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CONTENTS

- 39 Director's Report
for Benjamin R. Beede by James E. Duffy
- 40 Abstracts
by Axel Kornfuehrer
(1) Heinz Möhle, "Die Besetzung der Kanalinseln Guernsey
und Jersey, 1940-45".
(2) Heinz Möhle "Nochmals: Deutsche Besetzung der Kanalinseln".
- 41 (3) H. Rommerskirchen, "Auflagenhöhe von Pleskau Block IX
und 1Y".
(4) Wolfgang Tust, "Deutsche Besetzung in Nordfrankreich: Die
Aushilfsausgaben im Arrondissement Dunkerque-Hazebrouk".
- 42 Historical Significance of a Cancel from Kaaden (Sudetenland)
"Sudetendeutsch Blutopfer 14. März 1919/und Jhr habt doch gesiegt".
by Axel Kornfuehrer
- 43 More on "Held by British Censor/Released January 1946" notation
on German covers.
by Axel Kornfuehrer
- 46 "Uberroller" Transition Covers
by James E. Duffy
- 47 A Systemic Listing of Kenn Numbers (K-100 through K-199)
by John W. Painter

Director's Report

Ben Beede asked me to write a brief report concerning the future issues of the Study Group Bulletin, and some of the plans for the TRSG projects. Ben, although occupied with the pressures of business at the time of this writing, will be very much in evidence in the 1971 series of these Bulletins. Ben has been and still is in the process of researching and writing a number of articles on various subjects which will be of interest to all the members of the study group at one time or another.

The World War II Feldpost handbook project was discussed in earlier issues of this Bulletin. Ben Beede, at that time, presented me with an outline of considerable length, which will serve as the basic format for this handbook. This decision was the result of an impromptu Third Reich Study Group meeting at Balpex in September. There was no formal announcement of a study group meeting prior to Balpex. We had no idea of what part of the membership would attend. I will present this outline in full at the next printing of this Bulletin in January 1971. (continued on page 52).

Abstracts

by Axel Kornfuehrer

- (1) Heinz Möhle, "Die Besetzung der Kanalinseln Guernsey und Jersey, 1940-45", Der Deutschland-Sammler, vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb. 1969), pp. 26-30, and No. 3 (Mar. 1969), pp. 36-48.

In this two-part article, Mr. Möhle sketches the postal history of the Channel Islands under German occupation from 30 June 1940 to 9 May 1945. The article is thorough, almost encyclopedic in all respects except German Feldpost; he presents no information on Feldpost numbers.

On 30 June 1940, German forces occupied the Channel Islands (Alderney already on 22 June) as a logical rounding out of their occupation of France. The islands' postal system suffered no interruption because of the occupation, even to the extent of the continued use of British stamps during the period of occupation. A postal link with Great Britain began again from October 1940 onwards via the International Red Cross in Geneva; this link lasted until the aftermath of the Normandy invasion cut postal communications with German-occupied France in the summer of 1944.

Mr. Möhle describes the swastika overprints of 1940, which were forbidden on order from Berlin, as well as the "Etats de Jersey" essays of the same year. He discusses the emergency use of bisected 2 penny stamps on Guernsey from 27 December 1940 to 22 February 1941, listing the stamps used and approximate quantities used. The major portion of his article is devoted to a detailed description of the Guernsey and Jersey issues (Michel Guernsey 1-5, Jersey 1-8). He lists details on color and paper varieties, plate flaws, selvage imprints, forgeries, and dates of issue. These issues, incidentally, were valid for postage even after the war until 13 April 1946, both within the British Empire and for international mail. A two-page section describes and illustrates the cancels of the various Channel Islands' post offices in use during the occupation. Brief sections deal with registered mail and "postage paid" stampless covers (which continued to be necessary again and again from 1942 onwards). Finally, Mr. Möhle comments briefly on the German Feldpost, noting that it handled, among other things, civilian mail from the islands to Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy.

- (2) Heinz Möhle, "Nochmals: Deutsche Besetzung der Kanalinseln", Der Deutschland-Sammler, Vol. 17, No.10 (Oct. 1969) pp. 156-158.

