

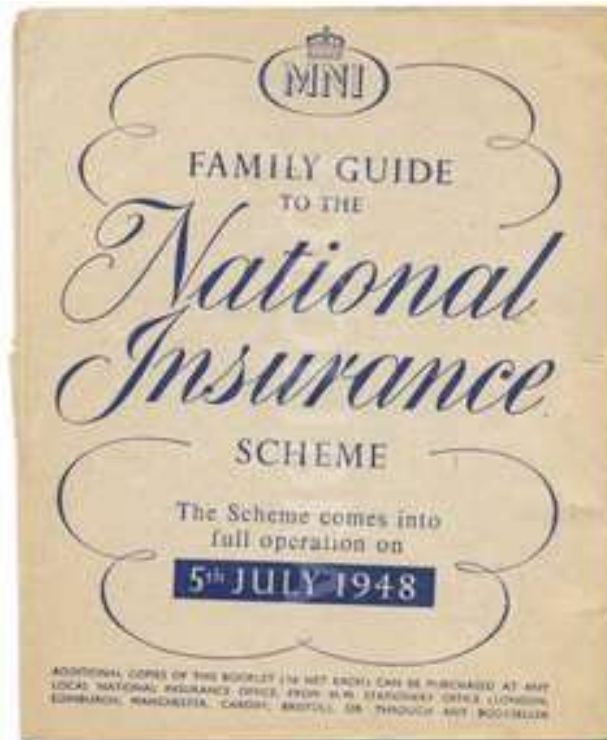
Britain since 1945

Long term changes

- Life expectancy
- Family size
- Housing conditions
- Market choices
- Sexual mores
- Democratic spirit
- Deference
- Secularization
- Geographical mobility
- Continuing urbanization
- Relative prosperity
- Multiculturalism
- Young people's autonomy



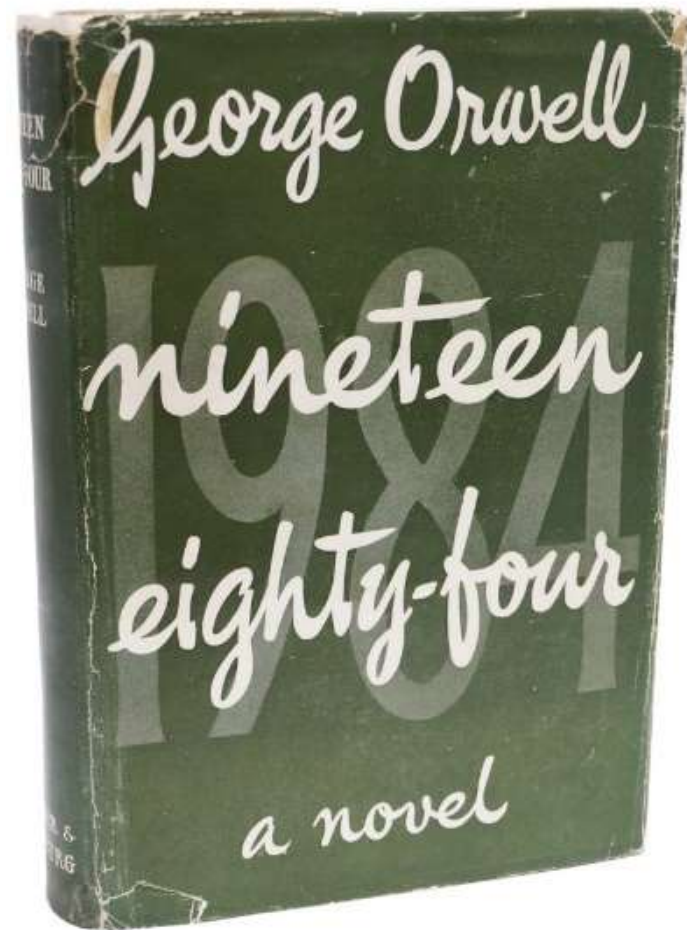
1946



1948



Founding of the NHS



1949



After the 1949 Act, the House of lords could only delay laws by one year.

