

Back Issue of Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin': (Bulletin Fal 2012)

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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Military Postal History Society



Military Postal History Society BULLETIN

Volume 51, Number 4

FALL 2012

Christmas Under Fire

by Roger Callens

Introduction

At the outbreak of World War Two in September 1939 it was not common to hear the remark "It'll all be over by Christmas" just as people had said that World War One would be over by Christmas 1914. The first wartime Christmas was little different from how it had always been. There were a few restrictions but these were minimal. Christmas 1940 was the first real wartime Christmas. Europe had fallen to Nazi Germany and thousands of soldiers had been killed, wounded or captured. In September the Blitz on London had started and in November the raid on Coventry had taken place. Targets of the Luftwaffe had also included other cities in Britain. There was a break in the bombing over the Christmas holiday but everyone was aware that this was only a brief respite. Christmas 1940 was also a relatively quiet period in the German occupied territories in Western Europe.

Christmas 1941 was a time of optimism. Britain was no longer alone in the fight against Nazi Germany. In June Germany had attacked Russia and the USA had entered the war after the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor. In public view there was no doubt that the Allied forces would eventually win — see the illustrated Christmas Airgraph from RAF Middle East with censor type R9/232 (Figure 1). For the British there was a bitter pill to swallow. The Crown Colony

Hong Kong was attacked by the Japanese Imperial Forces (Figure 2) less than eight hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor. On the morning of Christmas Day 1941 Japanese soldiers entered the British field hospital at St. Stephens College and tortured and killed a large number of injured soldiers along with the medical staff, although the news was held back from the British public. The Christmas period of 1942 passed without any significant events. See the letter sheet from an Italian POW in South Africa with Christmas greetings written on December 23, 1942 (Figure 3).

Christmas 1943

On the Italian front the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada at Ortona were continually harassed by German Paratroops and grenade throwers. The companies rotated out of the line to celebrate Christmas dinner in a ruined church. For many it was their last meal. The second day, December 26, the house-to-house fighting continued. The 15th US Air Force attacked Udine, Bolzano and Vicenza airfield. No bombing raids on Germany were carried out by British Bomber Command on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. The last raid before Christmas by the 8th U.S. Air Force against

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Figure 1. Illustrated Christmas 1941 Airgraph from RAF Middle East. RAF censor type R9/232.

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Military Postal History Society



The Military Postal History Society (a non-profit corporation) was founded in 1937 as the War Cover Club. American Philatelic Society Unit #19. It promotes the study of the postal aspects of all wars and military actions of all nations.

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Fall, 2012

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Officers

President: Tony Brooks, *Membership*, 16231 Brookmere Ave., Fishers, IN 46037-7339 [tonybrooks@aol.com]

Vice President: Ed Dubin, P.O. Box 586, Belleville, MI 48112-0586 [dubine@comcast.net]

Secretary, *Back Issues*, Louis Fiset, PO Box 15927, Seattle, WA 98115-0927 [fiset@u.washington.edu]

Treasurer, *Publications*, Norman Gruenzner, P.O. Box 32, Cypress, TX 77410-0032 [ngruenzner@comcast.net]

Directors:

Thierry Delespesse, *Auction Manager*, PO Box 32225, Tucson, AZ 85751-2225 [Apocovers@aim.com]

David A. Kent, *Bulletin Editor*, P.O. Box 127, New Britain, CT 06050-0127 [kentdave@aol.com]

Janet Klug, 6854 Newtonsville Rd., Pleasant Plain, OH 45162-9379 [tongajan@aol.com]

Alfred F. Kugel, *Immediate Past President, Conventions and Publicity*, 502 N. York Rd., Hinsdale, IL 60521-3531 [afkugel@hotmail.com]

Harvey Tilles, *Awards Coordinator*, 105-C Shorelake Dr., Greensboro, NC 27455-1462 [htilles@triad.rr.com]

General Counsel:

Eliot A. Landau, P.O. Box 5068, Woodridge, IL 60517-0068 [ELandau@aol.com]

World Wide Web home page:

<http://www.militaryPHS.org>

BULLETIN EDITOR:

David A. Kent, P.O. Box 127, New Britain, CT 06050. Phone 860-667-1400. E-mail: KentDave@aol.com

Manuscripts and illustrations for publication are welcome. Send all material to the editor. While due care will be taken, no responsibility is accepted for material submitted. Enclose a stamped addressed return envelope with correspondence.

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President's Message

by Tony Brooks

You would never know that it has been almost seven months since our last formal Board of Directors' meeting at the WESTPEX Stamp Show last April 28 in San Francisco, California. Multiple emails have been crossing my desk almost daily from Board Members or MPHS Directors on the subjects of future dues payments and proposed changes to auction rules. Let's address these two financial issues.

Following up on the comment in my last President's column, a member has asked about paying his dues in advance before the 2013 increase in dues to \$25.00 per year from \$20.00. We will accept payment of up to two years in advance at the current rate of \$20.00 per year if done by December 31, 2012. Thereafter, dues will be assessed at \$25.00 until further notice. Payment can be made by check drawn on a U.S. Bank, by money order or by the Internet "Paypal" system unless other arrangements have been made and approved by the Treasurer.

On the subject of changes to the online auction, our Sales Manager, Thierry Delespesse, has provided the editor of our *Bulletin* with a detailed summary. See it elsewhere in this issue. It includes a new auction fee for buyers (10%); sellers fee (15%) remains the same. Clarification has also been made on rules for the return of any specific lot.

Let's look ahead to 2013. The MPHS and the Universal Ship Cancellation Society (USCS) will share a table at the APS Winter Stamp Show scheduled for January 18-20 at the Kentucky International Convention Center in Louisville, Kentucky. Come by the table and say "Hello" and sign the Guest Register.

With Thanksgiving and the Holidays just around the corner, let me close this column with best wishes for a happy holiday and good health and prosperity for 2013.

Tony Brooks



Editor's Notes

David A. Kent

As the year-end holiday season approaches, we observe in several articles how servicemen far from home have passed the holidays. We welcome Stanley Luft to our pages, a well-known writer who brings us some insight into the Napoleonic wars. Retired cover dealer Dann Mayo also joins our pages to expound on an interesting cover he found.

We are in particular need of articles for the *Bulletin*. If you are planning on writing an article, it will be easier for both of us for you to contact me in advance for advice and technical details on how to prepare the text and illustrations. Please note, in particular, that illustrations must be provided completely separately from the text of the article.

Auction #198

Our auctioneer, Thierry Delespesse, has prepared another auction for us. He has a wider variety of material for us to choose from this time, but he still needs more material for future auctions. Please dig through your duplicates and items you no longer need and send them in for future auctions. Our auctions are a famous benefit for both buyers and sellers.

Deadlines

The *Bulletin* is written by its readers. We welcome your contributions to future issues. Here are future deadlines:

Winter 2013 Jan. 12, 2013
 Spring 2013 April 13, 2013

If you want to have an article or notice published in a specific issue, it must reach me by the above date.

Secretary's Report

Louis Fiset

Please welcome these new members:

3563 Hohertz, Robert, Northfield, MN
 3564 Aitken, George Albert, Greenwood, SC

Resigned:

3339 Mountain, Katherine

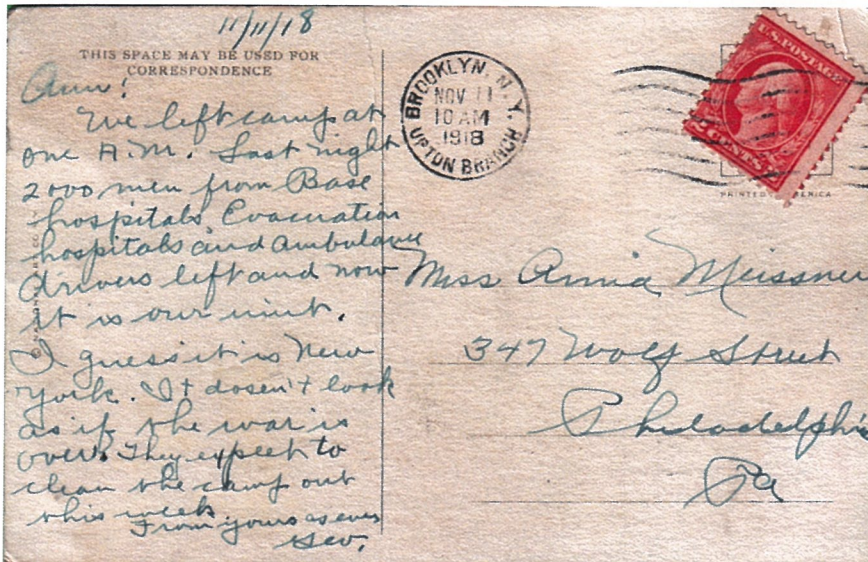
Membership Summary

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Our members are our own best recruiters because you see the benefits of membership. Recommend the MPHS to your collecting friends so that they, too, can enjoy the benefits of membership. There is a membership application on our website, and you can join directly from there with convenient online payment by PayPal. Forms may also be obtained from secretary. Addresses can be found on the page to left.

Armistice Day

Elgin Sink sends this interesting card, mailed by a soldier at Camp Upton, in Suffolk County on Long Island, one of the Army's major training camps in World War I. It is dated Nov. 11, 1918 and postmarked the same date. The message: "We left camp at one A.M. last night, 2,000 men from Base hospitals, Evacuation hospitals and ambulance drivers left and now it is our unit. I guess it is New York. It doesn't look as if the war is over. They expect to clean the camp out next week."



Christmas Under Fire...

(Continued from Page 1...)

Germany was the mission to Osnabruck on December 22. From the 232 bombers 17 were lost. One of the aircraft was the B-17 "Miss America," 91st Bomb Group, 322nd Squadron, shot down over Velsen, Holland. Nine of the crew of ten were taken prisoner by the Germans but one ended up in the North Sea and drowned miserably. His name was Sgt. Gerald D. Glaze and his body was never found (Figure 4).

In the Pacific U.S. troops invaded New Britain on December 26. The most important event took place in the darkness of the Arctic waters with the engagement of British and German warships. The German battleship *Scharnhorst* was the most successful surface warship of the Kriegsmarine. With her flared clipper bow and her top speed of 33 knots, she had been described as one of the most beautiful warships ever built. In Germany she was known as "Lucky Scharnhorst." In 1940, off Norway, the *Scharnhorst* and her sister ship *Gneisenau*, sank the British aircraft carrier *HMS Glorious* and the destroyers *Acasta* and *Ardent*. Bletchley Park, which had cracked the German "Enigma" code, intercepted on December 22 a message to the *Scharnhorst* to be ready to go to sea on three-hour notice to attack a Murmansk convoy. The Royal Navy plotted carefully a trap to destroy the *Scharnhorst*. On Christmas Day the *Scharnhorst* received the order and left the Alta Fjord, Norway together with the five destroyers of the 4th Flotilla to intercept the convoy JW-55B of 19 ships. The battle group was under the command of Konteadmiral (Rear-Admiral) Erich Bey on board of the *Scharnhorst*. Weather conditions were atrocious, the German battle force sailing in the teeth of a howling, southerly gale, with rain and snow showers reducing visibility. However, *Scharnhorst's* crew, after long inactivity, were in high spirits. Admiral Burnett with the escort cruisers of the convoy, *HMS Sheffield*, *Belfast* and *Norfolk*, took position between the convoy and the possible approach of the *Scharnhorst*.

Meanwhile Admiral Fraser, on board *HMS Duke of York* accompanied by the cruiser *Jamaica* and four destroyers had left Iceland on December 23. The British were able to decode German Navy codes during the operation. At the same time

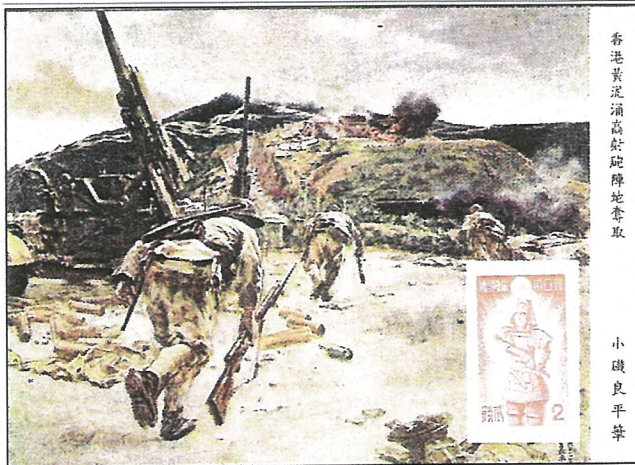


Figure 2. Japanese Postal Stationery. Japanese attack on anti-aircraft battery at Wong Nei Chong, Hong Kong.

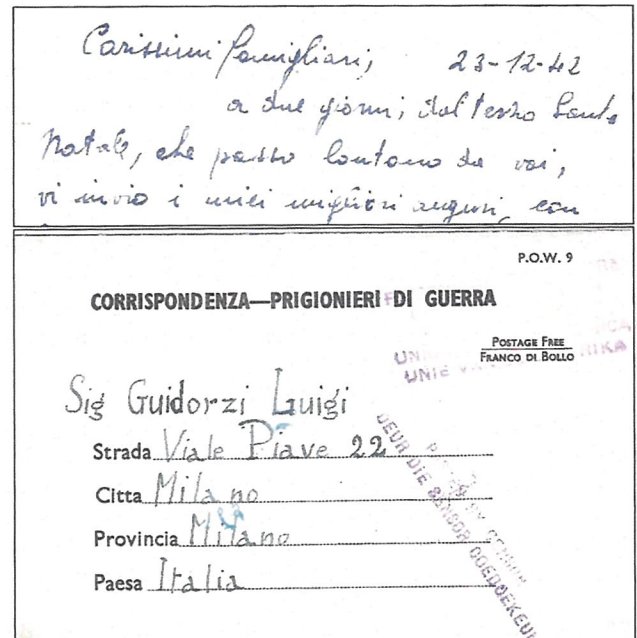


Figure 3. Lettersheet from Italian POW in South Africa with Christmas greetings written on December 23, 1942.

that Rear-Admiral Bey was reading his orders both British Admirals were also looking at their English translations. At 0840 hours in the morning of December 26 *HMS Belfast* made radar contact with the *Scharnhorst* and at 0921 hours the British cruisers opened fire. The *Scharnhorst* responded and increased speed to 30 knots and altered course to disengage the British cruisers. *Scharnhorst* took two hits which struck the forward rangefinders and destroyed the radar antenna. *HMS Norfolk* also received two hits, the first disabled her gunnery radar and the second destroyed a turret. At 1315 hours Rear-Admiral Bey decided to return to base and dismissed the destroyers and instructed them to return to port. Admiral

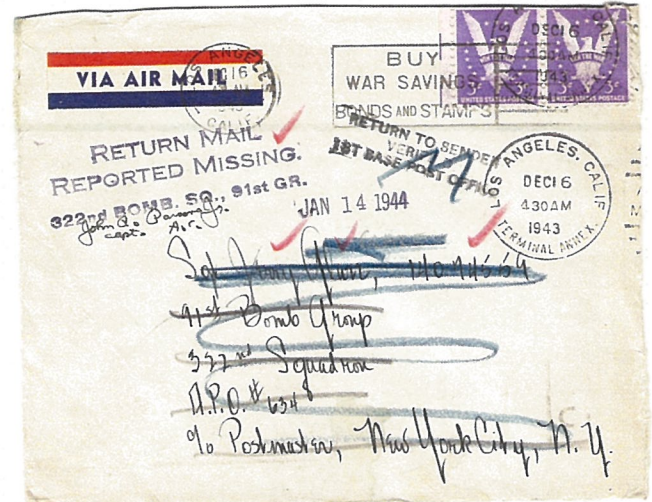


Figure 4. Letter from Los Angeles Dec. 16, 1943 to Sgt Gerald Glaze, 91st Bomb Group, 322nd Squadron, APO 634 Wellingborough, England. "Return Mail Reported Missing" and "Return to Sender" markings. Gerald Glaze was KIA on December 23, 1943.

Christmas Under Fire...

Burnett chose to keep his distance and shadow *Scharnhorst* with radar while Admiral Fraser made his way to the scene. In the afternoon of December 26 *HMS Duke of York* made contact and opened fire. *Scharnhorst's* escape bid was foiled when one of her boiler rooms took a direct hit, slowing her dramatically. Admiral Fraser ceased firing, and ordered his combined forces to attack with torpedoes. A total of 55 torpedoes were fired and 11 found their target. It was as good as over and Rear Admiral Bey broadcast to his crew "I shake you all by the hand for the last time." At 19.45 hour December 26 the *Scharnhorst* went down by the bows, with her propellers still slowly turning. Of the crew of 1968 only 36 men survived. One of the crew who went down with the ship was Matrose Gefreiter (Able Seaman) Ignatz Klarwasser, born on August 10, 1919 (Figure 5).

Christmas 1944

This was probably the most joyless Christmas of the war. After the Allied landings in Normandy and the rapid advance of the forces through France, people had hoped once more that it might be "all over by Christmas." But the news was death and destruction. Despite the Allied successes, the Germans had launched in mid-December an offensive in the Belgian Ardennes where thousands of soldiers had died on both sides. Thousands of V-1 flying bombs (also called doodlebugs) and V-2 rockets were launched against England, primarily London. On Christmas Eve 45 doodlebugs were launched from a formation of He-111 bombers flying over the North Sea. The bombers released the V-1s aimed at Manchester, then turned



Figure 5. Feldpost June 2, 1940 from FP M23657 allocated to battleship *Scharnhorst*. Sender Ignatz Klarwasser KIA on December 26, 1943.

back to base. Only seven fell within the built-up area killing 42 people and 109 were injured.

Many U.S. servicemen were far from home, sometimes in remote areas far from civilization. Illustrated V-mails from Burma and the Admiralty Islands (Figures 6 and 7).

