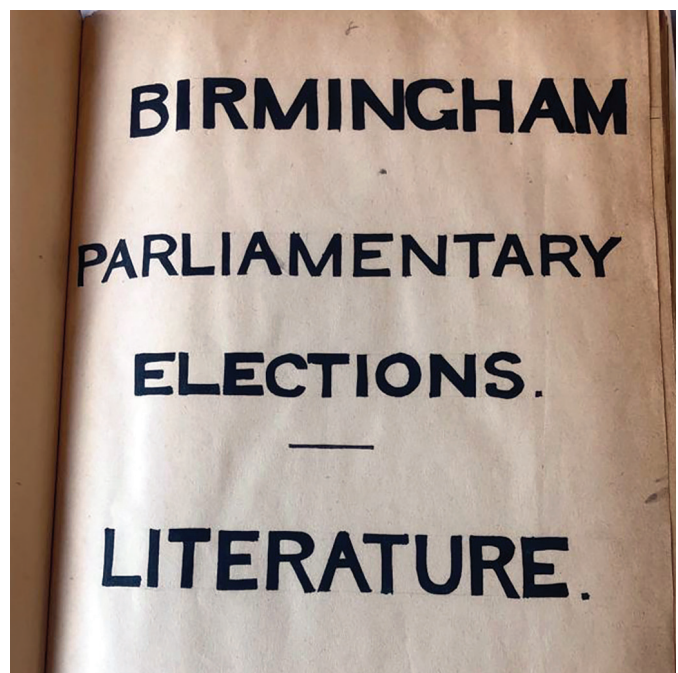
# REPRESENT

## Birmingham in 1918

**The end of WWI brought huge challenges. Four years of fighting had seen massive political and social upheaval across the world.**

In Birmingham, soldiers returned from battlefields carrying their wounds and their hopes for a better life in peacetime. Women who had stepped up to work during wartime found their skills no longer wanted. Adequate housing and secure employment were hard to come by. Spanish Flu swept through the city, causing around 4,000 deaths.

- ☀ *How did Birmingham's people respond to these challenges and opportunities?*
- \* *What was the impact on political representation, campaigning and the development of civic life in Birmingham?*



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## The 'Representation of the People Act, 1918'

**Over 8 million people gained the right to vote in February 1918 following months of heated debate in Parliament.**

The Government understood that many working class men returning from fighting would demand the vote on their return and so all men over 21 and serving soldiers over the age of 19 were able to vote. However, the Act took the vote away from Conscientious Objectors who had refused to fight.

After decades of campaigning, the first women were granted the right to vote. Women had to wait until they were 30 and there were additional conditions depending on the type of property they lived in.

This was a deliberate attempt to prevent the poorest and most vulnerable women from voting and to make sure that women did not make up the majority of voters following the deaths of so many men during the War.

As today, prisoners and those resident in mental health facilities were not allowed to vote.

Men were able to vote in two Districts if they owned a business or were a University Graduate in another voting District to where they lived.

