

## Back Issue of Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin': (Bulletin Mar 1958)

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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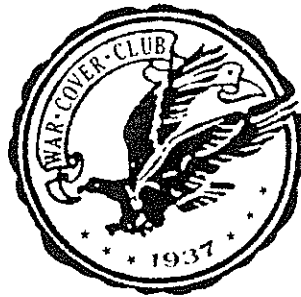
*The 15th & 31st US Infantry Regiments, China Service 1912-38*

*Peruvian/Bolivia War of the Pacific (1830)*

WAR COVER CLUB BULLETIN

Edited by Kevin P. Rogan, R.N.  
2 William Street  
Napanoch, New York

March 1958



Whole No. 10

FLIGHT OF IDEAS

Well, I just sent the January issue of the Bulletin to the printers and already the news is dribbling in.

NATO headquarters at Norfolk, Va. has 3 different types of cancellations: one hand and 2 machine. One machine has "U.S.N. 10420 BR." in circle.

Received a WW I Naval with corner card "Supply and Disbursing Office/ U.S. Submarine Base / Coco Colo, C.Z." Passed by Censor Aug. 24, 1916. Could this be a mistake? Should it be 1919 perhaps? When did we start censoring covers in WW I ?

Received a cover from the trouble in MUSCAT. F.P.O. 941 was added somewhere along the route. There is a Muscat cancel, one from Bahrain and a couple of other F.P.O. numbers, one ending in 7. Where is B.F.P.O. 63 & 69?

Another couple of covers from SPAIN. Machine cancel "U.S. Army Air Force Postal Service APO 285". Return address was 282. Is 284 over in Spain? Another was cancelled AAF 282. What parts of Spain would these covers be from? Both from 3973rd ABSQ.

What U.S. Postmark contains the most letters, exclusive of date? POSTMARK DIGEST mentions "Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo." (29 letters). Who can top this?

At the Mystic Seaport Museum at Mystic, Conn. there is an exhibit of stampless covers known as the Krumwiede collection. This is in addition to the many interesting and historic ships and ship relics.

Talk about censorship. Did you know that some of the 1776 papers are still "Secret"? Blushing officials vow to clear them according to the Stars and Stripes. The plan to make the documents public by "the stroke of the pen" - by picking a date, probably AFTER WORLD WAR II, and making public all documents dated before that date. Do you think WW II will ever end?

Stan Jersey sends in the following information on Navy numbers:  
8120 est. 8/26/42; assgnd. 22nd NCB Sitka, Alaska on 3/15/43; Discontinued after the war.  
8035 est. 12/23/42; assgnd. 5th NCB at Midway on 9/4/42 & at Pearl Harbor on 3/15/43. Number discontinued on 11/9/45.  
8055 est. 8/18/42; assgnd. 9th NCB, 1st Section, located at NOB, Iceland, on 3/15/43. Number discontinued on 12/3/45.

Is APO 510 at Naples, Italy? If you have any new information, please drop a line to your Editor.

Last Dec. 24th Christmas Island changed its name to "HMS RESOLUTION". I find there are 2 Christmas Islands; one near Fanning Island in the LINE group, and one in the Indian Ocean. Now which one had the bomb test on it lately?

Gale Raymond writes in about getting a cover from Navy Experimental Station at Hatchet Bay, Eleuthera I., Bahamas; also a Pole Station, Antarctica new handstamp.

Who has a list of Australian Army camps and also a location list of their APO's?

It now is time again to think of ELECTION OF OFFICERS, for our club. Send in your ideas for the good of the Club and send in nominations for the various offices.

Ralph Miller, 743 W. St. Paul Ave., Waukesha, Wisc. wants to know about a memo from the Adjutant General somebody received a while ago, in which he stated there was no prohibition against philatelists, but postal clerks could refuse, if it interfered with normal duties. Please contact Miller or your Editor if you have any info.

Our Club has really grown in the last 6 months. We have had 17 new members and some of the old timers are re-joining. Great!

Stan Jersey needs the following Navy shore #'s from WW II: 145, 152, 125, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 333, 337, 338, 626, 627, 805, 808, 809, 810, 811, 907, 908, 1300, 1301, 3092, 8035, 8120. Navy Hosp. #7. Stan lives at 631 N. Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Talking about Navy Shore Stations..Bill Cippoli adds some new ones: 188, 224 at Guadalcanal, 603 at Pearl Harbor, 830 in Japan, 920 at Leyte (?), 955 from 17033 Br., 3080 from Midway, 3254. In checking my list I find 319 c/o P.M. N.Y. and 3923 c/o P.M. S.F.

In Feb. issue of Postal Service pamphlet there is an article on the Army-Air Force Postal Service. This organization sells 154 million dollars worth of money orders, 18 million dollars worth of stamps, and handles 130 million pounds of mail every year. At present it operates 304 Post Offices in 42 countries. There are pictures of mail delivery under difficult conditions. A picture shows Post Office at APO 949 in Yukon

THE KEYSTONE POSTCARD CLUB IS CONDUCTING A MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN THIS INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN ORGANIZATION WHICH INCLUDES A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE MONTHLY..THE KEYSTONE HOBBY NEWS. HOBBIES OF THE MEMBERS BESIDES VIEWCARD COLLECTING ARE STAMP AND COIN COLLECTING, BOOKS, ANTIQUES, PHOTOGRAPHY AND OTHERS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO: LOUIS MEYER, 244 Fernon St., Philadelphia, Penna., USA.

