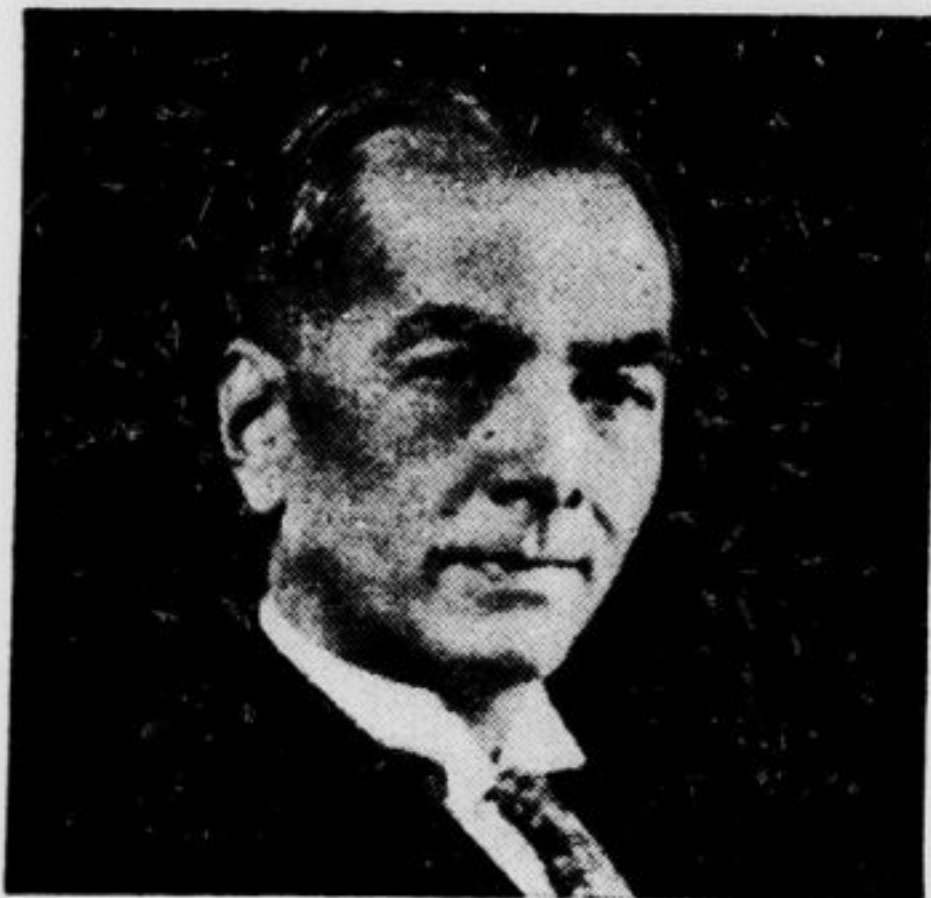


PROPAGANDA

Four propaganda msgs w/drawn for display

JH Oct 29, 1981



*Manuel Quezon*

## PRESIDENT QUEZON'S SPEECH

On February 20, 1943, His Excellency, President Manuel L. Quezon, broadcast a vitally important message to the people of the Philippines. This address was authorized in advance by President Roosevelt. It states that "President Roosevelt has, in effect, already given the Philippines recognition as an independent nation." **President Quezon wants every Filipino to have this information.**

Read this pamphlet carefully. Pass it on to a friend when you are finished with it.

**This is news from our own Commonwealth Government about our future freedom.**



**TEXT OF  
PRESIDENT QUEZON'S  
SPEECH  
FROM WASHINGTON**

**February 20, 1943**

**My Beloved Countrymen:**

One year ago today I began my long odyssey which started from Corregidor and ended in this great capital of the United States. It is now my duty to report to you on what we have accomplished during this year.

I do not have to tell you that from the first day of the invasion of our country by Japan, the Japanese have directed their propaganda at convincing you that Japan

is our friend and liberator. **Your answer, our answer, has been to fight them to the bitter end.** The flower of our youth died side by side with their American comrades in defense of our country, our liberties, and the American and Philippine flags.

The surrender of Bataan and Corregidor did not end that epic struggle. Even the broadcasts from Tokio that now and then tell of the stern and cruel measures taken by the Japanese Army in the Philippines against Filipinos, reveal that our people have not accepted defeat, and as best they can, they are still fighting the invaders at whatever cost.

But Japan is bent upon winning your good will by every possible device—if she can. Knowing that independence is the cause for which our forefathers fought and died; knowing, too, that we have stood by America because she has made good her pledge to make our people free and independent, Japanese propaganda has been insistently telling you that you must not have faith in America, and that the independence of our country will only come from Japan.

In line with this policy of deceit, Premier Tojo, at the last session of the Imperial Diet, has again reiterated his statement made last year that Japan is ready to grant inde-

pendence to the Philippines. Assuming that tomorrow Japan was to declare the Philippines an independent nation, what would that mean? It would merely mean that the Philippines would be another "Manchukuo"—a government without rights, without powers, without authority. A government charged only with the duty to obey the dictates of the Japanese rulers. After the tragic end of Korea's independence, in utter disregard of a solemn pledge to respect it, it would be worse than folly to rely on any promise made by the Japanese government.

Vis-a-vis Manchukuo and Korea, let us go over our association with the United States:

Coincident with the organization of Civil Government in the Philippines in the early years of the American regime, the Filipino people enjoyed, for the first time in their history, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, and all the other freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Neither the President nor the Congress of the United States could deprive the Filipinos of these rights, for they were under the protection of the Constitution of the United States itself.

With the help of the United States, we made steady progress in every field of human endeavor and rapid advance in the practice of

self-government. At last America gave us complete autonomy on matters affecting our domestic affairs, preparatory to the establishment of the Philippine Republic which was set for the fourth of July, 1946. We were a happy and prosperous people when Japan, without the slightest provocation on our part, brought sufferings, death and havoc, and destroyed every vestige of freedom in our country.

But our sacrifices have not been in vain. By our decision to fight by the side of the United States, by our heroism, and by our loyalty to the American flag, we won a battle greater than we lost. Our

decision and our heroism have won for our people real freedom for all time.

You know what President Roosevelt said in his proclamation to the Filipino people on December 28, 1941. These were his words: **"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge."**

Not only that. **President Roosevelt has, in effect, already given the Philippines recognition as an independent nation.**

On my arrival in Washington, he rendered me honors due only to the heads of independent governments. He met me at the railroad station with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, members of the Supreme Court and other high officials. Mrs. Quezon and I were his official guests at the White House.

He has recognized our right to take part in the Pacific War Council, with Great Britain, China, the Netherlands and the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The President of the United States himself presides over the Council table.

In the name of the Philippines, I am a signatory to the Atlantic Charter. We are one of the United Nations. And whether the war is over before or after July 4, 1946, the date fixed for the establishment of the Philippine Republic, I am certain that we shall have our own representation in the Peace Conference.

Japan now promises you independence. That promise means less than nothing. Our independence is already a reality, since the President of the United States, by his several official acts enumerated above, has given recognition to the Philippines as possessed of the attributes of full nationhood. The



only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic. This cannot happen until our country is liberated from the invader—until you, my fellow-citizens, can exercise your full right to elect the officials of the Government of the Republic.

On January 6, 1941, President Roosevelt said:

“In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

“The first is **freedom of speech and expression**—everywhere in the world.

“The second is **freedom of every person to worship God in his own way**—everywhere in the world.

“The third is **freedom from want**—which, translated into world terms, means economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peace-time life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

“The fourth is **freedom from fear**—which, translated into world terms, means worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor anywhere in the world.”

Those are the Four Freedoms for which we fight. They will come after the victory of the United

Nations. When that glorious day arrives, the Filipino people will enjoy the blessings of these four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. The first two need no elaboration. You have known and exercised them before this war began. But, in the past, the other two have only been the hope and the ambition of our people.

Now we can look forward to these human rights with the assurance of their realization after the war. **We shall secure for every Filipino the satisfaction of the basic human needs which are the rights of all men—food, clothing and**

shelter, and economic opportunity. **With the help of the United States, we shall rebuild our ravaged land, and make of it a prosperous member of the family of free nations.**

President Roosevelt and I have already agreed that studies be made now for the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines, so that we shall be ready to proceed with the gigantic task of rebuilding our country as soon as the enemy is expelled.

As for the fourth freedom—the freedom from fear of aggression—we have before us, not only the commitment in principle of the United Nations, but also the pledge of the Government of the United

States, as given by President Roosevelt in his proclamation to the Filipino people. In furtherance of this pledge, President Roosevelt has authorized the State Department to discuss with me the question of our future security and of the safeguarding forever of the mutual interests of the United States and the Philippines in the Pacific area.

I give you my solemn assurance that the Philippines is not being neglected. The President, the Congress, the American people, are doing and will do everything in their power to redeem you as soon as possible from the heel of the invader.

I have been authorized by the President of the United States to tell you that the text of this broadcast has been submitted to him, and that "he is very glad to authorize me to make the statements concerning United States policy which are contained in this broadcast."

My beloved countrymen, you know that day and night I can only think of you, of the day of your redemption and my return to our beautiful Islands. I would not be here, I would not have left you for a moment, I would have been sharing with you your sufferings and your hardships if I did not feel that I could only be of service to you by my being free from the clutches of the enemy.

