



# Canadian Military Mail Study Group

## NEWSLETTER

AUGUST 2000

NEWSLETTER NO. 146  
Page 475

# THE KOREAN WAR

A CFPO 27 (YONGSON) REGISTERED COVER--By S. Luciuk



A gunner in 81 Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, registered this air-mail cover to Denmark. It was sent about two months before a cease-fire ended hostilities in Korea. The 20¢ Forest Products stamp, issued in 1952, paid the registration portion of the postal rate. Examples of Canadian military registration handstamps from this theatre are scarce.

CFPO 27 markings were applied on June 1, 1953. The cover was routed through Kure, Japan. A CAPO 5000 marking on the back, dated June 3, 1953, is present.

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Page 476

Dear Fellow CMMMSG Members:

This will be a special Korean War commemorative issue and it is hoped that it will be of some interest. It also marks our first attempt at providing colour within the Newsletter's pages and I hope you will agree that the choice made was an appropriate one. This issue could not have been made without the full support of several Study Group members and a hearty thank you is extended to the contributors. I also want to convey my thanks to our Chairman Bill Bailey, who graciously provided permission for several passages from the Bailey/Toop Canadian Military Postal Markings to be used here.

Although a great deal of Canadian-related postal history from the Korean War will be missing within these pages, an attempt has been made to cover the "highlights" as well as provide a sampling of some unusual covers and cards. Members should be aware that a great deal of material still exists within past issues of the Newsletter and this issue will only help to add to that which has been dealt with previously.

It is hoped that in some small way, this issue will be a tribute to the Canadian men and women who served in Canada's "Forgotten War". Their sacrifice has been ignored far too long and it is hoped that their actions will never be forgotten.

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#### THE KOREAN WAR

On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops attacked the Republic of Korea south of the 38th Parallel. The United Nations, as well as the U.N. Security Council, condemned the act and called upon member nations to provide assistance to South Korea.

Canada first came to South Korea's aid by despatching three of her Destroyers to the area. HMCS Cayuga, HMCS Sioux, and HMCS Athabaskan, under U.N. Command, soon supported the assault on Inchon as well as many other actions. They were to serve with Huron, Iroquois, Crusader, Nootka, and Haida as the war progressed.

Canada also sent along several infantry regiments, artillery, engineering, and signals units. Support and service corps were also despatched to Korea and Japan. The "new" Canadian Postal Corps saw service in Korea and Japan too, with various Canadian Army Post Offices stationed throughout the theatre of conflict. Over 26,000 Canadians served in the Korean War.

Twenty-two Royal Canadian Air Force pilots served with the U.S. Fifth Air Force during the war. The RCAF's 426 Squadron participated in air transport duties too.

On July 27, 1953, an Armistice was signed at Panmunjom ending the Korean War. Canadians continued to serve in the area for several years afterwards.

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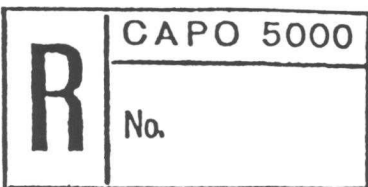
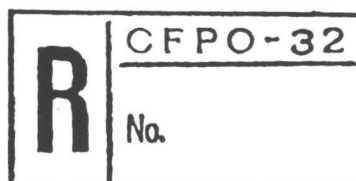
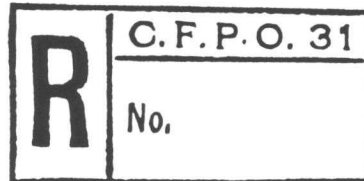
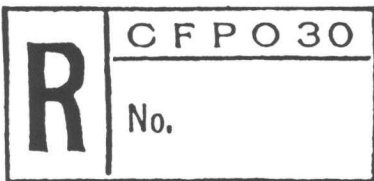
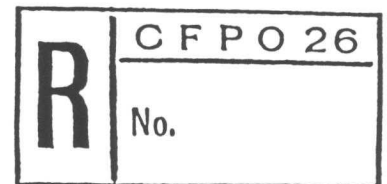
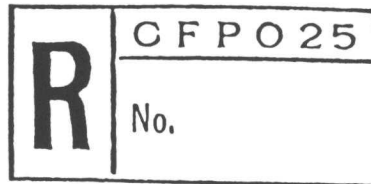
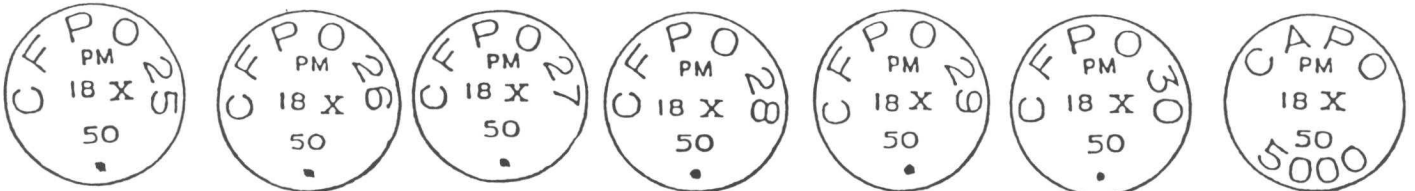
#### THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS IN KOREA

On November 1, 1950, the Canadian Postal Corps was reactivated after a rather limited role following the Second World War. Canada's Canadian Army/Field Post Offices were established at Pusan, Seoul, Tochoong, Yongson, Korea and at Nippombara, Kure, Hiro, Tokyo, Kobe, Japan. These included CFPO 25 to 32 inclusive as well as CAPO 5000 to 5003 inclusive. Offices were equipped with circular steel hammers, rubber handstamps (including registration markings, large circular daters, and square "MOON'S" or Money Order Office Number devices). Oval markings were also utilized. One of the more peculiar observations regarding some of these "hammers" is that several exist with a hyphen between the "CFPO" and "CAPO" designation and the office number.

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SELECTED CANADIAN PROOF STRIKES FROM THE KOREAN WAR

Through the kind permission of our Chairman W.J. Bailey, some of these Canadian military postal markings and cancellations have been selected from W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop's Canadian Military Postal Markings, Vol.II (1996) for illustrative and research purposes. Space does not permit all of these markings to be reproduced here so for more information and a detailed listing, the above book is highly recommended. [Ed.]



C.A.P.O. 5000



9940  
C.F.P.O.  
DEC 2 1950  
No. 25

9923  
C. F. P. O.  
MAR 19 1951  
No. 26

9924  
C. F. P. O.  
MAR 19 1951  
No. 27

9925  
C. F. P. O.  
MAR 19 1951  
No. 28

9926  
C. F. P. O.  
MAR 19 1951  
No. 29

9927  
C. F. P. O.  
MAR 19 1951  
No. 30

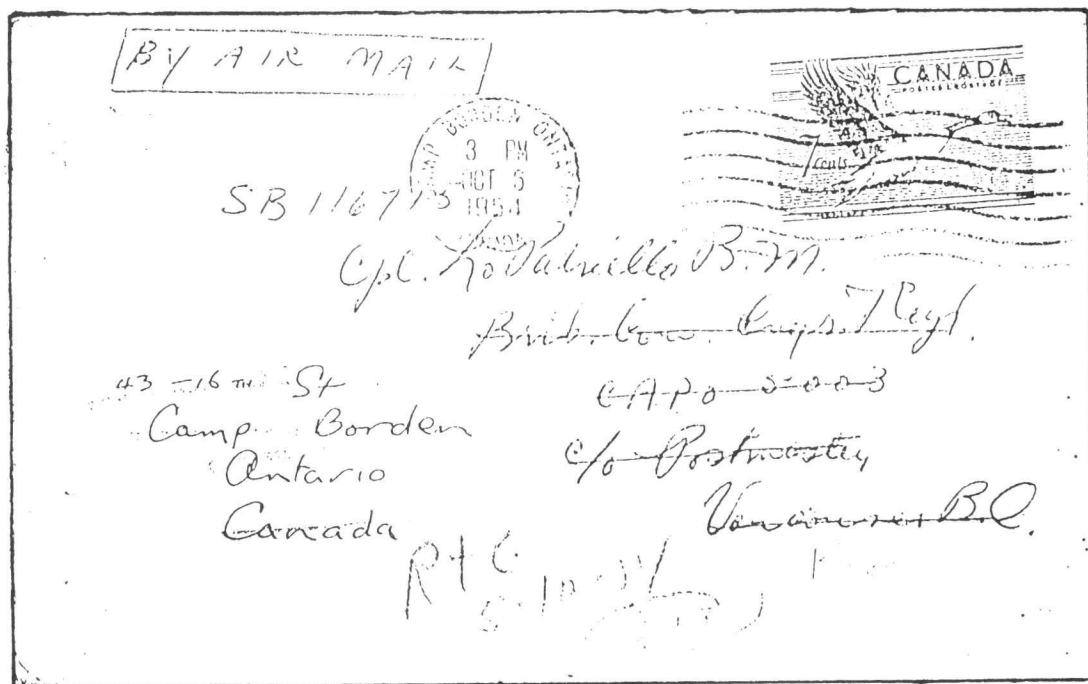
2877  
C. F. P. O.  
MAR 13 1952  
31

2879  
C.F.P.O.  
FEB 6 1953  
No. 32

9944  
CAPO  
NOV 6 1950  
5000

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A RE-DIRECTED CAPO 5003 COVER--By A.D. Hanes

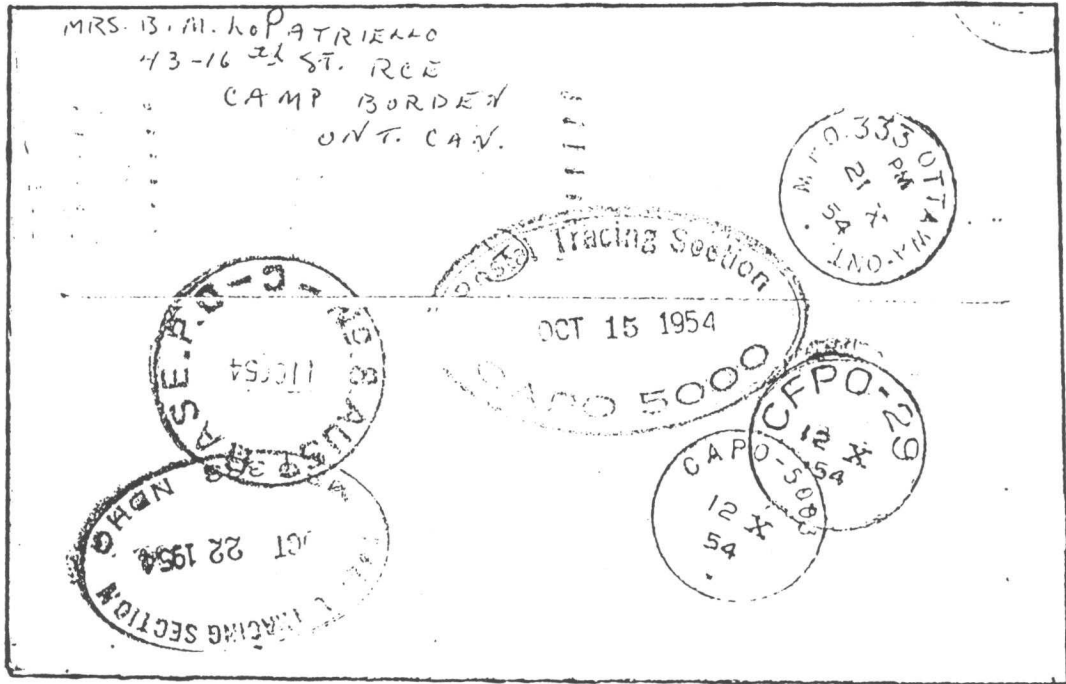


[The above October 6, 1954 cover (and the reverse continued on the next page) shows an interesting usage from Camp Borden, Ontario. It was re-directed several times, including through No.8 Australian Base P.O. and bears the CAPO 5003 dater (Kure, Japan) as well as the CFPO-29 datestamp (Hiro, Japan). The oval "Postal Tracing Section/OCT 15 1954/CAPO 5000" (Kure) has also been handstamped on the cover. The cover proceeded back to Canada on October 21 and arrived at MPO 333 in Ottawa (Postal Tracing) where it received both the circular dater and the oval "POSTAL TRACING SECTION/OCT 22 1954/MPO 333 NDHQ" marking. It presumably was returned to the sender

[Cont'd.]



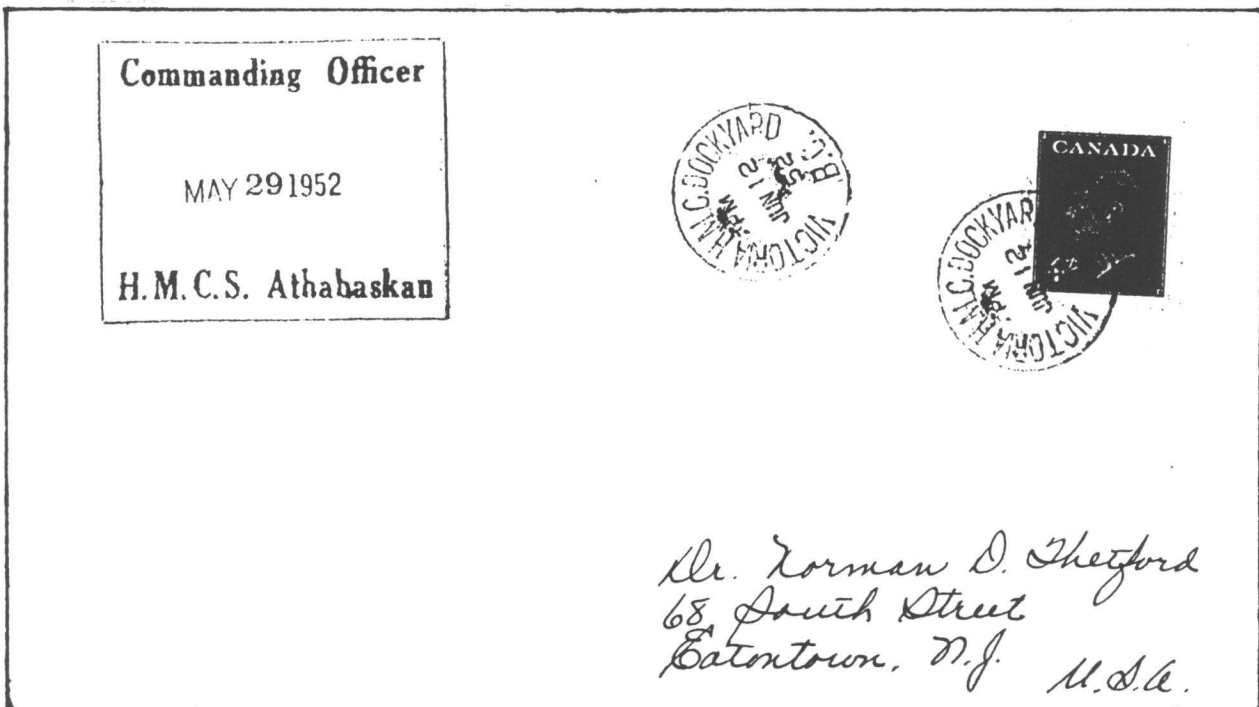
as a clerk has written the return address on the front of the cover.]



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HMCS ATHABASKAN--By D. Mario

The Athabaskan (a Tribal Class Destroyer) was commissioned on January 20, 1948 at Halifax. She sailed from Esquimalt, B.C. on July 5, 1950 for service in Korean waters. The Athabaskan served three tours of duty during the Korean War, and returned on December 11, 1953 from the last of them. She subsequently served as a training ship and was paid off for disposal on April 21, 1966. She was finally broken up at La Spezia, Italy in 1970.



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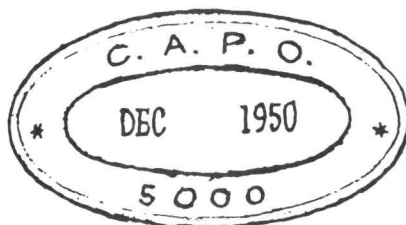
Page 480

## THE CAPO 5000 DOUBLE-OVAL "RACE TRACK"--By J. Daynes

Here are three examples of the unusual and fairly scarce CAPO 5000 oval markings. All have December 1950 dates. [CAPO 5000 was located at Ft. Lewis, Washington and at Vancouver, B.C. from December 7, 1950-May 5, 1951. It arrived at Kure, Japan on May 7, 1951. These cancellations are usually quite faint and in light blue ink so the proof strike from W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop's Canadian Military Postal Markings, Vol.II (1996), p.641 will be used to help illustrate the markings. The usage of G.B. postage is unusual--did the device arrive in Japan earlier than May 1951? All appear to be struck with a late-December 1950 date.Ed.]

