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

List of Index Items for This Publication

WAR COVER CLUB BULLETIN K

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June 1960

Whole No. 20

Flight of Ideas

It is with deep regret that we learn of the passing of another member of our early founders, Dr. A. E. Perry of Albany, N.Y. died in April. He had a WW I and a Siberian War collection. Recently he was working on Tokyo covers.

Tom McGrath is program director of the Ft. Orange Stamp Club of Albany, N.Y. His interest is the Philippines with covers from the Spanish American War and Jap occupation covers highlighting his collection.

During the French Revolution in 1792 France was divided into 83 governmental as well as postal departments; Nr. 1-83 in numerical order, with the exception of No. 3, which later received higher numbers: Nr. 88, 89 & 115. The occupied territories received the numbers 84-134, according to the time of the establishment of Postal Departments, between 1792-1813 in the Netherlands (including, at later dates) Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain.

Who has a cover of WW-1 vintage with "Gott Strafe England" (God Punish England) on it from Germany?

May to August 1945, civilian German covers had to have the Nazi markings or Hitler faces obliterated before forwarding in the mails. Cork markings were the most popular. These mails were confiscated mail of the last months of the war. These were called the forerunners - mail postmarked prior to 5/8/45. For a short time, obliterated Hitler stamps were sold in the Eastern Zone, in a few districts, up to Aug. 8, 1945.

The Crimea War was caused by Russia's desire to gain control of the Black Sea and access to the Mediterranean. Guardianship over the Holy places in Bethlehem and Jerusalem was claimed by Russia and France, and in addition Russia's demand to exercise a protectorate over the Turkish subjects belonging to the Greek Church.

Transmission of mail to and from troops was a problem. For Postal Service between England and the Crimea, a temporary arrangement was made through co-operation with France who offered to convoy British mail via the French Consular offices in Constantinople and Smyrna. In 1854 a British head office was established at Constantinople. Two special obliterations: Crown & Stars; Stars and cyphers; date stamps and British APO were used.

UNEF Mail noted: RCAF cover cancelled "United Nations/ (emblem) / 19 Dec 1956 / Emergency Force" Covers flown from Naples, Italy by 435th Sq. Transport RCAF.

A censor needs the eye of a hawk, the memory of an elephant, the nose of a bloodhound, the heart of a lion, the vigilance of an owl, the voice of a dove, the sagacity of a Solomon, the patience of Job and the imperturbability of the Sphinx. Maybe that is why most of the U.S. Postal censors were WOMEN.

The 3 pfg. Hitler stamps overprinted with a Gothic FELDPOST were used as a rationed admission stamp for German troops within the Ruhr-pocket battle area, encircled

Cont'd on Page 242

Secretary's Report

For the good and welfare of the War Cover Club I think it is necessary to change to a different printer who does mimeo work. While the printer I have been using did excellent work, and was a good friend of mine, he did not give me good service as far as delivery was concerned. This was a step which I regret doing, but I had no choice in the matter.

Member William Boggs of the New England Stamp Co. has purchased the WW-1 and WW-2 collection of the late Mortimer DeGroot. Included in the collection were some very scarce covers such as Siberia, Polar Bear, Registered A.E.F. and almost all the early provisional A.E.F.'s. Members who are in need of those items may send their want lists to 45 Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.

Member A. Lewandowski has informed me that at an auction sale of Vahan Mozian, held during the early part of April, there was one lot offered consisting of 15 different A.P.O. covers, about half of them first day use, addressed to Franklin D. Roosevelt and autographed by Postmaster Albert Goldman. This lot was bid up to $54.00 by a well known New York dealer. This is indeed a record for the sale of A.P.O. covers. There isn't any doubt that the reason for so high a price was that they were addressed to F.D.R.

James Russell has taken over the duties of handling all the information pertaining to Korea A.P.O.'s. Previously A. J. Tripp had handled it. Members who have new data please mail it in to Russell. His address is 2209 Brighton St., Phila. 49, Pa.

On May 21st we had a small gathering of members at Philip Baker's home in Allandale, N.J. Baker has a gorgeous collection of WW-1 and Spanish American War Military Stations, he has almost all of the very scarce types which are seldom seen, even at stamp exhibitions. Mr. & Mrs. Baker were very hospitable.