In this addendum, Mr. Möhle illustrates a block of 6 Jersey 1-penny stamps (Michel #2) with selvage imprint, a proof of Jersey (Michel #8), and the 1940 design for an "Etats de Jersey" 1 penny stamp with swastika overprint. He notes a few further examples of unlisted 2 penny and 2½ penny bisects. Finally he presents a list, in numerical order, of Feldpost numbers used on the Channel Islands and their units. (He compiled this list with the help of our group's Myron Fox whose listing in our TRSG Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 4 is more extensive).

Abstracts, continued.

- (3) H. Rommerskirchen, "Auflagenhöhe von Pleskau Block 1X und 1Y", Der Deutschland-Sammler, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Apr. 1967), p. 53.

Dr. Rommerskirchen argues that the quantities of the Pleskau souvenir sheets listed in Michel as Blocks 1X and 1Y were erroneously reported by local military authorities to the Reich postal ministry. The official report noted 1100 of Block 1X and 1208 of Block 1Y (these are also the figures Michel lists). But the plain truth is that Block 1Y is almost impossible to find. On the basis of some mathematics involving the frequency with which these and the other Pleskau souvenir sheets appeared at auctions from 1956 to 1966, Dr. Rommerskirchen concludes that the probable printings were approximately 2150 of Block 1X and only 150 of Block 1Y.

- (4) Wolfgang Tust, "Deutsche Besetzung in Nordfrankreich: Die Aus-
hilfsausgaben im Arrondissement Dunkerque-Hazebrouk," Der
Deutschland-Sammler, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Aug. 1969), pp. 123-
128 and No. 9 (Sept. 1969), pp. 131-137. With map and
illustrations.

In this two-part article Mr. Tust gives a brief history of the Dunkirk "Besetztes Gebiet Nordfrankreich" overprints and then presents a detailed catalog (with net prices) of all the overprints known to him.

After the battle of Dunkirk, civilian postal communications ceased completely. To give the numerous refugees and POWs as well as resident civilians a means of communicating, Sonderführer von Werner, the German officer in charge of the arrondissement Dunkerque-Hazebrouk, decreed that effective 1 July 1940 postcards and letters up to 20 grams could be sent within the arrondissement with stamps overprinted "Besetztes Gebiet Nordfrankreich". These were valid until 9 August 1940.

Two handstamps were used to overprint two stamps each. One had rounded corners and was used at Dunkirk; these overprints were distributed to all post offices within the arrondissement except one. That one post office, Coudekerque, used a stamp with square corners. In a few rare cases, stamps received a handwritten "overprint". (arrondissement-in France a civil district, Ed.).

Since the letter rate was 1 franc, two 50 centimes stamps were used for overprinting (See Michel Dünkirchen #2-3). However, as the stocks of 50 c. stamps were exhausted, other values were also overprinted. Mr. Tust lists 15 different stamps overprinted at Dunkirk and 41 different overprinted at Coudekerque besides the two different 50 c. values. He argues that Michel's listing of only the overprinted 40 c. (Michel #1) is both arbitrary and erroneous--this particular value is no or less legitimate than the other non-50 c. values overprinted by postal officials. (He notes, incidentally, that only an overprint on a vertical pair of 40 c. stamps is the value Michel lists as #1; for the horizontal pairs, see next paragraph).

Abstracts, continued.

Besides the values overprinted at the post offices for public sale, all other stamps in private hands could be used as postage if they were then overprinted at the post office (only the Dunkirk overprint with rounded corners!). Mr. Tust presents what he calls an incomplete list of 83 different stamps which were overprinted in this fashion. (Note: this 83 includes also those values which were being sold in overprinted form at the post office--thus different pairs of the same stamp, when found used, could have been overprinted in two different ways and might not necessarily be distinguishable from each other).

Abstracts (1) and (2) were prepared on 6 Aug., (3) on 10 Aug., and the article summary (4) on 19 Aug. 1970 by Axel Kornfuehrer.

On Page 26 of the TRSG Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 3 (Whole No. 16) Oct. 1969, a question was sent to our Information Bureau as follows:

"What is the historical significance of the commemorative cancel from Kaaden (Bochman #1) with the inscription "Sudetendeutsch Blutopfer/4.Marz 1919/und Jhr habt doch gesiegt". (Sudeten-Germans Blood Sacrifice/4.Mar.1919/and yet you were victorious).

