

"MINDBENDERS"



4TH PSYOP GROUP
VIETNAM
PANAMA GRENADA KUWAIT

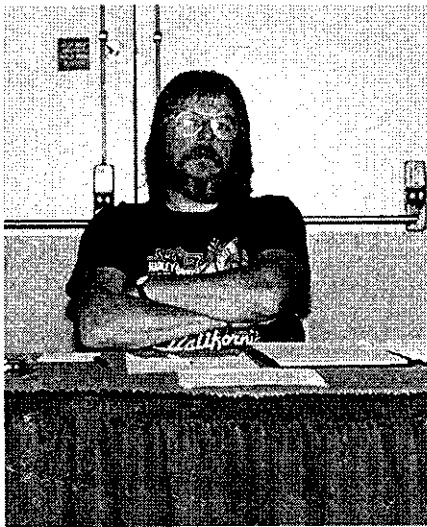
"Mindbenders"

Newsletter of the 4th PSYOP Group Vietnam Veterans' Association

Volume 8, Number 1

Spring 1995

Dear Fellow "Mindbenders",



The holiday's are well behind us and I do hope that everyone's season was filled with joy and peace.

As I write today, I realize that this coming April 30th will be the 20th anniversary of the fall of South Vietnam. Let us pause and remember not only our Psyop's brothers who never returned but also all the KIA's, POW's, and MIA's. We should be thankful for our good fortune of having returned home.

A vote has been taken on the location of our next reunion. Nashville, Tennessee has been selected for our 1996 reunion. Al Binkley will be gathering information regarding hotel availability, local events, and places of interest. We hope to be able to report some of the details in our summer issue.

Al certainly has a tremendous job ahead of him. If anyone has any suggestions for the reunion, or can spend some time helping Al, please give him a call at (615) 754-4954. After all, the success of our reunion is up to you, the members. Let's see if we can match the outstanding efforts of Duane Yeager and the 1994 St. Louis reunion. We're hoping to attract more first-timers to Nashville. I'm certain our general mailing of "Mindbenders" this summer, highlighting some Tennessee events, will accomplish this.

Finally, a reminder, dues are to be sent to Rick Hofmann (mine went out today). Please remember our fallen comrades, MIA's, and POW's. Until next time,

Jack O'Neil
President

Inside This Issue

Letter from the President	Page 1
Financial Report	Page 2
Roster & Membership Report	Page 3-4
Letter from the Newsletter Editor	page 5
Letter of Resolution	Page 6
Mini Reunions	Page 7-8
Letters	Page 9
Article	Page 10-14
MailBag	Page 15

Financial Report
(October 15, 1994 - February 28, 1995)

Income

Dues:

Deposit 1/26/95	145.00
Deposit 2/17/95	720.00
Deposit 2/27/95	210.00

Expenses

Locator	214.71
Newsletter Postage	82.37

Total Income: \$1,075.00

Total Expenses: \$297.08

Balance Forward - October 15, 1994: \$1,621.97

Balance On Hand - February 28, 1995: \$2,399.89

Respectfully Submitted

Frank Coburn

Frank Coburn, Treasurer
4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders"

(With the assistance of Hazel Coburn)

Important Phone Numbers for "Mindbenders" & Families

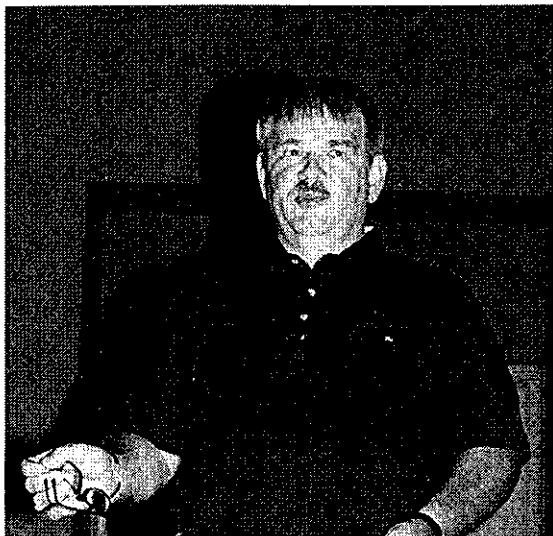
"Mindbenders" Hot Lines:

Chaplain Bill Mark.....	(617) 275-7500(work)
	(617) 527-2365(home)
Duane Yaeger.....	(618) 242-3647
Jack O'Neil.....	(508) 687-1323
Al Forgacz.....	(516) 431-2014



Roster & Membership Report as of 1 March 1995 by Rick Hofmann

Who would you like to find most?



