



# NEWSLETTER

Vol. 49 No. 11 November 2021

## Dayton Overprints on Foreign Stamp Set

By Douglas Files, Dayton Stamp Club Member

Most of our club members have seen “Dayton, Ohio” precancels on U.S. stamps. This type of cancellation was fairly common in the last century. But who has seen a Dayton overprint on a foreign stamp?

There can't exist many stamp sets issued overseas with an overprint referencing our hometown. It has happened though...after the Dayton Accords were signed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in 1995. A local overprint was applied to Bosnian stamps, commemorating the event. The author found some of these stamps on eBay and bought them for a modest sum.

### The Dayton Accords

At the time the Dayton Accords made international news. Dayton was mentioned in many news programs and in many articles. Some background may jog our memories: War had broken out in the former Yugoslavia in the early 1990s when its many provinces declared their independence from the national government. The names of these areas may be familiar to philatelists because many had issued their own stamps prior to the First World War: Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. The provinces had their own stamps before World War I because they had been separate countries up to that time.

In the early 1990s war broke out in some areas about where boundaries would be drawn. Also, some of the ethnic groups of the former Yugoslavia did not get along with each other. Negotiations were set up after years of combat. The U.S. had become involved when Bosnian Serbs repeatedly refused to stop firing on Bosnian Muslims. President Clinton had



A combo picture shows different stories from the siege of Sarajevo in May, 1992, including General Ratko Mladić (top right), UN peacekeepers at the airport in Sarajevo and the Executive Council Building (Zgrada Izvršnog Vijeća) in the centre of the city after it was hit by a Serb tank shell. Photo by Mikhail



Serbs Affected by the 1995 Dayton Accords  
Image free use by Paalso Paal Sørensen 1996 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6362657>

authorized airstrikes on the Serbs to force them to the negotiating table. Dayton, Ohio was chosen for negotiations because it was not a major media center. That is, the site encouraged leaders to negotiate quietly with each other rather than trumpeting their grievances in the media. In addition, Dayton removed all participants from their comfort zone, making them more likely to make some of the required concessions. On a

—continued on Page 4

Meetings and Activities  
Meetings begin at 7:30 pm

**Nov 1 HYBRID 7:30pm DSC Meeting and How to Evaluate (or research) a U.S. Cover**

Nov 8—7pm Board Meeting (set 2022 Calendar and Budget review)

Nov 13-14—MSDA Bourse ONLY, Sharonville Convention Center, 11355 Chester Rd Sat 10-5 & Sun 10-3.

**Nov 15—HYBRID 7:30 DCS Meeting, Elections & Club Auction #5**

Nov 20— Black River Stamp Club Annual Show, S t. Jude School, 590 Pol-lar St. , Avon, OH 44011—10am—5pm  
440-657-0592 or [blackriver.stampclub@gmail.com](mailto:blackriver.stampclub@gmail.com)

Dec 6 — 6:30 pm

### Holiday Dinner At Christ Methodist

2nd floor

Plan on bringing a side dish  
or dessert to share

DSC will provide Main Dish  
and Table Service.

Dec 13 — 7pm Board Meeting

**Dec 20 — NO MEETING—  
ENJOY THE HOLIDAY SEASON!**

**HAPPY  
HOLIDAYS**

DSC NEWSLETTER

Published by: DAYTON STAMP CLUB, INC., PO Box 1574, Dayton, OH 45401  
 Club Meetings: Christ United Methodist Church, 3440 Shroyer Rd, Kettering OH ---- 7:30 PM  
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CLUB OFFICERS 2021



#82

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#80083

**USPS Stamps are Recyclable**

The Postal Service is best known for tiny little pieces of art known as postage stamps. But did you know these little beauties have a big sustainability story? The face stock — the part of the stamp that customers see — is printed on paper that is Forest Stewardship Council certified. This means the paper is sourced through a careful chain of custody that ensures the pulp comes from sustainably managed forests. Additionally, the adhesive on Postal Service stamps is a special recycling compatible adhesive that allows stamps affixed to letters to



USPS Innovation Stamps SC#5514-18

be recycled with other paper products. For most customers in the U.S., this means envelopes, with stamps affixed, can be placed directly in their blue recycling bin along with other paper products.

