

Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

January 2022, Volume LVII, Number 1, (#222)

Inside:

- A Cinderella Poster
- Underground Addresses Comprehensively Explained
- The 16th Breslau Games in Philately
- A Poignant and Touching Reason Why We Study History

Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

January 2022, Volume LVII, Number 1, (#222)

An incredible Issue, just a click away:

Underground Addresses- During WWII, these addresses allowed communications between citizens of enemy states. However, the modern-day cover collector can't always recognize these addresses. In this issue, we look at these addresses' beginning, and provide comprehensive information about their proliferation throughout Europe and the US.

Why We Do What We Do- Taken from The Echoes That Remain by Henry Schwab, this excerpt show the real, breathing human beings behind the holocaust covers. Just a look at the victims' pictures and biographies will stir the heart and give new meaning to your collection.

The 16th Breslau Games- We take a comprehensive look at this important athletic event, the last one before the second world war. Infamous for giving Hitler a platform for propaganda, it left a deep philatelic history.

Plus -Danzig, AuctionWatch, Trivia, and even more. A great read lies ahead!

Articles! Articles! Articles!

This issue of the *Third Reich Study Group Bulletin* has just one flaw- it has too much of me, and not enough of you.

That's right! To make this the best journal possible, we need more contributors with their perspective. The more varied the knowledge and perspective, the better our publication will be.

Even if you have just an idea, a scan, or a full-finished article – email them to me at ctkolker@mail.com. Thanks for your support!

One More Thing..... We can always use a little dough. The next major project is to travel to California to the APS National Convention to spread the word about the Germany Philatelic Society and the Third Reich Study Group. Just click on the "Donate" button on the webpage next to the "Our Journal" button, and Paypal will handle the rest.

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Letter From the Editor

To our Esteemed Readers:

For at least this issue, I will spare you the usual pleas for articles and money. Instead, I would like to talk about something a bit more personal: Covid. As all are abundantly aware, Covid is wreaking havoc all over the planet, and no place is really worse off than the United States.

It is now been two years since the first onslaught of Covid began. And as patience thins and tempers sometimes flare, it is important to remember what's most important: our family and our health.

I hope in some small way that the Covid epidemic could be even beneficial to some as families spend more time together. It is my fervent hope that as they do, we continue to see a renewed interest in philately. I see very few hobbies that can bring such lasting joy from generation to generation as the study of philately and the history it brings to life.

Therefore, I hope that this letter finds you well. I also hope that you enjoy our latest issue of the *Third Reich Study Group Bulletin*. And it is my sincerest wish that this journal can somehow bring just a bit of joy to you and perhaps even somebody else in your family. May it help promote the positive aspects of stamp collecting and the study of history.

Keep calm and keep collecting. But most of all, take care.

Your Editor,

Chris

A Poster and a Question

Josh King wrote back in November 2021:

To Whom It May Concern,

I obtained your email from the Third Reich Study Group web page.

I am interested in finding out more information about a Third Reich propaganda poster. (See below.)



I believe the poster was released during Reich Party Day (Reichsparteitag) in Nurnberg, 1933. The poster appears to commemorate the passage of the Enabling Act on 3/23/33.

The poster displays a large swastika which is composed of multiple Cinderella postage stamps each showing the same well known definitive stamp with a left-facing image of Germania transitioning into a right-facing profile of Hitler.

I have shown the poster to several German specialist collectors who have never seen it before.

I have attached an image for your inspection.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from you.

Thank you in advance for your time,

Josh King

We got a few replies:

This is new to me. It appears to be very early and certainly has many features unique to the period. Fantasy? It is hard to believe there is only the one copy that you have.

Frederick Clements

It appears to be a fantasy.

-Name Withheld

Those are Cinderella stamps. Not long ago you could purchase the singles on eBay cheaply. They appeared not more than about ten years ago.

Jerry Jensen

Thanks, Chris...I've never seen the like of this piece before. And any time I see *Adolf* spelled as "ADOLPH," as in the central motif on this piece, I am immediately suspicious!

Sorry that my computer won't let me share this note with so many recipients.

Blessings,
James Teets

I have the exact same sheet as you showed. – Name Withheld

So, I think we have a consensus here that this is a Cinderella stamp at best. My thanks to all who wrote back. And thank you, Josh, for your submission. I hope it helped.

I do have one more request, and we haven't gotten responses yet:

Does anyone in this group have any input or knowledge of Third Reich issues on Maxicards, I have Maxicards of Michel 604-605,609+610,638,646,667,668,672,692-693,696,744,772,807,812,813,831,832, 835,836,838,839,841,842 Total of 36 different Cards

If you do, write me at ctkolker@mail.com. Thank you for your time!

Undercover Addresses of the Second World War – The External Addresses

Christopher Kolker

For even the most seasoned collector of World War II philately, undercover addresses carry a certain mystique. The thought of letters going back and forth between enemy nations amid a horrific conflict naturally conjures up images of espionage, spying, and deception.

But in reality, while these covers are both fascinating and collectible, they offer the chance for displaced families to communicate with each other. Whether it's plans to escape the war-torn area or to let people know that they're still alive, these are among the most tragic and heartfelt of all correspondence.

But how did they do it? It turns out that history had supplied all of the information and postal structure necessary for small amounts of correspondence to go between enemy combatants. All those involved had to reactivate old postal channels at the onset of World War II.

We're going to focus on **external addresses**: these addresses allowed correspondence from one side of the front lines to the other. Many addresses were **internal addresses** where, especially in areas controlled by the Third Reich, they allowed correspondence between individuals in the same area who were not permitted to correspond. I will discuss those correspondences in our next journal.

Background- World War II certainly was not the first conflict where individuals smuggled mail between enemy combatant states. **US Civil War** collectors have amassed an incredible amount of correspondence going back and forth between citizens of the North and the South. Most of these were not espionage-related; most were there to let people know how they're doing.

More sophistication came during the **Boer War** of 1899-1902 when mail from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State (Boer territories) to Cape Colony and Natal (British territories) was routed via Delagoa Bay in neutral Portuguese East Africa.

Things got more organized during World War I, but not that much. Often, mail from one enemy country to another was routed through a neutral country. Using this system, a sender would mail a large envelope filled with intended mail to a third party in that neutral country. The intended mail was taken out and re-addressed to where it needed to go. This system was limited because one had to have connections in that neutral country who would take the time and money to send off somebody else's mail.

The Deutsche Hilfscomites, German auxiliary groups established in neutral countries to promote German interests there, performed this task. Mail would be sent to these committees. And then if it met inspection, that mail would be sent on to inside Germany with the stamp "contains mail for enemy country" in German, of course. Authorities permitted this service for people living in German Southwest Africa, Australia, Cuba, and South America.

The **International Freedom Bureau** in Switzerland also did a similar service. Mail would be sent there addressed but unstamped under separate cover, where Swiss postage would be placed on the unstamped cover. The bureau's seal would be applied to the cover and then sent to the enemy country.

Thomas Cook & Son Ltd, under the authorization of the British government, started their own undercover service during World War I. From September 1917 on, they did a similar service with mail at **PO Box Rhone 4116, Geneva, Switzerland**, and by 1918, **PO Box 10473, Zurich, Switzerland**.

The **Spanish Civil War** fine-tuned the approach. The Germans perhaps took the lead because they secretly supplied the **Condor Legion** (a Nazi unit comprising army and air force personnel) and technicians to Gen. Franco's Nationalist Army. The Germans could not send mail to Spain directly without exposing their illegal act. Instead, they addressed mail to Spain to "**Max Winkler, Postschliesfach 81, Berlin**", it would subsequently be taken a diplomatic pouch for delivery in Spain. The system did allow individuals to communicate with each other in nonofficial ways through traditional diplomatic routes.

Thomas Cook and Son ran an unofficial undercover service between left-wing Republican and right-wing Nationalist Spain. Thomas Cook and Son had offices in Gibraltar and allowed mail to be sent there in both directions.

Shortly after the Nazis took over Germany in 1933, the need for secrecy became paramount in preparation for the Second World War. German intelligence used **PO Box 629, Hamburg**, as an innocuous address to help recruit American spies in overseas correspondence

A more famous example occurred in 1937. Alert British post office officials noticed a heavy volume of overseas mail from France, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States, and various South American countries to and from **Jessie Jordan**. As a hairdresser in Dundee, England, postal officials, aware of German spies' possible infiltration of British society, thought the many correspondences to



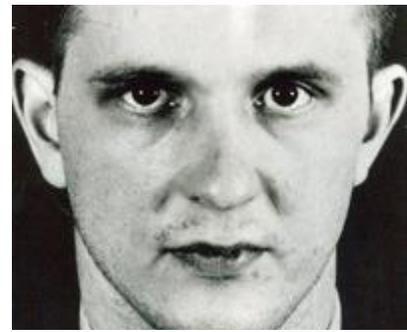
Ms. Jackson

her suspicious. Post office officials alerted Major W. E. Hinchley Cooke at the War Office in Whitehall, which, at the time, was the headquarters of MI-5. Upon interviewing Ms. Jordan, officials discovered that she was a widow of a German soldier killed during World War I. It became apparent that she made several unexplained trips to Germany in 1937.

Counterintelligence officials creatively used a national security law to open her mail secretly. They discover the contents contain smaller sealed envelopes marked for '**N. Spielman**.' She would remove these envelopes and insert information into them with her return address. She would forward them to a variety of German addresses. After months of searching, officials learned that Dr. Eric Pfeiffer, head of German naval intelligence and based in Bremen, was the ultimate destination of the information.

