

Back Issue of Military Postal History Society 'Bulletin': (Bulletin Nov 1956)

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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November 1956

Whole No. 3

Flight of Ideas

The NYC group had a meeting at the Collector's Club on Saturday, Sept. 29th. As usual, the dinner at Williner's for the out of towners, and the weather was perfect. A good-good group was at the Club. We welcomed new members Mrs. Ehrenberg and Walter Bjork at this meeting. Dr. Berest, a guest, showed his off-set collection.

THANKS FOR THE COVERS DEPARTMENT: Hertzberg, McNulty, Willinger, Whitman, Cipolli and Taylor.

I wish more of you would let me know what you like or dislike about the Bulletin. A 2 cent post-card will do. Thanks.

Latest USCS Log mentions that a good source of material is through membership in IBERIA CULTURAL FILATELICA, a Spanish International Society of Exchange and Correspondence, with membership of 17,500 in almost every country in the world. Membership fee is \$2.00, which includes the official paper and membership list. Mrs. Gertrude Schupmann, 1341 East Lake Ave., Glenview, Ill. is Delegate for U.S.A.

Who has information on this book? History of U.S. Operations in WW II by S.E. Morrison. Is this just Navy or about all branches of the service. How many volumes? Price?

WORLD WAR II
CENSORED COVERS FROM REMOTE PLACES
SOLDIERS MAIL FROM ALL COUNTRIES
V-MAIL AND AIRGRAPHS
KOREAN WAR
FORCE AIR LETTERS
POSTAL HISTORY COVERS
CONCENTRATION CAMP COVERS
PRISONER OF WAR MAIL
AS WELL AS ANY RELATED SUBJECT BOUGHT AND SOLD
ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS AT YOUR DISPOSAL
SELECTIONS GLADLY SENT TO W. C. C. MEMBERS
LAVA
854 INTERVALE
NEW YORK 59, N.Y.

WAR COVERS 1914-1918, 1939-1945 INDOCHINA KOREA NORTH AFRICA
MILITARY, NAVALS, AVIATIONS, AUTHENTIC "DUNKERQUES", W.P. IN SWITZERLAND
RED CROSS MAIL BY THE PIECE AND IN LOTS

KANDAOUROW 27 Rue des Martyres Paris, FRANCE
SPECIALISTS OF THIS TYPE THE LARGEST STOCK.

Do you have anything to sell, buy, exchange? If so, take a \$1 ad as above.

Who has information on Marine covers of WW II? For instance, where is the location of 6th Base Depot, Unit 560, 1280, 440 W, 1115, 590, 5th AAA, MAG 11, 12, 13, 32, 14, 2nd Defense Bn(FPO), 5th Def. Bn. Reinforced, Mar. Trans. Sq. 952, Sqd 21, etc., etc.

What is the title of a good history of the war in Italy in WW II? Where could this book be obtained?

NEW MEMBERS:

#369 R.P. Alexander, 4507 Van Ness St., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.
Collects anything within the broad field of JAPANESE philately.

#370 F. Richmon-Coggan, Lt. Col., 26 Hayes Garden, Hayes, Bromley, Kent, ENGLAND. Collects U.S. (Army, Navy, Air Force), Australian, New Zealand, So. African, Canadian and British F.P.O's, POW. Wishes to exchange.

Bob Alexander writes that Mr. R. M. Startup, P.O. Box 275, MASTERTON, New Zealand, is the author of a book, 160-200 pages, called "The Mails Went

Through" (\$3.00 including surface postage) scheduled for publication Jan. or Feb. 1957, dealing with the New Zealand postal services 1939 to 1949, and heavily documented. It covers NZ postal activities in North Africa, the Pacific, Italy, Greece, England, etc., with POW mail, censors, troopships, the BCOF in Japan, etc., etc., and promises to be a most interesting book. It contains about 8 or 10 pages of photographs.

Prices realized on the last AUCTION are as follows:

2-2.00	6- .60	8- .75	12-1.50	13- .60	15-1.05	16- .70
17- .60	19-1.10	20- .60	21- .60	22-1.00	23- .60	24- .75
25- .50	27-2.10	32-4.45	28- .80	30-1.00	33-6.45	36-1.40
43- .90	44- .90	46-1.05	47-2.10	48-1.20	50-1.10	51-1.10
52-2.10	53-2.60	55-2.10				

Bid at the next auction. The club gets a small percentage to help it out, you get some needed items and someone reduces their number of duplicates.

NOTES FROM VICE-PRESIDENT TAYLOR: WW I Jap Camps for the German garrison at Tsingtau; Sterling won the NW Fed gold cup with his collection a few years back. He is going to send his write up for the Bulletin. He has about 80 covers from the 16 camps. He is going to send negatives of pages of a limited edition of Carter's findings re his research on WW I Camps. The Club will have these developed. Sterling has the 2 SIAM covers he mentions, also 2 different from BRAZIL. In re. to page 16 mention of Nazi Concentration: the story is vastly exaggerated in the original story. Taylor has a complete collection of the Woldenberg locals, except one, and a fair smattering of Murnav and several other camps. Prices are high..\$1 to \$3 per stamp and \$10 for some souvenir sheets. Doubt this secret stuff. stamps. Stamps were printed on paper furnished by the Swedish Red Cross. The Polish POW's would split with the Nazi guards for taking the stamps to Switzerland and peddling them there !! REV. LEACH would like to see a cover Sterling has. It is from a Russian prison camp taken over by the Americans on the Siberian deal and which bears an AEF Siberia postmark. Do you have any data on this episode, Rev.?

