



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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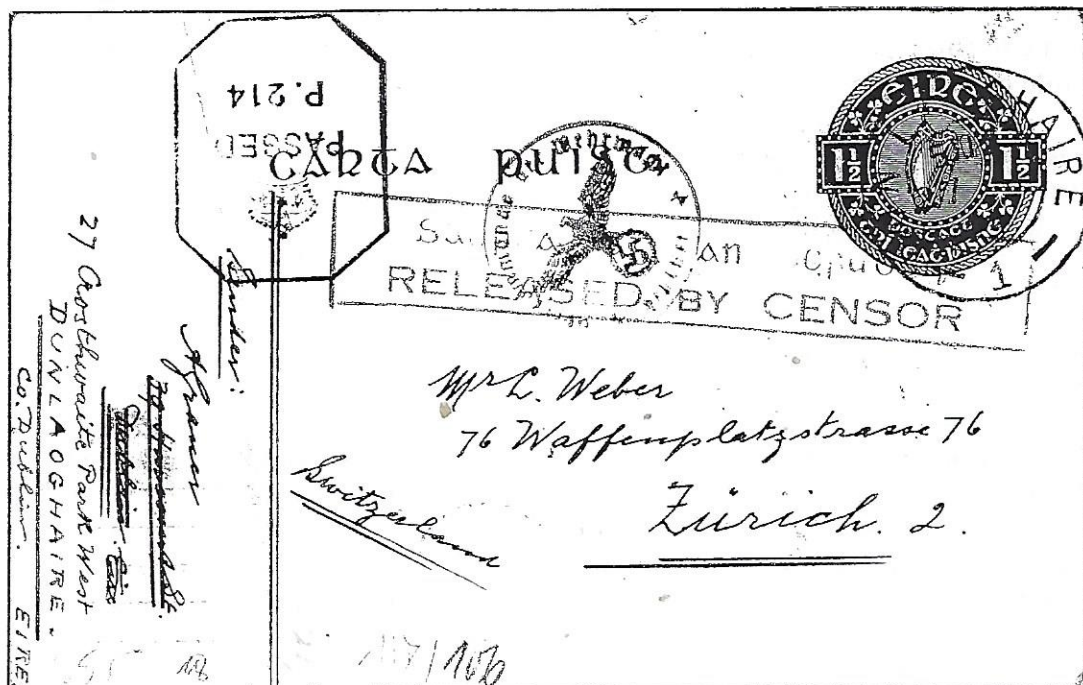
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Contents:

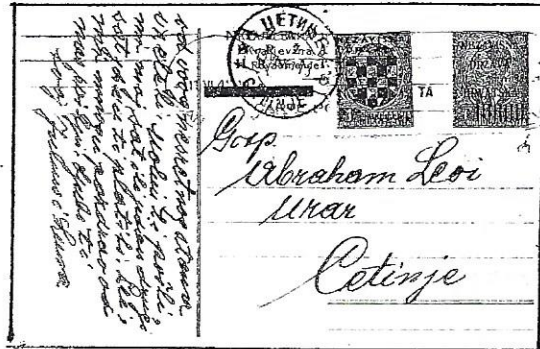
Page 3	Story Behind the Cancel: Philipp Melanehton - B. Ferguson
Page 4	Navy Log: Minesweeper M-20 - R. Dunn
Page 5	Band Cancels - B. Ferguson
Page 7	Combat Division Profile: 4th Luftwaffe Field Division - J. Lewis
Page 8	Combat Division Profile: 5th Luftwaffe Field Division - J. Lewis
Page 9	Uncommon Stamps on Uncommon Covers - B. Ferguson
Page 12	German POW Camps in Kansas - J. Lewis
Page 15	The Doctors of Buchenwald - L. Nelson
Page 18	Combat Division Profile: 6th Luftwaffe Field Division - J. Lewis
Page 19	TRSG Map: The Bismark Sortie - R. Dunn
Page 21	Combat Division Profile: Pz. Gren. Div. "Grossdeutschland" - J. Lewis
Page 22	More on "Sara" and "Israel" Regulations - W. Kurth
Page 23	Special Cancels for Agriculture - B. Ferguson



STUDY GROUP NOTES

Sara & Israel - we received some feedback on Ed Fraser's article in Bulletin 175. Larry Nelson has a "Sara" cover dated July 2, 1940 and wonders if any member has an earlier cover. Larry recalls reading somewhere that the "Sara/Israel" regulation went into effect on May 21, 1940. Actually, as shown in Walter Kurth's article on page 22 of this issue, this regulation went into effect on January 1, 1939. If any member has an early "Sara/Israel" cover, please send a photocopy to Ye Olde Ed for inclusion in our next bulletin.

TRSGer Henry Laessig sent in this Croatian postcard sent from Sarajevo to Cetinje in June 1940. While we don't know if the "Sara/Israel" regulations were in force in this fascist state, the first name "Abraham" in the address would have made this addition unnecessary.



TRSG Meeting at NOJEX 2010 - during a meeting held at 2 PM on May 29 it came to our attention that the Nojex website listed our Third Reich Study Group among the convening societies. However, clicking on this listing brought up the web site of the Germany and Colonies Society in the U.K. which also has a TRSG. As the German Postal Specialist lists our group correctly in every issue, I see no harm other than a little confusion for potential members. Any thoughts on this?

Walter Kurth's Exhibit of the Hitler Head issues can now be seen on the new Germany Philatelic Society website <http://www.germanyphilatelicocietyusa.org>. Recognizing that all TRSG members do not have access to a computer, we are working with Walt to obtain selected pages from his very fine exhibit for publication in this bulletin.

Pages from your Exhibit? - while discussing publication of Walt's exhibit, it occurred to us that while many members have entered exhibits, few of us have had the opportunity to see them. We believe that a new feature consisting of selected pages from your exhibit would be welcomed by the membership. So, if you'd care to participate in this feature, please select no more than ten pages (your favorite covers plus the title page) from your exhibit and send them to Ye Olde Ed.

Cancels with Animals - TRSGer Kelly Stefanacci has a student who collects stamps and postmarks featuring animals. While Third Reich postmarks with horses, eagles and bears [Berlin] are common, she wondered if there were any other animals to be found. While not our area of expertise, we did manage to locate a couple "critter" cancels which are shown at right.



Cover Illustration: This postcard is an example of mail between neutral countries during WW II. Posted in Dun Laoghaire, Ireland on April 27, 1944, the sender is advising his correspondent in Zurich, Switzerland of his address change. The card was first examined & released by Irish censors who added the rectangular marking. It was then passed by British censors who added the octagonal marking. Finally, it was examined at the German censor office in Paris (code 'x') which added the 'Geprüft' marking.

Story Behind the Cancel:

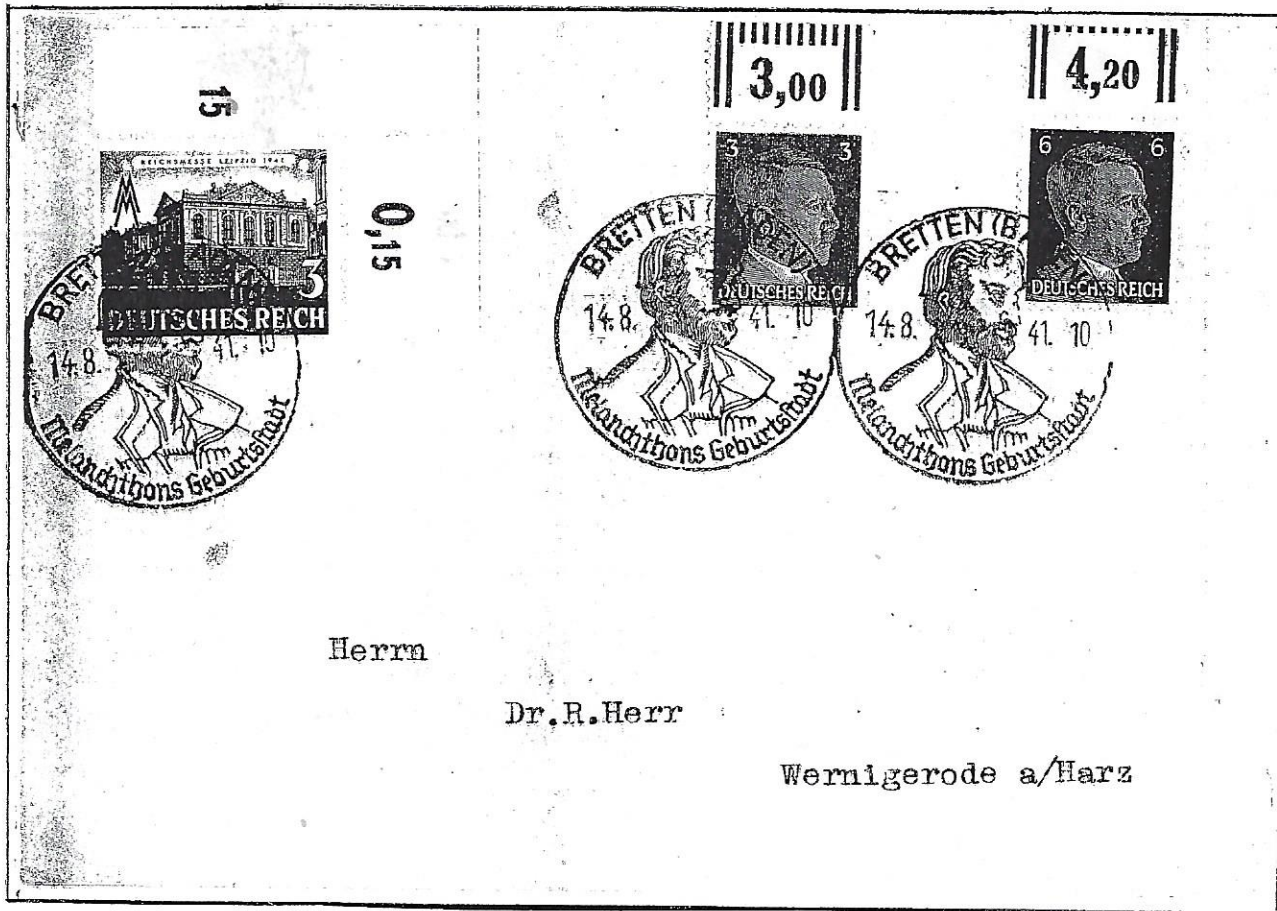
Philipp Melanchthon

by Bob Ferguson

Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560) is now chiefly known as one of the German Reformers and a close associate of Martin Luther. He was the chief systematic theologian of the early reformation and principle author of the famous Augsburg Confession of 1530.

From 1938-1941 his city of birth, Bretten (Baden), used a cancel bearing his likeness.