One more mystery remained. Several letters had been postmarked in New York and signed "Crown." Ultimately, the British contacted the FBI with this information, and the FBI began their own investigation. In December 1938, the FBI apprehended **Guenther Gustav Rumrich** as the Crown. However, most of his

supporting crew escaped, and the FBI considered the case to be a relative failure to break up Nazi spying in the US.



Mr. Rumrich

World War II – Undercover addresses reached their peak during the second world war. Warfare was on a grander scale than ever before, with more occupied countries and people involved. The changing front lines, very much unlike those of World War I, contributed mightily to the need for more undercover addresses. Furthermore, with the availability of airmail, countries across the ocean could also be involved in these addresses.

With more recent experiences with the International Red Cross (IRC), some have wondered why any such

service would be needed. After all, during more recent conflicts, the IRC easily provided correspondence going both ways among enemy combatants. However, two significant issues hampered their effectiveness during the

second world war. First, their system was very slow. Correspondence could take months to arrive at their destination, making most of the information received through their messages dated.

Secondly, the IRC had a simple card system, where only basic information could be written on a simple postcard and sent along. Because this was a postcard system, correspondence could only be 25 words or less. By using an undercover address, both speed and the amount of information given could be multiplied.



Postcard Addressed to P.T. Firma, Rua Alexandre Herculans 41, Lisbon, Portugal (taken from edwardvictor.com)

External addresses – Four types of undercover addresses for external use were used across enemy lines:

1. Those for general communications
2. Those operated by or on behalf of specific organizations
3. Those operated by government agencies or Armed Forces
4. Those four clandestine nine pursuits.

They do have one thing in common: they all use a neutral country to allow the communication to flow.

In 1939, during the very early stages of World War II, as Hitler's forces raced westward, Thomas Cook and Son elected to use Amsterdam, the Netherlands. No reason has explicitly been given for this, although speculation suggests it simply represents a logical geographic point between Germany and Britain.

That came crashing down in a matter of days due to Germany's successful onslaught of the Netherlands.

Finding other countries could be problematic. However, **Portugal** became a logical choice:

Portugal indeed was truly a neutral country. Buffered by Spain to its east, and with Spain being sympathetic to the Nazi cause, it was extremely unlikely the Nazis would waste time, energy, and resources on Portugal. Being away from the heavy fighting of the western front also helped make Portugal a likely and logical choice.

While Switzerland might be the other logical choice, there's was not as strong as a position to host undercover addresses. Anything that looked like breaching Swiss neutrality could be a reason for Hitler to invade Switzerland. Obviously, the Swiss did not want this. Geographically, Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Vichy France surrounded Switzerland. The Swiss adhered to strict neutrality out of fear and felt that undercover addresses would be less tolerated. After all, in most places and at most times, these addresses were known to both sides and tolerated.

However, for the communication with the Middle East, Portugal would not be such a logical choice, being geographically far away.

For Thomas Cook and Son, **Turkey** seemed like a logical choice. The Germans had established post offices in colonial times, first in Constantinople and subsequently throughout present-day Turkey. They did this to expand their influence and politically enter that arena. The British and French had also recently been in that area, and so Turkey seemed logical.

The addresses progressed during World War II. As mentioned, by early 1940, services had been established in Amsterdam by Thomas Cook and Son using PO Box numbers. They were as follows:

PO Box 601 – United Kingdom

PO Box 115 – South Africa

PO Box 520 - Australia

PO Box 525 – New Zealand

PO Box 615 - Canada.

In May 1940, Thomas Cook and Son's suspended service in the Netherlands as the Nazi overran the country. 14,501 letters were forwarded to enemy territory from that office, and 2,308 replies were received.

By July 1940, Thomas Cook and Son began using **PO Box 506, Lisbon, Portugal**. Press advertisements at the time stated the service was available to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, German-occupied France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, German-occupied Poland, and the Channel Islands.

By 1941 the list of countries expanded further to include Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

The Rules – While communications could undoubtedly be more than the 25 words afforded by the International Red Cross, they still had to be reasonably brief. Addresses and correspondence could be written in English or the country's language for which they were destined, with the only exception Czech (it had to

be in English in 1941, see below.). A letter had to be sent in an open-addressed envelope or separate cover to: **Thomas Cook and Son Ltd., Berkeley St., Piccadilly, London W1** accompanied by a 2- pound postal order. However, the service could not be used to correspond to prisoners of war. One example of a prisoner of war correspondence with the PO Box 506 address does exist, however.

It was not truly a secret if this was advertised in the West. The Germans knew about this, and they tolerated and even encouraged it. They did so because possibly clandestine correspondence might be consolidated into one address. Therefore, sensors could look for that address and really scrutinize all of the inside contents. In theory, this would make the Germans' life much easier to find mail they deemed clandestine.

The exception was Czechoslovakia. In 1942 the Czech government warned Czech citizens of the United Kingdom not to avail themselves of the service. The specific reason is not apparent, but most likely inappropriate mail, as determined by occupied Czechoslovakian authorities, must have been sent.

Interestingly, no mail from northern France to PO Box 506 has ever been discovered. In that area, they too had been instructed not to use the service, and it has been even speculated that it might have been a capital offense to do so.

By the summer of 1943, Thomas Cook established **Box number 1043, Stockholm** in Sweden through their Stockholm office. This address was used to communicate between Great Britain, Scandinavia, and northern France. However, it appears very few packages and letters made it through to northern France.

Other services – Before the infamous bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States was considered a neutral country. Not having formally declared war on Germany or Japan, the US obviously sympathized with the British, but had not declared themselves. Since Canada was in the dominion of Great Britain, correspondence between Canada and enemy countries became difficult. Before December 1941, Thomas Cook ran a similar service between Canada and enemy territory through **PO Box 252, Grand Central Annex, New York.**

Helena Lubke had been a secretary to the Paderewski family, whose patriarch became Poland's first state President, dying in exile during World War II. She established a service for communication between German-occupied Poland and those who managed to flee to Allied countries. It ran through Lausanne, Switzerland, using at least four different addresses:

Helena Lubke Joliette 3 Lausanne, Switzerland

Helena Lubke, 15 Rue du Midi, Pension Drybourg, Lausanne Switzerland

Helena Lubke, PO Box Lausanne, Switzerland

Helena Lubke, Case 1711 St. Francois, Lausanne, Switzerland

Undercover Addresses for Specific Groups- For Jews, Dr. L. Bornemiza and Robert Altman ran an undercover mail service from Geneva, with mail from Austria, France, and Germany. It operated between 1939 – 1940 and again from 1944 to 1945. Its addresses were:

6 Rue la Cloche, Geneva, Switzerland

36 Avenue de las Roserarie, Geneva, Switzerland

Int PO Box 204, Porte du Stand, Geneva, Switzerland

Hias-Ica, an organization established to provide assistance information for Jews, had an undercover address. It ran from **Santiago, Chile**, with the address **Casilla 1196**.

Shipping agencies often ran services. The United Baltic Corporation Limited, headquartered in London, ran their underground address service through Lisbon. Both the Hinkins Steamship Co. of Baltimore, and the Isbrandtsen-Moller Co. Inc, with offices in Baltimore and New York, ran a service for Danish seamen.

The American–Polish Relief Council had an undercover address at **Avenue Pedro Alvares 54, Cabral, Lisbon**. Similarly, unknown individuals also set up a food parcel service to Poland through Lisbon.

The Belgian Aid Committee ran a service similar to that using **52 Rua Terreiro do Trigo, Lisbon**.

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Undercover addresses of governments – these were a bit trickier. Since they are not just about private individuals inquiring about safety and health, they tended to be much more secret. Because of that, there's very limited information. Probably many such addresses existed, but only a few are known:

The Polish Air Force in England used PO Box 512 in Lisbon

Polish Missing Persons used the address Rua Rodrigo de Fonseca 49, Lisbon.

The British Repatriation Office used Rua de Emenda 19, Lisbon.

The Netherlands Army in Great Britain used PO Box 456, Lisbon, Portugal, while the Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service used PO Box 485, Lisbon, Portugal.



Yet another address not discussed in the text: Rua do Moinhos do Vento 12- Caldas Da Rainha, Portugal. This was for the Polish Welfare Committee of Poland and Great Britain.

We will discuss clandestine mail and some internal addresses in the next issue.

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Stamps of the Third Reich

Christopher Kolker

The featured stamp is Michel number 665/Scott number 486 commemorative depicting the Dominsel (Cathedral Island) of Breslau, now Wroclaw, Poland. It's part of a foursome of stamps featuring the finest architecture in Breslau at that time. The Germans produced these stamps as part of publicizing and celebrating the 16th Breslau Gymnastics and Sports Competition of 1938.



Here is the Amtsblatt (the announcement) of this stamp series:

To commemorate the 16th Breslau Gymnastics and Sports Competition, to be held from the 24th to 31st July 1938, the German Reichspost will print special steel-engraved stamps of three, six, 12 and 15 Pfg face value, on un-watermarked paper and measuring 24.5 x 29.15 mm. The stamp designs are the work of the graphic artist Georg Fritz, of Berlin – Zehlendorf. The stamps illustrate views of Breslau, namely the Dominsel, the Herman Göring Stadium, the Town Hall

and Cemetery Hall.

The stamps will be sold all post offices from 21st June. The stamps can be used on mail destined for foreign countries. The Reichspost Directorates have received special instructions regarding distribution.



