

Retro Times

December 3, 1972

Re-imagining the Past

WHITLAM WINS

FEDERAL ELECTION RESULTS

LABOR 67 SEATS, LIBERALS 23, COUNTRY PARTY 20



Vietnam War

COMING HOME

A.D.F. To Quit Vietnam



Private Malcolm (Bubba) Finn Returning from his Last Patrol

Retro Times. August 18, 1972

Prime Minister McMahon has been forced to announce the withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam following a series of politically embarrassing disasters. On July 6 last year, Labor leader Gough Whitlam had met with the Chinese Premier, Chou En Lai, and the two had agreed that the war in Vietnam must end. Mr Whitlam blamed the Americans for causing the war in Vietnam by the way it had sabotaged the Paris Peace talks in 1954. The Labor leader also promised to recognise the People's Republic of China when he won government in Australia.¹ McMahon responded by telling a young Liberals Meeting "he doubted he had ever read"² "such a damaging and irresponsible series of declarations by any political leader in all my time in politics in Australia He even told Mr Nixon how to run his administration or get thrown out. What an impertinence to the leader of the United States. It is not likely to be forgotten by the American Administration".³

Unfortunately for Mr McMahon, he had not been informed by the Nixon administration that he (Nixon) would be visiting China not long after Whitlam, and this would leave the McMahon government with no option but to follow Whitlam's policies.

It is difficult to understand why the decision to withdraw Australian Troops from Vietnam had taken so long when in early 1970 the Department of Foreign Affairs was indicating that America was becoming less concerned with communist expansion into Asia. The 'domino' theory that had taken America into Vietnam on the pretext of opposing communism is losing traction. The reasons for Australia being in Vietnam, other than following the U.S., have always been contentious, and are becoming ever more doubtful. Public opinion against the Vietnam War, according to Gallop polls, had been above 55% from as long ago as August 1964.⁴ The government continuing to ignore the changing times and the wishes of the people can only be seen as a death wish.

Whilst there are many people for whom Whitlam raises many doubts and questions it seems the only real question at the election will be "will Whitlam win the election, or will McMahon lose it"?

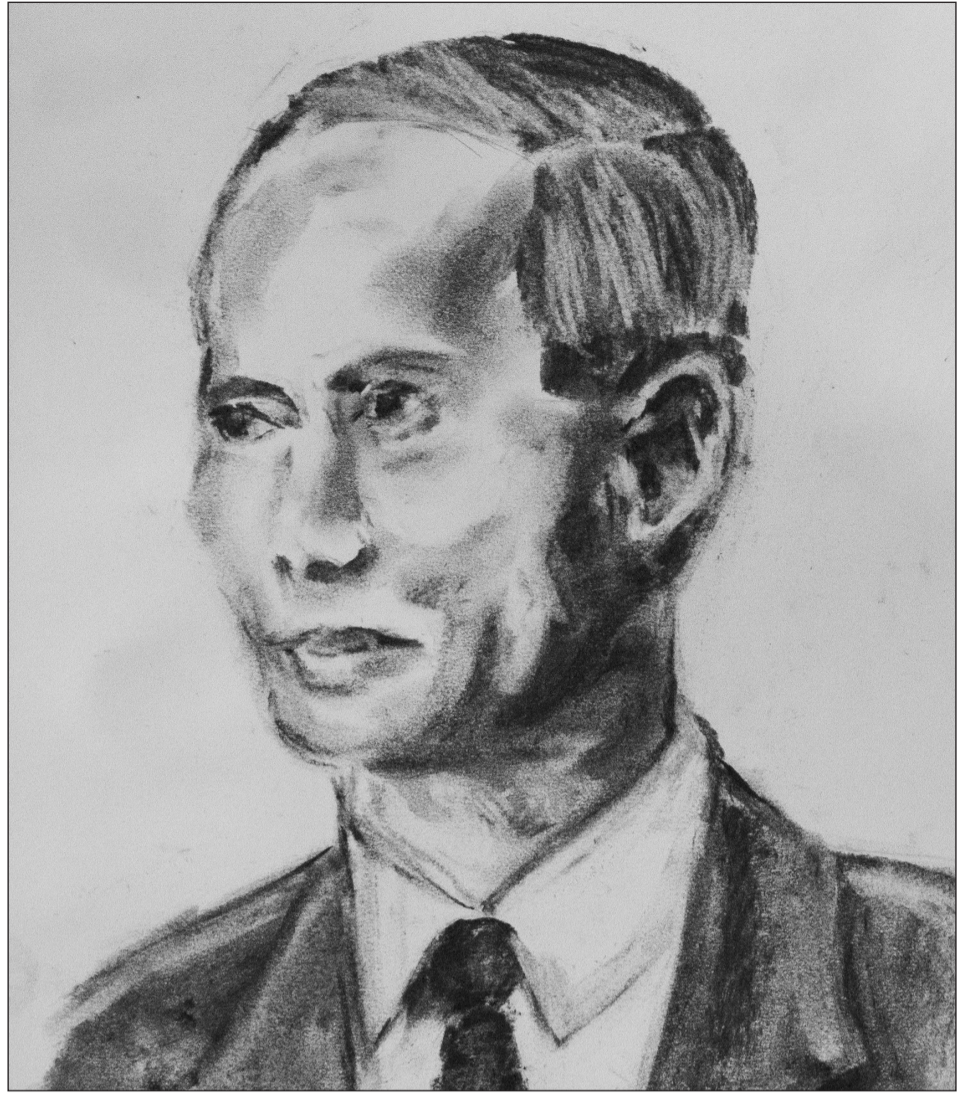
VIETNAM

Foreign Troops not Welcome

Retro Times. April 30, 1965.

Prime Minister Menzies announced in parliament yesterday that the Australian Government had received a request for Australian combat troops to serve in Vietnam. Whilst Menzies' announcement might have been true in a narrow sense it did not reflect the true situation. The request for Australian combat troops came only after four months of intense pressure on South Vietnamese Prime Minister Dr Phan Huy Quat by the U.S. Government to 'persuade' South Vietnam to accept an active foreign military presence in Vietnam. Commentator Kenneth Maddox says "there is little evidence that in April 1965 or at any time before that the South Vietnamese authorities thought the commitment of Australian forces was desirable. On the contrary, there is much evi-

dence that successive South Vietnamese regimes thought it was undesirable".¹ The problem for South Vietnam seems to be that they are heavily reliant on American aid and political support, but the arrival of the American and Australian troops will seem like an invasion by the general population. Use of foreign troops by the South will give the North a major propaganda advantage and undermine the position of the government. There is a view by many South Vietnamese intellectuals and politicians that they had lost half of the country when the French returned in 1945 and "if the Americans come we will lose the other half". Many in Vietnam still hope for a negotiated settlement with the North, but the arrival of foreign combat troops will destroy that possibility.²



Phan Huy Quat. Does Not Want Australian Troops in Vietnam



Huey 'Copter in Vietnam

HUEY

The New Face of War

The Bell HU-1 Iroquois (Huey) helicopter is the face of the Vietnam War. For the troops in Vietnam, Huey takes them into battle and picks them up when the battle is over. Huey evacuates the wounded. Huey keeps the troops supplied with ammunition and everything else they need. Huey even brings the troops Christmas dinner, and for the Americans, turkey at Thanksgiving. There is a gunship version, called the Cobra or Frog, that bristles with guns, rockets and grenade launchers that attacks an invisible enemy usually doing no more than destroying large areas of trees and vegetation. Television viewers watch nightly doses of war and mayhem that is Vietnam, filled with images of swarms of little 'Hueys' hurrying back and forth. Huey has become an almost friendly little mechanical face, like an adult Thomas the Tank Engine, rushing around taking care of everything.

The Huey is the big brother of the Bell Sioux that was one of the stars of the recent film M*A*S*H*, the little helicopter that dived in and out evacuating the wounded to field hospitals in the Korean War. The Huey helicopter has become the face of the Vietnam War, starring in a never-ending soap opera that is the reality of Vietnam.

END OF MORATORIUM NEWS

Retro Times. March 1, 1974

The Perth anti-Vietnam War publication Moratorium News has closed, not because of failure but because of success. For four years the message of non-violent resistance to Australian involvement in Vietnam, and conscription in particular, has been made loud and clear. The moratorium movement has been a coalition of groups with differing ultimate aims, from Save Our Sons (SOS) with their sole aim of ending conscription, through to communist groups

who want North Vietnam to be the government of the whole of Vietnam. As the aims of particular groups are achieved, those groups have been dropping out of the collective. The secretary, E Cyril Gare, wrote in the last issue of Moratorium News, "There has not been sufficient enthusiasm in Perth to call activities towards fully ending the War in Vietnam during the past 12 months".¹ The only groups left are those who want a complete end to the Vietnam War, and those who only wanted an

end to conscription and Australian involvement have returned to the silent majority.

The first issue of the Moratorium News was April 1970 and began with the words "The senseless war in Vietnam continues".² The pinnacle of success for the moratorium movement was the Melbourne demonstration in September 1972, but since then aims have been achieved and with these successes has come increasing irrelevance and disinterest.

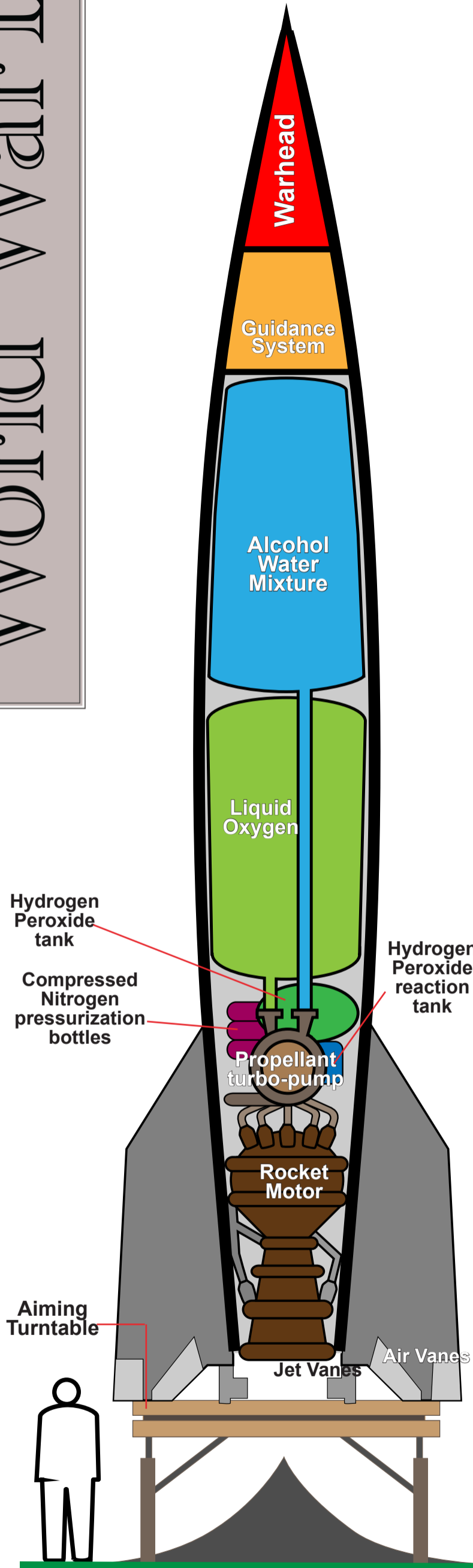
World War III

V2 HITLER'S NEW TERROR WEAPON

Hitler's new V2 rockets are designed to bring terror to the British people with the insane idea that he can scare us into submission. Luftwaffe pilots no longer dare to attack this little island with manned bombers, and so Hitler tries to scare us with machines without pilots. The noisy little V1 Doodlebug didn't break us, and nor will the silent arrival of the V2 rocket.

JEWISH SLAVES SAVE LONDONERS

Retro Times. September 4, 1944
Jewish slave labour being used to manufacture the V2 rockets now falling on London are carrying out selfless acts of sabotage to ensure that many of Hitler's 'Vengeance 2' missiles malfunction at launch or crash into the sea, saving many British lives and lessening the impact on the lives of Londoners.^{1, 2} V2s are being manufactured in a huge underground tunnel production line with some 10,000 slaves working underground sleeping on straw mattresses who see daylight only once a week when they are taken to receive their weekly food allocations. Any worker caught, or even suspected of acts of sabotage, are hung in front of the workforce, the fate of about 10 men a month, but the number is said to be increasing. It is estimated that, because of the continuous efforts of the Jewish workforce to disrupt V2 attacks, more slaves are dying from starvation, the hideous conditions and execution than there are victims of the V2 attacks on London.^{3, 4}



How V2's Work



Jewish Slave Labour assembling V2 rockets

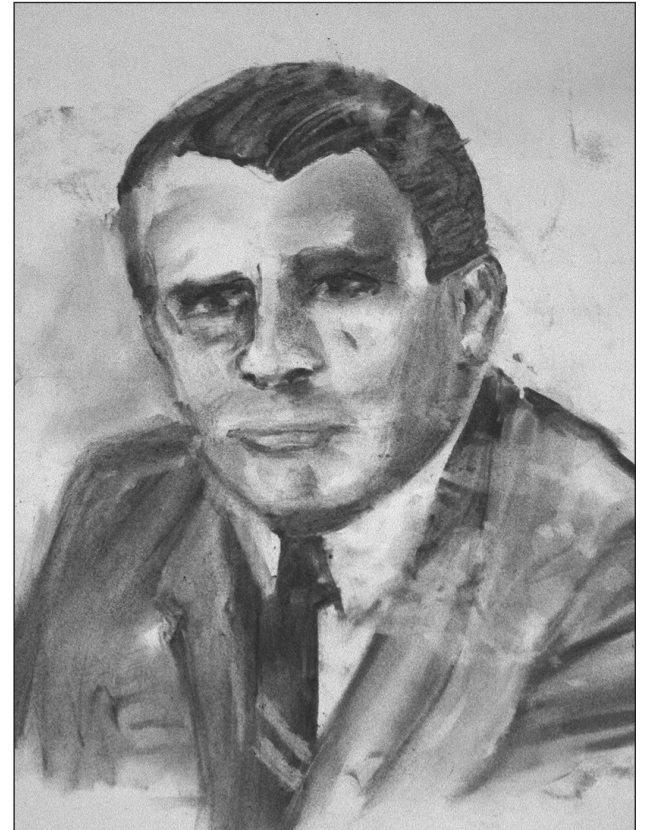
MAKEOVER FOR NAZI ROCKET MAN

Retro Times. December 23, 1966

In a process the U.S. Government called 'paper-clipping', Nazi scientist Werner Von Braun, responsible for raining terror weapon V2 rockets on London, has been re-invented as 'Mr Clean' to lead the U.S. moon landing program.^{1, 2} Von Braun and some 1600 of his German V2 rocket team were secretly recruited by the U.S. Joint Intelligence Objective Agency and quietly relocated from Germany to America to work on the American ICBM (Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile) program and other projects. Many of the recruits, including Von Braun, had been hardened Nazi Party members and could have possibly been tried as war criminals had America not needed their expertise for the development of ICBMs. This was made urgent by the arms race with the Soviets resulting from the Cold War. Russia also captured Nazi scientists to lead their rock-

et and weapons research programs, but it was America that won the main prize of Von Braun and his team. American forces knew exactly who they wanted to capture at the end of the war because of documents found stuffed into a toilet that were sent to MI6 for analysis and forwarded to U.S. intelligence.

The patriotic fervour generated by the successful Mercury manned satellite program³ and President Kennedy's promise to land Americans on the moon before the end of the decade⁴ has made the final conversion of Von Braun Nazi Party member to all-American 'boy next door made good' easy to achieve. The process, called 'paper-clipping', involved taking selected items from a person's CV and re-assembling them to form a completely new, sanitised story. Supporters of Von Braun claim that his joining of the Nazi Party was no



Werner Von Braun

more than a smart career move, and he never was a 'real' Nazi. Such arguments ignore the horror his weapons rained on London and the appalling work conditions, and often death, of Jewish forced labour used in the manufacture of the V2 rockets.⁵

TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE

Retro Times. February, 1944

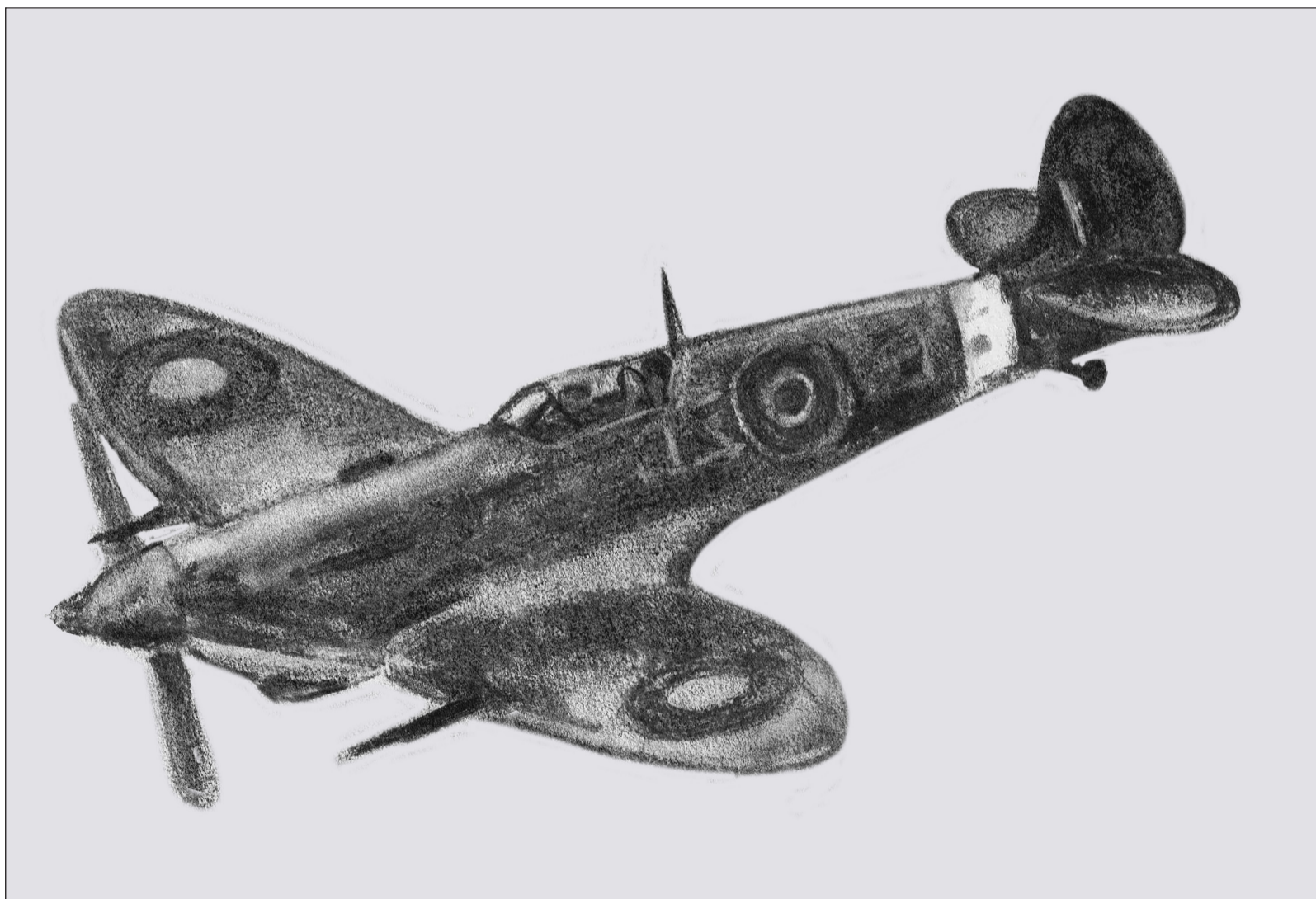
Mr Hitler, you tried before to bomb our little island nation into submission when we had only a few brave but inexperienced pilots flying a limited number of Spitfires and Hurricanes to turn back the might of your air armada. Against all odds they succeeded in blunting every attack you could throw at us in that period of our struggle we now call the

Blitz. Now those few brave pilots are battle-hardened and experienced in their craft, and have trained many more to fight alongside them with many more aircraft. This time we are ready. Not only are we ready for your new Blitz, but we know we have already won.

You call it Operation Steinbock,¹ but we call it the Baby Blitz, because that is what it is. Britain grew used to the long hours of

air raids during the Blitz and there was a sense of 'resigned composure'. Your Baby Blitz raids happen suddenly, but only occasionally last maybe an hour followed by silence. As one civilian said, your raids are a "terrible interruption, but no more than that".² You send your little planes with little bombs that miss more than they hit. Britain had expected the Luftwaffe to send heavy bombers with big loads, but you send your

little Heinkel, JU88 and Dornier bombers with their little 500lb bombs against our brave and now experienced pilots flying their Spitfire and Hurricane fighters, and our Mosquito and Beaufighter night fighters in your little air offensive that is never going to work. In return we send our big Lancaster and Flying Fortress heavy bombers, which use 500lb bombs to make up the load, to drop big bombs on Hamburg and Berlin.³ Mr Hitler, your Baby Blitz is too little, too late. This little island has stood in the way of your quest for world domination and prevailed. In losing the Battle of Britain you have lost the war, and your dreams of a thousand-year Reich are crumbling after a few short years.



Supermarine Spitfire Fighter

Editorial

The Retro Times. An Artefact

School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Enquiry

Thought Styles and the Problem of Transferring Ideas between Thought Collectives Explored through Creative Practice and Exegetical Writing.

David John Young

0000-0001-9132-5043

This artefact, the *Retro Times* is presented as part fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Curtin University

March 2021

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge and belief this thesis contains no material previously published by any other person, except where due acknowledgement has been made.

This thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university.

Signature:.....Date:.....

FOOD RATIONING

Good for Nations Health

November 15, 1943

An unexpected but welcome result of food rationing is an improvement in diet for many, with better health resulting,¹ says gardening expert Cecil Henry Middleton, who broadcasts healthy, ration-based recipes on the BBC Home Service on Sundays.² Fresh fruit and vegetables, which remain not rationed to encourage home production, are included in the recipes, highlighting the need to get behind 'Dig for Victory' and turn every available piece of unproductive land into vegetable patches. Special rationing allowances, designed to cater for the special needs of vegetarians, military personnel, the sick or infirm and pregnant women are also in place. The level of rationing for each item will vary from month to month according to available supplies,

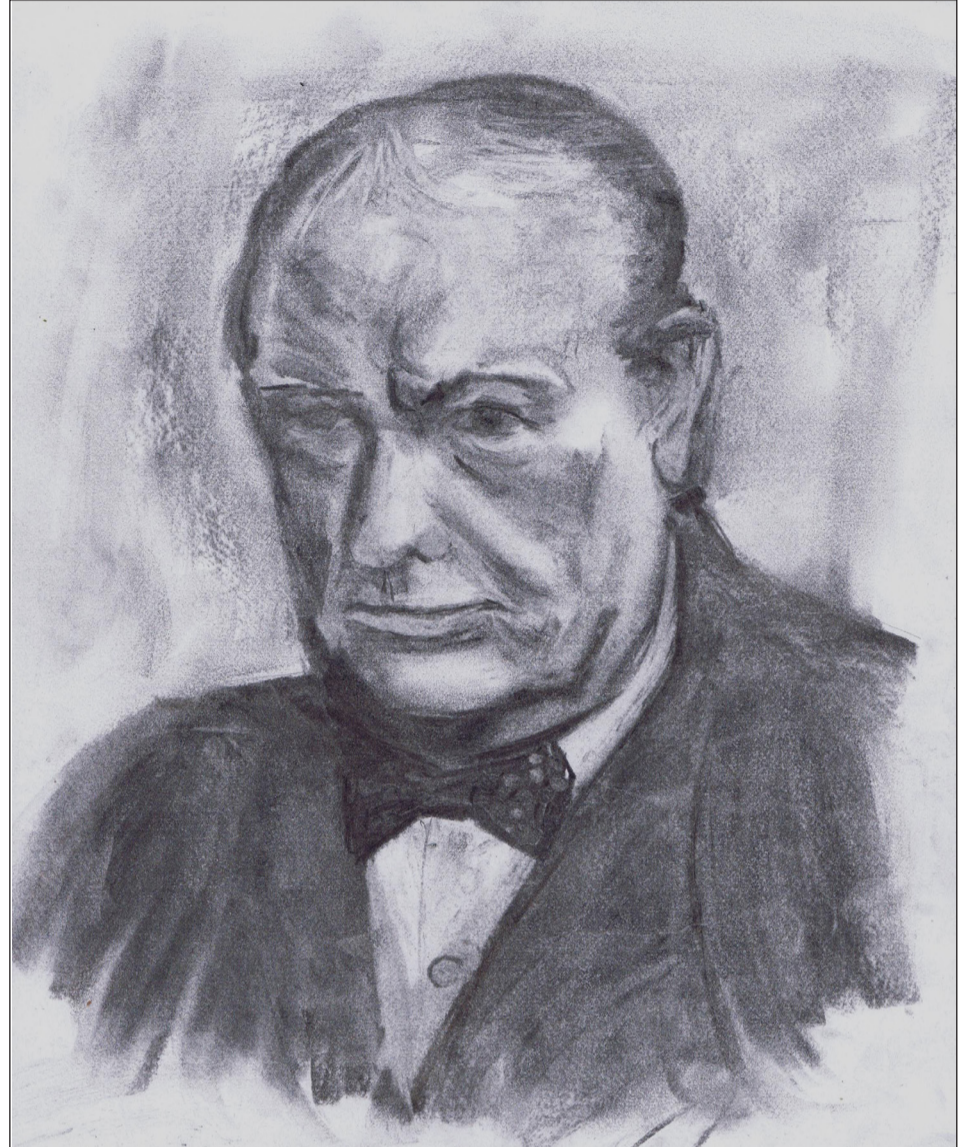
but the allowances are expected to average the quoted allowances. Mr Middleton's recipes are based on recent changes to food rationing allowances announced by the Ministry of Food.

