Top Priority
RB&L Missions

Radio Tokyo, VUNC, and KBS

by Charles H. Briscoe
LIEUTENANT COLONEL (LTC) Homer E. Shields and the 1st Radio Broadcasting & Leaflet Group (1st RB&L) main body had scarcely gotten their “land legs” back in early August 1951 when Far East Command (FEFCOM) adjusted their Psywar mission priorities. Since 25 June 1950 Colonel (COL) E. Woodall Greene and his small Psywar staff in the G-2 (Intelligence) had been working nonstop to fulfill Korean War and western Pacific requirements. The 1st RB&L advance echelon (ADVON) that arrived by air in mid-July had dealt with their most pressing missions—UN coverage of Armistice negotiation talks at Kaesong and finding a work place for the 3rd Reproduction (Repro) Company. More challenges awaited, but command guidance from COL Greene was needed.

The G-2 Psywar Division chief made Radio Tokyo the top priority for the 1st RB&L. Within that mission was responsibility for the Voice of the UN Command (VUNC) because broadcasting originated from Radio Tokyo studios. With preliminary negotiations underway to arrange an Armistice, Second Lieutenant (2LT) William F. Brown, II, the UN psywarrior at Kaesong, was the first line of defense against Communist disinformation and propaganda. His daily reports, credited as “a voice close to General (Matthew B.) Ridgway,” became the official UN statement on the daily negotiations. The second priority assigned was to restore Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) radio stations to full operation. President Syngman Rhee had his “government in exile” in Pusan because Seoul had fallen twice to the Communists; first, the North Koreans and then the Red Chinese. In early March 1951, the South Korean capital was still dominated by the Communists. Because the Radio Seoul station was in enemy hands, Radio Pusan (HKLA) with American oversight, became the official “Voice of the Republic of Korea.”

LTC Shields and his staff functionally realigned the group headquarters, redistributing subordinate unit talent to address FEFCOM priorities. They did this while the Psywar soldiers settled into billets, got oriented, became acquainted with staff procedures, created work areas, and learned their duties. To provide relief to the FEFCOM G-2 Psywar staff, 1st RB&L had to become productive as soon as possible. This article explains how 1st RB&L “Ganders” adjusted to theater Psywar priorities and their new working environments. Articles from the weekly unit newspaper, The Proper Gander, contemporary news stories, veteran interviews, U.S. Army field manuals (FMs), official documents, and the 1st RB&L “yearbooks” for 1952 and 2002 provided information.

According to FEFCOM Psywar priorities, radio broadcast production was to be done by the Group and its 4th Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. Development of Psywar theme-related leaflets would be done by the 1st RB&L. The campaign proposals and individual leaflet designs were approved by G-2 Psywar and printed en masse by the 3rd Repro for air or artillery delivery. The Group S-3 split media production into Radio and Leaflet Sections. Signal Corps Captain (CPT) Edward C. Janicik, the S-3, supervised WWII veteran Armor First Lieutenant (1LT) Elwin D. Hatfield, Leaflet Officer, and Anzio veteran Infantry CPT Robert A. Leadley, the 4th MRBC commander, who was dual-hatted as Radio Officer. Pressure to field the 1st RB&L, get officers trained in Psywar, and deploy the unit overseas left little time to practice collective tasks and solidify staff assignments. Fortunately, a good number of 1st RB&L lieutenants and captains were WWII veterans with commercial radio, television, advertising, and press experience. They understood that shifting priorities meant some internal reorganization to accomplish missions. It was a different story with the enlisted personnel.

1st RB&L broadcast script writers to support Radio Tokyo programming and Voice of UNC had to be centralized. The Group Headquarters & Headquarters Company had a small complement of radio script writers by its T/D (Table
Doctrinally, a Radio Broadcasting & Leaflet Group had three companies: an HHC (Headquarters & Headquarters Company); a Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company (MRBC), and a Reproduction Company (Repro). The headquarters had four traditional staff sections: S-1 (personnel), S-2 (intelligence), S-3 (operations), and S-4 (logistics).

CPT Edward C. Janicik, the 1st RB&L Operations Officer (seated right), discusses a leaflet proposal with (L to R): 1LT Elwin D. Hatfield, Chief, Leaflet Section, retired Nationalist Chinese Brigadier Zeng-tse Wong, Department of the Army civilian, 2LT Roy A. Gallant, S-3 Section, and 2LT Frank R. Mickelsen, Chief, Leaflet Art.