Part of the festivities of the Breslau games from wratislavia.net

The Games – The 16th Breslau Gymnastics and Sports Competition became forever known as the last major sporting event before the Nazi war machine commenced with their European invasion. Organized by the [Nationalsozialistischer Reichsbund für Leibesübungen](#), (the

National Socialist League for Physical Exercise), the sports arm of the Third Reich, it became a highly political event designed to provide an opportunity for more Nazi propaganda. The event officially commemorated the 125th anniversary of the German Wars of Liberation against Napoleon that ultimately drove the French emperor into exile in Elba. As a result, the entire city received the coveted Iron Cross Award in 1813 for their efforts against Napoleon.



Hitler at the Games

The city of Breslau, now Wrocław, Poland hosted the event in its Herman Göring Stadium in July of that year. Those of German descent from all over the world, including Italy, South West Africa, Argentina, and the United States, participated.

However, they were not the only ones attending. Adolf Hitler oversaw the opening ceremonies, and infamously gave a passionate, militaristic speech from a balcony of the Hotel Monopol in Breslau.

Parades abounded before the games began. Some showcased traditional folk-dancing and attire, while others celebrated the Nazi party.

A commemorative book on the games and its festivities, called [Volk in Leibesübungen Deutsches Turn und Sportsfest Breslau 1938](#), best shows the games' atmosphere through its many photographs. Published just one year after the event, the pictures came from Heinrich Hoffman, Hitler's personal photographer. (Note: Dr. Lawrence Mead, a frequent contributor to



A display by the Navy - you don't see this anymore!

the Bulletin, has a copy of this very historic book for sale at a very reasonable rate at www.usmbooks.com. Check it out!

The Dominsel- Now known as the Wroclaw Cathedral in Wroclaw, Poland, the Dominsel started out as a simple stone church in the 10th century. The foundation for this church was recently

unearthed after extensive archaeological excavations in the 1990s.

In the year 1000, the Polish Duke Boleslaw the Brave established a new Catholic diocese headquartered in Wroclaw. Boleslaw replaced the simple church with a pre-Romanesque basilica, and the modern history of the Dominsel began. This structure lasted only 35 years, as the Czech Bretislav I invaded the city and burned the cathedral.

Twenty years or so later, Casimir I, known as the Renewer, rebuilt the cathedral in an early Romanesque style. Still a simple structure with no towers, Bishop Walter von Malonne added two towers to the structure in 1158, and that architectural feature continues to this day.

But time marched on. By the 13th century, the 11th century cathedral would no longer do for expanding populations. Bishop Thomas I expanded most of the cathedral in stages between 1244 and 1272, but by the 14th century, a new cathedral became a necessity. Wroclaw Bishop Nanker had a new nave (the main part of the cathedral with the pews) built in 1341, along again with two towers, but this time in the Gothic style. The Wroclaw Gothic cathedral became one of the finest representations of German Gothic Gothic (not a typo) in all of Europe.





A drawing of Wroclaw cathedral in the 18th Century

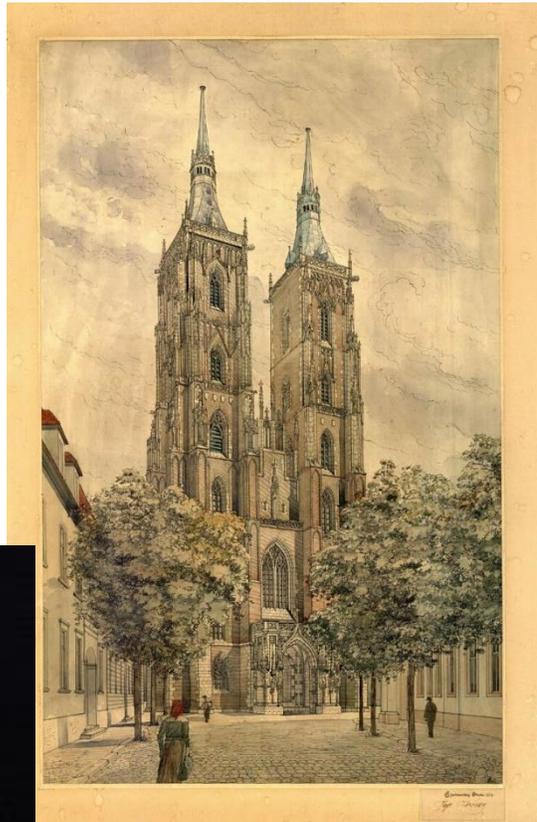
But tastes are fickle, and out of ashes changes occur. A great fire in 1540 burned most of the cathedral, and the helmet (the top part of the spire) was replaced in a more Renaissance style, ushering in a new era in Eastern Europe architecture.

The Wroclaw Cathedral today

Fire again played a major role in the cathedral's architecture. On June 9, 1759 a fire leveled most of the cathedral. Classicism-style (architecture emulating Greece and Rome) repairs ensured, but did not last. As further repairs had to be made, in yet another nod to

the past, neo-Gothic styles returned to the cathedral, and remain there today.

Bombing by the Red Army in April of 1945 destroyed about 70% of the cathedral, and repairs begun in 1951 weren't completed until the mid-1990s. The cathedral is now the seat of an archbishop, reflecting its present-day importance to today's Catholic Church.



The Cathedral in 1910



The Cathedral at night

Some Philatelic Items:



A first day cover of our featured stamp Michel 665, along with 666-8 (Scott 486 / 487-9)



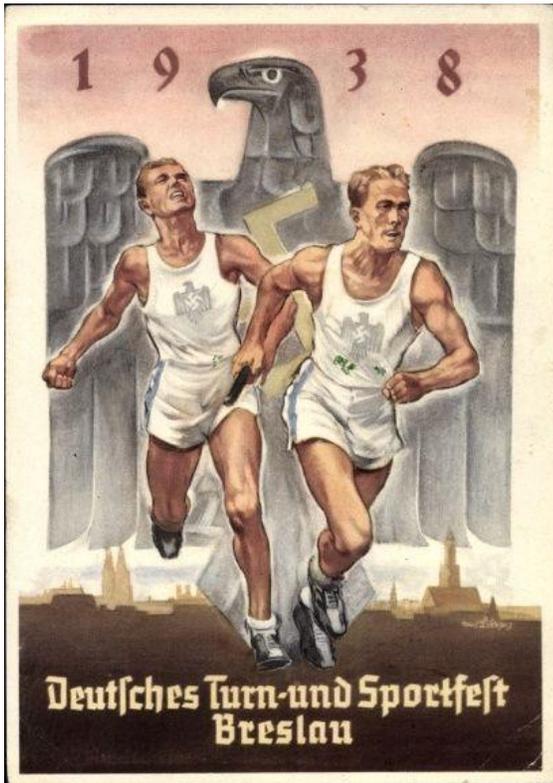
A German Poster advertising the games, highlighting it celebration of the 125th anniversary of the defeat of Napoleon



Heinrich Hoffman's book featuring the 1938 Games

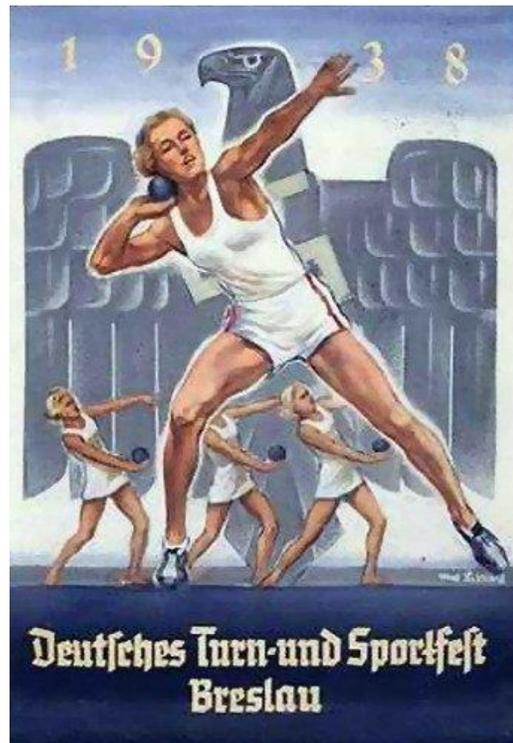


A commemorative postcard with Hans von Tschammer und Osten, the Reich Sports Leader



This propaganda card for the 1938 Breslau games features a design used in the 1936 Summer Olympics

Yet another Propaganda card celebrating the 1938 Breslau games





AuctionWatch

From Status Auctioneers –

Note: 1 Australian dollar is worth approximately \$0.73 US, 1 Euro is approximately \$1.13 US dollars and 1 pound is approximately \$1.33 US



