

Australia's War: 80 years ago this week

11 August 1941



STUBBORN SUE
 The most stubborn girl in the world. She is the only girl who has ever been known to refuse to marry. She is the only girl who has ever been known to refuse to marry. She is the only girl who has ever been known to refuse to marry.

FORECAST: Fin., Map, Page 11



No 2476

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The Courier-Mail

BRISBANE, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1941.

GREATEST DAILY SALES IN QUEENSLAND

12 PAGES—26

Buy the Ring at
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PACIFIC CRISIS CALL

The Camera Saw—
**AT THE SHOW
 YESTERDAY**



Private P. Dyer, of the A.I.F., spent his time at the Exhibition (shown yesterday) and devoted part of it to meeting Miss Jolly. It is her meeting with the audience which is the feature of the show.



Miss Jolly, who has been in the show for 12 months, has been seen by the audience. She is the only girl who has ever been known to refuse to marry.

TO CABINET Menzies' Tour Cancelled

THE Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) has cancelled his round-Australia tour, and is on his way to Melbourne for a Full Cabinet meeting today on the Pacific crisis.

He said before he left Adelaide last night that because of news he had received on the international situation during the day he had decided to return to Melbourne.

"Certain cables have reached me in the last few hours which call for immediate attention," he added.

"There are matters to be cleared up before tomorrow night, and they are so important that they can be done only by personal consultation between Ministers."

Latest cable messages report that—
 The Thai Government denied at the week end that any Power had asked Thailand for military bases, but declared that Thailand would resist any aggression.
 Japan is strengthening her hold on French Indo China and is building new fortifications and air bases there. In Washington the British Ambassador (Lord Halifax) and the U.S. Secretary of State (Mr. Cordell Hull) discussed the Far East.

Reports in Adelaide last night suggested that decisions to be made by Cabinet today would affect Italy, Australia, Great Britain and all Pacific countries.
 Various lines of action had been decided upon, it was said, and Australia's position had been decided upon as a basis for the Pacific crisis.
 Cabinet must make this decision today.

The Cabinet is expected to meet at 10 o'clock today. It is expected that the Prime Minister will be in the chair. The Cabinet is expected to meet at 10 o'clock today. It is expected that the Prime Minister will be in the chair.

East Indies Are Alert



RUSSIA FIGHTS ON IN SPITE OF NAZI "VICTORIES"

THE Germans of the week-end claimed great successes on the Eastern Front, but the Russians went on fighting as stubbornly as ever.

The seventh week of fighting closed with the Germans claiming vast victories in the central and Ukrainian sectors. The eighth week opened with the Russians still resisting strongly in the same sectors.

The Axis armies seem to have gained some ground in the southern Ukraine, where, according to Berlin Radio, the Russians weakened their forces to strengthen the defence of Kiev, Russian capital.

The invaders are threatening to cut off the big Russian Black Sea port of Odessa.

Russian war correspondents reported that the Germans had taken the town of Zhitomir, a strategic point on the Dnieper river.

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Arrows indicate the German drive against Moscow. Showing fighting in progress in the direction of Kiev and Leningrad, is the Ukraine.

100 NAZI PLANES ROUTED BY AUSTRALIANS

AUSTRALIA'S first Spitfire, which was in Britain, proved more than a match for more than 100 Messerschmitts in a battle that took place on Sunday.

Nazis Admit Hold-ups

Observers are impressed with the rapid Russian withdrawal of forces which are reported as having been defeated in the Ukraine.

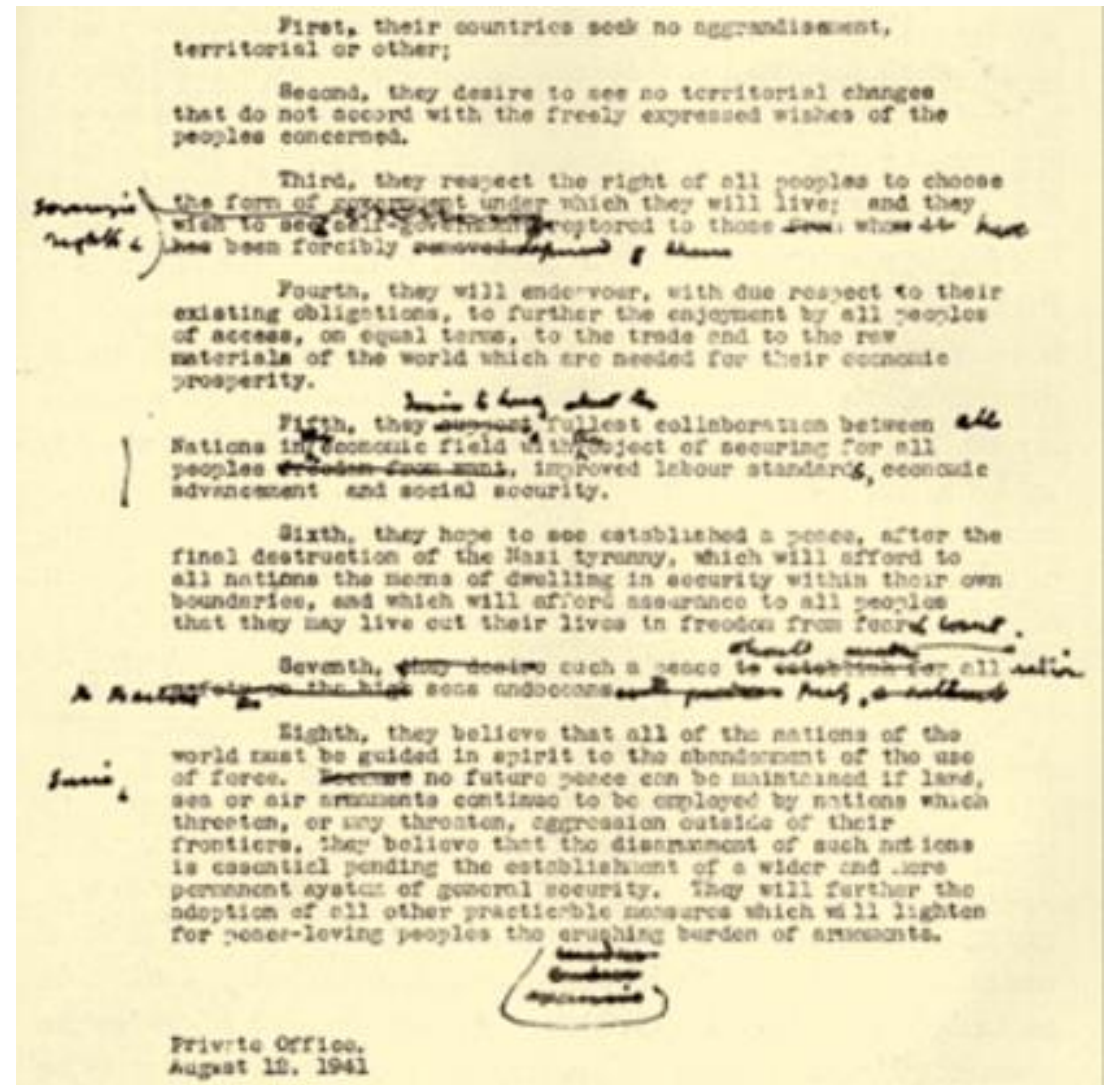
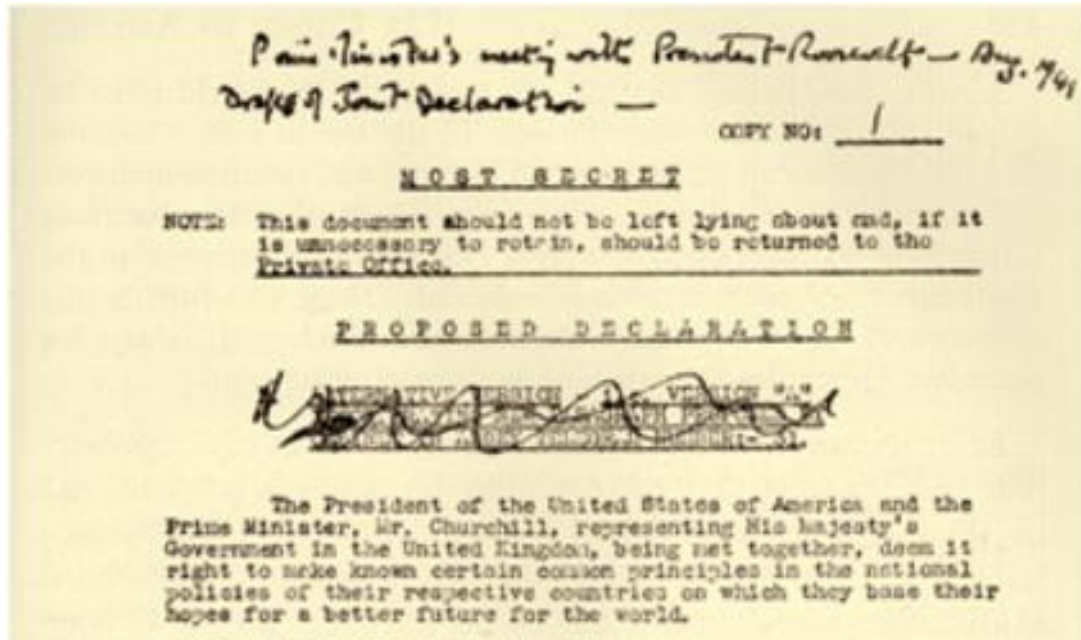
11 August 1941 – North Africa