WWII combat infantry officer CPT Robert A. Leadley was dual-hatted as Group Radio Officer and the 4th Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company (MRBC) commander.

of Distribution) dated 18 July 1950. This amounted to a Sergeant First Class (SFC) chief script writer and three script writer Sergeants (SGT). All had the same MOS (military occupation specialty): 0288. The majority of the script writers were in the Programming Section of the 4th MRBC under the direction of CPT Frederick P. Laffey. Since the situation in Korea had not stabilized sufficiently to move the MRBC there from Japan, the simple solution was to attach all script writers to the Radio Section. Enlisted soldiers with journalism degrees were summarily detached from the 3rd Repro. Script writers assigned to Radio Tokyo moved into the programming department to learn production, draft propaganda messages and news reports, and develop as announcers.

The adjustment was not difficult since the Americans paid for air time on Radio Tokyo of the Japan Broadcasting System (JBS) and the Army Adjutant General (TAG) had been assigning experienced personnel to the 1st RB&L. The TAG team at Fort Myer, VA, had been screening records of activated Reservists, National Guard, and two-year draftees to cull out copy writers with top newspaper and magazine experience, college journalism graduates, “layout experts from the advertising field, and authorities on radio and television” broadcasting.

The 4th MRBC script writers detailed to the Radio Section included Privates First Class (PFC) Paul B. Sorensen, George Menkart, Vincent R. Marcle, Alvin R. Busse, Leon H. Califf, John L. Stoddard, and Frank E. Wilson and Private (PVT) Kenneth V. Benson. 1LT Robert B. Shall was made the Production Officer. Signal Corps 2LT Calvin J. Sing, a WWII veteran who spent 1946-47
Based on FECOM G-2 Psywar guidance, radio broadcast production was to be done by the Group and its Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company. Psywar leaflet production would be managed by the Group. LTC Homer E. Shields made the S-3 (Operations) the most robust of his primary staff sections. The Radio and Leaflet Sections were supported by the Information & Education and Linguistics Sections. As depicted in the schematic, the Radio and Leaflet Section organization resembled a mix of commercial radio, advertising, and newspaper divisions.

with the Field Radio for Peking, took charge of the Linguist Section for Chinese and Korean media. University of Illinois journalism graduate (Class of 1951) PFC Charles R. Broderick, a recent U.S. Navy-trained lithograph pressman from 3rd Repro, was sent up from Motosumiyoshi to write broadcast scripts for a long six months.

Rationale for the Radio Operations reorganization and Korea broadcast duty rotations was provided by CPT Janicik, the Group S-3: “The creative writers and technicians of Radio Operations need...actual field experience in the combat area so that their work can be more accurate and effective. Conversely, it is important for [MRBC] Korea personnel to gain experience in Tokyo, programming, writing, and producing Psywar programs. The quality of work will be greatly improved by this on-the-spot orientation method.”

This explanation was printed in The Proper Gander to keep everyone informed concerning command decisions.

Whether it was apparent at the time the 1st RB&L was being “melded” into the G-2 Psywar Division. The assignment of American career Department of Army civilians (DACs), English-speaking Japanese, and Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Russian linguists and artists (temporary DACs and contract employees) further amalgamated the Psywar unit into FECOM headquarters.
The S-3 Operations Research Section provided script writers with summaries of Communist problems for propaganda exploitation in their mimeographed weekly Research Review.


The assignment of the RB&L to GHQ Headquarters Service Command (HSC) for administration and logistics completed the process. The FECOM staff shuffling did not impact on the internal reorganization which made the Group S-3 the dominant staff element.