Do not despair, for your liberation is certain. It may take time, but it will come. Meanwhile, don't let the Japanese fool you. Use your wits and beat him at his own game. Above all, you must continue to have faith in America, which has kept faith with every nation, and especially with us. Our bond of friendship, tempered in the heat of battle, will last beyond the war and into the peace of freedom, general well-being and safety that will follow it.

God bless you and keep you all.

MANUEL L. QUEZON







# MacArthur Returns!



Home again! Gen. MacArthur and President Osmena stride up the beach of Leyte Island to set up the Philippine government on Philippine soil again. They came ashore shortly after the first wave and are accompanied by Lt. Gen. Sutherland and Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo.

# THE FLAG GOES UP!



FIRST WAVE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS LANDING ON LEYTE TO KEEP GENERAL MACARTHUR'S  
PLEDGE : " I SHALL RETURN."



THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES ON LEYTE,  
BRINGING WITH IT LIBERTY TO THE  
PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES.



G-3 SECTION  
Routing Slip

*note*

Asst C of S G-3	_____	Planning	_____
Maj Gen S Chamberlin	_____	Eric T W White	_____
	_____	Col B R Peyton	_____
Executive	_____	Col H C McLean	_____
Col G A Rehm	_____	Col C K Rich	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	_____	Capt R D Tarbuck	_____
Administration	_____	Capt G F Mentz	_____
Lt Col W M Turner	_____	Col D Larr	_____
Lt H D English	_____	Col C T Tench	_____
CWO C J Hallinan	_____	Col C Giebell	_____
WO (jg) H J Farrington	_____	Col W T Ryder	_____
	_____	Col J F Holland	_____
Operations	_____	Col F H Chaffee	_____
Brig Gen W E Chambers	_____	Comdr R W Allen	_____
Col H B Wheeler	_____	Lt Col E J Latoszewski	_____
Col C Whitney	_____	Maj E C Hawes	_____
Capt C C Ehlegan	_____	Lt Comdr F E Borchert	_____
Col J M Bartella	_____	Maj G T Walker	_____
Col J E Bowen	_____	Lt E M Fitzpatrick	_____
Col F H Britton	_____		_____
Lt Col E J Macherey	_____	Drafting	_____
Lt Col K I Curtis	_____	M/Sgt R T Hoover	_____
Lt Col J V Rathbone	_____		_____
Lt Col L J Loughran	_____	Chief Clerk	_____
Lt Col D G Sherrard	_____		_____
Maj J R Akright	_____		_____
Lt Comdr N E Weaver	_____		_____
Lt Comdr R H Amberg	_____	For:	_____
Maj F E Anderson	_____		_____
Lt Comdr G Dwight	_____	Approval	_____
Maj A Telesco	_____	Comment	_____
Capt H B Bowman	_____	Concur	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lt J A Sipple	_____	Info	_____
	_____	Nec Action	_____
Requirements	_____	Signature	_____
Lt Col F H Boland	_____	Ret Adm	_____
Maj R L Specht	_____	Note & Ret	_____
Maj M Carrington	_____	Dispatch	_____
Lt J H Wells	_____	Summary	_____
	_____	Journal	_____
Historian	_____	Your File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Col W J Niederpruen	_____	File Adm	_____
Maj H V Bail	_____		_____
Lt J A Isely	_____		_____
Lt R R Smith	_____		_____
Lt R A Gardner	_____		_____



*(13)*

*File*  
*W*  
*31*



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-5  
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH  
Rear Echelon

APO 500  
22 November 1944

SUBJECT: Leaflets in the process of production.

TO : All PWB Personnel.

1. The following schedule for production of leaflets is planned:

JAPANESE LEAFLETS:

- 7-J-1            "Treatment of Prisoners."  
A folder of photographs portraying Allied treatment of Japanese prisoners.
- 8-J-1            "War of Supply."  
Explains the vulnerability of Japanese supply lines since the landings in the Philippines.
- 9-J-1            "Truth of Leaders."  
Plants doubt in truth of Japanese victory claims.
- 10-J-1           "Japan's Life-line."  
Explains the tightening of the "noose" around Japan's shipping lanes by Allied forces.
- 11-J-1           "Japanese Claims."  
Plants doubt in truth of Japanese victory claims.
- 12-J-1           "Pipeline."  
Explains what the lack of oil for planes may mean to the individual Japanese soldier in terms of air support.
- 13-J-1           "Ring of Ships."  
Explains how the Philippine Islands give the Allies new bases from which Japan's supply ships will be hunted.

(3)



- 14-J-1            "Tolls of War."  
A series of four small leaflets which picture for the Japanese soldier what the loss of raw materials from the Southern Regions will mean to him in terms of war equipment.
- 15-J-1            "The Carp."  
The Japanese Navy, like the carp, sometimes meets an obstacle which it cannot surpass.
- 16-J-1            "Japanese Message."  
An appeal by a Japanese PW to Japanese soldiers to cease needless fighting.
- 17-J-1            "Decision."  
An Allied soldier asks the Japanese what they think the Allies are going to do with their new bases in the Philippines.
- 18-J-1            "Fishing."  
An Allied soldier standing in the China Sea off the Philippines catching Japanese ships in a landing net.
- 19-J-1            "Tied Down."  
Reminds the Japanese soldier that he is tied to his isolated spot by tradition, without supplies, without hope.
- 20-J-1            "By-Passed."  
Explains to the Japanese soldier that the war has passed his isolated position; he should be nearer his homeland where he is needed.
- 21-J-1            "Before and After."  
Portrays Japanese industry before and after the fall of the Philippines.
- 22-J-1            "Transfer of Power."  
Explains the significance of the fall of Germany and what it will mean in power brought against Japan.
- 23-J-1            "Hopeless."  
Since the Japanese could not prevent the Allied landing on the Philippines, they will not prevent invasion of the homeland.
- 24-J-1            "What one doesn't know he should learn, regardless of from whom."  
The Allies are fierce toward their enemies, but humane toward those who seek reconciliation.



25-J-1

"Yesterday we were enemies; today we are friends."  
When the battle is over the Allies are generous with their enemies.

26-J-1

"Races and languages may differ, but sincerity creates understanding."  
The Allies and the Japanese are sincere in fighting for their causes. The Allies recognize the Japanese sincerity and are willing to show them the way to re-birth.

27-J-1

"I Surrender."  
This leaflet incorporates the general theme of the surrender leaflet, 1-(a)-J-1, with a new front design and minor changes in the text.

FILIPINO LEAFLETS

6-F-1

"Christmas Greetings."

7-F-1

"Your Friends."

A pictorial showing the American soldiers feeding and talking to Filipino children.

*J. Woodall Greene*  
J. WOODALL GREENE,  
Lieutenant Colonel, CWS,  
Executive Officer.



# KING IBN SAUD'S SONS VISIT THE U.S.

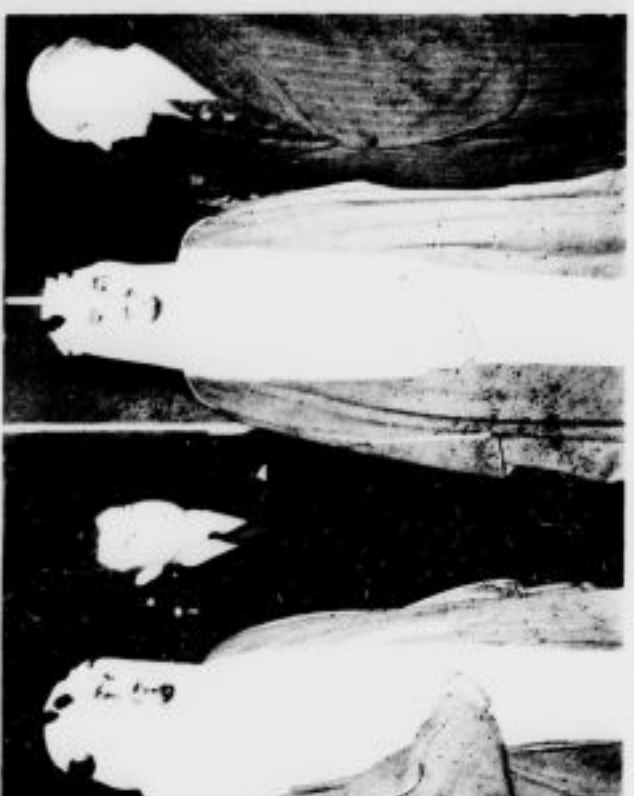


**DATU sa MUKKA**

This is a new picture of Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the 63-year-old King of Saudi Arabia. The Maranaw know him as Datu sa Mukka. The holy cities Mecca and Medina are in his kingdom, therefore he is the religious leader not only of 30,000,000 Arabs, but of the 300,000,000 followers of Islam throughout the world. The Germans (Aleman) made every effort to persuade him to join the Axis, but he refused. He was steadfast in his faith in and support for the United Nations. Even when the Germans (Aleman) were at the gates of Alexandria, a big city in Egypt

(Misr), King Ibn Saud kept his faith. This is proof of his great wisdom, for now the Axis is driven from Africa (Magarib, Tunisia, Libya) and being beaten on every front. The keeper of the holy cities has won for his people the gratitude of the United States and England. From them his people now receive gold, grain and many other things, especially military supplies. As a further proof of his friendship for the United Nations, he has sent his two sons, Emir Faisal and Emir Khalid, to visit the people, cities, and great factories of the United States.





The two Afghan princes, on their official visit to America, are shown here with two members of the Joint of States Supreme Court, Stanley R. Reed (right) and Robert H. Jackson.