As you'll see later in this report, we still have more than 2500 men and women on our roster who served in the Psyops uniform, but who are still unaccounted for. Since we are a reunion association, we thought it would be appropriate to let active paid members establish the Locator search priority.

So as a part of this year's membership renewal, we asked "who would you like to find most." The response has been very strong. We have a substantial "I'd really like to find" list, and we're already making connections: One confirmed, four probables. We'll have more details on those in our next report.

But there's another benefit. Five of those we were asked to look for weren't on the Master Roster. We had no records on them at all - no orders, no unit roster, no mention in any of our publications - nothing. Now they're included in the Psyop family tree. The search for them is underway.

So. Who would you like to find most?

To date we have 3214 names on the Master Roster, including those who served in Psyops, members of other services who served with us, family members, friends of the association, etc.

Of those, we've identified 2920 who served in a Psyops uniform. So far we've accounted for 360 - just about 12% of the total. But we've computerized the Locator function which may help boost those numbers.

First, we've posted calls for members on both Compuserve and America On Line computer services. We've already found one new man that way - Mike Morris, Group S-2 shop in 68 and 69. We also found a collection of CD ROM disks for computer which contain all white pages phone listings for the entire country. That's also helping narrow the search.

But we're still looking for old rosters, orders, etc. to help find starting points.

Stay tuned, there's more to come

Rick Hofmann
Membership & Roster Officer

The breakdown of the Roster looks like this:

RVN Psyop Active Duty	2920	KIA	12
Accounted For	360	Gold Star (KIA Family Members)	9
Still Missing	2560		
Deceased since DEROS	18	Current Active Duty	15
Affiliate Members (Surviving Spouses)	5		
Active Members - 1994	97	New Found since last report	28
Active Members - 1995 to date (21 Five Year Memberships)	84	New 1995 First Time Members	6

New Found since the last report are:

Ambrozak, Ray	Harker Heights, TX	HHC	67-71
Bateman, Bob	Layton, UT	HHC	67-68
Blackmer, Ed	Winston-Salem, N	HHC	67-68
Brannen, Tim	Tallahassee, FL	HHC	67-68
Faz, Sam	Triangle, VA	HHC	66-67
Fisher, Del	Edmonds, WA	HHC, 26th Det.	66-67
Galbraith, Al	Carlston, MI	HHC	68
Isom, Harold	Allen, NE	HHC	67-68
Karagiosis, Larry	Wesley Chapel, FL	HHC	66-67
Lake, Mark	Hartford City, IN	HHC	67-68
Lehman, Grover	Killeen, TX	HHC	67-68
Morris, Mike	Castro Valley, CA	HHC	68-69
Pelkey, Bill	Fayetteville, NC	HHC	67-68
Perone, John	Brostol, CT	HHC	67-68
Rosenberg, Joe	Baltimore, MD	HHC	67-68
Skillicorn, Dale	Fayetteville, NC	HHC	66-67
Woodford, Jim	Louisville, KY	HHC	66-67
Calore, Ray	Overland, KS	6th Bn.	68-69
Goodier, Walt	Mountlake Terrace, WA	6th Bn.	69-70
Herrick, Jim	Springfield, VA	6th Bn.	68-69
Jackson, Al	Portsmouth, OH	6th Bn.	68-69
Brant, Phil	Noblesville, IN	7th Bn.	68
Haldeman, Bill	Levittown, PA	7th Bn.	70
Parker, John	Fitchburg, MA	7th Bn.	69-70
Sharphorn, Dan	Ann Arbor, MI	9th Bn.	70-71
Leatherwood, Kevin	Circleville, OH	10th Bn.	69-70
Bordreaux, Larry	New Orleans, LA	MACV	67-68
Ursala Terwilliger Higdon, widow of KIA Roger Terwilliger, New Smyrna Beach, FL			

TAPS

We regret to inform the membership of the passing of three more of our brothers:

Rich Chavarria, SSGT, 15th Bn., 7th Group, of Killeen, Texas, passed of heart failure in August, 1994;

LTC AL Rosner, Group XO in 1969, of Miami, FL., passed away in December 1994, and

John W. Snyder, First Sergeant of B Co., 8th Bn. 1967-69, of Garner, NC, passed away in August, 1993.