## CAPO 5000

NUMBER: M18-420  
 PROOFED: 1950  
 SIZE: 53 mm x 28 mm  
 RARITY FACTOR: E

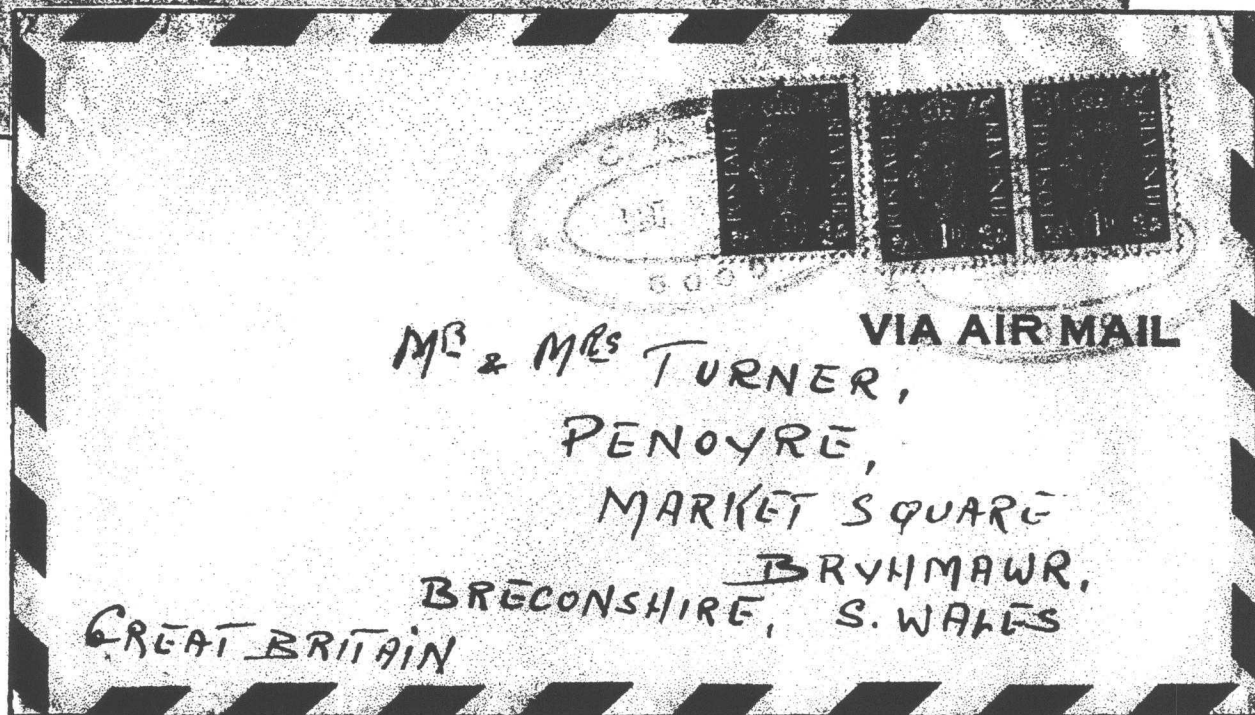
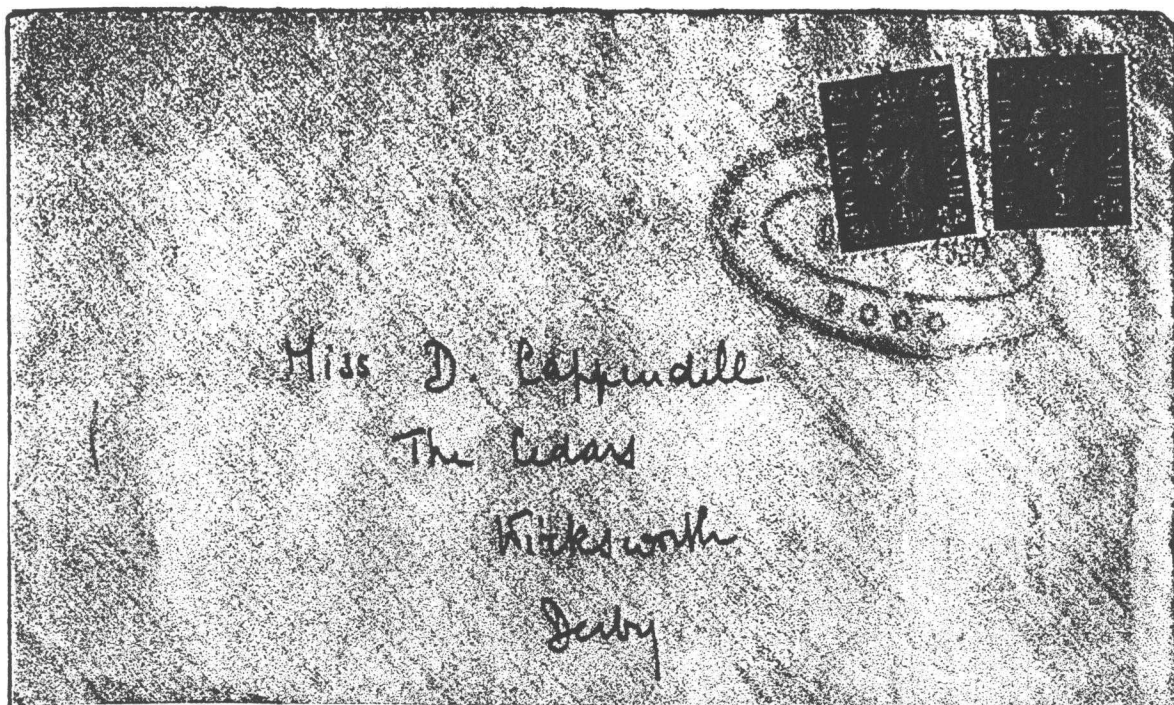


O. A. S.

Mrs M. Tritton  
 2085 Secair Bld.  
 M. D. G.  
 Montreal, P. Q.  
 Canada

\$ 33285 M. Tritton  
 79 Coy 2<sup>d</sup> Battalion  
 Canadian Light Inf.  
 C. A. P. O. 5000  
 P.M. Vancouver

[Cont'd.]



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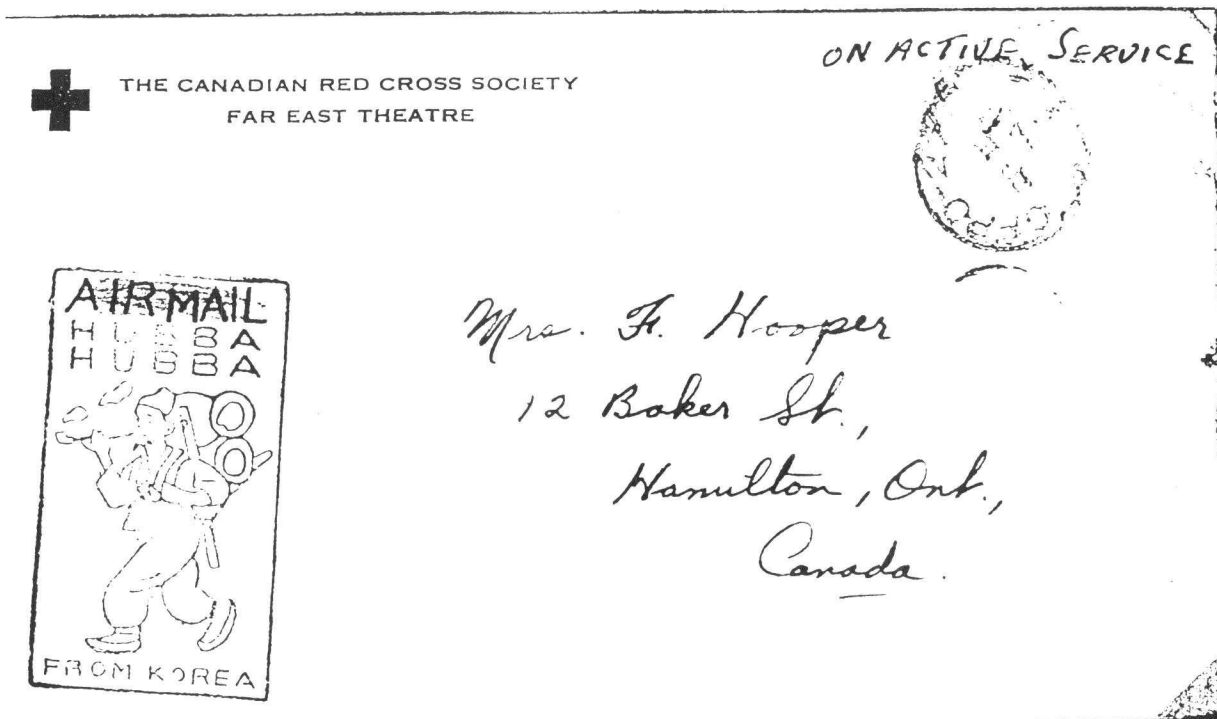
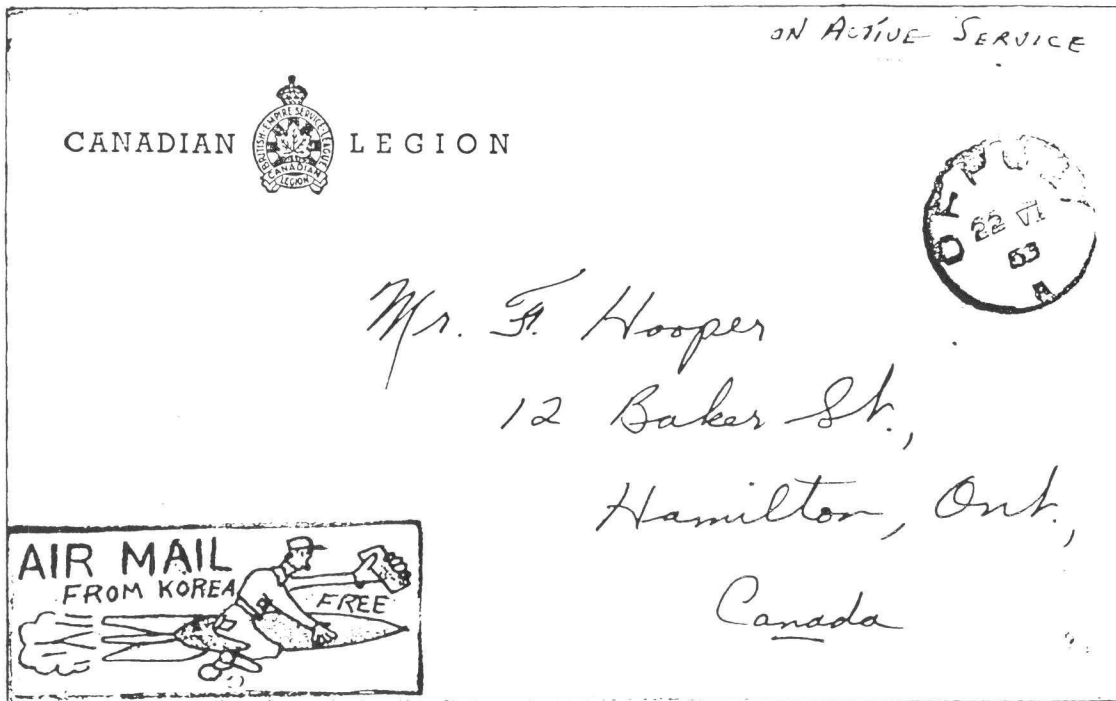
DID YOU KNOW?

In all, 26,791 Canadians served in Korea. A total of 312 died in combat and another 200 in various incidents associated with the war. [Source: Canadians at War by Jim Lotz (London, U.K.: Bison Books, 1990), p. 171.]

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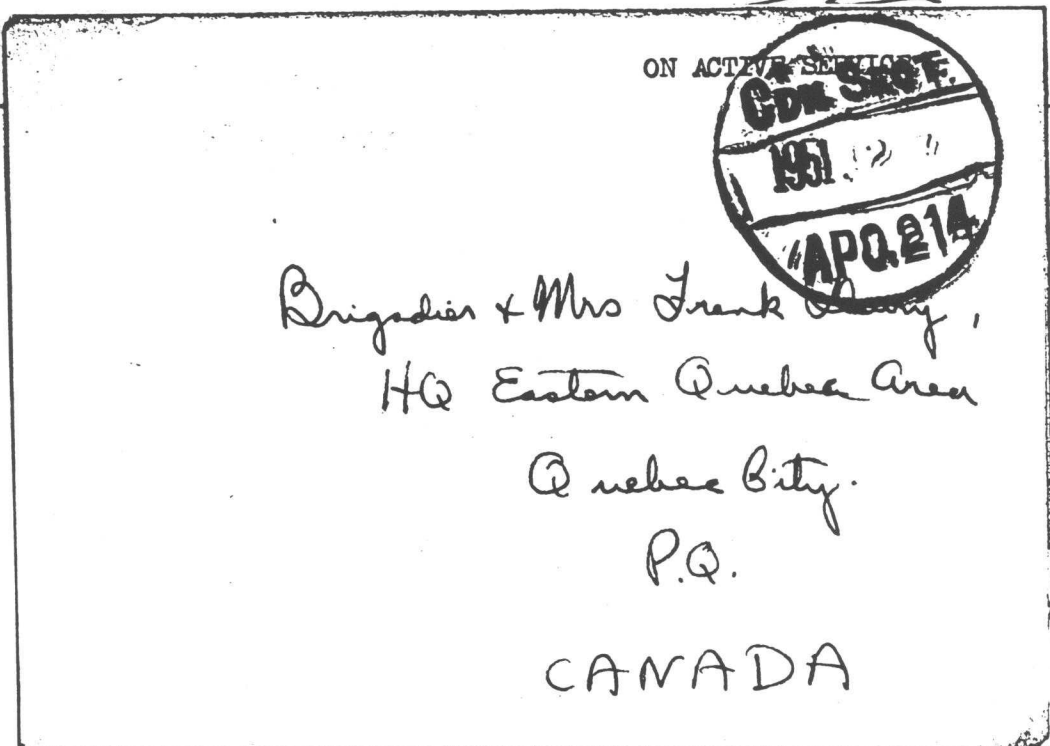
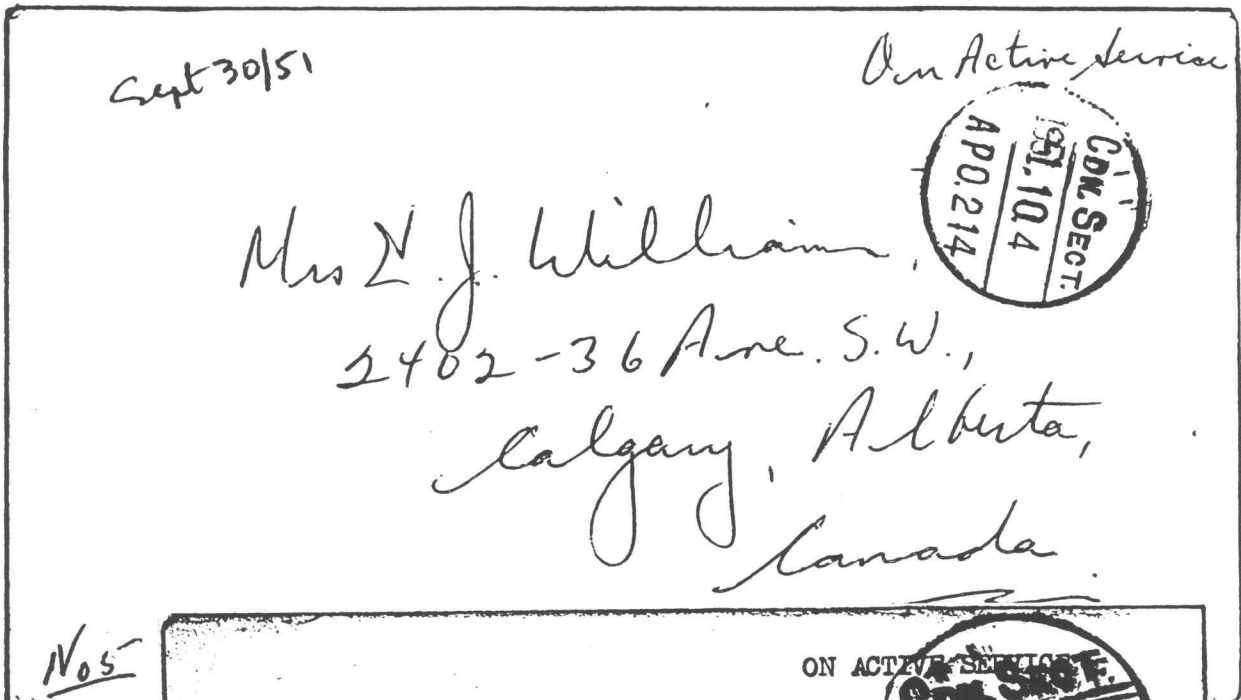
AIR MAIL CACHETS FROM CFPO 27--By S. Luciuk

Here are some lighthearted cachets from a soldier serving in No.38 Canadian Field Ambulance, RCAMC, during the post-armistice period. Several types are known and a few have been illustrated in past issues of the Newsletter. "Hubba Hubba" cachets are well-represented too and the cachets were probably purchased by service personnel while on leave in Japan.



KOREA: CDN. SECT. APO 214--By C.D. Sayles

The two known hammers bearing these words are illustrated below. The small one is 30mm in diameter and was first reported in Newsletter 27 [May 1978, p.139]. The similar, but larger one, is 38mm in diameter. It was reported in Newsletter 75 [Sept. 1987, p.512]. All examples which I have seen were applied in 1951 [dates recorded include: 30mm--10/4/51; 10/16/51; 10/26/51; 38mm--12/31/51.Ed.].



These hammers were known to H.E. Guertin, and Newsletter 28 [Sept. 1978, p.144] gave a quote from his book (1). Because many members do not have these early newsletters I give the quote in its entirety:



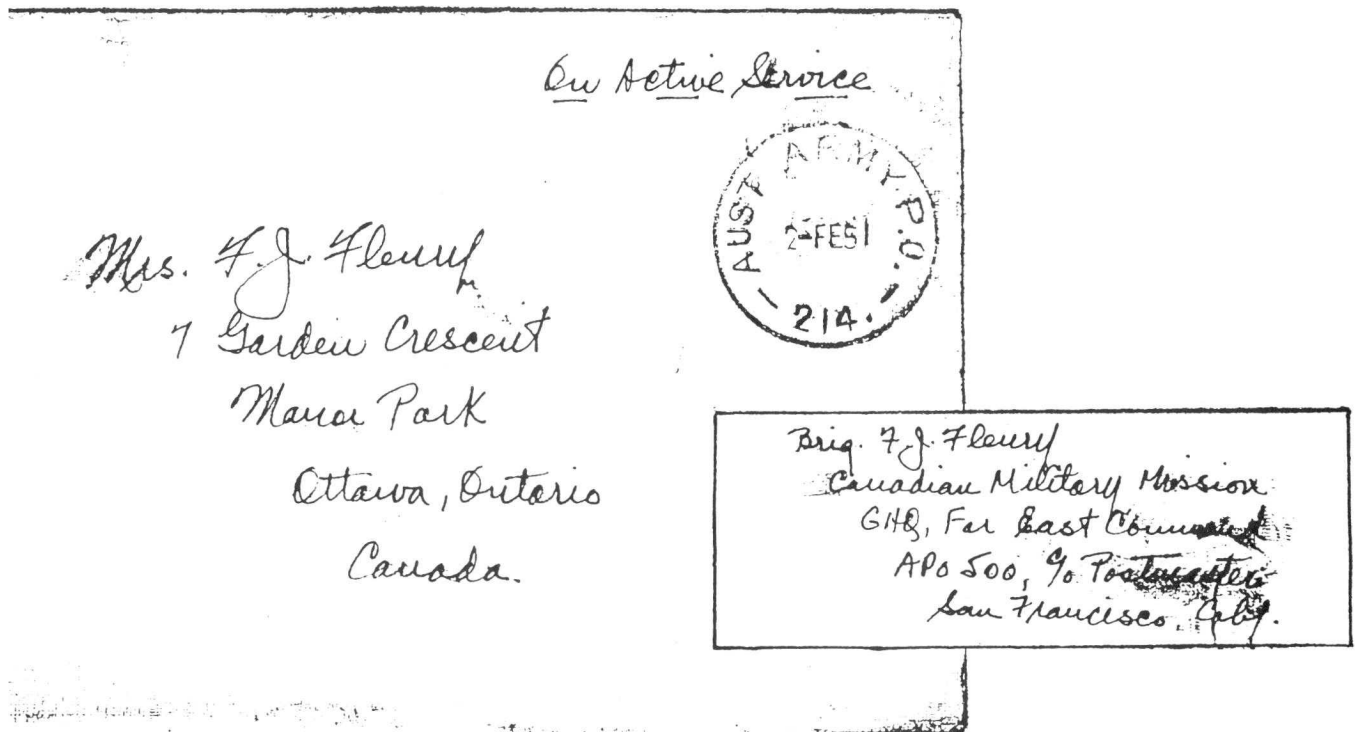
Page 484

This type of datestamp was rarely used on mail to Canada. The dater was used by the postal section serving with the US Army/Airforce APO 214 located at Tachikawa Airfield near Yokohama, Japan. This APO was responsible for loading and off-loading American and Canadian military mails, from the US Military Air Transport Service (MATS) aircraft flying between Japan and the U.S.A. [\*But see below.]