**November, the month of Special Events and Holidays**

November 4  
 Diwali  
 Festival of Lights



November 25  
 Thanksgiving  
 SC 3546



November 7



Daylight Savings— Clocks  
 “fall back” one hour.  
 SC 3333

November 28  
 Hanukkah  
 SC 3118 & SC 5530



November 11  
 Veterans Day  
 — SC 3508



November 28  
 Advent beginning  
 SC 5145



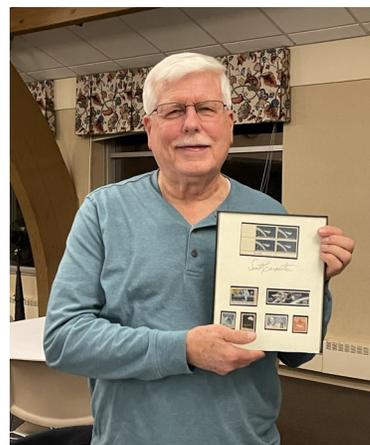
# Dayton Stamp Club members—What is

The Program for October was—What is your other hobby?

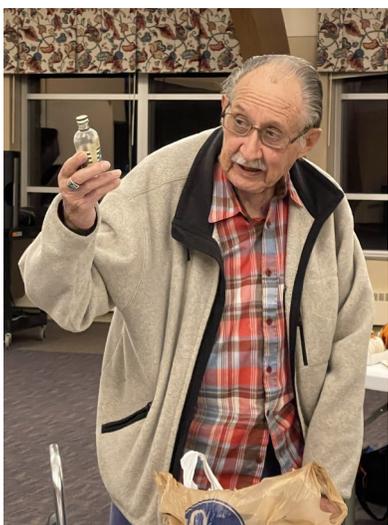
Eight members talked about their other (non-stamps) hobby and brought in examples to show.

Great topics, fun discussion and a great way to learn more about one another. Thanks to all the presenters for a fun and educational meeting.

Artists, Entrepreneur, Autographs and Traveler are also Philatelists. Once a gatherer, always an accumulator. ENJOY!



Frank: autographs



Need a small air-line liquor bottle—check with AI



Steve: Air Force Jets he flew while in service



Entrepreneur advice from Joel: Coupon cutting and using



John: paintings of travels



Susan: Creative Crochet



Joe: Bicycling from west coast to east coast in 110 days on a tandem bicycle. He has to tell you the rest of the story.

Come to the next Dayton Stamp Club and talk about stamps and other interesting subjects. The two meetings for the remainder of 2021 are: November 15—Election of Officers and Club Auction and the December 6 meeting will be our Holiday Gathering.

The FIRST meeting in the NEW YEAR will be January 3, 2022. For More information check out the ever new website [daytonstampclub.com](http://daytonstampclub.com)

— continued from Page 1—Dayton Peace Accords

practical level, Dayton could provide temporary lodging for 800 diplomats and aides.

In November 1995 after three weeks of bitter negotia-



President Slobodan Milosevic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Alija Izetbegovic of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and President Franjo Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia initial the Dayton Peace Accords.

Image by U.S. Air Force/Staff Sgt. Brian Schlumbohm - [1], Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6887750>

tions an agreement was reached that was acceptable to all parties. Three leaders signed the accords: Alija Izetbegovic represented Bosnia, Franjo Tudjman represented Croatia and Slobodan Milosevic represented Serbia. The meeting was hosted by chief American negotiator Richard Holbrooke and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. European nations and Russia also sent diplomats to the talks to contribute those areas' perspectives.

The point of the talks was to end a multi-year war that had torn apart Yugoslavia and resulted in a quarter of a million people dead. Nearly 3 million people became homeless refugees during the intense conflict. After the accord in Dayton a North Atlantic Treaty Organization implementation force (IFOR) of 60,000 soldiers took responsibility for maintaining peace in the former Yugoslavia. Many of these troops were American.



Territorial Changes as a Result of the Dayton Accords

The agreement involved several main points. Some of these were that each new nation would respect the sovereignty of the others. All nations would have access to the

Mediterranean Sea for trade. Non-NATO foreign troops had to leave – such as troops from Iran. And free elections would have to occur.

