

Jack Jensen Notes – DoD.....1970

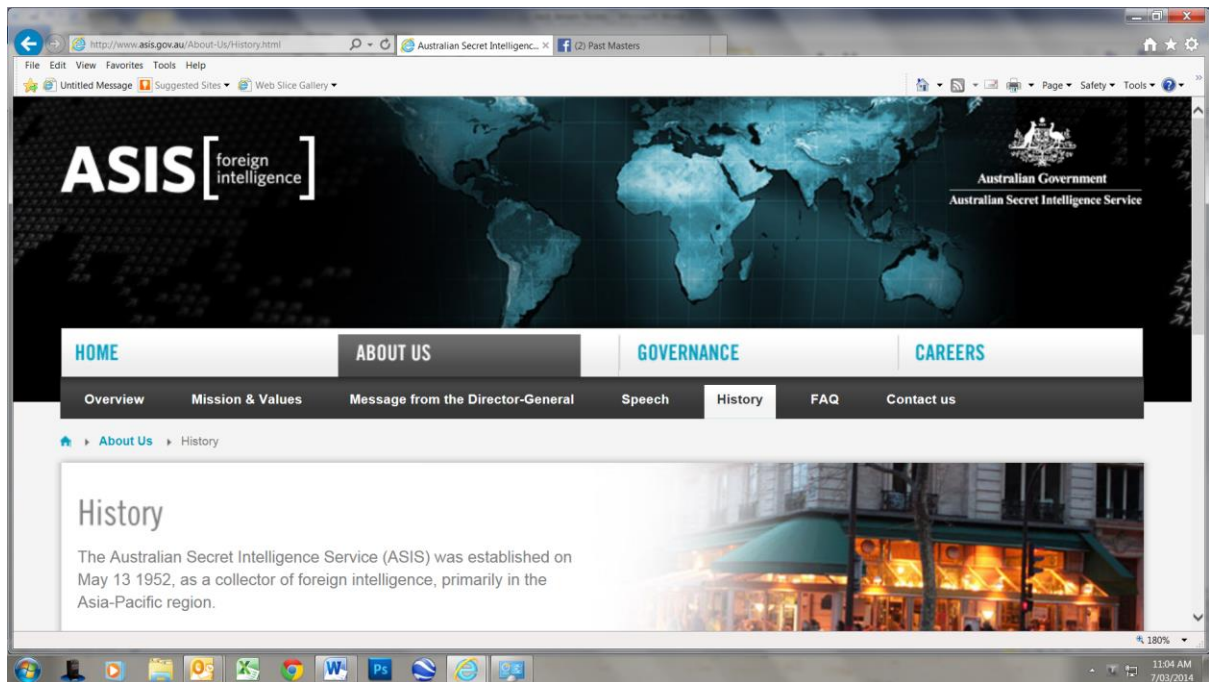
A striking character, ginger of beard and chest, RAN P.O.'s cap 'flat-a-back', a khaki lap lap encompassed by a broad belt supporting a homemade knife similar to a kukri, in a wooden sheath.....He was known to many AWT members who provided him with rations whilst on L of G (C) duties. Sailors at Sea (Australian Water Transport)

Winston John Jensen Official Number B/V 152
S/S Secret Intelligence Service
DoB 14-7-1909 Mackay Qld – Cof E – Home Port Brisbane
Next of Kin – Mother Mrs Eliza pasco or parsons(?) C/O Mrs Heath 18 Arthur St New Farm Brisbane Qld
Address on discharge C/O NT Patrol Service Darwin NT
C/O Mrs Trenby (?) Annie St. Windsor 1-12-44

Particulars verified from RANR
Melville
Demob 14-6-46AS1031Z/22471

Given Names:	Winston John
Surname:	Jensen
DoB	14-07-1909
DoD	25-12-1970
Place of Death	Darwin NT

Official Number B/V 152
S/S Secret Intelligence Service
Mackay Qld – CofE – Home Port Brisbane
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Particulars verified from RANR
Melville
Demob 14-6-46 AS1031Z/22471
Appointed Protector of Aboriginals 13/12/1939
28/11/1947 “Coxswain Jock Jensen, of the Patrol Boat Kura” – HMS Kuru so Jock could also be a typo



The forerunner of HMAS Coonawarra {the current Darwin Naval Shore Base} was HMAS Melville – it was actually a highly sophisticated listening station called Coonawarra which was eavesdropping on SE Asia - it was part of the Secret Intelligence Service under the British Ministry of Information – it was not until 1952 that the Australian Secret intelligence Service (ASIS) started.

