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Gemeinde Am 10. April
dem Führer
dein Ja

Sie sind in der Stimmliste
145

10. April 1938
Stimmlokal ist 100

Volksabstimmung
am 10. April
Abgestimmt

Wien

Grimmvald Theresia
(Zu- und Vorname)

XXI/16
(Gemeinde)

Währing, Hainbühlstr. 3
(Straße, Platz, Ortsteil) (Nr.)

10. April 1938
Wien

Study Group Notes

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

MOFFATT, Thomas, 248 S. Cherry St., Itasca, IL 60143

STEVENS, Paul B., 3196-B Minuteman HAFB, UT 84056

TORRES, Anthony J. Jr., 107 Hoover Road, Rochester, NY 14617-3611

Total War Feldpost Numbers - B. Beede sent in the following report:

"Two highly interesting Feldpost numbers recently came to my attention which refer quite specifically to the total war waged by Germany.

Feldpost #08000 was established to receive proposals for "total war service", that is, for implementing the call for total war in 1944. (1) Such mail could be sent postage free. Presumably, quite a bit of mail did go to this number. Has anyone seen examples?

The second Feldpost number is 34546, which was assigned to the "Generalinspektion für Spezialabwehr beim Reichsführer SS". This was a staff of about 200 men which coordinated the activities of the Nazi Resistance organization 'Werwolf' (2). This agency was actually based on a train rather than at a fixed location. Again, this seems to be a Feldpost number which we should be on the lookout for.

1) Klaus Mammach, Der Volkssturm: Das letzte Aufgebot 1944/45

Köln: Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, 1981, p. 16.

2) Wolfgang Trees and Charles Witing, Unternehmen Karneval: Der Werwolf-Mord an Aachens Oberbürgermeister Oppenhoff (Aachen Triangle Verlag, 1982, p. 123.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL - yes, it's that time again. As usual, please determine your status by checking the number in the upper right corner of your address label. A "9" indicates that you are already paid up through 1989. There will be no increase in dues but we do urge that you send your renewal form and payment to Sec.-Treasurer Fred Willshaw before Jan. 1st 1989.

FELDPPOST INQUIRY - Bruce Fisher sent in the cover shown below which has a mute cancel dated 22.9.42 and return address "Soldat Heinz Wohlfeil, Einheit 91404 Hettenhausen/Rhön". The "Einheit 91404" also appears in the briefstempel on the address side. As the last 5-digit Fp# in the FpU is Fp#87919, what is the identification of the sender's unit? Please send your answer (or theory) to Bulletin Editor.

Soldat Heinz Wohlfeil, Einheit 91404 Hettenhausen/Rhön

F e l d p o s t

An die

Deutsche Lufthansa
Aktiengesellschaft
P.L. Abt. Angestellte



Berlin-Tempelhof

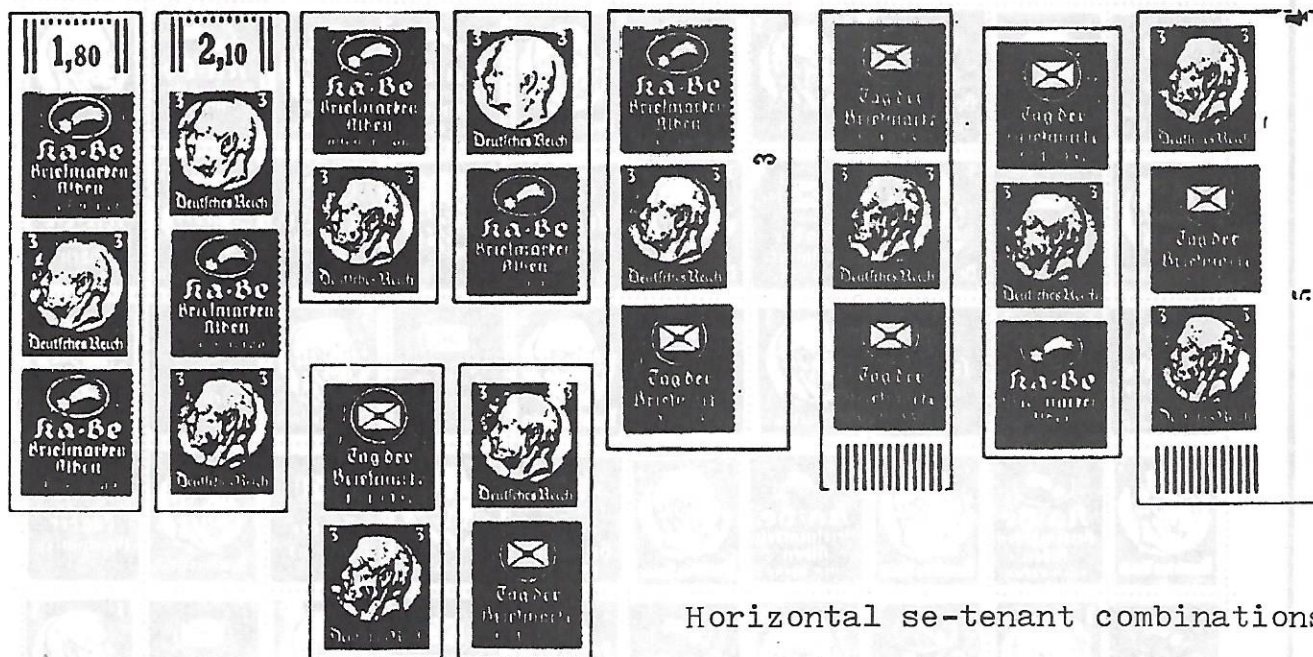
SHEET COMPOSITION: KA-BE OVERPRINT STAMPS

by Jim Lewis

In his very popular handbook "The Stamps of Germany Third Reich", author Alf Harper described this unofficial Day of the Stamp issue as follows: "The "Ka-Be" stamp album printers purchased 3,000 sheets of the 3 Pfg. Hindenburg head definitive stamp. Every other stamp was coated with a solid white base over which was printed two labels (a) "Day of the Stamp. 10.1.1937" and (b) "Ka-Be Stamp Albums second to none". The top half of each sheet was overprinted with label (a) and the bottom half with label (b).".

This same pattern was described in my article on these stamps which was published in TRSG Bulletin 54 in 1980. An inquiry on the stamp sheet composition in the "Third Reich Study Group News Sheet" (U.K.) brought responses from members who had seen a full sheet in a Canadian auction. As shown in the reconstruction on the following page, the (a) label is in the top left and bottom right quarters while the (b) label is in the top right and lower left quarters. This discovery adds two additional se-tenant combinations to the 18 combinations which I showed in Bulletin 54. These horizontal se-tenants "K-B + 3Pfg + TdB" and "TdB + 3Pfg + K-B" are shown below along with the previously listed se-tenants.

Verticle se-tenant combinations (10):



Horizontal se-tenant combinations (10):



The reconstruction of an overprinted 3 Pfg. Hindenburg sheet shown below is accurate except that the actual sheet included postal counter counting numbers in the side margins. These numbers can be seen on two of the vertical combinations shown on the previous page.



LADIES WHO LABOR SHORTEN THE ROAD TO VICTORY

by Jack Miskevich

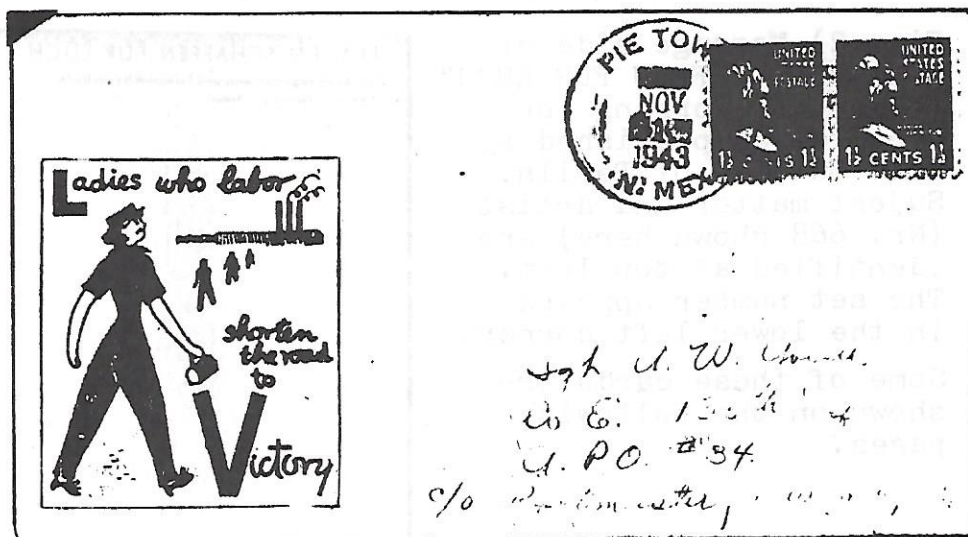
"The moral life of America is in danger" Herbert Hoover warned the United States shortly before the mighty Allied armada landed triumphantly on the beaches of Normandy. The former President was inclined to glumness, but he certainly had a point. By the third year of American involvement in World War II, the juvenile crime rate had doubled, the divorce rate had soared, and infidelity was rampant. In the factory towns of the war boom, according to the Washington Post, women factory workers were making hash of family values "after a lifetime of being home slaveys."

But far from picking up the rivet gun with joy, American women had to be cajoled, exhorted and browbeaten to take traditionally male jobs. The Roosevelt administration carried on a relentless campaign of factory recruitment. Through every avenue of mass propaganda, women were told to "do your share", to "help save lives" and to "release able-bodied men for fighting". As the United States Employment Office flatly put it: "Ladies who labor shorten the road to Victory". (Fig. 1)

One of the oddities of the war was that Adolf Hitler demanded less from German women than Churchill and Roosevelt demanded of women in their respective countries. The discrepancy between total mobilization in democratic Great Britain and the casual treatment in authoritarian Germany showed that the regime did not want to risk any shift in the popular mood. In order to anticipate discontent in Germany, more effort and resources were expended on consumer goods, more money on military pensions or compensation to women for loss of earning of husbands in service, than in countries with democratic governments. Whereas Churchill promised only "blood, sweat and tears" to his people, Hitler stated that "victory is certain".

In March 1942 Hitler stated: "The area working directly for us embraces over 250 million people. Let no one doubt that we will succeed in involving every one of these millions in the labor process." However, German administrations in the occupied territories were basically ineffective in supplying labor because many men would sooner join the partisans than perform labor service in Germany. Technical specialists from foreign countries might use their key positions to sabotage industry. There were further problems finding enough interpreters to utilize the various linguistic groups into useful work forces.

Fig. 1) Colorful cachet on cover sent to Sgt. at APO 34 posted in Pie Town, New Mexico in Nov. 1943.