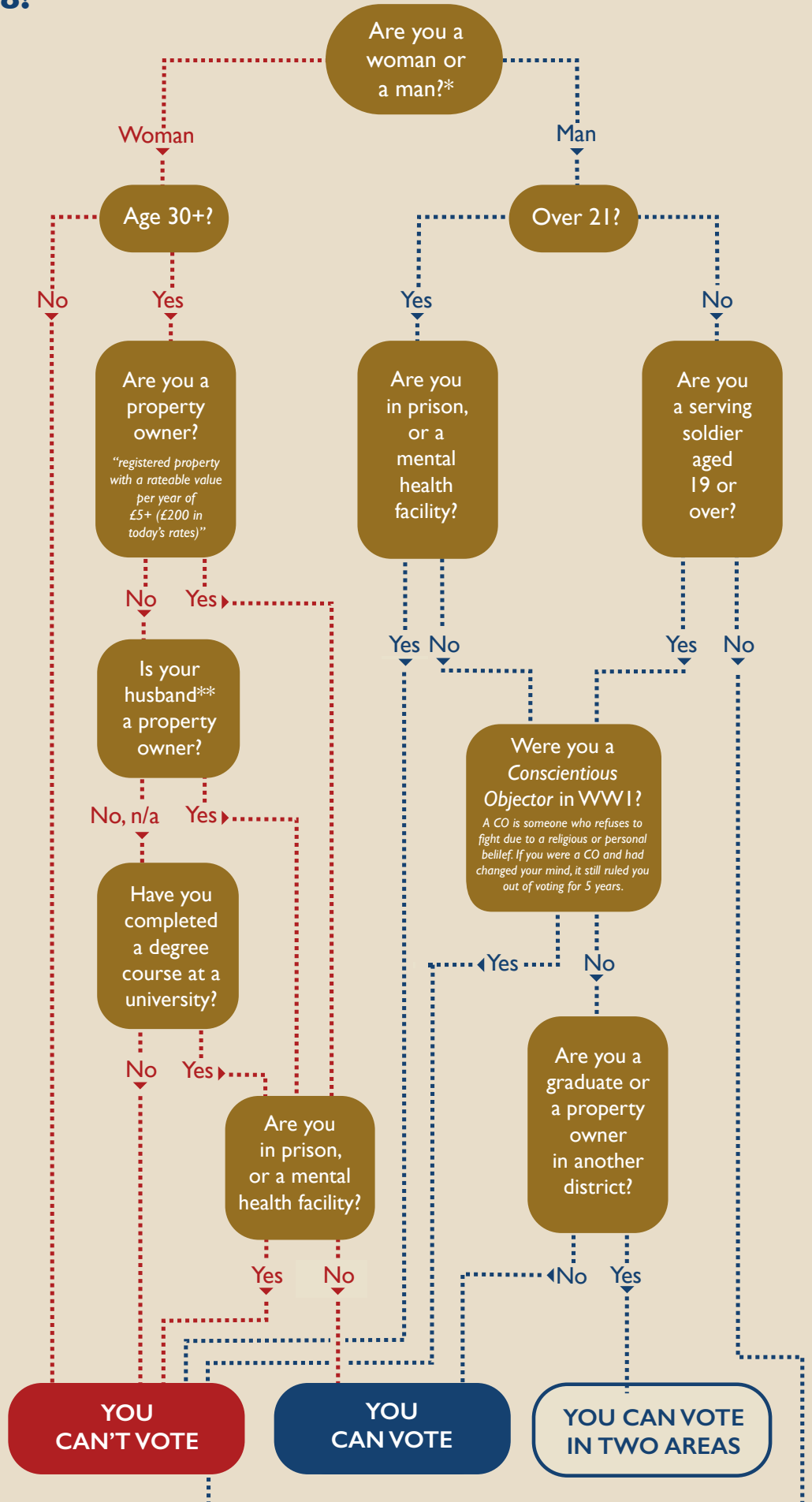
- \* *Who do you think should vote?*



# Would you have been able to vote in 1918?

START HERE

Today there are active campaigns for 16 year olds and prisoners to have the right to vote. Questions of citizenship are being debated in relation to the rights of EU Citizens and those from Commonwealth countries. Some are calling for an alternative, more proportional voting system. The struggle for political representation is ongoing.



\*In 1918, expressions of gender and sexuality were really narrow. Anything that didn't conform to this was either criminalised or ignored.

\*\*As above. Same sex marriage became legal in England and Wales in 2014.

# The long road to equal representation

**There has been a long struggle for political representation and rights.**

Progress has been unequal and slow, or has been reversed, for different sections of society. Behind each achievement have been passionate and determined people with a belief that change can happen.

We still have a long way to go to ensure that all people in Birmingham are more adequately represented, that their voices are heard and that their rights can be protected.

*☀ As one of the youngest, most diverse cities in Europe, how can voices of Birmingham's many people and communities be heard in places where decisions are made?*

**1928**

Women are granted the same voting rights as men.

**1965**

The Race Relations Act is the first piece of legislation aimed at preventing racial discrimination.

**1967**

'Homosexual Acts' are decriminalised under the Sexual Offences Act.

**1969**

The voting age is reduced to 18.



**1970**

The Equal Pay Act aims to stop women being treated less favourably in the workplace than men.

**2008**

An attempt in Parliament to reduce the voting age to 16 is defeated.

**2012**

'The Hostile Environment' policy begins, stripping the Windrush Generation of their right to remain in the UK.

**2021**

There are active campaigns for 16 year olds and prisoners to have the right to vote. Questions of citizenship are being debated in relation to the rights of EU Citizens, migrants and those such as the Windrush Generation. Some are calling for an alternative, more proportional voting system.



## An MP for Birmingham

**In Ladywood District, which now covers the city centre, three candidates stood for election in December 1918, all with very different political ideas and campaigns.**

The 'Khaki Election' was called immediately after the Armistice was signed. The ideas and propaganda of these three candidates tell us a lot about the issues and attitudes of people in Birmingham just weeks after the end of World War I.

\* Which candidate best represents your own views and values?



R

2nd with  
**19%**  
of the vote

### John Kneeshaw

**Party:** Independent Labour Party **Age:** 40

**Background:** Born in Hull, Bricklayer.

**CV:** Bricklayer. Moved to Birmingham to become a full time organiser for the Independent Labour Party. Local Councillor from 1911. Fined for distributing anti-war leaflets.

**Policies & campaign tactics:** Equal pay, pensions for mothers and those 60+, Nationalisation of industries, a tax on wealth to pay for war (esp. businesses who profited), Rent Restrictions, House of Lords abolition, Opposed WWI.

**The papers say:** 'He would have done better work for his country laying bricks than he has since done as an extreme socialist, as an official of the Independent Labour Party, as a Pacifist, an anti Conscriptor and Conscientious Objector.'  
— *Birmingham Mail*, 5 December 1918.