Axel Kornfuehrer was rereading his TRSG Bulletins and came across this question. He decided to go to the library in Ann Arbor, Mich., and look into the historical significance of this question. His source was the Der Grosse Brockhaus, Vol. 19, published in 1934. To quote, "I have barely scratched the surface of the topic, but I hope this is enough information to satisfy our collector friends' inquiry".

On 28 October 1918, the Czechs in Prague declared their independence from the fast crumbling Austro-Hungarian Empire. The next day, 29 October, a Landesversammlung (Regional Assembly) of the Germans of what later became the Sudetenland, declared that Deutsch-Böhmen (German Bohemia) was a province of the republic Deutsch-Österreich. This assembly elected one Lodgman von Auen as Landeshauptmann (regional leader or president) and set up a government in Reichenberg. Furthermore, there were independent regional German governments in Austrian Silesia, South Moravia, and Böhmerwald (all areas of the new state of Czechoslovakia). Exactly what these German governments did to antagonize the new Czech government I do not know, but the traditional dislike of the Germans and the Czechs in that area goes a long way to explaining why Czech troops immediately suppressed these governments (I don't know the exact date). Lodgman von Auen's government fled to Vienna and dissolved itself on 24 September 1919.

Meanwhile, of course, Sudeten-German sentiment had not died down. On 4 March 1919 mass rallies were held all over the Sudeten area in favor of national self-determination. Czech troops were called in (why the Prague government had the troops intervene, I do not know; the Brockhaus of the Nazi era implies that this occurred because the Czechs just did not like the Germans). In the cities of Arnau, Brüx, Karlsbad, Kaaden, Mies, and Sternberg bloody clashes occurred between the local Germans and Czech troops; in all 56

Cancel from Kaaden, continued.

Sudeten-Germans lost their lives with the largest tolls in Sternberg and Kaaden.

This then explains the cancel. Just as the dead of November 9, 1923, were remembered as martyrs during the Nazi period with the slogan "Und Jhr habt doch gesiegt" (and yet you were victorious) see Michel #863 and 906), so these 56 dead of March 4, 1919, were admitted into the shrine of Nazi martyrs.

Much to the delight of your editor, I received more response from the members of our Study Group concerning the "HELD BY BRITISH CENSOR/RELEASED JANUARY 1946" notation on mail from Germany to the U.S., than I have heretofore on any subject. Perhaps it was the illustrations, as it is reported that an ancient Chinese philosopher once stated, are worth more than 10,000 words.

Bill Frye and Dan Warren compared notes and Axel Kornfuehrer sent me a working hypothesis which might help in approaching the answer to the covers held up by the British Censor. I might add that Mr. Kornfuehrer is with the Dept. of History of Alma College in Alma, Michigan.

The covers referred to were illustrated in the TRSG Bulletin Vol. V, No. 3 (Whole No. 20) July 1970, p.27. So, on with the discussion..... Both covers are from Germany to the U.S. during the period of World War II before the U.S. became a belligerent (the covers being April 1940 and November 1941, respectively). This raises two questions immediately, neither of which I can answer satisfactorily: (1) How were letters from Germany to the U.S. routed between Sept. 3, 1939 and Dec. 11, 1941 (the dates respectively of the British and French declarations of war on Germany and the German and Italian declarations of war on the U.S.)? (2) To what extent did the belligerents of 1939-45 confiscate mail from enemy countries?

First, concerning the routing, several possibilities exist. Both Sweden and Switzerland were neutral throughout the whole war--how was their mail to the U.S. routed? (In the case of Sweden, it had airline connections with both sides, but the route to the Allies went through Britain.) In April 1940, the Low Countries, the Balkan countries, and Italy were still neutral, and some sort of a direct mail link with the United States must surely have existed. None of these areas, needless to say, were available in Nov. 1941. Most promising is the link through Spain and Portugal. Spain, for one, had Lufthansa service until either March or April 1945! Since Spain, however, was an outcast in what finally became the Allied camp of 1942-45 until the late 1940's (reason--the Civil War and the Franco regime), a direct link to the U.S. may not have existed. But a direct link from Portugal to the U.S. (including an airline link) existed and the transfer of mail from Spain to Portugal should not have been too difficult. (Interesting sidelight: in 1939, 1940, and 1941, Lisbon was a port of embarkation to the United States both for refugees from the Nazis as well as various persons from Nazi Germany