Thanks for the covers dept: Cipolli, Jersey, Willinger, Miller.

The first of the 10 Deepfreeze III ships arrived in Brooklyn Army Base 2/19/58. It was the TOWLE. Who has a cover from her down in Antarctica? She was down there for three different trips now. She is being prepared for the MSTs 1958 Arctic operation now. She has been up there twice now also. She is one ship that never gets into "hot" water. (Cont'd on pg 125)

THE WAR OF THE PACIFIC

By Derek Palmer

The passions and hatreds caused by wars last for many years and it is not surprising that, a generation after the defeat of The Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation by the Chilean Army in 1839, there should have been little love lost between the two losers and their Southern neighbor. Notwithstanding this unfriendliness, however, in the early sixties of the last Century, Chilean prospectors ventured into the almost uninhabited Bolivian Province of Atacama and there, after enduring great hardships in the desert regions of the interior and along the desert coast, discovering huge deposits of Guano and Nitrate of Soda, the value of which it was hard to over-estimate. Companies were formed to exploit this natural wealth in which Chilean Capital predominated. Leases were obtained from the Bolivian Government for working the Properties claimed, and a large number of Chilean workmen moved North into Atacama to take part in the new industries.

Bolivia during those years was in a very unsettled state of Government, one revolution following upon another and towards the end of the 1870's the Government of General Daza, with complete disregard to the existing treaty, decided to impose certain taxes on the guano and nitrate shipped by the Chilean companies, although this constituted a flagrant breach of contract. The companies refused to pay these taxes and the Bolivian Government ordered that their properties be confiscated and sold at auction.

The old Military understanding between Peru and Bolivia of the 1830's still subsisted in the form of a secret alliance against the Chileans and in February, 1879, Chile, whose policy has always been not to allow any Country or combination of Countries to threaten her Preponderance on the West Coast of South America, took the decisive step of sending troops North to protect her nitrate interests by occupying the Bolivian ports where these were located. Hostilities then became inevitable and, shortly following the declaration of war by Bolivia against Chile, the Chilean Government declared war on Peru--the more powerful member of the alliance.

The two principal Bolivian Ports at that time were Cobija (also called Lamar) and La Chimba, a small place which was rapidly replaced in importance by Antofagasta, a mile or so distant, where the Chilean Companies had built their installations.

An early La Chimba cover is shown. This handstruck stamp is also known with the day in the same sized figures as the year. An Antofagasta franked envelope with handstruck stamps of 5cts and 10cts is also shown. The letter "c" for centavo which appears in an inverted position before the figure of the value and which is repeated after it in normal position, has been mistaken for a naught and the 5cts value has been incorrectly catalogued as a 50ct one. The small oval in the centre of design contains the Bolivian coat of arms.

Within six or seven weeks after the outbreak of hostilities the Chilean forces had captured the whole of the Bolivian coastal Province of Atacama and, as their army had occupied this territory quicker than it had been possible to organize a proper Postal service, letters were allowed to be posted without payment. Members of the Chilean armed forces were allowed to mail their letters free of charge, the seal of their Regiment or Ship being impressed on the envelope as a control; as illustrated by the mark of the "Tolten", a 240-Ton paddle-wheel steamer used as a Naval transport. The seal of the Caupolican Battalion was among those used by the Army Post Offices.

Caupolican is the name of a Chilean-Indian Chieftain who warred against the Spaniards in the middle of the 16th Century; he was finally captured and impaled by them, and is considered one of the earliest Chilean heroes.

While the Chileans had been fighting the Bolivian Army, their fleet had taken up the task of blockading the Peruvian Ports of the Province of Tarapaca and on May 21st, 1879 occurred the memorable combat at Iquique in which the Chilean wooden Sloop "Esmeralda" of 850 tons, was rammed and sunk by the Peruvian ironclad "Huascar", of 1800 tons, the Chilean Captain, Arturo Prat, meeting a hero's death while fighting his way on board the Peruvian vessel. The "Huascar's" commander, Miguel Grau was also to die gloriously when on 8th October of the same year his ship was captured by a Chilean Fleet off Angamos Point. An example of the seal of the "Huascar" put into use after her capture is shown in the layout. The vessel is still afloat, one of the oldest warships still in use, and in which the Port Admiral of the Talcahuano Naval Base flies his flag in a gracious act of tradition.

In the early part of 1880 postal services were organized in the occupied Bolivian Territory and Chilean stamps were used to frank letters, these being cancelled with a variety of postmarks.

