

MANCHURIAN INCIDENT  
Manchu Empire

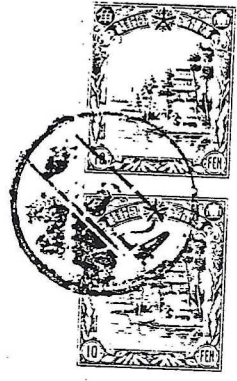
Koshan  
24 June 1939

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,  
KO-SHAN MANCHURIA.

Yenki  
30 September 1940

United States Government Printing Office,  
Division of Public Documents,  
Washington, D. C.  
U. S. A.

經  
美  
國



Via Nippon.  
日本經由

**Via Japan-U.S. America**

CATHOLIC MISSION  
**YENKI**  
Prov. CHIENTAO, MANCHOUKUO  
滿洲國·間島省·延吉街·天主堂

Mr. Wm. Burns  
1860 N. Prospect av.  
U.S.A. Milwaukee, Wis

美國行過日本

Box 146  
Commerce Ave  
Minneapolis Minn  
110 AC

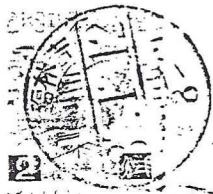
印刷物

A new set of pictorial stamps was issued in 1936-37. Above examples used on commercial mail to the U.S.A.

Moukden  
31 May 1941

吉林迎恩街九號李國明

掛號  
留書



上海霞飛路  
七九八號  
中國郵政  
陳海中心先生啟

局  
480

Via Nipp<sup>o</sup> Registered  
R. Kirkden A  
No. 105

Mr. Carl Hayden  
The Rockmorton St.  
Fort Worth, Texas

U.S.A.

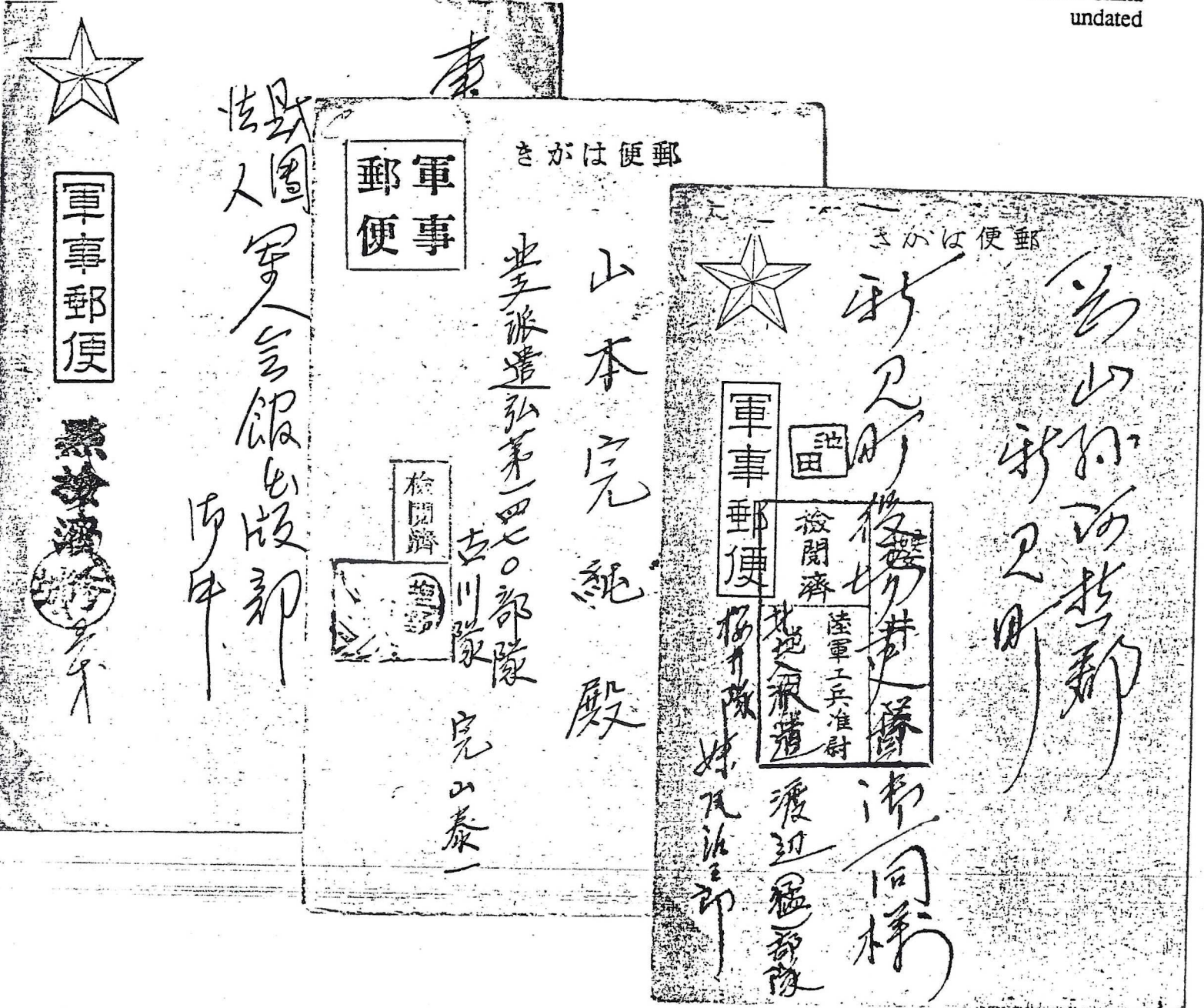


Registered covers showing use of commemoratives for the visit of Emperor Kang Teh to Emperor Hirohito, the Census of 1940 and National Conscription. Such usage on commercial mail is unusual.

# CHINESE INCIDENT

Military Mail

North China  
undated



On the night of 7 July 1937, a minor clash between Japanese and Chinese troops at the Marco Polo Bridge near Peking provided the incident (Shina Jihen) which touched off the full-scale invasion of China proper. During the 8-year struggle, in spite of nearly complete command of the air and sea and the occupation of most of North China and large chunks of Central and South China, including most of the coastal area and the largest cities, Japan was unable to quell the Chinese resistance. This campaign became a part of the general war against the Allies in World War II, and all of the Chinese territory was evacuated when Japan surrendered in 1945.

As was common practice at the time, most of the field post cards used in this campaign were not postmarked. However, return addresses typically show "North China Expedition" and some additional clues may be provided in the text. As illustrated, a wide variety of censorship chops was provided.

