



Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP

Devoted to the Study
of the Postal History
of Germany 1933-1945

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STAFF GROUP NOTES

CHANGES IN TRSG AUCTION - Fred Stengel, our long-time Auction Manager, has temporarily relinquished his duties due to ill health. The combination of Fred's health problems and the brutal weather which battered New Jersey this winter have caused a considerable delay in finalizing Auction#64. At Fred's request, I have agreed to serve as Auction Manager during his illness and will work with him to clear up the back log.

We ask those who have submitted bids or lots for Auction #64 to please be patient just a bit longer. We have not included an auction in this Bulletin so that we can settle accounts on the last two and get things squared away for future auctions.

Please send all future lot submissions and/or inquires regarding our auctions to:

Jim Lewis, 111 Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070

PRICES REALIZED - TRSG AUCTION NO. 65

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
1.	\$14.00	10.	\$35.00	22.	\$12.00	34.	\$15.00	47.	\$ 8.00
2.	50.00	11.	35.00	25.	17.00	35.	12.00	50.	8.00
3.	30.00	12.	30.00	26.	20.00	36.	16.00	52.	20.00
4.	30.00	13.	45.00	27.	22.00	37.	22.00	54.	35.00
5.	35.00	14.	16.00	28.	26.00	38.	25.00	56.	10.00
6.	25.00	15.	45.00	30.	30.00	39.	15.00	57.	10.00
7.	18.00	16.	18.00	31.	30.00	40.	22.00	58.	20.00
8.	18.00	19.	45.00	32.	20.00	44.	15.00	60.	15.00
9.	25.00	21.	19.00	33.	15.00	46.	30.00	61.	40.00

UKRAINIAN LEGION LABELS - member Rene Chavez obtained more details on the labels illustrated in TRSG Bulletin #100 from the Ukrainian Numismatic Society. The set of two labels, designed by S. Hordyns'kyj and letterpress printed on creamy, non-gummed white paper, was issued in September 1943 by the "Halychyna" (Ukrainian) Division. The set of two perf. 10-1/2 labels sold for 5 zloty to aid the Division Welfare Fund. The label depicting the head of a legionnaire is red-brown and the label showing a legionnaire with rifle at port arms is pale blue.

ALBUM OR EXHIBIT PAGES -Arno Karnapke suggests that each TRSG member send in a photocopy of one of their album page write-ups or a page from an exhibit to provide the membership with ideas for their own album or exhibit. This is a very fine suggestion which will allow all members to make a contribution to the Bulletin. Don't be concerned if the postal material is commonplace, the idea is to share different approaches to collecting or exhibiting. If the response to this suggestion is good, this could prove to be a popular feature! Please send submissions to Ye Olde Editor.

COVER ILLUSTRATION - this registered air mail cover addressed to Batavia in the Netherland East Indies (now Djakarta, Indonesia) was posted at the 1935 Nuremberg Rallies. Relative to this subject, an expanded edition of "**The Postal History of the Nuremberg Rallies**" co-authored by John Rawlings, leader of the Third Reich Study Group (U.K.), is one of two new publications reviewed on page 11.

"GERMANY CALLING": RADIO AND TELEVISION IN THE THIRD REICH

by Jack Miskevich

Introduction

"What the press was for the nineteenth century, the radio will be for the twentieth ...", said the young German Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, acknowledging that without the radio (and airplane) the National Socialist seizure and use of total power would have been unthinkable. Goebbels described the radio as "the first and most influential intermediary between ... movement and nation, between idea and man ... we want a radio that marches with the nation, a radio that works for the people." With these words , Dr. Goebbels opened the tenth German Radio Exhibition on August 18, 1933.

Right from the start, Adolph Hitler placed curbs on the use of the radio by his foes. Only the National Socialist government and its spokesmen could be heard over the radio. Even the People's Party of the late Gustav Stresemann, considered a part of the nationalist front, was informed that the radio was not available to any political party as of February 25, 1933.

The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of German radio from a thematic philatelic standpoint. By 1935, Germany would be the most powerful broadcasting country in Europe, courtesy of the Post office.

Radio Broadcasting in the Reich

The greater part of the population of Germany could rely on excellent broadcasting service. In 1934, Germany increased the power of her main transmitters to 100 kilowatts, the limit permitted by international agreement. By the end of 1935 it had in operation seven such stations together with one long-wave station replacing the 60 kilowatt Deutschlandsender facility.

All German transmitters were owned and operated by the Postal Ministry. Their programs were supplied by the "Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft" (German Broadcasting Company, Inc.) which was owned by the German government and controlled by the Minister of Propaganda, Joseph Goebbels. The radio corporations known as the North, German, Silesian and West German companies had been dissolved and merged into one all embracing broadcasting system on March 27, 1934. Directors of regional stations responsible for non-political programming were appointed or dismissed at the pleasure of Dr. Goebbels. Political broadcasting was controlled directly from Berlin.

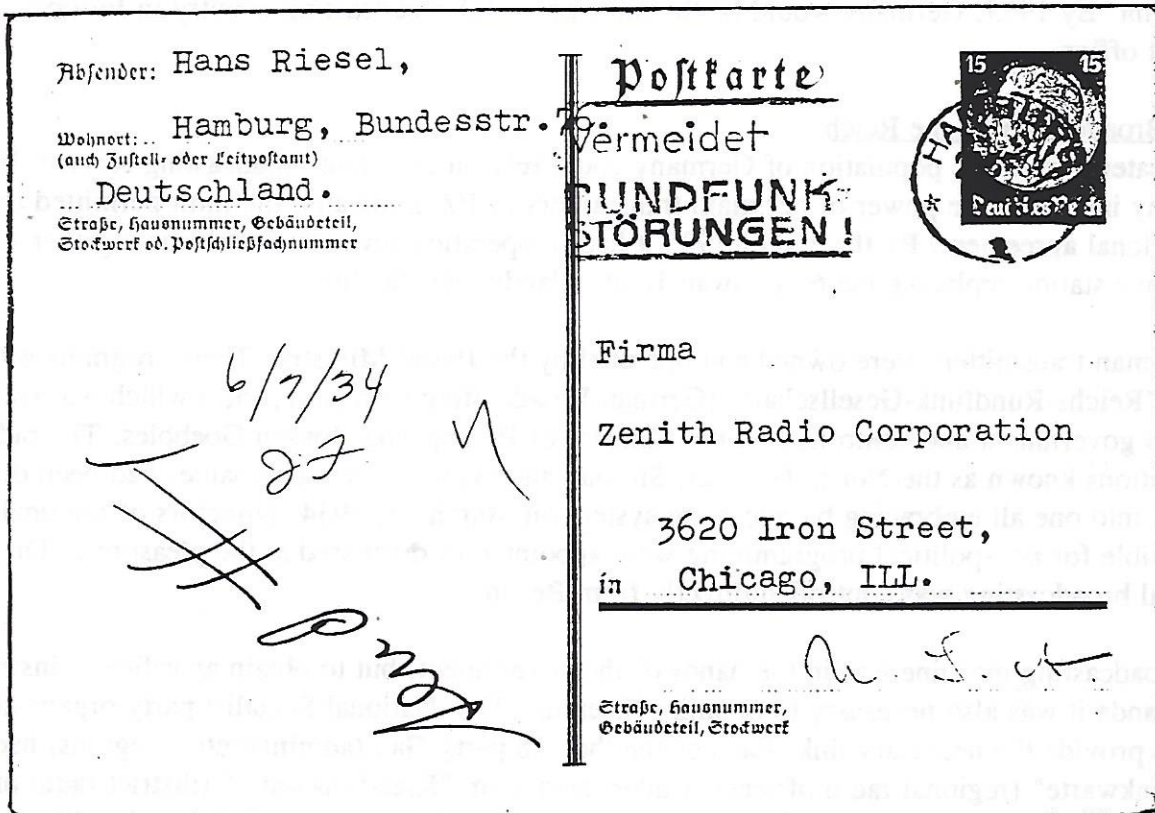
The broadcasting machine was in the hands of the government, but to obtain an efficient instrument of propaganda it was also necessary to organize listening. The National Socialist party organization was used to provide the necessary link. Each of the then 38 party Gau (administrative regions) had a "Gaufunkwarte" (regional radio officer). Under them were "Kreisfunkwarte" (district radio officer) in each of the thousand-odd districts and "Funkwarte" (radio officers) in every larger locality.

When an important speech was announced and "Gemeinschaftsempfang" (community reception) was ordered, the radio officers saw to it that every factory, public square and school was fitted with receivers and public address equipment. At least three quarters of the German public was reached in this way. Shop doors were closed, traffic became sparse and crowds clustered everywhere around the loudspeakers in the streets.

The party regional radio officer was in very close contact with the listening public through his subordinate officers. He had access to the directors and staff of local radio stations and could exert his influence to obtain for listeners the kind of programming the party deemed most desirable.

Powerful transmitters, programs under government control, and radio officers in every town and village were the main elements of the National Socialist broadcasting machine. To these were added the requirement for an efficient radio set of good quality at an affordable price. This need was met by the "Volksempfänger" (People's Radio) which was marketed at reduced profits to manufacturers and retailers.