- General Morshead (photo) wrote to General Blamey on 11th August:
- I understand that the intention is that the 18th Brigade is to be the first to go so that it can rejoin the 7 Div.
- I had planned that it should be the last to go because it is the best brigade here as it should be seeing that it was formed nearly two years ago.
- During the process of relief the defence will be affected by the force being a mixed one and the new units being unfamiliar with the ground and the situation generally.
- Consequently I feel very strongly that the 18 Bde should be retained until the last and I trust that you will approve of this.



11 August 1941 - Atlantic

Roosevelt had suggested to Churchill at their first meeting the production of a Joint Declaration on the countries war aims Churchill produced a draught and showed it to Roosevelt on the 10th. The president produced a revised draught on the morning of the 11th of August .



11 August 1941 – Atlantic

- Churchill sent memos:
- Prime Minister to Admiralty -11 Aug 41
- Utmost strength to be put on deciphering telegrams from here during next 24 hours.
- Prime Minister to Lord Privy Seal (Deputy Prime Minister) - 11 Aug 41
...fourthly the president wishes to issue at the moment of general release of meeting story a Joint Declaration ... It would be most imprudent on our part to raise unnecessary difficulties. We must regard this as an interim and partial statement of war aims designed to assure all countries of our righteous purpose and not the complete structure which we should build after victory. You should summon the full war cabinet with any others you may think necessary to meet tonight and please let me have your views without the slightest delay.

11 August 1941 – Atlantic

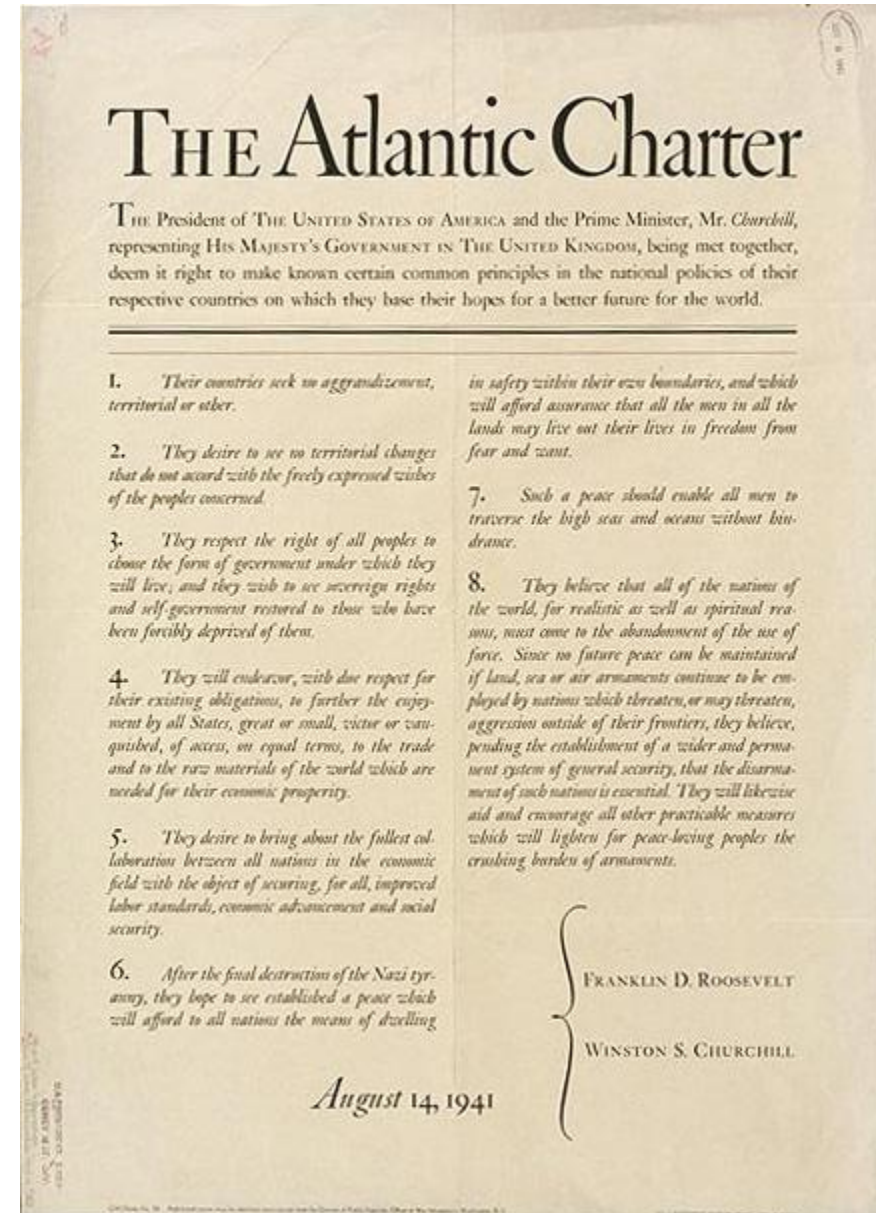
- Churchill finished dictating his telegram at 2:00 PM
- It had not reached London until after midnight.
- A War Cabinet meeting was summoned for 1.45 AM and there was a full attendance including Mr Peter Fraser Prime Minister of New Zealand who was in England at the time.
- As a result of a full discussion they sent me a telegram just after 4:00 AM welcoming the proposal and suggesting a further version of point 4 non discrimination in World Trade and the insertion of a new paragraph dealing with Social Security.
- At a meeting about midday on the 12th of August Churchill did not press the change to point 4 which the war cabinet had proposed but the President readily accepted the insertion of the point about Social Security. The declaration was then in its final shape



Clement Atlee Deputy Prime Minister of the UK.

11 August 1941 - Atlantic

- There were eight principal clauses of the charter:
 - No territorial gains were to be sought by the United States or the United Kingdom.
 - Territorial adjustments must be in accord with the wishes of the peoples concerned.
 - All people had a right to self-determination.
 - Trade barriers were to be lowered.
 - There was to be global economic co-operation and advancement of social welfare.
 - The participants would work for a world free of want and fear.
 - The participants would work for freedom of the seas.
 - There was to be disarmament of aggressor nations and a common disarmament after the war.



12 August 1941 - Washington

- President Roosevelt asked the U.S. Congress to extend the term of duty for the draftees, scheduled to expire in October, beyond twelve months to a total of eighteen months, plus any additional time that he could deem necessary for national security.
- On August 12 the United States House of Representatives approved the extension by a single vote.
- Many of the soldiers drafted in October 1940 threatened to desert once the original twelve months of their service was up. Many of them painted OHIO an acronym for "Over the hill in October" on the walls of their barracks in protest.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Burke-Wadsworth Act.

13 August 1941 – New Zealand

- The advance party of the Aerodrome Construction Squadron, comprising four officers and fifteen other ranks who formed the Survey Section, left New Zealand towards the end of July in the Maetsuyker and arrived in Singapore on 15 August.
- A second party, including Squadron Leader Smart, Officer Commanding the squadron, left by air on 11 August and arrived two days after the advance party.
- The main body of the squadron sailed from New Zealand in the Narbada on 13 August. Accommodation on the ship was entirely unsatisfactory and the majority of the men were off-loaded at Sydney.
- A party of twelve remained on the ship in charge of the squadron's heavy equipment.



RNZAF NO 1 Construction Squadron at work building aerodromes

Three Blind Mice . . .
They get themselves into a pretty tangle . . . all because they couldn't see. Keep your eyesight sharp and clear. Keep regular eye attention at the Optical House of Chas. Sankey Fraser. 31 CUBA ST. BRISBANE.