The S-3 Radio Section assumed responsibility for all Radio Tokyo programs, including VUNC within weeks. They "got their feet wet" with programs from 9 P.M. until midnight. 1LT Alvin S. Yudkoff and the Commentary and Special Features Section soldiers wrote radio news commentaries, turned interviews into scripts, and presented book reviews of current bestsellers. They got a weekly mimeographed Research Review from the Operations Research Section. The Review contained short summaries of unfavorable Communist activities collected by the Radio Monitoring Section. Mr. Clarence A. Davies, a DAC, edited radio scripts produced by CPL Robert Herguth, PFCs William F. Morton and Donald I. Burns, and PVT Hanno Fuchs. Davies worked at the Tokyo Advertiser for five years before WWII and in the Office of War Information (OWI) in Honolulu during the war. PVT Chuck Broderick worked for Davies from August 1951 until January 1952. The “News Desk Officer,” Infantry 2LT Eddie Deerfield, had PFCs Anthony E. Severino and William L. McCorkle writing daily fifteen-minute news bulletins. Why the UN Command had to establish VUNC is explained in the sidebar.

Meanwhile, part of being integrated into the FECOM staff meant the 1st RB&L would grow in size. By 4 October 1951 the Psywar Group had been augmented by forty-five civilians, American, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese, in the Empire House and Motor Pool. Former Army Reserve Master Sergeant (MSG) Alexander “Al” Liosnoff, a University of Missouri graduate of the School of Journalism (Class of 1942), who had worked for CBS, St Louis, and broadcast for several radio...
The United Nations Commission on Korea (UNCOK) evolved from the UN Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) which was supposed to oversee free and fair elections after WW II. The Soviets denied access to North Korea. UNCOK had been sent to watch for trouble and attempt to unify the peninsula. They broadcasted several appeals to North Korea in response to the hostile, abusive output of Radio P'yongyang. But, the General Assembly had instructed them “to avoid any hint of controversy or provocation.” A final appeal on 11 May 1950 went unanswered. As surprised as everyone by the invasion on 25 June, UNCOK did call for an immediate end to the fighting that evening from Radio Seoul before evacuating to Japan two days later.

After returning to Pusan in July, the three members spoke weekly to assembled South Korean audiences stressing UN support and activities to repel the aggression. United Nations Radio in New York was carried to Korea by Voice of America. While UNCOK statements were sometimes incorporated in Psywar leaflets, the commissioners took no part in planning field activities. Selection of Psywar themes was the responsibility of the UN Commander.

When victory in Korea seemed assured, the UN General Assembly established a UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) on 21 October 1950. Chinese intervention upset this effort. Hesitant, passive action morphed into maintaining a diplomatic presence. The commissioners established contact with 1st RB&L in Tokyo and its Psywar detachments at the South Korean radio stations, furnishing UN information materials.

But, invitations to make broadcasts went unanswered and a representative attended only one session of the FECOM G-2 Psywar Strategy Planning Group. UNCURK press releases were turned over to the FECOM Public Information Office (PIO). Hence, the 1st RB&L was tasked to establish the Voice of the UN Command (VUNC). An UNCURK information team attended the Armistice negotiations, but only as correspondents for the UN headquarters in New York. UN Command did not consult UNCURK on its strategy and decisions for Kaesong and Panmunjon. Thus, 2LT William F. Brown, II, 1st RB&L Advance Echelon, became the official “voice close to General [Matthew B.] Ridgway,” the UN Commander, at Kaesong. 

stations in San Francisco after WW II, was recalled to active duty in 1950 and sent to FECOM G-2 Psywar. After his two years of active duty, Mr. Liosnoff was assigned to the 4th MRBC as a DAC. Miss Lauve Keister, secretary to LTC Shields, had been the assistant editor of the Textile Technology Digest before joining civil service. Ten Japanese typists, four illustrators, and five drivers were assigned. The Chinese and Korean drawing styles of Liang Ying Min and Kim Kyo Tek proved more believable to Asian audiences than those of the Americans. This influx of civilians was followed shortly by the arrival of the “Gander” Rear Detachment in mid-October—another seven officers and sixty-three men accompanying the organic equipment. Now, the 1st RB&L had the personnel, printing presses, and mobile radio vans to become fully operational.

By early 1952 almost 100 radio broadcasts—the “impact medium” of Army Psywar—were originated from Tokyo each week. These were written in English and then translated into Chinese and Korean by Linguistic Section personnel. An average of forty-five man hours went into each broadcast program. The 1st RB&L writers and producers prepared the radio programs, carefully balancing daily news with educational specials, music, and drama. Truthful, accurate news was the backbone of the programming. Dramatic news commentaries were developed to promote understanding and improve “target audience” retention. The “Ganders” worked the Psywar themes hard.