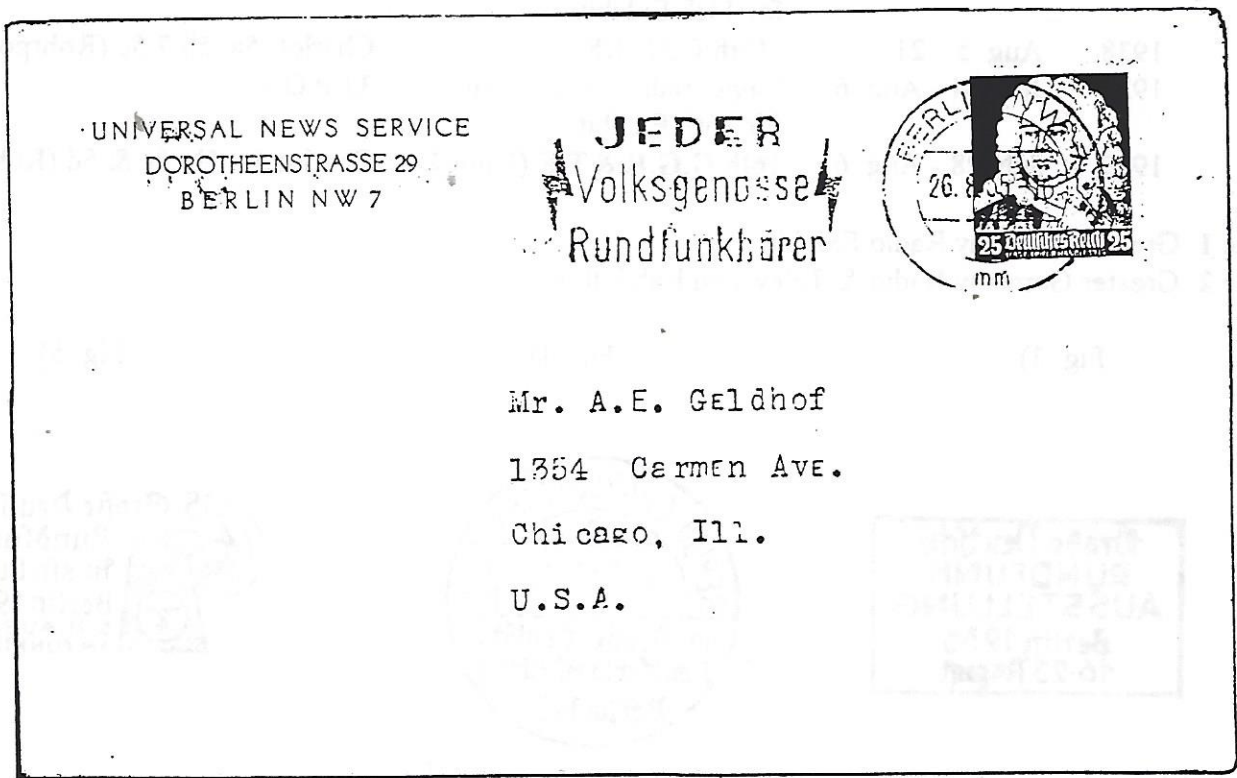
Fig. 1) Postal card addressed to Zenith Radio Corp. in Chicago has May 1934 Hamburg slogan cancel "Avoid Radio interference!".



With the expansion of territory, Germany also expanded her radio empire. Following declaration of the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in March 1939, the Reich took possession of another seven transmitters for broadcasting in the medium and long wave bands. This added a total aerial power of 308.5 kilowatts, making a total of 41 stations and 1,428 kilowatts in the German system. The stations absorbed in March 1939 were at Prague, Melnik, Banska-Bystrica, Presov, Moravska-Ostrava, Brno and Bratislava. Another station at Klaipeda (Memel) was added when that territory was ceded to Germany by Lithuania.

In Bohemia & Moravia, the program organization remained independent of the German radio organization but the entire Post & Telegraph Administration (including the radio broadcasting transmitters) were taken over by the German Postal Ministry.

Fig. 2) Cover with August 1935 Berlin slogan cancel "Every Countryman a Radio Listener" sent from Universal News Service. William L. Shirer, who would write The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, was a correspondent with Universal News Service in Berlin in 1935.



On July 28, 1939 Dr. Goebbles opened the 16th Greater Germany Radio and Television Exhibition in Berlin and announced new radio regulations. As part of the "rationalization" to German industry to save labor and raw materials and avoid the duplication of products, all Reich radio manufacturers would be grouped into a maximum of twelve radio corporations which would produce standard sets. In addition to the "political receiver" only capable of receiving certain channels, only six other types of sets would be manufactured. Only three types of amplifiers would be produced for utilization by the army or social organizations should the need arise.

SPECIAL POSTMARKS OF THE BERLIN RADIO EXHIBITIONS

<u>Fig.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Dates of Usage</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Post Offices</u>
	1933	Aug. 16 - 23	Jubilee, violet cancel	Sonderpostamt
	1934	Aug. 16 - 27	Double Ring	Charlottenburg 5
3.)	1935	Pre-Exhibition	Slogan to publicize event	C2(two), N4, NW7, W9, SW11 017, SW19, Charlottenburg. 5
	1935	Aug. 16 - 25	12th G.G.R.E. (Note 1).	Charlottenburg. 5
	1936	Aug. 27 - Sept. 7	13th G.G.R.E.	Charlottenburg. 5a & 5b
4.)	1937	July 29 - Aug. 9	14th G.G.R.E.	Charlottenburg. 5a, 5b & 5c.
5.)	1938	July 21 - Aug. 21	Eagle/ radio wave slogan for 15th Exhibit	28 P.O.s
6.)	1938	Aug. 5 - 21	15th G.G.R.E.	Charlot. 5a, 5b 7 5c (Rohrpost)
7.)	1939	July 24 - Aug. 6	Eagle/ radio wave slogan for 16th Exhibit	33 P.O.s
8.)	1939	July 28 - Aug. 6	16th G.G.R.&T.E.(Note 2)	Charlot.5a, 5b, 5c & 5d (Rohrpost)

Note 1: Greater Germany Radio Exhibit

Note 2: Greater Germany Radio & Television Exhibition

Fig. 3)

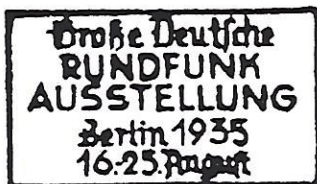


Fig. 4)



Fig. 5)



Fig. 6



Fig. 7)



Fig. 8)



Short Wave to the World

Short wave radio was the Third Reich's most powerful instrument for inculcating National Socialist ideology to ethnic Germans in other countries. Germany erected a powerful short-wave station at Zessen (see illustrations) whose purpose was described frankly in a publication entitled "The Reich Radio" issued by the German radio Company and the radio section of the Ministry of Propaganda. Introducing the chapter devoted to short-wave broadcasting, the book stated: "An instrument is to be created which shall bind all German racial comrades firmly to their homeland and the new national community which has been brought into being here."

While "The Reich Radio" was published in 1936, the first move in this campaign came only two months after Hitler came to power. In April 1933, German broadcasters introduced a radio beam for the United States and Canada. By 1937 there were six beams covering the entire surface of the globe. Listeners in certain parts of the British Empire were reporting that they were receiving the broadcasts in English from Zessen louder than those received transmissions from the British Broadcasting Corporation facility in Daventry. Germany was carrying on an empire service comparable to that of England.

In "The Reich Radio", one of the directors of the short-wave service stated: "The conquest of the nation by radio was a colossal event, but of the 100 million Germans in the world, some 15 million racial comrades overseas were at first left out of this development." The writer continues, "This was tragic, for these very Germans, while winning prestige for their Fatherland abroad, often have a profound longing for their homeland. It appeared almost impossible to bring this other Germany to the Reich." "The radio has succeeded, however" said the writer. "This never before undertaken task has fallen to the German short-wave sender. Wherever he may be, in the skyscraper cities of the new world or in a village school in the Brazilian jungle, the radio listener can tune in and become a member of the German world community."

Fig. 9) "QSL" (contact confirmed) card with meter cancel of German Radio Corp. Ltd. sent by German Short-Wave Service to a listener in New York.

Haus des Rundfunks
Berlin.

Dear Radio Friend:

We are much obliged for your communication of Dec. 23, 1934, reporting reception of broadcast from our station on Dec. 23. The data given by you have been checked by our log and we take pleasure in verifying that what you then heard was from the program of our shortwave transmitter.

We should appreciate any further reports on the receiving conditions in your district, as well as any suggestions or criticism which you may care to make. It helps us in our work, and it is pleasant to keep in touch in this way with our audience overseas.

We would also appreciate if you would invite your friends to listen in to our program.

With best wishes for further successful logging,

Yours very truly,
Deutscher Kurzwellensender.

BERLIN
-6 3 35

Reichs-Rundfunk
Gesellschaft mbH

4485

DEUTSCHES
*015
REICH

WOLLE DIE STUNDE PER NATION?

Mr. J. B. L. Hinds
85 St. Andrew Place

Yonkers, N. Y.
U.S.A.

Time schedule (Central European Time) and wave lengths:

<p>North America: DJC 49.83 m 23.30—4.30</p> <p>South America: DJA 31.38 m 23.15—3.15</p> <p>Central America (experimental): DJN 31.45 m 23.15—4.30</p> <p>Africa: DJC 49.83 m } 18.00—22.30 DJD 25.49 m }</p>	<p>East-Asia: DJQ 19.63 m 6.30—8.00 DJA 31.38 m 14.00—17.30</p> <p>South-Asia: DJB 19.74 m 6.30—8.00 DJB 19.74 m } 9.45—13.15 DJN 31.45 m }</p> <p>DJN 31.45 m 14.00—17.30</p>	
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Short-wave programs with pan-German appeal were not overloaded with political propaganda. The short-wave directors believed that listeners had three motives: a need for information, a desire for German music and entertainment and a need to feel themselves united proudly in the actions and accomplishments of Germany. Accordingly, the short-wave broadcasts were excessively friendly, filled with German folk songs, humorous radio plays and lessons in the German language.

Purely political elements were also included. Whole sections of the annual broadcasting schedule were titled "National Socialist Party Speeches" and "National socialist Literature". The North American broadcasts included bi-weekly Hitler Youth programs and addresses on "Faith in Germany". The numerous daily news broadcasts could, of course, be regarded as either information or propaganda depending on one's point of view.

