PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: MILITARY ASPECTS

Selected and Annotated Bibliography

OFFICE OF TRAINING

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SEPTEMBER 1954
PART I

Introduction

Entries in Part I are classified. In this publication classified material is considered to be any item which carries the classification of Restricted, Confidential, or Secret. Top Secret material is not included.

The section is composed of bibliographies, documents and government publications.


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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: MILITARY ASPECTS

Selected and Annotated Bibliography

OFFICE OF TRAINING

TR REFERENCE MANUAL 0-512b

SEPTEMBER 1954
PART II.

Introduction

Entries in Part II are unclassified. Books, documents and Government publications are included.
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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: MILITARY ASPECTS

PART II

BIBLIOGRAPHIES


List of 625 items published between 1937 and 1943. This is a revision of a list issued in 1943 by the War Service Committee of The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.


A review of a number of books on psychological warfare which deal with the following topics: effects of propaganda on psychological reactions of the human beings; human attitudes toward war and peace; public opinion and propaganda in US; use of propaganda versus individualism; usefulness of the social sciences in improving human affairs and relations between nations; military application psychological warfare, and its techniques; and psychological warfare operations in the Western European Campaign during World War II.

3. FARAGO, Ladislav, ed. German Psychological Warfare; Survey and Bibliography. New York: Committee for National Morale. 1946


Prepared for the Societe Polonaise des Sciences Militaires, Section Psychologue, by a Polish Army general trained in psychology. Lists 6382 books and journal articles (approx. 1800 German, 1600 French, 900 Russian, 800 English and American, and 1200 in other languages). Titles are in the original languages, the introduction in French and Polish, the brief annotations in Polish. Has an alphabetic index of journals examined; an alphabetic subject index; a listing of all item numbers grouped alphabetically by country of origin; and an alphabetic author index of Polish authors only.

   A bibliography of books, documents (Allied and German), 
   and articles are listed on pages 347-399.

   A bibliography of selected materials with annotations.

8. SCHERKE, Felix, and Vitzthum, Ursula, Eds. Bibliographie der 
   A bibliography of books and articles on psychological warfare 
   with emphasis on the activities of Britain, France and Germany 
   during World War I. Also lists general works, works on the 
   psychology of propaganda, and materials on the national 
   psychology of the three countries. Author index.

9. SMITH, Bruce Lannes; Lasswell, Harold D.; and Casey, Ralph D. 
   Propaganda, Communication, and Public Opinion: A Comprehensive 
   435 pp. 
   This Guide, one of the most detailed existing reference works in 
   the field, is a sequel to Propaganda and Promotional Activities: 
   Communication, consists of four essays by the authors, on mass 
   communication channels, content, specialists, and effects. 
   Part II is an elaborately structured annotated bibliography of 
   over 2500 books, articles, monographs, etc., published between 
   1934 and 1943. Exceptionally detailed combined author and 
   subject index. (The present work is designed as a continuation 
   of this book in the International Political Sphere only).

10. SMITH, Chitra M. International Communication and Political Warfare - 
    508 pp. 
    This bibliography of unclassified references was prepared by 
    contract with the RAND Corporation. It concentrates on materials 
    dealing with international propaganda and communication, citing 
    works on internal propaganda only when they are of more than 
    general relevance to international politics. It does not deal 
    with non-political propaganda and promotional activities. There 
    are 1659 annotated entries.
11. **STANFORD UNIVERSITY.** The Hoover Library and Institute, Stanford University, California.

   The library has large holdings of documentary materials on propaganda in World War II. According to Daniel Lerner, the Institute's Director of Research, these include "probably the most valuable collection in the world on the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, and other components of propaganda in World War II." The holdings also include material from the archives of the former German Propaganda Ministry.


   A bibliography of books, pamphlets, documents and periodicals is listed on pages 198-206.


   A sequel to *Foreign Affairs Bibliography, 1919-1932* published by the Council in 1933. Lists nearly 10,000 titles in 36 languages, about 75% of which appeared in the quarterly bibliographies in *Foreign Affairs.* It was compiled by a University of Denver history professor and veteran bibliographer in the field covered by this compilation.
Effects


A RAND Corporation Research Study, "undertaken in order to evaluate the psychological effects of air warfare and to indicate the nature of problems in this field which may arise in planning the defense of the United States against air attack." Part I.: Reactions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki; Part II.: Effects of Air War; Part III.: Psychological Aspects of Civilian Defense. 8-page bibliography. Index.