きかは便郵

軍事  
郵便

山田  
陸軍  
遠藤新一

姫路市五軒町  
土田文次郎

第四野戦局氣付  
北支派遣清水部隊山田部隊

昭和拾五年壹月壹日  
陸軍藥劑中尉遠藤新一

行印用刷印紙色河村光製書院

きかは便郵

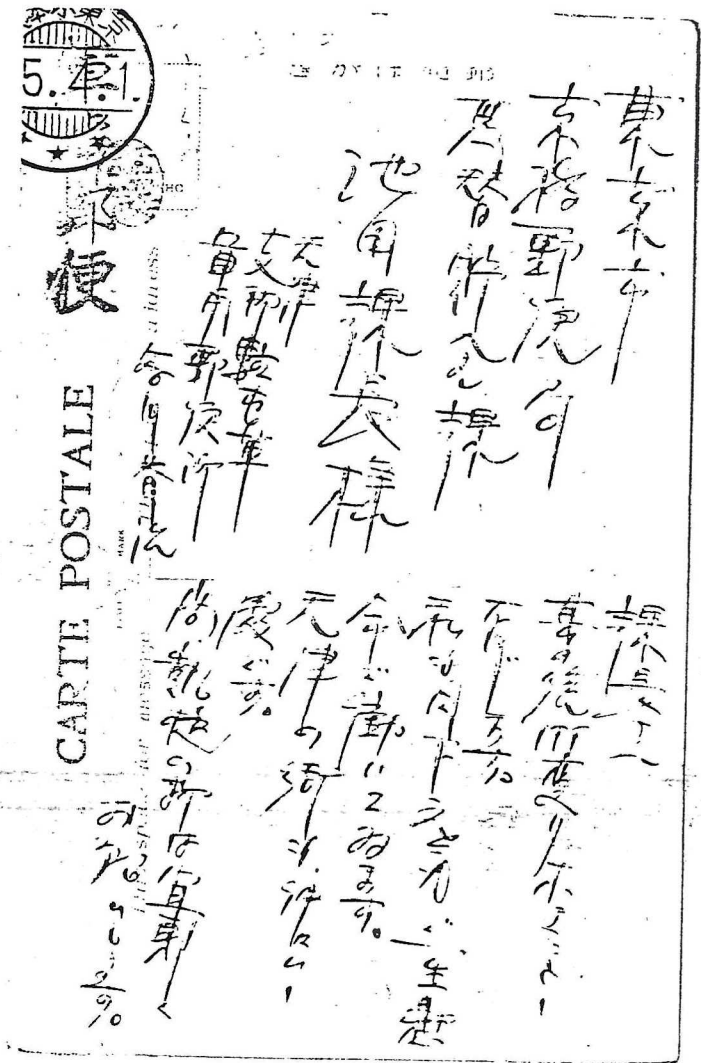
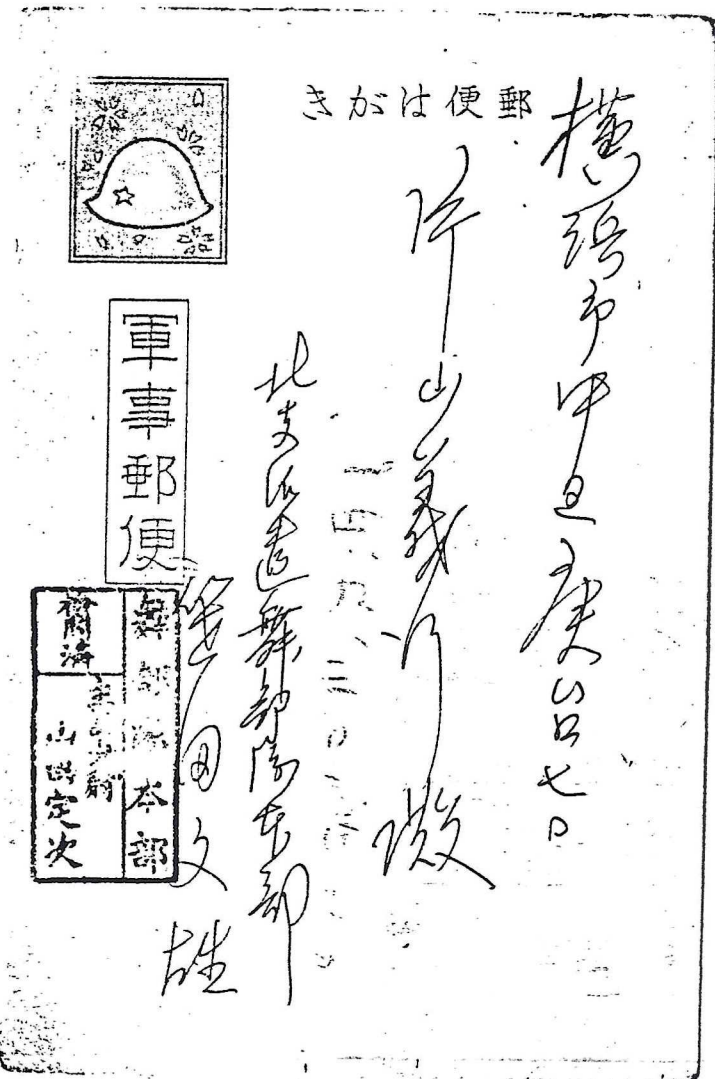
軍事  
郵便

十二月十三日

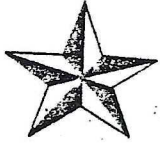
茨城縣 久慈郡  
袋田村字袋田  
出村信界様  
北支派遣香月部隊  
金岡部隊飯田隊  
石澤藤太郎

Due to the participation of large numbers of troops in the campaign, military mail is relatively common. However, the bulk of it is unpostmarked. As a result, such few clues as can be gleaned from the text as to location and date are very welcome. Upper card was sent from A.P.O. 4 in North China by a lieutenant who was an Army pharmacist. Lower card is also from North China Haken and is dated 13 December but without any designation of the year.

Tientsin  
1 April 1940



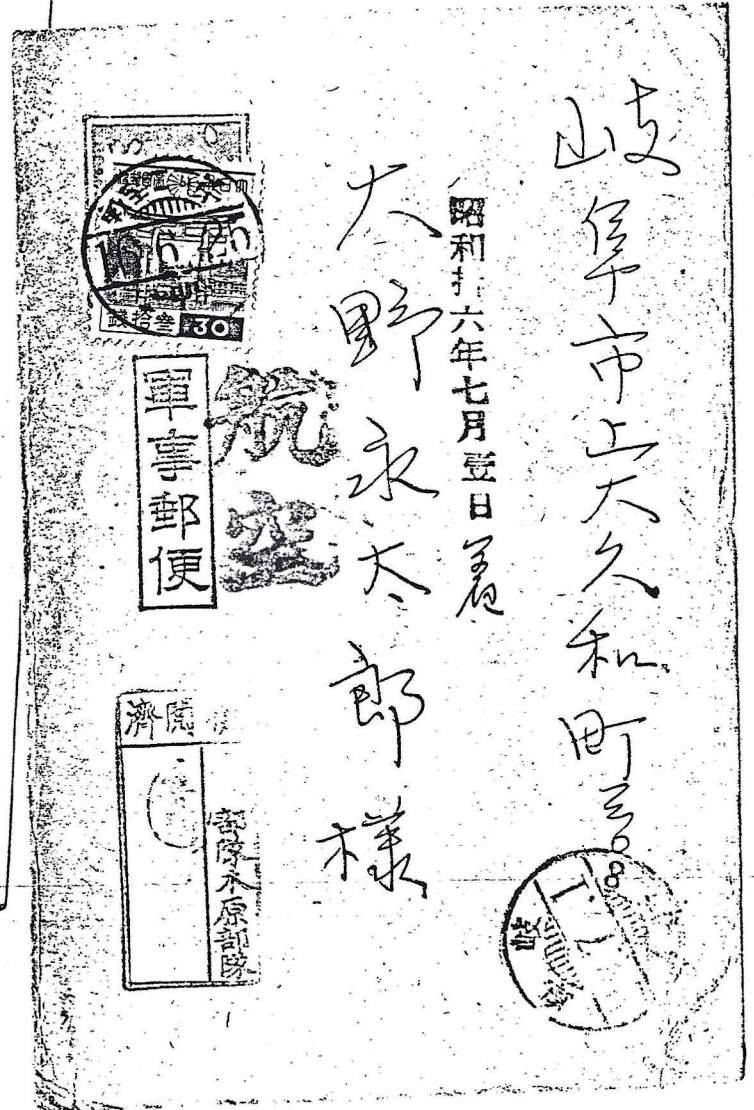
Upper card imprinted with unusual helmet design and used from North China to Yokohama. Lower picture post card of Peking has an unusual postmark of the Tientsin Military Branch of the Tokyo Post Office.