1934 Welfare Fund set 3+2pf - 40+35pf. VF fresh MNH. SG 551-59 cat £700.
Mi 556-64 cat €550. (9)
SOLD for AU\$200.00



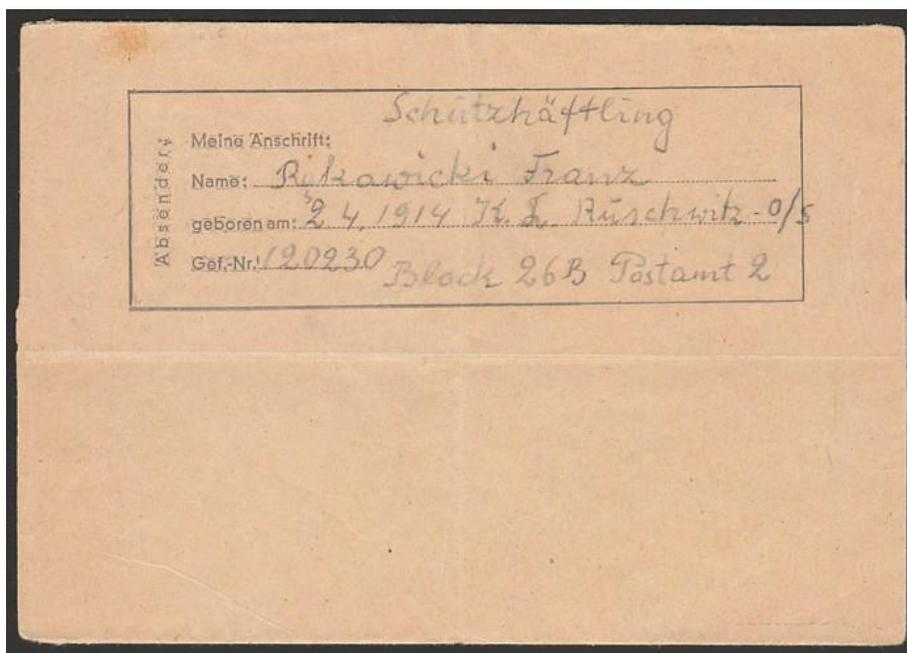
1934 Colonizers set 3pf-25pf. VF fresh MNH. SG 537-40 cat £225. Mi 540-43 cat €190. (4)
SOLD for AU\$110.00



1938 Brown Ribbon 42+108pf. VF fresh MNH. SG 659 cat £190. Mi 671y cat €150.



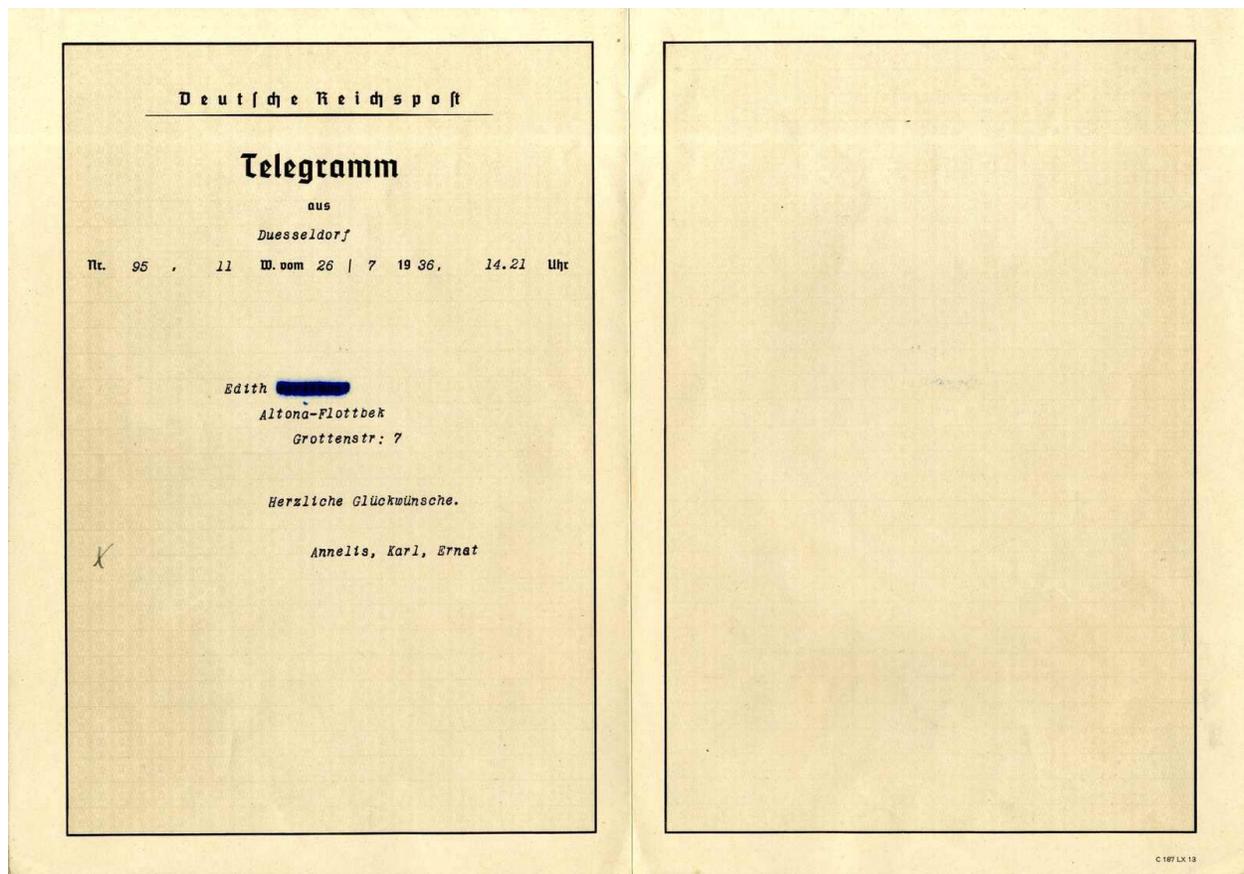
1939 opt Danzig set 3pf-2Mk. VF fresh MNH. SG 704-17 cat £275. Mi 716-29 cat €220
SOLD for AU\$130.00



Auschwitz Concentration Camp: 1943 folded letter with camp rules on front (7 points), franked Hitler 12pf (crease), tied by Auschwitz 19 5 43 cds & with censor cachet. From a prisoner to his wife in Litzmanstadt. Estimate AU\$250

From Viennafil:





1936, four-page large telegram printed on the occasion of the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, first and last page in color, sent from Düsseldorf on July 26th, 1936 at 2:21 p.m. to Edith Warlimont in Altona-Flottbek, very good condition and very rare
Start Bid € 400 – unsold

Canarian Islands,
by first British S.S.
from Southampton.
No sailing



Al Consulado Alemán
para el sr. Consul J. Ahlers
CENSURA MILITAR
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE
Santa Cruz de Tenerife



1937, SPANIENFAHRT DES NORDDEUTSCHEN LLOYDS, two shipping letters franked with postage stamps of the German Reich, addressed to Buenos Aires and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (these with military censorship), canceled with "DEUTSCHE SEEPOST / SPANIENFAHRT NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 28 4 37".
SOLD for € 70.00



1941, issue for the Vilna region, 1 rub. with overprint "VILNIUS", mint never hinged in perfect condition, SOLD for € 800.00

From Dr. Reinhard Fischer Auktions



50 Kop. Postal stamp with black overprint in type I, overprint field 14, in perfect condition mint never hinged, expertized Zierer and expertise Nagler VP (2021), Michel 260.-

Sold for / SOLD for € 90.00

Why We Do What We Do

Below is not my work, in fact, it is taken directly from The Echoes That Remain by Henry Schwab. But it does show us why preserving, studying, and presenting history is so important: Never Again.. Thanks to Ken Gilbert for the reminder!



Meine Lieben,
Zur Geburtstag haben ich und L. Rudolf & L. Walter die folgenden
Grußwörter, in der Hoffnung, dass die Wünsche auch wirklich einmal
in Erfüllung gehen werden.
Lieb alle auf herzgl. Grüßen
für Berthold
jhr. liebe Grüße
Mutter

Last personal greeting by AUGUSTE MARX added to letter of 4 Oct 1941

AUGUSTE (TREIDEL) MARX

Forced to leave family home in DUEREN in May 1941, together with 102 local Jews, confined in JUDENLAGER GERSTENMUEHLE, an old former factory used as assembly place for Jews waiting to be deported. On 26 July 1942 group of old people sent by Transport VII/2 to THERESIENSTADT, died there two weeks later at the age of 91 years.

THERESIENSTADT



DR. KARL MARX, a prominent physician, chose to take his own life, rather than face deportation at the age of 59. 16 March 1940

DUEREN/RHINELAND

152
Dr. med. Karl Marx
 Sprechstunden: von 1/2 9-10 und von 2 1/2-4 Uhr
 Fernruf 4498

Düren, den 23. Januar 40.
 Wirteltorplatz 2

Rp.

Acid. hydrochlor. Dilut. 8,0
 Trinch. chin. composit. 25,0

M. S. Mittags w. abend 18 Fr auf 1 kleiner
 Glas Sherry 1/2 Hr vor der Mahlzeit.
 (Nacht et soir 15 Grs dans une verre petite
 Sherry une demi heure avant le repas)

À l'attention Rudolf Marx.

R Marx

Prescription made out to his brother RUDOLF MARX, who had fled to safety in SPA, BELGIUM, dated 23 Jan 1940 just before the death of KARL MARX.



BERTHOLD and CLEMENTINE (MARX) BENDER were deported to IZBICA (LUBLIN area) on 22 March 1942. They died in the nearby MAJDANEK EXTERMINATION CAMP as per a clandestine message written on 21 March 1943 and received in Germany by a friend, that their empty suitcase was found while sorting inmate belongings.