In 1997 I was fortunate enough to acquire one of these covers formerly owned by Ritch Toop. The accompanying descriptive text had "American" crossed out and "Australian" substituted in handwriting. Given the source some research was in order!

There was a US APO 214 but it closed at Chittagong, India in October of 1945, and was not seen again until it reopened in Scotland in April of 1954 (2). However there were records of an Australian APO 214, which was established at Empire House, Tokyo on May 21, 1946, and was open to at least 1950 (3). So it appeared that the APO might not be American, but could possibly be Australian if we could establish that APO 214 was working after 1950.

I found the proof I was seeking when I recently acquired the cover illustrated below. This unambiguously establishes that the Australian APO was open and working in 1951, and also that it was being used by a member of the Canadian Military Mission, Far East located in Tokyo. It also makes sense to me that we would use the existing facilities of our partners in the Commonwealth Division, at least until a Canadian post office could be established in Tokyo.



\*This ignores the fact that most Canadian mail to and from Korea was carried by 426 Sqn., RCAF. Starting in July 1950, this Squadron's North Star aircraft carried well over one million pounds of mail between Montreal, McChord Airforce Base, and Tokyo.

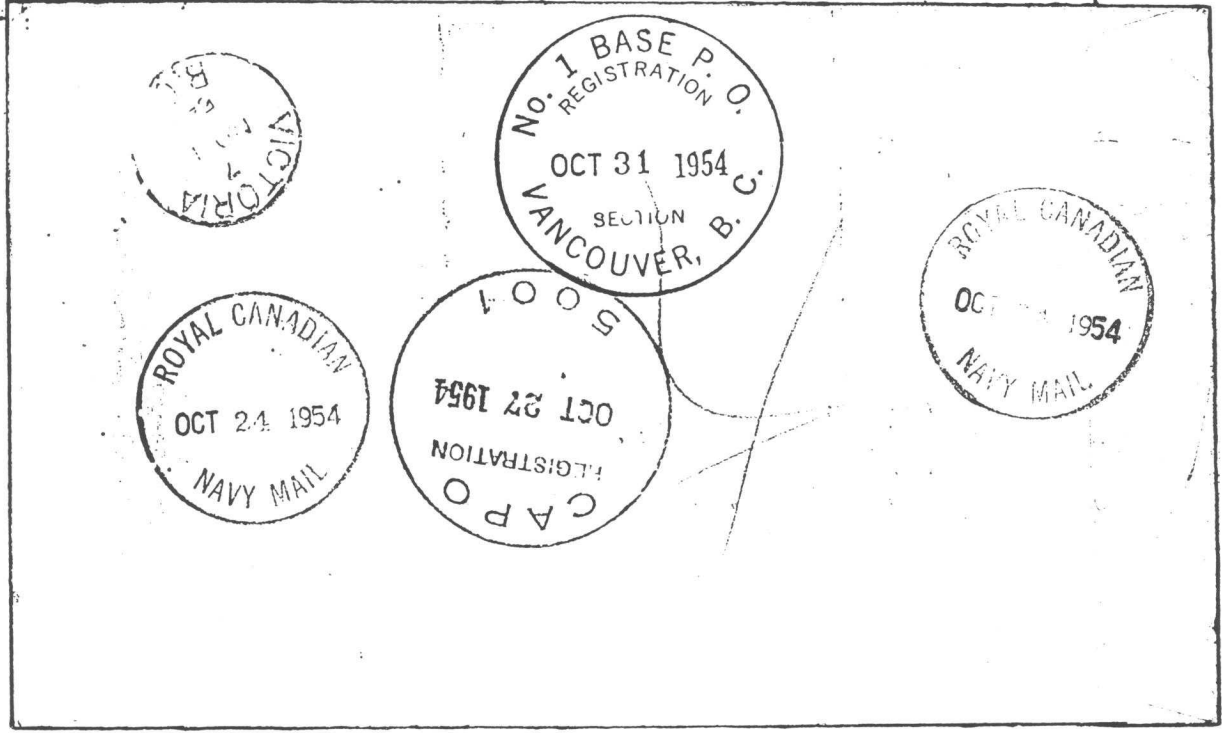
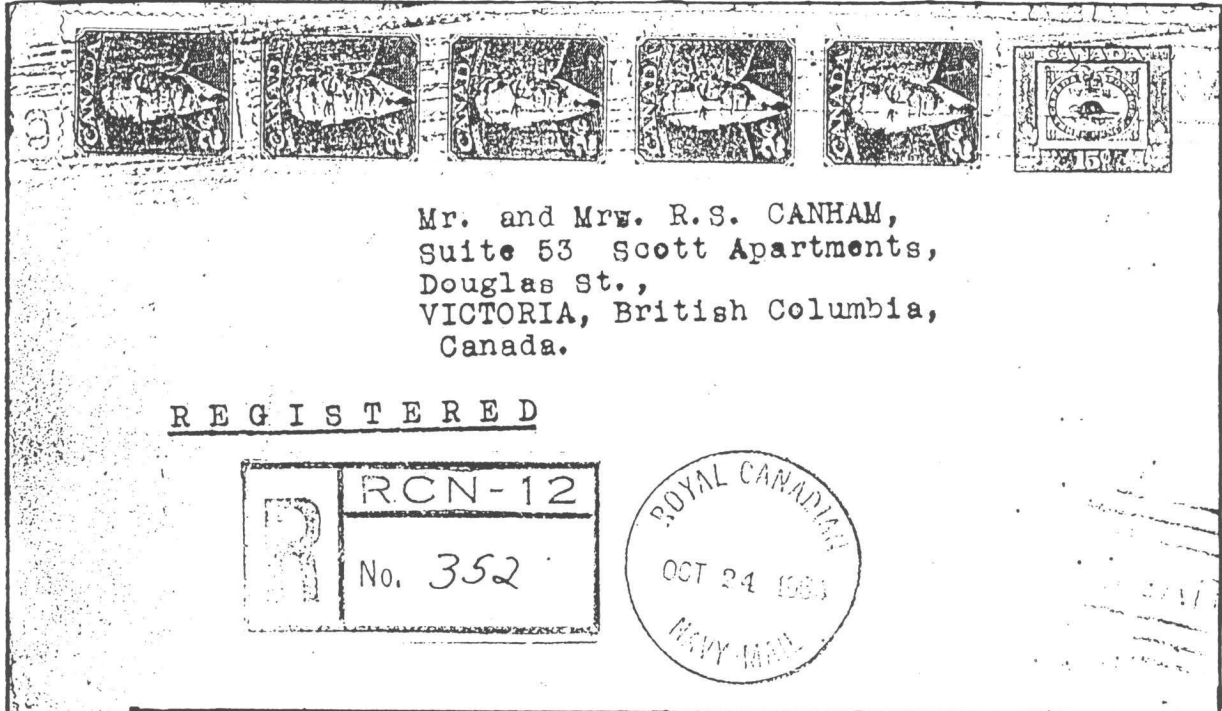
#### REFERENCES

1. Guertin, H.E. The Wartime Mails and Stamps of Canada
2. Cosentini, G. and Greunzner, N. United States Numbered Military Post Offices (1994)
3. Edward B. Proud's Military Series for Australia

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CAYUGA'S R.C.N. 12 REGISTRY MARKING--By A.D. Hanes

This is a rare registered cover from the Canadian Destroyer HMCS Cayuga serving in Korean waters. Although the free mail privilege applied to servicemen on active service, it did not apply to registration; thus postage was applied.



The registration marking "RCN-12" on the face of the cover and circular "ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY MAIL" was applied aboard ship. The stamps were cancelled by a Vancouver, B.C. roller. Routing as noted on the reverse was via CAPO 5001, then at Ebisu Camp, Tokyo on October 27, 1954, and No.1 BASE P.O. at Vancouver on October 31, 1954. It is the only copy of the RCN-12 registry marking I know of reported to date.

CFPO-28 AND CFPO 29 COVERS--By J. Daynes

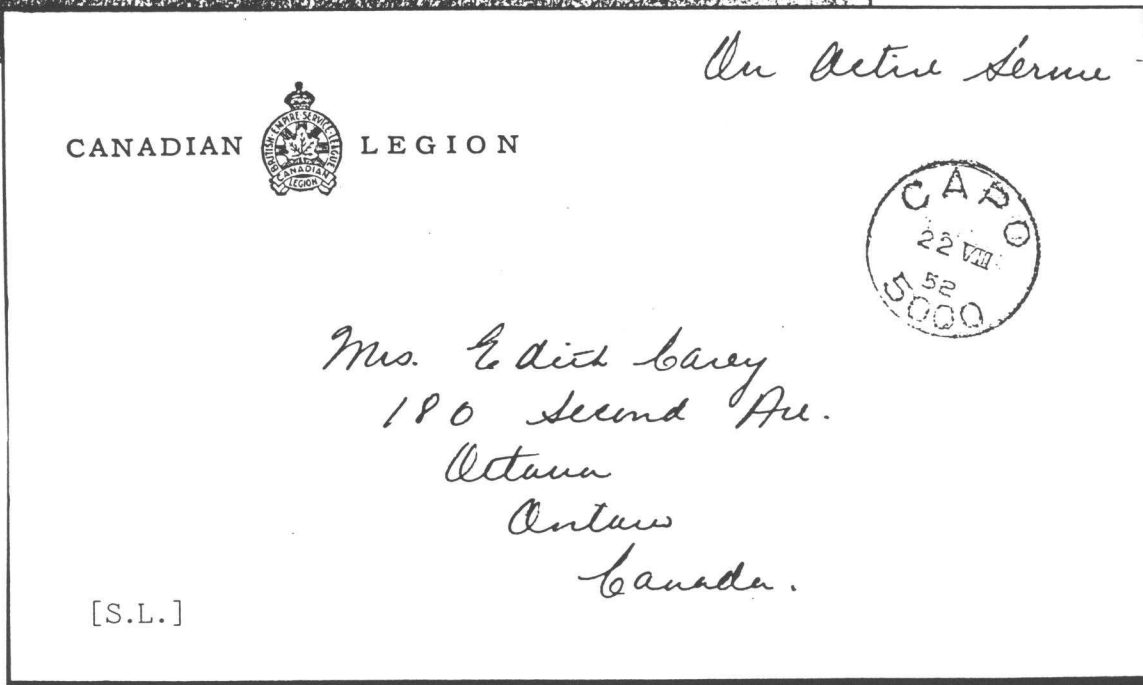
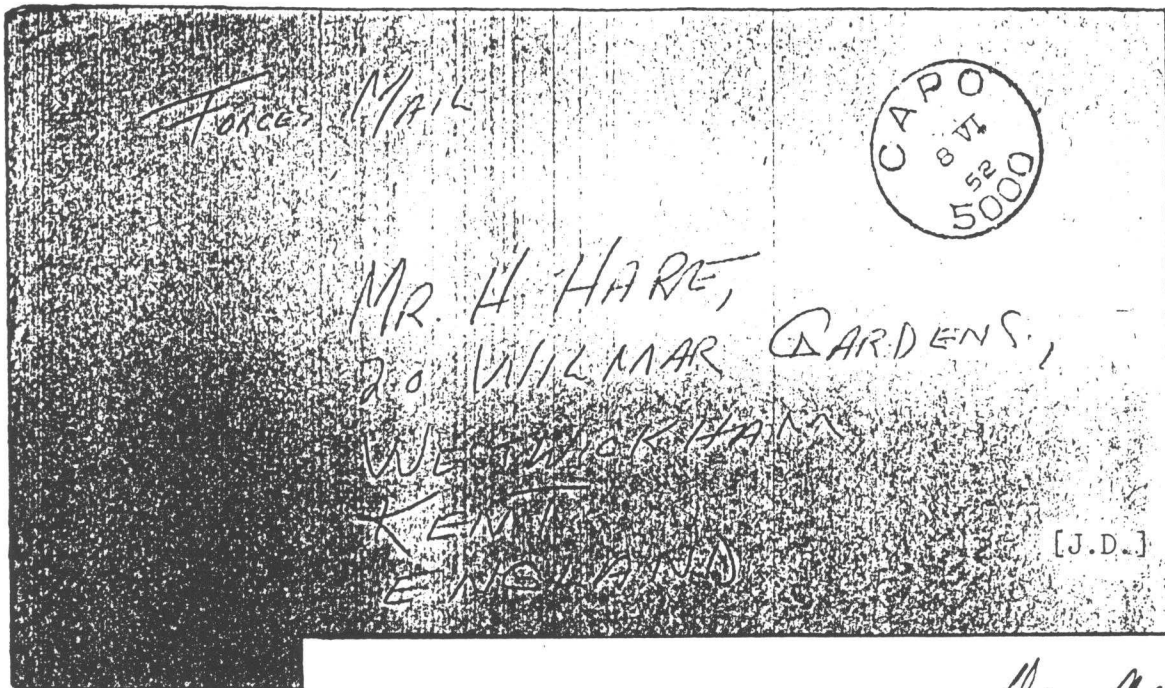
[Two covers illustrated below show a CFPO-28 1953 strike (then at Kure, Japan) and another 1953 strike from CFPO 29 (at Hiro, Japan). Note the first cover was sent to Brig. Bogert, Commander of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade at CAPO 5000.]



CAPO 5000 IN 1952--By S. Luciuk and J. Daynes

[These two covers opposite are both from Kure, Japan and illustrate the free mail privilege. Presumably the cover to England was from an English sender as the designation of "Forces Mail" was usually utilized by non-Canadians (hence the "On Active Service" which is customarily Canadian!).]

[Cont'd.]



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CAPO-5003--By J. Daynes

[CAPO-5003 used one of the distinctive hammers with the small letters and numbers. It was used at Kure, Japan from May 7, 1951 until February 6, 1955. It then moved to Hiro, Japan from February 7, 1955 to June 20, 1955. These two covers illustrated opposite show the two locations of CAPO-5003. Source: Canadian Military Post Offices To 1986 by W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop (Toronto: Unitrade Press, 1987), p. 54.]

[Cont'd.]

Page 488

SD-182712  
 Sgt. J.M. Hawker  
 Base Adm. Wing  
 C.A.P.O. 5003  
 c/o B.A.P.O. 5  
 LONDON



Mr. Frederic J. Patka

Lerhenfelderstrasse 70/6

[Kure]

Wien 8

AUSTRIA

Europe



THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY  
 FAR EAST THEATRE

Inter Unit



A.Q.M.G. (M).,  
 Headquarters,  
 British Commonwealth Forces Korea,  
 British Army Post Office No 5,  
 Kure, Japan.

[Hiro]

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SOUTH KOREA'S 1951 FLAG STAMP ISSUE--By D. Mario

In 1951 a series of postage stamps was issued by South Korea to acknowledge the various nations participating in the Korean War. Canada was so honoured and an example is shown. Souvenir sheets, similar to the issued stamps but imperforate, were also printed by South Korea's Ministry of Communications.

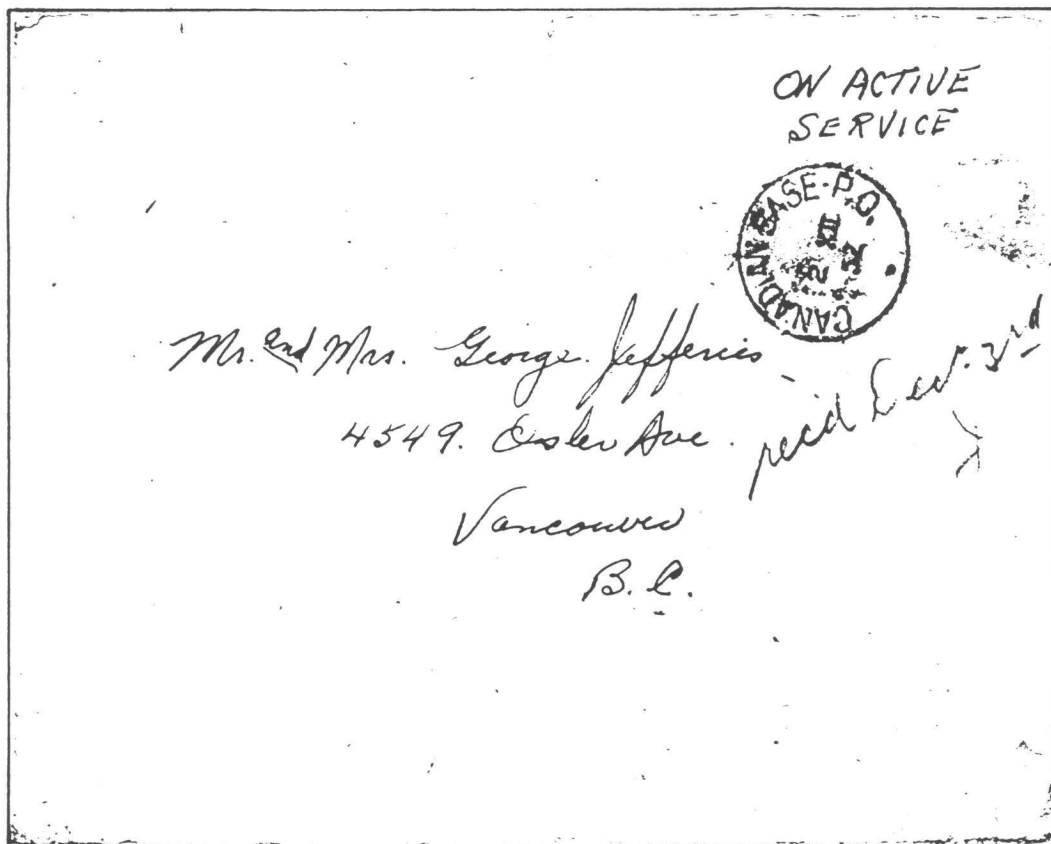


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THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY IN KOREA--By W. Whitehouse