I have a short history of "THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR - 21st October, 1805" if anyone is interested. I also have a short article on "POSTAL SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS IN BRITISH BORNEO IN THE IMMEDIATE POST OCCUPATION PERIOD" to lend.

Don Storms writes in October COVERS re Australia. He mentions the Aussie troops in Boer War, Gallipoli peninsula in WW I, Tobruk in WW II, Korean War, etc. Who has covers of the Aussie troops in France?

WESTERN mentions the 1st British APO. PO Corps was organized for service with the expeditionary force sent to Egypt under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley to overthrow the rebel Arabi Pasha. Detachment of 2 officers and 44 enlisted men landed in Egypt on Aug. 21, 1882. FPO's were set up at the port of Alexandria and its suburb, Ramlet, but were moved almost at once to Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, where the military base was established. Following the battle of Tel-el-Kebir the APO was moved to Cairo, where it functioned until the British Army postmen returned to England on Oct. 7, 1883. British postage stamps of the period with the postmark BAPO-EgyptW or cancelled with an upright oval of bars containing the initials "BA/E" are highly regarded by specialists in British postal markings.

Rev. Floyd S. Leach, 80 Highland Avenue, Rowayton, Conn., wants to purchase Siberians and North Russia (Murmansk and Archangel). He has a small showing of North Russia, but wants to build it up.

We thank Major Adrian Hopkins for the use of his excellent article. Major Hopkins is Editor of The Postal History Society of Great Britain.

Member Michael R. Baggett has moved. His new address is 718 Harwyn Drive, Charlotte, N.C.

On October 28th the Club had a meeting at Phil Bakera in Rahway, N.J. Everybody had a good time looking over Phil's Spanish War material. He really has it. I happened to notice that he has a WW II APO 10 from Omaha Beach in France early in June 1944.

George H. Wettach, 17 Well Drive, Fair Lawn, N.J. collects picture post cards. He sent me a 1909 view of an area about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from my house. He is always in the market for cards.

It is with sorrow that we learn of the passing of Ben Hertzberg on Oct. 20th. He was member No. 31 and lived at 554 Merritt Ave., Oakland, Calif. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Hertzberg, by a daughter, Mrs. Shirley J. Kadden, and by 2 grandsons. He was always an enthusiastic collector and liked war covers very much and had a large collection of U.S., BNA, KGVI & QEII, US possessions and some topicals. His brother Marv. lives at 294 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Ralph A. Miller, the "Alaska Specialist", 742 W. St. Paul Ave., Waukesha, Wisc., writes in re. to APO 918 in WW II. He has heard that in the early war years 918 was a branch of Seattle. Our check list has it for Minn and being in Canada. It may have had an office to channel US mail to builders of Alcan Hy (or such), it might also have had an office at Skagway to route mail over the White Pass & Yukon RR.

Our Sec-Treas. Isadore Willinger has just been voted a Life Member of the Bronx County Stamp Club of New York City. Congrats!

Let's hear from the members on their luck on DEW line covers. Also on Deepfreeze I and II.

In WW II we had 2 floating APO's that I know of. One was APO 196, P.M. S.F. from 1st Aircraft Repair Unit (Floating) 12/7/44 handstamp. Army examiner No. 30560. This was at Guam. Another from 6th Acft. Maint. Unit (Floating) Aboard Col. Sam L. Ellis, APO 246 Unit 1, P.M. 1945 in July 12th. at APO 245. "Air Service Required, D.E. Walker, Capt. AC, Comdg." Both of these are from the collection of Phil Baker's. He also has one from the Gen. H. A. Dargue, APO 341. I saw another cover of his with the following stamped on it "THIS MAIL WAS DELAYED BECAUSE THE SENDER FAILS TO WRITE YOUR APO NUMBER ON IT. SPEED UP DELIVERY BY REQUESTING CORRESPONDENTS TO USE YOUR APO NO. (SFPE APO).

I heard that Walter J. McNulty, 501 Airey Ave., Endicott, N.Y. was elected president of the JOHNSON CITY STAMP AND COIN CLUB recently. Congrats!

Saw a picture recently from the Johnson City, N.Y. paper with a picture of our Orville L. Stringham in it. He ran for Supervisor and I wonder how he made out?

I saw a cover recently dated 2/2/19, PB 2. I heard that this stands for "Polar Bear". Who knows more about this?

Who has back copies of BILLIG'S PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS? There are many good items for those that collect war covers of all years.

Walter Bjork has a Commandant Cachet in red on Military Cover from the Boer War. A very nice item.

Did you know that there is a metal plaque on the wall of the General Post Office, 33rd St side, N.Y.C. with the words "REMEMBER THE MAINE"? The metal used was from the salvaged U.S.S. Maine.

Harvey Crowell has been looking for an A.E.F. A.P.O. 787 for a number of years. This APO seems to be an Elusive and Somewhat mysterious item. The records show that APO 787 was established on 8/26/18 at Azerailles, Meurthe, Moselle, and discontinued on 12/31/18, which means that it was operating slightly over 4 months. Who has a cover?

Did you get to ASDA in NYC the third week in November? Isadore Willinger exhibited an album of A.E.F's on Sat., Nov. 17th. This was S.P.A. sponsored, in the lecture room of the 71st Armory.

