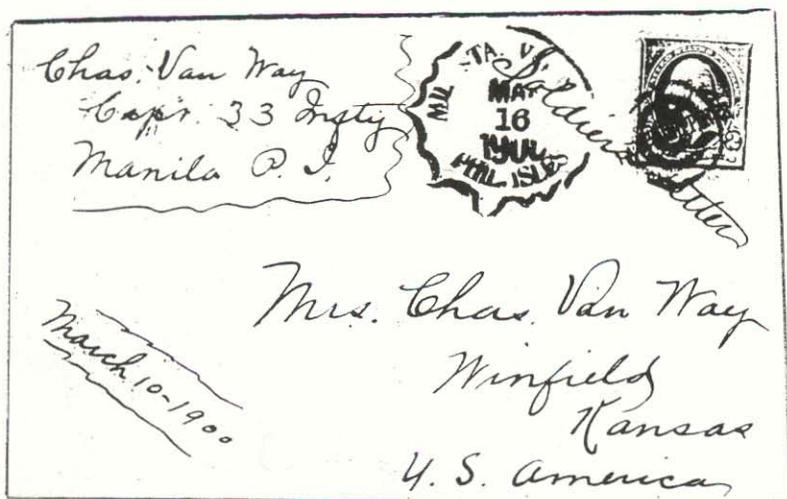




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UNITED STATES MILITARY STATIONS: THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF VIGAN

by *Nestor C. Nuñez and Alfred F. Kugel*

Action in the Pacific theater of the Spanish-American War was fought in the Philippines with the Americans winning the dramatic Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, culminating with the fall of Manila on August 13. The quick capitulation of the Spanish forces was due to a large extent to the activities of the Philippine revolutionary forces which by August 12, had bottled up most of the Spanish in Manila, and controlled most of the island of Luzon. The Philippine revolution was also active in other islands. The initial cooperation between the Americans and the Filipino revolutionary forces in the face of a common enemy, quickly deteriorated into a tense situation after the Spanish factor was removed from the equation. Friction between the erstwhile allies rose significantly when the Filipinos were not allowed to enter Manila on August 13; history later revealed that this was part of a deal between the Americans and Fermin Jaudenes, the Spanish military commander. After the Treaty of Paris confirmed that the United States intended to keep the islands as a possession instead of allowing the formation of an independent country, armed conflict between the earlier allies became inevitable. The conflict became the Philippine American War (or the Philippine Insurrection, as earlier writers called it) and escalated to a point where three-fourths of the entire United States armed forces were engaged in the war. Similarities to the Vietnam conflict sixty five years later have led some observers to call this campaign the "first Vietnam."

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The period from the time Commodore George Dewey controlled Manila Bay and the arrival of reinforcement troops in Cavite in June 1898 through the occupation of towns in the main island of Luzon and in the southern islands, provides a challenging area for the postal history student. The study of postal markings used in military post offices as they were set up to service the troops involved in the Philippine campaign. This article is the first of a series, and focuses on the postmarks of Vigan, in Northern Luzon.

As the Philippine revolutionary army suffered reverses in Central Luzon against the better equipped Americans, it retreated north. After realizing that meeting the Americans head-on in battle was futile, the president and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces, General Emilio Aguinaldo, divided his troops into several independent units and waged a guerilla campaign against the Americans. Having been forced out of Malolos, the first capitol of the revolutionary government (occupied by U.S. Forces on March 31, 1899 and the location for a brief period of a U.S. Military post office), Aguinaldo transferred his headquarters to other towns in Central Luzon. Eventually, in the face of American advances, he and his party moved north along the western side of Luzon island. Part of the strategy of the Americans was to use their naval forces to contain Aguinaldo. "On the afternoon of 24 November [1899], the *Oregon* in the company of gunboats *Callao* and *Samar* anchored off Vigan [capital town of Ilocos Sur province], and the following day Captain Wilde bombarded the Filipino defenses and sent ashore a landing party of sailors and marines that overran the city without opposition." (1). The fall of Vigan is probably one of the reasons Aguinaldo and his party who were proceeding north, then turned east at Candon, through Tirad Pass (site of battle where General Gregorio del Pilar was killed). Temporarily eluding the American pursuers, Aguinaldo operated from several places in the mountainous redoubts in the Cordillera and Sierra Madre mountains until his capture by General Frederick Funston at Palanan, Isabela (northeastern side of Luzon) in March 1901.