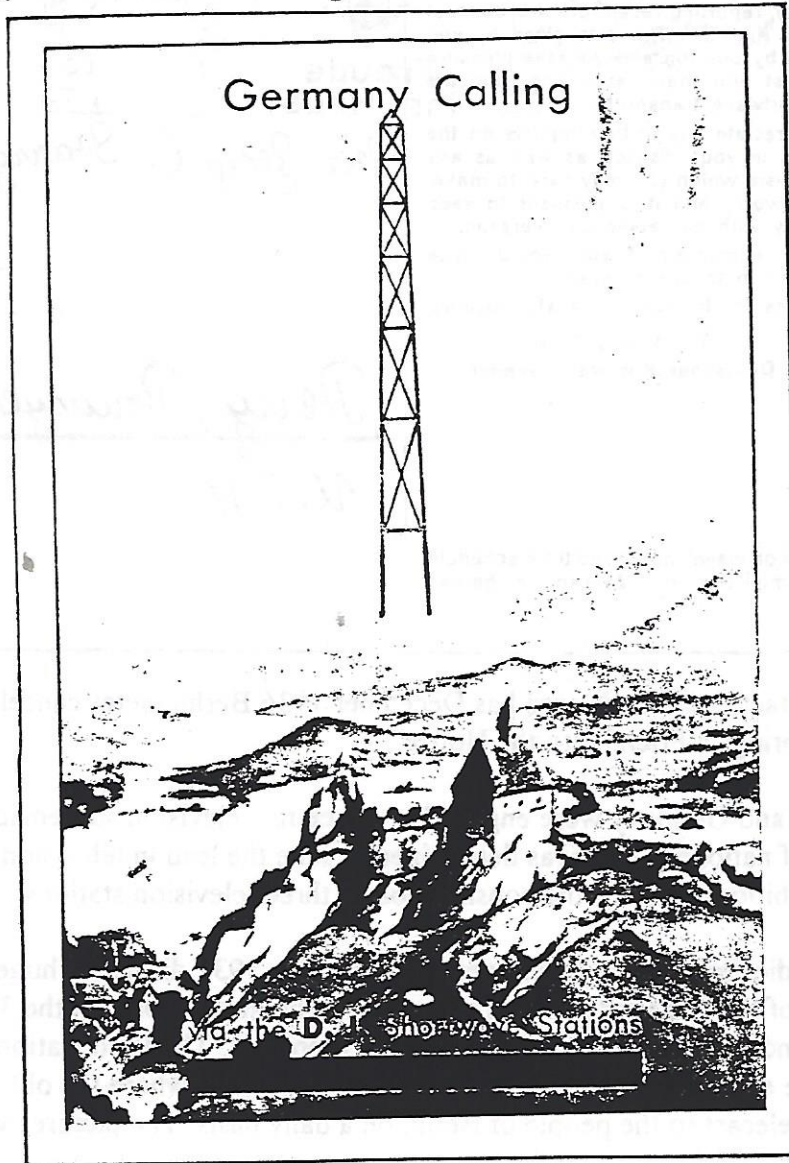
Fig. 10) Postcard showing antenna array of Short-Wave Service at Berlin-Zessen.



Germany announced on June 23, 1936 that it had built two new short wave transmitters to broadcast Olympic events to the world. Five hundred microphones were installed in the Olympic stadium in Berlin for that purpose. Dr. Goebbles was counting on the broadcasting of the Olympic Games to give Germany a decided advantage in the future of short-wave broadcasting which would, in turn, exercise considerable influence on international affairs.

At the opening of the 13th greater Germany Radio Exhibition on August 27, 1936, Dr. Goebbles warmly praised short-wave radios as government instruments, reporting that the Olympic Games had been broadcast in 28 languages. In all, some 3,000 broadcasts had been beamed to the world.

Fig. 11) Color postcard depicting a radio tower has text "Germany calling via the D.J. Shortwave Stations" A schedule of the "D.J." broadcasts for 1935 appears on the "QSL" card illustrated in Fig. 9.



Establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia in March 1939 also gave Germany exclusive control of three additional short-wave lengths. Compared with Britain's five, Germany now had a total of 15 short wave lengths.

National Socialist Television

When Dr. Goebbles opened the annual show held at the Berlin Kaiserdamm fairgrounds on August 18, 1933, the most important improvement in broadcasting technology presented was in the field of television. Devices which were exhibited increased picture transmission from 90 lines, the previous limit, to 180 lines of electronic pulses on a 15 x 15 centimeter exposure surface. This meant that with 25 pictures per second, 40M x 25 or 1MM points were flashed off. Observers thought the result nearly perfect, yielding excellent reproduction.

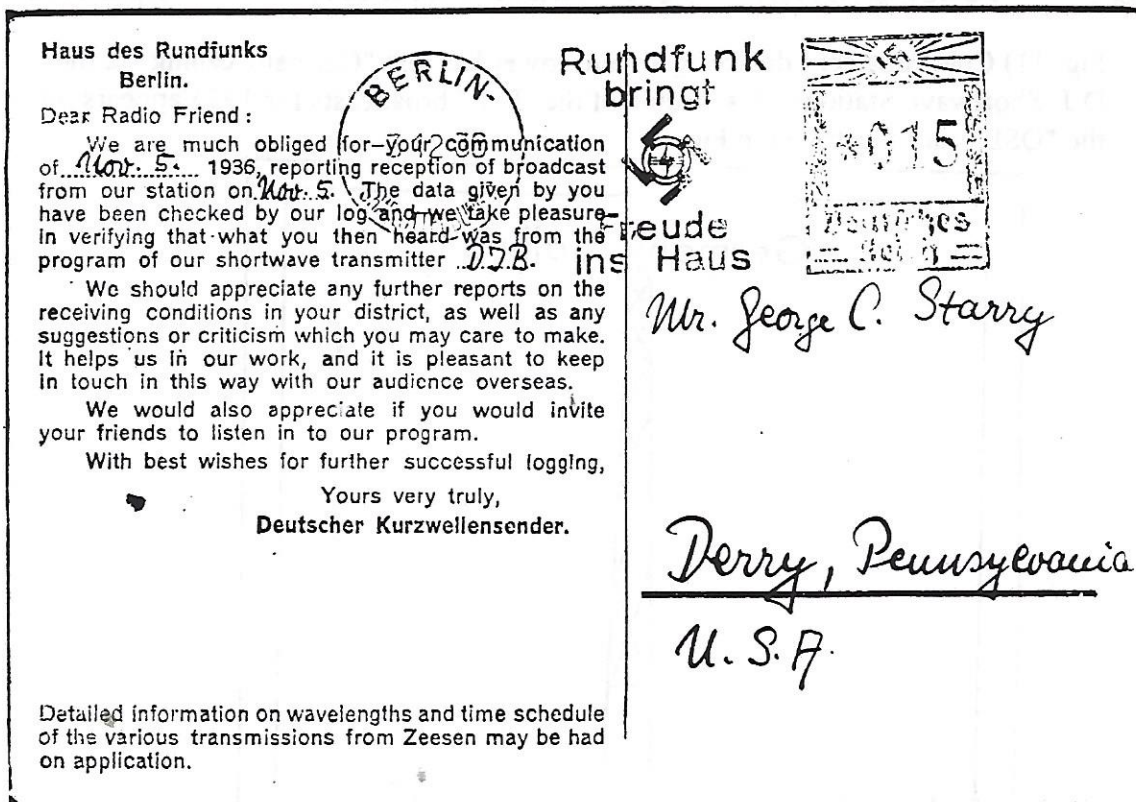


Fig. 12) "QSL" (contact confirmed) card has December 1936 Berlin meter cancel with slogan "Radio brings a Friend into the House".

Throughout the 1930s, Britain and Germany were engaged in a race for television supremacy in Europe. Germany, chiefly for reasons of national pride, was determined to take the lead in television development. In 1937, Germany adopted an ambitious plan for the construction of three television stations.

The 14th Greater Germany Radio Exhibition which opened on July 30, 1937 displayed huge mural pictures of these television stations. Two of the transmitters were to be on mountain tops, one on the 3,747 foot Brocken, about 120 miles from Berlin, and the other on the Feldberg near Frankfurt. The third station was being built in the old Witzleben Tower in the exhibition grounds at Berlin-Charlottenburg, where the old 180-line transmitter was housed and continued to telecast to the people of Berlin on a daily basis. The pictures were viewed in public demonstration booths.

Successful television pictures had first been demonstrated at the Olympic Games but a year of intensive research by the German Postal Ministry (in charge of television development) had yielded significant advances. The 1937 Radio Exhibition was especially interesting for its television sets which adopted a standard of 441 lines and 50 pictures a second (American standard). Even more rapid, although non standardized, was the Fernseh Company set which debuted with a capacity for 729 lines and a range of roughly 100 miles.

The publicity slogan and special postmarks for the 16th Radio Exhibit (See Figs 7 & 8) which opened on July 28, 1939 include the word "Fernsehrundfunk" (television) The center of attention at this event was a new television set which was to be mass produced and scheduled for delivery by December 1939. However, the outbreak of war in September 1939 necessitated cancellation of this program.

BOOK REVIEWS

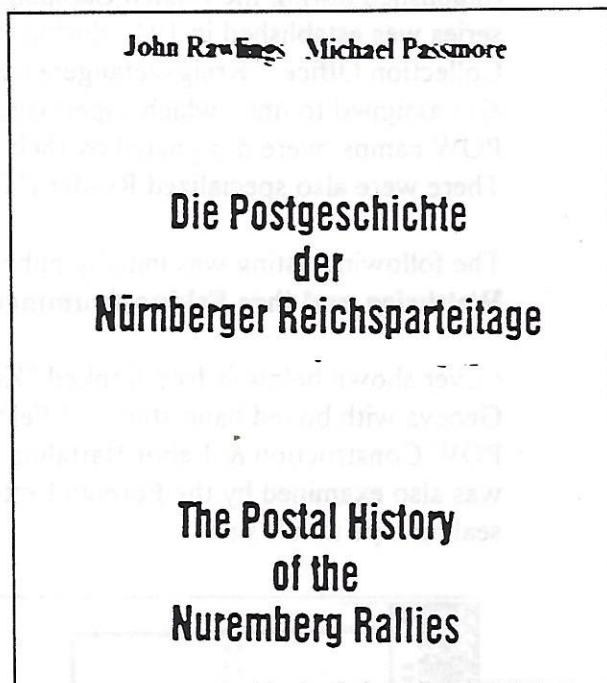
The Postal History of the Nuremberg Rallies by John Rawlings /Michael Passmore

A new edition of this very fine handbook, first published in 1984, is a must for any serious collector of Third Reich postal history. The increased size of the book (156 compared to the original 112 pages) is partly due to the addition of a complete German translation of the text and partly to the augmentation of the postal history and Postcard sections with the results of a further 10 years research.