軍事郵便

きかは便郵

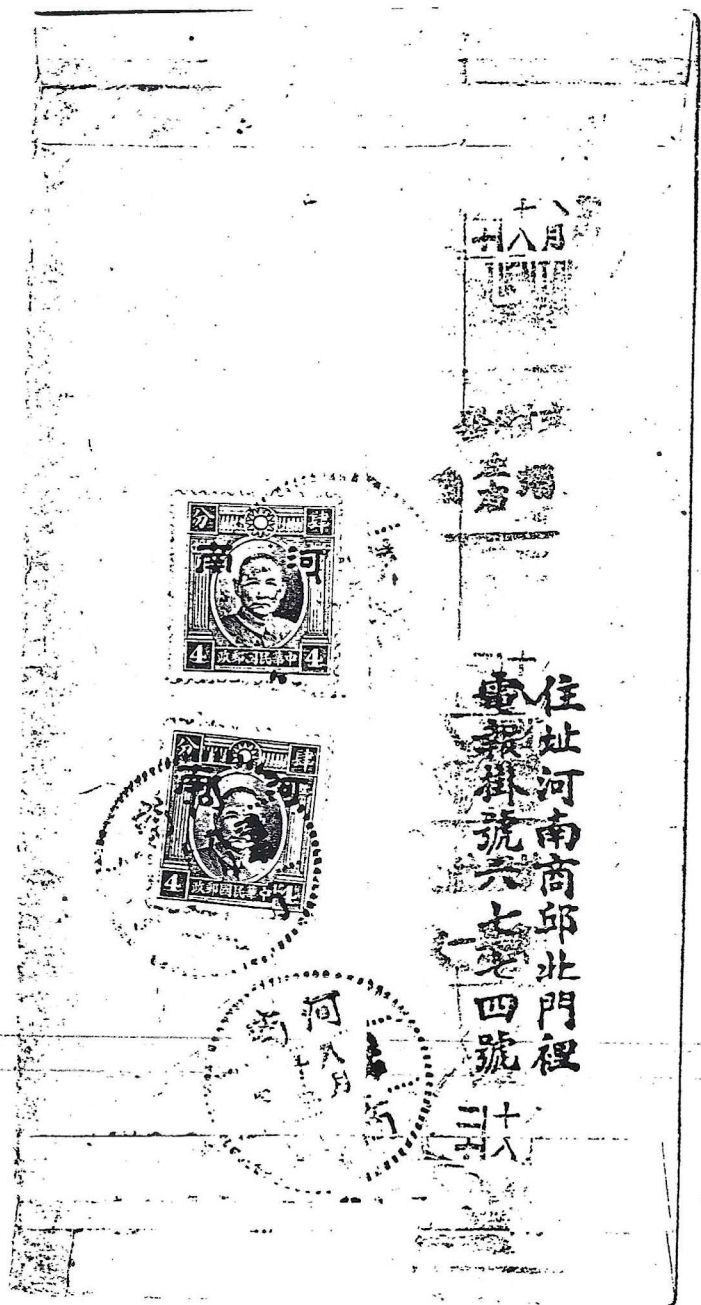
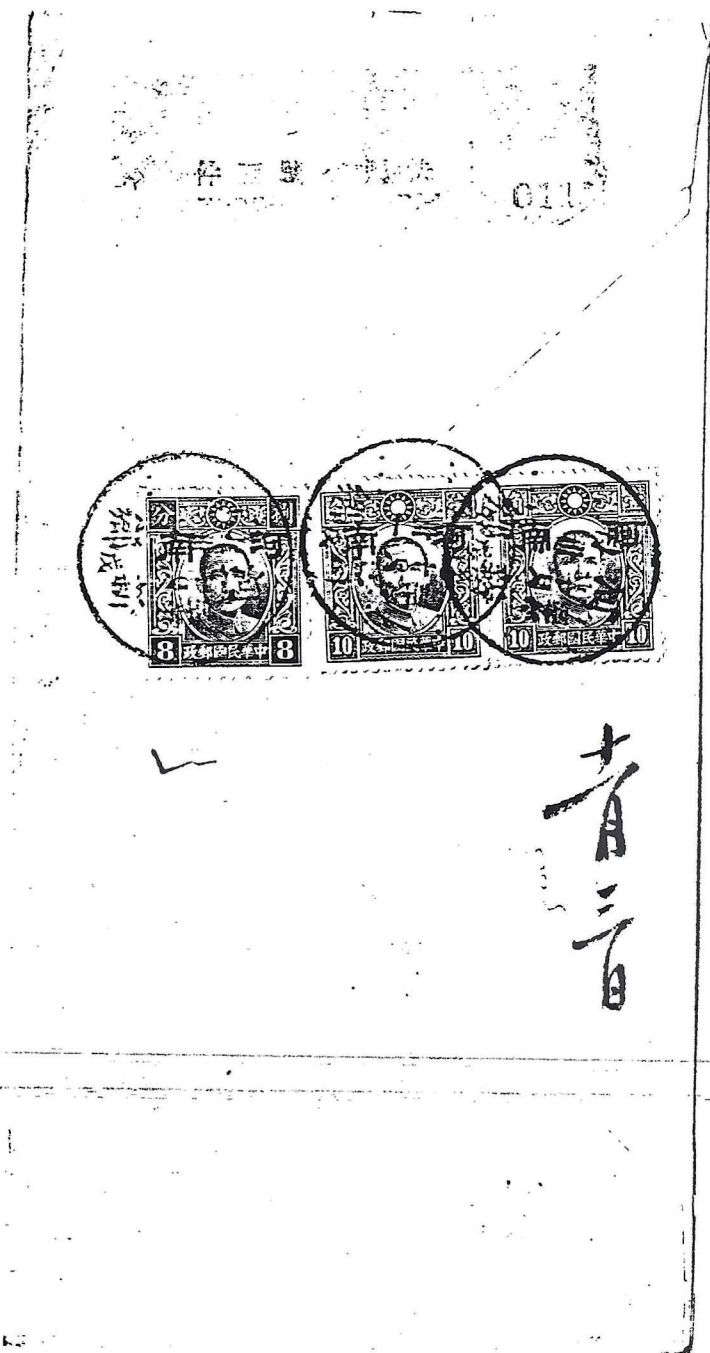
平素縣  
長陽郡  
總助打杉  
渡邊 右  
様



Military post card and official mail cover from the forces involved in the invasion of North China, the latter with 30 sen stamp paying the surcharge for air mail.