NEW RATIONS

Bacon & Ham 4 oz
Other meat value of 1 shilling and 2 pence (equivalent to 2 chops)
Butter 2 oz
Cheese 2 oz
Margarine 4 oz
Cooking fat 4 oz
Milk 3 pints
Sugar 8 oz
Preserves 1 lb every 2 months
Tea 2 oz
Eggs 1 fresh egg (plus allowance of dried egg)
Sweets 12 oz every 4 weeks³

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Churchill Ridicules Corporal Schicklgruber



Prime Minister Winston Churchill

Retro Times, September 28, 1944



Corporal Schicklgruber in WW 1



Maria Schicklgruber

Addressing parliament yesterday, Winston Churchill agreed with Hitler when Hitler said that surviving the recent assassination attempt was providential, saying, "We owe a great debt to the blunders of the Germans" and "When Hitler escaped his bomb he described it as 'providential'." I think, from a purely military point of view, we can all agree with him." Churchill continued: "It would be most unfortunate if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing phases of the struggle of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schicklgruber has so nobly contributed to our victory," referring to Hitler's father, Alois, and his illegitimate birth to Maria Schicklgruber, who did not register Alois's father, and the persistent rumours that Hitler's grandfather was Jewish.

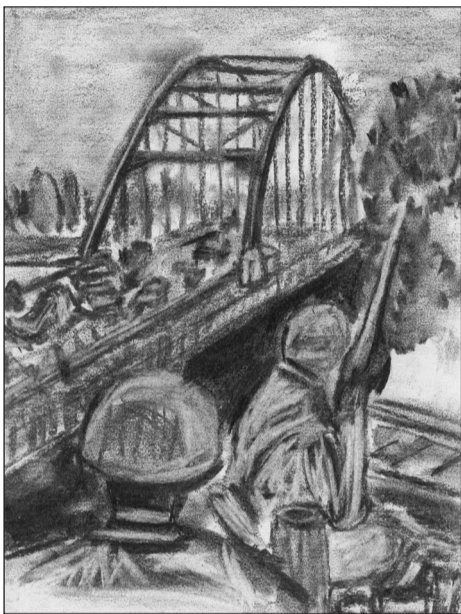
Alois Schicklgruber became Alois Hiedler when Maria later married Johann Georg Hiedler. At age 39, Alois changed his name to Hitler, a name adopted by Johann Hiedler's brother, Johann von Nepomuk, who some believe was Alois's real father. Reporter Jennifer Rosenberg said, "Isn't it interesting how close Adolf Hitler's name was to being Adolf Schicklgruber?"²

CHURCHILL

Arnhem a “Glorious and Fruitful” Operation

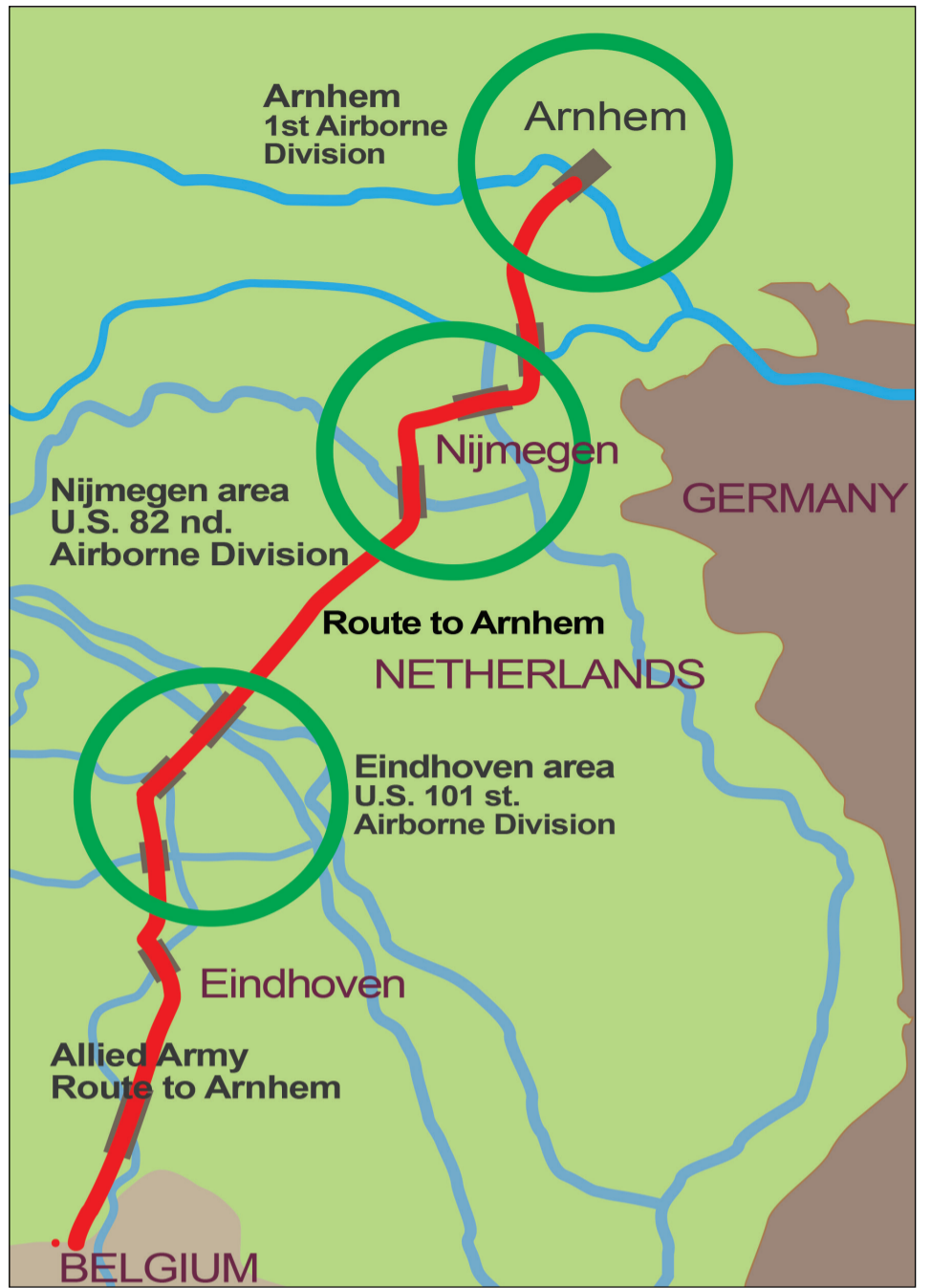
Retro Times, September 28, 1944

In his regular war review to parliament yesterday, Prime Minister Churchill referred to the Arnhem disaster, saying “This glorious and fruitful operation will inspire succeeding generations,”¹ totally ignoring that intelligence had been available beforehand indicating that operation Market Garden should have been cancelled. Intelligence



1st Airborne at Arnhem Bridge

expert Richard Wilkinson has said that “a British intelligence officer, Major Brian Urquart, produced aerial photographs showing several German tanks close to the proposed dropping zones. He was told he was suffering from exhaustion and sent home”². Operation Market Garden was designed to open a ‘back door’ into the German Ruhr, bypassing the ‘Siegfried Line’ defences by capturing road routes and bridges through Holland to outflank German forces. British airborne troops led by Lieutenant Colonel John Frost reached and captured the north end of the Arnhem bridge as planned, but reinforcements and supplies failed to arrive because of the multitude of German forces in the area. Remnants of Frost’s troops were forced to surrender. The last radio message sent from the bridge at Arnhem before surrender is said to have been, “Out of ammunition, God save the King”³.



Route to Arnhem

WHY TAKE THE BRIDGE

When we Have a Ferry?

Retro Times. September 28, 1944

On their way to the Bridge at Arnhem the British 1st Airborne Division, led by Lieutenant Colonel John Frost, discovered a ferry west of Arnhem that would have provided a crossing of the Rhine River at Arnhem, fulfilling all the objectives of Operation Market Garden. The ferry made the taking of the Arnhem bridge unnecessary, but when

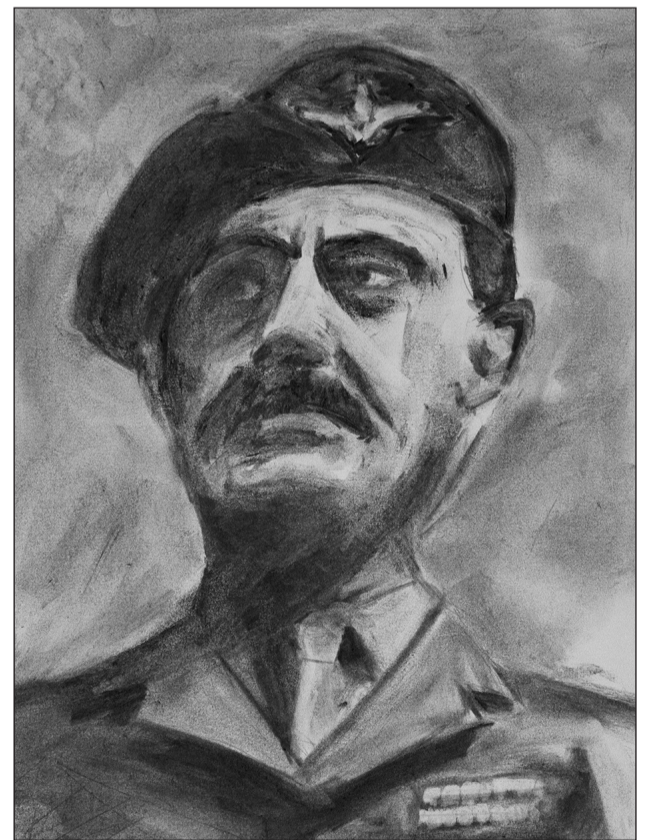
the discovery of the ferry was reported to his headquarters Major General Urquhart had left to join the 3rd Parachute Battalion because of communication problems that could have been solved simply by picking up the telephone. The Dutch telephone system stayed operational throughout the mission. Without receiving orders to the con-



1st. Airborne Division Fly to War

trary, and the ferry not being on his list of objectives,¹ Frost continued to the bridge where he and the few men who made it onto the bridge fought overwhelming German forces until they ran out of ammunition.²

There are many reasons for the failure of Market Garden other than the failure to recognise the importance of the ferry. The U.S. Army Air Forces air transport commander Paul Williams refused to allow his crews to fly more than one mission in a day, meaning that the initial landings took several days, leaving the first troops under strength, and by the time all the troops were on the ground the element of surprise was lost. The U.S. Air Force also refused to fly close to Arnhem for fear of severe anti-aircraft fire that had been indicated by exaggerated reconnaissance reports³ forcing the airborne troops and glider to land far from their objectives. Documents outlining the 101st Airborne Division’s orders were found by the Germans on the body of an American offi-



Lieutenant Colonel John Frost

cer. Another factor in the Allies’ loss at Arnhem was the unreliability of British radios leaving Major General Urquhart unable to communicate with his commanders and the British 1st Parachute Brigade.⁴

Operation Market Garden could have been a complete success and shortened the war by many months had it not been for an accumulation of errors, poor intelligence decisions and a lack of reliable communications making it a dismal failure.

DRESDEN BURNS POW's Watch in Horror

Retro Times. February 16, 1945



POW Survivors of the 1st Airborne Division's assault on Arnhem stand stunned as Allied bombers destroy Dresden

After two days of relentless fire-bombing by Allied Air Forces, the strategically unimportant Florence of the Elbe and cultural centre of northern Germany, Dresden, has been reduced to dead, burning rubble, on the orders of the British Bomber Command head Arthur 'Bomber' Harris.¹ The death toll amongst civilians, and refugees fleeing the advancing Russian Army, has been estimated between 35,000 and 120,000 men, women and children, but the number of dead will never be known because of the unknown number of refugees in Dresden at the time of the bombings. Dresden's status as a cultural centre of no military significance made it seem a natural safe haven for refugees fleeing the advancing Russians to the supposed

protection of the advancing British and American armies.²

British and American prisoners of war, taken to the safety of Dresden to be 'collected' by Allied armies, wept in disbelief when they were marched past piles of burnt and unrecognisable bodies lying amongst the utter destruction of still-smouldering rubble that had shortly before stood as proud, medieval buildings. A British 1st Airborne POW, who does not wish to be named, said that the only reason he could think of why they (the prisoners) had not been immediately executed as war criminals was that their German guards wanted them to return home to tell of the unspeakable crime that had been perpetrated on the innocent civilians and refugees of Dresden by British and American bombers.³

AREA BOMBING CEASES

Nothing left to Destroy

Retro Times. April 16, 1945

Area bombing by Bomber Command against Germany, a tactic primarily used to break the moral of civilians rather than destroy military targets, has ceased. The RAF Air Staff issued the directive today, and it is said that the response of the Chief of Bomber Command Arthur Harris was to immediately accept the directive on the basis that "there were no more area targets to be attacked in Germany".¹

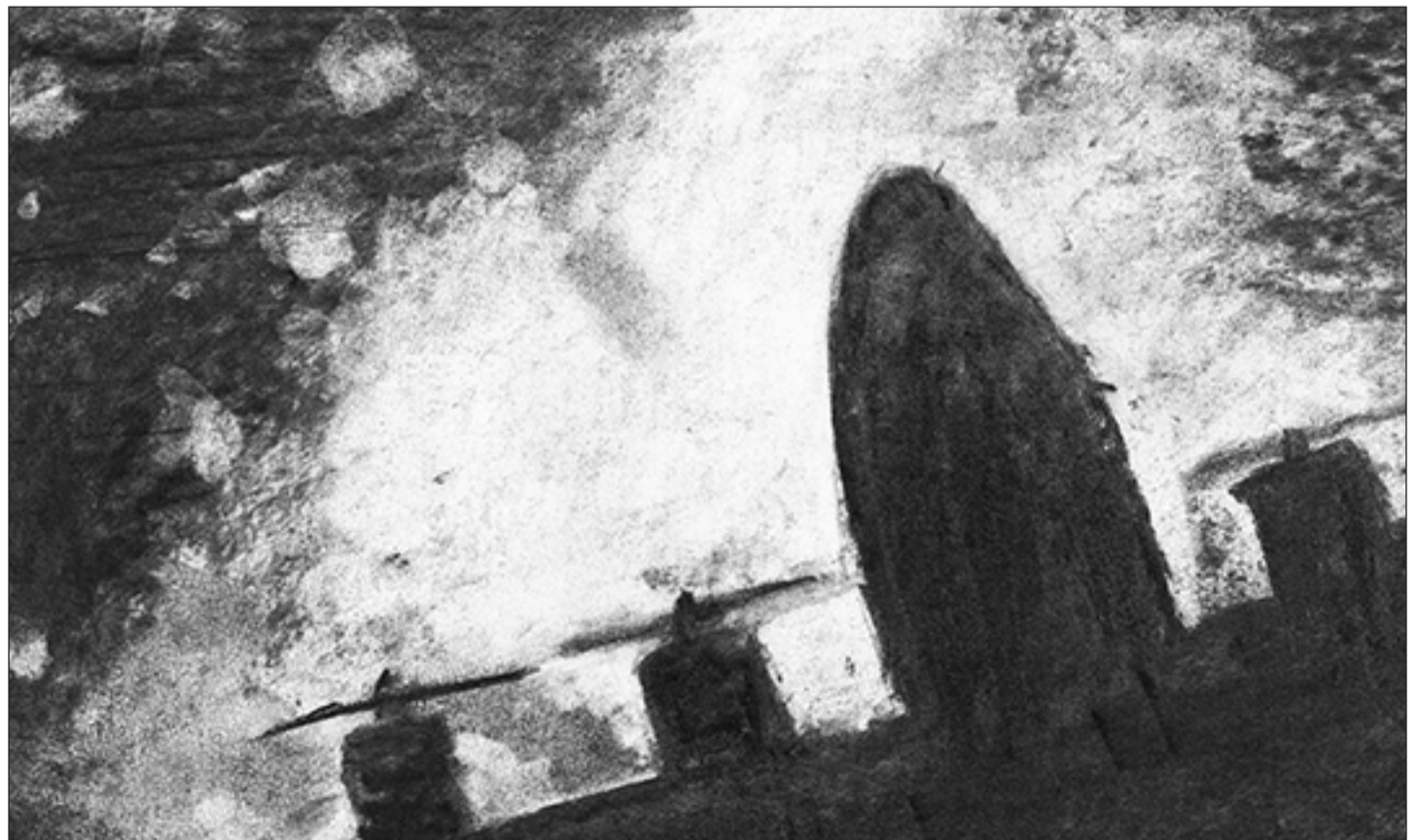
The catalyst for ceasing area bombing seems to be the senseless destruction and the massive loss of civilian life in the fire-bombing of Dresden that resulted in no strategic gain for the Allies in the war against Germany. After the Dresden raid, Prime Minister Churchill wrote to the Chief of the Air Staff that in part read: "It seems to me that the moment has come when the question of bombing German cities simply for the sake of increasing the terror, though under other pretexts, should be reviewed." Churchill later continued: "The foreign secretary has spoken to me on the subject, and I feel the need for more pre-

cise concentration upon military objectives such as oil and communications behind the immediate battle zone, rather than on mere acts of terror and wanton destruction, however impressive."²

The tactics used by Bomber

Command results in the knocking down of many buildings and heavy loss of life amongst civilians on the ground and aircrews carrying out the raids, but does little to weaken the German war effort. Nazi Minister of Armaments and War Production Albert Speer reportedly told the Japanese ambassador that the damage caused by each British bomb dropped was falling.³ The bombing of one city and then moving onto the next allows German war manufacturing to recover whilst Bomber Command is busy flattening another city. Expert Stephen Garrett says that there is "an increasingly ill-concealed American disdain for the supposedly crude British obsession with simply devastating large urban areas",

and goes on to quote the Commander of the Eighth Air Force General Ira Eaker as saying, "We should never allow the history of this war to convict us of throwing the strategic bomber at the man in the street." Scientific analyst for Bomber Command Freeman Dyson says he is sickened by what he knows, and wants to run into the street to "tell the British people the stupidities" being "done in their name", but he sits in his office "calculating how to murder most economically another hundred thousand people".⁴ It seems that the fallout from the bombing of Dresden will be with us for a long time, for both the victims and perpetrators, and as a continuing debate on waging war.



Area Bombing

AMERICANS ARM BRITISH CIVILIANS

Retro Times. August 2, 1941

Following the loss of weapons at Dunkirk, the British Army finds itself with a shortage of rifles and insufficient time to arm the Home Guard against Nazi invasion.¹ The British Government has welcomed the offer of American gun owners to loan small arms to Britain for the duration of the war. The Home Guard was formed in 1940 to allow civilians to engage in the defence of the UK at a time civilians began forming private militia such as the Legion of Frontiersmen.² The Home Guard is needed to combat the threat of an invasion of Britain that would begin with parachute troops. An organisation such as the Home Guard is especially suitable as an immediate local response by waging guerrilla warfare until the regular army can arrive.³ As Winston Churchill said, "You can always take one with you," referring to defending the home front.⁴ With the inflow of American guns to arm the Home Guard, it is inevitable that some weapons will leak into the general population, particularly easily concealed weapons such as handguns.

The American Committee for the Defense of British Homes has a 'Send a Gun to Defend a British Home' campaign.⁵ There are cultural differences in attitudes to guns between the two nations. Britain does not traditionally support privately owned weapons other than by farmers and gamekeepers, but many Americans see gun ownership as a right. Gun control in the UK began in 1903 when laws passed in the British Parliament required gun owners to have a permit and age restrictions to gun ownership were introduced. In 1919 the laws were upgraded to "show good reason" that allowed continued gun ownership by farmers and gamekeepers. In 1936



American Handguns Arriving in Britain

short-barrel guns and automatic weapons were banned.⁷ Whilst there are laws against private gun ownership in Britain, it is cultural differences that form the basis for low rates of gun ownership in Britain and the high rates of ownership in America.

U.S. ARMY *and* SEGREGATION Arrive in Britain

Retro Times. February 14, 1942

Whilst the British population has largely welcomed American troops joining us to fight the Nazi's few understand the deep levels of race segregation that exist within the US armed forces. There are, and has been since the American was of independence a de-facto arrangement of two American armies: a White one and a Black one. Segregation goes back to at least 1775 when General George Washington appealed to British troops to keep the War of Independence a "white man's war".¹ The discrimination against Negro troops is more than prejudice, it is an active campaign to prevent Afro-American soldiers from claiming full citizenship rights when they return to America. The tool used is the Army General Classification Test (AGCT) to determine what capacity a soldier serves in² to present returning Afro-American troops as lacking in sufficient intelligence to pass the citizenship test. One story from an Army War College

study begins with a white officer stopping at a crossroads to ask where one of the roads led. The Negro sentry said he didn't know. "Well what are you here for?" "I don't know, sir." "Who put you here?" the officer asked. "The captain, sir." "Where is the captain?" "The captain? He's right over here sir, but he won't help you none. He's a nigger too."³

The situation in the U.S. Armed Forces is a mirror of the attitudes of large sectors of American society, with its long history of segregation that did not end with the abolition of slavery. It is a mirror the British people are largely ignoring, as we remember the common purpose of all American troops in Britain is to fight for a world free of Hitler and the Nazi regime. The least we can do is to show Afro-American troops the welcome and respect they deserve for joining us in our common cause.

PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN From Horrors of War

Retro Times. April 1, 1940

The war poses problems for parents who need to guide young minds through these dark days of war. Young minds are not capable of engaging in discussions about war and should be protected from its horrors, remembering that a child's mind is a blank slate for a parent to write on.¹ 'Children should be seen and not heard'² is especially relevant in avoiding our children dwelling in the horrors of war by not speaking of such things in front of them and to discourage children from talking about death. American clinical psychologist Arnold Gesell's³ work on the development of behaviour at different ages should be used as a guide for parents to understand what their children are capable of understanding according to their age. Young children are not capable of handling the death of a close relation and need to be protected.⁴ Children must never doubt that we will be successful against the barbaric enemy we now face and protected from the prospect that people they love might die.

Whilst protecting children from the reality of death it must not be forgotten that, as behavioural expert John Watson⁵ says, children are young human machines and it is the parents' responsibility to train children for the future adult. The adage 'spare the rod, spoil the child'⁶ and these times especially require we instil discipline into our children, particularly those growing to an age where they will be needed to join the armed services to fight our mortal enemy Adolf Hitler and his murderous Nazis thugs.



Arnold Gesell at Work

The Black Market

GREY or BLACK THE BLACK MARKET DILEMMA

Retro Times. May 1, 1941

Whilst there are organised criminal gangs in the black market specialising in goods that 'fell off the back of a truck' and farmers willing to sell meat directly to the public rather than go through official channels, illegal activities surrounding rationing are riddled with grey areas, like the legality of giving a friend clothing coupons on their birthday, or trading unwanted coupons for needed items. Commentator Mark Roodhouse suggests that the success of rationing is due to its well-designed systems and the sense of fair play in the community, rather than any great success of police in catching those responsible for running the criminal side of the black market. There seems to be no moral objection in the community to swapping

coupons for more of what is wanted in exchange for unwanted coupons, even if such activities are illegal. Whilst the swapping of coupons may be widespread based on anecdotal evidence, the size and effect of the 'criminal' black market dealing in stolen goods or forged coupons is unknown. Columnist Cassandra (Bill Conner) has been using righteous indignation writing in the Daily Mirror to continuously attack food racketeers and black marketeers without official figures to back up his stance. The truth or otherwise of Connor's column cannot be proved.¹ The black market seems to incorporate several shades of grey and may well be several markets with differing degrees of criminality and outcomes.

Retro Times. May 15, 1947

The wartime attitude that dealing on the black market was generally seen as unacceptable because it was only fair that everyone did their bit to defeat Hitler is changing now the war is over, but rationing and shortages remain. There is a growing tendency for the population to engage in black market activities whilst maintaining public support for the law and social norms. Many more in the population are engaging with the black market and commentator Mark Roodhouse suggests they are feeling guilty about it¹, further suggesting it is necessary to find strategies to alleviate guilt. Many will ask why we should feel guilty when it is only fair that after the sacrifices we have all made in wartime we should enjoy a degree of comfort? Roodhouse also commented that petty deals do not fit popular images of black market dealings "which were inherently evil (malum in se), and 'grey-market dealings' which were merely prohibited by statute but were not inherently wrong (malum in prohibitum)".² In other words, there are bad things we shouldn't do, but some things are illegal but there is nothing really wrong in them. The common perception is that black market dealings are what others do.³

In determining fairness there is the continuing problem of the grey and black markets. The swapping of coupons, common practice, is illegal but since the government has already allocated the goods is seen as fair. Having already broken the law, it is easy to go just a little further. Another factor fuelling the black market is that Britain has, for all practical purposes, full employment, and households have disposable income but nothing other than the bare essentials available through rationing to spend their money on. The black market can provide the goods that the public want, and it is only fair they should have, after 'winning' the war, and have the money to pay for them. Unfortunately the British public has lost sight that our full employment is built on outdated work practises and if we want more we have to make more.⁴

The black market is increasingly seen as organised crime, and this further complicates the dilemma of ordinary people in that illegal behaviour can be fair as long as no one gets hurt. But organised criminal gangs employ violence, and even murder, and cannot by any common view be seen as fair. Very few engage in organised crime, which means for the rest of us our transgressions are nothing to feel guilty about. Novelist and political activist Naomi Michelson has the view that the market is "Black is when the object is money, and Grey when it is an obligation or matter of friendship".⁵ What will happen when rationing ceases? Will British society return to a basically law-abiding entity, or has the rationing experience introduced an attitude that a little bit of criminality is all right as long as the perpetrator sees it as 'fair'?