According to Goodale (2), Vigan was the 1st District Headquarters, Department of Northern Luzon, U.S. Army in March 1900, and the civil government was established there on August 16, 1901. Much of the postmark information in this article came from the correspondence of a captain of the 33rd Infantry who was based in Bangued, Abra (inland, east of Vigan) and who regularly wrote to his wife in Winfield, Kansas, almost on a twice-a-week basis. Additional and confirming information was obtained from other materials in the collections of the authors, and other collectors (3).

The postal markings are assigned alpha-numeric identifications. The alpha component is meant to signify the type of marking, e.g. DS (datestamp), etc. Dimensions in millimeters, unless specified, refer to diameters for circular cancels, and length (including stop or period) for straight line markings. Illustrations are based on actual strikes (enhanced for clarity) and are shown approximately 150% of original sizes. This article also lists auxiliary postal markings (postage due marks and dumb obliterated, in this instance), which were ignored by Goodale and Baker (4).



DS1. Single-ring rubber datestamp duplex (30 mm) with 3-ring killer (18 mm). Station name 3 mm high. Examples seen show the datestamp to be slightly ovalled. The "S" of "STA." does not impress fully, resulting in only the bottom right quarter being visible. Seriffed letters. Struck in black.

Earliest date: January 16, 1900
Latest date: February 16, 1900



DS2. Single-ring rubber datestamp duplex (30 mm) with 3-ring killer (18 mm). Station name 4 mm high. Seriffed letters. All examples seen show half of the ring (from the 4:30 to 11:30 o'clock position) to have a scalloped or serrated appearance. It is not known whether this was the effect of deterioration of the rubber in a hot climate, or whether it was part of the design (compare this to the first Aparri cancellation). In most cases, the arc from 11 to 12 o'clock is not impressed. Struck in black.

Earliest date: February 23, 1900
Latest date: April 3, 1900



DS3. Single-ring rubber datestamp (30 mm) with 3-ring killer (18 mm) without the scalloped or serrated appearance of DS2. The letters are in seriffed capitals (4 mm high) like DSI A and DS2. Struck in black.

Earliest date: April 9, 1900

Latest date: April 15, 1900

DS4. As in DS3, but without the 3-ring killer. Struck in black. Two examples seen, with the datestamps struck on the envelope and the stamp obliterated separately by a cork or rubber "rosette" killer (AX3). It is obvious that the killer and the datestamp do not comprise a duplex because of the varying distances between the two marks, and also because of the killer's inconsistent placement.

Earliest date: April 27, 1900

Latest date: (datestamp unclear, but envelope is marked May 1, 1900).

DS5. Single-ring rubber (32 mm) datestamp DS4. Seen used without the killer. Struck in black. In addition to being wider, it is distinguishable from DS4 due to the unusual positioning of the date slugs in relation to the station name. Using the date slugs as the horizontal reference, "MIL. STA. VIGAN" is at the 6 to 11 o'clock position while "PHIL. ISLES." is at 1 to 5 o'clock. The other notable feature is that the "I" of "VIGAN" either does not impress on the envelope or shows up almost as a rough apostrophe.

Earliest date: April 27, 1900

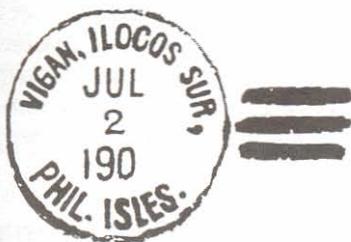
Latest date: May 14, 1900



DS6. Single-ring rubber datestamp (28 mm) with 3-bar killer. 16 mm, sans-serif letters of "PHIL. ISLES." 3.5 mm high. Struck in black. For the first time, the postmark omits "MIL. STA." and identifies the province "ILOCOS SUR". Year date 5 mm high, quite smudged but shows both "00" (compare to DS7).

Earliest date: June 9, 1900

Latest date: June 13, 1900



DS7. Single-ring rubber datestamp as DS6 but 29 mm. Sans-serif letters 4 mm high. Year slug clear but shows only "190" Distinguishable variation in diameter of postmark and letter size between a June 13, 1900 DS6 strike (latest date seen) and a June 20, 1900 DS7 strike (earliest date seen) proves this to be a different canceller, although cursory observation makes it appear identical to DS6. Struck in black.

Earliest date: June 20, 1900

Latest date: August 3, 1900



DS8. Single-ring steel datestamp, 30 mm. Nine-bar barrel killer. Another wording change, this time to "VIGAN / ILOCOS SUR, P.I." Struck in black.