CHINESE INCIDENT  
North China

Honan  
1941



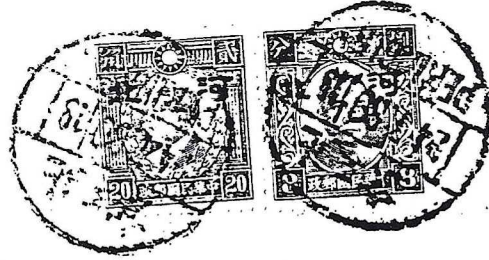
On 1 July 1941, the Japanese occupation authorities issued the first stamps for the five provinces of North China under their control at that time. These sets consisted of the name of the province overprinted on Chinese stamps from the Martyrs and Sun Yat-sen series. Such issues were replaced with a common set for use in all of North China in the following year.

CHINESE INCIDENT  
North China

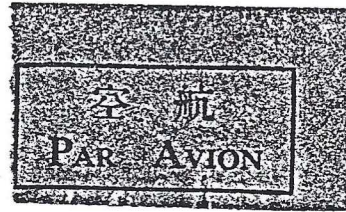
Hopei  
1941

司公油煤古士德商美  
THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA) LTD.  
INC. U. S. A.  
PEKING

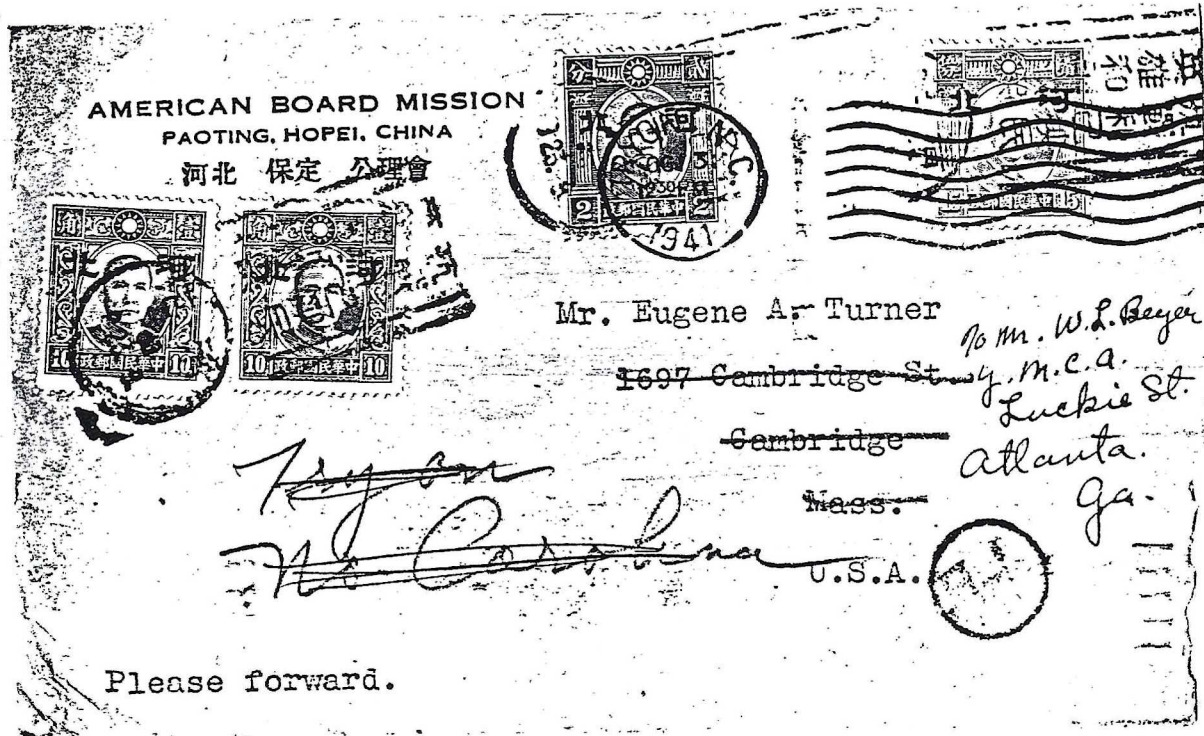
AIR MAIL



F. G. Folts, Esq.  
