



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

**THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP**  
Devoted to the Study  
of the Postal History  
of Germany 1933-1945

**VOL. XXXI No. 4 (Whole No. 125) 1997**

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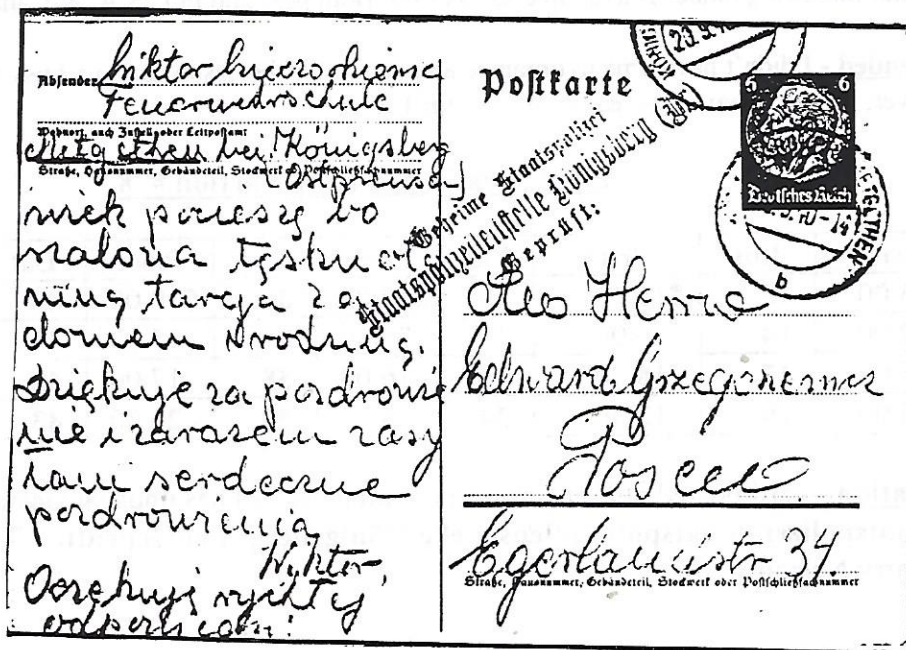
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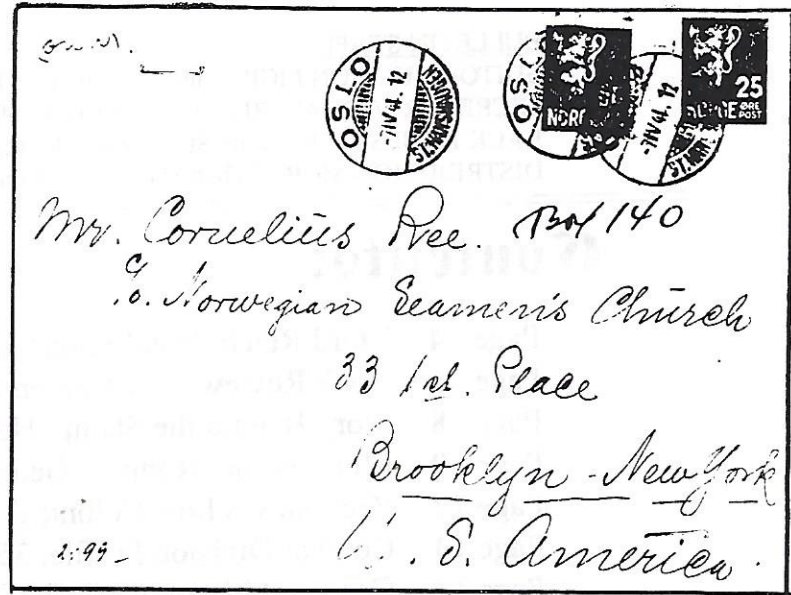
# STUDY GROUP NOTES

**Membership renewal** - a renewal form is included in this mailing. *Please take a moment to complete the form and send it with your payment to TRSG Secretary-Treasurer Fred Willshaw.* While we have not increased dues for next year, any member whose dues are not received by January 1, 1998 will be considered as having resigned. Should this individual wish to renew membership after January 1, 1998, they will be obliged to pay the \$10.00 new member fee in addition to annual dues. Please note that Fred Willshaw has relocated within North Carolina. All correspondence should be sent to his new address: 14613 Waterside Drive, Charlotte, NC 28278.

**Norwegian Seaman's Church** - TRSGer Doug Warren has a number of censored covers sent from occupied Norway to Cornelius Ree c/o Norwegian Seaman's Church in Brooklyn, New York.

These covers were postmarked in Oslo, Moss or Tynset between February 4 and November 21, 1941. Doug is looking for any information on this church, its function, years of operation, etc.

A note on back of the Oslo cover shown has a note that "Capt. Ree died when his ship was torpedoed off Iceland coast July 1942". Please send info to Ye Olde Ed or directly to Doug Warren, 1457 Shore Acres Drive, Lakeland, FL 33801.



**Welcome to New Member** -  
KRUEGER, George E., Box 767034, Roswell, GA 30076.

**T.R.S.G. (U.K.) Books** -Album Publishing Co. Inc. P.O. Box 30063, Raleigh, NC 27662 has published two books previously reviewed in these pages. *The Postal History of the Nuremberg Rallies* by Rawlings & Passmore is the expanded second edition printed in 1991(see review in Bulletin #111) and is available for \$39. The 290 page *The Souvenir Sheets of the Third Reich* by John Rawlings (see review in Bulletin # 120) printed on 8-1/2 x 11 loose leaf pages in a special three-ring binder is available for \$45.00. Both postpaid in U.S.A. & Canada from address above.

**Auction Suspended** - I didn't have time to organize an auction for this issue due to a busy travel schedule the past few months. However, I hope to have one ready for Bulletin 126.

### Prices Realized -TRSG Auction #78

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$15.00	13	\$16.00	20	\$12.00	36	\$30.00	40	\$20.00	44	\$20.00
5	12.00	14	16.00	21	25.00	37	15.00	41	25.00	45	35.00
9	15.00	17	18.00	26	16.00	38	17.00	42	18.00		
12	15.00	19	12.00	34	18.00	39	26.00	43	45.00		

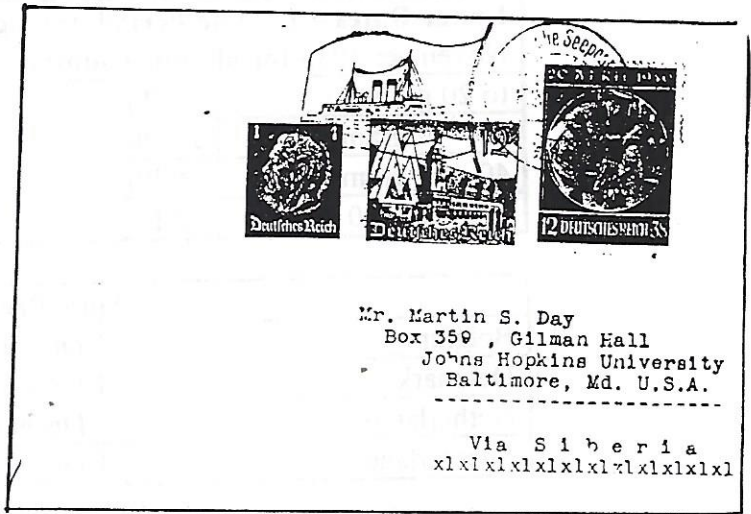
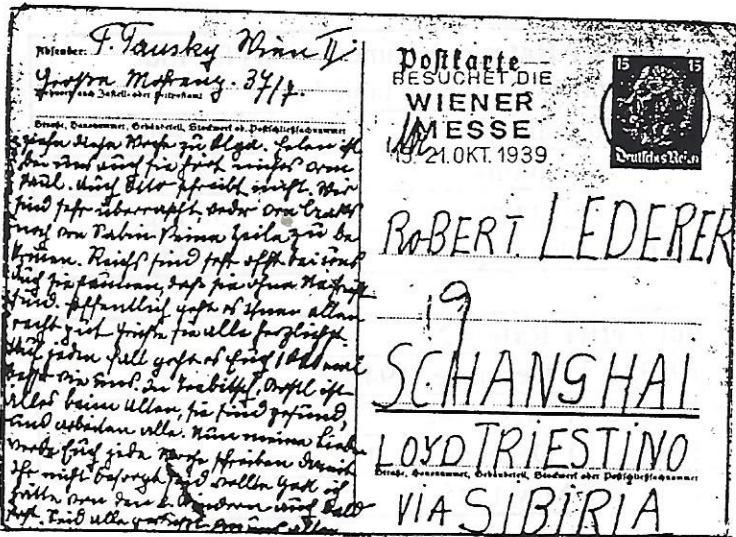
**Cover Illustration** - card posted at Königsberg in September '40 has unusual Gestapo censor handstamp "Geheime Staatspolizei /Staatspolizeidienststelle Königsberg (Pr)/Geprüft:". This nice item submitted by TRSGer Larry Nelson.

# Inquiries & Follow Up on Recent Bulletin Articles

**Occupation of Northern Slovenia** - Bob Ferguson notes that in addition to the Gutenstein plebiscite special cancel shown on page 19 in Bulletin 123, Klagenfurt used similar cancels in 1940 and 1941 which are listed in Bochmann as Klagenfurt No. 7 (shown at right) & No. 9.



**German Mail via Siberia** - Bob Ferguson has covers sent from Germany to the Far East and to the U.S.A. via Siberia. Below are cover to USA (R) sent April '40 and postcard to China (L) sent Oct. 39. Bob needs information on the exact route such mail would travel and what handstamps, if any, one can expect to find.



**The Rhineland Referendum of 1936** - to follow up this article in Bulletin 124, Kelly Stefanacci sent this photo postcard showing German infantry marching across the Hohenzollern Bridge in Cologne.

Please send in any other cards from this period to Ye Olde Ed.