Sentimental references to home and family attracted more broadcast appeal when done by women. Korean and Chinese actresses and actors were hired as broadcasters and commentators. Professional stage actress Bok Cha Kim, Ophelia in a prewar production of Hamlet, was best known in North Korea as disc jockey Mo Ran. Her fifteen minute nostalgic “platter and chatter” program was prerecorded in the same studio used by Tokyo Rose during WW II. Lansa was her Chinese counterpart. The Chinese actress adopted this (“Flowering Grace” in Mandarin) because she still had family in Peking. Whereas the radio broadcast was the final product of script writers, the Psywar leaflet and weekly news sheets came from the S-3 Leaflet Section.

Writer PFCs Morris J. Brown and Richard L. Berry, working with 2LT Roy A. Gallant, drafted Psywar leaflet...
Actress Margaret An (left), and actors Yang Hong, Jin Wii, and Tuk Yen broadcast the news in Chinese from the Radio Tokyo studios, April 1952.

Duty as a Psywarrior in Japan was not bad. The Empire Building (the former British Embassy) was just blocks from General Douglas A. MacArthur's headquarters in the Dai Ichi. The entire sixth floor of the Empire Building belonged to 1st RB&L. Plenty of new furniture and an abundance of fans provided a conducive working atmosphere. The building snack shop, with a constant aroma of fresh coffee, seemed destined to inspire "many a fine piece of work from the Operations' competent staff."30 Enlisted "Ganders" could ride a military bus or walk to work if the weather was nice.

The 1st RB&L soldiers were housed in the earthquake-proof, five-story brick and tile-roofed Finance Building. The square-shaped imposing structure had a triple-arched portal in which a GHQ Honor Guard soldier was posted. An inner court was used for Honor Guard formations. The GHQ Headquarters & Service Command (HSC) offices were located on first and second floors. Not everyone appreciated life in Tokyo.

"We live in a big squad room with about 20 men and it's fairly nice. It isn't safe as far as stealing is concerned because there are all kinds of troops in the building and they roam all over the place," wrote PVT Charles Broderick. He had been pulled from his 3rd Repro Company press job to write broadcast scripts (his first assignment at Fort Riley).31 "We sit in here [Empire Building], and knock out a story or two every 3 or 4 days. I am rapidly running out of ideas. I have at least 15 examples of work they've used. As a consequence I could do the work in civilian life. I just sit and thump away on my 'L.C. Smith' [typewriter]," lamented the former collegiate football player. However, the majority of "Ganders" in the Japanese capital enjoyed their Psywar experience. It was far better than a combat assignment overseas in Korea.

On 19 October 1951, the S-3 Radio Section was praised by LTC Thomas O. Mathews, FECOM G-2 Psywar Radio Officer, for programming, script content, and style qualities: "Output has reached a new high in 'listen-
The 1st RB&L headquarters occupied the sixth floor of the Empire Building on Avenue A in Tokyo.

The Yuraku Hotel served as the BOQ (Bachelor Officer Quarters) for lieutenants and warrant officers. The 1st RB&L enlisted soldiers were billeted in the Finance Building which housed the GHQ Headquarters Service Command. General Douglas A. MacArthur’s GHQ Honor Guard company lived there as well.

The Peers Club was the BOQ for captains. Field grade officers lived in another facility.

The Yuraku Hotel served as the BOQ (Bachelor Officer Quarters) for lieutenants and warrant officers.
The Far East Air Force headquarters, Meiji building. Photo taken circa 1950s.

Palace Gardens. Photos taken during the Korean War reconstruction period 1953-54.

Finance Building, also the GHQ Raiders and 1st RB&L enlisted living quarters.

The Diet, Japan’s parliament building.
CPL Charles R. Broderick circled locations photographed on this period map of U.S. facilities in and around Tokyo in 1951. Highlighted in insets are representations of some of the places Broderick shot.

- Imperial Hotel designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Photo taken during the Korean War reconstruction period 1953-54.
- General Headquarters (GHQ), Dai Ichi Building.
- Ginza Street, a heavily patronized shopping area.
- Radio Tokyo
ability.’ Well-written material, variety of programs, special recordings from Korea, and smooth production are adding to effectiveness” at Radio Tokyo. This laudatory note showed that the 1st RB&L reorganization enabled the unit to successfully accomplish its primary FECOM mission within sixty days of arrival in Japan.