The next gathering will be at Winfred Grandy's home in New Haven, Conn. on Sunday June 12th. We usually have an outdoor picnic in the back of Grandy's home and needless to say there are large stacks of covers to keep us occupied. We are always assured of a good time when we visit Grandy.

A cover was shown to me by Baker which has the following R.A. "1st Aircraft Repair, Unit-Floating, A.P.O. 196, %P.M. San. Fran. Cal. This A.P.O. is another of those ships which had a Machine Shop and serviced Airplanes. This is the third ship reported which are A.P.O.'s, the other two being 341 and 344.

New Members

431 - Clarence W. Johnson, 778 Madison Ave., Council Bluff, Iowa
Collects all kinds APO's, Field PO's, of WW-II.

432 - F. M. Gimblette, 475 Elm St., Pittsfield, Mass.
Army & Navy WW-II Covers

433 - Frank H. Unlandherm, P.O. Box 1201, Steamers Point, Aden, Arabia
War Covers & Postal History in general.

434 - Alfred H. Kugel, 502 North York Road, Hinsdale, Illinois
Covers & Postal Stationery relating to Occupations or Annexations, 1900 to date

435 - George Hammerschmidt, 1078 Marion Ave., Windsor, Ont., Canada
Modern Germany, 1900 - 1950, Canda

Change of Address

396 - Dr. Jerome Beller, 6927 Forest Hill Ave., Richmond 25, Va.

418 - Richard Mayerson, 118 39-234 St., Jamaica 11, N. Y.

United States Military Postal Services of St. Lucia, World War II. By Col. H.G. Reid

The Post Offices at the American Bases at Gros Islet and Vieux Fort were established in accordance with the agreement dated 27 March 1941 between the governments of the United States and Great Britain from which the following is quoted:

'Article XVL - Postal facilities: The United States shall have the right to establish United States Post Offices in the leased areas for the exclusive use of the United States forces and civilian personnel (including contractors and their employees) who are Nationals of the United States and employed in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases and the families of such persons, for domestic use between United States Post Offices in leased areas and between such Post Offices and other United States Post Offices and Post Offices in the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands.'

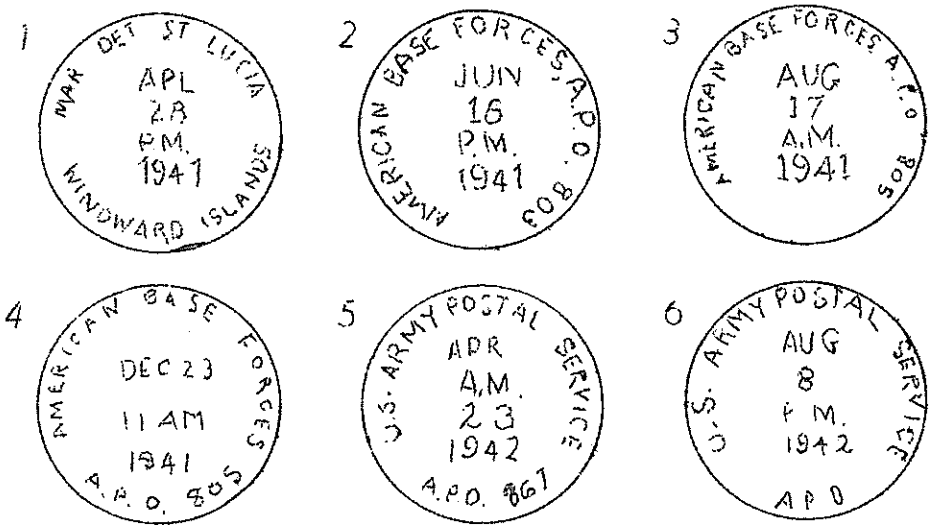
For the following information regarding the hand-struck Post Office Date Stamps used at the U.S. Navy and Army Bases at Gros Islet and Vieux Fort, St. Lucia, we are indebted to Mr. James Nyboe. He arrived with the Minder Construction Corporation at Vieux Fort on the first of April 1941. On the 27 September 1943 he transferred to the Department of Engineers, U.S. Army at Fort Vieux, where he was employed until about June 1949. Whether Mr. Nyboe is to be regarded as a great lover or a great philatelist the fact remains that he wrote almost daily to his wife and daughter and they so treasured his letters that they kept them all in their original covers.