Secretary-Treasury Report.

New Members:

#371 Earl Moore, 3746 Sheffield Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
Collects Military Postal Stations in the Chicago area and old Illinois covers.

Deceased:

#31 Hertzberg, Ben. 554 Merritt Ave., Oakland, Calif.

* * * * *

Sterling Taylor, 961 Fremont Ave., Seattle 3, Wash. is seeking data or info on the following "locals" or "franks" issued by or for the use of prisoners of war or internees: (1) By the Danish government (?) for the use of internees at Tarp Esjberg, 1946. (2) By the internees or the officials of the Jewish Concentration Camp at Theresienstadt during WW II. (3) By overprinting "F" on regular issue French stamps by the French government for the use of internees from the Spanish Civil War. (4) By the Swiss Internment Camp Winterthur, 1940. He has quite a bit of data, but could use more of the following: (1) By the Swiss government for the use of French Internees, Franko-Prussian War. (2) By the English civilians in Camp Ruhleben in Germany WW I. (3) By any or all of the DP camps established after WW II.

Rev. Floyd S. Leach, 80 Highland Avenue, Rowayton, Conn., has some nice items besides his Siberia and North Russia collection. To name a few: 4 covers from German POW in Japan in WW I, German in China, 28.2.16 Deutsche Post sent to Germany through the US before we entered WW I. 2 covers addressed to Santa Fe, N. Mex., the only place in WW II where domestic mail was censored - every piece, wrapper of Stars and Stripes of WW I, 2 from Mexican War of 1847-49 - one of which is illustrated in the Philatelic Congress book with his article, German Prisoner on English Prison Ship "Arcania" - WW II, American Prisoners in the Philippines, WW II, British Interne (RAF) in Ireland ! (Only 13 internees in Ireland in WW II), Seven Year War (1756-1763) Army of the Upper and the Lower Rhine, French Revolution & Napoleon, Kaffir War, cover addressed to the Crimea during the War, Herero War, Spy stamps of WW II, Russian Revolution General Wrangel cover, also the Army of the Northwest - General Yudenitch, Nine from the 2nd occupation of Vera Cruz. QUITE A COLLECTION!! He would like to get a KERENSKY cover. Who has one for the Rev.?

What would an advertising sheet be worth? One dropped by air over Calcutta on 31st Dec. 1925. It has a round cancel in blue on a cream sheet with red and black printing advertising "A Grand Military Searchlight Tattoo". Your editor has one for sale.

I have a name of a man, ANDREJS PETREVICS. He can translate Latvian, Russian, German, Lithuanian and slavic languages. Does anyone know him and what his address might be?

I went down to the ASDA show and picked up some Civil War Patriotics USED with letters inside from soldiers. Price 20 cents a piece !! Right ! Of course condition was poor but still I was happy. Needless to say I bought all I could find at that price.

Korean Peace was signed on July 27, 1953. Who has a Korean War cover with that date? Your editor needs one for his collection.

Who has covers from recent Israeli-Egyptian-English-French War? Also from Hungary. Any censorship going on? How about POW Sterling?

Look for "Poste aux Armees" number 152 - French Troops in Cyprus.

SPANISH - AMERICAN WARIsadore Willinger

Historically, the events leading up to the Spanish-American War were many; their origins preceded the actual armed conflict by many years.

Since the year 1895 organized revolt by the Cubans against the Spanish oppressors was under the leadership of Gen. Gomez, with independence for Cuba as their goal. The island was laid waste by the revolutionaries, secretly aided by American arms and supplies; and by the Spanish under Gen. Weyler, who retaliated by imprisoning those of the inhabitants apprehended or suspected of abetting the revolutionary cause. The Military camps set up for such prisoners lacked sanitation, proper medical care, sufficient food and shelter for the large number of internees. As a result of disease and starvation, the death toll was staggering. This was ideal propaganda for Cuban agents in this country to spread, to further the aim of the revolution in enlisting public sentiment in this country. The newspapers in the United States headlined atrocity stories and the desperate plight of the Cuban people.

In 1897, a letter from Sr. DeLone, the Spanish Minister to Washington was intercepted, wherein he made several harsh statements concerning Pres. McKinley. This letter was subsequently published in the Hearst syndicate, and was instrumental in widening the existing breach between the United States and Spain.

Economic interests of Americans amounting to over \$50,000,000 invested principally in plantations on the Island were being destroyed by the ever spreading revolt, and the investors clamored for the U.S. Government to step in and protect their interests.

On February 15th, 1898, while riding at anchor in Havana harbor, the U.S.S. Maine was blown up and sunk with loss of 2 officers and 258 crew members. Although an American Commission of inquiry reported that the vessel had been blown up by one of her own submarine mines which had set off the ship's magazines, the American Press promptly blamed the cause of the disaster on Spain. "Remember The Maine" caught on and became the slogan.

It was a difficult task for the State Department under Pres. McKinley's guidance to continue peaceful negotiations throughout this trying period. However, public sentiment and its pressure on Congress, forced the President to change his opinion.

On April 11, 1898, the President sent his message to Congress, and on April 19th Congress voted for war with Spain. The following day the President approved this action and war with Spain was a reality.