*From the
Editor's
Desk*



Dear Members,

I would like to ask any members who attended any of the reunion's to rummage through your photographs and send me pictures from past reunions. I'm planning a feature on past reunions for the summer issue. All photo's sent will be returned, just be sure to indicate the return address.

There has been an oversight on my part regarding correspondence. It seems I have failed to list my mailing address. No wonder I haven't received as much mail from the membership as I would have liked. Please send any and all correspondence to:

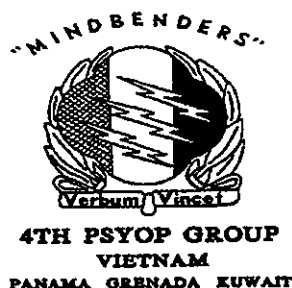
Al. Forgacz
959 West Park Ave.
Long Beach, NY 11561-1408

There has been a new section added to the "Mindbenders" Newsletter titled "MAILBAG". This addition is for the member's use. Members and their families are encouraged to submit material to be published. The material does not have to relate to PSYOP's or the military. Items can include, for example, messages from one member to another, comments, jokes, cartoons, etc. This allows the membership input in the Newsletter. It can be both informative and fun. I hope to hear from all of you.

Al Forgacz
Editor

Letters

Special thanks to Dave Schultz for drafting the attached "resolution of support" letter mailed to the Friendship Foundation of American-Vietnamese, Inc.



4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders" Association

*Jack O'Neil, President
290 Broadway Suite 434
Methuen, MA 01844*

Whereas, the 4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders" Association was established to serve veterans of the 4th PSYOP Group who served in Vietnam, and thereafter, and

Whereas, the ultimate mission of the 4th PSYOP Group in Vietnam was to aid the Vietnamese people, and

Whereas, the goal of the Friendship Foundation of American-Vietnamese, Inc. is to build bridges of friendship between the two peoples, and

Whereas, the Friendship Foundation continues to establish partnerships between groups and institutions in Vietnam - such as orphanages, hospitals, and schools - and similar groups in the United States, especially American veterans groups, and

Whereas, in consideration of the above, the 4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders" voted unanimously during their business meeting on July 2, 1994 in St. Louis to issue a resolution of support for the Friendship Foundation of American-Vietnamese, Inc.

Let it be resolved on this 2nd day of July in the year 1994 that the 4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders" Association hereby recognizes the Friendship Foundation of American - Vietnamese, Inc. as a vital organization who has continued our mission in Vietnam. We wish them God's speed in reaching their goals.

Jack O'Neil, President
4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders"

Mini Reunion's

Washington, DC

The Group reunion takes place every two years, but mini-reunions are going on all the time. Last November Rick Hofmann and Sam Faz got together for the first time in almost 29 years. Sam was

a printer, and a member of the first packet to arrive in Nam in January, 1966. Rick Hofmann's group arrived in country in August. Their paths crossed when the 26th Detachment was assigned to the HHC print section in November 1966.



In one of those quirks of memory that makes finding each other so "interesting," Clive Broyles, of Piney Flats, Tenn., another 26th detachment printer, remembered Sam came

from San Antonio. A Faz family still lived in San Antonio, so a call was made. But Sam's Mom only speaks Spanish! A translator was called in and another call made, and we were lead to Washington D.C.

After an enthusiastic mini-reunion by phone, Sam and Rick agreed to meet at the statue of The Three, near the Wall, on Veterans Day. And so it was.

The two spend the afternoon and evening looking over old photo albums, sharing memories (and Chinese food) and catching up on the past three decades.

Sam is still in the printing business - though in somewhat better working conditions than the old press vans. He's also very much involved in athletics, teaching and coaching baseball and football, and made a rather good name for himself as an athlete. The skinny kid from Texas has a room full of trophies, including five as world champion power lifter in a variety of weight classes.