R

Wins with  
**69.5%**  
of the vote

### Neville Chamberlain

**Party:** Unionist **Age:** 49

**Background:** Born in Edgbaston. Son of Brum's most famous politician, Joseph Chamberlain.

**CV:** Plantation Manager, Managing Director of Birmingham company, involved in local Hospitals, local Councillor from 1911, Lord Mayor, Chair of Town Planning Committee, worked for Gov co-ordinating Conscriptor during World War I.

**Policies & campaign tactics:** Protection of British Industries and increasing production, securing peace through punishing Germany, clearance of back to back housing and Social Reform.

**The papers say:** 'Mr Chamberlain is the second son of Birmingham's second citizen, and right well has lived up to the high ideals of public service which were born and bred in him.'  
— *Birmingham Mail*, 5 December 1918.



R

3rd with  
**11.5%**  
of the vote

### Margery Corbett Ashby

**Party:** Liberal **Age:** 36

**Background:** Born East Sussex, daughter of a Liberal MP. 'Soldier's Wife and a Mother'.

**CV:** Suffragist since in her early teens. Educated at Cambridge University. Travelled through Europe to speak about Votes for Women. Prominent and confident Public Speaker.

**Policies & campaign tactics:** Policies and campaign tactics: Reconstructing society through a focus on housing, child welfare, education, industry and taxation. Appeals directly to women voters. Uses photo with her son as a 'Soldier's Wife' and posters also feature her husband, Captain Ashby.

**The papers say:** '...almost a stranger to Birmingham, and after she has flitted fitfully across the stage of this electoral contest, will no doubt vanish back into the unknown.' *Birmingham Mail*.





The Hand that Rocks  
the Cradle—may now  
Mark a Ballot Paper.

LLOYD LAW  
AUSTIN  
BONAR FOR GEORGE

Printed and Published by Lawrence & Co., Newton St., Birmingham.

*Bham Mail* Dec 11/1918  
LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOGS.

Friend Kneeshaw had three little dogs,  
Who would not fight the foe;  
And everywhere that Kneeshaw went,  
The dogs were sure to go.

They followed him to Ladywood,  
Quite willing to be led;  
"For they who love our champion  
Must love us too," they said.

"We'd dearly like to see him win;  
That would make some amends  
For all the sorrows he has borne  
For his dear German friends."

What makes the dogs love Kneeshaw so  
And track him everywhere?  
There is no satisfaction in  
His anti-English fare.

For see how weak and wan they look,  
From dining off such food;  
They'll have no chance when once they meet  
The dogs of Ladywood.

And soon the contest will be o'er,  
And gall will be the dregs;  
When they come slinking back again,  
Their tails between their legs!

Printed and Published by Lawrence & Co., Newton St., Birmingham.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE FOR LADYWOOD,  
A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN  
COUNCIL SCHOOLS, CLARK STREET,  
ON  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th,  
TO BE ADDRESSED BY

MRS.  
**CORBETT ASHBY**  
and Mrs. M. CORBETT.

Chair to be taken by Mrs. A. C. OSLER, at 8 o'clock.

Printed and Published by the Tomlinson Printing Works, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Central Committee Room, 121, Ryland Street.

What the Women of Handsworth say.

VOTE FOR  
**ODELL**  
The Official Labour Nominee,  
AND SECURE  
BETTER HOUSES, HIGHER WAGES,  
SECURITY OF EMPLOYMENT,  
AND GOOD HEALTH.

Printed and Published by the Tomlinson Printing Works, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

☀ What do these images from the 1918 election tell you about the values and ideas at the time?

\* Can you see any similarities with values and ideas today?

## Echoes from the Past?

**National Council of Women**  
(Birmingham Branch).

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6th,

At the Maternity Hospital, Loveday St.  
(by kind invitation of the Matron and  
Committee).

3 o'clock an address on

**Abortion and Maternal Mortality.**  
DR. BEATRICE TURNER, F.R.C.S.

TEA.

4-30. **Birmingham's Work to lessen  
Maternal Mortality.**

MR. KENNETH McMILLAN, F.R.C.S.  
*(Hon. Surgeon to the Birmingham and  
Midland Hospital for Women and to the  
Maternity Hospital).*

DR. ETHEL CASSIE  
*(Senior Assistant M.O.H. for Maternity and  
Child Welfare).*

**21st century Birmingham is different now to 100 years ago. However, there are lots of parallels in issues and activities between then and now.**

### Health

In the early 20th Century women were first elected to local Boards of Health, becoming directly involved in decision making in health services.

Overcrowding and poor sanitation in inner-city areas were major factors in the spread of disease, including Tuberculosis, Measles and, following WWI, Spanish Flu. Campaigners worked hard to raise awareness of the link between poverty and disease and to change living conditions for Birmingham's poorest.

The Medical Officer of Health reports available in Birmingham Archives are a rich source of information on local health concerns and demonstrate inequalities across the city with detailed reports and maps.

Organisations like The National Council of Women (NCW) petitioned the government on maternity rights, recording deaths in childbirth and abortion rights. They also hosted talks by prominent female Doctors, hosted site visits to the Women's Hospital and the Maternity Hospital, raising concerns of many women caring for large families in poor conditions at the National Conference held in Birmingham in 1925.