Just before the turn of the century Spain was a military power having approximately 200,000 troops in Cuba, in addition to a formidable fleet. The U.S. had a standing army of less than 28,000 officers and men scattered in small detachments from the Yukon to Key West. Fortunately the U.S. Navy was ready. Under the Asst. Secy. of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, preparations had been made which were to result in a short conflict and a decisive victory.

To increase the army's manpower, a call was made for 200,000 volunteers. Of this number approximately 15,000 actually saw action in Cuba. The balance trained in U.S. camps but never left the continental limits of the U.S. Due to improper planning and dishonest contractors, equipment and supplies were usually not where they were needed. Consequently, the troops were unable to train properly. In addition, most of the training camps were located in the South, which exposed the men to illness and the danger of contaminated food. It has been estimated that casualties due to disease outnumbered battle casualties by 13 to 1.

In keeping with the plans made by the Navy Department, to seek out the Spanish power and destroy it, the fleet under Commodore George Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor on May 1st, without the loss of a single man. On July 3rd the Spanish Fleet under Admiral Cervera, while

attempting to escape from the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, were intercepted by the American fleet under Commodore Schley and destroyed.

The U.S. expeditionary forces landed at Daiquiri unopposed, between the 20th and 25th of June. Three engagements were fought at Las Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan, all resulting in defeat for the Spanish. On July 16th Santiago surrendered, ending the war.

The total destruction of her fleet and the ignominious defeat on land humbled Spain to the status of a second class nation. As a result of the victory, the U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam and an island in the Laurones. In addition, U.S. forces occupied the City, Harbor and Bay of Manila, pending final disposition of the Philippine Islands. Cuba achieved its goal of independence.

In the months preceding and during the war cacheted patriotic Covers were in vogue. Most, however, bear a town cancellation, and therefore cannot be classified as Military covers.

The patriotic and plain covers which were mailed by soldiers from military Camps are much more desirable. Also those mailed from Cuba by our service men. Considering the fact that the hostilities lasted but ten weeks, and that but 15,000 U.S. troops saw service in Cuba, it becomes evident that bonafide Military covers are quite scarce.

The proof is that the average dealer who would carry covers of this kind in his stock does not have any. And very few appear in auctions.

The writer has in his possession a cover mailed by a U.S. soldier in Cuba, description is as follows:

Corner card return address: John H. Fahey
Batt'y "I" - 2nd Ar't'y.
Cabana - Havana, Cuba.

Rubber Stamped ("Soldiers Letter"
(E. H. Casten, Cap't.
(2nd Ar't'y.

Envelope - YMCA, with U.S. Flag at upper left.
Cancelled Havana, Cuba - tied to 2 Centavo Cuban Stamp.

THE SIBERIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 1918-19

By Adrian Hopkins

In the very elusive First Supplement to "The Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland" by Alcock & Holland (now long out of print and at a high premium) appears an article by E. Jagger entitled "Postmarks of the Siberian Expeditionary Force." This was published in 1940, and in a recent letter Mr. Jagger tells me that he has not written any subsequent article on the subject.

By a fortunate accident there came into my possession a short while ago a long series of covers which demonstrate the wanderings of the 9th Battalion The Hampshire Regiment through the whole of their service in World War I. This series of covers is of such remarkable interest that I propose to give some description of them, and to recapitulate Mr. Jagger's findings relative to their origin, with some slight additions.

The British Military Mission in Siberia consisted of the 9th Battalion Hampshire Regiment and the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment. These were ordered in 1918 to proceed to Siberia to assist the Czecho Slovak legions operating against the Bolsheviks.

The 25th Middlesex landed in August 1918 at Vladivostok, followed by the 9th Hampshires from Hong Kong, who travelled from Vladivostok to Omsk in cattle trucks during December. After spending the winter at Omsk and Krasnoyarsk, the troops were withdrawn in the summer of 1919 to Vladivostok.

A detachment of the Royal Engineers (Postal Section) proceeded to Vladivostok, arriving there at a time when it had been decided to withdraw the British contingent.

Two datestamps were used by the British at Vladivostok, one reading BRITISH MISSION POST OFFICE VLADIVOSTOK, and the other FIELD POST OFFICE 201. In addition, there was a handstruck postage stamp or frank reading BRITISH MILITARY MISSION POST OFFICE. This was not known to Mr. Jagger in 1940, but he has since seen an example. The late Reverend P. E. Raynor, in his book "British Army Postmarks" mentions Field Post Office 200 as operating in Siberia. He does not mention 201, and no evidence of the use of 200 has since come to light. His book was published in 1920, when the Siberian story had hardly finished, so it seems likely that he was in error. Colonel G. R. Crouch, who is the leading authority on Army Post Offices today, has never seen 200, though he has 197, 198, 199, 201, and 202 (the last used in 1922 in Ireland).

On September 8, 1919, the 25th Middlesex sailed from Vladivostok for home, followed by the 9th Hampshires on November 1, 1919. Mr. Jagger records a range of dates for FPO 201 from August 26, 1919 to October 21, 1919. He states that he had only found August dates in the British Military Mission datestamps.

The Siberian Expeditionary Force was truly international, almost more so than the army in Korea today. In addition to the British troops, there were 60,000 Japanese, 12,000 Poles, 9,000 Americans, 4,000 Canadians, 4,000 Serbians, 4,000 Roumanians, 2,000 Italians, 800 French, and 50,000 Czechoslovaks.