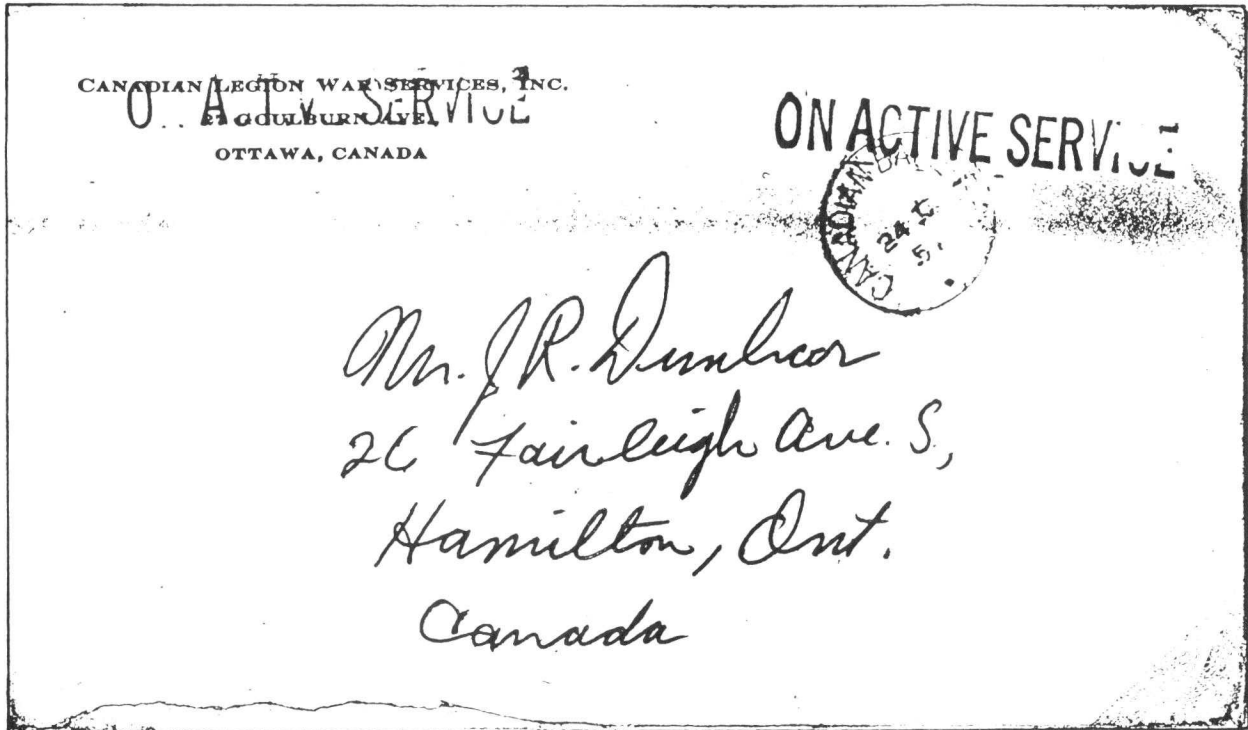
There seems to be very little variety in the markings on covers from HMC ships. As I understand it, the only requirement was that the writer insert "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" in the upper right corner of the envelope. Cover #1 shows a December 2, 1952 example from Haida's first tour of duty.

Cover #1



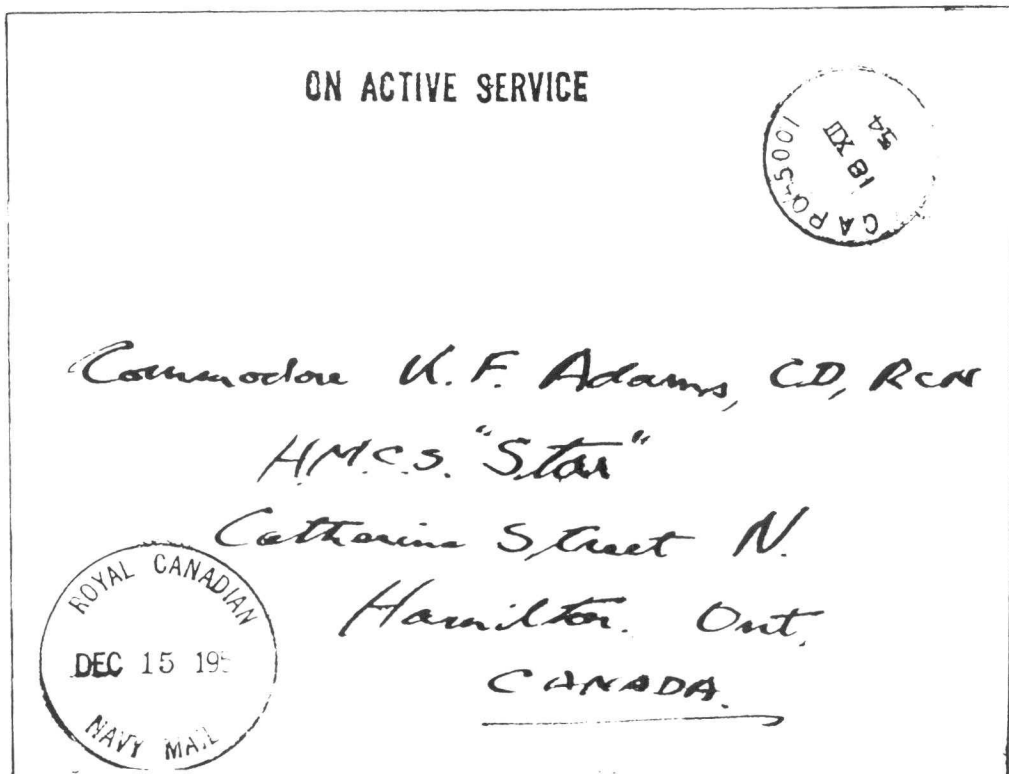
I have no idea as to the origin of the rubber stamp "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" illustrated on the following two covers. Whether a member of the ship's company, a particular mess, wardroom, or the ship's postal officer arranged for the manu- [Cont'd.]

facture. Cover #2 is an example from HMCS Huron on its first tour dated May 24, 1951. A different style of rubber stamp shown as cover #2a, is also from Huron but during its third tour dated December 18, 1954. This cover also shows the "ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY MAIL" cachet. The earliest date of this cachet by Huron was during the ship's second tour and is dated September 26, 1953. Others may have an earlier date.



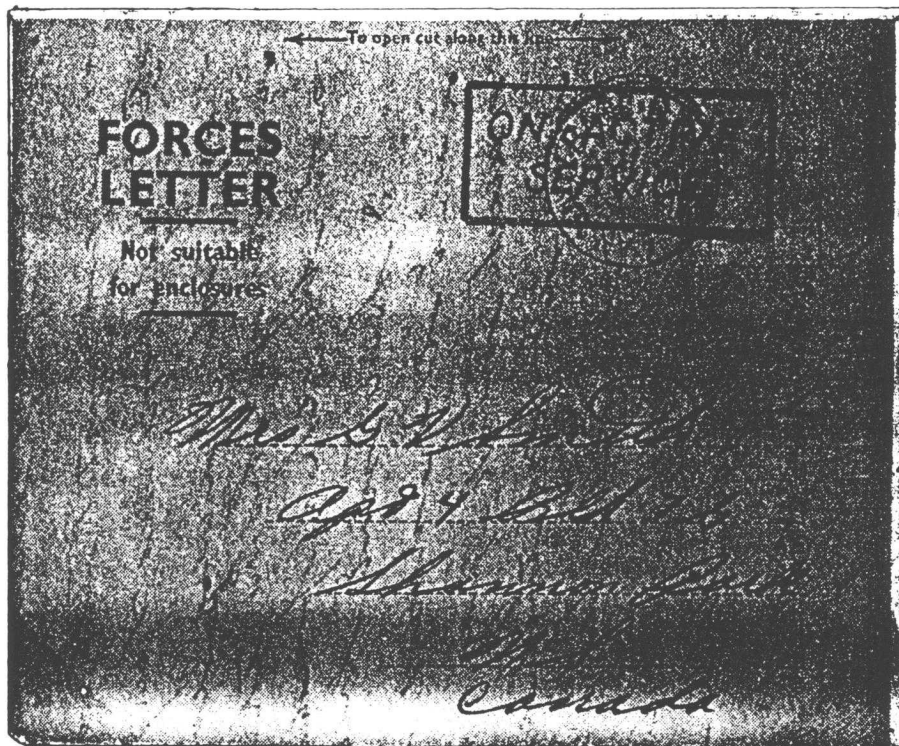
Cover #2

Cover #2a

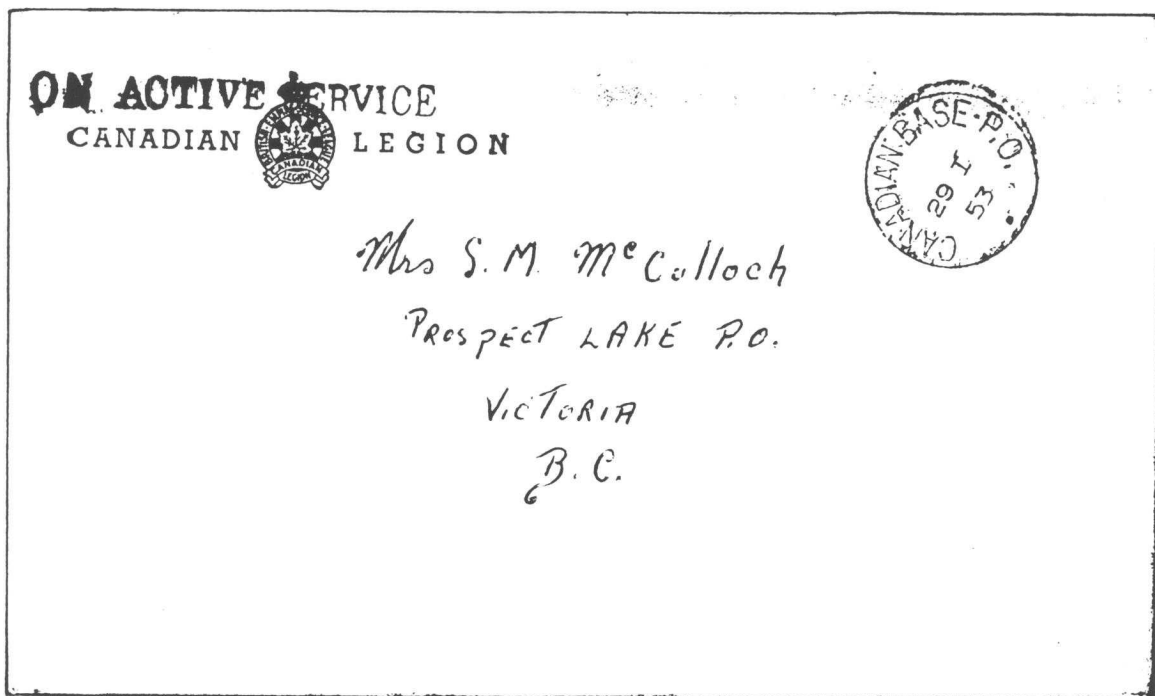


Cover #3 illustrates a boxed "ON ACTIVE/SERVICE" marking used aboard HMCS Iroquois and is dated August 21, 1953 during the ship's second tour of duty. It bears the "CANADIAN BASE-P.O." circular date stamp.

Cover #3



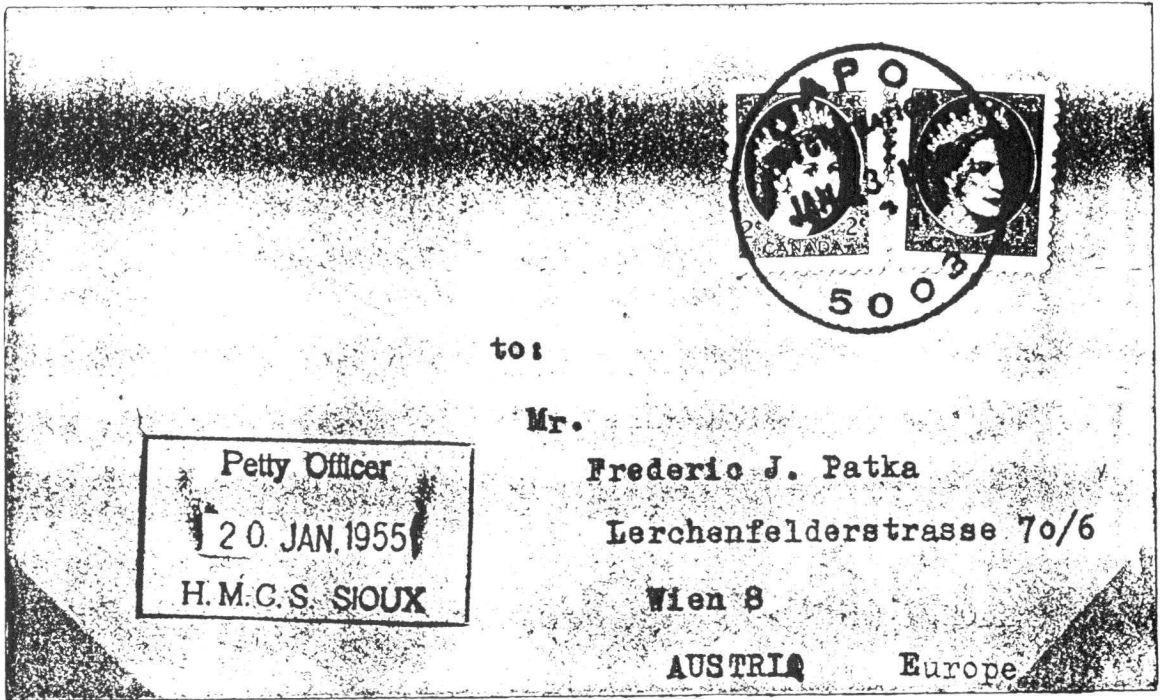
Another straight line "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" appears on this Athabaskan cover dated January 29, 1953 during its third tour which lasted fourteen months, the longest tour of any Royal Canadian Navy ship. Note the serif lettering on the marking (cover #4).



Cover #4

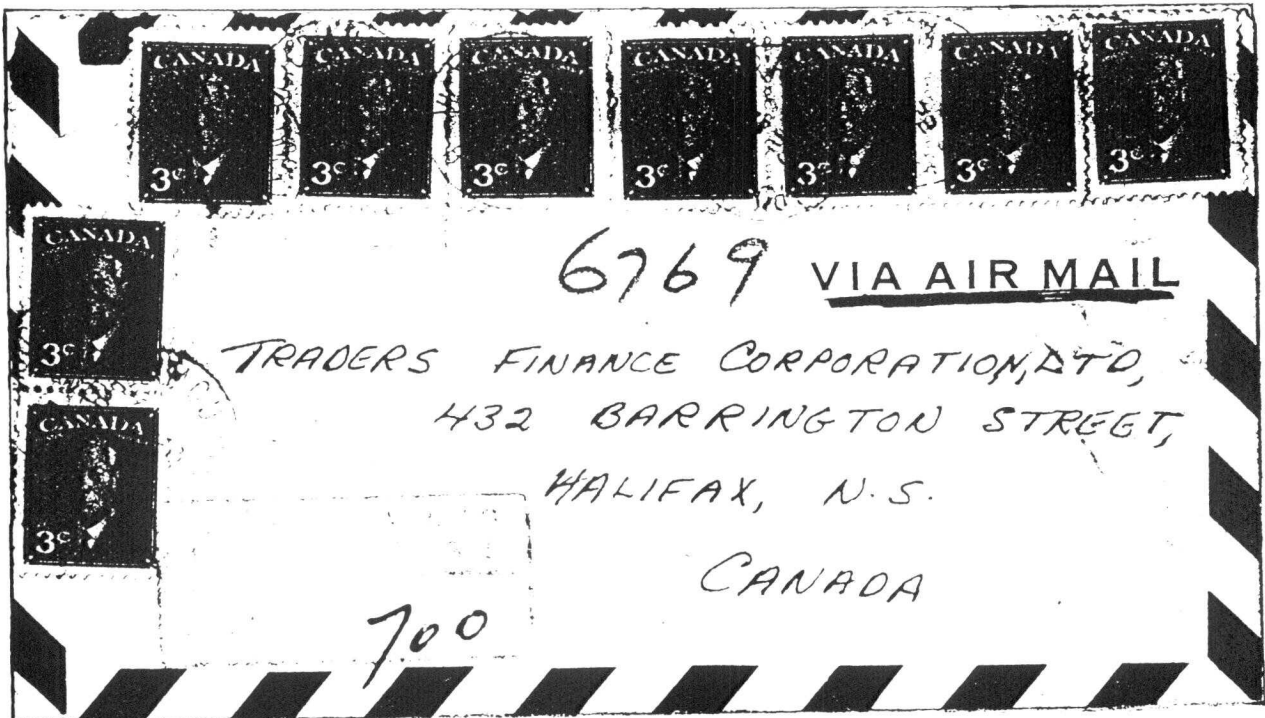
The following cover (cover #5) is from HMCS Sioux during its third tour (and obviously philatelic). It is dated January 31, 1955 at CAPO/REGISTRATION/5003. I have been told this round rubber cancel was used at Kure, Japan.

Cover #5

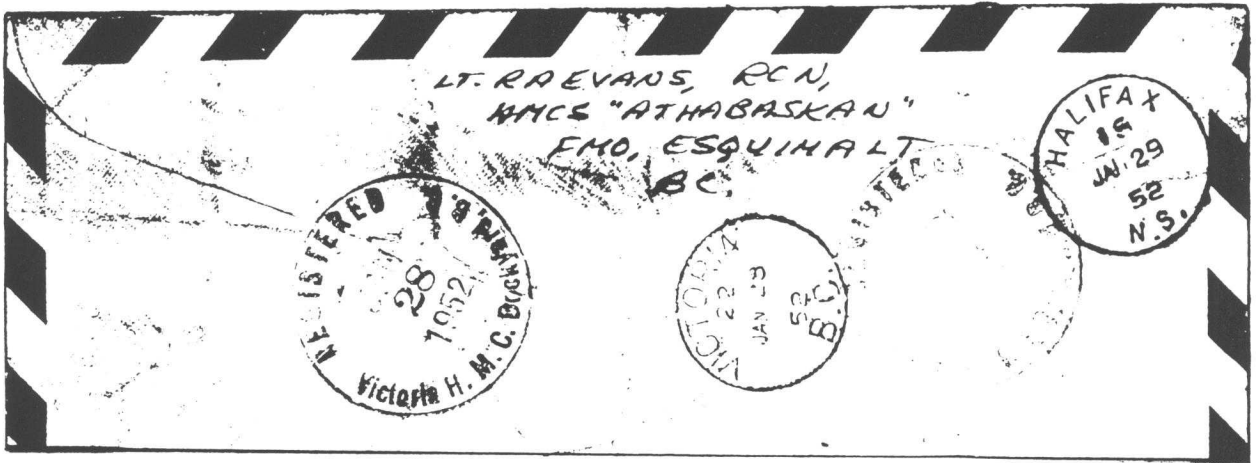


Cover #6 is a cover from Athabaskan during its second tour. It was registered at Victoria H.M.C. Dockyard on January 28, 1952, arrived at Victoria's Main Post Office the same day, and reached Halifax the following day on January 29! The ship was in Korean waters from August 1951 until June 1952.