RHEINLANDBESETZUNG: DEUTSCHE INFANTERIE BEIM MARSCH ÜBER DIE HOHENZOLLERNBRÜCKE IN KÖLN

## THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

by Bob Ferguson

### BORDER RATES: (GRENZVERKEHR)

When the distance between the place of posting and destination did not exceed 30 kilometers, special rates applied to letters and postcards dispatched to Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

I.) Postcards 6 Pfg. (30 January 1933 - 8 May 1945)

II.) Letters

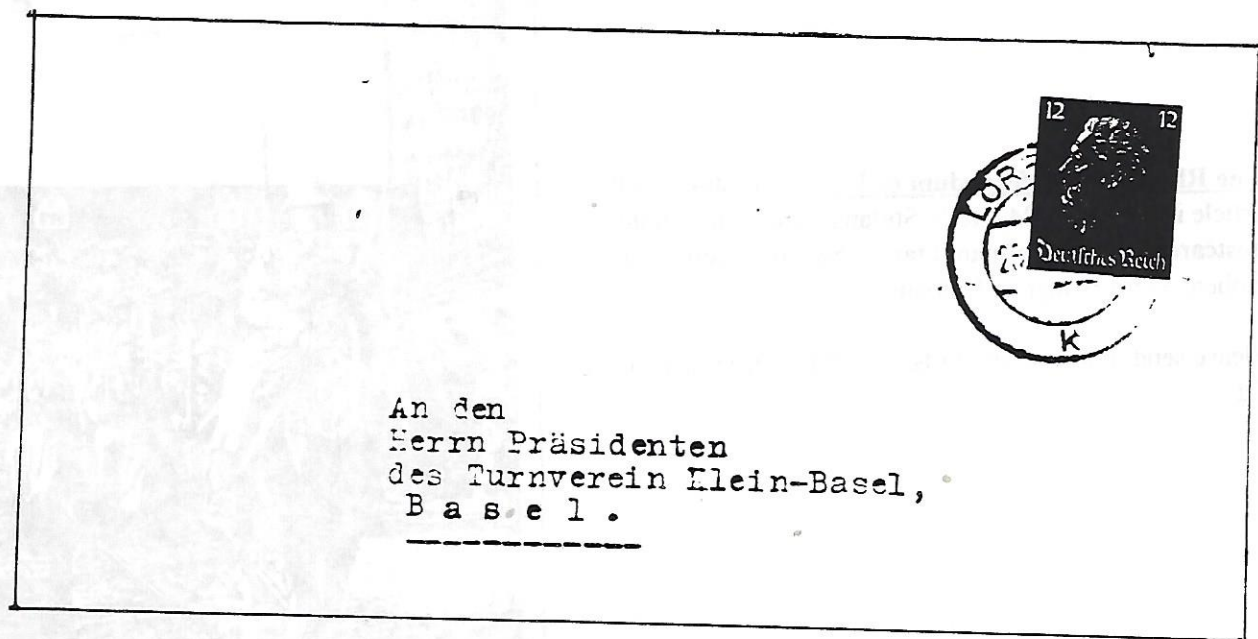
Letter Rates # 1. Time Period: through 30 November 1933 for all four countries		Letter Rates # 2. Time periods for four countries shown on table below	
to 20 grams	12 Pfg.	to 20 grams	12 Pfg.
20 - 40 grams	25 Pfg.	20 - 40 grams	24 Pfg.
40 - 60 grams	36 Pfg.	40 - 60 grams	36 Pfg.
each add. 20 grams	12 Pfg.	each add. 20 grams	12 Pfg.

Time Periods for Letter Rate # 2	
Belgium	1 December 1933 to 31 December 1942
Denmark	1 December 1933 to 31 May 1942
Netherlands	1 December 1933 to 31 December 1941
Switzerland	1 December 1933 to 8 May 1945

Border Rate for Single Weight Letter (12 Pfg.)

Posted: Lorrach, 20 November 1936 to Basel, Switzerland.

Distance from Lorrach to Basel is approximately 10 Kilometers.



# BOOK REVIEW

## “Nazism on Stamps”

“Nazism on Stamps” by Jinroh Date (which could be sub-titled ‘Thematic Postal Exhibits of Third Reich Germany’) includes a loving tribute by Michiko Date to the memory of her late husband, a well known Japanese philatelist and long time TRSG member. During the late ‘80s & early ‘90s, Mr. Date entered a number of progressively more complex thematic exhibits on Third Reich Germany in philatelic shows in Japan. This profusely illustrated 190 page hard cover book is available from the Japanese publisher Taisho @ 3800 Yen (approx. \$38.00).

While the book includes examples of Mr. date’s earlier exhibits, revealing a growing confidence and skill in designing effective topical exhibit pages, the major portion of the book is a complete showing of his last two topical exhibits on Third Reich Germany.

In perusing this book, it occurred to me that we have not included topical collecting in our “tips on exhibiting and collecting” articles. As it would be difficult to lay out better exhibit sheets, the following two pages have representative examples from two of Mr. Date’s exhibits to show how he mixed new & old stamps, postcards & covers to illustrate some aspect of Nazi Germany.

On page 6 is sheet 12 from his 1989 exhibit which has the write up in Japanese. The subject of this sheet has to do with mobilization of a skilled work force in pre-war Germany.

On page 7 is sheet IV-14 is from his 5 frame exhibit “The Rise and Fall of Hitler and Nazi Germany” which won a medal at Philanippon ‘91, an international exhibition held in Tokyo November 16 -24, 1991.

Note that this write up in English is about the “foreign legions” which fought alongside German forces on the Eastern Front. In addition to a nice selection of legion “charity stamps”, he included a censored cover sent from Spain to a member of the Spanish “Blue Division” in early ‘42.

If you have ever considered a thematic or topical approach to Third Reich philately, you will certainly find many good examples in this book.

Reviewed by Jim Lewis.

12  
12 DEUTSCHES ZIEL 38  
60  
40  
L'EUROPE EN MARCHÉ  
CONTRE LE BOLCHEVISME

ISBN4-8117-7504-X C0022 P3800E 定価3800円 (本体3685円)

NAZISM ON STAMPS  
BY JINROH DATE

1.) Shown below is Sheet 12 of a 1989 exhibit which illustrates with stamps and a postcard the manner in which NSDAP propaganda extolled the role of the skilled worker.

### 12. “職業競技会”で労働者教育

ドイツ労働戦線は、1935年頃になると、第三帝国の最も強大な組織の一つとなり、労働者に対する教育にも熱心に取り組んだ。なかでも、「全国職業競技大会」はナチスの“創造的的制度”として華々しいプロパガンダのもと開催され、これに優勝した労働者には、政府から“大いなる榮譽”が与えられた。

…セレモニーは「労働戦線旗」の行進で始まり、競技大会での優勝者には立派な「勲章」が授与された…



…競技会風景：左から、「キャンプでの労働戦線旗の掲揚式」「競技会風景」「優勝者表彰式」…



…ザクセン大管区は模範的な工業地域として宣伝され、労働戦線の拠点となった：労働戦線発行記録…



2.) A much more complex sheet format was developed for the international exhibit. Note that this sheet detailing the "foreign legions" has descriptions in English.

1942 : Foreign Legions against Bolshevism

[IV-14] World War II

From 1942 Nazi Gov. requested the Axes countries for sending more troops to recruit German Army. At the same time Himmler took the policy to establish the foreign SS Legions by Germans in the occupied countries. They issued various "Charity stamps" for the support and the propaganda.

"Our Leader crashes the Bolshevism !"



French Voluntary Legion (LVF) was formed in 1941 by fascist elements



Flanders SS Legion (Belgium)



Croatian SS Legion in 1941



"Three color Legion" of Vichy Gov. wasn't permitted by Hitler, and were incorporated into LVF.



Finland fought against USSR with Germany and occupied "Eastern Karelia"

---Spanish Division of Volunteers, established in Jul. '41, fought in Russia. The casualty was 22,000---



From a soldier to "The Blue Division (1st Division Aerial Artillery Regiment)"

## Story Behind the Stamp: Heinrich Schütz

by Kelly Stefanacci

Heinrich Schütz was born at Kostrich bei Gara on October 4, 1585, the son of Christof Schütz, an innkeeper and his wife, Euphrosyne Bieger. The boy was initially educated at the school in Weissenfels. Due to a fine singing voice, he was selected at the age of 14 for the court chapel choir of the Landgraf Moritz of Hessen at Kassel. He also studied Latin, Greek and French at the Collegium Mauricianum there. After his voice broke at the age of 19, he became an organist and instrumentalist at the Royal Academy. On April 18, 1608 he entered the University of Marburg to study Law but the Landgraf interrupted his legal studies to send him to Venice to study music under Giovanni Gabrieli. When Gabrieli died in 1612, Heinrich Schütz returned to Kassel to act as court organist. On February 17, 1617 he became the choirmaster to the Elector of Saxony, Johann Georg I, at Dresden and held this position for the remainder of his life.

On June 1, 1619 he married 18 year old Magdelene Wildeck at Dresden and the couple had two daughters. Although he lived to the age of 87, his personal life had much sorrow and loss. His wife died in 1625 at the age of 24, his first daughter Anna Justinia died in 1638 at the age of 17 and his second daughter Euphrosyne died in 1655 at the age of 32.

His early compositions date from this period; the Italian madrigals of 1611-12, the Resurrection History of 1623, the Cantiones Sacrae of 1625 and the Becker Psalter of 1628. He laid the foundations for German Church music which paved the way for Bach, his most famous composition being the "Matthäuspassion". He also composed the first German opera which had its premier on the occasion of the marriage of the Landgraf of Hesse in Torgau.

In 1628 he visited Venice and remained in Italy for a year, before returning to Dresden. In 1633 he visited Copenhagen for the first time to act as court conductor. He returned to Denmark in 1637-38 and again in 1642-45 because the Dresden court orchestra had been dissolved and was only reconstructed in 1645. The compositions of his middle years were the Symphoniae Sacrae I and II of 1629 and 1647, the Musikallische Exequiem of 1636, the Kleine geistliche Konzerte of 1636-39 and the Geistliche Chormusik of 1648. The last years of his life were spent in either Dresden or Weissenfels where he composed his late works; the Symphoniae Sacrae II of 1650, the Twelve Religious Songs of 1657 and the Three Passions of 1665-66. Heinrich Schütz died at Dresden on November 6, 1672..

A dark green 6 Pfg. stamp designed by Prof. Ferdinand Spiegel was issued on June 21, 1935 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the birth of Heinrich Schütz. This was part of a set of three stamps which also commemorated the 250th anniversaries of Bach and Händel, the other two giants of classical German music.