SEE # 53.


SEE # 22.

Instruction


Defines and illustrates the technique of propaganda so that the layman can detect them when used by others. Demonstrates how techniques can be adapted by the layman to his own requirements.


A discussion of psychological warfare, for the layman, focussed on American problems and needs in the early part of World War II. Book I by Borstein describes the organizations, principles and methods of German psychological warfare. Book II by Milton deals with conditions in American society that tend to cause vulnerability to Axis propaganda. The final chapters deal with American psychological warfare.


An introduction to propaganda analysis, either for student or teacher use.


SEE # 54


Technique of psychological warfare, and the effect on those who are on the receiving end.

23. U.S. Fifth Army. Functions of the Fifth Army Combat Propaganda Team.

SEE # 75

Mechanical Methods


An account of a three year offensive against German morale, translated by Cpl. Roger Starr, MOE. Story of a French non-com who, after observing a poorly written leaflet that would not affect enemy morale, but only bring ridicule, writes a leaflet which goes through channels, and brings the author to the War Office in Paris.


A theatrical magician, who was called upon by the British government "to mobilize the world of magic against Hitler" during World War II. Relates his experiences in inventing, planning, and using large-scale "war-magic." As a major attached to the Royal Engineers, he fooled and frightened the enemy with devices such as dummy guns, tanks, ships, submarines; disguised airfields, harbors, and battleships; "invisible" aircraft, explosive coal, fake poisoned rats, artificial smoke, and edible maps.

Military Instruction


Discussion of the use of psychology in primitive and modern warfare. Includes sections on the use of fifth columns, school teaching, and German culture for propaganda purposes, and propaganda in the two World Wars. Compares the use of psychological warfare in Europe and in America.
Military Instruction (cont'd)

Books


An account of the propaganda programs of the European War. Chapter VII reviews the techniques of combat propaganda employed by both the Allies and the Central Powers and the achievements of each. Chapters VIII and IX discuss the conditions and methods of propaganda and the results obtained from the various types of psychological warfare campaigns.


This textbook and handbook of psychology for general use by members of the Armed Services was prepared with the collaboration of many specialists. Aims to outline "the military and naval applications of psychological principles" more fully than its predecessor, Psychology for the Fighting Man (1943). Chapters on motivation and morale, leadership, rumor, panic and mobs, assessing opinion, propaganda and psychological warfare, and differences among the peoples of the world.


A basic German textbook of military psychology written by the scientific director of the High Command's Central Psychological Laboratory.


This book is a general introduction to the principles and practice of psychological warfare.

Nature and Theory of P.W.


Essays by 28 contributors on the background and trends of international politics. Includes chapters on the press, psychological warfare, international espionage and fifth columns, and international movements.

A compendium of information on rumor, giving the origin, uses, diffusion, effects on human behavior, and utilization of rumors in warfare.


The most convenient existing collection of writings on psychological warfare by social scientists, publicists, intelligence and communication specialists, etc. "Several items were prepared especially for this volume; others are declassified war documents here printed for the first time. A substantial number are reprinted from the learned journals and from specialized volumes designed to reach only small professional groups. Several items were taken from current publications." The 27 papers by 24 authors and co-authors are organized into 4 parts: I. "The Twentieth Century Background"; II. "Policy, Intelligence and Propaganda"; III. "The Organization of Purpose and Persons"; and IV. "The Evaluation of Propaganda Effects."


A survey of propaganda from Bismarck to Goebbels, analyzing in detail the propaganda machine of the Third Reich, its technique and effectiveness.

34. SAVA, George, Pseud. War Without Guns; the Psychological Front. London: Faber, 1943. 156 pp.

All phases of psychological warfare considered. Final chapter is Planned National Psychology.


Collection of papers written over a twenty-year period by a noted social scientist. Part IV. (pp. 323-455) consists of nine important papers on Political Warfare, including "War Aims in Political Warfare," "Re-education"—The U.S. Policy," and "Psychological Warfare Reconsidered."


Essay by a prominent British publicist on the nature and role of propaganda. Chapter headings: I. A War of Faiths; II. The Fifth Army in 1918; III. German Propaganda Before Hitler; IV. German Propaganda under Hitler; V. The Work in Hand; and VI. The Weapon of the Mind.
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Books

Tactical and Strategic


A comprehensive treatment of rumor by two Harvard psychologists. Includes a discussion of the nature and origins of rumor; the psychological mechanisms involved in its dissemination; its analysis and control; and the role of rumor in propaganda and opinion formation. Based largely on experimental studies of wartime rumors, and the experiences of the OMI and of "rumor clinics."