Cover #6



This is the reverse of cover #6:



Members might also recall that back in Newsletter #90 [November 1989, p.655], it was reported that contact had been made with the member of Crusader who had his "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" device with a ship cachet made up in Sasebo, Japan. It seems other members of the crew also had similar cachets made, so it's safe to say that this may be the origin of these "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" rubber handstamps previously illustrated. The ship's postal authorities may not have had anything to do with it, however one never can be sure unless more information surfaces. [Members know about the interesting Crusader covers which have also been covered in Newsletters #79, Feb. 1988, pp.550-51 and #82, June 1988, p.576. For those who don't have these back issues, another illustration will be offered.Ed.]

ON ACTIVE SERVICE



HMCS "CRUSADER"



Mrs J.H. Arrowsmith

313# - 20th Street North.

Lethbridge, Alberta.

Canada.



PLMA3 J.H. Arrowsmith 51131/E

22 ~~XX~~ Mess  
H.M.C.S. "Crusader"  
C.N.P.O. 5075  
% Postmaster  
Victoria, B.C.  
Canada

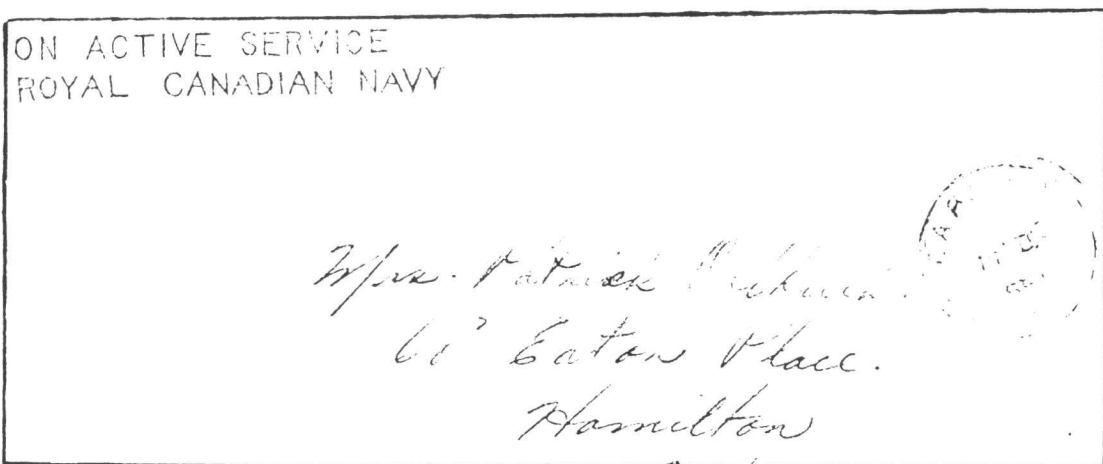
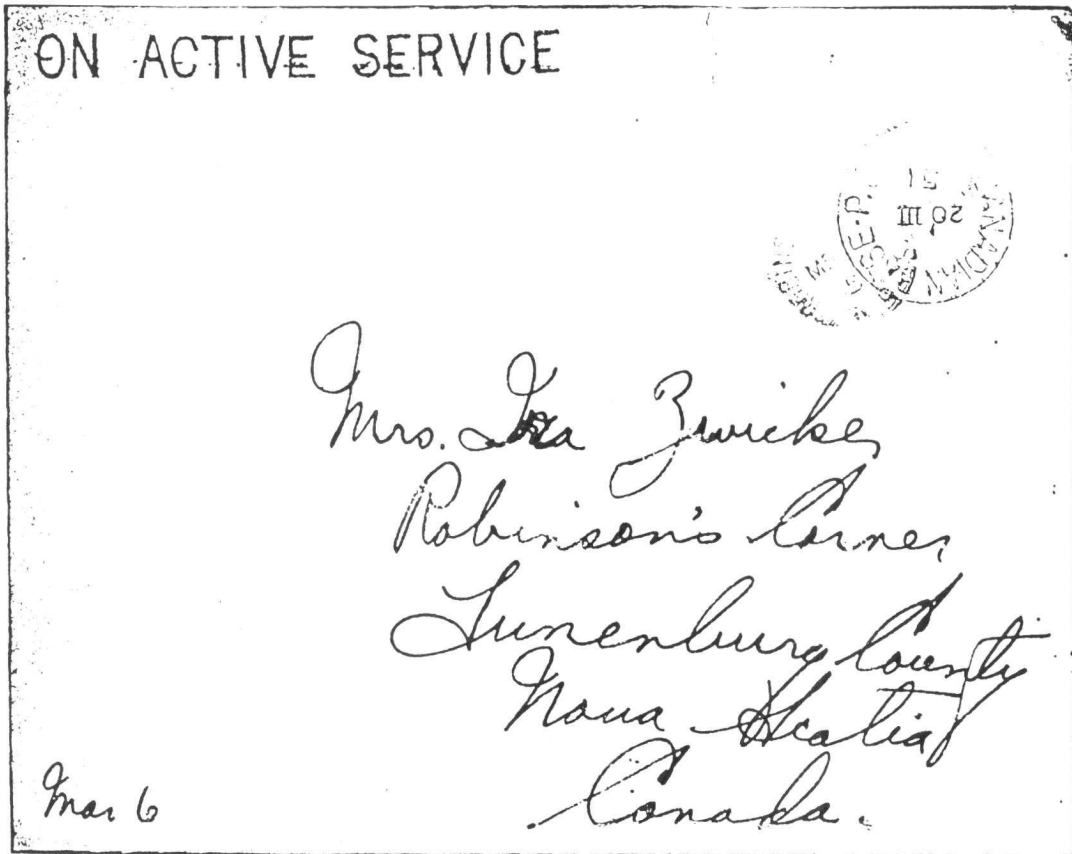
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Page 494

## ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY CACHETS--By A.D. Hanes

[Here are two more R.C.N. "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" cachets which are somewhat different than those reported and illustrated by W. Whitehouse. Note the "CANADIAN BASE P.O." CDS from 1951.]

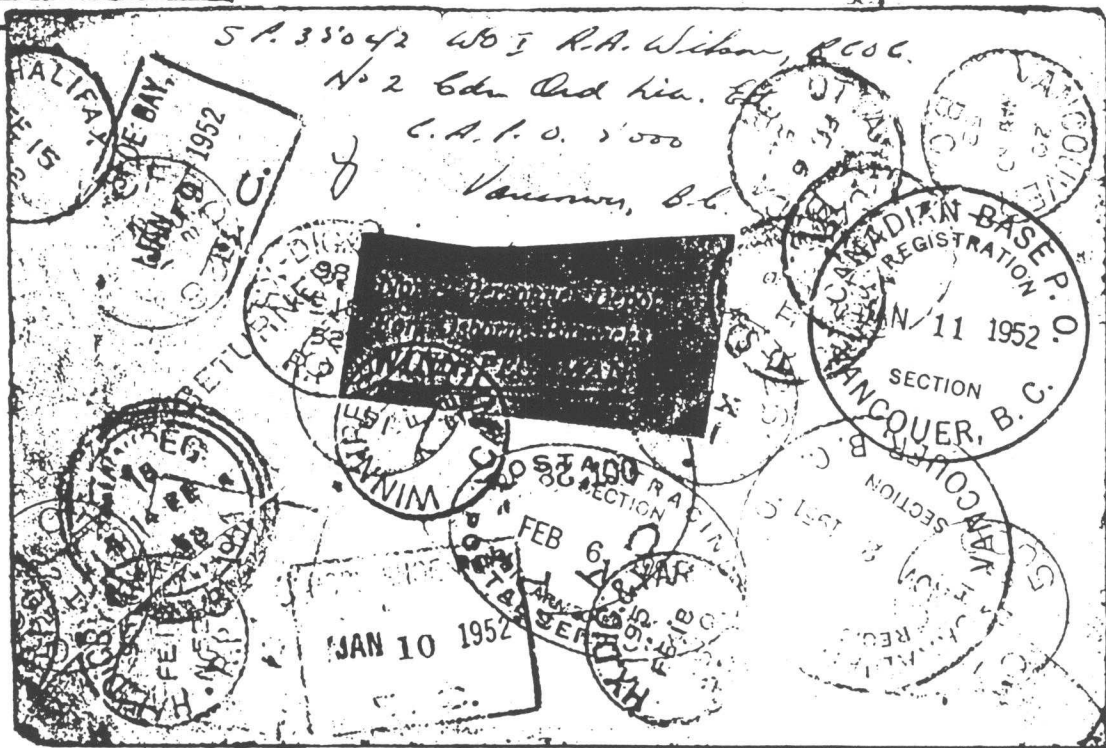
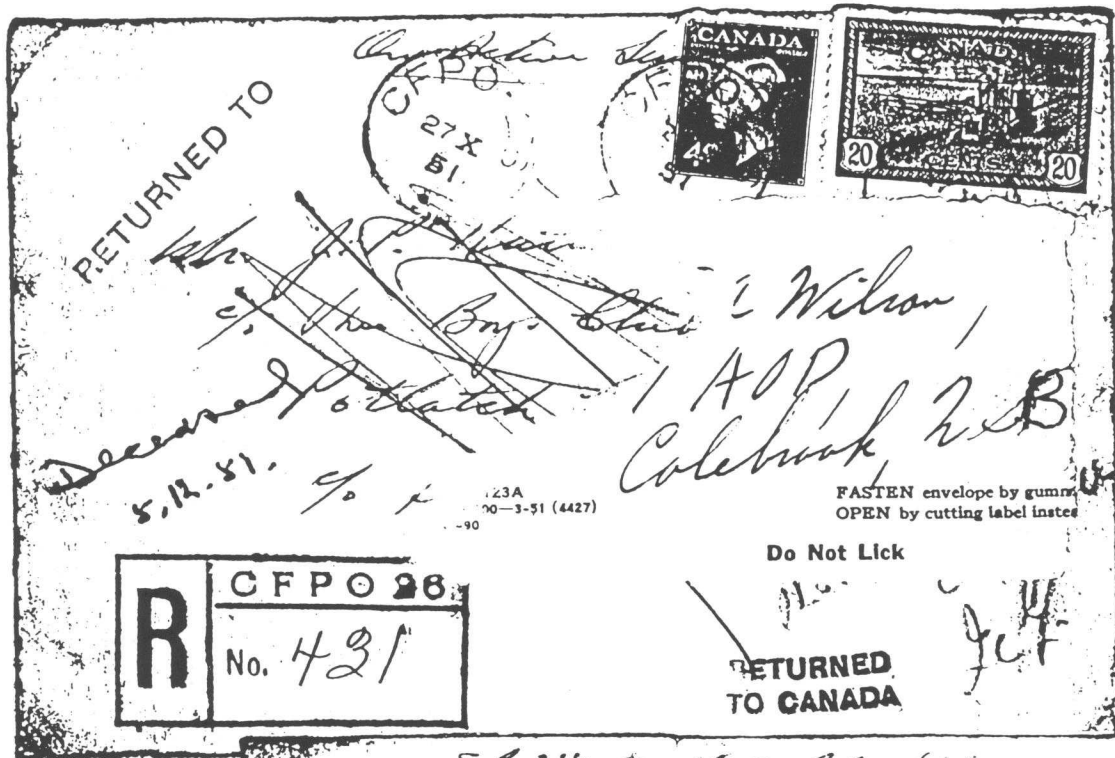


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CFPO 26 REGISTERED/RE-DIRECTED COVER--By D. Mario

One of our members may have been fortunate enough to acquire this amazing cover from an Edmonton auction house recently. It depicts a scarce usage of registration from CFPO-26 dated October 27, 1951 (Pusan, Korea) by a member of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Ordnance Company).

The cover shows a great variety of transit markings including the large "CANADIAN BASE P.O./REGISTRATION SECTION/VANCOUVER, B.C." and the oval "POSTAL TRACING/SECTION/POSTAL SERVICE H.Q.". Also noteworthy is the auxiliary marking on the front "RETURNED/TO CANADA" as the Ordnance Corps left Korea on January 2, 1952 (Bailey and Toop. Canadian Military Postal Markings. Vol.II. Waterford, MI: C.G. Firby Publications, 1996, 830). It certainly is an incredible cover.

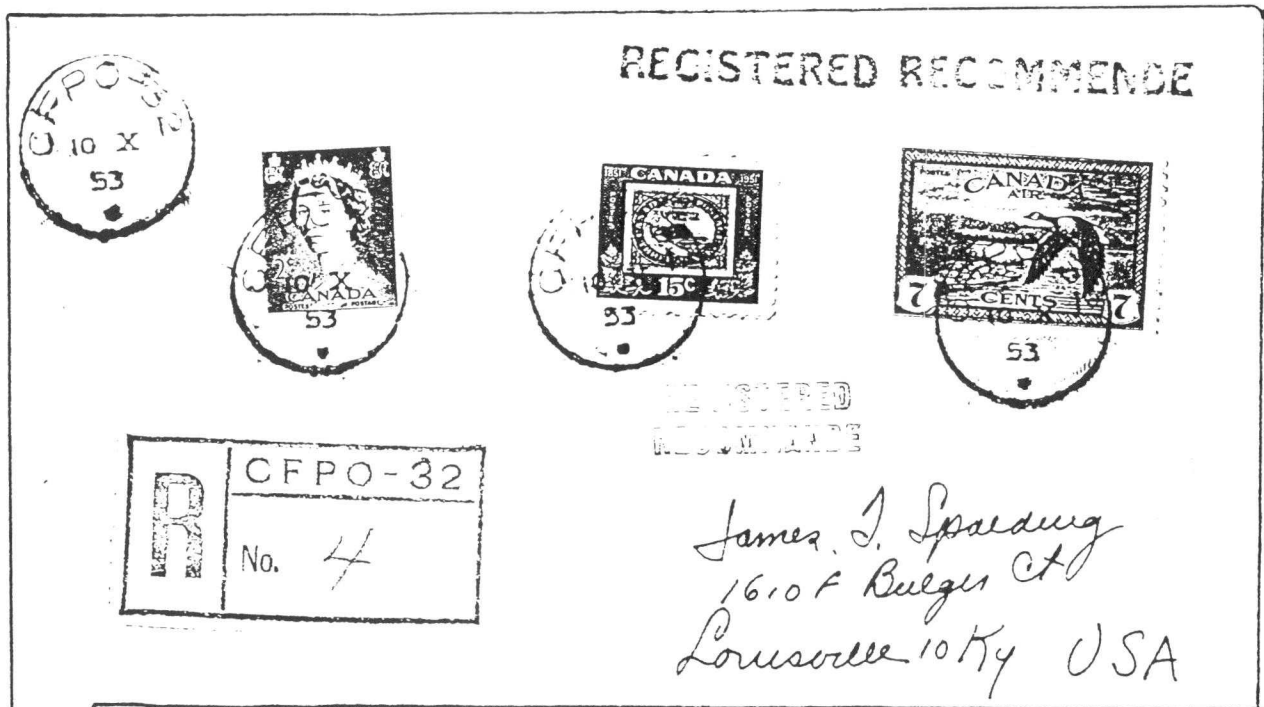


A TRIO OF KOREAN WAR REGISTERED COVERS--By J. Daynes

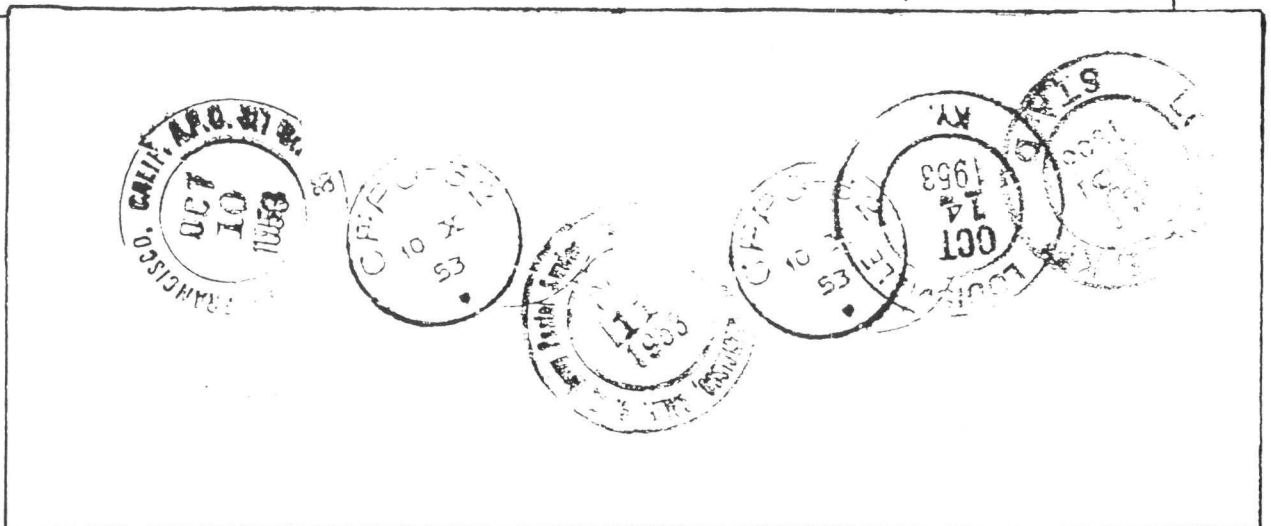
Here are three covers bearing registration markings from 1953. They include:

- Cover #1: CFPO-32, October 10, 1953 then at Kobe, Japan (Sept.24, 1953-Mar.30, 1954);
- Cover #2: CFPO 26, October 21, 1953 then at Kure, Japan (Jul.23, 1952-Nov.15, 1954); also bearing a CAPO 5000 registry marking and CDS dated October 22, 1953 (then at Kure as well from May 7, 1951-Sept.12, 1955). Note the transit through the British FPO 949 on October 23; and
- Cover #3: CFPO-27, October 22, 1953 then at Yongson, Korea (May 18, 1951-Apr. 10, 1954); also bearing a CAPO 5000 large circular marking (Kure, Japan) dated two days later.