Standard Vacuum Oil Company  
Tsingtao

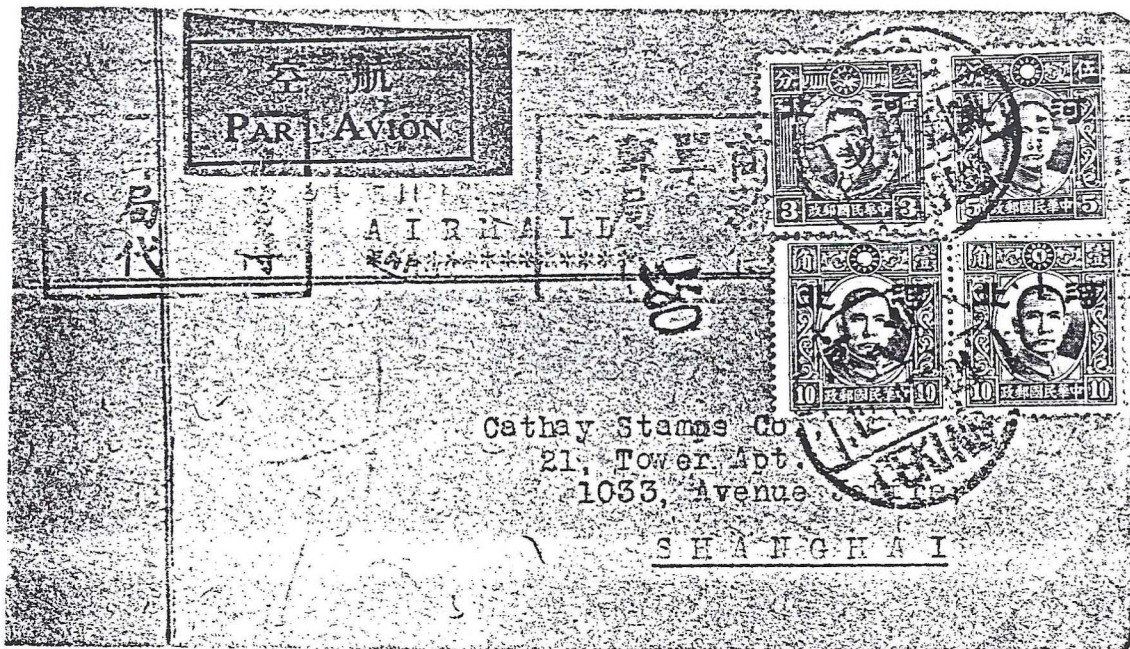


FORM CH-427

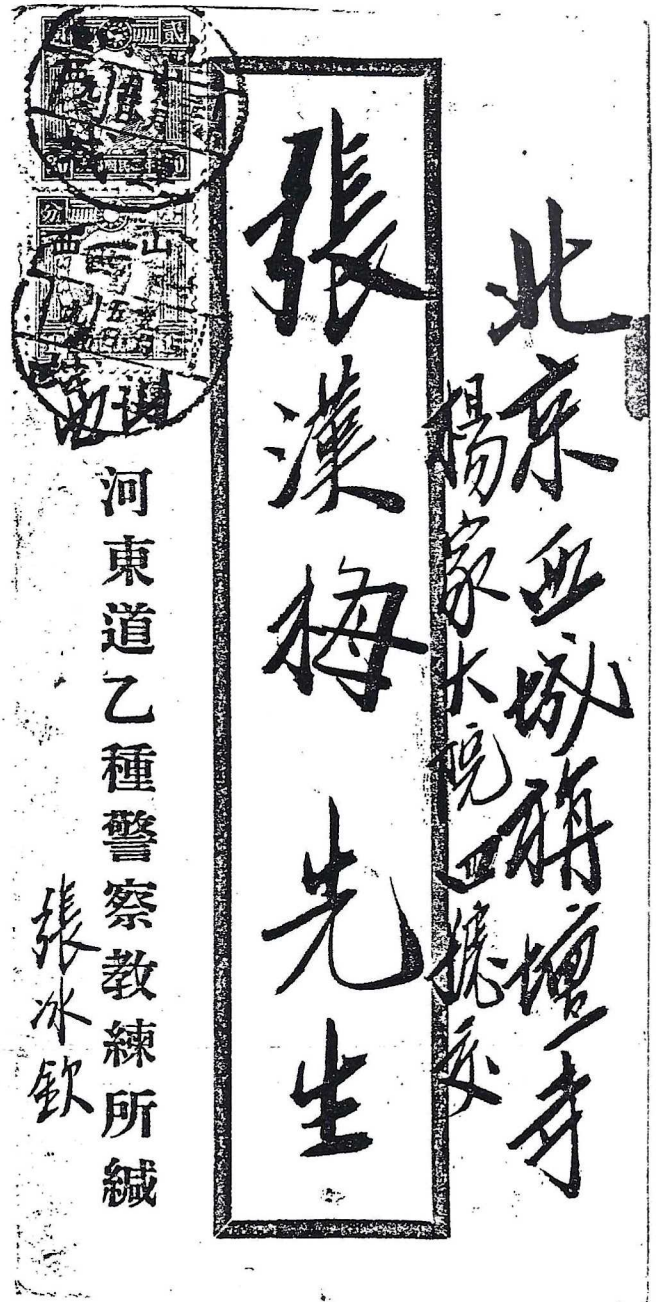
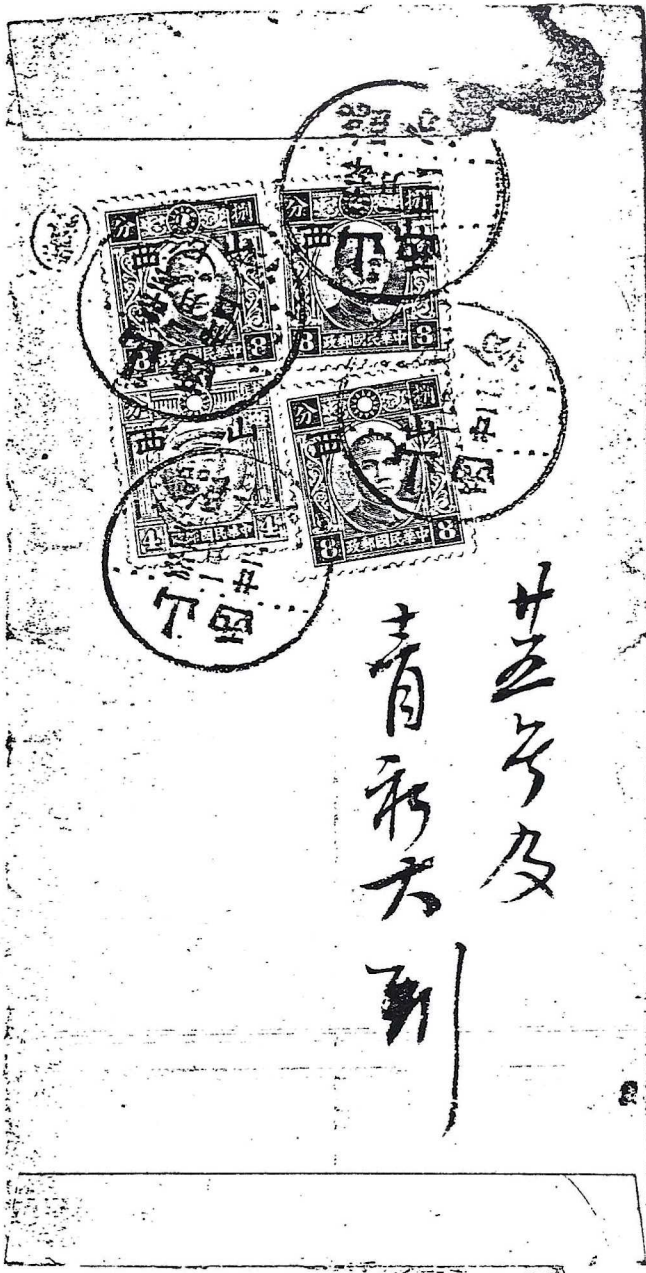


The overprinted stamps for Hopei Province received relatively widespread use because of the large quantity of commercial mail from Peking in the period up to the beginning of World War II. Above examples used in July and August 1941





Examples of special delivery and airmail usage of Hopei overprints from Peking to Tientsin and Shanghai, respectively, in October and November 1941.



The overprinted stamps for Shansi Province were less widely used than Hopei. Above examples on covers mailed to Tientsin and Peking, respectively.