When you and your old friends get together, take some pictures and let us know. Even if we can't be there, we are a reunion association and would like to share whatever we can with yours.

Mini Reunion's

New York City, NY



Christmas at the *Forgacz* house was a joyous mix of food, family, friends, and presents. One of the best presents was the anticipated arrival of Gary, Linda, Heather Conley, and Blondie (the family dog) from Ohio. They arrived bright and early the morning after Christmas.

The weather couldn't have been more cooperative. New York was enjoying unseasonably warm temperatures for that time of year. It was so mild in fact, that we strolled to the beach. Except for the fact that people were wearing coats, you'd think it was a summer day. Heather built sand castles and collected shells. Linda and I sunned ourselves. Gary and Al romped on the beach like a couple of kids.

We planned several sightseeing excursions to Manhattan. On the second day, we boarded a subway and headed downtown to Battery

Park and the Liberty Island ferry. Wednesday was Midtown, Fifth Avenue, Rockefeller Center, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Christmas Show at Radio City Music Hall.

New York City is a busy place during the week between Christmas and New Year. More out of towners than at any other time of year. We all expected crowds but what we found were mobs. I'm a native New Yorker and I've never had to wait to cross the street before. Imagine standing on the corner waiting for the traffic light to change. You look across the street and you see two hundred faces looking back at you. Scary! There were lines everywhere. I was disappointed for the Conley's. They traveled almost one thousand miles to wait on line. I'm sure the mild weather contributed to the masses.

We did manage to get to Liberty Island but the Statue's crown was closed and there was an hour and a half wait to get to the base. We also got to see the Twin Towers, but only from the street level. The wait was two hours for the observation deck. No one felt like waiting. South Street Seaport was grand. We had dinner there and watched the sun set behind the tall ships. The Christmas Show at Radio City was spectacular. I think Al and Gary marveled at what Radio City is famous for.....the organist. Just kidding, the Rockettes, of course.

It was great having Gary, Linda, and Heather visit. I think they were a little overwhelmed by the hustle and bustle of the city during that peak tourist week. I think we should do it again.....in the summer.

Letters

Special Warfare

The Professional Bulletin of the JFK
Special Warfare Center and School

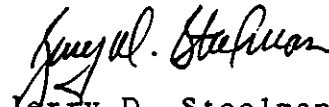
August 9, 1994

David P. Schultz
P.O. Box 624
Mattituck, NY 11952

Dear Mr. Schultz,

We make official distribution of Special Warfare to special-operations units, but our policy is that veterans groups obtain subscriptions through the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office; Washington, DC 20402. If you would like to order by phone, you may call the GPO ordering information desk at (202)783-3238. Request the magazine by its list ID:SPW. The current cost of Special Warfare is \$8 per year (four issues). I am enclosing a copy of our latest issue for your examination. Thank you for your letter and your interest in Special Warfare.

Sincerely,


Jerry D. Steelman
editor,

Enclosure

Special Warfare; Attn: AOJK-DTP-B; JFK Special Warfare Center and School, Fort Bragg, NC 28307-5000
Telephone: Commercial (910) 432-5703; DSN 239-5703

The following pages contain an except taken from the Special Warfare magazine. It is Part I of a two part series. The second part will appear in the Summer issue.
Any comments are welcome.

The Editor

Army Psywarriors: A History of U.S. Army Psychological Operations

by Stanley Sandler

Soon after World War I, the Kaiser's Army Chief of Staff, Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg, grumbled:

In the shower of pamphlets which was scattered by enemy airmen our adversaries said and wrote that they did not think so badly of us; that we must not only be reasonable and perhaps here and there renounce something would soon be right again and we could live together in peace, perpetual international peace. As regards peace within our own borders, new men and new Government would see to that. What a blessing peace would be after all the fighting. There was, therefore no point in continuing the struggle.

The old field marshall's outburst can serve as a quite adequate description of the contents of U.S. (and British) military psychological warfare directed against the Germans in World War I. As German Army discipline wavered or broke, these leaflets became responsible for defections on a large scale. Not surprisingly, Adolph Hitler termed Allied military psywar "psychologically efficient."