Introduction of permanent steel datestamps of this type appears to be one of the steps in the transition to civil government.

Earliest date: August 15, 1900

Latest: used well into the civil government period.



Postage due..... cents

DUE.

POSTAGE DUE, 2 CTS

RG1. Boxed registration handstamp, 42 x 17mm, with line date stamp either below or above the box. Illustrated by Goodale and recorded used March 26, 1901 (earliest date); reported by Goodale as struck in red. Seen struck in violet (January 13, 1903).

Earliest date: March 26, 1901
Latest date Used well into the civil government period.

PD 1. Rubber "Postage due cents" marking, 45 mm.. Seriffed lower case letters except the capital "P". Struck in black with amount in manuscript (blue). Four examples seem

Earliest date: February 16, 1900
Latest date: June 9, 1900.

PD2. Rubber "DUE" marking in crude, tall black letters. 18 mm, letters 9 mm tall. Struck in black. Value in manuscript (red in two recorded copies).

Earliest date: September 10, 1900
Latest date: September 29, 1900

PD3. Rubber "POSTAGE DUE, 2 CTS". 57 mm long, in block capitalized letters 5 mm high. Struck in purple. This postage due mark style is the most common among military post offices, but a close examination of them reveals individual differences. (The Manila post office had at least four with this letter style).

Recorded date: July 19, 1900

It should be noted that the Vigan post office was inconsistent in marking unfranked and underfranked letters. In addition to the three postage due markings listed above, instances have been seen when the postal personnel just wrote "Due 2 cts" on the envelopes. The probable explanation for the manuscript marking is that it was faster to just write on the envelope than to search for a temporarily mislaid postage due handstamp which, because it was not used frequently like the datestamp, was not always kept within reach. Some collectors are of the opinion that all postage due markings were all applied in Manila. An article in *La Posta* has also speculated that postage due markings were applied in San Francisco (5). The authors disagree with either opinion as there are many instances of postage due markings which could be shown without doubt to be specific to certain post offices only. It is also difficult to envision how the Manila post office could be assigned to do this task, which would have meant significant volume of work reprocessing mail already handled earlier. So far, the only hard evidence of Manila's active involvement with mail from other locations pertain to incoming registered letters, or registered letters going abroad, and for mail being returned from the field for being undeliverable.

We now come to dumb cancellers or obliterations. Purists may want to exclude these markings, but they qualify under the authors' definitions of postal markings. Indeed, these types of obliterations are also listed by other compilers of postmarks.



AX 1. Slanting, uneven rectangle of solid bars killer. Struck in violet. The length of the obliterator could possibly be 82 mm, but other examples seen are shorter. Seen used in conjunction with RG1. Earliest date: March 26, 1901



AX2. Crude block capital "R" enclosed in circle, 20 mm diameter. Struck in black. Seen used in conjunction with RG1. Earliest date: December 11, 1901



AX3. Six-petal "rosette" obliterator, 19mm wide and 16mm tall. While seen used in conjunction with DS4, it does not form with the datestamp into a duplex. Clearly applied separately on the stamp or indicium. Struck in black.

Earliest date: May 1, 1900 (date on envelope)



AX4. Rough sans-serif "V" 22 mm tall and 22 mm wide. Made either of wood or rubber. Struck in black. Earliest date: April or May 1900.

The listing for AX4 is from a single example in the collection of Alfred F. Kugel. It was found in the correspondence of a soldier from the 33rd Infantry to a lady in San Antonio, Texas. The cover with the "V" cancellation has no return address and is backstamped San Antonio, Texas July 4(?) 1900. A companion cover shows a return address of Candon P.I. (Candon is a town in Ilocos Sur, south of Vigan), and it is postmarked by Vigan DS7, dated July 30, 1900 and backstamped in San Antonio September 26, 1900. The evidence strongly suggests that the first cover was cancelled in Vigan, using AX4 as a temporary canceller until a datestamp arrived.

The foregoing list is likely incomplete. Readers of this study and collectors of this area are encouraged to look into their collections with a view of adding types not included in this article, and/or extending the earliest or latest dates. Information should be sent to the authors, P. O. Box 12, San Mateo, CA 94401. Postage and photocopy costs to be reimbursed, and credits to be attributed.