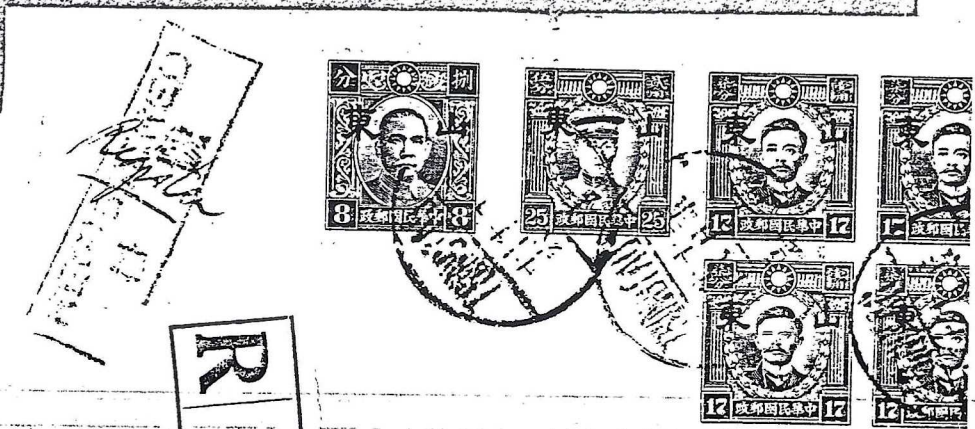
*U. S. A.*

*Rev. Martin Vosbeek,  
131 S. Madison,  
Green Bay, Wis.*



21.10.15.1941  
TSINAN

EXAMINED BY



RECEIVED  
*1941*

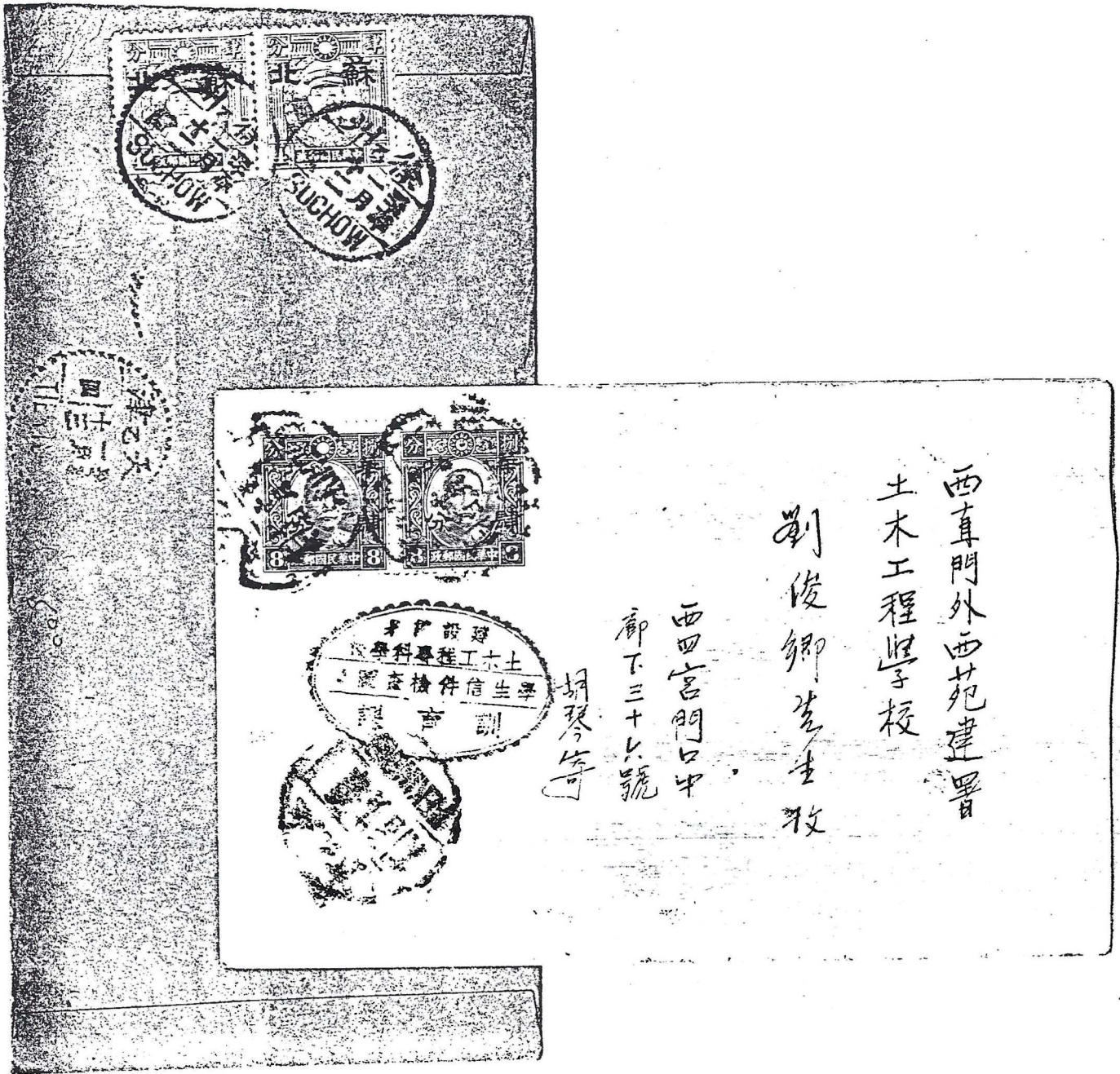
R  
No. 7800  
TSINGTAO

Mrs. D.G. Folts,  
237 Tremont Ave.,  
Kenmore, New York, U.S.

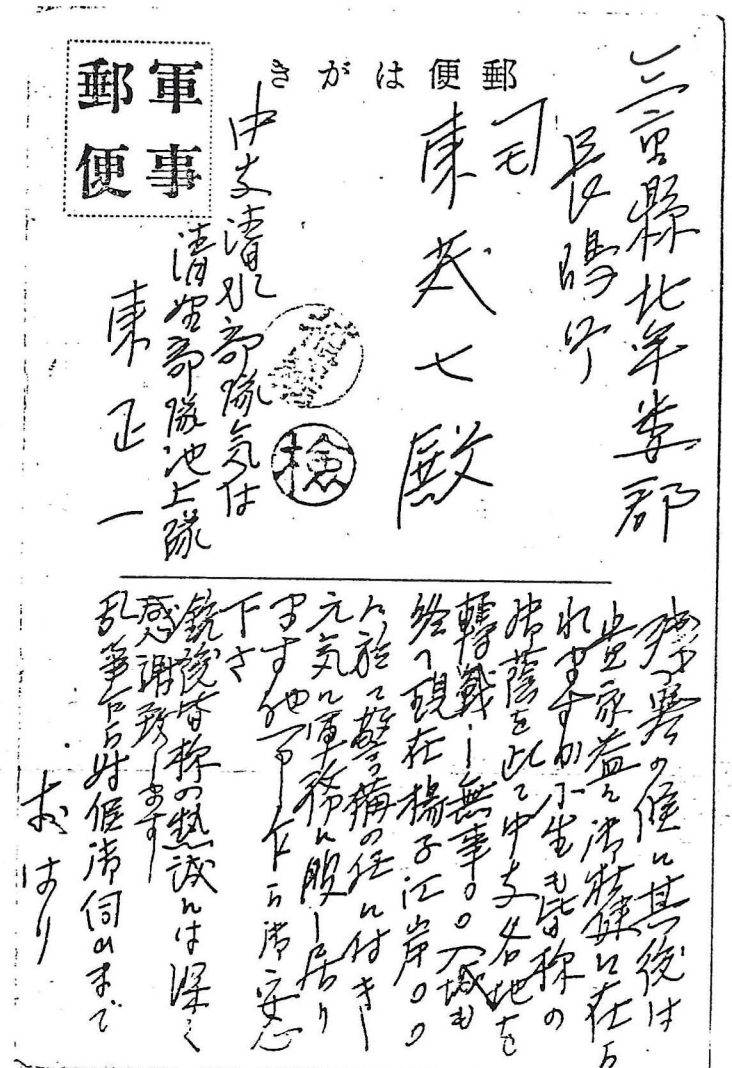
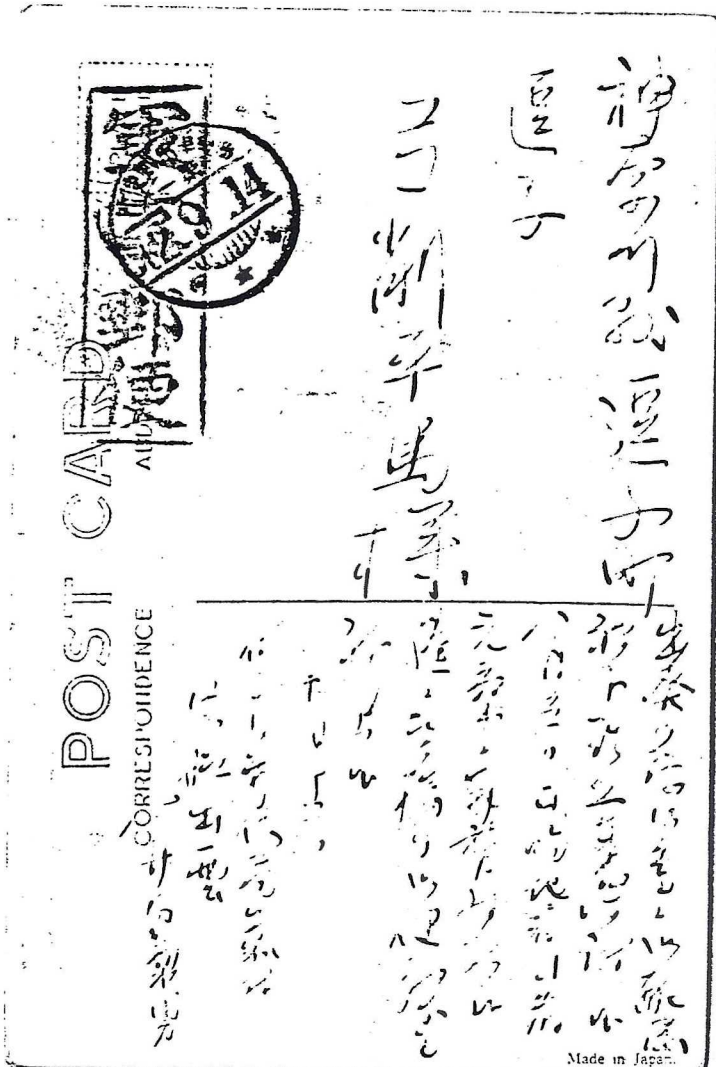
*7-0 and 237  
127 2/16/42*