Parliament Act: reduction of the power of the House of Lords

1950



60 000 British roops sent to fight in Korea. 1100 were killed.



The stone of Scone is stolen

1951



The massive public housing programme continues



Churchill PM again

BRITAIN TESTS HER FIRST ATOMIC BOMB OFF W.A. COAST

Cloud Billows High Over The Indian Ocean

(FROM OUR SPECIAL OBSERVER.)
MT. POTTER, Friday.—With a brief lightning-like flash, Britain's first atomic weapon was exploded at 8 a.m. today in the Monte Bello Islands, off the north-west coast of Western Australia.

The flash was followed by a huge expanding cloud which reached a height of 12,000ft. within about three minutes of the explosion. By that time it was about a mile across at its widest part.

Although no official announcement has been made, it is believed that the explosion was from a tower either at Flag Island or at Hermite Island—the largest in the Monte Bello group.

The Press observation point is on the highest point in Rought Range, north of the Portonovo River, and is only 35 miles from the Monte Bello Islands and only 74 miles from the centre of Barrow Island.

No Ground Shock Felt

Observers here did not feel a ground shock, but a heavy air pressure noise for the next four minutes and 12 seconds after the flash of the explosion, which occurred on the left of the flash.

At the same time pressure heard a report like a clap of thunder, followed by a prolonged rumble like that of a train going through a tunnel.

The air and ground shocks were sufficiently intense to cause slight pain in the ears.

The immediate flash resembled the top quarter of a setting sun.

A dense and impetuously turbulent cloud almost immediately shot to a height of 2,000ft.

At first they said, it quickly changed to smoke in the centre, with puffs towards the outside and brilliantly white turbulent edges.

Within two minutes the cloud, which still was like a giant cauliflower, was 10,000ft. high. A small purple-white falling ball rained on top.

Though the day's wind was strong south-easterly, it changed to west for a brief moment as the shock wave inland. By mid time the cloud was being torn about by winds at 2,000ft. and 10,000ft., but the intensely turbulent ball still rained on top.

A Faint Wisp Of Cloud

One hour after the explosion the smoke cloud—the only cloud in a clear blue sky—was beginning to take elongated stream formation as strong upper winds whirled it north along the coast.

Within two hours the only evidence of the atomic explosion was a faint whisp of cloud a few miles above the horizon. Soon after, it disappeared and disappeared.

The observation point seen by pressure from their hilltop was about as bright as, and of the same diameter as, the top segment of a setting sun.

A photographer who was looking directly towards the Monte Bello when the explosion occurred said that the flash at first was deep orange-red.

Simultaneously a large sphere of that smoke, estimated to be about one mile in diameter, shot up.

The puff immediately rocketed upwards at tremendous speed, slowly followed by billowing white smoke.

Unfavourable weather conditions in the sub-antropics held up the tests for three days.

The test was originally fixed for Wednesday but, since the weather was ready, it was decided to explode a day early, on Tuesday.

Task For The R.A.A.F.

However, though it was the clear day and all ships and aircraft had been at test stations, it was found that as it was decided to postpone the test for a day.

On the following two days, however, conditions were again unfavourable.

Second only in importance to the atomic explosion was the task of following the highly dangerous cloud of radioactive dust to find out where it landed.

This task was primarily assigned to a squadron of R.A.A.F. Lockheed bombers, specially flown to Broome from Australia (Overseas).

It is believed that they were assigned, probably at low level, by Seletars and Fittler from the carrier Sydney.

There has been no official indication that today's test completed Britain's atomic programme along this coastline, and there is conjecture on what any future tests may hold in store.

It is known that Hastings aircraft will be standing by from Perth and Moscow to take British scientists from Oudine, so that any more tests involving atomic detonations would need to be within the next week.



"A POOR MAN'S BOMB" TO HARWELL MEN

LONDON, Fri.—At Harwell, where almost all nuclear research is done in Britain, they call the atomic weapon "the poor man's atomic bomb"—whether it is quoted mainly, shall we deem, as the "Daddy Bomb."

