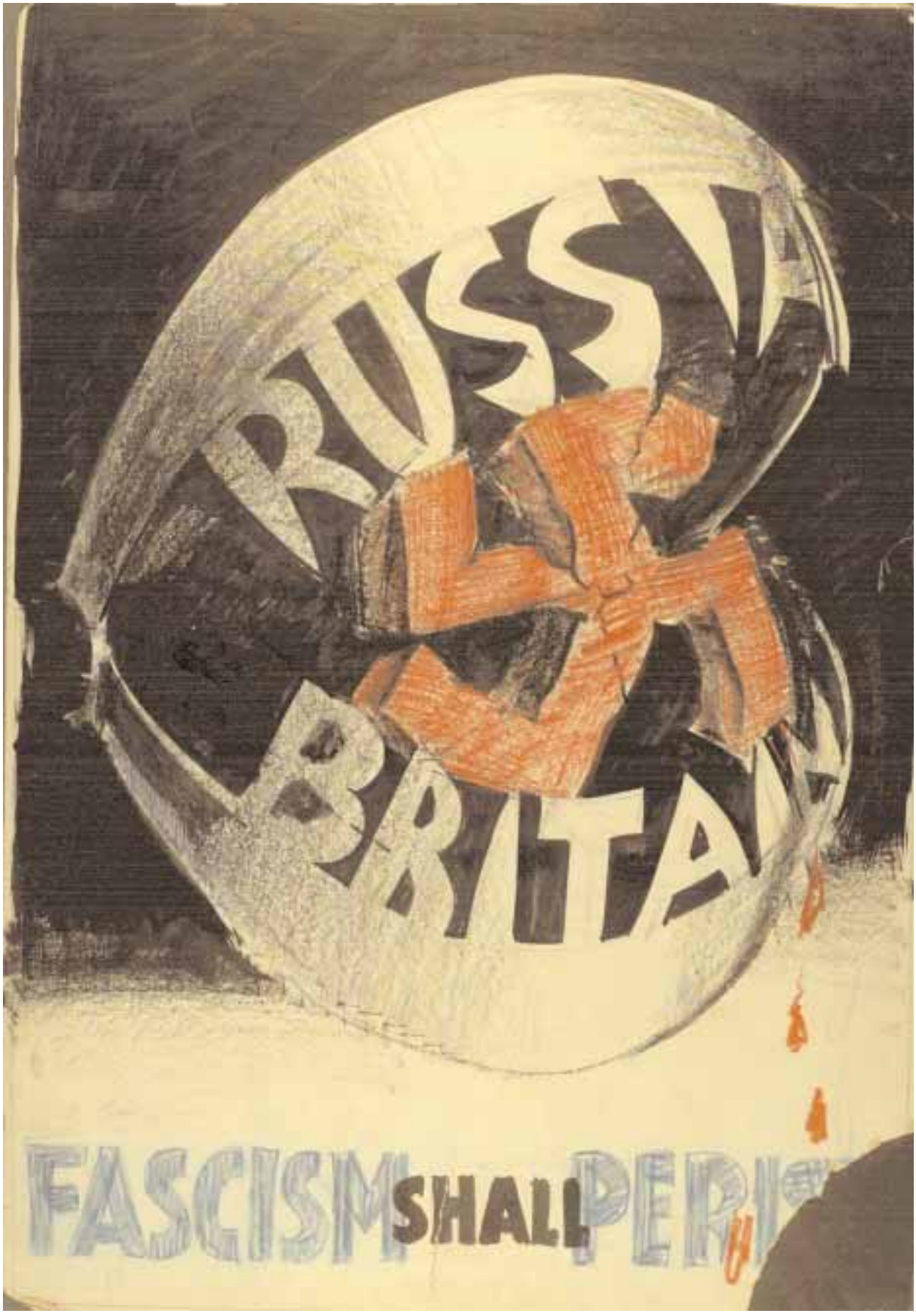
COLD WAR - Allies at war - what the public saw