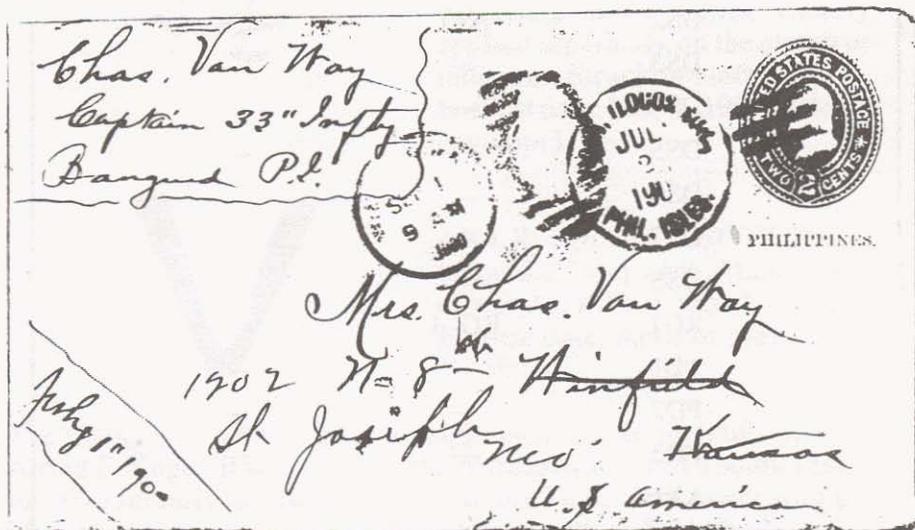
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POSTMARK LIST CONCORDANCE

Nuñez/Kugel	Goodale	Baker
DS1	—	*
DS2	A- 1	—
DS3	—	—
DS4	—	—
DS5	—	—
DS6	—	—
DS7	—	—
DS8	A- 2	—
RG1	RG- 1	—
PD1	—	—
PD2	—	—
PD3	—	—
AXE	—	—
AX2	—	—
AX3	—	—
AX4	—	—

* Baker illustrates a Vigan C-4 but with "sans-serif" letters.





ENDNOTES:

1. Love, Robert Jr. W., *History of the United States Navy, Vol. 1*, Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, PA. While the American capture of Vigan was quick and did not involve heavy fighting, the Filipino nationalists did not just concede the takeover. *Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History* (Harpers & Brothers, New York, 1906) includes the following entries among the "more important events of the insurrection ...":
 Nov. 26 (1899). The navy captured Vigan on the coast.
 Dec. 4 (1899). Vigan, held by American troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, attacked by 800 Filipinos; they are driven off, leaving forty killed and thirty-two prisoners; the Americans lose eight men."
2. Goodale, George S., "U.S. Military Postal Stations in the Philippines (1898-1904)," *Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks*, edited by Delf Norona, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975.
3. The authors would like to acknowledge the help from other Philippine specialists, especially the opportunity to view actual covers or photocopies of the collections of: Capt. Weston Burnett, Wolfgang Haberland, Robert C. Hoge, Fritz-Walter Lange, the late Lynn Warm-Griffith, and Robert F. Yacano
4. Baker, Philip E., *Postal Markings of United States Military Stations 1898-1902*, 1963.
5. Crossley, Rod. "Postal History Associated with the Spanish American War in the Pacific." *La Posta*, May 1994.

MAIL FROM CORREGIDOR, 1942

by *Donald D. McPherson*

From the War Cover Club Bulletin, October-November 1975

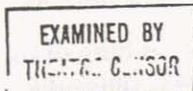
During the months that followed the first bombing of the Manila Bay area by the Japanese, on 8 December 1941, outgoing mail to loved ones was sporadic at best. The chronicle of events after the invasion by the enemy in Northern Luzon indicates an ever-tightening ring around Corregidor Island near the entrance of Manila Bay. Faced with such odds it seems miraculous that any mail could have filtered through such an encirclement, but it did.

This information and research would not have been possible if it were not for Colonel John Vance, U.S. Army (Retired), a student of history, Mrs. Vance, his charming wife, and, in Washington, D.C., the History Division of the U.S. Navy. Colonel Vance was the finance officer for the U.S. Army Forces Far East and he knew just who was being ordered off the island during the siege. Many of his friends took letters south and mailed them at locations where mail service was available. Due to the methods of travel from Corregidor, it is interesting to note that some of his mail went by air, some by surface craft and some by submarine. Upon arrival at Mrs. Vance's home in Maryland, she would record the date of arrival and save both the cover and the correspondence within. Researching this material has been a challenge to me because censorship prevented any mention of ships' names or any other mode of travel. The only concrete evidence were the postal markings, censors' names and endless research into books on the subject in general.