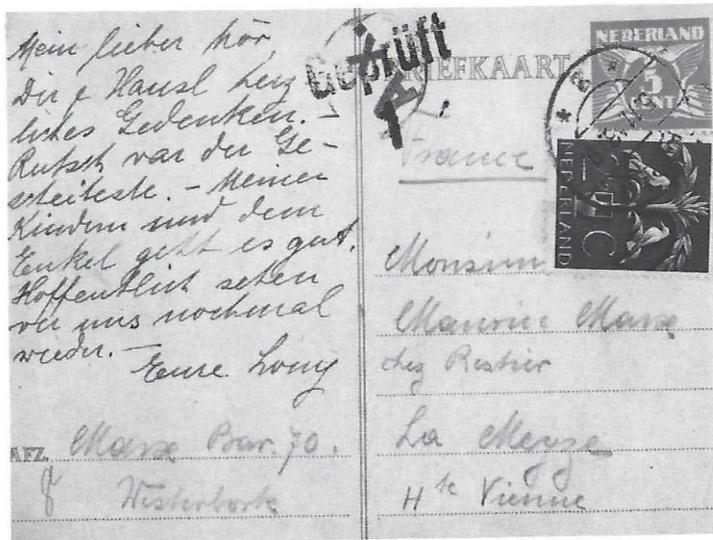
IZBICA

MAJDANEK



3042 21100 1372 / 3
 Doren, den 4. 10. 41.
 Herrin Barbara,
 Ihr Lieber d. Brief vom 7. 9. war
 sehr schön und hat mich sehr
 erfreut. Ich hoffe, Sie sind
 wohl und gesund. Ich liebe
 Sie sehr und hoffe, Sie bald
 wieder zu sehen.

Last letter received from CLEMENTINE BENDER, written on 4 October 1941, by brother RUDOLF MARX. Mail service between the United States and German controlled areas was suspended after Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941.



HUGO and BIANKA MARX had emigrated to AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND. Last two messages November 1943 from WESTERBORK Concentration Camp to brother MAURICE MARX, who had fled to Southern France. Text includes: ".hopefully we will see each other again - where does not matter..." "tried once more to get necessary papers, there probably is no use..." "maybe we will find HEINZ" (their nephew who had been deported in March, 1943..) They were transported to BERGEN-BELSEN soon thereafter, where they perished in February 1945.

17.11.43
 Meine Lieben.
 Eure Postkarte vom 26/x kam
 gestern an zu unserer grossen
 Freude. Inzwischen werdet
 Ihr unsere letzte Karte
 erhalten haben. Auch wir sind
 gesund. Nachrichten haben
 wir leider sonst von Niemand.
 An Karls alte Adresse haben
 wir neulich wegen Certificat
 telegraphiert. Hat aber
 keinen Zweck mehr, scheint
 es. Vielleicht finden wir
 Heinz! Haltet uns auf
 dem Laufenden. Wir sind
 froh mit Euren Nachrichten.
 Hongy wohnt noch bei uns. Wir
 werden vom guten Freund
 noch versorgt. Gut, dass ich
 mir den zur Zeit angelacht

WESTERBORK

BERGEN-BELSEN

DANZIG REPORT

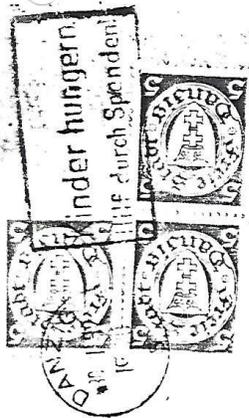


STUDY and RESEARCH GROUP

Editor: John H. Bloecher Jr., 1743 Little Creek Drive, Baltimore, Md. 21207

Vol. 1 No. 28
July-Aug-Sept
1980

1 NEWS



Reichszeugmeisterei

Be sure to attend the GPS Convntion at FLOREX on November 7th, 8th and 9th. The Danzig Study Group will be meeting. Check the Hospitality Room or bulletin boards for time and place! We are really looking forward to seeing old friends.

On Pg. 7 of the last Report there was a question of an unclear handstamp. Col. Halle was the first to get us out of bed with the answer: The word in question is NACHGEBÜHR, postage due collected at the receiving end. This ties in with the lower left stamp: "Portophilichtig", meaning, Postage Due - Official Mail. The sender was the Neufahrwasser post office, but needed payment because it went to a private individual not within postal channels. Look for the DM overprinted stamps to be used in official correspondence.

Art Hecker writes: "The word should be Nachgebühr, indicating postage to be paid at destination. Apparently, some official German agencies charged postage to the recipient of answers to questions sent by mail. The script "15" in blue crayon was the amount to be collected. Red was used to indicate prepayment and blue to indicate C.O.D. The 2 postage due covers on Pg. 8 also show the script numbers 40 and 15 for the amounts to be collected..."

Thanks to both gents for the information. Both will receive a set of commemorative iceman's tongs for Siberian philately.

The article starting on Pg. 2 looked like a snap: just run a bunch of covers mailed to the NSDAP and sit back and relax. Then came the slogan cancels, then a look at the handbook, then came Rittmeister's new discovery, then some of our cancels didn't agree with the handbook, and so on. The result is 12 pages and a tough time making the deadline. Now we're ready for you experts to send in the corrections!

NSDAP.
 Amt für Volkswohlfahrt
 Gau Danzig
 Neugarten 5

2 FAN MAIL TO THE N.A.D.S.P.

2

Last September, at BALPEX, we came upon a collection of about 30 "Danzig Covers" being hawked by a dealer. No question about his accuracy in describing their origins; they wer covers and they had Danzig stamps attached. They also contained some additional information that makes covers infinitely more interesting than mere mint adhesives, and we list a few of these points below:

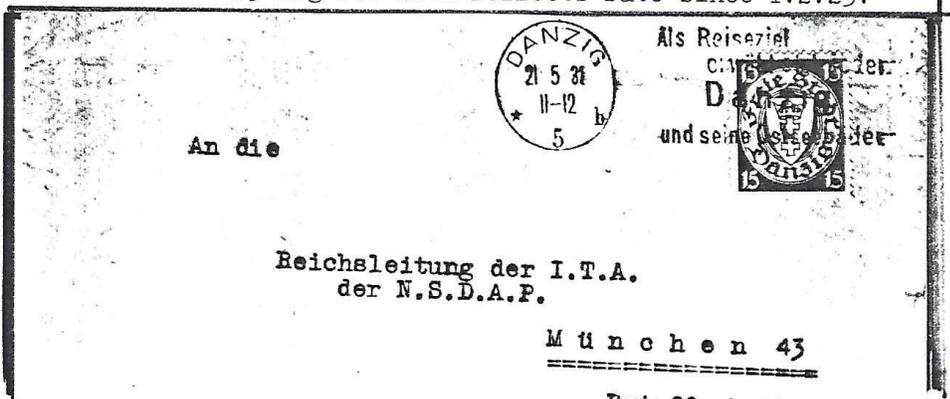
(1) Almost all of the covers were addressed to "Reichsleitung (or Reichsgeschäftsstelle) der Nationalsozialistische Deutschen Arbeiterpartei" in München, with the exception of 2 which were sent to the "Reichszentrale Landaufenthalt für Stadtkinder E. V. ... Hauptamt für Volkswohlfahrt" in Berlin.

(2) Several of the covers contained return addresses on the back, which is O.K. if you're convinced that your side will come out on top in any future conflict.

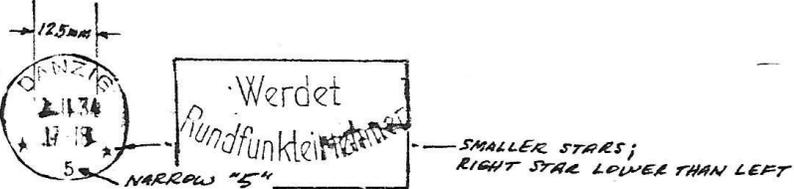
(3) Most envelopes probably contained dues, since the addressee is often the treasurer of the party, Reichsschatzmeister Franz Xaver Schwarz. Photo below was taken at the First Congress of "Arbeitsfront im preussischen Landtag 1933. Left to right are Schwarz, Rudolph Hess, Dr. Robert Ley. The treasurer was formerly an accountant from the Munich City Hall and was considered a tight financial manager of the party's accounts. Not like the more visible publicity seekers, little information has been written about Schwarz.



(4) Of philatelic consequence are the slogan cancels on these early covers from Danzig. Below is a 21.5.31 cover with the cancel extolling Danzig and the Baltic Sea spas as choice locations to visit. The 15 Pfg No. 214x reflects rate since 1.2.25.



In pursuit of the 4th point listed above, we found the best information on slogan cancels in "Freie Stadt Danzig 1920-1939; Bewertung der Poststempel 1. Auflage 1977", co-edited by Schüler, Hasselhoff and Rittmeister. This 49-page book is an excellent example of detailed research and is rich in information. The published tables provide us with a checklist of machine cancels with propaganda and advertising slogans. Unfortunately, a search of our collection turned up no examples of Types 1a, 1b, 1c, 2b or 5, thus requiring a reconstruction from the descriptive text. Two additions to the published list (one ours and one recently reported in Editor Schüler's Danzig Arge) will be noted in the proper locations in the text.

- Type 1a 
- Type 1b Same, but with hours under the date line.
- Type 1c Without the 6 wavy lines and a heavier "5".
- Type 2a 
- Type 2b 
- Type 2c Top stroke of the 3(0) is straight.
- Type 2c Same, but top stroke of the 3(0) is round.
- Type 3a 
- Type 4 Same, but narrow & tall "5"; with stars.
- Type 5 Slogan on left; same narrow & tall "5"; no stars.
- Type 6 Same, but shorter "5", with stars.



