

British Depth Study

How far did British society change between 1939 and the mid 1970s?

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/6994637.stm>



What impact did the Second World War have on the British people?

Post-War Britain

Impact of the Second World War on British People

- **Impact of the German Luftwaffe/ Blitzkrieg:** bombed British cities, 40,000 people lost their lives, more than a million houses destroyed or damaged in London alone, but 'Blitz Spirit'







A cartoon first published in the *Daily Express* on 14 October 1940.



Rationing

- Introduced to ensure the fair sharing out of food so the population didn't starve (also included furniture, clothing and petrol).
- Coupons signed by the shopkeeper every time rationed goods were bought- people could therefore only buy the amount they were allowed.
- Improved diets of some of the poorest (especially with growing produce).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM. E.P. 8.

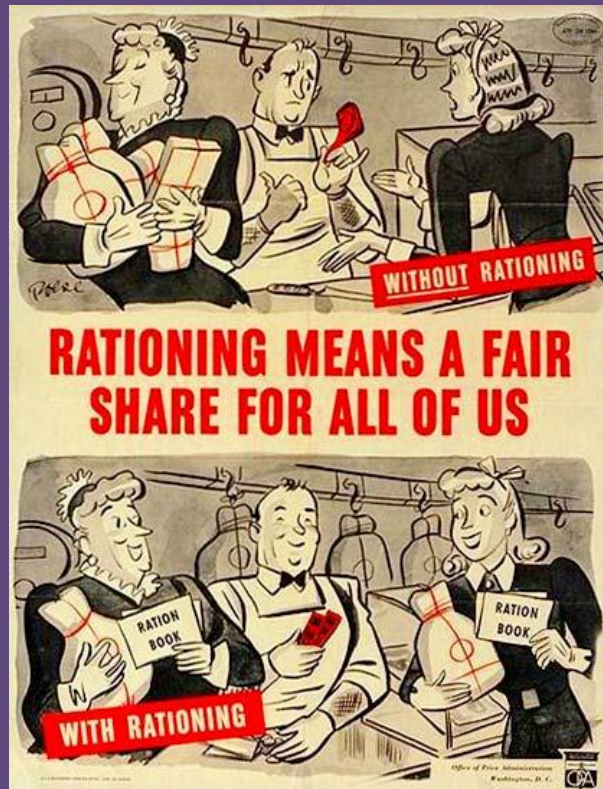
MINISTRY OF FOOD.

BREACHES OF THE RATIONING ORDER

The undermentioned convictions have been recently obtained:—

Court	Date	Nature of Offence	Result
HENDON - -	29th Aug., 1918	Unlawfully obtaining and using ration books -	3 Months' Imprisonment
WEST HAM -	29th Aug., 1918	Being a retailer & failing to detach proper number of coupons	Fined £20
SMETHWICK -	22nd July, 1918	Obtaining meat in excess quantities - - -	Fined £50 & £5 5s. costs
OLD STREET -	4th Sept., 1918	Being a retailer selling to unregistered customer	Fined £72 & £5 5s. costs
OLD STREET -	4th Sept., 1918	Not detaching sufficient coupons for meat sold -	Fined £25 & £2 2s. costs
CHESTER-LE-STREET	4th Sept., 1918	Being a retailer returning number of registered customers in excess of counterfoils deposited - - - -	Fined £50 & £5 5s. costs
HIGH WYCOMBE	7th Sept., 1918	Making false statement on application for and using Ration Books unlawfully - - - - -	Fined £40 & £6 4s. costs

Enforcement Branch, Local Authorities Division.
MINISTRY OF FOOD. September, 1918.



Evacuations

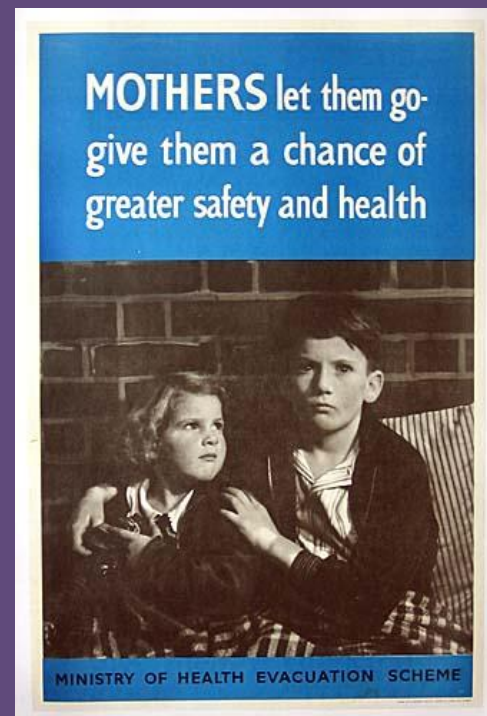
- Large numbers of people, mostly children- evacuated to safer areas of the country (a few even sent abroad- e.g. to Canada, the USA and Australia).
- Many people in the countryside discovered the poor health and hygiene of British people.
- It was scary for children, but for many very exciting as they had never left their homes before.

Dear Mother,

I had a very adventurous journey. I did enjoy the train ride. My school teacher is fantastic. What kind of clothes are you making? I hope you are safe from the raids. You told me that fires started last night. I would absolutely love to see the barrage balloons. Where I am is wonderful. My new school is very fine. My new teacher Caroline is superb. I hope the war will end soon.

Love from Margeret.

Letter written by a modern-day child from the perspective of a child evacuee.





**LEAVE THIS TO US
SONNY — YOU OUGHT
TO BE OUT OF LONDON**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH EVACUATION SCHEME

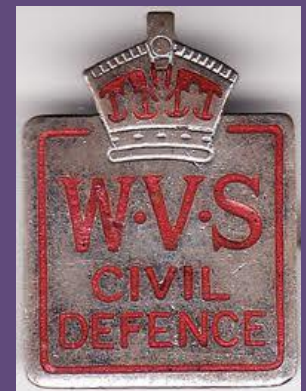
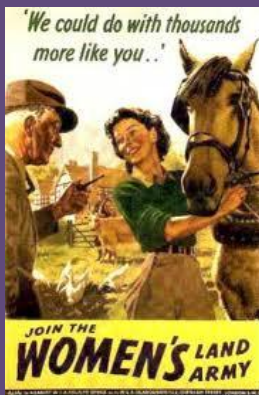


***DON'T do it,
Mother—***

**LEAVE THE CHILDREN
WHERE THEY ARE**

Women

- Women's contribution took them out of the home and into the work place.
- Women's Land Army and the Women's Voluntary Service worked on farms and helped to clear up after the Blitz.
- All sections of military open for women (although they couldn't fire guns) with some even used as secret agents in occupied France.
- 350,000 women worked in civil defence (air raid precautions, fire fighting and nursing) as well as in munitions factories, construction and manufacturing, as well as being the role of both parents to their children.