It was during this year (1880) that the occupation of Peru commenced; however bravely the Peruvians fought they were almost invariably defeated by the victorious Chileans whose army was more ably led, was better armed, and whose troops were better able to stand the rigours of the campaign. A Pre-War cover is illustrated, of Iquique, the most important port in Southern Peru. It was in Iquique that Chilean stamped envelopes were used fairly extensively. They were cancelled with the then current Peruvian postmark.

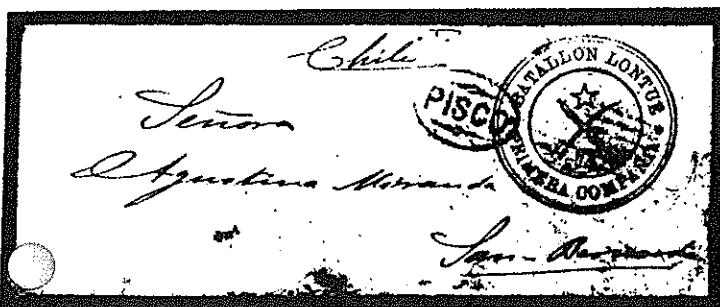
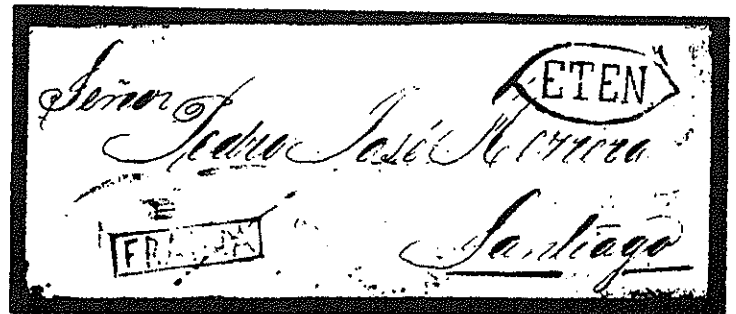
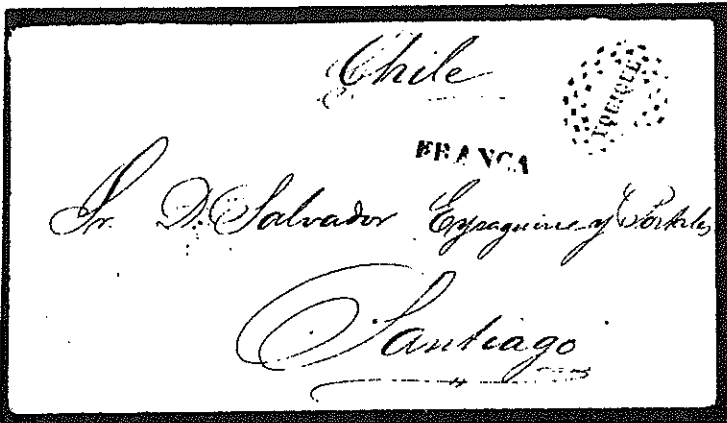
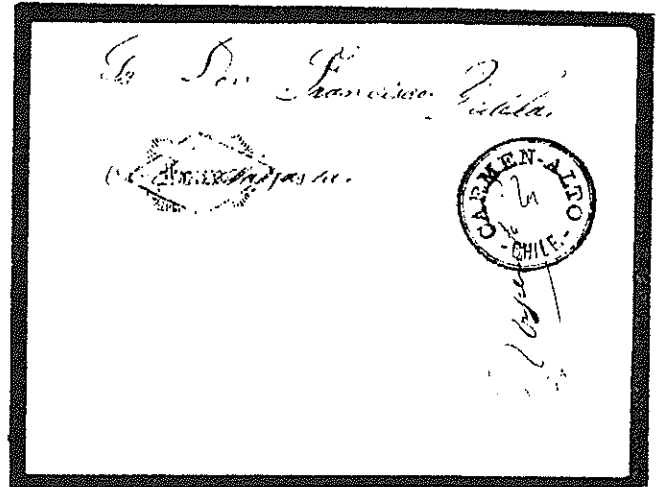
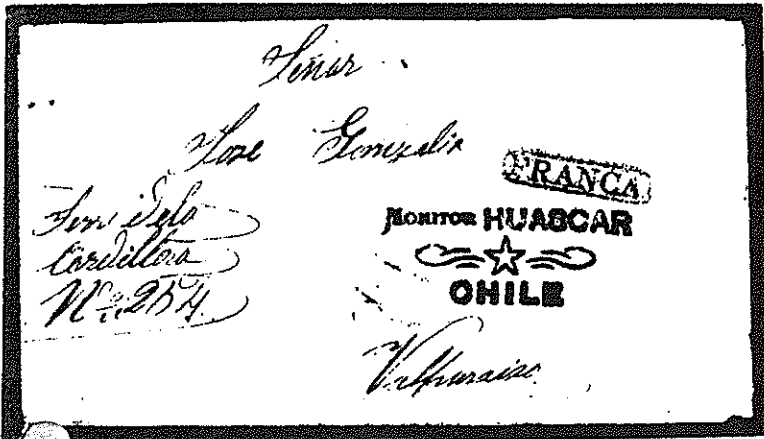
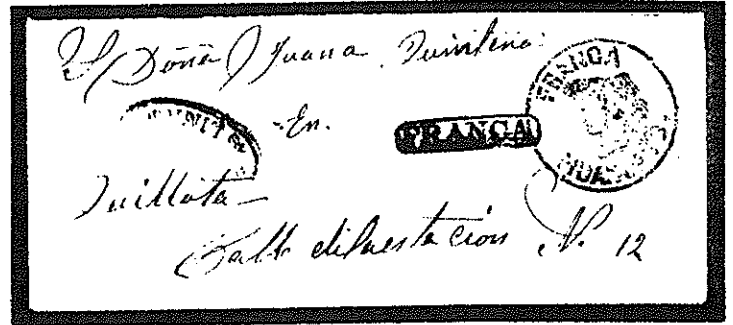
In June, 1880, shortly following the taking of the inland Port of Tacna, the Port of Arica was occupied, the capture of the headland known as "El Morro" providing another epic of the war, the Peruvians offering strenuous resistance until their ammunition was completely exhausted.