The Optical House of
CHAS. SANKEY FRASER
31 Cuba St. and Melbourne & Co. Bldgs.
AND 41 TOWNHALL.



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The Courier-Mail

GREATEST DAILY SALES IN QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1941

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CABINET ASKS MENZIES TO GO TO LONDON

AT THE SHOW THE CAMERA SAW—



BRIAN SARGENT, in the forefront of all window-gazing, gives a really good look at a window in the Australia-War Exhibition.



MRS. PERRY, looking at the display after viewing both the 'bells' housing cases.

Federal Houses To Meet On Wednesday

By Our Special Representative

FEDERAL Parliament will meet next Wednesday to discuss the Far Eastern crisis and a request by the Federal Cabinet that the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) should return to London as soon as possible.

These major developments were announced by Mr. Menzies last night after a two-day meeting of the full Federal Cabinet and swift political moves in which the Leader of the Federal Opposition (Mr. Curtin) and Mr. Scullin, a former Labour Prime Minister, were called into consultation with the Government leaders.

Should he go to London as Prime Minister Mr. Menzies would directly represent Australia in the British War Council.

Mr. Menzies would not say on Wednesday, but probably returns to London to assist in the cabinet. He is expected to return to London to assist in the cabinet. He is expected to return to London to assist in the cabinet.

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Private Session Possible

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FIRST AUSTRALIAN-ASSEMBLED BOMB BOMBER (center) arriving at Antwerp after second flight of three days (left) leaving from Melbourne. Right: Sir Harold Gifford (left) chairman of the Aircraft Production Conference, and the first (center) T. B. Young in their living kit. (See Page 2.)

Grim Warnings In Washington, Tokio and Bangkok

WARLIKE preparations and grim utterances in Washington, Tokio, and Bangkok yesterday did nothing to lessen the Pacific tension.

The Japanese Cabinet spokesman (Mr. Ishii) hinted that war might result from large U.S. shipments of munitions to Sikora.

The U.S. President (Mr. Roosevelt) yesterday afternoon announced that he was sending a message to the Japanese Emperor.

Nazis Advance Nearer Black Sea Coast

THE Germans have gained ground in an attempt to cut communications between Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and the Black Sea.

Marshal Budenny, the Russian Commander in the Ukraine, is reported to be withdrawing his forces not only to the Dnieper but further east to protect the industrial of the Donets River basin.

In their attempt to isolate the Black Sea port of Odessa, the first units claimed to have advanced to within 24 miles of Nikolayev, on the Bug River, near the Black Sea, but this claim is discredited in London.

A German communiqué said the first German units, claiming to have reached Nikolayev, were reported to have been defeated by the Russians. The report is also discredited in London.

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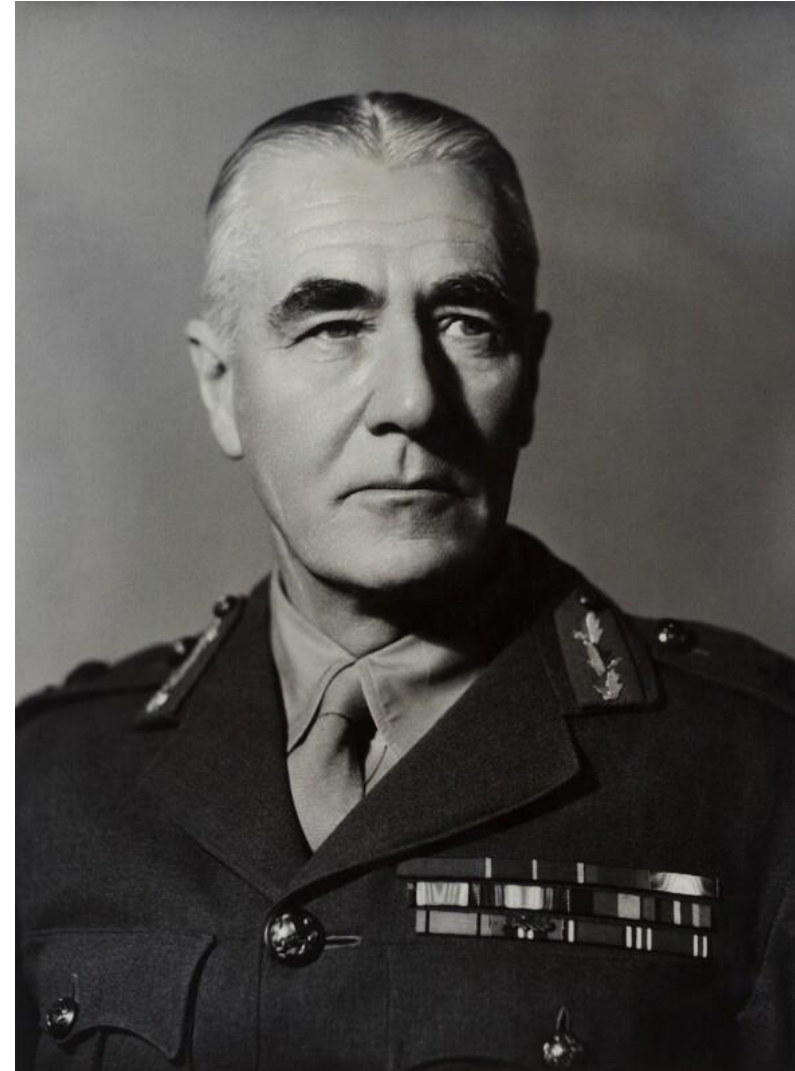
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TWO-FRONT AIR WAR ON NAZIS

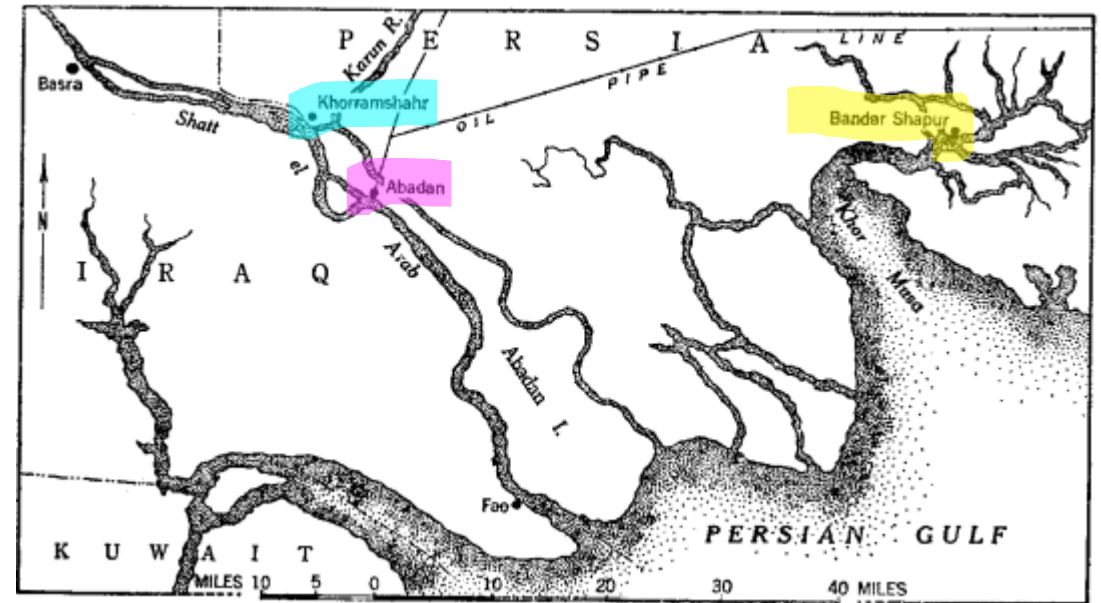
13 August 1941 - Australia

- The War Cabinet had resolved to maintain the militia at 210,000; it was committed to raising a further 12,000 men to complete the armoured division.
- The increase in recruits, so marked in May, probably an outcome of the heavy fighting in April, did not continue in June and July.
- In August, Sturdee (photo), the Chief of the General Staff, basing his calculations on a far higher casualty rate than Blamey expected, informed the War Cabinet that the intake was not enough to maintain the A.I.F. and, unless it increased, a reduction of the number of divisions would have to be considered.
- On the 13th August, the War Cabinet decided specifically that Australia could not agree either to the formation of two corps (of three Australian divisions and one New Zealand) in the Middle East or to the War Office's proposal that Australia should maintain a corps of five infantry divisions, one armoured division and an armoured brigade, with ancillary troops.
- It decided that it would endeavour to increase the size of its existing divisions in accordance with recent changes in the British establishment (this would entail adding 7,000 to the strength of the whole force) but that it might later be necessary to abolish one of the infantry divisions in the Middle East and maintain there a corps of one armoured and two infantry divisions.