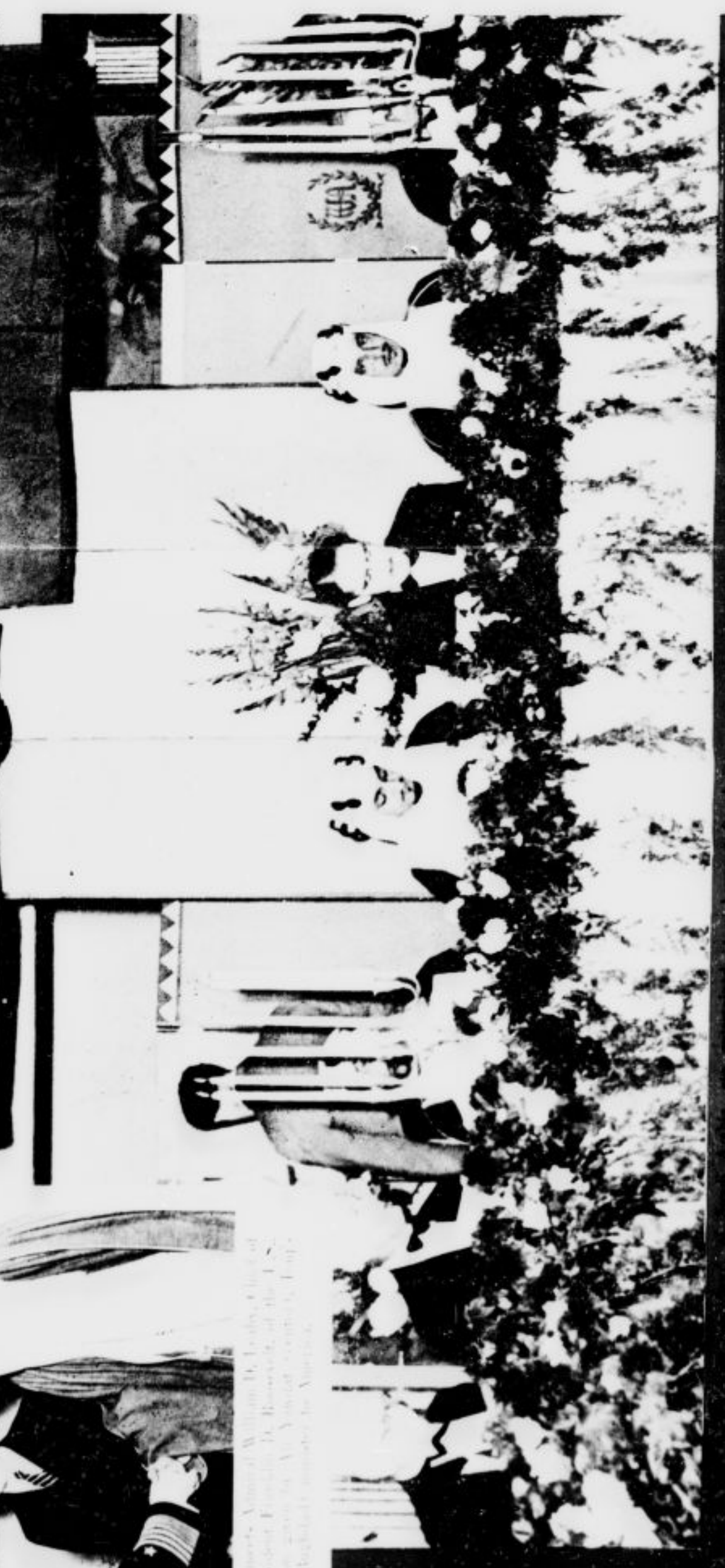
Emir Habibullah and his brother, Emir Khalid, are shown in manuscript containing the family descent chart of the Prophet Mohammed, by Director, Habibullah Ma' Fozali, in the U.S. Library of Congress at Washington.



Emir Habibullah, Emir Khalid, and the Vice President, Henry V. Wallace, with the Honorable Earl P. Fowler, United States Ambassador in Kabul, with Stanley R. Reed, Chairman of the Joint of States Supreme Court, and Robert H. Jackson.

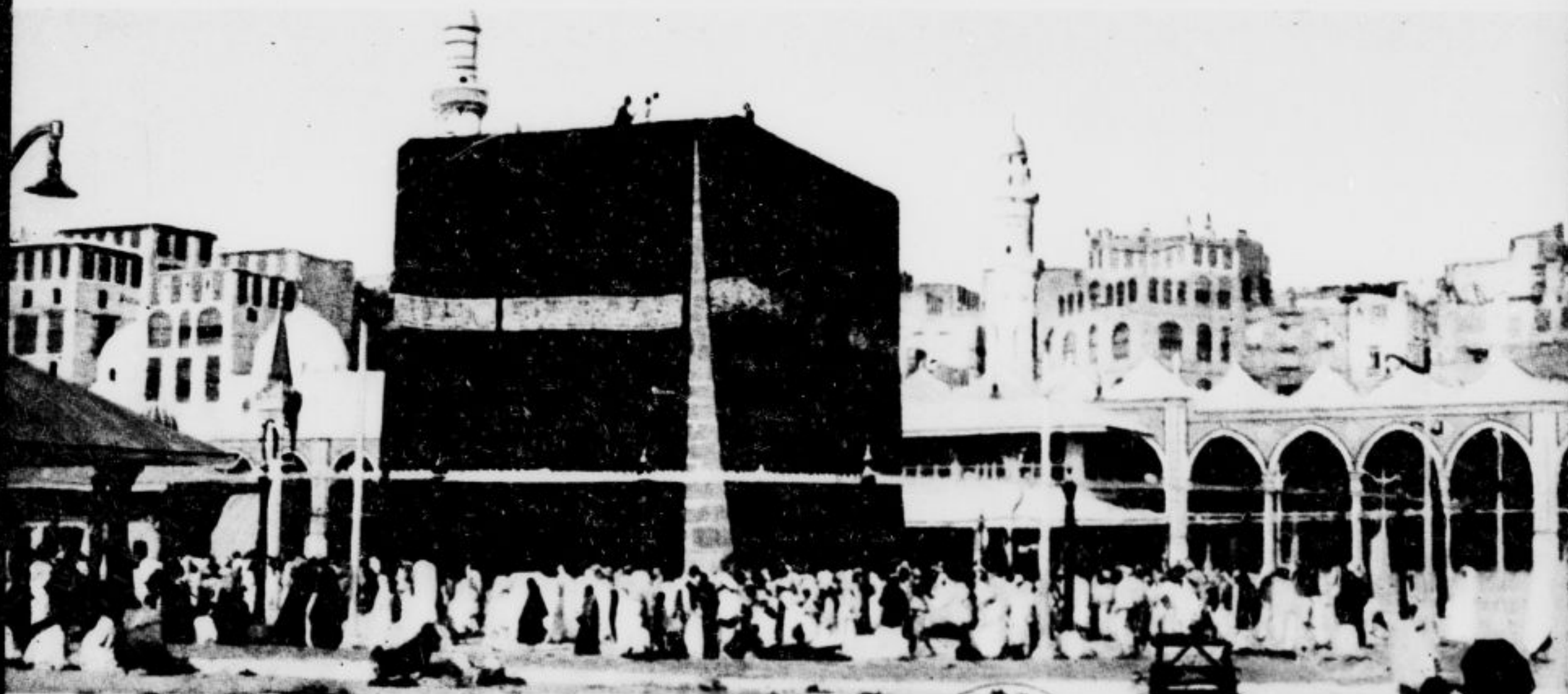


Emir Khalid, Emir Habibullah, and the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the U.S. Library of Congress, with the Honorable Earl P. Fowler, United States Ambassador in Kabul, with Stanley R. Reed, Chairman of the Joint of States Supreme Court, and Robert H. Jackson.





The holy city of Mecca (above), and the sacred Kaaba are under the protection of King Ibn Saud (Datu sa Mukka), who has made the journey of pilgrims to Mecca a safe one, by controlling desert bandits. Since non-Moslems naturally are not permitted to approach the holy city, these pictures were made by Moslems. Many people of Mindanao and Salu have gone to Mecca and have returned as *hadjis* and *saiks*.



Propaganda

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
A C of S, G-5 PWB

A.P.O. 500  
Date 22 Nov 44

TO: G-3 GHQ

You will find enclosed herewith 4 copies of Japanese leaflet No. 811. These will be distributed to field units for dissemination within the next few days.

If additional copies are required by your headquarters, please advise us.



DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR ON  
20 AUG. 75

~~SECRET~~

*J. Woodall Greene*  
J. WOODALL GREENE  
Lt. Col. CWS  
Executive Officer

週寫眞 報

護れ

二十月二號

### 野村吉三郎 大將に訊く

であらうが、英領印の石油をねらつて  
たことは明かされ、恐いて考へてみ  
ると、日本が保衛戦にして不捷不副  
の戦力を今日日本及び明日乃至明後日に  
持ちつけ得られるのも、ツマニは、  
野村印の石油やその他の重要軍需資材  
を押へたからである。したがって現時  
日本としては、あそこはもはや南方の  
果てではなくして、大切な心臓部だか  
らね、その心臓をやられたら、日本本  
土空襲どころの騒ぎか、忽ち呼吸の生  
がとまつてしまふ。その大切な心臓部

### 補給戦は勝利の鍵

ることができるのである  
補給戦は  
勝敗を決定す  
「補給戦」は窮極に於て、  
實に戦争の勝敗を決定する  
鍵となつて来る。いな、既  
にさうなつてゐる。われら

か。

のみ戦手を繼續しつゝ、あつた己の面目保持の爲に

日本軍部は唯當局はか。

果はむしる時期の困難に陥つた以上戦争の結

い。

し事実上生命線は切斷されたと云つてよ

小敵の船は逆過し得るかと知り。然

これた事を意味するも、性が積載り南洋實庫

より日本船々上航機及び艦艇に依り南洋實庫

島に於ける飛行場及び海軍前進根拠地は比

それには南太平洋各地のみならず今後は比

如何なる影響を齎したであらうか。

最近の聯合國比島進出は日本物資補給に

らざるであらう。

要原料品補給は近代戦争上必要不可欠か

諸君も御承知の通り石油、錫、ゴム、他の重

如く補給戦は勝敗の鍵をなすものである。

情報部編纂の眞實週報に於て居る

# 米軍比島上陸の影郷



FRONT

From Magazine, Japanese Youth: INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL NOMURA, KICHISABURO.