The Belgian transport ship *SS Leopoldville* was a passenger liner converted in May 1940 by the Royal Navy to a troopship. Since 1940 the *Leopoldville* had transported over 120,000 men safely to their destination, including the captured crew of *U-570* and had crossed the English Channel 24 times, never been hit by enemy fire. Her crew had adjusted admirably to the change from more refined passenger service to barebones transport, and her Captain, Charles Limbor, had been in command since 1942. The three regiments of the US 66th Infantry Division (nickname "Black Panther" Division) arrived in England on November 26, 1944 and the remainder of the Division on December 12, when the fury of the assault on Germany was mounting across the Channel. In December 1944 the Black Panthers were sent to France to relieve the 94th Division at the German pockets at St. Nazaire and Lorient. Two days before Christmas some 2,000 paratroopers boarded the *SS Leopoldville*. Shortly thereafter, they were told they were on the wrong ship. Little did they know at that time how lucky they had been. In the morning of December 24, 2,235 men of the 262nd and 264th Infantry Regiments, 66th Division began boarding the *Leopoldville*. The rest of the Division was loaded on the *SS Cheshire*. On Christmas Eve the *Leopoldville* made her final crossing of the English Channel. At 1754 hours five and half miles off Cherbourg, France the ship was struck by a torpedo fired by *U-486*. Several hundred of the troops were killed in the initial blast. Although the ship sank slowly, a combination of errors, delays, oversights and communication problems eventually resulted in the death of several hundred more infantrymen. The escort destroyer *HMS Brilliant* had to signal Portsmouth, England rather than Cherbourg because the U.S. forces in France were turned to a different radio frequency than that used by the British, and additionally could not read the British code. Another cause of delay was the Christmas holiday itself. In Cherbourg lay several hundred

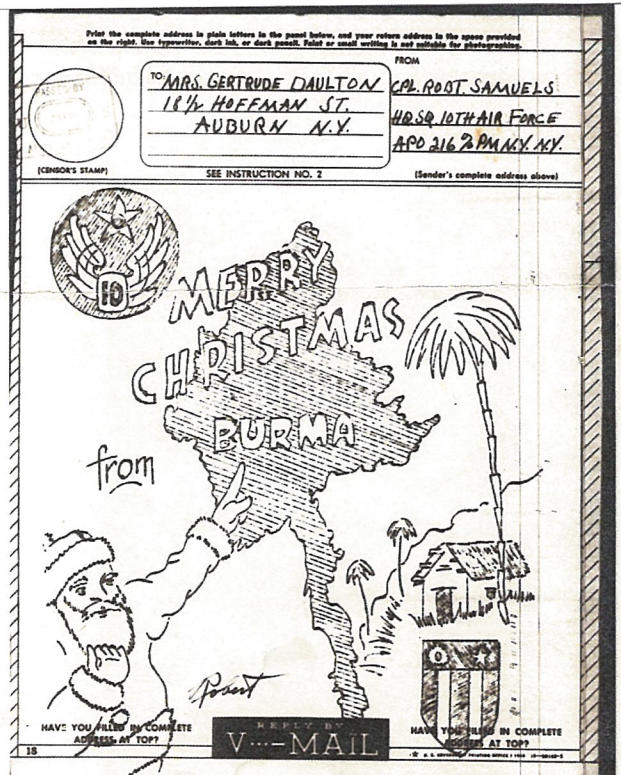


Figure 6. Illustrated Christmas 1944 V-mail from HQ 10th Air Force APO 216 Myitkina, Burma.

Christmas Under Fire...

vessels which could have served as rescue craft, but all were lightly manned due to the holiday and all had cold engines. All posts at the base were minimally staffed due to attendance at holiday parties. At 1920 hours the overloaded *HMS Brilliant* was forced to pull away, having taken on about 500 men. As she headed for shore she passed the first rescue craft. A few other rescue craft began to approach but it was a slow process. Between 2020 and 2040 hours two explosions were heard. Then the foundering vessel began to heel sideway as well as sinking stern down. The official number of U.S. infantry dead was calculated at 763 and 1,400 infantrymen had survived. The disaster was not reported to the news media and survivors were told to keep quiet. Relatives of the victims received notices that their loved ones were "Missing in Action" when though the U.S. War Department knew them all to have perished. Pfc George Bence, 262nd Inf. Regt. went down with the *SS Leopoldville* (Figure 8). After the war all reports were filed away as secret by the U.S. and British governments.

References:

- The War at Sea* (Rohwer and Hummelchen)
- Die Feldpostnummern der Deutschen Kriegsmarine* (Kannapin)
- Numbered Army and Air Force Post Office Locations* (Russ Carter)
- Navy and USMC Post Office Locations* (Russ Carter)
- Websites : "The Battle-Cruiser Scharnhorst"
- "The Sinking of SS Leopoldville" - Uboat.net

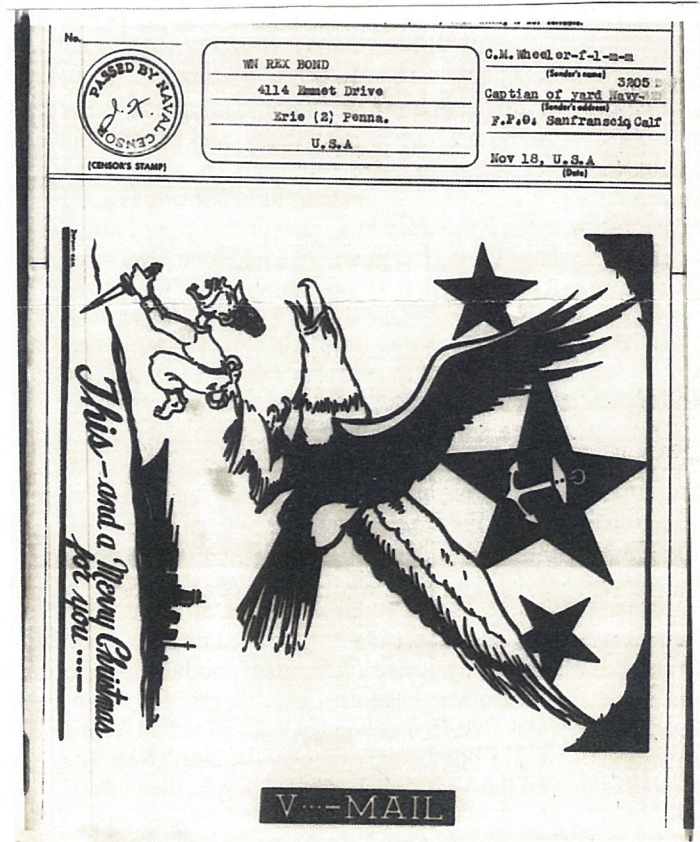


Figure 7. Navy 3205 located at Pityliu Isl. a small island separated by about half a mile from the main island Manus, Admiralty Islands.

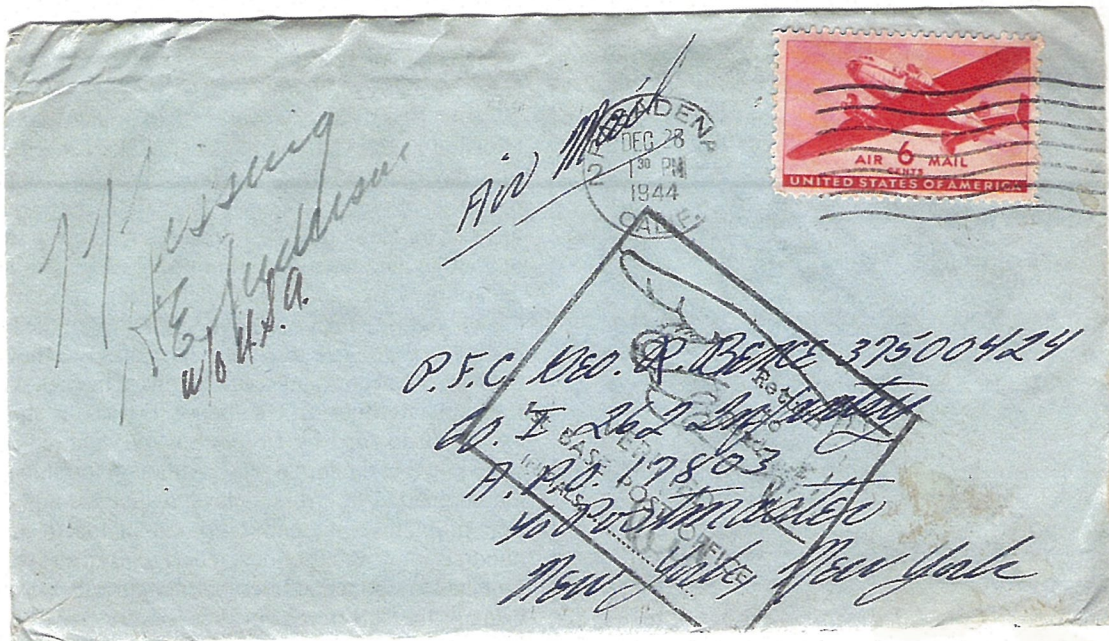


Figure 8. Mailed from Pasadena, Cal. on Dec. 26, 1944 to Pfc George R Bence, 262nd Inf. Regt. 66th Division temporary APO 17803 assigned to 1st BPO England. "Missing" and "Return to Sender" markings. George R Bence perished with the *SS Leopoldville*.

Christmas Gift Thank You from a "China Marine"

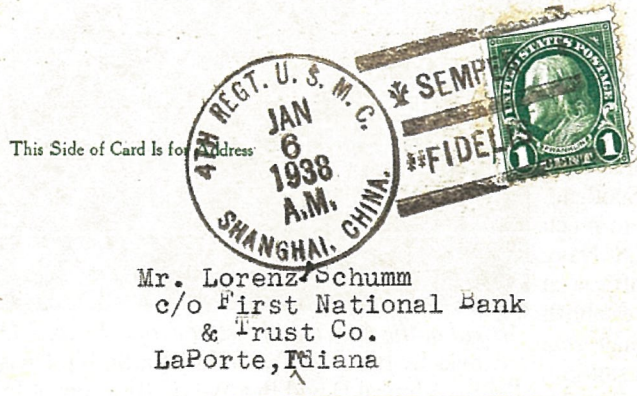
by Alfred F. Kugel

During both World Wars, there were programs set up so that those at home could send comfort packages to the troops overseas. Many of these involved shipments of cigarettes from the major tobacco companies, but there were other types of

usual. It was sent by a private in the Fourth Marines in Shanghai to Indiana thanking the addressee for a Christmas comfort package, which one could speculate included such everyday items as soap and razor blades, possibly wearing apparel such as gloves or socks, that might not have been easily available in China.

The inscription on the card itself indicates that it was prepared for this specific purpose and was likely produced at a local print shop in Shanghai. It was franked with a current 1 cent stamp depicting Benjamin Franklin to pay the domestic postcard rate and was postmarked on January 6, 1938 at the U.S.M.C. post office in Shanghai.

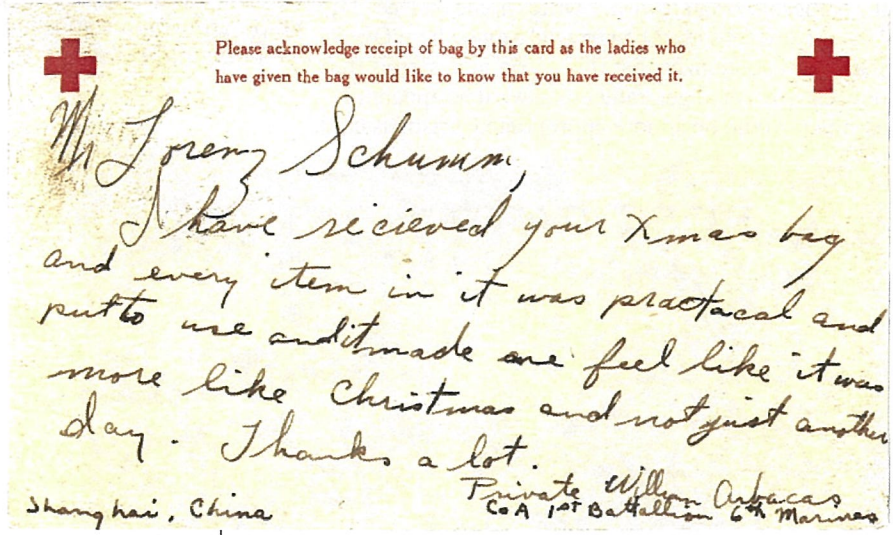
It seems that there is always something new to be found.



W.S.A.

gift parcels, including ones arranged through certain large retailers, i.e. Marshall Field's and Wanamaker's. Normally, a printed thank-you card was included so that the soldiers and sailors could acknowledge the gift with a brief note, thus assuring the sender that it was actually received.

I must admit that I had been unaware that such programs existed for non-war-time periods. However, I recently found the card depicted below at a postcard bourse and thought that it was most un-



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Christmas 1917 at Scapa Flow

It took a while for the U.S. Navy to send some significant ships to Britain to help support the Royal Navy's efforts against the Central Powers. To be sure, by the fall of 1917 the great battles at sea (such as Jutland and the Falkland Islands) were long over, but Germany still had a significant high seas fleet that continued to pose threats to Britain's island economy. The U-boat threat, however, was best addressed by destroyers and a variety of types of submarine chasers, much to the disappointment of the Big Gun admirals.

Finally the Navy sent six coal-burning battleships of Battleship Division Nine to reinforce Britain's Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow, in northern Scotland. The division arrived on December 7, 1917 to much public display of welcome. Although the U.S. Navy eventually established a number of post offices at ports in the European war zone, it did not establish one at Scapa Flow, preferring to have mail sent through each ship's own post office. Here a sailor in the battleship *USS Delaware* writes home on Dec. 21, 1917, two weeks after he arrived "Somewhere Overseas," and apologizes that this patriotic design is the only card he could get, rather than what he apparently assumed would be a more appropriate Christmas card.

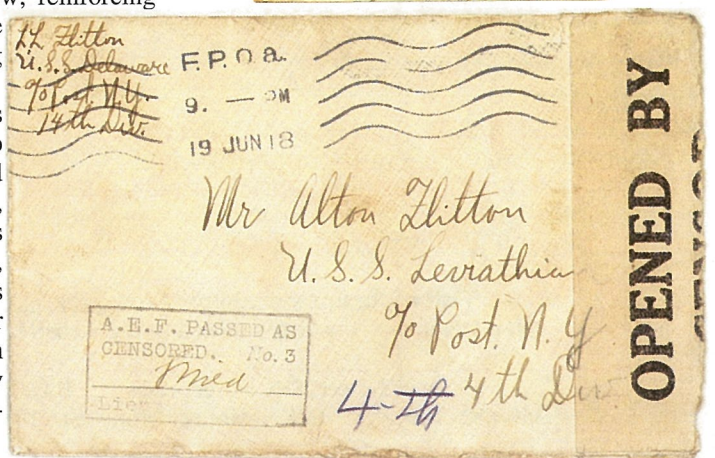


Arrival of the American Fleet at Scapa Flow, 7 December 1917. Oil on canvas by Bernard F. Gribble, Battleship Division Nine greeted by British Admiral David Beatty and the crew of HMS Queen Elizabeth. Ships of the American column are (from front) New York, Wyoming, Florida and Delaware. U.S. Navy art collection, NH-58841-KN.



Delaware spent the next seven months at Scapa Flow, reinforcing Britain's 6th Battle Squadron escorting convoys along the Norwegian coast, and screening the vessels that were laying the North Sea Mine Barrage. She returned home in August.

While at Scapa Flow in June a crew member mailed this letter to a presumed relative (same surname) aboard the troop transport *USS Leviathan*. The transport regularly ferried troops between New York and Brest France, but the letter, although addressed via the postmaster in New York, was mailed through the British Field Post Office at Scapa Flow, designated FPOa. Unfortunately, the cover has no backstamps or other markings to explain what route it traveled — whether to a port in Britain that the transport may have visited, a British military post office in Brest, or given to the American military authorities and eventually shipped to New York to be delivered to the transport there.



Special Task Air Group One (STAG-1)

by Dann Mayo

The cover at right relates to the first combat deployment of drone aircraft by the U.S. military. Testing of such weapons by the Navy began in the 1930s. These tests, plus developments in the field of television in 1940, led to the creation in February 1942 of "Project Option," which was to explore the feasibility of drone combat aircraft. A successful test in April 1942 of a drone torpedo bomber, radio-controlled from a plane standing safely eight miles off the target, led to the creation of the Special Air Task Force (SATFOR), which was envisioned as having up to 18 squadrons which would use up to 5,000 drone aircraft. As it happened, only 3 Special Task Air Groups (STAG 1-3) were designated, and of these only STAG-1 was deployed.

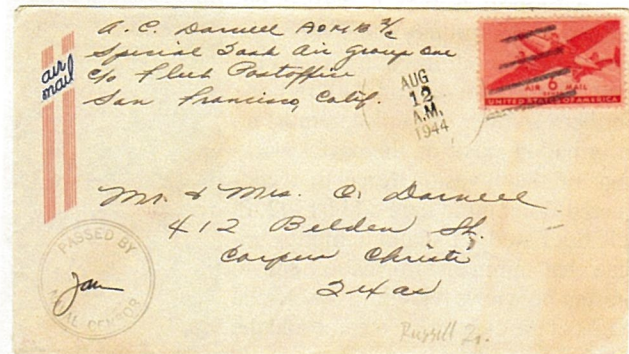
STAG-1, with Squadrons VK-11 and VK-12, left for the Pacific Theater aboard the *USS Marcus Island* on May 18, 1944. It arrived at Banika Island, in the Russell group of the Solomon Islands, on June 5. On September 19 VK-11 deployed to Green Island and VK-12 deployed to Stirling Island. However, before the Group could begin combat operations the drone program had already been cancelled by the Navy. Only following heavy lobbying by the STAG-1 commander, was a 30-day extension granted during which targets of opportunity on the Solomons could be attacked.

Between September 27 and October 26, 1944, combat missions were flown in which 46 drones were expended. Figures in the sources cited below for successful delivery of explosives on target range from 21 to 31. In any event, it was clearly felt by the command staff of the Group that they were on to something good: a kill rate much better than that of artillery, and a pilot survival rate (zero air crew lost) much better than that of manned bombers and torpedo planes. The bitterness of the frustration, that their year of training and month of successful missions² was written off even before they were allowed to show their stuff, comes through clearly on their web site over 60 years later. However, at this stage of the war it had been decided "that brute force, and not precision strikes, would be needed to crush the enemy,"³ and they were, literally, history.