[It is interesting to note that covers #2 and #3 were short paid. The "REGISTERED/RECOMMENDE" markings on cover #1 are of private manufacture.Ed.]

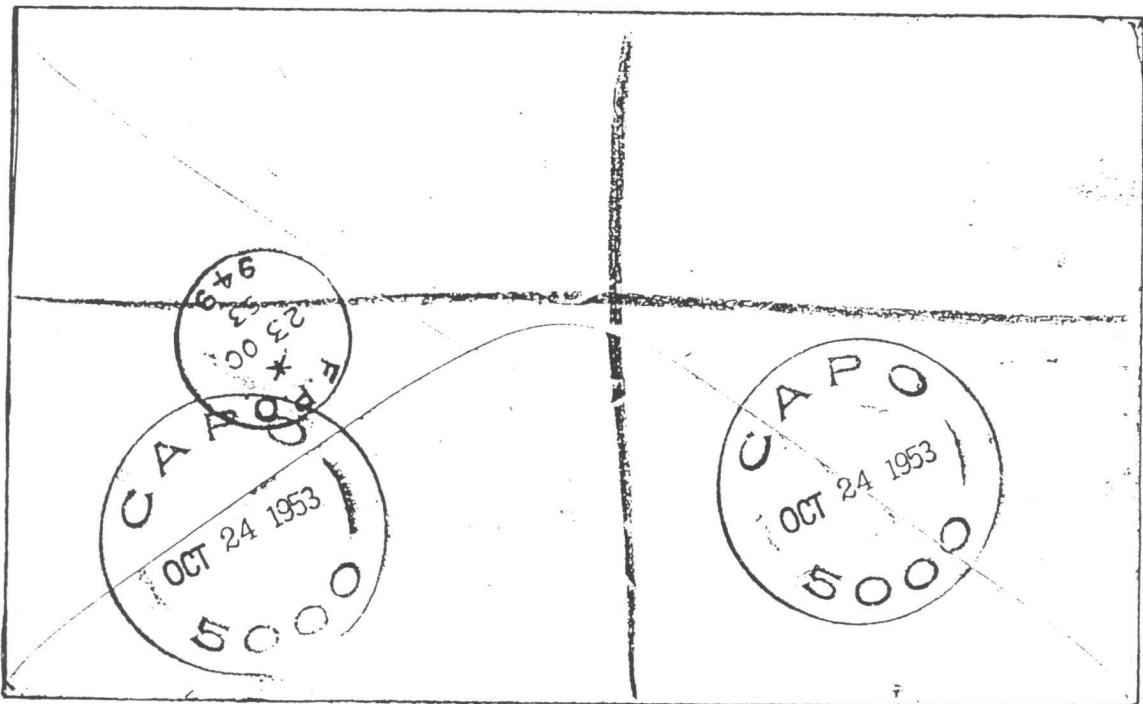
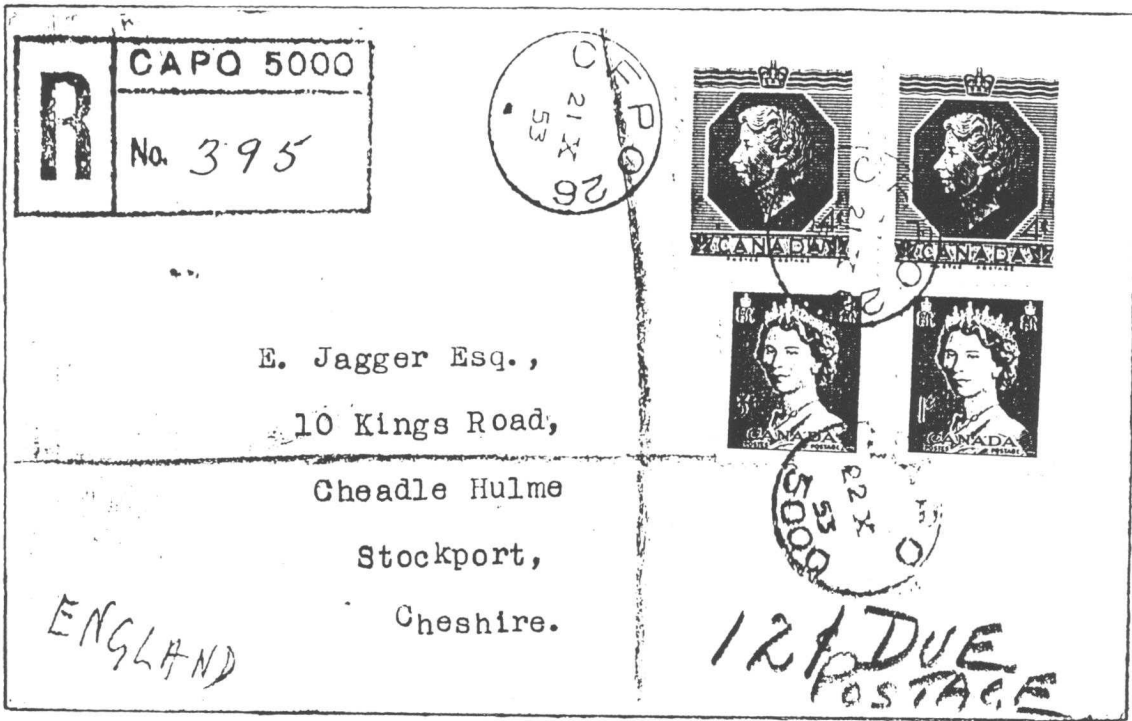


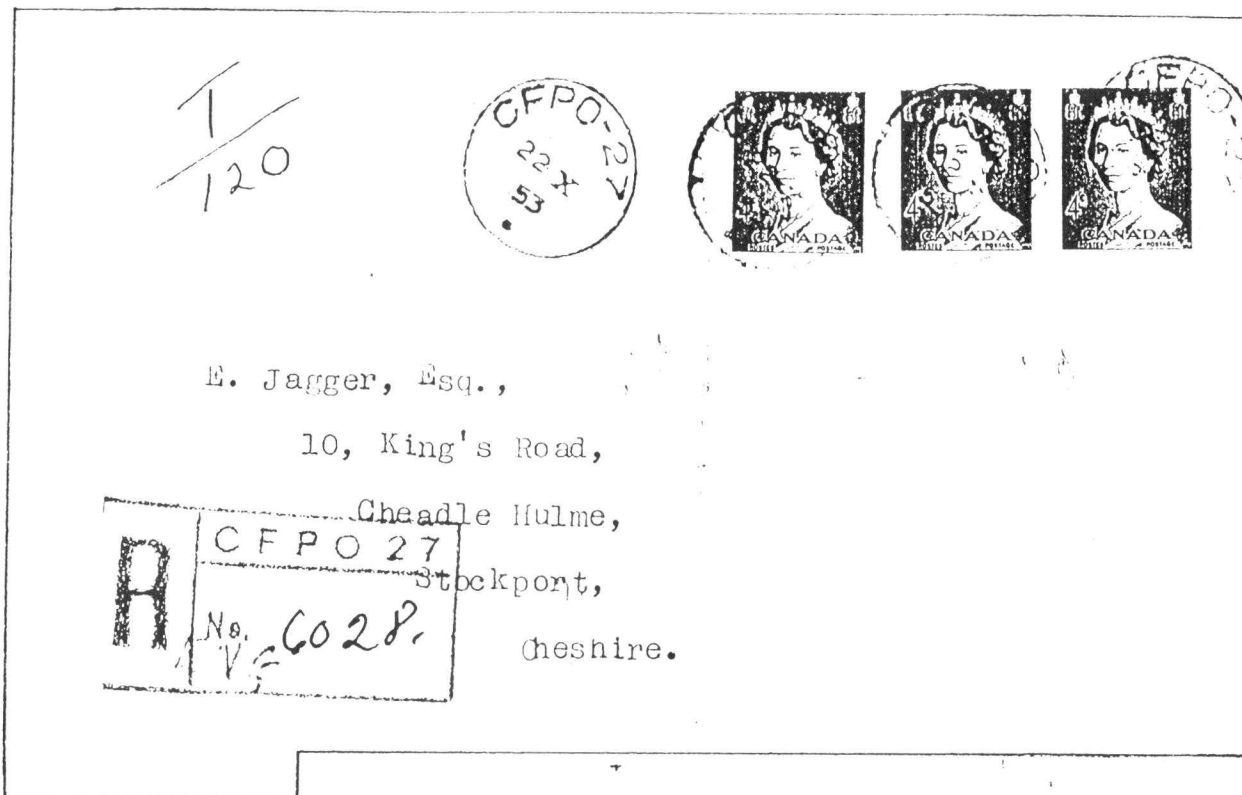
Cover #1



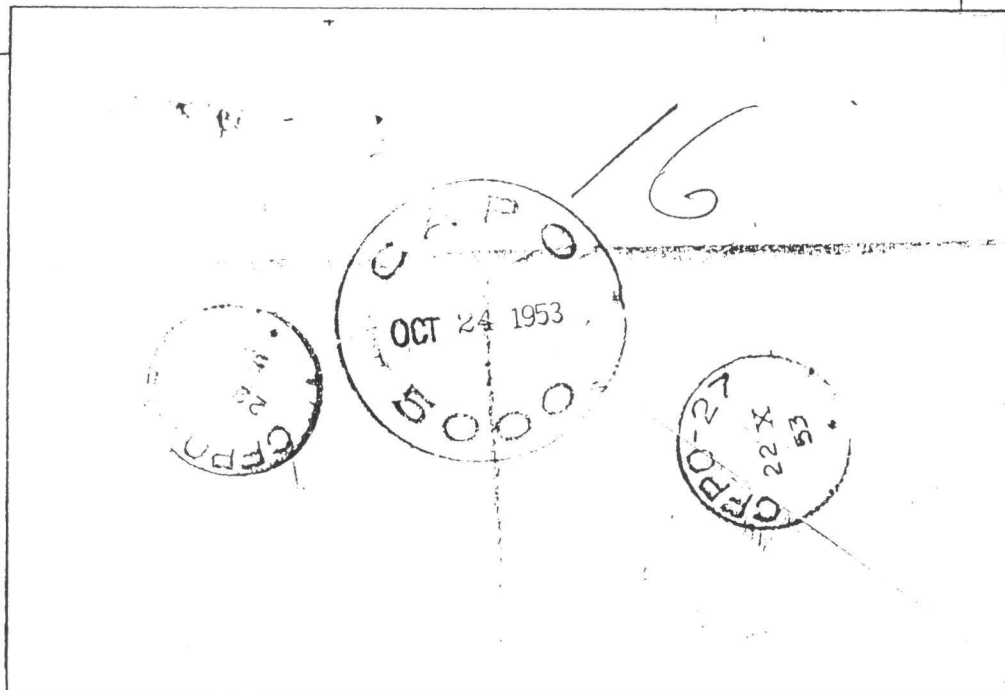
[Cont'd.]

Cover #2





Cover #3



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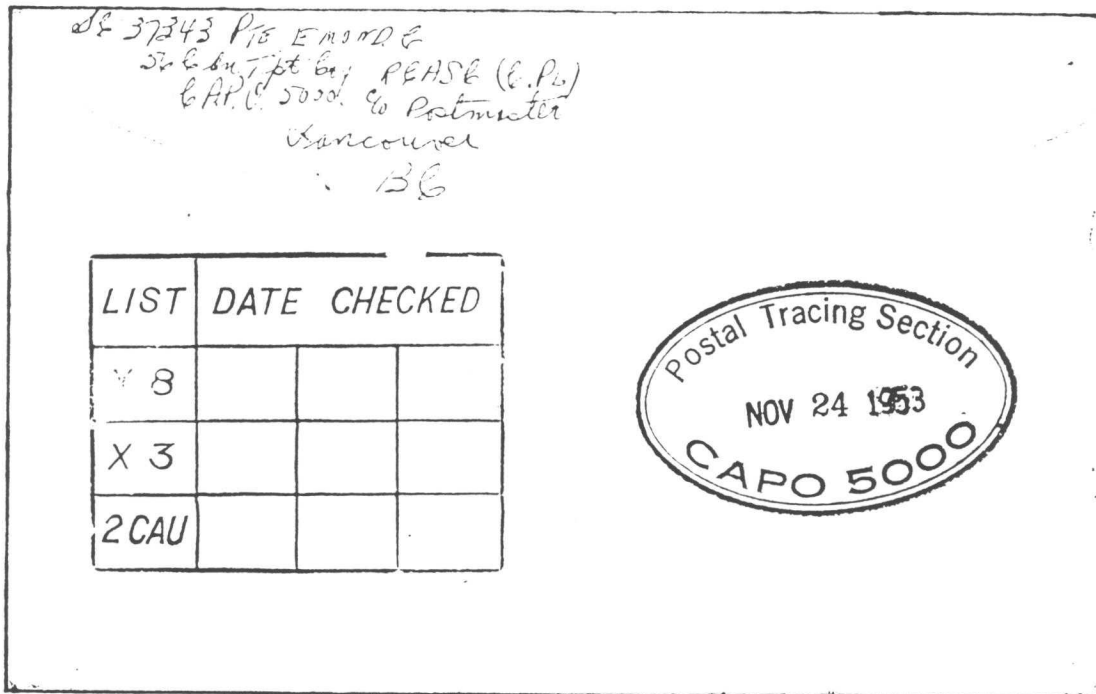
DID YOU KNOW?

The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps provided eight Nursing Sisters at Kure, Japan and two to Seoul. There were thirteen flight nurses with the Royal Canadian Air Force. These were a one year posting with six months in Japan and six in Korea. [Source: "Medals to Canadian Nurses," by R.W. Irwin. CSMMI Journal (Winter 1995), p. 16.]

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CAPO 5000 POSTAL TRACING SECTION--By S. Luciuk

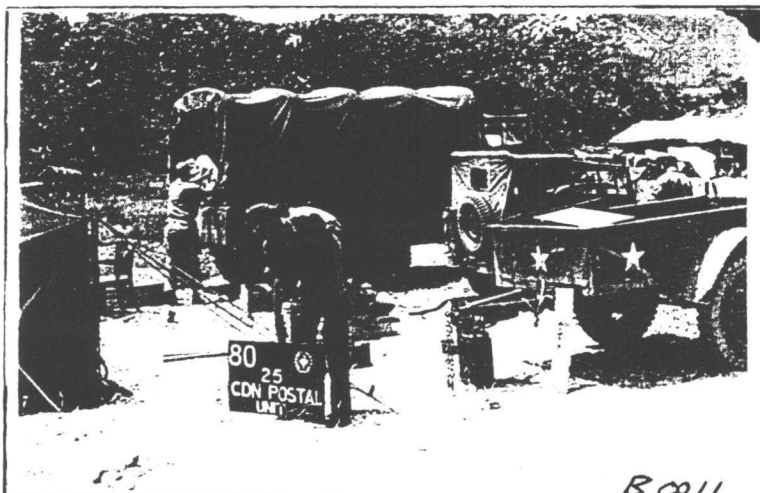


The above "Postal Tracing Section/CAPO 5000" marking was applied almost ten months after the cover was mailed from CFPO 27 to another Canadian in Korea. CAPO 5000 was at Kure, Japan from May 7, 1951 to August 31, 1954. [The boxed "LIST/DATE CHECKED" is an unusual marking and presumably was useful to members of the Tracing Section for sorting purposes. Ed.]

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POSTAL UNIT ACTIVITIES IN KOREA--By W.J. Bailey

Here are a couple of photos I came upon which depict some scenes in Korea in 1950-51.



KOREA 1950. CANADIAN POSTAL UNIT VEHICLES.



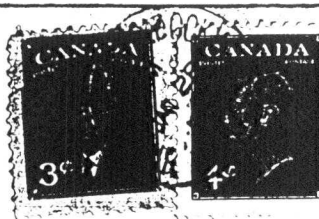
KOREA 1951. PTE COSTELLO SORTING MAIL AT SEOUL.

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Page 500

THE KOREAN WAR: AN UNUSUAL ROUTING FOR NAVAL MAIL--By C.D. Sayles

This cover appears to be an ordinary example of the Victoria Dockyard cancel (M15-106, 16 JUN 47-21 MAR 55) until you turn it over, and read the return address. It is from H.M.C.S. Cayuga, a Canadian Destroyer then on her second tour in Korean waters (1, p.153). Cayuga was relieved from her operating station on Korea's west coast on January 16, 1952, and proceeded to Sasebo, Japan enroute for two weeks of rest and recreation at Hong Kong (1, pp.90-91). The sender applied seven cents postage which was the published rate for airmail to servicemen in Korea at the time (3, p.46). If the letter was given air transmission, it would have been mailed four to seven days earlier (say between January 21-24) and probably at Sasebo but possibly at Hong Kong. How did this letter get to the Victoria (Esquimalt) Dockyard Post Office to be canceled on January 28, 1952?



*West Coast Lumberman's Assoc.,  
1410 S.W. Morrison,  
Room No. 19,  
Portland 5,  
Oregon.*

*Lt. Col. R.P. Nixon, RCN,  
HMCS Cayuga,  
F.M.C.  
San Francisco, Cal.*

Other naval covers I have seen from this period have the "Canadian Base P.O." CDS cancel of Vancouver. This makes sense in that the Base P.O. was established to do just that. Bags arriving from Korea by ship were unloaded at U.S. west coast ports and railed to Vancouver. McChord Air Force Base near Tacoma handled much of the airmail, and again I would expect Canadian bags to be forwarded to Vancouver for onward transmission. In this connection there seems to be a mistaken impression that the Canadian mails were handled by the American MATS (Military Air Transport Service). In fact, 426 Sqn., RCAF had, by August of 1951, established a daily North Star service from McChord to Tokyo (2, p.157). The record shows that 426 Sqn. was carrying more than 100,000 lbs. of mail every month (2, p.157). Since 426 Sqn. was operationally under MATS control (2, p.143), I suspect what really happened is that mail for Korea was simply assigned to the next departing aircraft, whether RCAF or MATS. Given the modest number of Canadians in Korea at this time, I think 100,000 lbs. per month shows that the RCAF was doing rather more than its share in moving the mails to Korea.

It is possible that ships returning home might carry mail, and thus have it handled by the Dockyard P.O., but there were no such returns in January and February 1952 (1, p.153). So by the process of elimination, we arrive at the last possibility--that the letter was carried by favour by an RCN man returning to Canada, and posted when he arrived at his destination. This seems the most likely explanation to me,

[Cont'd.]

but I would welcome a rebuttal by someone more knowledgeable about the routes used to move Canada's Korean War mails.

#### REFERENCES

1. Thorgrimmson, T. and Russel, E.C. Canadian Naval Operations in Korean Waters. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1965.
2. Milberry, L. The Canadair North Star. Toronto: CANAV Books, 1982.
3. Bailey, W.J. "Military Postal Rates." BNA Topics (No.3, 1997), 35-52.