British women at war

“[British women] have stuck to their posts near burning ammunition dumps, delivered messages afoot after their motorcycles have been blasted from under them. They have pulled aviators from burning planes. They have died at the gun posts and as they fell another girl has stepped directly into the position and ‘carried on’. There is not a single record in this war of any British woman in uniformed service quitting her post or failing in her duty under fire... they have won the right to the utmost respect. When you see a girl in khaki or air force blue with a bit of ribbon on her tunic- remember she didn’t get it for knitting more socks than anyone else in Ipswich.”

Instructions for American Servicemen in Britain 1942.

The Beveridge Report



- William Beveridge was commissioned by the Conservative Government (1942) to conduct a report into the state of Britain and to assess the effectiveness of existing schemes of social insurance.
- Beveridge identified five giant evils to be overcome (want, disease, ignorance, squalor, idleness) that needed to be overcome.
- 1945, Clement Atlee and the Labour Party won a landslide election and set out to solve the problems with a series of Welfare reforms (National Insurance Act, National Health Service Act, Family Allowances Act). Designed to protect “from cradle to grave”.
- It also included things such as slum clearance and “homes fit for heroes”



“O rare and refreshing Beveridge” cartoon from the Mirror



William Beveridge, Tackling the First Giant.

American G.I.s, “Overpaid, oversexed and over here”

- The war led to some changes in groups of people living and working in Britain.
- Soldiers in the British army came from all over the Empire- some of which stayed here after the war.
- American soldiers were also stationed here, some fell in love and got married to English women, starting families here.



Summary

- **People's Lives:** significantly disrupted by the war, women forced to work, men undergone horrendous traumas, German bombs having destroyed cities, families torn apart- leading some to accuse youth of rising crime and delinquency.
- **Impact on class relations:** caused the middle classes to be increasingly aware of the condition of working-class children. Beveridge report began the welfare state.

What changes made Britain the multicultural country it is today?

Post war immigration in Britain

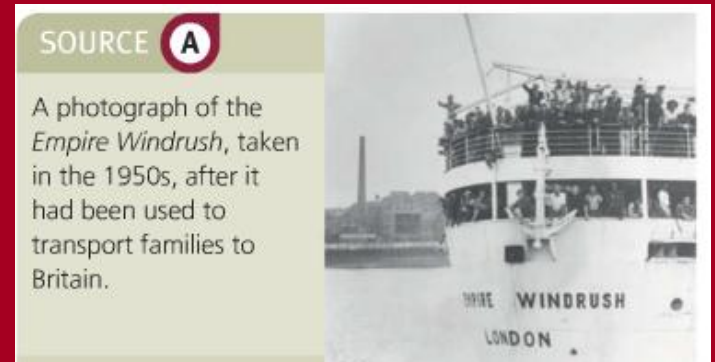
Immigrants living in Britain in 1945

- WWI: brought Afro-Caribbean immigrants arriving in Britain to fight. Many were able to work in war industries and merchant navy (so many black people in Britain lived around the ports).
- WWI, wounded Belgian soldiers arrived in Britain with around 10,000 being recorded as living in this country in the census of 1921.
- Throughout the 1930s, around 10,000 Jewish children arrived in Great Britain as refugees. Some continued on to USA and Canada.
- Before WWII, 1931 census showed that around 45,000 people living in Britain claimed Poland as their birthplace.

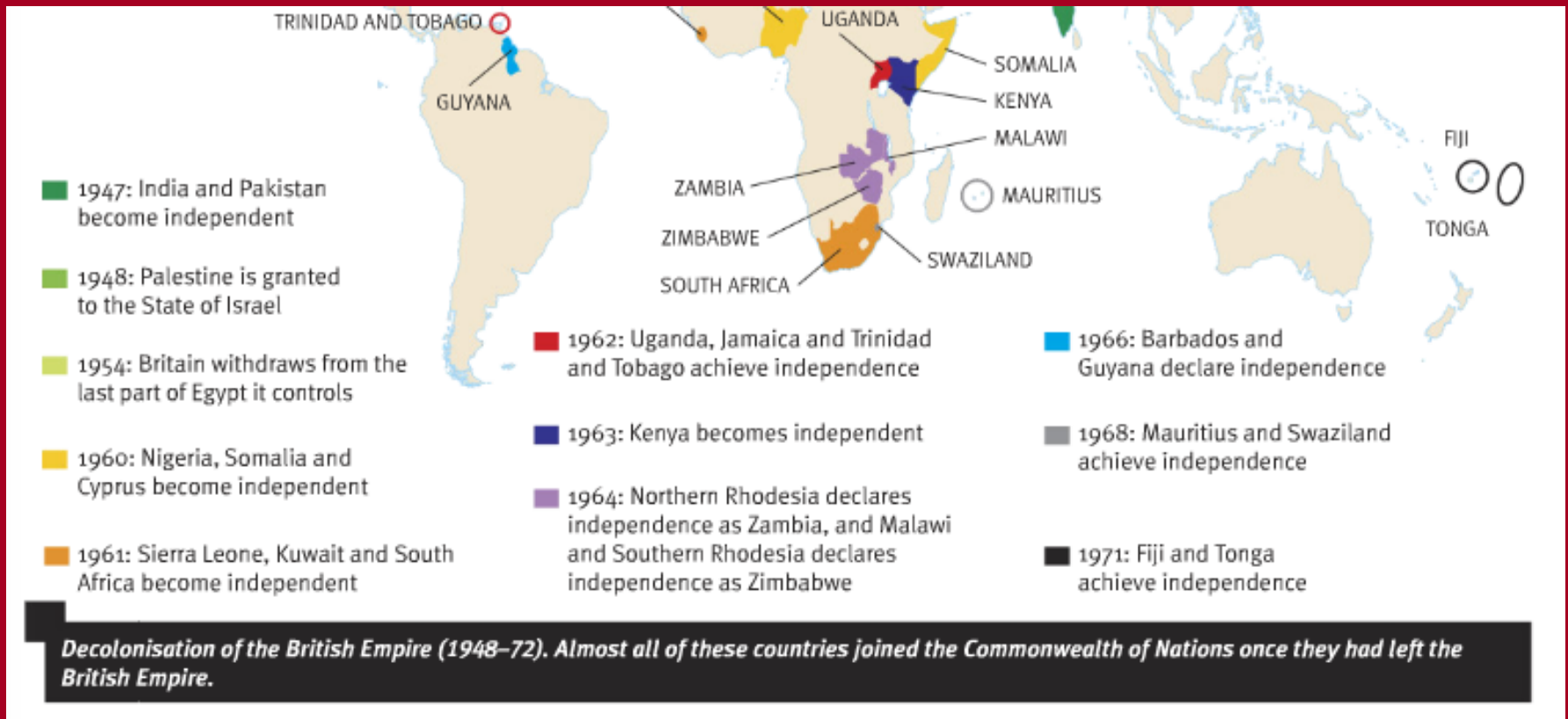
Era	Newcomers	Cause
Pre-1066	Romans, Saxons, Vikings	Invasion force
1066	Normans	Invasion force
1500s	Dutch Protestants	Religious persecution
1680s	French Protestants	Religious persecution
1840s	Irish	Potato Famine in Ireland
1880s	Jews	Pogroms in Russia
1914–18	Refugees	To escape the fighting in mainland Europe
1939–45	Refugees	To escape Nazi rule
1946	Eastern Europeans	To escape from Communism