The importance of psychological warfare; communist propaganda tactics; and the contention that an international campaign of truth - when linked with firm, diplomatic, economic and military politics - can yield vast returns. The faltering progress of international persuasion as conducted by the US Information Service and other propaganda agencies; lessons learned from the experiment; and guidance for the future, such as: (1) first rate executives; (2) presidential support and liaison at all levels; and (3) tactical direction on the scene rather than in Washington.


A handbook for propagandists in the Soviet Armed Forces. It deals with the method of preparing a political lecture, the selection of material, the language to be used, and methods of delivery.


The strategy and timing of propaganda in relation to military operations. An evaluation of the British and American cooperation in this field during the war.


Chicago Sun columnist gives an account of German, Japanese, and Italian radio propaganda, 1939-1943, based partly on OMI monitoring records. Contains a chapter each on Soviet, American, and British wartime broadcasts.

8-

Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP57-00259A0001000900010-9
Tactical and Strategic (cont'd) Books


The necessity of offensive action in psychological warfare.

43. FRIEDGOOD, Harry B. On the Psycho-Military Nature of Soviet Aggression, with Specific Proposals for a Pro-Democratic Psychological Counteroffensive. Los Angeles: University of California, 1951. 110 pp. (Unpublished; dittoed)

Memorandum by an associate clinical professor of medicine. Part I. "The Pattern and Operational Strategy of Modern Psychological Warfare as Practised by the USSR"; Part II. "Problems Confronting the Democracies in their Search for an ... Approach to the Task of Neutralizing and Destroying the USSR’s Psychological Attack"; Part III. "Specific Proposals... A Psychiatrically Oriented Expose."


A British General presents a psychological and military program, based on the psychological offensive. His suggestions include establishment of a central western organ of information and propaganda, and stimulation of resistance movements and the "potential Titos" which he says exists in all Russian-controlled countries.


A detailed, documented account of aerial warfare from the Italo-Turkish war through the Spanish Civil War, designed to assess "reactions of civilian populations." Concludes that no one "could safely say that mass bombardment of civilians would either stiffen or break the will to resist."


Before Pearl Harbor, subversive groups in the U.S. used direct mail and the congressional franking privilege for political propaganda purposes. A direct mail advertising expert here describes their activities.
Tactical and Strategic (cont’d)

Books


Swedish work on psychological warfare in general, and its role in total war in particular, with references to World War I activities in the field.


Psychological warfare employed against Germany from D-Day to VE-Day. Bibliography included.


A personal narrative by a member of the Morale Operations unit of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services in China and Southeast Asia during World War II. The author had the assignment of disseminating rumors and propaganda.


British officer who was parachuted into Yugoslavia in 1943 on a mission to Michailovich describes the propaganda techniques effectively used by the Nazis to divert Chetnik activities from the German army against the partisans.

52. S.W.A, George, pseud. *War Without Guns; the psychological front.*

SEE # 34.


A collection of articles and speeches concerned with current operations of the U.S.I.S. and its effectiveness.
World War I


A standard work by a social scientist long associated with U.S. psychological warfare activities. Surveys the history, definitions and functions of psychological warfare in World Wars I and II; techniques of propaganda analysis and intelligence; and the planning and organization of operations directed at both troops and civilians. Illustrated with many accounts of Allied and Axis activities during World War II.

World War II


A psychoanalyst discusses rumors and myths of World War II. Examines official and unofficial reports of combat losses, opinions concerning the enemy's strength, and rumors growing from these.


A discussion of psychological warfare, for the layman, focused on American problems and needs in the early part of World War II. Book I by Bornstein describes the organizations, principles and methods of German psychological warfare. Book II by Milton deals with conditions in American society that tend to cause vulnerability to Axis propaganda. The final chapters deal with American psychological warfare.


(Vol. III of Studies in Social Psychology in World War II). Important reports on experimental studies of the effectiveness of mass indoctrination of U.S. troops during World War II, done by the Research Branch, Information and Education Division, U.S. War Dept. Suggestive conclusions about the effects of various propaganda materials, media and techniques are presented; the methods by which they were tested are described in detail. Sample topics explored: The relative effectiveness of influencing opinions by presenting "one side", as compared with presenting "both sides", of a controversial issue; the relative effectiveness of an orientation film, "Battle of Britain", in changing specific opinions, as compared with changing general attitudes.

