

1. From Free Health Care to Free Sex, 1945-1965
 - a. Elections 1945
 - i. War coalition falls apart
 - (1) Churchill calls for new elections for July
 - ii. Labour wins
 - (1) Labour 393
 - (2) Conservatives 213
 - (3) Liberals 12
 - (4) Other 20
 - (a) 2 CPGB
 - iii. Why? Two-part answer
 - (1) What Churchill and the Conservatives represented
 - (2) What Attlee and Labour represented
 - b. Roots of Britain's Turn towards Socialism
 - i. Labour Party *was* committed to Socialism.
 - (1) *Let Us Face the Future*, Labour Party election platform (1945)
 - (2) The components of Socialism in practice?
 - ii. The British people experienced Socialism since 1909, especially during both World Wars; especially in the Second World War where a sort of "war socialism" developed.
 - (1) World War I
 - (2) After 1918 and during the 1920s and 1930s
 - (3) WW II
 - (4) Less obviously The Blitz = the "citizen's war"
 - iii. Beveridge Report, which was published during the war in 1942.
 - (1) War on 5 Giants: Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, Idleness
 - (2) Sir William Beveridge's Report recommended a universal scheme of social insurance, and a national health service.
 - c. Labour's Socialist Agenda, 1945-1951
 - i. So, what did the British mean by Socialism in 1945?
 - (1) Nationalization
 - (a) 1946-1949, nationalized the Bank of England, coalmining, cable and wireless, railways, canals, road haulage, electricity, gas, and iron and steel industries.
 - (i) Only iron and steel aroused any controversy.
 - (b) What is nationalization?
 - (i) minister appointed by Government with Board
 - (c) Major industries be nationalized.
 - (i) How did they pay for this? Use £2.4 billion of Marshall Aid.
 - (2) Welfare state growth extensive and comprehensive.
 - (a) 1946, National Insurance Act and National Health Services Act
 - (i) based on recommendations of the Beveridge Report.
 - (b) 1948, The National Health Service free hospitals opened.
 - (c) Cradle-to-grave health and welfare care, as well as unemployment coverage. Comprehensive, single insurance scheme for all.
 - (d) Welfare state in the long run expensive
 - (i) Labour increased tax rates, in part as a means of redistributing wealth.
 - (ii) Not expensive in short run because absence of unemployment through 1950s.
 - (3) Social Justice/Fairness? Redistributing wealth through tax.
 - (a) Labour's other attempts less successful.
 - (i) Some public housing provided, but massive housing shortage

- (2) Youth as a market (music, from 1956, new consumerism; baby-boom from 1945; amphetamines on black market by 1961)
 - (3) new cultures: West Indians in Britain (marijuana)
 - (4) Profumo Affair (Sec. of State for War lies to Parliament about his relationship with Christine Keeler, who had also had relationship with Capt. Yevgeny Ivanov, Asst. War Attache of Soviet Embassy)
- ii. Good-bye to All That.