To each date stamp was attached an obliterator which consisted in the case of No. 1 of three lines, of No. 2,3,5 & 6 of four lines. No. 4 had an obliterator of the vertical oval type with '1' in the center and four bars above and below it. The date stamps illustrated are shown without their obliterators. The registration date stamps were issued without obliterators.

The story of each of each of the hand-stamped covers as shown in illustrations are as follows:

No. 1 (28 April, 1941). The Post Office opened at the U.S. Naval Air Station (whilst under construction) at Gros Islet, and a date stamp reading U.S. Mar. Det. St. Lucia was brought into use. It is presumed this Post Office was closed when the Navy relieved the Marine detachment. After this their mail was routed through the Post Office at Vieux Fort.

No. 2 (16 June, 1941). Army bomber made its first scheduled flight from Trinidad to Vieux Fort. U.S. personnel which hitherto had sent their mail through the Post Office at Gros Islet now sent it via Army Bomber. The mail would be posted at an A.P.O. either in Trinidad or elsewhere, receiving the date stamp of the office. In the case of Trinidad this was A.P.O. 803. This procedure continued until A.P.O. 805 was opened. On 4 August, 1941 the first U.S. Army Forces, consisting of 14 officers and 296 enlisted men arrived at Vieux Fort.



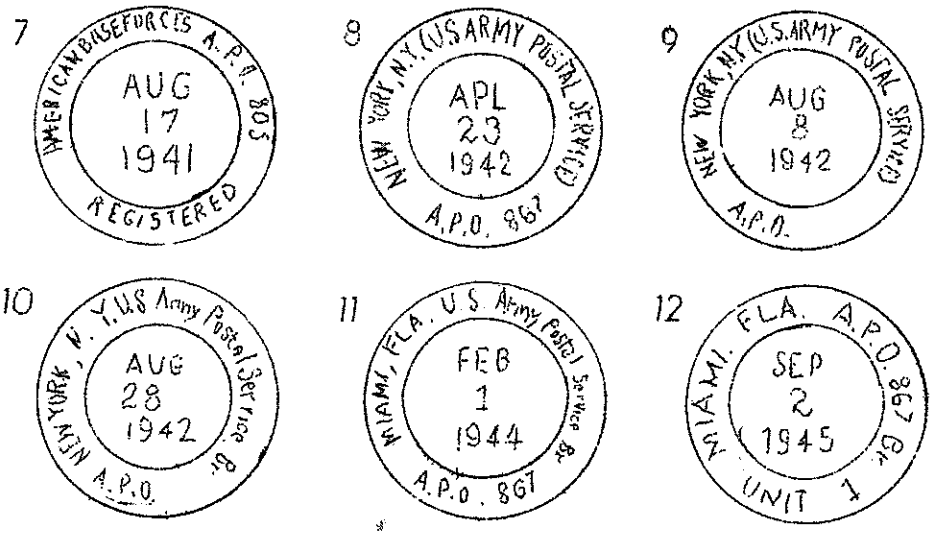
No. 3 (26 July, 1941). The American Base Forces A.P.O. 805 was opened as a contract station on this date and this date stamp brought into use. On 28 October, 1941 the 'Stars and Stripes' were officially raised atop the 55 foot flag pole in front of the Base Headquarters, in the presence of Brig. General Ralph Talbot, Commanding General of the Trinidad Sector. On the 2 November, the 5th Bomber Squadron, 9th Bomber Group, consisting of 24 Officers and 177 enlisted men, arrived. Following the declaration of war by the United States, Lt. Col. Ronald L. Ring, Infantry, assumed command of the combined local defence forces of St. Lucia on 24 December, 1941.

