

# THE LONDON BUS

KS2 EDUCATION PACK

## FARES PLEASE!

BY PETER DANIEL

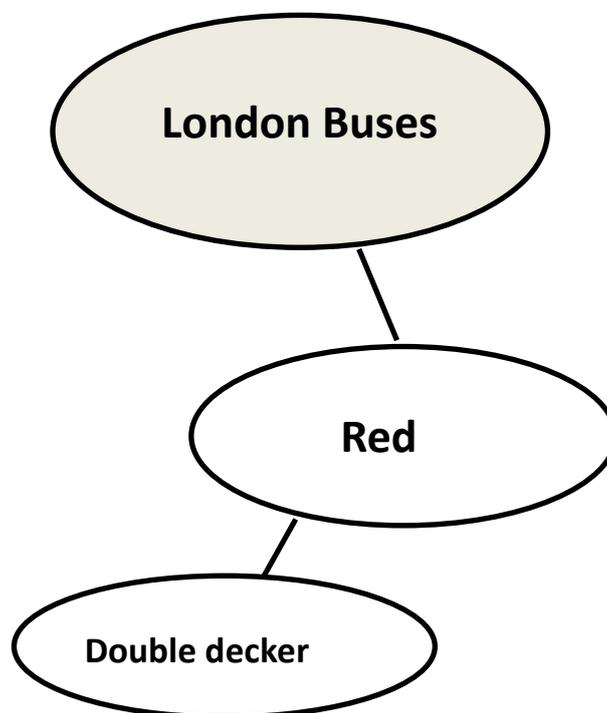


**digital:works**  
participation through creative media

The Fares Please! film is online here:  
[www.faresplease.org.uk/film.html](http://www.faresplease.org.uk/film.html)

# WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT LONDON BUSES?

**ACTIVITY:** Before watching *Fares Please!* write down everything you know about London's buses. When you have watched the film use a different colour to highlight all the new information you have learnt.



# OMNIBUS LAW 1836

THE TIMES 30TH JANUARY 1836

Look at these original rules written for London's first bus passengers in 1861. With a partner circle any that would still be useful today.

## OMNIBUS LAW.

1. Keep your feet off the seats.
2. Do not get into a snug corner yourself, and then open the windows to admit a North-wester upon the neck of your neighbour.
3. Have your money ready when you desire to alight. If your time is not valuable, that of others may be.
4. Do not impose on the conductor the necessity of finding you change; he is not a banker.
5. Sit with your limbs straight, and do not with your legs describe an angle of 45, thereby occupying the room of two persons.
6. Do not spit upon the straw. You are not in a hogsty, but in an omnibus, travelling in a country which boasts of its refinement.
7. Behave respectfully to females, and put not an unprotected lass to the blush, because she cannot escape from your brutality.
8. If you bring a dog, let him be small and confined by a string.
9. Do not introduce large parcels—an omnibus is not a van.
10. Reserve bickerings and disputes for the open field. The sound of your own voice may be music to your own ears—not so, perhaps, to those of your companions.
11. If you will broach politics or religion, speak with moderation: all have an equal right to their opinions, and all have an equal right not to have them wantonly shocked.
12. Refrain from affectation and conceited airs. Remember that you are riding a distance for six pence which, if made in a hackney-coach, would cost you as many shillings; and that, should your pride elevate you above plebeian accommodations, your purse should enable you to command aristocratic indulgencies.

# OMNIBUS LAW 2016

Watch Fares Please! and with a partner decide a list of ten rules that passengers should follow today to keep London buses running safely for the public.