Four Groups of Letters

All of Colonel Vance's letters seem to fall into four major groups. The first group would be two letters carried by a passenger on the USS Seawolf (SS-197) when she sailed for Surabaya, Netherlands East Indies, on 30 January 1942. Rubber stamps "Examined by Theatre Censor" or "Soldier's Mail" was applied to these covers. A Colonel Strickland, who was an Army pilot, signed one of these covers. Upon arrival, on 7 February 1942, the colonel was reassigned to India and, as neither of the covers has any other postal marking, I assume that they went with him, then on to the United States from east to west. [Figure 1 and 1a]

The second group of covers was a bit easier to put aboard specific ships because they were all canceled with a fancy type of U.S. Navy cancel and had the signature of Lieutenant Stanley A. Leahigh, O.N.I., 16th Naval District Intelligence Unit, which was, at that time, located



EXAMINED BY
THEATRE CENSOR

Figure 1



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$ 200
SOLDIERS
MAIL

Figure 1a

**Emergency usage of the Penalty envelope.
No postal markings were applied but the
letters were delivered safely.**

on Corregidor. Lieutenant Leahigh was among those who surrendered to the Japanese but he was killed while a prisoner of war when the Japanese transport, which he was aboard, was bombed in Takao Harbor, Formosa, on 9 January 1945. The specific dates on this second group of letters were: 5 February 1942, 14 February 1942, 19 February 1942, 22 February 1942, 28 February 1942, 14 March 1942 and 23 March 1942. The departure dates of the submarines that took all, or most all of these covers, are firm and documented. The 5th of February saw two boats leave in different directions. The USS Trout (SS-202) left the area with 20 tons of gold and silver as ballast bound for Pearl Harbor. The USS Seadragon (SS-194) headed south for Australia. It is problematical as to which boat carried the cover dated 5 February, but I am assuming that it went with the Trout because the boat was going to Hawaii rather than south to Australia.

On 24 February the USS Swordfish (SS-193) departed from Corregidor bound for Fremantle, Australia. She evacuated the American High Commissioner to the Philippines, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, and his party of 12 plus five enlisted men. Swordfish also carried out two of Colonel Vance's letters, namely the ones dated on 19 and 22 February. These were probably given to one of the passengers because Colonel Vance knew a number of them. The third letter in this date group was sent out with an enlisted man. It is dated 14 February and the sender was Navy Warrant Officer A. E. Salm.

The next submarine to leave Mariveles and Corregidor was the USS Permit (SS-178). This boat was used to evacuate 51 Naval personnel and also brought out three torpedoes. Her departure date 16 March and arrival, at Fremantle, Australia, was April 1942. The cover dated 14 March would have been carried by this boat.

The last of group two covers, dated 23 March 1942, would have been sent out by the Snapper (SS-185) when she departed 10 April after delivering tons of food for the starving garrison on Corregidor Island. Twenty-seven Army and Navy personnel were also evacuated by this vessel. [Figures 2, 2a, 2b, 2c]

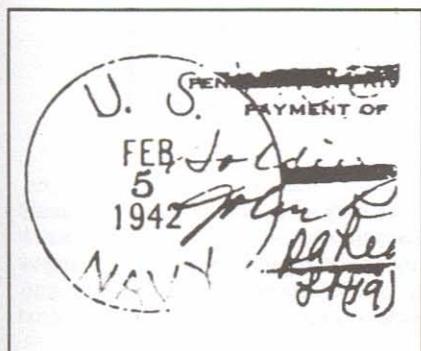


Fig. 2

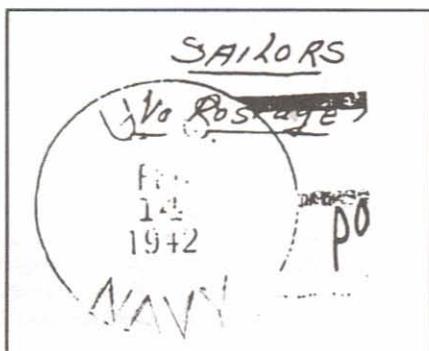


Fig. 2a

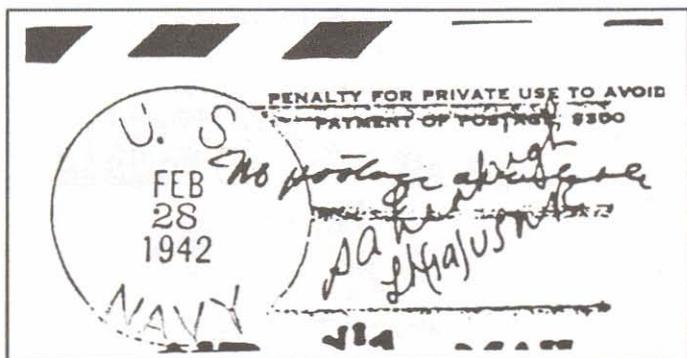


Fig. 2b
Manuscript frank "No postage available"