More on "HELD BY BRITISH CENSOR/RELEASED JANUARY 1946", continued.

who wanted to travel to the United States). Then there was the link through the USSR up until June 1941; I have seen newspaper wrappers and letters from Germany to the United States with a "Via Sibirien" written on them. Finally, there existed at least one other opening --through Vichy France! The United States maintained diplomatic relations with Vichy France until sometime in the spring of 1942 (much to the disgust of the British, to say nothing of de Gaulle's Free French). Whether this opening was used for German civilian mail, I do not know.

So much for the routing. What about confiscation? Here I have no evidence except that I can recall occasionally having run across stray references in my World War II reading to mail being confiscated if it was intercepted.

This, then, leads to the working hypothesis on these covers--obviously batches of German mail to the U.S. by whatever routing fell into British hands now and then. What were the definitions of what a neutral might carry in enemy property through the blockade. Bags of German mail may well have been intercepted on occasions from neutral ships and aircraft during a British inspection. What, for example, happened to neutral ships (like U.S. ships) which, because of bad weather might have had to put into a British or Canadian port on their way across the Atlantic? How thoroughly were they inspected for contraband? Ditto for aircraft: the flying boat service from New York to Lisbon went by way of Newfoundland and the Azores.

There is one final possibility of how these covers specifically might have fallen into British hands. Note the postmarks on both letters--April 26, 1940, is only two weeks from May 10, 1940; November 10, 1941, is only one month from December 11, 1941. The 1940 letters was not airmail; could it have gone by way of the Netherlands or Belgium and still have been in transit on the day the Nazis attacked in the West? In that case, either Dutch or Belgian personnel would surely have turned any German mail in their hands (or on their ships) over to the British. The 1941 letter had more time and also is airmail. Yet, there is an outside chance it might have been delayed somewhere along the line to the U.S. and that the U.S. might have allowed British authorities to seize German mail bound for the U.S.

As for the "Released January 1946" marking, that is relatively easy to explain. Confiscated mail, after all, was not handed out right away after May 8, 1945. Within Germany it was handed out before the end of 1945 (Ben Beede described that in several nice articles: in the German Postal Specialist); may what you have here is documentation that German mail held in Britain was not released for distribution until January 1946.

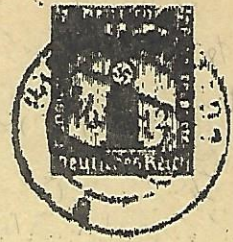
Since I only have a hypothesis, rather than an answer to this question, I had to list all sorts of contingencies. Somewhere in those contingencies is the answer to your question about these two covers. Maybe if someone could identify the location of Examiners 3937 and 5592, their dates of operation, etc., the list of possibilities could be narrowed down.

Axel Kornfuehrer

Fig. 1



An
Frau Anna Geissler



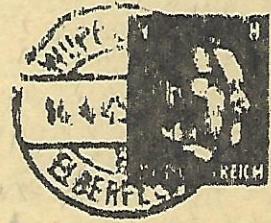
Wallra b/Hildburghausen
Thüringen
Saarstrasse 1



Fig. 2



Leon

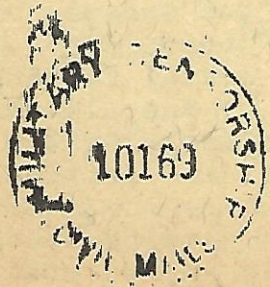


Dr. med. Long Heinrich

(22)

W - Bornheim

Königsstr. 1



"Überroller" Transition Covers

by James E. Duffy

Many of us who collect Third Reich postal history material have seen covers such as those illustrated on page 45. Bill Frye, in a recent letter, told me that he had acquired a number of German covers with U.S. or British censor markings, that were already in the mail channels when the Allies occupied various cities and towns during the last few months of the war. These were delivered afterwards with the old Hitler postage stamps still on them. Often, these stamps were partially covered with the censor's tape and marked with a hand stamp depending on the censor, U.S. or British.