13 August 1941 - Persian Gulf

- On the 13th August terms were agreed upon between Britain and Russia for respective notes to Persia, these to represent "the final word".
- They met with an unsatisfactory response, and entry into Persia by British forces from the south and Russian from the north was fixed for the 25th August.
- Surprise was essential for the speedy success of the undertaking, and the distribution of naval objectives necessitated three separate but simultaneous operations:
 - at the Persian naval base of Khorramshahr;
 - at the port and refinery of Abadan; and
 - at the port of Bandar Shapur, southern terminus of the 872-mile Trans-Persian railway from the Caspian Sea.



Trans Iranian Railway

- The Trans-Iranian Railway connects the Caspian Sea in the northeast with the Persian Gulf in the southwest crossing two mountain ranges as well as rivers, highlands, forests and plains, and four different climatic areas. Started in 1927 and completed in 1938, the 1,394-kilometre-long railway was designed and executed in a successful collaboration between the Iranian government and 43 construction contractors from many countries. The railway is notable for its scale and the engineering works it required to overcome steep routes and other difficulties. Its construction involved extensive mountain cutting in some areas, while the rugged terrain in others dictated the construction of 174 large bridges, 186 small bridges and 224 tunnels, including 11 spiral tunnels. Unlike most early railway projects, construction of the Trans-Iranian Railway was funded by national taxes to avoid foreign investment and control.
- In 2021 the railway was added to UNESCO's World Heritage list.



Trans Iranian Railway. South line, Lorestan, Absirom Bridge, Freight Train (GM Locomotive)

Date: 04/05/2017

Author: Hossein Javadi

13 August 1941 - Libya

- The LCT 1-class landing craft tank HMS LCT 14 (372 t, 1940) struck a mine and sank off Tobruk, Libya.



A Crusader I tank emerges from the tank landing craft TLC-124, 26 April 1942

14 August 1941 - Melbourne

S.O.(I) Wellington 1020M/12 6. Japanese Nationals Leaving New Zealand - Eight Japanese nationals have applied for permits to leave Dunedin next week for return by the "YAMAGIKU MARU" to Japan. They

- 2 -

comprise 4 Bank employees, the manager and an employee of Mitsui, a director of Kanematsu and an official Government sheep buyer.

Comment - This evidence of Japanese nationals vacating New Zealand is in conformity with the departure of Japanese residents from Australia x in "KASIMA MARU" following the recent "freezing" of Japanese business in British territory.

14 August 1941 - Atlantic

- President Roosevelt and Churchill, met at sea, off Newfoundland.
 - They drafted a statement known as the Atlantic Charter. It detailed the goals and aims of the two countries concerning the war and the post-war world.
 - The Charter made clear that America was supporting Britain in the war.
 - It focused on the peace that would follow the war, not specific American involvement.
 - The statement was issued on 14 August.



On board Prince of Wales August 1941 Roosevelt and Churchill (seated), Hopkins, Harriman, King, Marshall, Dill, Stark and Pound (standing).

14 August 1941 - Atlantic

- Harry Hopkins
 - Social Worker
 - Son of a Sioux City harness maker
 - Grinnel College, Iowa
 - Married a Hungarian-Jewish immigrant
- Averell Harriman
 - Investment Banker
 - Son of railroad baron E.H. Harriman.
 - Groton and Yale
 - Married two heiresses (one at a time).

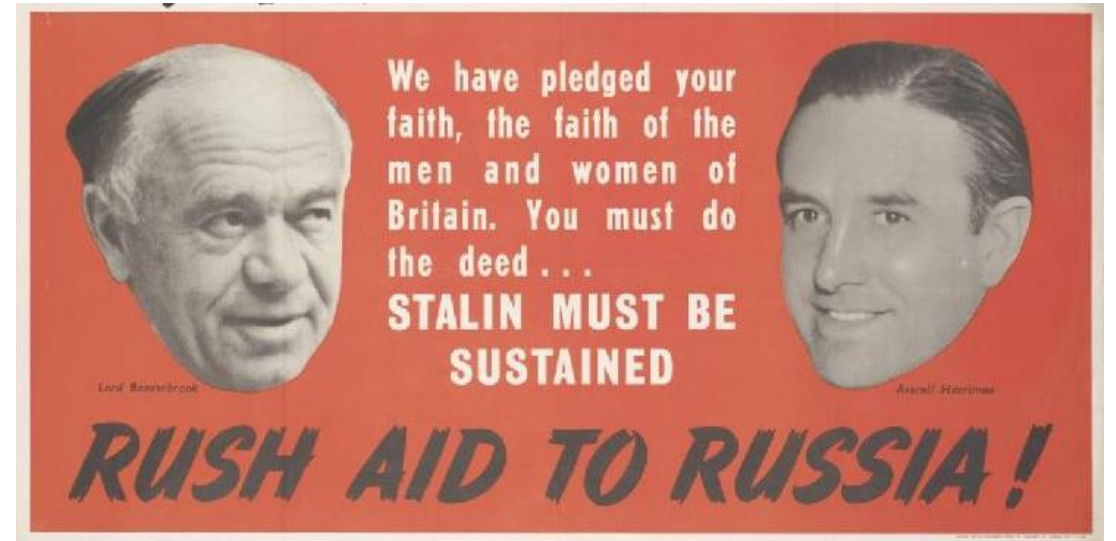


Averell Harriman

- Using money from his father, he established the W.A. Harriman & Co banking business in 1922. In 1931 it merged with Brown Bros. & Co. to create the highly successful Wall Street firm Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. Notable employees included George Herbert Walker and his son-in-law Prescott Bush.
- Harriman's older sister, Mary Rumsey, encouraged Averell to leave his finance job and work with her and their friends, the Roosevelts, to advance the goals of the New Deal. Averell joined the NRA National Recovery Administration.
- Beginning in the spring of 1941, Harriman served President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a special envoy to Europe and helped coordinate the Lend-Lease program.
- Roosevelt was the one who had the vision to change our policy from isolationism to world leadership. That was a terrific revolution. Our country's never been the same since.
- W. Averell Harriman

Averell Harriman

- Harriman was dispatched to Moscow to negotiate the terms of the Lend-Lease agreement with the Soviet Union in September 1941, together with the Canadian publishing millionaire Lord Beaverbrook, who represented Great Britain.
- Harriman tended to follow Beaverbrook's argument that since Germany had committed three million men to the invasion of the Soviet Union—so that the Soviets were doing the bulk of the fighting against the Third Reich—it was in the best interests of the Western powers to do everything to assist the Soviet Union.
- The decision to aid the Soviet Union was taken against the advice of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, Laurence Steinhardt, who from the moment that Operation Barbarossa started on 22 June 1941, had been sending cables predicting the Soviet Union would be rapidly defeated, and that any American aid would thus be wasted.



Poster featuring Lord Beaverbrook (left) and Harriman encouraging aid to Russia

Averell Harriman

- The most important result of the Beaverbrook-Harriman mission to Moscow was the conclusion agreed upon between Churchill and Roosevelt that the Soviet Union would not collapse by the end of 1941.
- Harriman believed if Germany defeated the Soviet Union, then all of the vast natural resources of the Soviet Union would be at the disposal of the Reich, making Germany far more powerful than it already was. Therefore, it was in the best interests of the United States to deny those resources to the Reich.
- He also pointed out that the defeat of the Soviet Union would free up three million men of the Wehrmacht for operations elsewhere, allowing Hitler to shift money and resources from his army to his navy and potentially increasing the threat to the United States.
- Harriman told Roosevelt that if Operation Barbarossa was successful in 1941, Hitler would almost certainly defeat Britain in 1942.
- The Beaverbrook-Harriman mission promised that the United States and Great Britain would supply the Soviet Union every month with 500 tanks and 400 airplanes, plus tin, copper, and zinc.
- His promise of \$1 billion in aid technically exceeded his brief. Determined to win over the doubtful American public, Harriman used his own funds to purchase time on CBS radio to explain the program in terms of enlightened self-interest. Nonetheless, considerable U.S. public skepticism towards Soviet aid persisted, lifting only with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.