The new material includes:

- 1.) Additional camp post office marks and details on hand stamps intended for the planned 1939 Rally.
- 2.) Extended lists of the hand stamps allocated to Nuremberg post offices.
- 3.) Over 60 extra illustrations including cachets and souvenir sheets.
- 4.) Descriptions of many "new" Rally cards including March Post cards and cards intended for 1939 Rally.
- 5.) A greatly expanded color section including all known Hoffmann Rally cards for period 1935-1938.
- 6.) Extended listings of the black & white Rally photo cards produce by various printers.

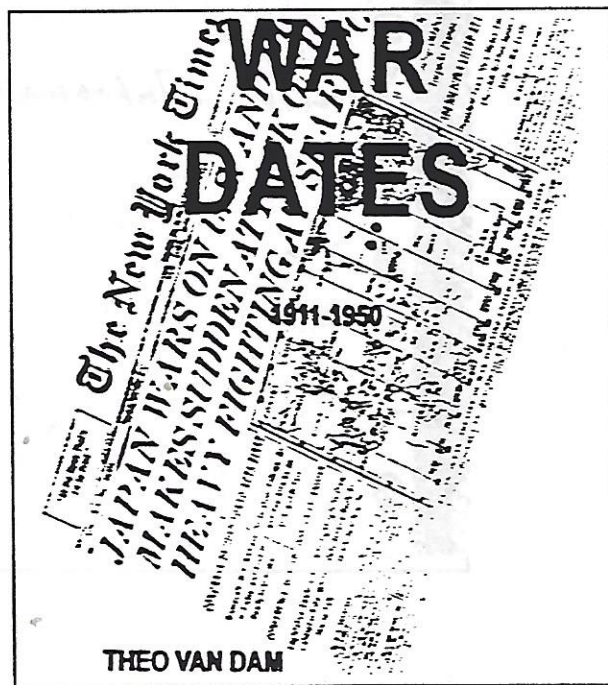
The book has been printed in Germany and is available for DM 59 (plus postage & packing) from **Herrn G. Deckert, Postfach 100245, 69442 Weinheim/Bergstrasse, Buckstrasse 29, Germany.**



WAR DATES 1911-1950 by Theo Van Dam.

When researching covers that pertain to a specific conflict or war, it is important to be aware of the exact dates of the beginning and the end of hostilities, the day an area was occupied by opposing forces and when new nations emerged from the fray. This book, a geographical and chronological listing of wars, major campaigns, occupations and newly established nations before and after World Wars I and II up to the Korean War, will certainly prove handy as a one stop resource for such information.

There are 138 country listings, over 1250 data, 11 Maps, Index, 2 appendixes (U.S. Intervention in Latin America and the Spanish Civil War). Soft cover, 80 pages, Price: \$13.00 postpaid in the USA, \$15.00 postpaid to Canada and Overseas. Available from: **Postal Covers, P.O. Box 8809P, Anaheim CA 92812-0809**



Feldpost Numbers of P.O.W. Units

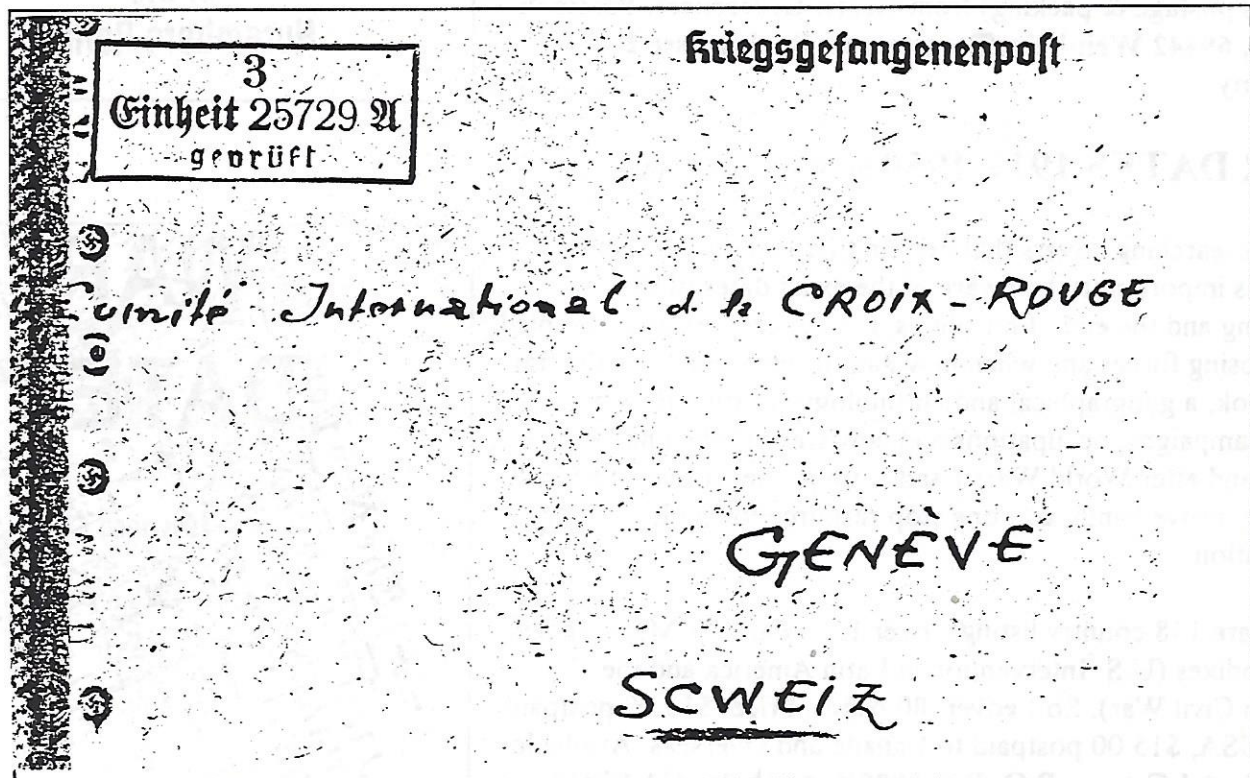
by Jim Lewis

The purpose of this article is to provide a numerical listing of Feldpost numbers used by German military units which were part of the extensive Prisoner of war system. While units of the Replacement Training Army ("Ersatzheeres") responsible for housing and guarding POWs were not assigned Feldpost numbers, they were assigned to those units of the Field Army ("Feldheeres") engaged in various POW activities.

A POW was initially sent to a camp ("Frontstalag") located in the rear of the combat zone. The camps established during the French Campaign of 1940 were numbered in the 100 & 200 series while the 300 series was established in 1941 during the Russian Campaign. POWs were then processed at a POW Collection Office ("Kriegsgefangenen Sammelstellen") which was at Army level. Feldpost numbers were also assigned to units which supervised POW work battalions. These battalions, which worked outside the POW camps, were designated by their activities, primarily as Labor ("Arbeit") and Construction ("Bau"). There were also specialized Roofer ("Dachdecker") and Glazier ("Glaser") battalions.

The following listing was initially published as "**Deutsche Kriegsgefangeneneinrichtungen im Zweiten Weltkrieg und ihre Feldpostnummern**" in Rundbrief 35/1982 of the "**Arbeitsgemeinschaft Zensurpost**"

Cover shown below is free-franked "Kriegsgefangenenpost" (POW Mail) to International Red Cross in Geneva with boxed hand stamp of Feldpost # 25729A, identified in this article as Headquarters Staff of POW Construction & Labor Battalion 47. While this hand stamp notes that this letter has been examined, it was also examined by the Foreign Letter Examining Office in Frankfurt (Code 'e') who applied the censor sealing tape at left side.



<u>Feldpost Nr.</u>	<u>Dates Used</u>	<u>Unit Identification</u>
20395	From 9.29.44	Armee-Gef. Sammelstelle 49
20442	2.15.42 - 2.09.43	Lw. Wa. Zug f. Kriegsgef. 9
20586	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Frontstalag 136
20693	10.20.44 - 2.12.45	Armee-Gef. Sammelstelle 32
20919	2.15.42 - 2.09.43	Lw. Wach-Zug f. Kriegsgef. 10
21010	From 5.10.44	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbeits Btl. 202
21155	2.15.42 - 2.09.43	Lw. Wach-Zug f. Kriegsgef. 11
21260	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 231
	2.15.42 - 12.04.44	Dulag 231
21641	2.15.42 - 2.09.43	Lw. Wach-Zug f. Kreigsgef. 12
21917	2.16.41 - 7.18.41	Stalag 328
22203	7.19.41 - 2.05.42	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. 8
	7.31.42 - 10.04.43	Dulag 120
22204	4.28.40 - 9.14.40	Kdr. d. Kreigsgef. b. AOK 18
22205	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdr. d. Kreigsgef. b. AOK 7
22379	From 10.10.44	Armee-Gef. Sammelstelle 58
22390	From 2.17.45	Kriegsgef. Sammelstelle Breslau
22468	From 8.31.44	Stab u.1.-3.Kp./Krgf. Bau Abtl. der 129. Inf. Div.
22515	2.16.41 - 8.27.43	Stalag 336
	1.21.44 - 3.29.44	Stalag 336
22682	9.25.40 - 2.15.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef.-Lager-Bez. XIII
22717	4.28.40 - 7.18.41	Frontstalag 137
	7.19.41 - 2.09.43	Dulag 137
22721	7.19.41 - 12.18.44	3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Nachschub Btl. 148
22933	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 121
	2.15.42 - 7.30.42	Dulag 121
23376	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 122
23392	From 5.10.44	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbeits Btl. 205
23895	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kriegsgef. Auffangslager 5
	2.16.41 - 2.12.45	Armee-Kriegsgef. Sammelstelle 5
23914	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 123
	7.31.42 - 10.30.43	Dulag 123
24022	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Lager Bez. I
	2.16.41 - 2.09.43	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. C
	2.10.43 - 6.21.44	Kdr. d. Kriegsgef. im Op. Gebiet IV
24095	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kriegsgef. Auffangslager 6
	2.16.41 - 4.04.45	Armee-Kriegsgef. Sammelstelle 21
24267	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	Stab/Kriegsgef. Dachdecker Btl. XI
24339	7.19.41 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 7
24402	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 124
	2.15.42 - 12.04.44	Dulag 124
24456	From 10.27.44	Armee-Gefang. Sammelstelle 33
24502	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1./-3. kp./Kriegsgef. Glaser Btl. XV
24672	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Lager Bez. II
	2.16.41 - 2.09.43	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bezirk 6
24672 (Cont.)	2.10.43 - 7.28.44	Kdr. d. Kriegsgef. im Op. Gebiet II