Post 1948

- 1948: Large numbers of West Indians (from the Caribbean) began to arrive- e.g. on the *Empire Windrush* arrived at Tilbury in Essex (22nd June 1948).
- Later in 1948, another ship *The Orbita* brought 180 to Liverpool and 253 followed the year later on *The Georgic*.
- Immigrants also started to arrive from India and the Pakistan.
- By the start of 1962, around 0.7% of the population were not white.



Decolonisation of the British Empire



Why did immigrants come to Britain?

- **1948, British Nationality Act:** confirmed the right of Commonwealth citizens to come and settle in Britain.
- **Likelihood of Finding Work:** Severe labour shortages meant there were more jobs, recruiting campaigns were run in the West Indies to attract workers- especially in the London Transport and National Health Service.
- **Romantic Vision of Britain**
- **Economic Problems at Home:** e.g. Mangla Dam in Pakistan submerged some 250 villages in the Mirpur district and displaced 100,000 people. Typical migrants however, were not unemployed back home and had above-average skills.
- **Violence at Home:** e.g. violence between India and Pakistan after British controlled India was divided. Hungarians fled Soviet aggression after the Hungarian Revolution in 1956.
- **US entry restrictions.**
- **Special Circumstance:** Idi Amin expelled 80,000 Asian Ugandans.



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Tourist Class Passage \$322.00

BARBADOS - LONDON

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CARIBBEAN AGENCY

No. 12 Swan Street Bridgetown

Experience of Immigrants in Britain

- **Welcome?** discriminated against in terms of housing meant that they were usually only in a small number of towns and cities. Some landlords (e.g. notorious Peter Rachman) charged outrageous prices for overcrowded accommodation,
- **Tension:** e.g. Notting Hill Race Riots. http://www.bbc.co.uk/1/learning/2006/06/060611notting_hill_race_riots.shtml
- **Immigration Laws:** Conservative govt (under Macmillan) decided to restrict immigration into Britain from the Commonwealth using an employment voucher system. This was a response to complaints that immigrants were lazy and would not work, or undercut others wages so native born Britons could not get jobs, or were responsible for crime and failing to mix.
- **Laws protecting Immigrants:** under Labour, Race Relations Acts 1965-1968, ending discrimination in public places/ jobs, housing, provision of services and setting up Race Relations Board). (A new one in 1976 expanded on this)

Experience of Immigrants in Britain



SOURCE **B**

The latest dose of well meaning foolishness from the Home Office would extend the Act to deal with discrimination on grounds of colour, race or ethnic origins in employment, housing, insurance and credit facilities. Discrimination on any of these grounds is wicked and uncivilised. We doubt it happens as much as people think it does. The trouble is that immigrants are being encouraged to believe that if they are asked to leave a first-class railway seat, when they have only a second-class ticket, it is because of their colour.

From an article about the Race Relations Act of 1965, published in the *Yorkshire Post* in 1967.

SOURCE **C**

Anti-discrimination laws in themselves are not enough. Action must be taken to combat the disadvantage experienced by many people in minority communities, wider disadvantages, not merely discrimination. The new body (The Commission for Racial Equality) needs resources to combat this.

From a speech by Alan Beith, a Liberal MP, 1976.

SOURCE **B**

The thing about the so called Notting Hill race riots is that they were not real race riots at all. People are always fighting in an area like the ghetto; clubs are always being invaded and broken up ... the general opinion was that a few Teddy boys had simply been making a nuisance of themselves.

Taken from the autobiography of Michael De Freitas, a Black Power activist, in 1968.

SOURCE **C**

The whole thing exploded in 1958. It just became part of your life. I don't think it was a case of you try to forget it, blank it out of your mind, in a way you became immune to it, immune is the wrong word, it just became part and parcel of life, if you were to target all the incidents and racism that you encountered one could go on for weeks.

An interview with Loftus Burton after the Notting Hill riots. He was born in Dominica in 1950 and arrived in Britain in 1958 just before the riots.

SOURCE **A**



The Notting Hill race riots.

Experience of Immigrants in Britain

SOURCE

A

Three applicants (a black Briton, a white Briton and a Hungarian) applied for the same 40 jobs. The black Briton always applied first.

	White Briton	Hungarian	Black Briton
Offered job or told vacancy existed and advised to apply	15	10	1
Told 'No vacancy at present' but details taken for future reference; or asked to call back; or told 'there should be a vacancy shortly'	15	7	2
Told 'no vacancy'	10	23	37
Total	40	40	40

From *Racial Discrimination in Britain*, a report published in 1968.