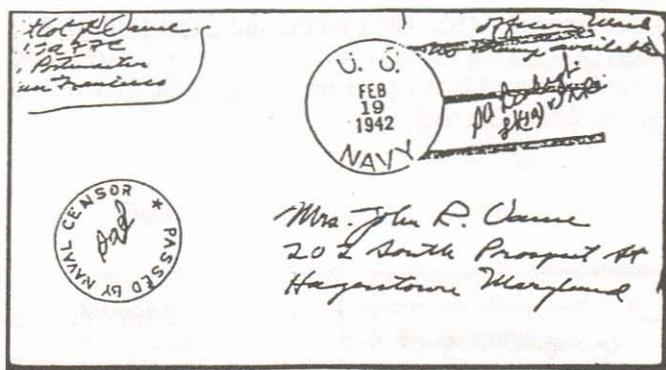


Figure 2c

The late A. E. Salm was taken prisoner of war but later was liberated by U.S. Forces. He retired as a lieutenant commander. Figure 2a illustrate the cancel used on a small group of correspondence sent by Lieutenant Commander Salm. Figure 2c illustrates a complete "typical" cover, the mail originating on Corregidor Island and getting to the U.S. by various means. A much larger version of the Naval censor mark may sometimes be found inked over the smaller censor mark.

The third group of covers, carried from Corregidor, were by far the most challenging ones because every one was cancelled at APO 501 located at Melbourne, Australia. All the covers have a very large circular censor mark (2 inch diameter) reading "U. S. ARMY CENSORED" containing a smaller inner circle which, in turn, contains a small shield with the number "1" within it. Below is a small rectangular box for the censor's initials. [Figures 3, 3a] These covers present



Figure 3



Figure 3a

Figure 3 illustrates the only group three mail that the author was able to trace in detail. The U.S. stamps were applied over the manuscript frank "No postage available." Colonel Diller carried the above mail (Figure 3), via PT boat, to Australia where it received its first postal markings. The very large censor mark, on both covers (only faintly visible on Figure 3), is associated with usage in Australia.

problems because there is no date to get by with reference as to when they left Corregidor. It is felt that they were given to individual Army officers (Colonel Vance's friends) and the covers were transported south in various ways. These covers are dated as follows: 20 April 1942, 29 April 1942 and 23 March 1942.

After a recent talk with Colonel Vance, who checked the correspondence, we have come to the conclusion that the cover dated 23 March 1942 was taken out by Colonel "Pic" Diller, an aide to General MacArthur. The general and his party left the "Rock" on the 11th of March via PT41 which was a member of PT Squadron 3 commanded by Lieutenant John Bulkeley, U.S. Navy. Upon arrival, at Mindanao, they were flown to an airfield south of Darwin, Australia. The next stop was Alice Springs, then on to Melbourne arriving on 21 March 1942. Knowing approximately how many days it took to go from the Manila area to either Fremantle or to Melbourne, Australia, I tried to backdate this group of covers and found that it was not as easy as that. Some people (carrying mail) were delayed at various points along the escape route and there is no roster telling which person left on any specific days. Among the five covers in this third group, I have been able to verify only one person as to method of transportation and to have carried but one cover. That would be the envelope canceled on 23 March 1942.