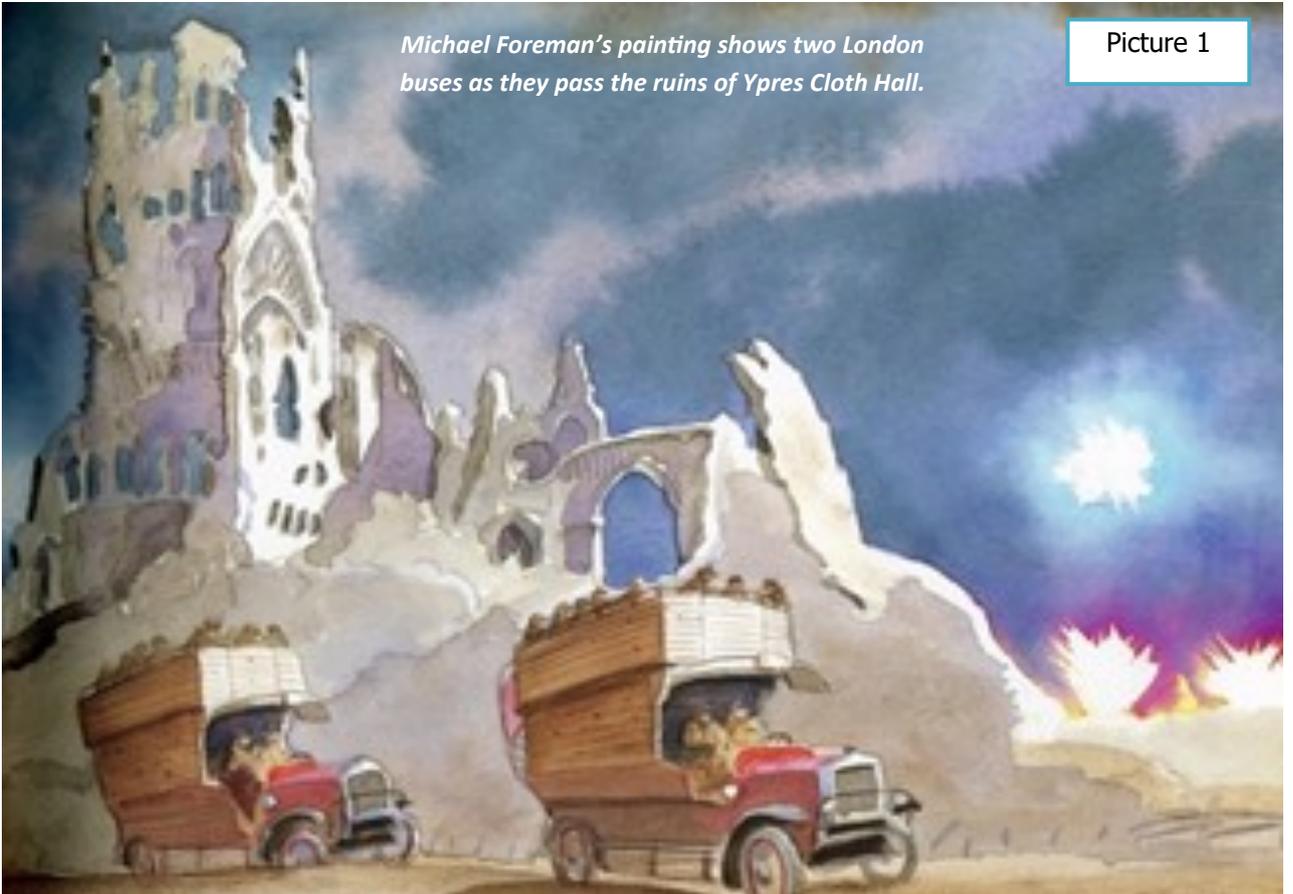
My Rules

# VICTORIA STREET TO BERLIN

London buses with their drivers and conductors were commandeered by the army to transport soldiers to the Flanders trenches in WW1.

Michael Foreman's painting shows two London buses as they pass the ruins of Ypres Cloth Hall.

Picture 1



Picture 2



*"There was a slight fog, and it was pitch black, except that now and again a flare would shine dimly through the mist, dying out, and making the darkness still more intense"*

Sergeant Bernard Joseph Brookes' 1914 diary.

Michael Foreman pictured some of these buses in his book *'War Game'*. Look carefully at the two pictures here before completing the table. This will support your writing in the next activity, where you will be writing a postcard from Flanders as London General driver Jim Woodward (see p7) back to his wife back home in London.

**Using the Senses to Analyse Imagery**

Picture Focus	What can you see?	What might you hear?	What could you feel?	What might you taste?	What can you smell?
1					
2					