"Even the fact that Japan is incomparably strong and has the ability to continue impregnable today and tomorrow and the next day, in the final analysis is because she has possession of the petroleum and other vital military raw materials of the former Dutch East Indies.

"Consequently, for wartime Japan that distant spot is not to be considered as a southern extremity, because it is the precious heart-part, is it not?

"If this heart-part should be lost, it would not be a question just of air attacks on Japan itself, but the very organ that permits breathing would come to a standstill."

From Magazine, Pictorial Weekly: THE WAR OF SUPPLY IS THE KEY TO VICTORY. The war of supply decides victory or defeat.... In the end, the "war of supply" will become the key which will actually decide victory or defeat in warfare. Nay, it is already doing so.

REVERSE

Heading: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PHILIPPINE LANDING

Text: (Retranslated from Japanese) As the Pictorial Weekly, edited by the Cabinet Information Bureau, says: "The war of supply is the Key to Victory." As you know, a supply of oil, tin, rubber and other essential raw materials is absolutely necessary in carrying on modern warfare.

What does the recent advance of Allied forces into the Philippines mean in regard to Japan's supply of these materials?

It means that Allied planes and ships, not only from various bases in the South Pacific, but also from airfields and advanced Naval bases in the Philippines, are far more able than ever before to sink Japanese ships, laden with raw materials on their way from the rich southern Treasure Chest to the Japanese homeland.

A few ships may still get through, but it is correct to say that for all practical purposes the life-line has been cut.

With the supply situation in such difficulties, is it not so that the outcome of the war is, on the whole, a matter of time?

May it not be that the Japanese Militarists are continuing to fight on now merely to "save face"?



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Mil. Int. Section, Gen. Staff

1943

TO:	FOR:
Commander-in-Chief _____	Approval _____
Chief of Staff _____	Concurrence _____
Dep. Chief of Staff _____	Information _____
G-1 _____	Initials _____
G-2 _____	Issue Orders _____
G-3 _____	Nec Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G-4 _____	Signature _____
Adjutant General _____	Ret to G-2 _____
C/Engr Officer _____	File _____
C/Sig. Officer _____	Comment _____
Public Relations _____	Circulate _____
Aides de camp _____	_____
Geog. Section _____	_____
Translator Sec. _____	_____
A.I.B. _____	_____
C.O.I.C. _____	_____
U.S.A.F.F.E. _____	_____

*OB*  
Necessary action taken  
*AW*



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

ROUTING SLIP

1944

FROM *AG* \_\_\_\_\_

TO:	FOR:
Commander-in-Chief _____	Approval _____
Chief of Staff _____	Concurrence _____
Deputy C/S _____	Information _____
G-1 _____	Initials _____
G-2 _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Issue Orders _____
G-3 _____	Nec. Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G-4 _____	Note & Return _____
Adjutant General _____	*Remark & Recommendation _____
Antiaircraft Officer _____	Transmit _____
Engineer Officer _____	Signature _____
Signal Officer _____	File _____
Surgeon _____	_____
Public Relations Officer _____	_____
Chief Regulating Officer _____	_____
Hq Comdt _____	_____
Aides _____	_____
DC/S - AG - USAFFE _____	_____
Comdr. ALE _____	_____
Comdr. ANF _____	_____
Comdr. AAF _____	_____



*AWA*

\*Use Check Sheet for replying.

AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION



January 6, 1944

Commander-in-Chief  
G.H.Q.  
A.P.O. 500

Dear Sir:

As requested in your letter of December 29th, we are submitting herewith two suggested sketches of two suggested labels for gum.

Both designs are fairly similar, but the one with the white background may be a little more effective because the message stands out more prominently.

Please return whichever sketch you select, so that we may proceed immediately with the finished product.

Very truly yours,

Michael L. Stiver  
Australian Representative

Enclosures

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LIR ON  
20 AUG. 75



*Propaganda,*

*CB*



27

~~SECRET~~

AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

MS:AM  
December 30, 1943.

The Commander-in-Chief,  
G.H.Q.,  
A.P.O. 500

Dear Sir:

We have received a cable from Washington saying that they were shipping 300 copies of the October 4 issue of LIFE magazine by air. The shipment is addressed to Colonel Whitney, A.P.O. 500.

An additional 175 copies will be sent as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Michael L. Stiver

Michael L. Stiver,  
Australian Representative.

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OI  
20 AUG. 75



*Propaganda*

~~SECRET~~

AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

December 2, 1943.

Col. Courtney Whitney,  
Allied Intelligence Bureau,  
APO 500.

Dear Colonel Whitney:

We are forwarding you under separate cover 200 copies of the third edition of "Victory"

As you know "Victory" is a bi-monthly publication of the United States Government and is being distributed throughout Australia on the news stands by Gordon & Gotch (Australasia) Limited.

If additional copies of this issue are needed, we shall be glad to ship them to you.

Very truly yours,

*J. B. M. McLemore Jr.*

J. B. McLemore Jr.  
Assistant Representative,  
U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

JBM:ej.

*File*



*Propaganda*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
Mil. Int. Section, Gen. Staff

3 Dec 1943.

TO:	FOR:
1 Gen'l Willoughby <u>W</u>	Circulation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Col. Babcock	Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Capt. Temple	Information <input type="checkbox"/>
Lt. Col. Craig	Nec. Action <input type="checkbox"/>
Lt. Col. Bowen	Signature <input type="checkbox"/>
Lt. Col. Lander	File <input type="checkbox"/>
Lt. Col. Donahey	Ret to Admin <input type="checkbox"/>
Maj. Hardsocg	Approved <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Maj. McVittie	Draft <input type="checkbox"/>
Capt. Miller	Sketch Map <input type="checkbox"/>
Capt. Magruder	Overlay Map <input type="checkbox"/>
Capt. Burns	Ltr Draft <input type="checkbox"/>
Capt. McGaughey	Ck Sht Gr <input type="checkbox"/>
Capt. Baker	Folder <input type="checkbox"/>
Lt. Cheney	
Lt. Rowland	
3 Lt. Williams	
Ens. Wallsten (Navy)	
Dir. COIC	
S.O. Navy COIC	
S.O. Air COIC	
S.O. Army COIC	
M/S Sanders	
M/S Saltzstein	

*Comdt. Willoughby*  
*To Dr Hayden*  
*12/6/43*  
*Yule*  
*copy*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

ROUTING SLIP

3 DEC 1943

FROM AG

TO:	FOR:
Commander-in-Chief	Approval
Chief of Staff	Concurrence
Deputy C/S	Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G-1	Initials
G-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Issue Orders
G-3	Nec. Action
G-4	Note & Return
Adjutant General	*Remark &
Antiaircraft Officer	Recommendation
Engineer Officer	
Signal Officer	Transmit
Surgeon	
Public Relations Officer	Signature
Chief Regulating Officer	File
Hq Comdt	
Aides	
DC/S - AG - USAFFE	
Comdr. ALF	
Comdr. ANF	
Comdr. AAF	

*Brown*

\*Use Check Sheet for replying.

19





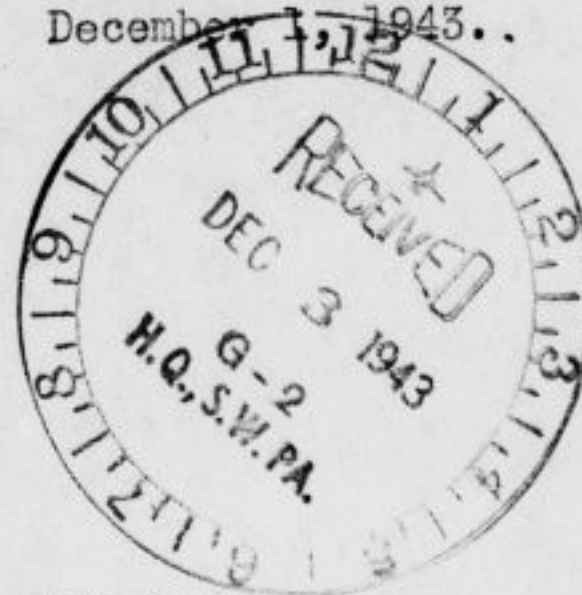
AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

G.H.Q. S.W.P.A.  
AGG. RECORDS

3 DEC 1943

040

December 1943..



Commander-in-Chief,  
G.H.Q.,  
A.P.O. 500.

Dear Sir,

For your information attached is a  
report dealing with the problem of a studio for broadcasting  
to the Philippines.

Very truly yours,

Michael L. Stiver.  
Australian Representative.