The treaty was politically risky for U.S. President Bill Clinton but it did result in a reasonable cessation of hostilities. When fighting broke out again a few years later it was quelled relatively quickly. Critics charged

that the Dayton accords entrenched ethnic cleansing and that the political structures the accords established were awkward, but perhaps these were the best circumstances that was achievable in challenging conditions. Some academics noted afterward that it was good the agreement was not put to a vote in the former Yugoslavian nations. Some evidence exists that referendums in the groups would have led to a rejection of the accords and a continuation of the war.

In an interesting footnote, the original signed document of the Dayton accord was stolen in 2008. Nine years later it was recovered in the town of Pale and the person trying to sell it was arrested.

### The Dayton Accord Local Overprints



Dayton Accord Overprints on Yugoslavian Stamps  
Image by the author of items in his collection

The local overprints mentioned at the beginning of this article were printed on Yugoslavian stamps from a set that began in 1971. The stamps used here were issued in the late 1970s. The Muslim, Serb and Croat parts of Bosnia had all begun to issue their own stamps (separately) in 1993 or 1994, before the Dayton meetings occurred in late 1995. But it was 15-year-old Yugoslavian stamps which were used for the overprints, perhaps because they were easier to find or cheaper than the newer issues.

The author uncovered little information on these local overprints. They do not appear in the Scott catalogue. It is not even clear if some postal authority produced them or if they were made by a local stamp dealer. If any reader knows more about these stamps commemorating the Dayton accords please contact the author.

#### References

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Walker, Martin, No War Crimes Deal, Vows Washington, The Guardian newspaper, 2 Nov 1995, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/from-the-archive-blog/2020/nov/18/the-dayton-accords-a-peace-agreement-for-bosnia-archive-1995>, accessed 6 June 2021

## Dayton Stamp Club Programs November 1, 2021 at 7:30 pm

### How to Evaluate (or Research) a U.S. Cover

Dayton Stamp Club Members Dennis Callison and Doug Files are presenting the program. If you have ever wondered about a particular cover in your collection, this might be the time to get answers and ask questions.

### Dayton Stamp Club Newsletter Star Route Awards Vermeil



In Summer 2021, the APS reinstated its website and newsletter competitions in a new consolidated all digital competition named the Star Route Awards.

APS reports that the Star Routes were the most challenging routes in the country to deliver U.S. mail. Congress called for contractors to deliver the mail with “celerity, certainty, and security,” soon replaced with three stars

Chair of the DSC Board of Directors, Susan Diamond announced that the Dayton Stamp Club Newsletter earned the 2021 Vermeil honor for its entries this year.

Erin Seamans, American Philatelic Society, “Congratulations on Your Star Route Medal for Star Route 2021.”



Newsletter Editor, Bill Smith, at recent interview said, “that without the articles and ideas submitted by members of the fantastic Dayton Stamp Club this would not have happened. Our members are the stories and we have fun and learn at our meetings.”

One of the important benefits of submitting the newsletter to APS is the opportunity to receive the feedback from the judges of this year’s Star Route Award process. We will continue to learn and attempt to provide meaningful, educational, fun and rewarding material in our newsletters.

For more information about the Star Route Awards go to: <https://stamps.org/news/c/news/cat/aps-news/post/star-route-awards-ceremony>

## Attend a Dayton Stamp Club In-Person or Zoom Meeting for Chance To WIN a year’s Philatelic Memberships

Each month, at the first meeting of the month, the President will draw a member’s name. **IF that member is present at that meeting**, the club will pay for a **one-year philatelic organization membership** for that individual of his/her choice from the list.



Some of the organizations on the list are: the American First Day Cover Society; the American Philatelic Society; the American Revenue Association; the American Stamp Dealers Association; La Posta (postal history); Linn’s Stamp News; the Pre-cancel Society; and the United Postal Stationery Society. Other organizations may be considered, subject to approval of DSC board of directors.