Fred Grey was under a lot of suspicion after the war but I don't know why – might ask Ted Egan, they were great mates – perhaps Fred was also an SIS operative.

Wiki

HMAS Melville was a naval base of the Royal Australia Navy at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia. First established as a naval reserve depot in January 1935, commanded by Lieutenant Commander H.P. Jarrett of the Naval Reserve District of Queensland. In 1937 Lieutenant Commander J.H. Walker was appointed the District Naval Officer of the newly created Naval District of the Northern Territory.

A high-powered Wireless Transmitting Station was built in 1939 and also the construction of fuelling facilities, boom depot and improvements to Darwin's water supply. The depot was renamed HMAS Penguin IV with the outbreak of the Second World War. On 1 August 1940, the depot was commissioned as HMAS Melville.

The Naval Wireless Transmitting Station Coonawarra, which operated under the command of Melville, provided essential communications in support of the Allied operations in the Dutch East Indies and South West Pacific Area regions. The base was subjected to numerous bombing raids during the bombing of Darwin and suffered significant damage.

After the cessation of hostilities, the base was hampered by the continuing expansion of Darwin and the increase in numbers of naval personnel. It was decided to move the operations to the Naval Wireless Transmitting Station Coonawarra, which was commissioned

on 16 March 1970 as HMAS Coonawarra. The facilities at Melville continued to be used until they were destroyed by Cyclone Tracy on 25 December 1974

Lewis, Tom; A brief history of HMAS Melville. 1998 Rev. ed

During World War II, Anderson worked for the Ministry of Information using experience gained in the making of the Four Feathers. He was also the Australian specialist for the Ministry because of his time spent in Australia.

After the war Anderson worked as Chief Press Officer for the Festival of Britain in London.[4]

William Melville (25 April 1850 – 1 February 1918) was an Irish law enforcement officer and the first chief of the British Secret Service, forerunner of MI5.

Birth

William Melville was born son of a baker and publican in Direenaclaurig Cross, Sneem, County Kerry, Ireland. He moved to London in the 1860s and followed his father's footsteps as a baker before he joined the Metropolitan Police in 1872.

He married Catherine (Kate) O'Reilly on 20 February 1879 in London (St Saviour).

He was once dismissed for insubordination but was later reinstated and later promoted to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

Scotland Yard

In 1882 he was chosen to be one of the founding members of the Special Irish Branch that was founded to work against Fenians and anarchists. Melville was posted to the Le Havre port, during which posting his children, James Benjamin (1885) (later Sir James Melville KC) and Cecile Victorinne (1886 ; died in London in 1891), were born.

In December 1888 Melville returned to London and assigned to protect the Shah of Persia in his state visit. His duties later expanded to the protection of British Royal Family and he foiled the Jubilee Plot against Queen Victoria in 1887. In 1891 he began to campaign against anarchists by raiding and wrecking anarchist clubs and underground printing houses. He also revealed the Walsall Plot.

In 1893 Melville became Superintendent of Scotland Yard's Special Branch when his predecessor John Littlechild retired to become a private investigator. When he fired veteran sergeant Patrick McIntyre, McIntyre went to press and claimed that Melville had instigated the whole Walsall Plot himself, a claim vindicated by police files released over 80 years later.[1]

In the next ten years, Melville embarked on a large series of well-publicized raids against anarchists. He went to Victoria Station to personally arrest bomber Théodule Meunier. In

1896 Melville recruited Shlomo Rosenblum (later known as Sidney Reilly) as an informer in an organization he suspected to be involved with Russian anarchists.