The unending succession of defeats suffered by their forces brought about the downfall of both the Peruvian and Bolivian Presidents, revolutions having overthrown their respective governments. However these political changes did not halt the Chilean advance northwards.

The effects of the considerable financial difficulties that the war had caused in Peru can be traced in that countries stamps; special overprints being used to identify those which were to frank mail sent to members of the Universal Postal Union and which were paid for in silver (plata) and to distinguish them from the stamps used within Peru, and which were paid for in the depreciated paper currency.

Surprisingly enough, the war appears to have had no effect whatsoever on the stamps of Bolivia, and a glance at the catalogue will show that no provisionals, overprints or surcharges at all, were issued during that period.

Towards the end of 1880, the United States proffered their good offices to bring representatives of the three nations together with the idea of discussing the possibilities of peace. Although a conference took place on board a U.S. Corvette off Africa, no agreement was arrived at, and the Chileans decided to proceed energetically with the war, to which effect they prepared a campaign against the Peruvian capital itself, Lima. This was entirely successful and Lima and Callao were captured at the beginning of 1881.



Understandably enough the Chileans thought that with the capture of Lima the war was over "bar the shouting", but such did not turn out to be the case.

The supplies of Chilean stamps sent for the use of the occupied territories were not large because, as already mentioned, it was thought that the war would soon be over, and when this proved to be wrong, resources had to be made to handstruck stamps. When they realized that their occupation might last some considerable time, the Chilean authorities proceeded to overprint supplies of Peruvian stamps with the Chilean Coat of Arms (Scott N11, etc.) Collectors should heed the catalogue's warning against forged and bogus overprints.

During 1881 and 1882 the Chilean forces were engaged in gaining control of the provinces North and South of Lima; the troops franked their correspondence with handstruck stamps of several different types. The handstruck stamp used at Pisco, together with the seal of the Lontue Battalion is illustrated. (Lontue is the name of one of the most famous Chilean Wine producing regions.) Similar handstruck stamps were also issued at Paita and Yca, and were later used by the Peruvian Authorities for overprinting their own stamps (Scott 11N1, 13N1 and 16N1).

The district around Arequipa was one of the longest to remain under Peruvian control, and the government established there carried on a postal service and issued quite a number of stamps catalogued by Scott onder No's 3N1etc.

The Peruvian resistance became less effective in 1883 and practically the whole of the country was finally occupied during that year; Eten, one of the most northerly ports (postal marking is illustrated) being captured early in the year, and Arequipa in the south falling in October.

In that same month (October 1883) hostilities were ended by the treaty of Ancon, a town to the north of Lima, and the Peruvian capital was evacuated by Chilean troops. The Peruvian authorities immediately overprinted their stock of stamps with a triangular control mark (Scott No. 65 etc.), these alone being valid for postal use, thus ensuring that any stamps which might have been looted could not be used.

Peace was finally signed in April 1884, but it was not until 1929 that a final, a Solomonic, settlement of the dispositions of the peace treaty were arrived at with the return of the town of Tacna to Peru and the definite incorporation of Arica in Chilean territory, after a Plebiscite (in connection with which Peru issued several stamps - Scott No. 253 and RA1 etc.) was abandoned.

In recent years commercial and cultural relations between Chili, Peru and Bolivia have been greatly intensified, with the happy result that probably never since the three countries obtained their independence have they been on such friendly terms with each other as they are today.

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To those readers who understand Spanish, and who would like to learn more of this interesting subject, the splendid work "Historia Filatelica de La Guerra del Pacifico" by Sr. Angel Puppo of Lima is highly recommended.

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The above article appeared in "Philately" in the October 7, 1946 issue, edited by David Lidman. A few words about the writer Derek Plamer. An early member of Sociedad Filatelica De Chili and a director of that organization for many years, Derek Plamer served with the British Embassy in

Santiago during the war, but has now returned to the commercial field. He was born in England - Kent - in 1907 and started his collection soon after the close of WW I. He went to Chili in 1924 and has resided there since that date.