The drone aircraft used by STAG-1 was the TDR-1, a model of American ingenuity, being built of plywoods developed by a musical instrument company (Wurlitzer) over an airframe provided by a bicycle company (Schwinn), employing a primitive television system (courtesy of RCA), and powered by twin radial engines (Lycoming O-435) which were used mainly for the Bell 47 helicopter after WW II. Controlled in combat by a pilot flying in the second seat of a

TBM torpedo bomber, the drone was slow but stable.

About 200 (the sources vary from 189 to 300) TDR-1s were produced, and only 50 were used by STAG-1 (four on a dem-



onstrator for the brass on July 30, and 46 on combat missions in the month of grace allowed after the decision to shut down the program). "Some TDR-1s were used as private sports planes for a few years after the war. Only one of the 200-some TDR-1s survives, as a static display at the US Navy Air Museum in Pensacola, Florida."⁴

Notes:

1. Most of the details for this article are taken from the website developed and maintained by members of this unit and their descendants, at <http://stagone.org/>. Additionally, see http://www.earlytelevision.org/military_tv.html, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_TDR, <http://www.mugualumni.org/secretarsenal/page9.html> and http://www.vectorsite.net/twcruz_1.html#m4.
2. That their efforts had made an impression on the Japanese is evidenced by the fact that Tokyo Rose sarcastically bemoaned the loss of so many "American Kamikaze pilots" in their area of operations. Since the program was secret, little information about it was known in the U.S. until after the war. Public awareness was raised somewhat when a July 2011 episode of the PBS show, *The History Detectives*, included interviews with STAG-1 personnel.
3. http://www.earlytelevision.org/military_tv.html. The simple fact of the matter is that, by the Summer of 1944, U.S. war production so far outstripped the needs of the services to (eventually) defeat the enemy that brute force made perfectly good sense. One indicator of this surplus of can be seen in the fate of STAG-1's torpedo bombers: "As Jones watched with disgust, all 30 Avenger control planes were placed aboard a barge, taken out to Reynard Sound, and dumped into the lagoon." http://stagone.org/?page_id=20
4. http://www.vectorsite.net/twcruz_1.html#m4. Ironically, within a year, all those aspects of the Navy's brute force combat capabilities in favor of which the drone program was sacrificed would be rendered irrelevant to the war effort by the ultimate brute force — the Atomic Bomb.



Dumouriez and the Belgian Expedition of 1792-93

by Stanley J. Luft

Although it was a well-documented, major military endeavor on the part of the French Revolution, and the first significant action beyond the northern frontier of France, almost no information exists on the postal markings of the invasion force that conquered Belgium in the Fall of 1792. In this brief study, I shall attempt to update that minimal information and to present my views regarding the official status of the expedition's name and the legitimacy of its markings.

Leralle (1954, p. 14) stated that the so-called Armée (or Expédition) de la Belgique was nothing more than the left wing of the Armée des Ardennes. Furthermore, that it was a name created by General Dumouriez merely for the aggrandizement of his fame, because he would thereby become the only French general to command three armies simultaneously. In his brief (page 17) discussion, Leralle did however acknowledge that the expedition's rare markings — in use only during December 1792 and January 1793 — were perhaps official in nature.

It is my intent here to show that Leralle was only partly correct, that the Expédition de la Belgique was as official a name as any for those early Revolutionary times, and that the expedition's markings served postal purposes, and also to extend the time frame of their known postal usage.

The Expédition de la Belgique and Charles-François Dumouriez (1739-1823) can well be considered synonymous. What sort of man was he? Professional soldier, diplomat, politician, secret agent, turncoat, he was born into a military family of the petty nobility. He was, in the Fall of 1792, arguably the most admired and most powerful man in all France.¹

A good officer and an able leader



Charles-François Dumouriez, from a posthumous 1834 portrait by Jean-Sébastien Rouillard.

of men, Dumouriez was a highly complex figure, both blessed and damned by great personal ambition for himself and for France. Very likely he was also a man of great personal vanity. It was not unusual then to hold simultaneous command over two armies. Dumouriez, already in command of the combined Armées du Nord and des Ardennes, could well have coined and applied the name Armée (or Expédition) de la Belgique for the invasion of Belgium by his two "official" armies, thereby becoming the only three-armies-commander on the French side. Certainly, he was important enough and powerful enough to have this military entity recognized in Paris by the War Ministry and the Direction of Posts.

His career apparently stagnating in Brittany and Normandy during the last years prior to the Revolution, he was also quietly amassing friends and future disciples among the other officers with whom he served in garrison posts. Becoming a Jacobin in 1790 after the start of the Revolution, he was soon raised to general grade in the newly formed (December 1791) Armée du Nord. As Minister of War and chief of cabinet during March-June 1792, he was instrumental in the declaration of war against Austria on April 20, 1792. He also promoted and otherwise rewarded his friends and former comrades.

Taking supreme command in September of the Armée du Nord, Dumouriez, together with Gen. Kellermann and the Armée du Centre, held the Duke of Brunswick's Prussians at Valmy (Sept. 20, 1792), thereby saving Paris and the newly proclaimed French Republic, and becoming an immediate, authentic national hero. The small Armée des Ardennes was created on Oct. 1, 1792 and, although entrusted to Gen. Valence, was placed under Dumouriez' direct and overall command.

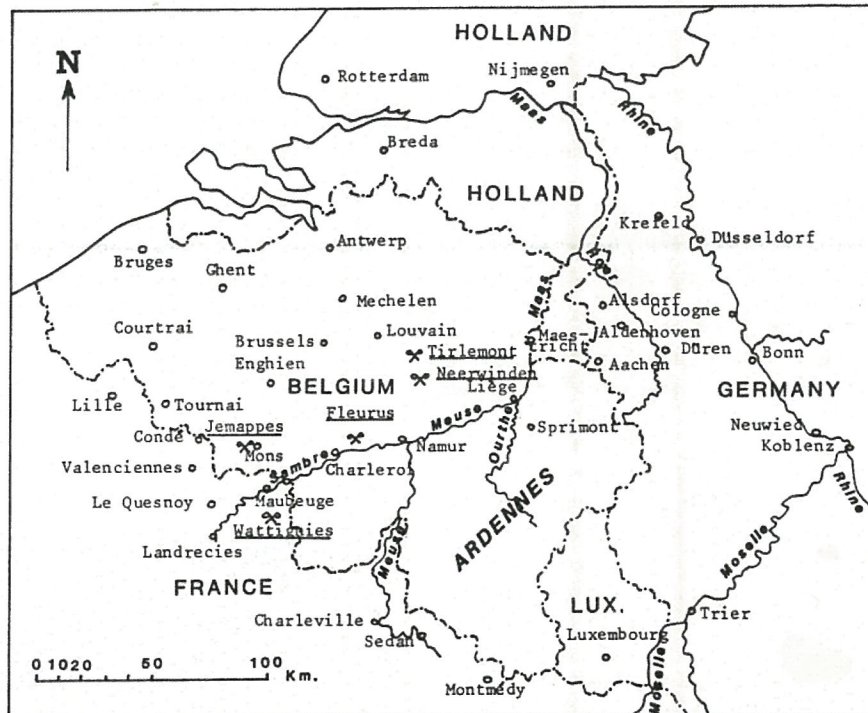


Figure 1. Map of Belgium and adjoining areas, showing major towns and (underlined) battlefields. Modern country names and boundaries are used for convenience.

Dumouriez and the Belgian Expedition of 1792-93...

Prior to the battle of Valmy, all conflict between France and Austria had been of rather limited scope and largely on the French side of the Belgian border. Dumouriez and the National Convention² changed all that. During October-December 1792 his combined armies overran the Austrian Netherlands (modern Belgium), especially after Dumouriez' signal victory at Jemappes (Figure 1) on Nov. 6, 1792, over Austrian General Clerfayt. During the early winter's lull, Dumouriez went to Paris to play power politics. His post-Valmy popularity was already on the wane, and new political faces were coming into power. More specifically, the Convention was displeased by the cost of doing business with military contractors, many of whom were friends and clients of Dumouriez. Attempting to assert himself, Dumouriez switched allegiance from the Jacobin Club to the then-governing Girondist faction, and grandiosely returned to Brussels to prepare the invasion of the United Netherlands (modern Holland). On Feb. 1, 1793, France declared war upon Great Britain and Holland — soon to form with Austria, Prussia, and other states the First Coalition against the Republic.

Dumouriez was only partly successful in his February 16-mid-March campaign in Holland. The Convention became dissatisfied with his conduct of the war and he, in turn, scathingly attacked, in proclamations and letters, the civilian leaders of the Republic. Defeated for the first time, by Austrian general Coburg on March 18, 1793 at the battle of Neerwinden (Figure 1), Dumouriez was forced to retire from the field of Tirlemont, then evacuated Louvain (March 21) and Brussels (March 25). Immediately after Neerwinden (possibly even before), he went into league with the enemy, offering to evacuate all of Belgium, to march his armies against Paris, and to surrender the French border fortresses, in exchange for Austrian assistance in placing him in power over France. However, Neerwinden had sealed his fate. His soldiers refused to follow him, and he was proscribed on April 3 by the

Convention. On April 5, 1793, France's leading general, together with Gen. Valence of the Armée des Ardennes and the Duc de Chartres,³ commander of the center of the Armée du Nord, deserted to the Austrian camp.

After years of wandering, Dumouriez settled in England, which pensioned him from 1803. He spent his declining years giving gratuitous military advice to Wellington and other somewhat embarrassed British generals. Even the restored Bourbon monarchy, which otherwise welcomed all surviving anti-Revolutionary figures, could not stomach his treachery, and he stayed on in England until his death in 1823.

He remained, however, of alert mind perhaps to the end, as we can see from this letter of March 9, 1815 (Figure 2), written in his crabbed, almost medieval hand. (What might a handwriting analyst make of it?) Writing from London, Dumouriez advises a fellow French-émigré abbot on the Isle of Wight that the situation in France appears too unsettled for the abbot to consider returning from exile. The Hundred Days had begun, and Napoleon was marching north towards Paris....

The French, this time, however, under Generals Pichegru and Jourdan, retook Belgium and much of Holland in 1794.

* * *

It wasn't unusual in those days, and even further into the decade, for an army to bear a variety of names. The Armée du Nord had been known at times as the army of Sedan, for one of its several headquarters, and also as Dumouriez' army. Though the government (then as now) was top-heavy with lawyers, few apparently were sticklers for nomenclatural exactitude in their decrees, decisions, and laws.⁴ Thus, why not, even just for vanity's sake on Dumouriez' part, an Army of Belgium? For a man with friends in all the right places....

But this is meant to be a postal-history contribution. As French armies were created and evolving, no provision was made at first for their postal needs. Official dispatches — and the mail of high-ranking officers — were carried by trusted mounted messengers from the armies' staffs and from the War Ministry. Soldiers and lower-rank officers had little recourse other than to utilize the local civil post for outgoing mail. Incoming mail was almost an impossibility for moveable units and men. Moreover, the civil post could not and did not operate beyond the frontiers of France.

A functioning Poste aux Armées, closely patterned upon Louvois' 17th century model, began to take form from Sept. 19, 1792, date of the creation of a courier service to and from the armies. It continued to take shape during 1793 and 1794 as a result of several governmental decisions and decrees and actually was functioning rather well — for most of the French armies — by mid-1794. Obviously, the military postal system was only in its infancy in the Fall of 1792 when Dumouriez invaded and conquered Belgium.

Le 9 mars 1815

J'étais bien sûr en vous adressant le jeune Jules Saum que vous déployez en sa faveur tout le zèle de l'amitié que vous m'avez vouée, et que je paye d'un sincère retour. Vous avez prouvé à ce jeune homme intéressant l'accueil le plus favorable de M. M. les Commandants du Dépôt; je vous prie de lui continuer vos soins, et le mets sous votre garde pour tout le temps qu'il restera au Dépôt. Je serais ravi de la bonne réception que lui a faite l'armée dont vous jouissez à juste titre, et d'après ce qu'il m'a mandé il est plein de reconnaissance, de confiance et de respectueux attachement pour vous, recevez en les plus sincères remerciements de la part de M. M. de son mari et de ses enfants.

Je trouve que vous avez bien fait de ne pas vous presser de retourner en France, où tout n'est pas encore arrangé comme je le desire. Il vaut mieux continuer à consacrer la sagesse de votre âge à l'utilité publique chez une nation noble et généreuse qui sait apprécier vos soins. Si vos affaires vous amènent à Londres, j'espère que j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir chez nous. Comptez toujours, mon cher abbé, sur la sincère estime et la fidèle et durable amitié de votre serviteur et fils, Dumouriez

Figure 2. Dumouriez autograph letter, March 9, 1815.

Dumouriez and the Belgian Expedition of 1792-93...

Handstamps bearing the straightline markings of the various armies only began to be made (at Paris) and conveyed to the armies during that Fall of 1792. Many handstamps did not reach frontline armies until 1793. Divisional markings generally appeared even later.

Based upon my obviously incomplete census of military markings, taken largely from offers by major dealers in France and elsewhere since 1969 or so, those few dated Armée des Ardennes markings described as originating in Belgium all date from the 1794 campaign and occupation. The only 1793 dated cover (July 27) postdates Dumouriez' time and was mailed from the French side of the frontier.

Much the same can be said for the generally far "commoner" Armée du Nord covers. Those of 1792 (rare) and 1793 (scarce) appear to have been mailed within France; Belgium-originated covers date from 1794 and later.

On the other hand, Leralle (1954, p. 17) has indicated that "Expédition de la Belgique" markings are known from December 1792 and January 1793. Figure 3 shows the front of a folded letter from Belgium written at Malines (Mechelen in Figure 1) on Nov. 22, 1792. It appears genuine in all respects and bears the 48 x 10 mm marking (Figure 4) previously illustrated in Leralle (1954). A very few examples of this marking are known to exist, including a 1793 one (expectedly early in 1793) apparently from Alsdorf (Figure 1), east of Belgium and Holland in present-day Germany, and taken in the Fall 1792 campaign. All markings known to me are struck in red.

Yet another marking, DIV. DE L'EXP./DE LA BELGIQUE (50 x 8 mm, red), exists and was first(?) reported by me in a short note for the record in *France and Colonies Philatelist* No. 198, Oct. 1984, p. 124 (Figures 4 and 5). Written between Louvain and Brussels (Figure 1) on March 13, 1793, this letter dates from

the waning days of Dumouriez' campaign.

Other reported but unillustrated markings from the expedition, and not seen by me, are ARMÉE BELGIQUE (black) (Maury, et al, 1929) and ARMÉE DE BELGIQUE (black) (Leralle, 1954). These may well be the same marking, and I personally favor Leralle's version.

Rare manuscript markings, but apparently no handstamp markings, exist for the subsequent "Expédition de la Hollande."

These few known, dated Belgian expedition covers are of early vintage for military postal markings of the Revolution, and are very much contemporaneous with the expedition's time span of October 1792-April 1793. They were sent unpaid, as were the great majority of all military letters — indeed of all letters — prior to the 1850s. There is no reason, if I may repeat myself, to assume that these letters were not delivered by the French civil postal system to their addressees at addresses in France. "Belgique" handstamps apparently were applied only beyond the frontier, and had priority over similar devices required for the Armées du Nord and des Ardennes

* * *

The Expédition de la Belgique was real and so are its postal markings, however rare. The names of the Armée du Nord and the Armée des Ardennes were officially retained, the former for the left wing and center of the combined armies,

the latter for the right wing, *plus* for those units of the two armies that remained on the French side of the frontier. The name Expédition de la Belgique was applied to all elements of the combined armies actually present on Belgian (and later, Dutch also) soil under the *direct* field command of Gen. Dumouriez.

The expedition's postal devices served genuine postal purposes as departure markings, and their early appearance upon the scene attests to the power and importance of Dumouriez, its supreme commander. The discovery of a Port-Payé

DIV. DE L'EXP.
DE LA BELGIQUE

EXPÉDITION
DE LA BELGIQUE

Figure 4. Tracings of the markings.

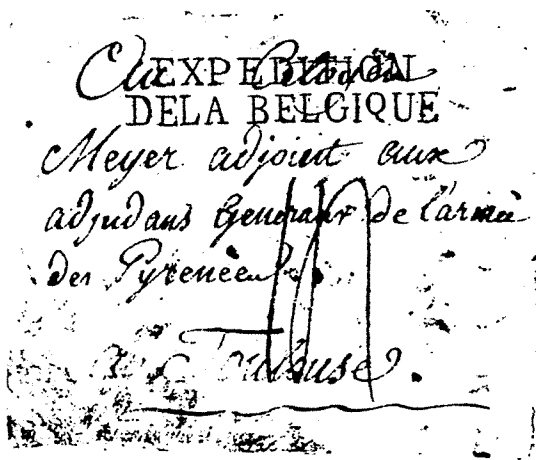


Figure 3. EXPÉDITION/DE LA BELGIQUE (marking enhanced) on Nov. 22, 1792 letter from camp near Malines; taxed at 14 sous for postal-route distance to Toulouse of 150-180 leagues.

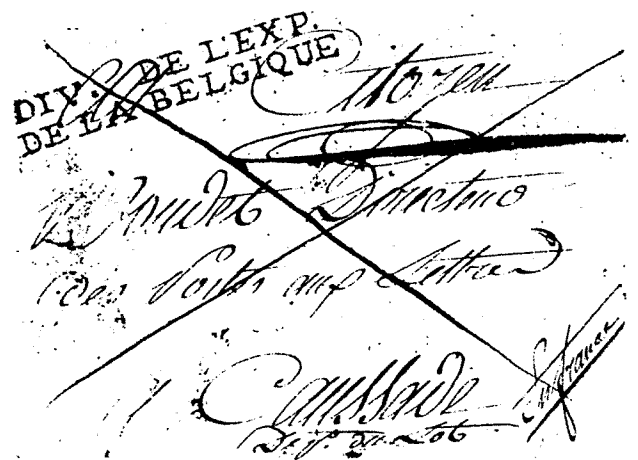


Figure 5. DIV. DE L'EXP./DE LA BELGIQUE (marking enhanced) on March 13, 1793 letter from between Louvain and Brussels, addressed to the Director of Posts at Caussade (Lot Dept.) and therefore not taxed.

Dumouriez and the Belgian Expedition of 1792-93...