Beginnings



U.S. Army psychological operations can be dated back at least to the beginnings of the War for Independence. Even before the Declaration of Independence, patriot forces used leaflets against British troops in Boston just before the Battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill. These leaflets compared life on "Prospect Hill" (the American side): "freedom, ease ... and a good farm," with that on British-held Bunker Hill: "scurvy, poverty, want."

The leaflets show a sophisticated knowledge of what can move troops. The Americans were well aware of the fact that in Great Britain the term "land-owning classes" was synonymous with "ruling" or "wealthy" classes. They also knew it was obvious to British troops that almost anyone

of reasonable means could own land in British North America. Thus they could believably promise what would be almost unattainable to the common man in almost any European nation.

The leaflet and others like it were used throughout the war and were apparently successful in attracting thousands of British and Hessians deserters at a time when desertion was punishable with death by flogging. Oddly enough, this early and successful tactical effort was apparently not repeated through America's wars of the 19th century.

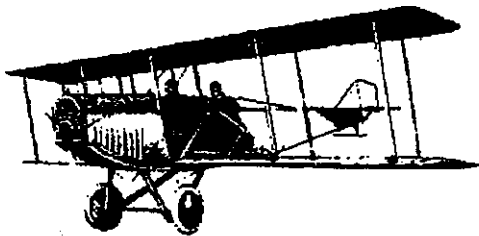
The leaflet and others like it were used throughout the war and were apparently successful in attracting thousands of British and Hessians deserters at a time when desertion was punishable with death by flogging.

Philippine Insurgency

However, in the wake of the Spanish-American War, U.S. forces found themselves in the rebellious former Spanish colony of the Philippines. And there they were compelled to devise psychological operations --- or "propaganda," as it was termed at the time, against Filipino rebels. Although no leaflets of the time seem to have survived, evidence indicates that the Army emphasized its work in bringing a better life to the Filipinos. The Army constructed and publicized farm-to-market roads, clinics, wells and, above all, schools for the education-hungry people.

Gradually, this approach, added to the promise of self-government and eventual independence, with a sophisticated counterinsurgency campaign, brought the Philippine Insurrection to an end by 1902. And by that date the Industrial Revolution had made possible high-speed printing presses, cheap paper, transport and communications necessary for the large-scale psychological operations of this century.

World War I



Because the United States participated in World War I for only 19 months, a mere 20 different propaganda leaflets were drawn up by the Propaganda Section of the Army general staff. But several million copies were dropped over German lines by aircraft and balloon. The leaflets set a pattern for what was to become classic and

successful U.S. psychological operations in that war and the conflicts to come. One, for example, asserted that German POWs would receive the same rations as the American doughboy, and detailed them down to the tinned fruit, fresh bread, coffee and sweets. To verify the message, according to some accounts, American forces staged local "retreats," uncovering a treasure trove of U.S. troop rations. German soldiers filling their stomachs and pockets had all the proof they needed that the leaflets were not lies, as their officers had claimed.

Other U.S. leaflets in World War I contrasted the miserable conditions of the troops and civilians with the insensitive luxury of the Kaiser's court. Some provided surrender postcards so that defectors might be reassured that their loved ones at home would soon learn of their safety. The German High Command's response to U.S. and Allied psychological operations was almost ludicrously inept: troops were absolutely forbidden to read the leaflets, thus ensuring them a readership, then the High Command offered payment for each leaflet delivered from the front lines, thus guaranteeing an even keener interest in them.

World War II

World War II witnessed the development of sophisticated electronic psychological operations for the first time, and the production of leaflets on a magnitude many times that of World War I.

Despite its First World War legacy and the undoubted successes of the Nazi propaganda machine, the U.S. only reluctantly entered the field of psychological opera-

troops were absolutely forbidden to read the leaflets, thus ensuring them a readership, then the High Command offered payment for each leaflet delivered from the front lines, thus guaranteeing an even keener interest in them.

the basic U.S. psychological-operations unit was the mobile radio broadcasting company

tions in the Second World War. It took the personal intervention of Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy to establish, in June 1941, the Army's Psychological Branch, as it was then called (later changed to Psychological Warfare Branch, G-2).

