

Back Issue of Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin': (Bulletin Aug 1960)

Back issues of the Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin' are now available. The issues available span the period from 1937 to 2022. The MPHS is a non-profit organization for philatelists and stamp collectors interested in the collecting and studying of the postal aspects of all wars and military actions of all countries, including soldiers' campaign covers, naval mail, occupation and internment covers, patriotics, propaganda, V-mail, censorship and similar related material.

You are encouraged to join the MPHS to realize the additional benefits of membership. See: <http://militaryphs.org/membership>

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US Marine Corps Branch Numbers and Organization During Korean Conflict

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COVER CLUB



BULLETIN

August 1960

Whole No. 21

Flight of Ideas

Ireland's long fight for Independence was rounded up in the early 1920's. Read recently of covers that had various labels on them from Ireland - "Opened under Marshal Law" -- "Censored by the I.R.S.". In 1916 many liberation stamps went into circulation. The Celtic Cross design which inspired the regular 3d, 10d, and 11d stamps was perhaps the commonest and was soon banned by the English. Who has covers such as these?

Cipolli reports new AAF numbers as follows: 85 from Norway, 153 from Cambodia, 271 from Karachi, and 380 from Istanbul. 85 has been in Norway for some time but all mail was cancelled in England at APO 124. Now they have their own cancel.

Just received a cover from Fairbanks, Alaska with a cachet of the "Drift Station Bravo Ice Island T-3/Lat 71-50 N. Long 160-04" with a map of the top of the world. Nice item for my Alaska collection.

Thanks for the covers Dept. Foster, Willinger, Porter, Cipolli, Baker.

Some more books hot off the press: "The Ignorant Armies" by E.M. Halliday, Harper & Bros. \$4.50, tells of the fight in Siberia after WW-1. New books from Gov't. Printing Office: "USS Triton, First Submerged Circumnavigation, 1960", D 201.2; t73 45¢. "The German Northern Theatre of Operations, 1940-45, D 101.22; 20-271, \$2.75 // U.S. Army in WW-II - Chronology, 1941-1945 \$4.75 D 114.7; C46 // Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships, Vol. 1 (Ships with names beginning with A or B) D207.10:1 \$3.00 additional volumes will come out in future.

Have decided to start a question and we hope answer Dept. in this bulletin. Send in any questions on covers, wars, cancellations, etc. -- we will publish it with a number and wait for members to drop a line to the bulletin editor. When sending in answer, use the Question number (#). We will number them consecutively, month after month.

The 100th anniversary of the Civil War is nearly on us. In the next year or two there will be a lot of articles (new ones we hope) on Civil War covers. Much like TB seals, the unique SANITARY FAIR stamps of the Civil War were sold to raise funds to aid soldier's relief work. They were authorized by the Sanitary Fair Commission which had been approved by the War Dept., and had their first days at the great cities. They were good for drop letters within the fairgrounds, or for carrying to the nearest U.S. post office. These Sanitary Fairs paved the way for the American Red Cross whose founding is accredited to Clara Barton. Scott's catalog states that the Sanitary Fair stamps occupy a position midway between carrier and private post stamps. Those listed in the catalogue are the Albany, N.Y. Bazaar Post Office; Boston, Mass. Sailor's Fair; Brooklyn and New York Metropolitan Fairs; Great Central Fair of Philadelphia; Soldiers Fair of Springfield, Mass. and Stamford, Conn. The eagle leads in design.

Wanted to Buy or Exchange

Civil War Naval Covers

Naval Postmarks, 1908-1922

Capt. H. F. Rommell, U.S.N.

27 Red Cross Avenue

Newport, Rhode Island

Secretary's Report

During the summer vacation months, things slow down quite a bit with activity in our group, therefore there isn't too much to report. I rely a great deal on members sending in news items that will fit in our bulletins.

Very sorry to announce that Member No. 287, Miss Nellie B. Sergent has passed away. Miss Sergent had collected Greeting cards from service men, also had a very fine air mail collection, all of which she had willed to The Congressional Library in Washington, D. C.