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S  
SIX POINTS.**

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**Trial of the Kaiser.**  
**Punishment of those responsible for  
atrocities.**  
**Fullest indemnities from Germany.**  
**Britain for the British, Socially and In-  
dustrially.**  
**Rehabilitation of those broken in the  
War.**  
**A happier country for all.**

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**VOTE FOR AMERY**  
AND  
**STRENGTHEN LLOYD GEORGE'S HANDS.**

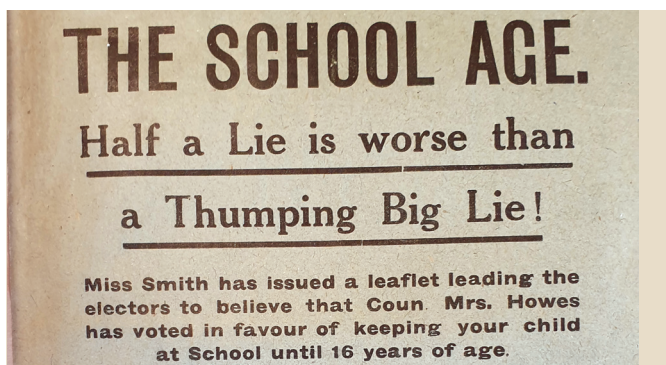
2/925

### Britain's place in the world

Following WWI, Britain's relationship with European nations, the role of Empire and 'securing the peace' were important topics. For some, the solution lay in nationalistic policies. Others, such as the 'Women Workers' Association (later the National Council of Women), formed links with 'sisters' in other countries who were campaigning for the vote. Some even became involved in the international peace movement through the League of Nations.

Out of 33 talks given to women's groups in 1924 by the NCW, 10 were on the League of Nations.

☀ *How has Britain's place in the world changed in the past century?*



### Truth in Government

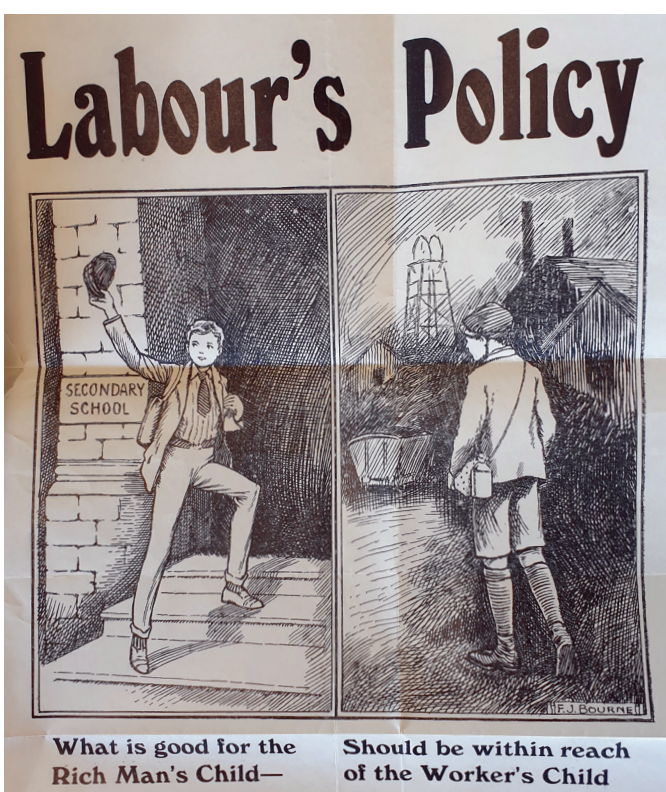
As today, election candidates assured voters of their own honesty and accused rival candidates of telling lies - about them or about their policies.

The National Council of Women saw a big part of their role as holding MPs to account by ensuring that they delivered their promises. They wanted to see integrity in public services to ensure all citizens were equally supported and protected.



### Youth and Family

The foundation of Woodcraft Folk, the Youth Hostel Association and groups within the Co-operative movement created opportunities for young people to meet and travel. As today, many youth groups were supported by faith organisations. 'Family matters' such as maternity and family allowances, education, housing and healthcare were important for attracting voters, particularly women.



### Education

A programme of talks by the National Council of Women shows women's appetite for learning about work and training opportunities, as well as broader political and social issues. Secondary education was not compulsory at this time.

During the 1921 local election campaign, some argued that working class families would lose an important income if teenagers were in school. Others saw benefit to families of children continuing in education for longer.



# Who is responsible?

## Our changing neighbourhoods

- ☀ When there are changes to our public services and our neighbourhoods - 'who decides?'
- \* Does voting change anything?

**Margery Corbett Ashby, the first woman to stand in a Parliamentary election in Birmingham, was asked 'Who is responsible for the housing conditions round here?'**

“ Ultimately yourselves, the voter. You have never taken sufficient care in choosing your representatives to Parliament. Housing is the biggest of the social problems, and now that you women have been given the vote for the first time I look to you to support a candidate who is in earnest about this problem. We women care about housing very much, and I care about it very much. I want to see decent houses for everyone, and if returned I shall do my utmost to secure them.”