First U.S. units

In the autumn of 1942, the Army developed its first draft training manual for psychological operations, *Combat Propaganda Company*. But in December 1942, it dissolved the Psychological Warfare Branch and turned over its responsibilities to the civilian Office of Strategic Services. In December 1942, the first Army psychological-warfare units, the 1st and 2nd Radio Service Sections, were activated. Together they formed the 1st Combat Propaganda Company.

But the same JCS directive that had dissolved the Psychological Warfare Branch gave theater-army commanders control of psychological warfare in their jurisdictions. Eventually each theater designated its own Psychological Warfare Branch.

Through the remainder of the war, the basic U.S. psychological-operations unit was the mobile radio broadcasting company. These units were responsible for far more than radio broadcasting, being equipped also with public-address systems, loudspeakers, mobile printing presses and leaflet bombs. They were the first tactical psychological-warfare units in U.S. history.

European theater



In the field, U.S. Army psychological operations relied primarily on the leaflets, that "footsoldier of psychological operations." In the European theater alone, billions of leaflets were showered on Germany's soldiers, and when those soldiers were in retreat or war-weary, the leaflets proved quite successful. At the Italian front, on the other hand, where the war seemed to pose nothing but a weary battering of one German defense line after another almost to VE Day, U.S. and Allied psywar probably achieved lit-

tle.

But in France and Germany, particularly the latter, skillful and sophisticated U.S. psywar took its toll of the *Wermacht*. U.S. leaflets pounded home the message that America combined its well-known humanitarianism with strict adherence to the Geneva Conventions, emphasized the "happy POW" theme and assured Germans that there would indeed be a place in the concert of nations for a post-war Germany purged of Nazism and militarism.

The most effective were the two leaflets that played upon the German's innate respect for order and discipline. One was simply entitled *Befel* (orders). The "orders," signed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, were to surrender as soon as possible. The other was the *passierschien*, or safe-conduct pass, justly famous as one of the most successful psywar leaflets of all time. It was even more imposing a piece of work than the *Befel* leaflet, resembling, with its fishnet borders, multilingual text, Allied coats of arms, and Eisenhower's signature, an instrument of state.

Interviews of German POWs indicated that many Reich's soldiers carried the

Reich's soldiers carried the passierschien hidden on their persons against the day they might have to surrender to save their lives

passierschien hidden on their persons against the day they might have to surrender to save their lives. Finally, the entire Allied PSYOP effort in the European theater benefited enormously from the joint Anglo-American psychological-warfare staff under the supreme Allied commander, General Eisenhower.

Pacific theater



In the Pacific theater, U.S. Army psywarriors were slower off the mark than in Europe. One early leaflet simply ran long quotations by President Roosevelt countering equally lengthy quotations by the Emperor Hirohito. Another, obviously drawn up by a non-Oriental, showed a happy ex-POW returning to the ecstatic embrace of his family in what looked like a post-war American suburban home. Even worse was the "I surrender" U.S. leaflet. Japanese soldiers, particularly at that early victorious stage of the war, rarely if ever surrendered.

By 1943 the effort had improved markedly: The enemy now needed only to "Cease Resistance." The time-tested themes of the "happy POW" and nostalgia for pre-war home life predominated, and by the time of the Okinawa campaign, they began to attract some success.

The most effective psywar against Japan, however, was directed at its civilian population. The Army Air Force's terrible fire raids themselves put the lie to claims that the imperial government was winning the war. But judging from surveys carried out soon after the end of hostilities, the so-called "City" leaflet did the most of the futility of continuing the war.

This leaflet simply named a Japanese city, with a date and time, against the background of a flight of B-29s unloading their bombs. And, on schedule, the fearsome Superfortresses dropped their loads against weak opposition. The leaflets could be interpreted in two ways, neither particularly favorable to the Japanese continuing the war: 1) The humane Americans wished to avoid innocent civilian casualties; or 2) The Americans were so strong that they could "telegraph their punches."

Immediately after the war millions of young Americans rapidly demobilized. The draft ended and America put its trust in its small nuclear arsenal and the theories of "push-button war." But five years later many of those same Americans found themselves in a new war not at all like those predicted.