It seemed more practical to Albert Speer, Minister of Armaments and War Production, to employ more German women. Businessmen approached him with statistics showing that the employment of women in German industry had been significantly higher during WW I. Pictures from British and American magazines showed the extent that women were participating in their industrial fronts. Early in 1942, Speer proposed to Fritz Saukel, Commissioner General for Labor, that German women be recruited for labor. Hermann Göring was consulted and was of the opinion that factory work might inflict "moral harm upon German womanhood", not only would their "psychic and emotional life be affected" but also their ability to bear children. Hitler decided in 1942 not to recruit German women as laborers.

With the declaration of Total War by Joseph Goebbles in March 1943, the situation changed but not to a considerable extent. Fritz Saukel ordered, among other things: "In order to provide the German housewife, above all mothers of many children ... with tangible relief from her burdens, the Führer has commissioned me to bring into the Reich from the eastern territories some four to five hundred thousand select, healthy, strong, girls." By 1943 England had reduced the number of servants by 2/3, but in Germany some 1.4 million women continued to be employed as household help. In addition, half a million Ukrainian girls were now employed as domestic servants for Party functionaries.

Recruitment of women in industry also met strong resentment from service men who feared that their jobs would be claimed by women once final victory had been achieved. Hence the 20 postcard set "Women are working for you" in vibrant pastel colors was meant to assure German soldiers that women were contributing toward victory and that jobs would be available for them once the war was over. Shown below is a listing of these cards:

No.	Card #	Description	
1.	649-Ga	Streetcar Conductor	11. 659-Ga Uniform Factory
2.	650-Ga	Shorthand Typist	12. 660-Ga Red Cross Helper
3.	651-Ga	Railroad Controller	13. 661-Ga Munitions Workers
4.	652-Ga	Aircraft Assemblers	14. 662-Ga Switchboard Operator
5.	653-Be	Railway Conductor	15. 663-Be Postal Clerk
6.	654-Be	Postwoman	16. 664-Be Laboratory Technician
7.	655-EH	NSV Helpers/Kindergarten	17. 665-Be RAD Harvesting
8.	656-EH	NSV Helpers/Railway Station	18. 666-Be Factory Worker
9.	657-Ga	Technical Designers	19. 667-Be Red Cross Nurse
10.	658-Ga	Doctor	20. 668-Be Telegraph Deliverers

Artists: Be (Becker); EH (Eva Hahmeyer); Ga (Gagelmann)

Fig. 2) Message side of "FRAUEN SCHAFFEN FÜR EUCH" (Women are working for you) cards published by Eric Sutjahr of Berlin. Subject matter and artist (Nr. 668 shown here) are identified at top left. The set number appears in the lower left corner.

Some of these cards are shown on the following pages.