Member George Hammerschmidt sent in the following additional information in connection with items in the June Bulletin; (1) The 3 pfg. Hitler stamps overprinted Gothic "Feldpost" and used by German troops trapped in the Ruhr Basin have some copies printed on the back "Dr. Dubs". (2) Further information regarding Canadian Army in Egypt in 1943 may be found in Volume 11, of the Canadian Army in the Second War entitled "The Canadians in Italy" by Lt. Col. G.W.L. Nicholson, currently available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Hammerschmidt also calls attention to a booklet entitled "Cancellations of the Third Reich, 1933 - 1945" by James N. Holt, 263 E. Dr., Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

This booklet is a comprehensive guide to the various cancellations of The Third Reich and presents to the collector a method of distinguishing between the various types.

This publication includes (1) Special Cancellations, (Sonder stempel)., (2) Hitler Birthday Cancellations, (3) Day of the Stamp Cancel (Tag der Briefmarke.) (4) Commemorative Cancellations, and (5) Cancellations of the Occupied Areas including "Dienstpost and Special and Commemorative Cancellations of Bohemia-Moravia and General Government. Mr. Holt's selling price is \$1.00.

The members who attended the War Cover Club gathering at Winfred Grandy's home in New Haven, Conn. on Sunday, June 12, had a swell time there. The feature was Dr. Henry Cody who showed two albums of emergency cancelled covers, all of the covers were cancelled in different towns in France shortly after the Germans overran France. At that time the Post Offices were disorganized, and the postal workers had to make do with what they had in order to keep the mail moving. Harvey Crowell had an album of Siberia covers, and also showed us two letters written by General John J. Pershing, museum pieces I would call them. Needless to say that Mr. & Mrs. Grandy are always very hospitable.

Member Harry Weymer recently took a one month vacation trip to Japam where he picked up many nice items of stamps and covers. He claims that it was an interesting, exciting vacation.

Bill Olcheski, stamp editor of the Air Force Times, Army Times and Navy Times is sponsoring a contest in his column to guess the number of covers that will be cancelled on the first day for "Employ the Physically Handicapped" commemorative stamp to be issued on August 28, 1960 in New York City. The contest is open to all readers of the papers mentioned. Many prizes will be given to the ones who guess the closest to the actual number cancelled. Full details and contest rules are published in the Times Publication of each issue. Write to the Army Times Publishing co., 2020 - M St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Here is something I picked up in P.O. Bulletin No. 19941, Established in fourth Class Post Offices, July 1, 1951. - Marshall Islands - Majoro; Mariana Islands - Saipan; Carolina Islands - Ponape, Truk, Koror, and Yap. To be supplied from Guam by boat and air transportation, to be operated by the government of the "Trust Territory", all to be in "Care of Postmaster, Guam, Guam.

Japanese Soldiers Mail of the Russo-Japanese War

- Harry Weymer -

The Postal Cards and covers used by the Japanese servicemen during the Russo-Japanese war are readily available through correspondents in Japan. It is a fortunate circumstance that they are so common at this late date when so many other Japanese philatelic items of more recent origin, originally issued in large quantities, are so difficult to obtain.

In Japan there is a minor interest in collecting this mail and it is offered in their auctions. Prices vary widely, depending on the type of stationery, type of cancel and its legibility. Unlike the soldier mail of the Pacific War, which was rarely postmarked, this mail has both the "Field" and "destination" postmarks and, in addition, soldiers generally wrote out their complete military address.

The "Field" postmark was always of the familiar two bar type without comb (often referred to as the "experimental postmark of 1901-1905"), and the destination postmark was of the single bar type unless it happened to go to one of the few cities in Japan using the same two bar postmark at that time. The Field postmarks are easy to learn to read and the American collector who will take the trouble to learn to recognize these characters may make his first step in acquiring a working knowledge of Japanese writing.

In the top segment of the postmark are usually always the ideographs showing the Army—either the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th Army, written right to left and expressed as either DAI ICHI GUN, DAI NI GUN, or DAI YO GUN. The character "GUN" is the first character in the printed frank of soldier mail that reads GUNJI YUBIN and the middle one will be either ICHI, NI, SAN or YO which are probably the first Japanese characters one will learn as they are certainly the easiest of all in the language to recognize. After reading this top line you will know with which of the four Field Armies the writer was attached.