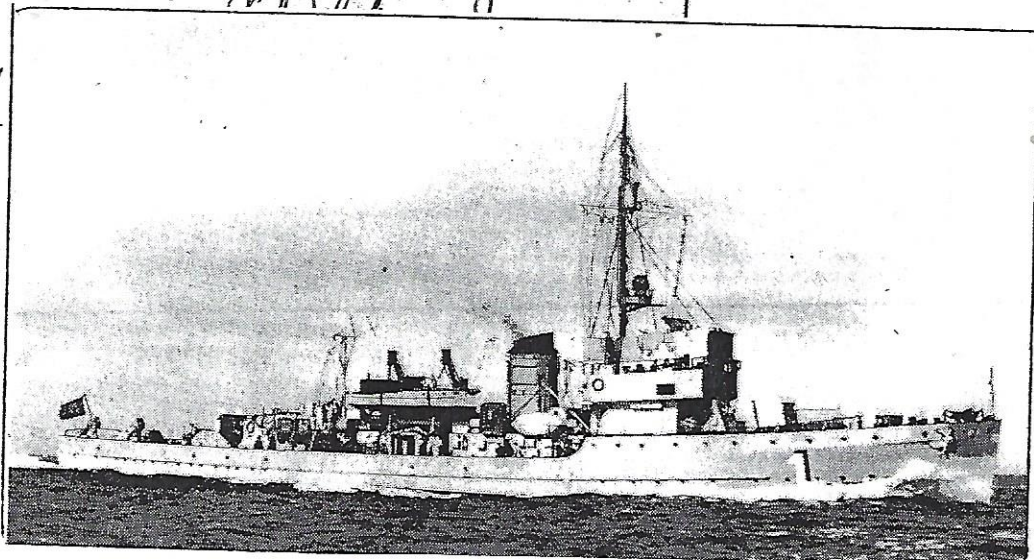
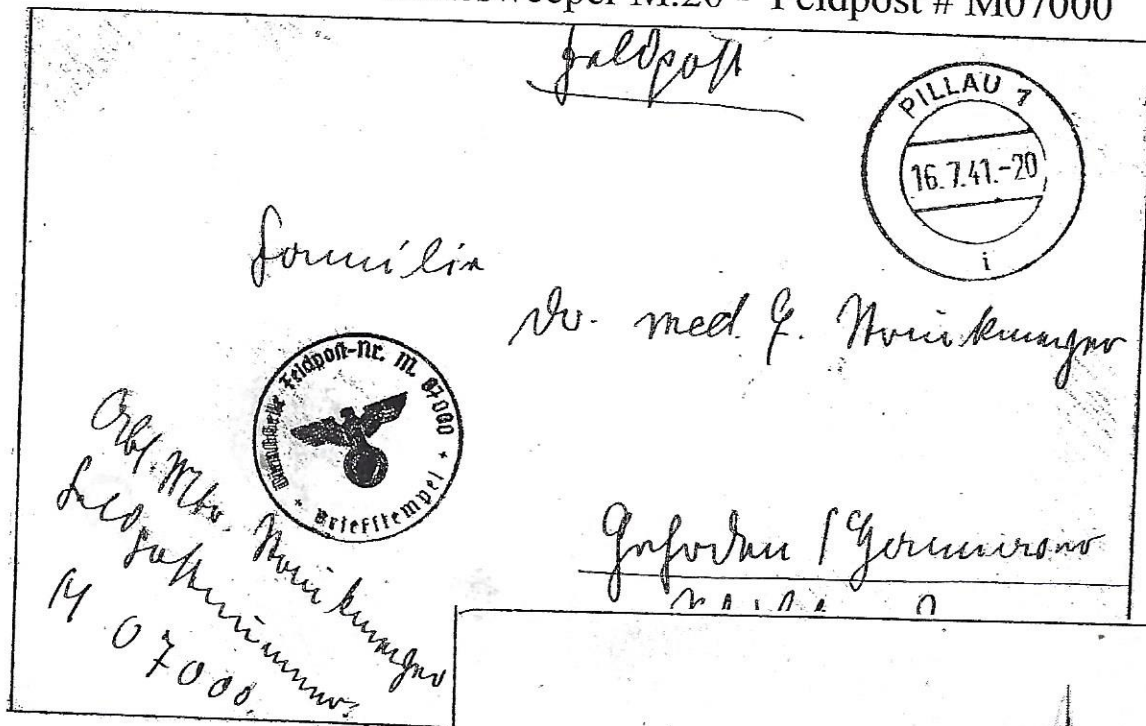
Three strikes of special cancel (Bretten # 2) on letter posted on August 14, 1941



NAVY LOG

by Bob Dunn

Minesweeper M.20 - Feldpost # M07000



The 20th of 256 Minesweepers (Type 1935: M.1 - 256) class ships Note: M.257-260 were cancelled. Built by Flender Werft (Lübeck) and launched on June 16, 1939. Displacement: 772 tons (878 tons full load); range: 3,500 miles at 18.25 knots; crew: 104. Armament: two 4.1" and two 37mm A.A. guns.

M.20 sailed with Group 10 of the 1st Minesweeper Flotilla during the invasion of Denmark on April 9, 1940.

Fate: Bombed and sunk on July 20, 1944 by Russian aircraft in Narva Bay.

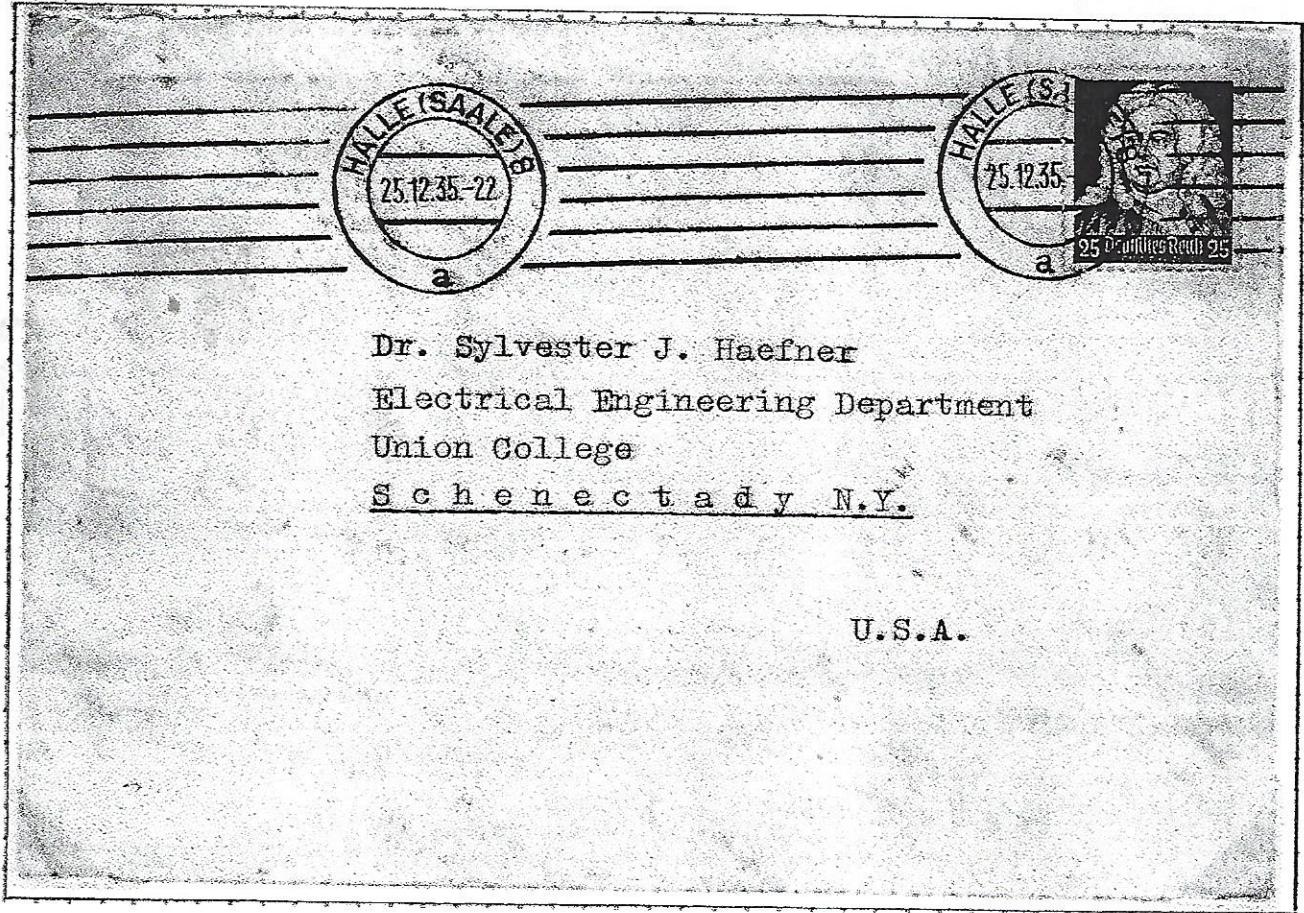
This Feldpost cover with an open Pillau cancel was posted by a crew member on July 16, 1941.

Band Cancels

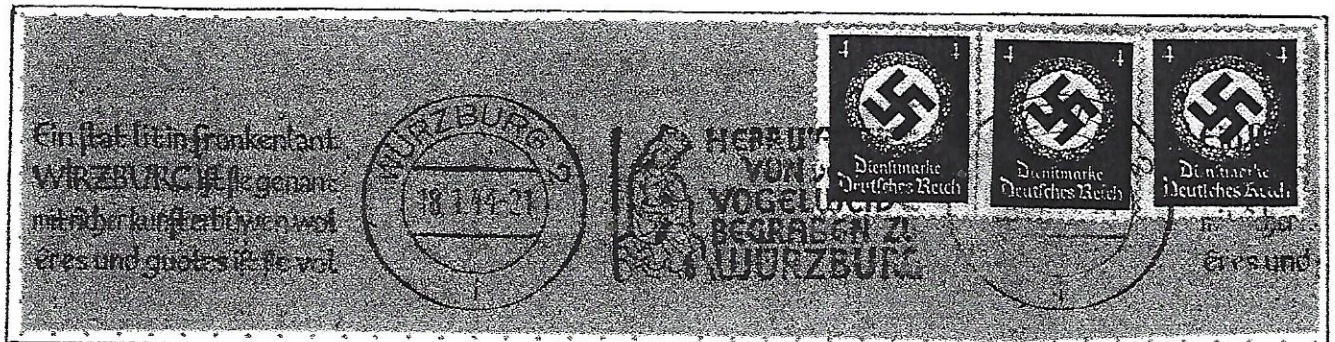
by Bob Ferguson

Band cancels are cancels produced by a machine that applies a continuous and repeating pattern across the entire cover. Illustrated below are three types of band cancels.

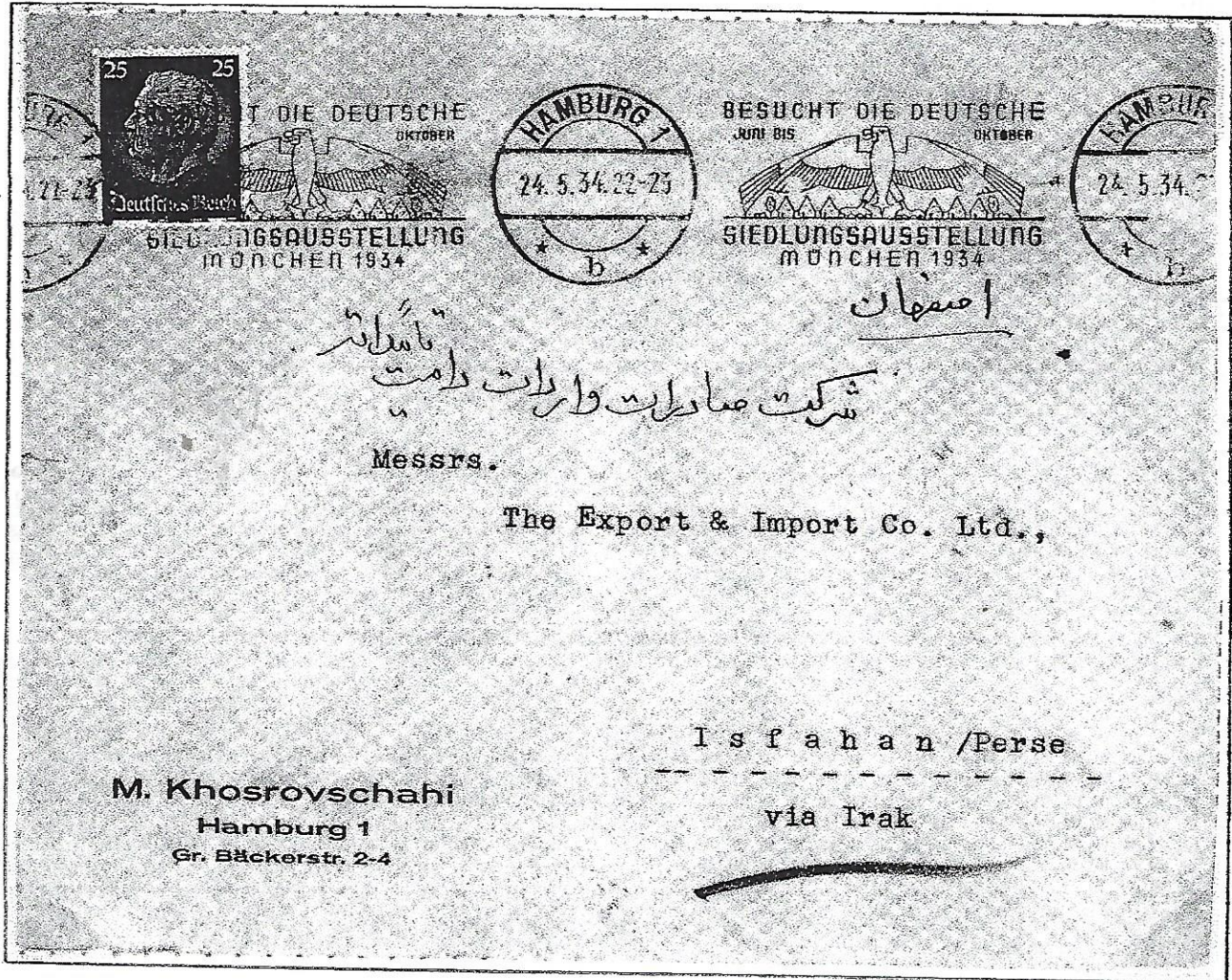
Type # 1: Postmark alternating with a non-text pattern.