Experience of Immigrants in Britain

- **Enoch Powell and Rivers' of Blood:** Conservative MP who claimed he could see storm clouds brewing for Britain because of the admission of immigrants, their unwillingness to integrate. He was sacked, but there was a lot of support for him.



Experience of Immigrants in Britain

SOURCE

D

It almost passes belief that at this moment twenty or thirty additional immigrant children are arriving from overseas in Wolverhampton alone every week – and that means 15 or 20 additional families in a decade or two hence ... We must be mad, literally mad, as a nation to be permitting the annual inflow of some 50,000 dependents, who are for the most part the material of the future growth of the immigrant-descended population. It is like watching a nation busily engaged in heaping up its own funeral pyre. So insane are we that we actually permit unmarried persons to immigrate for the purpose of founding a family with spouses and fiancées whom they have never seen.

Extract from Enoch Powell's 'Rivers of Blood' speech, 1968.

SOURCE

F

'I have three children, all of them married now, with family. I shan't be satisfied till I have seen them all settled overseas. In this country in 15 or 20 years' time the black man will have the whip-hand over the white man.' As I look ahead, I am filled with foreboding. Like the Roman, I seem to see the River Tiber foaming with much blood.

Extract from Enoch Powell's 'Rivers of Blood' speech, 1968.

Establishment of the National Front

- The National Front was an extreme right wing group set up in 1967.
- It opposed immigration and multicultural policies in Britain- it had a ban on Nazi members but it was linked with the far right.
- Well known for noisy demonstrations, did fight local elections in the 1970s, making fair inroads in some. Made some immigrants extremely uncomfortable and clashed nosily with anti-fascist groups.

The Dangers of Generalising

- There were many different groups living in different areas- they did not all receive the same experience.
- **This is a key issue to remember when analysing sources! It can be a good time for critiquing the sources.**

The Contribution Immigrants Made to British Society by the Early 1970s

- **Permanent Communities established.**
- **Economic impact:** e.g. fashion, textile production, manning factories.
- **Festivals and celebrations:** carnival tradition (e.g. St Pancras Town carnival in 1959 after the brutal murder of Jamaican Kelso Cochrane by a gang of white youths, moved in 1965 by Claudia Jones).
- **Music:** migrants music inspired a generation of white working class youth- particularly Bob Marley who helped to spawn a black British music industry based on reggae. It also appealed to Caribbean youths who had been raised in Europe and wanted to rediscover their roots.
- **Food:** Huguenots bought oxtail soup, Jews bought fried fish, smoked salmon bagels, chicken soup, Indians and Chinese. Even when adapted for English tastes.
- **However, still, immigrants less likely to achieve as good an education or job as white population.**

What impact did it have on people's lives?

The National Health Service

Access to health care

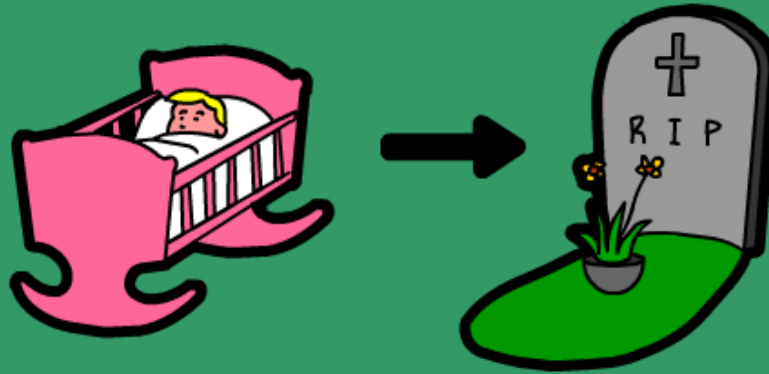
Government measures to reduce infant mortality were very effective. During World War II health services had been expanded to cope with civilian casualties and the first antibiotics were increasing life expectancy. Yet the poorer people in society could not afford basic medical care.

During the peaks of the economic depression of the 1920s and 1930s nearly three million were unemployed. In the worst-affected areas, infant mortality began to rise again.

During the war, ideas were evolving about widening the health care system to reach all people.

The National Health Service (NHS)

In 1942, William Beveridge, a civil servant, advised the government to set up a welfare state, including a free national health service, which was to give benefits 'from the cradle to the grave' for all.



The plans were passed by the post-war Labour government in 1946. Two years later the National Health Service (NHS) began. It was available free to everyone in the nation, and was to cover every aspect of health care.

So, what happened?

- British hospitals were nationalised, meaning taken over by the government.
- GPs encouraged to move from 'over doctored' areas to regions with a shortage.
- Private practice was allowed to continue (partly to pacify the doctors who were making a lot of money out of private practice and did not want to be involved in the NHS).
- The NHS came into operation in July 1948. Aneurin (Nye) Bevan was responsible for the Act though it came from the Beveridge Report.