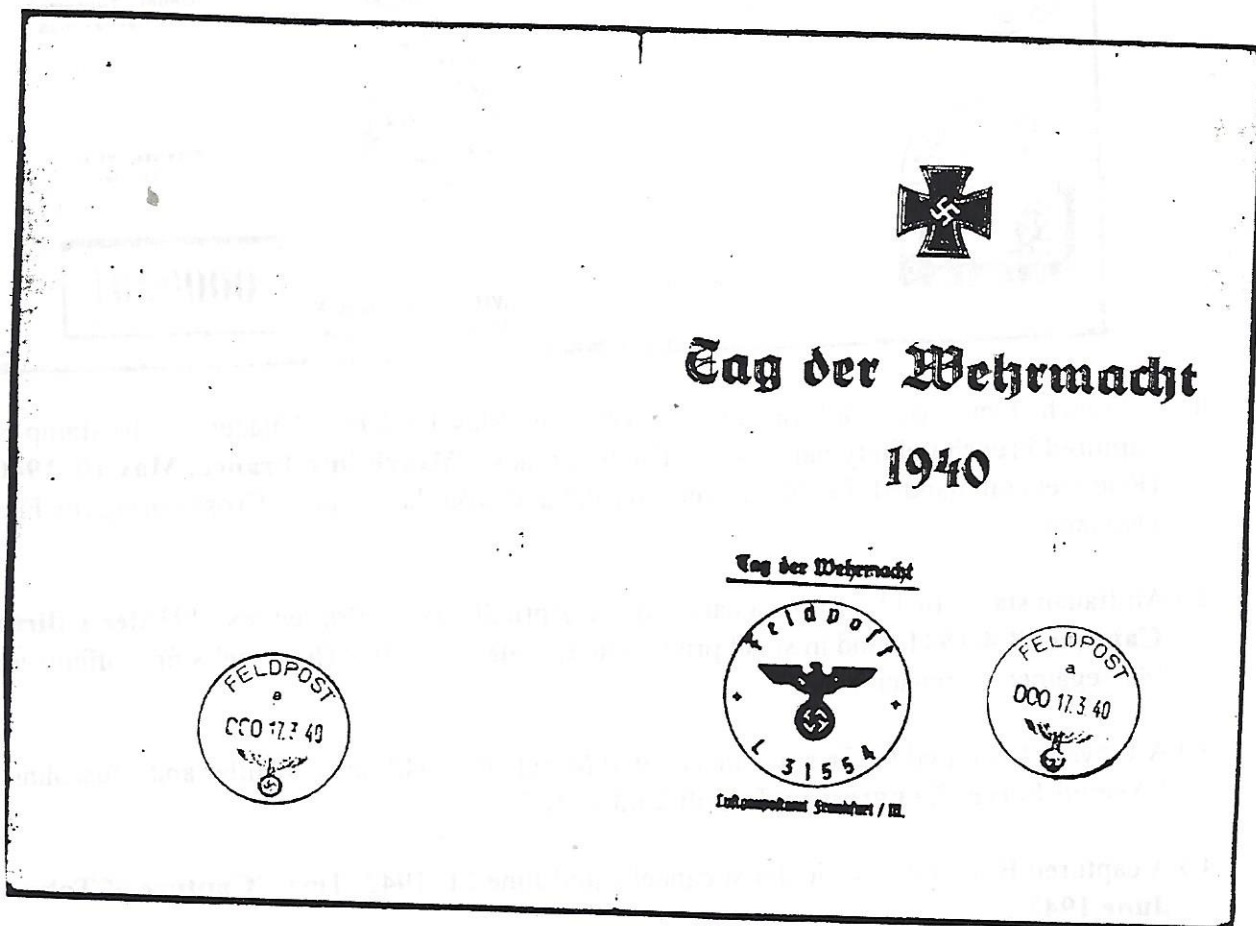
ED NOTE: If you enjoyed this article and would like to know "the story" about other people or places which appear on Third Reich stamps, please send requests to Ye Olde Ed.



## More on the 'Rommel Gedenkblatt'

by Jim Lewis

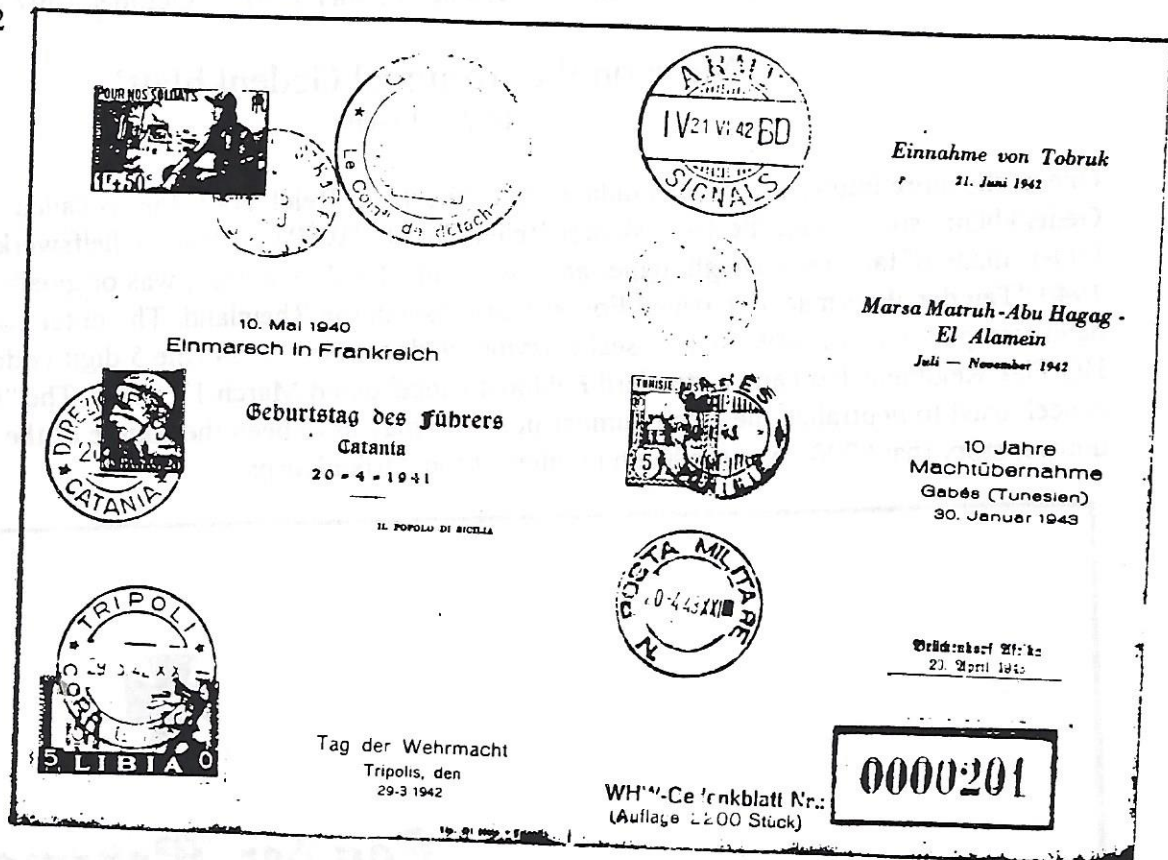
One of the more interesting propaganda items of the Third Reich era is the so-called "Rommel Gedenkblatt" sold during the 1943 Winter Relief Charity (WHW or Wintershelfswerk) drive. This folder, made of tan heavy weight paper and measuring 4-1/2" x 6-1/2", was originally printed for the 1940 "Tag der Wehrmacht" (Armed Forces Congress) in the Rheinland. The outer cover (Fig. 1) was hand stamped with a Luftwaffe unit seal carrying Feldpost Nr. 31554 (the 5 digit code return address of HQ/Flak Regiment 102) and a standard Feldpost cancel dated March 17, 1940. The "000" on this cancel, used to neutralize the Kenn number position, may have been the source of the oft-repeated (but untrue) story that "000" was the Kenn number of the Afrika Korps.



An unused supply of these folders were subsequently prepared as philatelic souvenirs to commemorate the exploits of General Erwin Rommel, commander of the Afrika Korps. I have never been able to learn the circumstances under which these "Rommel" folders were prepared, although it appears that a great deal of effort and the cooperation of both Italian and German military authorities would have been required.

The inside of the folder (see Fig. 2) commemorates seven events which took place between May 1940 and April 1943. Each event is briefly described in print adjacent to appropriate postal markings and, in four cases, by postage stamps. These are listed chronologically from top to bottom and left to right as follows:

Fig. 2



- 1.) A French stamp tied by a Strasbourg cancel dated May 10, 1940. Adjacent to the stamp is a captured French military handstamp. The text reads: "**March into France, May 10, 1940**". (Rommel commanded the 7th Panzer Division and won the Knight's Cross during the French campaign).
- 2.) An Italian stamp tied by Catania cancel dated April 20, 1941. Printed text: "**Hitler's Birthday - Catania 20-4-1941**" and in small print "**The people of Sicily**". (Rommel's first offensive in April '41 regained Cyrenacia).
- 3.) A Libyan stamp tied by Tripoli cancel dated March 29, 1942 depicts Hitler and Mussolini. text: "**Armed Forces Congress in Tripoli 29.3.1942**".
- 4.) A captured British Army Fieldpost cancel dated June 21, 1942. Text: "**Capture of Tobruk 21. June 1942**".
- 5.) A bi-lingual (Arabic/English) Abu Hagag cancel. text: "**Marsa Matruh-Abu Hagag-El Alamein July - November 1942**" (Rommel was promoted to Field Marshal in September 1942. The three towns were strategic points in the German defenses).
- 6.) A Tunisian stamp tied by Gabes cancel dated January 1, 1943. Text: "**Tenth Anniversary of Hitler's rise to power - Gabes, Tunisia 30 January 1943**".
- 7.) An Italian Fieldpost cancel dated April 20, 1943. Text: "**African Bridgehead 20 April 1943**". Another Hitler birthday celebrated by Axis forces. (Rommel had left Africa on March 9, 1943 on sick leave).