(prepaid) or Déboursé (forwarded without additional charge) marking from the Expédition de la Belgique would be proof positive that the marking (and army) had official postal recognition. Because the possibilities that any such markings now exist appear rather remote, we shall have to accept the somewhat less compelling arguments presented here.

)2 72 7(6

- (1) Biographical and historical data were abstracted from Lefebvre, Phipps, Six, and Thiers. See References.
- (2) The governing body of France from Sept. 20, 1792 to Oct. 25, 1795.
- (3) The future last (1830-48) King of the French, Louis-Philippe.
- (4) This multiplicity makes for complicated and frustrating archival pursuits!

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Military Postal History Society Exhibit Awards 2011-2012

Congratulations to winners of the Society's Best Military Postal History exhibit award at national shows across the country during the past year.

MILCOPEX	Al Kugel	Allied Occupation of Germany 1918-1935
BALPEX	Jonathan Becker	The Conquest and British Military Administration of Palestine and (Greater) Syria 1914-20
INDYPEX	Janet Klug	Terror in the Jungle
OKPEX	Al Kugel	Allied Occupation of Germany 1918-1935
SESCAL	Dr. Terzy Kysiec	Przemysl Siege (1914-1915) in Aerophilately
FLOREX	James Edmunds	U.S. Battleships
CHICAGOPEX	Jerry H. Miller	German Intervention in China
Sarasota	Paul Baker	AMG Germany Postal Card -1945 'G' Design
ARIPEX	Brian Green	Confederate Generals' Mail 1861-1865
Ameristamp	James Cate	Chattanooga "Straight Line" Cancellations 1863-1864
St louis Expo	Frank M. Wiatr	Fortress Krakow 1914-1918
MILCOPEX	Kathryn Johnson	American Victory Mail
APS Stamp Show	Akthem Al-Manaseer	Forgotten War IEF 'D' and War in Mesopotamia 1914-1918
PIPEX	Louis Fiset	Great Britain Interns her Refugees from the Third Reich, 1940-1942
WESTPEX	Alfred F. Kugel	The Allied Intervention in Russia 1918-1925

Future MPHS Conventions

Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 2013
BALPEX, Hunt Valley, Maryland

May 8-10, 2015
PIPEX, Portland, Ore.

Sept. 19-21, 2014
MILCOPEX, Milwaukee, Wisc.

May 28-June 4, 2016
New York, NY International Show

History of the 22nd Base Post Office and APO 900

by *Walter Chronert*

On or about December 1, 1944 the 22nd base post office was formed in San Francisco. It began to receive personnel from all over the United States and they reported to their barracks at 1360 Mission St., San Francisco, California.

The commanding Officer was Major Ed Taylor, who was a Postal Inspector in civilian life. The tables of organization called for 10 Officers and 150 Enlisted men. The Postal Officer for APO 900 was Lt. Walter D. Chronert and he was also responsible for the enlisted men.

The training of the personnel was conducted at the barracks and Golden Gate Park. Many times the whole unit reported to Rincon Annex to help the San Francisco post office handling the outgoing military letter mail. At the same time all of the equipment was procured, including trucks and other supplies. The unit had its own mess facility and was intended to be a wholly independent base post office.

Under secret orders the Base Post Office got orders to ship out of Camp Stoneman. About April 1st we boarded *USS General A. E. Anderson* in San Francisco and sailed out of the bay. Rough seas forced us back to anchor in San Francisco bay and after repairs we sailed out again. We got out about 200 miles and heavy seas damaged the screw and lost several lifeboats and we headed back to the bay. For the third time we headed out to sea for New Guinea. A short stop at Finchhaven and we joined a convoy headed for Manila. Piers were all damaged so the ship anchored in Manila Bay and everyone went over the side into landing craft that took us to a sandy beach. It was Mother's Day 1945.

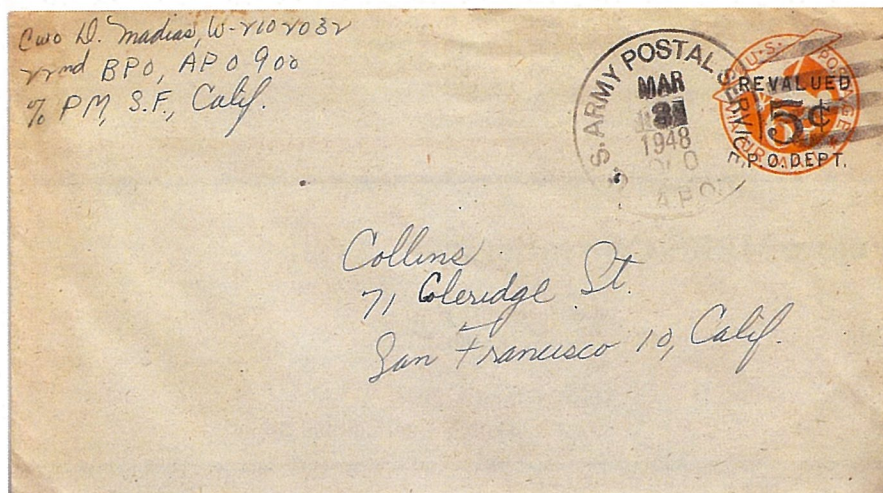
Once the supplies were unloaded we headed toward the Manila Post Office. On the way up Dewey Blvd. we saw the monument to José Rizal and decided to pitch our tents in the area in front of the monument. After clearing the area of shells, debris and dead bodies we set up our camp where we stayed for the duration. Our mission was to take charge of the main Manila Post Office and the railroad station. The railroad station was in fair shape but we found that it was locked up and found mail dated 1940. The main Post office building was another story.... It had been used as a fort by the Japanese and when the American forces liberated the city they had to use flame throwers to burn the troops out of the building. As a

result the building was blackened with soot and all the windows were blown out. We patched up the walls and put up screening and put the building in shape to handle our operation. We operated APO 900 out of the screen-line windows. We also used APO 500 for official mail for Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

The mail for the Pacific Far East theatre was shipped to the 22nd Base Post Office and air mail was received through Clark Field (formerly named Fort Stotzenburg) where we had a unit with tents to receive and dispatch air mail. Red Ball trucking companies hauled our mail to and from the ships. Our own trucks were used to haul the air mail. Our base post office was one of the greatest morale boosters in the Philippines. Mail sacks had been piling up at the train station and the post office building and there was no postal unit to process the mail until we arrived. At the train station the mail was piled as high as the roof and protected by tarps.

As soon as the camp site was organized and tents erected for protection from the weather we attacked the mail. We went on a 24-hour day, 7 days of the week and worked two 12-hour shifts, from 7 to 7. The troops accepted the challenge with a vengeance and worked to clean up the backlog as soon as possible. We were all too busy to remember or celebrate when the job was caught up. We were also able to fill requisitions for stamp products. One time two Red Ball trucks picked up a large number of cartons of stamped envelopes and it started to rain like it can in Manila and the drivers did not cover the shipment with tarps. When they arrived at the post office the cartons were so wet and damaged all of the envelopes became glued together and were unusable. A replacement order was over 15 days away from San Francisco and one big investigation resulted to determine who was at fault. Some poor driver probably got sent home for being at fault.

Lt. Walter Chronert remembers when a Sgt. Bob Cooper came to the 22nd BPO looking for his unit's mail. His unit had not received any mail for 30 days when they were enroute to Manila. They immediately recognized each other for they had worked together in the Kalamazoo, Michigan post office before their army service. Sgt. Cooper had to drive 30 miles to pick up his mail so Lt. Chronert arranged for him to eat his lunch with the 22nd BPO. Cooper co-operated by bringing a load of fresh fruit for our mess sergeant to serve to us. Incidentally, Cooper retired as the Postmaster of Kalamazoo and Chronert retired as the Postmaster of Los Altos, California in 1979.



History of the 22nd Base Post Office...

We saw the first B-29 land at Clarke Air Field and when the pilot turned around at the end of the runway the backlash blew every post office tent and equipment and mail all over the field. After apologies the pilot said that he would alert all planes to stay clear of our post office tents. He invited us in to the plane for a tour, but it didn't make picking up all the mail any easier.

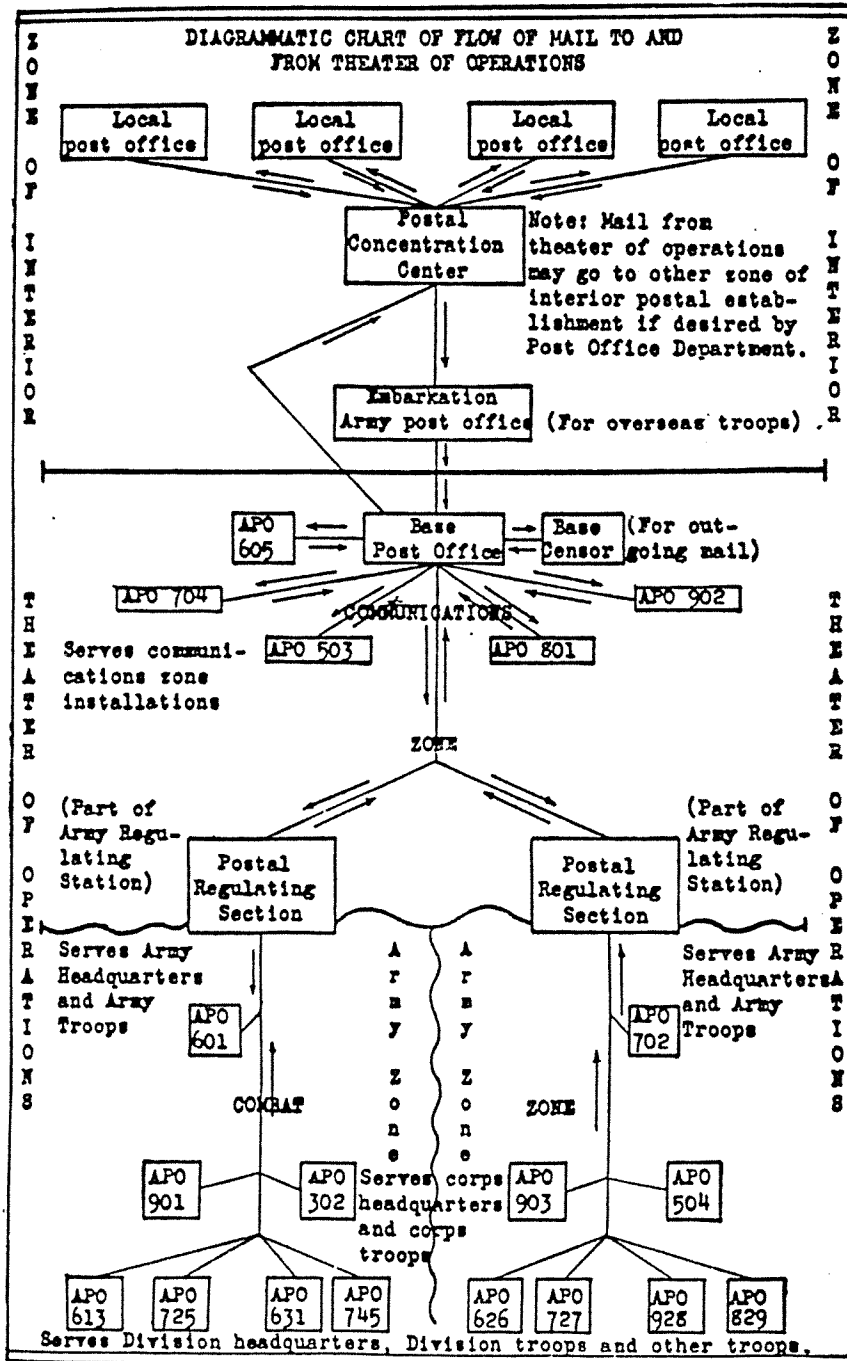
The 22nd Base Post Office was deactivated in the spring of 1946 when most of the personnel had returned to the states. We have since learned that it was re-activated in Germany in the 1960s.

Department of the Army pamphlet 672-1 dated July 1961 noted that the 22nd Base Post Office was awarded a Unit

Citation medal for their outstanding performance of handling the Army mail during 1945 in Manila.

Ed note: Chronert, who passed away in 2007, was guest speaker at one of our conventions some 15+ years ago, and prepared this reminiscence at our request.

The diagram below, of the flow of mail to and from military post offices, is from the September, 1950 issue of what was then the *War Cover Club Bulletin*.



APO/DPO/FPO Openings/Closings

These APO, DPO and FPO actions were announced in the *Postal Bulletin* between August and November, 2012. Announcements advise Postal Service staff that they may now accept mail addressed to numbers listed as "Active," and may no longer accept mail addressed to numbers listed as "Closed." Actual dates of operation of offices may differ from the dates given. Some numbers may be Mailing Addresses Only rather than representing an operating post office.

TYPE	#	ACTION	DATE
APO	09304	Open	10/ 4/12
DPO	09338	Close	8/23/12
APO	09384	Close	9/20/12
FPO	09520	Open	8/23/12*
APO	09725	Open	10/ 4/12
APO	96262	Close	11/ 1/12*
FPO	96612	Close	9/20/12

For some time now the effective date of most actions reported have been the publication date of that issue of the *Postal Bulletin*. Exceptions are marked with an asterisk*.

FPO codes 09520 and 96612 have become old friends over the years. FPO 96612 has been used in recent times for aircraft carriers based at Bremerton, Washington and 09520 for carriers operating out of Norfolk, Va. In recent years carriers have been assigned primarily to the Pacific, but as they age they need a Reactor Complex Overhaul, which is done only by Newport News Shipbuilding in Virginia. The carrier in this case is *USS Abraham Lincoln* (CVN-72), which arrived at Newport News in August by way of the Middle East.

The two 093- contingency codes that are listed as "closed" present interesting questions. Our best records say that 09338 was at Forward Operating Base Warrior in Kirkuk, Iraq, and 09384 at Tallil Air Base, Iraq, although supposedly all bases in Iraq have already been closed. 09338 is further listed as a Diplomatic Post Office, although DPOs are normally not assigned in the contingency group.

In the Pacific, APO 96262 was at the Kwang-ju Air Base in Korea.

"Mail Call" Goes on Tour

The Mail Call exhibition at the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum, described in the Spring issue of the *Bulletin*, is going on the road for those who cannot get to Washington. The tour began in November, when the traveling exhibit arrived at the Spartanburg County Public Library in South Carolina, where it will be on display through January of 2013. It will then move to the Sonoma County Museum in Santa Rosa, Calif. for the months of February through April of 2013. From there it moves for a split session at the Park City Museum in Utah, where it will be shown for the periods of May through July, and reopening for August through October of 2013.

Civic, municipal or corporate sponsors are sought for additional displays. Sponsors must pay a fee of \$3,500 for a ten-week period. The display consists of seven free-standing units featuring photos and other illustrations, documents and additional features, covering 1,250 to 1,500 square feet.

Contact person at the National Postal Museum is Ed Liskey, telephone 202-633-3142.

Federal Voting Assistance Program Eases Registration and Voting

By Amaani Lyle

American Forces Press Service

For this year's national elections, absentee military and overseas citizen voters enjoyed a streamlined process to register, obtain a ballot and exercise their right to vote, a Federal Voting Assistance Program.

Pam Mitchell, the program's acting director, outlined new outreach initiatives designed to make voting assistance more innovative and user-friendly than ever before, with an emphasis on engaging junior military personnel, the largest segment of the Defense Department population.

"We firmly believe that voting assistance for our absentee voters is the best that it's ever been," Mitchell said. "There are a lot of tools in our arsenal to help those voters both register, get an absentee ballot and to exercise their right to vote."

Mitchell explained that FVAP offers a variety of tools through its "online wizard," which among other features, can even help users ready ballot envelopes for posting by printing the correct address on them.

FVAP has customized its tools, focusing on the 18-to-25-year-old demographic, given their familiarity and general preference for gleaning information from the Internet and communicating through social media sites such as Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. "We have a mobile website we just unveiled last week so that using a smartphone or a tablet from anywhere you may be, you can obtain access to our information and our tools," Mitchell said.

Outside of the electronic domain, FVAP maintains a call center that can be used by voters worldwide to get help on how to file an absentee ballot. For in-person interaction voting assistance officers and installation voter assistance offices remain available as prescribed by the 2009 Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act.

"In a military environment, things change," Mitchell said, citing personnel movements and joint basing as factors. "The most important thing we can do is to find the most effective way to maintain assistance for all of our absentee voters, and we are absolutely committed [to that]." Investing in intuitive, easy-to-use Web-based tools, supplemented by well-trained unit voting assistance officers — rather than installation voter assistance offices — could substantially reduce cost and improve voting assistance, she added.

"By law, all states must offer electronic delivery of the ballot, but the voter, when applying for the ballot, can elect to receive it that way or may elect to receive it in the mail," Mitchell said.

Between now and the election, Mitchell said, FVAP officials will continue to make weekly calls to each of the installation voter assistance offices to ensure they are accurate to capture changes that may occur.

"Our goal is to make sure that anyone who wants to vote has the resources and tools they need from anywhere in the world to successfully exercise that right," Mitchell said.

Active-duty members of the armed forces, Merchant Marine, Public Health Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, their family members and U.S. citizens who are living outside the United States for work, school or other reasons can use FVAP.

Philatelic Militaria

by Alan Warren

[The following articles appeared in recent issues of a variety of journals and may be of interest to military postal history collectors. Copies of the complete articles can usually be obtained through the American Philatelic Research Library at APS headquarters in Bellefonte, Pa.]

Jerry Miller concludes his series on German post offices in China 1886-1917 in the *German Postal Specialist* with Part 2 in the July issue. In this installment he discusses the Boxer Revolt Period followed by the expansion of the post offices in China, the outbreak of WW I, and the German offices in China during the period 1914-1917.

Ron McGuire shows an interesting censorship form along with a 4-page letter that generated it in the May issue of the Canadian Military Mail Study Group's *Newsletter*. The letter was sent by a Canadian stationed in England to his parents in Winnipeg in 1942. Apparently he made some critical remarks about how he and a friend were being treated by the army. Some of the critical text of his letter is extracted and entered on the censor form. It is doubtful that the original letter ever got to his parents. The sender also enclosed several photos. All of the contents and the outside envelope were saved along with the "Postal & Telegraph Censorship" form P.C. 72.