The reason is that Britain's atomic test has been some 100,000 and 200,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb which was used on Nagasaki, Japan, in August, 1945.

Most of the research into atomic energy is done in the Harwell Atomic Energy Establishment, which is the largest of its kind in the world.

Only in the last year of its development, it is for the purpose of industry.

Many of Britain's millions of people have gone into building

News Travelled Faster Than Shock Wave

News of the explosion yesterday reached Perth—over 1,000 miles away—by telegraph one minute and 15 seconds before the shock wave from the blast was felt by housewives on the mainland—only 60 miles away.

The first news of the explosion was received in Perth from Mt. Potter at 8.3 a.m. The shock wave was felt some 12 seconds after 8.4 a.m.

Some newspapers by telegraph and telephone operators, and others printed thousands of

copies of the news.

These plans for the production of atomic energy are necessary if we are to build a bomb, they are equally necessary if we are to use atomic energy for the benefit of mankind.

Most of the research into atomic energy is done in the Harwell Atomic Energy Establishment, which is the largest of its kind in the world.

Only in the last year of its development, it is for the purpose of industry.

Many of Britain's millions of people have gone into building

R.O.1 SERIAL NO. 1

MINISTRY OF FOOD BX 930348

1953-1954

RATION BOOK (MONTAGUE W.S.H.P.)

Surname CORRI Initials J.P.

Address 126 SEELY Rd

S W 17

IF FOOD RETURN TO ANY FOOD OFFICE

F.O. CODE, No. L - G 5

1952

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1953



Coronation



1954

Lord Montagu jailed for homosexual relations

Television Act will lead to end of BBC monopoly

Daily Mirror THURSDAY MAR. 25 1954
FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE
No. 15,063

THE MONTAGU CASE

GUILTY

MONTAGU—12 MONTHS'

Pitt-Rivers and Wildeblood each get 18 months'

By PETER WOODS

THE Montagu case at Winchester Assizes ended in a packed and hushed court yesterday with prison sentences for all three accused.

After a four and a half hour retirement, the all-male jury found Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, 27, his second cousin, Michael Pitt-Rivers, 37, and Peter Wildeblood, 26, guilty of serious offences involving two airmen, Corporal Edward McNally, 25, and Aircraftman John Reynolds, 21.

Mr. Justice Ormerod passed sentences of twelve months' imprisonment on Lord Montagu and eighteen months each on Pitt-Rivers and Wildeblood.

"I am dealing with you in the most lenient way I possibly can," the judge told them.

The jury retired to consider their findings a few minutes after noon. They returned to the packed and tense court four and a half hours later.

The three men in the dock rose to their feet, their faces

MURDER GUNMAN

PITT RIVERS
Tried in the dock

WILDEBLOOD
Counsel Sir Jupp

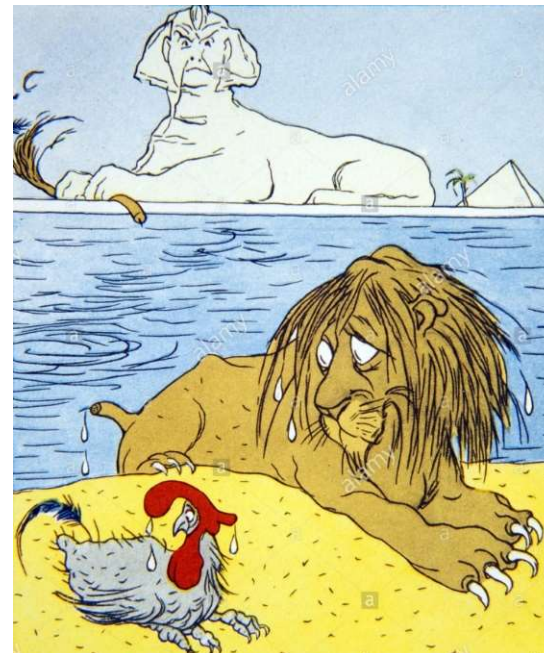
LORD MONTAGU ... he looked at a telephone call