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT

We are very happy to welcome Barbara R. Mueller into our group as a member. Miss Mueller is Asst. Editor of The Bureau Specialist, which is an organ of The Bureau Issues Association. Miss Mueller writes a column in The Bureau Specialist called "Postal History and Markings".

Ernest H. Bellard who purchased the Delf Norona collection will send out approvals to members upon request. He has a large selection of WW I - AEF covers on hand, including Siberia and Polar Bears.

As a result of the article, "A.E.F. Low Numbers" which appeared in the January issue, Rev. Floyd Leach sent in a list of Low Numbers in his collection. Amongst them is APO No. 17, Type A-9, dated Dec. 4, 1917. This is the first of the unlisted numbers to show up. Also on his list is APO No. 2, type A-1, dated June 18, 1917, which is the earliest date seen as yet.

Rev. Leach is interested in knowing whether any member can shed any light on the "800 Mystery Series" which has intrigued WW I collectors all these years. Any member who has knowledge of this subject, please contact the secretary. Perhaps an article could be written which will clear up this mystery once and for all.

We are all sold out of Tripp's Location Books WW 2. There is a possibility of a 2nd printing of this popular book, if the demand continues and if we get enough advance orders to warrant a reprinting.

Stanley Jersey is an outstanding and remarkable member. He has gotten many new members into our group, and without much effort. What a salesman he is!

The War Cover Club members who live in and around New York held a meeting at the Collector's Club, N.Y.C. on Feb. 1, 1958, and 14 members were present. Mortimer DeGroot showed parts of his A.E.F.-W.W.I collection which included part of a 2¢ AEF booklet pane (6 stamps) on registered cover APO 795, a USS Albany with Vladivostock, Siberia marking, and several different types of Siberia covers mailed by U.S. soldiers. Sam Simon showed an album of Concentration Camp Covers WW 2, and your Sec. showed an album of Military flown covers WW I. A good time was had by all.

Philip Baker is planning to have a gathering of members at his new home, Thomas Ave., Allendale, N.J. on Saturday, April 19th.

Winfred Grandy is planning an all day picnic at his home, 98 Harrison St. New Haven, Conn. sometime in mid-June on a Sunday. Exact date will be announced later. Members of the U.S.C.S. as well as our own members are invited to attend.

Arthur Lewandowski, 854 Intervale Ave., New York 59, has for sale a new 1958 edition of "Postal History Catalogue of New Zealand" by L.J.G. Franks, priced at \$1.25 per copy.



NEW MEMBERS

- 389 - Howard Busher, 44 Elton St., Torrington, Conn.  
Collects Stamps, F.D.Covers, Navals and Army Covers.
- 391 - Barbara R. Mueller, 1112 Linden Ave., Jefferson, Wisc.  
Collects Postal History and Covers of the World.
- 392 - Robert Abelson, 2121 E. 98th St., Chicago 67, Illinois.  
Early U.S. Territorials and Early Registered U.S. Covers.
- 393 - Harry K. Weymer, 5243 Pine St., Phila. 43, Penna.  
Japan - Soldier's mail, Paqueboats, FF, FDC, Postal Cards & Stationery.  
U.S. Ship Cancells in Japanese Waters.
- 394 - Harold V. Dunn, Jr., 2658 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.  
Collects Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur & Gen. D. D. Eisenhower
- 395 - Robert T. Greer, 2324 Plum St., Schenectady 9, N.Y.  
Collects U.S. and A.P.O. WW 2 covers.
- 396 - Dr. Jerome Beller, Courtland, Virginia.  
Collects U.S., Israel, Trieste, Canada & "R.F." covers.
- 397 - J. Elson, 2800 Chrysler Bldg., New York 17, N.Y.  
Collects anything and everything on Trinidad & Tobago (since 1913).

REINSTATED

- 18 - Mortimer DeGroot, 1857 Washington Ave., New York 57, N.Y.  
American Expeditionary Forces, WW I.

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Dr. Jerome Beller, Courtland, Va. would like to purchase "R.F." overprint on cover and he will pay well over catalogue price for these items. Members who have duplicates and wish to sell, please write to Dr. Beller.

FLIGHT OF IDEAS (Cont'd from page 119)

Capt. Charles Barrett is master of the TOWLE. The GREENVILLE VICTORY, another MSTs Vessel is due in next month, She is a veteran of 3 winters in the Antarctica and 1955 Arctic operation. I have covers from USS ARNEB and USS NESPELEN from DEEPFREEZE III. Who has a list of other ships?

Maj. Gen. T. Alan Bennett, commander of the North American Defense Command at Colorado Springs, Colorado, has taken over control of the United States-Canadian Distant Early Warning line.

Robin Sartup, P.O. Box 275, Masterton, New Zealand, has written "KOREAN WAR--N.Z. MILITARY POSTAL SERVICES 1950-57", 30 pages mimeographed in a limited edition, to sell at eight shillings and six pence.

Marion Island, 1000 nautical miles southeast of Capetown, Union of South Africa is having a special Geophysical Year postmark. Covers were to be sent to "The Philatelic Services c/o P.O. Publicity Branch, G.P.O. Pretoria, Union of South Africa" before 2/22/58. Office to open sometime in March. Send International Reply Coupon (cost 13 cents) and a 6-3/4 envelope and perhaps you are not too late. I just got this note.