# VICTORIA STREET TO BERLIN



Jim Woodards with wife and child, 19 June 1915



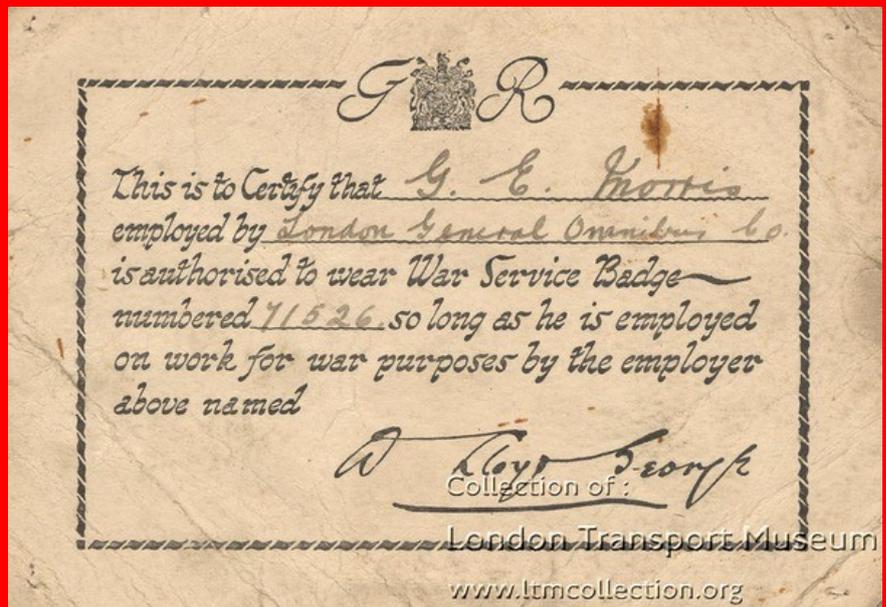
Woodards enlisted in 1915. He left behind a wife and new-born baby. His photograph is mounted in a brooch worn by his wife as a keepsake.

London General Driver Jim Woodward was a winner of the Military Medal.

When war broke out, the Army was short of experienced lorry drivers. Young busmen like Jim Woodards, otherwise exempt from military service, were urged to volunteer. Although awarded the Military Medal, Woodard's war record did not count as 'continuous service' with the bus company, which had a damaging effect on his promotion opportunities and pension.



Collection of:  
London Transport Museum  
www.ltmcollection.org



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London Transport Museum  
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## Portrait of G E Morris, London General Omnibus Company bus driver, c1916

**Reserved Occupations :** Essential transport jobs such as bus and train drivers were classed as Reserved Occupations. Such workers were barred from joining up, and were only released when their skills were urgently required for military purposes.

The items above belonged to Mr GE Morris, a bus driver with the London General Omnibus Company. When the First World War broke out, he was too old to join the bus convoys going to France. The certificate show that he is exempt from military duty.

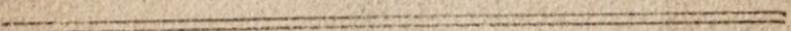
VICTORIA STREET TO BERLIN

CARTTE POSTALE

Correspondance



Adresse



# BUS PIRATES 1926

In May 1926 Britains' miners walked out and other industry workers joined them, creating the first general strike in Britain. Read about what happened and create your own headlines on page 10.

## “CEASE WORK” ORDER.

### The General Strike Begun.

### Greatest Industrial Convulsion Country Has Ever Known.

### London Walking to Work.

#### FORGOTTEN BICYCLES BROUGHT OUT AGAIN.

But those who walked took their troubles philosophically, and all along the route exchanged light-hearted quip and badinage with those who travelled upon wheels. Rusty, decrepit old bicycles that had long since forgotten the road were brought out again, and many an individual possessing a tandem picked up a second rider on the way. In most of the suburbs of London a few pirate 'buses gleaned a rich harvest, and each time a 'bus arrived at the stopping point there was a wild, though good-natured, stampede to mount it. Few private motor cars displayed a vacant seat.

#### DEMONSTRATORS SCATTERED BY POLICE.

A big crowd gathered outside the Houses of Parliament last night, and when Big Ben tolled the fateful midnight hour many of them joined others who had remained at the end of Downing-street. Then began a march through the West End. One of the demonstrators, who carried a Red Flag, came in for police attention, and after a sharp struggle he was deprived of his emblem. The march proceeded a little further until the police escort turned and scattered the demonstrators, some of whom fell in their hurried flight.



Small bus operators had a brief moment of triumph over the LGOC during the General Strike in May 1926. Nearly all LGOC busmen took strike action. The only buses on the streets were pirates such as this Peraeque Company Leyland. It is shown here in Regents Park, and is going to Streatham. The destination board, hand-written in chalk, shows that it was not a regular but a 'pirate' bus service.