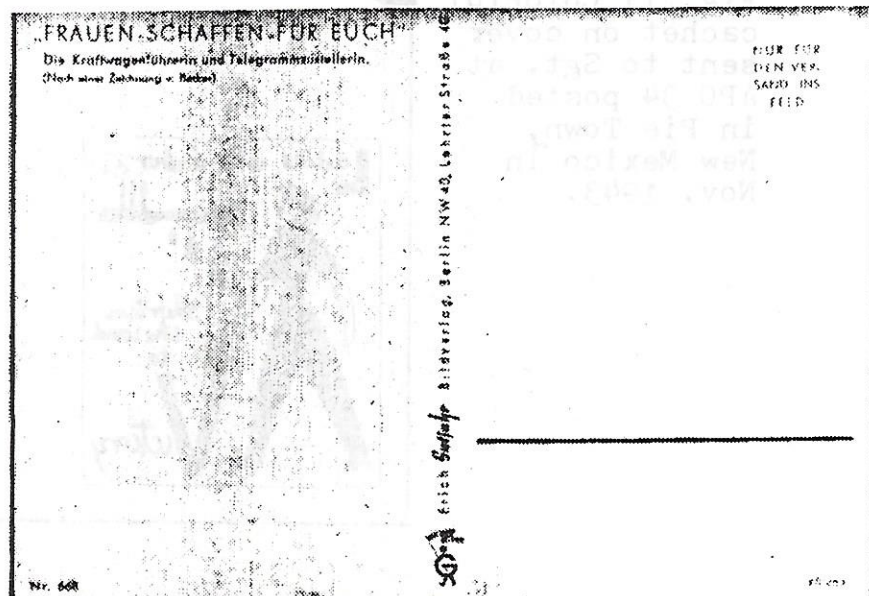




Fig. 3) #649

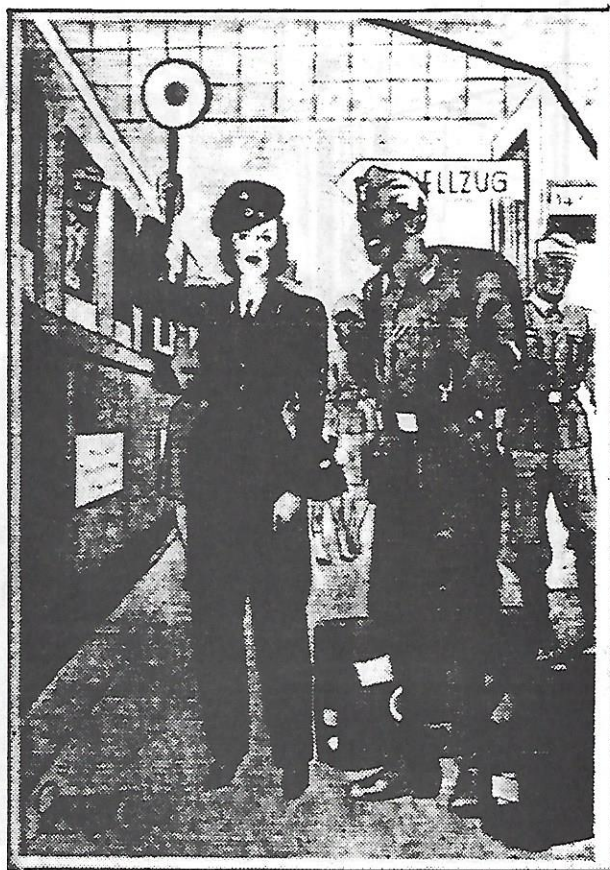


Fig. 4) #651



Fig. 5) #652

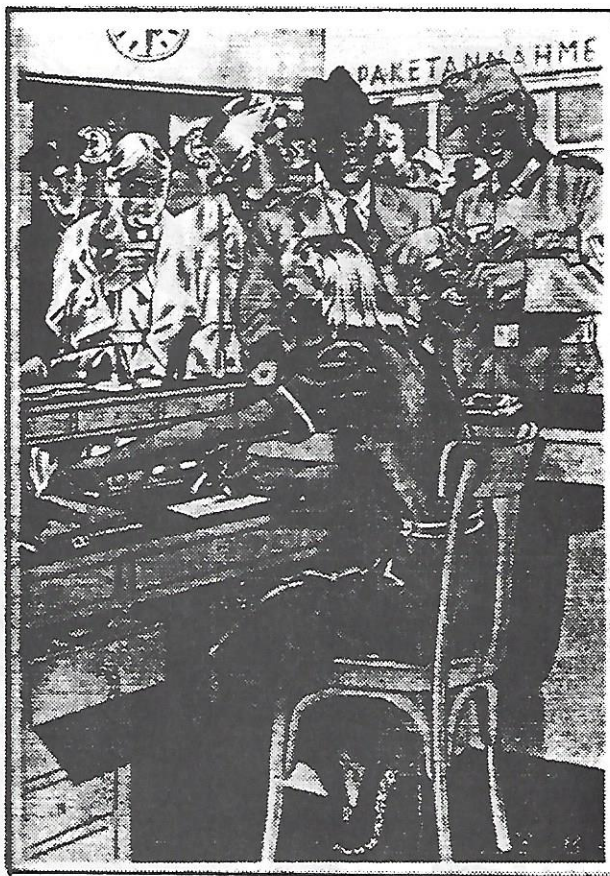


Fig. 6) #654

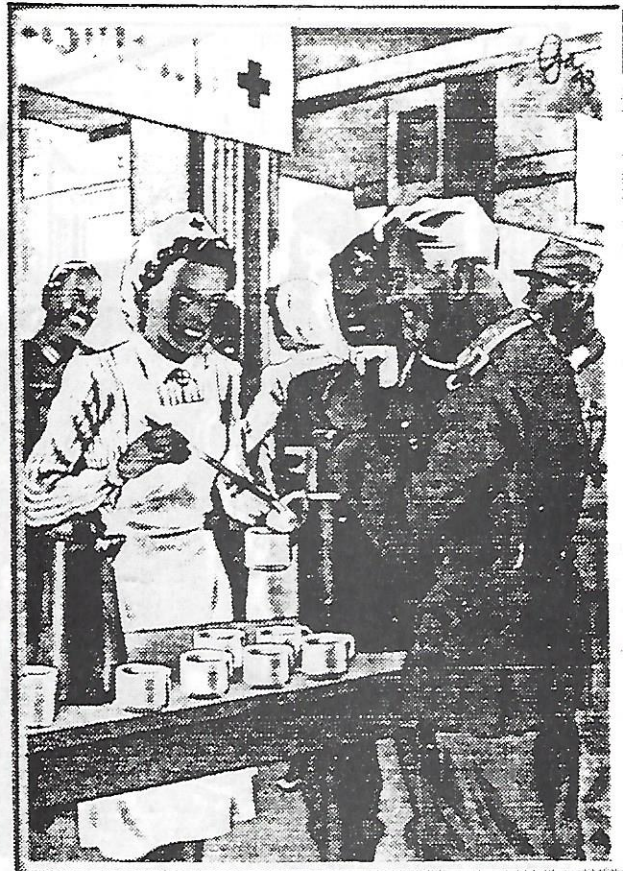


Fig. 7) # 656

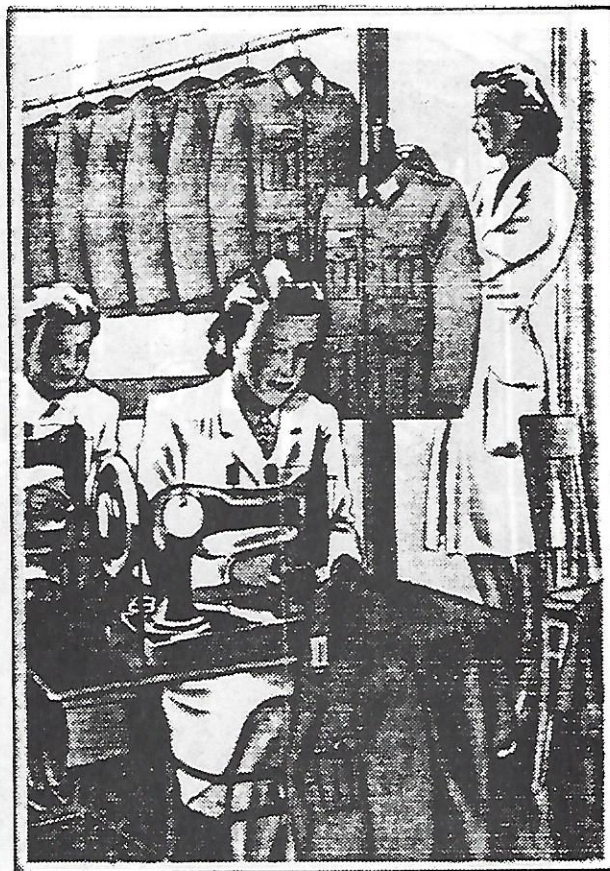


Fig. 8) # 659



Fig. 9) # 653

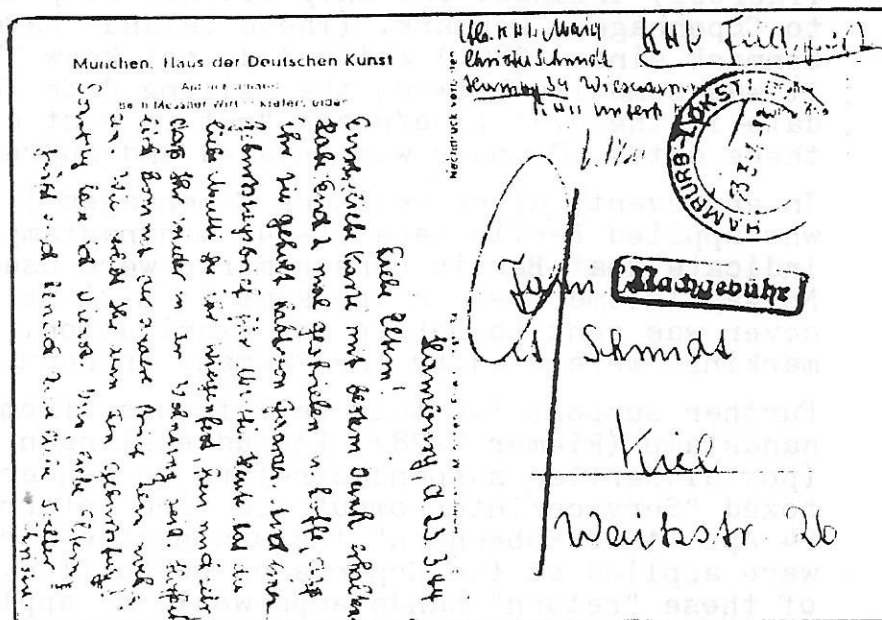


Fig. 10) # 668

For the Hitler Youth, total war came at a considerably earlier stage than for the rest of the German civilian population. In 1928 the NSDAP established the "Schwesternschaften" which later became the "Bund Deutsche Mädchen" (League of German Maidens). During the war the BDM was sent to field hospitals to entertain and care for the wounded. They helped in state kindergartens and stood waiting on platforms of railway stations to ply troops in transit with food and drink.

Some of the young women involved in activities of this kind mistakenly believed that their efforts entitled them to free franking via the Feldpost. The card shown at right (Fig. 11) was sent by a young woman in Hamburg to her family in Kiel in March 1944. The notation "KHD (Kriegshilfsdienst) Feldpost" appears at top right corner of the card.

The Reichspost added the boxed "Nachgebühr" and manuscript "9" denoting that the recipient must pay the 6 Pfg. fee plus 3 Pfg penalty fee.



With the creation of the Volksturm in October 1944, every male from 16 to 60 years faced compulsory service in home guard units. Girls too found their service required. Alleged to be physically incapable of loading a machine gun, they crewed anti-aircraft batteries such as the 6th Battery of the 61st Reserve Flak Regiment at Vienna-Kagram.

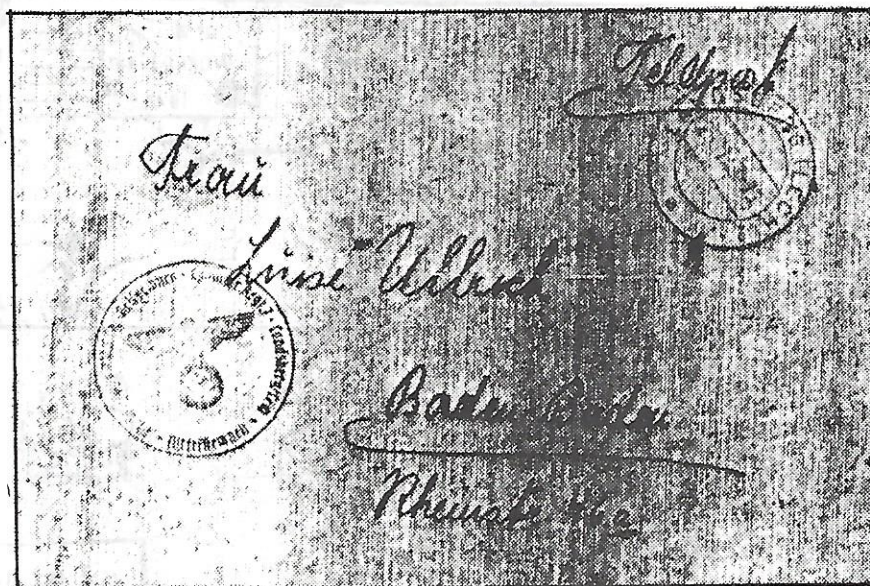


Fig. 12) Feldpost cover sent from "III Ln. Ausb. Abt. Ln-helferinnen, Ig. Nachr. Rgt. 7 (Landberg/Lech)" which was a Training Battalion for Women's Air Signals Helpers/Air District Regiment 7.

German girls served in the final defense of the Reich. The diary of a young woman in Breslau has this entry on April 13, 1945: "The colonel is swearing in young women and girls as combatants. They have to repeat the standard oath formula (i.e. to Adolf Hitler) and are deployed as gun crews in the northern sector ...".

Do any members have other examples of women's units in the German military?

WERE BERLIN CENSOR MARKS USED IN DENMARK?

by Larry Nelson

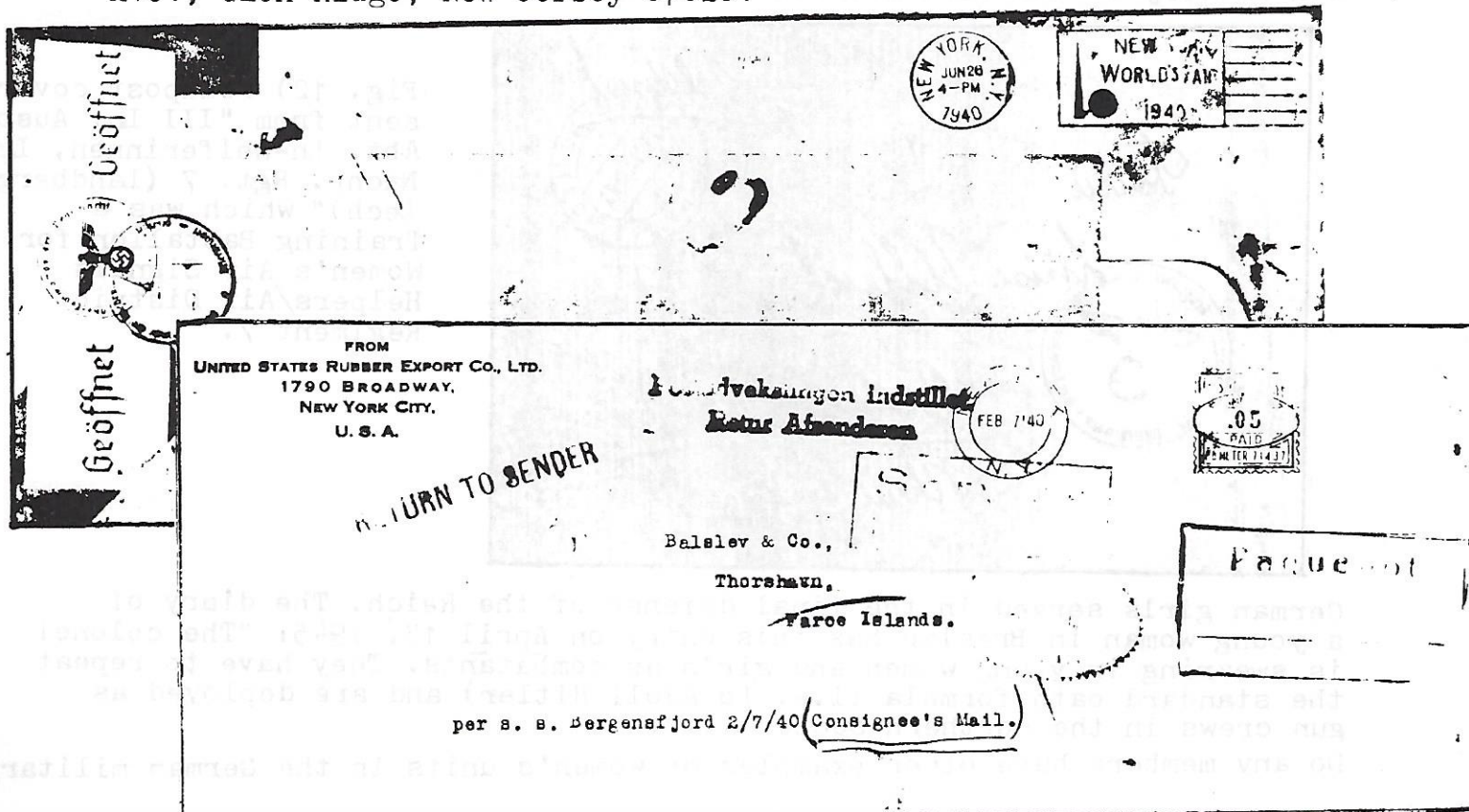
I recently acquired a large censored cover with a number of handstamps on the front. It was only when I examined the cover at home that I realized that it had an interesting story to tell.

On February 7, 1940 the U.S. Rubber Export Company sent a letter via the S.S. Bergensfjord to a company in Thorshavn, capital of the Faroe (Faeroes) Islands. The ship did not stop in the Faroe Islands but went to Copenhagen, Denmark. (These islands have been an integral part of Denmark since 1380.) While I do not know the arrival date in Copenhagen, it was sometime between the mailing date Feb. 7 and April 24, 1940, the date in the oval blue/green "return post control" handstamp. Between these dates, Denmark was invaded and surrendered on April 9, 1940.

In any event, after reaching Copenhagen it was examined by the Germans who applied Berlin tape (B-54) & handstamp (B-2a). Riemer does not indicate that Berlin censor marks were used in Denmark as they were in Norway (Riemer 0-1 is the same as B-3) so one could assume that this cover was sent to Berlin for examination. I believe that these censor markings were used by the Germans in Denmark.

Further support for this belief comes from the fact that the black handstamp (Riemer K-78) "Postudvekslingen indstillet/Retur Afsenderen" (postal service suspended/return to sender), blue/green "Retour" (Return), boxed "Service/interrumpu" (service interrupted) and "Returpostkontoret 24 Apr. 1940 Kobenhavn" (Return post control April 24, 1940 Copenhagen) were applied at the Copenhagen postoffice. It seems unlikely that all of these "return" handstamps would be applied and then the letter sent to Berlin. As Berlin censor markings were used in Norway, it seems a possibility that they were also used in Denmark during this period. The final "Return to Sender" handstamp was applied in New York after the letter was received there on June 26, 1940.