No. 4 (23 December, 1941). For some reason unknown a new date stamp, showing the hour instead of simply A.M. or P.M. was introduced and continued in use until 7 January, 1942 when No. 3 date stamp was again brought into use (10 January 1942). On 1 February, 1942 the status of the Post Office was changed from a contract to a classified branch. On 8 February, 1942 the relatives and dependents of the Army personnel were evacuated.

No. 5 (1 April, 1942). A new date stamp reading U.S. Army Postal Service A.P.O. 867 was brought into use and continued in use until 8 August, 1942. Early in 1944 it was again brought into use and has continued in use to 30 April, 1949 when it ceased operations.* On 14 June, 1942 a dedicatory ceremony was held at Beane Field in honour of Lt. James D. Beane, who won the Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross in World War I. He had five enemy planes to his credit before being shot down and killed on 20 October, 1918. Col. George E. Butler, Infantry, assumed command VICE Ring on 18 June, 1942.

No. 6 (8 August, 1942). For security reasons this date stamp with the A.P.O. number (867) omitted was introduced and continued in use until 22 October, 1942, when the A.P.O. 867 was inserted in the center of the stamp in place of 'A.M. or P.M.' This practice continued even after the re-introduction of No. 5 Date Stamp in 1944. Correspondents however continued to give their address as A.P.O. 867 in the top left hand corner of the envelope. On the 15 November, 1942 Minder Construction Company handed over to the U.S. Engineering Department, who in turn on the 25 March, 1943 handed over to the Post Engineer, on 27 May, 1943 Lt. Col. Gilman K. Crockett, Infantry, assumed command VICE Butler. On 7 December, 1943 Lt. Col. Ralph L. Lewis, CAG, assumed command VICE Crockett.

* The type in the center of the stamp is movable and in consequence is found transposed in various ways.



Registration Date Stamps, 1941-1945

REGISTRATION

No. 7 (26 July, 1941). Special date stamps were used for Registered letters. They are usually in red and found on the backs of envelopes. This one was brought into use on the opening of the American Base Forces A.P.O. 805.

No. 8 (1 April, 1942). This new date stamp reading 'New York, N.Y. (U.S. Army Postal Service) A.P.O. 867 was brought into use.

No. 9 (8 August 1942). For security reasons a new date stamp, omitting the A.P.O. number (867), was introduced.

No. 10 (28 August, 1942). This stamp is similar to the last. The brackets before and after 'U.S. Army Postal Service' are omitted and 'Br' added after 'Service'.

No. 11 (1 February, 1944). This new date stamp, reading 'Miami, Fla. U.S. Army Postal Service Br. A.P.O. 867 was introduced.

No. 12 (2 September, 1945). A modification of the last date stamp, reading 'Miami, Fla. A.P.O. 867 Br. Unit 1', was introduced and used till April 30, 1949.

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The above article written by Col. H.G. Reid appeared in the 1949 issue of "The St. Lucia Philatelist", however our member James W. Nyboe supplied Col. Reid with the information and covers which enabled Col. Reid to write the article. Mr. Nyboe was employed in St. Lucia as an engineer for about 10 years and all the covers he mailed home were saved for him. Amongst the covers he mailed from St. Lucia were first day of use of all the St. Lucia A.P.O.'s and the last day of use. Also last day of use of the 6¢ air mail rate which date was Sept. 30, 1946 and first day of use of the 5¢ air mail rate, Oct. 1, 1946. Also V-E day and V-J day covers. Mr. Nyboe indeed has a natural instinct for collecting covers which could be classified as Postal History material.

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Flight of Ideas (continued from page 238)

by allied armies in 1945. April 7 to 15 these were used. The army was then doomed. This army consisted of 4 divisions - so would have had 120 FPO's. One stamp per week per soldier was alloted in order to try to avoid a panic.

During the revolution of the "Boxers" in China, in 1900, a contingent of Austro-Hungarian troops took part in the quarrel. As they did not have their own Postal Service, all correspondence was dispatched by the German Field Post in Tientsin. Only a few letters are known of the Austro-Hungarian Navy with the handstruck: S.M. Schiff "Kaiserin & Konigin Marie Theresia" free of tax, without stamps as soldiers correspondence. It is quite rare to see stamps of Austro-Hungary marked.