Beneath these markings is an imprint "WHW-Gedenkblatt Nr." with the boxed issue number in red. There is an interesting variable in this imprint on these folders in that lower numbered folders indicate that the planned issue size was to be twenty two hundred folders "(Auflage 2200 Stück)". For example, the folder shown in Fig. 2 has number 201 and gives the total issue size as 2200.

The higher numbered folders, however, indicate that the issue size was to be two thousand. Another variable appears that after the first several hundred folders were prepared. A facsimile signature of Rommel above a typed "Generalfeldmarschall" was added above the WHW imprint. The folder shown below as Fig. 3 has number 1145 and carries the facsimile Rommel signature.

Fig. 3



It should be noted that different stamp issues and denominations were used for these folders, although always from the same countries listed above. To my knowledge, the other postal markings are identical on all folders.

As the folders carry no price, it has not been determined if they were sold or presented as gifts. The limited number of these folders make this an interesting addition to any Third Reich collection.

ED. NOTE: This updates the article "Commemorating the Desert Fox" originally published in TRSG Bulletin No. 62 in 1982. The Fig. 3 folder illustration shown above was supplied by TRSGer Gerry Zedlitz. Does anyone have information on these folders? If so, please send info to Ye Olde Ed. for a follow up.

## German Colonies Exhibits Special Cancels

by Bob Ferguson

The following is a list of specials cancels with former German colonies themes. The cancel numbering scheme is that of Julius Bochmann's work "Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel".

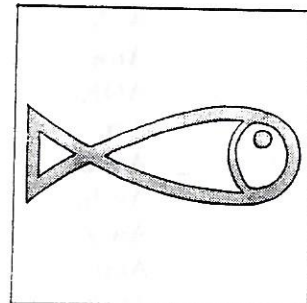
Berlin # 210	Kolonial Briefmarken Schau/Berlin-Pankow	9-10 January 1937
Berlin # 213	Kolonialfeiern/Berlin Zoo	23-24 January 1937
Berlin # 269	Kolonialausstellung/Berlin-Spandau	14-29 May 1938
Bremen # 25	Reichskolonialtagung	26-29 May 1938
Breslau # 50	Deutsche Kolonialausstellung im Hause der Awag Tauentzienplatz	August September 1938
Dresden # 87	3. Kolonial Tage d. Reichskolonialbundes	30 July-1 August 1938
Dresden # 91	Deutsche Kolonial Ausstellung	21 June-10 September 1939
Greifswald #5	Lemme Gedachtnis Ausstellung und Kolonialschau vom 13 Sept. - 11 Okt. in Haus der Heimat	13 Sept. - 11 October 1942
Hamburg # 79	Kolonial Schau/Deutscher Sammler-Gemeinschaft	19-20 April 1938
Hamburg # 105	"Afrika bis 1940" Afrika Postwertzeichen Ausstellung im Museum f. Hamburg Geschichte	10-16 January 1941
Hann. Munden # 4	Postwertzeichen und Kolonialausstellung	10-19 March 1938
Kaiserlautern # 6	Deutschland in Fremder Hand Kolonialvolkfest	2-3 July 1938
Kaiserlautern # 7	Her aus mit Unsern Kolonien Kolonialvolkfest	22-24 July 1939
Ludwigshafen # 11	2. Kolonialvolkfest	30 July - 1 August 1938
Teplitz-schohau # 2	Mitteldeutsche Kolonialchau	3-17 November 1940
Tetschen # 1	Mitteldeutsche Kolonialchau	27 Nov.- 15 December 1941
Troppau # 5	Mitteldeutsche Kolonialchau	16-31 May 1941
Wien # 34	Reichskolonialtagung	15-20 May 1940
Wien # 53	Deutsche Kolonialausstellung	10-30 June 1940
Wien # 54	Deutsche Kolonialausstellung	(Used: 1-5 July 1940)
Wiener Neustadt # 3	Deutsche Kolonialausstellung	14-21 July 1940
Wiener Neustadt # 4	Deutsche Kolonialausstellung	(Used: 22-28 July 1940)



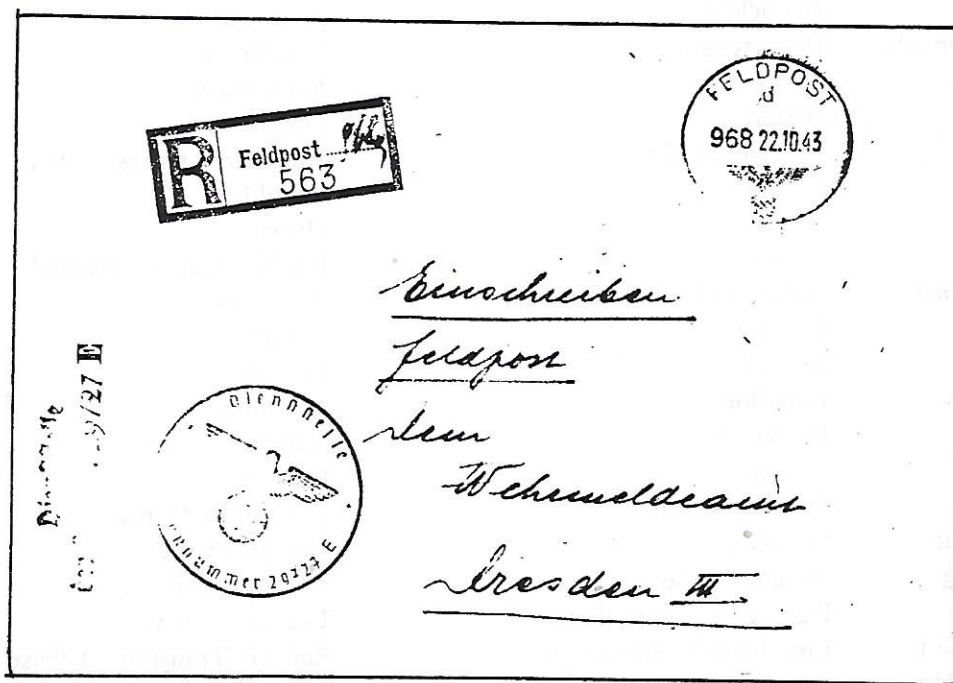
## COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 35th Infantry Division by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
35	968	34	109	111	35	35

Formed in 1935-36, this first wave division consisted of troops from Baden & Württemberg. The Post Office, assigned Fp.# 06137, used Kenn 968 as a return address for registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 35. It first saw action in Belgium in May 1940 and later fought against the British Expeditionary Force around Dunkirk. In the summer of 1941 it was in Russia as part of Army Group Center and took part in the drive on Moscow with 4th Panzer Group. Stalled before Moscow, the 35th suffered heavy casualties during the Soviet winter offensive of 1941-42, losing more than 2,500 men - 1,000 due to severe frostbite.



The 35th Infantry Division was transferred to the southern sector late in 1942, where it again suffered heavy casualties during the retreat across southern Russia. Returned to Army Group Center in early spring of 1943, it took part in the Rzhev withdrawal and was heavily engaged in defensive fighting during the summer of 1943. The 35th Infantry division was virtually annihilated near Bobruisk in July 1944 during the massive Soviet assault on Army Group Center. Rebuilt and designated a Volksgrenadier Division, the 35th was returned to the central sector late in 1944 where it fought in the battle of Narew. The 35th Volksgrenadier Division was isolated in East Prussia in the final weeks of the war and surrendered to the Red Army shortly after Hitler's death.



Cover sent to Army Records Office in Dresden in October 1943 from Fp. # 29727 (Stab I/Infantry Regiment 111) via P.O. 35 (K-968).

## GERMAN MILITARY MAIL: A List of Abbreviations

by Jim Lewis

In response to my listing of official abbreviations in Bulletin 124, several members requested a similar listing for abbreviations found on Feldpost, especially from units with open (not Feldpost number) unit addresses. While certainly not complete, it is hoped that the following list proves useful.

<b>Abn.</b>	Abnahme	Inspection
<b>Abschn.</b>	Abschnitt	Detachment
<b>Abt.</b>	Abteilung	Section, equivalent to Battalion
<b>Abw.</b>	Abwehr	Intelligence
<b>A. K.</b>	Armeekorps	Army Corps
<b>Anw.</b>	Anwärter	Applicant
<b>AOK</b>	Armee Ober Kommando	Army High Command
<b>Art.</b>	Artillerie	Artillery
<b>Aufkl.</b>	Aufklärung	Reconnaissance
<b>Ausb.</b>	Ausbildung	Training
<b>Ausg.</b>	Ausgabe	Issuing
<b>Ausl.</b>	Auslade	Unloading
<b>Ausr.</b>	Ausrüstung	Armament
<b>Ausw.</b>	Auswerte	Evaluate
<b>Bäck.</b>	Bäckerei	Bakery
<b>Ball.</b>	Ballon	Balloon
<b>Battr.</b>	Batterie	Battery
<b>B.d.U.</b>	Befehlshaber der U-Boote	Commander in Chief Submarines.
<b>Befestig.</b>	Befestigung	Fortification
<b>Begl.</b>	Begleit	Escort
<b>beh.</b>	behelfsmässig	emergency, provisional
<b>Bekl.</b>	Bekleidung	Clothing
<b>Beob.</b>	Beobachtung	Observation
<b>Ber.</b>	Bereich(s)	Area, jurisdiction
<b>Bereitsch.</b>	Bereitschaft	Readiness
<b>besp.</b>	bespannt	horse drawn
<b>Betr.</b>	Betrieb	Operation
<b>Bev.</b>	Bevollmächtigter	Authorized representative
<b>bew.</b>	beweglich	portable
<b>Bez.</b>	Bezirk	District
<b>Bhf.</b>	Bahnhof (s)	Railway station, terminal
<b>bodenst.</b>	bodenständig	stationary
<b>Br.</b>	Brücken	Bridge
<b>Brig.</b>	Brigade	Brigade
<b>Btl.</b>	Bataillon	Battalion
<b>Dir.</b>	Direktion	Administration
<b>Div.</b>	Division	Division
<b>DRK</b>	Deutsches Rotes Kreuz	German Red Cross
<b>Druck.</b>	Druckerei	Printing Office
<b>Dulag</b>	Durchgangslager	Transit Camp
<b>DV</b>	Durchgangsvermittlung	Transit Agency
<b>(E. Tr.)</b>	Eisenbahn Transportschutz	Railway Transport Defense
<b>E. Hafen</b>	Einsatzhafen	Port of Duty
<b>Einh.</b>	Einheit(en)	Unit
<b>Eisb.</b>	Eisenbahn	Railway