- \* Do you agree?
- ☀ How much power do voters have to make change?

**Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY**  
FOR LADYWOOD.  
**TO WOMEN VOTERS.**

THE GENERAL ELECTION is here the first Election in which you will be able to use your Votes in the interests of better conditions and better homes for the people of England.

**USE YOUR VOTES!**

Attend all the Political Meetings of the Candidates that you can. Let Candidates of all Parties see that the Women are taking an interest in the great questions of Reconstruction, which will deal with

**HOMES, CHILD WELFARE, EDUCATION, INDUSTRY, TAXATION.**

Show your interest by going to Meetings, and ask questions if you are not satisfied with what is said.

It is most important to have some Women in the next Parliament to watch the Laws affecting Women and Children.

**VOTE FOR Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY**  
who as a wife and a mother, will best carry out your wishes.

**YES, IT IS YOUR BUSINESS!**

The Homes, Health, and Happiness of the People is the Business of all Women, especially of all who have Votes.

If your husband is at the front write and ask him to **VOTE FOR Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.**

**ATTEND THE MEETINGS**  
**IN YOUR DISTRICT!**

**VOTE FOR A**  
**WOMAN FOR**  
**WOMEN.**

Printed and Published by the Templer Printing Works, Edmund St., Birmingham.



**TO THE WOMAN IN THE HOME.**

Are you satisfied with your house ?

Can you bring up your children so that all can live healthy lives, and grow strong and vigorous in mind and body ?

Is your house a mere shelter, or a home in which you can enjoy warmth, quiet, and recreation ?

Can you keep it clean and get through the washing and cooking without constant overwork and weariness ?

Is there any view from the window of your living room but that of blank walls and crowded backyards ?

Is it a real home, comfortable, convenient, and well-situated, or is it only a roof over your head and an excuse to charge you rent ?



## Life & Learning

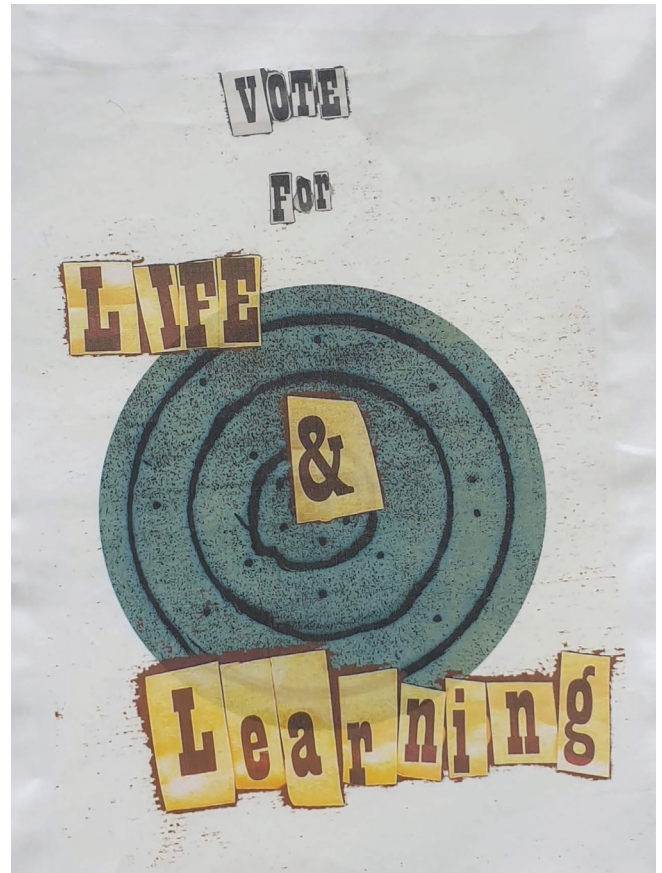
Members of several civic organisations in Birmingham understood that they needed to learn more about how decisions were made in the city.

They committed to finding out who held power and how they could gain more influence to ensure 'good governance'. The National Council of Women (NCW) encouraged women as young as 16 to get involved, in anticipation for when they would be able to vote. A Junior branch was supported by the Headmistress of King Edward's School for Girls in Handsworth - one of the first Junior NCW branches in the country.

They also knew that they needed to be informed to make change. Through hosting lectures, running writing competitions and making visits to sites such as hospitals around the city, they learnt how to discuss issues as diverse as town planning, Foreign Policy, policing, licencing laws and infant welfare with confidence.

The National Council of Women believed that voting was just one aspect of effecting change. Ongoing education, agitation and organisation were important for holding decision makers to account.