In 1901 he worked with Gustav Steinhauer of the German Secret Service to thwart a plot against the Kaiser during the state funeral of Queen Victoria. In June 1900 Melville met future stage magician Harry Houdini when he came to Scotland Yard to showcase his abilities as an escapologist. When Houdini released himself easily from the police handcuffs, Melville befriended him and reputedly learned lock picking.

On 1 November 1903, Melville resigned as superintendent but was secretly recruited to lead a new intelligence section in the War Office, MO3, which subsequently was redesignated M05. Working under commercial cover from an unassuming flat in London under the alias persona William Morgan, Melville ran both counterintelligence and foreign intelligence operations, capitalizing on the knowledge and foreign contacts he had accumulated during his years running Special Branch. In 1909 the Government Committee on Intelligence, with advocacy of Richard Burden Haldane and Winston Churchill, established a new Secret Service Bureau with a Home Section under command of Captain (Later General) Sir Vernon Kell and a Foreign Section under Commander (later Admiral) Sir Mansfield Cumming. Melville's unit was folded into Kells department, which, while acting in Home matters, remained subordinate to the War Office. By 1910 it was clear that the Home Section and the Foreign Section would seek their own identities, and Kell's department, the Security Service separated from Cummings' Secret Intelligence Service. In 1916 MO5 was redesignated MI5 and remained the most secret of all British spy agencies right up through the 1990s.

According to the conclusions of author Andrew Cook, his biographer, which are not accepted by all historians, Melville then became the head of British Secret Service with the code name "M". Still, the service had small budget and on occasion Melville had to do the job himself.[2]

Secret Service Bureau

After 1903, when relations between Britain and Germany cooled, William Melville lobbied the government to create a counter-espionage service. In 1906 Melville obtained German mobilization plans and investigated their financial support to the Boers. He hired a Courage Brewery representative in Hamburg to supply intelligence for him and in 1909 went to Germany himself to recruit more agents. Melville's request was granted in October 1909 when the War Office authorized the creation of the Secret Service Bureau, nineteen military intelligence departments - MI1 to MI19, but MI5 and MI6 came to be the most recognized as they are the only ones to have remained active to this day.