I would like to hear from anyone who thinks they have a cover showing the use of Berlin censor devices in Denmark. My address is: 76 Highland Ave., Glen Ridge, New Jersey 07028.



Anti-Blockade Propaganda Campaign

by Myron Fox

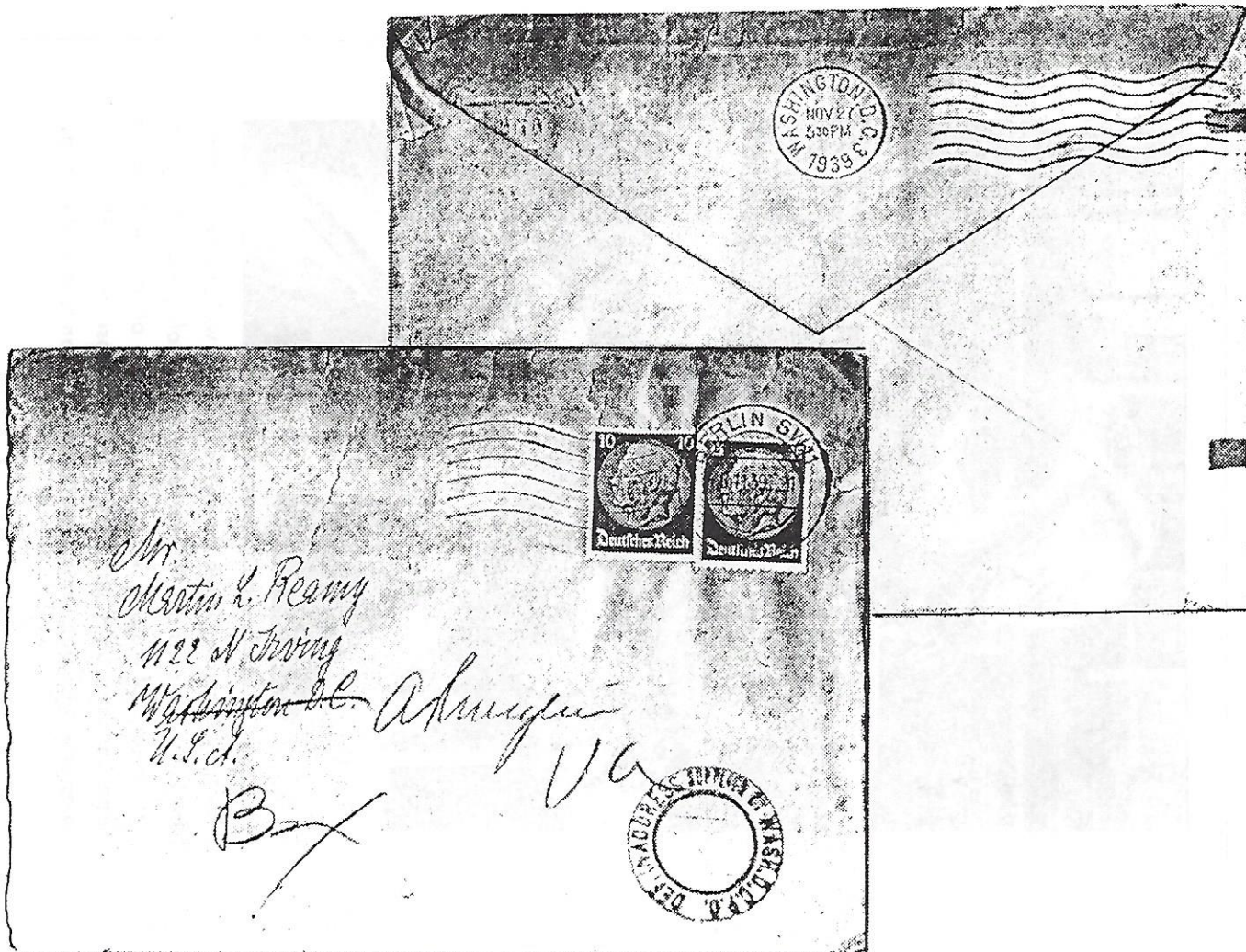
In TRSG Bulletin #86, J. Miskevich detailed a double-size color card which contrasted the effective blockade of Germany by the Allies in World War I and the very different political alignments in 1939 which would prevent another blockade by Great Britain and France.

An even more elaborate anti-blockade message is contained in an English language eight page circular which was mailed to private citizens in the United States in November, 1939.

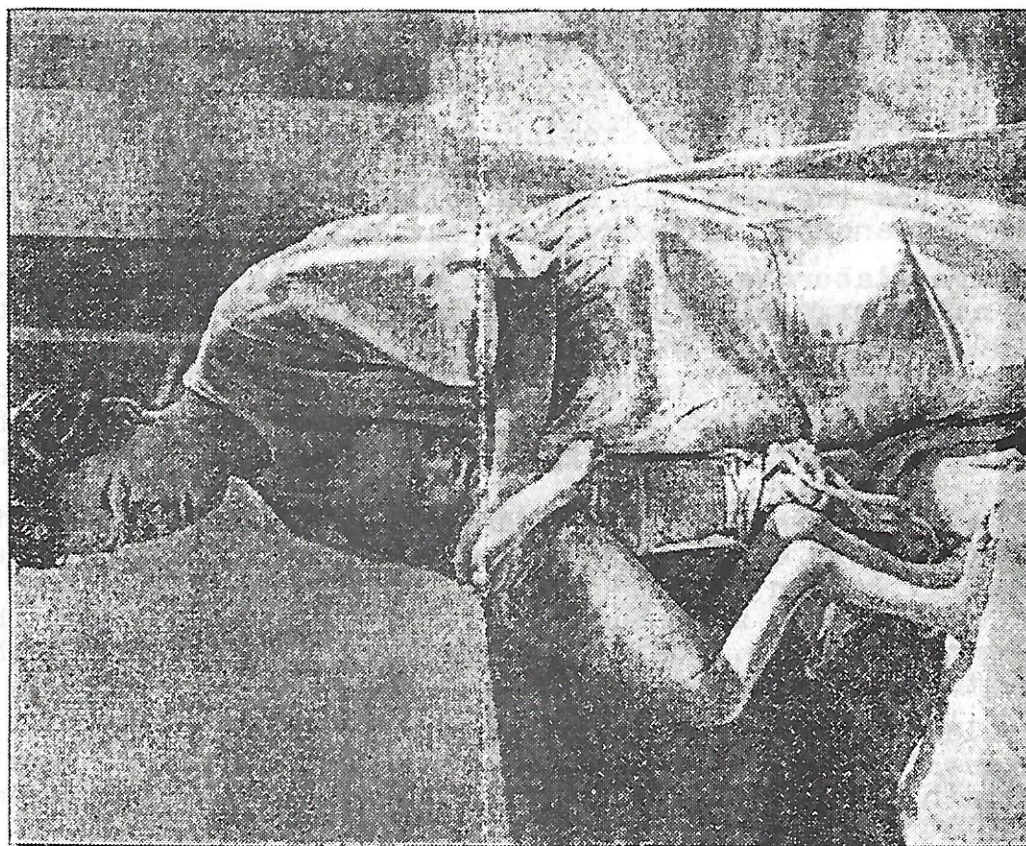
The theme in this circular is the inhumanity of economic blockading as practiced by Great Britain during World War I. The effect of blockading was the literal starvation of many women and children in Germany.

As was the case with other propaganda messages sent during this period, there is no return address on the envelope shown below. Note that it was posted at Berlin SW11 on Nov. 10, 1939 and is addressed to a private party in Washington, D.C. There was obviously a mix-up on the address as the Washington D.C. postoffice eventually re-addressed the letter to Arlington, Virginia on Nov. 27th.

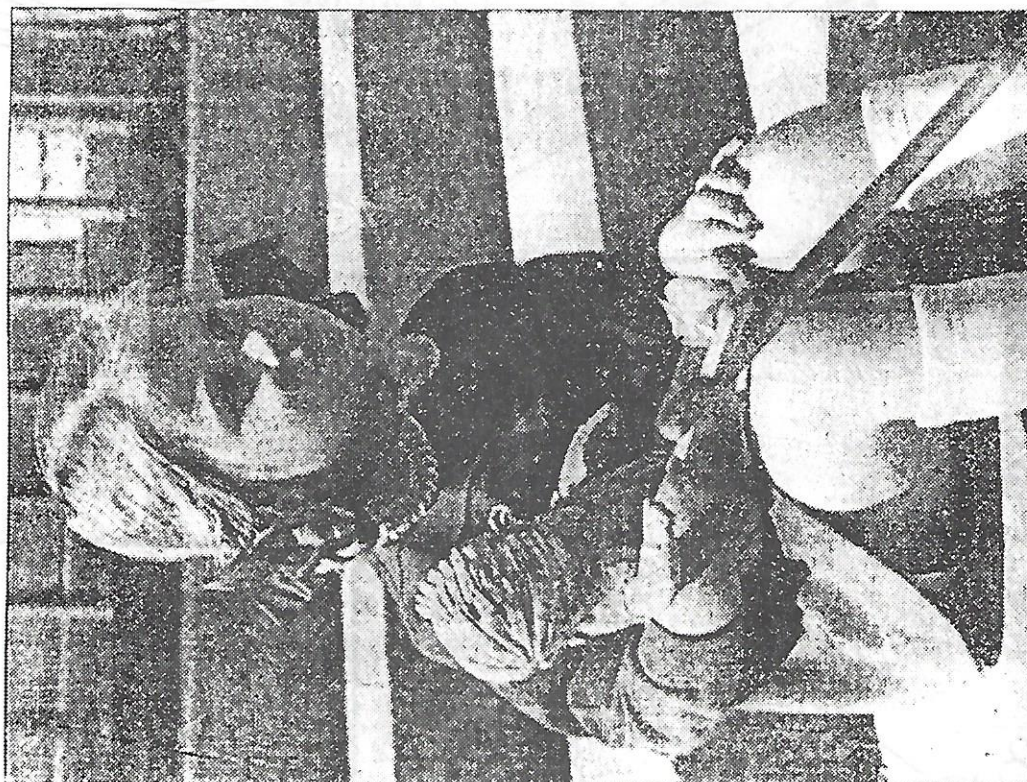
The circular contained in this envelope is shown on the following pages. While there is no indication as to who published this circular, it is most certainly a product of Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda.



Never again!



A six-year-old boy wasted to a skeleton - a victim of the blockade in the Great War. This photo was taken in 1919. Who can call such methods of warfare humane?