1956



Health Minister rejects proposal for anti-smoking campaign



« Suez crisis » : failed invasion of Egypt

1957



Founding of CND



Independence of Ghana

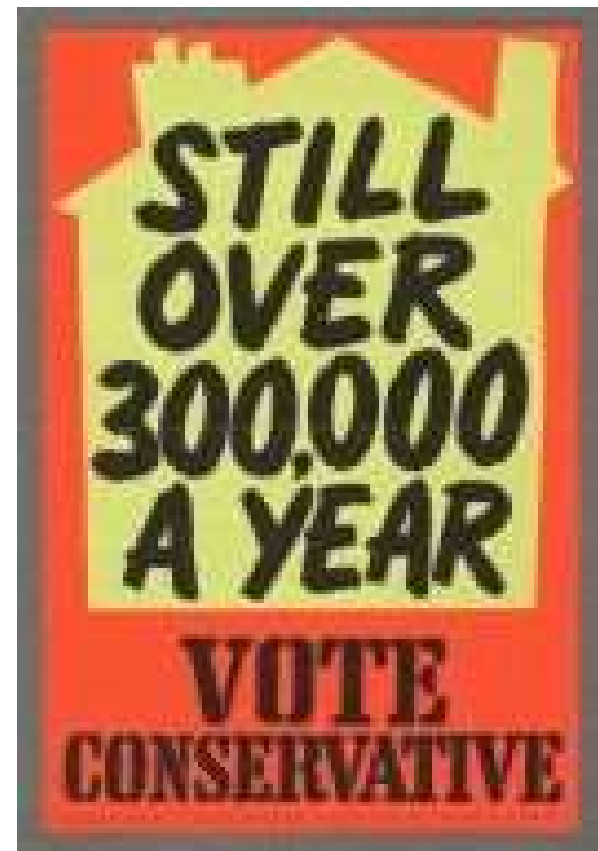
1958



Fighting in Notting Hill



Radical reform of the House of Lords



1959

1962

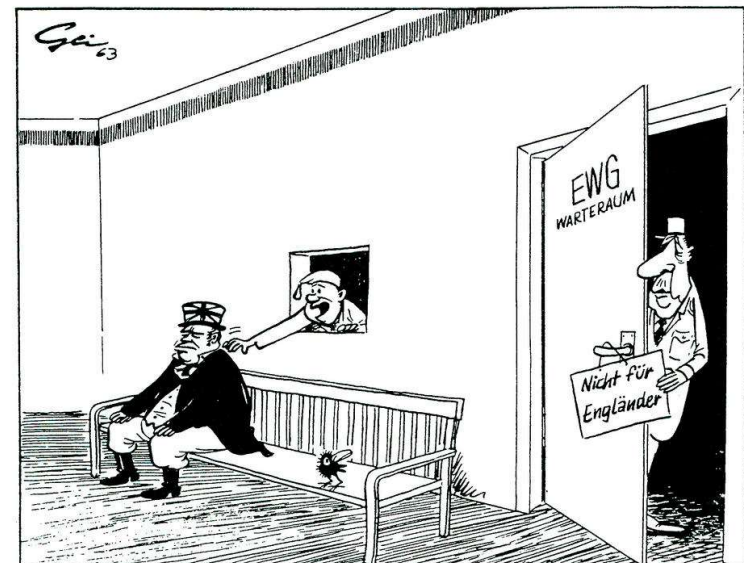


An Act to make temporary provision for controlling the immigration into the United Kingdom of Commonwealth citizens; to authorise the deportation from the United Kingdom of certain Commonwealth citizens convicted of offences and recommended by the court for deportation ...

1963



BBC 2
WILL START
SHORTLY



«Halte aus!»

1964



Harold Wilson: a new style of PM?

Labour
election
victory



Commons
vote to
abolish
Capital
punishment

1965



New leader of Conservative party



Grammar schools and Secondary modern schools phased out,

Race Relations Act 1965

CHAPTER 73

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Discrimination

Section

1. Discrimination in places of public resort.
2. The Race Relations Board and conciliation committees.
3. Proceedings for enforcement of section 1 in England and Wales.
4. Proceedings for enforcement of section 1 in Scotland.
5. Discriminatory restrictions on disposal of tenancies.