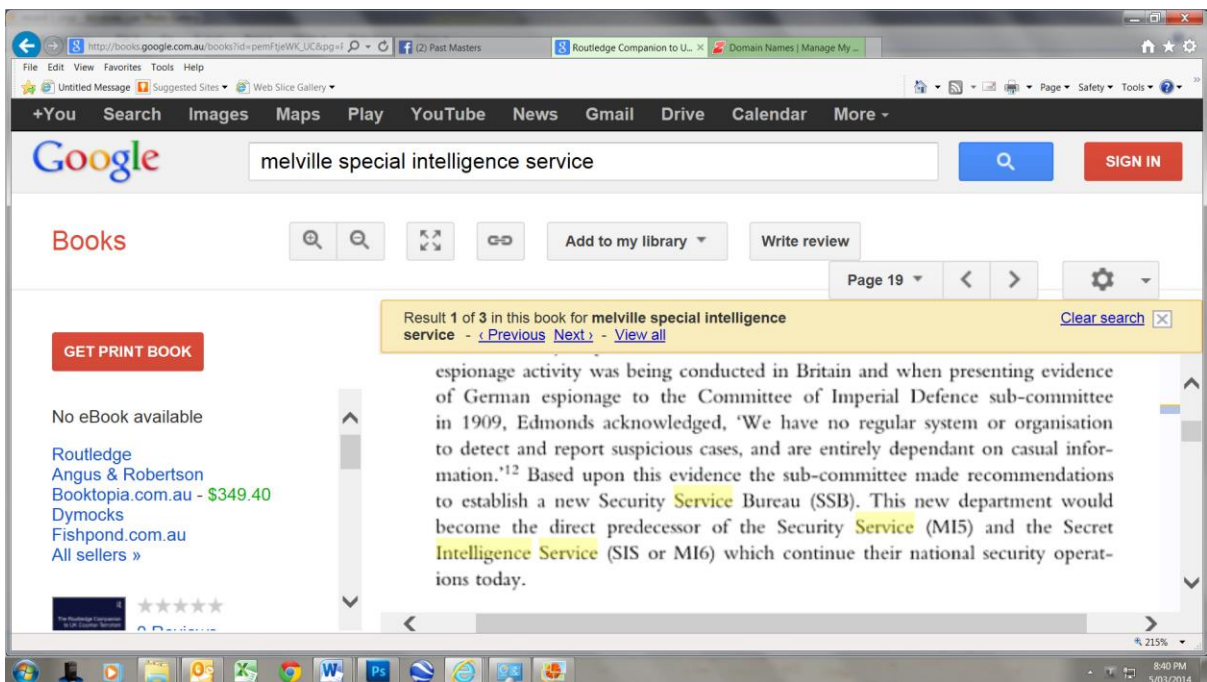
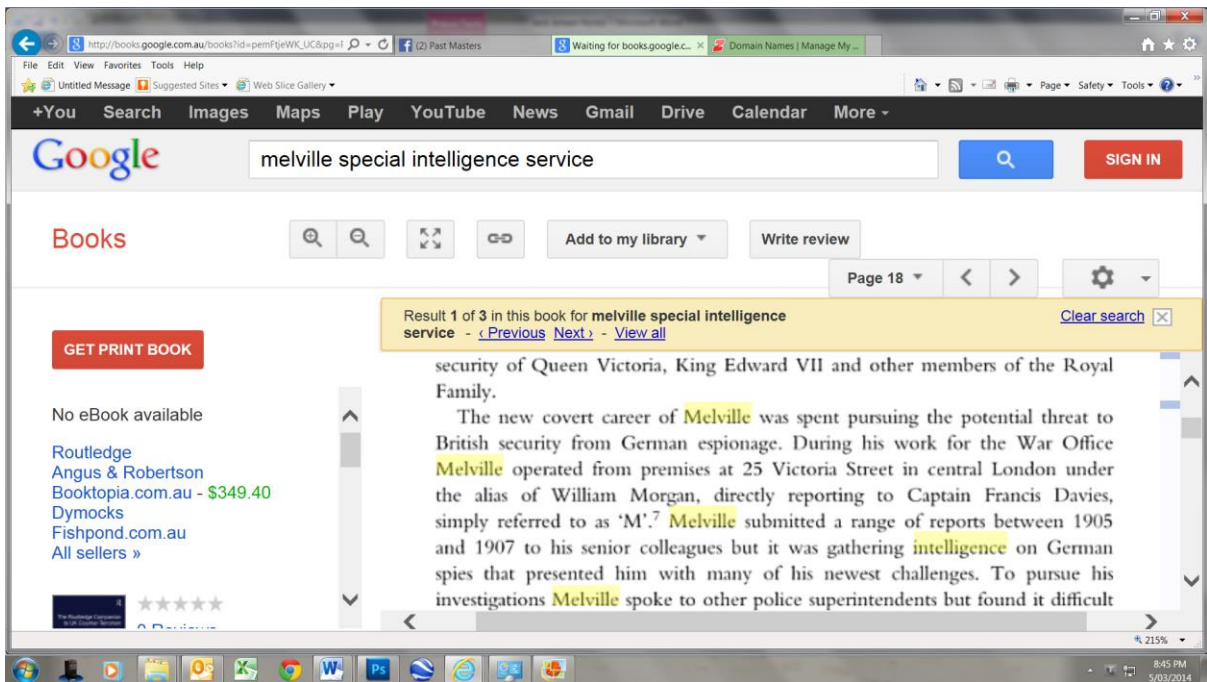
His own section continued as a separate Special Section and he concentrated on looking for German spies. In August 1914 he eventually was able to identify the barbershop of Karl Gustav Ernst, that was the centre of a German spy ring. After the outbreak of World War I, Secret Service received more funding. Melville recruited more personnel for his section when it was attached to newly found G-section, that concentrated on investigating suspected agents. He also founded a spy school opposite the War Office at Whitehall Court.