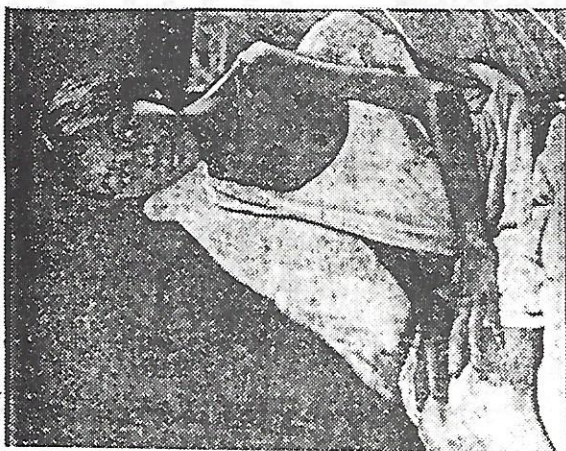


The day is coming when the civilized world will utterly condemn the men who consider the starvation of a whole people a legitimate means of waging war. May the curse of innocent women and children light upon their heads, those despicable warmongers, who stop short at nothing which can further their ends!

You can't compare 1914 and 1939!

From 1914 to 1918 Germany was cut off from the rest of the world. To this wide-spread encirclement alone can be ascribed the success of the blockade after four whole years of the Great War.

Great Britain's renewed efforts in 1939 to encircle Germany on all sides have failed. This fact removes the main condition for the success of another blockade.



A 17-year-old girl in 1920.

Wasted to a skeleton, and under-fed, she is a picture of misery.

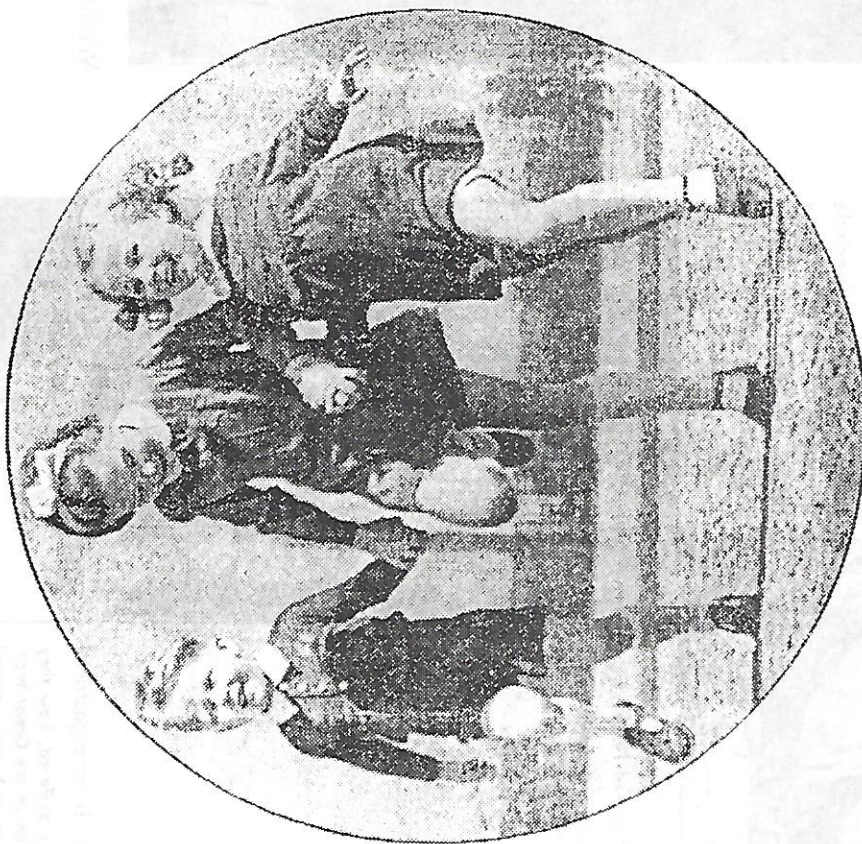


Convulsions! Tetania gastrica! This is how they suffered, how they died of starvation in the Great War. But it shall never happen again!

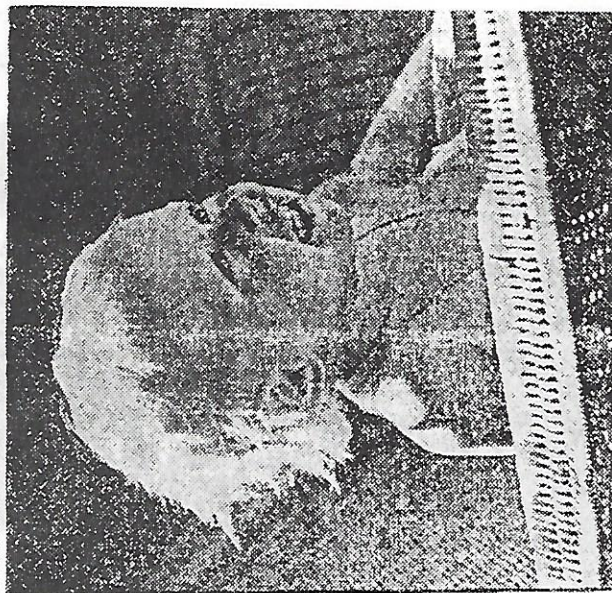


Well-fed, healthy and happy are the children in Germany to-day. Are they to be the victims of another blockade?

Not this time, Mr. Churchill!

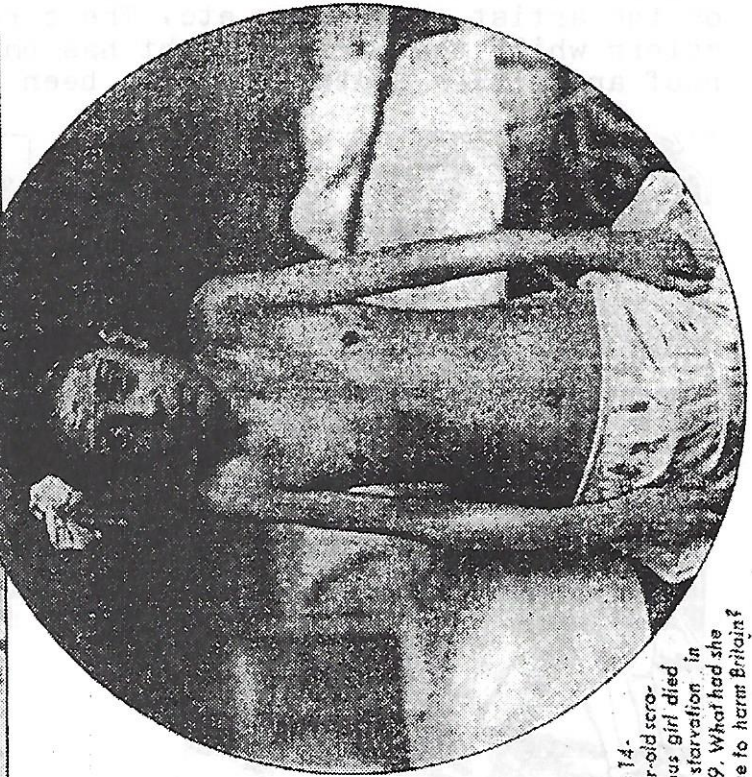


Life is good for children in the Third Reich! A new, healthy generation is growing up, supremely healthy in body and mind - healthy it shall remain. Germany's supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials are secure for years to come. No matter how much they may wish to destroy us, our enemies shall never again starve us to death! To-day it is neutral citizens who are suffering from the British blockade. Small wonder that the neutral states are violently opposed to this unscrupulous, so-called "humane" method of warfare practised by Great Britain.



Jolly, happy children live in Greater Germany.

The protection of a strong and resourceful Government safeguards them against the fate of the children of the Great War. Never shall they be the victims of a criminal blockade!



This 14-year-old scrawny girl died of starvation in 1919. What had she done to harm Britain?

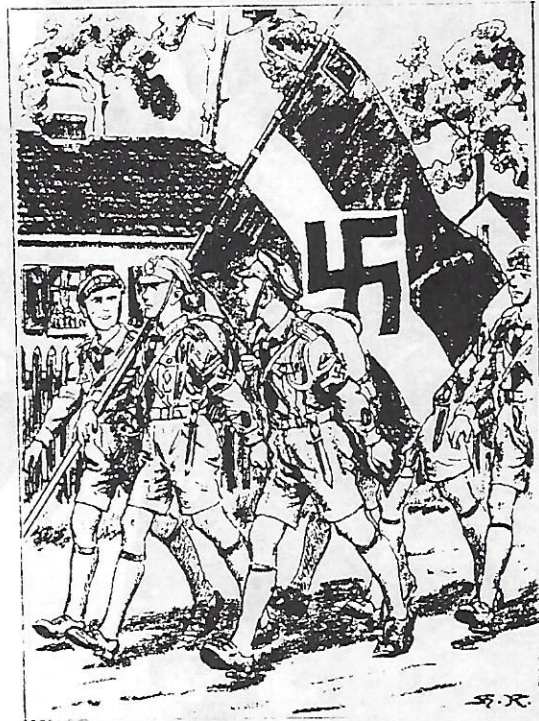
Great Britain knows that its blockade in the Great War victimized countless innocent women and children. Did not an Englishman in post-war times thus stigmatize this most barbarous method of waging war: —

"Methods of warfare whose murderous aims are directed against non-combatants are reprehensible, they make a mock of every humane law."

Now the same crime is again being perpetrated against the German people. It is true that the British war-mongers are trying to persuade the world that this time they are not fighting against German people but for the annihilation of "Hitlerism," for the overthrow of the Nazi regime. How little Mr. Churchill and his like know about the mentality of the Germany of 1939!

Propaganda Card Corner by Ken Wood

Shown below are two versions of a 4 x 6 inch card with perforated edges. There are address lines on the reverse side but no details on the artist, publisher etc. The card at left is printed in bright colors while the card at right has only the outlines printed. The roof and Hitler Youth flag have been colored with crayons.



A similar theme appears in this song card for the Jungmädel with "Deutsches Heimatlied".

Deutsches Heimatlied
Georg Herbig

Einmal
Ich sing dir ein Liedchen so

in - nig und schüch - tern, das von Bergen zu Ber - gen spricht Ich sing es voll

Inbrun - st und - ler Ge - mut, Ich sing dir ein deut - sches Ge - mut - dich Ich lieb

Stolz ragen die Burgen auf lustiger Höh.
Die Funken von Glut und von deutschem Blut;
Tief unten im Tale fließt rauschend der Strom
Vorüber an Dörfern, an Stadt und Dom.

Ihr lieblichen Hügel in unbesiegbarem Land,
Weht um und auf euch mein ein freies Band,
Weht wieder die Liebe aus Heimat und Jeth
Ein Herz deutscher Ehre und Einigkeit!

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ZANTE

by Jim Lewis

On October 28, 1940, Italian troops crossed the Albanian border into Greece. The Greek forces reacted swiftly and defeated the crack III Alpini Division. By the end of the year, they had advanced well into Albania. By March 1941, Hitler drew up plans to help his ineffectual ally. After rapidly defeating Yugoslavia, German forces invaded Greece on April 6, 1941. During the Italo-German operations Bulgaria joined the Axis, and as a result of this common action Greece was occupied by Italy, Albania, Bulgaria and Germany, and was divided into four zones of occupation. The Germans occupied Central Macedonia, including Salonika, parts of the Aegean region, and the islands of Lemnos, Chios and Mytilene. The Bulgarians were given Western Thrace, Eastern Macedonia up to the Struma River, and the islands of Thasos and Samothrace. The Italians occupied the remainder of the country and most of the islands. The Albanians were allowed to occupy several provinces.