Type # 3: Postmark alternating with two different text.



Type #2: Postmark alternating with a single text.



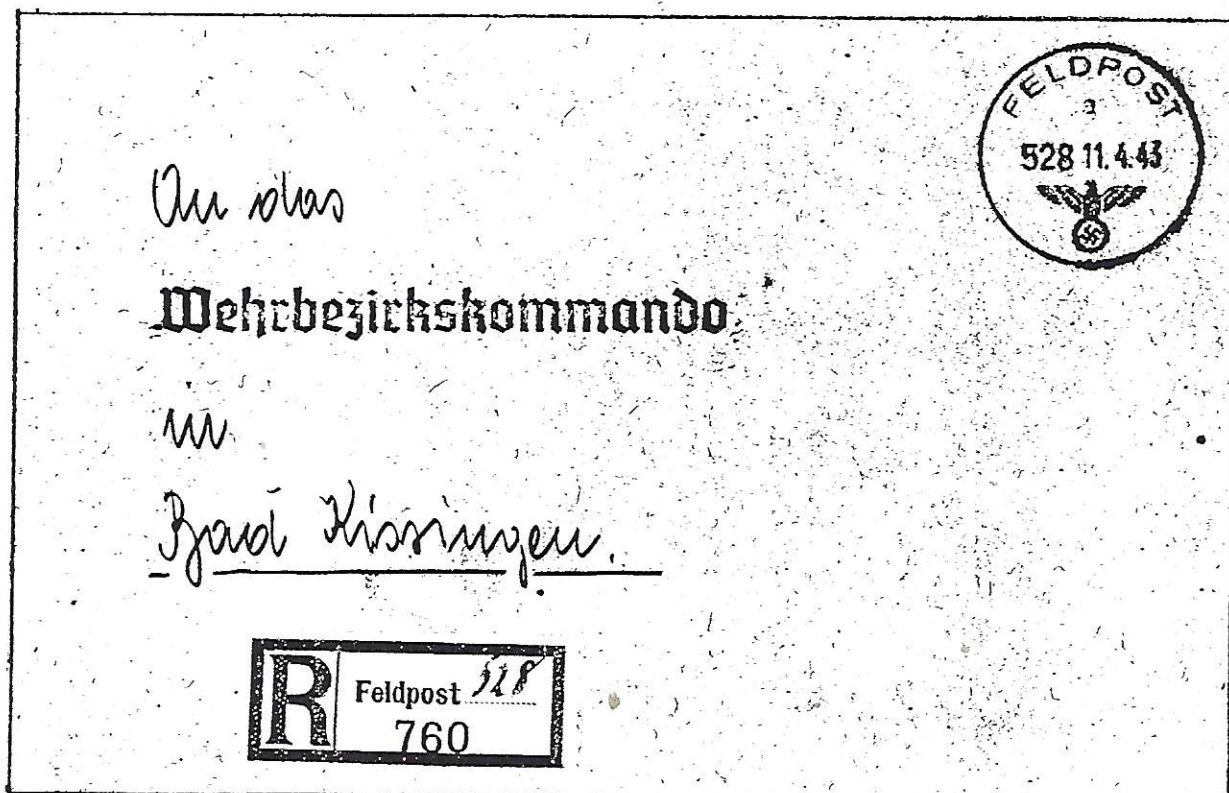
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 4th Luftwaffe Field Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	Field Infantry		ARTY	UNITS
904	528	7 (L)	8 (L)	4	4 (L)

In 1942 Hitler authorized the formation of Luftwaffe field divisions from excess air force ground personnel, because Göring appealed to him not to release his men to the Army where their "fine National Socialist attitude" would be contaminated. This was a mistake, leading to the commitment of over a dozen inadequately trained Luftwaffe divisions to combat, mostly on the Eastern Front, and cost thousands of lives.

Formed in the winter of 1942-43, the 4th Luftwaffe Field Division, along with the 2nd and 3rd Luftwaffe Field Divisions, was sent to Army Group Center on the Russian Front. The P.O. was assigned Fp.# 43440 as a return address and K-528 as a coded identity in lieu of tactical FpA 904. Unlike the 2nd and 3rd Luftwaffe Field Divisions, this division was still in existence on July 1944 when the Soviet summer offensive virtually destroyed Army group Center. Along with the rest of the 3rd Panzer Army's LIII Corps, the 4th Luftwaffe Field Division was surrounded and destroyed at Vitebsk. Lt. Gen. Pistorius, commander of the 4 th Luftwaffe Field Division, was killed in this battle.



Cover sent to Military District Headquarters in Bad Kissingen in April 1943 via FpA 904 (Kenn 528). Note: no Feldpost number appears on this cover.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 5th Luftwaffe Field Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT	KENN	FIELD INFANTRY		ARTY	UNITS
905	523	9 (L)	10 (L)	5 (L)	5 (L)

In 1942 Hitler authorized the formation of Luftwaffe field divisions from excess air force ground personnel, because Göring appealed to him not to release his men to the Army where their "fine National Socialist attitude" would be contaminated. This was a mistake, leading to the commitment of over a dozen inadequately trained Luftwaffe divisions to combat, mostly on the Eastern Front, and cost thousands of lives.

Authorized in 1942 and completely assembled by early 1943, the 5th Luftwaffe Field Division was sent to the southern sector of the Russian Front. The P.O. was assigned Fp.# 48030 as a return address and K-523 as a coded identity in lieu of tactical FpA 905. The 5th Luftwaffe Field Division was soon smashed by the Soviets during the last phase of their winter offensive of 1942-43 and was subsequently disbanded.



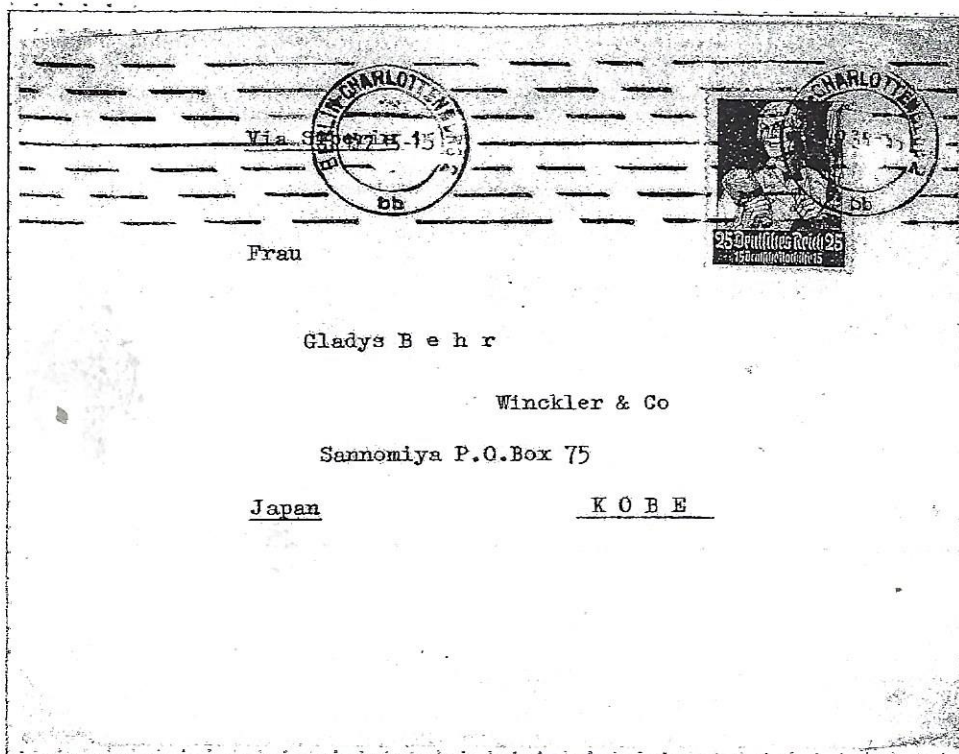
Cover sent to Military District Headquarters in Vienna in April 1943 from Fp.# 37271 (Brüken Kolonne B667) via FpA 905 (Kenn 532).

Uncommon Stamps for Uncommon Usage

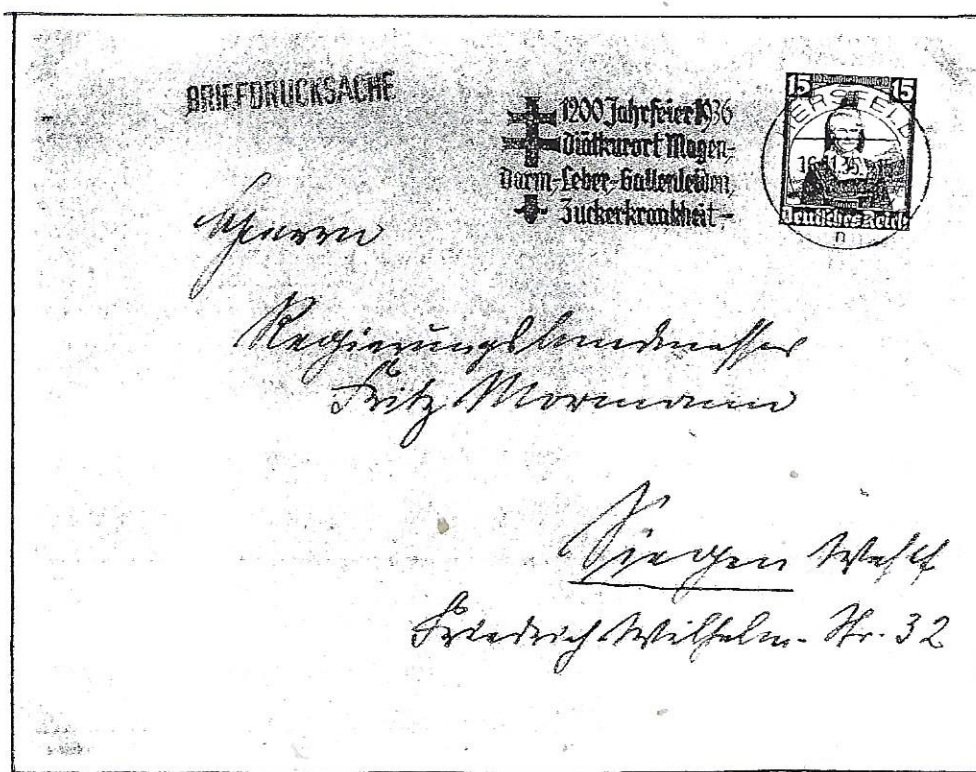
by Ed Fraser

This sub-collection is a corollary to my single-franking collection. The word “uncommon” is, of course, subjective, but to this collector the following five covers seem uncommon.