Figure 1 shows a cover from Griefswald (Pomerania; near the Baltic Sea) dated March 30, 1945, with a hand-stamp of the local Nazi Social Welfare Office, addressed to Wallrab/Hildburghausen, Thüringen. Hildburghausen (the post office for Wallrab) is a large town south of the Thüringer Wald (forest) about 10 miles North of Coburg (presently in the Southwestern corner of the D.D.R.).

Letters traveling a short distance, let alone the long distance of 276 miles (as the crow flies) from Griefswald to Hildburghausen, may have been quite an accomplishment for the Reichspost at this time.

On March 31, 1945, Heinrici (German Army Group Vistula) was trying to hold the advancing 1st (Zhukov) and 2nd (Rokossovsky) Belorussian fronts which had pushed to within 40 miles of Berlin, and 60 miles of Griefswald. However, noting the U.S. Military Censor hand-stamp, No. 10168, this cover was intercepted by the U.S. forces before it reached its destination. An interesting question is where was this cover intercepted; and where was censor office No. 10168 located?

Figure 2 shows a cover mailed from Wuppertal-Elberfeld-8 on Apr. 14, 1945 to West Barmen. The cover is addressed to a doctor and was sent from the Wuppertal branch of the National Medical Association. What arrangements did the allies have for handling German mail posted after they had already occupied the area of mailing? During the early days of allied occupation, the Reichspost should have been at almost a standstill. How soon after the U.S. Censor Office 10169 examined this letter was it sent on to its destination? Does anyone have a listing of the Military Censorship (Civil Mails) Offices, where they were located, how long they were in operation, when they could begin to release intercepted German mail?

"Überroller" Transition Covers, according to Mr. Wolter, in Die Postzensur, Vol. II, p. 118; the earliest examples stem from the Fall of 1944 from the area around Aachen and are sought after because of their scarcity. Equally in demand are the so-called "Überroller" transition covers, i.e. those covers on their normal postal routing from within Germany which were captured and censored by the Allies. In addition to these censor markings, they are recognizable by the stamps of the 3rd Reich and the date of the cancellation. Particularly rare "Überroller" are those covers which were first censored by the German authorities, and then by the Allies, therefore showing double censor markings. (Further information would be greatly appreciated).

A Systemic Listing of Kenn Numbers

by John W. Painter

K-100		K-111	
39-43	263 I.D.	41	Netherlands-Luftwaffe units
Nov 43	Korps Abt. "E"	43	FpA zbV 228 Kemi, Finland
Oct 43-45	362 I.D.		
		K-112	
K-101		43	LXXX Korps (France)
1945	III Pz Korps	45	FpA zbV 602
		K-113	
K-102		42-44	302. I.D. (Division destroyed on lower Dnieper Aug 44)
42-43	161 I.D.		
Nov 43	Korps Abt "A"		
		K-114	
K-103		43-45	3 Geb. Div.
44	Paris OB West		
45	FpA zbV 724	K-115	
		41-45	129 I.D.
K-104		K-116	
40-45	19 Pz Div (FpA 19)	43-44	100 Jäg Div (reformed after Stalingrad)
K-105		K-117	
41-45	FpA zbV 616 (AOK 15) Tourcoing, France	41	used by 2. Fash Rgt
		43-45	32 I.D.
		K-118	
K-106		43	FpA zbV 510 Kiev
		45	VI ss Freiw Korps
		K-119	
K-107		40-45	XXXIX Pz Korps (FpA 439)
41	327 I.D.		
43-44	K-Nr. for Belfort, France	K-120	
		43	FpA 431 zw Vibourg
		45	166 I.D. (Denmark)
		K-121	
K-108		41	FpA zbV 645 zw Nevers
43	FpA zbV 750 Zweig- stelle, Le Havre, France		
		K-110	
K-109		42	Lw Fliegerhorst Kdr E218 VII (Italy)
41	FpA zbV 645 zw Nevers		
		43	24 I.D.

Listing of Kenn Numbers, continued.