In the middle segment is the date in Roman numerals reading day, month and year of the Meiji Era from right to left and plain to most of us. In the lower segment are usually shown the number of the FIELD POSTOFFICE expressed by the characters, from right to left, DAI ICHO YA SEN KYOKU -- meaning literally FIRST FIELD WAR OFFICE. Again it is easy to reanslate because only the second character from the right (the ordinal number) changes and these are limited to no more than the 13th Field Post Office, making it only necessary to know how to read the Japanese characters from one to thirteen. The majority of mail bears this particular postmark and the tyro can learn to read it in a short time.

This commonest type of Field Post Office cancel is not illustrated in the Specialized Catalogue of the postage stamps of Japan (Kitte Bunka Philatelic Society 1959), however, on page 22 of the illustrations 49 to 54 do show some of the other postmarks of the Russo-Japanese War mail that will be found. Illustrations 49 to 52 all do show the characters for DAI -YA SEN KYOKU on the bottom line, which will help you to learn what they look like.

The translation of each of these illustrations is:

- No. 49 Oryohho Army No. 6 Field P.O., 6 July 38 Meiji.
- No. 50 No. 13 Independent Army, No. 1 Field P.O., 3 August 38 Meiji.
- No. 51 Army at Eastern Korea, No. 3 Field P.O., 30 October 38 Meiji.
- No. 52 Ryoto Q. M., No. 10 Field P.O. 17 June 38 Meiji.
- No. 53 Kanto, Temporary No. 1 P.O., 19 December 38 Meiji.
- No. 54 Ryojun Field P.O. 31 August 39 Meiji.

Of these illustrations, No. 52 and 53 will be seen regularly, but the others are very rare.

To further aid in the classification of a collection, at this point it should be explained the Japanese employed Four Field Armies in the Russo-Japanese War (1st-2nd-3rd and 4th), also a Sakhalin Army which occupied parts of Karafuto.

The First Army moved from Seoul and Chinnampo up through Korea, crossed the Yalu at Antung and up to Liaoyang. (Some soldiers of the 12th Division of this Army state they walked all the way). The 2nd Army moved up from the southern part of the Liaoyang Peninsula to Liaoyang. The 3rd Army operated in the southern part of the Liaoyang Peninsula. The 4th Army moved from Takushan (which is west of Antung). These are the general movements of the different Field Armies as a guide to the philatelist.

The DIVISIONS of the Field Armies shown in my collection are:

1st Army	2 - 3 - 9 - 12
2nd Army	2 - 3 - 4 - 8
3rd Army	1 - 4 - 7 - 9
4th Army	10 - 14

It is probable that in those times a division would be as many as 20,000 men, making a total in the field of 280,000 men actually in Division Units. I would like to know of postmarks from other Divisions if they exist.

The Field Post Offices of the different Armies I have seen are:

1st Army	1 - 2 - 4 - 8 - 10 - 11 - 12
2nd Army	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 7 - 10 - 11 - 13
3rd Army	2 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10
4th Army	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 7 - 9 - 10

Other Organizations with Field Post Office cancels that I have seen were:

Ryoto QM Depot - Kanto Army - Anto Garrison - Field Hospitals - Yalu Amnok River Army and Oryokko Army.

The mail sent by soldiers while in Japan usually employed postal stationery or postage stamps, however, the franked stationery was used in some cases which hints there was a complicated ruling in effect which would be difficult to learn at this late date. This mail all moved through civilian Post Offices and bears the normal City cancellations of the one-bar type. There are occasional letters mailed from Japan cancelled with the Field Postmark of the Unit, but they are so uncommon it may have been that these cancels were improperly employed as it appears these cancels were for use overseas only.

Mail sent from Korea is in the same category - some franked and some stamped hints that the "frank" was properly used only when the writer was either in a certain part of the country or in a certain type of organization. All of this mail was posted through the Korean civilian Post Offices and bears the One-bar cancels in use in the various Korean Cities at the time showing the name of the City and date. None of the mail from Korea bears Field Post Office cancels.