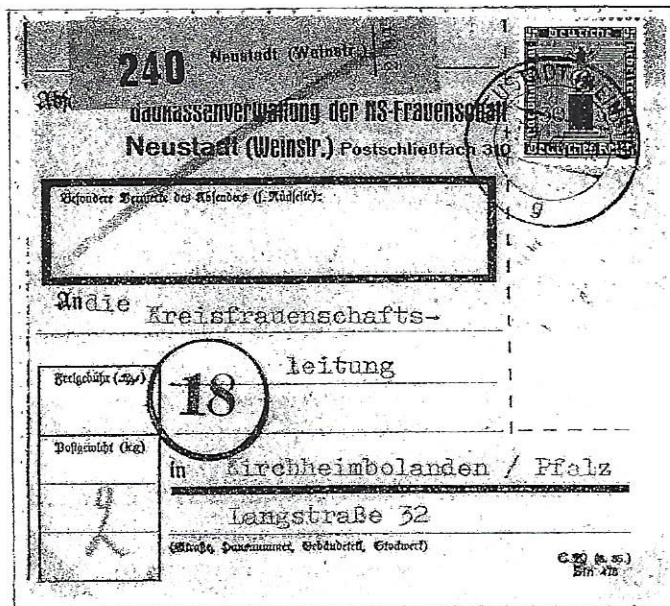
1.) Cover sent from Berlin to Kobe, Japan via Siberia on February 15, 1935.



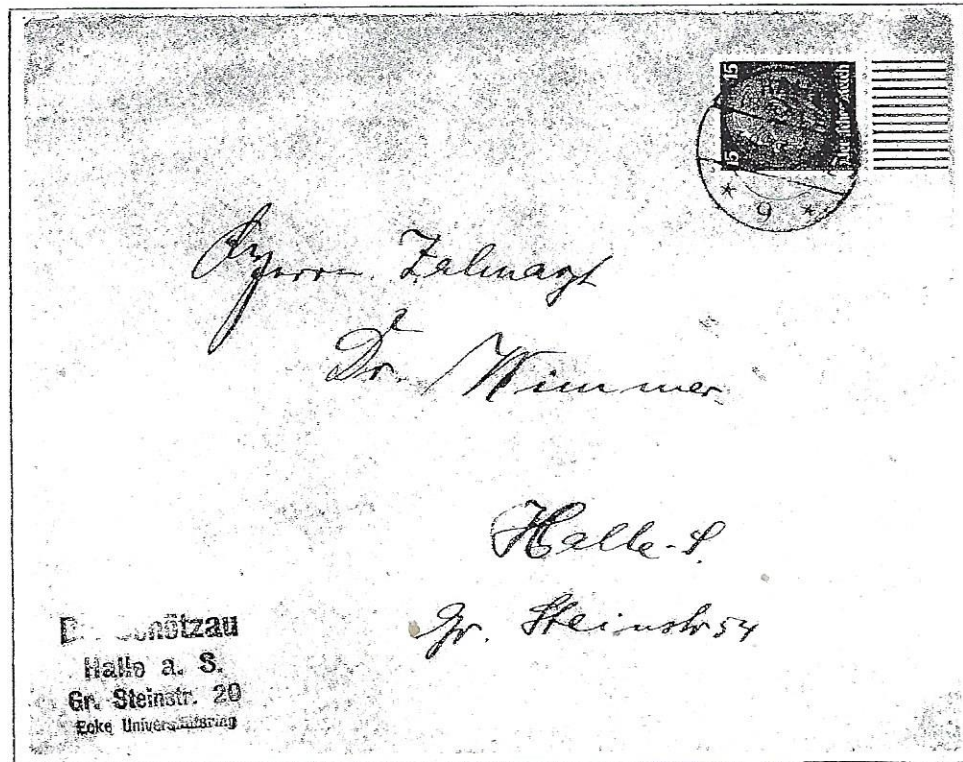
2.) Cover posted in Hersfeld on November 16, 1935 has Inland Printed Matter rate = 15 Rpf. (Weight: 100-250 grams)



3.) Parcel card for official package sent from Neustadt (Weinstr.) to Kirchheimbolanden on November 1, 1944 has Parcel Post Rate = 30 Rpf. (Weight: 2 Kg to nahzone (0-75 Km). This rate was in effect from August 13, 1944 to May 8, 1945.



4.) Cover posted in Halle (Saale) on August 7, 1933 has Local Letter rate = 15 Rpf. (Weight: 20-250 grams). This rate in effect from August 1, 1927 to November 30, 1933



5.) Cover to New York posted in Bopfingen (Württ.) on July 18, 1937 has 40 Rpf franking that includes supplementary flight from Köln to Cherbourg.

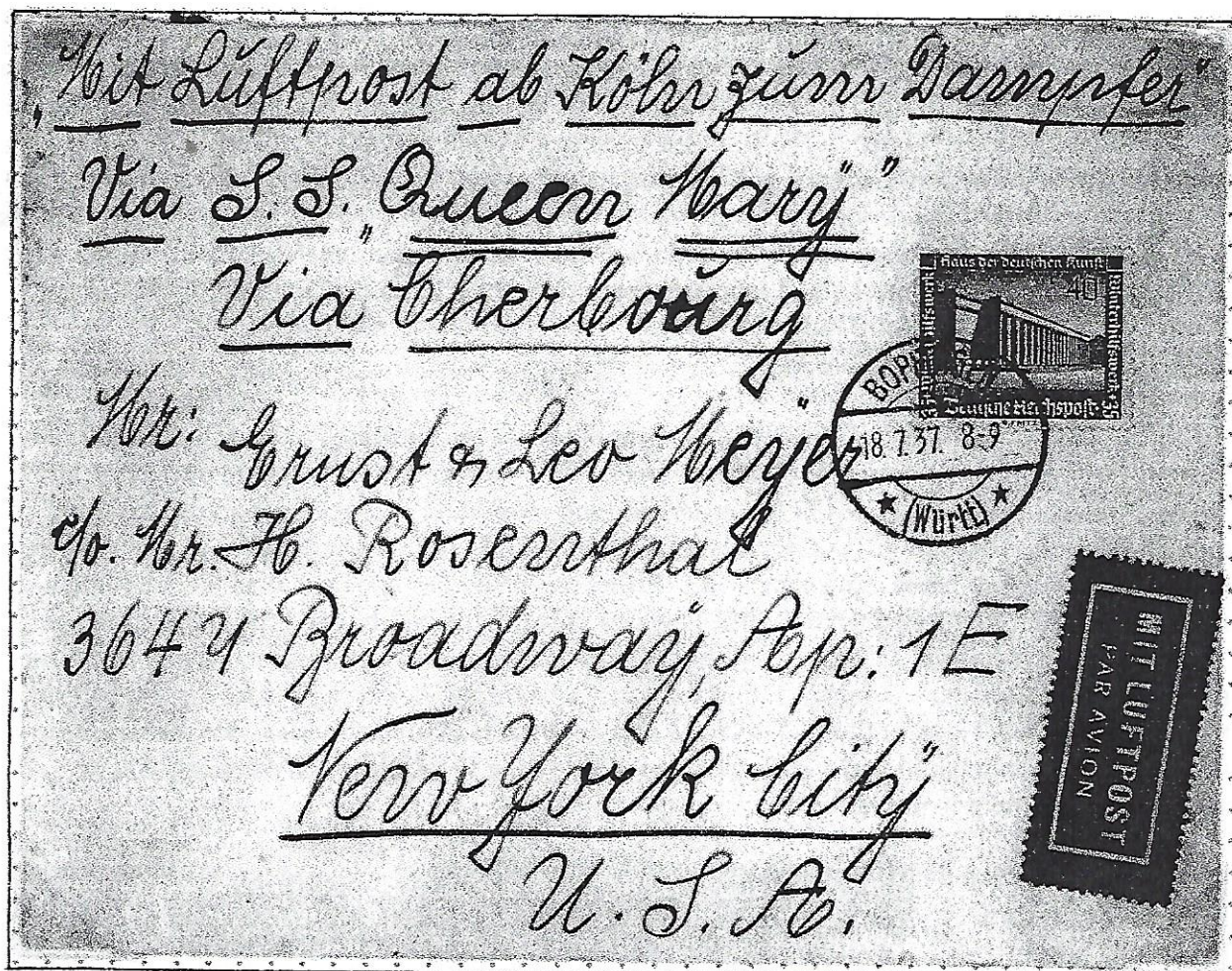
Franking = 40 Rpf.

15 Rpf (Flight surcharge from Köln to liner "Queen Mary" in Cherbourg for weight 0-20 gm)

25 Rpf (Foreign letter rate for weight 0-20 gm).

Note inscription:

"Mit Luftpost an Köln zum Dampfer via S.S. Queen Mary via Cherbourg"



German POWs in North America Camps in Kansas

by Jim Lewis

During World War II, 380,000 German POWs were interned in the United States. Many of these POWs were confined in Kansas where they worked on farms and other prospects. Camp Concordia (Code 13) was the first POW camp in Kansas. Construction began in February 1943 and the camp was turned over to the U.S. Army on May 1, 1943. At its peak in November 1943, Camp Concordia held 4,027 prisoners, 880 U.S. soldiers and 179 civilians. This camp had 304 buildings including a 177 bed hospital, a fire department, warehouses, cold storage, an officer's club and barracks, mess halls and administrative buildings for both the German POWs and American soldiers. The camp cost \$1,808,860, running \$40,000 over budget. Not too bad for a construction that took only three months.

The other large POW camps in Kansas were Camp Phillips (Code 68) located 12 miles southwest of Salinas and Fort Riley (Code 94) located in northeast Kansas. The United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) (Code 103) is a military prison located on the grounds of Fort Leavenworth. Fourteen German POWs were executed by hanging at USDB for the murder of fellow prisoners. These executions, which took place on two days in 1945, were the last mass executions at USDB. In addition, the section of Fort Leavenworth known as Camp Funston was used in July 1942 to organize and train the U.S. 9th Armored Division. After that division was deployed overseas the barracks and facilities were converted to house German POWs. Winter General Hospital in Topeka (Code 98), staffed by both American and German doctors, treated POWs and U.S. military personnel.

All of the prisoners at Camp Concordia were members of the German Army with the first being those captured in North Africa. Only the enlisted POWs worked, most of them on farms, on the railroad or in an ice plant. The POWs, who had their own band and newspaper, usually got along well with the camp guards. However, on October 15, 1943 a German POW was shot to death while trying to retrieve a soccer ball. Witnesses stated that the prisoners were having a match and had been warned several times against chasing the ball beyond the caution line, a 2-1/2 foot high guardrail with warnings in English and German located some 18 feet from the main gate. The prisoner evidently defied the guard's warning, deliberately kicking the ball into the forbidden area. He then hopped over the rail, looking back over his shoulder and taunting the guard. The guard fired once, shooting him through the head, although claiming that he aimed high but the prisoner stood up.

Fig. 1) View of POW barracks at Camp Concordia circa 1944.

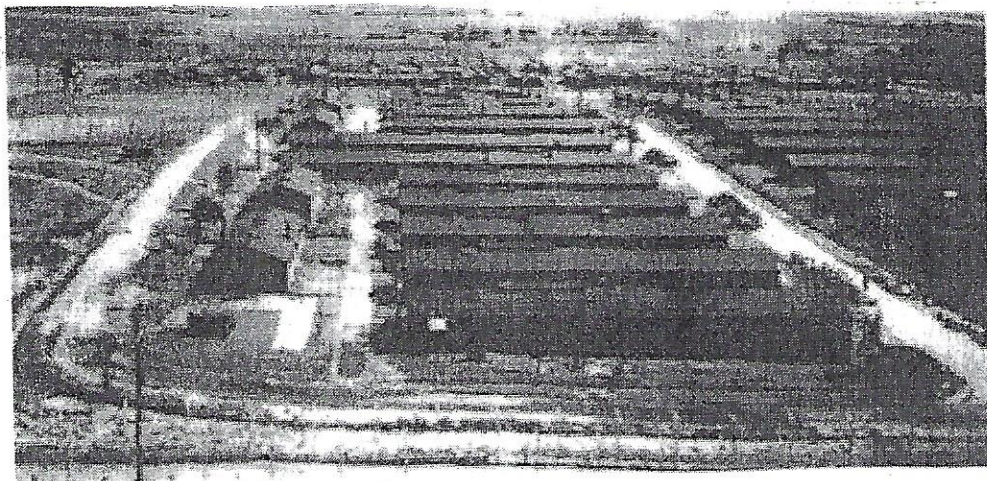


Fig. 2) POW letter sheet (W.D., P.M.G. Form No. 4 June 11, 1943) with printed text in English, German, Italian and Japanese has been folded to show outer top flap and inner message area. This was sent by a "Sonderführer" (Specialist Officer) Albrecht to his wife in Berlin in August 1943. Note return address identifies Officer Company No. 10 in POW Camp Concordia via Box 20, General Post Office in New York City. At upper right is post mark of Morgan Annex of NYC P.O. added on Sept. 4, 1943. Below this mark is an "Ab" marking applied at German censor office in Berlin indicating that this letter was passed unexamined.