24931	2.15.42 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Nachschub Btl. 5
25058	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Lager Bez. III
	2.16.41 - 3.28.44	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. E
25079	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 125
	2.15.42 - 9.21.44	Dulag 125
	From 11.10.44	Armee-Gefang. Sammelstelle Samland
25281	7.19.41 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 27
25346	2.16.41 - 7.18.41	Kriegsgef. Auffangslager 14
25523	7.31.41 - 2.09.43	1. Kp./Kriegsgef. Dachdecker Btl. XI
25628	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 150
	2.15.42 - 10.15.43	Dulag 150
25729	7.19.41 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 47
25903	4.28.40 - 7.18.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Lager Bez. IV
	7.19.41 - 2.05.44	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. 8
26047	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 151
	7.31.42 - 3.09.42	Dulag 151
26100	2.16.41 - 7.18.41	Kriegsgef. Auffangslager 15
26314	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Lager Bez. V
	2.16.41 - 2.19.44	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. A
26605	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	2.Kp./Kriegsgef. Dachdecker tl. XI
26714	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 152
	7.31.42 - 3.20.45	Dulag 152
26857	7.31.42 - 7.06.44	1.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau Btl. 403
27022	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Lager Bez. VI
	2.16.41 - 2.14.42	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. D
27252	7.31.42 - 7.06.44	2.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau Btl. 403
27278	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 153
	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	Dulag 153
27304	7.19.41 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 48
27513	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Frontstalag 154
	2.16.41 - 10.26.44	Dulag 154
	From 10.27.44	Armee-Gef. Sammelstelle 34
27654	7.19.41 - 2.14.42	Kol. Kriegsgef. Nachschub Btl. 147
27773	7.19.41 - 2.14.44	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. Qu
27824	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Dachdecker Btl. XI
27874	2.10.43 - 7.06.44	3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau Btl. 403
27904	7.31.42 - 1.20.44	Gefangenen-Bau Abtl. Pi. Btl. 268
28049	2.15.42 - 8.23.43	Stab u. 1.-3 Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau Btl. 66
28092	7.19.41 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3 kp./Kriegsge. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 1
28189	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	4.Kp./Kriegsgef. Dachdecker Btl. XI
28317	7.31.42 - 7.06.44	4.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau Btl. 403
28846	4.28.40 - 2.14.41	Frontstalag 200
	2.15.41 - 10.26.44	Dulag 200
28923	4.28.40 - 9.14.40	Kdt. Oflag (Kriegsgef.) Holland B
29022	Mobmach.-2.14.42	Offz. Kriegsgef. Dulag Oberursel
29098	2.10.43 - 12.9.44	Kriegsgef. Wach Kp. IV
29144	From 5.10.44	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbeits Btl. 203
29176	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 201

	7.31.42 - 3.22.45	Dulag 201
29731	4.28.40 - 2.14.42.	Frontstalag 202
	2.15.42 - 4.11.44	Dulag 202
30063	1.02.40 - 9.14.40	Kdt. Kriegsgef. Stalag V B
30439	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 203
	2.15.42 - 9.21.44	Dulag 203
	After 9.22.44	Armee-Gefangen. Sammelstelle 42
30699	4.28.40 - 2.15.41	Kdr. d. Kriegsgef. b. AOK 1
30959	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 130
	7.31.42 - 9.21.44	Dulag 130
	9.22.44 - 11.09.44	Armee-Gefangen. Sammelstelle 43
31076	9.25.40 - 2.09.43	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 20
31444	4.28.40 - 2.14.42	Frontstalag 131
	2.15.42 - 9.21.44	Dulag 131
	After 9.22.44	Armee-Gefangen. Sammelstelle 37
31503	4.28.40 - 7.30.42	Frontstalag 204
	7.31.42 - 2.09.43	Dulag 204
31590	7.31.42 - 8.31.44	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau Abtl. der 129. Inf. Div.
31686	1.02.40 - 7.18.41	Kdt. Kriegsgef. Stalag V C
31703	10.10.44 - 3.20.45	Armee-Gefangen. Sammelstelle 59
31921	Mobmach.-7.18.41	Kdt. Kriegsgef. Dulag 5, Ludwigsburg
	7.19.41 - 2.14.42	Dulag 5
31979	4.28.40 - 9.07.42	Frontstalag 132
	9.08.42 - 1.23.45	Dulag 132
32032	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. S
32117	7.30.41 - 4.16.45	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 30
32147	4.23.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 190
	3.01.42 - 2.07.44	Dulag 190
32312	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 133
	3.01.42 - 9.07.42	Dulag 133
32649	7.30.41 - 2.16.45	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Glaser Btl. X
22768	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 191
	3.01.42 - 12.06.44	Dulag 191
33063	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 192
	3.01.42 - 10.26.43	Dulag 192
33413	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 126
	3.01.42 - 11.24.44	Stalag 126
	9.22.44 - 11.24.44	Armee Gefangen. Sammelstelle 41
33488	4.28.40 - 2.27.41	Dulag Mecheln
33609	4.28.40 - 2.27.41	Frontstalag 193
33721	7.30.41 - 2.16.45	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Dachdecker Btl. X
33909	8.07.44 - 1.25.45	Stalag 352
33911	4.28.42 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 134
	3.01.42 - 12.04.44	Dulag 134
34154	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 194
	3.01.42 - 9.07.42	Dulag 194
34545	4.28.40 - 2.27.41	Frontstalag 127
	2.28.41 - 12.29.43	Dulag 127
34670	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 135

	3.01.42 - 11.28.44	Dulag 135
	After 2.10.45	Armee Gefangen. Sammelstelle 21
34951	3.01.42 - 3.11.43	Stab u. 1.-4.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. (Trop.) 200
35455	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 37
35604	3.01.42 - 11.24.44	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./Russ. Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. (Pi.) 1
36090	4.28.40 - 2.28.42	Frontstalag 100
	3.01.42 - 10.27.44	Dulag 100
36500	Mobmach.-2.27.41	Kdt. Kriegsgef. Dulag Lamsdorf
37042	4.28.40 - 2.27.41	Frontstalag 101
	2.28.41 -10.26.44	Dulag 101
	After 10.27.44	Armee Gef. Sammelstelle 31
37796	2.28.41 - 7.29.41	Stalag 312
37925	After 4.15.44	1. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 2
37977	After 4.22.45	1. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 6
38028	4.28.40 - 2.27.41	Frontstalag 102
	2.28.41 - 11.08.44	Dulag 102
38111	After 4.15.45	2.Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbeits Btl. 2
38424	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 13
38447	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3. kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 17
38465	After 4.15.45	2. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 6
38605	After 4.14.45	1. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 3
38996	After 4.15.45	1. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbeits Btl. 4
39012	After 4.15.45	3. Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 2
39306	2.28.41 - 3.11.43	Stalag 352
39351	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3. K./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits. Btl. 33
39531	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stalag 334
39670	4.28.40 - 9.19.40	Kdt. d. Kriegsgef. Bez. J
39717	After 3.21.45	Stab II u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 7
39764	2.28.41 - 9.07.42	Stalag 324
39910	After 4.15.45	2.Kp./Kriegsgef. Arbiets Btl. 3
40086	2.28.41 - 3.01.44	Armee-Gefangen. Sammelstelle 9
40152	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Heilag Compiegne
40285	2.28.41 - 9.07.42	Kriegsgef. Auffangslager 17 u. Armee Krgef. Sammelstelle 17
	9.08.42 - 3.11.43	Armee-Krgef. Samlst. 17 u. Stab Hilfswilligen Ers. Abtl. AOK 18
40309	After 3.22.45	Stab u. 1.-3.kp./Krgef. Arbiets Btl. 8
40396	7.30.41 - 2.28.42	1. Kp./Krgef. Dachdecker Btl. III
40455	7.30.41 - 2.28.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./sowj. Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arb Btl. 111
40614	10.01.40 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Kriegsgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl. 25
40635	2.28.41 - 12.06.43	Armee Krgef. Sammelstelle 10
40850	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Krgef. Sammelstelle 10
41024	2.28.41 - 12.27.44	Armee Krgef. Sammelstelle 11
41033	2.28.41 - 12.18.44	Kriegsgef. Auffanglager 18 u. Armee Sammelstelle 18
41105	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Krgef. au u. Arbeits Btl. 4
41170	7.30.41 - 3.11.43	Kdr. d. Kriegsgef. bei Wehrmacht Bef. Ostland
41201	7.30.41 - 2.28.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Krgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 104
41232	10.01.40 - 9.07.42	Srtab u. 1.-3.Kp./Krgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 35
41235	7.30.41 - 3.11.43	Kdt. Krgef. Stalag XVII D u. Stalag 237
	3.12.43 - 2.02.44	Stalag 397

41235	7.30.41 - 3.11.43 3.12.43 - 2.02.44	Kdt. Krgef. Stalag XVII D u. Stalag 237 Stalag 397
41321	7.30.41 - 2.28.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./sowj. Krgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 151
41340	6.14.44 - 10.25.44	Kriegsgef. Wach Kp. 234
41454	2.28.41 - 2.28.42 3.01.42 - 9.21.44 After 9.22.44	Stalag 314 Dulag 314 Armee Gefangen. Sammelstelle 40
41536	After 3.21.45	Kriegsgef. Arbiets Kdo 1 der Kdter. d. Befestigungen Ostpressen
41593	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	2.Kp./Krgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 38
41656	After 2.28.41	Armee Krgef. Sammelstelle 12
41690	7.30.41 - 2.28.42	Stab u. 1.-3. Kp./sowj. Krgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 128
41706	After 2.28.41	Kriegsgef. Auffanglager 19 u, Armee Krgef. Sammelstelle 19
41766	7.30.41 - 9.07.42	Stab u. 1.-3.Kp./Krgef. Bau u. Arbiets Btl. 24
41848	After 7.30.41	2. kp./Krgef. Dachdecker Btl. III