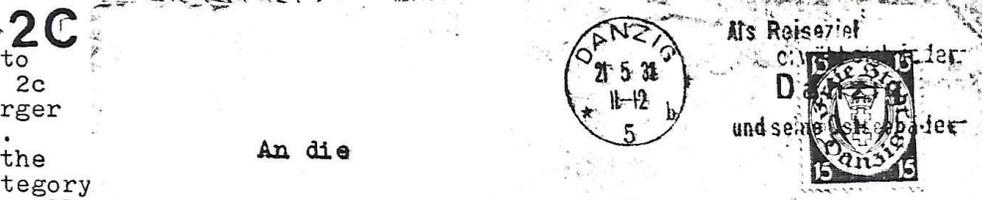
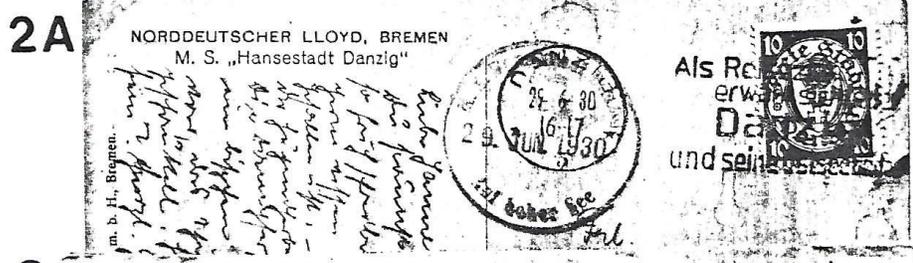
Type 8x Same, but with 2 horizontal lines, 39 mm long, above and below slogan.

Type 9 Same double circle, but with 6-pointed star.

LIST OF SLOGANS, TYPES REPRESENTED AND USAGE DATES:

Als Reiseziel/erwähl sich jeder/Danzig/und seine Ostseebäder

1b.....	From 5.-11.8.29
2a.....	13.9.29-7.11.30
2c.....	11.3.-3.11.31
3a.(Smaller type in text).....	14.3.-13.7.32
4.....	18.4.32-27.9.33
8.....	10.4.-10.5.37



According to the chart, 2c retains larger type of 2a. This fits the 2c date category but has a small type face and a *5b cancel. Was ist?

An die

Reichsleitung der I.T.A.
der N.S.D.A.P.

München 43

Brieffach 80

2C

Custom office cover with postage due; note low star & larger type compared to previous example.



Z 4071/31

An

72



Als Reiseziel erwählt sich jeder Danzig und seine Ostseebäder

den "Gode Wind" Danzig-Zoppotener Yacht-Club

D a n z i g

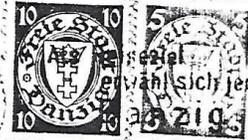


Gebührenpflichtige Briefstücke

3A

Danzig 5 without stars. Smaller Type face.

An die



Als Reiseziel erwählt sich jeder Danzig und seine Ostseebäder

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

z. Hd. des Herrn Reichsschatzmeisters

Schwarz

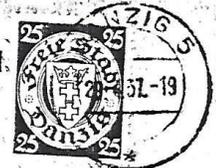
8

29.4.37 with the "invitation to Danzig" machine cancel as well as purple handstamp: "Help harvest: struggle to keep it from decaying"

An das



Als Reiseziel erwählt sich jeder Danzig und seine Ostseebäder



Stabsamt des Reichsschatzmeisters der NSDAP., Hauptbuchhaltung

Benutzt/die(Autobus)Kraftpost/Danzig-Marienburg(Westpr.)/x visumfrei x

- 1b.....28.5.-23.7.29
- 2a.....25.10.29-23.2.33
- 2c.....19.1.-7.3.31
- 4.....10.1.-13.1.33
- 9.....24.4.-10.5.39

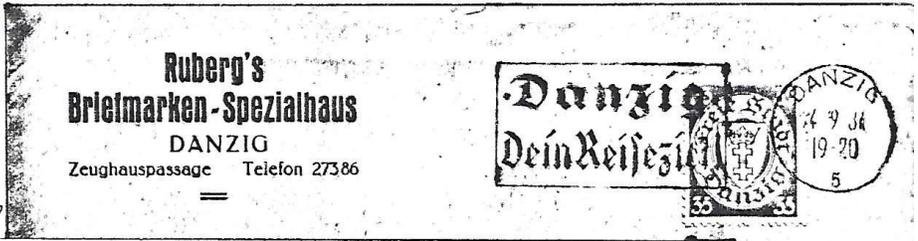
Benutzt/(Flugpost)/die/Luftpost

- 1b.....10.6.-17.7.29
- 2a.....10.12.29-23.11.30
- 2c.....21.1.-20.11.31
- 4.....8.10.32-31.3.33
- 8.....14.10.35-23.3.42

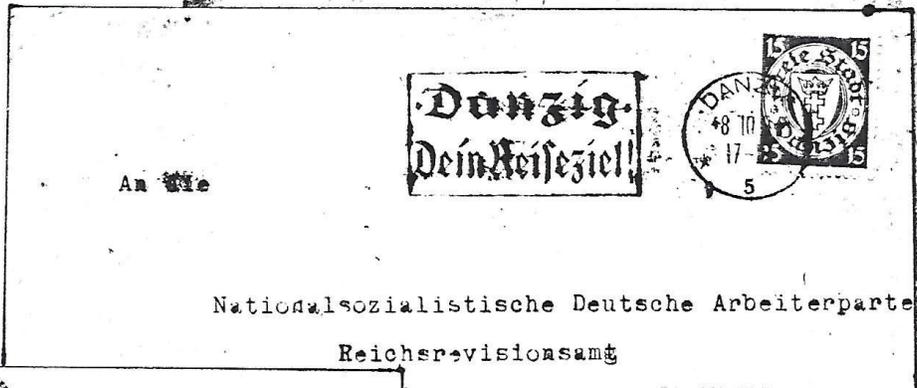
Danzig/Dein Reiseziel (in rectangle)

- 3a.....From 26.5.39
- 6.....31.3.-29.10.34
- 7.....1.4.-28.7.35
- 8.....29.7.35-2.9.39
- 9.....21.7.-13.8.39

5
 Could this be an unlisted Type 5? Note the lack of stars and 21.5mm diameter. 24.9.37



6



7

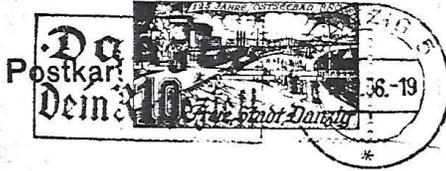


8

8

Handwritten notes and stamps at the top of the page, including a circular postmark from Danzig dated 26.8.37-12.

hard Bury
 DANZIG
 ischer Graben Nr. 71
 Firma Gegr. 1907
 Telefon 287 21
 arken - Großhandel



Firma Hans Beyer
 Herrn

Frankfurt a.M.
Grüneburgweg 92.



Für
Elfriede Kieffer
Berlin - Panitzsch

Strom Nr. 31
 Straße, Hausnummer, Gehört
 Erdwert oder Postanlegnummer

Deutliche/und genaue Anschrift/bewahrt/vor Verzögerungen

- 1b.....6.6.-11.8.29
- 6.....26.11.-28.11.34
- 7.....20.1.-27.3.35
- 8.....7.11.35-25.11.36

Fernsprecher/spart/Zeit und Geld

- 1b.....3.6.-11.8.29
- 2a.....12.12.29-21.10.31
- 2c.....2.1.-21.10.31
- 4.....30.9.32-25.3.33
- 6.....12.-17.12.34
- 7.....13.1.-16.3.35
- 8.....21.10.-24.11.35

4

*5b
cancel!

An die

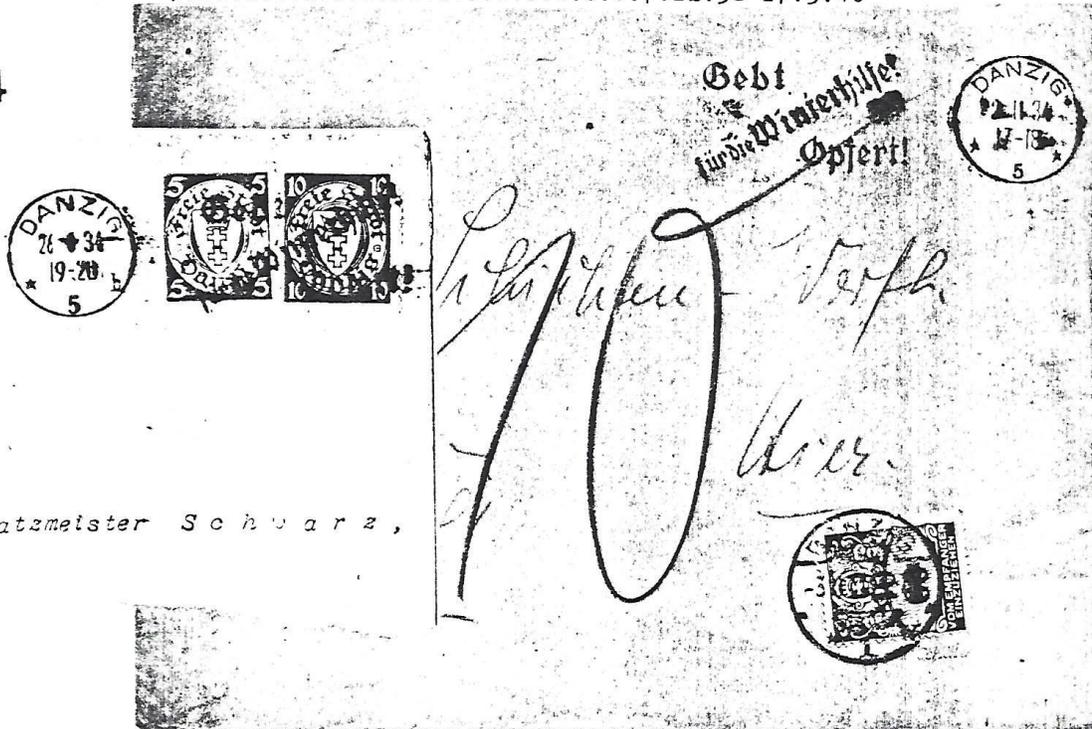


Gebt/für die Winterhilfe/Opfert!