EXAMINED BY

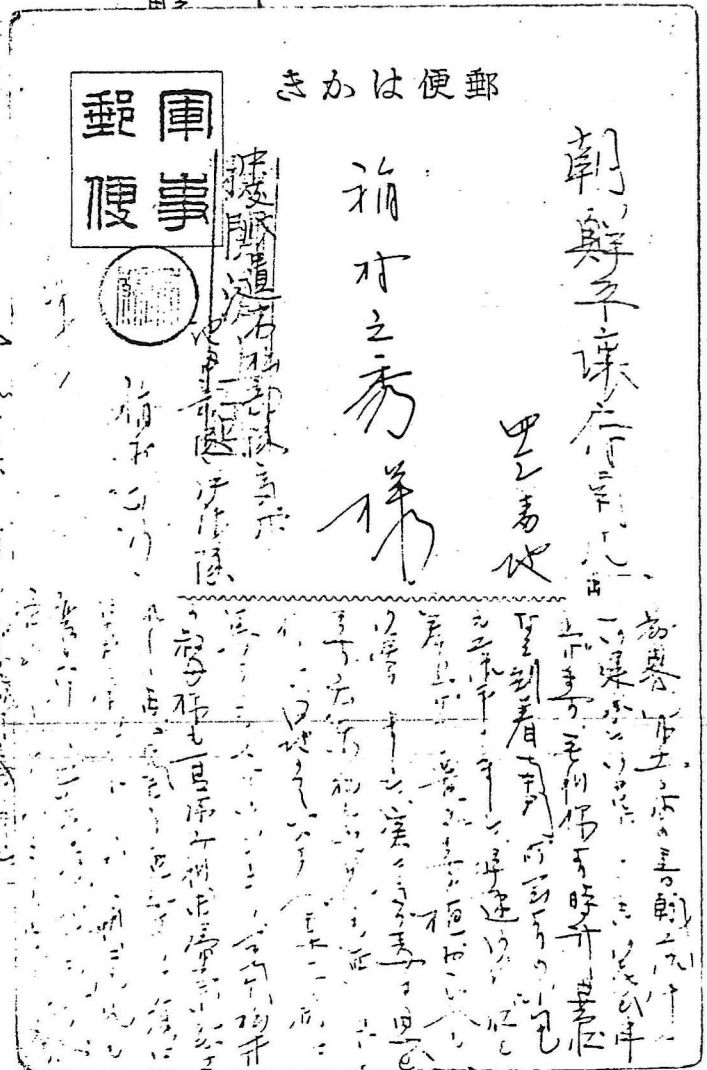
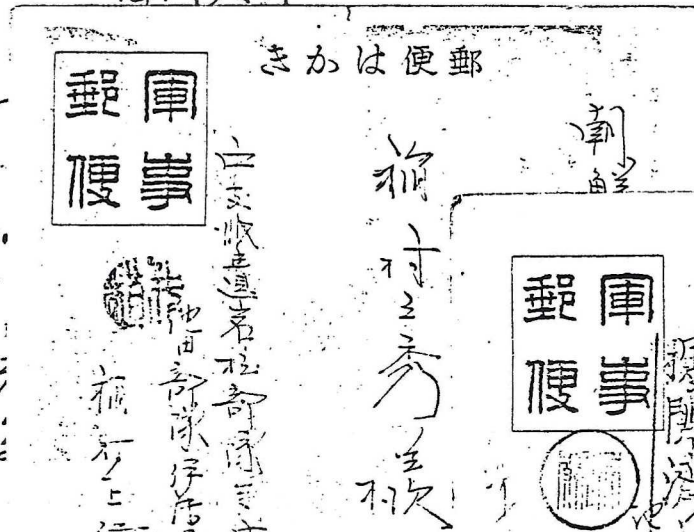
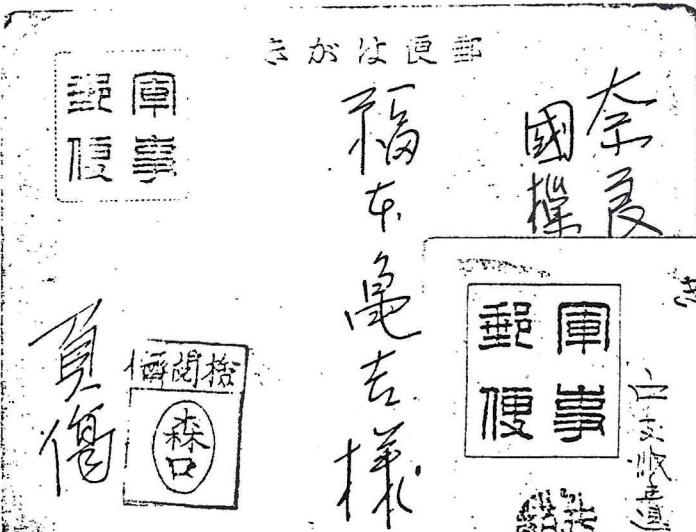
The usage of the Shantung overprinted stamps was likely nearly as widespread as in Hopei, because of widespread commercial activity. Above examples include cover to Tientsin and registered letter sent from Tsingtao to New York on 19 October 1941.