COLLECTIVE FELDPOST NUMBERS

20735 AF (Dombaas)	9.27.43 - 5.17.44	Krgef. Zweilager u. Orts Kdtr. Opdal
21851 AC (Drontheim)	11.04.43 - 1.17.45	Stalag 380, Nebenlager Mirvan
22151 C (Vesoul)	5.01.42 - 10.19.42	Dulag 141
22640 B (Bayonne)	After 5.01.42	Dulag 222
31459 AA (Oslo)	After 10.06.44	1. Kp./Krgef. Arbiets Btl. 204
31459 AH	7.08.44 - 8.05.44	4. Kp./verst. Krgef. Arbiets Btl. 188

The table shown below is intended for those members unfamiliar with German military terms. For example, by combining individual words, a unit designated "**Stab/Russ. Krgef. Bau u. Arbeits Btl.**", is revealed to be the HQ Staff of a Russian POW Construction & Labor Battalion.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Abr.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Abr.</u>	<u>English</u>
Abteilung	Abt.	Section	Hilfswilligen	Hiwi..	Russian Volunteers
Arbeits	Arb.	Labor	Kreigs	Kr.	War
Armee		Army	Kommandeur	Kdr.	Chief
Auffangs	Auff.	Intercept	Kommandant	Kdt.	Commander
Bau		Construction	Kommandanteur	Kdtr.	Command H.Q.
Battallon	Btl.	Battalion	Lager		Camp
bei	b.	for	Nachschub	Ns.	Supply
Dachdecker	Dach.	Roofer	Offizierlager	Oflag	Camp for Officers
Durchgangslager	Dulag	Transit Camp	Russisch	Russ.	Russian
Ersatz	Ers.	Replacement	Stab		Headquarters Staff
Front		Combat Zone	Stammlager	Stalag	Camp for E.M.
Glaser		Glazier	Sammelstelle		Collection Office
Gefangenen	gef	Prisoner	Zug		Platoon

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

73rd Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
173	916	170	186	213	173	173


This division saw as much combat as any German infantry division during World War II. Mobilized in Summer of 1939, it was lightly engaged in Poland and France. Under XL Corps, swept through Balkans and invaded Russia in July 1941. Fought in Crimea and siege of Sevastopol, in advance across the Don and in Caucasus campaign. Retreated into Kuban bridgehead and repulsed Soviet amphibious landing in January 1943. Shortly thereafter, it was sent north in battle group strength, where it fought at Kursk and, later, on the lower Dneiper.

Returned to Crimea in early 1944, it was smashed in April and May during retreat from Sevastopol. Part of division escaped by sea when fortress fell and was reformed in the summer of 1944. In September 1944, it helped crush the Polish Home Army in the Warsaw uprising. Later the division was sent to Army Group Center where it held a bridgehead on eastern bank of the Vistula until struck by an entire Soviet Army. The veteran division finally collapsed and was largely destroyed under this massive attack. Nevertheless, remnants of the 73rd Infantry were still in action in January 1945 opposing the Soviet offensive in eastern Germany. The division retreated through Pomerania and fought with Army Group Vistula in the Battle of Berlin. Most of the survivors went into Soviet prison camps in May 1945.

Cover shown below is a casualty report sent September 1942 from Fp# 07949D (Co. 7 of Btl. II/Grenadier Rgt. 213) via P.O. 173 (K-916) located this date at Krymskaja, south of the Kuban, under 17th Army.

Einschreiben.

Gefallenen - Anzeige




An den


Ortsgruppenleiter der NSDAP.

für M ü n c h b e r g i/Ofr.

 Stambacherstrasse 30



Dienststelle
07949 D



THE ORDENSBURG VOGELSANG

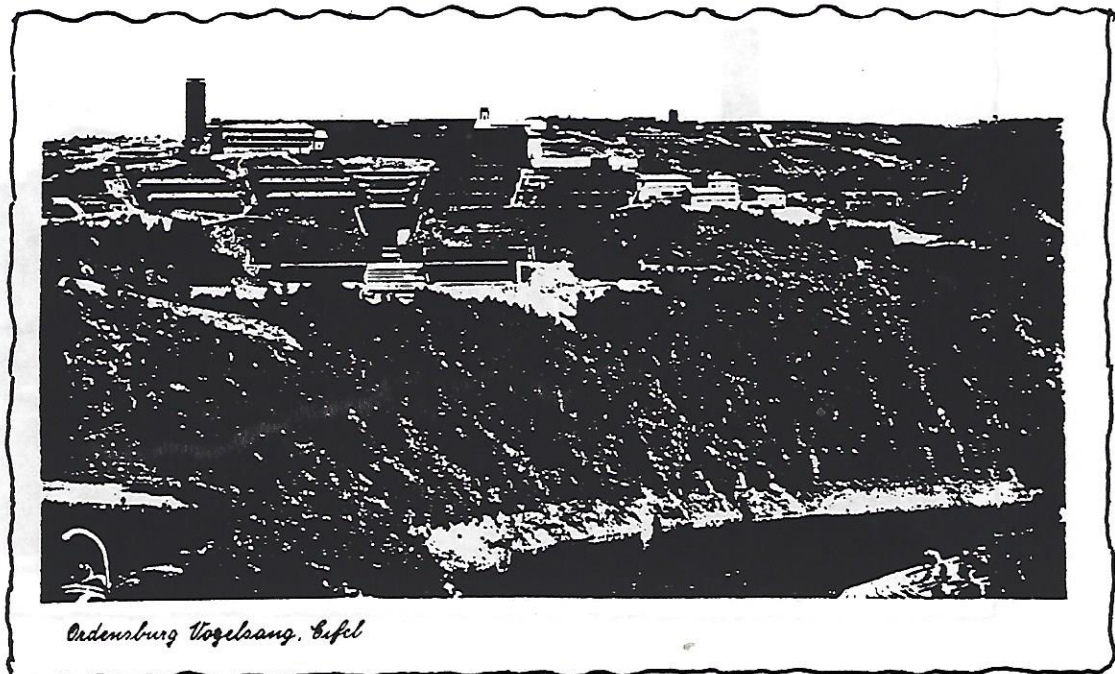
by Jack Miskevich

This article expands upon the information first presented in "Castles of Order" which appeared in TRSG Bulletin #73. An Ordensburg was an elite academy for the training of future leaders for the N.S.D.A.P. There were four such schools located at: 1.) **Vogelsang** in the Eifel, 2.) **Sonthofen** in the Algauer Alps, 3.) **Krossinsee** at Falkenburg in Pomerania and 4.) **Marienburg** in West Prussia. Dr. Robert Ley, organization leader of the N.S.D.A.P., was delegated by Hitler to develop a course of training.

The concept of the Ordensburg was based upon the central fortresses or "burgs" established in the Middle Ages by the Orders of Teutonic Knights upon their return from the Crusades. The new Ordensburgs were built upon fresh sites and with lavish expenditure. In his pamphlet "**Der Weg zur Ordensburg**", Dr. Ley stated, "I did not wish to rebuild the old castles because new and powerful ideas cannot be preached in dusty buildings". These schools were a sort of graduate course for mature Hitler Youths selected as suitable candidates for high leadership positions, such as Kreisleiter, Ortgruppenleiter, Gauleiter and Reichsleiter within the N.S.D.A.P. political structure.

The Ordensburg student received most favored treatment by the Party. Not only were his tuition, uniforms and lodging free, he received a salary and his family was also supported by the State. The subjects taught included economics, philosophy, history, eugenics, art history, the social sciences and a comprehensive sports program. The total course was three years with each year spent at a different Ordensburg to broaden the student's knowledge of the people of the different regions of Germany. At the completion of the base course, each student spent six months at Marienburg living within the walls of a medieval castle which had been a stronghold of the Teutonic Knights five centuries earlier. The student then attended a special school for whichever branch of the party organization he had selected. Thereafter, he was to attend yearly refresher courses.

Fig. 1) Picture postcard with view of the Ordensburg Vogelsang, a vast complex overlooking the waters of the Urftstausee and the round-topped mountains across the lake.



The Ordensburg Vogelsang was a vast educational complex ascending a serried mountain with dozens of buildings constructed of chipped brownstone masonry in irregular slabs over reinforced concrete.

Fig. 2) Registered Official cover from Ordensburg Vogelsang Personnel Office with 42 Rpfgr. meter and hand cancel dated March 16, 1939