Flash Harry the 'Spiv'
The Black Side of the Market

AMERICAN CIGARETTES

King of German Black Market

Retro Times. August 19, 1947

Two parks in the British sector of occupied Germany located at Tiergarten (in the shadow of the burnt-out Reichstag) and Alexanderplatz have become the largest markets for illicit trading of goods such as chocolates, watches and cameras, but the king of trade is the American cigarette. GIs can buy at 50 cents for 10 packets from their PX store and sell for U.S. \$100 in the markets. The free mingling of Allied troops from America, England and Russia means that cultural preferences dominate trade, and there is a report that an American Mickey Mouse watch was sold to a Russian soldier for U.S. \$1000 who sent it home to his wife who swapped it for a cow.¹ The trade is so lucrative that American GIs are sending money to families in America amounting to three times their pay. In 1945, Brit-

ish American Tobacco (BAT) attempted to regain control of its relatively undamaged factories in the British sector of Germany in exchange for a deal with the British Army of the Rhine's (BAOR)² Military Government (MG). BAT would ensure a supply of cheap cigarettes in exchange for the return of its factory. This offer was rejected by the MG on November 26, 1945 because "the Control Commission [MG] did not favour the utilisation of the Hamburg factory for manufacture for BAOR".³ This decision may have inadvertently led to the extent of the black market in Germany. BAT Germany would also have supplied cheap cigarettes to the English markets as Germany had before the war, minimising the trade for smuggled cigarettes that now exists in the UK.



Exchange Rate, Buy 5c Sell \$10.00

RADCLIFFE: "Jews' Own Fault"

Retro Times. May 1943

Brendan Bracken, Minister for Information, has confirmed that his Director General Cyril Radcliffe said that Jews' behaviour was to blame for the rise in anti-Semitic feeling and has said that it is "quite beyond argument that the increase of anti-Semitic feeling was caused by serious errors of conduct on the part of the Jews". It seems the 'serious errors in conduct' included "a lack of pleasant standards of conduct as refugees" and "an inordinate attention to the possibilities of the 'black market'". On the question of the black market Radcliffe has offered the opinion that "it is part of the tragedy of the Jewish position that their peculiar qualities one can admire in easier times of peace", citing "their initiative and drive". Also there are "Jews wanting to maintain an independent community" which were "just the things that hold against them in wartime when a nation dislikes the struggle for individual advantages and feels the need for homogeneity above everything else".

Radcliffe suggested that the best way to handle adverse public perceptions of the Jewish community was a 'low key' approach on the basis that countering anti-Semitic attitudes might amplify the problem.¹

JEWISH TRADERS Blamed for Black Market

Retro Times. 15 October 1943

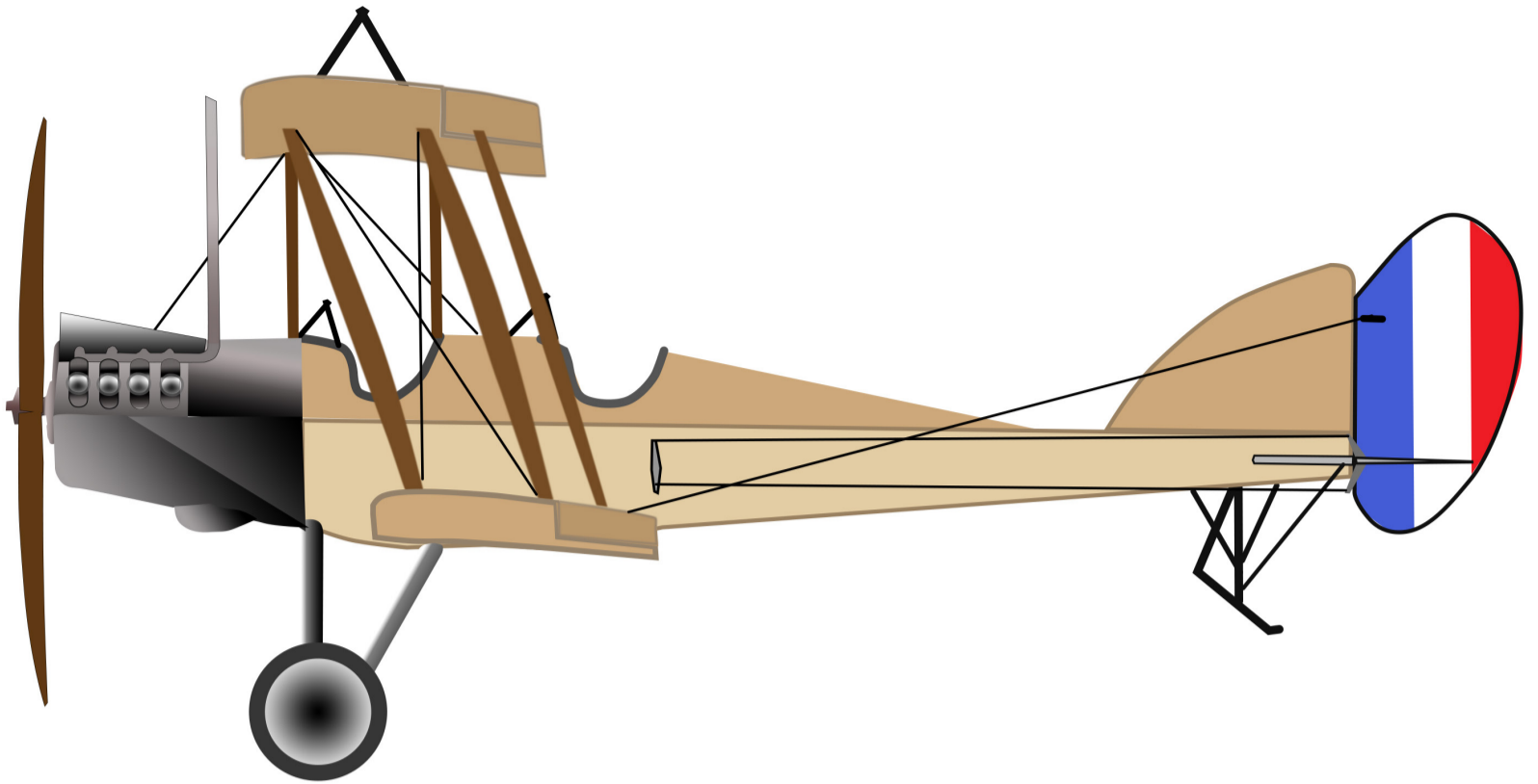
Jewish traders and businesses are being blamed as the creators of the black market with the illegal activities of United Kasher Poulterers and a few other Jewish traders. The few are seen as representing all Jewish traders. Commentator Mark Roodhouse suggests that non-Jews do not understand the process of Jewish slaughter (shochetim), the special preparation processes and the inspection by a ritual supervisor (shomer) who rejected poultry with lesions to internal organs. Not only is the process of preparing kosher poultry more expensive, but many of the costs are fixed, and decreases in volume cause a higher cost per bird. Similar problems exist in the preparation of kosher meat.¹ The peculiarities of Jewish food provide ample fuel to feed the perception that Jewish traders engage in food profiteering. Pamphlets, newspapers and speeches from fascist and anti-Semitic groups exploit this perception to claim that Jews are responsible for the black market. A pamphlet typical of anti-Jewish propaganda is by Alexander Ratcliffe, who claims Jews are responsible for 90 per cent of black market and related offences.² Whilst there are Jews who engage in the black market and other related criminal activities, there is no evidence to suggest that it is any more, or any less, than other racial groups. The perception of the guilt of the Jewish population is enhanced by the habit of newspaper

court reporters mentioning in their stories if a defendant in a court case is Jewish, but never mentioning the ethnic background of non-Jewish defendants.

Chief Rabbi Dr Hertz has addressed the issue of Jewish involvement in the black market in a letter for Passover when he wrote that Jews have been "solemnly taught that the violation of ethical laws, and especially the laws essential for welfare of the state, is an unpardonable sin". Dr Hertz also said, "Once again it seems that a little wet straw can give forth smoke to hide the stars." The comments have been met with mixed messages, with some in the Jewish community welcoming the message of Dr Hertz whilst for others it publicised the issue of Jewish involvement in the black market.³

The linking of Jewish traders with the black market seems to be just another manifestation of the anti-Semitic tradition in British society that goes back, according to scholar Tony Kushner, to the stereotypes of medieval Britain. Kushner quotes Norman Cohn as saying, "Myths do not necessarily disappear with the circumstances that first produced them."⁴ One of the more powerful images is of "Fagin or, more frequently, Shylock in modern garb, the Jewish financier".⁵ The link between Jews and finance makes it natural to make Jewish traders scapegoats for the black market.

Zeppelin: Suttons Farm



Be2c Aircraft as Flown by Lieutenant Leefe Robinson to Shoot Down first Zeppelin Destroyed over British Soil

BRITAINS NIGHT WARRIORS

BRITISH TECHNOLOGY

Zeppelin Terror Ends

Retro Times. September 4, 1916

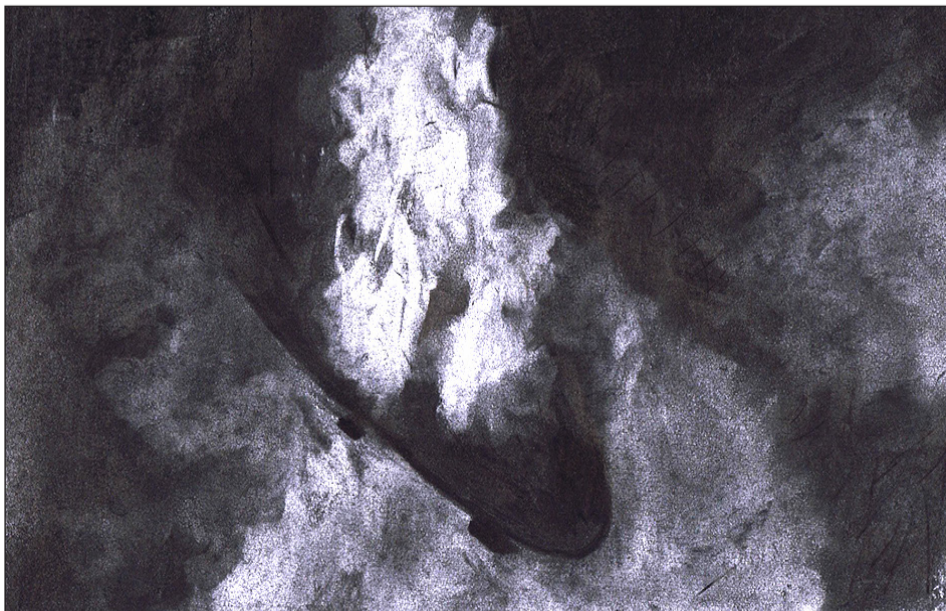
Royal Flying Corps pilot Lieutenant Leefe Robinson yesterday used the new British Brock and Pomeroy ammunition to shoot down the Zeppelin, but this is only part of the story. To destroy a Zeppelin over Britain means flying on dark nights because that is when Zeppelins operate. Night-flying is difficult at any time, but on a dark night a pilot is often without visual reference to the ground or horizon and requires intense prolonged concentration.

Other factors against a successful mission include that our aircraft only have two hours flying time and at the climb rate of 200 feet per minute it takes an hour to reach the operating height of a Zeppelin. If a Zeppelin is spotted and an aircraft takes off to intercept, the Zeppelin has travelled a considerable distance before the aircraft reaches attack altitude, and

whilst climbing, the pilot has to 'guess' where the attacker will be at the end of the climb. Finding a Zeppelin under these conditions is hit-and-miss. Mostly miss. With about an hour to find the Zeppelin, attack and return to base, operating time at altitude is limited, and if the Zeppelin is not found quickly interception cannot take place. Even if an attack is made it will be of short duration. After the attack the aircraft has to find the airfield he departed from, which is not easy on a dark night. Then comes possibly the hardest part of the flight – landing. Night-landings are difficult at any time, but with the pilot of the aircraft cold, often wet as well and in a state of extreme fatigue after two hours of night-flying, landing accidents are unfortunately common.¹ Being one of Britain's new 'night warriors' is an arduous, and often short, life.

Retro Times, September 4, 1916

Yesterday's destruction of the first Zeppelin to be destroyed over British soil, shot down in a courageous attack by Lieutenant Leefe Robinson, was made possible by the new British ammunition being used. Ordinary bullets may penetrate the gas tanks of the Zeppelin but do not ignite the escaping gas. Any gas leaks are minor and Zeppelin crews included sail-makers whose job was to fix temporary patches over leaks in the tanks.¹ To shoot down Zeppelins what is needed is a way of igniting the escaping gas and incendiary ammunition, such as the 'Woolrich flaming bullet' that left a trail of incendiary material, but the ammunition lacked the power to penetrate the tanks of a Zeppelin.² The final nail in the coffin for the Zeppelin shoot-down last night was the development of explosive bullets. The ammunition used by Leefe Robertson has been described as 'Brock Pomeroy' which suggests it was a mixture of 'Brock' and 'Pomeroy'³ exploding bullets that have been developed separately. The Pomeroy bullet was backed by the army and the Brock exploding bullet was developed by Commander F A Brock for the Navy on condition that he paid for the development cost himself. There is also a third exploding bullet, the Buckingham, under development. Because of the unreliability of all exploding bullets, and pilots' inability to determine which is best, pilots often use a mixture of ammunition. Legal doubts about the use of exploding bullets in war have been ignored in response to the Zeppelin menace.⁴ The new ammunition and the brave pilots of the Royal Flying Corps will ensure any Zeppelin crews daring to raid England will be burned to a cinder. God Save the King.



The End of a Zeppelin Baby Killer

LIEUTENANT LEEFE ROBINSON'S ACTION REPORT

Retro Times. September 5, 1916

The following is the unabridged action report of Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson following the action in which he destroyed the first Zeppelin to be shot down over British soil.

"I have the honour to make the following report on night patrol, made by me on the night of the 2nd/3rd instant. I went up at 11.08pm on the night of the 2nd, with instructions to patrol between Sutton's farm and Joyce Green. I climbed to 10,000 feet in 53 minutes. I counted what I thought were ten sets of flares, there were clouds below me, but on the whole, it was a beautiful clear night.

I saw nothing until about 1.10 am, when two searchlights picked out a Zeppelin south-east of Woolwich. The clouds had collected in this quarter and the searchlights had some difficulty in keeping with the aircraft. By this time I had managed to climb to 12,900 feet and I made in the direction of the Zeppelin, which was being fired on by a few anti-aircraft guns, hoping to cut it off on its way eastward.

I slowly gained on it for ten minutes. I judged it to be 200 feet below me and I sacrificed speed in order to keep my height. It went behind some clouds, avoided the searchlights, and I lost sight of it. After fifteen minutes of fruitless search I returned to my patrol.

I managed to pick up and distinguish my

flares again. At about 1.50 am, I noticed a red glow in the northeast of London. Taking it to be an outbreak of fire I went in that direction. At about 2.05 am a Zeppelin was picked up by a searchlight over the north, northeast of London (as far as I could judge).

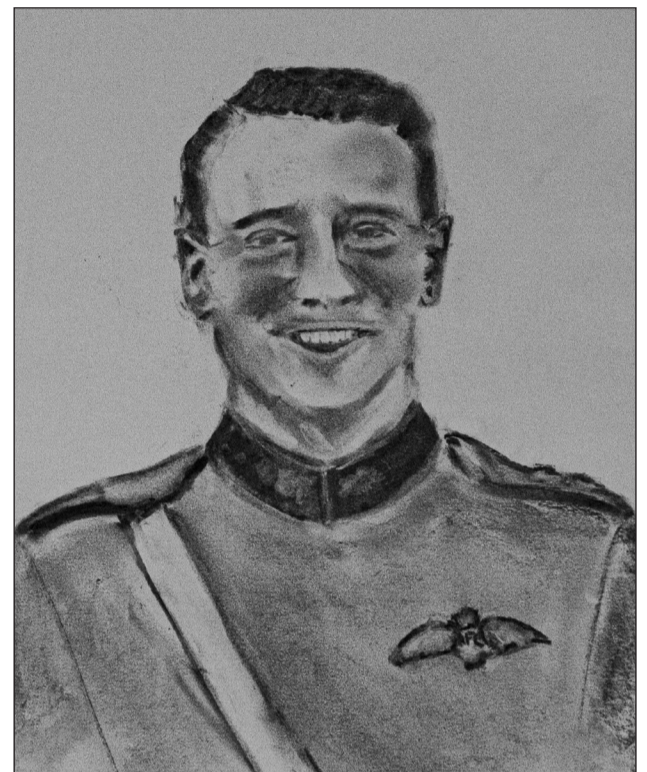
Remembering my last failure, I sacrificed height (I was still at 12,100 feet) for speed and made nose down for the Zeppelin. I saw shells bursting and night tracer shells flying around it. when I drew closer, I noticed that the anti-aircraft fire was too high or too low, also a good many rose 800 feet behind - a few tracers went right over. I could hear the bursts when about 3,000 feet from the Zeppelin.

I flew about 800 feet below it from bow to stern and distributed one drum along (alternate new Brock and Pomeroy) seemed to have no effect,. I then got behind it (by this time I was very close 500 feet or less below) and concentrated one drum on one part underneath.

I was then at a height of 11,500 feet, when attacking the Zeppelin. I had hardly finished the drum when I saw the part fired at glow. In a few seconds the whole rear part was blazing. When the third drum was fired there were no searchlights on the Zeppelin and no AA was firing. I quickly got out of the way of the falling blazing Zeppelin, and being very excited fired off a few red

Very lights and dropped a parachute flare.

Having very little oil or petrol left I returned to Sutton's farm, landing at 2.45 am. On landing I found that I had shot away the machine gun wire guard, the rear part of the centre section and had pierced the rear main spar several times."¹



Lieutenant Leefe Robertson

ESSEX SCHOOL RENAMED TO HONOUR AMERICAN AIRMAN

Retro Times. March 24, 1973

A school in Essex, Suttons Secondary Modern School, has been renamed the Sanders Draper School in honour of American RAF volunteer pilot Raimund (Smudge) Sanders Draper, who crashed whilst avoiding the school when his Spitfire aircraft suffered engine failure on taking off from RAF Hornchurch on March 24, 1943.¹

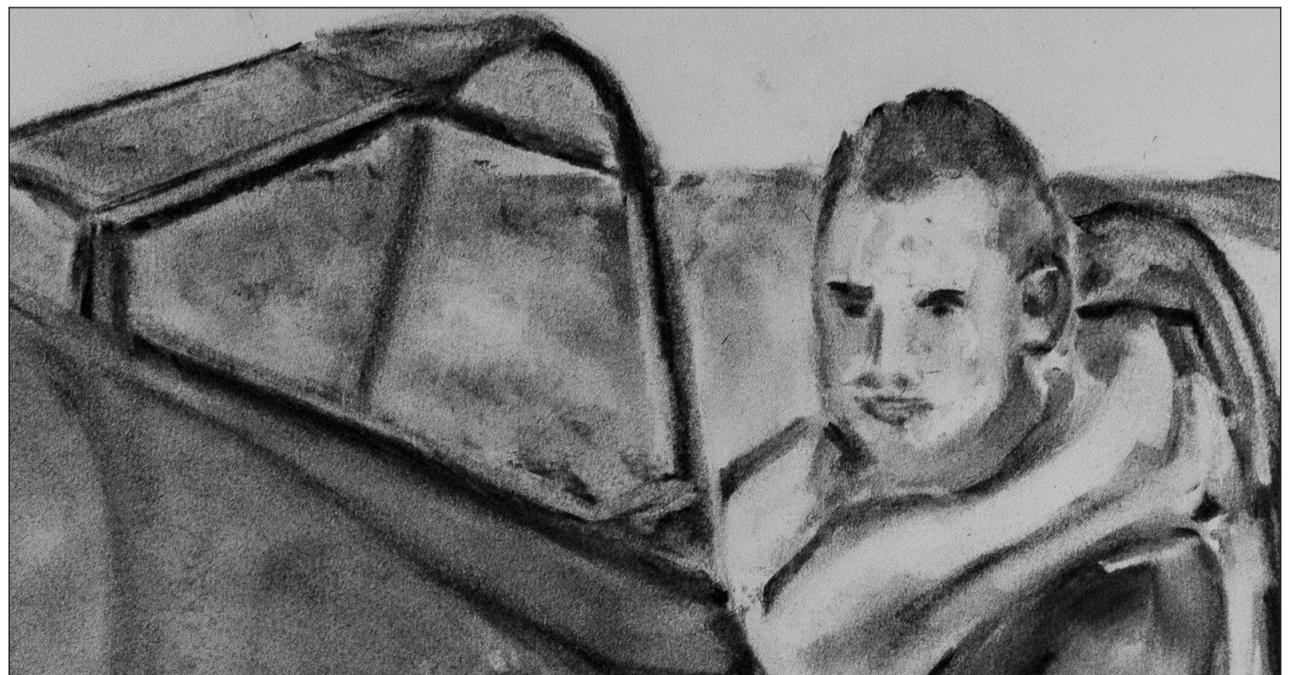
Raimund Sander's spitfire aircraft suffered engine failure at about 200 feet. He avoided the single-storey junior school, attempting (it is believed) to land in open space to the left of the main two-storey building but attempted to land in front of the main building when this was not possible. The aircraft bounced and came to rest against the wall of the two-storey building. One student, a boy, suffered a cut foot, but Sanders was dead in the cockpit.²

Suttons Secondary Modern School, officially opened in 1938 by Lady Simon, was possibly the most ill-conceived school planning in Britain in that it was built 503 yards from the boundary of an active RAF airfield,³ directly in the path of aircraft landing into the south or taking off into the north, giving students panoramic views of aircraft flying past the windows whilst lessons were suspended due to noise. RAF Hornchurch, originally Sutton's Farm airfield, played a significant part in both

World Wars I and II. In World War I it was the base to Lieutenant Leefe Robinson⁴ of the Number 39 Squadron Royal Flying Corps who shot down the first Zeppelin destroyed over Britain. In World War II it was the sector airfield of RAF Fighter Command's Number 11 Group⁵ and home to Spitfire squadrons that played a major part in the air defence of Britain during the

Battle of Britain.

After World War II, RAF Hornchurch became home to the Flying Training Command's Aircrew Selection Centre which made extensive use of de Havilland Mosquito aircraft. The airfield was closed in 1962 to become a gravel pit and landfill dump, before being rehabilitated as the Hornchurch County Park.



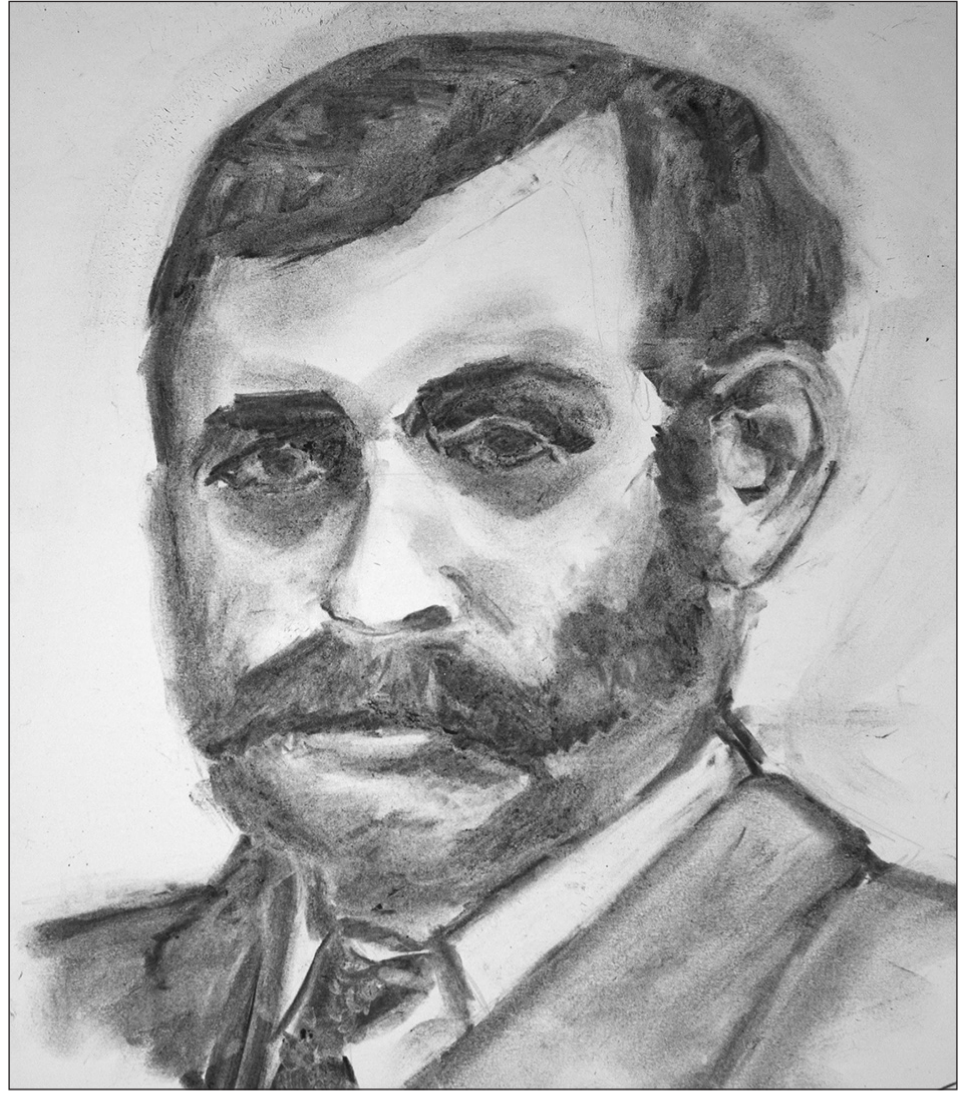
Raimund 'Smudge' Sanders with his Spitfire Named After His Wife, Marcie Anne

Poplar In Revolt

COUNCIL TO INFLUENCE WAGES AND CONDITIONS

Retro Times. February 1921

The Labour local council of Poplar led by Mayor George Lansbury has implemented social reforms for its workforce in an effort to influence local wages and conditions. The reforms introduced by the council include equal pay for equal work for women and a minimum wage of £4 a week. With a high percentage of casual workers, particularly dockers and transport workers, the world economic conditions have made Poplar an area of massive unemployment. The Mayor has become a favourite with the people of Poplar, beginning with his dispensing with robes, mace and cocked hat when he took office and by living and working in Poplar, as did the rest of the Council.¹



George Lansbury

POPLAR IN REVOLT

Retro Times. July 29, 1921

The poverty stricken East London Borough of Poplar is in revolt after council members were threatened with jail unless rates owed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board are paid within 14 days. The basis of the council not paying is that Poplar is poverty stricken and wealthier boroughs receive better treatment from the London County Council than the poorer boroughs. In a court judgement the Lord Chief Justice described the actions of the Poplar council "pure anarchism". Poplar council member and editor of the Daily Herald George Lansbury addressed a large crowd outside the town hall before marching to the law courts to support the council saying "There are two types of contempt — contempt of court and contempt of the people." He continued, "The Councillors knew they were breaking the law but believed they were breaking that which should be broken."¹

A procession estimated at 2000 people to the courts was headed by a fife and drum band and a banner reading Poplar Borough Council marching to the High Court and Possibly to Prison, to Secure Equalisation of Rates for Poor Boroughs. George Lansbury's son Edgar

and daughter-in-law, Minnie, also councillors, were in the march² and prepared to be jailed by the courts.