   Lively account of selected events, programs, problems, techniques and personalities of World War II radio propaganda, by the editor of the European Service of the BBC. Includes chapters on "The War in German", "The Radio Map", "The War in French", and on British broadcasts to Germany and Italy.


   A journalist's account of French, German, Japanese, and American psychological warfare operations, based on his experience with OWI and the U.S. Army's Psychological Warfare Branch during World War II. Media, themes and effectiveness are discussed. 48 pages of reproductions of psychological warfare materials.

60. MUSKELYNE, Jasper. Magic - Top Secret.

   SEE # 25.

61. MCKENZIE, Vernon. Here Lies Goebbels.

   SEE # 33.

62. ROTHAM, Jasper. Miss Fire.

   SEE # 51.

63. STEED, Wickham. The Fifth Arm.

   SEE # 36.


Effects


Reports on a survey, directed by Rossis Likert, "to determine the direct and indirect effects of bombing upon the attitudes, behavior and health of the civilian population..." Vol. I deals with the reactions of individuals, and is based on interviews with 3,711 German civilians and selected officials, and on official German documents. Points up the fact that lowered morale did not result in active disaffection. Vol. II based primarily on captured German mail, discusses the effect of the bombings on cities or groups of cities. It includes a study of attitudes of foreign workers in Germany, factors affecting DPs' adjustment to bombings, the relation of bombings to suicide, and the effects of air attack on the morale of German land armies. Includes data on the validity and reliability of the mail studies.


A report, based on field surveys, of the effects of air raids on the Japanese population and its attitudes toward the war. Devotes special attention to the effects of atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Mechanical Methods


Official history of the administrative structure and activities of this joint Anglo-American organization responsible for the conduct of all psychological warfare in support of military operations in the European Theater. Describes the use of various media. 35-page appendix of official documents, reproduced leaflets, and texts of broadcasts.

A plan for psychological warfare in Korea. This document contains: a.) Summary of operations; b.) Lists and samples of leaflets; c.) Radio operations; d.) Themes used for broadcasts.


An investigation of Air Force use of leaflet operations. A survey of the literature relevant to the problem of designing leaflets that will achieve maximum perception in various target populations.

Military Instruction

71. "PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE." Fort Knox, Ky.: The Armored School, 1951, V.P.

History, techniques, organization, and operational procedure of military psychological warfare.


These are lesson plans provided for the use of instruction to orient personnel in the nature, role, and methods of employing military psychological warfare. (FW 6001) - Historical background of psychological warfare, its nature, objectives and tasks, types of operations, and dissemination media; (FW 6002) - The organization and mission of psychological warfare agencies at national government level; and the organization, mission, capabilities, and equipment of the army FW field operational units; (FW 6003) - FW intelligence, which includes specialized requirements, target and propaganda analysis, and the basic characteristics of propaganda analysis; and the basic characteristics of propaganda, including types, techniques, and symbols; and (FW 6004) - Techniques, characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of radio, leaflet, and loud-speaker operations.
Military Instruction (cont'd)  


A lesson plan on the organization, mission and equipment of the headquarters and headquarters company, reproduction company, mobile radio broadcast company, and consolidation company. (FM 404 A).


A declassified training brochure. Reviews the Fifth Army's use of propaganda leaflet shells during combat in Italy. Describes purpose of leaflets, sources of material, writing techniques, themes and appeals, printing, and methods of rolling, converting, and firing shells.


Illustrated booklet prepared for troop orientation. Contents "approved by the Historical Service Board of the American Historical Association."


Nature and Theory of PW


Text of a nontechnical address outlining the meaning of political warfare, the relationship between research and operations, the importance of studying past experience in the field, the application of scientific techniques and concepts, and "Some Criticisms of Political Warfare Research." This is an unpublished, dittoed type script.
Nature & Theory of PR (cont'd)


This unpublished study is based primarily on a survey of the literature in the field, interpreted in terms of implications for immediate action as well as for future research needs.

Tactical and Strategic


A thesis on propaganda functions performed at division level in infantry, armored, and airborne divisions. Covers only the possible role of the engineer combat battalion organic to the division. Discusses tactical propaganda, with a description of the organization and utilization of the tactical propaganda company, and the possibility of using the combat engineer battalion to perform all or part of the functions of the same. Recommendation is made that the mission of tactical propaganda be the responsibility of a separate specialized unit, based on: the need for strict control and coordination of propaganda; limited availability of specialist personnel; and possibility of violation of unity of command in the case of an organic propaganda element, span of control, and the principle of homogeneous assignment. Bibliography.