Look for more US stations in England now that we are going to put Missile sites there.

Need information on a book which gives history of the US MARINES in World War II. There was a book out that had history of the 6 Marine Divisions. Where could one be purchased?

WAR COVER CLUB SALE

These lots will be sold to the highest bidder at a small increase over the next higher bid. Successful bidders are asked to remit within 5 days of receipt of lots, to I. Willinger, 314 E. 163rd St., New York 51, N.Y. Insurance and postage to be paid by the buyer. Usual auction rules prevail.

LOT No.	DESCRIPTION
1 - W.W.I	- 4 A.E.F. covers, A.P.O. 709, 714, 918, 927, & 4 Army Camp Covers.
2 - "	- 10 different A.E.F. covers in the 700 numbers.
3 - "	- A lot of 75 British F.P.O. Naval, Censored, Registered etc.
4 - "	- A lot of 45 Canadian F.P.O. censored & Honor Covers.
5 - "	- A lot of 16 different French Military covers, cards & censored.
6 - W.W.2	- 30 FPO covers, with censor markings, small size, fine condition.
7 - "	- Another lot, same as above.
8 - "	- 27 British FPO including Registry, Honor Cover & RAF Censored.
9 - "	- 30 Australian Military P.O. covers, Red Cross, Salvation Army, YMCA.
10 - "	- 30, same as above.
11 - "	- 14 Australian RAAF covers with RAAF censor markings.
12 - "	- 2 Australian; Royal Aust. Navy, Honour Covers, different types used.
13 - "	- 2 Canadian CAPO Numbers 4 & 5, Newfoundland Stamps on Covers.
14 - "	- 2 Canadian CAPO Numbers 1 & 10, N.F. stamps on one cover, RCAF censor on other.
15 - "	- 3 Canadian CAPO Numbers 1, 4 & 5, same as above.
16 - "	- 2 East Africa covers cancelled E.A. APO 60 & E.A. ? Goedgekeur Deur Censor.
17 - "	- 6 India F.P.O.'s No. 9, 152, Ship, etc. Interesting markings.
18 - "	- U.S. - 100 APO Long Official & Normal size soldiers covers, Clear Postmarks.
19 - "	- U.S. - USS Burke, Tokyo Bay, Rubber stamp marking.
20 - "	- U.S. - USS Burke, Tokyo Bay, Sept. 5, 1945, No Marking.
21 - "	- USS Floyds Bay, Rubber Stamp Cachet, Tsingtao, China.
22 - "	- U.S. 50 different Patriotic, mostly Town cancells.
23 - "	- U.S. Cover autographed, Admiral H.R. Stark, Canc. U.S. Fleet PO Wash. D.C.
24 - "	- British FPO 142, two different RAF censor markings, Box Type
25 - "	- British FPO 38 Registered cover, Middle East Forces to Palestine.
26 - "	- Norwegian FPO cover, dated May 1943, with 5 different Norway stamps affixed.
27 - Korean War	- 3 covers: Australia Unit Postal Sta. 452, RAAF 30 & FPO 949.
28 - "	- 2 covers: FPO 158 Hubba Hubba cover & CFPO 27 plus FPO 158 cancells
29 - "	- 3 covers: FPO's 158, 214, 388, Australian.
30 - "	- 2 covers: Australia Unit Postal Sta. 495 & 496.
31 - "	- 1 cover: ROK attached to 25th Inf. Regiment, Korean cancel & APO 25.
32 - "	- Registered Cover from Kure NZAPO 444, with N.Z. stamps affixed.
33 - "	- 1 cover: German Red Cross Hospital Korea Marking, APO 59.
34 - Misc.	- A lot of 22 unused US Civil War Patriotic, all different, some Magnus.
35 - "	- A Boxer Uprising cover, Postmarked Tsingtau, Kiautschou, Nov. 3, 1900.
36 - "	- WW I, PW cover from Ruhleben with 4 different local PW stamps affixed.
37 - "	- WW I, 4 German Military cards with Black Cross imprints on each, all different.
38 - "	- A Military Postal Card, Bosnien Hercegovina, Postmarked KUK Sarajevo.
39 - "	- (2) An Italian Imprinted PW card & PW Camp 1B, France, folded letter.
40 - "	- (4) PW card Camp 1B, Stalag 344, Stalag 20 A & E Grimstead, Eng. PW Camp.
41 - "	- US, 25 different Navals from 1936 to 1941, names of ships showing on each, and Navy Mail Clerks signature on each.
42 - "	- 25 different, same as above.
43 - "	- 20 Navals dated 1938, names of ships showing, and all have different China locations showing in the bars of postmarks.
44 - "	- 15 different Navals from 1938 to 1940, ships names showing in Postmarks.
45 - "	- A cover cancelled US.N. Purchasing Office, Shanghai, China, July 9, 1940.
46 - "	- A cover canc. USS Patoka, Governors Conference in bars; also Canc. Air Mail Service, USS Shenandoah, dated July 4, 1925.
47 - "	- An official Naval cover canc. Marine Post Office, R.M.S. Niagara, New Zealand corner card imprint USS Oglala, Flagship, Mincraft Battle Force, Dec. 22, 1933.