<b>Entgift.</b>	Entgiftung	Decontamination
<b>Erg.</b>	Ergänzung	Replacement, recruitment
<b>Erk.</b>	Erkundung	Survey
<b>Ers.</b>	Ersatz	Replacement, depot
<b>Fallsch.</b>	Fallschirm	Parachute
<b>F.A.S.</b>	Flak Artillerie Schule	Anti-Aircraft School
<b>Feldgend.</b>	Feldgendarmarie	Military Police (field)
<b>Fernschr.</b>	Fernschreib	Teletype
<b>Ffk. or FFK</b>	Feldfernkabel	Field telephone cable
<b>Fl.</b>	Flieger	Flyer, airman
<b>Fla.</b>	Flugabwehr	Anti-Aircraft
<b>Flak</b>	Flugabwehrkanone	Anti-Aircraft gun
<b>Flgh.</b>	Flughafen	Air Base
<b>Flgm.</b>	Flugmelde	Air Reports.
<b>Flgz.</b>	Flugzeug	Aircraft
<b>Fl. H. Kdr.</b>	Flieger Horst Kommandantur	Airdrome Command HQ
<b>Flott.</b>	Flottille	Flotilla
<b>Freiw.</b>	Freiwilligen	Volunteer
<b>Fspr.</b>	Fernsprech	Telephone
<b>Fstg.</b>	Festung	Fortress
<b>Fu.</b>	Funk	Radio
<b>Füs</b>	Füsilier	Infantry with rapid fire weapons
<b>Gal.</b>	Galizien	Galician (Ukrainian)
<b>GBK</b>	Generalbevollmächtigter f.d. Kraftfahrwesen	Chief representative for motoring
<b>GD.</b>	Grossdeutschland	Greater Germany
<b>Geb.</b>	Gebirg (s)	Mountain
<b>geh.</b>	geheim	secret
<b>gem.</b>	gemischte	mixed
<b>Gen.</b>	General	General
<b>Gend.</b>	Gendarmerie	Military Police
<b>genes.</b>	genesenden	convalescent
<b>gep.</b>	gepanzert	armored
<b>Ger.</b>	Geräte	Equipment
<b>Germ.</b>	Germanisch (es)	ethnic German
<b>Gesch.</b>	Geschütz	Gun, cannon
<b>Geschw.</b>	Geschwader	Squadron
<b>G.K. Mot.</b>	Gross Kraftfahrzeug Motoren	Large motor vehicle engines
<b>GL</b>	Generalluftzeugmeister	Air ordnance master
<b>Granatw.</b>	Granatwerfer	Grenade launcher
<b>gr.</b>	gross	large
<b>Gren.</b>	Grenadier	Infantryman
<b>Gru.</b>	Gruppe	Group
<b>Grz.</b>	Grenz	Border, frontier
<b>H.</b>	Heeres	Army
<b>H. Geb.</b>	Heeresgebiet	Army Administration Area
<b>Hb.</b>	Hochbau	Building surveyor
<b>HBD</b>	Haupteisenbahndirektion	Railway Administration Chief
<b>Hdtsch.</b>	Hundertschaft	100 Men (early SS formation)
<b>Helf.</b>	Helferin (nen)	Assistant, nurse
<b>H. Gru.</b>	Heeresgruppe	Army Group

Hiwi	Hilfswilligen	Auxiliary volunteer
I.G.	Infanterie Geschütz	Infantry rifleman
Inf.	Infanterie	Infantry
Inf. Div.	Infanterie Division	Infantry Division
Insp.	Inspektion	Inspection
Instands.	Instandsetzungs	Repairs, maintenance
I.R.	Infanterie Regiment	Infantry Regiment
J.G.	Jagd Geschwader	Pursuit Squadron
Jäg.	Jäger	Hunter, fighter plane
Kriegsgef.	Kriegsgefangenen	Prisoner of War
K.G.	Kampf Geschwader	Fighter Squadron
Kan.	Kanone	Cannon
Kav.	Kavallerie	Cavalry
Kdo	Kommando	Command
Kdr.	Kommandeur	Commanding Officer
Kdt.	Kommandant	Commander
Kdtr.	Kommandantur	Commander's office
Kfz.	Kraftfahrzeug	Motor Transport
kl.	klein	small
Ko.	Kommissar, Kommissariat	Commissioner, Commissariat
Kol.	Kolonne	Column
Kom.	Kommission	Commission
Kp.	Kompanie	Company
Kr.	Kranken	Medical
Kradsch.	Kraftradschützen	Motorcycle gunner
Krafft.	Krafftfahrer	Motor vehicle driver
Kreigsber.	Kreigsberichter	War reporter
KMD	Kreigsmarinedienststelle	Naval Headquarters
Kü.	Küsten	Coastal
Kw.	Kraftwagen	Motor vehicle
La.	Landwirtschaftlich	Local Economics Office
Laz.	Lazarett	Hospital
Ldssch.	Landesschützen	Local defense (guards)
Ldw.	Landwehr	Reserve (ages 35-45)
le.	leichte	light (in size/weight)
Lg.	Luftgau	Air District
Lichtm.	Lichtmess	Flash ranging
Lm.	Luftminen	Aerial mines
Ln.	Luftnachrichten	Air Signals
L.S	Luftschutzdienst	Air Defense Service
Lt.	Lufttorpedo	Aerial torpedo
Luftfl.	Luftflotte	Air Fleet
Luftl. G.	Luftlande Geschwader	Airborne squadron
Lv.	Luftverteidigung	Air defense
Lw.	Luftwaffe	Air Force
LSSAH	Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler	Adolf Hitler Life Guards (elite SS unit)
Mar.	Marine	Naval
Masch.	Maschinen	Machine
MBK	Mineralöl Brigade Kaukasus	Mineral Oil Brigade Caucasus
M.G. Kp.	Maschinengewehr Kompanie	Machine gun company
Mil.	Militär	Military
Minens.	Minensuch	Mine detector



<b>mittl.</b>	mittlere	middle
<b>Mun.</b>	Munition	Munition
<b>Nachr.</b>	Nachrichten	Signals
<b>NSKK (Todt)</b>	NSKK Trsp. Gru. Todt Abschn. Führung	National Socialist Motor Transport (Detachment Command)
<b>o.</b>	ortsgebunden	stationary, fixed
<b>o.A.</b>	offene Anschrift	open address
<b>Ob. d. H.</b>	Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres	Army Commander in Chief
<b>Ob. d. L.</b>	Oberbefehlshaber des Luftwaffe	Air Force Commander in Chief
<b>Ob. d. M.</b>	Oberbefehlshaber des Kriegsmarine	Navy Commander in Chief
<b>OBR</b>	Oberbauleitung Reichsbahn	Railway Construction High Command
<b>Offz.</b>	Offizier	Officer
<b>Oflag</b>	Offizier Gefangenlager	Officer POW Camp
<b>Okdo.</b>	Oberkommando	High Command
<b>OKH</b>	Oberkommando des Heeres	Army High Command
<b>OKM</b>	Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine	Navy High Command
<b>OKW</b>	Oberkommando des Wehrmacht	Armed Forces High Command
<b>Ordn.</b>	Ordnung	Uniformed
<b>O.T.</b>	Organization Todt	Todt Construction Organization
<b>Pak.</b>	Panzer Abwehr Kanone	Anti-tank gun
<b>Pfd.</b>	Pferde	Horse
<b>Pi.</b>	Pionier	Engineer, sapper
<b>Pol.</b>	Polizei	Police
<b>Prop.</b>	Propaganda	Propaganda
<b>Pz.</b>	Panzer	Tank
<b>Qu.</b>	Quartiermeister	Quartermaster
<b>RAD</b>	Reichsarbeitsdienst	National Labor Service
<b>Radf.</b>	Radfahrer	Cycle rider
<b>R.A.W.</b>	Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk	National Railway Repair Works
<b>Reit.</b>	Reiter	Rider
<b>Rekr.</b>	Rekruten	Recruit
<b>Rep.</b>	Reparatur	Repair
<b>Res.</b>	Reserve	Reserve
<b>Rgt.</b>	Regiment	Regiment
<b>RFSS</b>	Reichsführer SS	National Leader of SS
<b>rückw.</b>	rückwärtig	rear area
<b>Rüst.</b>	Rüstung	Armament
<b>Rv.</b>	Richtverbindung	Directional liaison
<b>San.</b>	Sanitäts	Medical
<b>Sch.</b>	Schutz	Rifle
<b>Schallm.</b>	Schallmess	Sound ranging
<b>Scheinw.</b>	Scheinwerfer	Searchlight
<b>Schlacht G.</b>	Schlachtgeschwader	Battle squadron
<b>Schlächt</b>	Schächtere	Butchery
<b>Schutz.</b>	Schützen	Rifleman
<b>Schutzm.</b>	Schutzmannschaft	Auxiliary police
<b>schw.</b>	schwere	heavy
<b>Schwdr.</b>	Schwadron	Squadron
<b>Sich.</b>	Sicherungs	Security
<b>Sich. Pol.</b>	Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des	Chief of Security Police & Security Service
<b>(SD)</b>	Sicherheitsdienstes	
<b>s.I.G.</b>	schweres Infanterie Geschütz	heavy Infantry guns