The Franco-Prussian War also produced a label "Militaire Francais / Internee en Suisse/ Gratis". French soldiers who escaped into Switzerland were given free mailing service.

Your Editor (Kevin Rogan) is trying to secure a cover, perhaps it was of a philatelic nature, that was prepared and postmarked in Peking, China during the Boxer Rebellion. It has stamps of the many Nations that had forces there and was postmarked by correct Postal Stations there. The U.S. stamp is tied with a "Peking, China, U.S. Mil Postal Sta." cancel.

Napoleon had plans to invade England in 1804. Seen recently was a cover from Headquarters at Boulogne with a mark on it "Arm. D'Angleterre" on it. (Army of England).

CIVIL WAR HISTROICAL COVER

By Capt. H. F. Rommel, USN

I was Editor of the Universal Ship Cancellation Log for six months, and I can sympathize with the Editor in his plea for some articles. I promised him a write-up of my most interesting Civil War Cover.

I have been collecting Naval Postmarks since 1930. Unfortunately it is only recently that I have become interested in Naval Covers from the Civil War. There are no postmarks with ship's names, of course. Usually, the only way to identify the cover is by a manuscript return address. Occasionally there is a preinted return address.

My prize cover is a small neat envelope with a 3¢ on the left tied with a round grid and a small round black "New York Jun 18" on the right. Printed in the upper right hand corner of the envelope is the phrase "Flag Ship, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron -- Rear Admiral". Above the Rear Admiral is the signature of J.A. Dahlgren.

The cover is addressed to Miss M.W. Dahlgren, 4th St., Washington, D.C. The letter in Adm. Dahlgren's handwriting follows: "Charleston Roads, June 13, 1864. Dear Patty, I got your note in which you spoke of the Sec's calling. The last mail brought me a private note from him, but there was no public doc. acknowledging receipt of my "Public" asking to be relieved.

You see that I am having some little trouble. The Rebels have taken the Water Witch and Columbine. The first would not have been taken if my orders had been obeyed, but I do not wish to say much of it because it would be serious to Pendergrast, who is a clean fellow and knew the boys. He made a stout defence too.

A steamer managed to slip in the other day, all owing to my being 15 steamers short, worn out, or lost in one way or another. If they do not reinforce me, there will be more trouble. I am also 1400 men short. The W. Witch was 17 men short when taken.

It was a satisfaction to see Dr. Sunderland's Sermon in a shape acceptable to the many. I wish I had a likeness in front. I wish a copy sent to Mr. C.C. Fulton, the Editor of Baltimore American- also to Mr. George W. Blunt, New York.

Also to "Mr. Henry I. Morgan, Quebec, Canada" who has written to me for material for a life in his work.

I enclose you the lines from the Springfield paper - they breathe the true spirit.

The receipts for yourself no doubt reached you, and those afterwards for myself, which please send as usual by Adams Express.

We are just enjoying a June gale from NE.

Give my best regards to Dr. S. and say how please I was to see the discourse in print.

Most affectionately,

Your Brother

Did you observe that Capt. Paul was killed in one of Grant's battles near Spottsylvania? Do you remember his coming to see me to tell of his having been so much with --(name) He was with him when he was wounded.

Do not trouble yourself to send any more newspapers. They reach me too late. Need not send the Atlantic, but send the Harpers."

The Pendergrast referred to was Captain of the Water Witch, a nine-knot gunboat of 378 tons with a crew of 68 men. The armament consisted of one 30 pounder and three 12 pounders. In the official records of the Civil War there is a letter from Admiral Dahlgren objecting to a press report which stated that not a shot had been fired in defense. The Admiral said that there might have been a want of vigilance, but that there was hard fighting for one-half hour before the Water Witch surrendered on June 2, 1864.

The Columbine was a small steam tug. She had been reinforced with a soldier guard of 25 men and two officers to assist a Union force near Palatka, Florida. The Confederates engaged her with cavalry and artillery at Horse Landing and she surrendered and burned. There were no Confederate losses. As a result of these two actions, the Admiral withdrew from the inside blockade of many of the Sounds and Rivers.