K-122

43 FpA 222 zw Norway
45 FpA 537

K-135

42-44 2 Pz Div

K-123

43 Sturm Div Rhodos

K-136

41-43 FpA 317 zw Evreux
44 FpA 671 Evreux

K-124

41 FpA 208

K-137

K-125

42 FHKdr E 255III
43 Kdo Flak Div 18 (Smolensk ?)

45 207 Sich Div FpA 322

K-138

K-126

45 XLVIII Pz

41 FpA 673 zw Le Creusot

K-127

K-139

43 Armee Abteilung Kempf FpA
793, later AOK 8

K-128

K-140

41 20 Pz Div
45 542 I.D. (FpA 1542)

42 XXXVII Korps (FpA 437)
43 FpA 437, Aire, France

K-129

K-141

41-42 336 I.D.

43-44 Crete

K-130

K-142

40-45 4 Pz Div (FpA 84)

K-131

K-143

Early 43 Lw Units in Africa
Late 43 FpA 537 (AOK 20)
Rovaniemi, Finland

K-144

K-132

40-45 FpA zbV 631 Feldteil-Ober
kommando des Heeres (OKH)

40-42 FpA 537 France

K-145

K-133

43 FpA 351 zw Abbeville

43 Dieppe (?)
348 I.D. (?)

K-134

K-146

41-45 218 I.D.

Listing of Kenn Numbers, continued.

K-147		K-161	
K-148		K-162	
43-45	FpA 767 (AOK 8) S. Russia	45	FpA 901 (1 Lw F.D. ?)
K-149		K-163	
		45	16 SS Div "RF SS"
K-150		K-164	
42-43	S. Russia H or Sud	42	FpLst 554 AOK 11
		44	FpA 784 AOK 16
K-151		K-165	
45	10 I.D.		
K-152		44	Sluzk, Russia
		45	H. Gr Mitte FpA 771, 758
45	26 I.D.	K-166	
K-153		43-44	25 Pz Div
		45	25 SS Div
41-44	FpA 673 Dijon, France	K-167	
K-154		41	16 Pz Gr (became 116 Pz)
45	XIV Korps	K-168	
K-155		45	23 SS Div Nederland
41-44	FpA 724 Paris, France	K-169	
K-156		42	20 Pz Div
41	FpA 618 zw Quimpir	45	XXXII Korps
K-157		K-170	
		42	Frontleitstelle 189
K-158		K-171	
43-44	Pz AOK 4 (FpA 473)	43-45	715 I.D. (FpA 715)
K-159		K-172	
		43	Armee Abt Friedr.-Pico
K-160		44	S. Russia
			Odessa
42-44	251 I.D. Korps Abt "E"		

Listing of Kenn Numbers, continued.

K-173		K-184	
40	Armeebriefstelle 540	43	24 Pz Div
K-174		K-185	
41	Feldpostleitstelle 555	45	277 I.D.
42	Agram, Croatia	K-186	
K-175			
		K-187	
K-176		43	Pi Bn 8 Brigade 47
41	118 Jäger(converted to 718 I.D.)	K-188	
42-45	718 I.D. Croatia	45	543 I.D.(FpA 1543
K-177		K-189	
		43	Dorpat, N. Russia
K-178		45	191 I.D.
44	LXVIII A.K. Befehlshaber WESTUNGARN	K-190	
		41-43	267 I.D. (FpA 267)
K-179		K-191	
44	Luftgau Nr.Rgt. 25 Air Fleet 5, Norway	42	Armee O.B. Kdo 17 S. Russia
		45	9 I.D.
K-180		K-192	
42	V Flieger Korps, LgPA Breslau	45	FpA zbV 632
K-181		K-193	
41	FpA 519 (AOK 16)	41-42	26 I.D.
		44	Korps Abt D (Elms 262 I.D.)
K-182		K-194	
42	Sonderverband 287, Div. Brandenburg	45	551 I.D. (FpA 1551)
44	Waffenschule HGr E)		
44	Waffenschule PZAOK 2) Balkans		
45	FpA zbV 742	K-195	
K-183		41-42	FpA 351 LgPA Brüssel
		43	FpA Hesdin

Listing of Kenn Numbers, continued.

K-196

K-199

43 181 I.D. (FpA 222) Dombass
45 295 I.D.