Medical aids



Training of doctors and nurses

Hospitals and ambulance service



Vaccination programmes

Dentistry

Medical research

What the NHS provides

Eye tests

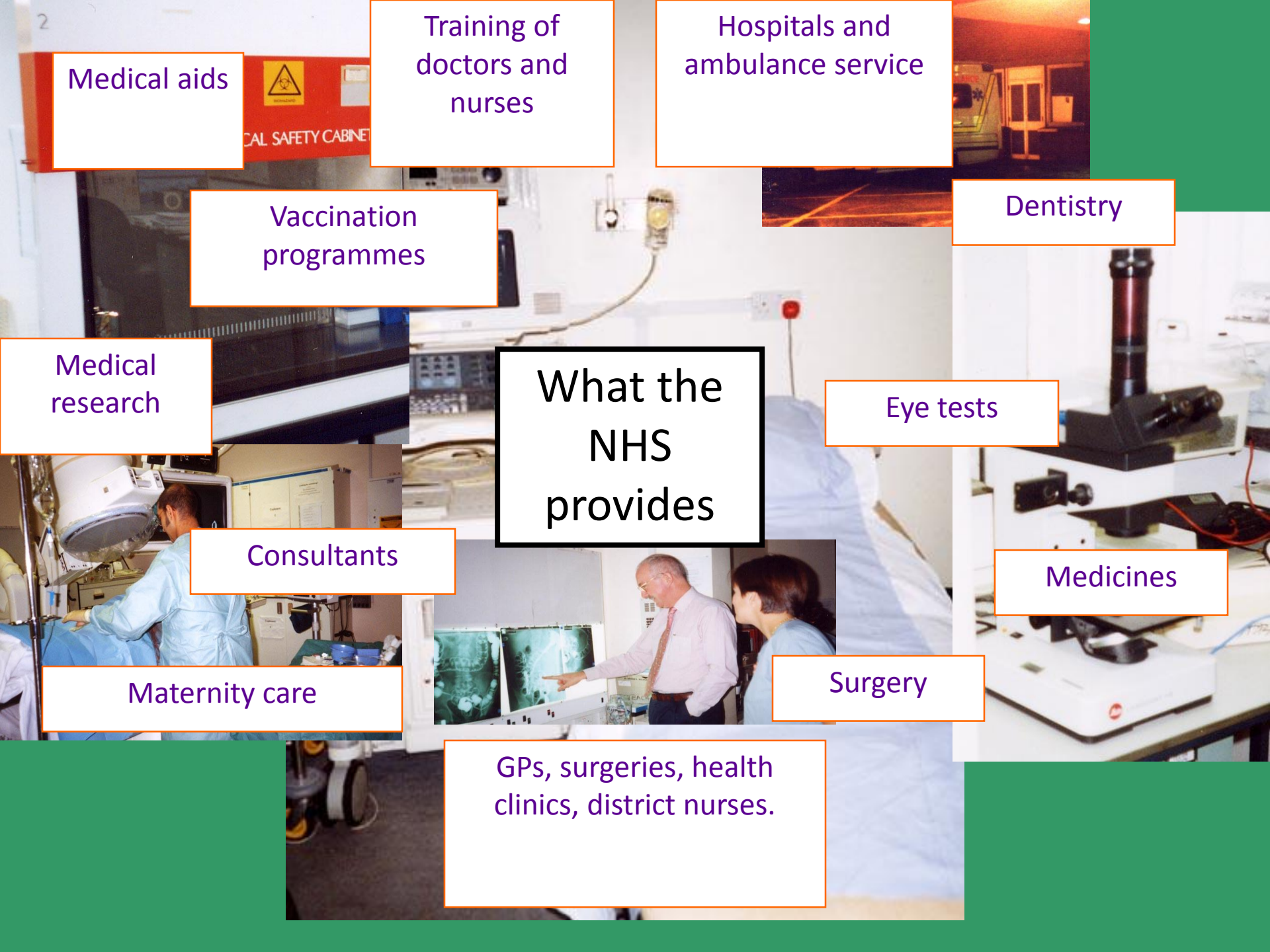
Consultants

Medicines

Maternity care

Surgery

GPs, surgeries, health clinics, district nurses.



Problems with the NHS

The effect of the National Health Service on people's health was dramatic. For the first time ever, everyone had the right to free health care. Before the NHS many could not afford to visit the doctor, let alone buy medicines or have regular treatment.

By the end of the 20th century, however, the NHS was facing one financial crisis after another. Prescription charges, introduced in the 1950s, rose steeply. Charges were introduced for dental treatment and eye tests. Unable to pay for the necessary staff, many beds remained empty while the waiting lists grew longer.

Despite the problems, anyone could be treated free when needed, regardless of their ability to pay or whether they had insurance.

Bevan's resignation from the Labour government

- April 1951, Korean war led to rising defence expenditure and new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Gaitskell decided to introduce charges for false teeth and spectacles.
- Bevan believed the socialist principle of a free health service was being compromised.
- He threatened to resign unless Gaitskell changed his mind.
- Gaitskell refused.
- Bevan resigned along with John Freeman and Harold Wilson.



A cartoon showing Harold Wilson, Aneurin Bevan, Michael Foot and Ian Mikardo attacking Herbert Morrison, Clement Attlee and Hugh Gaitskell (July 1951).

"I shudder to think of the never-ending stream of medicines which is pouring down British throats at this time".

Aneurin Bevan,
speaking at the end of
1948.

What was life like for most women in the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s?

Changes in the Life of Women

Women in the Second World War

- What do you remember from when we looked at the impact of the Second World War?
- What were women doing?
- What might you expect this to lead to?
- **What changed?**
- **1943 Equal Pay Commission:** didn't work.
- **1945 Butler Education Act:** guaranteed all females the right to a secondary education.

1950s Cult of Domesticity

Housekeeping Monthly 13 May 1955



The good wife's guide

- Have dinner ready. Plan ahead, even the night before, to have a delicious meal ready, on time for his return. This is a way of letting him know that you have been thinking about him and are concerned about his needs. Most men are hungry when they come home and the prospect of a good meal (especially his favourite dish) is part of the warm welcome needed.
- Prepare yourself. Take 15 minutes to rest so you'll be refreshed when he arrives. Touch up your make-up, put a ribbon in your hair and be fresh-looking. He has just been with a lot of work-weary people.
- Be a little gay and a little more interesting for him. His boring day may need a lift and one of your duties is to provide it.
- Clear away the clutter. Make one last trip through the main part of the house just before your husband arrives.

Housekeeping Monthly 13 May 1955

- Gather up schoolbooks, toys, paper etc and then run a dustcloth over the tables.
- Over the cooler months of the year you should prepare and light a fire for him to unwind by. Your husband will feel he has reached a haven of rest and order, and it will give you a lift too. After all, catering for his comfort will provide you with immense personal satisfaction.
- Prepare the children. Take a few minutes to wash the children's hands and faces (if they are small), comb their hair and, if necessary, change their clothes. They are little treasures and he would like to see them playing the part. Minimise all noise. At the time of his arrival, eliminate all noise of the washer, dryer or vacuum. Try to encourage the children to be quiet.
- Be happy to see him.
- Greet him with a warm smile and show sincerity in your desire to please him.
- Listen to him. You may have a dozen important things to tell him, but the moment of his arrival is not the time. Let him talk first - remember, his topics of conversation are more important than yours.
- Make the evening his. Never complain if he comes home late or goes out to dinner, or other places of entertainment without you. Instead, try to understand his world of strain and pressure and his very real need to be at home and relax.
- Your goal: Try to make sure your home is a place of peace, order and tranquillity where your husband can renew himself in body and spirit.
- Don't greet him with complaints and problems.
- Don't complain if he's late home for dinner or even if he stays out all night. Count this as minor compared to what he might have gone through that day.
- Make him comfortable. Have him lean back in a comfortable chair or have him lie down in the bedroom. Have a cool or warm drink ready for him.
- Arrange his pillow and offer to take off his shoes. Speak in a low, soothing and pleasant voice.
- Don't ask him questions about his actions or question his judgment or integrity. Remember, he is the master of the house and as such will always exercise his will with fairness and truthfulness. You have no right to question him.
- A good wife always knows her place.