In his judgement the Lord Chief Justice said that "their (the councillors) motives may have been praiseworthy but the Council are misdirected in the action they took" and later in his judgement he said, "Whilst sympathizing with them, we are not legislators. We have a duty to perform as administrators of the law." Whilst the councillors were convicted on and sentenced to a custodial sentence, the Lord Chief Justice ordered the writ of attachment left to "lie in the office for a fortnight that the Council might do their duty".³

The problem for the Poplar Council was that Poplar had a rateable value of £4 million and 86,500 unemployed to support, whilst more prosperous councils had rateable values of £15 million and 4,800 unemployed. Lansbury's daughter-in-law Minnie Lansbury said at a meeting of residents, "I wish the government joy in its efforts to get this money from the people of Poplar. Poplar will pay its share of London's rates when Westminster, Kensington and the City do the same."⁴

POPLAR COUNCIL FREED

October 12, 1921

The Borough of Poplar councillors jailed on September 1 have been freed after several other metropolitan borough councils threatened to take the same action as the Poplar Council, forcing the London County Council and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to negotiate with the jailed councilors. The councillors issued a statement that said: "We leave prison as free men and women, pledged only to attend a conference with all parties concerned in the dispute with us about rates ... We feel our imprisonment has been well worthwhile, and none of us would have done otherwise than we did. We have forced public attention on the question of London rates, and have materially assisted in forcing the government to call parliament to deal with unemployment."

One of the five jailed women councillors, Nellie Cressall, who at the time was five-months pregnant, was released on September 21 because of public pressure.

Negotiator Harry Gosling said the "actual drafting of the document was no easy matter with such critics as George Lansbury and his son Edgar, Susan Lawrence, John Scurr, and all the others round the table, ready to object at any chance word and upset the whole thing in their eagerness to uphold their cause. Every one of these men and women stood for what was in their view a great principle, and yet a formula had to be found to enable the judges to release them".¹

MINNIE Obituary

LANSBURY

Retro Times. January 1, 1922

Minnie Lansbury, Poplar Borough councillor and wife of Edgar Lansbury, George Lansbury's son, has died of pneumonia contracted whilst serving a jail sentence in Holloway Prison. Minnie was jailed for being a Poplar council member when the council refused to pay rates to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, in what has become known as the Poplar Revolt. Friends say that Minnie never recovered from pneumonia

because she had been weakened by the harsh conditions experienced in jail.¹ Minnie was an associate of (Estelle) Sylvia Pankhurst, estranged sister of Emily Pankhurst, in the East London Federation of Suffragettes women's movement that worked with the poor women of East London rather than follow Emily Pankhurst's middle-class leanings. Minnie and the four other women Poplar councillors are known for their campaign slogan "Break the law, not the poor".²



Minnie Lansbury

THE BATTLE OF CABLE STREET

Retro Times. October 4, 1936

Today Mosley's Blackshirts were protected by the Metropolitan Police in a bloody battle with anarchists, communists, Jewish community groups, socialists and other anti-fascists as Mosley and the British Union of Fascists (BUF) tried to march through East London. The word fascist comes from the symbol of power of the magistrate in ancient Rome, the fasces, and the unquestioned power of the magistrate represents the political aspirations of the BUF. Political commentator Sean Webb said that fascists despise "individual liberty and codified negative rights" that protect "the individual from the impositions of government".¹ Webb continues that the BUF, along with

Italian fascists and German fascists, justified the curtailment of personal liberties and the seizing of private property as for "a greater good possessed by the state over the individual".² It is not surprising that groups such as the Jewish community, communists and many other groups, having witnessed the events in Germany and Italy since the end of the war, should fear and despise fascist politics and would want to show their opposition.

Mosley formed the BUF after losing his seat in parliament in 1931. As a Member of Parliament he had an eclectic career as a conservative, crossing the floor to join the Labour Party. After becoming disillusioned with the Labour Party's inability to solve unemployment, he formed the New Party with a group of equally disillusioned Labour members.³ "When we were faced with the great betrayal of the war generation I worked for 11 years in parliament, both in the old parties and in independence, to right the wrongs of the men who were promised 'the land fit for heroes' and were given the slums and unemployment," Mosley said. "Finally, when every other means had been exhausted, came the explosion of fascism."⁴ Mosley is not the first, and will certainly not be the last,



Oswald Mosely

GOVERNMENT ABOLISH POOR LAWS

Retro Times. March 27, 1929

The aims of George Lansbury and the Poplar Borough Council for the 1921 Poplar Revolt have been achieved with the royal assent of a sweeping new act of parliament, the Local Government Act 1929. Section 1 of the Act reads:

"On the appointed day the functions of each poor law authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be transferred to the council of the county or county borough comprising the poor law area for which the poor law authority acts, or, if the poor law area is not wholly comprised within one county or county

borough, the functions of the poor law authority so far as they relate to any county or county borough into which the area extends shall be transferred to the council thereof, and as from the appointed day all then existing poor law authorities shall cease to exist."¹

The further provisions of the Act cover amalgamation of councils and provision of health services, rail and road infrastructure, proper sewage and clean water. The new Act represents a leap into the modern world. It must be asked if this would have been possible without the Poplar Revolt of 1921 and the sacrifices made by George Lansbury and the other council members.

person to promote the ideal of a strong, benign dictatorial form of government as the solution to the nation's problems. But for all its inefficiencies, slowness of action and procrastinations and uncertainties, the majority of people in our little nation still seem to prefer democracy. When Mosley and the Blackshirts were allowed to march through the East End of London, with its diverse mixture of people, the Battle of Cable Street was inevitable. The events in Germany since Hitler grabbed power on Hindenburg's death, the smashing of the Communist Party, the treatment of Jews, the purging of anyone who had stood in Hitler's way in his twisted desire to create a 'master race' makes Mosley a figure to be feared from all sectors of society, even the conservatives who agree with many of his

political views. As for Mosley the politician, it is difficult with the diverse array of supposed political leanings he has supported at one time or another to say if he does have any political position or whether the BUF offers the best (as he sees it) path to power. Robert Skidelsky has described the image of Mosley as one who "failed to make it in the Conservative Party, then joined the Labour Party where the prospects of promotion seemed brighter". "Having failed to sweep the Labour Party with his demagogic proposals, he set himself as a fascist, that being the thing for a political adventurer to do at the time, hoping to win power through a mixture of violence and anti-Semitism," Skidelsky said.⁵ So who is this Mosley, leader of the Blackshirts? It might be better if we never find out.

War is Over: What Now?

WHY ARE WE FEEDING THE GERMANS?

When We Cannot Feed Ourselves

Retro times. January 1, 1947

Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton said last October "The British is being called on to find more than 80 million [pounds] a year to feed and to supply the Germans in the British zone, many millions of whom for many years followed their leaders – some of whom were executed at Nuremberg this morning – with intense and unashamed ardour until their wicked plans were finally frustrated." Dalton continued, "This is one reason why our own people cannot have more food – because we have to spend our scarce resources on feeding Germans."¹ The scarce resource referred to is American dollars, which Britain has limited means of earning. Today the burden of feeding Germans has been somewhat relieved by the formation of Bizonia, the economic combining of the American and British sectors.

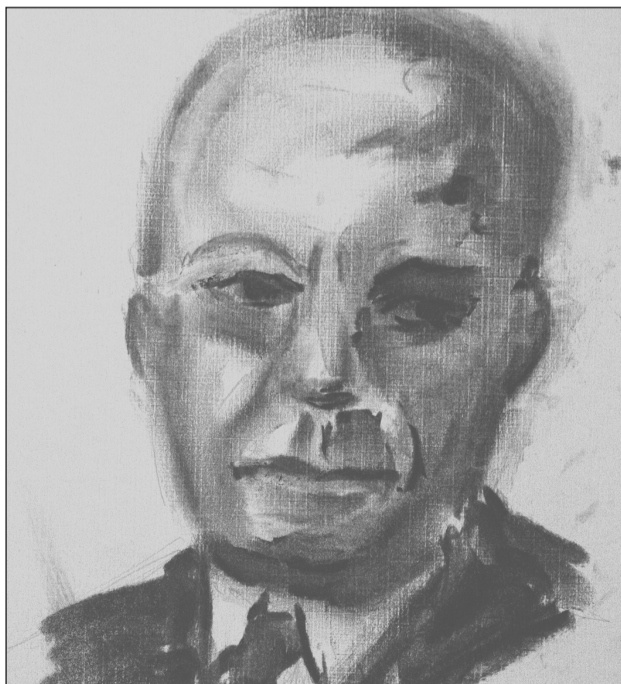
At the Potsdam conference the 'Big Three', President Truman, Churchill and Stalin, had agreed that Germany would be economically integrated across the sectors controlled by the four occupying powers, but events since then have resulted in four zones run as they please by the controlling force. The Russians are demanding U.S. \$10 billion reparation from Germany. The French want their share of reparation in coal, industrial plant and transport equipment in a process that is one way and deprives Germany of exports to pay for the means to feed itself. Most of the reparations taken from the Ruhr have been from the British zone. Today the Bizonia agreement combining the economic control of America and Britain came into effect and the burden of supporting the German people is now jointly shared, although the cynical view is that America proposed Bizonia as a tactical move.²

Russia and France continuing to "do as they like" without reference to the common good has resulted in America and Britain inheriting responsibility for the care of 50 million starving German civilians.³



Taking Coal home from the Dealer (When they have any) in Baby's Pram

It may seem strange to many that having stood alone against Germany for much of the war we are now being asked to care for the very people who tried so hard to destroy us, but being British can we stand by and watch them starve?



Hugh Dalton

POWER CUTS Except Essential Services

Retro Times. February 7, 1947

Today the Minister for Fuel and Power, Emanuel Shinwell, announced sweeping power cuts. From next Monday there will be no power to households from 9.00 am till noon, and from 2.00 pm till 5.00 pm every day. Industry would also suffer cuts and the only sectors of the country to escape cuts will be essential services. The cuts to households are worse than in the war years and are particularly cruel in the middle of the worst winter in living memory.

The short answer to the reason for the power cuts is lack of coal, and Shinwell has been quick to blame the ongoing weather and points to the Blizzards that started on January 25, and the need to mobilize 40,000 troops in an effort to clear roads, railways and waterways that has bought transportation to a standstill. Shinwell claims that lack of coal is not the problem, but rather the transportation of coal that is causing power shortages.¹

TRANSPORT Not the Only Problem

Retro Times. March 23, 1947

The recent chaos caused by coal shortages has not been solely the result of transportation problems as claimed by the government, but rather a fundamental malaise within the British economy. Britain built its greatness on exports and one of our main exports was coal. Prewar Britain exported 30 to 40 million tons annually, much of which went to France and the low countries, who now buy coal from America using precious dollars they cannot afford because we cannot supply. Our nation was made rich by coal production, but now we do not produce sufficient coal

for our own needs. British coal production has suffered from many problems including that since the war many people want something better than working in underground mines with all the dangers and health issues that go with coal mining.

The unions are stuck in the 1930s, still believing that doing a job quickly results in being out of work and restrict how much work can be done in one day. Unions are also demanding a 40-hour week, resisting double shifts and banning the employment of foreign workers. The restriction on foreign workers is hard to justify because Britain

has full employment. Money is not a problem for British workers; the problem is that there is nothing except the bare necessities to spend it on. Our full employment is built on outdated work practices that will not, in the long term, bring prosperity to Britain.

Business attitudes are no better than the attitudes of the unions. Business is often refusing to update old and worn-out equipment, refusing to adopt new business practices, does not explore new markets and continues to practise confrontational tactics against the unions. With the continuing unyielding

partisan attitudes of both unions and business, it is not surprising that Britain cannot establish a competitive position in the new world economy.

Adding to our economic woes is that exports bring income, but most of our export income is often in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and we are running out of dollars to repay our debts to America.¹ The harshness of winter compounded and exaggerated the weakness of Britain's economic position, but the fundamental cause is that the world has changed but we haven't.

THE IMPOSSIBLE BERLIN AIRLIFT

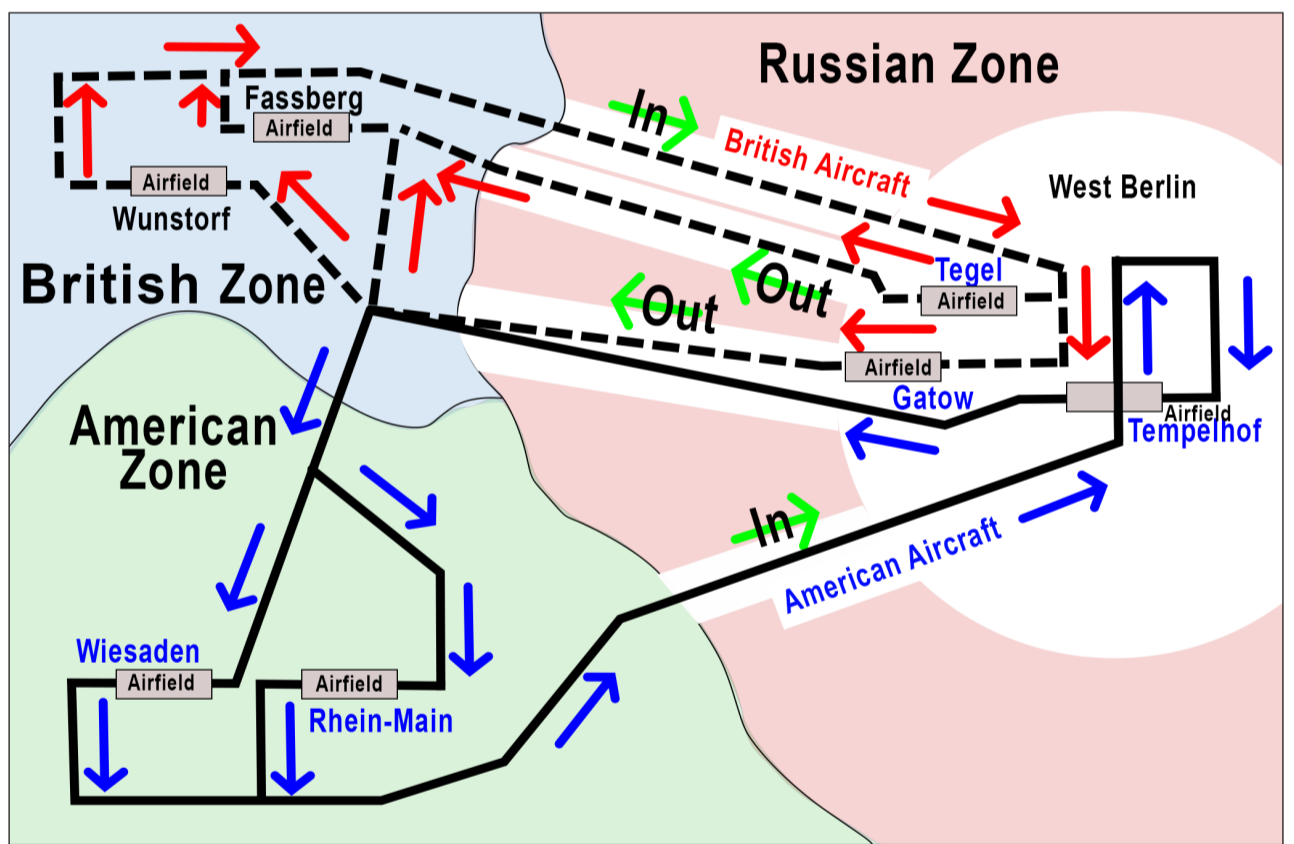
Beating the Russian Blockade Without War

Retro Times. March 1949

Major General William Tunner has achieved the impossible by keeping more than two million West Berliners alive and supplied with food and fuel by air transport alone. This massive airlift has only been possible by an ingenious 'one way' air traffic systems that allows virtual 'nose to tail' lines of aircraft flying in and out of West Berlin 24 hours a day without conflicting with traffic flying in the opposite direction. The airlift first came into being on the first day of the Soviet blockade, when the schedule of aircraft movements is so tight that aircraft land into one of the three Allied forces airfields used without the customary circuit, making the approach and landing difficult. If an aircraft misses a landing on the first attempt it cannot make a circuit and try again; it has to take the exit route without unloading.¹ The complicated system is for aircraft to take one of two routes into Berlin, depending on which airfield they would be landing at, and taking fixed exit routes out of Berlin. There is also a 'stacking' system of aircraft flying at different heights that allows for aircraft to land at each airfield every three minutes. With departures having to take place within that three minutes, there is an aircraft movement at each airport every minute and a half, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, RAF Sunderland flying boats fly in and out of a lake in the British sector of Berlin during daylight hours.

The plight of West Berliners, with three-quarters of them homeless, is in no small part due to the wartime 'area bombing' campaign by the Allies where cities and towns of no strategic value were flattened by Allied aerial bombing for no other reason than they could,² or for revenge and to create terror amongst civilians.

The blockade of West Berlin by the Soviet Union has its roots in the creation of new currency in the Western (United States, British and French) sectors of Germany. The creation of the new currency in the Western sectors was essential to bring inflation and the black market under control, but it also created the situation where Ber-



Berlin Airlift Aircraft Traffic Patterns

lin had two monetary systems in operation at the same time. This caused a massive problem for the Soviets as Berliners tried to dump their old currency in the Soviet sector. U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union Walter Bedell Smith reportedly voiced the opinion that without the currency reform the blockade of Berlin would not have happened.³ There followed a series of escalating incidents, including the U.S. sending B-29 bombers to forward bases in Britain to bluff the Soviets into thinking they could be carrying atomic weapons,⁴ culminating in the Soviets blocking all land routes from the Western sectors of Germany into Berlin. The only person with any authority who believed keeping West Berlin supplied by air was possible was Major General William Tunner, and he has proved all the naysayers wrong. He is doing the impossible.⁵



Major General William Tunnel

Palestine. Britain Damned if it Does, and Damned if it Doesn't

Retro Times, April 17, 1946

One postwar issue that will not go away, as much as we would like it to, is the Balfour Declaration made by British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour in 1917 to Lord Rothschild, Head of the Zionist Federation in Britain,¹ which says in part: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this objective,

it being clearly understood that nothing is done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."² This declaration became a smouldering issue for the British, who inherited a mandate for Palestine in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles. As commentator Wayne Knight writes, the British between the wars "spent huge amounts of money on internal improvements and

sent many of their best civil servants to Palestine. But never found a way – nor has anyone else since – to establish a Jewish national home and still protect the rights of the 'existing non-Jewish communities' in Palestine".³ The Balfour statement sounds 'nice' but is impossible to achieve. Either the Jewish people suffer from the non-deliverance of their promised homeland, or non-Jewish Palestinians are displaced so that a non-Arab entity can establish a homeland on their lands. In the growing conflict between Jewish people and Palestinian Arab peoples both sides are 'right' depending on how the ambiguous Balfour statement is read.

The situation in Palestine became even more complicated when on May 17, 1939, facing war with Nazi Germany and fearing Arab nations would side with Hitler, a pro-Arab policy was established for Palestine which restricted Jews fleeing the Nazi anti-Semitic regime to 75,000 over the following five years. The white paper also proposed "an independent Palestinian State" rather than a Jewish homeland.

Whilst the white paper appeased Arabs sufficiently for them to remain neutral in the war, it also resulted in restricted legal Jewish immigration to Palestine. The result was the illegal immigration routes into Palestine for Jews escaping Hitler, and also anti-British feelings amongst many Jewish communities, making Britain an enemy second only to Hitler. Well-armed Jewish secret military organisations, armed with weapons often stolen from the British forces, now exist in Palestine.⁴ The deteriorating political conditions in Palestine make an imminent three-way war between Arab, Jewish and British forces likely. A possible fourth force exists in the large Jewish, and often anti-British, lobby in the U.S., making the situation in Palestine even more volatile by bringing U.S. politics into play. Britain is in a no-win situation because it cannot withdraw and leave Palestine without a mediating force, even though both the Jews and the Arabs hate the British and want them out. Palestine seems destined to erupt into a bloody religious/racial/civil war based on promises made by Britain 38 years ago.



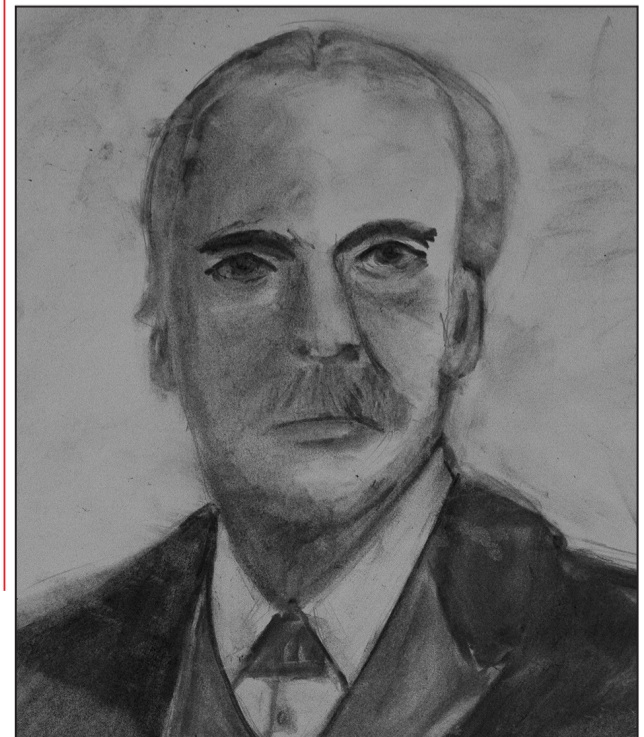
Jewish Migrant Ship On Route to Israel

ROSWELL: Spaceship or Balloon?

Retro Times. July 30, 1947

The recent 'crash' on the property of a farmer near Roswell, New Mexico, has been dismissed by military sources as a weather balloon, but there are persistent reports of dead and, in some reports, live aliens being found amongst the wreckage of an alien spaceship. Is the military covering up contact with aliens, or is it just another conspiracy theory? The original report by the Army Air Corps was that it was a flying saucer, but this was almost immediately changed to a weather balloon.¹ A witness claims to have seen a four-to-five feet tall alien being held in a cage at a guarded bunker. The alien is described as having a larger than human head and yellow-grey in colour. The same witness says that another alien survived the crash but died in captivity. Another witness, Lieutenant Walter Haut, claims it was an egg-shaped extraterrestrial vehicle that crashed. Dr Steven Greer claims the technology of the crashed vehicle would mean the end of the need for oil, gas or coal, but is kept secret to protect the profits of energy suppliers.²

An alternative, suggested by William Bainbridge, is that the wreckage could have been a train of balloons released by a team from New York University in a "top secret effort to detect distant nuclear weapons tests".³ Another commentator, Benson Saler, notes "the similarities of the Roswell myth to the myths of contact with superhuman beings that are central to many religions",⁴ later suggesting that there is a "transition in cultural interest from heaven to space". True to the divisive nature of any discussion on alien contact, David Jacobs offered the opinion that Saler was "willing to make public pronouncements about a subject in which he has no training and little knowledge".⁵ The final word from David Jacobs was that we do not know, and may never know, if the crash at Roswell was an alien spacecraft or a balloon.⁶ For others, scepticism of the Roswell report is based not on disbelief of alien spacecraft, but rather the question – given the recent history of the human race – why would any advanced alien species want to visit us?



