

was often expressed in subscriptions, but for deliverance, and above all for those who had died in bringing that deliverance. These components of the Intangible Memorial were key to the debates that raged on the design of a Town Memorial. A practical aspect too was that for the many bereaved who could hold no funeral and had no grave to tend, a memorial and a Remembrance ceremony could stand in their stead. The Intangible Memorial thus informed the choice of a suitable site for the Town Memorial.

Finally, the Intangible Memorial was a bringing together, a secular and religious mix wherein the whole community could be joined. The community was not just the present, but the past and the future people also. For the Intangible Memorial remembers the past and uses it as a lesson for the future.

The Town Memorial was unveiled on 5th November 1924. It was beautiful. It may have been long in coming, but during that time the Intangible Memorial had been negotiated and matured. Moderate and restrained in its material form, the Town Memorial was enormous in intangible antecedent and meaning. In a phrase, the Town Council had "got it right". This was a feeling shared by Doverians of the time. As a Councillor said, it was "one of the most popular things that had happened in Dover for a great many years".

The story above is but one version of many of the Intangible Town Memorial. Also, the tale does not end at the unveiling. There is much more to tell about the Meaning of the Town Memorial, and the next part of this series will explore further. But in the meantime, next time you pass, do have a look at the Town Memorial. What does it mean to you? Which version of the Intangible Town Memorial lives inside *your* head?

FOOD *for* THOUGHT

Alan Lee

As we are looking forward to celebrating Christmas let us think back to those dark days of January 1940. The British Government had just introduced food rationing to the country with most foods rationed either by weight or by points or by cost.

Some of the amounts for each adult per week were: meat by cost 1 shilling and 10 pence, sugar 8 ounces, 4 ounces of butter or fat, 4 ounces bacon, 3 pints milk, 2 ounces tea, 1 ounce cheese and 1 egg. Other foods such as dried fruit, biscuits, jam, rice and tinned food were given a point's value, or to the holder of the ration book, coupons.

Every family had to register at the shop or store where the food was to be purchased and this was the only place that the family could buy its food.

Each member of the family had his or her own ration book; adults had a buff coloured book, with blue for children over three and green for babies.

This was a period of great innovation within the kitchen. Such dishes as Tripe and Onions and Faggots and Pease Pudding made an appearance and are still popular today. Also some of the fillings for sausages were strange to say the least.

Then a big blow to a large number of British people came in July of 1940, that great favourite and *cure all* Tea was placed onto the ration list.

Fresh fish was never rationed but

R.B.1
18

MINISTRY OF
FOOD

1943-1944

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3

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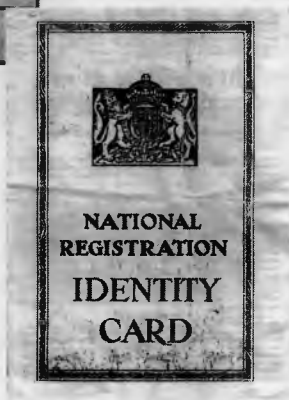
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3. If you lose a lost Identity Card or have in your possession a Card not belonging to yourself or anyone in your charge, you must hand it in at once to a Police Station or National Registration Office.
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was almost impossible to get hold of, although tinned Tuna, Snook and Whale could be bought.

Vegetables were grown all over Britain which ensured a good and constant supply. A great many people grew their own in those days, either in their gardens or in an allotment.

Bread was also in quite good supply although wheat and flour was sometimes hard to come by in the shops. This also led to millers grinding more of the husks in with the flour. Although the appearance was not as nice it had the effect of increasing the nutritional value. About the same time the Ministry of Food prohibited the sale of white bread as it did not contain enough vitamins, thus more new varieties of brown bread were introduced such as Husk and Hovis.

For the first time the country saw food substitutes introduced, margarine instead of butter and saccharin instead of sugar in

tea. Other items were introduced in a dried powdered form, such as milk, egg and potato.

Alternative foods began to make an appearance, Spam from America, Corned Beef from Argentina and New Zealand and the smaller pilchard arrived.

So as we all look forward to a varied and healthy repast over the festive season let us just spend a moment to remember what was being served during the war years and just afterwards.