Canadian Officers in the British Army - By Lava

At various times in the course of the war Canadian soldiers fought in the Armies of Canadas Allies. We have seen, for instance, Canadians gaining battle experience with the British Army in North Africa and serving with the United States and other forces in the Pacific as preparation for a final campaign against Japan which was fated never to take place. In addition, a large group of Canadian officers were lent to the British Army and fought with distinction in various British regiments during the final campaign.

This "CANLOAN" scheme, as it came to be called, had its origin in discussions held by Major General H.F.G.Letson, the Canadian Adjutant General, during a visit to England in October 1943. At this time the British Army was seriously short of junior officers (especially infantry officers) for the impending campaign in North West Europe, and the suggestion was made that Canada could help meet this situation. Partly as a result of the disbandment of 2 Home Defense Divisions, she had some officers to spare, and in the end she provided 622 infantry officers and (in accordance with a special request) 51 officers for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps - 673 "CANLOAN" officers in all. By agreement between the 2 countries, the officers continued to be paid by the Canadian Government at Canadian rates. When in battledress they wore all the badges of their respective British units plus 'Canada' badges, when in service dress they were permitted to wear Canadian uniforms and badges.

The officers volunteering for this duty were carefully screened in Canada by selection boards. Those approved received a special four-week course designed to bring them up to the standard of officers leaving the Canadian Reinforcement Units in the United Kingdom. The first group of CANLOAN officers arrived in Britain on April 7, 1944 and the remainder followed during the next few months. The great majority were lieutenants, but a few captains were included. The Canadians were immediately posted to British units, wherever possible to the regiment, if any, with which the officers Canadian unit was allied. Many of them were in action on the Normandy beaches on D-Day and virtually all of them saw very active service during the weeks that followed. There is no doubt that in general they acquitted themselves extremely well, this is attested by the reports made on individuals as well as by statistics for the group as a whole.

The CANLOAN officers suffered heavy casualities. The total in all categories amounted to 465, including 101 killed in action, 5 presumed killed, 20 died of wounds, one of sickness and one fron accident, and 310 wounded, while 27 became prisoners of war. 126 fatal battle casualties out of 673 officers was a high proportion but not exceptionally high for a group almost all of whom were junior officers in fighting infantry battalions. The excellence of the service rendered by the CANLOAN officers is witnessed not only by the losses they suffered but also by the honors they won, which include 41 Military Crosses and one bar.

Although they were originally lent only for service in North West Europe or the Mediterranean, authority was ultimately granted for them to volunteer for other theatres, and a number offered themselves for duty in South East Asia.

The CANLOAN scheme may be accounted decidedly successful, the gallant young officers lent to the British Forces under its terms did their country credit and made a distinguished and significant contribution to the military effort of the Commonwealth and the winning of the war.

Above is an excerpt from the book "THE CANADIAN ARMY 1939-1945" by Col. C.P.Stacey, published by authority of the Minister of Defense, Canada. There is, however, no explanation for a Canadian Army in Egypt, in July 1943. Any information will be appreciated.

French Military Posts of the XXth Century
By Colonel DeLoste

1 The Cachet - "Tresor et Postes"

Double Circle

The functions of the Army Post Office, after the Franco-Prussian War, were overhauled in 1875 and 1877 and the military personnel of the posts were placed under the Paymaster's department, hence the appelation of "Tresor et Postes".

During Maneuvers (which were repetions of the battle problems of the war), the postal service achieved an efficiency which served it well when the bloody actuality of 1914 arrived. Of the numerous cachets which were used in the course of these maneuvers we note only those of the permanent bureaus, which were at the same time, the bureaus of the paymasters.

Their strike is well known: Double circle, 23 mm. in diameter, with inscription "Tresor et Postes" above, and a number between two stars below. The date was in three lines - day, month (abbreviated) and last two digits of the year.

The list of numerals used up to 1914 is as follows:

Year
1893 - #204, 1900 - #220. 1901 - #17, 68, 69, 70, 85, 103. 1902 - #17. 1904 - #17, 173. 1905 - #211. 1907 - #172, 217, 219. 1908 - #173, 174, 178, 179, 212. 1910 - #107, 180. 1911 - #173, 174. 1912 - #43, 106, 107, 108, 170, 178, 209, 213. 1914 - #106, 209, 213.