Comparative study of the strategic aims of broadcasts by the three Axis countries to the U.S., and by the U.S. to them, based on an analysis of scripts over a 6 week sample period. Axis strategy was found to be almost wholly destructive, U.S. propaganda the reverse. The psychological implications of these strategies and the themes used are analyzed. This unpublished material is at the Library of Congress.


Volume 14 is an official history of the activities of the 12th Army Group during World War II.

A report on the first use of psychological warfare by the Norwegian Armed Forces.


Part III, the report of the G-2 Section of the Eighth Army, is devoted to an account of its psychological warfare operations. This is an unpublished study.


Annex no. 14 of this history is an account of the psychological warfare activities of the First Army.


Volume 2, entitled Staff Section Reports, gives an account of the psychological warfare activities of the Third Army.

World War II

91. GULLAHORN, John T. Selected Propaganda Techniques in German and British Documents in the Early Months of World War II. Los Angeles, Cal.: University of Southern California, 1945. V.P. (Unpub. M.A. thesis)

Experimental study of the effectiveness of Axis propaganda themes, based on measured reactions of a university listening group. Students heard recordings of Axis broadcast materials and recorded their acceptance or rejection of various themes. Conclusions regarding American propaganda policy and recommendations for counter-propaganda are presented.


Examples from the Korean War illustrate the effectiveness of psychological warfare as a support weapon. Important information is often gained as a by-product of analyzing enemy propaganda output and interrogating prisoners for psychological warfare purposes.

94. KEND, H. D. Col. The Methods and Functions of Military Psychological Warfare.

SEE # 156.


U.S. Army officer surveys the role and effectiveness of one aspect of psychological warfare, described as "that aimed at the broad enemy masses, whether military or civilian, through orthodox propaganda media." Describes Allied propaganda against Japan and Germany in World War II, and concludes that "psychological warfare has become an established instrument of war, and rightfully claims due consideration from all those responsible for national security." Reproductions of six World War II propaganda leaflets.

96. MÉYER, Georges. La Guerre des Papiers.

SEE # 119.
Effects (cont'd)


The psychological effects of air weapons are new factors in airpower. Differences between psychological warfare and war psychologically waged; types of basic air weapons and their employment for psychological effects; types of psychological effects caused by the air weapons; evaluation of psychological effects; World War II experiences in psychological exploitation of airpower; and methods for waging warfare psychologically during peacetime, among others.


Comments on the effectiveness of over 205 leaflets which were disseminated. Information on the seven United Nations radio stations which serve to counteract Communist broadcasts from the USSR and China.

Korean War

99. AVEDON, Herbert, Capt. "War for Men's Minds."

SEE # 153.


The chief reasons why the Air Force did not play a more active role in conventional psychological warfare in Korea were non-existence of organizational conditions and extensive shortages in materials, equipment, and personnel. However, appearance of friendly aircraft encouraged South Korean leaders as well as the South Korean population at critical moments. Air activity exerted powerful psychological effects on enemy troops, and air support contributed greatly to the morale of the UN troops. Air activity in Korea has indicated a number of principles regarding psychological effects which will probably hold true in other situations. A few of these principles are discussed.


Article describes the success of psychological warfare on Communist soldiers who surrender because of propaganda fatigue, lack of food, and lack of medical care.

102. KARSTAD, Charles H. The Psywar Center Story.

SEE # 135.
Korean War (cont'd) Periodicals

103. "Psychological Warfare in Korea, an Interim Report."

SEE # 128.

104. TORY, Dale. Psywar in Korea.

SEE # 129.

Mechanical Methods


Activities of the Research and Development Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, in developing, printing, and composing machines for reproduction of foreign languages on paper. Also describes the process of preparation and delivery of leaflets across the enemy lines, as part of the Psychological Warfare Program, in order to break down the enemy's morale and will to resist and to induce him to surrender.


A Newsweek war correspondent describes American psychological warfare activities in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II. Mentions some of the appeals and methods used in the struggle to break through the Japanese mentality, including leaflets and surrender passes.


Account of a U.S. tactical propaganda operation on the Western front in 1944. Leaflet shells and loudspeakers were used to urge the surrender of a German garrison.