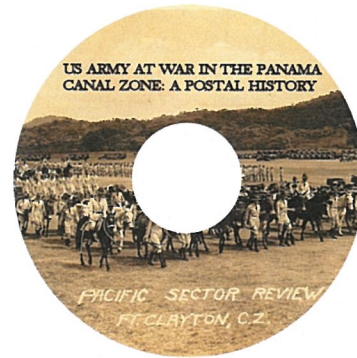
The tripartite agreement of 1942 involving the United States, Canada, and Great Britain was to coordinate censorship procedures among the three countries. It is the subject of Hans Aitink's article in the August *Airpost Journal*. Examples of mail shown in the article include Brazil to Switzerland but censored in San Juan, and Brazil to London via Natal, Africa, and Lisbon. An additional San Juan agreement limited Pan American's carrying mail between South America and Europe or Africa.

Yamil Kouri describes the U.S. military government's provisional stamps of Gibara, Cuba during the Spanish-American War in the September-October *Collectors Club Philatelist*. These were provisional handstamped markings of 2-cents and 5-cents. Examples are shown on the few covers and fragments known. In the same issue David McNamee writes about mail from the Zulu War 1876-1879. He describes the two invasions of 1879 and illustrates mail from the conflict.

Paul Binney is studying the circular army censorship markings introduced in Newfoundland in 1940 in the August issue of the Canadian Military Mail Study Group's *Newsletter*. He provides some preliminary information on their use and asks readers to advise him of any such markings they may have in their collections for an expanded article in the future.

Anthony Fandino discusses the U.S. Marines in Nicaragua in the October issue of *U. S. Stamp News*. To protect U.S. interests in that country, Marines were sent to quell disturbances and restore order several times in the early 1900s. Although the forces were removed in 1925 another insurrection took place the following year. With Marines surrounded they called in Marine dive-bombers to end the skirmish. Yet another revolt took place in 1931 requiring the Marines to return. They were finally withdrawn from Nicaragua in 1933 by Herbert Hoover.

Egil Thomassen discusses the Norwegian, Halvdan Koht, who served as that country's Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1935 to 1941, in the September issue of *Norwegian War and Field Post Journal*.



U.S. military postal history of the Army in the Panama Canal Zone from 1910-1947. Fourteen chapters fully illustrated and a strong bibliography. A CD in PDF format for \$20, postpaid. \$2 from each sale will go to the CZSG and \$2 to the ICC. Contact:

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Box 2878
Springfield VA 22152
waynew@erols.com

Bill Brierton writes: "Here is a photo I picked up at a flea market in a dealer's junk box. Can anyone tell me what type of French plane had four propeller blades? Does anyone recognize the personnel in the photo? I could not locate this type of plane in the books that I have on World War I aircraft. Thought I would take a chance and ask."

Reply through the editor.



On the Show Circuit

by Alan Warren

[The purpose of this column is to bring to the attention of MPHS members the awards obtained in recent shows of exhibits that are basically about military postal history. This may include exhibits by non-members. While there are many non-military related exhibits by members, these are not recorded here.]

At the Royal-2012-Royale exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada held in Edmonton, Alberta in June, Edwin Andrews won a vermeil for "The L-10 Postal Censor Labels of Barbados 1943-1945," and Graham Forbes took a bronze with his "Occupation Stamps of German East Africa during World War I."

Kathryn Johnson walked off with a gold and the MPHS award at Minnesota Stamp Expo in July with her "America's Victory Mail." Another gold went to Al Kugel for his "The Allied Intervention in Russia 1918-1925."

Akthem Al-Manaseer won a gold and the MPHS award at APS StampShow in Sacramento in August for his "The Forgotten War IEF'D' and War in Mesopotamia 1914-1918." Douglas Lehmann also took a gold with his "Maintaining the Tax System during the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines (1942-1945) with No Paper Imports or Operating Paper Mills Available." At the same show golds also went to Tony Walker for "The Battle of the Falklands Islands in 1914 WWI" and to Jack Thompson, who also received the Postal History Society award and the United States Possessions Philatelic Society award for "The Spanish American War and the U.S. Administration in Cuba."

Vermeil awards went to Louis Fiset for "Great Britain Interns her Refugees from the Third Reich 1940-1942," and to Richard Wilson for "The Army Post Stamps used by the British Forces in Egypt 1936-1941." Louis Fiset also won a gold in the single frame section for "1871 Commune of Paris Prisoners Mail," and a silver went to Charles LaBlonde for "The Suspension of United States Mail to Switzerland 1942-1945."

Al Kugel took another gold along with a GPS gold, a BDPH award, and the MPHS award at Balpex for his "Allied Occupation of the former German Colonies 1914-1922." At the same show Edwin Andrews received a gold, a BDPH special prize, and a GPS gold with his "Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck: The Events and Times that Molded the Man." Show golds along with GPS golds and BDPH special awards also went to Gunter Theile for "Soviet Occupation Zone: From the Monetary Reform to the Establishment of the DDR," and to Jorg Saizowa for "Local Issues of the Soviet Occupation Zone: The Restart of the Post Office 1945/1946" that also won the GPS C. H. Hunt award.

Morris Rosen received a vermeil, a GPS vermeil, and the Yacov Tsachor award for Judaica Research at Balpex with his "Ghetto Post and Labor Camps in German Occupied Europe." A show vermeil and GPS vermeil went to Edwin Andrews for "Eisernes Kreuz: The History and Symbolism of the Iconic German Military Decoration." John Barbour also received show and GPS vermeils for "Emergency Measures used in Germany in 1945 and 1946 under Allied Occupation."

At the same show bronze awards went to Carl Barna for "Imperialism and War in German Southwest Africa 1896-1907," and to Arnold Krommenohl for "Germany under Allied Occupation 1945-1949." In the single frame category Thomas Richards received show and GPS vermeils for "AMG Military Travel Permit Stamps." Stanislaw Poniatowski received show and GPS silvers for "The Last Issue of German Occupied Poland." A silver-bronze was taken by Morris Rosen for "Dachau: First Concentration Camp under the Nazi Regime."

Al Kugel won another gold along with the MPHS award at the Omaha show in Nebraska in September with his "The Allied Intervention in Russia 1918-1925." A vermeil and an AAPE award of honor went to Robert Birney for "The Revolutionary Martyrs of the Kuomintang." Richard McConnell received a silver-bronze and the most popular exhibit award for "World War II Day by Day." Other silver-bronzes went to Phil Miller for "WWII Foreign Volunteers with German Military," to Robert Hoff for "Mail Censoring at the Frankfurt Office," and to Tom Poulson for "Provisional Issues of War Time Croatia 1941-1945."

The Royal Philatelic Society London awarded its Lee Medal to David Tett for his presentation at the club on war prisoners' mail in East Asia during WW II, and its Crawford Medal for his 6-volume work *A Postal History of the Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in East Asia during the Second World War*.

Hendrik Burgers won a gold and the Sam Nickle award at the BNAPS convention in Calgary, Alberta in September for his "Canadians in World War I: The First Contingent." At the same show another gold went to P. Charles Livermore for "Thanks for the Smokes and Other Gifts, World War I and II." W. E. Topping received a vermeil for "Japanese Relocation Mail 1941-1945."

Al Kugel won a vermeil and the MPHS award at Milcopen in Milwaukee in September for his "German World War I Military and Occupation Mail." Another vermeil and the best single frame award went to Richard Wilson for "The Three Milliems Army Post Stamps of Egypt." Al Kugel also took a silver-bronze for "World War II Pacific Navy Location Code Names."

Writer Don Kochi has made the emotional trip back to Vietnam, this time as a tourist. He sends a picture postcard of a handsome colonial-era building in downtown

Ho Chi Minh City. The revisionist name for the city does not seem to have impressed the postal workers, who continue to use the postmark illustrated.



AUCTION SALE #198

Closing Date Jan. 12, 2013

CIVIL WAR

1. Cover 3c stp MS cancel **Amity, PA – OCT 17** (F) from 1860s to **Company B 2nd Regt M.S.M. (Missouri State Militia)**, Cape Girardeau, MO. F/VF. MB \$16.00 (0901)
PRE-WORLD WAR I
2. **FRANCE** Ministere de la Guerre 1858. Stampless letter cancel “**Paris Franchises 5 Juin 58**” (F). Front 3 line handstamp Ministere - de la Guerre – (1). Back same but round seal with eagle. (VF) MB \$14.00 (0901)
3. **Napoleonic Conquered Territory** - Belgium. Stampless letter linear postmark “**96 – VERVIERS**” (VF)(Dept. de L’Ourthe). One page letter dateline 17 Nov 1802. VF. MB \$18.00 (0901) **PICT**



4. **Napoleonic Conquered Territory** - Italy. Stampless letter linear postmark “**114 - MONTEPULCIANO**” (VF)(Dept. de l’Ombrone). Wax seal on back + handstamp 25 Janvier. No text. VF. MB \$16.00 (0901) **PICT**
5. Naval. PC 1c stp. cancel **USS LOUISIANA – Aug 23, 1909**(F) (Battleship). VF. MB \$8.00 (0901)

WORLD WAR I

6. **AEF – APO 701**. PC (Donges, France)partial canc. Type A2000 APO 701 – FEB 10, 1919 (only # and date is legible). AEF censor A.1734. Sender 126th Engrs. F (1226)
7. **AEF – APO 723**. PC (La Bourboule, France) canc. Type A4101 - **US Army Post Office *723***– 3 FEB 1919 (VF). AEF censor. VF (0900)
8. **AEF – APO 761**. Cover canc. Type A2101 - **US Army Post Office M.P.E.S. 761** (F). AEF censor A.2444. Sender Med Detch 342 F.A. With letter. F (1226)
9. **AEF – APO 786**. Cover Canc. Type A2002 **US Army Postal Service No 786** – MAY 3 1919 (F). AEF censor. Ave (fold - stain). (1002)
10. **AEF – 2 covers (2)**. 1 Cover canc. Type A3001 **US Army Post Office MPES *763*** – 9-20-18 (F) – faint Base Censor. (Ave). 1 cover MC wavy lines only – AEF Censor A.65. Sender 4th battery Anti Air Craft. (F) (0900)
11. **AEF – 2 covers (2)**. 1 Cover MC Type A3001 **US Army Post Office MPES *7??*** – 22 – 10 – no year (F). AEF censor. (VF). 1 cover cancel Type A5001 **Third Army – A.P.O. 740** – JUN 4. 19 (VF) – AEF Censor A.1166. (F - tears) (0900)
12. **AEF – 3 covers (3)**. 1 Cover MC Type A7001 **US Army M.P.E.S. 717** – FEB 22 1919(F). AEF censor A.4310. (F). 1 cover over-inked cancel **US Army Postal Service ???** (Ave) – AEF Censor A.1898. (F). 1 Cover Canc Type A2100 **US Army Post Office MP ...** – JAN 29 1919 (F). AEF Censor A.2527. (F) (0900)
13. **AEF – 3 covers British Censors (3)**. 3 Covers with Misc APO partial / illegible cancels. All with British Censor. 1 is front only, 1 is heavily damaged, 1 is VF (MS O.A.S.). (0900)
14. **AEF – Paris France (2)**. Sender civilian address. Both YMCA covers 3c / 4c stps. Both cancel Type A2001 **U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE No (no number)** – 1 is MAY 3, 1919 – 1 unclear cancel – (Ave - VF). Both AEF Censor. (AVE - F). (1002)

Descriptions:

Envelopes are regular size unless described otherwise (#10 or bigger)

Franking: After WW II all covers are stamped unless otherwise stated. Official business covers don’t have postage unless otherwise stated. “6¢ air” has either a stamp or is stamped postal stationary.

For individual lots, I try to mention the quality of the cancel in parenthesis (VF) as well as the condition of the cover in general at the end of the listing.

Abbreviations: MS = Manuscript - Stp = Stamp – PC = Postcard - Pict = Lot is pictured.

Cancels: KB = Killer bar — MC = Machine cancel – DR = Double ring (all purpose)

APO or Navy Branch number is in the cancel unless specified otherwise.

V-Mails have been processed and are with envelopes unless stated otherwise.

MB = Minimum Bid — SB = Suggested Bid (this is just a suggestion, not a minimum).

MINIMUM BID \$2.50

15. **AEF – Rest Camp**. YMCA folded letter cancel Old Swan L.V. – 10 JUN 18(F)– Censor A.870 (seller says used at Knoth Ash Rest Camp). Tape repair inside – stain (Ave). (0900)
16. Angola. Angolan Stp (damaged) illegible cancel addressed to Montgomery Ward. French censor label + handstamp “Ouvert par l’autorite militaire 367”. Montgomery Ward receiving cancel. (VF). (0901)
17. **Army Branch**. Bernhardt Wall “Still Wearing That Smile” Military PC 2c stp MC ATLANTA, GA – **GORDON BRANCH** – JAN 2 (2 is inverted), 1918 (VF). VF (0901)
18. **Army Branch (2)**. YMCA cover 3c stp MC Hattiesburg, Miss – **Shelby Br.** – Aug 16, 1918(VF). + YMCA cover 3c stp MC Jersey City, N.J. – **Merritt Branch** – May 31 16, 1918(F). F/VF (0901)
19. **Belgium**. Commercial cover franked with German Occupation Ovppt “Belgien 15 Cent.” on 15 pf stp. German Cancel Etappen – Inspektion – Gent – 1917. VF MB \$6.00(0901) **PICT**
20. Belgium (3). 3 commercial covers with advertisement CC franked with German Occupation Ovppt “Belgien CENT.” stps. All censored. 1 with 3 Cent, 1 with 5 Cent + 10c, 1 with 15 Cent. VF MB \$10.00 (0901) **PICT**
21. **Belgium (4)**. 4 commercial covers with advertisement CC franked with German Occupation Ovppt “Belgien CENTIMES” stps. All censored. 1 with 3 Centimes, 1 with 2 x 5 Centimes, 1 with 10 Centimes, 1 with 5 + 10 Centimes. VF MB \$12.00 (0901) **PICT**
22. **Camp MacArthur**. 2c Cover Sender 127th Inf - Camp MacArthur. MC Waco, Tex Oct 4-17. F (tape on back) (0900)
23. **Camp / Fort (2)**. Knight of Columbus 3c faint MC **Mills Branch** – 1919 (F). Other YMCA 3c stp MC **Fort Slocum Military Branch** 1918 (Ave). F (0900)
24. **France**. Sender “Photo Aerieenne – Escadrille F.306 - Ain M’lila, Algeria. Official handstamp from the squadron. Canc. Ain M’Lila – Constantine – 2–1-17. VF MB \$10.00(0901)
25. **GB Field Service** card. Free franked GB Field Service Post Card “I’m well” to USA. Canc. Field Post office H.I.O. 12 JAN 17 (VF). Handstamp “T20” + canc. New York NY Due 4 cents + 2 x 2c US due stps (damaged). VF (0901)
26. **GB FPO 87**. Free franked German PC (Koln) to USA. Canc. Field Post office 87 – 24 MR 19 (VF). Censor No 7317. VF (0901)
27. **POW - Germany**. Free franked. Sender **Russian officer** - Alexander Tschetwerikow – Offizier Gefangenen Lager – Hann Munden to **Denmark**. Canc. Hann Munden – . 5 17 (F). Camp Censor marks. VF - MB \$10.00 (0901) **PICT**

PRE-WORLD WAR II MILITARY

28. **Camp Smith, NY (2).** 1 cover CC 108th Infantry – NY National Guard – Camp Smith NY. 3¢ stp Canc. Camp Smith NY – Jul 10, 1934 (VF). 1 cover CC 108th Infantry – State Armory NY. 3c stp canc. Rochester NY 1933 (VF) to Camp Smith. F/VF (0900)
29. **WAR Department – HQ INF School.** Official Business #10 cover from HQ the Infantry School – **Fort Benning, GA.** - cancel Fort Benning GA, 1928 (F). VF (0901)
30. **WAR Department – Veterinary Hospital.** Official Business #10 cover CC Veterinary Station Hospital – **Fort Leavenworth, Kans.** - cancel Ft Leavenworth KANS. 1928 (F). VF (0901)

PRE-WORLD WAR II NAVAL

31. **USF Constitution.** Cacheted Type P125a (50 made). 3¢ stp Canc. *US Frigate Constitution* (7 May 1934) with “Boston – Mass.” in KB (VF). VF – MB \$5.00 (0901)
32. **USF Constitution.** Cacheted Type unlisted Variety of C87. 3c stp Canc. *US Frigate Constitution* (13 May 1934) with “Boston – Mass.” in KB (VF). VF – MB \$4.00 (0901) **PICT**
33. **USF Constitution 1933 (5).** All cacheted. All Cancel *US Frigate Constitution*: 15 JUN 1933 “**Tacoma – Washington**”; 15 JUN 1933 “**Seattle – Washington**”; 10 JUL 1933 “**Everett – Washington**”; 12 JUL 1933 “**Everett – Washington**”; 22 JUL 1933 “**Anacortes – Washington**”; All VF – MB \$10.00 (0901)
34. **USF Constitution 1934 (5).** All cacheted. All Cancel *US Frigate Constitution* in **BOSTON, MASS.- 1934: 8 MAY, 9 MAY, 10 MAY, 12 MAY, 22 MAY.** All VF – MB \$10.00 (0901)
35. **USS HULBERT.** Cacheted (USCS 10) “Decommissioned” cover Canc. *U.S.S. Hulbert* – 17 OCT 1920 – 1934 with “**Hail and Farewell**” in KB (VF). VF (0901)
36. **USS J.D. EDWARDS – US Asiatic Fleet.** #10 *US Asiatic Fleet* official cover Canc. *U.S.S. John D. Edwards* – 18 FEB 1938 with “**Manilla P.I. - Areas**” in KB (VF). VF MB \$4.00(0901)