The American Force consisted of the 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment, 31st Infantry Regiment, and approximately 4,000 men of the 8th Division from Camp Freemont, California. The first of these arrived on August 16, 1918, at Vladivostok, and the last units left that port on April 1, 1920. Two types of datestamps were used, each with the inscription U.S. POSTAL AGENCY SIBERIA.

Canadian forces used a datestamp reading FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN 1 SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE. Presumably all the other contingents had their own Field Post Offices, but the 9th Hampshire letters only show British and Canadian markings. I have seen no others, but Mr. Jagger has records of French and Czechoslovak markings.

And now the letters. There are approximately 130 in all, and these cover the whole service of the Battalion from leaving England until leaving Vladivostok. Just 100 are from India and these bear the Civil Post Office markings of the numerous places in India where the writer was stationed in 1916, 1917, and 1918. Amongst these are Kasauli, Dagshai, Ferozepore, Bangalore, Hebbal. All are addressed to Bournemouth.

The first letter of the series shows BASE ARMY POST OFFICE T 14 FE 16 and as the Battalion embarked for overseas in February, this suggests either that they traveled overland and embarked at Marseilles, or that it was posted at Port Said in transit, which is more likely. Then follow the whole range of 100 from India, and one dated 24 OCT 18 from Ambala is endorsed "Last letter from India."

Then follow COLOMBO PAQUEBOT 2 NO 18, SINGAPORE S-S NO 18, OFFICIAL PAID HONG KONG 18 NO 18, and two which passed through the Canadian F.P.O. on DE 8 and DE 14 18. Both these are marked PASSED BY CENSOR 003, but the second is endorsed 1/12/18, and the reason for the fortnight's delay is obscure.

The next (surprisingly) passed through the Chinese Civil P.O. at Harbin, Manchuria, on 23 DEC 18, and is franked with a 10 cents adhesive. It is endorsed 22/12/18 and carries a censor's signature, so presumably the mail was off-loaded from the train on the journey westward and was handed in bulk to the Chinese Post Office at Harbin.

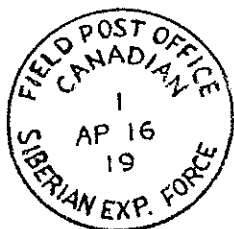
The next are endorsed "Omsk 22/1/19" and "Omsk 26/1/19." Both are date-stamped by the Canadian F.P.O. on FE 12 19 and FE 19 19 respectively, so

the time lag from the front to the base was about three weeks. Then comes one endorsed "Omsk 7/2/19" and "Recd 20/4/19." This is handstamped ON ACTIVE SERVICE NO CHARGE TO BE RAISED (illustrated) which may have been put on in London on arrival. Several more with April dates were handled by the Canadian F.P.O., and three others show the large BRITISH MILITARY MISSION POST OFFICE (two black, one violet) which apparently preceded the VLADIVOSTOK type, the dates of arrival in England being in June and July.

Then comes a series with the BRITISH MISSION POST OFFICE VLADIVOSTOK datestamps, which range from JY 4 to AU 19 at Vladivostok. One dated AU 14 19 at Vladivostok is endorsed "Aug 4th - Return to Vladivostok." The strikes are mostly poor, but the dates are fortunately legible.

Finally we have the FIELD POST OFFICE 201. These range from 22 AU 19 to 3 OC 19, all clear strikes. The first is earlier than Mr. Jagger's record of August 26, but his October 21 is nearly three weeks later than the last of this group.

So ends this most remarkable series of covers. The name of the writer does not transpire, but they are all addressed to the same lady, who is a "Miss". So it is to be hoped that he married her when he got home and that they lived happily ever after. It is not often that one can follow the whole fortunes of a regiment through a campaign by means of a complete series of letters. It has only been my luck once before, and that was in an earlier and long forgotten conflict, the British Legion in Spain 1835-37.



**ON ACTIVE SERVICE
NO CHARGE TO BE RAISED**

Notes from A. J. Tripp

APO 32

As to APO 32 assigned to the Red Arrow Div. (32nd.) which is credited with more combat hours than any other Div. during WW-II.

From ARMY TIMES and GEN. EICHELBERGER'S "Our Jungle Road to Tokyo" we find the following notes:

20,000 troops of the 32nd. Div. trained at Camp Cable, located 31 miles from Brisbane, Australia. (They had left the U.S. April 2, 1942)

Sept. 15 '42 250 of the 126th Reg't were flown from Amberley Field at Brisbane, arriving at Port Moresby, New Guinea 6 PM. The rest of the Reg't were shipped by boat. The Japs were within 32 miles of Port Moresby.

Sept. 18th. The 128th Reg't. started moving to Port Moresby via planes, 12 Australian civil airlines planes loaned for one week, indicates the need for quick movement.

Sept. 29th. Last of the 32nd Div. HQs Group flown to New Guinea.

The APO list shows 32 used at Goodenough I which is nearby, on the S-E coast. The army publication states there may be some omissions of locations; it is a question if all the mail was sent back to Australia to be cancelled, after the above date of Sept. 29th.

Goodenough I. was quite a busy place, used as a staging area for U.S. forces and Aussies.

One can assume a branch APO of some type was active at Port Moresby after the first of the 32nd landed, but the Japs being nearby, the planes carried the mail to Australia until the Japs were chased back half-way up the E. coast of N.G.

