

# **COLD WAR** - Allies at war - what the public did not see

## Source 1

It was proposed that the January convoy (re-numbered J.W.52) should also sail in two parts. Arrangements had been completed for the first part, which would comprise 16 ships. The position in regard to the second part of the January convoy was that, while there were substantial quantities of low priority goods (foodstuffs, machine tools etc) available for loading, neither the War Office nor the Air Ministry saw their way to make any substantial quantities of tanks and aircraft available without interfering with allocations earmarked for oversea theatres of operation. A similar position would arise with future convoys, assuming the continuance of a monthly cycle of sailings.

For example, the War Cabinet were informed that, over and above 250 Hurricanes included in the first part of the January convoy, all available Hurricanes were now required in the Middle East.

As regards tanks, a rather difficult position had arisen, inasmuch as the Russians had now raised objection to receiving 2-pdr. Churchill tanks, and wished to receive only tanks mounting the 6-pdr gun. It had been possible to meet their requests so far as concerned the 20 2-pdr. Churchills in the first part of the January convoy, but we could not meet their wishes thereafter without taking away 6-pdr. tanks from troops in this country.

A poster produced by the British Ministry of Information in the second half of 1941.

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Source 2

## IMPORTANT.

Following sent to Moscow telegram No. 82 of February 13th.

### BEGINS :

In conversation recently with a member of this department, Soviet Ambassador referred to suspicions harboured by his countrymen that this country was not pulling its weight and devoting its full energies to the war against Germany. The Ambassador said that, while he and others who knew this country realised that such suspicions were not altogether justified, there were a number of highly-placed persons in the U.S.S.R., though perhaps not the highest placed, who were convinced that these suspicions were well-founded (the conviction was particularly strong in the army), and who were able to prevent the true picture being presented to the Soviet people.

2. If you see no objection, I should be grateful if you would consider taking the opportunity offered by an interview with Stalin to say that on your visit here you were profoundly amazed that the Soviet Government were so misinformed about certain aspects of this country. As examples you could give the "Pravda's" treatment of the Hess incident and references that have been allowed to appear in the Soviet Press about the continued existence in this country of influential persons favouring appeasement, with the implication that we are not wholly behind the war effort.

Another poster from 1941 produced by the British government's Ministry of Information



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Source 3

1943		N		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> N 7274 8 DEC 1943 </div>
		SOVIET UNION		
Regional Number N 7274/7274/38 FROM Soviet War News No. 732 Dated 7th Dec., Received 8th Dec., in Registry 1943 N: Soviet Union		<u>Teheran Conference.</u> An extract from the Soviet War News of 7th December gives text of the Declaration of the Three Powers at the Teheran Conference and also text of the declaration on Iran.		
Last Paper. / References.		(Minutes.) see within Soviet Monitor no. 3942 Dec. 7 Soviet Monitor no. 3941 Dec. 6 3944 See, especially, marked passages from "Izvestiya" and "Pravda" articles. "Pravda" says that the Conference was a logical development of the closest friendship and collaboration between the U.S., U.K. and U.S.S.R., forged during the war. "Izvestiya" says that anyone who reads the Declaration will realize that the outcome of the war has been decided beyond doubt. "Red Star" says that the Declaration proves the complete failure of Hitler's strategy. Mass meetings of all sections of the Soviet population have been held to acclaim the Declaration. Now see N 7298, N 7332, and N 7333 The Soviet reactions to the Teheran Conference are marked by a warmth and interest which are quite new, and it is being celebrated in leading articles.		
(Print.) (How disposed of.) 37064		(Action completed.) UR 28/12/43 (Index.) add 2/9/44 Next Paper. N 7299		

Handwritten notes on the cover of a report written by British officials in Moscow in December 1943. The report describes the reactions of the Soviet media to the Teheran Conference between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill in November 1943.

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## Source 4

es | The recent Moscow Conference of the three Ministers for Foreign Affairs showed convincingly that the firm alliance which has been created between the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain can solve the most complex tasks during the war and for the organisation of peace. Now, in the course of the common struggle, this collaboration has reached the moment when the President of the U.S.A., the leader of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the head of the British Government have gathered together for the first time for the solution of the basic problems of war and peace. For four days, at a round table meeting, the most important statesmen of our time got together, exchanged views and took decisions. They achieved complete agreement on the questions relating to the conduct of the war and on the most important problems of the post-war world order. All the peace-loving peoples awaited this meeting with hope. Our enemies were terrified of such a meeting.

contd.