K-197

44 44 I.D. (Neu)

Note: At this time there was no data available for some of the Kenn numbers, such as K-106, K-142, K-143, etc. These spaces were left blank rather than enter the notation "No data" after each of those Kenn numbers. Ed.

K-198

42 Hafenkdt Mariupol
Lgpa Breslau
45 189 I.D.

Divisional Data

	Luftwaffe	Fallschirm Jäger Div.		Korps
1	FpA 927	K-818	I	FpA 941 K-582
2	FpA 952	K-651	II	FpA 942 K-473
3	FpA 943	K-901		
4	FpA 944	K-756		Fallsch Pz Div Herman Göring
5	FpA 945	K-668		FpA 921 K-882
6	FpA 946	K-312		
7	FpA 947	K-682		
8	FpA 948	K-925		
9	FpA 949	K-816		
11	FpA(951)			

Note: Kenn number data is for the period of 1945 only, for most of these divisions. K-818 in 1943 may have been used by the 1st Para Div. Author.

The Listing of K-Numbers Used by the Waffen SS-Divisions:

1	SS "Leibstandarte Adolph Hitler"	FpA 563	1943-45	K-235
2	SS "Das Reich"		1941-45	K-781
3	SS "Totenkopf"		1940-45	K-560
4	SS "Polizei"		1942	K-644
5	SS "Wiking"		1942-45	K-558
6	SS "Nord"		1942-45	K-853
7	SS "Prinz Eugen"		1945	K-969
8	SS "Florian Geyer"		1945	K-531
9	SS "Hohenstaufen"		1942-45	K-676
10	SS "Frundsberg"		1945	K-883
11	SS "Nordland"		1945	K-495
12	SS "Hitler Jugend"		1945	K-833
13	SS "Handschar"		1944-45	K-394
14	SS "Galizien Nr. 1"		1945	K-715
15	SS "Lettisch Nr. 1"		1945	K-568

Waffen SS Divisions, listing, continued.

16 SS "Reichsführer SS"	1945	K-153
17 SS "Götz v Berlichingen"	1945	K-998
18 SS "Horst Wesel"	1945	K-960
19 SS "Lettisch Nr. 2"	1945	K-350
20 SS "Estnisch Nr. 1"	1945	K-471
21 SS "Skanderberg"	1945	K-347
22 SS "Maria Theresia"	1945	K-866
23 SS "Nederland"	1945	K-168
I SS Korps	1945	K-792
II SS Korps	1945	K-764

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Director's Report, continued.

This Feldpost handbook project will undoubtedly go on for many months, not to mention a few years. We have to start somewhere. Ideally, it would be wonderful to start with the history of the 1937 Manuever Post Cards and proceed chronologically throughout the Feldpost postal history during World War II as it evolved. However, this will not be our privilege. We will have to accept information as it is presented, catalog this information under the respective outline classification, and be satisfied that we have another piece of the Feldpost jigsaw puzzle in place. We will have to amend and correct copy as we go. The Bulletin will be the proving ground for what we hope will be an outstanding presentation of the Feldpost of Germany during World War II.

The Feldpost handbook pages will be an addenda to the TRSG Bulletin. The color of the paper for the handbook will remain constant: White. The TRSG members will receive their copies of these pages along with each Bulletin. There should be little need for repetition, except for pertinent material already published in the earlier Bulletins.

Since this is a one man production project, and as mentioned in previous paragraphs, there will be no rhyme, but plenty of reason for the erratic presentation of articles of a Feldpost nature.

A word to those who really do not care to persue Feldpost to this degree of specialization. I will strive to keep the Bulletins balanced with many subjects, instead of just one or two. You, the reader can help by sending me your ideas, your questions, and your articles, as long as it pertains to our 1933-1945 period of study.

What about the paper I have been using? I used a 20 lb. white for the earlier bulletins; but switched to a sub 20 Mimeotone, of whatever color I could obtain during the truck strike in Chicago of a few months ago. Much to my delight, I did not have to slip-sheet the colored paper, (to prevent off-setting-which will happen on white paper). This was a time-saving move primarily, and perhaps the colored paper will be easier on the eyes. Any comments?

Jim Duffy