HOME SECURITY

Securing people's homes was one of the Government's priorities. A pamphlet was issued early in 1939 advising people on domestic defence and one of the first precautions was obscuring houses from the nir, so a trial black-out run was ordered across the country in July 1939 and air-raid exercises were conducted in many towns.

The Government produced the Anderson shelter, named after Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in 1939, designed for DIY construction in a specially dug hole in the garden. The less well off were provided with

From 1941 the Government distributed the Morrison shelter, named after Herbert Morrison, Minister for Home Security in 1941. This was like a large table-shaped cage designed to protect people for falling

In London one of the most popular refuges was the Underground.



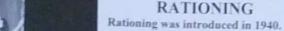








The darker side to the Home Front was the rise in crime - the dishonesty of the black market, the stealing of ration coupons, clothing and food, even stealing valuables from the bodies of people killed in the Blitz.



The government had to come up with a strategy for feeding the nation in the face of limited food imports because of German attacks on the merchant navy ships carrying food supplies to Britain.

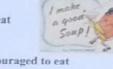
Every man, woman and child was given a ration book for food and had to register with a grocery store. The grocery store was only given enough food for the people on their list. Every time anyone bought rationed food, the grocer stuck a sticker in their ration book to indicate that the week's ration had been purchased.

At first only butter, sugar and bacon were rationed. By the middle of 1940

all meat, eggs, cheese, jam, tea and milk were also rationed. Vegetables were not rationed but were often in short supply. Dried egg was available and was used to make scrambled eggs.

The weekly ration per week per person was: 4 oz (113gm) butter or lard 12 oz (340 gm) sugar 4 oz (113gm) bacon 4 oz (113gm) cheese 2 eggs

6 oz (170 gm) meat 2 oz (57gm) tea



People were encouraged to eat potatoes as their main source of starch, as reduced wheat imports caused bread to be scarce.

'DIG FOR VICTORY'

The campaign to grow more food quickened as the Battle of the Atlantic cut supplies. People were encouraged to plant vegetables instead of flowers and to dig up lawns to grow food.

Restrictions were lifted on the keeping of poultry and rabbits in gardens





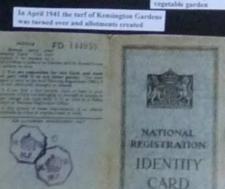




war to make the weekly mer on go further







CLOTHES RATIONING

On 1st June 1940, clothes rationing was introduced and special clothing coupons were issued.

At first, adults were allocated 66 coupons a year, later cut to 48. then to 36.

A man's suit needed 22 coupons, a coat 16 and a dress 11. Children's allocation depended on size and age.

Towards the end of 1941 'Utility Clothing' was introduced to try to combat the growing cost of clothes and the shortage of materials and strict regulations were introduced. such as a maximum length for skirts which had to be straight. no frills and shorter socks for men. Mothers became experts in making garments out of unwanted material. such as a dressing gown out of a blanket.