- \* *How do you ensure that the information you have is accurate?*
- \* *Do you know how decisions about your life and your community are made?*



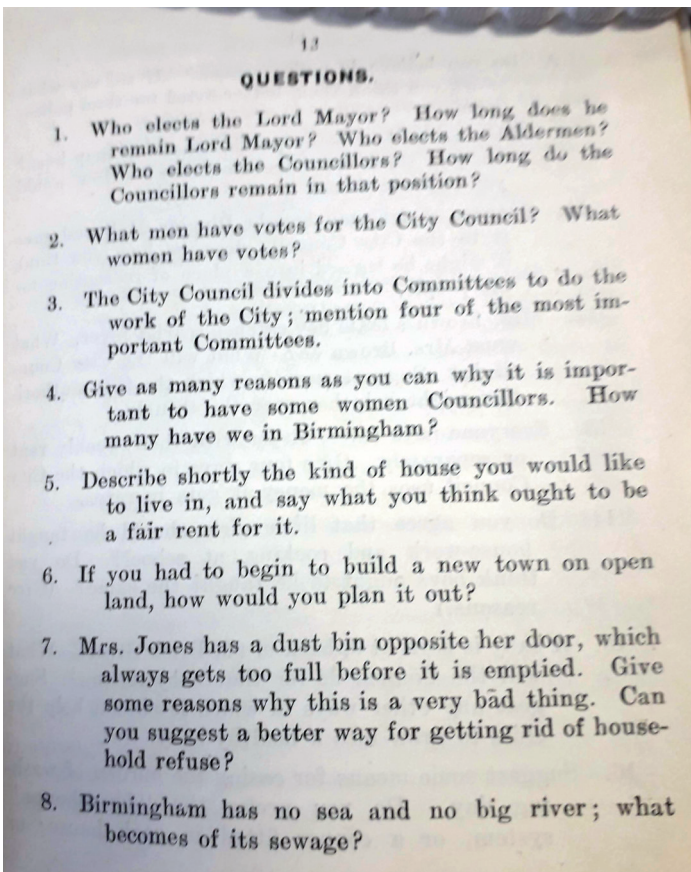
## Active Citizens

Birmingham continues to be a city of active citizens who are involved in every part of political life - at a Parliamentary level to a street level.

The Active Wellbeing Society is working with people in Birmingham and North Solihull to lead happier and healthier lives through social, civic and physical activity.

“ An active life caring for the welfare of your community leads to social and physical activity with direct health benefits. A sense of shared identity and the ability to take action will benefit yourself and others. *Active Communities* puts communities at the heart of decision-making locally for the health and well-being of all.”

- \* *How can you get involved in making changes where you live?*



## How do we make change?

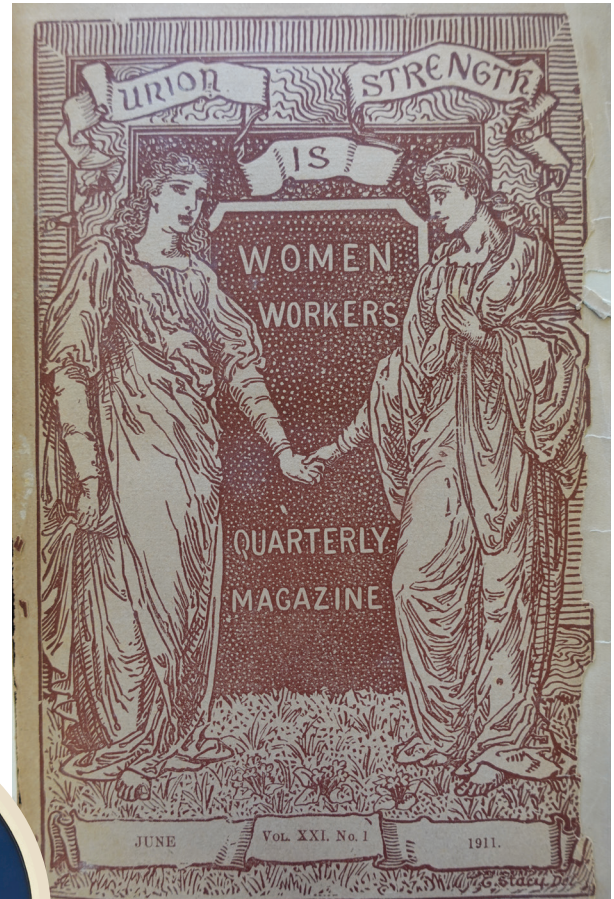
The period following World War One saw the growth of 'civil society', following decades of struggle for greater representation. Then, as now, campaigning for change took many different forms as people fought for and defended their rights.

Those who had previously been excluded from politics, including many people from working class backgrounds, became involved in political life. Standing in elections was an important tool in promoting a political cause, even if there was little chance of election.

Many people belonged to clubs, societies, political parties and Trade Unions campaigning for change. They lobbied for change through petitions, letters or attending meetings. Others took more direct forms of action through demonstrations, strikes in the workplace and publishing and distributing propaganda.

Charities and community organisations were formed to provide services for those in need when the needs of the most vulnerable were not being met.