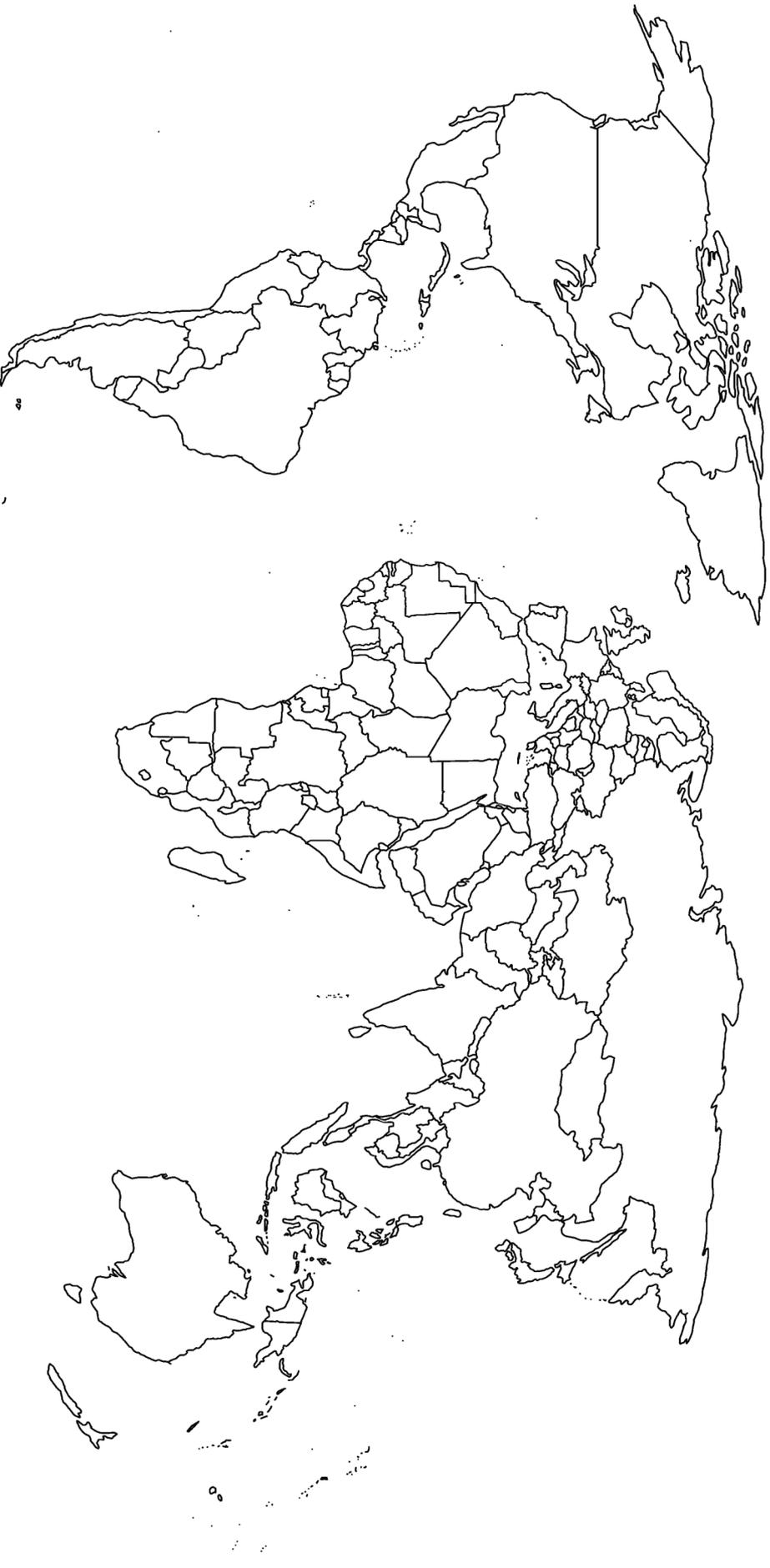
Supporters of striking miners in the General strike.

Before WW1 the London General Omnibus Company (LGOC) was the principal bus operator in London. After the war Arthur Partiridge's Chocolate Express bus company was the first of over 250 independent pirate operators to seize the opportunity to challenge the LGOC. It was used in London until the company was compulsorily purchased with the formation of the London Passenger Transport Board in 1933.