I have advised Alexander of this matter, the 32nd went up the E. coast landing on Biak I. May 27, '44; landed on Leyte Nov. 14, '44; at Luzon Jan. 30, '45, fought on Villa Verde Trail (N. Luzon) 119 days; over 9000 Japs killed.

There are different versions in various publications; I follow Nat. Geo. Soc. maps and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which do not always list the smaller towns.

32nd Inf. Div. 126th - 127th - 128th Regts.
 120 - 126 & 129th (L) F.A.; 126th (M) F.A. Bn.
 Sixth Army, CO Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger of I Corps
 32nd & 41st Inf. Div.

Notes from A. J. Tripp (Cont'd)

Bill Cipolli's 4th BPO cover is interesting in more ways than one. It indicates this BPO must have been active in Dutch New Guinea, at Sansapor, one of the staging points for landings on Leyte, Oct. 20, 1944 by General MacArthur. Cover is dated same date.

The RA/ 12th AAF PID (Team #2) - is the first I have seen of a Mediterranean based plane or personnel used in the N.G. area.

The 42nd BG (M) indicates medium bombing planes which were large enough to make such flights. The Navy abbreviation book translates the PID to Political Intelligence Div. It could also indicate Philippine Is. Div.

At this date, the N. African campaign was over. The 12th AAF were using N. African bases to work on Sicily - Italy & Germany, and this cover indicates some planes had been loaned to MacArthur for the first landings in the P. I.

Sansapor was the most N.W. staging point; in fact, all N.G. on the E. coast of the Dutch area was the jump-off point for Leyte.

I will record this date, also the CO date of 605. During '46 & '47 some numbers were CO'd, then suddenly revived. I assume the Adj-Gen's office thought the war was all over; now its the cold war.

I find in reading outlined history of the 12th AAF, that Col. Philip K. Cochran, who was CO of the 12th AAF 58th Fighter Sqdn. in N. Africa, later - after the N. Africa campaign, became CO of the "Air Commandos" in Burma.

A. L. Nicholson contacted a chap who was in all the Burma campaign. This chap has the unit history, "Marsmen in Burma"; I wrote the chap for the author's name, sent return postage, have no reply. So much for that. Local library can't locate or even search, unless I have that info.

Now I will write to the historian of the Army Dept. in Washington. So far they have given good service - I still want to know of the various units used in Burma. There were forces from China & India. APO 888 was used in India by HQ directing the ground forces.

Earliest 4BPO cancels I had were Mar. to Sept. 1945. I believe they used 697 for their address at Leyte.

Naval Construction Battalions....World War II....."Seabees"

<u>N.C.B.</u>	<u>FPO</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....
3	SF	.....
4	SF	Alaska
5	SF	.....
6	SF	.....
7	SF	New Hebrides
8	SF	Dutch Harbor, Iwo Jima (2nd Tour)
9	NY	Iceland
10	.....	.....
11	SF	.....
12	SF	Kodiak, Adak, Attu
13	SF	Dutch Harbor, Akutan (1st Tour)
14	.....	.....
15	.....	.....
16	SF	.....
17	NY	Argentia
18	SF	.....
19	SF	.....
20	SF	.....
21	SF	Dutch Harbor, Adak, Ogliaga (1st Tour)
22	SF	.....
23	SF	Kodiak, Cold Bay, Dutch Harbor, Atka, Attu.
24	SF	New Hebrides
25	SF	.....
26	.....	.....
27	SF	.....
28	NY	Iceland, Scot., Eng., France(2nd Tour), to SF Okinawa?
29	NY	Scotland, N. Ireland (1st Tour)
30	NY	Trinidad
31	NY	Bermuda
32	SF	Dutch Harbor
33	.....	.....
34	SF	34th Regiment
35	.....	.....
36	.....	.....
37	SF	.....
38	SF	Kodiak, Adak
39	SF	.....
40	.....	.....
41	SF	Kodiak
42	SF	Dutch Harbor, Adak
43	SF	Kodiak, Sand Point
44	SF	.....
45	SF	Sitka, Kodiak, Adak, Tanaga
46	SF	.....
47	SF	.....
48	.....	.....
49	NY	Bermuda.

Naval Construction BattalionsWorld War II"Seabees" (Cont.)

<u>N.C.B.</u>	<u>FPO</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Cancels</u>
50	SF		
51	SF	Dutch Harbor	
52	SF	Dutch Harbor, Sand Bay, Adak	
53	SF		
54	NY	Bermuda, Algiers, Tunis	
55	SF	Australia	
56	SF		
57			
58	SF		
59			
60	SF		
61			
62			
63	SF		
64	NY	Argentia	
65		Freetown, USA.	
66	SF	Adak, Attu	
67	SF		
68	SF	Adak, Attu	
69	NY	England, Omaha Beach, Frankfort	
70	NY	Algiers	
71	SF	Bougainville	
72			
73			
74			
75	SF		
76	SF		
77			
78			
79	SF	Kodiak	
80	NY	Trinidad	
81	NY	Scotland, England, Paris,	SF?
82			
83	NY	Trinidad	
84	SF		
85	SF	Dutch Harbor	
86	SF	Great Sitka, Amchitka	
87			
88	SF		
89			
90	SF		
91	SF		
92	SF		
93	SF		
94	SF		
95			
96	SF	Azores	
97	NY	U.K.	
98	SF		
99			
100			
101			
102	SF		10805 Br., 10667 Br.
103			
104			
105			

Naval Construction Battalions ... World War II ... "Seabees" (Cont.)