1950s Cult of Domesticity

- Women belonged in the home.
- Beveridge report was based on the idea that the average family unit consisted of an employed father and an unemployed mother.
- Women were homemakers- a view encouraged by advertising.



*A Care-Free Kitchen
Is the Heart of Your Home*

See the new
De La Rue
gas cookers
in the
Advertisement
on page 10

Imagine this in your kitchen!

Wouldn't you like to see the beauty, simplicity, the De La Rue Gas Cooker in your kitchen? It's the most beautiful, most practical, most economical, most efficient, most modern, most up-to-date kitchen appliance ever made. It's the only one that's built to last. It's the only one that's built to last. It's the only one that's built to last. It's the only one that's built to last.

De La Rue
Large Capacity
GAS COOKER

*Don't hear—see the gas
and hear the sizzle.
But watch him—his eyes,
He never goes without his
eyes and Old English.*

Chivers
Olde English Marmalade

Known for its tender thick-cut peel—all the rich
goodness is there and it only costs 1/6 per jar

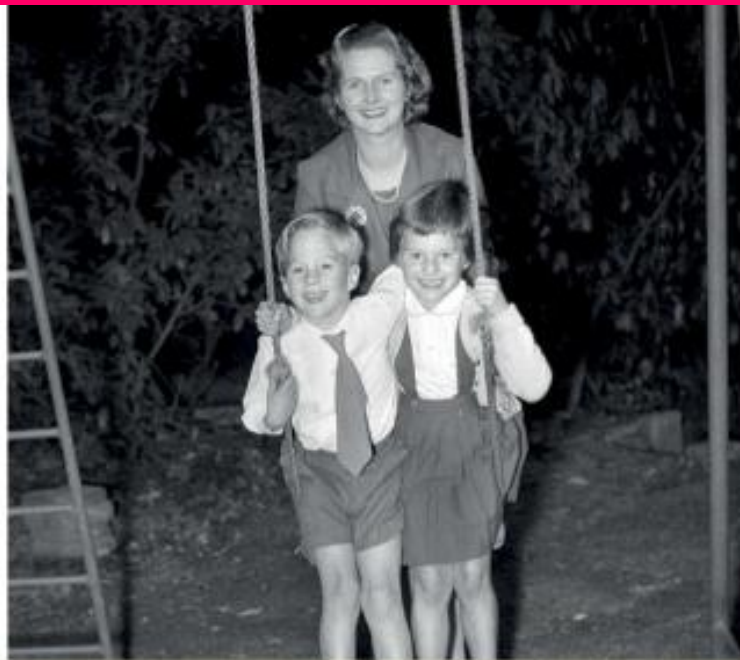
CHIVERS & SONS LIMITED
Gloucester, Cambridge and in Birmingham and London, Scotland

Changes in Education

- 1944 Education Act: outlawed the sacking of women teachers who were married. Women could also go to grammar schools and obtain a good quality secondary education.
- By the early 1960s, nearly a third of undergraduates were female and the professions saw a steady increase in the number of women entrants.
- However, girls still did a 'female' type curriculum

Wage Comparisons with Men

- More part time work available for women.
- Did not get paid much. 1940- women earned 42% of men's wages.
- Didn't change much throughout this period.



Mother and future Prime Minister: **Margaret Thatcher** with her children Carol and Mark in 1959.

SOURCE **C**

One point to be clear about at the outset is that the UK started from a very low baseline in relation to equal pay. In the 1960s earnings of full-time women as a proportion of full-time men's earnings were only just over 60% and separate (and lower) women's rates of pay were common in the private sector. So, for example, at Ford UK, there were four rates of pay for production workers – skilled male; semi-skilled male; unskilled male; female. The only group of female production workers were sewing machinists. They were paid less than the (unskilled) men who swept the floors.

From a recent report about Gender Pay Gaps in the United Kingdom.

SOURCE **B**

Is it too much to ask that women be spared the daily struggle for superhuman beauty in order to offer it to the caresses of a subhumanly ugly mate?

From *The Female Eunuch*, 1970, written by Germaine Greer, a leading feminist.

The Feminist Movement of the 1960s-1970s

- Slow pace of change frustrated women.
- Feminist movement began- arguing equality for women; equal rights in all areas, and that women should receive adequate support from the state on issues such as contraception and divorce.
- They began campaigning for this.

Changes

- Contraceptive pill (1961): announced by Enoch Powell who was then Conservative Minister of Health- allowed women to control their own bodies and thus increased opportunities in education and employment.
- Abortion Act (1967). Introduced by David Steel (1967) as a Private Members Bill. Made abortion legal.
- Divorce Reform Act (1969). Act passed by Parliament in 1969, came into effect in 1971. A couple could divorce on the grounds of adultery, cruelty, desertion for two years, by mutual consent in two years or after five if only one partner wanted a divorce.
- Equal Pay Act (1970). Established by Parliament to prevent discrimination. Meant women could support themselves and not be dependent on a man.
- Sex Discrimination Act (1975). Applied to employment, training, education, harassment and the provision of goods and services.



"I'm sorry! The Technological Age is getting too much for me!"

Cartoon by Michael Cummings, published by the *Daily Express*, 23 March 1973.