**Member MUST be present at that meeting!**

**ATTEND DSC MEETING In-Person or Zoom  
and RECEIVE STAMP BUCKS**



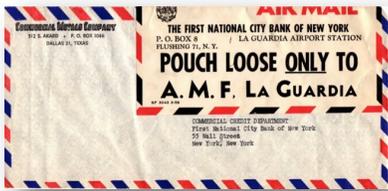
**DSC Member  
CLASSIFIEDS**

### Write a Classified Ad for Your Duplicates

Every Dayton Stamp Club (DSC) member is entitled to place classified ads in the newsletter. What are you looking for; a particular country, a specific year, or some missing set or part of a set? Some other club member may have the item you are seeking. If you don’t ask, no one will know you are seeking that item.

## A TALE OF THREE U.S. MAIL SERVICES!

By Hal Klein, Member Philatelic Society of Lancaster County



The average collector views U.S. covers as being handled by the U.S. Postal Service. However, there are actually three (3) separate and very unique mail services officially operated by the U.S. government, and all work independently of each other. The mail services consist of the: U.S.

Postal Service (USPS), with established post offices and related zip codes; the lesser known Military Post Office system (MPO), operated by the Quartermaster Corp branch of each military service, with stationary and floating APO and FPO zip codes. The little known Diplomatic Mail Service (DPO) is operated by the U.S. State Department or Diplomatic Post Office mail system.

The Diplomatic Post Office operates under 39 U.S. Code 413, channeling correspondence by “pouch” for the U.S. State Department on behalf of numerous government alphabet agencies and organizations as well as U.S. contractors, and NGOs worldwide, utilizing a unique APO and FPO zip code system. The Consolidated Metals Co., air mail cover (illustrated above) was handled by all three mail services and began its travels at a Diplomatic Post Office. The first question is where did it originate?

Commercial Metals Company, Dallas, Texas<sup>1</sup> was (and still is) a U.S. Government construction contractor, with military construction contracts in the U.S., Europe, Asia and Southeast Asia stretching back to the early 1950s. The cover is a commercial size air mail envelope of the mid-to-late 1950s period, bearing *no postage*, with a label covering the postage area. The cover and label provide a wealth of information – all you need to know is how to understand what the cover is telling you...and what it doesn't.

We'll start with the information on the sticker indicating: “AIR MAIL” (in red), “POUCH LOOSE ONLY TO / A.M.F. La Guardia”; in the lower left corner: the “SF 3043 3-56” is a printer's code indicating, “...where printed: SF=San Francisco for mail out of Asia or Southeast Asia; a purchase order number: #3043, and, most importantly, a reference date: 3-56 or March 1956” and finally, after the date – there is “no quantity” indicator i.e.: 1M, 2M, or 10M - indicating this was a very small print run of  $\leq 1,000$  pieces.

Mail processed thru Diplomatic Post Offices take several forms, but it must always be personal mail. It is not the “James Bond Top Secret” spy mail everyone thinks it is though once its in sealed in a diplomatic pouch the mail is classified “SECRET”. The only mail permitted is personal communications, letters, or merchandise gifts from State Department including diplomats and employees; military attachés, guards, and liaisons. With the Commerce Department this includes members of any branch of government including NSA, CIA, and other alphabet agencies working at and/or through the embassy. With building contractors, it can include contract NGOs (non-government aid organizations). When “Pouch Loose” mail travels without a country-of-origin showing, as this piece did, it's for a reason. They weren't allowed to divulge their exact location, what they were doing, or where they were doing it.

The label/cover was mailed thru an Embassy in Asia or Southeast Asia in the 1956-1957 period. So, with a little research, what country was the U.S. actively engaged in supporting military operations and/or government building and which Asian countries had established Embassy DPOs as well as Military Post Offices (MPO),

Postal Regulating Stations (PRS) in the 1950s? This is where knowledge of 20<sup>th</sup> century U.S. history and an understanding of how our government works below the radar is helpful.

The 33<sup>rd</sup> MPO PRS, operating out of Luzon, Philippines, included a long and well-established American Embassy DPO, while 36<sup>th</sup> MPO PRS, operated out of Saipan. So, the cover originated from Southeast Asia.