W. Averell Harriman (center) with Winston Churchill (right) and Vyacheslav Molotov (left)

Averell Harriman

- In August of 1942, Harriman accompanied Churchill to the Moscow Conference to explain to Stalin why the western allies were carrying out operations in North Africa instead of opening the promised second front in France.
- The meeting was a difficult one with Stalin openly accusing Churchill to his face of lying to him and suggested that the British would not open a second front in Europe because of cowardice, sarcastically saying that the recent defeats suffered by the British 8th Army in North Africa showed how brave the British were against the Wehrmacht.
- Harriman had spent much time after the meeting at the Kremlin reminding Churchill that the Allies needed the Soviet Union and to try not to take Stalin's remarks too personally, saying the fate of the world was hanging in balance.



Averell Harriman

- Harriman and Churchill's daughter in law Pamela (photo) had an affair in 1941, during the War, which led to the breakdown of her marriage to Randolph Churchill.
- Winston and Clementine remained on good terms with Harriman and Pamela throughout this episode but it caused a rift between Randolph and Winston.



Averell Harriman

- Harriman was appointed as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union in October 1943.
- Harriman, who thoroughly enjoyed living in London, did not want to be U.S ambassador in Moscow and only reluctantly accepted the assignment in October 1943 after Roosevelt told him that he was the only man he wanted in Moscow.
- Harriman was also reluctant to part with his mistress, Pamela Churchill.
- Although Harriman was one of the richest men in the United States, running a vast business empire comprising investments in railroads, aviation, banks, utilities, shipbuilding, oil production, steel manufacturing, and resorts, this in fact endeared him to the Soviets who believed he represented American capitalist ruling class.
- Nikita Khrushchev later told Harriman: "We like to do business with you, for you are the master and not the lackey". Stalin viewed the United States through a Marxist prism, which saw American Big Business as the puppeteers and American politicians as the puppets.



W. Averell Harriman with Vyacheslav Molotov (left)

Averell Harriman

- On 27 September 1971 Harriman, then 79 years old and recently widowed, married Pamela six months after the death of her second husband.



Pamela Harriman with W. Averell Harriman

Harry Hopkins

- Harry Hopkins was the 8th Secretary of Commerce, and President Roosevelt's closest advisor on foreign policy during World War II.
- He was one of the architects of the New Deal, especially the relief programs of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which he directed and built into the largest employer in the country.
- In World War II, he was Roosevelt's chief diplomatic troubleshooter and liaison with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.
- He supervised the \$50 billion Lend Lease program of military aid to the Allies.



WPA head Harry Hopkins speaking to reporters
(November 1935)

Harry Hopkins

- Harry started work in New York City's Bureau of Child Welfare and worked for various social work and public health organizations. He was elected president of the National Association of Social Workers in 1923.
- In 1931, Jesse Straus hired Hopkins as the executive director of New York's Temporary Emergency Relief Administration. His leadership of the program earned the attention of Roosevelt, then the governor of New York, and Roosevelt brought him into his presidential administration after his victory in the 1932 election.
- Hopkins supervised the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. He also served as Secretary of Commerce from 1938 to 1940.



Harry Hopkins

- In mid-1939, Hopkins was told that he had stomach cancer, and doctors performed an extensive operation that removed 75% of his stomach. A few months after the operation, doctors stated that he had only four weeks to live.
- At this point, Roosevelt brought in experts who transfused Hopkins with blood plasma that halted his deterioration.
- On May 10, 1940, after a long night and day of discussing the German invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium, Roosevelt urged a tired Hopkins to stay for dinner, and then the night, in a second-floor White House bedroom.
- Hopkins lived out of that bedroom for the next three-and-a-half years.
- When the War in the West broke out in May 1940, the situation galvanised Hopkins. "the curative impact of Hopkins' increasingly crucial role in the war effort was to postpone the sentence of death the doctors had given him for five more years".

Harry Hopkins

- In January 1941 Roosevelt dispatched Hopkins to assess Britain's determination and situation. Churchill escorted this important visitor all over the United Kingdom.
- Gen Ismay wrote "He was as unlike one's picture of a distinguished envoy as it was possible to be. He was deplorably untidy, his clothes looked as though he was in the habit of sleeping in them. He seemed so ill and frail that a puff of wind would blow him away.
- ... He was completely selfless, all his life he had been a champion of the weak and the downtrodden he was now to prove himself a fanatical fighter for freedom ...
- Hopkins stayed in England for nearly three weeks and spent a lot of time at Chequers. The only corner in which he could keep warm was the gentlemen's cloakroom and I often found him there muffled up in his greatcoat sadly reading his papers."



Harry Hopkins

- Hopkins went to Moscow in July 1941 to make personal contact with Joseph Stalin. Hopkins recommended, and the president accepted, the inclusion of the Soviets in Lend Lease.
- He made Lend Lease decisions in terms of Roosevelt's broad foreign policy goals.
- On his return from Moscow he accompanied Churchill to the Atlantic Conference.
- Hopkins promoted an aggressive war against Germany and successfully urged Roosevelt to use the Navy to protect convoys headed for Great Britain before the U.S. entered the war in December 1941.
- Roosevelt brought him along as advisor to his meetings with Churchill and Stalin at Cairo, Tehran, Casablanca in 1942-43, and, although Hopkins' health was steadily declining, Yalta in 1945.



Harry Hopkins talks with President Roosevelt at Saki before setting out to Yalta.

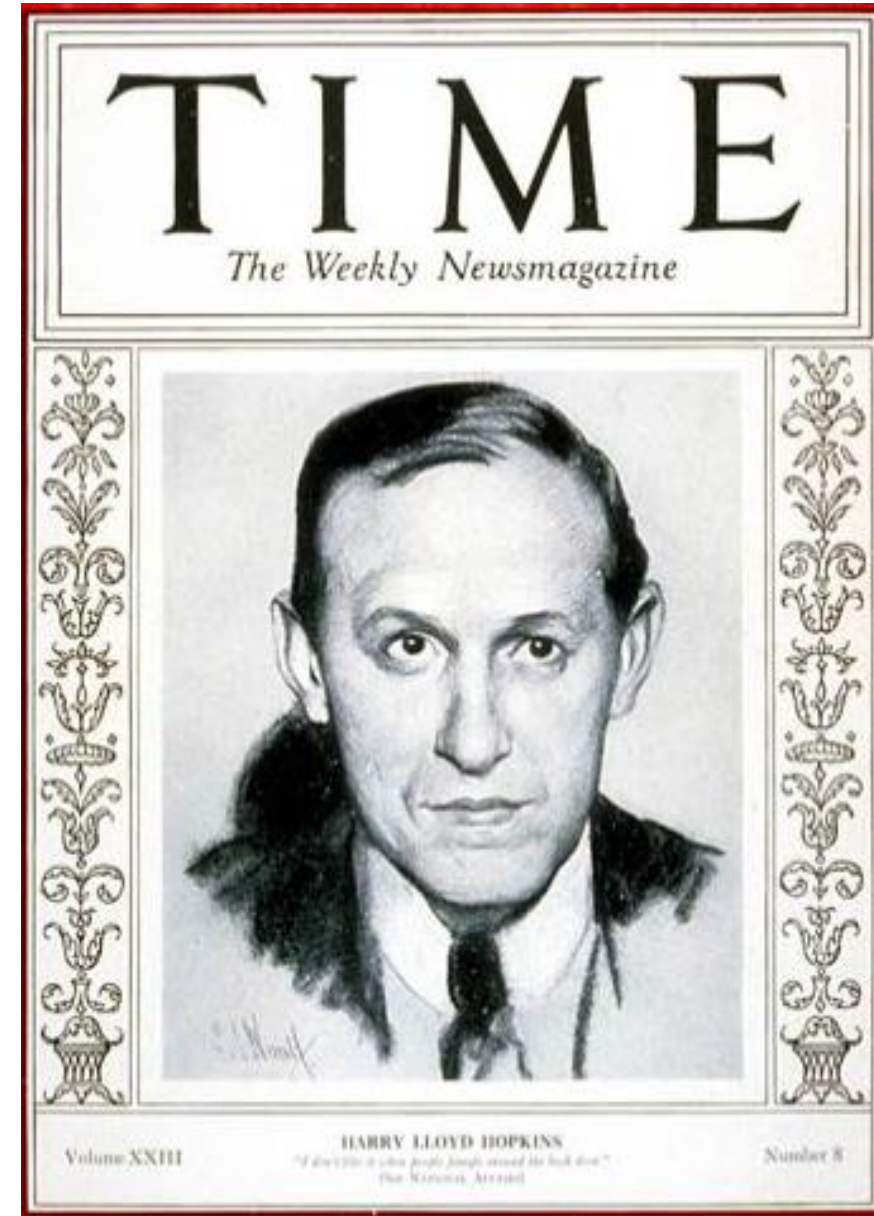
Harry Hopkins

- General Brooke (photo) the British CIGS was at the White House with Churchill when the news of Tobruk's surrender arrived. Roosevelt immediately attempted to comfort Churchill and asked what he could do to help.
- Brooke wrote:
- "As I was walking out of the presidents room Hopkins said: "Would you care to come round to my room for a few moments talk? I could give you some of the background which influenced the president in the statements he is just made and the opinions he is expressed" I went with him expecting to be taken to his office instead we went to his bedroom where we sat on the edge of his bed looking at his shaving brush and toothbrush while he let me into some of the presidents inner thoughts!
- I mentioned this meeting as it was so typical of this strange man with no official position, not even an office in the White House, and yet one of the most influential men with the President. A man who played a great and nebulous part in the war as the President's right hand man. A great part that did him all the more credit when his miserable health is taken into account.