The distribution of the mail according to origin points is as follows:

China 82% - Japan 7% - Korea 6% - Karafuto 1% - Formosa .5% - Not Shown 3.5%

Here is a detailed study of the types of cards, covers and letter sheets that comprise this mail and their comparative rarity:

Cards:

Type 1 - Gunji Yubin characters (many varieties)	45%
2 - "Official Cards"	3%
3 - Copies of "Official Cards"	6%
4 - Provisionals (Many of these were the popular "New" hand colored post cards mainly with pictures of girls) the words GUNJI YUBIN imprinted as a "frank"	11%

Covers:

Type 1 - GUNJI YUBIN characters	1%
2 - Provisionals (see remarks below)	18%

Letter Sheets:

Type 1 - GUNJI YUBIN characters	15%
2 - Provisionals	2%

It is unusual that only a few of the covers look as though they were officially printed and the balance were produced "provisionally" by the writers - made up by themselves in any convenient manner. It is also noted that the covers did not bear any censor marks, which are nearly always found on cards. This would suggest use of the covers by only officers who censored their own mail but this is not the case as some of the writers were non-coms.

The best produced of all the stationery was a letter sheet, always printed alike on the outside, in blue, but on the inside were innumerable varieties of lithographed drawings and pictures. Many of these were quite fancy and some indicate the names of the printers or donors. One letter sheet of this type was printed by JIJI-SHIMPO-SHA (one of the largest newspapers in Japan) after the staff of the saved 6,800 yen by economizing for a year and then used the money for the printing. This modest story is imprinted on the sheets.

Personal chops were used for censor markings and it is unusual that on postal cards as many as seven were applied. Only the postal cards were treated in this manner, the covers and letter sheets rarely show any of these chops. It is a mystery why the postal cards were so thoroughly censored unlike the covers and letter sheets. The censor apparently did not do much except apply their chops as text is rarely blocked out. The censors were either unconcerned with security or careless as many of the writers state where they were located and give details about their movements and military activities that would not pass modern censors.

Some units had special large chops which were applied in red on mail to show the writers organization. A few of these were:

9th Division - Bridge Builder Section, 1st Co., 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Ammunition Dump, Imperial Guard Division, 52nd Regiment, Second Reserve, 1st Battalion Infantry, No. 1 Battalion, No. 18 Regiment.

In 1904, "Official Cards" were printed by the Japanese with intended use by Government Offices but within two months of their issue many of them were over-printed "Military Mail" and distributed to the soldiers for their use. The over-print accurs printed, handstamped, written and sometimes left off altogether. Private printers who made stationery for use of the soldiers then started making many imitations of these cards and then also made imitations of the current Japanese postal stationery, which certainly showed an indifferent attitude on the part of the Ministry of Communications.

United States Marine Corps Branch Numbers and Organizations during the Korean Action
By Stanley C. Jersey

Forward echelon, 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force

The forward echelon of the 1st Marine Division left the United States as a Provisional Marine Brigade assembled around the 5th Marines (5th Marine Regiment) and 12867 Unit 5 was assigned to serve this force. This was the only Marine ground command in the action until the Inchon landing when the entire 1st Division was committed.

The following list represents all the branch numbers that operated during the action.

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>Organization Served</u>
NY Branch 12867	1st Marine Division
NY Branch 12867 Unit 1	11th Marine Division
NY Branch 12867 Unit 2	Separate Battalion
NY Branch 12867 Unit 3	1st Shore Party
NY Branch 12867 Unit 4	1st Marine Division
NY Branch 12867 Unit 5	5th Marine Division
NY Branch 12867 Unit 6	1st Marine Division
NY Branch 12867 Unit 7	HQ., BN. 1st Marine Division
NY Branch 12867 Unit 8	7th Marine Regiment
NY Branch 14009	1st Marine Aircraft Wing
NY Branch 14009 Unit 1	Marine Air Group 12
NY Branch 14009 Unit 2	MMSS-1, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing
NY Branch 14009 Unit 3	Marine Air Group 33
NY Branch 14010	1st Provisional Casual Company
NY Branch 14010 Unit 1	Marine Directory Section (Navy No. 850, Japan)
NY Branch 14011	1st Comabt Service Battalion
NY Branch 14012	1st Armored Amph. Battalion
NY Branch 14021	1st 90 MM Gun Battalion