\* *What will be your next step in shaping the world around you?*



# WOMEN!

## You now have the Vote.

### Why not use it?

1. To help your menfolk in their fight for better wages and shorter hours of labour.
2. To make the best of those wages by having No Taxes upon Food, clothes or boots. There must be a tax either on these or on the wealth of the rich. The Labour Party stands for higher wages and the abolition of all taxes on food. Can you trust the Capitalist to tax himself and not you?
3. To get Better Houses in which to bring up healthy children.
4. To see that your children are well taught under a National Scheme of Education.
5. To abolish the need for Charity and free yourselves from prying and interfering visitors in times of trouble.

WITH--Higher Wages; No Taxes upon Food or Clothing; Better Houses; Good Education and No Charity, you and your children will have a decent chance to live.

## NATIONAL Federation of Women Workers.

### A MASS MEETING

For all WORKERS at the  
**BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL,**  
on  
**Sunday, March 10, 1918,**  
at 3 p.m.

SPEAKERS:  
**MISS MARY MACARTHUR**  
General Secretary.  
**MRS. FAWCETT,**  
National Organiser.

Solidarity is the salvation of the workers. Come and learn what organisation has done for others, and what it can do for you.  
All women workers are earnestly requested to join the ranks of organised workers.

Local Office:—  
ROOM 52, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, PARADISE ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham Printers, Ltd., 42, Hill Street K 966—5-3-19



## Heritage in the Community

Through putting participation and collaboration at the heart of Represent, the People's Heritage Co-operative supported others in finding meaning and value in exploring this historical period. They worked with two community groups, Saheli Hub in Handsworth and the Monday Morning Coffee group in Edgbaston.



### Saheli Hub



Saheli Hub are an organisation formed to address a lack of representation and services for Women of Colour in Birmingham. They run a range of health and wellbeing activities in Birmingham, including Handsworth Wellbeing Centre.

“ We are free-spirited, positive and confident Black and Asian women who live locally. We enjoy learning and enjoy meeting new people.’

### Monday Morning Coffee Group at Edgbaston Community Centre

The Monday Coffee Morning group is a group of elders who meet weekly for conversation and social activities. Many of them have lived around the Lee Bank area for most of their lives and have witnessed the ongoing development of the landscape. They have frequently felt powerless and ignored as their community changed around them.

“ We are confident, articulate elders who enjoy sharing our views and speaking our minds! We value being treated with respect and enjoy opportunities to meet new people.’





## Participation at the heart of community heritage



### Archives for everyone.

Exploring Archive material, such as old election propaganda and newspaper clippings, was a stimulus which allowed participants to share their own memories and stories with one another. Their interests and experiences informed the focus of the project.

### Learning together.

A joint group visit to the Black Country Living Museum (pictured overleaf) triggered lots of memories for older participants and prompted interesting conversations about historical representation.



### Choosing an Artist.

Both groups were supported to develop a brief for a Community Artist to support their creative interpretation of the heritage. They identified art forms which interested them and following a shortlisting process, before voting on which artist they wished to work with.

### Space to converse and create.

Artist Carolyn Morton encouraged participants in Edgbaston to experiment with different materials, including chalk, acrylics and felt. Their banner explores themes around voting, representation and changes to the physical landscape and draws on their own life experiences.

“ When the group started to make rather than only talking, the quality of the conversation changed - maybe more confident, that their voices were being heard and valued. — Carolyn Morton



### Where's Your Vote?

Saheli Hub worked with artist Jo Loki to create printed banners, inspired by the messages and the typography from Archive posters. The resulting printwork uncovers a number of continuities between the issues present in Archives a hundred years ago, and issues today. The banners were raised in Handsworth Park, on the eve of the 2019 General Election, almost 101 years to the day since women in Birmingham visited the ballot box for the very first time.

“ Learning new skills whilst forming new friendships, has brought a new wealth of trust and purpose to the formation of the group at Handsworth. — Shebina Gill, Manager at Saheli Hub

# Wellbeing

**The People's Heritage Co-operative believe in connecting people with heritage – with creativity and curiosity – this can have a profound impact on our connection to the world.**

That is why we have been using the '5 Ways to Wellbeing' model in our community workshops to help participants come away from sessions having had a positive experience, which will hopefully boost mental wellbeing.



**Connect**

Sitting down with others to discuss shared heritage, (often with a hot drink involved!) can foster a sense of belonging, even when those people are strangers to one another. Sharing archive photographs can provoke lively discussions about collective memories and has encouraged participants to find connections with one another.



**Give to others**

Giving someone else the space to share their story is potent and important. For many, being given permission and time to speak about their memories and experiences is a gift, creating feelings of validation and meaning. These interviews can then in turn be valuable memories for the future - for families and for communities.



**Be Active**

Exploring on foot is not only a great way to get some exercise, fresh air and see a neighbourhood, it's also a wonderful way to enjoy some informal conversations. Inviting participants to guide a walk and share their knowledge is an enjoyable way to gather memories and reflections whilst keeping moving.