UNITED STATES

POSTAL SERVICE



~~SECRET~~

November 25, 1943

Letter No.1

Mr. Robert Sherwood  
Director, Overseas Branch  
U.S. Office of War Information  
Social Security Building  
4th & Independence  
Washington, DC

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR 01  
20 AUG. 75



Dear Mr. Sherwood:

For attention, Messrs. Barnard, Kuhn, Lattimore

Concerning the possibilities we have of obtaining proper studio facilities to broadcast the projected short-wave programmes to the Philippines, beginning in March.

---

The first possibility, which may be completely ruled out by transportation difficulties, is to obtain all of the equipment in the United States. If the equipment is sent from the States it must be designed to operate on 220 volts, 50 cycle current.

In investigating these possibilities, the only item which is unprocurable here is the pair of recording tables. I have already cabled our technical division asking them to place on order and to deliver as soon as possible two RCA tables complete with cutting heads, blowers, amplifiers and other necessary equipment, to operate on the abovementioned current. Complete details of these instruments are included in the attached report from the Postmaster-General's Department.

In addition there are the following possibilities :-

1. The Postmaster-General's Department. After a talk with Mr. Witte and two of his associates while in Melbourne last week, it appears possible that the PMG can construct for us a complete studio unit, which is their standard for use throughout Australia, if we can assist in their obtaining priorities. We believe that this help can be given with the co-operation of GHQ. The PMG equipment would not be the best, but would be adequate.
2. Amalgamated Wireless (A'sia) Limited. AWA has a first-class fully equipped studio with recording facilities which is only two blocks from our office.

Although using this would not be as satisfactory as having the studio in our present quarters, it is next best. AWA are willing to let us use this studio, but on a temporary basis only. It may be that with the support of GHQ we could requisition it for the duration. If it was decided to build our own studio wither with PMQ equipment or Signal Corps', or have it sent from the U.S. AWA studios could be used on lease basis if our studio was not ready in time.

I bring up these points so that you may have as complete a picture as possible and understand all of the factors when making any decision regarding this facility.



2 (a) Another temporary arrangement which, although economical, is not as desirable, could be made with the Australian Broadcasting Commission. They will agree on a purely temporary basis, to provide us free of charge with studio facilities and whenever possible, recording engineers and apparatus, for a period not exceeding two months. The only charges incurred would be in the case of overtime for engineering staff, and for the recording blanks and other supplies necessary for our operation.

The disadvantages are:- The studio equipment is not of the best calibre, and the matter of their not being able to guarantee recording facilities in conjunction with the studio could prove to be a serious handicap. Also, the distance of the ABC studios from our present office is such that it would mean a serious loss of time in case of last minute changes, etc.

3. Signal Corps. The other possibility is to arrange with the Signal Corps to assemble, install and maintain a studio for us in the Grace Building - our present address. Adequate space is available in our quarters. The Signal Corps section of the Army is stationed on the same floor as this office. Also, they have facilities for obtaining the necessary materials with the greatest speed.

As long as the operation of the studio will be in conjunction with GHQ, such an arrangement with the Signal Corps might be most desirable. In addition such an arrangement would automatically put the cost of constructing and maintaining a studio on a reverse lend-lease basis. This might not be possible in any of the abovementioned suggestions.

If we should make use of the PMG in constructing the studio, it might be possible, although not desirable, to arrange for the technical staff to be provided by them.

In the case of AWA, they could provide at least a part of the technical staff necessary, or could provide a complete technical staff for a portion of the time. Neither of these possibilities is desirable.

The only two workable staff arrangements, from a purely practical standpoint, would be a permanently assigned staff from the Signal Corps, or technicians sent by the OWI from the States. No reliable and well trained radio technicians are available anywhere in Australia aside from those already employed in radio work, which is a protected industry.

The following are comments and answers to questions as set forth in the PMG's report attached hereto. The paragraphs under consideration are numbered :-

- 1) The amplifiers as listed were set forth in AWA's analysis of the needs for the studio. I believe that although they were identified as "A" and "B" amplifiers they were to be used in some other circuits which are mentioned in the report. Obviously spare amplifiers would be necessary.
- 2) Considering that the studio is isolated from other broadcasting studios it would be absolutely necessary to have a complete set of spare equipment.
- 3) In addition to monitoring amplifiers for studio use would one additional amplifier be necessary for the remote monitoring in offices? There will be three remote speakers. One in Mr. Hiestand's office, one in Mr. Stiver's office, and one in my office. These remote speakers will must all separately be able to cut into the studio -
  - (i) while broadcasting or recording, or
  - (ii) to the playback equipment which will be installed in my office, or
  - (iii) to the PMG's monitoring line which we maintain for listening to broadcasts over the ABC and commercial stations.
- 4) Emergency power supply is necessary. The suggested battery equipment would probably be quite ample.
- 5) The reason for the two mixer units is to provide controls for two channels. We will at times need to record and broadcast simultaneously. We also may find it necessary to rehearse and record remote pickups simultaneously. Extreme flexibility is necessary throughout this entire



arrangement.

- 6) Three microphones used as the report sets forth would also demand that we have a fourth as a spare.
- 7) Whether the gramophones are to be mounted in the control room or on the announcer's desk is a matter which will have to be decided when more complete information as to the programme routine, staff and method of handling are available.
- 8) These switch facilities will also be determined by staff, programme routine, etc. as indicated above.
- 9) Provision should be made to record programmes from outside the studio.
- 10) The time signals will be necessary.
- 11) Is a description of the recording tables about which I have already cabled.

I am writing Mr. McKay, Chief Engineer of the Postmaster-General's Department, in reference to questions in his report, and would appreciate it very much if you would cable instructions re which of these possibilities to follow up.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Leith Stevens  
Head of the Radio Division

LS-m  
enc/PMG's report



BT

Central Administration,  
Chief Engineer's Branch,  
Treasury Gardens, Melbourne, G2  
VICTORIA.

In reply quote file No. C.E. W.494

18th November, 1943.

Dear Sir,

Proposed Studio for U.S. Office of War Information.

Further to the discussion with representatives of this Department, which took place at Mr. McMahon Ball's office on 10th November, 1943, concerning equipment that may be required to equip a studio for your office in Sydney, after having more closely examined the list of equipment which you consider you would require, a few points have arisen about which additional information is required. Reference is made to those points with which we are concerned under the various headings hereunder:—

"A" and "B" Amplifiers:

- 1) The number shown in your list as being required, is three of each. As only one pair could be required for the operation of a single studio, it is assumed that you were desirous of having the remainder provided as spares.

- 2) If the standard Departmental studio amplifier rack as used in the National Broadcasting studios were used, it would be necessary to provide an additional rack if it were desired to have a complete set of spare equipment.

Duplicate amplifying equipment is not provided in the National Broadcasting studios, as where several studios are operating in a group, it is generally possible to transfer to another studio should an equipment failure occur, but this necessity rarely arises.

The standard Departmental rack has the following equipment mounted on it:—

- 4 Pre-Amplifiers:— These raise the output levels of microphones and gramophones to a value suitable for feeding into the faders, and thus provide for three microphone circuits and one group of gramophones.
- 1 "A" Amplifier:— This amplifier operates between the fader group and the master gain control.
- 1 "B" Amplifier:— This amplifier raises the level of the programme to 6 mW, which is the level transmitted to line.
- 3) 1 Monitoring Amplifier:— This amplifier is designed to operate the two monitoring loud speakers, one in the studio, and one in the control booth.

Power Converting Equipment:— This unit provides the necessary filament and anode power to the pre-amplifiers, and the "A" and "B" amplifiers. The monitoring amplifier is equipped with its own power supply equipment.

- 4) The equipment is operated from the commercial power supply and no provision is made on the amplifier rack for emergency power supply equipment for use in the event of a power failure. An engine generator set, however, is provided in each studio group, which supplies all the necessary power to the studios when the commercial power supply fails. In the case of an isolated studio such as the

Mr. Leith Stevens,  
U.S. Office of War Information,  
8th Floor, "Grace Building",  
77 York Street,  
SYDNEY, N.S.W..

/one



one under discussion, a small set of emergency power supply equipment could be provided by means of car type storage batteries, if you consider this facility desirable.

In addition to the amplifying rack referred to above, a unit comprising six branching amplifiers will be required to provide the requisite isolation between the various transmission circuits connected to the output of the studio equipment. These branching amplifiers are mounted on 3½" panels, and usually operate at zero gain. The six would be allocated as follows:--

- 1 in transmission circuit to Sydney trunk test room,
- 1 in transmission circuit to recording equipment,
- 1 in each of the three circuits to the office monitoring loud speakers, and
- 1 spare.

#### Mixer Units:

The reason for requiring two mixer units is not apparent, and further advice on this point would be appreciated.

5)

#### Remote Control and Speaker Equipment in 3 Offices:

Further details as to what is required regarding the remote control facilities are desired.

#### Microphones:

6)

Three microphones have been specified. It is assumed that two of these will be for use within the studio, one for the Announcer, and one for the guest speaker or artist, whilst the third will be used with the talk back facility from the control booth.

#### Gramophones:

7)

As three gramophones have been specified, the question arises as to whether these should all be mounted on the Announcer's desk. If so, it is suggested that they should be at the side of the Announcer on an extension from the desk proper, thus making the table structure as a whole in the form of an "L".

The alternative to this arrangement is to place the gramophones in the control booth to be operated by the control operator.