During the late 1950s the United States carried out Military activity in Asia and Southeast Asia thru its established Embassies, Missions, etc., as well as SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization),<sup>2</sup> with U.S. “military advisors” channeled under the authority of “MAAG” or the Military Assistance Advisory Group.<sup>3</sup>

MAAG created military advisory units for the following Southeast Asia countries: Republic of China (1951-1978); Cambodia (1955-1963); Laos (1955-1962); Thailand (1953-current), and Viet-Nam (1954-65?) then the MACV or the U.S. Military Assistance Command Viet Nam (1965-1974) in support of ARVN (Army of the Republic of Viet Nam). My guess is this mail originated from South Viet Nam. — **continued on Page 7**

— continued from Page 6 During the late 1950s the United States carried out Military activity in Asia and Southeast Asia thru its established Embassies, Missions, etc., as well as SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization),<sup>2</sup> with U.S. “military advisors” channeled under the authority of “MAAG” or the Military Assistance Advisory Group.<sup>3</sup>

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etc.”, in accordance with Article 27.3 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations -- properly designated diplomatic pouches “shall not be opened or detained.”<sup>5</sup>

Today, the hi-viz color of the Orange mail sack makes mail sortation and separation easier in palletized mail and container shipments, as mail sacks may sit side-by-side with USPS and MPO mail.

As a mail sack/pouch arrived at a U.S. international port or airport port-of-entry, the brown mail sack/pouch was then sent to the U.S. State Department DPO in Washington, D.C. for internal mail sortation for delivery and re-mailing into the U.S. Postal System or Military Postal System in the case of military attachés, guards and liaisons.

When the “POUCH LOOSE ONLY/A.M.F. (Air Mail Facility) La Guardia (New York) cover arrived at the State Department DPO in Washington, D.C., it would have been reviewed by a DPO mail clerk and the cover re-processed for mailing. The cover would move to the outbound mailing section of the DPO facility.

The internal DPO mail process in the 1950s are very different than the automated, bar-code mail handling processes today, where more and more DPO mail is being outsourced to courier services for handling and mail delivery. However, I believe this is how this piece was handled during the 1950s.

Due to its size, the U.S. State Department, like many large facilities with in-house mail shops, had its own functioning inhouse U.S. Post Office. Here mail was processed just like any other U.S. Post Office, with a managing Postmaster and its own postal code (now zip code). The only difference with this post office, the office wasn't open to the general public.



#3 USPO Mail Sack

1950's "Brown" Diplomatic Pouch/Bag/Sack

Modern "Orange" Diplomatic Pouch/Bag/Sack

mail originated from South Viet Nam. Shown above (left to right) are examples of a U.S. Post Office “white” mail sack, a “brown” 1950's Diplomatic mail pouch/sack, and the current “hi-viz orange” Diplomatic mail pouch/sack. The plain white canvas U.S. domestic “#3 mail sack” is circa 1950s-1980s.

Again, the term “POUCH LOOSE ONLY”<sup>4</sup> is a postal term used only by the Diplomatic Post Office to designate when a single piece of mail is placed loose in a diplomatic pouch.

A “Diplomatic Pouch” is defined as any properly identified and sealed package, pouch, envelope, bag, or other container that is used to transport official correspondence, documents, and other articles intended for official use, between: embassies, legations, consular posts, missions and the foreign office of any government; the headquarters or any other office of a public international organization and its regional offices in the United States or in a foreign country; or the foreign office of any country with full membership in a public international organization and its mission to that organization. Once the “DIPLOMATIC POUCH” identification tag and/or a seal is placed on a pouch/bag/box, etc., the piece becomes classified as “Top Secret.”<sup>5</sup>

So, what makes mail marked “DIPLOMATIC MAIL”, “POUCH MAIL” and “POUCH LOOSE MAIL” special and in need of its own Diplomatic Postal Service? “The Inviolability of Diplomatic Pouches, Bags, Boxes,



(A)



(B)



(C)

— continued on Page 8



(D)



(E)

Here the cover (A) would be placed in a (B) small, white #3 U.S. Domestic Mail Sack “loose” by itself. The U.S. Mail Domestic mail sack would be closed, with a (C) latching slide and locked with one of (D) eight different type universal U.S. Post Office bag locks, now replaced by zip ties. Then an (E) Air Mail flight tag (similar to the above), indicating the: USPS CONTRACT AIRLINE CARRIER / 3-digit AIRPORT CODE/ AIRPORT NAME / DESTINATION CITY, STATE.