- 4.....16.12.33-29.1.34
- 5.....5.2.-23.3.34
- 6.....31.1.34-6.1.35
- 7.....28.1.-30.3.35
- 8.....28.10.35-6.4.39
- 9.....7.12.38-17.3.40

6

4



Gib auf Deinen/Briefsendungen/den Absender an

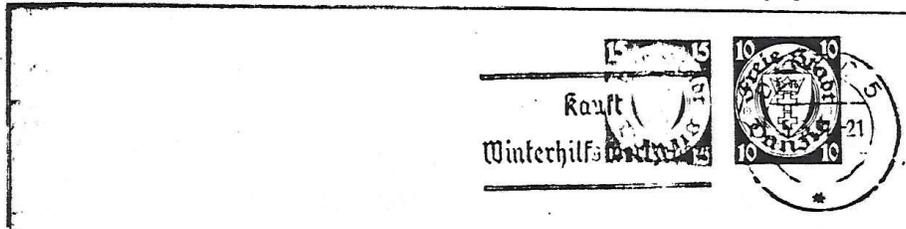
- 1b.....13.6.-11.8.29
- 1c.....21.9.29
- 2b.....15.-20.12.30
- 2c.....12.1.-6.11.31
- 8.....15.2.-26.11.38
- 9.....5.9.39-31.5.40

Helft Feuer verhüten (in rectangle)

- 2a.....28.4.-4.5.30

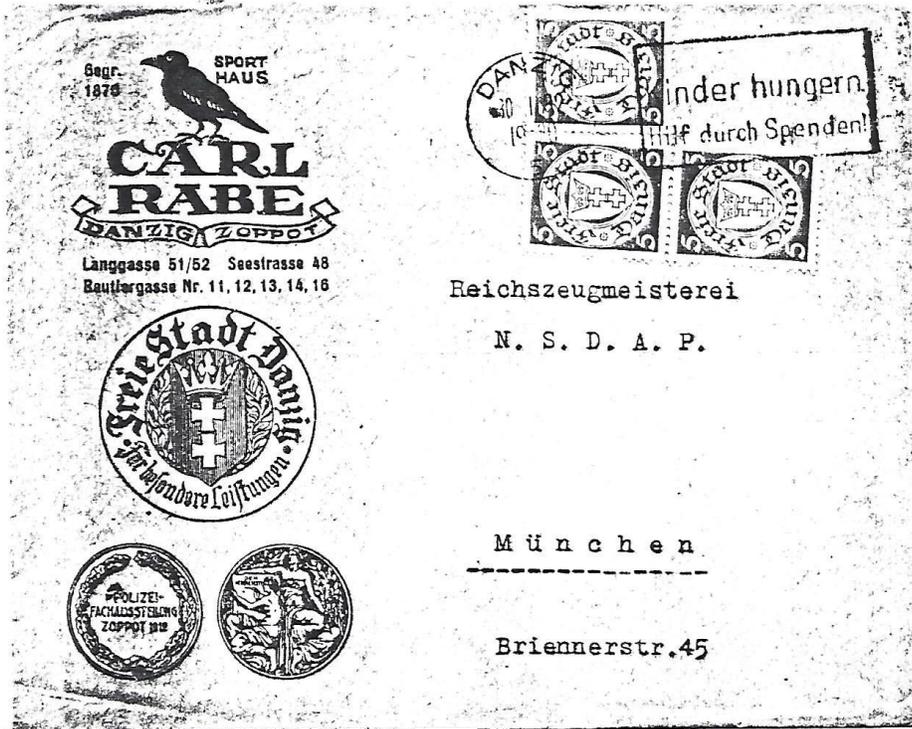
Kauft/Winterhilfszeichen (with double 39.5mm thick & thin lines)

- 8.....25.10.36-10.1.37
- 8x (2 thin 39mm lines).....13.1.37-15.4.39
- 9.....2.12.38-23.3.40



Kinder hungern/Hilf durch Spenden

- 2c.....23.-30.11.31
 - 3a.....1.12.31-4.3.32
 - 3a (hours under the date line)...10.2.32
- (4: new type recently found & reported in May '80 Arge)



Reichszeugmeisterei

N. S. D. A. P.

München

Briennerstr. 45

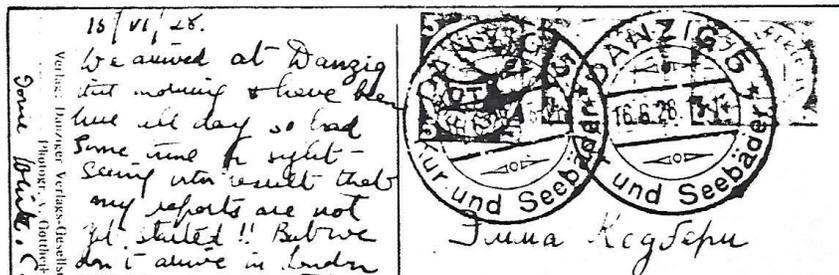
New Type

4



Kur und Seebäder

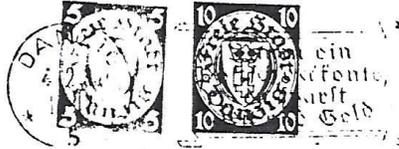
Double circle cancel (5).....24.4.28-31.7.32



Nimm ein/Postscheckkonto/du sparst/Zeit und Geld

- 1a.....4.-18.5.29
- 1b.....21.5.-22.7.29
- 2a.....23.12.29-15.2.30
- 2b.....8.-9.12.30
- 2c.....5.1.-31.10.31
- 4.....7.11.31-21.4.33
- 6.....19.11.-20.12.34
- 7.....18.1.-22.3.35

4



7

ationalsozialistische
Arbeiterpartei

An die



*Leitung
der Reichspoststelle
der Nat. Soz. Bewegung Ad.-lag. 45*

M 3
=====
Postst

Wünigen

Dr. Baumhoff. 45

Schafft/Hausbriefkästen an sie/beschleunigen/die Briefzustellung

- 3a.....5.3.-9.4.32
- 4.....16.9.32-12.12.33
- 8.....15.10.-11.11.36

Vergiss nicht Strasse/und Hausnummer/anzugeben

- 1b.....4.6.-24.7.29
- 2a.....21.8.29

Werdet Mitglied/im Luftschutzbund

8 22.11.35-28.1.38

Werdet Mitglied
im
Luftschutzbund



8

Werdet/Rundfunkteilnehmer

- 2a.....2.12.29-29.11.30
- 2b.....22.-23.12.30
- 2c.....2.2.-16.10.31
- 4.....27.2.-8.4.33
(see earlier cancel below)
- 6.....2.12.34-11.1.35,6-7
- 7.....11.1.35,11-12, -13.3.35

An die

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

Kassenverwaltung




4

Cancel at left dated 17.1.33; *5b office.

Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer

Hilfen u. Frän.

Professor Franz,

Michelstadt i. Bad.

Handwritten notes:
 Ich habe mich heute
 um einen Termin bei
 dem Herrn Richter zu bemühen
 für meine Verurteilung
 Danzig, den 27.1.33



6

Wo gibt es eine andere Stadt/die Seebad/dicht bei Seebad hat

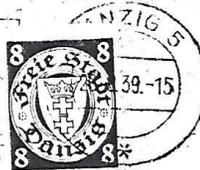
4.....27.4.-22.9.33
9.....19.4.-7.9.39

4



Drucksache!

Wo gibt es eine andere St.
die Seebad
dicht bei Seebad hat



9

Mr.
Otto K o r t e
306 East 84 street

Guido Tyron & Co.
Export-Handelsgesellschaft

New York / USA

DANZIG

End

Trivia

We have some pretty tough trivia this time around. Are you ready? The theme is the letters S through Z. And knowing the theme won't help you in any way, shape, or form. So, good luck, and enjoy!

1. S - On the 21st of March, 1945 the Royal Air Force launched a bombing raid on the 'Shell House'.

What did the building house, and where was it located?

- A heavy water plant being used for nuclear weapon research (Norway).
- Gestapo Headquarters (Denmark).
- A ball bearing factory (Austria).
- The Reich Chancellery (Germany).

2. S - The Sippenbuch was also known as the 'clan book'.

Who had to carry the Sippenbuch?

- The SS.
- Every German citizen, except Jews.
- Members of the Nazi hierarchy (Hitler, Himmler etc.).
- All Jews.