**ACTIVITY: Before watching the Fares 1 film**

- **Use an Atlas to find out which countries were in the British Empire and colour them in red.**
- **Colour Britain in blue.**
- **Watch the Fares Please film. Where did the migrants who came to work for London Transport come from?**



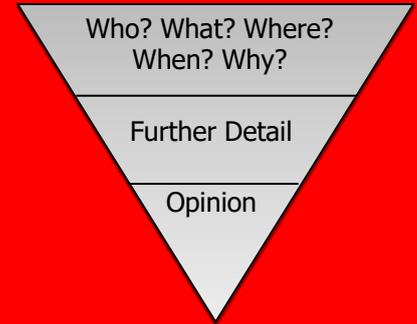
# AN EYE FOR AN EYE 1962

A newspaper report needs to include all the relevant information to inform the reader. It should also be detailed, facts and accounts from witnesses add to the successfulness of a newspaper arti-

All good journalists will ensure that a newspaper article answers the 5 Ws: **Who?** **What?** **Where?** **When?** **Why?**

Look at this example and then try it yourself.

At Horseferry Road Magistrates Court the week before last two youths, aged sixteen and twenty, were sentenced to five months detention for causing bodily harm to Mr. Carew.



Above is a suggested layout for a report.

Read the rest of this article, 'An Eye for an Eye' about what happened to Ken Carew in 1962.

## An Eye for an Eye?

Mr. Kenneth Carew, a young West Indian, recently joined here by his wife, young children and widowed mother, began work as a London bus conductor on September 2. On that day, fourteen teenagers boarded his bus and soon made themselves objectionable. Some of them shouted, "Black man" and "rubber lips" at Mr. Carew. He found it difficult or impossible to collect their fares. The bus came to a stop. The teenagers gave the signal for the bus to restart. Mr. Carew, as was his duty, rebuked them, pointing out that it was his job to start the bus. Two of them attacked him, kicking him ferociously. He backed down the stairs, but a final kick caught him full in the face. He was admitted to hospital, where one of his eyes had to be removed. Mr Carew, a strong Christian, was glad that justice had been done and said that despite the loss of his eye he was willing to forgive his attackers and would not seek out further revenge.

Record **who**, **what**, **where**, **when** and **why** in the table below.

	Record <b>who</b> , <b>what</b> , <b>where</b> , <b>when</b> and <b>why</b> in the table below.
1. <b>Who</b> is the story about?	
2. <b>What</b> happened?	
3. <b>Where</b> did it happen?	
4. <b>When</b> did it happen?	
5. <b>Why</b> did it happen?	

The conductor's  
thoughts and feelings

## AN EYE FOR AN EYE 1962

First person accounts, thoughts and feelings

These ideas could really help when you want to include an eye-witness account (from the young boy or lady passenger) to strengthen your report.



What might the young boy be thinking?

What do you think the lady could be saying?

*'Back in our country as a youngster, you say "Morning" that's how we were brought up. I was walking all the way to the garage from Hindes Road one Saturday morning and I was speaking to everybody and not one answered and I did look so silly!'*  
Harold Blackman left Barbados to work as a conductor from Harrow Weald Garage in June 1963

# AN EYE FOR AN EYE 1962

**Headline:**

**Lead line; (Who, what, where, when, why)**

**I first witnessed.....**

**Next...**

**Finally**

**Conclusion (Why do you think everyone should know about this story?)**

# A POSTCARD HOME TO BARBADOS

**ACTIVITY:** Imagine you are Chris Hope. Write a postcard home

Plan your postcard below then use the template to write it up.

*'There weren't many black people with houses and there weren't many white people who would rent to black people. Even though there were "To Let" signs outside, the owner would say the room had gone.'*

– Chris Hope, recruited in Barbados as a bus conductor, 1961

Who are you writing to?

How are you enjoying your job on the buses?



What experience did you have of finding a home

What makes you determined to stick it out?



# SEEING IT THROUGH 1944

Poet Sir Alan Patrick Herbert and artist Eric Kennington's were both former soldiers who were greatly moved by the bravery of the ordinary London bus workers during the Blitz. They created a set of posters for London transport to honour these heroes.