S.K.G.	Schnelles Kampf Geschwader	Rapid Fighter Squadron
Sperrbr.	Sperrbrecher	Blockade breaker
St.	Station (in Verbindung m. Eisenbahn)	Station (liaison with railway)
Staff.	Staffel	Echelon, detachment (Air Force)
Stalag	Stammlager	POW camp for enlisted men
Stand.	Standarte	Waffen-SS unit equivalent to regiment
Stellw.	Stellwerk	Punishment
Stllg.	Stellung	position, emplacement
Str.	Strassen	Road, street
St. G.	Sturzkampfgeschwader	Dive bomber squadron
T.G.	Transportfliegerergeschwader	Transport flight squadron
T. Gru.	Transportfliegererguppe	Transport flight group
T.K.	Totenkopf	Death's Head (SS unit)
T. Kdo.	Transportkommando	Transport Command
T.O.	Transportkoffizier	Transport Officer
Tr.	Trupp, Truppe, Truppen	Troop
Träg.	Träger	Carrier
Trsp.	Transport	Transport
Tr. Ub. Pl.	Truppen Übungsplatz	Training area
Tr. Wi. Lager	Truppen Wirtschaftslager	Agricultural camp
Ub.	Übung (s)	Drill, training
Übern.	Übernahme	Acceptance
Überw.	Überwachung	Surveillance
U.J.	Unterseeboot Jäger	submarine hunter
Unters.	Untersuchung	Examination
v.	verlegbar	transfer
Verb.	Verbindungs	Liaison
Verf.	Verfugungs	Seconded
Verm.	Vermessungs	Survey
Verpfl.	Verpflegung	Provisions
Vers.	Versuch (s)	Experimental, provisional
verst.	verstärkt	reinforce
Verw.	Verwaltung (s)	Administrative
Vet.	Veterinär	Veterinarian
V.O.	Verbindungsoffizier	Liaison officer
Vorp.	Vorposten	Patrol, outpost
W.	Wehr	Military
Wa.	Waffenamt	Ordnance Department
Weiterltg.	Weiterleitung	Forward, transmit
Wkr. I. G.	Wehrkreis im Generalgouvernement	Military Districts in Occupied Poland
Werrst.	Werkstatt	Repair shop
Wi.	Wirtschaft	Economics
W. Pr.	Wehrmacht Propaganda	Armed Forces Propaganda
z.b. V.	zur besondern Verwendung	for special employment, purpose
Z.E.L.	Zentral Ersatzteillager	Central Parts Depot
Z.G.	Zerstörer Geschwader	Destroyer Squadron
Zugkraftw.	Zugkraftwagen	Tractor

# Rejected by Censor - Inadmissible Mail

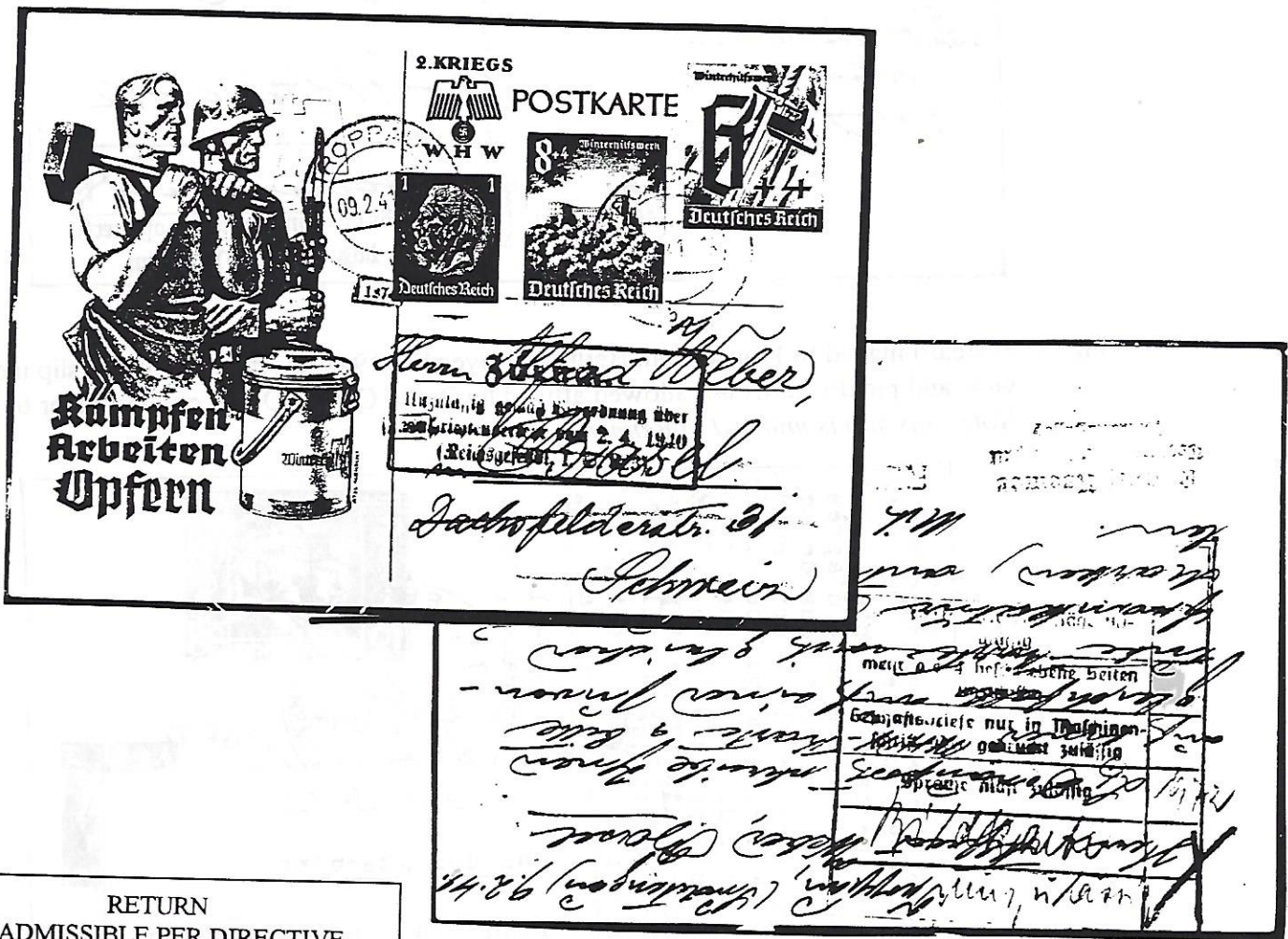
by Myron Fox

## View and Picture Cards

Various objection stamps, including "multiple choice" are found on postcards with pictures or views. The section of the Directive on Communications Service cited below was later amended to include any item of mail made of multiple layers (ply) of paper because this construction allowed insertion of microfilm or other types of clandestine messages between the layers.

Part II, Section 2. A. Para. 1a "The sending of picture post cards of all kinds,.... is prohibited in postal service to non-belligerent foreign countries."

Fig. 1) Postcard for Switzerland sent from Troppau, Sudetenland in February 1941 has boxed hand stamp on front noting rejection. On message side, a hand written reason for rejection "Bildpostkarten Unzulässig" (Picture post card inadmissible) was added to a "multiple choice" objection stamp which provided the censor with various common reasons for rejection to be checked off.



RETURN  
 INADMISSIBLE PER DIRECTIVE  
 ON COMMUNICATION SERVICE  
 OF APRIL 2, 1940  
 (DECREE I, PAGE 823)

Fig. 2) This picture postcard sent to Helsinki, Finland in August 1941 rejected by the Berlin Censor Office has the rather common boxed Return marking citing the 1940 decree. However, the additional marking "Versendung von Ansichtspostkarten in das Ausland verboten" (sending of picture post cards to foreign countries is forbidden) in the lower right hand corner is less often seen.

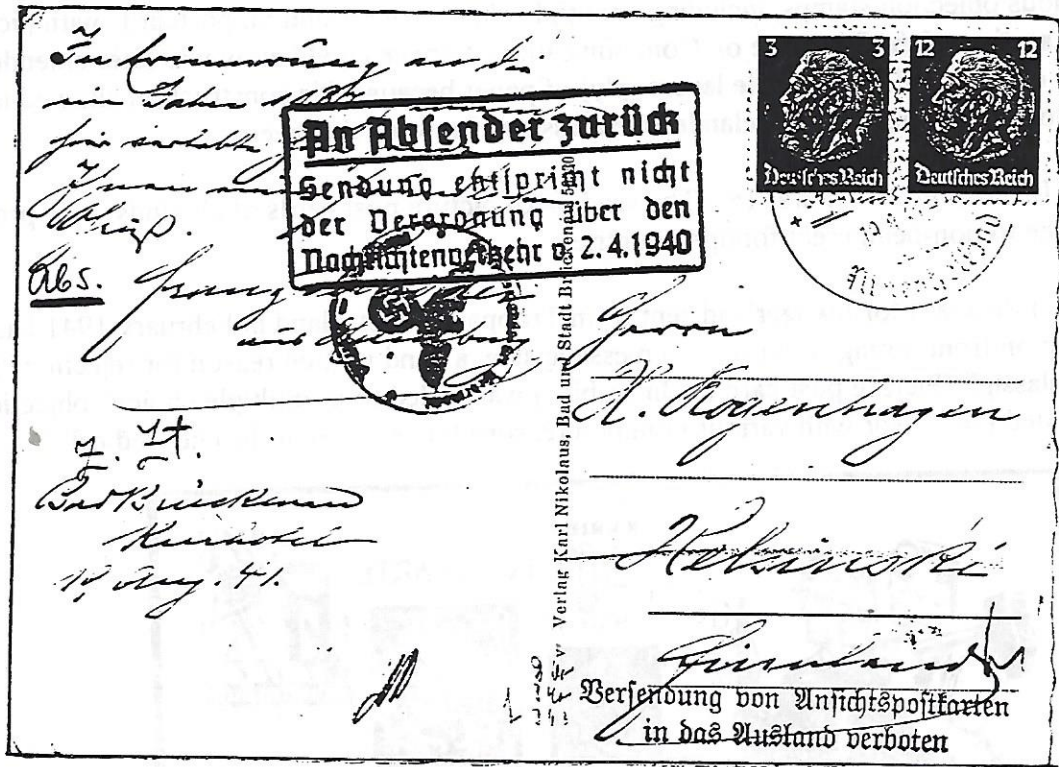
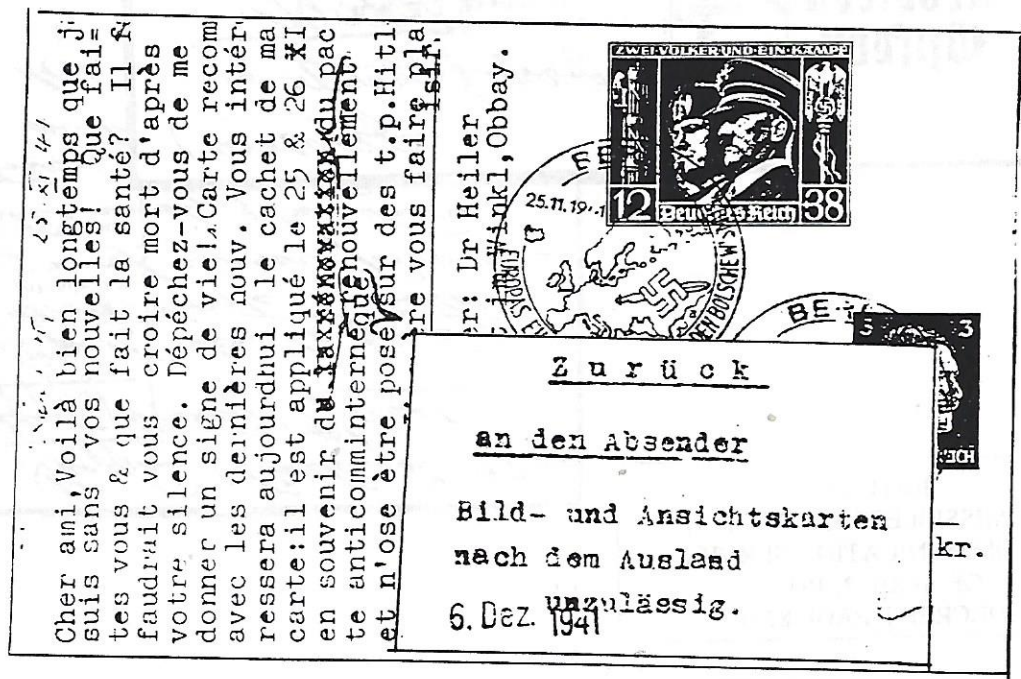