2. Other points on which we would require information are as follows:--

#### Switching facilities for Announcer:

8)

In the National Broadcasting studios, facilities are provided on the Announcer's table which permit gramophones and microphones to be switched on and off, and change-overs made from a programme originating within the studio to an outside broadcast and vice-versa. These facilities can be provided on the Announcer's table or on the control operator's desk, whichever you prefer.

#### Outside broadcast facilities:

9)

No mention has been made of outside broadcasting facilities. These can be readily provided in the studio equipment to enable programmes to be taken from locations remote from the studio if you require them.

#### Time Signals:

10)

No doubt time signals from the Observatory, and possibly the G.P.O chimes will be required. Perhaps you can advise us on this point.

/"Caution"





"Caution" and "Broadcasting" indicating lights

It is assumed that you will require these indicating lights both inside and outside the studio.

3. The matter of the construction of the necessary amplifier racks and other associated equipment has been discussed in a preliminary way with the Contractor who has manufactured all the studio amplifier racks at present in use in the National Broadcasting studios, and he states that provided a sufficiently high priority can be obtained, he would be able to have the equipment completed by March, 1944. No doubt you will require this Department to place the Contracts for the necessary equipment once the general requirements have been decided upon.

4. This Department will be unable to obtain the recording equipment, as the only high grade equipment of this type which is considered suitable is manufactured in U.S.A. It would, therefore, be preferable for you to obtain the necessary equipment from America. A brief specification of the equipment required is as follows:—

11) 1 Dual Disc Recording Unit, comprising two 16" dual speed (78 and 33 1/3 r.p.m.) motor-driven turntables, complete with traversing gear, cutting heads, automatic recording equaliser, and play-back pick-ups. (Latter preferably diamond point).

Amplifying and associated equipment, including duplicate recording and reproducing amplifiers.

Swarf-removing device should also be provided.

Equipment to be suitable for operation from 240 Volts 50 c.p.s. power supply.

The following spares and maintenance material are also considered necessary:—

2 spare cutting heads,

1 spare motor as fitted to turntables,

1/2 gross of Sapphire recording styli to suit type of cutting heads supplied,

5000 Shadowgraphed reproducing needles for reproduction from soft-coated discs,

Lead screws for the traversing gear on the recording machines should be provided as follows:—

78 r.p.m. outside-to-in, to cut 96 grooves per inch;  
33 1/3 r.p.m., inside-to-out, to cut 112 grooves per inch.

5. I should be glad to receive the further information required in due course.

Yours faithfully,

C.V. McKay

Chief Engineer.



~~SECRET~~

AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

U.S. AIR FORCE  
AUG. RECORDS  
385-9  
25 NOV 1943

November 23, 1943.

Commander-in-Chief,  
G.H.Q.,  
A.P.O. 500.

Dear Sir,

The attached letter from the Controller of Shortwave Broadcasting may be of interest to you. We would appreciate your opinion on the matter, and whether or not you consider it worthwhile to see if we can find someone here who can speak the three languages mentioned or if not, have someone sent from the United States.

Very truly yours,

*Michael L. Stiver*

Michael L. Stiver.  
Australian Representative.

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OF  
20 AUG. 75



RT.

*Propaganda*

GRACE BUILDINGS, 77 YORK STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. TELEPHONES MA 6831 (8 LINES)

*Discovered by...*

*Dr. Hayden*

*recommends...*

*Dr Hayden*



A U S T R A L I A N B R O A D C A S T I N G C O M M I S S I O N

SHORT WAVE DEPARTMENT

375 Collins Street,  
MELBOURNE. C.I.

Dear Mike:

Some time ago you or one of your staff was asking me about the possibility of our monitoring in Tagalog. At that time we were getting Manila PIAM operating on 6140 and 9365 KCS very badly, and I hardly thought it would be useful to push ahead with the project then. Recently, however, Manila has been coming through much better. This station now broadcasts daily two news sessions, a Children's hour and one or two special talks in Tagalog, between 0900 and 0330 GMT. During the last few weeks there has been a good deal of interesting material in the English and Spanish Manila sessions, particularly about economic difficulties in the Philippines and popular restlessness arising from various economic dislocations, also some suggestion that the Filipinos are uneasy about the place being allotted them in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Last night, for example, in the Spanish session we heard such slogans as:

"We want independence from the Axis sphere"  
"Philippines for the Filipinos; Asia for the Asians".

In these circumstances I feel that if we could secure a competent monitor in Tagalog, who would need also, of course, to have a complete mastery of English, we could use him to advantage on a part-time basis; that is, for about three hours each evening.

Do you know of anyone likely to be available?

Yours sincerely,  
AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION

(Sgd.)  
W. Macmahon Ball  
Controller of Shortwave Services.

Michael L. Stiver, Esq.,  
Office of War Information,  
Asbestos House, 65 York Street,  
SYDNEY. N.S.W.



ES

0

*Dr. Hayden*

No

IV. O-3 ESTIMATE OF THE ENEMY SITUATION  
I-III. DAILY SUMMARY OF ENEMY INTELLIGENCE

DATE:

*File -*

*Announcement  
to be made  
in 1944*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS



22

C O P Y

AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

November, 17, 1943

Commander-in-Chief,  
G.H.Q.,  
A.P.O. 500.

Dear Sir,

For your information we have on our files  
photographic negatives of the following prominent Filipinos:

President Quezon.  
Vice President Osmena.  
Major R. B. Pino  
Dr. Arturo B. Rotor.  
Colonel Carlos P. Romulo.  
Colonel Manuel Nieto.  
Major General Bassilio Jose Valdez.  
Captain Pacifico Ortiz (Chaplain)  
General Jaime Hernandez.

If there are any other important Filipinos  
whose photographs you think we should have for possible future  
use, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

s/ Michael L. Stiver.

Michael L. Stiver.  
Australian Representative.



AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

November 18, 1943.

Colonel Courtney Whitney,  
Allied Intelligence Bureau,  
A.P.O. 500.

Dear Colonel Whitney,

Two hundred copies of the second issue of "Victory" were sent to you today by air, addressed as follows: "Attention Colonel C. Whitney, Allied Intelligence Bureau, A.P.O. 500.", carrying authority number S-5743-U.

If you do not receive these, I trust you will let us know.

Very truly yours,



Michael L. Stiver.  
Australian Representative.

RT.

I told Col Diller to pass this message to you when I spoke with him this PM. They would be at Archer Field and are in 4 packages of 50 each -  
MS.

19643

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

I-III: DAILY SUMMARY OF ENEMY INTELLIGENCE

IV: G-2 ESTIMATE OF THE ENEMY SITUATION

No.

DATE:



Mr. Victor Williams

Do you care? Or

retain carbon copy, of  
attached, in a  
my file on - Political  
Propaganda?

William

we could they broadcast to my

ABC cards almost all

1  
SFC



IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
NATIONAL DEFENSE ACADEMY HAS  
APPROVED THE FOLLOWING  
RECOMMENDATION



Mr. Victor Williams

Do you care? Or  
retain carbon copy, of  
attached, in a  
ring file on: Political  
Development?

William



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject:

From: P.R.S.

To: Chief of Staff

Date: 18 Sept 43

Of interest to know that the Japs have permitted the Philippine people to be informed of the surrender of ITALY. The following enemy broadcasts are quoted for your information:

FILIPINOS' CALM RECEPTION OF BADOGLIO SURRENDER. (10th September)

MANILA: The man in the street calmly received the news of the BADOGLIO surrender being more interested in the impending independence of the country.

Filipino opinion on the ITALIAN situation is summed up by one as follows: "No matter what course of events in Europe take, the Philippines will enjoy the fruit of coming independence. We are also certain of our victory which will mean the safeguard of Philippines' liberty and no more kowtowing to Anglo-Americans."

11th September 1943

MANILA: Referring to the surrender of the BADOGLIO regime to the Anti-Axis, the tribune this morning emphasized, "politically and strategically Nippon's position in GEA has not been affected by recent developments." It pointed out, "Emancipated Asia is marching onward, onward with united purpose and their spirit cannot be damaged by changes in Europe. And Nippon armed forces are standing firm in impenetrable bastions for the defence of Asia, poised to counter with destructive thrusts any enemy pressure which may be expected to come to pass. The Tribune emphasized that both Nippon and Germany had prepared for every exigency in close liaison and they now are more determined than ever to fight until complete annihilation of the Anglo-Saxons. The Tribune asserted that as for the Philippines, "All we need is to concentrate on the task in hand of building up the new Philippines which in the very near future will realize its independence."

CW  
C. W.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

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(Do not remove from attached sheets)

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C. W.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
Mil. Int. Section, Gen. Staff

16 Nov 1943

TO:	FOR:
Commander-in-Chief _____	Approval _____
Chief of Staff _____	Concurrence _____
Dep. Chief of Staff _____	Information _____
G-1 _____	Initials _____
G-2 _____	Issue Orders _____
G-3 _____	Nec Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G-4 _____	Signature _____
Adjutant General _____	Ret to G-2 _____
C/Engr Officer _____	File _____
S/Sig. Officer _____	Comment _____
Public Relations _____	Circulate _____
Aides de camp _____	_____
Geog Section _____	_____
Translator Sec _____	_____
✓ A.I.B. <i>PRS (Col Whitney)</i> _____	_____
C.O.I.C. _____	_____
U.S.A.F.F.E. _____	_____

*copy*



*Propaganda*

~~SECRET~~

16 November 1943

PARAPHRASE OF MESSAGE NR 498 15TH FROM WASHINGTON TO GHQ SWPA

THE TECHNICIANS WORKING ON PROJECT OUR TWO EIGHT ZERO NOVEMBER  
TEN NEED TWENTY OR MORE NOTES EACH DENOMINATION FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES  
WDGBI BY POUCH SEND

STRONG

Note: Message 280 referred to above stated that work on request in  
attached letter was being started and that War Department  
would keep us informed of progress.