3. T - What was the Totenbuch?

- It was a state funeral held in honor of the important people that died (Hindenburg, Rommel etc.)

- A list of dead SS soldiers killed on the battlefield.
- A record of those executed in the concentration camps.
- A list of those that died in the Munich Beer Hall Putsch, and honored every year.

4. U - In addition to its well-known meaning, the term "U-Boat" was also used to refer a Jew that tried to avoid the Holocaust by hiding from the Nazis.

- True
- False

5. V - What was "Virus House"?

- A laboratory used for the research of biological weapons.
- A nuclear research laboratory.
- A name used by disgruntled Germans to refer to the Fuhrer bunker during the final days of the war.
- The name given to refer to the ovens at concentration camps by the SS guards.

6. V - What was a 'VergeltuGnswaffe'?

- The German name for "Operation Valkyrie", the plot on Hitler's life.
- The name given to art that was opposed by the Nazi's.
- They were the V1 and V2 rockets.
- The dreaded "People's Court", run by Judge Roland Freisler.

7. W - The Nazis had a number of popular songs, war songs, and marching songs.

Of the following four songs, which one was NOT a Nazi song?

- "We're Going to Hang out the Washing on the Siegfried Line".
- "Horst Wessel Song"
- "War Song Against England".
- "Westerwaldlied"

8. X - What was the X-Report?

- The Nazi report that centered around the creation of the atomic bomb.
- A report submitted to Himmler regarding the acquisition of religious and occult artifacts.
- A secret document written by the anti-Hitler resistance movement.
- There was no such document.

9. Y - Case Yellow (Fall Gelb) was the secret code name for the German attack on what country or countries?

- France and the low countries.
- Russia.
- Norway and the Scandinavian countries.
- England.

10. Z - Hitler came up with the 'Z- Plan' in 1938.

What did the plan involve?

- Decreasing the number of Jew's allowed to legally immigrate.

- Increasing the aircraft strength.
- Increasing the naval strength.
- Increasing the number of concentration camps.

Answers

1. S - On the 21st of March, 1945 the Royal Air Force launched a bombing raid on the 'Shell House'.

What did the building house, and where was it located?

The correct answer was **Gestapo Headquarters (Denmark)**.

The 'Shell House' was a modern building that the Gestapo took over in 1944 as their Danish HQ. The building was seized from the Shell Oil Company.

On the 21st of March, 1945 a squadron of eighteen Mosquito bombers attacked the building and completely destroyed it, along with the files about the local resistance networks that were being held inside.

The actual bombing raid was a huge success; however, it was marred by the accidental bombing of a school that resulted in the death of children and nuns. Despite this, after the war the aviators were welcomed as heroes by the Danish population.

40% of players have answered correctly.

2. S - The Sippenbuch was also known as the 'clan book'.

Who had to carry the Sippenbuch?

The correct answer was **The SS**.

The Sippenbuch was a booklet introduced by Himmler. From 1932, it was carried by every member of the SS. The book was 'proof' of the racial

purity of each individual SS member dating back to the year 1750. Accurate records of the clan books were initially kept, but corruption, bribery, carelessness and the following war years eventually led to its collapse.

48% of players have answered correctly.

3. T - What was the Totenbuch?

The correct answer was **A record of those executed in the concentration camps.**

The Totenbuch, or 'Death Book', was the official record made of REGISTERED prisoners executed in ordinary concentration camps. It did NOT include those killed on arrival at Auschwitz or Majdanek or those killed at EXTERMINATION ONLY camps, so it does NOT provide a full record of killings at the camps.

Read more about them in this news article:

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/tony-paterson/news/article.cfm?a_id=142&objectid=10382517

40% of players have answered correctly.

4. U - In addition to its well-known meaning, the term "U-Boat" was also used to refer a Jew that tried to avoid the Holocaust by hiding from the Nazis.

The correct answer was **True**

A U-boat had two meanings. It was the name given to the German submarines. The name 'U-boat' was short for 'Unterseeboot', or 'undersea boat'.

It was also the name given to Jews that managed to hide from the Nazis because they went "underground" and lived as "non-Jews" with forged papers.

Stella Kübler, also known as Stella Goldschlag, was a Jewish woman that became a "U-Boat" until she was arrested by the Gestapo. To save her own hide, she made a deal with the Gestapo and became a "catcher", a person that operated undercover as a "U-Boat".

Her role was to locate other "U-Boat" Jews hiding within Nazi Germany, and report back to the Gestapo. Even though she was cooperating with the Nazis, her parents and husband were still sent to their deaths at concentration camps. Regardless of this fact she still assisted the Gestapo!

The number of those that she denounced is not exactly known, it ranges from a number as few as 600 Jews, to a number as high as 3,000.

After the war she spent time in prison. Her past, or rather the guilt of her past actions, finally caught up with her and she committed suicide in 1994.

55% of players have answered correctly.

5. V - What was "Virus House"?

The correct answer was **A nuclear research laboratory.**

Virus House was the name of the nuclear research laboratory in Berlin. Although the Nazis attempted to create an atomic bomb, they failed. The loss of scientists such as Albert Einstein and Lise Meitner did not help the Nazi plans for the creation of such a weapon.

If the Germans had managed to perfect the atomic bomb, the outcome of the European war might have been much different.

29% of players have answered correctly.

[I see an error - submit correction...](#)

6. V - What was a 'VergeltuGnswaffe'?

The correct answer was **They were the V1 and V2 rockets.**

The V1 and V2 rockets were Vergeltungswaffen, or vengeance weapons. The V1's were also known as "doodlebugs" or "buzz bombs" by the English.

"Verfallskunst" ("degenerate art") was the name used to describe the art forms opposed by the Nazis. The more usual term, however, was "Entartete Kunst".

The "People's Court" was the Volkgericht. Judge Roland Freisler was a notorious and feared Nazi judge. He sent Hans and Sophie Scholl to their deaths, and also sentenced those involved in the '20 July plot' on Hitler's life to die.

76% of players have answered correctly.

7. W - The Nazis had a number of popular songs, war songs, and marching songs.

Of the following four songs, which one was NOT a Nazi song?

The correct answer was **"We're Going to Hang out the Washing on the Siegfried Line"**.

"We're Going to Hang out the Washing on the Siegfried Line", was a British song created by Jimmy Kennedy and Michael Carr.

"War Song Against England" was a popular German song at the beginning of WW2.

"Westerwaldlied" was also known as "O du schöner Westerwald", a popular marching song.

The "Horst Wessel Song" ("Horst-Wessel-Lied" or "Die Fahne Hoch") was the official anthem of the Nazi Party.

The history of the Horst-Wessel Song , and the lyrics, can be found here:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horst-Wessel-Lied>

65% of players have answered correctly.

8. X - What was the X-Report?

The correct answer was **A secret document written by the anti-Hitler resistance movement.**

The X-Report was written by Josef Muller, a member of the resistance group opposed to the Nazis. The report declared that the Pope was prepared to act as a negotiator between Germany and Britain on four conditions:

- 1 - The Nazis had to be removed from power.
- 2 - A new German government was to be formed.
- 3 - There were to be no attacks in the west by either party.
- 4 - An agreement had to be made for the east, in the favor of Germany.

The report was given to General Walter von Brauschitsch (the commander of the armed forces) not long after the attack on Poland in 1939. Brauschitsch was known to be against any form of an attack into the western countries and even though he referred to the report as "treason", he did not make any mention of it to Hitler.

The one and only chance for the German generals to come to a peaceful arrangement, that favored the Germans, had just ended.

28% of players have answered correctly.

9. Y - Case Yellow (Fall Gelb) was the secret code name for the German attack on what country or countries?

The correct answer was **France and the low countries.**

Hitler stated, "Should it become evident in the near future that England and, under her influence, France also, are not disposed to bring the war to an end, I have decided, without further loss of time to go over to the offensive. Any further delay will not only entail the end of Belgian and perhaps Dutch neutrality, to the advantage of the Allies, but it will also increasingly strengthen the military power of the enemy, reduce the confidence of the neutral nations in Germany's final victory, and make it more difficult to bring Italy as a full ally into the war".

The attack took place in May 1940.

54% of players have answered correctly.

10. Z - Hitler came up with the 'Z- Plan' in 1938.

What did the plan involve?

The correct answer was **Increasing the naval strength.**

Z-Plan was created by Hitler to increase the number of naval vessels in the Kriegsmarine (Navy). The Treaty of Versailles restricted the amount of warships the German navy was allowed to possess. Moreover, in 1935 Germany had agreed with Britain to restrictions on the size of its navy.

The expansion of the navy included mainly battleships and U-boats.

41% of players have answered correctly.

For Sale

We do have a few items for sale. They have recently been rebounded and redone. They look great and are definitely worth the price:

Mail Surveillance under the Third Reich by R.J. Houston. 35 pages. \$15.

German Feldpost Operations in the West 1940-1944 by John Painter. 2004. 60 total pages. \$20.

The War of the Springing Tiger by Jeffrey Markem, about Azad Hind stamps and the fight for India's Independence. \$10.

Composition Listing of Organic German Military Units, 1980. \$15.

Each of these are expertly written, filled with details that obviously took scores of hours to research. All proceeds go only to Third Reich Study Group. It is first come /first come serve, and if we get down to one copy, I will get more printed (but that could delay shipping by a week or so if it happens).

E-mail me at ctkolker@mail.com or write to: Christopher Kolker, 25 Parkwoods Drive, Norwich, CT 06360, for orders or questions.