Arthur Balfour

CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT: March on Aldermaston

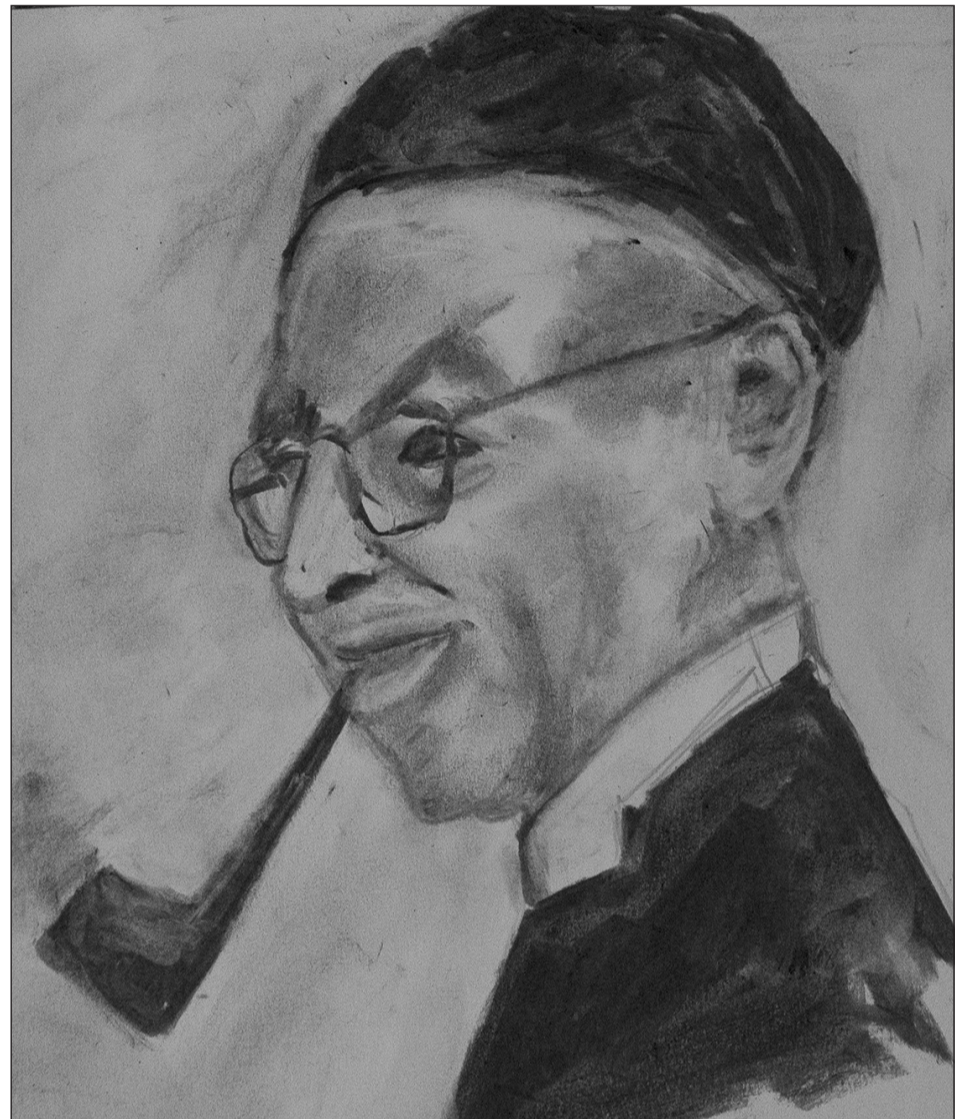
Retro Times. April 5, 1958

The first of a planned annual march organised by the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament left Trafalgar Square yesterday to march to the Atomic Weapons Establishment at Aldermaston. The protestors are planning to arrive on Easter Monday for a mass rally. Participant Jeff Nuttall is leading an informal New Orleans jazz band¹ with the Ken Colyer jazz fans known as Beatniks, described as grimy and in tatters, slogans daubed on crazy hats and long filthy hair "destroying the wooden dignity" of the Canon Collins and other official leaders of the march. What was planned as a silent and dignified protest march is developing a festive spirit² that is gaining public attention. This morning about 500 men, women and children are left from the 4000 who attended the address by Michael Foot on the plinth of Nelson's Column before the beginning of the march. Since the support vehicles were only carrying 500 mattresses it is likely that the organisers knew the number of marchers intending to march for the full four days. So far the only incident, if it can be called that, was some booing of a policeman who stopped a troop of folk-dancers performing an Eightsome Reel. The marchers showed no sign of noticing a counter-service at Hyde Park with some 30 people led by a Lutheran minister.³

CND SHAPES ENVIRONMENTAL THINKING

Retro Times. October 15, 1972

Commentator Jodi Burkett has suggested that the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), which first came to public attention with the first protest march on the Atomic Weapons Establishment at Aldermaston in 1958, was a major part of the change in attitude to the environment. Burkett says that when the CND first emerged the general attitude in the organisation was that nature and humanity were separate, with the human race above and more important than nature. But this has changed, with a developing view of seeing the Earth as a single living organism that encompasses humanity.¹ Malcolm Caldwell, chairman of the CND in 1969, said that nuclear weapons are "still the outstanding symbol of man's wrong turning along the evolutionary road",² and this is the beginning of the shift towards our understanding of the holistic relationship between Earth and humanity.³ The growing understanding of the relationship between Earth, humanity and nuclear weapons was highlighted by the 1959 film *On the Beach*, which depicted the slow death of humanity brought about by nuclear fallout, with Melbourne, Australia, being the place of the final death of humanity. The CND youth group used the title *On the Beach* for their campaign in expectation of an understanding of the reference.⁴ The holistic Earth/humanity view of nature reached a tipping point when a photo called *Earth Rise*, taken by the crew of Apollo 8, showed the Earth from space.⁵ The recent photo *Blue Planet* by the crew of Apollo 17 has shown humanity the small blue rock in space we depend on to provide us with the requirements of life, confirming the correctness of the direction the CND has been moving in over the years.



Canon Collins



Ken Colyer Jazz Band

MOVIES HELP BRITAIN RECOVER FROM THE TRAUMA OF WAR

Retro Times. Editorial, December 1959.

The 1950s has been a decade of recovery for Britain, economically, socially and mentally, and the long list of World War II movies produced in this decade have moved away from the horrors of war to the romanticised heroics of war becoming a tool for rebuilding national identity.

The expectation that Britain would resume its position as leader of the world's greatest empires, where the sun never sets on the pink bits of the map, has not materialised. The loss of the Empire has shattered Britain's belief in itself, and the realisation that there is a new order in the Western world, headed by America, is a bitter pill for the people of this small country. The new identity for many is that of saviours of the world. Without British heroism and cunning, the world would now be a Nazi's world, a very evil place where even the Americans would be under the jackboot of

fascist masters. This is a world created in black and white, right and wrong, good and evil, with no middle ground, with Britain always standing for the good and decent against evil.

The British propaganda machine has created this new saviour of the world, an identity for a nation that was no longer ruler of the world with a decade-long release of well-made, semi-documentary-style (without the handicap of accuracy) movies that emphasise how, no matter what the cost, Britain will prevail. The nation's morale has been boosted in a decade of hardship by a series of films beginning in 1950 with *The Wooden Horse*,¹ a story of three British prisoners of war using an exercise vaulting horse to cover the digging of an escape tunnel, followed by the RAF saga *Angels One Five*² in 1951. Then came *The Cruel Sea* (1953),³ a moving story of the Battle of the Atlantic, and in 1955, two major war stories/propaganda documentaries *The Dam Busters*,⁴ the story of Barnes Wallis's bouncing bomb and the raid by bombers on Germany's dams led by Wing Commander Guy Gibson, and *The Cockleshell Heroes*,⁵ relating how British commandos used kayaks to raid German ships in a German port. The success of this genre of film may be at an end partly because of the success, commercially and technically, of *The Bridge on the River Kwai*⁶ in 1957 and the blend of real footage in the fictional story of *Dunkirk*⁷

in 1958. It will be hard to top either of these films with the present state of movie technology, even with their only glancing reference to truth. It would be fitting for *Dunkirk* to be the last war movie from Ealing Studios, given their status as the premier British wartime propaganda filmmakers responsible for turning the genre into an art form.

As we move into the Sixties there is a change in the attitude of the people, from hardship and despair into new-found optimism that the future can be different, as well as a new generation of children who do not remember the war. The postwar propaganda films disguised as true stories have served a useful purpose that may be at an end, but it has left behind film actors who are highly skilled as well, as screenwriters, producers and technicians well-equipped to form a young and vibrant British motion picture industry that is as optimistic as the new movie audiences who are focused on enjoying life rather than re-living past conflicts.

TOWER CINEMA RENAMED THE ODEAN

Retro Times, June 26, 1950

The Tower cinema in Hornchurch has been renamed the Odeon and a new neon sign erected over the existing carved Tower sign to reflect a change of ownership when Oscar Deutsch's Odeon took over Eastern Cinemas in 1943.¹ The Tower Cinema was built in 1935 on part of the site of the stately home Grey Towers, which had been requisitioned by the Army Council during World War I to be used as a hospital and camp.² The cinema connection dates from that time when soldiers in the camp set up a cinema they called the Towers. The soldiers' cinema, located on Station Lane, later became the Queen's Theatre.³ The Odeon cinema is Art Deco in style, reflecting its 1935 origins, and was designed by Kemp & Tasker architects, with the interiors of Clark & Fenn,⁴ both companies leaders in design before the war.



Goodbye Towers, Hello Odeon

MOTORCYCLE POLICE CAN 'NOD' TO SUPERIOR OFFICERS

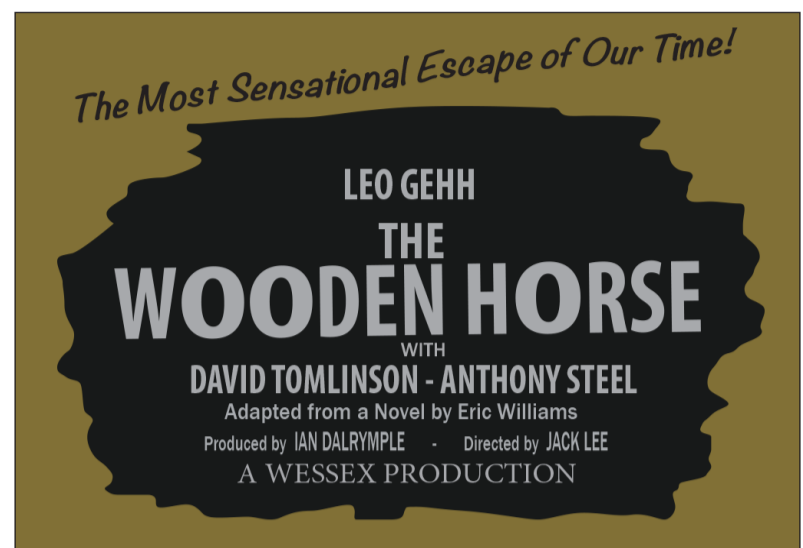
Retro Times. July 1957

With the introduction of the LE (little engine) Velocette motorcycle by the Metropolitan Police force management has issued a directive that officers riding them can 'nod' to superior officers as they pass instead of saluting so that riders can keep both hands on the handle bars. This has quickly led to the little motorbikes becoming known as Noddy Bikes and the police riding them to be christened as 'Noddies'.¹ The LE Velocette has already proved to be a very effective weapon, both in the fighting of crime and those committing traffic offences because of their near-silent operation, allowing Noddies to arrive quickly and silently, unlike 'Old Bill' on his bicycle. As one recently apprehended villain noted, "It's just not fair. Noddie arrived from nowhere. One minute I was opening the door of a parked car and the next minute I was nicked. In the old days I would have seen him coming

and jumped over a fence when he tried to pedal after me". Police officers generally like the new LE motorbikes because they no longer have to pedal and the stealth capability has earned them a new respect.²



Noddy on His Bike



The Wooden Horse

TEDDY BOYS

The Source of All Evil

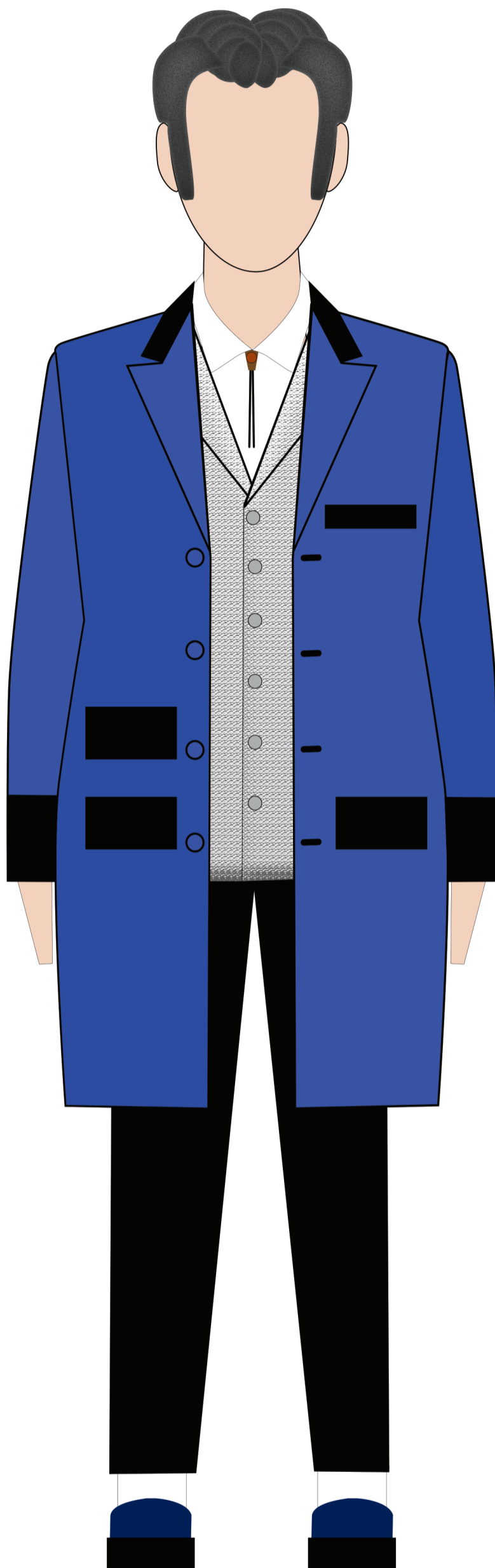
Retro Times. September 17, 1956

Riots erupted outside the Lewisham Gaumont last night after a Teddy boy was arrested by police inside the theatre and put in a paddy wagon for dancing in the aisle whilst the film *Rock Around the Clock* was playing. The arrested Teddy boy left the cinema without incident when he was told to by a policeman inside the cinema, but when the young patrons inside the cinema heard that he had been placed in the paddy wagon, about 30 Teds went out into the street where they were followed by the police. Outside, a crowd had gathered. The police moved the group of Teds slowly down the street and the Teds would stop now and then to jive in front of the police.¹ Social commentator Robert Cross suggests that the Teds have become the scapegoat of an “increasingly insecure and inward-looking society” and are “far more indicative of the health or otherwise of the collective postwar British psyche than of any innate infamy”.² Certainly the moral outrage from society seems out of proportion to the “deviance” of the Teds that received a free diagnosis from an unnamed family doctor published recently in the *Evening News* who said, “All are of unsound mind in the sense that they are all suffering from a form of psychosis. Apart from the birch or the rope, depending on the gravity of their crimes, what they need is rehabilitation in a psychopathic institution.”³

HOW TO SPOT A TEDDY

Teddy Boys are clean-shaven with heavily Brylcreamed ‘quaffed’ hair and long sideburns. They are often seen combing and repairing their hair, which is a source of extreme pride.

Edwardian-style long jackets are tailored from expensive materials, often brightly coloured, with deep-blue being a favourite. Jackets usually have black velvet collars



and cuffs. Often there are deep pockets with deep black velvet covers. White shirts are worn with either a slim tie or a ‘Maverick’ American Wild West gambler’s string tie. Waistcoats are an option and if worn are of a contrasting material to the jacket, similar to the Maverick style of the string tie. The two often go together.

Trousers are stove pipe (often called

TEDDY WHO?

Retro Times. June, 1954

If you walk around the streets of East London you might see young men dressed in retrospective Edwardian clothing mixed with a touch of American cowboy: long straight jackets with velvet collars, fancy white shirts with ‘Maverick’ string ties, straight, tight, black trousers and suede shoes with thick rubber soles. In East London the linking of the Edwardian era, ruled by King Edward VII and popularly known as ‘Ted’, moving to ‘Teddy Boys’ happened almost instantaneously as a natural transition.¹ Also naturally, the suede shoes with thick black soles became instantly known as brothel creepers. Teddy Boys are a new breed of working-class life, the teenager who social commentator Robert Cross described as being a product of the rapid rise in the wages of children of the generation that fought the war having money to spend, with “no intention of following their parents into forelock-tugging social subservience”. These youngsters refuse “to recognise a fixed and inferior social station”.² Teddy boys are a visual result of the rebellion of today’s youth as highlighted in the film *The Wild One* in which a gang member asked Johnny, “Whaddya rebelin’ against, Johnny? Wha’ya got?”³

The rebellion of the Teddy Boys is made visual (and auditory) by the music of choice, rock and roll, and their preferred mode of dance, the jive. The anthem of the Teds is Bill Haley’s *Rock Around the Clock*.⁴ The Teddy Boy rebellion is a strange mix of the old and new. The Teddy Boys and their expensive clothing, “introducing a new fashion” that is “totally working class in its origins”, have “made it acceptable for males to dress purely for show”,⁵ made possible by working at mundane working-class jobs as labourers or on an assembly line five days a week, living the life they are rebelling against.

drainpipe), usually black with a narrow fit, often showing a fashionable two inches of sock. Shoes have thick, black crepe soles and are often suede in a fashionable blue. Teddy Boys’ shoes are known by the colloquial name of brothel creepers.

SEX & DRUGS & ROCK n' ROLL

THE BEST OF TIMES, THE WORST OF TIMES

The Retro Times. November 2, 1969

Catholic Priest Timothy Sherwood has likened the times we live in to the opening of the Charles Dickens novel *A Tale of Two Cities*. "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way."¹ It is hard to disagree when in Britain we are in the midst of an economic revival and there is a general feeling of optimism, but this optimism is tempered by an underlying fear of world events. No matter how good things look we live with constant reminders over recent years of how temporary life can be, with the assassination of Martin Luther King, the Kennedy brothers, the Vietnam War constantly on television and the Cuban Missile Crisis reminding us that Britain is the frontline for any nuclear miscalculation by America or Russia. Life expectancy, for the pessimistic, is the four-minute warning we have of the arrival of nuclear armed Russian missiles that gave rise to the popular joke that in this great country of ours there are people who can run a mile in four minutes. We have never-ending fashion changes: this week it's polka dots, next week we will be dressed in stripes.² We have the continuous excitement of new music from the Beatles and the sound of the Mersey beat. Rock stars blaze across the sky before dissolving into another drug-fuelled myth. It's like living in a never-ending party with the guests walking around with fixed smiles on their faces asking: "Are we having fun yet?" Everything has to be new and exciting because we are constantly being reminded that at all moments a mushroom cloud is waiting to form over our heads. Eric Berne suggests that life for many is lived in quiet desperation, "filling in time until the arrival of death, or Santa Claus, with very little choice, if any, of what kind of business one is going to transact during the long wait".³

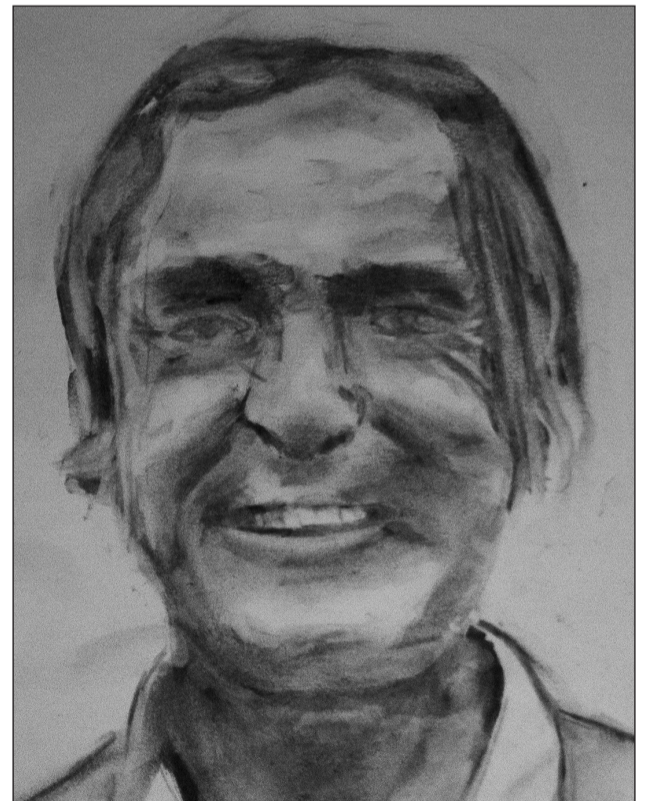
If things are so good why are so many Messiahs on sale? We do we have Timothy Leary imploring us to seek Nirvana through mind-altering drugs?



Billy Graham

Why are so many seeking answers through meditation and the teachings of Eastern gurus, with the Beatles leading the way with their allegiance to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi? Why are so many diving head first into self-improvement movements, with new systems for creating a brand new life springing up daily with the latest home-grown relationship cult leader? Why are so many seeking solace in the old-time American Christian revivalism of Billy Graham?

Billy Graham has his roots in the deep south of America where Charles Darwin, John Dewey and Sigmund Freud were the "tools of Satan, trying to undermine the faith in the inerrancy of the scriptures".⁴ The message he delivers is "mixing fear of Armageddon with the assurances of redemption". This message would be "unintelligible outside of the millennium of dread and anxiety"⁵ but for the modern paradigm where war has moved from local fighting somewhere else to the universal of assured mutual destruction. It is a message many need to hear to give the illusion of some form of comfort and sanity. As Billy Graham said at the opening of his latest crusade in



Timothy Leary

London, "Something deep down inside of us tells us there is a God."⁶ There may be some truth in this, or at least the hope that there is, but in these times that god could be a religious god, LSD, mother's little helpers, music, fashion, the latest Eastern guru, the comfort of 'togetherness' or some new god waiting to be invented next Thursday, or whatever god helps us make it through another day.

HOW TO 'TRIP' Without Dropping Acid

Retro Times Musical Review

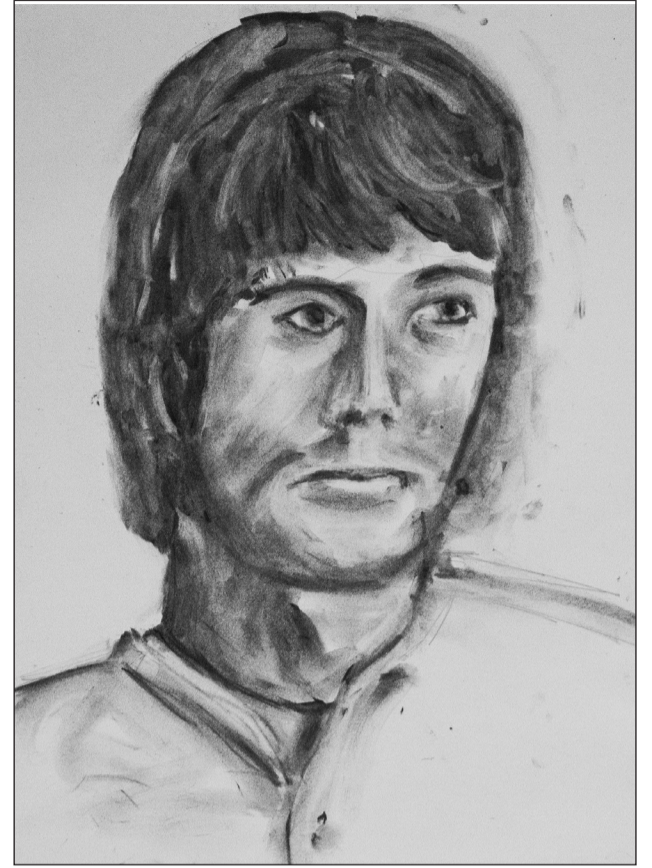
If you want to experience tripping without the risk of dropping acid, buy the new LP by Skip Spence, *Oar*. This strange collection of songs is weird, scary and macabre whilst at the same time beautiful, sensitive and seductive, even if there is often no way of hearing what the lyrics are. It is a view into a fragile mind in the bleakest of moments in the psychedelia movement.¹ It is impossible to describe the style of music. It is a mixture of everything that somehow manages to hang together, but throughout there is sad melancholy in the very best 'slit your wrist' country and western tradition. But Spence does it with a unique psychedelic style that both repels and seduces at the same time.

How did such a record come into being? The brilliant guitarist/songwriter Alexander (Skip) Spence of Moby Grape who wrote legendary tracks like *Omaha* had a bad acid trip and broke down the door of the drummer Don Stevenson's room at the hotel with a fire axe to free Don from himself. When Don wasn't there, Spence, still carrying the axe, caught a taxi to the recording studio. After being released from the Bellevue Psychiatric unit after six months, Spence returned to California before riding his

motorcycle to Nashville where he recorded *Oar* in four days, and then rode back to California. Most of the tracks were written in Bellevue. Spence wrote every track, sang every lyric, played every instrument and produced the record in what must have been four days of mayhem.²

Greil Marcus's review in *Rolling Stone*³ says that "from one side this album is a joke. It's so unpolished and rude – as in 'rude hut' – that it sometimes seems merely incompetent". In today's music tradition, where everything is 'polished' by producers using the latest technology to the point where musicians are no longer able to reproduce live the music they created, "unpolished and rude" has a charm that adds to the 'come here/go away' compulsive quality of the state of mind that produced *Oar*. Later, Marcus adds in his review: "This unique LP is bound to be forgotten Get ahead of the game and buy *Oar* before you no longer have the chance."