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OI  
20 AUG. 75



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A.P.O. 500,  
15 October 1943.

COPY  
AG 121.4 (15 Oct 43)B

SUBJECT: Japanese Military Currency.

TO : The Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.  
(Att: A. C. of S., G-2, Far Eastern Group).

1. It is requested that steps be taken to reproduce, for use in the Philippines, ten million Pesos (P10,000,000) of Japanese occupation currency.
2. Herewith are samples of such currency in the following denominations:
  - a. 5 new Ten Peso bills.
  - b. 3 old Ten Peso bills.
  - c. 10 new Five Peso bills (differing in color shading on backs).
  - d. 5 new One Peso bills.
  - e. 5 new Fifty Centavo bills.
  - f. 7 old Fifty Centavo bills.
  - g. 6 old Ten Centavo bills.

The old bills are included to give information as to changes in the red serial letters appearing on the face of the bills. Apparently the "P" indicates Philippines, and the second letter has been reported (not confirmed) to represent each issue, i.e., the first lot issued "PA", second "PB", etc.

3. It is requested that the ten million Pesos (P10,000,000) be prepared in the following denominations, to represent old bills:

a.	Ten Peso bills . . . . .	5,000,000
b.	Five Peso bills . . . . .	3,000,000
c.	One Peso bills . . . . .	1,500,000
d.	Fifty Centavo bills . . . . .	<u>500,000</u>
Total - -		P10,000,000

4. It is requested that one million pesos (P1,000,000), approximately the proportion indicated above, be dispatched to this theater by air as soon as available and that the balance be dispatched by water transport.

For the Commander-in-Chief:

B. M. FITCH,  
Colonel, A. G. D.,  
Adjutant General.

1 Incl:  
Samples as listed in para. 1.

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR 001  
20 AUG. 75



~~SECRET~~

AMERICAN LEGATION

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

October 19, 1943.

G.H.Q. S.W.P.A.  
AGO. RECORDS  
38519  
20 OCT 1943

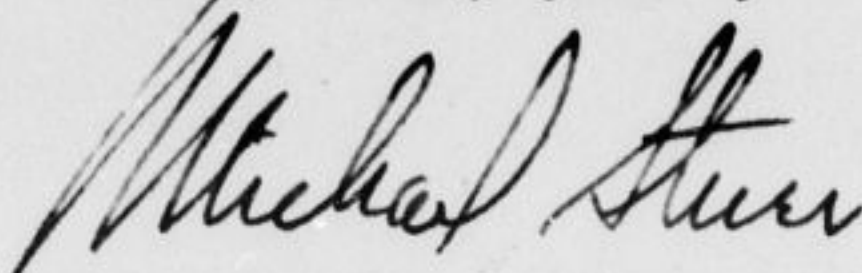
Commander-in-Chief,  
G.H.Q., S.W.P.A.,  
A.P.O. 500.

Dear Sir,

Attention Colonel Courtney Whitney.

The balance of the first half of the 20,000 ration bars ordered, were shipped from here on October 15 by goods train. They were addressed the same as the previous shipment that went by passenger train.

Very truly yours,



Michael L. Stiver.  
Australian Representative.

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LIR 01  
20 AUG. 75

MLS/RT.





7

~~SECRET~~

AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

MS:AM  
October 9, 1943.

G.H.Q. S.W.P.A.  
AGO. RECORDS  
385.9  
10 OCT 1943

The Commander-in-Chief,  
G.H.Q.,  
A.P.O. 500

Attention Colonel Whitney.

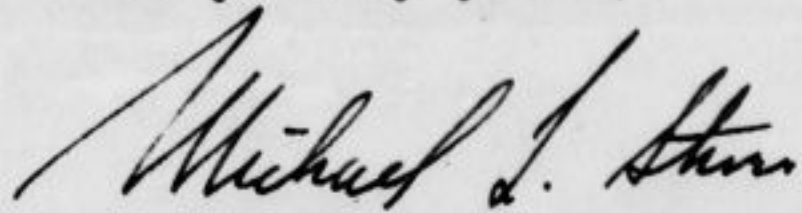
Dear Sir:

As promised, I cabled O.W.I. Washington yesterday, asking how soon they could start shipment of sewing kits, matches and cigarettes recently ordered.

I also informed them that you were arranging with San Francisco for air priorities for 100-lbs. of each item, and that the balance were to be sent by fastest water shipment. Since all these items are very light in weight, 100-lbs. would mean a considerable quantity of each.

As suggested, the air priority people in San Francisco should notify Mr. Lattimore when the priority is received. He will arrange for the delivery of the material as soon as it reaches the West Coast.

Very truly yours,



Michael L. Stiver,  
Australian Representative.

*File*

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR ON  
20 AUG 75



*Propaganda*



AMERICAN LEGATION

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

October 9, 1943

Handwritten scribbles and marks at the top right of the page.

Faint, mostly illegible typed text in the center of the page, possibly representing the main body of a letter or report.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

~~SECRET~~

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject :

From : P.R.S.

To : Chief of Staff

Date : 28 August 1943

Propaganda

25 August 1943

Broadcast

TOKIO. News in Morse (English)

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE PREPARATIONS. Manila: The approval of the draft for the proposed constitution of the Philippines is expected as a result of a series of meetings held by the Drafting Committee and the Preparatory Commission of the Philippines since 9.00 a.m. this morning. The drafting body convened in the Malacanan Palacio this morning in order to discuss the latest amendments to the document, after which it proceeded to the residence of Manuel Roxas, one member of the PCPI. The conference then went to the Manila Hotel for a third sitting, in order to submit the revised draft to the plenary session of the entire commission. Members discussed the organic law, finally adjourning for lunch. Although no announcement has been made, it is understood that many outstanding problems have been solved. Judge (Proseso) Sebastian, Executive Secretary of the PCPI, is coordinating the amendments adopted at today's meeting with a view to incorporating them in the last draft of the constitution, to be submitted for final consideration. Dr. Jose Laurel presided over today's conferences as the pace of the discussions was accelerated, and the work reached the final stages.

The above enemy broadcast comment is of interest in disclosing the nature of the "cooperation" the Japs are receiving from ROXAS. Note that although the latter was appointed on the Independence Commission it has to adjourn to his residence in order to secure any measure of his participation.

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C.W.


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G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA, CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from sheets)

From	To	Date	Remarks
AIB FRS	G-2	June 10/43	<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>This is certainly the proper type of propaganda for employment. However, the following practical difficulties appear:</p> <p><u>Transportation:</u> Submarine transportation only is currently available (concerning which OWI knows nothing or should know nothing) and the space is very limited. Certainly our guerilla friends would rather have bullets or other similar practical cargo to occupy such space than propaganda leaflets if the choice were left to them.</p> <p><u>Distribution:</u> Proper distribution among the people would be both difficult and hazardous. The only effective way for distribution of this type of propaganda is by plane over populated areas which is now impossible.</p> <p><u>Dialect:</u> Note that Tagolag is the dialect selected which would obviate its usefulness except in the northern provinces where we now have little contact. This of course could be rectified.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing practical difficulties I am inclined to the view that this form of propaganda would be premature at the present time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CW. C. W.</p>
G-2	Col Whittier	10/June	<p>Leaflets would not be considered. Have you any comment regarding the use of such "line" on the radio? It is pretty strong on promises.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kawser</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><del>SECRET</del></p>

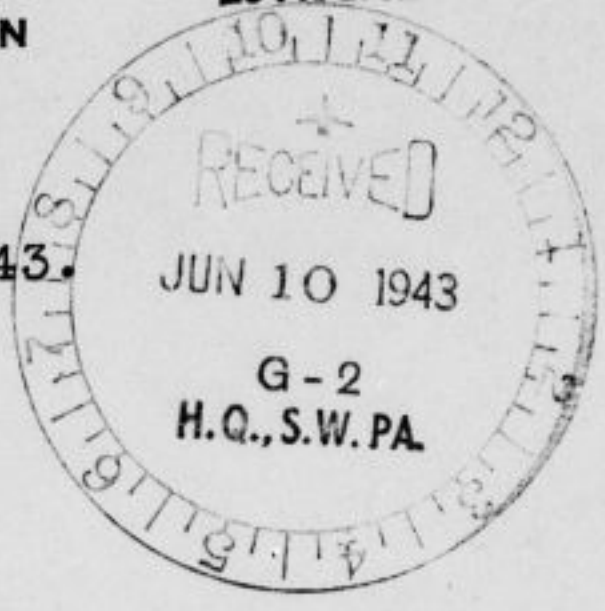
*Propaganda*

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AMERICAN LEGATION  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

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PF:AM  
June 9, 1943.



Colonel van S. Merle-Smith,  
Executive G.2,  
G.H.Q., S.W.P.A.,  
A.P.O. 500



Dear Colonel Merle-Smith,

Attached is a rough draft of both sides of a leaflet which I feel will be very useful in the Philippines.

If you approve of the idea, we would like to produce it here in English, Spanish, and Tagalog.