Source 1



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

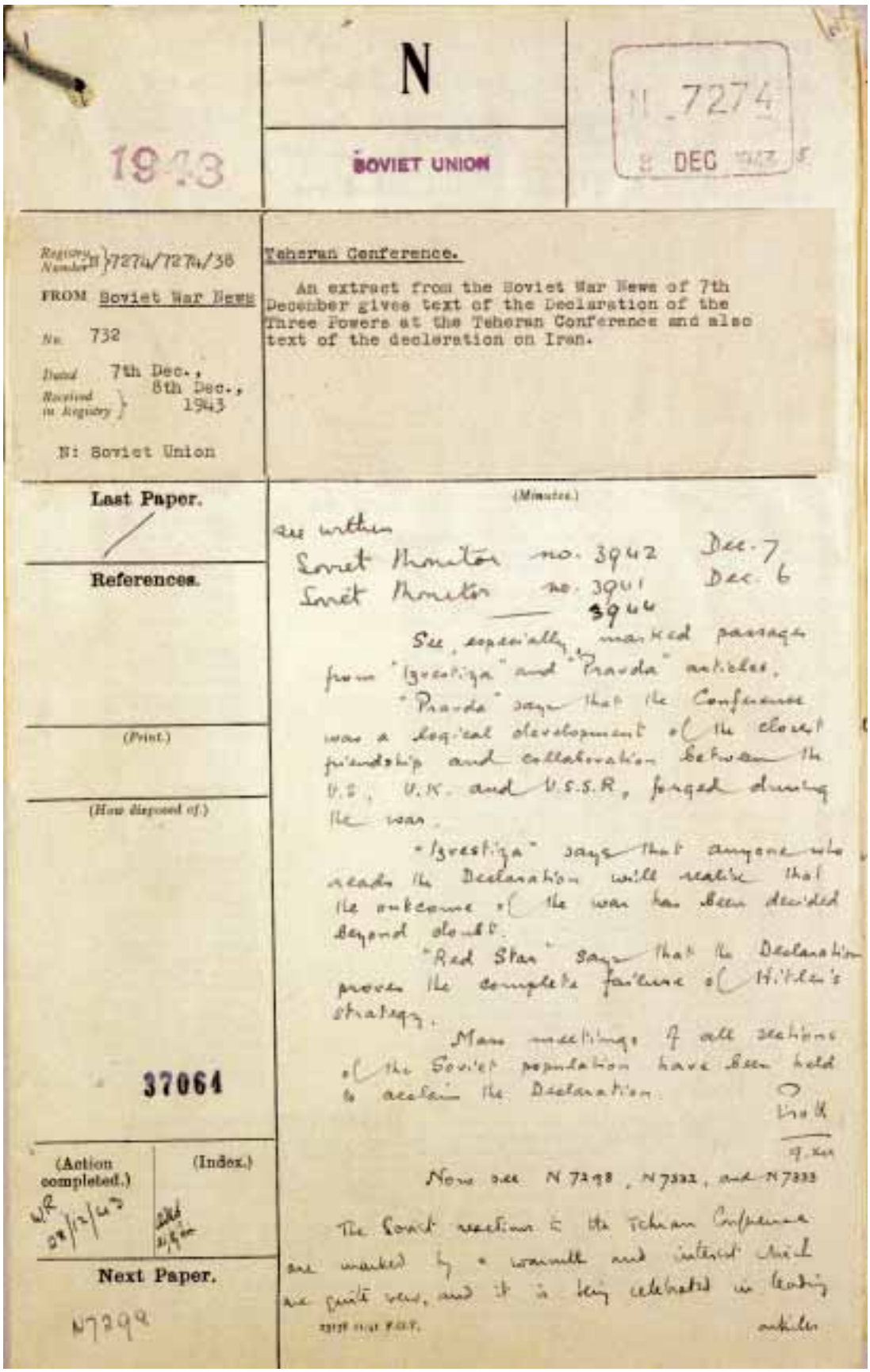
COLD WAR - Allies at war - what the public saw

Source 2

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

COLD WAR - Allies at war - what the public saw

Source 3



1943

N

SOVIET UNION

N 7274
8 DEC 1943

Registry Number N 7274/7274/38

FROM Soviet War News

No. 732

Dated 7th Dec.,

Received in Registry 8th Dec., 1943

N: Soviet Union

Teheran Conference.

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 decleration on Iran.