I like to play *Oar* when I am feeling down, so I remember there are people in far worse places than myself. Places I have no need to go.⁴



Alexander (Skip) Spence

HELLS ANGELS 'Invade' BRIGHTON

Retro Times, May 19, 1964

The reporting of the so called invasion of Brighton by the Hells Angels motorcycle gang used a journalistic technique the assistant editor of the *Daily Mirror* has referred to as "a little over reported". The use of "riot", 'orgy of destruction', 'battle', 'attack', 'siege', 'beat up the town' and 'screaming mob' left an image of a besieged town from which innocent holiday makers were fleeing to escape a marauding mob" whilst the holidaymakers had come to watch. In keeping with the 'over reporting', the *Daily Express* wrote: "There was Dad asleep in a deckchair and mum making sandwiches with the children" when the beaches were taken and the traditional postcard scene "smeared with blood and violence"² to describe the events. This style of reporting is not reserved for bikers 'invading' a seaside town on a bank holiday, but is also characteristic "not just of crime reporting as a whole but mass media inventories of such events as political protest, racial disturbances and so on".³ Commenting on the use of the 'riot', Terry Ann Knopf notes that it is used to cover an incident resulting in "43 deaths, 7000 arrests and \$45 million in property damage, and one in which three people broke a shop window".⁴

Rockers Claim Moral High Ground

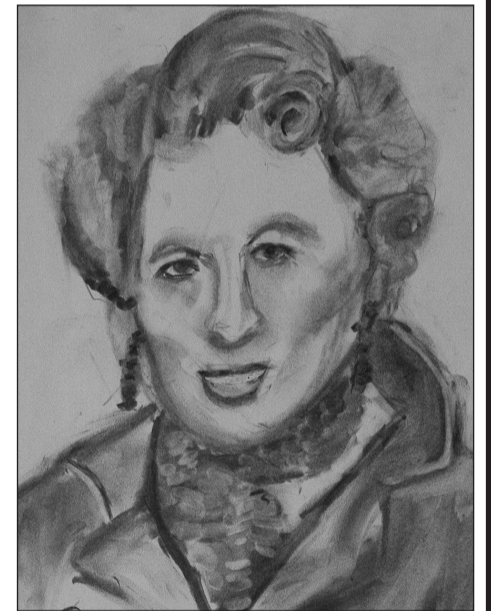
Russian Art expert and Rocker Johnny Stuart has claimed the dislike of Mods by Rockers was not due to the way they dressed, or the riding of scooters, but the use of drugs within the Mod movement, continuing that "amphetamines, cannabis, heroin were all drugs – something to be hated".¹ Patrons of the well-known Rocker motorcycle meeting place the Ace Cafe added that their leather jackets, jeans and boots were appropriate for riding motorcycles in England, and all they wanted was to be left alone to ride their motorbikes and listen to rockabilly music.

Many of the Rockers at 'the Ace' were wearing the 59 'patch' on their leather jackets, showing membership of the Church of England motorcycle club started by Father William Shergold after visiting the Ace Cafe. Members claimed that the American style 'outlaw' motorcycle gangs beginning to appear in England had nothing to do with 'real' Rockers and press coverage of supposed rocker violence was rubbish.²

RUTH ELLIS EXECUTED

Retro Times. July 13, 1955

Ruth Ellis was hanged at nine o'clock this morning at Holloway Prison for the murder of her lover David Blakely in spite of opposition to her execution by many people from across all sections of society.¹ Many opposed the execution on the basis of the special place of women and motherhood in the community, although there was also the sentiment expressed by *Daily Sketch* columnist Candidus, who wrote on July 8 that "it is time feminists learned that sex equality works both ways" and should accept that Ruth Ellis must hang".² Another pro-hanging (male) writer wrote: "In these days of sexual equality the old out-moded Victorian sense of chivalry is being used to save her from the natural course of justice."³ The opposite side of the argument was stressed by a woman writing: "I might point out that four men who were found guilty of murder in recent years are all still living and will continue to do so."⁴ Another theme along gender lines was that Ellis's crime was a crime of passion and, as a writer said: "The reactions of a woman driven by jealousy are incalculable – far different to those of a man."⁵ Others have stressed the domestic violence



Ruth Ellis

Ellis suffered at the hands of Blakely, and have forwarded the motive of self-defence. Much of the debate still taking place is along the lines of gender (feminist) issues based on inequality, empathy and domestic violence, including the revulsion of killing a young, pretty woman, rather than being an anti-capital punishment stance. The failure to make opposition to the execution an argument based on opposition of the death penalty per se meant the efforts to save Ruth Ellis were fragmented along largely gender-based issues which were unlikely to succeed.

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, Twelve Months On

Retro Times. October 1, 1963

Twelve months on from the Cuban Missile Crisis we know how close the world came to nuclear war. We know how President Kennedy blockaded Cuba to force Khrushchev to remove missiles being installed on Cuba, and how Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for President Kennedy undertaking not to invade Cuba and a 'back channel' agreement to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey.¹ What is not generally understood is the changes in reproductive behaviour that occur during times when faced with the possibility of impending death through disaster, natural or man-made. During the Cuban Missile Crisis President Kennedy thought the chance of war was "between one in three and even"² and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara thought, "I

might never see another Saturday night".³ American researchers⁴ have found that there was a marked increase in births for women aged 15 to 44 living close to likely military targets, some nine months after the Cuban Missile Crisis, saying: "Individuals discount the future heavily and increase leisure and sexual activities when facing high level mortality risks."⁴ They added that births decrease in areas that are seen as likely to survive nuclear attack and life in a post-conflict world. Missiles from America cannot reach Russia, but missiles that can be ready to launch from Britain in 15 minutes⁵ can reach Russia. This makes Britain a 'first strike' target in the event of nuclear war with little hope of survival. An unlikely side-effect of the Cuban Missile Crisis has been an unexpected boost to the population.

THE FINE ART OF DAGENHAM PISS-TAKING

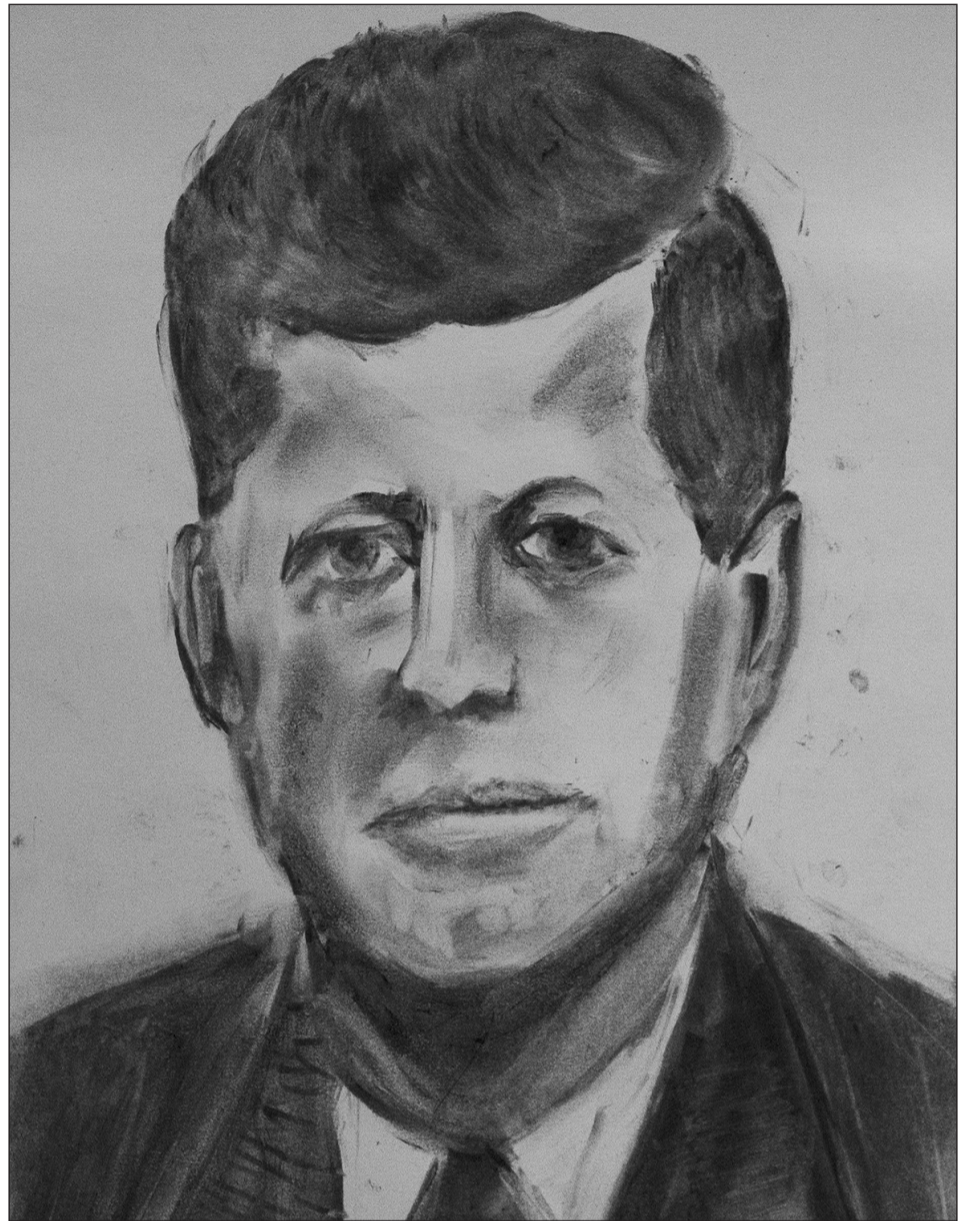
Retro Times. June 19, 1964

The humour of Dagenham, known as 'piss-taking' often masks deep attachments and friendships. It is a form of humour built on empathetic understanding akin to slaves in close proximity chained to the oars of a battle galley, or in the case of Dagenham tied to the drum beat of Ford's assembly line. As commentator Paul Willis says: "Too often occupational talents are thought of as on a shallow line of shrinking capacity with working-class people at its lower reaches thinking somehow, 'I accept that I am so stupid it's fair and proper that I should spend the rest of my life screwing nuts onto the wheels in a car factory'."¹ The art of piss-taking is a highly developed skill that involves identifying where the 'kidding' is in the exchange and being able to respond appropriately. It is a form of banter that requires considerable mental

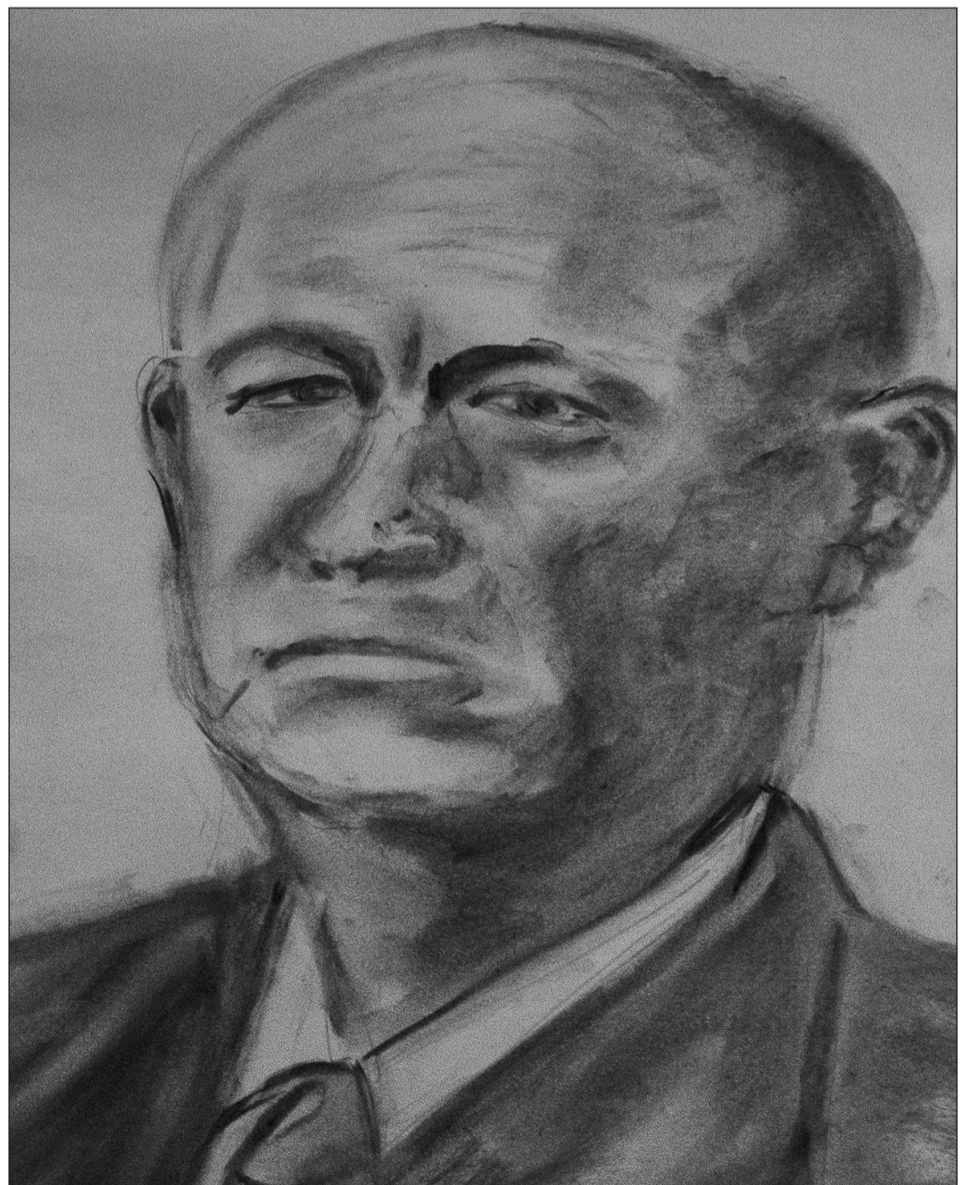
dexterity to respond in a way that turns the tide back in favour of the receiver. Exchanges can last for long periods whilst still carrying out the menial, simplistic and repetitive tasks dictated by the relentless movement of the assembly line. Often 'combatants' can pass hours locked in combat, forgetting where they are whilst still performing their robotic function. Willis notes that "particular manifestations of the culture arise in particular circumstances with their own form of marshalling familiar themes".² Having a familiar form of humour to share with mates is a common Dagenham experience. East London humour may seem cruel to outsiders, but it is born from common understanding, empathy and deep connections of friendship necessary to survive the life into which they were born.



Life on the Assembly Line



President John Kennedy.
Agreed to remove U.S. Missiles from Turkey



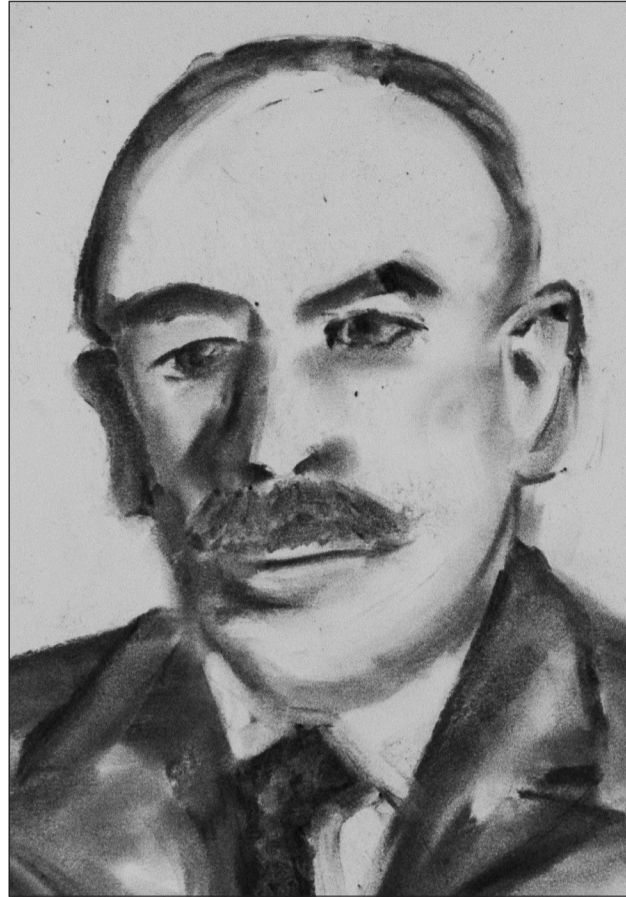
First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev
Agreed not to Install Soviet Missiles in Cuba

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS POSTWAR ECONOMY

Retro Times, November 1941

At a recent conference held in London to discuss the form of the postwar economy to replace the now irreparably broken world economy, John Maynard Keynes said the basic problem was "maintaining equilibrium in the balance of payments" – a problem that "had never been solved since methods of barter had given way to money and bills of exchange". Keynes continued: "To suppose that there is some smoothly functioning automatic mechanism of adjustment which preserves equilibrium if only we trust to methods of laissez-faire is a doctrinaire delusion which disregards the lessons of historical experience without the support of sound theory."¹ The divide between the British and American positions as to the form the postwar economy will take is that Britain maintains the new econo-

my should not be based on the gold standard (Britain has no gold reserves), whilst America, with its substantial gold reserves, wants a gold standard. American credit is the only way Britain can survive and win this war, and the form the postwar economy takes is central to America continuing support of Britain through our struggle against the forces of Hitler. This will give America the dominant position in ongoing economic negotiations. There seems little likelihood of Britain prevailing against the American position, even though to capitulate will leave Britain bankrupt at the end of hostilities. The economic support of Britain by America centres on military equipment, and the problem of feeding its citizens remains firmly the problem of the British Government.



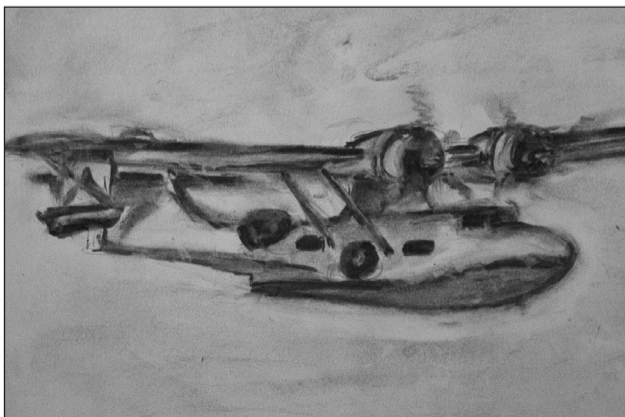
John Maynard Keynes

ARMS FROM AMERICA Cash and Carry Only

Retro Times. January 3, 1941

Britain is broke from the insistence of the 'neutral' U.S. Government that the only way to buy arms from the U.S. is on a 'cash and carry' basis, with British ships needing to sail to America, pay cash for the goods and sail back to Britain unaided and unprotected from Nazi U boats. Our dollar reserves are depleted and the effort to pay with gold has been thwarted because gold reserves are spread throughout the Empire and cannot be accessed quickly or easily. Britain is in dire need of aircraft following major losses in Norway, at Dunkirk and as a result of the recent Battle of Britain. Another major need is for destroyers for patrols defending convoys and in the Mediterranean, and against the expected Nazi invasion across the English Channel. Another problem is that America is on a

peacetime footing and does not have a large military manufacturing base, and the cash from arms sales is needed to ramp up production. The problem of limited supply has been partially solved by America swapping 50 World War I destroyers, a number of Catalina amphibious patrol aircraft and small P T boats for 99-year leases on eight naval and air force bases in Canada, the West Indies and South America. The destroyers may be old, but they are better than nothing. President Roosevelt has justified the destroyers-for-bases to the American people by using the argument that the bases would help protect the neutral stance of the U.S. and help defend their peace. Another deal to help solve a problem for both the Americans and Britain. The French government, which had ordered a large number of aircraft from America that had not been delivered before the fall of France and Britain has agreed to take over the contracts. The main problem remains that Britain is broke and unless a way can be found to buy the equipment needed to defend Britain there seems nothing to stop Hitler overrunning our little island.¹



Catalina Amphibious Aircraft

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC DUNKIRK

Retro Times, October 29, 1945

There is no denying Britain is bankrupt. A quarter of Britain's prewar wealth, approximately U.S. \$120 million, has been spent fighting the war, but worse than that is the loss of overseas trade. The switch from manufacturing export goods to munitions during the war meant the loss of traditional export markets, and for an economy built on export trade this has been a disaster. Estimates suggest that Britain has to expand export trade by 50 to 75 per cent above 1938 production levels to return to 1938 standards of living. On top of this, the end of Lend-Lease represents an end to American imports, and the inability to purchase from America because of a lack of dollars, compounded by the debts owed to America, has been described by John Maynard Keynes as an "economic Dunkirk".¹

Keynes's economically sound solution is that a U.S. \$6 million dollar grant by America to Britain would enable Britain to rebuild by buying from America, resulting in overall economic gain for America. Unfortunately, the concept of deficit-spending to create employment and a revitalised British economy buying American goods to rebuild is in the best interests of America is a concept that is not understood by the American public, and it seems unlikely that Britain will receive a much-needed grant.² The Grand Alliance with the United States is disintegrating in the face of misplaced economic self-interest.

Empire: Going, Gone

LEND-LEASE BECOMES LAW

Retro Times. March 11, 1941

The Lend-Lease Bill that passed the U.S. Senate on February 8 has been passed into law, meaning Britain now has access to the materials needed to fight the war against the Nazis. The terms of repayment have not been set, leaving Britain in the position of being given a 'my way or the highway' option. In accepting the arrangement, Britain makes it possible to survive, but future economic consequences are unknown. Economically, Britain and the Nazis are fighting two different wars. Britain has to pay for the war in money, or on credit, whilst the Nazis don't need money because they use slave labour and have materials plundered from the countries they have invaded.

The passing of the Lend-Lease Bill was not without opposition, with many in the U.S. such as Colonel Charles Lindbergh believing that America should remain neutral, protected by the buffer of the Atlantic Ocean.¹ Senator Burton K Wheeler said, "Approval of this legislation means war – open and complete warfare. I therefore ask the American people if, before they supinely accept it, was the last World War worthwhile?" Wheeler added, "It will plow under every fourth American boy ... our boys will be returned – returned in caskets, maybe; returned with bodies maimed; returned with minds warped and twisted by sights of horrors and the screams and shrieks of high-powered shells."² The concerns of Senator Wheeler and other isolationists do have some legitimacy in that the Bill gives the President "broad, unlimited, and discretionary power in foreign affairs in times of peace".³ This view ignores that if the Nazis win the war in Europe they will continue to become stronger, and at some point have the means to attack America. Europe has learned the lesson that there is no appeasing Hitler.

The future problem for Britain is that we have no idea how we are going to pay for our part of Lend-Lease.

THE END OF LEND-LEASE

Retro Times. September 2, 1945

With the surrender of Japan the new President of the United States, Harry S Truman, has cancelled the Lend-Lease agreement to Britain. The British economy is in dire straits and the end of civilian Lend-Lease aide to Britain is a blow to the task of rebuilding a country ravished by bombing and debt. The only option available is to ask for a large loan from America to jump start the British economy.¹ Lend-Lease repayments are still an open question. What can be returned and what will we have to pay for is uncertain. Even if the debts incurred by Britain as a result of Lend-Lease are 'forgiven' the sudden end to Lend-Lease has left Britain in a precarious economic position. In many ways Britain now is in a worse economic position than when it was fighting Hitler. One thing seems certain: if Britain is to remain anything like the country we know, we shall be in debt to the United States for a very long time.

U.S. PLANS TO DESTROY BRITISH EMPIRE

Retro Times. December 1944

President Franklin Roosevelt has made clear his dislike of colonial empires and has said that "the colonial system means war". "Exploit the resources of an India, a Burma, a Java; take all the wealth out of those countries, but never put anything back ... all you're doing is storing up the kind of trouble that leads to war," Roosevelt said.¹ Roosevelt's aide (and son) Elliot reports that in a meeting with Churchill, his father said: "I can't believe that we can fight a war against fascist slavery, and not at the same time work to free people from all

over the world from a backward colonial policy."² It is in this context that Roosevelt wants to see colonies becoming temporary trusteeship under international scrutiny at the end of the war, leading to independence. The American attitude is typified by an interview in Life magazine (October 1942) by General Smuts when he said: "One thing we are sure of we are not fighting for is to hold the British Empire together. We don't like to put the matter so bluntly, but we don't want you to have any illusions. If your strategists are planning a war to hold the British Empire together they will sooner or later find themselves strategizing all alone."³ But this anti-colonial attitude does not seem to include the de facto American colonies of Hawaii, Guam or the Virgin Isles, or U.S. Navy bases on islands in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. As commentator Niall Ferguson has said, the exiled German-Jewish economist Moritz Bonn suggests "the United States have been the cradle of modern Anti-Imperialism, and at the same time the founding of a mighty Empire".⁴

Prewar isolationist America was excluded from trading with British colonies by the 1932 Ottawa Agreements that kept the British Empire trading within the Empire as retaliation for excessively high tariffs in America freezing Britain out of American markets.⁵ Whilst Roosevelt's stand ending colonial rule is seemingly altruistic, it disguises the fact that America wants access to British colonial markets. It is a concern of Roosevelt that weapons supplied to Britain and other colonial powers will be used to re-establish colonial rule and this is unacceptable, although there have been reports that Roosevelt's idealist view has been toned down as unattainable, and that colonial sovereignty in South-East Asia would not be opposed.⁶ When the war ends we may have to accept the replacement of the British Empire by the Empire of the American Dollar.



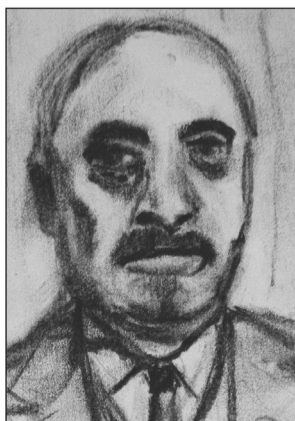
President Roosevelt

RUSSIA EXCLUDED FROM DISCUSSIONS ON WORLD ECONOMY

Retro Times, January 1943

Whilst American economist Harry Dexter White wants to preserve the American Soviet alliance postwar, he and British economist John Maynard Keynes are conducting discussions on the form the postwar world economy will take without input from the Soviet Union. Insider Benn Steil said that according to White, the "key to world peace would be 'a tight military alliance' among the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and possibly China".¹ Unfortunately, the Soviet Union is expected to act as part of a peacekeeping force in a world it did not help design. Whether the exclusion was

deliberate or as a result of Soviet attitudes is unclear. Another commentator, Armand van Dormael, said that when the Soviet ambassador Ivan Maisky met with Keynes recently, Maisky "grinned and said that all would all be much easier if a second front was going on".² Whilst the reasons for the lack of Soviet participation are unclear, a postwar world economy planned by America and Britain without the active participation of the Soviet Union can only lead to economic discord between Soviet 'East' and Anglo-American 'West' interests in a postwar world.