I would like to request the co-operation of your Filipino language experts in translating the leaflet into Tagalog and Spanish. The times given here are Pacific war time. I do not know in which time belt the Philippines have been placed. I think it would be better to give Philippines times in the leaflets, and if you can tell me what time they are using, we can convert it.

As I visualise the completed leaflet, it would carry photographs of President Roosevelt and General MacArthur on the front, under the headline "The Voice of America is the Voice of Freedom."

Sincerely yours,

Pat Frank,  
Assistant Representative.

Encl.

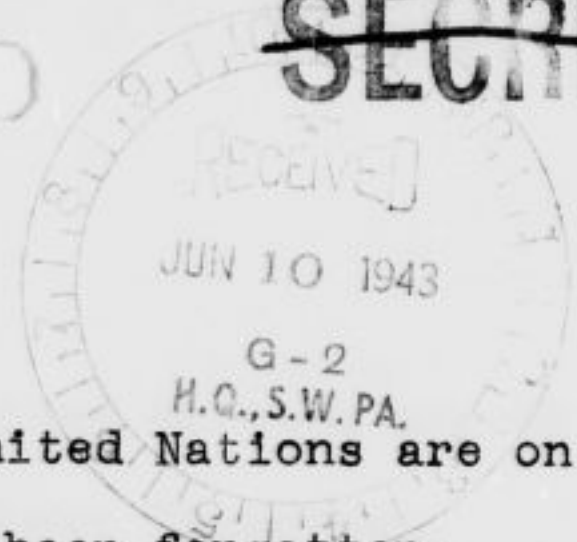
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THE VOICE OF AMERICA  
IS THE VOICE OF FREEDOM

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OF  
20 AUG. 75

~~SECRET~~



The hour of Liberation is closer. The United Nations are on the march to Victory. The Philippines have not been forgotten.

Have you heard the truth of how the war is going?

Did you hear of it when the most powerful Japanese striking fleet was decisively defeated in the Battle of Midway, with the loss of four aircraft carriers?

Did you hear of the swift recapture of the island of Attu in the Aleutians by American troops--while the Japanese Navy dared not come out and give battle?

Did you hear of the slaughter of the Japanese, and the defeat of their fleets, in the Solomon Islands?

When did you learn that all the Axis forces had been driven from Africa, with two hundred and fifty thousand Germans and Italians surrendering? Did you know that the Mediterranean is opened again to our shipping, so that more supplies can move to the Pacific?

Did you know what happened to the Japanese in New Guinea, and how their reinforcements were killed almost to the last man in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea?

Do you know that at this moment Chinese armies, supported by American bombing planes and pursuit squadrons, are driving the Japanese further and further towards the sea?

All these victories were victories for the Philippines, for the Philippines are one of the United Nations.

There will be more victories. There will be victories until at last every Japanese is driven from the Philippines--until the cities of Japan lay in ashes and in ruins.

General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, Air Force, and Navies in the Southwest Pacific, has pledged himself to return.

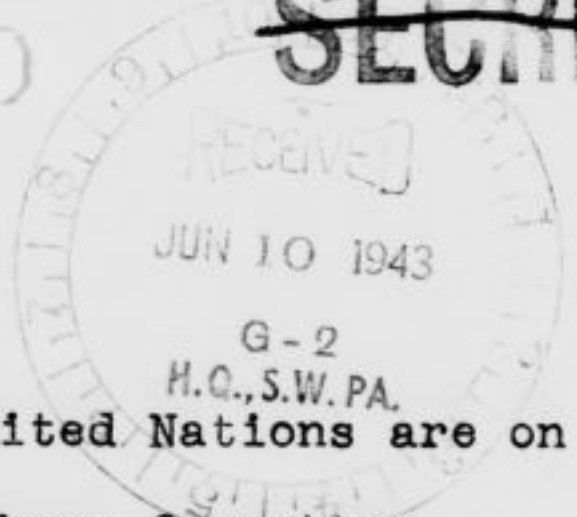
President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have announced that only two words will be accepted from Japan--and these words are "unconditional surrender."

The hour of your Liberation is closer--much closer than it was a year ago, or even a few months ago. As the hour approaches, listen to the Voice of America, and you will hear how the civilized world is marching towards you, to strike away the chains of Japanese tyranny and terror.



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~~SECRET~~

SCHEDULE OF AMERICAN BROADCASTS DIRECTED TO THE PHILIPPINES

<u>STATION</u>	<u>KILOCYCLES</u>	<u>TIMES</u> (Note: All times are Pacific War Time)
KGEI	7250	10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
KRCA	9490	10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
KWY	7565	5.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.
KWU	15355	4.45 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
KES-2	8930	3.15 a.m. to 10 a.m.
KWID	7230	10 p.m. to 11.57 p.m.

\* \* \* \* \*

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
NEWS	KGEI )	Tagalog	2.30 a.m.
	KRCA )		
	KGEI )	Tagalog	3.00 to 3.15 a.m.
KRCA )			
VICTORY FOR THE PHILIPPINES (1)	KWY	Tagalog	7.00 to 7.15 a.m.
	KGEI )	English, Ibanag, Ilocano, Pangasinan, or Pampango, Hiligaynon	2.45 to 3.00 a.m.
	KRCA )		
VICTORY FOR THE PHILIPPINES (2)	KWU	(Above languages)	5.15 to 5.30 a.m.
	KWY	English Moro Cebuano Bicolano Tagalog	5.45 to 6.00 a.m.
	KWU	(Above languages)	6.15 to 6.30 p.m.
FREEDOM FOR PHILIPPINES	KGEI )	English	3.15 to 3.30 a.m.
	KRCA )		
	KGEI )	English	6.45 to 7.00 a.m.
KRCA )			
NEWS FOR PHILIPPINES	KES-2 )	Tagalog	6.15 to 6.30 a.m.
	KWY		
	KWU	Tagalog	5.45 to 6.00 p.m.
THIS WEEK IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY	KWU	English	6.00 to 6.15 p.m.
FILIPINO LOOKS AT THE NEWS	KWY	English	Mon. 6.05 to 6.15 a.m.
			Sun. 6.35 to 6.45 a.m.
FILIPINO LOOKS AT THE NEWS	KWY	English	Tues, thru Sat. 6.05 to 6.15 a.m.

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MICARTIB  
ARCHIVE

May 31, 1943.

MEMORANDUM :  
TO : Col. Whitney.

PHILIPPINE PROPAGANDA.

1. Attached extracts of letter from O.W.I. and copies of messages between O.W.I., Sydney and their New York office, forwarded for your information and consideration.
2. Hand press and mimeograph machines are for possible shipment to Philippines and will be sent you as soon as received here.
3. Propaganda gadgets referred to were given to Col. Ind for necessary action Philippine Regional Section.
4. Other extracts and copies of messages concern matters of propaganda policy. Will discuss details with you. A.B.C. 50 k.w. transmitter referred to in Mr. Stiver's letter of 28 May, is Australian, through lend-lease, and will not be in operation before November.

3 Incls. - as above.

*Van S. M-S*  
VAN. S. MERLE-SMITH,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Actg. A. C. of S., G-2.



*Propaganda. (Newfile)*



May 31, 1943.

EXTRACTS FROM O.W.I. LETTER OF MAY 28, 1943 TO COLONEL MERLE SMITH.

\* \* \* \* \*

As requested we are shipping addressed to you the 40 lb. hand press and two miniature mimeograph machines recently received by us. Rather than unpack the press and assemble it here, we are sending it unassembled, and when Mr. Frank returns from the North he will put it together. On the other hand, you may want one of your men to assemble it immediately.

\* \* \* \* \*

If you require any of the propaganda gadgets left with you on Tuesday, I trust you will advise us of the quantities and the language changes necessary.

\* \* \* \* \*

You may also wish to go on record to some extent regarding the matter of time being made available to us for broadcasting to the Philippines when the new A.B.C. 50 k.w. transmitter is ready for operation.

Very truly yours,

Michael L. Stiver.  
Australian Representative.



Sherwood - Office of War Information

Stiver - Office of War Information

C-76

We all greatly appreciated your cable and understand the position. G.H.Q. approved at a recent meeting of the appointment of an O.W.I. man for Brisbane for closer liaison. The necessity for taking a greater interest in the whole psychological warfare effort as set up under the Allied Committee was also seen by them, and they are vitally interested in plans for more intensive efforts in the Philippines. The various aspects making this situation fairly complicated have no doubt been reported by Stern. We therefore hope that you can come soonest for surely you would help put us on solid foundation with your broader understanding of O.W.I. functions and military relations. In addition, after you have seen the situation first hand I believe the chances would be infinitely better for finding the right man for Brisbane. It is also essential that we establish as soon as possible a clear definition of policy on the news and information job, and a better working program between this Outpost, the Legation here and our office at home. I suggest that you send no new personnel before your visit. Also as mentioned in my letter of May 24 to Linen select no Philippine staff. Concerning this personnel G.H.Q. have some suggestions of which they will advise us later.

Sherwood

May 28, 1943

A-2802



COPY

OUTGOING CABLE

Lattimore Linen, Office of War Information,  
Stiver, Office of War Information.

May 28, 1943.

C.77

A request has been made by G.H.Q. that you send via Signal Corps daily with drop copy to us, translated in English, sample script or digest of scripts that will enable them and us to have a complete and constant picture of the basic line adopted concerning all propaganda which is beamed on the Philippines. Should you be of the opinion that it would be sufficient to fully acquaint us with your efforts if this were supplied every other day or less often, please advise.

Lattimore Linen

May 28, 1943 A 2801