The Ionian Islands were occupied by Italian armed forces in May 1941. The commander of these forces, General Machini, decreed that Greek stamps would be overprinted for temporary use in the four islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zakynthos (Zante).

A different overprinting was designed for each of these islands. The Zante overprint shown at left was imprinted on Greek stamps by wooden blocks. These overprints were available from June 5th thru August 15th, when Italian stamps overprinted "ISOLE JONIE" (Ionian Islands)

OCCUPAZIONE
MILITARE DI
ZANTE
I-5-XIX

replaced them. Fourteen different Italian values were overprinted in both black and red, their values established at the rate of one lira equals eight drachmas.

GERMAN OCCUPATION After the collapse of Italy in the summer of 1943, Germany took over control of the areas previously occupied by Italy. On the morning of October 2, 1943 residents of the island of Zante, which like the rest of the Ionian Islands had been under Italian occupation for more than two years, saw the Greek flag raised on the Prefecture building by order of the German commanding officer, Hauptman Lüth, who had overthrown the Italian authorities.

On the basis of this action by Hauptman Lüth, the Commissioner of the Prefecture of Zante issued the following decree:

Prefecture of Zante
Zante, 20 October 1943

Considering that since the overthrow of the Italian authorities on Zante, no Greek stamps have been retrieved for the use of the postal services of the island, and that those issued by the Italian occupation of the Ionian Islands are still in use, and with the verbal authorization of the German Forces for the overprinting of a special commemorative marking of the said postage stamps of the Italian occupation, we decide: that all postage stamps now in the hands of the Post Office of Zante and the Public Treasury of Zante with the ISOLE JONIE overprint shall receive an overprint consisting of a frame with ELLAS and the date 2.X.43, the day when the Greek national flag unfolded again on the



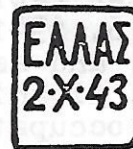
Prefecture building of Zante.

The Commissioner of the Prefecture

The Director of the P.T.T.

The Commanding Officer of the German Occupation.

The 10, 25 and 50 cent regular issue plus the 50 cent airmail issue were overprinted in both red and black. These stamps were in use for eight days, from 21 to 29 October 1943. A total of 7,000 of each stamp were overprinted. The 25 & 50 cent regular and 50 cent airmail are known to have been postally used on correspondence to the Greek mainland. They were duly cancelled and backstamped in the proper manner with no defacement of the stamps. The 10 cent regular issue is found favor cancelled only. After these provisional stamps were replaced with supplies of Greek stamps from the mainland (there was no attempt by German occupation forces on the Greek mainland to regulate the Ministry of Post, Telephone and Telegraph).



The Ministry of P.T.T. ordered an investigation of the Zante overprint issue from the point of view of Greek legal status and international law. At the conclusion of this investigation, the Minister of the P.T.T. sent the following notification to the U.P.U. at Berne, Switzerland and to philatelic societies of the country:

We state hereby that during the period of occupation and shortly after liberation there were issued by irresponsible persons without the knowledge of the Postal Service, postage stamps which were put in circulation by force of arms and terror in various parts of the country.

In Zante there was no General Administrator representing the government to issue any kind of postage stamp in 1943 or at any other time. If the representative of the foreign occupation wanted or needed to issue any kind of postage stamps for the use of their own postoffices (and they had their own postal service) that was their own concern and they could act according to their own laws and the rules of international law.

But for the issue of postage stamps for Zante there was no such case. It was carried out by irresponsible persons aimed at self-interest, disguised under so-called patriotism, a commercial idea born from the overthrow of the Italian occupation. The simpler and more natural thing would have been to resume the use of Greek stamps as was done by the other islands. This was the obligation of the post-master who is legally responsible for his assumption of authority. With his illegal action in issuing postage stamps he usurped the responsibilities of two of his superiors, the Ministers of Communications and Finance. No postmaster has the right to represent the Administration and proceed to the issuance of any stamp because, for example, he lacks any value of the regular set, or to bisect stamps in order to provide the missing value. Still less has he authority to issue a full set of stamps at his whim.

Finally, the German military commander on the island had no competence to order or agree to such an issue of postage stamps. Such an action was restricted by terms of the proclamation of the Commander in Chief of the German Army of Occupation dated 9 April 1941.

In accordance with this notification of the Ministry of the P.T.T. the stamps of Zante with overprint "ΕΛΛΑΣ 2 X 43" are not recognized as legally issued and have been excluded from Greek stamp catalogues.

GERMANY & U.S.A. SEVER POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS FOLLOW UP

by Robert Miskevich

As a follow up to Jim Lewis' article in Bulletin #81, the following are additional examples of mail in transit between German territories and the USA on December 11, 1941, the day Germany declared war on the USA.

Fig. 1) J. Lewis' article shows an airmail card from Germany which reached Spivak, Colorado on Dec. 11, 1941, just prior to initiation of censorship of mail by the United States.

This surface rate postcard addressed to the same party in Spivak was posted in Holland on Nov. 13, 1941 and subsequently held by U.S. censors. Note the "Examined By 5617" at top center above slogan and faint "Received 7/10/42 Spivak Colorado" (ED. Note: this handstamp wouldn't reproduce).

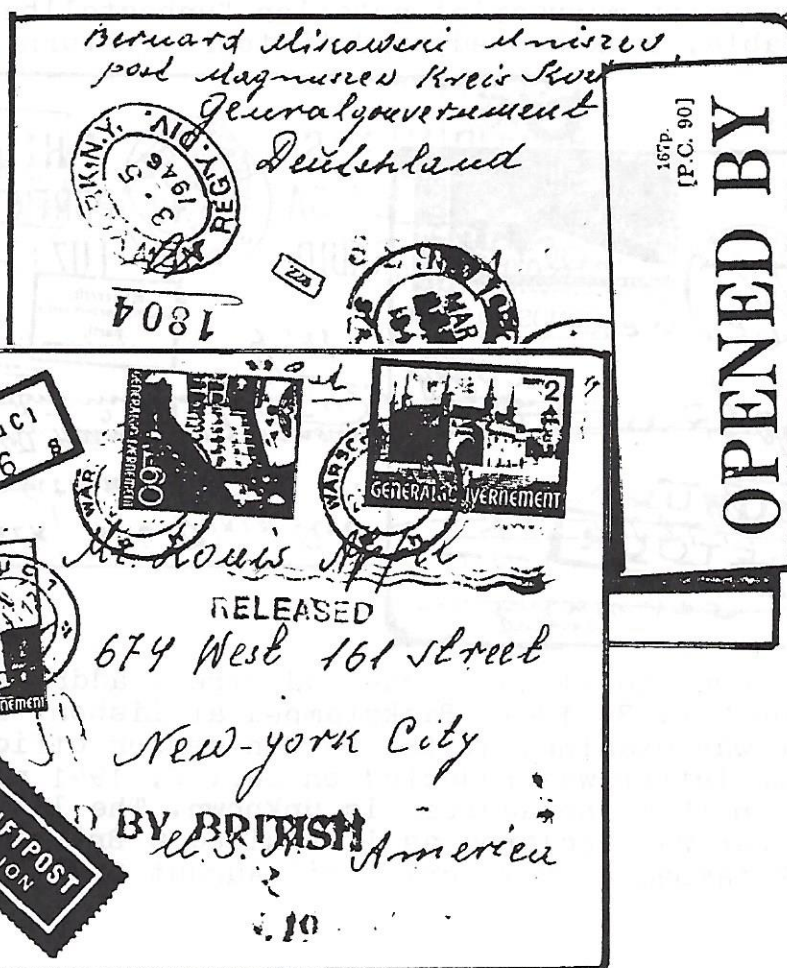
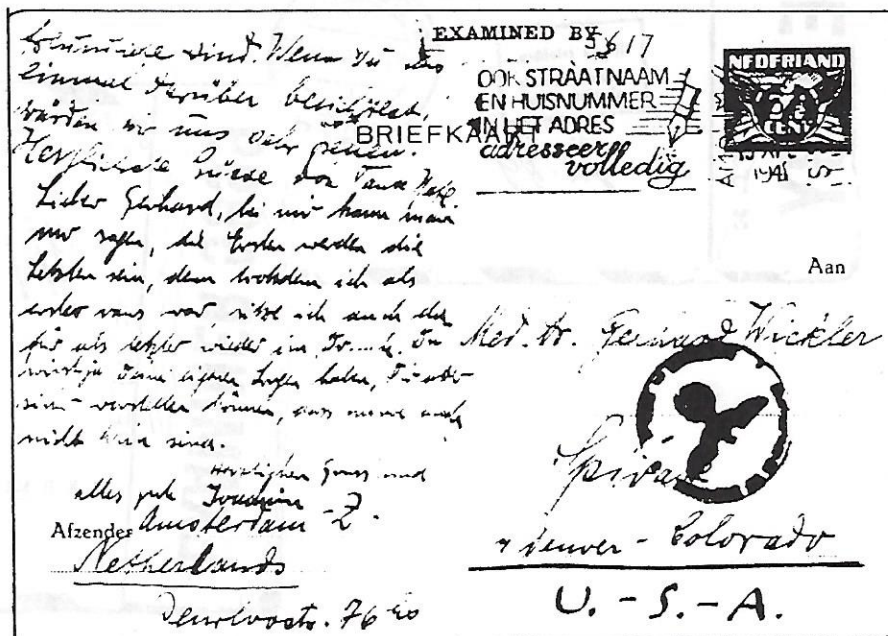


Fig. 2) Registered air mail to New York City posted in Warsaw on October 23, 1941 was intercepted by the British and held during the war. Note "Released by British Censor" on front and New York Registry Div. back stamp dated March 5, 1946.