Public Order

6. Incitement to racial hatred.
7. Extension of Public Order Act 1936 s. 5 to written matter.

“An Act to prohibit discrimination on racial grounds in places of public resort; to prevent the enforcement or imposition on racial grounds of restrictions on the transfer of tenancies; to penalise incitement to racial hatred; and to amend section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936.”

Back in Time for Brixton Episode 1 (2016 BBC)



Back in Time for **BRIXTON**



0:51 / 58:52



CARCHAR DROS YR IAITH

MAE LLOEGR WEDI RHOI SAITH CYMRO YN Y CARCHAR.

Dyma'u henwau:

MYRDDIN WILLIAMS, gweithiwr ffatri, Gerlan, Bethesda. (1 flwyddyn)
FFRED FFRANSIS, Ysgrifennydd Cymdeithas yr Iaith, Y Rhyl. (2 flynedd)
GORDWY FELLOWS, gweithiwr ffatri, Y Rhyl. (1 flwyddyn)
GRONW DAVIES, myfyriwr diwinyddol, Wrecsam. (6 mis)

Mae tri arall yn apelio yn erbyn deddfyd o chwe mis yr un:

ALWYN GRUFFYDD, Botwnnog llyfrwerthwr
TERWYN TOMOS, Llanfyrnach
EURIG WYN, Deiniolen } darpar astrawon

PAM MAE LLOEGR WEDI EU CARCHARU?

Am iddynt weithredu i ennill hawliau i'n hiaith. Mae'r bechgyn wedi sefyll yn erbyn anghyfiawnder, ac ateb Lloegr fu gwrthod rhoi cyfiawnder i Gymru, a'u taffu i garchar am gyfnod hir.

BETH MAE'R BECHGYN YN YMLADD DROSTO?

1. Sianel Deledu Gymraeg yn ogystal ag un Saesneg
2. Tonfedd radio Gymraeg yn ogystal ag un Saesneg
3. Arwyddion ffyrdd dwyieithog

Mae gan Gymru hawl i'r pethau hyn fel pob gwlad a'oll yn y byd.

PAM MAE LLOEGR YN GWRTHOD Y PETHAU HYN I NI?

Am fod llywodraeth Lloegr yn ceisio ein cadw ni'r Cymry i lawr. Ei bwriad yw gwrthod i'r Gymraeg fyw yn llawn a thrwy hynny ei lladd. Dyma fu ei bwriad ers 400 mlynedd.

YR UN YW'R RHESWM DROS WRTHOD HAWLIAU'R IAITH A GWRTHOD DOD A' GWAITH I GYMRU.

Y MAE LLYWODRAETH LLOEGR EISIAU CAEL GWARED O'R GENEDL GYMREIG.

FELLY RHAID I NI FRWYDRO YN EI HERBYN — GYDA'N GILYDD.

YMNUNWCH YN Y FRWYDR DROS EICH GWLAD A'CH IAITH .

MAE'R BECHGYN YN Y CARCHAR YN DIODDEF DROSON NI —

— BAWB OHONOM !

CYHOEDDWDYD GAN CYMDEITHAS YR IAITH CYMRAEG, 24 FFORDD Y NŌR, ABERYSTWYTH (2937) Gwasg y Berllan

Sexual offences Act

Oct. 24th: "Le Jour Se Leve" Oct. 24th: Union Meeting M.D.H. 12-45.
5-40 and 8-00.

**NORTH-WESTERN HOMOSEXUAL
LAW REFORM COMMITTEE**

HOMOSEXUALITY

The Committee's representative will give personal advice to anyone with difficulties arising from the homosexual condition. Write in confidence to:

**The Secretary, N.W.H.L.R.C.,
460 Bridgeman Street, BOLTON.**

Homosexuality
decriminalized

1967

The Welsh Language Act was passed « "it is proper that the Welsh language should be freely used by those who so desire in the hearing of legal proceedings in Wales".