Ambassador Maisky

IRREGULARITIES IN SIGNING OF BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT

Retro Times August 1944

Disquiet has emerged among some delegates to the July 1 to July 22, 1944 conference at Bretton Woods, alleging that the documents that established a new international monetary system, known as the White Plan, were altered by the Americans before the signing, differing significantly from the ones presented at the conference. The White Plan gave America the ability to dictate the world economy and override other nations' economies at will to further the U.S. national interest. The American delegation has replied that these "conspiracy theories" come from disgruntled delegates who had been too lazy to read the documents properly before signing.

The Russian delegation has so far not ratified the agreement, citing two major concerns – the tying of the Rus-

sian economy to the American dollar via a gold standard and the ability of the new International Monetary Fund to interfere with the exchange rate of the rouble. Russia has made it clear that as a strong, proud nation with expanding spheres of influence in its region, it will not allow its economy and policies to be dictated by the American government. Discussions between America and Russia continue, with President Roosevelt maintaining a conciliatory and positive attitude towards an arrangement that satisfies the national interests of both countries. Emanuel Goldenweiser, from the U.S. Federal Reserve, said that the Russian delegation was "struggling between the firing squad and the English language".¹ Fear of displeasing Stalin and a lack of language skills by the Russians made negotiations difficult.



Russian Delegation Does not want to Upset Stalin

EMPIRE OR THE UNITED STATES LOAN? OF EUROPE

Retro Time, July 15, 1946

An agreement between the United States and Britain that gives Britain a U.S. \$3.75 billion line of credit with America at two per cent interest over a period of 50 years has "hidden meanings" in the agreement that spells the end of the British Empire. An essential part of the Empire is the 1932 Ottawa Agreement that trading in the Empire be restricted to trading in sterling, with currencies within the Empire being convertible to sterling. This effectively restricted trading by the Empire to within the Empire will end when the agreed convertibility of the pound sterling as part of the Bretton Woods Agreement is brought forward from five years to one year.¹ Whilst many see the unrest within British colonial territories as 'uprisings', it is the changing world economic conditions that seems to be the real cause of the threat to the continuing existence of the Empire. With economic restrictions gone, and with British colonies free to trade with anyone in any currency, keeping the Empire together will be akin to trying to herd cats.

The world changes and the war brought into existence a world that could not have been imagined before Hitler. For the British people prewar, a world without the Empire would have been unimaginable, but in today's world it is unimaginable that the Empire can survive.

Retro Times. January 23, 1948

Europe is economically dependent on American aid to survive. The American policy for European recovery is to apply, as commentator Michael Hogan said, "an American principle of federalism and using it to create an integrated economy similar to the one that exists in the United States".¹ This concentration on economic solutions by attempting to create the 'The United States of Europe' under American direction ignores the political realities of diversity of European cultures. Robert Hall, of the British Treasury, has said that "the Americans want an integrated Europe looking like the United States of America – God's own Country".²

Whilst the Marshall Plan may look like philanthropy to a devastated Europe, it is modelled on American self-interest. The war years saw a massive increase in American industrial capacity and now there is an urgent need to generate an extra U.S. \$14 billion annually in exports to take up this extra manufacture might. Failure to do so will risk America falling into recession. If full employment and prosperity are to continue in America, a rebirth of European economies is essential.³

There have been other movements for either the political unification or loose confederation in Europe originating from within Europe, but the American economic vision represents an imposition from an external

entity and is unlikely to be welcomed. The extent of attempts by America to dominate Europe economically show in the way the new Marshall Plan is structured. The Marshall Plan is to be administered by an independent authority of administrators from the private sector. According to Mr Hogan, planners of the Marshall Plan are to "fuse free market forces and institutional coordinates to clear the obstacles to a single market in Western Europe".⁴ An alternative, a European customs union, was proposed by Britain as a middle kingdom between the U.S. and Russia. A feature of the middle kingdom is that it would include the British Commonwealth and Europe's Asian and African territories. If there is to be a united Europe, will it be as a puppet of the United States, or will it be an independent union between the United States and Russia? Whatever happens, Britain seems intent on retaining what it can of the Empire and also remain a world power as leader of Europe if it must join Europe. The question for the future will be if it is possible, or even desirable, for Europe to become a federation on the American model, or can it forge a union independent of both America and Russia?⁵ The history and diversity of cultures in Europe make it unlikely that Europe could, in the foreseeable future, combine into a single political and economic entity.

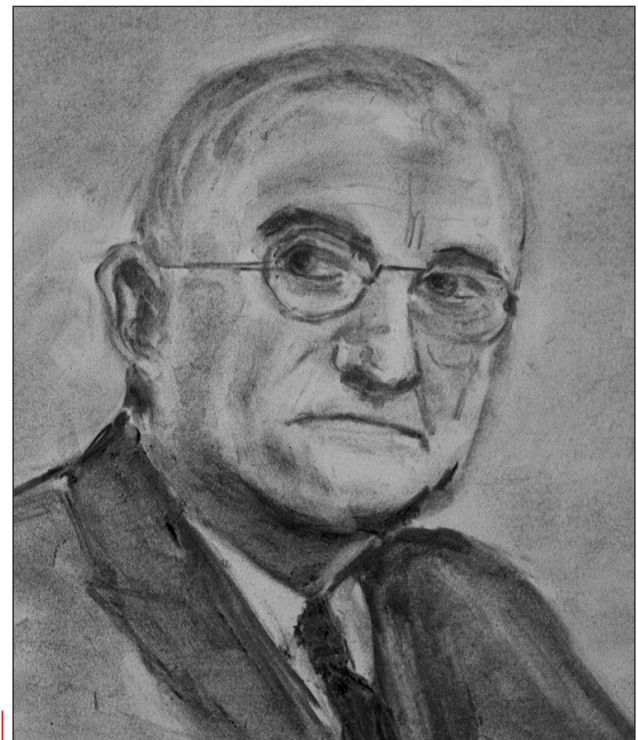
TRUMAN SAYS 'Take it or leave it'

Retro Times , August 30, 1944

Since the death of President Roosevelt and the inauguration of President Truman there is a new 'take it or leave it' attitude by the U.S. towards Russia. This makes it unlikely that Russia will join the U.S.-led new world economic order established at Bretton Woods, and the result could be two incompatible economic systems existing in the world.

The many European voices against the gifting of the world economy to America have been silenced by the understanding that Europe is bankrupt and can only rebuild with American help, and have no option but to conform to the wishes of the US. Britain, massively indebted to America, and with no gold reserves, had no choice but to accept the Bretton Woods Agreement, even

though it means many years of austerity and hardship for the British people. Russia is not in the same position as the remainder of Europe, with the Soviets having, as observer Mr Van Dormael noted, "a complete system of state trading – state industry".¹ Mr Van Dormael went on to say that "the only reason why the Soviets took part was the necessity to find the markets for its gold".² President Truman does not seem able to recognise the economic differences between Europe and Russia, and continues to try to bully Russia into submission. There is a 'them and us' attitude developing between America and Russia, replacing the position of wartime allies, that is likely to lead to conflict, with economics the weapon of choice rather than military force.



President Truman

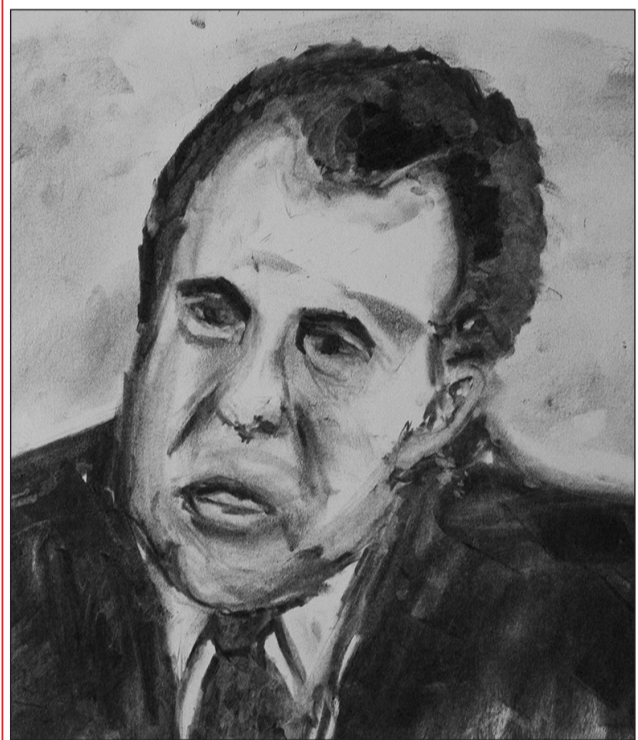
THE COLD WAR : Ideology or economics?

Retro Times, January 1949

The military posturing of the U.S. and the Soviet Union in what has become known as the Cold War appears to be about establishing military superiority, but is the underlying cause the incompatibility of the economic systems? Both the U.S. and the Soviets seem intent on establishing themselves as colonial powers, and the first step in that endeavour is to establish military superiority.

Can a capitalist economic system based on the principles of competition and the economic dominance of wealth ever live side by side with a 'command' system that is based on central control over all aspects of production and born from revolution intent on overthrowing capitalism? Under the present conditions the only possible outcome acceptable to Josef Stalin and the

Soviets is the collapse of capitalism, whilst the only possible outcome acceptable to the West is the collapse of the Soviet system. There may have been a small window of opportunity at Bretton Woods, and after, to create an 'interface' between the two economic systems, but President Truman's 'my way or the highway' attitude to the Soviets rolled on like a Greek tragedy to create the present situation. Commenting on the Bretton Woods Agreement that ultimately created the chasm between the Americans and the USSR, Russian scholar Anton Starikov said: "The USSR did not plan to become a rogue, or pariah state, as some countries nowadays are still regarded as such, but to become equal participant in world politics."¹ Ordinary people on both sides of the Iron Curtain can only see the clash of two major military machines with the continuing threat of annihilation by 'the bomb'.



President Nixon

NIXON SCRAPS BRETTON WOODS

Retro Times. August 15, 1971

This afternoon U.S. President Richard Nixon announced that the U.S. dollar would no longer be convertible into gold. This has not been unexpected, as the exchange rate of U.S. \$35 per ounce of gold was causing a massive drain on U.S. gold reserves. This has brought to an end the fixed currency exchange rate world monetary regime agreed at Bretton Woods in 1944. Conspiracy and anti-war factions are already blaming the cost of the Vietnam War as being the cause of the balance of payment problems plaguing the U.S. For some years, that has caused the run on the dollar and the depletion of gold reserves. More conservative economists are pointing to a more complex situation. In 1944, the only world economy capable of rebuilding the world was America.¹ Expert Harold James reports that the then Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr, told the Chief U.S. negotiator Harry Dexter White: "Now the advantage is ours here, and personally I think we should take it." White replied: "If the advantage was theirs, they would take it."² It is in the context of American

dominance that the Bretton Woods Agreement became the world order. The one dissenting voice came from Russia, who replied to President Truman's 'take it or leave it' attitude by deciding to leave it, resulting in two world monetary systems: the Western system and the Soviet system in the East.³ It cannot be claimed the Bretton Woods Agreement was entered into with enthusiasm by all 44 signing countries. Japanese economist Yukio Fukumoto identifies several factors leading to the collapse of the Bretton Woods Agreement, none of which in isolation caused the event, but combined they proved fatal. As well as the drain of defence spending on the U.S. economy, including Vietnam, there was the problem of the obligation to tie currencies to the dollar, forcing individual countries to intervene to stabilise the dollar. This also meant that the U.S. dollar set worldwide prices. When factors within countries caused different interest rates, variations of pricing between countries and the U.S. meant balance of payment problems between members. It is impossible to run balance of payment deficits continuously because

monetary reserves will eventually run out. The need was to revalue the host currency, but it was tied to the U.S. benchmark. It came down to that in the long term there could be fixed exchange rates, or there could be parity of prices, but not both.⁴ The non-parity of pricing led to currency speculation, adding another destabilising factor to the Bretton Woods system.

There is another, non-economic view of the demise of the Bretton Woods system. At the end of World War II the United States of America was the unopposed economic powerhouse of the Western world. It had the power to dominate other countries because without America, rebuilding Europe in any form we would recognise today would have been difficult, if not impossible. Bretton Woods was created in the image of the USA, whether member countries liked it or not. Only Russia resisted. But things change. Europe recovered and the member countries asserted their right of control over their economic destiny. The rule for all things is change and adapt or become redundant. Bretton Woods can be seen (by the U.S.) as ideal at the time it was formulated, but times changed and the system did not, and it was inevitable Bretton Woods would become redundant. Bretton Woods collapsed because it was an idea whose time had passed. With nothing to replace it, the world's economic future is likely to be a complete free-for all, unless someone can come up with the next good idea.

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY GUIDES BRITISH MIGRATION

Retro Times. July 4, 1966

The overwhelming preference for British immigrants to Australia is not only because of the close ties between Britain and Australia, but also for what is known as the White Australia policy that actively blocks non-Caucasian people from settling in Australia. White Australia dates back to December 23, 1901 when the Immigration Restriction Act was introduced into the new Australian federal government. That Act not only restricted immigration into Australia to Caucasians, but also created the mechanisms to deport 'undesirables', being code for people of other races (particularly Asian) or their descendants that had migrated to Australia before federation. In the early days of White Australia there was an English dictation test, which British immigrants were not required to sit. The test administered to non-white applicants could be given in any European language. If a non-white passed the test it was re-administered in a different language until they failed the test.¹

Since the end of the war there has been a shortfall in immigration numbers to Australia and the British-only policy has been relaxed to allow other European immigrants entry into Australia provided they were 'white'. The still existing preference for British immigration is shown by what Australians call the '10 Pound Pom' scheme, whereby British immigrants meeting very basic fitness, health and character requirements can migrate to Australia for a total fee of 10 pounds with the Australian Government paying all other costs.²

The racist attitudes of the Australian Government is typified by the 1947 remark in the government by then Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell that "two Wongs don't make a White".³ The blatant racist policies of successive Australian governments include the non-recognition of Australia's indigenous people in referendums, which is now being questioned by many Australians. It is difficult to see how such policies can survive in a rapidly developing Asian part of the world.⁴

REFERENDUM 'YES'

Retro Time. May 27, 1967

The referendum question: "Do you approve the proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution entitled 'An Act to alter the Constitution so as to omit certain words relating to the people of the Aboriginal race in any state so that Aboriginals are to be counted in reckoning the population?'" The results are that more than 90 per cent of the population voted 'Yes'. This means that there will no longer be the situation where each Australian state makes laws to govern Aboriginal peoples in that state because Aboriginal peoples are excluded from the national census. According to commentator Matthew Thomas, the referendum was recognition that assimilation policies have not worked. Thomas con-

tinued that the referendum did not grant Aboriginal people "citizenship, the right to vote, wage equality and access to social security".¹

Although the referendum has been passed by the Australian people it is still up to each of the Australian states to repeal their individual laws relating to Aboriginal people so that the federal government can assume its responsibility for law-making related to Australian Aboriginal peoples. Just what significance the referendum will have for Aboriginal people will have to be seen.

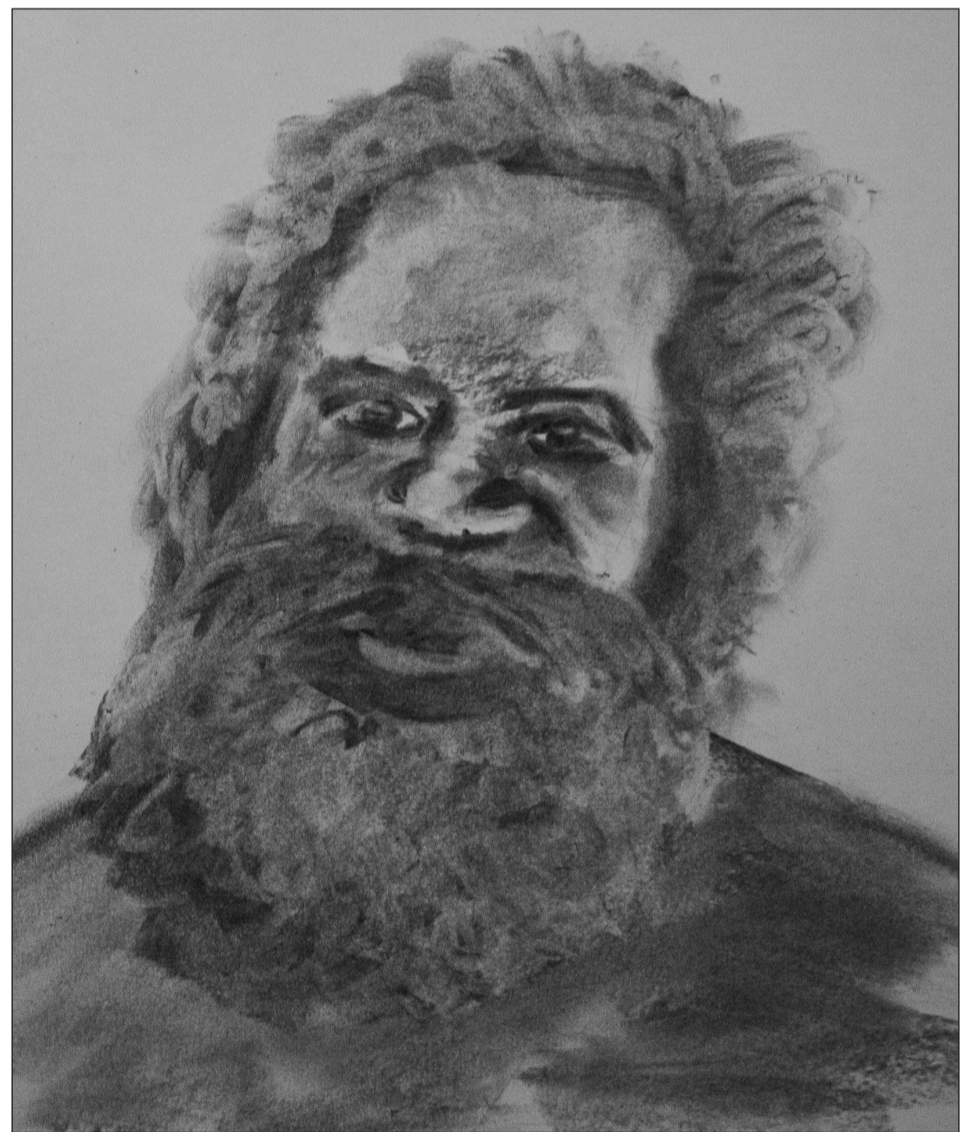
What is certain is that this is not the end of the journey for our First Peoples. It is a small first step at the beginning of the journey.

DR BARNARDO ENDS CHILD MIGRATION

Retro Times. December 3, 1953

Dr Barnardo's is a name best known in Britain as the charitable organisation that sent orphaned children to farm schools in the sunny and fertile land of Australia to start a new life. It was also a name to be used by parents in Britain as a threat against children who did not behave, but Dr Barnardo's only sent a relatively small number of children in its care to its farm schools in Australia. The child migration scheme has resulted in approximately 3200 child immigrants to Australia from the UK, and most of these have been from religious and charitable organisations not connected with Dr Barnardo's.¹ Whilst child immigration was seen by many as a worthwhile scheme to give a new life in a new country to children tragically orphaned in the war, disquieting rumours are beginning to surface that the conditions in the privately run religious and charity-run farm schools are more akin to child slave labour camps and that many children are subject to physical and even sexual abuse. There are some 30 Commonwealth-approved 'homes' in Australia for child immigrants scattered through most states and territories. These homes are privately run but receive Commonwealth assistance as well as maintenance payments from the UK Government for children of British origin.

The Big Brother scheme, where UK youths of good character and who have completed their schooling are matched with 'big brothers' in Australia who act as guides and mentors to 'little brother' immigrants, is not involved with child immigration schemes and continues to operate from its base at Australia House in London.²



The beginning of a new journey for Australia's First People

References by Story

THE RETRO TIMES

Americans Arm British Civilians

- 1 Clarke, D (2011. p.77).
- 2 Clarke, D (2011. p.19)
- 3 Clarke, D (2011. pp.30-33)
- 4 Clarke, D (2011. p.55)
- 5 Weapons Needed For Home Defense in Great Britain. (1940, November 12).
- 6 Keefe (2015)
- 7 Luty (2010).

American Cigarettes King of German Black Market

- 1 Ruffner, (2002).
- 2 British Army of the Rhine. (nd).
- 3 Created from Kehoe, & Greenhalgh, (2018). MG quote p.5.

Area Bombing Ceases

- 1 Paraphrased from Garrett (1996, p.21).
- 2 Garrett (1996, p.20), citing Frankland & Webster (1961).
- 3 Paraphrasing Garrett (1996, p.167).
- 4 Garrett (1996, Preface, p.xiii) citing General Eker in Tuohy (1992, June 1).

Arms From America. Cash and Carry Only

- 1 Created from Markowitz (2004, pp.6-8).

Britain's Economic Dunkirk

- 1 Created from Knight, (1979, pp.43-4) citing John Manard Keynes (Knight p.50) from Hancock, & Gowing, (1949, np).
- 2 Created from Knight, W. (1979, pp.51-54).

Britain's Warriors of the Night

- 1 Based on Bennet (2015, p.354)

British Technology ends Zeppelin Reign of Terror

- 1 The RAF Hornchurch Project (n.d.)
- 2 Created from Newport, (1998 p.30).
- 3 Pomeroy explosive bullet in Clarke, R. (1994, p112).
- 4 Paraphrasing Bennet, L. (2015, pp.297-8).

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament March on Aldermaston

- 1 McKay, G. (2004, p.432).
- 2 Created McKay, G. (2004, p.432) also citing Nuttall, J. (1968).
- 3 London Staff. Guardian (UK).

Churchill. Arnhem a "Glorious and Fruitful" Operation

- 1 Arnhem: It Was Not In Vain, The Evening News. p.1.
- 2 Paraphrasing Wilkinson, (2004).
- 3 Christy (2017)

CND Shapes Environmental Thinking

- 1 Created from Burkett, J., Hogg, J., & Laucht, C. (2012, pp. 625-6).
- 2 Caldwell, M. (1969). The threat to our children. Sanity, cited Burkett, J., Hogg, J., & Laucht, C. (2012, p. 625)
- 3 After Burkett, J., Hogg, J., &

- Laucht, C. (2012, pp. 625-6)
 4 Created from Burkett, J., Hogg, J., & Laucht, C. (2012, pp. 630-1)
 5 Burkett, J., Hogg, J., & Laucht, C. (2012, pp.11)

Cold War: Clash of Ideologies or Economics?

- 1 Klyausova, (2016. p.20) citing quotation Starikov and Platt, (2013. p.61)

Coming Home

- 1 Paraphrasing Lockhart (1987, p.25).
- 2 Lockhart (1987, p.25).
- 3 Paraphrasing Lockhart (1987, p.25) and citing the Australian July 7, 1971, as documented in Meaney, (1985 p.724)
- 4 Created from Lockhart (1987, p.24)

Council to Influence Wages and Condition

- 1 Created from Shepherd, J. (2004, pp.156-7).

Cuban Missile Crisis. Twelve On

- 1 Gibson (2011, p.362)
- 2 Allison (2012, p.11)
- 3 Raschky & Wang (2017, p.5723) citing Finkelstein (1994, p.91)
- 4 Raschky & Wang (2017)
- 5 O'Sullivan (2012, p.52)

Dr Barnardo Ceases Child Migration to Australia

- 1 National Archives of Australia, *Child Migration to Australia – Fact Sheet 124.*
- 2 National Archives of Australia. *The Big Brother Movement. Good British Stock: Child and Youth Migration to Australia.*

Empire or Loan?

- 1 Created from Knight (1979, pp.69-81).

Dresden Burns

- 1 ABC1 Brisbane (2015, Saturday, February 14, 2015).
- 2 History. com. Bombing of Dresden. (2009).
- 3 POW eye witness account.

Economists discuss Post-War Economy

- 1 Created from van Dormael (1978. p.32)

End of Lend-lease

- 1 Created from Markowitz (2004, p.50)

End of Moratorium News

- 1 Gare (1974)
- 2 Gare (1970)

Essex School Renamed to Honour American Airman

- 1 Parlfrey (2019)
- 2 Paraphrasing Weinfass, (2013)
- 3 About Sanders (nd)
- 4 IWM (n.d.)
- 5 Philpot, T. (2018)

Food Rationing Good for Nation's Health

- 1 The 1940's Experiment. 170 Wartime Recipes. nd.
- 2 Gibbs & Ross (2013)
- 3 Wilson (n.d.)

Government Act Abolishes Poor Law

- 1 Legislation.gov.uk. Local government act 1929. UK Parliament.

Grey or Black

- 1 Roodhouse (2003 p.103).

Hells Angels Invade Brighton?

- 1 Paraphrasing and quoting Cohen (1972, p.31)
- 2 Paraphrasing and quoting Cohen (1972, p.32).
- 3 Cohen (1972, p.32).
- 4 Knopf, T. A. (1970, p20) paraphrased in Cohen (1972, p.32).

How to Trip Without Dropping Acid

- 1 Adapted from and paraphrasing Schoemer (1999, p.48).
- 2 History created from Schoemer (1999, p.48).
- 3 GM Admin (2014)
- 4 Review of Oar, unless referenced, by author

Huey. The New Face of War

Editor

Irregularities in signing of Bretton Woods Agreement.