<u>N.C.B.</u>	<u>FPO</u>	<u>Location</u>	
106	SF		
107	SF		
108	NY	United Kingdom	
109	SF		
110			
111	NY	England, Omaha Beach	
112			
113	SF		
114	NY-SF	Cherbourg - Attu (2nd tour)	
115	SF		
116	SF		
117	SF	Einewetok, Saipan	
118	SF		
119	SF		
120	NY	Casablanca, Sicily, Italy	
121			
122	SF		
123			
124	SF	Adak, Tanaga	
125			
126			
127			
128			
129			
130	SF		
131			
132			
133			
134			
135			
136			
137			
138	SF	Attu	
139			
140	SF		
146	NY	Iceland, England, France	
302	SF		Batt.?

Special N.C.B.s

1	SF	Noumea	21	SF	10789 Br.
3	SF	N. Hebrides	22	SF	
4	SF		28	SF	
6	SF	So.W.Pacific	29	SF	
10	NY		31	SF	
11	SF		34	SF	
13	SF		35	SF	
19	SF				

War Cover Club Sale

These lots will be sold to the highest bidder at a slight advance over the second bid, subject to reserves. Remittance must be made within 5 days of receipt of invoice. Mailing and insurance charges must be borne by the purchaser. This auction closes January 31, 1957.

Lot No.	Description	Owner's Reserve
1 - Korea	4 A.M. covers addressed to members of the German Red Cross Hosp. in Korea (German Postage, backstamped Tokyo, Seoul, and Pusan.	
2 - "	2 A.M. covers addressed to a nurse in The Swedish Red Cross Hosp. in Korea. (Swedish stamps, APO 500, Tokyo & Pusan backstamps.)	
3 - "	4 different Psychological Warfare leaflets directed against American soldiers in Korea.	\$2.00
4 - "	Official Canadian Cover, Postmarked CAPO 5000.	
5 - "	Canadian Cover with 3 five cent stamps affixed, CFPO 27	
6 - "	New Zealand Reg. cover, marked NZAPO 444, Kure	
7 - "	Cover rubber stamped German Red Cross Hosp. Korea, Postmarked APO 59	2.00
8 - "	A cover from a So. Korean Soldier ROK APO 109 (1st Div)	1.50
9 - "	A cover from a So. Korean Soldier ROK APO 204 (1st Marine Div.)	1.50
10 - "	2 cov. from Brit. A/Carrier HMS Theseus, diff. markings.	
11 - "	Dutch Frigate Van Zijell, Stpd. Koninklijke, Marine Crown & Anchor.	
12 - "	Cover with 2 N.Z. stamps Canc. NZAPO 444, FPO 4.	
13 - "	South Korea APO 52, Korean markings.	
14 - "	3 Forces Air Letters, NZAPO 444, FPO 2, FPO 3.	
15 - WW II	Official German Army Cov. Canc. Deutsche Dienstpost Bohmen-Mahren, from Budweis, 4 diff. markings.	
16 - "	2 Czechoslovakian cards Can. Polni Posta 21 & C9, 1938. (Army cards).	
17 - "	4 Italian cov. with all diff. Posta Militare postmarks.	
18 - "	2 diff. unused Swedish Militarbrevs (answer stamps under flaps)	
19 - "	3 diff. Czecho. Field Post with British stamps affixed.	
20 - "	50 Australian FPO's, Censor, Navy.	
21 - "	8 diff. long Reg. War Dept. covers. 3 are essentials (US)	
22 - "	8 British Army Privilege covers, 3 diff. types.	
23 - "	2 Polish Forces in Gr. Brit. on 3 pence Registration cov. cancelled Poczta Polowa 127 and ditto 139	3.00
24 - "	U.S. Mission to Norway APO 544 cover.	
25 - "	7 diff. view post cards of Paris, better grade, all APO 176.	
26 - "	50 all diff. APO numbered covers, fine condition.	
27 - "	6 censored, Aden, Afghanistan, Cameroun, etc.	
28 - "	U.S. 20 mixed Navals WW2 and later.	
29 - "	2 Brit. Official marked Secret, from Air Ministry & HQ.RAF.	
30 - "	A cover from Denmark marked Motortorpedobadsdepotskibet.	
31 - "	French Naval "Porte Avions Dixmude" with Anchor marking.	
32 - "	A Tokyo Bay Cover, U.S.S. Talladega, Sept 2, 1945	1.50
33 - "	3 Italian Reg. Military covers, very interesting markings.	
34 - "	A P.W. cover from Bombay, mailed by an Italian General, folded letter.	
35 * "	U.S. 10 different original V Mail letters, APO cancellations (unprocessed)	

War Cover Club Sale, Continued.

The Secretary will be glad to furnish additional description of any lot upon request.