Factors leading to Changes

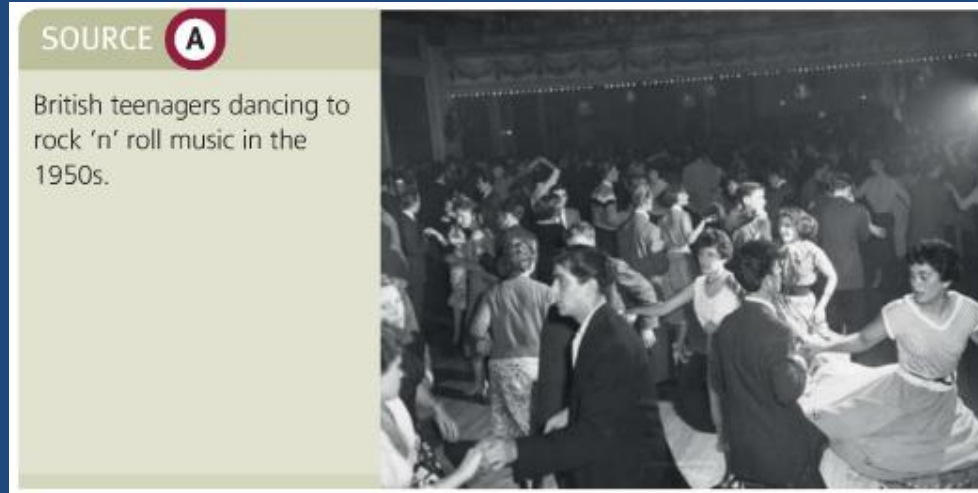
- Women's Liberation Movement: (late 60s, early 70s). 'Women's lib' was influential and brought a lot of publicity to the feminist cause. Pressure group and therefore, government had to take it seriously.
- European Influence- Britain becoming part of the EEC (joined in 1973). Britain had to comply with the treaty which demanded equal pay for men and women.
- Attitude of the Labour Government. Labour introduced most of the pro women reforms- however, some Labour MPs did not back reforms and some other parties did. Most were Private Members Bills which allowed the government to introduce legislation without splitting the Cabinet.

The Youth

Why were there changes in the lives of teenagers in the 1960s?

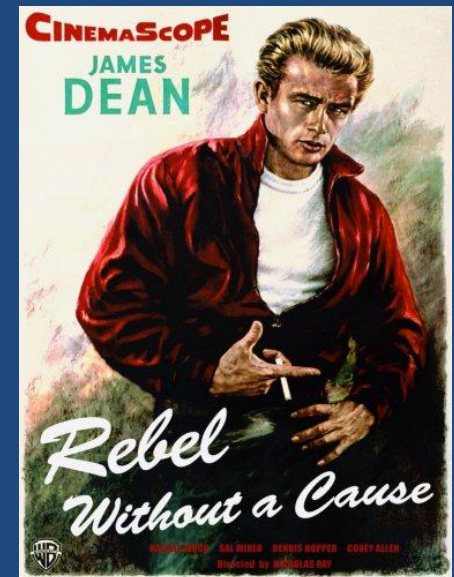
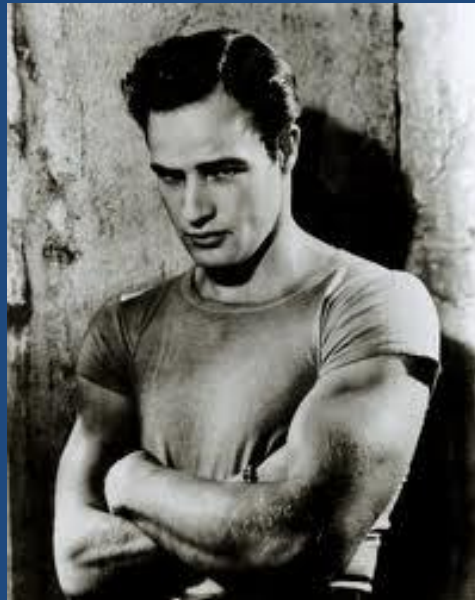
Teenagers in the 1950s.

- Had not existed before. Were known as youths, and became adults when they got married.
- During this period, they became bored of this predictable routine.



Why did things change in the 1960s?

- **Cultural Influences:** range of influences including film, television, magazines and the rock music scene- perfect for the new market of teenagers. American influence on teenagers was huge, e.g. Elvis Presley, and film stars such as James Dean and Marlon Brando. Affected fashions, speech and how leisure time was spent.



Consumer Goods

- 1950s and 1960s saw many consumer goods take off- consumer boom actively encouraged.
- Provided tools to cultivate their own styles in clothes, haircuts and travel abroad. Spearheaded a generation gap.



POP TEN

TEENBEAT ANNUAL

Behind-the-scenes news and views of the stars and their world of pop

ALBERT HAND

February 25, 1964, Every Thursday 6¢

Jackie

for go-ahead teens

BEATLES the BEATLES
the beatles
the beatles
BEATLES
the beatles
the BEATLES
BEATLES

Their biggest success story is pictured - inside! YOU'LL LOVE IT!

YEAH! YEAH! YEAH!

bee. Jay. kay.

6-337
ACE
35¢
BOOK

Wild Days And
Nights Of A
Young Hood

PLAY IT COOL

JACK GERSTINE
Screenplay & Story

SHE says

"They're real gone cool!"

(That's teenage talk for a wonderful taste!)

NEW! Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Make a full meal with Kellogg's Corn Flakes. The great-tasting, low-fat cereal is made of whole grain corn. It's a delicious, nutritious breakfast. Add a little milk and you're ready to go. Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the perfect breakfast for you. They're made with whole grain corn, and they're delicious. They're the perfect breakfast for you. They're made with whole grain corn, and they're delicious. They're the perfect breakfast for you.

How good is a perfect beauty?