**Take notice**

History allows us to see different perspectives and reflect on what we see around us. Creative writing with archives as a stimulus is just one way of exploring an event or story in more depth.



**Keep Learning**

Sharing knowledge, creativity and skills can be stimulating and fun. Local archives or heritage sites are great spaces to absorb new learning. Creative activities, including art, craft or media based work offer a way to learn more skills.

**We hope you have enjoyed learning more about the Represent project.**



Go to [www.representpeople.co.uk](http://www.representpeople.co.uk) to continue exploring.



## Archives

These can all be viewed by appointment at The Library of Birmingham.

Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society 1914-1918 L76.12  
Changed in 1918 to B'ham Society for Equal Citizenship, 1918-1920 L76.12  
Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918-1922 LFF76.8  
Birmingham Municipal Election Ephemera LFF35.2 1912-1929  
Newspaper Cuttings Collection: Parliamentary Elections 1918-22  
Newspaper Cuttings Collection: Housing 1919-1922  
National Union of Women Workers formed in 1895 L41.2

Changed to National Council of Women in 1919 MS841B  
National Council of Women Conference Papers, 1925 MS841B/52  
National Council of Women. Birmingham Society for Promoting the Election of Women on Local Governing Bodies (subsequently the Birmingham Women's Local Government Association) Minute Book 1907-1921 MS 841/B/558  
Medical Officer of Health Annual Reports 1918-1920 L45.11  
The 9 Days Strike Ref: BCOL 61.54

## Books

*Words and Deeds*, Birmingham Suffragists and Suffragettes 1832-1918, Nicola Gauld, (West Midlands History Ltd., 2018)

*March Women March* by Lucinda Hawksley, (Andre Deutsch, 2015)

*Righting the Wrong: Mary MacArthur 1880-1921. The working woman's champion*, Cathy Hunt (West Midlands History Ltd., 2019)

*The Women's Suffrage Movement, A Reference Guide 1866-1928*, Elizabeth Crawford, 324.6230941 CRA

*Taking on the Men: the first women parliamentary candidates 1918*, David J.A. Hallam, (Studley 2018)

## Websites

[www.representpeople.co.uk](http://www.representpeople.co.uk)

[www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/case-study-the-right-to-vote/the-right-to-vote](http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/electionsvoting/womenvote/case-study-the-right-to-vote/the-right-to-vote)

<https://historywm.com/podcasts/spanish-flu-comes-to-birmingham>

<https://blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/representation-people-act-1918-votes-women-finally/>

[www.birminghamimages.org.uk](http://www.birminghamimages.org.uk)

## Image References

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Pg 4: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 to 1922 LFF76.8

Pg 7: Represent project photos, 2019, R. Gillies

Pg 8: Neville Chamberlain: 'Cadbury Research Library: Special Collections, University of Birmingham' C9/51

Pg 8: John Kneeshaw: Newspaper Cuttings Collection Newscuttings :Parliamentary Elections 1918

Pg 8: Corbett Ashby: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 to 1922 LFF76.8

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Pg 9: Austin: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 to 1922 LFF76.8

Pg 9: Corbett Ashby: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 to 1922 LFF76.8

Pg 9: Hand that Rocks the Cradle: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 LFF76.8

Pg 9: Kneeshaw Cartoon: Newspaper Cuttings Collection Newscuttings :Parliamentary Elections 1918-22

Pg 10: NCW conference 1925, NCW papers MS841B/52

Pg 10: Amery 6 point plan: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 to 1922 LFF76.8

Pg 11: Thumping Lie Mrs Howes 1921 Washwood Heath (Birmingham Municipal Elections Literature LFF35.2)

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Pg 11: Labour within reach - H Johnson 1928 Small Heath (Birmingham Municipal Elections Literature 1927-29 LFF35.2 pg 147)

Pg 12: 'Who is Responsible?' banner - Represent project images, R. Gillies

Pg 12: To the woman in the home, Labour Party leaflet 1918: Birmingham Parliamentary Election Literature, 1918 to 1922 LFF76.8

Pg 13: 'Life and Learning' banner - Represent project images, R. Gillies

Pg 13: National Council of Women Syllabus for Citizenship competition MS 841B/4/8

Pg 14/15: Women Workers Magazine 1915-1923 L41.2

Pg 14/15: Bertha Ryland plaque at Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery, R. Gillies

Pg 14/15: NCW meeting reproduced in NCW Minutes MS841B/4/16

Pg 14/15: MacArthur Fawcett meeting poster (Bham Scrapbook Vol 1)

Pg 14/15: Friends of Moseley Road Baths, 2011

Pg 14/15: Black Lives Matter Demonstration, 2020, Jun Suzuki @junperspective

Pg 14/15: School Climate Strike, 2019, Jun Suzuki @junperspective

Pg 14/15: Kill The Bill Demonstration, 2021, Jun Suzuki @junperspective

Pg 14/15: Saheli Hub members at Represent event, 2019, R. Gillies

Pg 16—18 Represent project photos, 2019, R. Gillies

Back cover: Represent project image, 2020, R. Gillies

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