From 1907 the Moroccan campaign applied the lessons learned by the posts, and the cachets are found on mail from the expeditionaries. The numbers were: 17, 18, 68, 69, 85, 96, 102, 106, 108, 109, 172, 173, 184, 206, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

In 1917, in order to prevent the enemy intelligence from learning the battle order of the troops from the cachets on mail the number was removed from the tampon, a blank being left between the two stars.

The last date seen of this double circle cachet was of 26/Juin/23

Simple or single, Circle

Toward the middle of 1911, during the Moroccan campaign, the postal service introduced a new model of the date stamp having only one circle, but which did not replace the former double circle date stamp.

The new cachet bore the same inscription and was 27 mm. in diameter. The date bloc was in three lines, but the top line was a star and the date was in numerals, e.g. "20 - 9 / 15". Up to the declaration of war in 1914 the numbers used in Morocco were: 17, 102, 108, 109, 221, 222, 223, 224.

The war of 1914 brought a great expansion in the number of cachets of this type. Several series were distinguished: numbers 1 to 240 served in France, 302 to 311 in Poland, 400 to 423 in Morocco, and at the Dardenelles, numbers 501 to 530 and several in the 600 series in Italy and the Orient.

The 10th French Army in Italy used, from Oct. 17 to November 18th, 1914 numbers 16, 46, 77, 88, 90, 91, 112, 120, 184 and 192. At the Dardenelles, numbers 194, 198, 409, 410, 415, 505, and 506 were used. The Base at Tarnte in Italy used 603, Athens 602 and No. 618 was used in Palestine in 1918.

A certain number of sectors were doubled in number, but distinguished by an additional letter as "A" or "B", etc. This meant that two units or more had the same number but were distinguished by the additions of letters which were placed at the side of the number. There were about thirty such in France, but there are many in the 500 series.

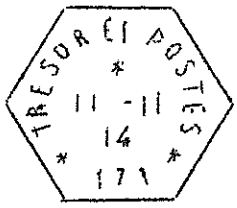
After the war the single circle cachet continued in use. The Army of Occupation used numbers 1, 2, 3, 4A, 22, 25, 27, 31, 31A, 34, 47, 77, 83, 96, 109, 109A, 131, 132, 154, 167, 180, 191, 201, 205, 206, 207, 209, 219, 237 and 250.

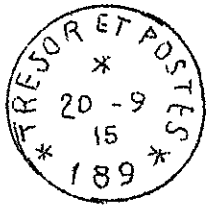
In Morocco numbers 400 to 436 were used plus many doubles.

In the Levant numbers 600 to 615 and 630 were used.

A third type of cachet is noted in the hexagon found used in sector 171. However, the other two were used in this sector also.

The "Tresor et Postes" cachets went out of existence April 1, 1924. On this date the Military Administration divided the two services of Army Treasurer and Posts so that they were independent of each other. The new postal cachets began to carry the legend, "Poste aux Aemees". The life of the "Tresor et Postes" cachet was thus of about thirty years duration.





We are greatly indebted to Nathan Hals who translated the above article. Mr. Fals is a member fo The France And Colonies group who hold meetings at The Collectors Club in N. Y.

Special Writer, Fred G. Cavinder wrote an interesting article in the Detroit Free Press on Propaganda Leaflets. Among some of the things he mentioned were: that the Reds dropped leaflets in 1917 that could backfire on them today. The ideas expressed in those leaflets were totally different than they are today.

That leaflets are dropped today, in fact backed by the knowledge that their proper use can help win both wars and peace.

That during the "Lebanon" affair, one million leaflets were dropped throughout Lebanon explaining President Eisenhower's decision to send American Forces to help maintain independence there.

That during World War II the Allies dropped leaflets near an Italian spy-training school. These leaflets contained pictures of former "Students" and listed many of those attending the school. As a result, it didn't take too long, most of the enrollment vanished.

That one of the rarest leaflets were three handwritten notes dropped by scientists (American) over Japan after the atomic bomb was dropped. It asked Japan to stop fighting or, this rain of atomic bombs will increase in fury. As far as can be learned, only one copy was found and is preserved as a historical document.