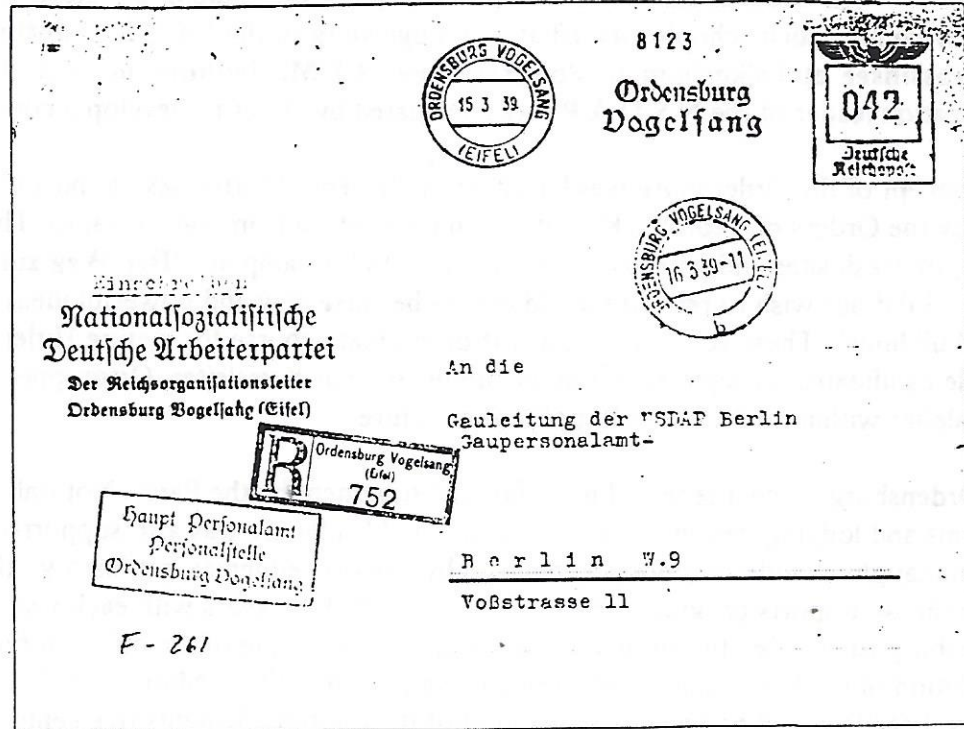
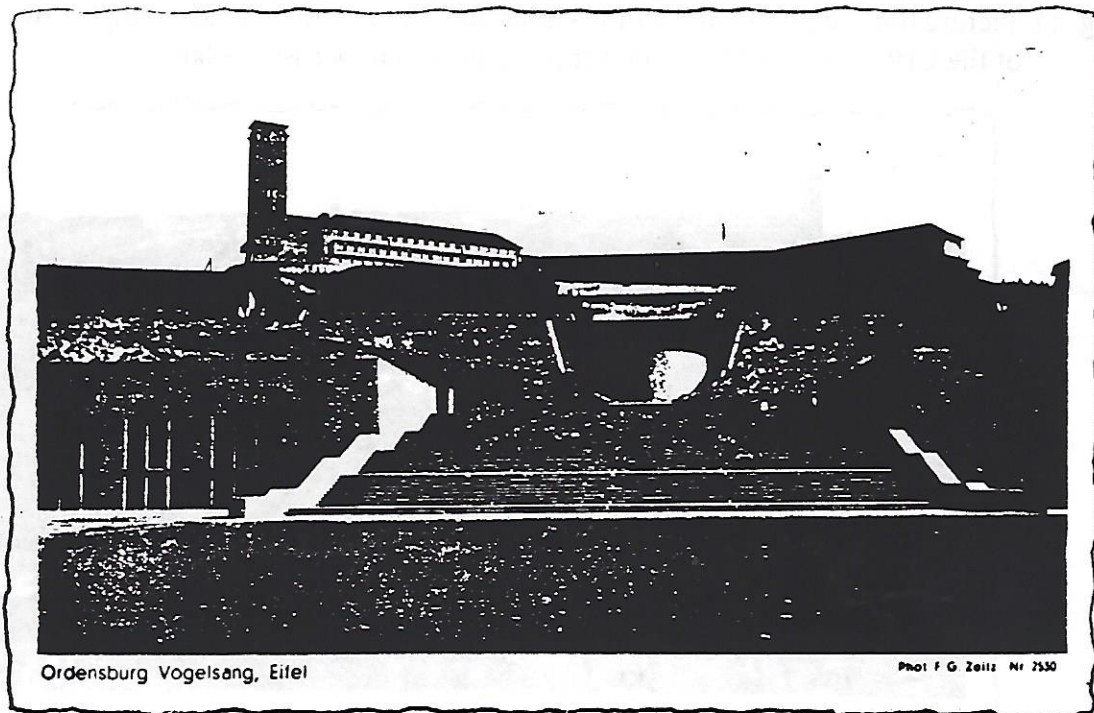


Fig. 3) Postcard showing Administration building and tower located on the highest level of the mountain.



The Administration building, a guest house, a huge mess hall and other key structures were on the highest level. Broad stone staircases led down the hill to the classrooms and student dormitories. Farther down toward the lake were the drill ground, game field, swimming pool and a large open-air theater. There was also a gymnasium which was purported to be the worlds largest. In the rear of the main buildings was an equitation grounds and stables.

The dormitories at Ordensburg Vogelsang housed 2,000 students. Until construction was interrupted by wartime shortages, an expansion program had been underway for more dormitories in anticipation of the increased demand for leaders due to Germany's territorial expansion. The whole complex of buildings was undermined and laced with great passages and chambers.

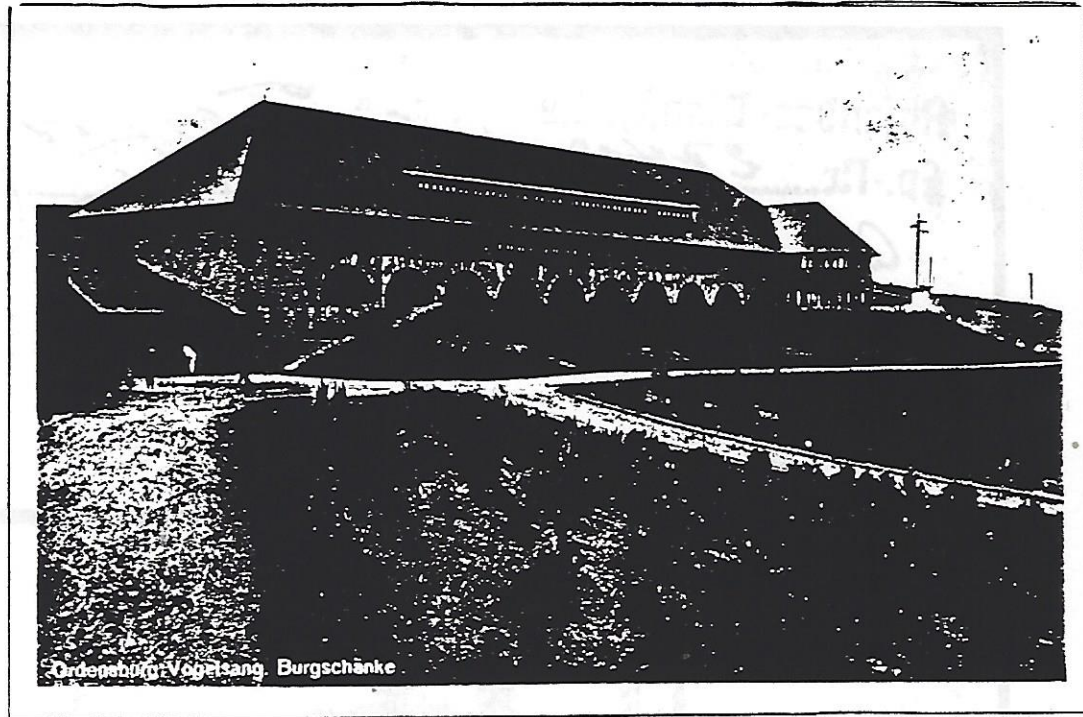


Fig. 4) Postcard showing the fortress-like entrance to the Ordensburg Vogelsang.

The Ordensburg Vogelsang, which was being used as a sanctuary by German formations retreating from France, was attacked in the Autumn of 1944 by Allied bombers, causing extensive damage.

The Ordensburg was found abandoned after the neighboring village of Wollseifen had fallen to troops of the U.S. Ninth Infantry on February 4, 1945