Fig. 3) Postcard mailed to France from Berlin in November 1941 has mimeographed slip indicating view and picture cards not allowed affixed by Berlin Censor Office on December 6, 1941. Note: this slip is unlisted in Reimer.

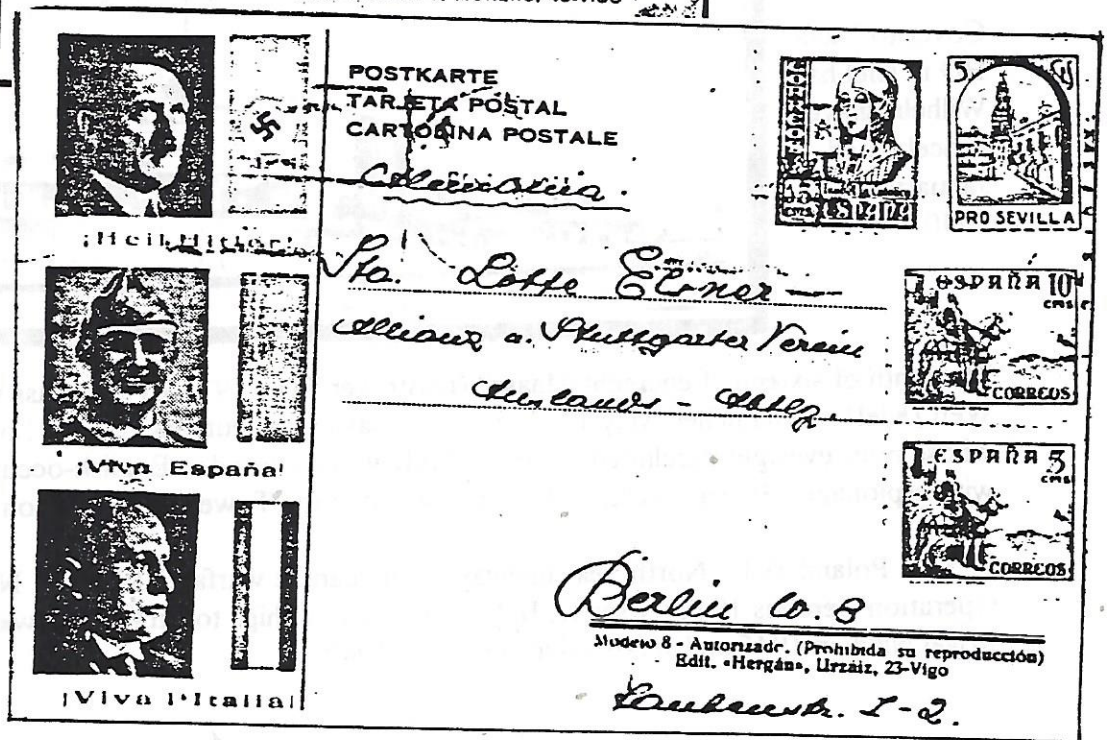


# Solidarity of Fascism Postcard

by Kelly Stefanacci

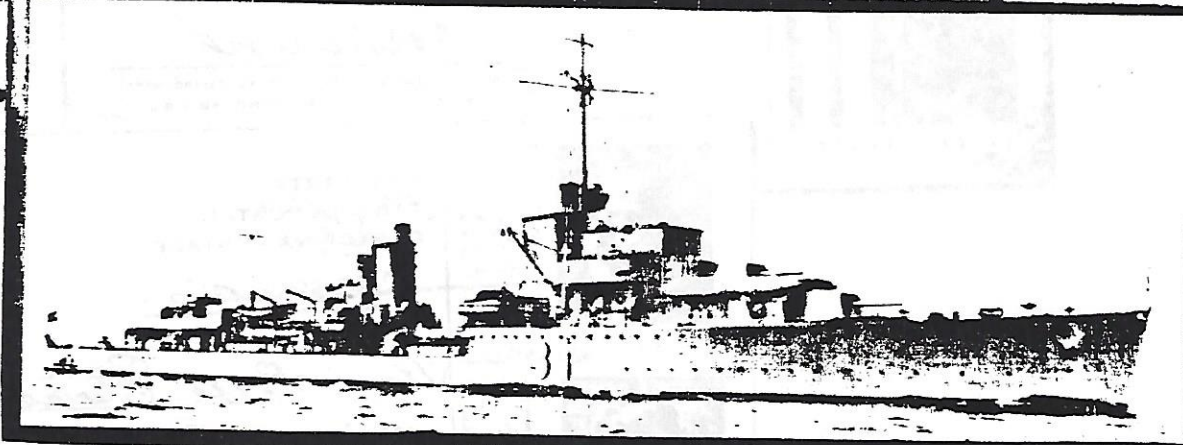
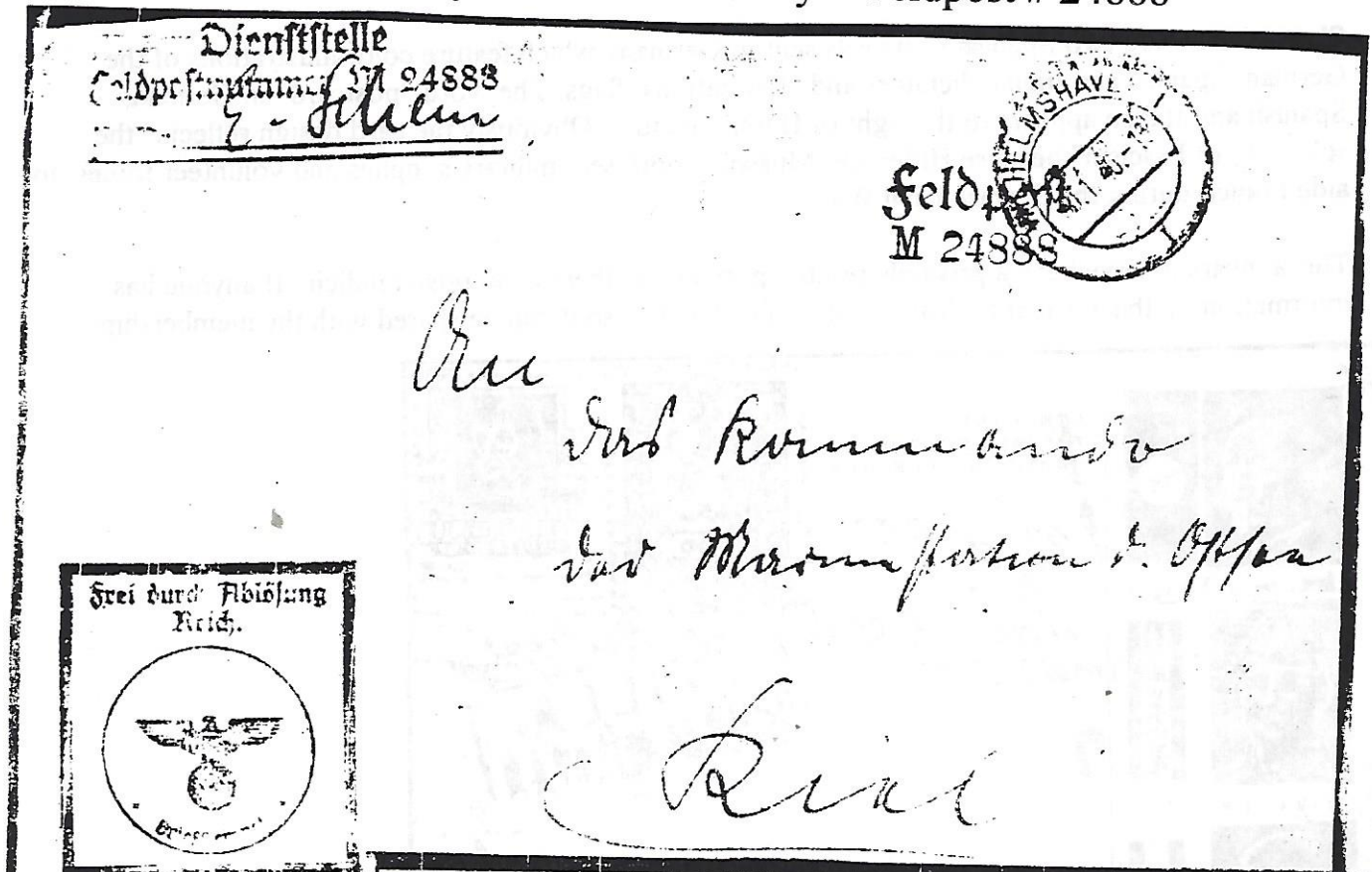
Shown below are two Spanish postcards sent to Germany which feature color illustrations of the German, Spanish and Italian dictators and their national flags. The word "postcard" in German, Spanish and Italian appears to the right of Hitler's picture. Obviously the card design reflects "the solidarity of Fascism" because Hitler and Mussolini both sent military supplies and volunteer forces to aid Franco during the Spanish Civil War.