This list is about as complete as could be and should hel War Cover collectors identify covers from this area and I have left the detailed work to others who may have a greater interest in this field than the writer. The basic information is here and you are urged to form a small group who may care to further investigate the Marine Corps Postal Service during the Korea action.

James Russell is in charge of all data pertaining to the Korean War and members who have further information to add to the above, please send it along to Mr. Russell at 2209 Brighton St., Philadelphia 49, Pa.

Want to Buy		
Covers of Anglo-Boer War, Egypt - Postage Prepaid of World War II, Sudan, British African Colonies, FPO, APO, Censored, EAF, APO-U-MPK of South Africa, etc. Prompt reply assured.		
Walter Bjork	139 80 - 85th Drive	Jamaica 35, N.Y.

U.S. A.P.O.'s Navals		
Recently acquired - Your Choice - 10¢ each		
Let me send you 100 different for you to browse through, take what you want, return the rest.		
Have few sets of 6¢ overprint on 2¢ entire. There are 10 known different types. Set - \$2.00.		
Kevin P. Rogan	65 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

The German "Africa Corps" issue of 1943 or as was known in Europe,
The "Tunis" or "Rommel" issue.
By George Hammerschmidt.

These stamps were issued shortly before the collapse of the "Africa Corps". Their official name was "Aushhilfspackchen-Zulassungsmarke fur den Postverkehr Tunis bis Heimat" (Auxiliary Parcel Post stamp for the postal service Tunisia (to the) Homeland.) These parcels permitted members of the Africa Corps to send home food parcels and war souvenirs and was a means of rationing the dispatch of these parcels to guarantee an even distribution because of the lack of shipping space. Every German soldier received two stamps in March, 1943 and two more copies in April 1943. These were troops engaged in base and rear guard duties. Troops in the fighting lines however did not receive these stamps.

The stamps were designed by a Lt. Roleff and lithographed in sheets of 100 at the office of "Africa Corps" field newspaper "Die Oase". The issue shows a brown palm tree and swastika on white background, surrounded by a frame of the same color. There are substantial differences in the print, with the following distinct types: Type 1: a long line under the swastika to the base of the palm tree; Type 2: A short line under the swastika to the base of the palm tree; Type 3: No line under the swastika.

In each case there are minor varieties, the line being shorter or longer, in some instances appearing clearly and in others hardly visible. All three types appear on each sheet and in the same position. Where a well printed specimen exists and the line under the swastika shows up clearly, a small color spot appears in the lower right hand corner of the blank space. In specimens with a very short line or without a line, the spot is hardly visible or non-existent.

Further information on the issue is available in "Stamps" of May 29, 1948 in an article written by Mano Katz.

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Secretary's Column (continued)

Have just read a booklet entitled "Korean War, N.Z. Military Postal Service, 1950-1957" by R. M. Startup. This booklet gives a thorough account of the war and the part that The New Zealand Forces played, with dates and locations and other important data. Well worth \$1.00. Can be purchased at Laurie Franks, 567 Barbadoes St., Christchurch, N. Z.

Member No. 2, Rev. H. K. Robinson, who formerly was very active in our group wrote me that he is slowly recovering from the illness that forced him to curtail his philatelic activities. The Rev. is planning to get busy on a priced catalogue of WW-I covers, U.S. camps and APO's. He plans to write to several collectors and dealers for their ideas on the subject, especially is he interested in comparing notes on actual value of those items. The Rev. also mentioned that he has a WW-I cover stamped "Gott Strafe England" (Rogan mentioned this in Bulletin No. 20).