Korean War

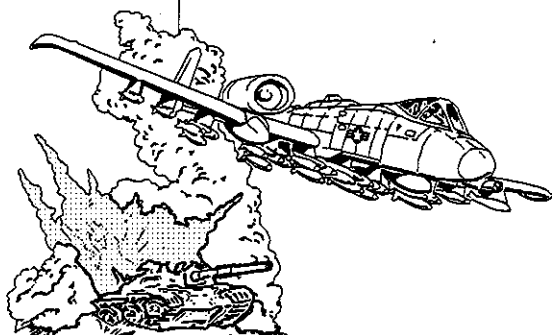


As early as June 29, 1950, four days after North Korean invasion forces struck across the 38th Parallel, the U.S. Army Far East Command's small Special Projects Branch of the Headquarters G-2 (Intelligence) Division had begun radio broadcasting and leaflets drops over the Republic of Korea (South Korea).

But it was not until the fall of that year of desperate battle



"The so-called "City" leaflet did the most to convince Japanese civilians of the futility of continuing the war. It simply named a Japanese city, with a date and time, against the background of a flight of B-29s unloading their bombs. And, on schedule, the fearsome Superfortresses dropped their loads against weak opposition."



that the 1st Loudspeaker and Leaflet Company arrived in South Korea. The 1st L&L would serve as the 8th Army's tactical psychological-warfare unit to the end of the war in 1952. These tactical psywarriors relied on vehicle and aircraft-mounted loudspeakers to get their verbal messages across. But, as in previous U.S. wars, the leaflet was still the major medium.

This was America's first "ideological war." In such a conflict, psychological warfare would be of supreme concern. In theory, at least, each side was fighting to establish the superiority of its driving ideology, although it did seem that in most cases the U.S./UN side was the more diffident of the antagonists. And yet, in the end, that side

could be said to have strategically and tactically "won" the psychological Korean war.

The most impressive psychological weapon of the U.S. Army in Korea, or at least the one that has left the best evidence, was the leaflet. Probably at no time before or since has the Army fielded such effective printed propaganda. One reason was the many lessons learned from World Wars II's giant effort, only a few years previous. The other was the calling up of Army Reservists who brought their advertising skills from Madison Avenue.

Korean War Army leaflets used the time-tested themes of the "happy POW," "good soldier-bad leaders," "surrender and you will be well-treated," "we can crush you," and nostalgia for home, family and women. In addition, Army psychological warriors cleverly worked on latent Chinese anti-Russian feeling, harping on the brutal Soviet "liberation" of Manchuria in 1945, and proclaiming that "Stalin will fight to the last Korean."

U.S. leaflets also adopted some unique themes. In one leaflet they solicitously noted that the Chinese Peoples Volunteer Army was about out of tobacco; the UN Command couldn't help there, but it could provide at least cigarette paper --- and a surrender message. Another leaflet simply displayed the flag of the Chinese Peoples Republic on one side and a few words of respect on the reverse. A similar leaflet displayed a portrait of the honored 20th-century Chinese liberator, Sun Yat Sen, followed by a discreet message of peace and brotherhood. One of the most effective leaflets showed a map of the powerful China of two centuries previous, contrasted with a contemporary map indicating (in red) the vast territories lost to Russia by the notorious "unequal treaties."

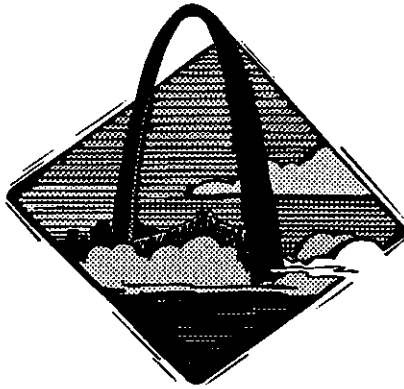
Surveys taken in UN POW camps documented the effectiveness of these leaflets in the field, as well as of loudspeaker broadcasts. But the most stunning psychological-warfare victory for the UN was the refusal of no less than 33,000 enemy POWs to return to their homelands. In contrast, a mere 21 U.S. military personnel refused repatriation.

After the Korean armistice in July 1953, U.S. Army psywar assets were once again drastically reduced, and yet they became the nucleus from which Special Forces emerged in 1952 from the Psychological Warfare Center at Fort Bragg. In 1957, the term "psychological warfare" was replaced by "psychological operations," in recognition that such operations did not require a state of war and that they could also be directed toward civilians.