This appears to have been a privately printed postcard as there is no postal indicia. If anyone has information on this postcard, please send to Ye Olde Ed so it can be shared with the membership.



# NAVY LOG

## Destroyer Z-10 'Hans Lody'- Feldpost # 24888



Cover to Naval HQ in Kiel has Wilhelmshave cancel dated January 30, 1940

The tenth of sixteen "Leberecht Maass" (Destroyer Type 1935 Z1-16) class ships. Built by Germania Weft (Kiel) and launched May 14, 1936. Namesake Oberleutnant zur See Lody was a reserve officer whose poor eyesight precluded sea duty. Lody was captured in English-occupied Ireland and charged with espionage. He was executed by firing squad in the Tower of London on November 6, 1914.

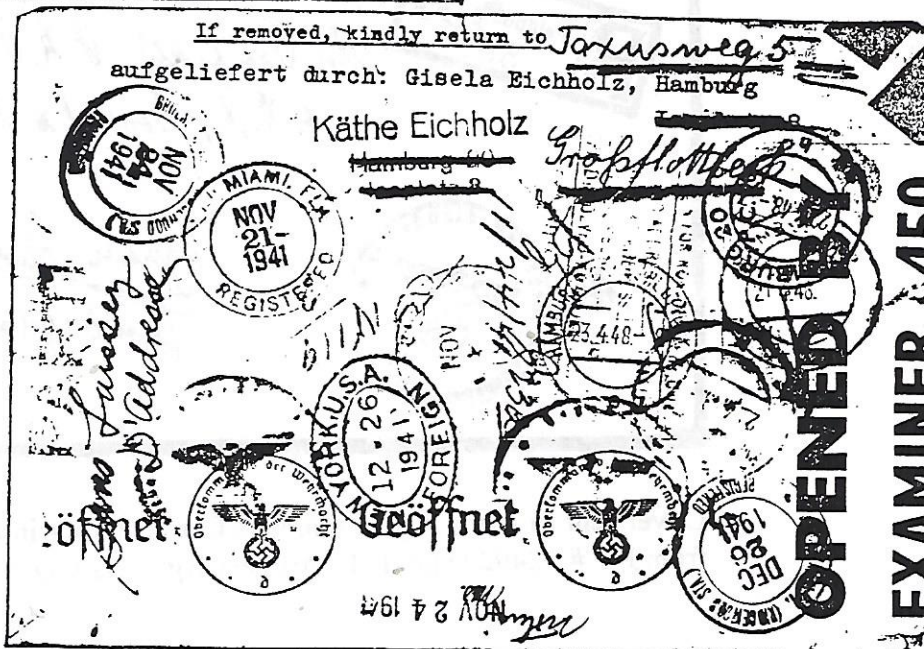
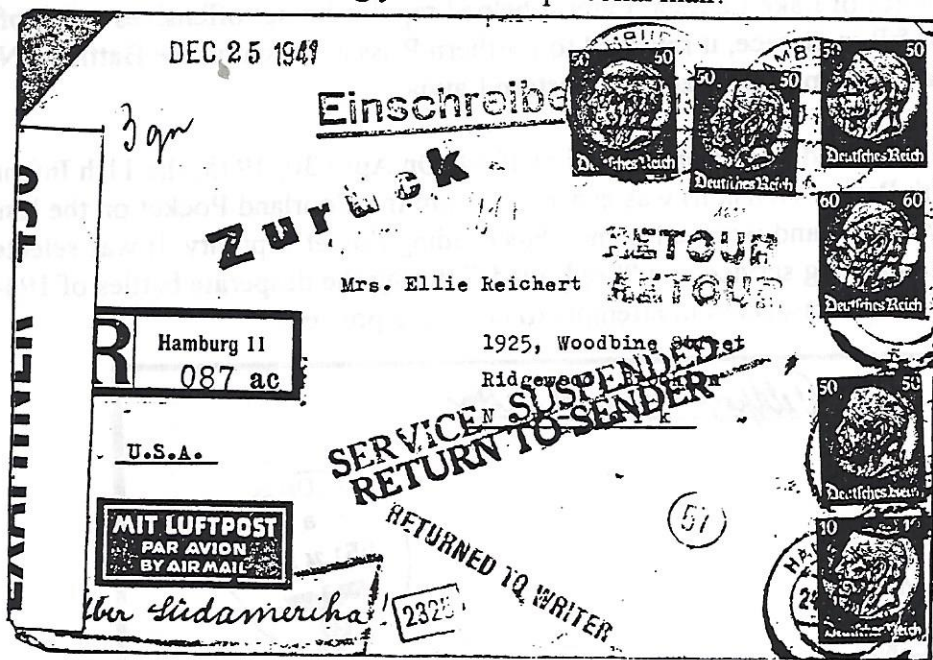
Served: Poland 1939, North Sea (minelaying/mercantile warfare) 1939-40, Norway 1940, France, Operation Cerebus 1942, Norway, Baltic. One of few ships to survive the war, it was taken over by Royal Navy in 1945 and scrapped at Sundland 1949.

# Cover Mailed in 1941 but Returned in 1948

by Ben Beede

The registered air mail cover shown here was mailed in Hamburg on October 24, 1941 but did not reach the addressee before the outbreak of war with Germany. Mrs. Reichert may well have returned to Germany, which would account for the item having failed to reach her in the United States. At any rate, Kaethe Eichholz's message moved around the U.S.A. during November and December 1941. Even after war broke out, postal authorities apparently intended to give the item to the addressee if they could locate her. A manuscript note in French says she departed without leaving a forwarding address. One might suppose that such mail would be sent to a censorship office, but that was not the case.

Presumably, the cover remained in the United States for some time after foreign mail service was permitted to and from Germany on April 1, 1946. When this cover arrived in Hamburg it received three cancellations dated April 21, 22 and 23, 1948. Can anyone suggest a reason for the long delay in returning this seemingly innocuous personal mail?



**COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:****11th Infantry Division**

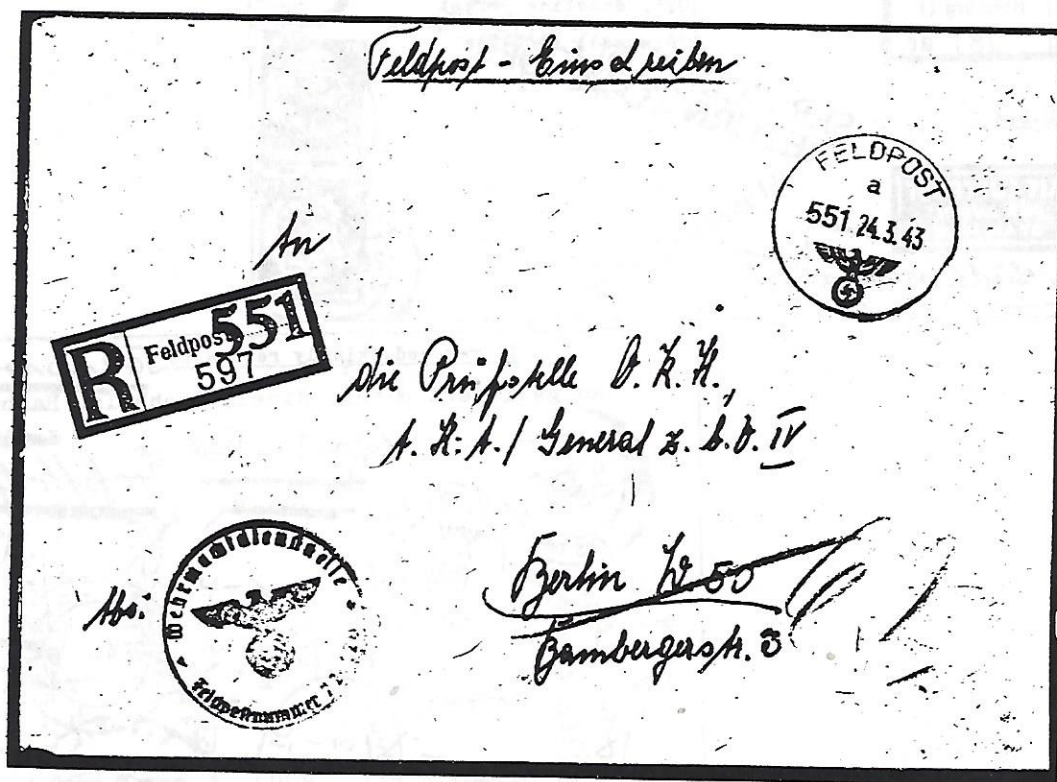
by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
11	551	2	23	44	11	

Formed in 1934-35 by expansion of the Reichswehr 2nd Infantry Regiment, the 11th Infantry Division consisted of personnel from East Prussia and the Rhineland. It fought under 3rd Army during the Polish campaign. After the French campaign, where it played a minor role, it took part in the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. Except for a 1943 R & R, it remained in the East until the end of the war.

The division took part in the sweep across the Baltic States in 1941, the Siege of Leningrad, the Battle of Zoltsy, and the fighting north of Lake Ladoga. Later it helped repulse Soviet offensives south of Lake Ladoga in 1943. After the R&R in Greece, it returned to northern Russia, fought in the Battle of Narva, and took part in the withdrawal from Leningrad into western Latvia.

Finally, it was cut off in the Courland Pocket in the Fall of 1944. On April 30, 1945, the 11th Infantry Division (along with the 14th Panzer Division) was evacuated from the Courland Pocket on the last available ships of the German Navy and returned home, thus evading Soviet captivity. It was selected for evacuation because of its outstanding service as a "fire brigade" during the desperate battles of 1944-45, during which the Soviets made six unsuccessful attempts to crush the pocket.



Cover sent to Army High Command Censor Office in Berlin in March 1943 from Fp. # 22492 (Stab I/ 11 Artillery Rgt.) via P.O. 11 (K-551).