No. 3942.

contd.2. 8

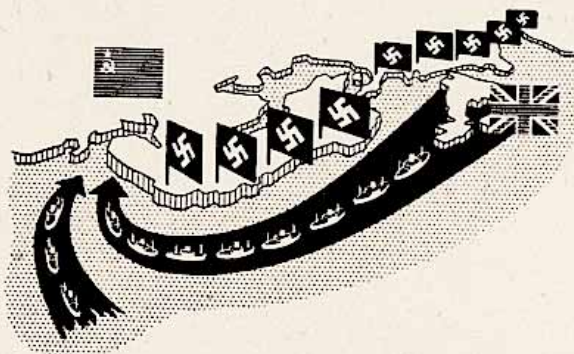
8 | The conference discussed the tasks of waging the war against Germany as well as several very important political questions. The conference adopted a declaration on the joint conduct of the war against Germany and on post-war collaboration between the Three Powers, and also a declaration on Iran. The common understanding which has been attained between the leaders of the Three Powers, in the words of the declaration, "guarantees that victory will be ours."

The reaction of the Soviet newspaper Izvestiya to the Teheran Conference in November 1943. The translation was by British officials and was put into a report sent back to the Foreign Office in London.



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Source 5

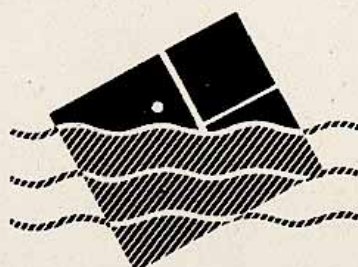
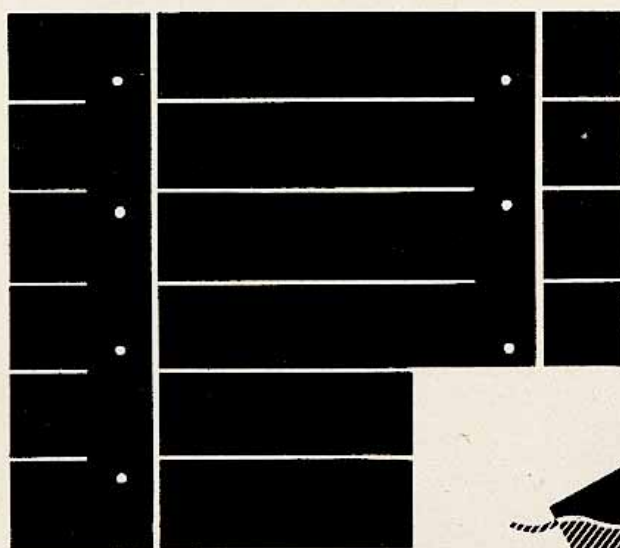


## **Allied convoys fight through with war weapons for the U.S.S.R.**

In the face of fierce opposition and despite heavy sacrifice, the vast majority of this precious war material is being safely convoyed to Russian ports

### **TOTAL ALLIED WAR MATERIAL DESPATCHED TO THE U.S.S.R. BY THE NORTHERN ROUTE**

Up to March 1944



**ONLY 12% LOST**

A poster produced by the Ministry of Information in May 1944, commenting on RAF and American bombing raids.

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Source 6

## **R.A.F. smash German supplies bound for the Russian front**



**Eight times  
British bombers  
have flown 1,300 miles  
to bomb Stettin, the  
chief Baltic supply  
port for the German  
armies in Russia**

**Stettin**



Stettin was last attacked by the R.A.F. in January 1944. On this and the previous occasion a great force of raiders dropped well over 500 tons of bombs

### **HEAVY AIR ATTACKS • A COMPARISON •**



Luftwaffe's heaviest attack at the height of the London 'blitz'



R.A.F.'s heaviest raids on Stettin

A poster produced the British Ministry of Information May 1944, commenting on British and American supply convoys