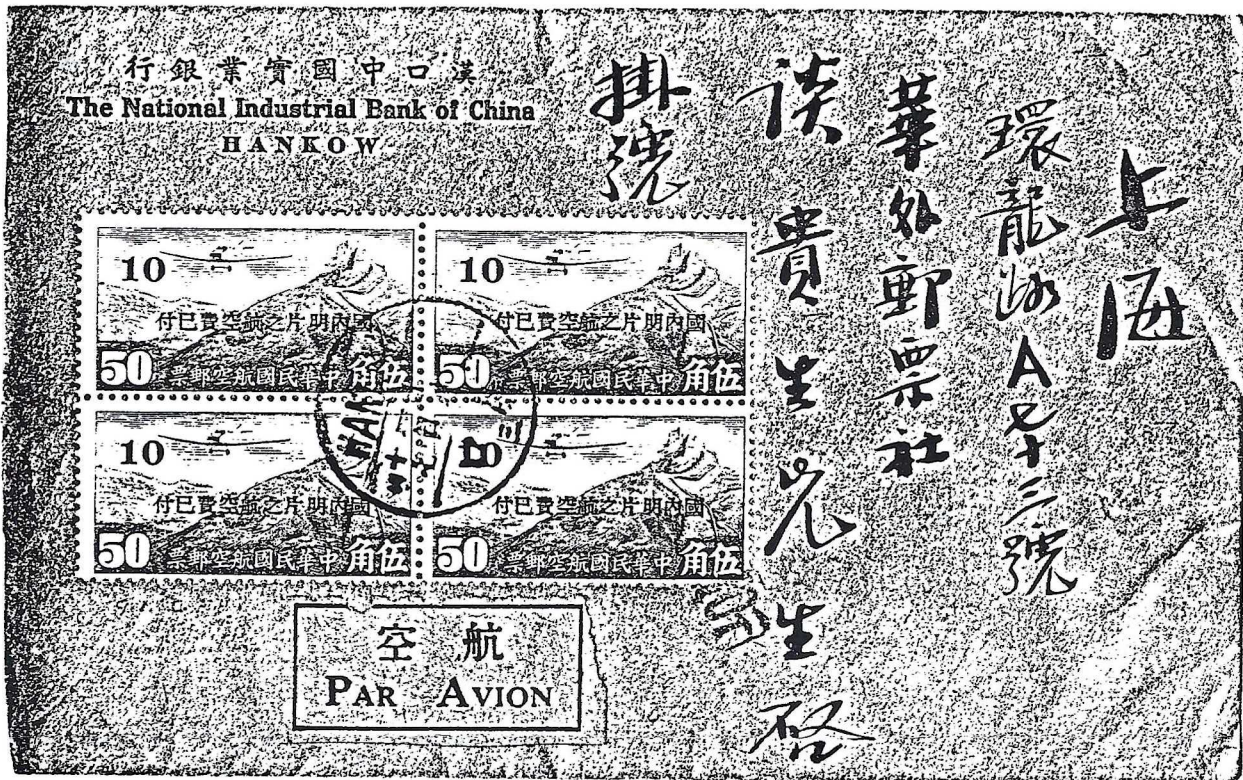
The usage of the Supeh overprints is relatively uncommon especially from towns other than the major city, Suchow. Above examples on covers to Tientsin and Peking.



Upper picture post card (shows Japanese troops watching the bombardment of Shanghai) sent through the naval post office by a marine serving on *HIJMS Izuma* moored in the Whangpoo River in Shanghai. Postmark reads "Dai Ichi Gunyo Yubinsho." Lower card reads "...fighting here and there in Middle China....now guarding a town by the Yangtse River."



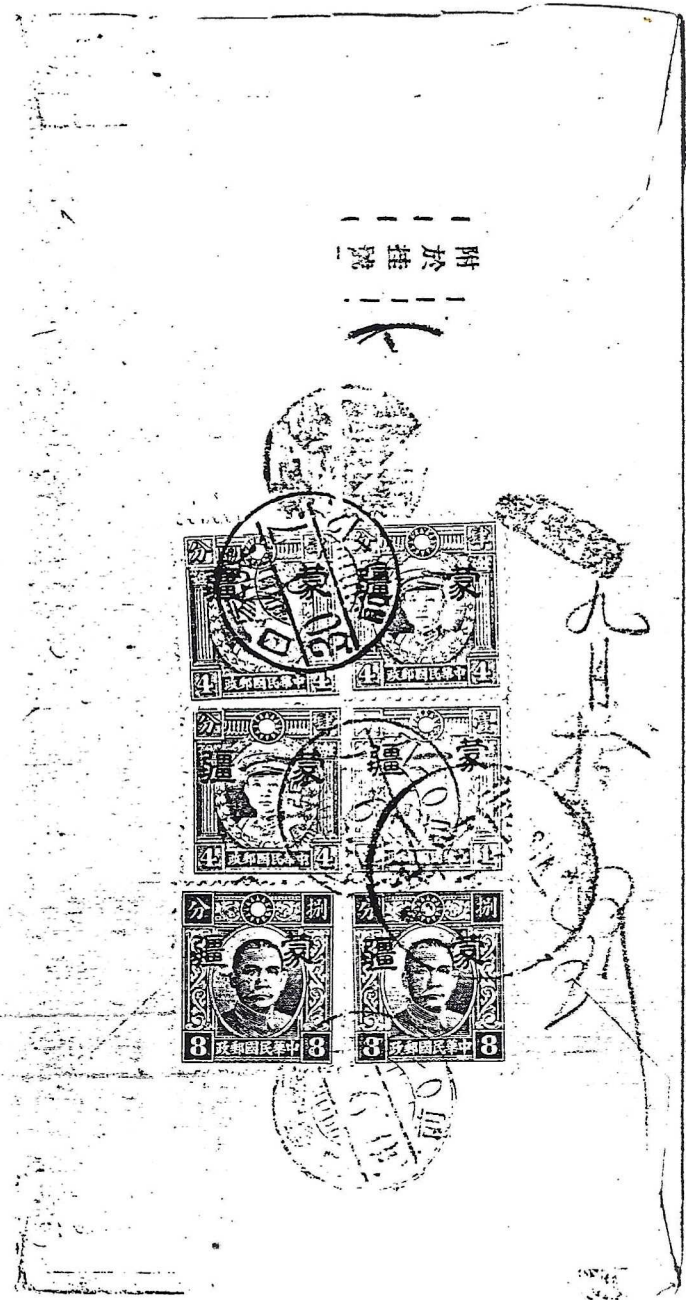
-Additional field post cards from members of the Central China Expedition. As was common practice at the time, the cards are unpostmarked, although they show a variety of censorship chops. Upper card sent to Nara Prefecture from the Headquarters of the Central China Expeditionary Army. Middle and lower picture post cards (scenes in Shanghai and Chinkiang) sent to same recipient in Pyongyang, Korea.



Occupation stamps for regular mail in the Shanghai-Nanking area were not issued until 1942. However, as all airmail from the occupied area was carried by Japanese planes, postage on such letters had to be paid in Japanese currency. This required surcharges (i.e. 10 sen) on Chinese airmail stamps, as used from Hankow to Shanghai.

永第46號  
張家口永隆元茶莊緘

天津曲店街  
永隆元本號啟  
0753



As in the case of the provinces in North China, stamps from the Martyrs and Sun Yat-sen issues overprinted "Meng Chiang" were placed on sale in Inner Mongolia on 1 July 1941. Above use on registered cover to Tientsin.