Last Paper.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

37064

(Action completed.) W.R. 28/12/43

(Index.)

Next Paper.

N7298

(Minutes.)

see written
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 realise 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.

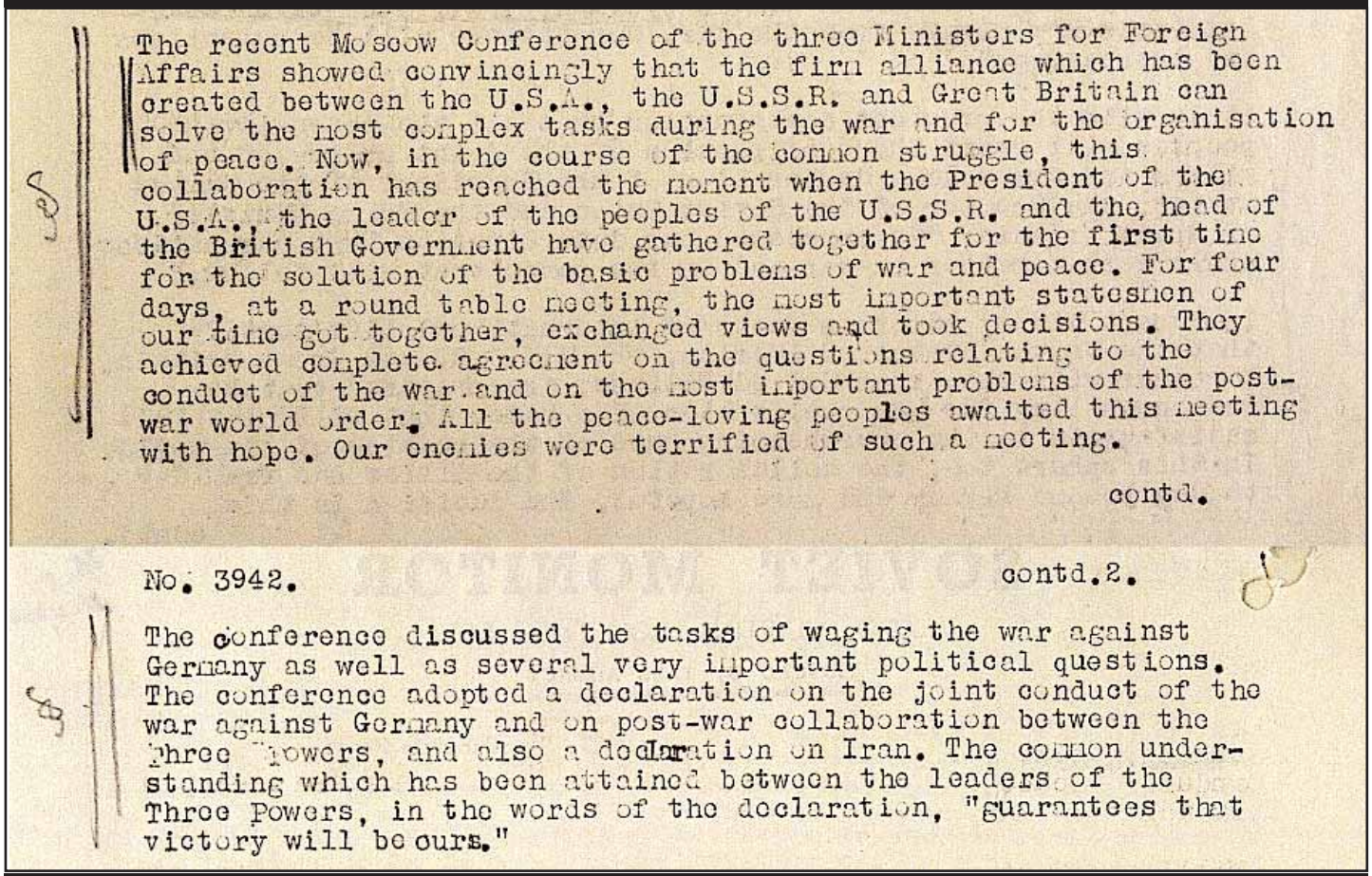
Now see N 7298, N 7332, and N 7333

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

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.