Reorganizing along commercial advertising and journalism lines, applying the unit’s best talent to Radio Tokyo and VUNC, and co-locating the 3rd Repro with the FECOM Printing and Publications Center at Motosumiyoshi inadvertently facilitated the amalgamation of the Psywar Group into the FECOM staff and print center. By mid-January 1952, the 3rd Repro Company was attached to the 8234th Army Unit (AU), the new designation for the FECOM print facility and the 1st RB&L had been redesignated as the 8239th AU. With the redesignations Far East Command assumed responsibility for organizing, manning, and equipping the temporary Army Unit. The Department of Army (DA) had fulfilled its obligation by getting this critical asset into theater.

Only the tactical Psywar units, the Loudspeaker & Leaflet Companies to support theater armies had been created by the Army as permanent elements with Tables of Organization & Equipment (T/O&E). They remained in the Army force structure after the war when the temporary elements were easily deactivated by the theater.

Copies of the Free World Weekly Digest were airdropped over North Korea.
Homer Edward Shields was born in Columbus, Indiana, on 25 March 1915. Attending Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis, he joined the Reserve Training Corps. After graduating at the height of the Depression (June 1933) when work was scarce, Shields joined the 38th Infantry Division (38th ID), Indiana National Guard (NG). Just before promotion to Corporal in late 1934, he was hired by the Indianapolis Times circulation department. With war raging in Europe, Africa, and Asia in March 1940, the division Headquarters Company First Sergeant accepted an Infantry Second Lieutenant (2LT) commission. When the 38th ID was federalized on 17 January 1941, 2LT Shields became a Reserve Officer [AUS (Army of the United States)]. Several staff assignments at Fort Hayes near Columbus, OH; Camp Van Dorn, MS; and Camp Joseph T. Robinson, AR; preceded the Infantry Division Course at the Command & General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, KS in late 1943. In April 1944, Major (MAJ) Shields was a Psychological Warfare (Psywar) officer in Unit 1, 2679th Psywar Battalion (Provisional) in North Africa. At the end of October 1944, MAJ Shields, assigned to the 6822nd Psywar Detachment, SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces), was attached to 6th Army Group to perform combat propaganda for the 7th U.S. Army and the First French Army. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his wartime work. Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Shields served as Executive Officer to Brigadier General (BG) Robert A. McClure, Chief, Information Control Division, SHAEF, from 25 May 1945 until September 1945 when he returned to the States for separation.

After his release from active duty in December 1945, Shields returned to the Circulation Desk at the city Times in Indianapolis. He rejoined the military in September 1947 after receiving an appointment as an Infantry LTC in the Indiana National Guard to be the Headquarters Commandant. In February 1949, LTC Shields was dual-hatted as Provost Marshal, 38th ID and Headquarters Commandant before attending the Military Police (MP) Advanced Course at Camp Gordon, GA, in August 1949. When he branch transferred from Infantry to MP in September 1950, LTC Shields had already reverted to inactive status to resume a sales career with the Economy Electric Supply Company.

Discontented with sales he had just completed a two-week school to become Safety Director at Camp Atterbury (Indiana National Guard) when BG McClure, the recently designated Army Chief of Psychological Warfare, called him from Washington. McClure offered him command of the 1st Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group (RB&L). Shields immediately requested three years of active duty (AD) as a Psywar Officer. Headquarters, 5th U.S. Army in Chicago approved “twenty-one consecutive months of AD or more.” Back in uniform on 12 February 1951, LTC Shields spent three days TDY (temporary duty) with General McClure in the Pentagon (Room 3C370). On 21 February 1951, LTC Shields took command of the 1st RB&L. Administratively, he was assigned to 5021st ASU (Army Special Unit), the Army General School holding detachment where Army Psywar personnel reported. 

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commanders. As the war wound down in 1953, these T/D units simply withered away as the two years of active duty ended for Army Reservists and enlisted draftees; FECOM elected not to replace most departing personnel. Whether LTC Homer Shields was aware of these force structure nuances is of little consequence. His ability to challenge them was negligible and besides, the WWII Psywar veteran had to address radio broadcasting issues in Korea, his Number Two priority.