Deutsch - A

PRISONER OF WAR

Kriegsgefangenenscheidung

ADDRESS: Frau - y da ALBRECHT

ADRESSE:

INDIRIZZO: *Germany*

姓名

PRISONER OF WAR

Kriegsgefangenenscheidung

1943

Kneippstr. 35 - 39

Berlin-Hermsdorf.

POSTAGE FREE

MORGAN ANNEX

SEP 4 1943

Ab

DO NOT WRITE HERE!

NON SCRIVETE QUI!

NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!

書かないで!

*Wichtig. Wisse jedoch wenn ich
meinen Kindern bin. Möge das
der Krieg u. damit auch in vere. Staaten nicht u. zwingen. Mein einziger
Wunsch, wieder bei Euch sein zu dürfen - oder die u. die Kinder bei mir!
Du hast ja noch alle meine Briefe, die dir Ratgeber für alle Fälle stellen.
Heute wiederhole ich, dass du im Notfall unbedingt versuchen müsst, zu deiner
Mutter zu fahren; vielleicht kann Tom oder sein Vater dich abholen, um dir mit
den Kindern zu gehen. Sprich auch mit Vieder oder Roder besonders aber mit
Georges. Bekümmere dich nicht um weiteren Bescheid! Mach nur wie ein Soldat
bleibe alle über gesund. Du bist ja jung u. stark. Du wirst schon alles gut
überstehen u. wichtig wissen. Du wirst mich in dir nicht sehen Sorge
machen, denn mir geht's gut. ja viel zu gut. Danke ich euch alle. Grüße
alle Freunde u. Verwandte. Die D. die Kinder küsst innigst Deine Wido*

DO NOT WRITE HERE!

NON SCRIVETE QUI!

NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!

書かないで!

MY ADDRESS IS: *Sonderführer Wido-günther ALBRECHT TW 16780*

MEINE ADRESSE IST WIE FOLGT: *Prisoner of War Camp Concordia*

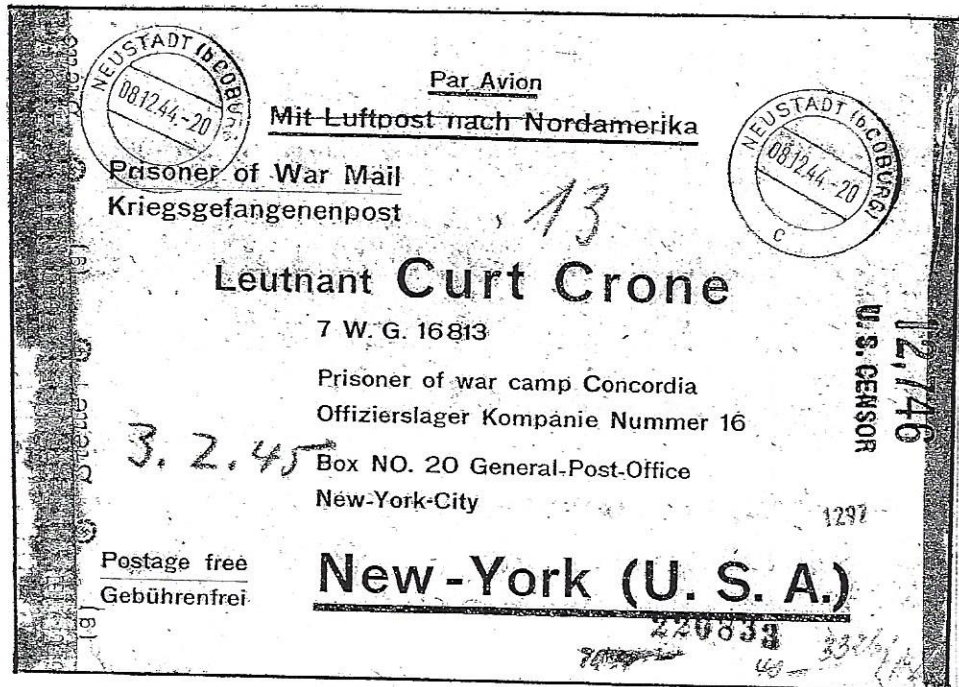
IL MIO INDIRIZZO È: *Offizierslager Kompanie No 10*

住所: *Box No 20 General Post Office*

New York City New York U.S.A.

W. D., P. M. G. Form No. 4 June 11, 1943 16-33458-2 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Fig. 3) Unusual preprinted cover sent in December 1944 to a POW lieutenant in Camp Concordia was opened and examined by Vienna (code 'g') censors per sealing tape on left side and by U.S. censors per clear tape on right side.



Typically the Kansas POWs were housed in small branch camps of 100 or less. The main camps and branch camps in Kansas are listed below.

Name of Camp	County	Main Camp	Name of Camp	County	Main Camp
Cawker City	Mitchell	Atlanta, NE	Ft. Leavenworth	Leavenworth	U.S. Prison
Concordia	Cloud	---	Neodesha.	Wilson	Fort Riley
Council Groves	Morris	Fort Riley	Ottawa	Franklin	Fort Riley
El Doredo	Butler	Fort Riley	Peabody	Marion	Fort Riley
Elkhart	Morton	Trinidad, CO	Philips, Selena	Saline	Fort Riley
Eskridge	Wabaunsee	Fort Riley	Fort Riley	Geary & Riley	---
Hays	Ellis	Atlanta, NE	Wadsworth	Leavenworth	Fort Riley
Hutchinson	Reno	Fort Riley	Topeka Hospital	Shawnee	Weingarten, MO
Lawrence	Douglas	Fort Riley			

(*) There were POW cemeteries at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley

Camp Concordia officially closed on November 8, 1945. Many of the buildings were torn down and others were moved. Some are still serving as homes in Concordia. The only structures remaining at the original location are Guard Post 20 (in which the POW Camp Concordia Preservation Society has a small museum), a ware house, some stone walls the officers club, a few foundations and the tower which once held a 100,000 gallon water tank.

ED. Note: The covers shown above as figures 2 and 3 were provided by TRSGer Ron Morgan.

The Doctors of Buchenwald

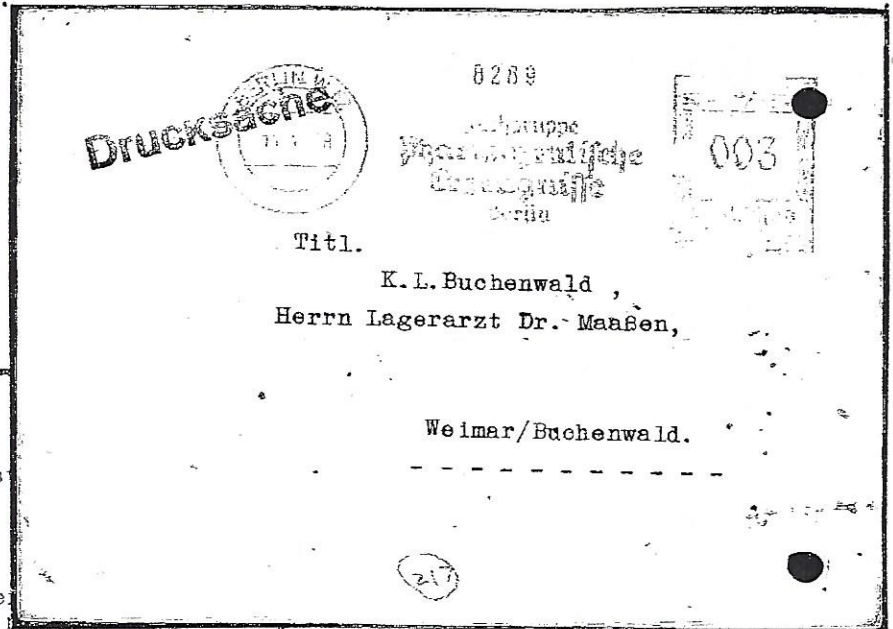
by Larry Nelson

Background:

The first group of 149 prisoners, mostly political detainees and criminals, arrived at the newly constructed Buchenwald concentration camp, located about eight miles north of Weimar, Germany, on July 28, 1937. By March 1945 the number of prisoners at Buchenwald and its many sub-camps totaled about 80,000 and over 250,000 prisoners had passed through the main camp and its sub-camps. The camp commandant from 1937 through 1941 was Karl Koch. By 1943 there was a well established "illegal" International Camp Committee run by the communist prisoners whose members were in key positions of Buchenwald's camp administration. Buchenwald has the distinction of being the only concentration camp to be taken over by the prisoners prior to liberation by the Allies.

Dr. Maasen:

It is against this background that I would like to review several commercial cards that were sent to the Doctors of Buchenwald. The first card (Fig. 1) was sent to Dr. Maasen on April 14, 1938 and informs him that the "Red List" he requested will not be available until sometime later in 1938. The only one available is from 1935. The requested "Red List" appears to deal with drugs. (Perhaps one of our members know what the "Red List" was.) My research indicates that as of March 1943 Dr. Maasen had transferred to the 34th SS Division "Nederland". By the end of the war this division was trapped in Holland. I can find no further connection between Dr. Maasen and the Buchenwald camp.



Berlin, W. 62, Datum des Posts
Kleiststr. 2 Dr. Sb/Ht

Betr.: Rote Liste 1937/38

Auf Ihre Anfrage nach einer Liste müssen wir Ihnen leider sagen, dass die letzte Ausgabe 1935 völlig vergriffen ist.

Eine weitere Auflage ist bisher nicht erschienen. Es ist wohl beabsichtigt, möglichst noch in diesem Jahre eine Neuauflage vorzubereiten. Wann dies jedoch der Fall sein wird, ist zurzeit noch ungewiss.

Heil Hitler !

Fachgruppe Pharmazeut. Erzeugnisse
der Wirtschaftsgruppe Chem. Industrie.
Der Geschäftsführer