Sterling Taylor also has several "Gott Strafe England" covers and he claims that a much scarcer cover is the "God Punish England - We'll Take Care of Italy Ourselves" in German. Incidentally, Mr. Taylor won the Hitt Memorial Trophy - a silver cup - for his showing of his "Commune of Paris, 1871" covers at the recent Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs Exhibition, at Eugene, Oregon. His entry was in the Postal History Research. In addition his Shanghai POW article got a silver in the Philatelic Literature section.

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Flight of Ideas (continued)

Why Oh Why Question and Answer Dept.

Question #1. Cover with R.A. of APO 162 has 5 cent Airmail stamp cancelled 1/31/47 at Irmo, So. Carolina addressed to Rapid Commercial Co., New York City and has a double ring back stamp of Petersburg, Va. dated 2/28/47. I have seen many sent overseas to same company and backstamped apparently after receipt from Petersburg. One or two letters were still in envelopes asking for cartons of cigarettes.

Question #2. Cover cancelled APO 729, 11/6/44. R.A. is Puget Sound MACCO. ¼ P.M. APO 729, Seattle, Wash. What does MACCO stand for. Is it a Marine cover?

Question #3. Cover sent 8/1/55 to former Korean War soldier in Newark, N.J., backstamp Newark, N.J. 8/2/55 sent to Lawrel, Md. backstamped Lawrel, Md. 8/3/55 sent apparently to Fort Meade, Md. Next backstamp is APO 114, 8/16/55 and received back in Napanoch, N.Y. 9/28/55. How did the cover get overseas. Someone wrote on back "Fwd. to street address unknown, Jersey City, N.J." It apparently didn't go there. I don't know why it should. Why did it pass through Newark and Lawrel so fast? Directory searched At APO's 114 and 76. Please note that these APO's were located in Pacific and ETO areas.

Question #4. Who has info on the large APO numbers such as 3284, 19005 A-T-5, 19783-AZ, 4029 A, 16502 - DQ7, etc.? Some outfits or persons were assigned one of these big APO numbers and it went with them across the U.S. and then overseas. APO 1104 for instance is postmarked San Francisco, 1/17/42, San Mateo, Cal. 1/22/42, Monterey, Cal. 2/3/42 and in Fort Ord, Cal. on 4/9/42. This fellow finally went overseas keeping 1104 for a while.

Question #5. Who has info on 6¢ overprint on 2¢ covers - types - where used - early dates - surcharges - etc. etc.

Congoland - Covers to get - Congo troops - Belgium troops - USAF - Ghana troops - Maj. Gen. Henry Alexander, British commander of Ghana's small army - Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl Carlson Van Horn commands U.N. troops - Tunisia troops - USS Wasp - also Ehtopian troops and perhaps others - Get busy?

<p>Wanted to Buy Scarce World War II covers, single items or accumulations. \$1000.00 cash ready for an outstanding collection. Exchange against stamps considered. Lava -- Box 186, Boulevard Station -- New York 59, N. Y.</p>
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U.S. Steamship Polaris Cover

During the War Cover Club gathering at Winfred Grandy's home in New Haven, Conn. member Grandy showed us an unusual, interesting cover which would be a prize item in any Arctic collection. This was a small, neat cover with imprint in upper right which reads as follows: "U.S. Steamship Polaris, C. F. Hall, Commanding" in two lines, also a "Ship" marking, a "6" marking and a cancel not readable.

The story of the U.S. Steamship Polaris is as follows: This ship sailed from Brooklyn Navy Yard at 7 P.M. June 29, 1871 on expedition to the Northern regions; Arrived at Greenland on August 1st where by a coincidence, met a Swedish ship which had been exploring the Arctic regions and was returning to civilization.

(continued on page 256)

U.S. Steamship Polaris Cover - continued

The Captain of the Swedish ship accepted mail from the crew members of the Polaris. This cover was one of the letters sent.

The Polaris then steamed north and raised the American Flag on the most Northernly site on which any civilized Flag had ever been planted before.

Later the ship was crushed in the ice and abandoned, and, after great suffering just a few of the men got back alive. Capt. Hall died while courageously trying to save his men. His death occurred on Nov. 8, 1871.