Charles H. Briscoe has been the USASOC Command Historian since 2000. A graduate of The Citadel, this retired Army special operations officer earned his PhD from the University of South Carolina. Current research interests include Army special operations during the Korean War, in El Salvador, and the Lodge Act.

Endnotes

1 William F. Brown, II, interview by Dr. Charles H. Briscoe, 27 September 2010, USASOC History Office Classified Files, Fort Bragg, NC, hereafter cited by name and date.
2 Eddie Deerfield, interview by Dr. Charles H. Briscoe, 16 September 2010, USASOC History Office Classified Files, Fort Bragg, NC, hereafter cited by name and date; “Operations Shuffle Changes S-3 Set-up,” The Proper Gander, Vol. 1, No. 16, 18 August 1951, 1, 1st Radio Broadcasting & Leaflet Group, Tokyo, Japan, Charles R. Broderick Collection, USASOC History Office Classified Files, Fort Bragg, NC, hereafter cited as The Proper Gander with date and collection; Field Artillery 2LT William F. Brown II was made the Group S-2 (Intelligence) by LTC Homer A. Shields shortly after his arrival. He was forthwith dispatched to the Pentagon to be briefed on Yugoslavia. When LT Brown returned the Princeton graduate and former Look magazine writer joined a group preparing Psywar classes and developing Programs of Instruction (POI) for the officer and enlisted Psychological Warfare Courses at the Army General School, Fort Riley. He was attending the Psywar Unit Officer Course No. 1 when drafted for the 1st R&B & Advance Echelon (ADVON) to Japan. Brown interview, 27 October 2010; On 19 October 1951, the 4th MRBC Radio Section supporting the Far East Command (FECOM), G-2 Psywar Section was praised by MSC LTC Thomas O. Mathews, for the quality of programming, script content, and style. U.S. Army, General Headquarters (GHQ), Far East Command, Psychological Warfare Section memorandum, SUBJECT: Commination for 4th Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company dated 19 October 1951.
7 “‘Ideas in Action,’” Stars & Stripes (Tokyo) undated, Haynes Collections.
8 “Personal Remarks,” in Klein, McConaughey, and Anthony E. Severino, Remembrances of the 1st R&B Group: 5th Year Reunion, October 24, 2009, 1, hereafter cited as 5th Year Reunion.
9 “We’re Asking the Reds to SURRENDER – PLEASE,” Collier’s (13 December 1952), 15,16.
10 Deerfield interview, 16 September 2010; “Operations Shuffle Changes S-3 Set-up,” The Proper Gander, 1:16 (18 August 1951), 1, Broderick Collection.
11 Leopard Orchestra.
21 “Goslings See Frisco, Blue Pacific, On Trip,” The Proper Gander, 1:24 (18 October 1951), 1,2, Broderick Collection.
22 “We’re Asking the Reds to SURRENDER – PLEASE,” Collier’s (13 December 1952), 15,16.
23 Deerfield interview, 16 September 2010; “Operations Shuffle Changes S-3 Set-up,” The Proper Gander, 1:16 (18 August 1951), 1, Broderick Collection.
24 Lee, “Personal Remarks,” in 5th Year Reunion.
26 “‘Ideas in Action,’” Stars & Stripes (Tokyo) undated, Haynes Collections.
27 “We’re Asking the Reds to SURRENDER – PLEASE,” Collier’s (13 December 1952), 15,16.
29 “We’re Asking the Reds to SURRENDER – PLEASE,” Collier’s (13 December 1952), 15,16.
31 Deerfield letter from Tokyo to The Broderickers, Marion, Illinois, dated 11 October 1951, Broderick Collection; Peter Lee, “Personal Remarks,” in 5th Year Reunion, October 24, 2009, 22.
32 Broderick letter from Tokyo to The Broderickers, Marion, Illinois, dated 11 October 1951, Broderick Collection.
33 U.S. Army, General Headquarters (GHQ), Far East Command, Psychological Warfare Section memorandum, SUBJECT: Commendation for 4th Mobile Radio Broadcasting Company dated 19 October 1951. MAJ Matthews and CPT Max W. Dolcater had gotten Radio P’Youngang back on the air as a UN station in mid-November 1950, only to destroy their handiwork when the Communist Chinese intervened en masse a few weeks later. Charles H. Briscoe, “The UN Occupation of P’youngang,” Veritas, 61,77.