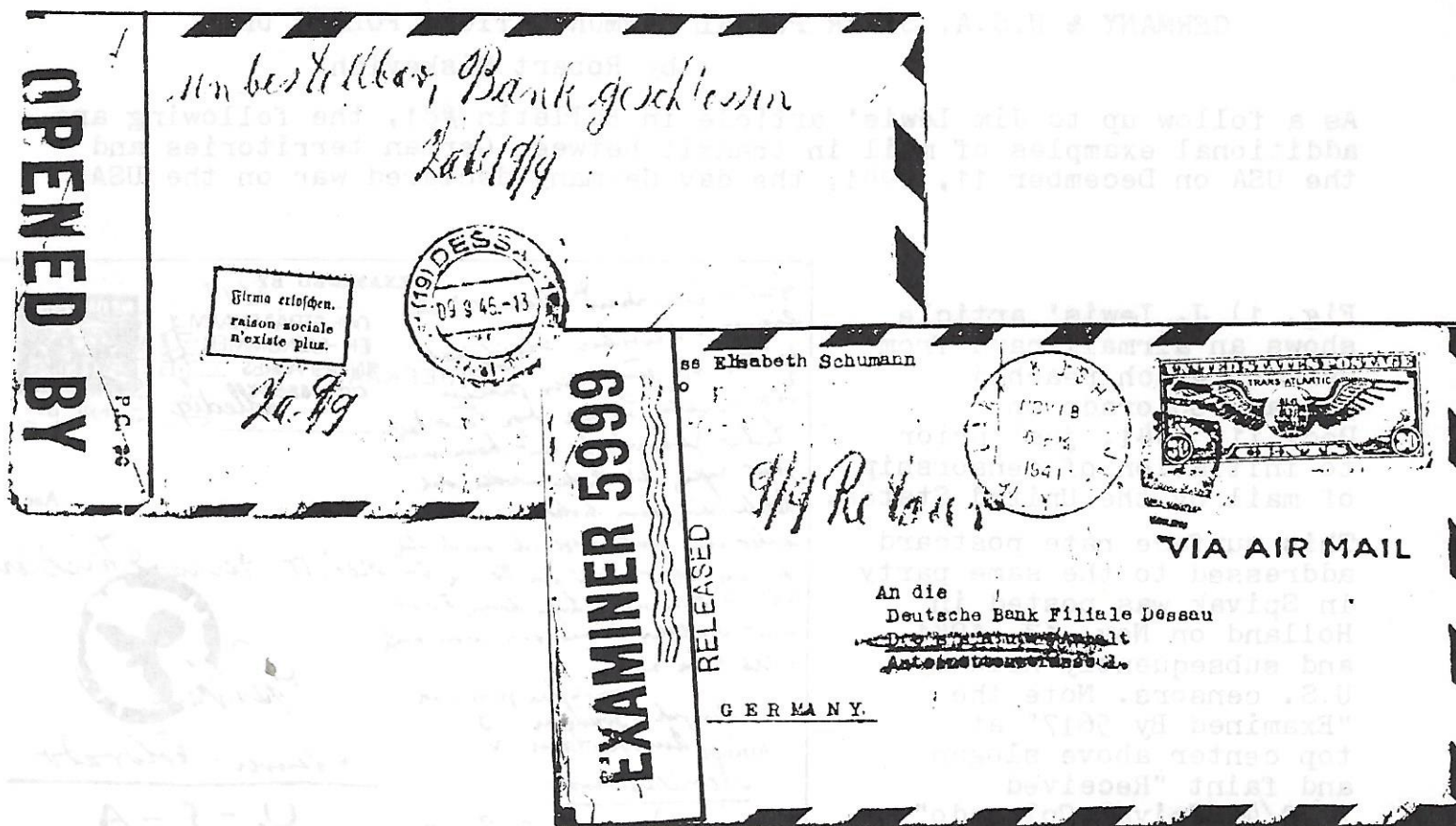


Fig. 3) Another example of U.S. mail intercepted and held by the British. This airmail cover to a bank in Dessau, Germany was posted at Lake Koshauqua, New York on Nov. 18, 1941. After being released in Sept. 1946, the cover was backstamped in Dessau with manuscript notation "unbestellbar, Bank geschlossen" (undeliverable, bank closed) and "Retour" (return to sender).



Fig. 4) This airmail cover to Vienna (note odd street address) was posted in Atlanta, Georgia on Nov. 3, 1941. Backstamped at Lisbon, Portugal on Nov. 11th, this cover was examined at the Berlin censor office. Upon receipt in Vienna, the letter was rejected on Dec. 2, 1941 per the label and manuscript notation that the address is unknown. The letter was on the return trip when war was declared as it acquired a British censor tape and was not backstamped at New York until August 20, 1942.

...from the **Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums**

Nr. 65 - July 4, 1939

Announcement of forthcoming semi-postal stamp to commemorate the Day of German Art. (Michel # 700)

***) Nr. 293/1939. Sonderwertzeichen**

Zum Tag der Deutschen Kunst, der im Juli dieses Jahres erstmalig in Großdeutschland begangen wird, gibt die Deutsche Reichspost eine in Rastertiefdruck hergestellte Sondermarke zu 6 + 19 *Rpf* in grüner Farbe und Größe 27,5 x 32,8 mm heraus. Das Markenbild zeigt das Venetianische Frauenbildnis von Albrecht Dürer aus dem Jahre 1505 und ist von der Reichsdruckerei angefertigt worden. Der Zuschlag von 19 *Rpf* fließt dem Kulturfonds des Führers zu.

Abbildung der Marke hierunter in $\frac{1}{4}$ natürlicher Größe.



Die Marken werden vom 12. Juli an nur bei den Postämtern in München abgegeben. Schriftliche Bestellungen nimmt nur die Versandstelle für Sammlermarken in Berlin W 30 unter den üblichen Bedingungen schon jetzt entgegen.

Nr. 116 - November 28, 1941

Announcements of special Wien and Salzburg cancels commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Mozart's death and a special Berlin Anti-Bolshevism cancel. Note: cancel illustrations did not appear in the Amtsblatt but have been added here for non-German readers.

Inland. ***) Nr. 1413/1941. Sonderstempel.** Anlässlich des Staatsaktes in Berlin am 25. November 1941 zum Jahrestag des Abschlusses des Antikomintern-Paktes vom Jahre 1936 wurde beim Postamt Berlin W 8, Französische Str. 9-12, am 25. November von 15 bis 21 Uhr und am 26. November von 9 bis 21 Uhr ein Sonderstempel geführt mit der Inschrift »Europas Einheitsfront gegen den Bolschewismus« und der Darstellung einer Europakarte mit Hakenkreuz und Schwert. Mit diesem Sonderstempel wurden nur Führer-Geburtsstagsmarken von 1941 (12 + 38 *Rpf*) und Führer-Duce-Marken (12 + 38 *Rpf*) abgestempelt. Schriftliche Abstempelungsanträge mit entsprechender Anschrift auf den Umschlägen werden noch vom Postamt Berlin-Charlottenburg 9 erledigt.

***) Nr. 1414/1941. Sonderstempel.** In Verbindung mit der zum 150. Todestag Mozarts herausgegebenen Sondermarke werden während der vom 28. November bis 5. Dezember 1941 in Wien stattfindenden Mozartwoche bei den Postämtern Wien 1, 9 und 15 Sonderstempel geführt mit der Inschrift: »1791-1941 28. Nov.-5. Dez. 1941 Mozart-Woche des Deutschen Reiches« und der Abbildung einer Feier und des Namenszuges von Mozart.

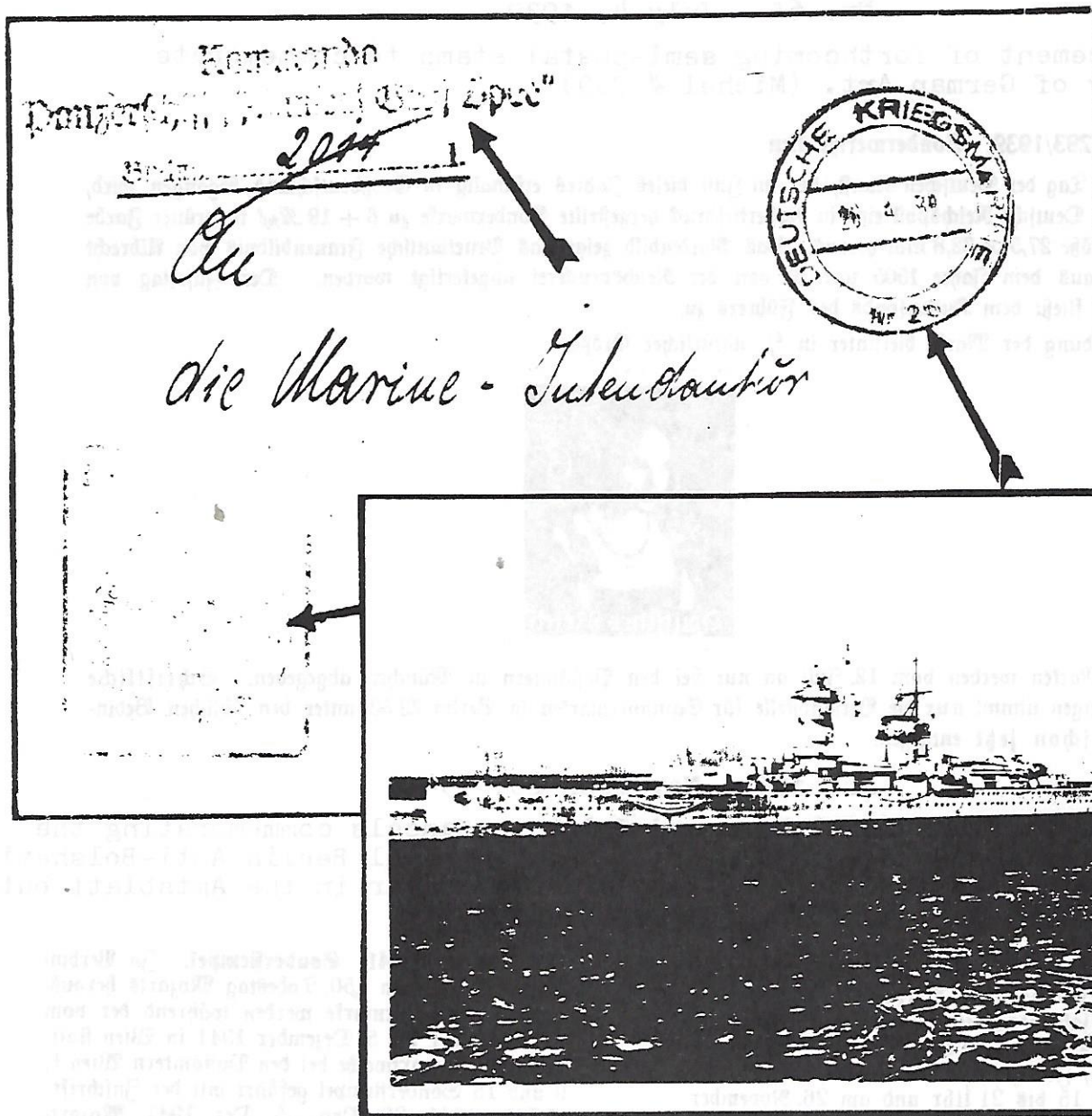
Mit den Sonderstempeln werden nur Mozartmarken abgestempelt. Schriftliche Abstempelungsanträge mit entsprechender Anschrift auf den Umschlägen sind an das Postamt Wien 1 zu richten.

Am Todestag Mozarts, 5. Dezember, wird in Salzburg ein Sonderpostamt mit Sonderstempel eingerichtet werden. Mitteilung hierüber folgt.