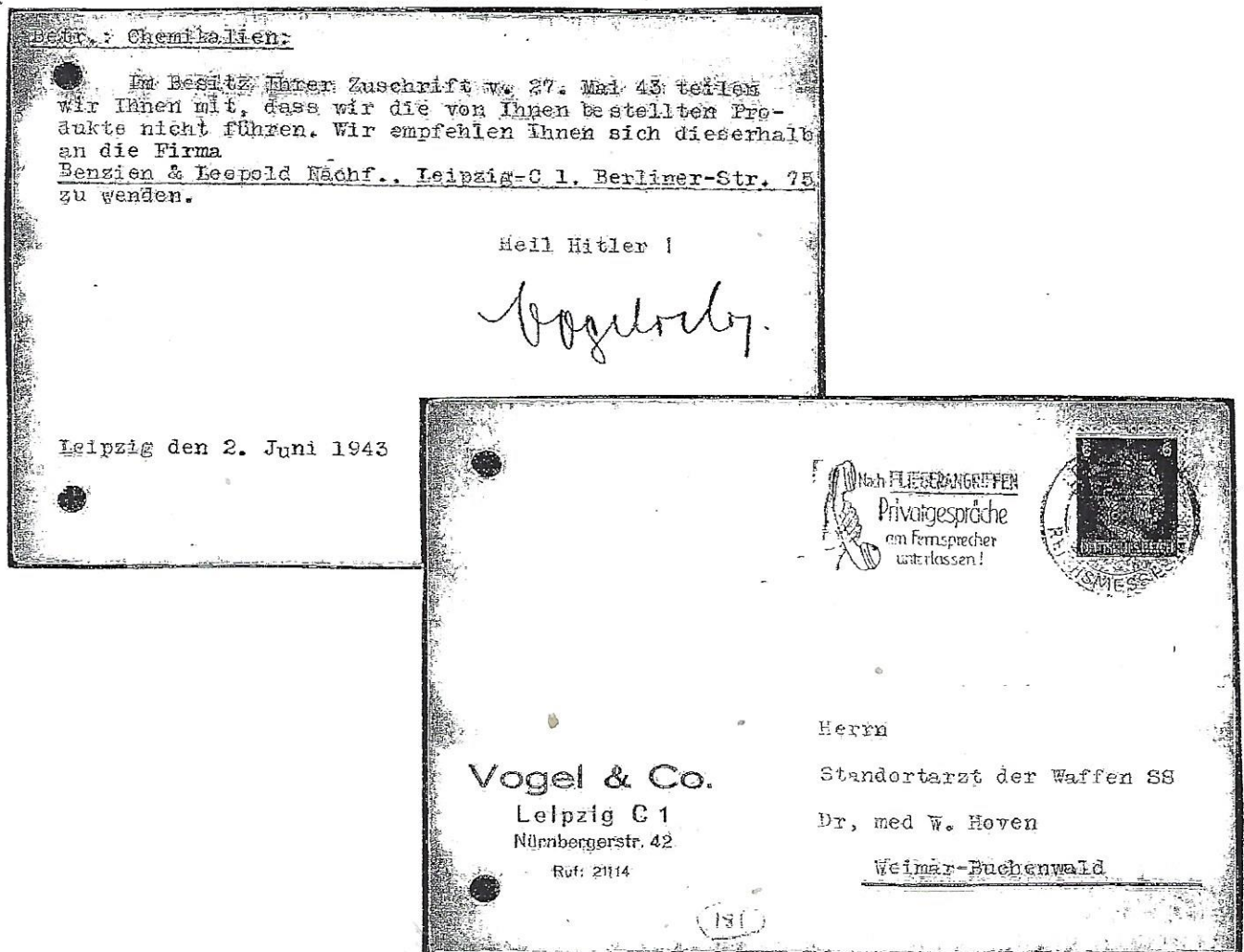
H. B. Laut

Dr. W. Hoven:

An economical folded business postcard (Fig. 2) was sent to Dr. W. Hoven on June 2, 1943, informing him that they did not have the chemical product he requested and referred him to another company. These types of postcards were favored by business firms because all of the typing could be done on one side and then the address portion could be folded to the front and closed with pre-applied adhesive. Dr. Wademan Hoven was a Waffen-SS Sturmbannführer (Captain) and the Chief Medical Officer at Buchenwald. Dr. Hoven was not the type of doctor that one would want for a personal physician.

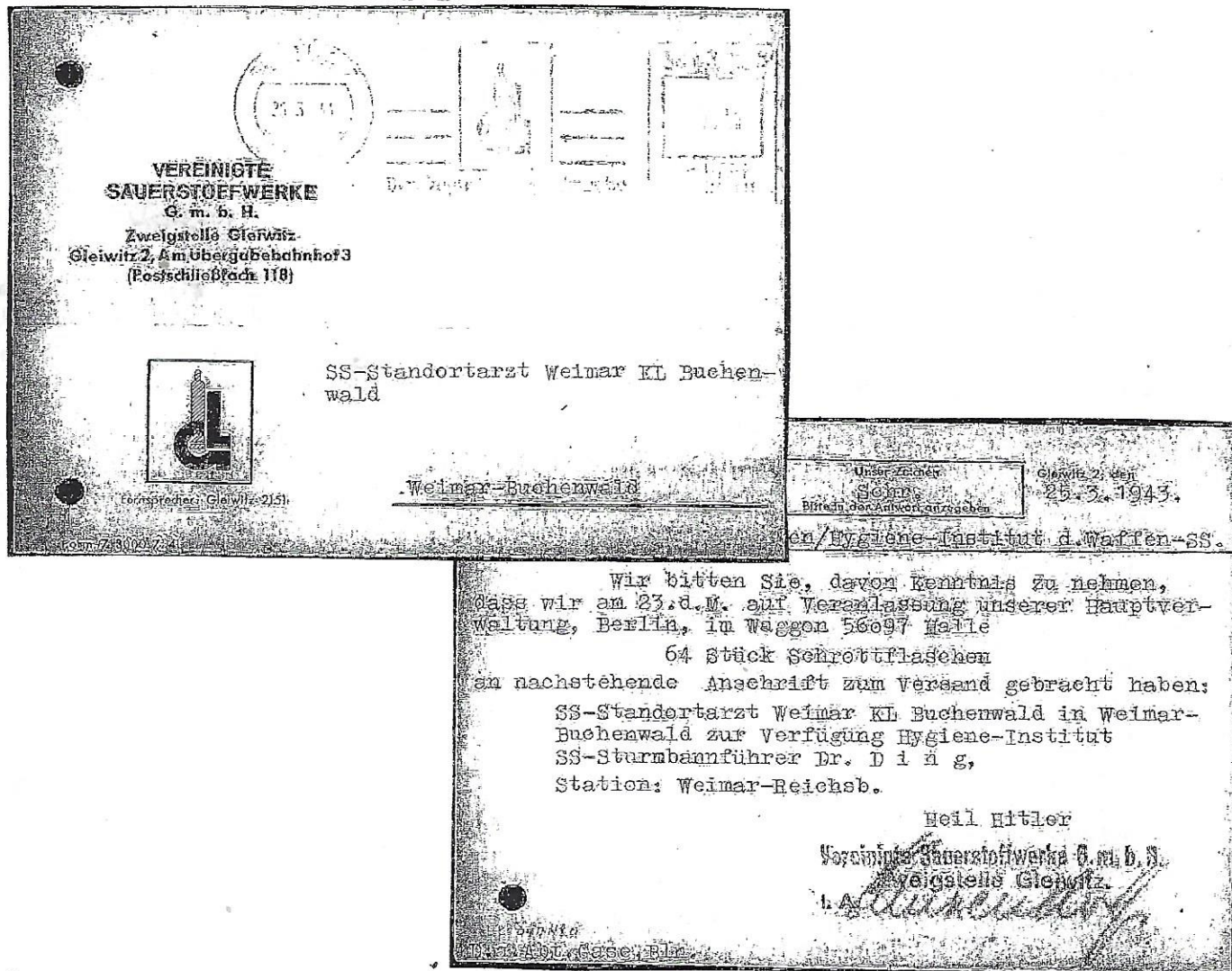
Karl Koch, Commandant of Buchenwald from 1937 to 1942, was charged by SS investigators with corruption and black marketing then transferred to the Majdanek Camp pending an investigation. Subsequently Koch and Dr. Hoven were tried by the SS Court. It was found that Koch had stolen from the prisoners for personal gain and had them killed to cover up his crime. Dr. Hoven was convicted of killing potential witnesses against Koch as well as killing non-communist prisoners in support of the communist underground camp organization. Koch was executed but Dr. Hoven was released after serving eighteen months due to the shortage of doctors in the camp. It is also reported that Dr. Hoven had a love affair with Koch's wife Ilse while Koch was at Majdanek.

As if the above were not bad enough, Dr. Hoven also collaborated with Dr. Ding-Schuler in typhus experiments on hundreds of prisoners at Buchenwald. Most of these prisoners died. This time Koch did not escape justice. He was put on trial at Nuremberg in June 1947, convicted of Murder and was hanged on June 2, 1948.



Dr. Ding-Schuler:

Another economical folded business postcard (Fig. 3) regarding special glass flasks was sent to Dr. Ding-Schuler on March 25, 1943. Also a Sturmbannführer in the Waffen-SS, Dr. Ding-Schuler in December 1941 began experiments in which over 1,000 prisoners in Buchenwald's Block 46 were given typhus. As noted earlier, Dr. Hoven collaborated in these experiments that had as their goal a cure for typhus. These efforts failed and almost all of the prisoners died. Dr. Ding-Schuler was also tried as a war criminal at Nuremberg after the war but the 33 year old doctor committed suicide by hanging himself.



I would like to hear from anyone who has more information on any of these Doctors of Buchenwald. My home address is 305 Downer Ave., Mantoloking, NJ 08730. I can also be reached by e-mail at [censorship@comcast.net](mailto: censorship@comcast.net) or lnelson@breeze-eastern.com.

Bibliography:

- 1.) H. Schwab, *The Echoes that Remain, A Postal History of the Holocaust* (1992)
- 2.) E. Lohrdahl, *German Concentration Camps 1933-1945, Vol. I* (2000)
- 3.) www.scrapbookpages.com and www.mazal.org.
- 4.) Bell & McQueen, "Economic Folded Business Postcards", *G.P. Specialist* (March 2005)

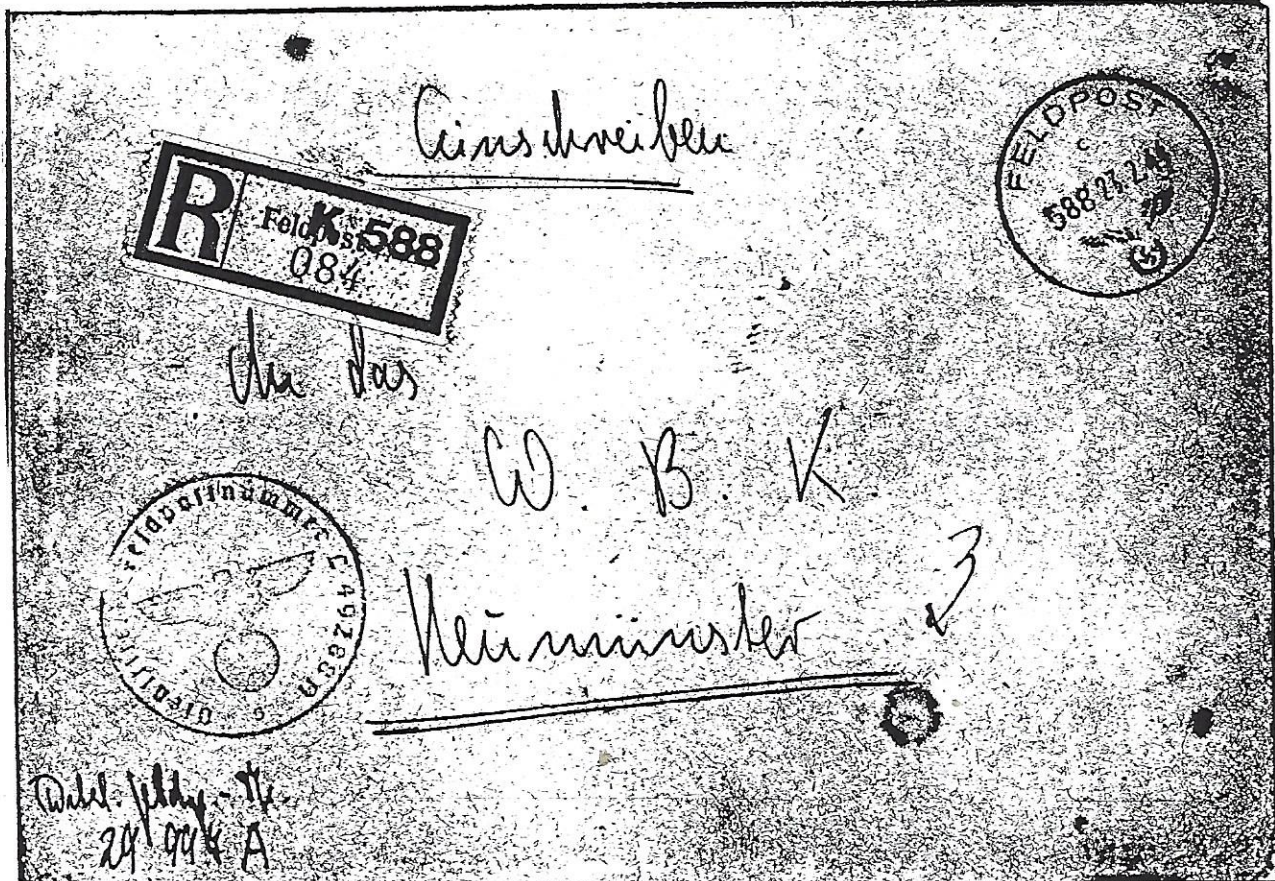
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 6th Luftwaffe Field Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT	KENN	FIELD INFANTRY		ARTY	UNITS
906	588	11 (L)	12 (L)	6 (L)	6 (L)

In 1942 Hitler authorized the formation of Luftwaffe field divisions from excess air force ground personnel, because Göring appealed to him not to release his men to the Army where their "fine National Socialist attitude" would be contaminated. This was a mistake, leading to the commitment of over a dozen inadequately trained Luftwaffe divisions to combat, mostly on the Eastern Front, and cost thousands of lives.