WORLD WAR II MILITARY

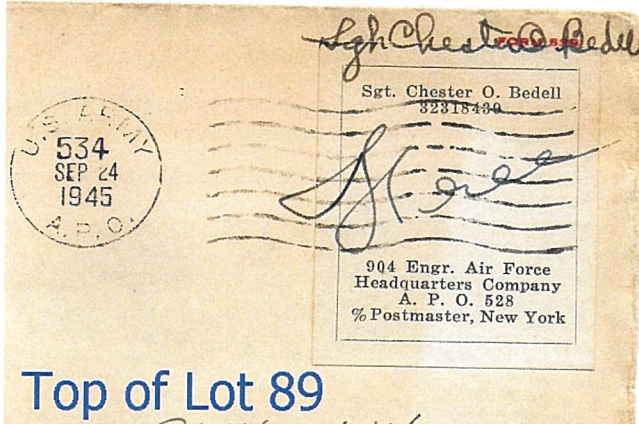
37. **Alaska (13).** 7 covers. 939 (2 free), 980 (2 x 6c air), 983 (6c air), 986 (2 free)- 5 censored, 2 Inter Alaska. + 6 censored 6c air covers sender HQ ADC - APO cancel no # (1943). F/VF (0909)
38. **Algeria – APO 750.** 6c air cancel APO 750 – 24 JUL 19??.(F) Censor + cellophane tape. F (0909)
39. **Arizona (2).** 1 Sender Kingman Army Air Field. 8c air MC Kingman, AZ – 30 APR 1945 (VF). 1 Sender Williams Field. Free MC Chandler, AZ 29 MAR 1945 (VF). VF. (0909)
40. **Australia – APO 925.** #10 Official WD cover CC Far East Air Forces APO 925. MC 7 BPO – 23 AUG 194?.(VF) Censor G.H.Q. 12 S.W.P.A. VF (0909)
41. **Australia (2).** 1 Red Cross cover Sender APO 923. Free franked Canc. APO no # – 26 JAN 1943(F). Censor U.S.A.F.I.A. 252. 1 Free Canc. APO 927 – 15 APR 1943 (VF) Censored. VF (1226)
42. **Austria – APO 578.** 6c stp Canc. APO 578 (KB 25 JUL 1945 - VF). VF (0909)
43. **Camp Myles Standish.** #10 Official WD cover CC Camp Quartermaster. Canc. Taunton. Mass – Camp Myles Standish Sta. (1943 - VF). VF (0909)
44. **Canada – APO 865 (2).** 2 x 1¢ PC UX27 from Sgt at Sqd C Apo 865. No cancel but censored. Message dateline 1944. F/VF (0909)
45. **Canal Zone – APO 825.** 6¢ air MC APO 825 (27 JUL 1945 – VF). F (Trimmed at right) (0900)
46. **Censor - Australia.** Cover to US. Australian Stp canc. Melbourne – 2 MAY 1941 (VF). Censor tape “3” + rectangular handstamp “Passed by Censor V116”. VF (1226)
47. **Censor - Australia.** Cover to US. Australian Stp canc. town / date illegible. Censor tape “3” + handstamp “3 Passed by Censor 169”. F (1226)
48. **Censor – Bohmen & Mahren.** Cover to US. Bohmen & Mahren Cechy & Morava Stps canc. UJEZD – 4 XII 39 (F). Partial label + Handstamp “D.K. PRAHA 7”. F (back flap missing) (1226)
49. **Censor - Canada.** Cover to US. Canadian Stps canc. Sydney N.S. 21 APR 1941 (VF). Censor tape “Examined by Censor C.137”. VF (1226)
50. **Censor - Ceylon.** Cover to US. Ceylon Stp canc. Colombo ... 41 (Ave). Censor tape “Opened by Censor 36”. F (1226)
51. **Censor - Cuba.** Cover to US. Cuban Stps canc. Habana Cuba 2 APR 1943 (F). Censor tape “Examined by 4251”. VF (1226)
52. **Censor - Denmark.** Registered cover to Mexico. Danish Stps canc. First Day Kobenhaven 26 SEPT 1945 (VF). Danish Censor tape + handstamp (Crown) Danmark 325. F (1226) **PICT**

53. **Censor – Dominican Republic.** Cover to US. Dominican Stps canc. Ciudad Trujillo 31 JUL 1942 (F). Censor tape “Examined by 4935”. VF (1226)
54. **Censor - Egypt.** TWA PC to US. Egyptian Stps MC wavy line (no city – date). Egyptian circular handstamp censor (?). F (1226)
55. **Censor – Germany.** Cover to US. German Stps canc. Mannheim 14.5.40 (F). German Censor tape + handstamp on back. F (fold) (1226)
56. **Censor – Germany.** Cover to US. German US Zone Stp canc. Ellwangen 21.3.47 (F). Censor handstamp “released by – Group “e”. F (fold) (1226)
57. **Censor - Greece.** Cover to US. Greek Stps canc. illegible. Greek Censor tape + US censor tape. Ave (big tear repaired in the middle of cover) (1226)
58. **Censor - Greece.** Cover to US. Greek Stps on back of cover canc. Thessalonika – 18.XI.49. Greek Censor(?) handstamp on front. F (1226) **PICT**
59. **Censor - India.** Cover to US. Indian Stps on back cancel. ... GPO – 7 JAN 40. Censor tape Red “Passed by Censor 48”. VF (1226)
60. **Censor - India.** Cover to US. Indian Stps canc. Muttra – 13 MAY 1941 (F). Triangular Censor handstamp. Ave (open rough on left) (1226)
61. **Censor - Iraq.** Cover to Canada. Iraqi Stps on back cancel. Basra – 13 SEP 42 (F). Iraqi Censor handstamp “Not Examined” + British censor handstamp. Ave (rough shape – glued shut) (1226)
62. **Censor - Iraq.** Cover to US. Iraqi Stps canc. illegible. Iraqi Censor handstamp + tape + US cellophane tape. Ave (rough shape – folds, tears) (0900)
63. **Censor - Japanese Occupied Philippines.** Cacheted cover 1st Anniv of Executive Commission. Philippine stps Japanese Ovpt canc. Manila JAN 23, 1943. Handstamp “Passed by Censor - Japanese Military Police”. VF Philatelic (1226) **PICT**
64. **Censor - Netherlands.** Card to US. Dutch Stp canc. illegible 25.IV 1945. Faint Dutch Censor 6009 handstamp + US censor handstamp. VF (1226)
65. **Censor - Netherlands Indies.** Cover to US. Neder. Indie Stps canc. Malang 7-1140. Dutch Censor tape + cancel Censuur 4 – 8.11.40 + handstamp “DEV. 4.” F (1226)
66. **Censor - Norway.** Cover to US. Norwegian Stps canc. Oslo – 31.5.45 (VF). Norwegian Censor tape. VF (1226)
67. **Censor - Spain.** Cover to US. Spanish Stps canc. ... 10.45. Spanish Censor tape + cancel. Madrid 5 OCT 45 on back. F (1226)
68. **Censor - Turkey.** Cover to US. Turkish Stps canc. Mersin – 2.2.45. French Censor tape. F (pin holes) (1226)
69. **Domestic APO (5).** All with local postmarks – Senders APO 253 (1943), 410 (1943), 627A (1942), 4519 (no date). + Dibble Gen. Hospital to APO 4309 (1945). F/VF. (0909)
70. **Fiji – APO 913-1.** Sender 319 BB Sqdn – APO 913 Unit 1. 6c stp Canc APO no # - 16 MAR 194. (MC - Ave). Hand Censored. F (0909)
71. **France – APO 887.** Sender 17th Base Post Office – APO 887. Free franked cover cancel 17 BPO (KB 1945 – VF). With letter. F (0909)
72. **France – APO 129.** Sender 16th R.D. Free franked cover cancel APO 129 (KB JUL 1945 – VF). VF (0901)
73. **France – APO 131.** Cover 6c air cancel APO 131 (KB FEB 1945 – F). Censored. VF (0909)
74. **France – APO 167.** Cover 6c air cancel APO 167 (KB FEB 1945 – VF). Censored. VF (0901)
75. **France. Feldpost card cancel APO 350 (KB 1944 – VF).** Censored. Ave/F (tears on top) (0901)
76. **GB Bomb Sqdn (5).** All senders diff. Bomb Sqdn. All 1944. Canc. APO 558, 559, 586, 592, 598. All censored. F/VF. (0909)
77. **GB Red Cross (2).** 2 covers same women sender Am. Red Cross – APO 413. Both Mute oval Cancel. Both with wood engraving Xmas/New year cards. F/VF. (0909)
78. **Germany – APO 23.** Cover 6¢ air cancel APO 23 (KB Apr 1945 – VF). F (0909)
79. **Germany – APO 443 (2).** 2 Covers from US to APO 443. 3c/6c canc. Williamsport PA 1945. Forwarded then RTS. F (0900)
80. **Germany – APO 572 (Munich).** Unprocessed V-Mail Free franked Sender 6703 S.S.T.T. Bn APO 572. Canc. APO 572 (KB Oct 1945 - F). F (0901)
81. **Germany – APO 751.** Sender 134th AACs. 6c air MC APO 751 (KB NOV 1945 – VF). With Xmas card showing German ruins, Eifel tower,VF (0909)
82. **Germany – APO 755 Berlin (3).** Same sender 6th Cav RCN Sq MECZ. All 6c air MC APO 755 (JUL/AUG 1945 – F/VF). VF (1227)



Sample lot 58 !

- 83. Germany – APO 755 Berlin (3).** Same sender 6th Cav RCN Sq MECZ. All 6c air MC APO 755 (SEP/OCT 1945 – F/VF). F/VF (1227)
- 84. Germany (3).** All 1945. Canc. APO 555, 556, 758. F/VF. (0909)
- 85. India – APO 465.** Cover with War Economy label. Indian Victory Meter Calcutta 06.VI.45. + Canc. APO 465 Jun 10, 1945. Also handstamp "A.16". F (tear) (0900) *PICT*
- 86. India – APO 4926.** Unprocessed V-Mail Free franked Sender 6th Base Post Office – APO 4926. Canc. New York Grand Central Annex (1944 - Ave). British Censor inside. F (stain) (1226)
- 87. India (5).** 5 Covers – 3 free, 2 x 6c air. Canc. APO 466, 492, 495, 496, 690. – 1 x 1944, 4 x 1945. 4 are censored. F/VF (0909)
- 88. Iran – APO 535.** Cover Sender 3928th Q.M. Truck Co. Free franked canc. APO 535 (KB JUL 1944 – F). Censored. Ave (folds - tear) (0900)
- 89. Italy – APO 534.** Red Cross cover Free franked with unusual label Canc. APO 534 (MC SEP 1945 – F). VF MB \$8.00 (0901) *PICT*



Top of Lot 89

- 90. Italy – PWB.** #10 Official WD Sender PWB (Psychological Warfare Br) APO 512. Canc. APO 54? (KB MAY 1945 – Faint). VF (staple) (0900)
- 91. Italy (3).** 2 x Capri PC Free franked canc. APO 36 (KB 1943 – F/VF). + 1 Free franked cover canc. APO 1 (KB 1943 – F). All Censored. F/VF (0901)
- 92. Japan – APO 301.** Free franked canc. APO 301 (KB no year – VF). No censor so probably Japan. VF (0901)
- 93. Kenya (2).** Both O.A.S. 1 x free franked canc. E.A. APO 2 – 23.VII.43 (F) + censor E.A. No 1/238. 1 x Nairobi Meter + canc. E.A. ... 16.II.43 (Ave) + censor E.A. No 1/16. F/VF (0900)
- 94. Philippines – APO 925.** Cover Sender 7th AACs Wing. Free franked BLUE canc. APO 925 (KB NOV 1945 – F). VF (1226)
- 95. Newfoundland – APO 801-B.** Cover 3¢+3¢ stps canc. APO 801-B (KB DEC 31, 1941 – F). Handstamp "Passed by Censor" on back. F (stain) (0900)
- 96. New Hebrides (6).** 4 x canc. APO 27 (KB 1944/45 – F/VF). + 1 x canc. APO 708 (MC 1945 – Ave) + 1 x Navy # 140 canc. US Navy (KB 1944 – F). All Censored (1 Naval). Ave/VF (0900)
- 97. Office of Defense Transportation (2).** 2 x # 10 official Business. 1 is Canc. Washington DC (1944). 1 is canc. Dallas TX (1945). F/VF (0909)
- 98. Office of War Information – Italian Section.** # 10 official Business. Canc. New York, NY (1945). VF (0909)
- 99. Patriotic.** Cacheted cover "Skulduggery" 3c train canc. Hamilton, OH (MC 1944 – VF). Xmas seal on back. VF (1226) *PICT*
- 100. Patriotic – APO 121-B.** Sender CC 123rd General Hospital APO 121-B. Cacheted cover "Who says we can't". 1c S.C. Foster + 5¢ **Albania Flag** canc. APO 121 (MC 1945 – F on stamp). VF MB \$5.00 (0901)
- 101. Patriotic.** Sender CC NAS Corpus Christi, TX. Cacheted cover "Remember Pearl Harbor and Bataan". 3c Inauguration + 5¢ **Belgium Flag** canc. US Navy – Naval Air Station (MC 1944 – F on stamp). VF MB \$5.00 (0901) *PICT*
- 102. Patriotic.** Cacheted cover "Justice for all". 5¢ **Netherlands Flag** canc. Newark NJ – Vailsburg Sta. (MC 1944 – F). VF MB \$5.00 (0901)
- 103. P.O.W.** Free franked Kriegsgefangenenpost. Sender French prisoner – Stalag XIII B. Mute cancel 1943. Stalag XIII Censor. To France. VF (0900)
- 104. P.O.W.** Free franked Kriegsgefangenenpost. Sender French prisoner – Stalag XII B. Mute cancel 1941. Stalag XIII Censor. To France. VF (0900) *PICT*
- 105. Selective Service.** # 10 official Business Canc. Los Angeles, Ca (1943). VF (0909)
- 106. Temporary APO 12490.** Cover from Denver, CO – 1943 to APO 12490. Many auxiliary 1st BPO markings + on back canc. 1 BPO – Control Section (MC 1943 - F) + MC APO 652. F (0909) *PICT*
- 107. Temporary APO GB (5).** All free franked and censored. Sender APO 15310 (canc. APO 551 – 1944), APO 15326 (canc. APO 117 – 1944), APO

- 15785 (canc. APO 67 – 1945), APO 16639A (canc. APO 569 – 1944), APO 18081 (canc. APO no # 1945). Two have MC 1 BPO Control Section on back. Ave/VF (0909)
- 108. Temporary APO GB (5).** All free franked and censored. All cancel. wavy lines only – no dial! Sender APO 7744, APO 9115, APO 9531, APO 12557-B (no cancel. - letter), APO 17172 (official WD). F/VF (0909)
- 109. Trinidad – APO 803-A.** Cover 1 1/2c stps canc. APO 803 A (KB JAN 10, 1942 – VF). Censored. VF (0900)
- 110. V-Mail – APO 15307.** Sender Convoy Officer A.G.F. - APO 15307. Dated May 44 – Censored. With envelope. F/VF (0909)
- 111. V-Mails (4).** Sender APO 63 (Oct 44), APO 121 (Jun 44), APO 519 (May 45), APO 871 (Mar 44). 1 NO envelope. F/VF (0900)
- 112. WAC – Italy (2).** 1 sender 6720th WAC Hq Plat APO 520 – 6c air canc. APO 773 (KB 1944 – F). 1 sender 6718th WAC Hqs APO 650 – 6c air canc. APO 770 (KB 1944 – VF). Censored. F/VF (0900)
- 113. Wales – APO 134.** Free franked canc. APO 134 (KB 1944 – VF). Double censor. VF (1226)
- 114. War Ballot – APO 502.** #10 WB canc. APO 502 (KB 1944 – F). F (0909)
- 115. War Ballot – WAC.** #9 WB Sender 2533rd AAF Base Unit WAC – Goodfellow Field, TX. Canc. San Angelo, TX 1944. F (0909)
- 116. War Finance Division (2).** 2 x # 10 official Business. 1 is Canc. Washington DC (1945). Other no cancel but from Great Falls, Mont. F/VF (0909)
- 117. Westover / Wendover Field (2).** 1 sender 306th Bomb Sq – canc. Wendover Utah (1942). 1 #10 official canc. Chicopee Falls Mass. Westover Field Sta. Dec 27, 1941. VF (0909)

WORLD WAR II NAVAL

- 118. Airmailgram.** #10 Navy Dept Off Business Airmailgram – Expedite – US Naval Air Station – Corpus Christi, TX cover. 6c canc. Corpus Christi, TX 1942. VF (0909)
- 119. Cuba.** Assoc. of Army and Navy Stores cover 3¢ canc. **Guantanamo Bay, Cuba – US Naval Sta.** (MC 1940 – VF). VF (0901)
- 120. Humorous Postcard (2).** 2 Navy humorous PC. Both free franked canc. Gulfport, Mass. Advance Base Depot Sta – 1942 (F/VF). VF (0909) *PICT*
- 121. Naval Censor (3).** 3 misc covers canc. U.S. Navy (1941, 42, 43 – F/VF). 1 sender Submarine base, Pearl Harbor TH. All with Naval Censor. VF (1226)
- 122. Seabees – 17th Bat.** Cover CC 17th Battalion - US Naval Advance Base Depot – Gulfport, Miss with Seabees logo. 2x 3c stps canc. US Navy 1942. VF (0909)
- 123. Seabees – Calicoan Island.** Sender 29th NCB. Free franked canc. U.S. Navy (KB 1945 – VF). Naval Censor. VF (0901)
- 124. Seabees – California (2).** 1 PC Sender 89th Const Batt. Port Hueneme. 1 cover sender 89th NCB Camp Parks. Both Canc. U.S. Navy 1944. VF (0900)
- 125. War Casualty List.** #10 Navy Dept Official Business cancel Washington DC (MC 1945 - VF). VF (0909)