Death

William Melville died of kidney failure in February 1918.

According to:[3] "Jim Fitzgerald...among a number of relations of Melville's still living in Sneem...We're very proud of him...the last time he visited here was in 1913, but he was

watched by republicans and didn't stay long. Now everyone is very proud of his connection to here."



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20/07/2014
 (COAST-WATCHER) 1901 TO 1910 INC. VOLUNTEER Deferred Pay Card No 48712
 S/S. ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVAL RESERVE.

NAME (as used) **JENSEN, Winston John** RECORD OF MOBILIZED SERVICE. OFFICIAL NUMBER **B/V 152**
 Date of Birth **14.7.1909** Place of Birth **Wachang, O'land, Religion C. Anglican** Home Port or Port Division **Brisbane**
 Next of Kin (relationship and address) **Walter - 100 Rye, Bowen, P.O. Box 14, Archer St, Brisbane** Entered in Ledger List No. **Matilda S/50**
 Address **224 St Johnstone, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4100** Initials of Certifying Officer **SP**

The above-named member has been mobilized for service by proclamation. He reported for duty on **25.10.42**.
 Rank or Rating **Petty Officer - RANVR** Seniority **23.10.42**
 Specialist Qualifications or Non-substantive Rating **McNeill's Special Intelligence Service, Gallies**
 Service to which allocated on Mobilization **Particulars verified from Form RANRE** Signature and Rank of C.O.

SECOND CLASS FOR CONDUCT (inclusive dates).
 From To From To

TIME FORFEITED.
 Date No. of Days P. C. G.P. W.F. or D. Date No. of Days P. C. G.P. W.F. or D.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.
 Date 1st, 2nd, or 3rd. Granted, Deprived, or Restored. Date 1st, 2nd, or 3rd. Granted, Deprived, or Restored.

22.10.45 1st 72597/B12

DESCRIPTION OF MEMBER.
 Height Ft. Ins. Hair Eyes Complexion Marks, Wounds, and Scars
5 10 1/2 Fair Blue Fair Scar Rt Ankle

Date Signature and Rank of Medical Officer.
 Signature of Member. Date

EXAMINATIONS AND NOTATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO MOBILIZATION.
 Wounds received in Action, Hurt Certificate created, Meritorious Service, Special Recommendations, etc.

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Specialist Qualifications or Non-substantive Rating **McNeill's Special Intelligence Service, Gallies**
 Service to which allocated on Mobilization **Particulars verified from Form RANRE** Signature and Rank of C.O.

The above-named member has been medically examined and is fit for service.

DESCRIPTION OF MEMBER.
 Height Ft. Ins. Hair Eyes Complexion Marks, Wounds, and Scars
5 10 1/2 Fair Blue Fair Scar Rt Ankle

Date Signature and Rank of Medical Officer.
 Signature of Member. Date

EXAMINATIONS AND NOTATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO MOBILIZATION.
 Date Particulars Date Particulars
1 JUL 1946 Deferred Pay Paid

WAR GRATUITY
 CLA M No. 17015
 AMOUNT £30.15-0
 INITIAL **MB. J.**

TIME FORFEITED.
 Date No. of Days P. C. G.P. W.F. or D. Date No. of Days P. C. G.P. W.F. or D.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.
 Date 1st, 2nd, or 3rd. Granted, Deprived, or Restored. Date 1st, 2nd, or 3rd. Granted, Deprived, or Restored.

22.10.45 1st 72597/B12

Wounds received in Action, Hurt Certificate created, Meritorious Service, Special Recommendations, etc.
 Date Particulars
Paid 22/10/45 in Lieu of 10 Days Re-estab. Leave
Paid 24/10/45 in Lieu of 29 Days Accrued S. Leave - Account No. Dated
W. S. Leave Due.