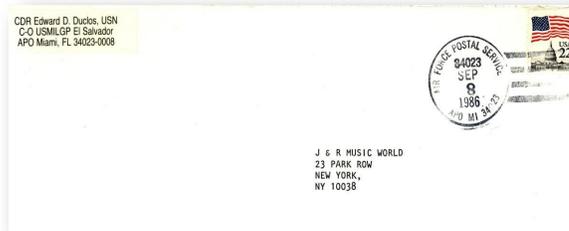
The mail would have been picked-up at the State Department shipping dock and the mail sack taken directly to Washington’s Dulles Airport for a direct flight to the LaGuardia Airport Mail Facility (LGA-AMF) with final delivery to the LGA Post Office.

Upon arrival at LGA, the mail was handled and processed at LaGuardia Airport Station, and slotted directly into P.O. Box 8, at the in-house Post Office facility at LaGuardia Airport. (Disc PO - Dec. 31, 2010 shown below)

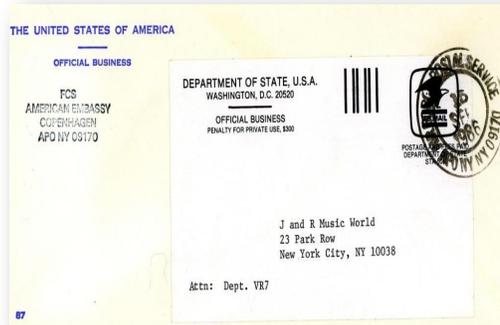


Below are examples of mail processed thru various Embassy DPO facilities<sup>6</sup>, with “Pouch Mail” indicated. The majority shown include: Embassy DPO APO and/ or FPO handstamps; DPO meter usages; foreign postage usage with domestic DPO cancels; DPO machine cancellations applied in country; Contractor Mail; DPO mail carried to the U.S. State Department directly to Washington, D.C., receiving U.S. domestic cancellations.

(a) Below El Salvador Embassy; APO

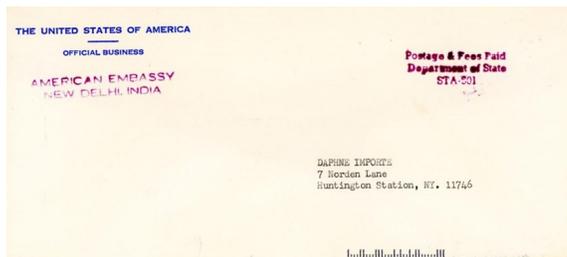


(b) Below Lusaka, Zambia Embassy (maybe...maybe not) METER MAIL – Sterling, VA.



© Above-Copenhagen Embassy Label/NY APO 09170 Embassy; Military Group – (State Dept. Account)

(d) Below India Embassy, New Delhi with Postage & Fees Paid Handstamp STA-501 (State Dept. Account 501)





(e.) Above-Bendix Corporation—U.S. Contractor—  
Air Force APO 09697—Jedda, Saudi Arabia

(f) Below Santiago, Chile—Embassy—USIS—marked center top “VIA AIR POUCH” - franked with Chile ‘1962 Soccer Issue’ stamps.

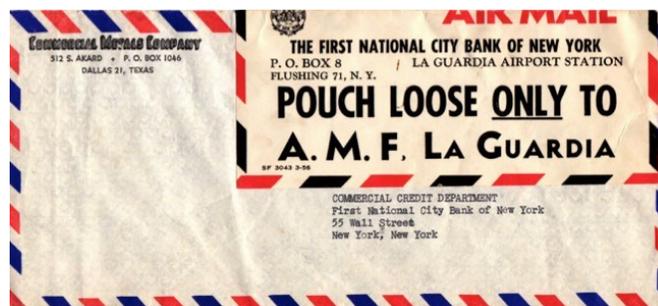


==continued from Page 8 — Some of the above covers are more easily recognizable as DPO covers than others, but the covers that usually stump most U.S. collectors are the one above and the two below.