*Korean War
Army leaflets
used the time-
tested themes of
the "happy
POW," "good
soldier-bad
leaders,"
"surrender and
you will be well-
treated," "we
can crush you,"
and nostalgia
for home, family
and women*



MAILBAG



I apologize for not writing sooner. I misplaced the letter you sent me way back when. I was looking at back issues of "Mindbender" and found your address. If I remember correctly you were looking for comments about the St. Louis Reunion.

This was my first reunion and I enjoyed meeting old friends and meeting new ones. It was especially nice to see Rick Hofmann, Arlo Despain, and Clive Broyles, who were in my original unit in Nam. For me it was a memorable event that I won't forget.

I am looking forward to the next reunion in 1996.

Mike Stoeckert

(From a letter by Dave Schultz to Rik Hofmann - Dated December 21, 1994)

I spoke to Al earlier this week and he was quite surprised by the two blank pages in the *Newsletter* publication he had already received. Considering the cost, we can't complain. I just hope the membership doesn't criticize Al. If he had known that the printing format would be the same as the summer issue, he would have filled those two pages. Any complainers should be nominated to assume this difficult job.

Dave Schultz

(Thanks Dave for the vote of confidence.. Al).

JUST A REMINDER

Membership dues are \$60.00 for FIVE year memberships, or \$15.00 annually (\$10.00 after July 1). All enrollments (\$15.00) received after November 1 will be applied to the following year's dues.

Please make your checks payable to "Mindbenders" and forward to:

Rick Hofmann
5 Van Dyck Drive
Wilmington, DE 19809

The views and opinions stated in this Newsletter are solely those of the individual members and contributors, and are not necessarily of the 4th PSYOP Group "Mindbenders" Association (POMA). No member or contributor may individually create organizational policy or modify or amend the Constitution and Bylaws of this Association; nothing published herein shall constitute such amendment.

Postmaster: Address Correction Kindly Requested

92802-2419 03

Hammond M. SALLEY
1669 S. Inez Way
Anaheim CA 92802



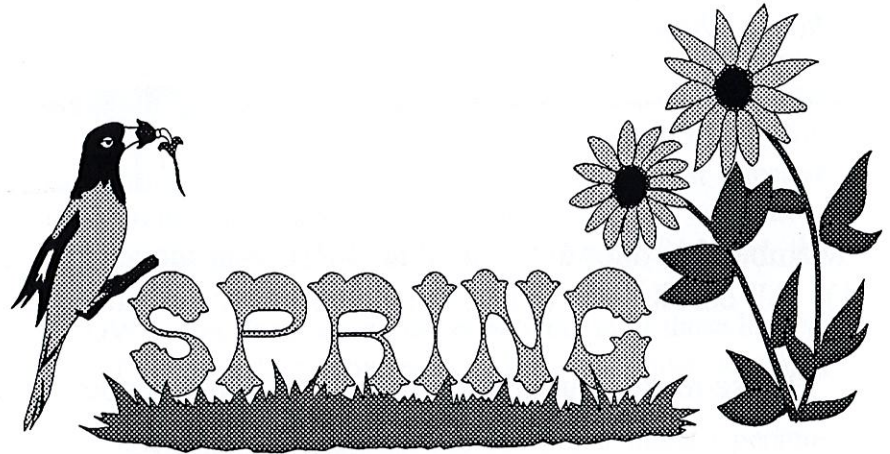
88 Pinehurst Avenue
Methuen, MA 01844
PANAMA GRENADA KUWAIT
VIETNAM
4TH PSYOP GROUP



"MIND BENDERS"



4TH PSYOP GROUP
VIETNAM
PANAMA GRENADA KUWAIT



Inside This Issue

Letter from the President	Page 1
Financial Report	Page 2
Roster & Membership Report	Page 3-4
Letter from the Newsletter Editor	page 5
Letter of Resolution	Page 6
Mini Reunions	Page 7-8
Letters	Page 9
Article	Page 10-14
MailBag	Page 15

Final production, including high resolution picture scanning, was professionally accomplished by *Pitney Bowes*, 4A Gill Street, Woburn, MA 01801. Thanks again to *Dave Elias* (former owner and operator) and the *incredible staff at Pitney Bowes* for the quality production of this Newsletter.