KOREAN WAR

- 126. APO 3 (2).** Both # 10. 1 is 6c air – Sender Special Services Section Camp Kokura, APO 3. Canc. APO no # (MC Jun 2, 52 – F). 1 is Official Business HQ Camp Kokura APO 3. Canc. APO 3 (MC FEB 1, 51 – VF). Located Kokura, Japan. F (0909)
- 127. APO 6.** Free franked – Sender 160th Inf, APO 6. Cancel APO 6 (MC JUL 19, 52 – F). Located Sanyang-ni, Korea. F (0909)
- 128. APO 7.** Free franked – Sender HQ 7th Inf Div AG, APO 7. Cancel APO 7 (MC JAN 21, 52 – VF). Located Chunchon, Korea. VF (0909)
- 129. APO 8.** Free franked – Sender 8202 AV-TC, APO 8. Cancel APO 8 (MC Mar 18, 52 – VF). Located Yachon-ni, Korea. VF (0909)
- 130. APO 14.** 6c air – Sender HQ XVI Corps, APO 14. Cancel APO no # (MC Aug 8, 53 – F). Located Sendai, Japan. VF (0909)
- 131. APO 20.** Free franked – Sender Sig Supply Sec EUSAK, APO 301. Canc APO 20 (MC JUN 28, 51 – VF). Located Taegu, Korea. With letter. F (back flap missing) (0909)
- 132. APO 20.** Free franked – Sender 8202 AV-TC, APO 301. Canc. APO 20 (MC APR 22, 52 – Ave). Located Chunchon, Korea. VF (0909)
- 133. APO 24.** Free franked – Sender 8202 AV-TC, APO 301. Canc. APO 24 (KB JAN 3, 52 – VF). Located Sanyang-ni, Korea. VF (0909)
- Located Sendai, Japan. F/VF (0909)
- 134. APO 25.** 6c air – Sender 65th Engr, APO 28. Canc. APO 25 (KB JUN 19, 51 – Ave). Located Sosa, Korea. VF (0909)
- 135. APO 33.** Free franked – Sender 171st Rvac Hosp (hard to read), APO 301. Canc. APO 33 (KB OCT 8, 51 – F). Located Korea. F (0909)
- 136. APO 59.** Free franked – Sender 3rd Sta. Hosp. Canc. APO 59 (MC OCT 13, 51 – Ave). Located Pusan airfield K-9, Korea. VF (0909)
- 137. APO 64.** 6c air – Sender 3rd Instl Sqd APO 970. Canc. APO 64 (MC JUN 21, 53 – VF). Located Kunsan, Korea. VF. (0909)

- 138. APO 67.** Free franked – Sender 6167 Operations Sq APO 970. Canc. APO 67 (KB AUG 30, 53 – F). Located Seoul AB, Korea. F (small tears). (0909)
- 139. APO 70.** 6c air – Sender 6147th T.C. Gp APO 970. Canc. APO 70 (KB AUG 5, 53 – Ave). Located Chunchon, Korea. VF. (0909)
- 140. APO 71.** Free franked – Sender 121st Evacuation Hosp APO 301. Canc. APO 71 (KB (MAR?) 3, 51 – F). Located Taejon, Korea. F. (0909)
- 141. APO 86.** Free franked size #10– Sender 45th Inf Regt 45th Signal Co, APO 86. Canc. APO 86 (MC Aug 3, 53 – Ave). Located Chunchon (K-47), Korea. Ave (0900)
- 142. APO 547.** 6c air – Sender 24th Inf Div APO 24. Canc. APO 547 (KB AUG 3, 52 – F). Located Sendai, Japan. VF. (0909)
- 143. APO 547.** # 10 official business – Sender Camp Matsushima, APO 547. Canc. APO 547 (KB Jun ..., 52 – Ave). Located Sendai, Japan. F (0909)
- 144. APO 547.** # 10 official business – Sender Special Services Office Camp Sendai, APO 547. Canc. APO 547 (KB DEC 4, 52 – F). Located Sendai, Japan. F (0909)
- 145. APO 547 (2).** 2 x # 10 official business – Sender Special Services Officer Camp Younghans, APO 547. 2 # Canc. APO 547 (KB OCT 4, 52 – Ave / KB Nov 4, 1953 – VF). Located Sendai, Japan. VF (0909)
- 146. APO 613 (2).** 2 x # 10 official business – Sender Special Services Section Camp Drake, APO 613. Canc. APO 613 (MC May 8, 52 – VF / MC Sep 10, 1952 – VF). Located Asaka, Japan. VF (0909)
- 147. APO 994.** 6c air – Sender 64 AA Gun Bn, APO 994. Canc. APO 994 (MC Mar 2, 51 – F). Located Johnson AB, Irumigawa, Japan. VF (0909)

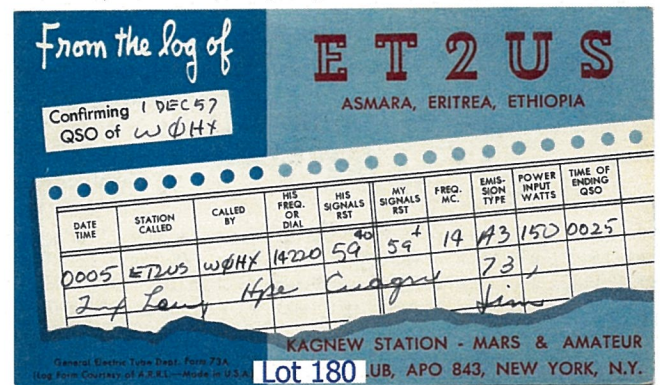
VIETNAM WAR

- 148. Canada Military Delegation.** Special cover (map) with Vietnam + Canadian stamps canc. Saigon Viet-Nam 1973. Canadian Delegation handstamp. Philatelic VF (0900)
- 149. Vietnam KBC (3).** 3 x Special blue covers with map - Vietnam stps. All Canc. Quan-Buu 1973. KBC 3799, 4600, 6250 handstamps. Philatelic VF (0900)
- 150. Vietnam KBC (3).** 3 x Special blue covers with map - Vietnam stps. All Canc. Quan-Buu 1973. KBC 3090, 3222, 3799 handstamps. Philatelic VF (0900)
- 151. Vietnam KBC (3).** 3 x Special blue covers with map - Vietnam stps. All Canc. Quan-Buu 1973. KBC 4600, 4647, 4743 (faint) Triangular handstamps. Philatelic VF (0900)

POST-WORLD WAR II MILITARY

- 152. Austria (8).** APO 174 (1946), 411 (1946), 2x 541 (1947/51), 4 x 777 (1946/47). F/VF (0909)
- 153. BPO's (6).** All US BPO's 1946/47. BPO 7 (2), 24 (2), 25 (2). F/VF (0909)
- 154. China – APO 627.** Sender 172th Gen. Hosp. APO 289. 6c air MC US Army Postal Service 627 – 15 OCT 194? (F). VF (0909)
- 155. France (5).** 5 covers 5c stp or 6c air canc. APO 58, 165, 176, 578, 752 – 1945 to 1948. F/VF (0909)
- 156. Germany – APO 469 Berlin (2).** Both sender 325th Glider Inf Regt APO 469. 6c air canc. APO 469 (KB Oct 1945 – Ave/F). VF (0909)
- 157. Germany.** 4c + 4c + 3c stps canc. APO 123 (1962) + German canc. Spangdahlen. To Germany. VF (0909)
- 158. Germany – APO 742-A.** #10 cover Sender 7970 CIC APO 742-A. 6c air canc. APO 742 (KB 1949 – Ave). F (0909)
- 159. Germany – APO 147.** Sender HQs Det E.T.I.S. APO 147. 6c air canc. APO 147 (KB 1946 – F). F (0909)
- 160. Germany – APO 757.** Sender Capt TEIXEIRA APO 757. 10c stp canc. APO 757 (KB 1946 – F). VF (0909)
- 161. Germany – APO 757 (2).** Both size #10 – Both Sender Bipartite Control Office 757. 1 is from US-UK Scrap Control Authority. 1 is from Office of the US Chairman. 5c/6c air canc. APO 757 (KB 1948/49 – F). VF (couple of staple holes) (0901)
- 162. Germany (5).** APO 3, 29, 62, 751 (2). 1945 to 1948. F/VF (0909)
- 163. Germany (10).** APO 1, 69, 124, 154, 169, 172, 207, 227, 312, 326. Mostly late 40s. F/VF (0909)
- 164. Germany (10).** APO 28, 35, 39, 124, 139, 154, 175, 209, 225, 227. 40s/50s/60s. F/VF (0909)
- 165. Germany (10).** APO 65, 66, 131, 169, 207 (2), 407A, 633, 757, 758. 40s/50s/60s. F/VF (0909)
- 166. Germany (10).** APO 9, 46, 62, 78, 340, 539, 633 (2), 755, 757. 1945 to 1948. F/VF (0909)
- 167. Germany (10).** 7 are #10 official WD. APO 57, 62 (3), 114, 147, 165, 757, 800, 807. 40s/50s. F/VF (0900)
- 168. India - FPO.** India stp canc. F.P.O. No 805 – 21.7.64 (VF). Handstamp Unit Censor India. To Calcutta. F (fold) (0900)
- 169. India (12).** APO 429, 465 (3), 493 (4), 494 (2), 495, 883. Mostly 1945. F/VF (0909)

- 170. Italy (12).** All same sender 349th Inf Reg. 10 are Free franked. Canc. APO 88 (1946-47). All with letters. F/VF (0909)
- 171. Japan – APO 3 (3).** 3 covers (2 x #10). 1 Free franked + 2 x 6c air – canc. APO 3 (MC/KB 1953/54/55). F/VF (0909)
- 172. Japan (5).** 5 covers 3c stp or 6c air canc. APO 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 – 1950s. F/VF (0909)
- 173. Japan – APO 25 (5).** 5 covers. 1 Free franked + 4 x 6c air – 5 # canc. APO 25 (MC/KB 1946/47/49/50). 1 with letter. F/VF (0909)
- 174. Japan (10).** 10 covers misc franking. Canc. APO 41, 343, 442, 453, 613, 660, 703, 710, 929, 932. 8 x 40s/ 2x 50s. F/VF (0909)
- 175. Japan – 7 BPO (4).** 4 covers All 6c air – 3 different canc. 7 BPO (MC/KB 1953/54). F/VF (0909)
- 176. Japan – 13 BPO (3).** 3 covers All 6c air canc. 13 BPO (2 # MC 1954). F/VF (0909)
- 177. Japan (4).** 4 large covers (11 X 5, 9 X 6) either War Dept or Dept of Army penalty. Cancel APO 27 (1952), 47 (1954), 50 (1953), 309 (1952). + PCS order 1952. VF (0909)
- 178. Korea – APO 59.** Sender Presbyterian Mission APO 18. 2x 3c stps canc. APO 59 (KB 1957 – VF). VF (0909)
- 179. Langley Field.** 2 x 3c Prexies cancel Langley Field (1950 faint). Aux. markings “Returned for Postage – Postage Due 3 Cents” + “This envelope for Air mail Only”. VF (0909)
- 180. QSL Card - Ethiopia.** Sender KAGNEW Station APO 843. 3c stp canc. APO 843 (KB 1957 – F). VF (0909) *PICT*



- 181. Saudi Arabia (4).** Same sender – 1414th M & S Sq – to his wife. Canc. APO 616 – 1953 (2 x MC – 2 x KB). All with letters. F/VF (0909)

POST-WORLD WAR II NAVAL

- 182. China – LST-1087.** Sender LST-1087. 5c canc. US Navy 13759 BR. (KB 1947 – F). VF (0909)
- 183. Com. Serv. Pac.** 6c air canc. COM SERV PAC FLT (MC 1946 – F). F (0909)
- 184. USS John Blish AGS-10.** Ship's CC handstamp. 3c stp canc. US Navy (KB 1946 – VF). VF (0909)
- 185. US Ships (6).** *USS Arneb* (1961), *USS Dwight D. Eisenhower* (1960), *USS Enterprise* (cacheted christening 1960), *USS George Clymer* (1946), *USS Nereus* (1949), *USS Valley Forge* (1958). VF (2 are philatelic) (0909)
- 186. US Ships (5).** *USS Richard B. Anderson BR.*, *USS Decatur*, *USS Edson*, *USS Hunley*, *USS Allen M. Sumner*. All 1969 philatelic. F/VF (0909)
- 187. US Separation Center (2)** in CC. 1 # 10 Official ND CC Shoemaker, Calif. Canc. US Navy (MC 1946 – VF) with letter. 1 cover 8c air canc. Minneapolis, Minn AMF – 1945. VF (0909)

MODERN MILITARY (after 1965)

- 188. APO (3).** 1 PC + 2 Covers. Misc stps canc. APO 09123 (2005), 09456 (2006), 09831 (1993 with letter). VF (1226)
- 189. French Forces in Chad.** Official #10 Op Epervier cover French stp Military cancel BPI 617 – 2005 (N'Djamena – Tchad). C.O. handstamp. VF MB \$6.00 (0901) *PICT*
- 190. Iraqi Freedom – APO 09325.** Sender 175th AG Postal Co APO 09385. Free franked cancel APO AE 09325 (KB 2004 – F) located in **Mosul, Iraq**. VF MB \$5.00 (0901)
- 191. Israel.** Military cover from 1972. Triangular handstamp 2190. VF (1226)
- 192. Korea – APO 96301.** # 10 cover sender Thai Liaison Group to UNC. 13c air canc. APO 96301 (1974 – Ave). F (0909)
- 193. UK - Germany.** #10 cover UK Meter BFPO 34 - 1986. Handstamp “British Field Post – Ermassigte Gebuhr” + District Works Office BFPO 106. F (fold) (0900)
- 194. USS Moosbrugger.** Sender C.O. (MS CC) – canc. Charleston (1991). With letter signed by C.O. VF (0900)

195. **Welcome to Norfolk (2)**. 2 x German ships with "Welcome to Norfolk" cachet. 1 is Frigate Emdem – canc. *USS Dupont* (1978). Other Destroyer Rommel – canc. *USS Blandy* (1977). VF Philatelic (0909)
196. **Zaire -US Embassy APO 09828**. Sender CC American Embassy, Kinshasa. MPS (free mail between APOs) Free franked cancel APO AE 09828 COPE (DR 1995 – VF). To APO 09821. VF (0901)

DESERT STORM

197. **AP0 to APO - RTS**. Size #10 "MPS" franked cover from sender 6 ATAF – cancel **AP0 09821** (KB 1992 - F / Izmir, Turkey). Addressed to APO 09875 – RTS with back cancel Directory Service Given at APO 09757 (DR 17 SEP 1992) + APO 09852 (DR 18 OCT 1992). F (few wrinkles) (0901)
198. **AP0 09852**. Cacheted Patriotic (Victory). Stp cancel **AP0 09852** (KB 29 APR 1991 - F). VF Philatelic MB \$4.00 (0901)
199. **AP0 09857**. Cacheted Op DS. Free franked cancel **AP0 09857** (KB 21 FEB 1991 – F light). VF Philatelic MB \$4.00 (0901)
200. **101st ABN Dwart**. MS CC. Free franked Canc. APO 09.8 (1991 Ave). With note dateline "FOB Cobra Iraq - 14 Mar '91" signed by CO. VF (0900)
201. **11th Air Defense Artil**. Typed CC. #10 Free franked Canc. APO 09.6 (1991 F). With letter Signed by CO. VF (0900)
202. **1st Cavalry Div – Maj Gen Tilelli**. Off business. Meter Fort Hood (1991 VF). With letter Signed by Co, Maj Gen John Tilelli. VF (0900)
203. **326 Eng Bn**. MS CC. Free franked Canc. APO # ? (1991 Ave). With letter (... constructing a 110 mile resupply route deep into Iraq. ...) Signed by CO. VF (0900)
204. **127th Med Grp**. MS CC. Free franked faint Canc. APO (illegible). With note Signed. VF (0900)
205. **Marshall Isl – Op DS FDC**. Cacheted FDC "To the Heroes of Desert Storm". 1991. VF MB \$4.00 (0901)
206. **UK – 4 Armd Field Amb**. British Forces Mail Aerogramme Free franked no cancel but handstamp "4 ARMD FD AMB Ramc – 13 FEB 1991 – BFPO 29. Back CC of CO – Op Granby – BFPO 644. VF MB \$6.00 (0901)
207. **USMC 2nd FSSG**. Cacheted Op DS. Free franked cancel **USMC 2nd FSSG (Rein)** (KB 30 JAN 1991 – F). VF Philatelic MB \$7.00 (0901) **PICT**
208. **Misc**. DS articles + letters. APS June 1991 DS article + APS DS album. + 3 letters (no envelopes) incl. 1 from officer on *USS Ranger* and 1 from TOW CO (TF Tar). VF (0900)

UN MILITARY MAIL

209. **EC Monitor Mission to Yugoslavia**. Handstamp from the Mission. French Stp cancel **Bureau Postal Militaire 651 – 7-9-92** (Located in Zagreb - Croatia). VF MB \$6.00 (0901)
210. **ISAF – Dutch cont**. Official Dutch Army stationary Size 9 x 6 1/2 cover. ISAF handstamp. Dutch Meter NAPO 500 – 10-4-02. VF – MB \$4.00 (0901)
211. **MINURSO Sahara - Italy**. Official Minurso Italian stationary (9 x 7). Back Sender Italian Lt Col – Minurso Italian Observers. Moroccan Stps cancel Dak... 4-12-1992. VF MB \$6.00 (0901)
212. **MINURSO Sahara - UK**. Official OHMS Dept of Defence (Army) stationary (10 x 7). Sender CC. Moroccan Stps cancel Laayoune 5...-1994. VF MB \$6.00 (0901)
213. **ONUCA El Salvador - Canada**. Official Canadian ONUCA stationary Size 10. Canadian stp cancel CFPO – BPFC 5005 (1990 - VF). CC Commanding Officer – 89 (CDN) RWAU (Rotary Wing Aviation Unit) – Signed. Unaddressed VF Philatelic – MB \$5.00 (0901) **PICT**
214. **SFOR – Canada**. Cover Sender CCSFOR/V.K./TPT. Free franked blue canc. United Nations – Nations-Unies – 22 DEC 1999 (VF). With Xmas card. VF (0900)
215. **Turkish Cyprus Military**. Registered letter franked Turkish stamp cancel "Camlibel G.Magosa-AS-Pos." (military post) – 14-7-03. With matching registration label. Addressed to Turkish soldier in ISAF (Afghanistan). VF MB \$10.00 (0901)
216. **Turkish Cyprus Military**. PC franked Turkish stamp cancel "Lefkosa Gazi Magusa-AS-Pos. (military post) – 9-7-03. Addressed to Turkish soldier in ISAF (Afghanistan). VF MB \$6.00(0901)
217. **UK RFA Fort Grange - Adriatic**. Handstamp "Captain – 10 MAR 1993 – RFA Grange" + MS "HM Forces Adriatic". UK stp cancel. London Maritime Mail – 15 MCH 1993. APO cancel. on back. VF (0901)
218. **UNEF II – Poland (3)**. 3 Free franked with unit markings. Canc Warszawa 60 (1974/75/79). Philatelic VF (0901)
219. **UNEF – Yugoslavia**. Cacheted unaddressed free franked cover cancel. Posta Obdreda JNA – 1956-1957 – Egiptat – UNEF. + handstamp Vojna Posta Br 6000 – Beograd. VF philatelic (0901)
220. **UNFICYP Cyprus - Austria**. # 10 official UNFICYP stationary. Austrian stps cancel. UNFICYP – AUSCON 1501 – 1989. + Auscon handstamp. VF MB \$4.00 (0901)