Mr. Cavinder also wrote that between the wars there are pamphlets from the revolt of tribes on the northwest frontier of India in 1919; from the Bela Kun Bolshevik Revolution in Hungary in the same year; from the British intervention in aid of the White Russians in 1920; from the Civil War in Spain in 1936; and from the march of Hitler into Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938.

This article was written on July 20, 1959, and mention is made of the Psywar Society; their members collect and make a study of same. Peter H. Robbs of Kettering, England, is President of the group.

6-2		12-19-46	
6-3		10-24-46	
7-B		12-30-45	
11	Rheims, Fr.	11 -- 44	
18	PRS Redesignated as 16 BPO,12-1-43,Guad.		
21	Marseille,Fr.	9-14-44	(insert line 3)
24	Hollandia	5-30-44	
29		10-13-42	
30		2-13-44	
31		4-12-44	
31-A		4-12-44	
31-D		4-18-44	
31-3		3-5-44	
31-4		3-24-45	
33	CO	2 -- 46	(date error)
42-A		9-28-45	
44		9-1-45	
	CO	6-27-45	
58 -1-	England	5-12-44	(date error)
61-A		11-15-43	
73-1		7-25-45	
78		11- 7-44	
80	CO	4 -- 46	(deleted)
81-1		4-30-45	
98	CO	1-26-46	
104	CO	7-27-45	
117-E		5-23-45	
121-B		11-2-44	
126 (H)	633 Ger.	6 -- 46	(date error)
139		1-10-45	
143-A		7-15-44	
155		7-17-44	
194	Tripoli	3 -- 47	
	CO	5 -- 47	
196		3-6-45	
201-1		3-1-47	
201-2		4-11-47	
207-1		10-15-47	
218	CO	12-22-45	
239-2		5-10-47	
244-6		1-19-46	
246		8-30-44	
246-2		6-13-44	
246-3		5-10-44	
252		12-20-42	
255		2-29-44	
256		2-7-44	
258		11-23-44	
262		9-19-44	
292	Russell I.	3-15-44	(day date is new)
292-1	" "	8-18-44	
	CO	12-21-44	
316-A		10-31-44	
322-1		5-17-44	
331-2		10-11-47	
331-3		10-9-47	
331-4		5-12-47	
331-5		10-11-47	
331-6		10-?-47	
331-7		6-2-47	
333		1-24-43	
343-2		10-20-47	
345		12-20-44	
348-A		3-13-45	
349-A		1-24-45	
350-A		1-1-45	
372-R		1-28-45	
375-B		8-1-45	
395	CO	11-8-45	
409-A		5-1-44	
413-A		8-19-45	
432-1		4-16-45	
438	CO	5 -- 47	
443	Eng.	10-17-44	
446		10-10-44	
449		9-25-44	
450		2-19-44	
464		1-20-43	
466		6-2-43	
477-1		7-?-45	
477-2		7-?-45	
477-3		7-?-45	
502-1	Tontouta, N.C.I.	1-2-43	
502-2	Plaines Des Gaie	4-27-43	
502-3	Oua Tom	6-3-43	
502-4	Camp Barnes	5-26-43	
503-1	Jap	9-? -45	
506-C	Scot. (error)		
508-A		9-?-45	
518-A		7-3-45	
518-B		7-3-45	
519-A		5-9-44	
523	N.Y.-Hq. Persian Gulf Commd.		
523-A		8-10-43	
523-B		11-?-45	
523-4		11-?-45	
528-1		2-1-43	
528-2		1-3-43	
528	(H) 633 early in Eng.		
535-A		6-6-45	
544		6-8-45	
554	CO	12-14-45	
557	CO	11-9-45	
565		1-1-44	
565-1		7-15-44	
578-A		3-8-44	
603-1		9-30-44	
606-A		9-12-44	
607-C		12-26-43	
608-M		6-26-44	
612	Suspended (2nd line)	8-9-43	
	Fuchu, Suspended	12 -- 46	
616-A		11-25-43	
617-A		8-17-44	
617-2		7-20-42	
633-A		9-6-43	