WAR COVER CLUB SALE (Cont'd.)

- 48 - A first day cover, Norfolk Island, Aust. with 12 Norfolk Island Stamps from 1/2d to 2/-, dated June 10, 1947.
- 49 - 2 covers, both US APO 468, with different cachets showing insignia of 11th Airborne Paratroops and a paratrooper about to leave the plane.
- 50 - 2 covers, the same as lot 49, but cachets are different types.
- 51 - A cover, canc. Little America, Antarctica, with cachet showing 2 penguins and a 3¢ Byrd stamp affixed, backstamped mach. canc. S.F. Cal. Little America Mail received.
- 52 - Same as lot 51, with same cachet in back of cover, dated Jan. 30, 1935.
- 53 - Same as lot 51, with cachet showing a Globe and facsimile signature R.E.Byrd.
- 54 - Same as above, but no cachet, dated Jan. 31, 1934.
- 55 - Operation Highjump, USS Olympus, Jan 10, 1947, with 3¢ Byrd Stamp affixed.
- 56 - Operation Highjump, USS Merrick, Feb. 2, 1947.
- 57 - 2 covers, USS Mt. Olympus, & a cachet Naval showing Atomic Bomb Test at Kwajalein, July 3, 1946.
- 58 - A cover canc. B.F.P.O. Christmas Island, recent.
- 59 - A cover canc. USS Tutuila with Ichang, China in bars, and a map of Yangtze River showing how this ship was the first gunboat to break the blockade on August 11, 1937.
- 60 - 60 different Navals showing ships names from 1946 to 1953.
- 61 - A Pitney-Bowes strip, meter mail, affixed to a military address label reading: Army Air Force Postal Service APO 503, \$1.87, which was the rate for a parcel.
- 62 - USS Idaho, Tokyo Bay in bars, Sept. 2, 1945, censored, bearing 6 of the 2¢ United Nations for Victory stamps, imprinted cachet, showing Battleship & V.J.
- 63 - Same as lot 62, except that there are a pair of 3¢ Steamship stamps affixed.
- 64 - The same as lot 63, except that there is a block of 5¢ "United Nations Conference" stamps affixed.
- 65 - USS Idaho, Tokyo Bay in bars, Sept. 2, 1945, censored, no cachet, however cover is hand made out of a Naval map showing coast of Japan, interesting & attractive.
- 66 - The same as lot 65, cover has 6 of the 1¢ Four Freedom stamps affixed.
- 67 - A cover with 11 different Philippine Island stamps, all overprinted "Victory, Commonwealth with V.J. Day marking "Post Office Manilla."
- 68 - 2 Polish Forces in England covers, Registered, Marked "Poczta Polowa" 127, 139.
- 69 - An Israeli special air letter used in Gaza with triangle military mark, unused.
- 70 - 2 Australian Navals WW 2, Marking reads HM Naval Service.

END OF SALE

BIG CHOICE OF COVERS: ACCIDENTS, CATAPULTED, SUBMARINES, NAVALS, ROCKET POST, TEZAN, DUNKERQUES, ATLANTIC TODT ORGANIZATION, ST. NAZAIRE POCKET & LORIENT, ARCTIC & ANTARCTIC, SAILORS IN AFRICA OVERPRINTED R.F. KOREA, & U.N. IN EGYPT & CYPRESS. By lot or by piece. References & Reply Coupon. Kandaouroff, 27 Rue Des Martyrs, Paris 9, France.

From a member, would like to quote from his letter, as follows: "On the bottom of this page could you please make a note of any current APO's & location in INDIA, or Navy No. address there? I know MATS has a unit at Delhi. I need this info to help me get mail in and out of India, as any mail bearing U.S. stamps just never gets "delivered" in India & border States now, the stealing & pilferage in India & Ceylon of mail is almost incredible; even registering mail to there just advertises the fact that contents might have a value." Mr. Tripp answers this letter by saying that conditions in India being as they are, he believes that any U.S. Govt. or military mail is taken there by safe-hand carrier in sealed pouch via MATS from another U.S. base down under. Of course, a complaint could be made to the Post Office Dept.; also the stamp magazines should be notified, so that a good deal of publicity be given this subject. If the 10¢ air letters are used, I doubt if the would be stolen.

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The February, 1958 "Postal News Service" has the following item: "Over the centuries, military leaders have repeatedly stressed the importance of good mail service to the morale of both the troops and those at home.

In fact, the commanding General of The United States Forces in India during World War II stated flatly that mail is almost as important as bombs and high octane gas.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (Continued)

Written during WW II.

In the early 1920's, when a long series of mail robberies had developed beyond the power of civil authorities to deal with, the Marine Corps was called upon to guard the US mail. Within a few weeks after assuming this task, the robberies ceased. Some years later (1926) another outbreak of mail depredations occasioned the use of the Marine Corps which resumed its protection for the time, until the urgent necessity in Nicaragua, in addition to regular duties, compelled the use of every available Marine.