Formed in the winter of 1942-43, the 6th Luftwaffe Field Division, along with the 4th Luftwaffe Field Division, was sent to Army Group Center on the Russian Front. The division was assigned to LIII Corps of the 3rd Panzer Army. The P.O. was assigned Fp.# 45193 as a return address and K-588 as a coded identity in lieu of tactical FpA 906. In late June 1944 the division was encircled and destroyed at Vitebsk during the massive Soviet summer offensive against Army Group Center. Lt. Gen. Rudolf Peschel, commander of the 6th Luftwaffe Field Division, was killed in this fighting.

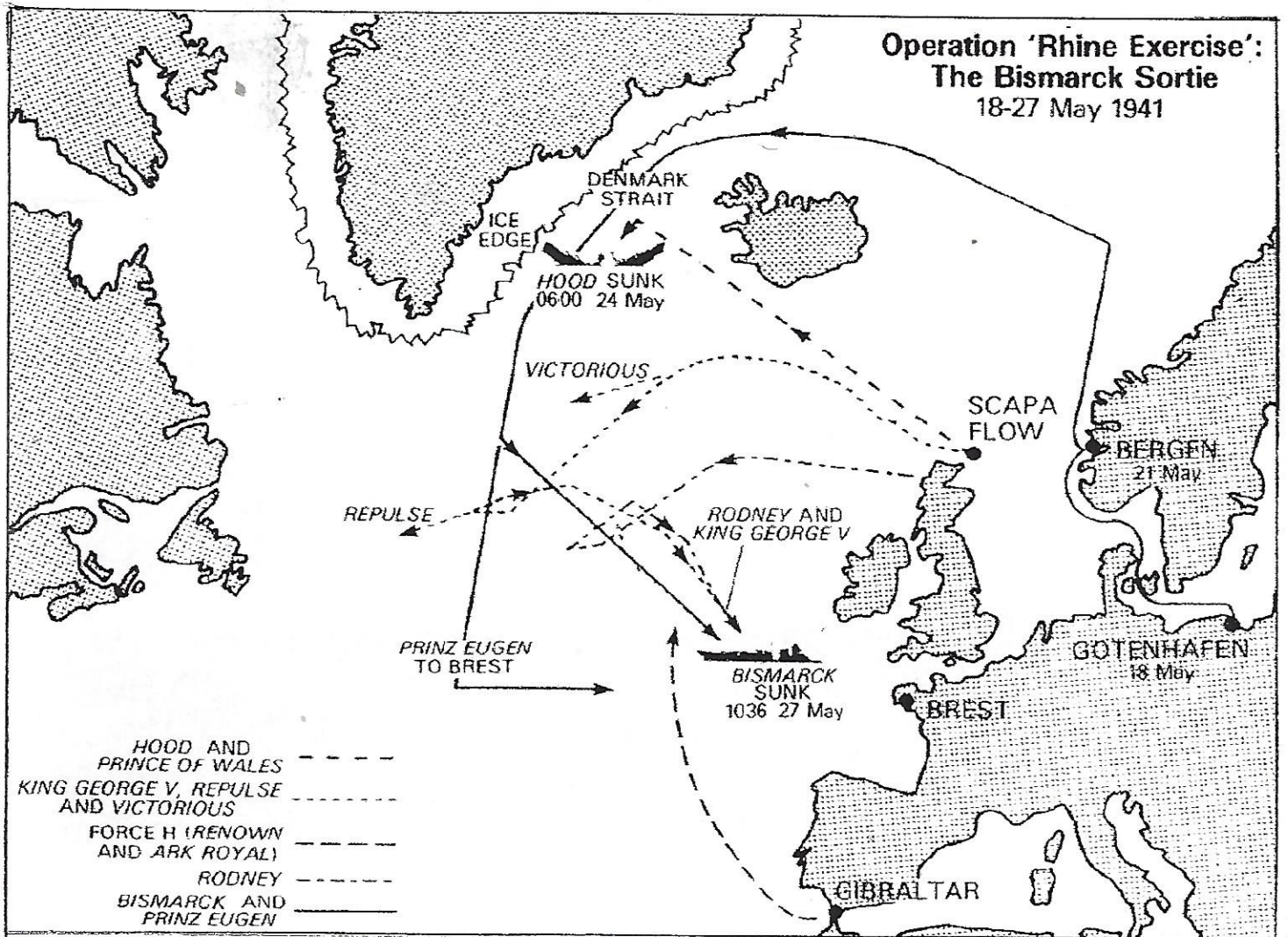


Cover sent to Military District Headquarters in Neumünster in February 1944 from Fp. # 49288 (Stab III/Lw. Artillery Rgt. 6) via FpA 906 (Kenn 588)

TRSG Map: The Bismarck Sortie-May 18-27, 1941

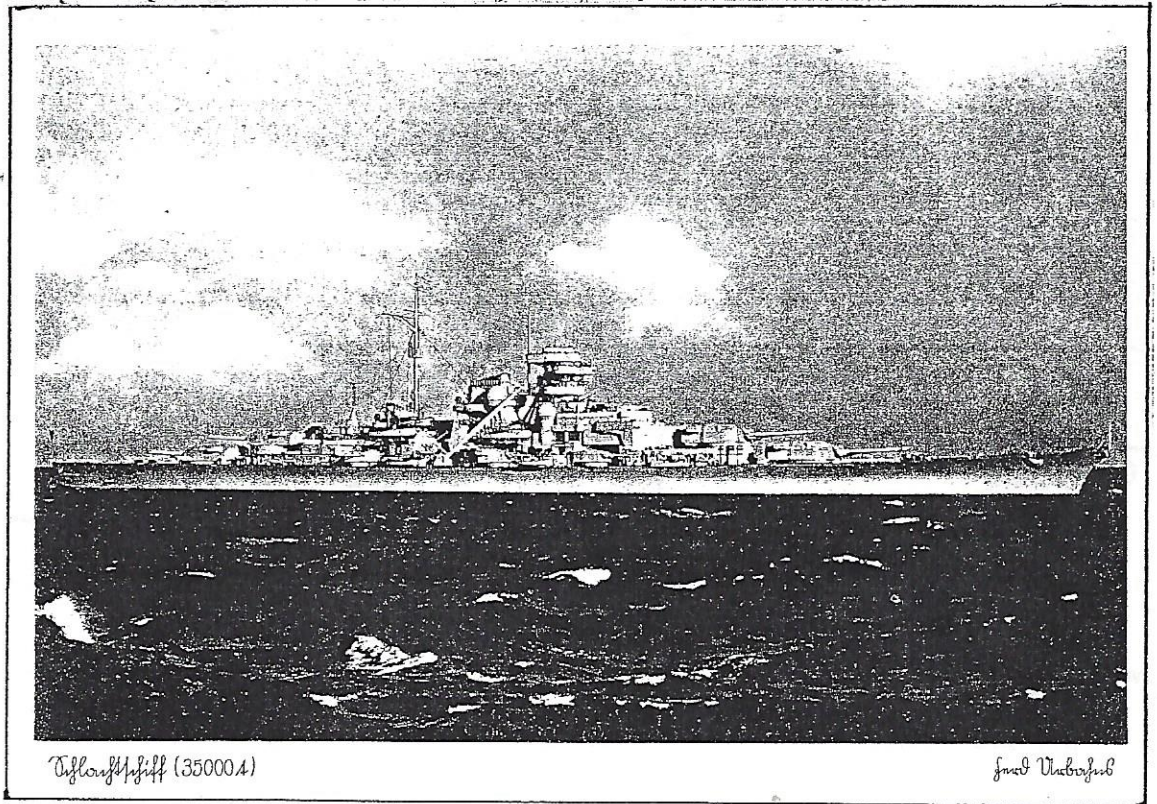
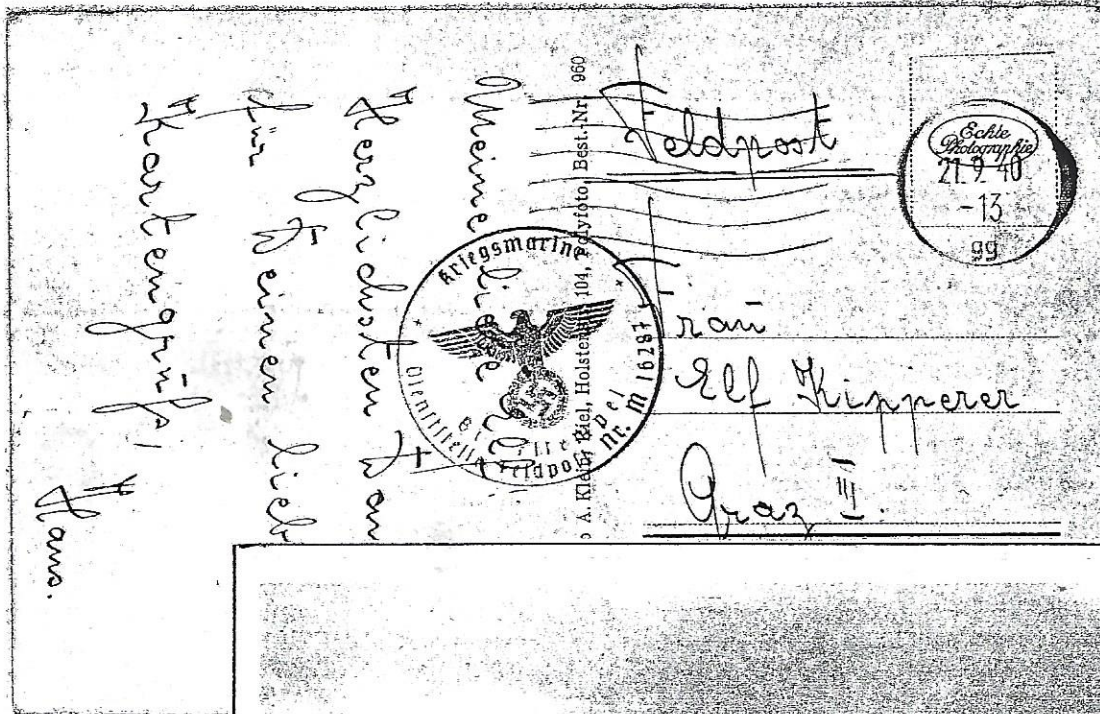
by Bob Dunn

On May 18, 1941 the German battleship 'Bismarck' sortied from Gotenhafen. A massive operation 'Rhine Exercise' was launched by the British Navy to track down and destroy the 'Bismarck' before she could get into the Atlantic sea lanes and attack convoys from America. On May 24, three days after 'Bismarck' sailed from Bergen, Norway with the cruiser 'Prinz Eugen', the British war ships 'Hood' and 'Prince of Wales' intercepted them in the Denmark Straits. In a gun battle the 'Hood' was sunk and the 'Prince of Wales' damaged. The British also sent the 'King George V', 'Repulse' and aircraft carrier 'Victorious' which located 'Bismarck' and damaged her slightly. After turning for Brest, France to make repairs, torpedoes from Swordfish launched from carriers 'Victorious' and 'Ark Royal' damaged the 'Bismarck's' steering. She was sunk on May 27, 1941 by gunfire from the battleships 'King George V' and 'Rodney'.



Shown below is a postcard sent to Graz on September 21, 1940 from a crew member of the battleship 'Bismarck' (Feldpost # 16287). Dispatching post office has applied the mute ("stumme") cancel.

ED Note: This postcard and ship photo were provided by TRSG member Phil Miller



Built by Blohm & Voss (Hamburg) and launched on February 14, 1939. Displacement: 41,676 tons; speed: 29 knots. Armament: eight 15"(4 x 2), twelve 5.9"(6 x 2), sixteen 4.1A.A. (8 x 2), sixteen 37mm A.A., thirty-six 20mm A.A. guns, eight 21" torpedo tubes, six aircraft and one catapult. Crew: 1,989.