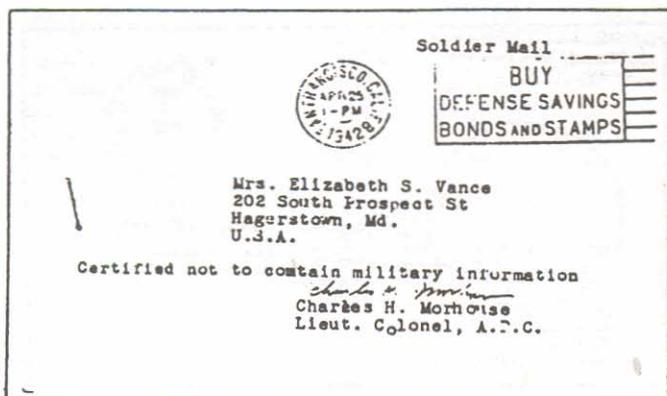


Figure 4



Figure 4a

Above, illustrated PT-32, one of the four boats which evacuated General MacArthur and party from Corregidor. It was PT41, of PT Squadron 3 and commanded by Lieutenant John Bulkeley, U.S.N., which picked up the General at dusk on 11 March 1942. Landing at Mindanao, the General and party were flown to Australia. One of the passengers, on PT41, was Lieutenant Colonel Charles Morhouse, an Aide-de-Camp to the General, who carried the above letter (Figure 4) on that trip. En route to a new alignment, Colonel Morhouse posted his friend's letter in San Francisco where it received its first postal markings.

The fourth group of covers would be those that bore no markings either from Corregidor or from Australia. One such cover would be the one taken out by Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Morhouse on PT41. He was a flight surgeon in the Army Air Corps and Aide-de-Camp to General MacArthur. The cover is signed by him as censor and mailed on 25 April 1942 at San Francisco, California, while he was en route to Washington, D.C. [Figure 4, 4a]

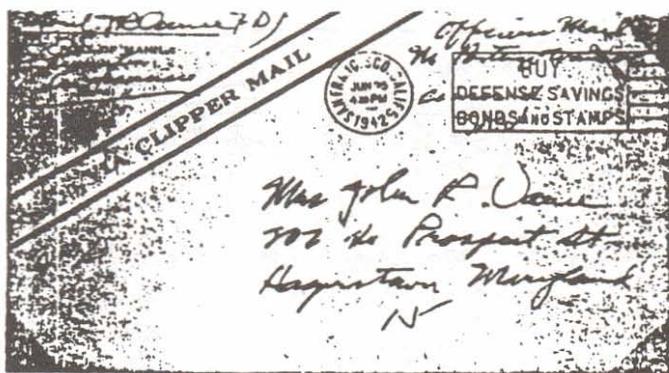


Figure 4c

Mail transported via USS Spearfish (SS-190) which, during the evening of 3 May 1942 came to the surface on the edge of a mine field in the China Sea near Corregidor. Here the submarine waited for passengers and records from "The Rock." Upon completion of this transfer aboard, around 10:30 p.m., the submarine dove and headed south to Fremantle, Australia. This incident was the last contact made with the defenders of Corregidor who, three days later, surrendered. Mail carried by Colonel L. C. Irwin.

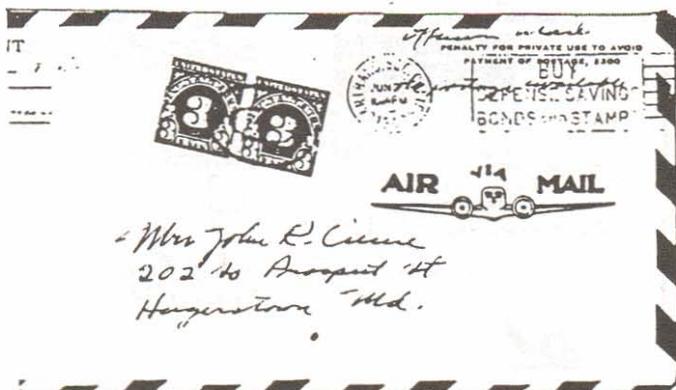


Figure 4d

Above mail item carried by Navy PBV aircraft which arrived and left Corregidor on 30 April 1942 on secret mission

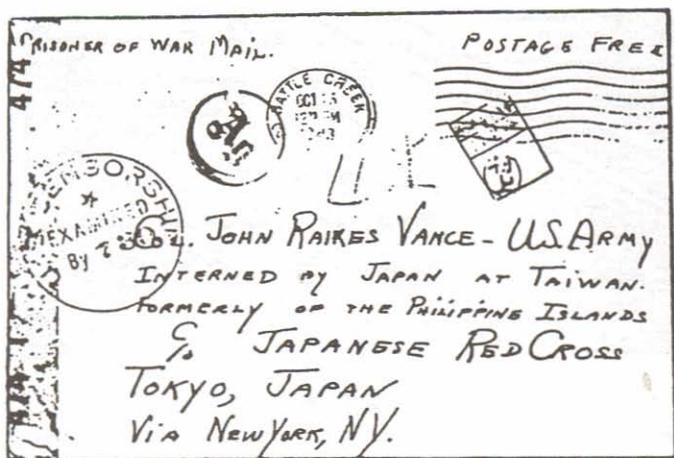


Figure 5

Above illustrated cover was mailed 25 October 1943 and received by Colonel Vance on 4 September 1944. The censor markings are: U.S. civil censorship, German censorship (the circle "Ag") and the rectangle, Japanese. Indication of one of the rare mail exchanges between officials of the International Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross. When Colonel Vance was prisoner of war on Taiwan, he hand-made the mail item illustrated below. One of the few items which actually arrived at its destination again via mail exchange.