Page 1 of 2
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Name JENSEN, Winston John Official Number B.N. 152

Name of Ship or Depot.	Rank or Rating.	From.	To.	Character.	Efficiency.	Date Assessed.	Engaged for <u>2</u> years or duration of war and six months thereafter whichever is longer as from <u>29. 10. 42</u> , in rating of <u>18-RANVR</u> .	Remarks.
<u>Melville</u>	<u>P.O.</u>	<u>25.10.42</u>	<u>31.12.43</u>	<u>V.G.</u>	<u>Sat</u>	<u>31.12.42</u>		<p>Approved to be discharged free in order to allow to join another O.S. ship. He desires to be discharged in Sydney on 29/12/42.</p> <p>Approved for discharge with effect from 29/12/42. Requested to proceed to Melville Island for Sea watching duty as early as practicable (29/12/42) if 27/45</p> <p><u>DEMOb 14-6-46 RS10312/22471</u></p>
				<u>V.G.</u>	<u>Sat</u>	<u>31.12.43</u>		
				SEA SERVICE whilst borne on books of a Depot (To be written up from Victualling Columns of Ledger).				
				Ship.	From.	To.		
				<u>Vigilant</u>	<u>27.10.42</u>	<u>29.10.42</u>		

Winston John Jensen

G.N. 615/39.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY
OF AUSTRALIA.

Aboriginals Ordinance 1918-1939.

APPOINTMENT.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 42 of the Aboriginals Ordinance 1918-1939 I, Leslie Henry Alfred Giles, the Acting Administrator, of the Northern Territory of Australia, do hereby appoint

- Frederick Edward Wells,
- Leslie Raymond Miles,
- John Michael Cassidy,
- John Giles Duff,
- Harry Frederick Cooper,
- Phillip Albert Rawlings,
- Arthur Roy Dadleff,
- Frederick Alfred Kurtz,

Winston John Jensen,

Charles Arthur Reeve,
to be Protectors of Aboriginals.

Dated at Darwin this thirteenth day of December, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

L. H. A. GILES.

Acting Administrator.

G.N. 614/39.

The following lost property is on hand at the Darwin Police Station, and if not claimed within fourteen days will be sold by Public Auction and the proceeds paid to Consolidated Revenue,

1 gent's cycle 1 bag cement

1 empty case for set box spanners 1 pair sleeve links

1 basket

1 pocket knife

1 lady's evening bag

2 oars

2 white helmets 1 white shirt

1 leather cushion

1 bag containing groceries

1 white helmet 1 bank note 1 key

1 dog collar (scrap leather) 1 crank handle 1 oil can

1 motor car hub cap

1 wristlet watch 1 swimming cap 1 jack

1 razor blade 1 gent's cycle 1 gent's cycle

1\2 doz. teaspoons

2 small ornaments

1 small cream jug 4 teaspoons

5 table knives 7 table spoons 5 table forks 7 tea spoons 1 meat dish 2 tin trunks

1 gent's cycle 1 pair trousers 1 set keys

1 2 ft. rule

A. V. STRETTON,

Superintendent of Police. 8th December, 1939.

G.N. 583/39.

Friday 28 Nov 1947

COXSWAIN LOST ON VANDERLIN ISLAND

Going ashore on Vanderlin Island early on Thursday morning, Coxswain Jock Jensen, of the Patrol Boat Kura, failed to find his way back to the boat and was forced to spend a night in the scrub.

When Jensen had not returned at sundown fears were entertained for his safety and a search party was landed.

It was not until noon on the following day, however, that the missing man was located by "Tas" Festing and Jack Coleman, who were searching the beaches in a small motor boat.

Jensen was then about 10 miles from the spot on which he went ashore, but it is estimated that he had travelled for about 30 miles.

He had found fresh water on the previous day, and when night came made a fire and a windbreak, and slept. Other than slight abrasions Jensen was unhurt, but had exhausted his supply of water.

Vanderlin Island is one of the Sir Edward Pellew Group at the mouth of the McArthur River, and is about 50 miles by 9 miles. Jensen had been de-tailed to investigate the cypress pine possibilities there.

Mr. Jack Coleman, one of the two crew members who found the coxwain, is a candidate of the N.T. Progressive Labour team for Darwin in the Legislative Council Elections.