Navy Log

Armored Ship "Admiral Graf Spee" - Feldpost #19290



This "pocket battleship" was built at Kriegsmarine Werft (Wilhelmshaven) and launched on June 30, 1934. This ship was the same design as the "Admiral Scheer" (see TRSG Bulletin #88). Displacement 12,100 tons, cruising range: 9,000 miles at 19 knots. Main armaments: six 11" guns, eight 5.9" guns, six 4.1" AA, eight 37mm AA, ten 20mm AA and eight 21" torpedo tubes.

Patrol duty during Spanish Civil War 1936-7. In Atlantic at outbreak of war. Damaged by gunfire of RN cruisers Achilles, Ajax and Exeter on Dec. 13, 1939. Scuttled off Montevideo on Dec. 17, 1939. See TRSG Bulletin #57 for fate of crew.

This "open address" cover with ship's cancel "Deutsche Kriegsmarine Nr. 26" posted in April 1939.

T. R. S. G. Auction No. 47

Lot	Description	RES
1.	Fp cvr from Fp# 00231 (Fortress Btln. 655) 5.'43 (Atlantic Wall) VF	\$ 8
2.	Postscheckkonto form w/Mi 513 frm Gütersloh wine merchant 9.38 F	5
3.	Lot 6 cvrs to USA '39-'41 w/censor or custom tapes incl "via Japan"	7
4.	R cvr w/Mi 687-690 tied Stuttgart cans 4.'39 VF exc. punch holes btm	9
5.	Iron Cross color card (Borek 283) Mint VF	8
6.	Lot 5 bedarfs picture cds w/semi-postal Mi 548,544,608,634,636,638 F	9
7.	Tete-beche Mi KZ 26 & Mi 785 on cvr can Köln 6.'39 F-VF	5
8.	Alberg Mts. color cd w/Mi 785 tied Landespost & 5.'44 Ulm slo can VF	7
9.	Cvr w/Mi 752/755 tied 2.'41 Magdeburg cans VF & nice rate usage	8
10.	Bedarfs commer cd to USA w/Mi 604-5 tied Berlin Auto Show can 2.'36	5
11.	Labor service call up cd w/Mi 784 frm Tech. Nothilfe Bromberg 2.'43	7
12.	Bedarfs R cvr to USA w/Mi 568,593,513 & 523 can Hamburg 10.'35 VF	8
13.	Censor cvr to Switz. 8.'42 w/Mi 793 tied Aue can, bedarfs & VF	7
14.	Late TR, Mi 908 tied 3.21.'45 Landshut can cvr to X-Ray Institute VF	17
15.	Color advert. cd Thüringen Forests w/Mi 516 tied Weimar can 8.'38 F	5
16.	R cvr w/Mi 738 & pr Mi 512 can Magdeburg 4.'40, b'stamped VF	7
17.	Lot 10 cds, cvrs w/var. cans incl Bahnpost, Landespost etc gen. F	5
18.	Cvr w/blk 4 Mi 873 tied Millau can 6.'44 (nice margin crn blk) VF	8
19.	Cvr w/pr Mi 874 tied Berlin can 8.'44 VF	10
20.	Cvr w/Mi 879 tied Freital can 4.'44 (bedarfs to Posen) VF	5
21.	Lot 17 diff slogan cans on bedarfs cds & cvrs between '39 - '44 F	6
22.	Early TR p'cd (Borek 212) w/Mi 486 can Bochohd 11.'33 to Holland F	6
23.	Reused R cvr w/pr Mi 816 tied Freetz can 9.'42 (R label voided) F	7
24.	Lot 7 Feldpost cvrs incl 1 Luftpo & 1 w/contents F	21
25.	Inselpost cvr w/Mi 10Bb tied Fp can 3.'44 frm Fp#68076 Exp Mogler VF	70
26.	R Fp cvr to IRC frm Dr. Stalag XXI via Posen 2.'44 VF	7
27.	Cvr to IRC frm Hospital at Oflag XVIIA via Edelbach 8.'43 VF	7
Next 4 lots R Feldpost, all w/clear D'siegel & other markings VF:		
28.	K-134 (363 Volksgren. Div) 8.'44 frm Fp#13839 (Idschtz Btl 899)	8
29.	K-479 (56 Inf Div) 2.'43 frm Fp#15254 2.'43 (Kw Trsp Abt 991)	8
30.	K-720 (137 Inf Div) 3.'43 frm Fp#21054 (Nachr Abt 137)	8
31.	K-821 (377 Inf Div) 11.'42 frm Fp#34266 (I/Inf Rgt 168)	8
32.	Nuremburg Rally color cd '36, gold eagle on column (Bernh.240) VF	20
33.	B&W cd French Occupation Ruhr & Rhein frm 1918 Exhibit Vienna VF	12
34.	B&W cd Hamburg 5. Reichstagung 1939, KdF float in parade; sp can VF	14
35.	B&W cd 5 Street collection WHW 1942/43, photo Landois-Denkmal statue in Munster; Mi 816 tied sp can w/same statue 6.2.43. VF	12
36.	1935 Costumes issue, Borek 238 p'cd w/Mi 588 & 591 tied Königsburg slogan can. Bedarfs usage to USA. Attractive & VF	10
37.	POW cd to England 11.'42 frm Stalag XXB w/Camp & British cens. F-VF	9
38.	Fp cvr frm Fp#M12806 (Marine Stamm Rgt. Beverloo, Holland) w/mute mach. can "K" (Amsterdam) 8.'44. Off. mail to Admiral "Nordsee" VF	12
Next 10 lots R-Feldpost frm Army Group North & Divs. in Demyansk area		
	<u>Kenn</u> <u>FpA</u> <u>Fp.#</u>	
39.	K-393 5 (5.Jäger Div.) 4.40 26807 (Nachr. Abt. 5) VF	7
40.	K-393 5 2.44 26371 (Stab I/Art Rgt 5) VF	8
41.	K-393 5 2.44 16849 (Res Gren Btl 360) F	6
42.	K-725 290 (290 Inf Div) 6.43 09262 (2.Battr./Art Abt 624) VF	8
43.	K-725 290 5.43 15359 (Btl II/Gren Rgt 502) VF	7
44.	K-815 122 (122 Inf Div) 6.42 05549 (Btl II/Gren Rgt 206) VF	8
45.	K-942 552 (Army Gr.North) 3.42 04502 (2.Kp./Heeres Gru Nachr Rgt 639)	7
46.	K-942 552 12.41 04620 (1.Kp./Heeres Gru Nachr Rgt 639)	7
47.	K-942 552 7.43 42155 (Kdr d. Nachr Aufkl. 3) VF	7
48.	K-942 552 4.44 37824 (II Gruppe/Jäger Geschwader 54)	6

Lot	Description	RES
49	Airmail cvr frm London to Zurich 2/'43 w/British cens tape and German (X-6/X-50) cens. mrkgs. Nice example enemy mail to neutral nation via occupied France. VF	\$15
50.	Cvr to POW Agency in Geneva 3/'44 from Ital. Soc. Republic w/1.25 Lire o'pts (3). Ital. cens tape & 4 diff h/s plus German embossed tape & machine cens. stmp (D-21 green) applied Munich. VF	\$17
51.	Form cd frm POW in Stalag XIB to USA w/mute 7/'43 can plus camp & USA censor stmps. VF	\$12
52.	Cvr to Education Bureau, Geneva R.C. frm Stalag XIIF VF cens. stmp	\$ 9
53.	Acknowledgement of food parcel cd to Danish R.C. 8/'43 frm POW in Stalag XVIIIA. Mute mach. can & boxed violet cens stmp. VF	\$12
54.	Ltrstht to France 10/'41 frm Stalag IIID. Ret. addr. Fp#16506 (POW Construct. & Work Btl. 3). Mrkgs incl fancy shield camp cens stmp & red "Besetztes Gebiet" (Occupied Territory). Scarce work btl mail!	\$18
55.	POW cd to Ottawa 4/'44 for cig. parcel frm Canadian POW Stalag 344. \$	9
56.	Off Fp cvr frm Fp#43540 (Comp. Hospital Sec. 719) to Warsaw Transport Comm. IVb w/scarce 11/'42 "black-out" mute can. used by German D'post offices in Poland for forwarding military mail. VF on exhibit page.	\$25
57.	Boh.-Mor. airmail to Patent Attorneys in D.C. 6/'41 via Lisbon. Nice commercial item w/Mi. 34,55 & pr. 57 can Prag. Berlin cens mrkgs VF	\$14
58.	Reused official cvr frm "Staatl. Oberschule für Jungen" w/pr 6 Pfg (Mi 169) off. stmps tied 9/'44 Henchingen can. To Fredrich-Nietzsche Schule in Berlin. Nice paste-over label w/all markings VF	\$12
59.	Double used off. form notice to Munich Police; initial usage 8/'30 w/15 Pfg (Mi 124) off. stmp. Reused 8/'37 frm Itzehoe. Unusual item w/Nazi seal Itzehoe & exemption h/s. F-VF	\$15
60.	Stmpless off. cvr frm President of Reich Lottery to Baden w/12/'40 Berlin slogan can German Red Cross. Prtd free usage noatation voided and "Gebührenpflichtige Dienstsache" (to be paid by receiver) added.	\$12
61.	Stmpless off. cvr sent 7/'44 frm Schweinfurt Labor Office w/exemption notation & Briefstempel. Postal zone 13a ring stamp. VF	\$ 9
62.	Colorful commem. cvr for 150th Anniversary Baden Spa w/8 Pfg (Mi 136) off. stmp tied 4/'37 Bad Nenndorf comm. cancel. VF	\$12
63.	Off. stmpless cvr frm Breslau Records Office to woman in Chicago w/8/'38 D.R. meter & boxed notation "Ausland". Unusual & VF	\$10
64.	B & W cd Reichkleiter und Reichsstatthalter General Ritter von Epp, leader of the German Colonies League. Mint & VF Scarce!	\$20
65.	Parcel cd frm Waffen-SS Debica training grounds (See p. 14, TRSG Bulletin No. 88). Scarce & VF	\$30

SEND ALL BIDS TO: Fred Stengel, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, NJ 07083

THE CLOSING DATE for Auction No. 47 is December 16, 1988.

Prices Realized

TRSG AUCTION NO. 46

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$54.00	13	\$25.00	41	\$ 8.00	58	\$10.00	69	\$ 7.50	79	\$16.00
2	16.00	14	25.00	42	24.00	59	15.00	70	6.50	80	25.00
3	11.50	15	16.00	44	20.00	61	18.00	71	20.00	81	14.00
4	6.00	17	15.00	47	15.00	62	19.00	72	18.00	82	16.00
5	30.00	18	35.00	48	25.00	63	16.00	73	15.00	83	9.00
8	79.00	19	15.00	49	14.00	64	16.00	74	14.00	84	11.50
9	32.50	23	10.00	51	10.00	65	16.00	75	14.00	85	9.00
10	25.00	24	42.00	55	10.50	66	16.00	76	7.50	86	14.00
11	25.00	35	12.00	56	10.00	67	16.00	77	16.00	89	16.00
12	25.00	36	8.00	57	10.00	68	16.00	78	15.00	90	17.00