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A 1954 INTER-UNIT COVER--By D. Mario

This 1954 CFPO 27 cover, posted in Seoul, shows an interesting Canadian-British-Australian field post office transit. It is unusual in that it illustrates the various types of postmarks used by three different Commonwealth Forces on one cover!

CANADIAN  LEGION

2/2596. Pte. Bassett.

HQ. Coy.

3. Bn. RAR.

Korea.



The cover left the Canadian FPO on July 26, travelled through the British FPO 158 on July 27 (then the Rear H.Q. for the Commonwealth Division from 18 AUG 1951-10 JAN 1955), and finally arrived and was backstamped at the Australian Unit Postal Station 495 on July 28 (at H.Q. Co., 3 Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment).

According to Norman Bartlett's With The Australians in Korea (Canberra: Australian War Memorial, 1960, p.141), the 3 Btn. RAR was incorporated into the 28 British Commonwealth Brigade after the Battle of Kapyong. The Brigade also comprised the 2nd Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the 1st King's Own Scottish Borders, the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry, the 16th New Zealand Field Artillery Regiment, a New Zealand transport platoon, the 60th Indian Field Ambulance, and a company from the Royal Army Service Corps.

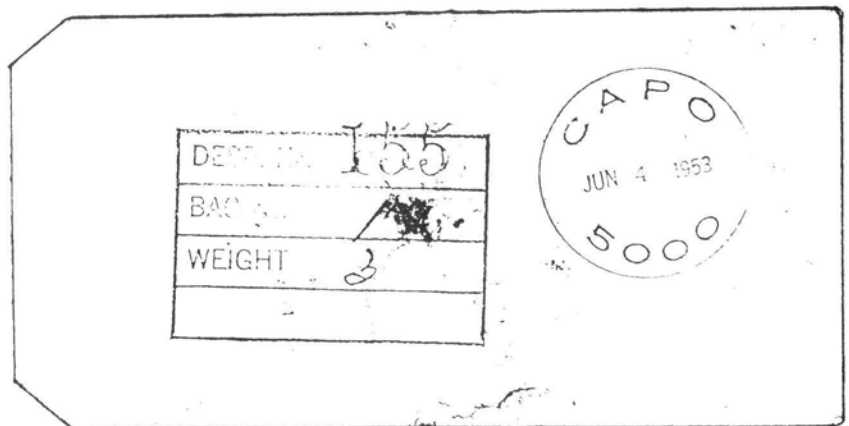
[My sincere thanks to David Collyer and John Daynes for their immense help in telling the above story. Ed.]

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1953 MAIL BAG TAG FROM CAPO 5000--By J. Luciak

This postal tag identified a bag of mail made up at Kure, Japan in June 1953. The bag was directed to CFPO 25 via Seoul. Note the "C.A.P.O. 5000" straight-line marking on the face, and the large "CAPO 5000" circular handstamp (reduced to 75%) on the back of the tag.

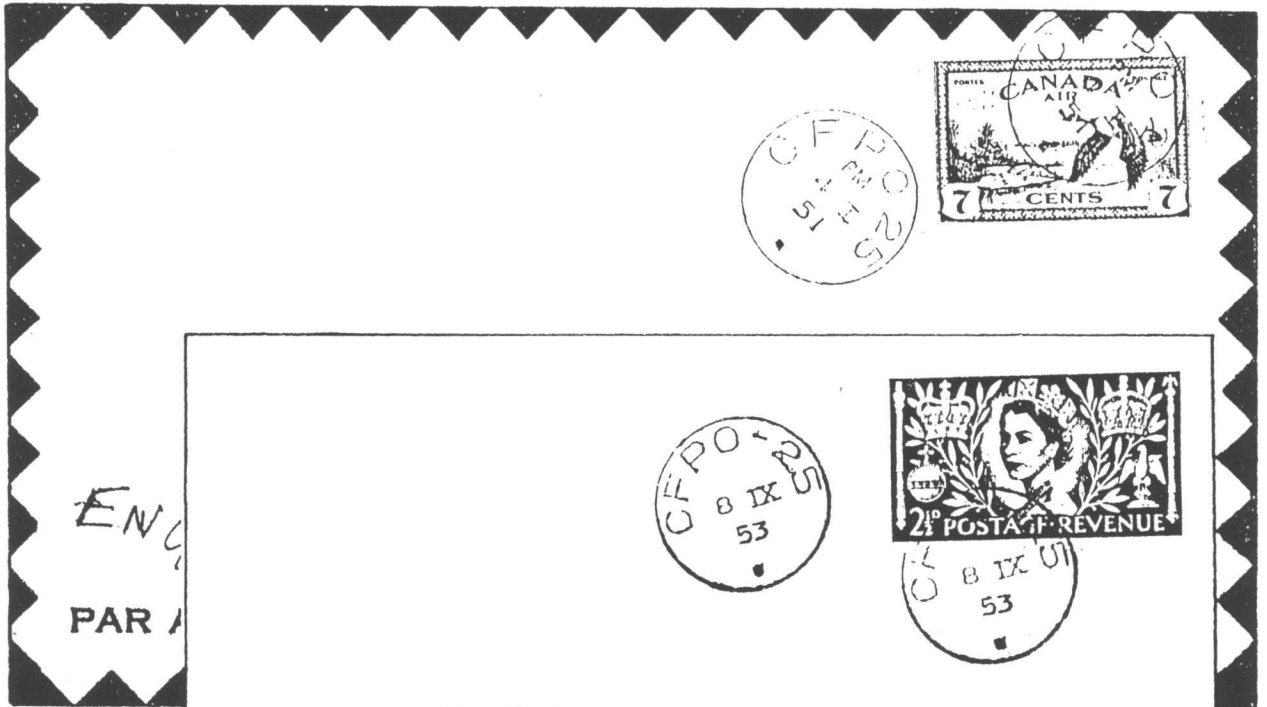
The lead slug sealed the cord on the mailbag. "CAPO 5000" is impressed on the slug as well.



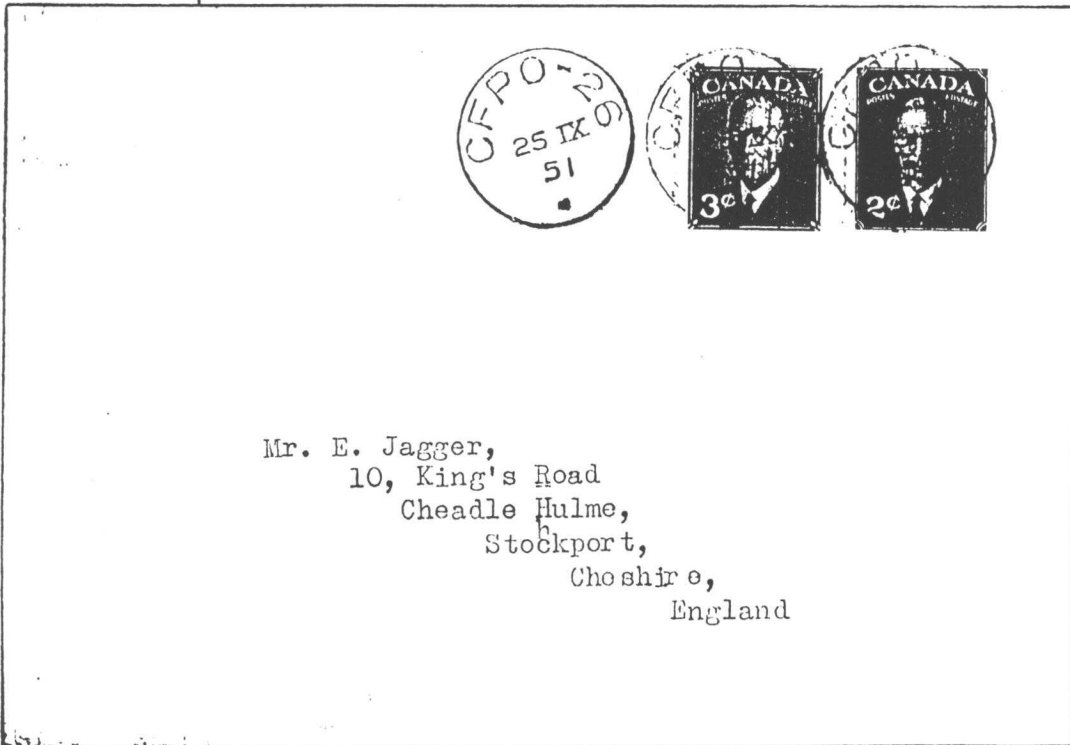
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CFPO 25, 26, AND 27--By J. Daynes

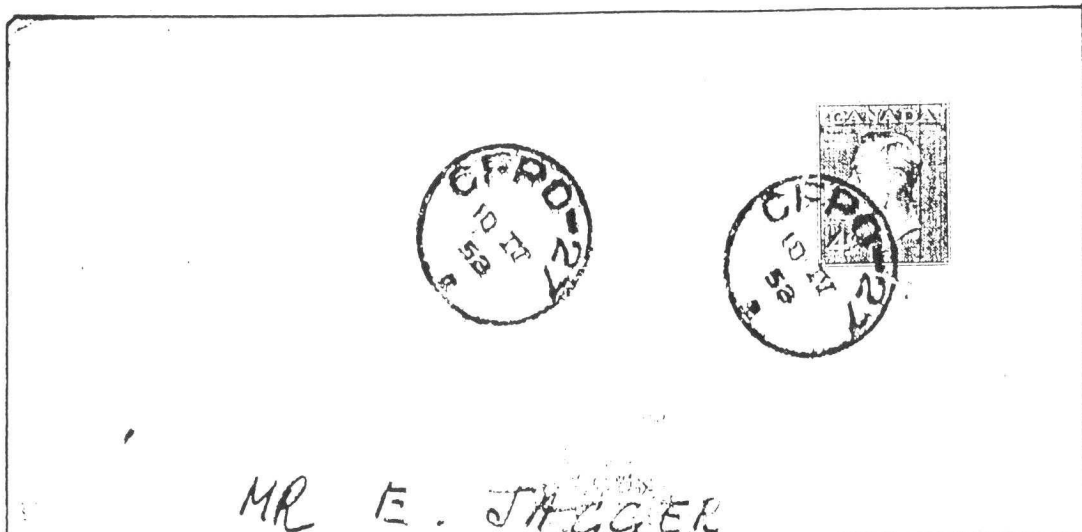
[Here are several covers from three of the most well-known CFPO's associated with the Korean War. Two of the different hammers from CFPO 25 are from Pusan (January 1951) and Seoul and Tochong (September 1953). CFPO-26 is also from Pusan. These two covers from CFPO 27 are also different hammers and originate from Yongson. All were sent to England and feature a variety of frankings!]



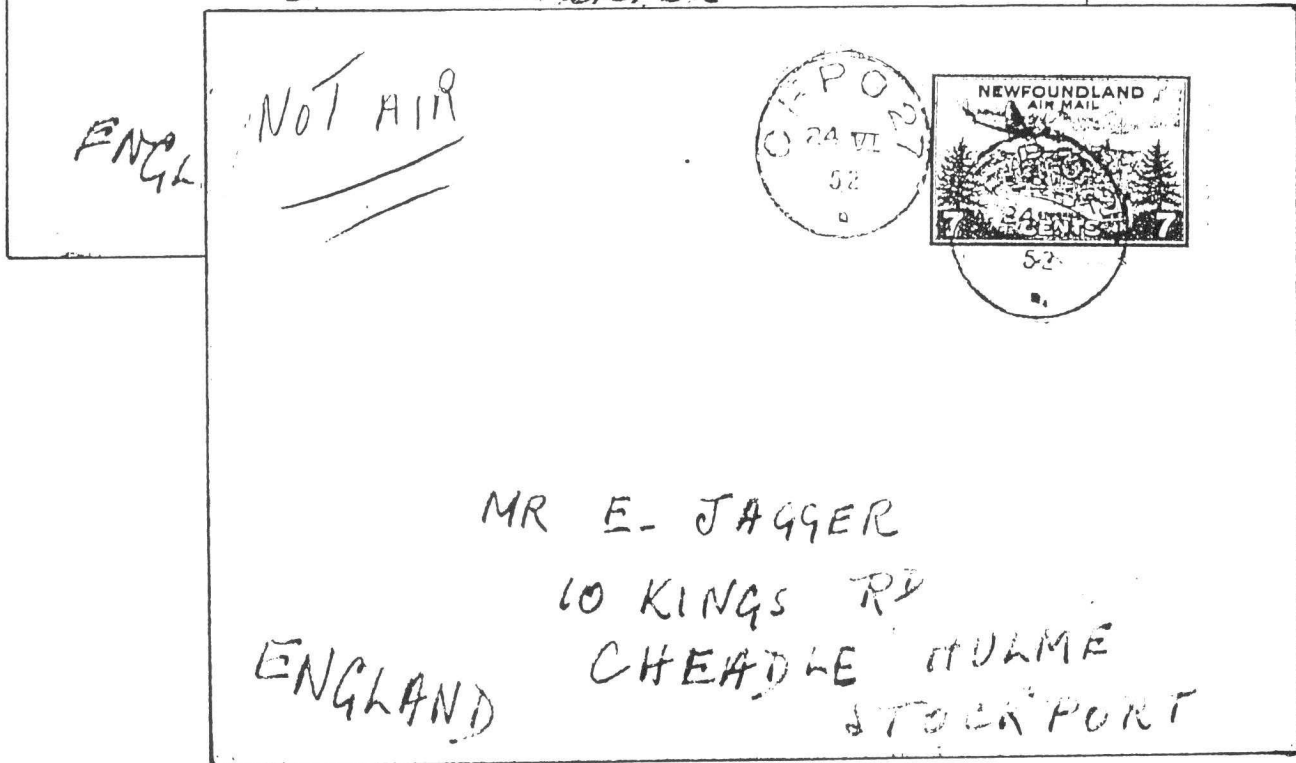
Mr. E. Jagger,  
10 Kings Road.



Mr. E. Jagger,  
10, King's Road  
Cheadle Hulme,  
Stockport,  
Cheshire,  
England



MR E. JAGGER



ENGL

NOT AIR



MR E. JAGGER

10 KINGS RD

ENGLAND

CHEADLE HULME

STOCKPORT

\*\*\*\*\*

DID YOU KNOW?

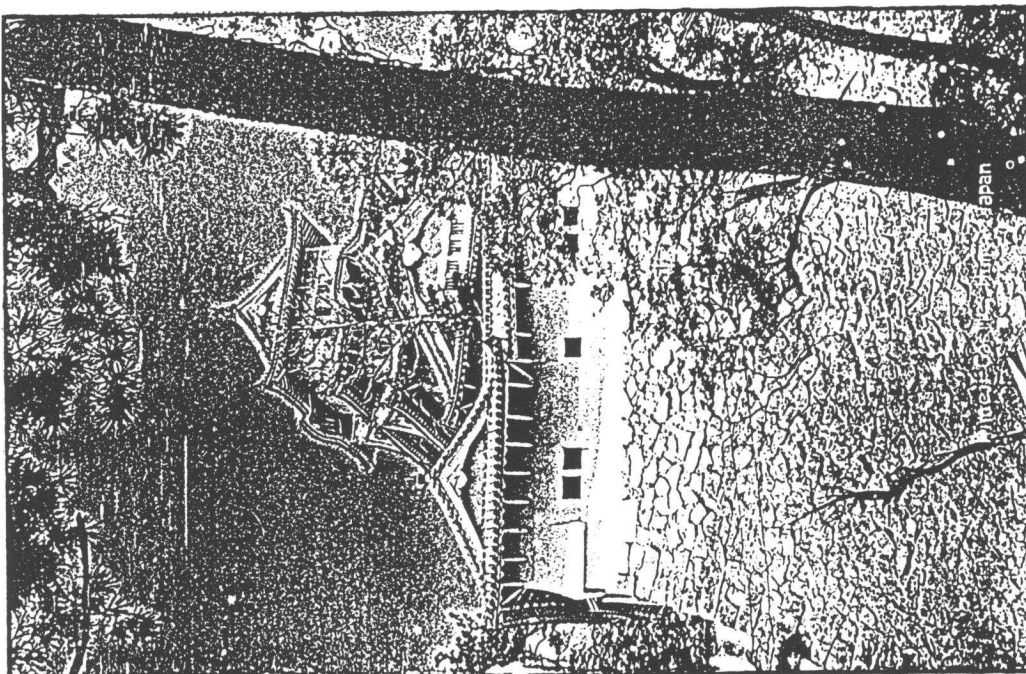
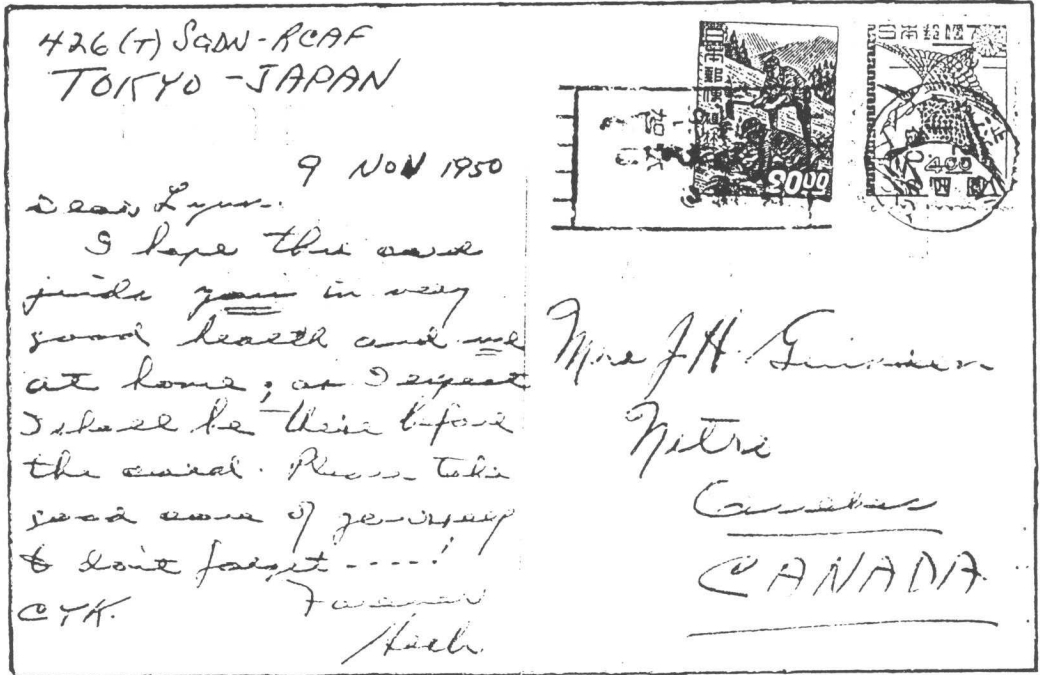
The Canadian War Museum opened a Korean War Gallery on its third level in 1994. On the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War, the gallery has been renovated and was re-opened on June 24, 2000. The new permanent exhibition will include a collection of approximately thirty images depicting Canada's participation in the war. It is hoped that this honour will be installed within the new facility when it is scheduled to open in 2004.