Thus, it can readily be seen that the U.S. Steamship Polaris cover owned by Grandy is indeed a rare item.

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Secretary's Column (continued)

Visited Rev. Floyd Leach at his home in Rowayton, Conn., Walter Bjork was with me. We glanced through the many albums in the Rev. Leach's collection and marveled at the beautiful covers, items which I have never seen. Starting with the American Revolution, and continuing with the Mexican War and all the other Wars to the present date, they were all represented. However, the Siberian covers are the prize items, two volumes of them. I firmly believe that Rev. Leach has the finest Siberia collection, no one can even approach him in that category. Bjork and myself surely did enjoy our visit.

For a long time it has been my thought to run an auction sale in our bulletin. But, in order to have an auction, I need good, saleable material and I do not have enough. At present, we do not have an auction manager; if any member is interested in volunteering for that job, please write me.

The WW-II APO location books sold much better than expected. Orders for these books are still coming in. Again I will mention the price - \$2.50 for non-members; \$2.10 for members.

Change of Address - Theodore Sheldon, 38 Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Second Appendix to Second Edition - WW-II Army Post Offices

635-A		9-13-44	826	3- 9-42
635-4		2-27-43	828	3- 7-42
637-1		5-22-43	829	6-18-42
638-A		5- 3-43	829-1	11-14-42
640-A		12- 6-43	835	9-21-42
640-A	CO	6- 1-45	835-1	9-26-42
646-A		7-15-43	848	3-17-42
649-A		6- 4-43	849	4-17-42
651-2	CO	12- ?-45	851	1- 2-42
654	(First date now)	4-15-44	851-D	6- ?-44
655		2-22-45	856-1	11-19-42
667	Somewhere in Europe-needs more research		859-1 France	3-14-46
675-1		11-19-45	867 CO	4-30-49
676-1		12- 4-44	867-1 CO	4-30-49
678		3- 2-42	869	6- 9-42
680	NY PRS 7		872-A CO	11- ?-46
700-A		5-31-45	885-2	1- 9-44
702-1		5- 8-44	887-2	8-20-45
702-2		10-16-44	895-1	3-14-46
705		12- 4-42	916	Address only in N.C. Is.
706-1		12-31-43	921	Darwin, not Darwin
707	Quezon City	9- -46	921-1	8-15-43
707	Manilla CO	11- -46	925	Leyte
709-1	Tulgai I. Florida Isl.	11-19-43	927-1	5-18-44
709-1	CO	3-25-44	928-1	New Guinea & Jap.
709-2	Russell Isl.		928-2	" "
709-2	CO	4-30-44	928-3	" "
709-3	Carney Field	11-14-43	928-A	" "
709-3	CO	3-25-44	931-A	1- ?-44
709-4	9th Sta. Hosp.		943	CO
713	Manilla	5- -45	950-1	10- 5-43
	Nagoya	10- -45	952	3-28-42
	Kyoto	9- -46	965-1	12-19-43
717-2		3- ?-44	971	CO
718-1		?	973	CO
719-1	CO	7- ?-47	980-1	9- ?-46
719-2	CO	11- ?-46	980-1	CO
719-3	CO	2- ?-47	999-1	11-29-42
719-4	CO	5- ?-47	999-A	9-23-43
722-2		4-26-44	1050	CO
722-A		12-17-43	1051	CO
722-F		8-26-43	1057	Guam I.
741-A		5- 6-45	1058	Mar. Is.
742		11-22-44	1060	Cairo
745		4-28-45	1062	Tripoli
761-R	Algiers	3-30-43	1062	Tunisia
776		3- 4-43	1062	Italy
781		11- 4-43	1227	Haifa, Palestine
781-A	Italy	5-14-45	4666	Australia
793	(75) Manilla	6- -46		Additional
795	N.Y. 6 PRS		711-2	Location?
795-A	Iran	5- 3-44	706	12-31-43
799-A	Iran	12-12-43	845	Reestab. thru N.Y.
801-A	CO	8-18-41	845-1	5- 2-49
803-B		3-19-42		
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