In 1927 strong forces of Marines were hurried to Nicaragua because of civil disorders which created imminent danger to American lives and interests. With the restoration of law and order and the establishment of an efficient Nicaraguan constabulary, the Marines were withdrawn in January 1933.

In the same year, realizing the greater need for rapid seizure and effective defense of advanced bases, the Fleet Marine Force was organized as an integral part of the United States Fleet serving under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Fleet. It replaced the units previously known as the East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces. In September of the following year the Fifth and Sixth Regiments were reorganized and assigned as infantry units of the special troops, and in September 1939, when the President declared a limited emergency and increased the Marine Corps from 18,000 to 25,000, additional units were added and new ones created. The following months saw the Marine Corps streamlined, with the formation of the first unit known as a defense battalion. These units are high trained special weapons battalions for use against land, sea and air forces.

The Navy afloat cannot operate without a vast outlay of shore establishments. It maintains within our own continental limits numerous shore activities such as Navy Yards, munitions manufacturing plants, ammunition Depots, storage depots and training Stations. At these Navy shore establishments thousands of Marines are employed affording protection of much valuable property.

Noteworthy in 1941 was the Marine Corps expedition to Iceland. Leaving America in June, the Marine Brigade took over from the British much of the job of defending Iceland from possible enemy attack. An Army contingent arrived in August to assist in the task, and the First Brigade was subsequently relieved, returning to the United States for further assignment.

Shortly after our landing in Iceland, the International situation became even more complicated, and finally broke wide open with Pearl Harbor.

Since the first bombs dropped on Pearl Harbor, the Marines have met the enemy wherever they found him, and in almost every instance turned him back and beat him badly. Only at Wake, Guam and in the Philippines did Marines taste defeat and yet so sweet was their moral victory that the price paid by Japan was indeed costly.

In each of these three instances, numerically superior Jap forces told. At Guam, a small garrison armed only with machine guns bowed to overwhelming numbers after two days of bombing. At Wake, a valiant 400 beat off the might of a Jap fleet, withstood countless attacks by high-flying bombers, and knocked off hundreds of landing troops, before enemy numerical superiority coupled with lack of ammunition forced them out of the fight. In the Philippines, the famous Fourth Marines guarded the beaches and manned anti-aircraft defenses until sickness and lack of material forced surrender of the island.

The story at Midway was a different one. In several large and small attacks the Jap air and surface ships were repulsed with heavy losses. Midway Marines set a new high in aviation courage in their flaming disregard for death during the attack by a huge Jap fleet in early June of 1942. The ground crews were so well dug in that not a single installation was hit by bombs and low flying attack aviation.

Whether far at sea or high over the island in individual plane duels, the airmen of the Midway squadrons showed the Jap all the pent-up fury of America. These men, brothers of the squadron based at Wake, had been waiting for this chance, and missed no opportunity to press home the attack.

Marine losses were great, but their toll in planes shot down and ships sunk and damaged was also high. Without detracting from many heroic acts by Navy torpedo plane pilots and Army aviators, Midway's historic battle was essentially a Marine show. Before the end of the year 1943, Marines had made rapid strides in the Pacific area, successfully invading New Guinea and New Georgia, thus establishing powerful bases within distances of Rabaul. Climaxing their efforts near the end of the year, Leathernecks invaded the Gilberts, making simultaneous landings at several points in the islands, decimating and overcoming the Japanese. At Tarawa the Japanese were almost impregnable from air attack, posing a problem that cost the lives of many Marines. But, after the bloody fighting was over, the Marines were established at a strategic point from which future invasions could be launched.

From the first blush of scarlet dawn at Pearl Harbor to the present, Marines aboard battleships, carriers and cruisers have stood against the foe and manned American anti-aircraft guns and secondary batteries with courage and skill. There is no big naval action complete without its deeds of raw Leathernecks heroism as Marines fight side by side with Navy men.

Through the naval battles of the Java and Coral Seas, Midway, in the Solomons and elsewhere, the sea-soldiers have fought and died in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service.

Smashing through a misty August morning to the tempo of exploding shells from supporting naval vessels and the brilliant dive-bombing and strafing of carrier based aircraft, the Marines went ashore in what was the largest amphibious operation in American history at that time, as a breathless America heard the names of Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Garutu. The strategic Solomons, straddling the Allied life line to Australia, became the first battleground of Allied offensive action in World War II. Fittingly enough, it was the famous "first to fight" men of the First Marine Division reinforced that brought to successful conclusion the initial landing of some six Japanese controlled islands in the Solomon group, including Florida and Tanambogo.

How the Marines - parachutists, raiders, artilerymen and regular infantry battalions and regiments pushed inland to consolidate initial gains and to protect their first victories is a story told in the histories of the daily press since August 1942. How they dug in against vastly superior numbers of troops and defended their strip of strategic land against constant assaults by dozens of Japanese bombers is almost without precedent in military history.

(To be continued)