Harry Hopkins

- In 1942, Hopkins married his third wife, Louise Macy in the Yellow Oval Room at the White House. Macy was a divorced, gregarious former editor for Harper's Bazaar. The two continued to live at the White House at Roosevelt's request.
- Louise eventually demanded a home of their own. Hopkins ended his long White House stay on December 21, 1943, moving with his wife to a Georgetown townhouse.
- He tried to resign after Roosevelt died, but President Harry Truman sent him on one more mission to Moscow.
- Hopkins had three sons who served in the armed forces. His son Stephen was killed in action serving in the Marine Corps.
- Hopkins died on January 29, 1946 at the age of 55.



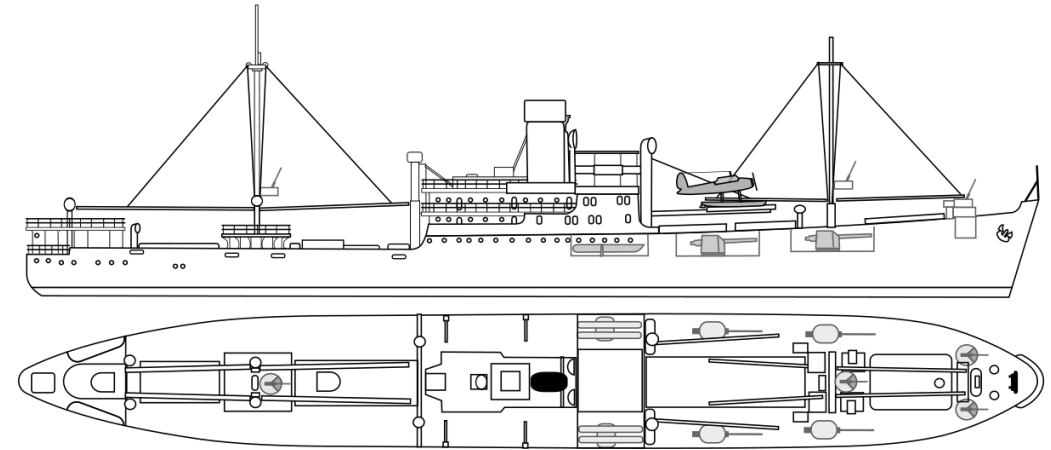
Harry Hopkins

- Hopkins had a major voice in policy for the vast \$50 billion Lend-Lease program, especially regarding supplies, first for Britain and then (upon the German invasion) the USSR.
- As the top American decision maker in Lend-Lease, he gave priority to supplying the Soviet Union, despite repeated objections from Republicans. As Soviet soldiers were bearing the brunt of the war, Hopkins felt that American aid to the USSR would hasten the war's conclusion.
- Hopkins continued to be a target of attacks even after his death. George Jordan testified to the House Un-American Activities Committee in December 1949 that Hopkins passed nuclear secrets to the USSR. In 1963 the FBI concluded that Jordan "either lied for publicity and profit or was delusional".
- Eduard Mark (1998) says "Hopkins was not pro-Soviet in his recommendations to FDR; he was anti-German and pro-U.S."



14 August 1941 - Pacific

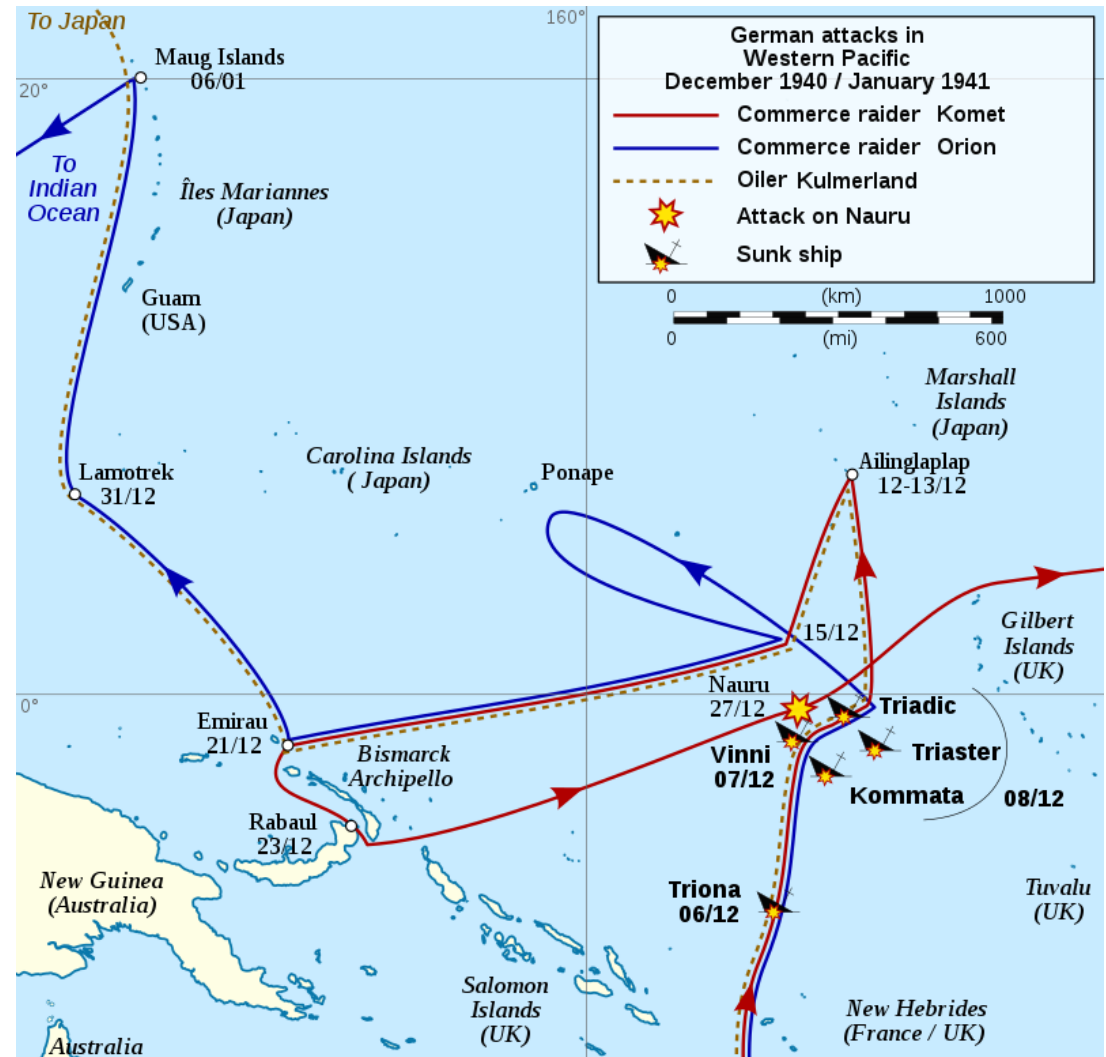
- The British cargo ship Australind (5,020 GRT, 1929) was shelled and sunk in the Pacific Ocean (4°13'S 91°03'W) by the German raider Komet with the loss of three crew. Survivors were taken as prisoners of war.
- Komet was equipped with a specially strengthened bow and a propeller suitable for navigating through ice. She departed for her first raiding voyage from Gotenhafen (now Gdynia in Poland), on 3 July 1940 with a crew of 270. The ship stopped in Bergen on 9 July to refuel and resupply. Then she started her route towards the Arctic Ocean.
- With the consent of the then supposedly neutral Soviet Union, Komet made her way along the Norwegian coast. Then with assistance from the Soviet icebreaker Lenin, she passed through the several Arctic Ocean passages in August. In early September, she crossed the Bering Strait into the Pacific Ocean.