Every body likes Kellogg's Corn Flakes for

June BOOK 1966

Spending Power

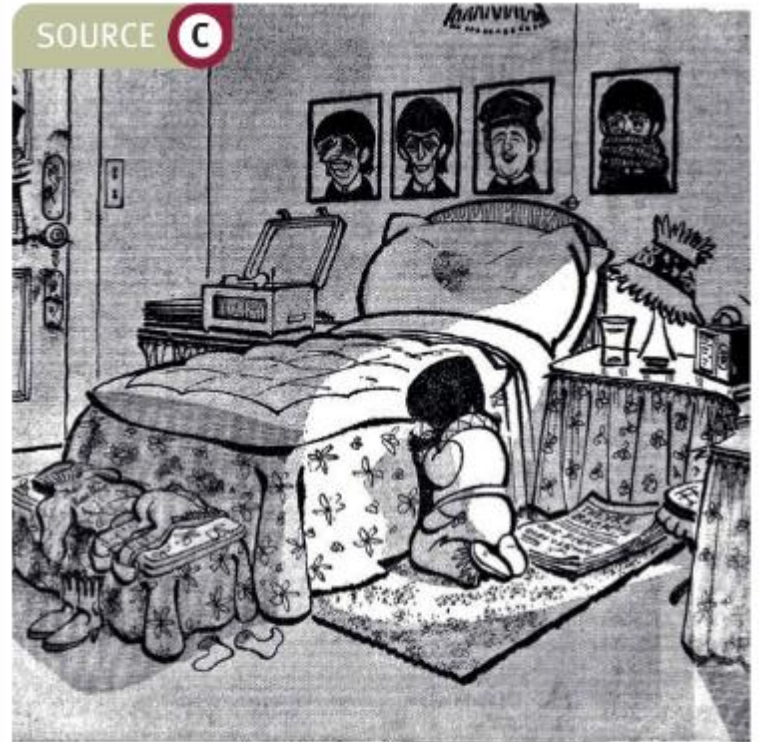
- Teenagers suddenly had comparatively huge spending power, as they were able to obtain cash from paid work.
- They soon had their own fashions, scooters, music, cafes- allowing them to make up a more unique type of identity.

SOURCE **B**

A 'youth culture' was created, due to the fact that school-leavers found it easy to get jobs. It has been calculated that in 1959 teenagers had £830 million to spend; and most of this went on buying records and record-players.

Robert Pearce, *Contemporary Britain: 1914–1979*, 1997.

SOURCE **C**



"God bless Paul, John, George and Ringo—and Lord help Cassius Clay!"

Cartoon first published by the *Daily Mail* on 25 February 1964. Paul, John, George and Ringo were The Beatles; Cassius Clay was the boxer later known as Muhammad Ali.

Teenagers Behaviour

- Idol worship- e.g. Beatlemania and the Rolling Stones.
- Became more daring when it came to expressing themselves: e.g. mini skirts- teenagers adopted trend setting behaviour instead of following trends set for them.





Emergence of a youth subculture

- Mods (sophistication on scooters) and Rockers (macho on motorcycles).
- Often clashed with each other (although also fights between rival Mod gangs).
- Fights in Brighton, Margate and Hastings in 1964, led to a panic about violence and drug use.
- Late 1960s saw hippies, skinheads and punk rockers also emerge.

WILD ONES 'BEAT UP' MARGATE

40 arrested in all-day clashes



THE GIRLS FIGHT IT OUT - Last night's riot was the first since the war in which girls took part. They fought with boys and were seen to throw stones and bricks.

BLACK EYE - A young girl was seen with a black eye after a fight with a boy. She was taken to hospital.



Evening Argus
Mobs let fly at the Buckers in fierce confront clashes
BATTLE OF BRIGHTON
Fifty arrested

SPECIAL
MINISTRY

TWO STABBED IN MARGATE BY BANGERS



Was it all a big Press exaggeration?

- Youth groups acting subversively and causing chaos sold newspapers.
- There were reports of members of the press staging photographs, stirring trouble, paying youths to chuck deckchairs etc. in order to obtain sensationalist headlines.
- Most Mods and Rockers were focusing much more on having a good time than wanting to fight each other.
- And obviously, not every teenager was a mod or rocker! Or teddy boy in the 1950s or Punk in the 1970s!



SOURCE **A**

Fights broke out yesterday between gangs of youths at three coast resorts. After a promenade skirmish at Brighton involving more than 1000, five girls were taken to hospital. At Margate two youths were taken to hospital with knife wounds and at Bournemouth between 40 and 50 youths were arrested after a fight between local gangs.

Margate magistrates imposed fines totalling £1900 on 36 people involved in Sunday's disturbances at the resort. They also gaoled three offenders for three months each and sent another five to detention centres for periods of up to six months. At Brighton two youths were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and others were fined.

Article from *The Times* published on 19 May 1964.

SOURCE

B



'I hear you've joined the Mods and Rockers, sergeant...'

Cartoon by Franklin first published by the *Daily Mirror* on 9 June 1964.

"Punish me?!? But I'm only a poor, suffering
victim of an acute attack of boredom..."



*A cartoon from 1964
commenting on violence
which took place at
Clacton between Mods
and Rockers.*

Violence and Sexuality

- Many different groups were concerned/ worried about the violent youth groups and their sexual behaviour, especially during the “free love”, “sexual revolution” years of the 1960s and with the advent of contraception etc.
- Many sources will therefore be focused around the truth of this issue- actually there was little truth to it. Most teenagers weren't identifying with these sub groups and they couldn't use the Pill anyway!

Violent and Criminal Behaviour

- Violent youth gangs, including the Teddy Boys who played a part in the Notting Hill Riots.
- Increase in recreational drug use- especially cannabis.
- Drug culture of hippies.
- The Beatles and Sgt. Pepper?
- Mick Farren: *“My own feeling is that, not just sex, but anger and violence, are part and parcel of rock n' roll. The rock concert can work as an alternative for violence, an outlet for violence. But at that time there were a lot of things that made us really angry. We were outraged! In the U.S. the youth were sent to Vietnam and there was nothing we could do to change the way the government did it. Smoking marijuana and doing things to get thrown in jail were our own way of expressing our anger, and we wanted change - I believed that picking up a guitar, not a gun, would bring about change... It's like Germaine Greer said about the Underground - it's not just some sort of scruffy club you can join, you're in or you're out... it's like being a criminal”.*

Public Protest

- 1958: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, well publicised protest marches.
- Demonstrations against Vietnam,
- Criticisms of authority- politicians, church, parents.

Changes in Education

- Education Act of 1944 ensured that secondary education was free to all pupils until the age of fourteen in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Tripartite system- grammar schools, secondary technical schools, secondary modern schools. An 11 plus decided where they went.
- Great uproar at the perceived low standards in the secondary modern schools- became comprehensive (non selective, free between 11-16).
- Expansion of university education. New universities founded; Warwick, Norwich, Lancaster, Sussex, Kent, Stirling, Essex and York. 30 new **polytechnics** built.
- 1960s- early 1970s, huge expansion in full time university students.
- LEAs paid fees and provided maintenance grants, gave young people from poorer backgrounds opportunities.



“Wonder how many more terms we’ll do before the Government work out a plan?”

Cartoon by Franklin, first published by the *Daily Mirror* on 26 July 1963.