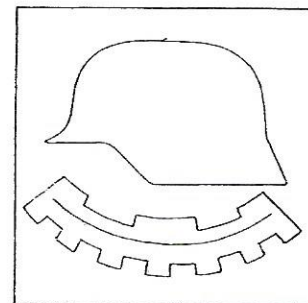
Fate: Sunk by combination of gunfire from RN battleships *King George V* and *Rodney* and torpedoed by RN cruiser *Dorsetshire* in North Atlantic on May 27, 1941.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: Panzer-Grenadier Division "Grossdeutschland"

by Jim Lewis

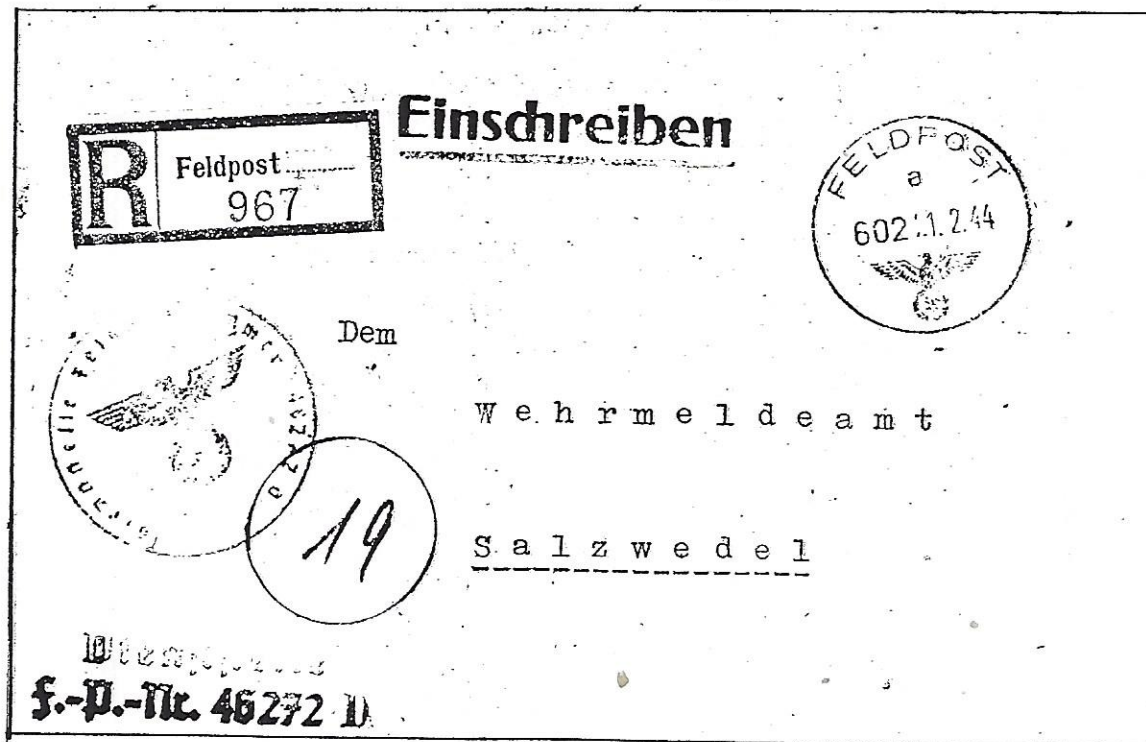
POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT	KENN	Panzer	PzGren	Füsilier	Artillery	Units
400	602	'GD'	'GD'	'GD'	'GD'	'GD'

Formed in May 1942 from elite Infantry Regiment 'Grossdeutschland' which had served in France, the Balkans and Russia. Its soldiers were specially selected volunteers from all over Germany. The original emblem, a 1935 pattern steel helmet had a section of tank tread added.



Initially sent to the southern sector in June 1942, it was shifted to the central sector in September and then back south after Stalingrad was encircled. It saw heavy fighting during the Soviet winter offensive of 1942-43. In March 1943 it helped retake Kharkov and Belgorod. It fought as part of XXXXVIII Panzer Corps in the Battle of Kursk 'Operation Zitadelle' in July 1943, then in the Donets Basin withdrawal.

In late 1943 it saw action in the Dneiper bend and then heavy fighting in Bessarabia in the spring of 1944. It was then rushed north after the collapse of Army Group Center in July 1944. By August 1944 it was defending East Prussia as part of IX Army Corps - 'Army Corps East Prussia' - a mission it continued until the end of the war.



Cover sent to Army Records Office in Salzwedel in February 1944 from Fp. # 46272 (Battalion II of Füsillier Regiment 'GD') via Post Office 400 (K-602).

More on "Sara" and "Israel" Regulations

by Walter Kurth

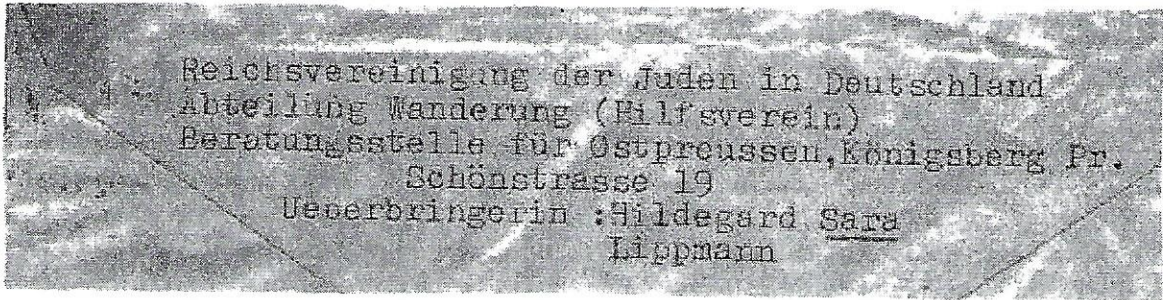
The Nuremburg Laws of 1935

(The law for the protection of German Blood and Honor)

A system whereby Jews could be publicly identified went into effect on 15 September 1935. This law required special identification papers, passports, ration cards and other legal documents to be marked with the letter "J" (Jude).

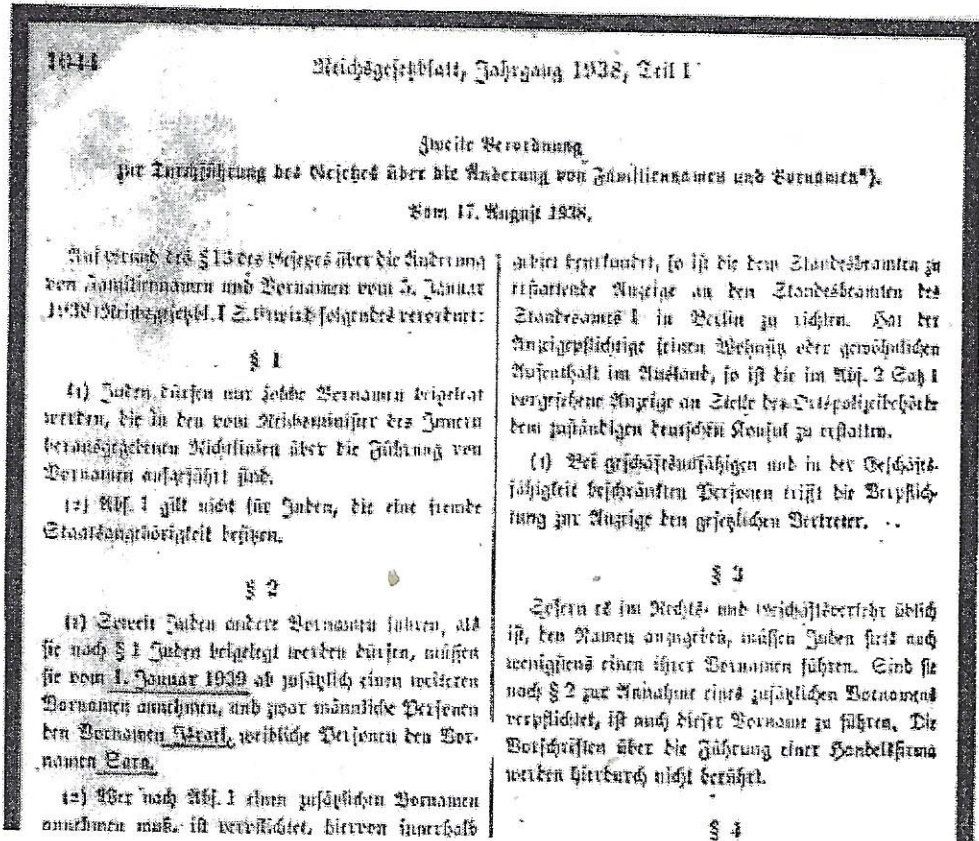
A second decree supplementing the Nuremburg laws regarding the change of family names applied to the use of the mails.

Decree of 17 August, 1938



This decree stipulated that unless the sender had what was considered a suitable Jewish first name, they were compelled to add "ISRAEL" or "SARA" as a middle name in the return address as in the return address shown above.

This law (shown below) went into effect on 1 January, 1939.



Special Cancels for Agriculture

by Bob Ferguson

These cancels advertise exhibits and events relating to German agriculture. The cancel numbering scheme is Bochmann's "**Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel**"

Ahrweiler # 1	Ahrburgunder Champignon. Kostbarkeiten des Ahrtals	1937-1940
Aurich # 1	Auricher Bohnen	1936-1939
Babenhausen #1	Die Stadt der guten Spargel	1934-1937
Berlin # 239	Int. Milchwirtschaftliche Ausstellung, 21.-29 August	1937
Berschweiler # 1	Grosse Molkerei in Westrich	1937-1940
Bischofsteinitz # 2	Zuchtgebeit Auktionen	1942
Bischofsteinitz # 3	Kreisstat Zuchtvieh -Auktionen	1943-1944
Bismark # 2	ruft zum Besuch der grosen Viehauktionen	1937-1943
Buckeburg #1,2,3	Ernte Dank Tag (machne cancel)	1933-1937
Dingolfing # 1	BEKANNT DURCH SEIN Samaschinen	1937-1941
Dresden # 90	XVIII Internationaler Landwirtschafts Kongress, 6-12, Juni	1939
Gronsenheim # 1	Altbekannt im Fruhgemusebau	1936-1938
Goslar #7,10,14	Reichsbauernstadt	1936-1943
Grumbach # 1	Grundung der Rheingraften Freibad, Schwefelquelle, Ost-Kulturen	1937-1942
Klotze # 2	Altmarkisches Erzeugnis/Klotzer Apfesaft	1937-1953
Konigsberg # 27	Ostshau des Reichsnahrstandes, 18-29 August	1938
Kriftel # 1	Obstgarten des Vordertaunus	1939 -1942
Leipzig # 154	5. Reichs-kleinties Schau, 6.-8. Januar	1939
Mucheln # 1	Zuckerruben und Braunkohlen	1939-1946
Niedergeorgenthal #1	Gemusebau	1942-1944
Nieder Ingelhein # 1	Geburtsort Seb. Munsters/Obst u. Spargel	1937-1939
Nordhausen # 9	Die Heimat des echten alten Kornbranntweins	1936-1937
Oldenburg # 4	Ausstellung "Bauer am Werk" 29. August -6. September	1936

Perl # 1	Bekannter Edelobstbau in der romantischen Dreilanderecke	1937-1943
Saybusch # 1	Erntedankfest des Beskidenkreises, 4. Oktober	1942
Wels # 1	Landesschau Ostmark des Reichsnährstandes Wels Volkfest 28. August- 4. September	1938
Weimar # 12	Zehn Tage Schau Landesbauernschaft Thuringen 17.-26. Juli	1936
Wien # 37	Grossdeutscher Landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaftstag 14. - 17. Juni	1939
Series # 174	Besuchen Sie den 61. Landmaschinenmarkt Sudost-Ausstellung/Breslau 16-19. Mai (Used: 15. April - 18. Mai. 1935 in Berrlin, Bauthen, Breslau and Gleiwitz)	1935



Postkarte



Herrn

Ernst Schmitt

Oppeln Oberschl.

Ludwigstr. 15.