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426 SQN., RCAF, TOKYO--By A.D. Hanes

The 426 Sqn., RCAF was a work horse during the Korean War and was involved in flying supplies and men both ways. It was employed on the Korean airlift (Operation Hawk) and made six hundred round trips from July 1950 to June 1954. It carried 13,000 personnel and 7,000,000 lbs. of freight and mail. It's an early example of the Squadron dated November 9, 1950.

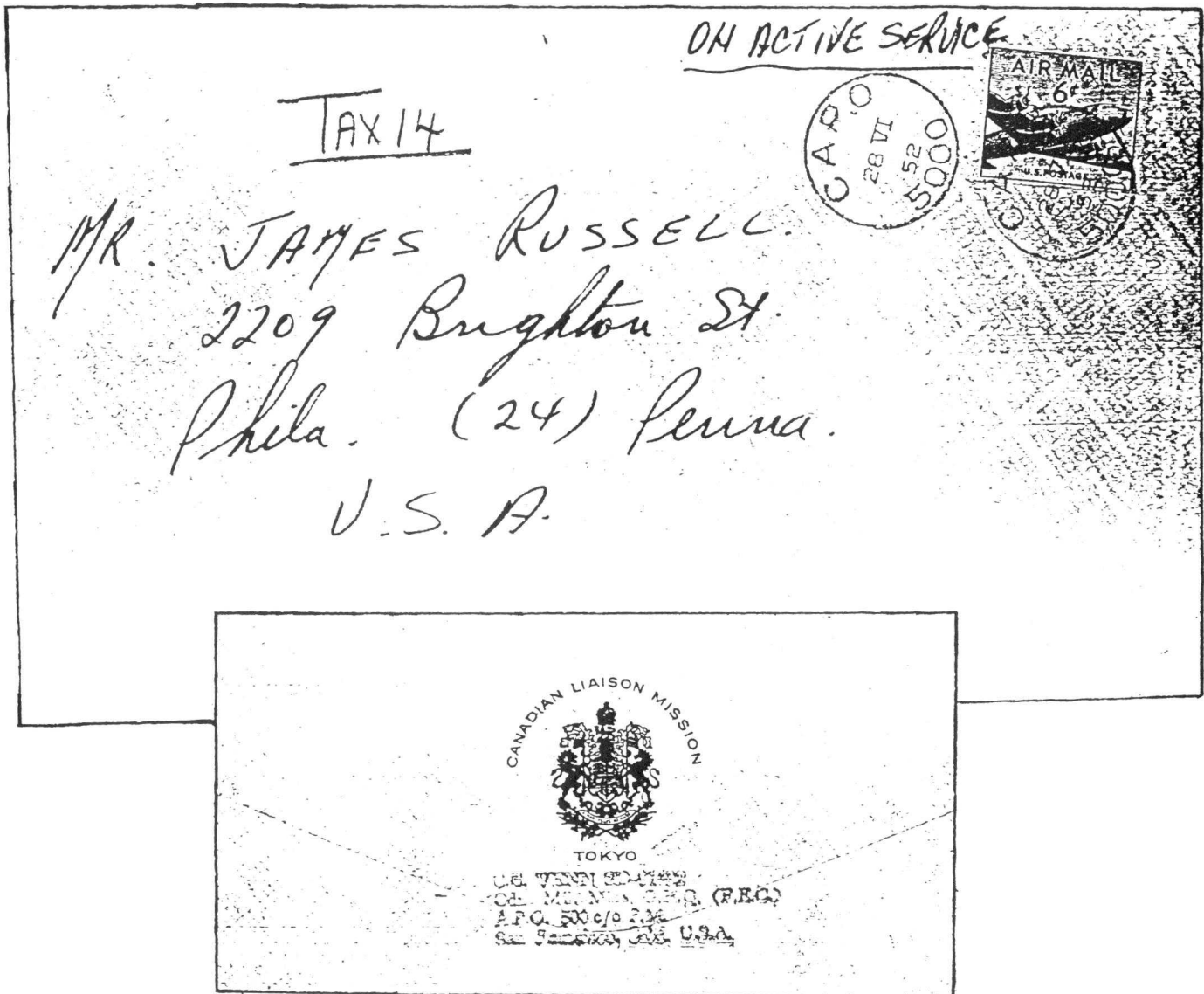


Page 506

CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, TOKYO--By J. Daynes

[The cover below was sent from CAPO 5000 (Kure, Japan) to the United States and bears a U.S. 6¢ Air Mail stamp. The rubber stamp of the sender on the reverse does not copy well but it reads:

C.C. VENN SD-91492  
 Cdn. Mil. Miss. G.H.Q. (F.E.C.)  
 A.P.O. 500 c/o P.M.  
 San Francisco, Calif. U.S.A.]



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CHRISTMAS IN KOREA--By A.D. Hanes

[Canadian units issued several different types of Christmas cards while stationed in Korea and Japan during the Korean War. Some of these have been illustrated on the following pages and most are self-explanatory. Regrettably many cannot be included within this special issue but members will have an opportunity to view them in subsequent Christmas issues of the Newsletter. Ed.]

[Cont'd.]

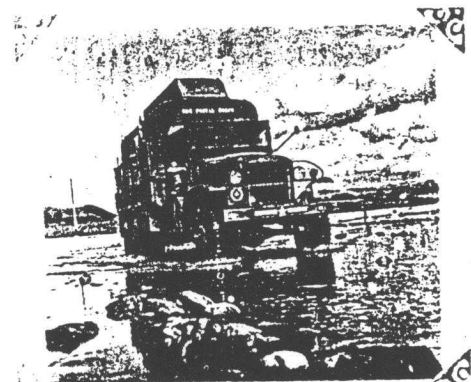
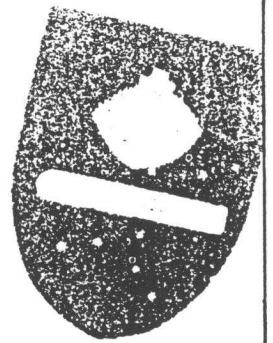
L. B. 801178  
 Pte James Jenkins  
 C. A. P. Postal Unit  
 C. A. P. 5000  
 Vancouver B.C.



# 1 LINE OF COMMUNICATION POSTAL UNIT

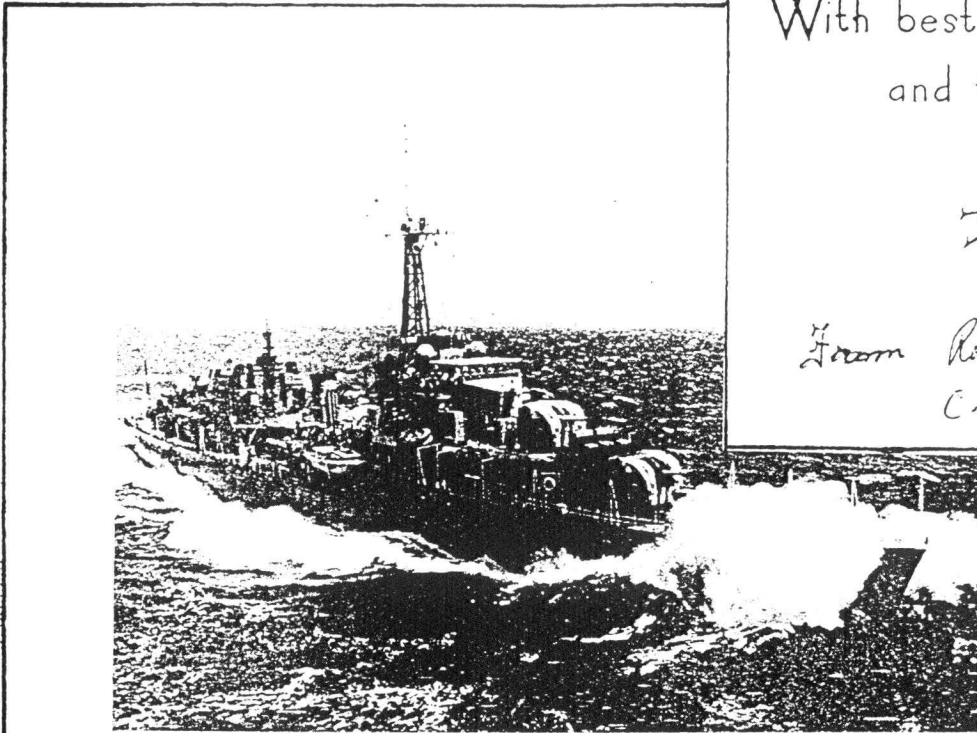
W L FORD  
 I R BROWN  
 H J COBBALD  
 R J G DEZIEL  
 J R GRAHAM  
 J NINNISS  
 W TORDON  
 R G ARCHER  
 H G BALDWIN  
 E R G BUTLER  
 R CUNLIFFE  
 Z D CHIASSON  
 M A RUNYON  
 J JENKINS  
 J L ROY

W T COSTELLO  
 R N FLETCHER  
 E R FOUBERT  
 J V HANSON  
 C D MacKENZIE  
 E R Mac MILLAN  
 G E MAWSON  
 A PLOUFFE  
 R R STEVENS  
 H G SHEAN  
 L J WHITE  
 S G WELFORD  
 B W KENNY  
 J O LLEFEBVRE



*yours truly  
 Jimmie Jenkins*

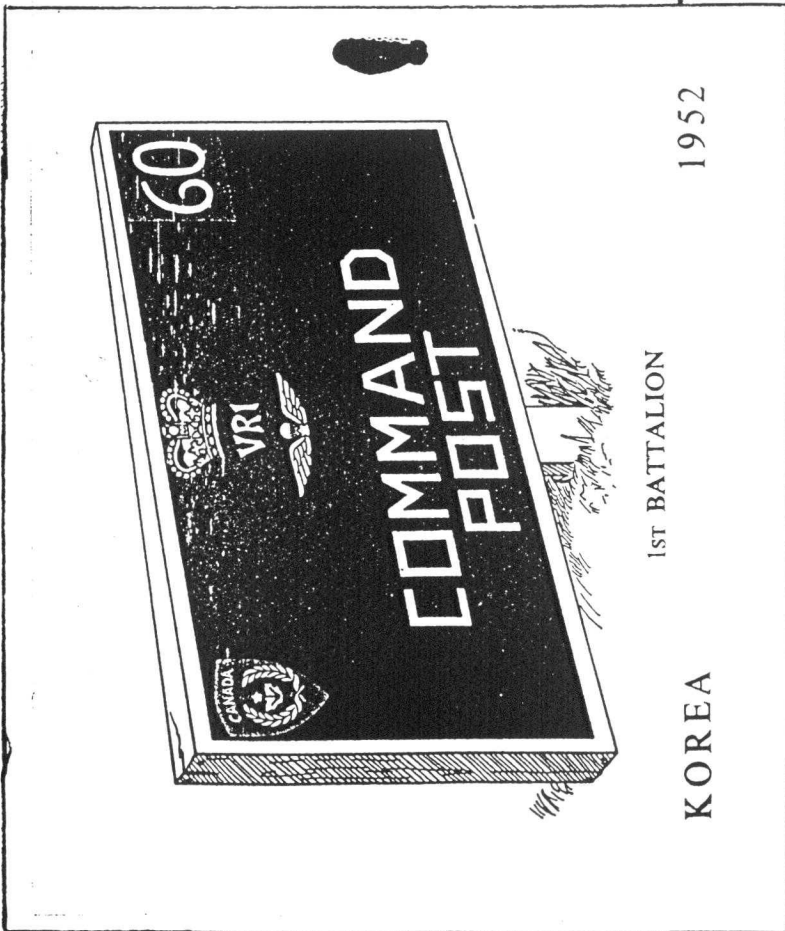
C.A.P.O. 5000



H.M.C.S. "ATHABASKAN," INCHON, KOREA, 1952

With best wishes for Christmas  
and the New Year

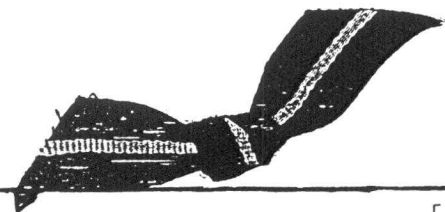
*From Robbie  
(small)*



1952

1ST BATTALION

KOREA



[Cont'd.]

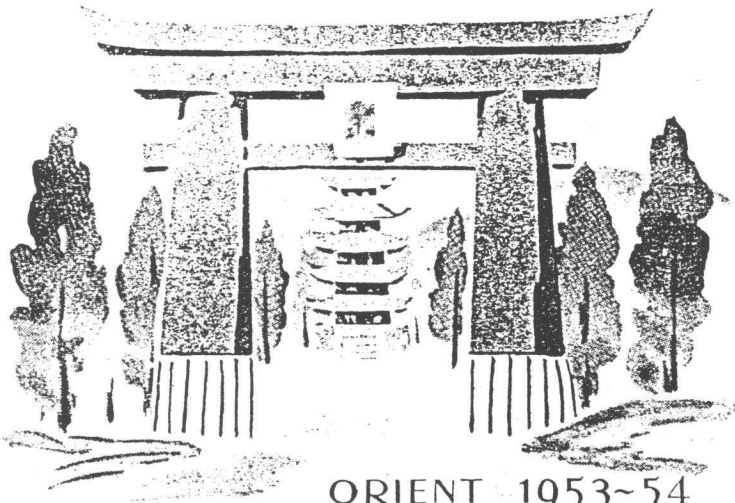


3/ Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment

Joyeux Noël  
et  
Bonne Année

*Louis Woods*

CORÉE 1953



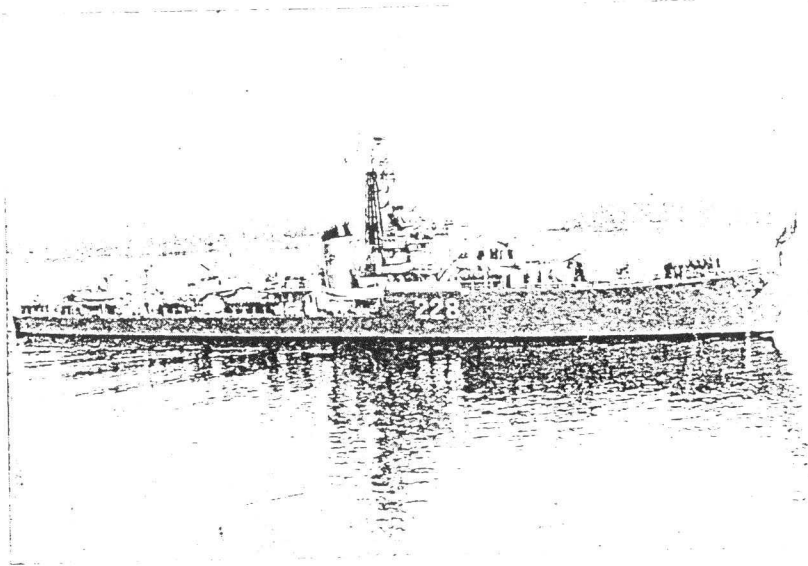
ORIENT 1953-54



CANADIAN DESTROYER DIVISION  
FAR EAST

[Interior of card follows]

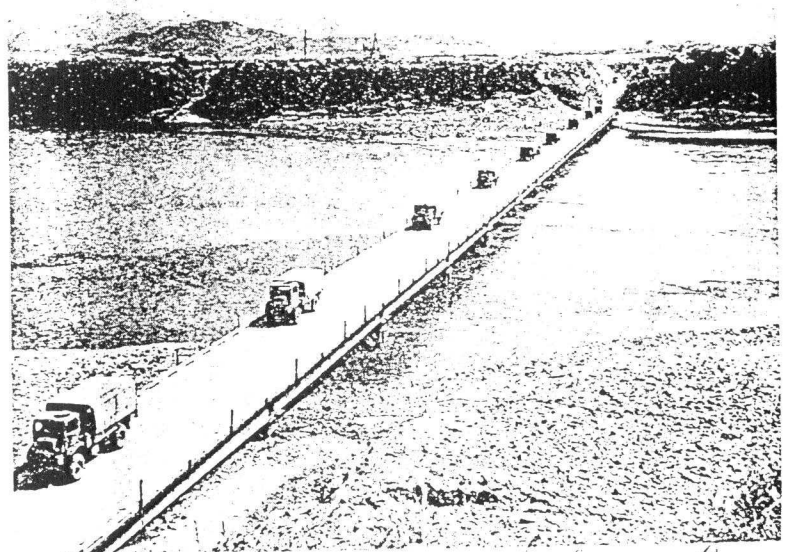
[Cont'd.]



H.M.C.S. "CRUSADER"

*Best Wishes for Christmas  
and the New Year  
Dore.*

[Royal Canadian Army Service Corps]



*Leak bridges crossing the Douglas R.*



Season's Greetings  
Korea, 1953

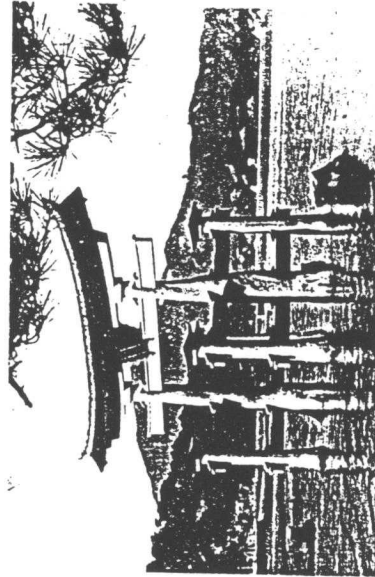
[Cont'd.]





25 Canadian Reinforcement Group

With Best Wishes  
for  
A Merry Christmas  
and  
A Happy New Year



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SELECTED KOREAN WAR MILITARY HISTORIES

Members may find the following bibliography of publications related to Canada's participation in the Korean War useful. Although non-postally related, these works will more than adequately tell the story about one's covers during this period. Further regimental histories may be of some benefit too, and members are directed to O.A. Cooke's The Canadian Military Experience 1867-1995: A Bibliography. (Third Edition, Ottawa: Directorate of History and Heritage, Dept. of National Defence, 1997) for more information.

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