COLD WAR - Allies at war - what the public saw

Source 4



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.

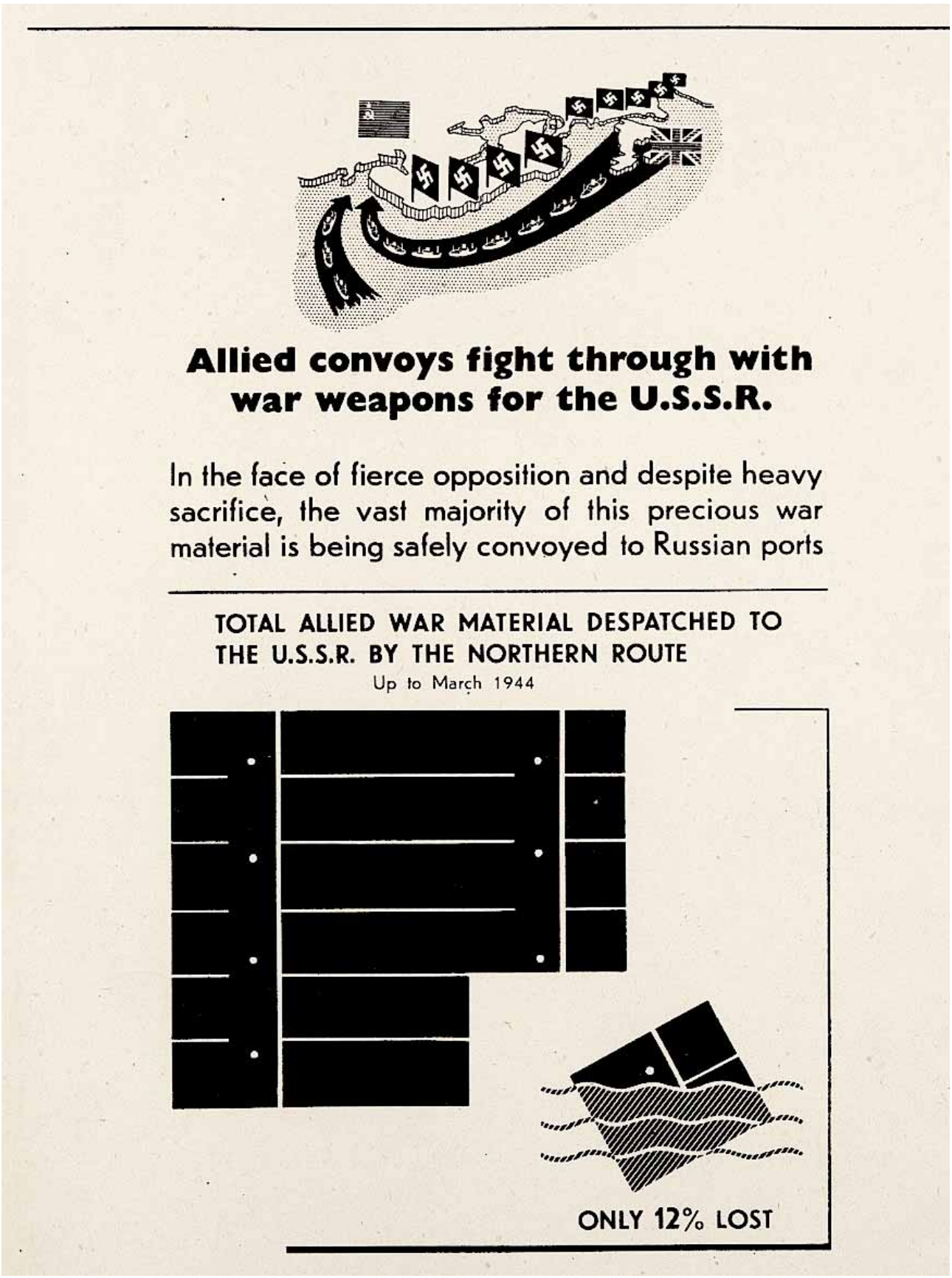
No. 3942. contd.2.

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.

COLD WAR - Allies at war - what the public saw

Source 5



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

COLD WAR - Allies at war - what the public saw

Source 6

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