Pretoria, South Africa – American Embassy – US Foreign Service covers “VIA SOUTH AFRICA AIR MAIL”- Correctly franked with South African postage stamps mailed to Quarryville, PA.

So, when a contractor is building or re-modeling an Embassy in Russia, expanding or updating a NATO Air Base in Iceland, doing a clandestine CIA project in South America, or building a new school under a U.S.A.I.D. program, etc., their mail, based on the contract, location or situation, maybe carried, postage-paid or postage-free, by a U.S. Embassy DPO with an APO/FPO handstamp in a diplomatic pouch.

Mail from contractors, like “Commercial Metals Company, Dallas, Texas” may bear U.S. postage or franking, with APO/FPO/Embassy Diplomatic Post Office cancels, with U.S. or foreign postage with or without State Department, Washington, D. C., cancellations. When construction work is being done in an area *not* for discussion, then mail lacks “live” postage.



Today, the “AIR MAIL / POUCH LOOSE ONLY TO / A.M.F. LaGuardia” routing on this cover is equivalent to “AIR MAIL EXPRESS SERVICE”.

**References:**

1. [cmc.com](http://cmc.com) (last accessed 7/1/2021).
2. [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast\\_Asia\\_Treaty\\_Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia_Treaty_Organization) (last accessed 7/1/2021).
3. [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_Assistance\\_Adv\\_history\\_Group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Assistance_Adv_history_Group) (last accessed 7/1/2021).
4. [usps.com/publications/pub32/pub32\\_terms.htmstate.gov/diplomatic-pouches](http://usps.com/publications/pub32/pub32_terms.htmstate.gov/diplomatic-pouches) (last accessed 7/11/2021).
5. *Ibid*
6. [Fam.staste.gov/FAM/14FAM/14FAM0760.html](http://Fam.staste.gov/FAM/14FAM/14FAM0760.html).

# POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Postal censorship is the inspection or examination of mail, most often by governments. It can include opening, reading and total or selective obliteration of letters and their contents, as well as covers, postcards, parcels and other postal packets. Postal censorship takes place primarily but not exclusively during wartime (even though the nation concerned may not be at war, e.g. Ireland during 1939–1945) and periods of unrest, and occasionally at other times, such as periods of civil disorder or of a state of emergency. Both covert and overt postal censorship have occurred.



Prisoner of War cover to prisoner detained at Andersonville POW camp in Georgia

Historically, postal censorship is an ancient practice; it is usually linked to espionage and intelligence gathering. Both civilian mail and military mail may be subject to censorship, and often different organizations perform censorship of these types of mail. In 20th-century wars the objectives of postal censorship encompassed economic warfare, security and intelligence.



1940 censored letter from the USA to a recipient in England

During the years leading up to the American Revolution, the British monarchy in the American colonies manipulated the mail and newspapers sent between the various colonies in an effort to prevent them from being informed and from organizing with each other. Often mail would be outright destroyed.

During the American Civil War both the Union and Confederate governments enacted postal censorship. The number of Union and Confederate soldiers in prisoner of war camps



Army & Navy Censors

would reach an astonishing one and a half million men. The prison population at the Andersonville Confederate POW camp alone reached 45,000 men by the war's end. Consequently, there was much mail sent to and

from soldiers held in POW installations. Mail going to or leaving prison camps in the North and South was inspected both before and after delivery. Mail crossing enemy lines was only allowed at two specific locations.

During World War II, both the Allies and Axis instituted postal censorship of civil mail. The largest organizations were those of the United States, though the United Kingdom employed about 10,000 censor staff while Ireland, a small neutral country, only employed about 160 censors. Both blacklists and whitelists were employed to observe suspicious mail or listed those whose mail was exempt from censorship.



Censored V-Mail

In the United States censorship was under the control of the Office of Censorship whose staff count rose to 14,462 by February 1943 in the censor stations they opened in various cities and territories. The United States blacklist, known as U.S. Censorship Watch List, contained 16,117 names.

**Reprinted from Mayflower, West Suburban Stamp Club, Plymouth, MI**