## Seeing it through

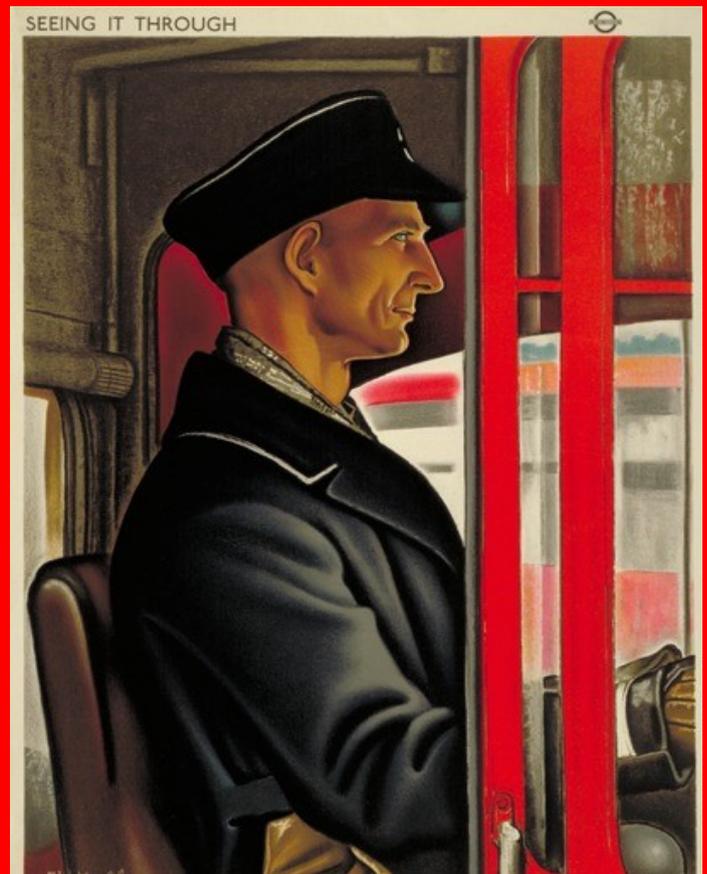
### Mary Morgan: Bus Conductress

How proud upon your quarterdeck you stand,  
Conductor - Captain of the mighty bus!  
Like some Columbus you survey the Strand,  
A calm newcomer in a sea of fuss.  
The sirens blow and death is in the air:  
Still at her post the trusty Captain stands,  
And counts her change, and scampers up the stair,  
As brave a sailor as the King commands.

Either watch the **Fares Please** film or listen to interviews on the website and create a new 'Seeing it through 2016' poster and poem based on one of the stars of the film.

## Seeing it through Albert Coe: Bus Driver

Bus driver, bus driver how bravely you steam,  
Like a very big ship in a very small stream.  
Every refuge a reef, every shadow a snare  
But all are the same to a master of care.  
Bus driver, bus driver we board you a shivering quiver,  
We're safe and snug now you're here to deliver,  
But on through the darkness you rumble along  
With no mate at your side and no eyes but your own.  
Bus driver, bus driver the sirens have gone  
It's too late to turn round now you just have to go on  
Bus driver, bus driver I know you won't think me a snob  
If I whisper, "Bus driver I don't want your job."



# SEEING IT THROUGH 2016



## SECTION 1:

Look on the Fares Please! website Interviews page.

- Choose one of the interviewees and take time to listen to their interview.
- Use the template below to jot down an outline of their story.

<http://www.faresplease.org.uk/>

**Interviewee name:**

**Age**

**Date joined London Buses**

Why did your interviewee join London Buses?

What were the major or funny events in your interviewee's life on the buses?

In your opinion, why do they deserve to have a new 'Seeing it through 2016' poster?

# SEEING IT THROUGH 2016

**SECTION 2: Now try a poem like WW2 London transport poet A.P. Herbert that can tell the story of one of the interviewees on the film Fares Please!**

## **My list of words and phrases**

Write a list of words or phrases for your poem

Use your answers to section 1 to help you

## **Sort out my list of words and phrases**

Now look at all the thoughts you have jotted down. Can you put them into some sort of order?

Think about the mood or tone of what you are trying to say.

## **The final draft of my poem**

Ask a partner to read through what you have written. What works well? What isn't clear and needs improving?

When you have done this give your epitaph a title and write your final draft in this box

# SEEING IT THROUGH 2016

**SECTION 3: Design a poster based around your interviewee's story and add the words of your short poem**



# GLOBAL ICON

According to the Chinese Daily First newspaper most of the British hand over routine at the 2008 Beijing Olympics missed the mark except the big red London bus a much loved symbol



David Beckham (right) was supposed to kick a football towards the red circle in the centre of the Bird's Nest stadium, in the end, just like any of his penalties at a football match, he totally missed it.



A Chinese blogger complained Boris Johnson (left) did not take the occasion seriously and should not have put his hand in his pocket



Chinese media attacked Boris Johnson for being 'rude, arrogant and disrespectful' at Olympic ceremony by waving the flag triumphantly.



The Chinese said Leona Lewis and Jimmy Page were not famous enough to explain the low key reaction to their performance.

# GLOBAL ICON

**ACTIVITY:** Watch Fares Please! With a partner write down FOUR reasons why the red London bus is a global icon. (A famous symbol of London)