- 1 Klyausova (2016, p.37)

Jewish Slaves Save Londoners

- 1 Created from Numerosus (2015)
- 2 Sceisshausluck. (2009).
- 3 Schafft & Zeidler (2011)
- 4 Created from Verbeek (2005)

Jewish Traders Blamed for Black Market

- 1 Roodhouse (2003 p.117)
- 2 Roodhouse (2003 pp.117-8)
- 3 Roodhouse (2003 pp.125) citing Dr H.R.Hertz Passover Letter 19 March 1942.
- 4 Kushner (1989, p.106)
- 5 Kushner (1989, p.111)

Lend-Lease Becomes Law

- 1 From Markowitz (2004, p.13).
- 2 Markowitz, (2004, p.14) citing extracts from Minority Report of the Senate Relations Committee on the Lend-Lease Bill.
- 3 Markowitz, (2004, p.14)

Lieutenant Lefe Robinson's Laction Report

Lefe Robinson, Wikipedia.

Nixon Scaps Bretton Woods

- 1 Paraphrasing Copeland (2013, p.414)
- 2 van Dormael (1978, p.211).
- 3 See Truman says take it or leave it.
- 4 Paraphrasing Fukumoto (2011, pp.852-4).

Makeover for Nazi Rocket Man

- 1 Nesvisky (2014): 44.
- 2 Weingardt (2012)
- 3 Garber (2015)
- 4 Smith (2019)
- 5 Zeidler & Schafft. (2011).

Minnie Landsbury Dies

- 1 From Simkin (nd).
- 2 From Lavalette (2017, p.381).

Motor Cycle Police 'nod' to Superior Officers

- 1 England (2015)
- 2 Fiction by Author based on local knowledge.

Movies Help Britain to Recover from the Trauma of War

- 1 Ferreiracarlos 1504 (nd)
- 2 Lee & Dairymple (1950)
- 3 Frend (1953)
- 4 Anderson (1955)
- 5 Ferrer (1955)
- 6 Lean (1957)
- 7 Norman (1958)

Palestine. Britain Damned if it Does, Damned if it Doesn't

- 1 AIJAC. (2017).
- 2 From Knight, W. (1979, p.122). citing Snetsinger, J. (1974, p.3).
- 3 Knight, W. (1979, p.122).
- 4 Created and paraphrased from Knight, W. (1979, pp.121-4).

Poplar Councillors Freed.

- 1 From Simkin (nd)

Poplar in Revolt

- 1 Created and paraphrased from Borough In Revolt Over London Taxes. (1921, July 29).
- 2 From Shepherd (2004, p.156).
- 3 Special Cable to the new york Times. (1921, July, 29)
- 4 Simkin, J. (nd).

Power Cuts for Everyone Except Essential Services

- 1 Created from Knight, W. (1979, pp.175-6).

Protecting Children From Horrors of War

- 1 John Locke in Scientific Child Rearing. (2004).
- 2 Writing Explained (nd).
- 3 Scientific Child Rearing. (2004)
- 4 Seattle Children's Hospital Research Foundation. (nd)
- 5 Scientific Child Rearing. (2004)
- 6 Got Questions? (n.d.)

Radcliffe: Jew's Own Fault

- 1 Paraphrasing and quoting Philpot, R. (2018)

Referendum Result 'Yes'

- 1 Paraphrasing and quoting Thomas (2017)

Rockers Claim Moral High Ground

- 1 Rocker_(subculture) (nd) citing Stuart (1987, np)
- 2 59 Club. (nd)

Roswell: Spaceship of Balloon?

- 1 Paraphrasing Jacobs (1998, p.327)
- 2 Created from and paraphrasing PR Newswire (2007).
- 3 Bainbridge, (1998, p.671)
- 4 Paraphrasing Bainbridge (1998, p.671) and citing Saler, Ziegler & Moore (1997, p.140).
- 5 Paraphrasing Jacobs (1998, p.327)
- 6 Created from Jacobs (1998, p.328)

Russia Excluded from Discussions on Post War World Economy.

- 1 Steil (2016, p.40)
- 2 Van-Dormael, (1978, p.70)

Ruth Ellis Executed

- 1 In drawing on Seal, L. (2011) for the writing of the story the reconstruction is of 1950's attitudes not necessarily those of contemporary society. Some of the quotations are dated after the date of the execution but are used as representative of attitudes.
- 2 Candidus quote cited Seal (2011, p.500).
- 3 (British) National Archives HO 291/235 letter #378 cited in Seal (2011, p.500)
- 4 (British) National Archives HO 291/235 letter #289 cited in Seal, L. (2011, p.499)
- 5 (British) National Archives HO 291/235 letter #455 cited in Seal, L. (2011, p.496-7)

Teddy Boys The Source of All Evil

- 1 After Whitmore, G. (2018).
- 2 Paraphrasing Cross, R. (1998, p.285)
- 3 Paraphrasing Cross, R. (1998, p.279) citing Brake (1990, p.73)

Teddy Who?

- 1 From Note 1, Cross, R. (1998, p.285)
- 2 Cross, R. (1998, p.266).
- 3 Paraphrasing Cross, R. (1998, p.266, p.264) citing Benedek, L. (Director). (1953).
- 4 Bill Haley and his Comets (1954)
- 5 Cross, R. (1998, p.268) citing Barnes (1991:8) Barnes missing from Cross references.

The Battle of Cable Street

- 1 Webb, S. (2012, p.8). Quote in section changed from past to present tense.
- 2 Paraphrasing Webb (2012, pp.8-9).
- 3 Created from Webb (2012, p.17)
- 4 Webb, S. (2012, p.18) citing Mosely (1968, Preface). Note. On checking the reference I cannot find it in Mosely, it is however in line with the writings of Mosely and so it has been retained.
- 5 Cowsill, (1984, pp. 10-11) citing Skidelsky (1975, p.14). Skidelsky continues in the vein that this popular view has been greatly modified and that Mosely was an unrecognised economic genius.

The Cuban Missile Crisis: Twelve Months On

- 1 Gibson (2011, p.362)
- 2 Allison (2012, p.11)
- 3 Raschky & Wang (2017, p.5723) citing Finkelstein (1994, p.91)
- 4 Raschky & Wang (2017, p.5727)
- 5 O'Sullivan (2012, p.52)

The Best of Times, The Worst of Times

- 1 Sherwood (2013, pp. 8,9) citing Dickens (1999)
- 2 With apologies to the Kinks for stealing the line from *Dedicated Follower of Fashion*.
- 3 Berne (1967, p.162)
- 4 Sherwood (2013, pp. 87) citing French & Raven (1959 p.161)
- 5 Sherwood (2013, pp. 88) Paraphrasing and tense change for past to present.
- 6 Evangelio Gospel. (2011, September 14, 2019)

The Dilemma of the Black Market

- 1 Roodhouse, (2003 pp.120).
- 2 Roodhouse, M. (2006, p.257). citing PRO FO 936/698 Council of British Societies for relief Abroad. Report for the year 1947, pp.12-13
- 3 Roodhouse, M. (2003 p.257)
- 4 Money to pay section from Knight, W. (1979, pp173-181).
- 5 Roodhouse, M. (2003 p.226)

The Fine Art of Dagenham Piss-taking.

- 1 From Willis (1977, p.1).
- 2 Willis (1977, p.59).

The Impossible Berlin Airlift

- 1 Flemming (2010, p.23).
- 2 After Garrett (1996, p.20)
- 3 After Garrett (1996, p.20)
- 4 Slayton (2010, p.101).
- 5 Overall story compiled from Flemming (2010), Garrett (1996), Slayton (2010) and Haulman (2017).

Too Little, Too Late

- 1 Mackay (2011)
- 2 Mackay (2011, p.2190)
- 3 Overy (1978)

Transport: Not the Only Problem

- 1 Created from Knight, W. (1979, pp.173-181).

The United States of Europe?

- 1 Hogan, (1987, p.27).
- 2 Hogan, M. J. (1987, p.427) citing Kaplan (1980. P.131).
- 3 America and possible recession created from Carew, A (1987, pp. 9-10).
- 4 Hogan, M. J. (1987, p.19).
- 5 After Chapter 3, European union or middle kingdom, Hogan (1987, pp.88-134) re-phrased from a British perspective.

Truman Says 'Take it or leave it'

- 1 Klyausova (2016, p.37) citing van Dormael (1978, p.170)
- 2 Klyausova (2016, p.37) citing van Dormael (1978, p.171)

Tower Cinema Renamed the Odeon

- 1 Cinema Treasures (2000).
- 2 New Zealand Convalescent Hospital (nd).
- 3 Lost Hospitals of London (nd).
- 4 Coleman (2016).

US Army and Segregation Arrive in Britain

- 1 White (2012, p.201)
- 2 White (2012, p.200)
- 3 Post (2014, p.62) citing Nichols (1954, pp. 36-37).

US Plans to Destroy British Empire

- 1 Roosevelt to his son Ferguson, Ferguson, (2004, p.292).
- 2 From Markowitz (2004, p.25).citing Trout (2000, pp.2-4)
- 3 Furguson (2004, p.292) citing General Smuts in Life Magazine October 1942.
- 4 Created from Ferguson (2004, pp.292-4).
- 5 Created from Markowitz, (2004, pp.36)
- 6 Created from Markowitz (2004, pp.23-5)

V² Editorial**Vietnam. Foreign Troops not Welcome**

- 1 Lockhart (1987, p.19)
- 2 Paraphrasing Lockhart (1987, p.19)

What's in a Name?

- 1 Winston Churchill's War Review to Parliament, 1944. Evening News. p.1
- 2 Rosenberg (2019)

White Australia Policy Guides British Migration

- 1 Natioal Museum of Australia. White Australia Policy
- 2 The Old Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (nd)
- 3 Aerchie's Archive (2014)
- 4 After Thomas (2017)

Why Take the Bridge When We Have a Ferry

- 1 Paraphrasing Hoyer (2008, p.65).
- 2 1st Airborne Battalion Survivor of Arnhem Bridge. Related to Author.
- 3 After Wilkinson, (2004, p.80).
- 4 Story created from Hoyer, (2008).

Why are we feeding Germans when We Cannot Feed Ourselves?

- 1 Dalton (1962, p.166).
- 2 Reparation and Bizonia section from Knight, W. (1979, p.217)
- 3 Overall story created for paraphrasing Knight, W. (1979, pp.215-7)

THE RISE OF HITLER**Against Enslavement Referendum Fails**

- 1 Merkl (1980, p.72)

Are Hitler's Oratory Skills Learned?

- 1 Langer (1972, pp. 32)
- 2 Langer (1972, p.44) citing Thompson (1934)
- 3 Heiden (1936, p.76)

Brownshirts Target Communists

- 1 Created from Evans (2003, pp.344-5).
- 2 Created from Evans (2003, p.334) citing Otto (1993, p.164).
- 3 Overall story created from Evans (2003, pp. 228-335)

Brüning Resigns as German Chancellor

- 1 Carr (1969, p.352-3)

Economic Crisis Creates Nazi Revival

- 1 Created from Carsten (1995, pp.2-9)

Economy Recovering

- 1 Created from Carr (1969, p.334)
- 2 Created from Bullock (1962, p.122)
- 3 Created from Carr (1969, p.335)

Election Farce

- 1 Quoting and Paraphrasing Evans (2003, pp.344-5)

Extreme Right Fight Young Plan

- 1 Created from Peter H. Merkl (1980, pp., p. 71)
- 2 Peter H. Merkl (1980, p.71) citing Bergahn (1966, pp.129-130)

First Issue of Völkischer Beobachter

- 1 Created from Flood (1989, pp. 162-167)
- 2 Kershaw (1998, p.122)

Franz von Papen New Chancellor

- 1 Carr (1969, pp.353-354)

Germany, 1932. Can German Democracy Survive?

- 1 Merkl (1965, p. 74)
- 2 Created from Merkl (1980, pp. 31-32)
- 3 Sontheimer (1973, p.106)
- 4 Hiden (1974, p.19)
- 5 Overall story created from Sontheimer (1973)

German Army given Emergency Powers

- 1 Compiled from Bullock (1962, pp.100-3)

German Military allowed 'Equality of Armament'

- 1 Created from Carr (1969, p.351)
- 2 Created from Carr (1969, pp.350-351)

German Referendum Accepts Hitler as Führer

- 1 Bullock (1962, p.310)

German Workers Party Recruits Star Performer

- 1 Shirer (1964, p.54 5)
- 2 McDonough (2012, pp.38-39)
- 3 Kershaw (1998, p.122)
- 4 Kershaw (1998, p.129)
- 5 Kershaw (1998, p.133)
- 6 Kershaw (1998, p.137)
- 7 Morton (1965, p.11) citing Pinson (1954, p.488)

Germany One Party State

- 1 Created from Carr (1969, pp. 360-361)

Gymnastics and Sports Renamed Sturmabteilung (Storm Division or SA)

- 1 Morton (1965, p.58) citing Vagts (1943, p.11)
- 2 Story created from Morton (1965, p. 58) who also quotes Bayer (1947, p.281) and Heiden (1944, p.111)

Hitler appointed Chancellor

- 1 Created from Carr (1969, pp.356-359)

Hitler Arrested

- 1 Bullock (1962, p. 113)
- 2 Compiled from Cross (1973, p.89)

Hitler Arrested after Nazis Attack Political Rivals

- 1 Cross (1973 p.72)

Hitler Assumes Leadership of the SA

- 1 Morton (1965, p.63) citing *Voelkischer Beobachter*, September 3, 1930
- 2 Morton (1965, p.66)
- 3 Overall story created from Morton (1965, pp.63-67)

Hitler Fails in Presidential Bid

- 1 (Carr 1969, p.351)
- 2 created from Shirer (1964, pp.196-204)

Hitler Forms Bodyguard Unit

- 1 Morton (1965, p.60) citing Picker (1953, p.167)
- 2 Story created from Morton (1965, p.60) drawing on Picker (1953, p.167)

Hitler Grabs Total Power

- 1 Bullock (1962, p.309)

Hitler Named Führer of Nazi Party

- 1 Alberge (2017)
- 2 Shirer (1964, p.65)
- 3 Shirer (1964, p.66) citing Hitler & Mazal Holocaust Collection. (1953, p.346)

Hitler Released

- 1 Bullock (1962, p.121)
- 2 From Morton (1965, p.62) citing Röhm (1934, pp. 308-309)
- 3 Morton (1965, p.62) citing Wheeler-Bennett (1953, p.202)
- 4 Created from (Bullock 1962, p.96) cited in Morton (1965. P.61)

Hitler Trial. Defeat into Victory

- 1 Bullock (1962, p115)
- 2 Compiled from (Bullock, 1962, pp. 115-7)
- 3 Bullock (1962, p115)
- 4 Compiled from Heiden (1936 pp. 182-4

Kurt von Schleicher Becomes Chancellor

- 1 Bullock (1962, pp.235-7)

Luxury Accommodation for Hitler in Prison

- 1 Compiled from Bullock (1962 p.121) and (Cross, 1973, pp.92-98)

Munchener Beobachter For Sale

- 1 Created from Flood (1989, pp. 162-167)

Nazis Buy Völkischer Beobachter

- 1 Created from Flood (1989, pp. 162-167)
- 2 Shirer (1964, p.67)

Nazis Continue to Violently Suppress Opposition

- 1 Cross (1973 p.72)

Nazis March in Circles

- 1 Evans, R. (2003, p.310) citing *Deutsche Zeitung*. (1933, February, 1) front page.
- 2 Created from Evans, R. (2003, p.310) Drawing on Heldenbrand (1982,p.165)

Nazi Party Born

- 1 Heider (1936, p.77)
- 2 Shirer (1964, p.63)
- 3 Campion (2014)
- 4 DPLA (nd)

Nazis re-organise Hall Protection Squad

- 1 Kershaw (1998, p. 147)
- 2 Morton (1965, p.57) citing Reitlinger (1956, p.9)
- 3 From Bullock (1961, p.48) cited Morton (1965, p.56)
- 4 Heiden (1936, p.93)
- 5 Compiled from Kershaw (1998, p. 147)

No Nazi Majority. Two Elections in One year

- 1 Created from Kerwin (1932)
- 2 Story from Hiden (1974, pp.69-72) Election results Hiden p.81

Operation Hummingbird. SA Smashed

- 1 Created from Shirer (1964 pp.272-7) and Bullock (1962, pp. 300-309)

Pfeffer von Salomon New Supreme Leader of SA

- 1 Created from Morton (1965, p.64)

Putsch (Coup) Fails to Overthrow German Government

- 1 Compiled from Bullock (1962, pp.106-112)
- 2 Der Hitler Process, the record of the Court Proceedings in Munich in 1924 (1924) cited in Bullock (1962, p.115)
- 3 Compiled from Bullock (1962, p.120)

Radical Lutheran Welcomes Hitler

- 1 Created from Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 1)
- 2 Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 9)
- 3 Stiegman_gall (1999, pp.152-153)
- 4 Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 153) quoting Ericksen (1985, p.85)
- 5 Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 53) quoting Hitler (1988, p. 63)

- 6 Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 57) citing Jäckel & Kuhn (1980, p.635).

- 7 created from Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 171)

- 8 Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 43) quoting Geobbels (1929) English translation Geobbels (1987, p.45)
- 9 Stiegman_gall (1999, p. 184)

Reichstag, Destroyed

- 1 Created from Evans (2003, pp.328-330). Goring quote in Evans p.330
- 2 Dies (1950) cited in Evans (2003, pp.130-1)
- 3 Created from Evans (2003, p.331)

Reparation Scrapped

- 1 Created from Carr (1969, pp. 349-351)

Röhm and Schleicher: SA part of the Reichswehr

- 1 Created from Morton (1965, p.83)
- 2 Morton (1965, p.91)

Röhm Back at SA

- 1 Merkl (1980, pp177-8)
- 2 Bullock (1962, pp,168-9)

Röhm Executed

- 2 Bullock (1962, p. 303)
- 3 Shirer (1964, pp. 276-277)

Röhm Re-building SA

- 1 Created from Morton (1965, pp.59-60)
- 2 Created from Morton (1965, p.61) citing Bullock (1961, p.96) Note! Bullock (1962) revised edition and Morton citings do not match.

Röhm Resigns as Head of SA

- 1 created from (Bullock 1962, p.128)
- 2 Morton (1965, p.63)

SS Gains Partial Independence from SA

- 1 Created from Morton (1965, p.66) and citing Sauer (1960, pp.850-851)

Tension over the Role of the S.A.

- 1 Hönhne (1969) cited Cross (1973, p.207)
- 2 Hönhne (1969) cited Cross (1973, p.207)
- 3 Story created from Bullock (1962, pp. 279-296) and Cross (1973, pp. 202-204)

Workers Discussion Group Forms Political Party

- 1 McDonough (2012, p.38)

GHOST OF HỒ CHÍ MINH

America Declares War on Japan

- 1 FootageArchive (2015)
- 2 Hill (2001, p.44 and p.66) and Lee (1991, p.85)

Attempted Poisoning of French Officials

- 1 From Duiker (2000, pp36-37)

Banishment or Deportation?

- 1 Duncanson (1974, p.89)
- 2 Duncanson (1974, p.91)
- 3 Duncanson (1974, p.85)
- 4 Duncanson (1974, p.82)
- 5 Created, paraphrasing and quoting Duncanson (1974, p.93)

British and Chinese Troops to Disarm Japanese

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.317-8) and potsdam-conference History.com

Britain Declares War on Japan

- 1 Britain Declares war on Japan (Canberra Times, December 9, 1941)

Chinese Nationalist break Japanese Codes

- 1 AnotherTv (21014)

Chinese Nationalist to Send Troops into Vietnam to Counter Japanese

- 1 Brocheux (2007, pp.68,69)

Dissidents Split over Path to Freedom

- 1 Allen (2008, pp.7-9) and Duiker (2000, pp.26-27)

Emperor Bo Dai Abdicates

- 1 Lacouture (1969, pp.89-94)
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.317)

Fires Rage

- 1 Boudarel and Ky (2002, pp. 49-50)

First Edition of Le Paria

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.79) Brocheux (2007, pp.196)

French Invade Hanoi

- 1 Allen (2008, p.6) and Boudarel and Ky (2002, pp.18-19)

Hiroshima Destroyed

- 1 Kazuo (205, p.7) and Enola_Gay in Wikipedia

Hitler Visits Paris

- 1 Editorial comment
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.242)

Hồ Chí Minh Alive

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.269-270)

Hồ Chí Minh Appeals to America to Fight Japanese in Vietnam

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.296)

Hồ Chí Minh Arrested by Chinese Nationalists

- 1 Brocheux (207, p.198)
- 2 Duiker (2000, pp.263-264)

Hồ Chí Minh Dead

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.269-270)

Hồ Chí Minh Dies

- 1 Editorial. Dedication from Brocheux (2007)

Hồ Chí Minh Proclaims Vietnam Independent

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.323)
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.323)
- 3 Duiker (2000, p.283)
- 4 Duiker (2000, pp.288-290)
- 5 Created from the events detailed in Duiker (2000, pp.323, 324)

Hồ Chí Minh Returns to Vietnam

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.277) and Cochinchina_uprising in Wikipedia

Hồ Chí Minh Released from Prison

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.274-276)

Japanese and Vichy French: Joint Rule of Vietnam

- 1 Brocheux (2007, pp.67-74, 198)
- 2 Agrawal, N. N. (1956)

Japan Attacks U.S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor

- 1 Bateson (1969, p.27-35) and Lee (1991, p.85)

Japan Ends French Rule of Vietnam

- 1 Tønnesson in Lawrence & Logevall (2007, p.61)

Japan Formally Signs articles of Surrender

- 1 Rich (1995)
- 2 instrument of surrender. See Butow (1954, p.249) and Anonymous. (1945, pp.388-342)

Lý Thụy forms the Thanh Niên First Edition of Thanh Niên Newspaper

- 1 Brocheux (2007, p.39), Duiker (2000, pp.117-122)

Military Presence and Right of Passage for Japanese Troops

- 1 Brocheux (2007, p.68)

Negotiations

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.274-276)

New Indochina Communist Party (ICP) Announced

- 1 Created from, and qoting Archer (1973 PP.22-3)

New Organizations Gives a Voice to Colonial Peoples Living in Paris

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.77-79)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc Becomes Hồ Chí Minh

- 1 Brocheux (207, p.198)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc Creates Base in North Vietnam

- 1 Brocheux (2007, pp.68,69)
- 2 Brocheux (2007, pp.69-74, 198)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc Creates Viet Minh

- 1 Brocheux (2007, pp.69-74, 198)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc Discovers Lenin's Thesis on the National and Colonial Questions

- 1 Hunt (2010, p.9)
- 2 Hunt (2010, pp.8,9) and Agrawal (1956 with attention to summation p.240)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc goes to Stalin School

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.87-89)
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.94)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc Marries

- 1 Brocheux (2007, p.39)
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.143)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc Sent to China

- 1 Constructed from Duiker (2000, p.212-228)

Nguyễn Ái Quốc (Sung Man-ch'o?) Arrested in Hong Kong

- 1 Created from Duncanson (1974, p.89)
- 2 Created from Duncanson (1974, p.84)
- 3 Created from Duncanson (1974, pp.85-88)
- 4 Created from Duncanson (1974, p.89)

Nguyễn Tất Thành AKA Van Ba becomes Nguyễn Ái Quốc

- 1 Brocheux (2007, p.13) and Lacouture (1969, p.23).

Nguyễn Tất Thành attempts to enter French Colonial School.

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.47-48)
- 2 Allen (2008, p.8) citing Karnow (1983, p.79)
- 3 Brocheux (2007, p.9)
- 4 Allen (2008, p.9)

Nguyễn Tất Thành Flees Vietnam

- 1 Allen (2008, p.11), Brocheux (2007, pp.5-9), Duiker (2000, pp.37-47)

Nguyễn Tất Thành Travels to Observe Colonial Rule

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.50) citing
 - 2 Brocheux (2007, p.10)
- Note! Duiker cites Ywe, B. (1949) Google Scholar gives the following information. This is a Chinese translation of Brocheux (2007) Hu Chi Minh Zhuang [A Biography of Ho Chi Minh]. Shanghai: Ba Ywe Publishing House

President Roosevelt Dies

- 1 Tønnesson (2007, p.56)

Protesters Shot

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.36)

Quốc Escapes Nationalists. Flees to Bangkok

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.143-145)
- 2 Archer (1973 p.22)

Quốc Joins Soviet Mission to Canton

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.106)
- 2 Duiker (2000, pp.93-104), Brocheux (2007, p.29-30)
- 3 Brocheux (2007, pp.36-39)

Quốc Publishes Daily Schedule

- 1 Duiker page 83-84

Second Bomb Devastates Nagasaki

- 1 Kazuo (2005, p.34)

Student Interpreter Dismissed

- 1 From Duiker (2000, pp36-37)

Sung Man-ch'o Escapes to Russia

- 2 Created from and paraphrasing Duncanson (1974, pp.99-100)

Surrender

- 1 Butow (1954, pp.215-225). Butow (1954, pp.215-225, 388).

The Daily Worker Annouces Death of Nguyễn Ái Quốc

- 1 Duncanson (1974, p.99) citing Westminster Gazette, 21 July, 1932
- 2 Created from Duncanson (1974, p.99)

Uneasy Alliance Between Communists and Nationalists

- 1 Paraphrasing and quoting Brocheux (2007 p.66)
- 2 Created form Paraphrasing Duiker (2000 pp. 229-243)
- 3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collaboration_with_the_Axis_Powers.

U.S. Abandons Indochina

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.330)
- 2 Tønnesson in Lawrence & Logevall (2007, p.61)
- 3 Lawrence (2007, p.108)

U.S. Arms Vietminh

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.299-301)

Van Ba Spends War in London

- 1 Duiker (2000, pp.51-3) Lacouture (1969, p.21).

Vichy France Falls

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.277) and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vichy_France
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.295)

Vietnamese People Driven into Poverty

- 1 Allen (2008, pp.7-8)

Who is Nguyễn Ái Quốc?

- 1 Duiker (2000, p.61)
- 2 Duiker (2000, p.62)