221. **UNFICYP Cyprus - Austria**. Cover handstamp Camp Duke Leopold V HQ-Coy. Austrian stps cancel. UNFICYP – AUSCON 1501 – 1981. VF MB \$4.00 (0901)
222. **UNFICYP Cyprus – Canada**. Official UNEF Air Letter. CC Canadian Contingent – 1st BN 22nd Canadian Regt – Royal Canadian Dragoons – UNFICYP. Handstamp "Flown by RCAF Aircraft – Nicosia – Pisa – Marville – Decimomannu – Sardinia". Sent to CO – RCAF Air Weapons Unit – CAPO 5047 – Sardinia Italy. Back CFPO 111 – 14 IV 64. VF MB \$8.00 (0901)
223. **UNICEF – Cambodia**. Official UNICEF Cambodia stationary. Cambodian stp cancel. Phnom Penh Cambodge (2004 - F). VF (0900)
224. **UNPROFOR – Canada (2)**. 2 PC Free franked cancel. United Nations – Nations-Unies (1999 - VF). VF (0900)
225. **UNPROFOR – RFA Olwen**. Handstamp "First Officer – RFA Olwen - 1 MAR 1993". UK Stp cancel **London Maritime Mail – 3 MCH 93**. MS "Operation Grapple – Adriatic". VF (0901)
226. **UNTAG - Namibia**. Handstamps "Pollog – UNTAG NAMIBIA". Free franked cancel. Warszawa 60 – 90-7-5. VF MB \$5.00 (0901)
227. **UNTAG - Namibia**. Handstamps "Pollog – UNTAG". Free franked cancel. Warszawa 60 – 89-10-11. VF MB \$5.00 (0901)
228. **UNTAG + UNAMSIL (4)**. 3 #10 Official UNTAC Cambodia stationary + 1 #10 cover handstamp "UNAMSIL Mail Sierra Leone". All addressed to Accra (Ghana). No senders, no cancels. VF (0900)
229. **UNTSO - Canada**. Small Official UNTSO stationary. Canadian stp cancel. CFPO 32 – 28 II 67. VF MB \$5.00 (0901)
230. **UNTSO**. # 10 official UNTSO HQ stationary. Sender Austrian Captain - UNTSO Damaskus. Austrian stps cancel. UNDOF – AUSBATT 1500 – 2002. VF MB \$6.00 (0901)

MISCELLANEOUS

231. **Autograph Col Cottrell**. Promotion pamphlet autographed by Colonel Max Cottrell, US Army, 75th USA Maneuver Area Command. + letter also signed. VF (0900)
232. **The Normandy Landings – D-Day**. Hardcover book about the Invasion of Europe - June 1944. 160 pages (magazine size) with lots of pictures, maps,... By Derek Blizard – 1993. VF MB \$20.00 (0901)
233. **IFOR Bosnia – Italian Bat**. Presentation folder with info on battalion in Italian. Includes 2 reproduction of newspaper pages + 6 special post cards. Attractive - VF MB \$15.00 (1002) **PICT**
234. **POW-MIA Fact Book**. Department of Defense – 1990 – POW-MIA fact book about the Vietnam War. 28 pages. VF (0900)
235. **SHAPE – BELGIUM** – Change of Command booklet. 8 pages color booklet for the Change of Command Ceremony – 3 May 2000. Change from US Army General Wesley Clark to US Air Force General Joseph Ralston. VF MB \$10.00 (0901)
236. **USAF 50TH ANNIV. – Airpower Journal**. Special USAF 50th Anniversary issue of Airpower Journal – Fall 1997. 128 pages. VF MB \$15.00 (0901)
237. **USAF F-111 – The Raven**. Grumman color brochure (9 x 9) EF-111A Raven – 6 pages. + 11 x 9 color photo General Dynamics F-111. VF MB \$7.00 (0901)
238. **USAF Thunderbirds 1990 Brochure**. Special USAF Thunderbirds 1990. 8 pages many pictures. When unfolded, shows a large pictures of the thunderbirds in flight (18 x 18). VF MB \$6.00 (0901)
239. **Welcome Aboard pamphlets**. *USS Ortolan* (ASR-22)- Submarine Rescue Ship. 12 pages. VF MB \$6.00 (0901)
240. **Welcome Aboard pamphlets (2)**. *USS Clark* (FFG-11) 8 pages. + *USS Sides* (FFG-14) 4 pages. F/VF MB \$8.00 (0901)
241. **Welcome Aboard pamphlets (2)**. *USS Spiegel Grove* (LSD-32) 6 pages. + *USS Paul Revere* (LPA-248) 4 pages. VF MB \$8.00 (0901)

All bids to:

Thierry Delespesse, Auction Manager

P.O. Box 32225

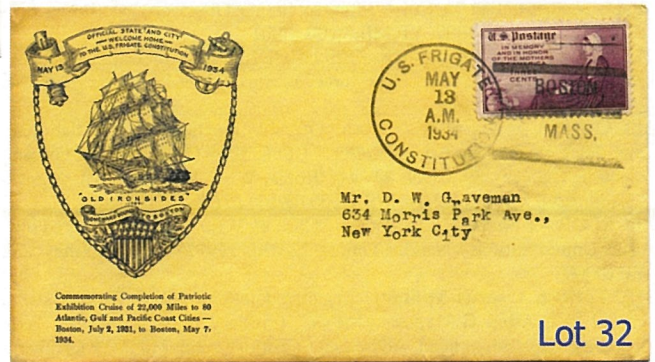
Tucson, AZ 85751-2225

Email: apocovers@aim.com

Closing Date: January 12, 2013

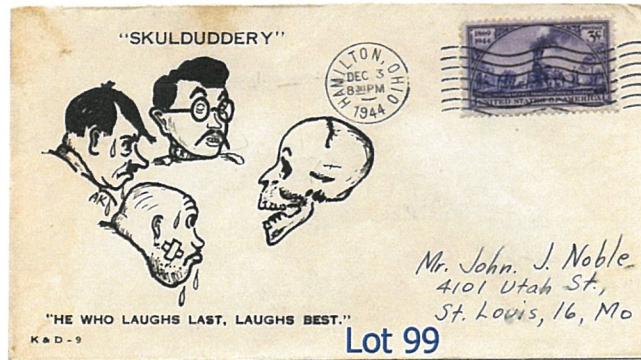
All successful bidders receive Prices Realized with lots. Others may see them on the website, or receive a printed copy by sending me a stamped envelope.

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Lot 63



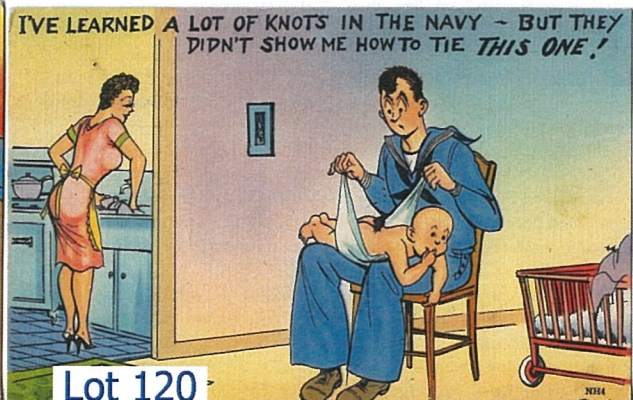
Lot 99



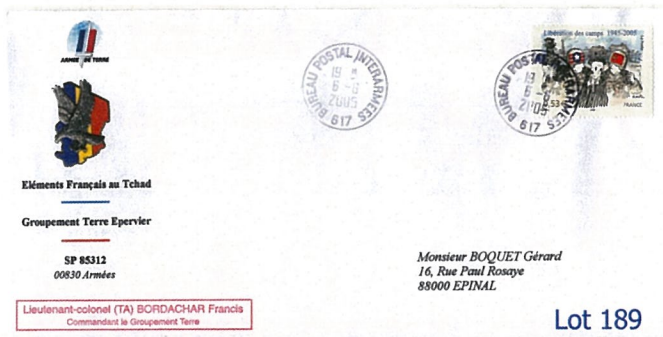
Lot 101



Lot 106



Lot 120



Lot 189



Lot 213



Lot 207



Forze di pace italiane in Bosnia - Sample lot 233

NEW BIDDING RULES – Starting in 2013

1. Everyone is eligible to participate in the MPHS Mail Auction.
2. Bids may be submitted on paper by mail, using the bid sheet on our website, or by e-mail. Bids must include bidder's name, mailing address, membership number, and maximum bid. "Buy" bids cannot be accepted. Written bids must be legible and clear.
3. No bids for less than \$2.50 will be accepted.
4. All lots shall be sold to the highest bidder at a slight advance over the second highest bid in accordance with the following scale: Up to \$10.00 by 50 cents; up to \$20.00 by \$1.00; up to \$50.00 by \$2.00; and over \$50.00 by \$5.00. Bids shall be submitted in 25c increments. Bids not properly incremented will be reduced to the next lowest proper number e.g. a bid of \$8.40 will be entered as \$8.25.
5. In case of tie bids, the earliest date of mailing as determined from the postmark or date/time on the e-mail shall determine the winner.
6. The Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot prior to sale.
7. The Auction Manager will answer reasonable questions about lots if a stamped self addressed envelope and copying costs are enclosed with the inquiry. A reasonable amount of scans (up to 5) can also be requested by e-mail.
8. An invoice shall be sent to all successful bidders before the lots are mailed. A 10% Seller's commission will be added to the total (excluding shipping) on the invoice. Payment shall be made within 5 days of receipt of invoice, by personal check, money order or PayPal in U.S. currency. Lots shall be forwarded upon receipt of payment with an allowance for personal checks processing period.
9. For domestic shipments, all Lots under \$20.00 in value shall be mailed regular First Class uninsured at buyer's risk unless other direction is received from the buyer. Similarly, all lots between \$20.00 and \$50.00 will be sent First Class Parcel with USPS Insurance (unless other direction is received from the buyer). All lots between \$50.00 and \$200.00 in value shall be mailed First Class Parcel with Delivery Confirmation. All lots over \$200.00 in value shall be mailed First Class Certified Mail. For larger

packages, Parcel Post or Priority Mail may be used. All shipments of \$50.00 and more in value will be insured by the MPHS insurance. Postage and fees are paid for by the buyer.

10. For international shipments to most countries, lots under \$50.00 in value shall be mailed regular First Class International uninsured at buyer's risk unless other direction is received from the buyer. Lots between \$50.00 and \$200.00 in value shall be mailed First Class International. All lots over \$200.00 in value shall be mailed Registered First Class International. For larger packages, Priority Mail International may be used. All shipments of \$50.00 and more in value will be insured by the MPHS insurance. Postage and fees are paid for by the buyer.
11. Bidders may return items for other than described faults or inaccurate descriptions within 10 days of receipt. All returned lots must be in the condition received. Lots described as "as is" or large lots of more than 10 covers, may not be returned for faults or bad condition. The condition described for large lots refers to the average condition of most covers and may not reflect the condition of any specific item in that lot.
12. The bidder may indicate a desire to verify authenticity of an item after receipt. In such cases the payment will be held by the auctioneer for up to 2 months. Expertization fees are borne by the buyer. All requests for expertization shall be sent to the Auction Manager within 10 days after the lot has been shipped. In the absence of written notification received by the Auction Manager within the 2 months after submission that the lot has been found to not be genuine or not as described, it will be conclusively assumed that it is genuine and payment will be sent to the seller.
13. Title shall remain with the Military Postal History Society, acting on behalf of the seller, until full payment is received. The Auction Manager shall regulate the bidding and reserve the right to reject any bid not considered to be in good faith.
14. Prices realized shall be provided to each buyer and seller at time of settlement. They will also be sent to unsuccessful bidders who include a self addressed stamped envelope with their bids.
15. All correspondence regarding the MPHS auctions shall be directed to the Auction Manager: Thierry Delespese, P.O. Box 32225, Tucson, AZ 85751-2225.

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WANTED: COVERS

LOOKING FOR WW I covers from U. S. Naval Base 13, Ponta Delgada, Azores. Roy Teixeira. Email: camoes@comcast.net [12/2]

WW II COVERS and letters relating to malaria. Looking for covers related to Navy malariology and Army malaria survey and control units. Kelly Horn. khorn@bellsouth.net [13/1]

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**NEW SELLING RULES –
Starting in 2013**

1. Everyone is eligible to participate in the MPHS Mail Auction.
2. Lots of at least \$2.50 Estimated Cash Value (ECV) are encouraged. The Auction Manager reserves the right to break down or combine lots unless specific directions are received.
3. Realistic valuations are encouraged for better lots. All lots will have a minimum bid of \$2.50 unless a specific Minimum Bid (MB) is specified by the seller. Such MB should only be used for better lots and need to be a realistic amount.
4. To minimize unrealistic use of the Minimum Bid feature, the Auction Manager reserves the right to levy a 25 cent lotting fee for unsold lots with MB. This lotting fee will be levied at the discretion of the Auction Manager.
5. It is in the best interest of the seller to describe his or her lots, especially for better, very specialized or unusual lots. The Auction Manager will supplement the owner's description in areas that he has sufficient knowledge.
6. For lots not described, the Auction Manager will describe the lot to the best of his knowledge and is not responsible for possible errors in the description.
7. The Auction Manager will monitor the seller's descriptions so as to minimize returns. The descriptions should indicate any pertinent information such as country of origin, postmark, markings, condition and any other relevant information.

8. Seller should include a self-addressed postcard or SASE with shipment. This is used to acknowledge receipt of shipment, state probable sale date, and provide seller's number to new sellers.
9. Every seller shall be supplied a seller's number. This number will be indicated at the end of each description and shall help seller identify own lots in sale e.g. (1111). This number will be treated confidentially.
10. Sellers shall receive payment either a few weeks after every sale for amounts over \$100.00 or after every other sales for amounts under \$100.00 (unless requested otherwise). The amount of time to receive a payment will depend on how quickly all the lots for any given sale are paid, on the availability of the Auction Manager and whether an expert opinion is requested.
11. A commission charge of 15% is charged on all lots. The amount will be deducted at the time of payment. A detailed statement will be received with each payment.
12. If a particular lot is requested to be expertise by the buyer, the seller shall be notified that the payment is being withheld. (See bidding rules.)
13. If no specific instructions are received with the lots, unsold lots will be put back in either the following auction (if time permits) or most likely, the auction after that. In no case will lots be offered in more than 4 auctions and the Auction Manager reserves the right to combine certain unsold lots after 2-3 unsuccessful attempts.
14. After 4 unsuccessful attempts, unsold lots can either be donated to the MPHS or returned to the seller at the seller's expense.
15. All lots and correspondence regarding the MPHS auctions shall be directed to the Auction Manager: Thierry Delespesse, P.O. Box 32225, Tucson, AZ 85751-2225.

Schofield Barracks

The Japanese assault on Hawaii of December 7, 1941 is most often described as an attack on the Navy ships in Pearl Harbor, but the Japanese forces actually hit virtually every military facility on the island of Oahu. Some of the attacking force shifted over to Hickam Field, the Army air base next to Pearl Harbor and the home to the 18th Bombardment Wing's B-17 Flying Fortress heavy bombers. Although the bombers posed little threat to the attackers, the purpose of the attack in general was to destroy as many American military assets as possible. The arrival of a dozen more unarmed B-17s from the mainland right in the middle of the battle served to confuse those on both sides. More than half of the heavy bombers in Hawaii were destroyed in the battle.

Of greater concern to the Japanese, however, were the Pursuit planes (we would call them "fighters" today), which were better designed to repel such an attack. Most of these were based at Wheeler Field, adjacent to the Schofield Barracks and named (in accordance with the Army's melancholy custom) for a pilot who had been killed in an aviation accident, in this case Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, a former commander of the Army's Luke Field on Ford Island in Pearl Harbor. A dozen brave pilots assigned to the 15th Pursuit Group succeeded in getting their P-36 Hawk and P-40 Warhawk aircraft off the ground, and engaged the enemy in furious dogfights, scoring some of the first American aviation victories of World War II. However, more than two-thirds of the aircraft at the field were destroyed or damaged in the attack.

Schofield Barracks is named for Lt. Gen. John M. Schofield, who was the Commanding General of the U.S. Army from 1888 to 1895. He had been sent to Hawaii in 1872 and had recommended the creation of a naval base at Pearl Harbor. The post was established in 1908 as the primary Army base in Hawaii. Among the soldiers assigned to Schofield Barracks in 1941 was James Jones, whose 1951 novel, *From Here to Eternity*, is loosely based on his experiences in the Army at Schofield in the days before the war. A 1953 movie version earned a Best Picture Oscar.

Work on the adjacent Wheeler Army Airfield was con-



ducted sporadically through the 1920s and 1930s, and it was one of Hawaii's most important airfields, hosting the first Hawaii-to-Mainland solo flight by Amelia Earhart, in 1935. It became an Air Force Base during the Cold War, and provided considerable support for the Korean and Vietnamese subdivisions of that war, but was returned to the Army in 1991.

We'll never know whether the soldier who sent this letter really couldn't find a three-cent stamp, or had simply found a way to push the payment of postage off on his girlfriend. Free mail for service personnel wasn't approved until four months into the war, but the Post Office Department had widely publicized the rule that active duty soldiers who didn't have stamps could send mail unprepaid, with the appropriate postage to be collected upon delivery at no penalty. Such mail was supposed to be signed by an authorized officer with appropriate markings. Perhaps the staff at the base post office, in a hurry to get the mail on its way on New Year's Eve, noticed that the "Postage Due" inscription was in the handwriting of the censoring officer and not the sender, and decided that it was, as the saying goes, close enough for government work.