Drawing of the Komet. Note the Arado 196 seaplane

Komet

- In early November 1940, Komet resupplied and refueled in Japan, disguised as the Japanese merchantman Manio Maru. She operated with the Orion, disguised as Mayebashi Maru and the supply ship Kulmerland, posing as the Tokio Maru.
- Together with the other two ships, on 25 November 1940 she sank the coaster Holmwood and two days later, when 300 miles east of New Zealand, the passenger liner Rangitane, raiding her precious food load.
- During December, Komet and Orion met and sank in the waters surrounding Nauru Island five Allied merchant ships, with a combined tonnage of about 41,000 tons, that had been waiting off the island to load phosphate.
- Between 6 and 7 December the Komet sank the merchant ships Triona, Vinni and Komata, taking more than 500 prisoners, who were landed a few days after on Emirau Island.



Komet

- On 27 December 1940 the Komet, after sending a warning to the island, shelled and heavily damaged the loading plants and mooring buoys of the port at Nauru.
- After cruising unsuccessfully in Indian ocean and southern waters on 14 August the ship met Australind near the Galápagos Islands and sunk it.
- Three days later the German cruiser met the Dutch 7,300 ton freighter Kota Nopan, loading more than 2,000 tons of tin and manganese. Due to her precious load, the supply ship was spared from sinking and captured. On 19 August Komet met the freighter Devon and sank it. Except for some casualties, the German sailors saved the crew members of the enemy ships, who became prisoners of war.
- Komet then received the order to return to Germany. The ship set a new course via Cape Horn, sailing at a slower speed in the Atlantic Ocean disguised as the Portuguese freighter S. Thomé. The captured Kopa Notan was sent as a prize to Bordeaux, in occupied France, arriving there on 17 November. Komet reached the French port of Cherbourg on 26 November then sailed towards Germany. Some British torpedo bombers spotted her in the English Channel but were not able to sink her. Komet finally reached Hamburg on 30 November 1941.

DEAFNESS
MADE ME A HERMIT
—but
NO MORE

FORECAST: Five. Map, Page 8.



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CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT MEET AT SEA

British And U.S.A. World Aims Jointly Announced

MR. Churchill and President Roosevelt have met at sea. On behalf of the British and United States Governments they have issued a joint declaration of war aims and peace principles.

The full dramatic story of the meeting of Democracies' leaders was told in a world broadcast from London early this morning by Mr. Attlee (Deputy British Prime Minister and Leader of the Labour Party).

Simultaneously an announcement was made in Washington.

The eight points of this momentous declaration, the most important of the war, are—

1. These countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or otherwise.
2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely-expressed wishes of the people concerned.
3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose a form of government under which they will live and wish to see the sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.
4. They will endeavour, with due respect for existing obliga-

tions, to further the movement by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, access to all sea, waters of the world, needed for economic prosperity.

5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration of all nations in the economic field and secure for all improved forms of economic advancement, and social security.
6. After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny they hope that peace will confer on all nations the means of leading in safety to their own destinies, to further the movement by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, access to all sea, waters of the world, needed for economic prosperity.

ties, and afford assurance that all mankind may forever live in freedom from fear and want.

7. A peace that will ensure all men to traverse the high seas with a sense of licence.
8. All nations of the world, for realist as well as spiritual reasons, must know the abandonment of the use of force, since no future peace can be maintained on land, sea, or air. Force, land, or air, must be employed by nations. They will encourage all measures to lighten the crushing burden of armaments.



TERRENCE: devastation wrought by retreating Russian forces carrying out Stalin's "scorched earth" policy is illustrated by this picture of the ruins of Vitebsk, on the road to Smolensk. Not a building remains standing. Smolensk, which the Russians now have evacuated, was similarly destroyed on their retreat.

Far East Tension Slackens, But Threat Remains

LESSENING of tension in the Far East was reported from Singapore and Hong Kong yesterday. Japan, however, was still preoccupied with Thailand. Thailand was trying hard to preserve her neutrality.

RUSSIANS EVADE "STEEL RING": DANGEROUS PUSH

REPORTS suggest that the main Russian armies in the Southern Ukraine so far have failed the German attempt to encircle them, but London regards the Nazi drive as an increasingly dangerous threat to Russian communications.

Marshal Budenny has extracted his northern Moldavian forces from the fast-closing Nazi steel ring, and has regrouped them solidly east of Uman, half-way between Kiev, Ukrainian capital, and the Black Sea port of Odessa, reports Oleson Gouling, London Daily Telegraph's special correspondent in Stockholm.

Gouling declares that these regrouped armies have been reinforced and are putting up a growing resistance. Marshal Dmitry, he says, left 100,000 men to defend Odessa, which the Germans claim to have captured.

The German and Russian movements yesterday were interpreted. The Russian ridge commander failed the German attempt to encircle him, but the German ridge commander repeated the same-old strategy. "Operations are proceeding steadily," he said.

The British announced as well yesterday that they had succeeded in evacuating the road to Smolensk, but they reported that fighting was still going on in the Smolensk sector. Smolensk was recently reported to have been taken as a result of the Russian "scorched earth" policy.

Southern Drives
The Axis forces were to have attacked Odessa and the Dnieper River valley and Rostov, in the south, they have the drive east of Crimea.

A British War Office spokesman said on Wednesday night that Odessa had not been taken off by the Axis, but that the Russian army was fighting for its life and had been forced to evacuate the city.

Russia's War Office, it is believed, reports Oleson Gouling.

The German drive on 15,000 men

Beaverbrook for U.S.A.

15 August 1941 - Melbourne

F.B.Clapp
New York
11/8

7. Catalina Flight "I" departed from San Diego, California, at 1500 hours local time, 10th August.

Comment - This is the ninth delivery flight of Catalina aircraft from the U.S. to Australia.

NORTH of Australia Station

C.O.I.S. 0131/14Z

8. From intercepted correspondence it is expected that the French Sloop "AMIRAL CHARNER" will return to France this autumn.

Comment - She was yesterday reported departed Saigon 11/8.

An Appendix on the Japanese Lugger Situation in Australian waters, is attached.

15 August 1941 - Singapore

- On 15th August the 27th Brigade, with some eight months' training behind it, arrived in Singapore. It travelled in three Dutch liners—Johan Van Oldenbarneveltdt, Marnix Van St Aldegonde and Sibajak—having embarked at Sydney and Melbourne in late July.
- The principal army units in the convoy were:
 - Headquarters 27th Brigade
 - 2/26th Battalion
 - 2/29th Battalion
 - 2/30th Battalion
 - 2/15th Field Regiment (armed with mortars only)
 - 2/12th Field Company
 - 2/6th Field Park Company
 - 2/10th Field Ambulance
- Malaya Command planned Operation Matador to counteract a Japanese landing on the Kra Isthmus. It was to be put into action as soon as an attack was imminent. If an enemy attacked or was invited into Siam, troops under British command would rush to Singora and defend it against a seaborne attack.



Singapore, Malaya. Troops of the 27th Brigade 8th Division 2nd AIF disembarking at Singapore.