French journalist gives humorous account of the circumstances under which a U.S.-British-French team, set up jointly by the Psychological Warfare Branch and the Free French Commissariat a l'Information, put out a leaflet-type "newspaper" for airborne distribution in Southern France in 1944. Scene of operations Algiers.
Mechanical Methods (cont'd)                      Periodicals


Brief account of the use of tank-mounted loudspeakers in combat propaganda, by a former psychological warfare officer who pioneered their development for tactical use.


Brief account of the U.S. Army's use of jokes as a propaganda device in World War II, by a U.S. serviceman who told anti-Nazi jokes over Radio Luxembourg.


Describes the use of psychological warfare by the Germans against the French at the Maginot Line. Illustrations of German and Japanese leaflets.


Former chief leaflet writer for the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF offers a set of principles to guide the combat propagandist. He discusses the judging of effectiveness, handling of defeats, dangers of black propaganda, appeals to the unconscious, use of threats, and propaganda to civilians.


This article sets forth the principles of leaflet writing, with specific examples drawn from both Axis and allied propaganda leaflet operations. Texts of several leaflets are reproduced.


Description of the "Music with Margaret" program which the OWI broadcast to German soldiers during World War II.


Marine combat correspondent describes the use of leaflets, sound trucks and a "sound-ship" to persuade Japanese troops to surrender during the battle of Guam. He also reports a conversation on the subject with Japanese prisoners of war.
Mechanical Methods (cont'd) Periodicals


Summary of the propaganda themes used in leaflets of the Psychological Warfare Branch of SHAEF. Five leaflets are reproduced.


Discusses Allied World War II radio operations, leaflet writing, pictures, books and posters.


Former director of the Press and Propaganda Section of the French Ministry of War discusses the use of leaflets and other media in psychological warfare between France and Germany during World Wars I and II. Includes sections on the history and effectiveness of "paper warfare" and the aims of French propaganda.

120. MORGAN, B. "Operation Annie: Army radio station that fooled the Nazis by telling them the truth." The Saturday Evening Post. March 9, 1946, p. 18-19 plus.

An account of the black radio propaganda campaign of the Allies beamed to Munich during World War II.


Describes the contents of a newspaper-style U.S. propaganda leaflet dropped over Formosa in October 1944.


Discussion of the use of leaflets in front-line propaganda by a British officer engaged in military propaganda in North Africa during World War II. He developed the "propaganda shell" for the Allied Troops. Reviews some problems involved in propaganda organization, the relation of the propagandist to his army, production in the field, and various methods of distribution, with emphasis on the advantages of the shell.

Story of the psychological warfare branch in the Sicilian campaign credited with saving American lives.


Reproductions of six leaflets, prepared by the U.S. Army's Psychological Warfare Division, illustrating major U.S. propaganda themes.

125. PENA, Ambrosia P., Capt. Psychological Warfare on Bataan.

SEE # 176.


A journalist reviews the media and techniques used by U.S. psychological warfare units in various campaigns during World War II.

127. "Psychological Warfare."

SEE # 161.


A preliminary account of United Nations psychological warfare activities during the first phase of the Korean War. Since it was written prior to the large scale entry of Chinese forces into the fighting, it deals only with leaflet, radio, and other forms of propaganda directed to Korean soldiers and civilians during the six month period from June to December, 1950.


Psychological warfare methods, techniques, and equipment by the US Eighth Army to induce Communist soldiers to surrender to our forces, and examples of tactical advantages gained through the application of these methods; contents of our propaganda leaflets; the failure of Chinese communist psychological warfare methods in contrast to our success; and the impetus given to psychological warfare training in the US Army by experience gained in Korea.

"56-C-13065-H" was a cigarette distributed to North Korean and Chinese army prisoners in UN camps. The design and messages on the container were prepared after a study which aimed to penetrate the regimented minds of the Communists.

**Military Instruction**


This article is intended to give military personnel a general picture of psychological warfare agencies and individuals, the tools with which they work, and what they can and cannot do to help our ground troops accomplish their missions.


Describes plans that should be put into operation for educating military personnel in the theories of psychological warfare. Effective psychological warfare is totally dependent upon satisfactory communications with the enemy population, both civilian and military. Countermoves to be employed are: 1) propaganda analysis, and 2) propaganda intelligence.


The development of military psychological warfare, and the importance attached to it by the USSR. Rapid expansion of the US Army's Psychological Warfare Division after the outbreak of the Korean conflict, and the role it has taken in the fighting. Describes training program at the Psychological Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C., qualifications for officers and enlisted men for assignment to this duty, the basic units used in US Army psychological operations, and their functions.