Lot No.	Description	Owner's Reserve
36 - WW I	65 diff. Austrian and Hungarian APO's from #3 to 646	4.50
37 - "	A lot of 65 Russian P.W. Cards	
38 - "	A Serbian F.P.O. cover 1917, postmarked Boiha Now No. 999	
39 - "	2 P.W. covers from Germany, Halle & Meschede.	
40 - "	2 P.W. covers from Germany, Havelberg & Schneidemuhl.	
41 - "	2 diff. Special Italian Military Post Cards, cancelled Posta Militare.	
42 - Misc.	Russian Off. Courier cover from The Allied High Commission for Austria, with French Transit mark.	
43 - "	Stationary, 7 diff. unused French Military Post Cards.	
44 - "	A U.S. 6¢ embossed A.M. cover without RF from Tunisia, canc. Poste Navale and Marine Francaise anchor marking.	
45 - "	A plain cover with the same marking as lot 44, also from Tunisia.	
46 - "	Indonesian Navy, Destroyer Gadjsh Mada, Stpd Opsir Kommandan Anghatan Laoet Republic Indonesia.	
47 - "	Swiss Military Labels, 11 Miniature sheets, 9 diff. types.	
48 - "	A cover sent by Trans-Atlantic Clipper, rubber stamped Damaged by Sea Water. Measures 10 x 7.	
49 - "	Luxembourg Forces in Germany cover stpd. with Army Meter rubber stamp Grand Duché De Luxembourg 2nd Bataillon Aemee.	
50 - "	Austrian Army P.O. in Bosnia & Hercegowina 1898. Canc. K.U.K. Militare Post Sarajevo (postal card).	
51 - "	Serbian-Turkish War 1877-78. Serbian Army Sheet, canc. "Wojena Poshta" from 1878.	4.00
52 - "	Boxer uprising cover from a French soldier, Canc. reads Corps Exp. Tonkin, Lignen, Nov. 2, 1900 & marking Marine Francaise with anchor.	
53 - "	Boxer uprising cover from a German soldier, Canc. Tsingtau, Kiautschou Sept. 2, 1900, addressed to a German Officer in Yokohama, Japan.	
54 - "	3 Swiss Pro-Juventute Post cards with 3 diff. Swiss Fieldpost postmarks.	
55 - "	French Navy A/Carrier Dixmude, French stamps canc. with ship P.O. cancel Porte Avion Dixmude & Marine Nationale Service A La Mer.	

END OF SALE.

U.S. ARMED FORCES POST OFFICES IN THE NETHERLANDS. WORLD WAR II.

APO #s	LOCATIONS	DATES	UNITS
10 ..	Maastricht	11- -44 to 3-13-45	
29 ..	Maastricht	10- 4-44	.... 29th Inf. Div.
	Heerlen	10-14-44	
	Triebeck	10-19-44 to 12-22-44	
30 ..	Heerlen	9-23-44	.... 30th Inf. Div.
	Kerkrade	10-19-44 to 12-31-44	
	Echt	3-15-45 to 3-26-45	
35 ..	Groensvelt	2- 5-45 to 2- 8-45	.... 35th Inf. Div.
	Venlo	3- 6-45 to 4- 4-45	
51 ..	Voerendaal	10-11-44	
	Heerlen	10-20-44 to 11- -44	
83 ..	Eissden	2-21-45 to 3- 7-45	.... 83rd Inf. Div.
84 ..	Gulpen	11-10-44	.... 84th Inf. Div.
	Eygleshoven	11-29-44 to 12-30-44	
102 ..	Welten	11- -44	.... 102nd Inf. Div.
	Brunssvm	11-29-44 to 12- -44	
107 ..	Maastricht	6- 7-45 to 6-15-45	
124 ..	Maastricht	3-15-45 to 4- 9-45	
135 ..	Maastricht	9-23-44 to 11-21-45	
151 ..	Maastricht	10-22-44 to 4-21-45	
175 ..	Voerendaal	10- 3-44	
	Maastricht	11- -45 to 3-21-45	
177 ..	Maastricht	10- 4-44	
	Heerlen	10-14-44 to 12-14-44	
197 ..	Heerlen	12-25-44	.... XVI Army Corps.
	Sittard	2-16-45 to 3-10-45	
252 ..	Haasdaal	9-23-44	.... 2nd Arm'd. Div.
	Litchenberg	10-13-44	
	Nieuwenhagen	11- -44 to 11-28-44	
	Gulpen	2-24-45 to 3- 6-45	
253 ..	Heerlen	10-14-44 to 10-20-44	.... 3rd Arm'd. Div.
255 ..	Hoensbroeck	2- 8-44 to 3- 4-44	.... 5th Arm'd. Div.
257 ..	Geldrop	10-11-44 to 11- -44	.... 7th Arm'd. Div.
	Hoensbroeck	11- -44 to 1- 2-45	
258 ..	Wiljre	2-12-45 to 3- 5-45	.... 8th Arm'd. Div.
267 ..	Maastricht	11- -44 to 3-15-45	
270 ..	Gulpen	9-23-44	
	Heerlen	10-19-44 to 12-31-44	.... XIX Army Corps.
327 ..	Maastricht	4-19-45 to 6-11-45	
339 ..	Maastricht	10-19-44 to 3-20-45	.... 9th Army.
451 ..	Weert	2-24-45 to 3-22-45	.... 75th Inf. Div.
463 ..	Machelen	11- -44	.... XIII Army Corps.
	Heerlen	12-20-44 to 3-11-45	
647 ..	Maastricht	11- -44 to 3-19-45	
872 ..	Roermond	3-18-45 to 4-17-45	

The dates in the 2nd column are the dates of arrival of the numbers at their new locations other than in Holland. Any cancel before this can be safely assumed to have been used in Holland. Numbers 107, 135 and 327 ceased operations, permanantly, while in Holland.

Brunssvm (APO 102) may be a misspelling.

(From WCC Locations & Assignment List).