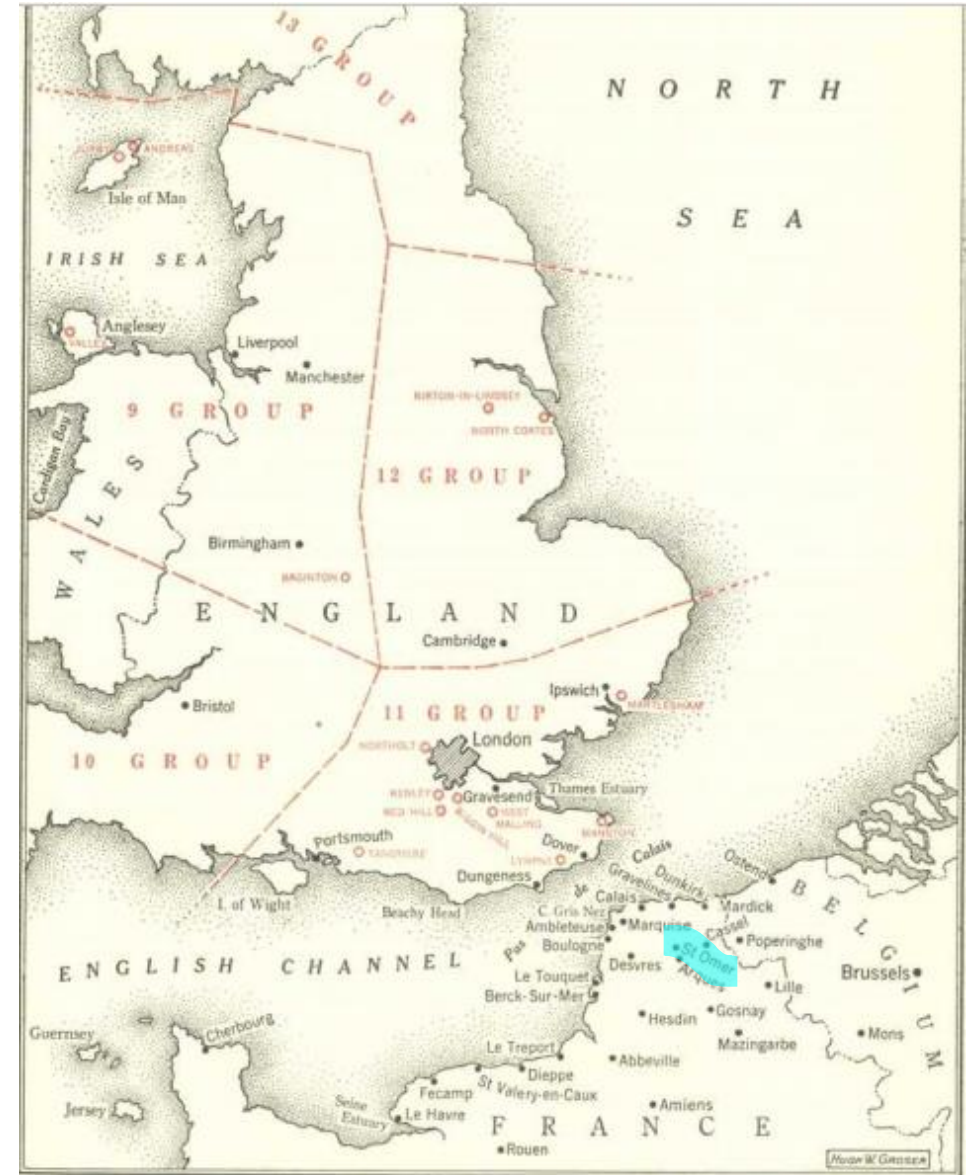
15 August 1941 – North Africa

- General Auchinleck (photo), now back from London, took charge of the matter, and forthwith ordered an immediate relief of the 18th Brigade and the 18th (Indian) Cavalry Regiment by the 1st Carpathian Brigade and Polish Cavalry Regiment.
- The relief was to be carried out in the approaching moonless period; the proposed deferment until September to wait on the build-up of air strength was overruled.
- Instructions that the relief was to be effected between the 19th and 29th August were received in Tobruk on 15th August.
- Although General Auchinleck had ordered the immediate relief of the 18th Brigade and 18th Indian Cavalry Regiment he had deferred giving a decision on the proposal to relieve the 9th Division by the 6th British Division,



16 August 1941 - France

- On 12th August No. 452 took part in two of three Circuses flown that day to divert enemy fighters from the Cologne area, where Bomber Command intended to mount a heavy daylight attack; and two days later the Kenley squadrons acted as close-escort wing to Blenheims bombing the E-boat base at Boulogne, but these operations passed off uneventfully.
- Early on 16th August during a sweep by the Kenley and Biggin Hill Wings over northern France, Finucane saw eight enemy fighters diving to attack No. 485, so he quickly climbed from his own formation, intercepted one of the enemy, and shot it down.
- The same evening Kenley Wing flew as close escort to bombers attacking St Omer. About fifty enemy aircraft were seen, and as the Circus was recrossing the French coast, Messerschmitt attacks penetrated the outer screen, and No. 452 became engaged in a short but hot battle, which is succinctly described in Finucane's combat report:



Fighter Command: Australian activities, 1941.

16 August 1941 - France

- I was 452 sqdn leader. We were top cover to 602 and 485 sqdns. A number of enemy aircraft were sighted on way to the target. On the return from the target 10-15 enemy aircraft were sighted diving down on the rear of 602 squadron. I dived down and intercepted a Messerschmitt 109. The attack was broken up, Red 2 (Sgt E. B. Tainton) and Yellow 2 (Chisholm) followed and we carried out a few attacks without result.
- About 15 miles north-east of Boulogne a number of enemy aircraft were sighted. These were attacked and I gave a three second burst to the rear one, a Messerschmitt 109F from about 75 yards on a quarter attack. The enemy aircraft went down with smoke and flames coming from it. Meanwhile Tainton and Chisholm had become separated from me.
- The bulb in my sight went unserviceable and whilst I was changing it, I was hopped on by two Me-109's. Tainton warned me and I attacked rear one without any sight. I did a full beam attack and from ten yards range blew his tail unit clean off.
- On my port side Tainton attacked a Me-109E and sent it down in flames. Chisholm attacked a Me-109 from quarter astern and was in turn attacked by three Me-109's. I warned him he was being shot at and whilst doing so observed his enemy aircraft going down which crashed in a field.
- Soon afterwards I saw a Spitfire shoot down a Me-109 which crashed into the ground and the Spitfire was later identified by me as Chisholm's. I and other members of the squadron also saw a Me-109 crash just inside the coast on the return journey. It left a long trail of smoke behind it [and] . . . was the enemy aircraft shot down by P/O Truscott.



Flight Lieutenant Brendan 'Paddy' Finucane DFC, an Irishman who flew with the Royal Air Force, seated in the cockpit of his Spitfire at RAF Kenley while serving with No.452 Squadron RAAF. Note the shamrock.

16 August 1941 - Melbourne

S.O.(I) Sydney
0926Z/15
Censorship
L/L 16/8

DS/75 15/8/41

Japanese Intelligence

3. The "KASIMA MARU" which arrived at Sydney on 9/8, departed yesterday bound for Davao and then direct for Japan. A later advice from Tokyo which was radioed to the ship requested that she was to proceed to Brisbane to load.

Nineteen leading Japanese merchants and Mrs. Goto, the wife of the new Japanese Consul-General cancelled their passages before the liner sailed yesterday.

Comment - This would tend to confirm the earlier report that the "HUSHIMI MARU" is to leave Japan on 23/8 for Australia with a Japanese consular official aboard.

16 August 1941 - Germany

- A Wellington bomber of 405 squadron RAF piloted by Sergeant Sutherland RNZAF attacked Cologne on the night of 16 August. Shortly after taking off the inter-communication system failed and then engine trouble caused difficulty in maintaining height, but the Wellington flew on and bombed its target, the crew reporting fires started near the aiming point.
- Flak and searchlights were encountered both over the target and during the return journey. Then, near the Dutch border, a Messerschmitt suddenly attacked, killing the rear gunner and setting the Wellington on fire.
- Sutherland put the machine into a dive and escaped before the German fighter could attack again. The fire, fed by oil escaping from the damaged rear turret, was eventually extinguished, but while still flying over enemy territory the Wellington was again hit by flak.
- Despite extensive damage, Sutherland managed to get his aircraft back to England and land safely.



16 August 1941 - Germany

- Sergeant Newenham flew as navigator to Sutherland at this time, together with Sergeant Warnock, second pilot.
- But, as so often happened, this New Zealand partnership did not long survive.
- A few months later Warnock, then flying as an instructor at 22 OTU, lost his life when the engines of his machine failed during a training flight, and Sutherland was killed in similar circumstances some months later. Only Newenham survived the war.
- Flight Lieutenant V. E. Sutherland; born Wellington, 11 Nov 1912; law clerk; joined RNZAF Jul 1940; killed in flying accident, 31 Dec 1942.
- Pilot Officer J. M. Warnock (photo); born Richmond, Nelson, 13 Apr 1915; interior decorator; joined RNZAF Jul 1940; killed in flying accident, 8 Apr 1942.



17 August 1941 - Mediterranean

- The Italian cargo ship Maddalena Odero (5,479 GRT, 1921) was torpedoed and damaged in the Mediterranean Sea by the Dutch submarine HNLMS O 24. She was taken in tow but was bombed and sunk the next day at Lampedusa by Bristol Blenheim aircraft of 105 Squadron, Royal Air Force.



HNLMS O 24. photo taken in 1948. The submarine was commissioned in 1940 and remained in service until 1955.

17 August 1941 - Washington

- On 17th August, on returning from his meeting with Churchill off Newfoundland, Roosevelt warned the Japanese that if Japan took any further steps in pursuance of domination, by force or threat of force, of neighbouring countries, the Government of the United States would feel compelled to take immediately any and all steps to safeguard the rights and interests of the United States and American nationals and towards ensuring the safety and security of the United States.



- Thanks for your attention