Taking advantage of the lessons learned in combat during World War II, psychological warfare units have been reorganized, with strategic and tactical functions allocated to separate units. Strategic Group units include Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group, consisting of Group Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the Reproduction Company, and the Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. The three companies are now operating under Tables of Distribution, but steps are under way to convert them to T/O & E status. The Loudspeaker and Leaflet Company, the new tactical organization, consists of the Publications Platoon, the Propaganda Platoon, and the Loudspeaker Platoon. Data are presented on the mission, strength, equipment, and operations of each of the units enumerated. Combat psychological operations in the future and the Army's current psychological warfare program are expected to derive a vastly increased efficiency from recent research and development in the field of printing and electronics. A comprehensive program for training new specialists is under way, and operational units are functioning in training camps and in combat.


The Commanding Officer of the Psychological Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C., briefly reviews the psychological warfare aspects of the Korean conflict, and the rapid mobilization of experts immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. More than fifteen million leaflets each week are sent into Communist cities, villages, and military installations; twelve Korean radio transmitters are being operated; and there are nineteen more shortwave broadcasting outlets in Japan. Describes the program of training officers for psychological warfare which was begun at the Army General School at Fort Riley, Kans., and later moved to Fort Bragg, and the main phases of activity at the Center.


The organization of the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF in the European Theatre of Operations.


Purpose and objectives, techniques and means of psychological warfare. Its capabilities as an instrument of cold war and a weapon in the event of a war with the USSR.

-25-
Military Instruction


An outline of the organization and functions of the Office of the Chief of Psychological Warfare in the Department of the Army, by its Chief, a career soldier with many years' experience in psychological warfare. Describes operational plans at both the staff and field levels, including the responsibilities of each of the four divisions of his Office. Brief mention of psychological warfare operations in Korea.


A collection of essays on all phases of military psychology.


Outlines functions of new Psychological Warfare Division Special Staff.


Role played by combat PSYWAR in support of the infantry, and steps to be taken by infantry commanders to receive such support.


Information to augment personnel with enemy propaganda and with some methods of defense against it.

Nature and Theory of P.V.


Harvard social psychologist reviews studies in the field and discusses current war slogans.


Traces the history of psychological warfare from the use of tattoos, black paint and sound instruments by savages to present officially sponsored and mechanized methods. Considers the basic objectives of a war of nerves to be the creation of fear, disunity and demoralization in the enemy, and the creation of one's own side of a uniting ideology causing the individual to identify himself with the collective super ego.


 Discusses the use of psychological warfare as a means of conserving military resources.


Examples of employment of propaganda in ancient times, during and after the French Revolution, during the American Revolution and Civil War, in World War I, and in the period between the two World Wars. The safest and most effective use of propaganda is through presentation of facts and truth. Lies boomerang on those who use them.


Illustrated popular article on the advantage of psychological warfare, emphasizing the use of surrender leaflets.


The ideological aspects of psychological warfare is inherent in the struggle of the free world against Communism. Totalitarian methods and objectives vs. U.S. methods and objectives; truth and falsehood as tools of psychological warfare; objectives of psychological strategy; and functions of the U.S. Psychological Strategy Board established in 1951. Military personnel of any armed force are the targets of the enemy's psychological warfare; and U.S. officers must study the subject in order to be able to deal with it intelligently, as well as to protect enlisted men and counteract any effects which enemy propaganda may have upon them.
Nature and Theory of P.W. (cont'd)

Periodicals


The potentialities of psychological warfare. Background of historical development, and its use in World War II; the basic characteristics of psychological warfare, and the intelligence functions it requires. Conclusions and bibliography.


A comprehensive study of psychological warfare and propaganda.


"In order to throw light on the actual nature of 'propaganda for war,' as distinguished from propaganda in general, the value-analysis technique was applied to a sample, (1935-1939), of Hitler's pre-war speeches and to a comparable sample of speeches by Roosevelt." Conclusions are tentatively applied to an evaluation of Soviet propaganda.

Tactical and Strategic


Account of Axis and Allied efforts since 1935.


The importance of psychological warfare in the present world situation, and some of the factors influencing propaganda. Truth is the most effective weapon available to the United Nations in their fight against Communism. Some aspects of tactical psychological warfare during the Korean conflict.