Figure 5a

Special Prisoner of War Post Master General Forms No. 111 were created for American prisoners in Germany, not Japan. The Japanese government had never agreed to any convention or treaty regarding the handling of prisoner of war personnel or mail. Note "FREE" franking.

Another cover had no rubber stamps on it at all nor did it have any postal cancellations. Both Colonel Vance and myself felt that it had been carried out by Lieutenant Colonel Olson who boarded the S.S. Legaspi, a small merchant ship that brought food from Cebu to Corregidor. This was the 18th of February and the ship sailed south to Cebu where Lieutenant Colonel Olson then sent it (the letter) south by still another carrier. Another letter was then taken south by Lieutenant Colonel Joe McMicking for Colonel Vance but I do not know which one of this group (or from group three) was the proper one.

A high-wing Bellanca cabin plane nicknamed "Old Number Nine," piloted by Captain William R. Bradford, flew some key military people out of Corregidor at night on more than one occasion. He flew back and forth to Cebu which was 300 miles to the south. It is felt that some of the group three covers were taken on by this means of transportation.

The last two covers in group four were canceled 22 and 25 June 1942 at San Francisco, California. One cover was carried on the USS Spearfish (SS-190) which arrived and departed on 3 May 1942 from Corregidor. [Figure 4c] Spearfish was the last contact with the besieged garrison which fell just three days later. The other cover was taken out by one of two PBY airplanes that flew a top secret mission to Corregidor arriving on 30 April 1942. [Figure 4d] They left the same day carrying some passengers that were specialists in certain specific fields which required their services elsewhere.

After the surrender to the Japanese, Colonel Vance was taken to the island of Formosa where he worked as a prisoner of war. In October 1944, he was transferred to Manchuria. The first mail that he received from his wife and friends was given to him in July 1944. These letters were old, to be true, but most welcome. [Figure 5, 5a] A very few pieces of his mail, sent to his wife, arrived in the United States. [Figure 5b] During these years of confinement paper and envelopes were extremely scarce and what few letters arrived, for Mrs. Vance, were limited to a pitiful few words saying that he was "Okay."

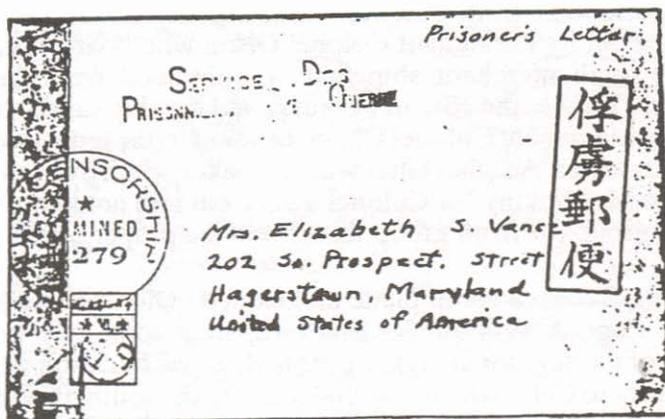


Figure 5b

Of course, there are still a few things that will never be told about this chapter of history but Colonel Vance is still very active and helpful with additional information. One thing that stands out, still unsolved, is why the mail being censored by Lieutenant Leahigh suddenly stops late in the month of March. There should be other mail that has a later date on it than Colonel Vance's letters. Colonel Vance gave his mail specifically to his friends before and after the last date recorded by the fancy type of Navy cancel. Being a colonel in the U.S. Army, he would not have to have had his mail censored through the Naval Intelligence Unit on the island. n

(Ed. Note: Fig. 4b is not used nor is it referred to in the original article. All illustrations were photocopied and slightly enhanced where possible. Reprinted with permission from the World War II Historical Journal, No. 17, of the World War II Historical Society, 218 Beech St., Bennington VT, 05201.)

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