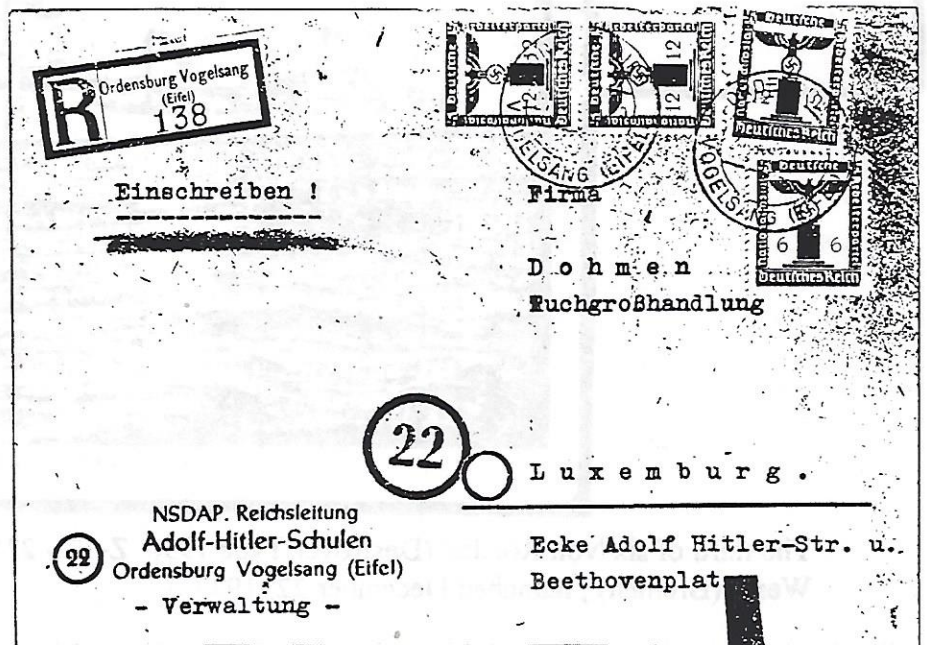
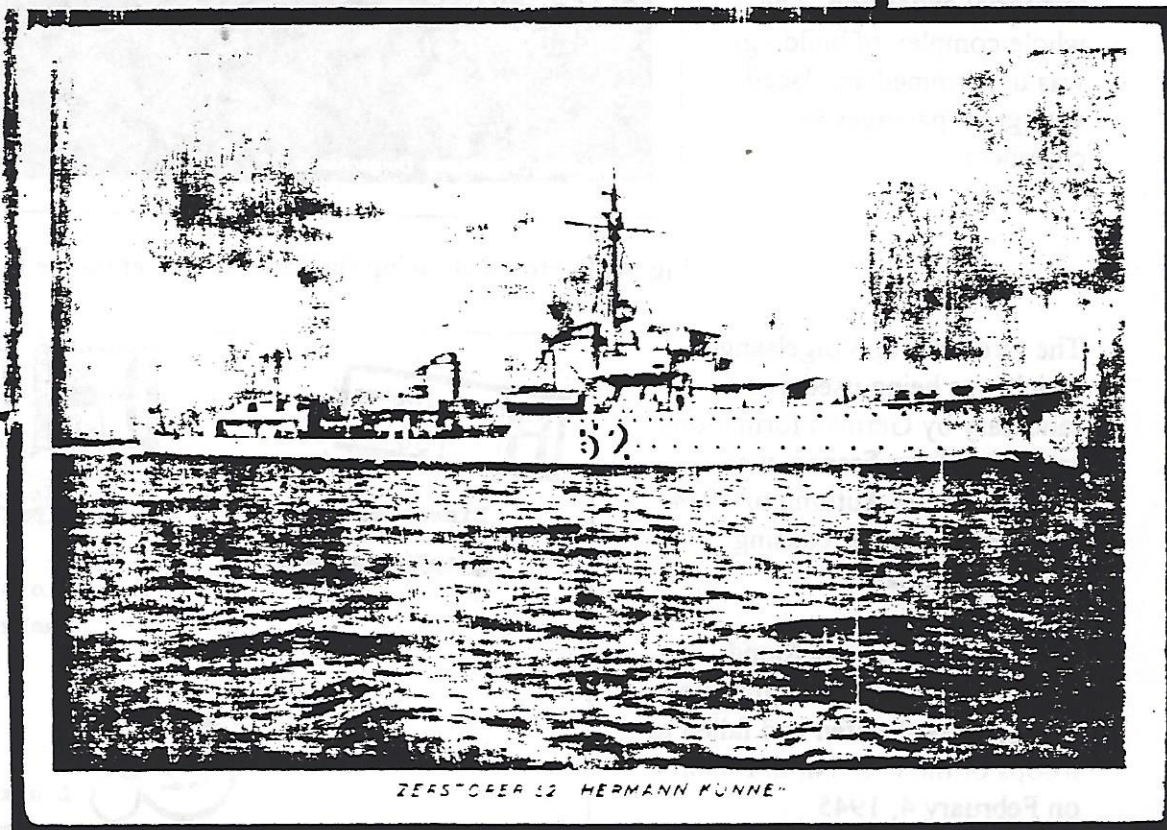
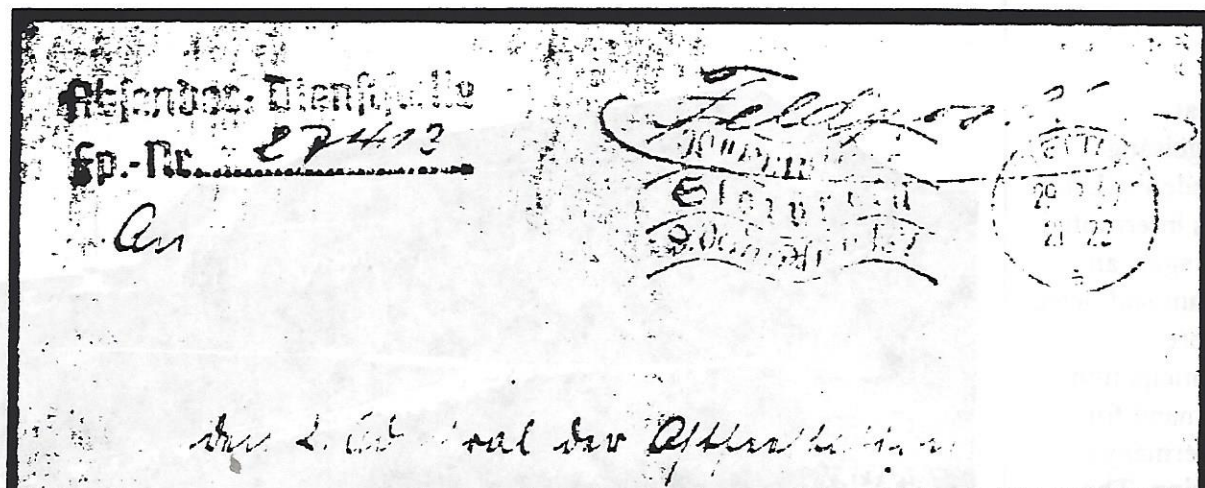


Fig. 5) Registered Official cover with Party Official stamps posted May 27, 1944 from an Adolf Hitler School (a secondary school) now located in the Ordensburg Vogelsang.

NAVY LOG

Destroyer Z-19 "Hermann Kuenne" - Feldpost #27413



ZERSTÖRER 52 HERMANN KUNNE

The third of six 'von Roeder' (Destroyer Type 1936: Z-17 - 22) class ships. Built by A.G. Weser (Bremen) , launched December 22, 1937.

Sustained heavy damage during second battle of Narvik, scuttled in Rombaksfjord on April 13, 1940. Note: Number 52 on side of ship denotes flotilla and position only, not the "Zerstorer" #.

POSTAL CHANGES FOR PRZEMYSL IN OCCUPIED POLAND

by Rex Dixon

The map of the General Gouvernement which appears on page 20 in TRSG Bulletin #108 shows the town of Przemysl located in the south-eastern corner of District Krakau. This town is more accurately known as Deutsch-Przemysl. The Polish town of Przemysl was split in 1939 with the main portion on the right bank of the river San going to the U.S.S.R.. Only the suburbs on the left bank went to the G.G. and the "Deutsch" prefix was introduced to distinguish this area

The Schultz map reproduced on page 9 in Bulletin #109 is misleading in the area around Przemysl. While the whole area labeled District Galizien went to the U.S.S.R. in 1939 and was annexed to the G.G. in 1941. But only the majority of this area went to form District Galizien. The small area south and west of Przemysl inside the bend of the San was added to District Krakau and it is this area which went to modern Poland after the war instead of to the Ukrainian S.S.R.

The following items from my collection illustrate these changes:

Fig. 1) November 1939 cover from Przemysl 1, by then incorporated into the Ukrainian S.S.R., using Soviet Aviation Day stamps and a Polish canceling device.

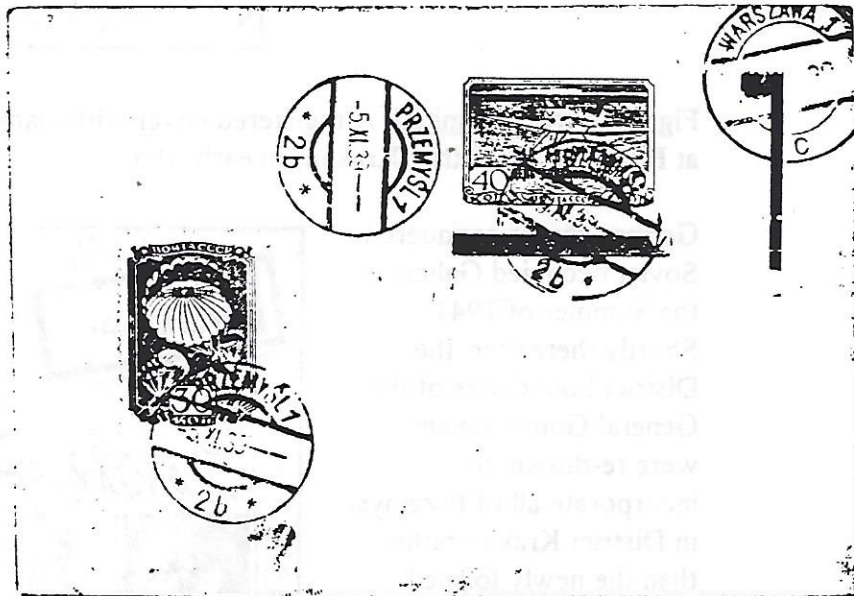


Fig. 2) A sketch map showing the boundary change when District Galizien became the fifth district of the G.G. on August 1, 1941.

Fig. 3) A town divided. A registered cover from Deutsch Przemysl now in District Krakau.

Przemysl had been in Austrian Galicia until the founding of the Polish State after World War I. After the surrender of Poland in 1939, the demarcation line between German and Soviet occupation forces in the south was the River San. The town center of Przemysl lay on the right, U.S.S.R., bank. The area on the left, German, bank was named Deutsch Przemysl.

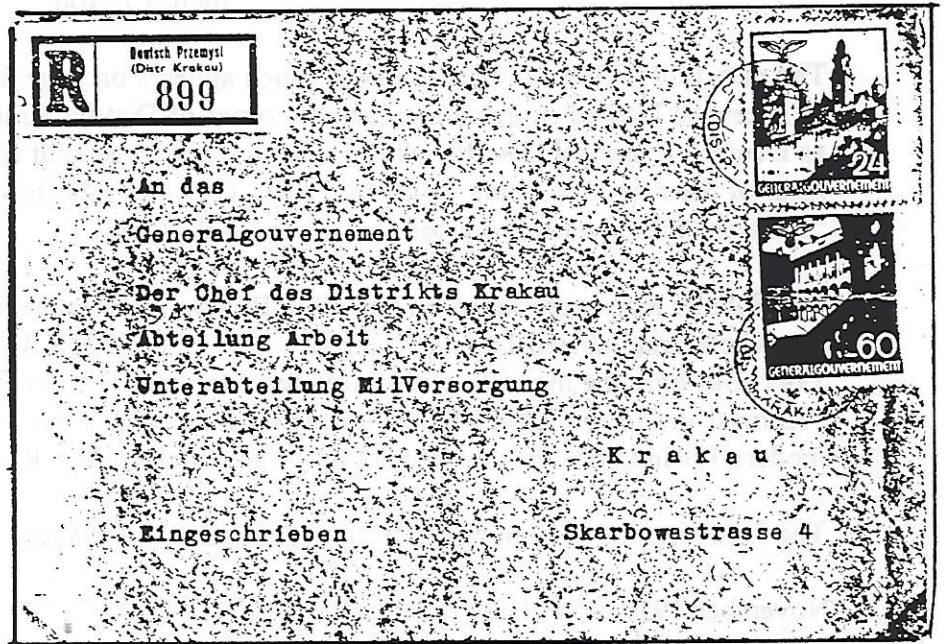


Fig. 4) A town reunited. A registered cover with blank field R-label hand stamped "PRZEMYSL" posted at Przemysl 1 (District Krakau) in early 1942.

German forces conquered Soviet occupied Galicia in the Summer of 1941. Shortly thereafter, the District boundaries of the General Gouvernement were re-drawn to incorporate all of Przemysl in District Krakau rather than the newly formed District Galizien.

This is probably what led to the town remaining Polish after the war.