The first of two articles on this subject, aims, methods, degree of effectiveness, and what the U.S. is doing officially or through unofficial channels to counteract it. The first part covers the organization and dissemination of propaganda in the Soviet Union, and organization and policies of communist propaganda outside the USSR.
Tactical and Strategic (cont'd) Periodicals


Yale psychologist, a one-time OWI official, seeks to demonstrate that the strategies of PM are reducible to a finite number of types, by offering a method of considering systematically the possible responses of the target audience.


Series of articles by a one-time Military Deputy to the Chief of SHAEF's Psychological Warfare Division. The first discusses concepts of psychological warfare, interrelations between its political and military aspects, black propaganda, media, methods, intelligence requirements, and the control of information in enemy and liberated countries. The second outlines the organization and functions of psychological warfare agencies in the European Theater during World War II and discusses such problems as personnel, logistics and communications. The third "examines various criteria for measuring the effect of psychological warfare operations (interrogations, observer reports, enemy counter-measures, etc.) and deduces some general lessons from past experience.


The psychological warfare campaigns of TASS during the days of the German invasion.


Offensive and defensive psychological warfare.


Journalistic description of U.S. psychological warfare methods used in North Africa, Sicily, and Southern Italy during World War II. Gives examples of strategic, tactical, and "mopping-up", or occupation, propaganda.


Relationship between air warfare and psychological warfare. An analysis of the ways in which the USAF can best support combat psychological warfare operations.
Tactical and Strategic (cont'd)


Discussion of objectives and tactics of propaganda in support of military operations. Texts of several Allied propaganda leaflets are reproduced.


Air power as a psychological weapon. Political-psychological victories similar to the successful Berlin Airlift can be obtained by the Strategic Air Force. Reviews the historical use of air power, its effect upon populations, and its success in producing desired reactions by an enemy. For example, airlifting wheat to India would have identified air power as peace power that is friendly to our allies. Concludes that our great strategic air power today must be used to wage peace through air persuasion while it is still superior to Soviet strategic air power.

163. HIMOT, Fred W. The Infantry and Psychological Warfare.

SEG # 141.

World War I

164. EYER, Georges. La Guerre des Papiers.

SEG # 119.

World War II


Sociologist who worked with U.S.S. during World War II gives descriptive summary of main types of black propaganda used, with special attention to radio. He expresses views on the probable degree of usefulness of such propaganda.

166. TASK, Roland C. Japs Do Surrender.

SEG # 107.
World War II (cont'd)


Short, non-technical descriptions of German propaganda devices, based on an examination of German documents. These deal with the use of "color words"; appeal to stereotypes; appeal to emotions; "glittering generalities"; "authentication"; "name-calling"; atrocity stories; contrast; "divide and conquer"; identification; the "plain folks technique"; and "transfer."


Psychological warfare expert examines the effectiveness of various techniques used against surrounded enemy troops during World War II. Concludes that ultimatums and attacks on enemy commanders are ineffective, that premature surrender appeals may stiffen the enemy's will to resist, and that "leaflets assuring the troops good treatment if captured are likely to have some effect."

169. KEMM, H.D., Col. The Methods and Functions of Military Psychological Warfare.

SEE # 118.

170. KINTNER, William R. The Effectiveness of Psychological Warfare.

SEE # 95.


A review of German propaganda before World War II, the British-German radio war, and American propaganda operations. Japanese, Soviet and Chinese propaganda activities are mentioned. Concludes with a discussion of "Psychological Warfare in the Future."


An outline of functions of a psychological warfare division. The uses of psychological warfare during World War II are briefly summarized.

173. MEYER, Georges. La Guerre Papier.

SEE # 119.
**World War II (cont'd)**

**Periodicals**


Brief account of the work of OWI's Psychological Warfare Branch during World War II, especially in Italy. Cites examples of the successful use of surrender leaflets and safe conduct passes.


SEE # 122.


Japanese psychological warfare methods in the Philippines during the initial stages of World War II. Contents of radio broadcasts and printed matter addressed to U.S. and Filipino troops; misrepresentation of historical facts in order to arouse hatred against the Americans; and the reasons why the Japanese propaganda effort was a complete failure.

177. PRINGLE, Henry P. *The Baloney Barrage* Pays Off.

SEE # 126.


This article was translated and digested by the *Military Review* from an article by Commander S. Haraldsen in *Militær Orientering* (Norway), No. 10, 1949. Weighs the lessons to be drawn from psychological warfare experiences during World War II by countries with limited resources like Norway. Includes facsimiles of a German and a Japanese propaganda leaflet used at Anzio and Okinawa respectively.


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