



THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP BULLETIN

October 2023, Volume LVIII, Number #4 (#229)

Inside:

- Guernsey Occupation Stamps
- The Return of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet to Germany
- *New!* Is it Real or is it Fake?
- AuctionWatch
- Danzig, and So Much More!

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October 2023, Volume LVIII, Number #4 (#229)

One of our best issues ever:

Guernsey Occupation Stamps:

Read and learn about how these Channel Island stamps came to be made and the secret the printers put on the stamps, fooling the Nazis for the totality of the occupation.

The Return of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet to Germany: Discover the long historical roads these territories took and how at least one of them became a gambling mecca as a result.

New! Is it Real or is it Fake? Test your skills and knowledge of picking out the fake. It's either real or its not, and we will give you the answer and why.

AuctionWatch: So much great stuff, and so little time. The best of the best showcased here.

Plus, Danzig, Trivia, and yes, an earnest request from me.

Help! My goal is to keep this website and journal free and easy to everyone. Still, I could use a few dollars to cover expenses. Help us out by donating on PayPal at our website, or by sending a check made out to Chris Kolker to 25 Parkwoods Drive, Norwich, CT 06360. Thank you for your continued support. You are what makes our study group great!

Calling for any and all articles, long or short, introductory material or the work of an expert. We need them all! Simply email me your articles, scan, or idea to kolkermd@att.net. Keep calm and keep collecting!

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How About a Little Help?

To my esteemed readers:

It is my sincere desire to provide to you a quality journal every three months that is both learned, readable, and actually enjoyable. These are all good things, but lately the journal does have one issue that only you can solve - there's too much of me.

When you look over the last year or so, you will see that a lot of articles are written by me. In fact, nearly every article is written by me. That's not good for a variety of reasons. First, we just need different perspectives. A lot of knowledge is out there, and it should be shared. What one person thinks to be very pedestrian and routine knowledge, another may simply have no idea about that topic.

Secondly, and relatedly, more authors mean a broader spectrum of ideas conveyed. For instance, the previous editors mainly did Feldpost Material. As many have noted, I tend to do occupation and historical issues, not having a lot of expertise in Feldpost. That would be something that would be welcomed by me in this journal.

Third, ownership of the magazine rises when other people write. You're definitely going to read the *Bulletin* if you just wrote an article for it. You're more likely to tell your friends and family about the *Bulletin* if you did. And then readership of the *Bulletin* spreads by word of mouth. That doesn't happen when one person writes everything.

I therefore ask each of you to think about contributing to the *Bulletin*. If interested, I'm looking for a couple columnists who could contribute one or two pages every three months. It may be about a topic that you're especially good at or have a lot of material. It could even be opinions about the state of the stamps, the auctions, the shows, pricing, et cetera. I just need some fresh new voices out there.

It can also simply be that once a year or so, you make sure you write an article for the *Bulletin*. As I've noted before, the articles can be short or long, quite detailed

or fairly simple. They can be written for the beginner, or something that would interest the very advanced collector. But they would be your voice.

Simply contact me at kolkermd@att.net if you have any interest whatsoever. If you need help with editing or getting the product on the computer just right, let me know. I'm pretty good at these sorts of things.

Let's work together to make this the best journal in philately.

Thanks again for your reading, and I really look forward to working with you all.

Your Editor,

Chris

The Channel Island Occupation:

The Guernsey Stamps

Christopher Kolker MD

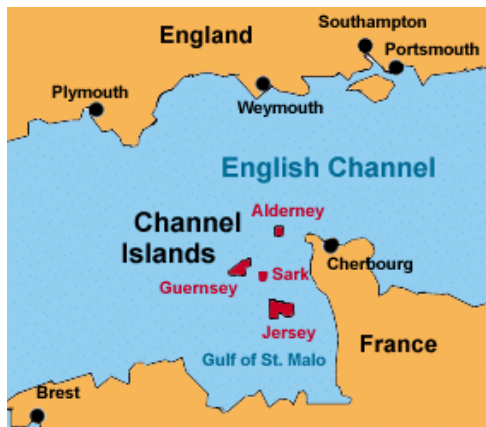


Guernsey's Coat of Arms

At least it's easy to remember. Yes, the Channel Islands are a group of islands found in the English Channel. There are actually nine islands, with the largest being Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

They became a British possession in 1066 when William the Conqueror famously crossed the English Channel in 1066. From that time the Channel Islands were no longer French but forever became a British possession.

And the islands became particularly English. The Channel Islands are not part of the United Kingdom with Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Administered by the English fully, with the outside



territories having no say in how they are run, the Channel Islands maintain a British culture to this day.

But because of Channel Islands' dichotomous past, their governments are a bit of unusual as well. Are divided into two bailiwicks (jurisdictions), one of Jersey and one of Guernsey, each presided over by the Sovereign's

appointed Bailiff. Each of these bailiwicks had its own government, and each produced its own occupation stamps.

Such small islands would forever be forgotten by contemporary historians, except for one thing: they



are the only British territories occupied by the Nazis during World War Two.

1940 was not a good year for the British in World War II, and it certainly wasn't a good year for the Channel Islands. One can remember that in September 1939 Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. However, from the Fall of 1939 until May 1940 was the period of the "phony war". It was a period of lots of propaganda, lots of threats, lots of militarization accusations, but for a while, no actual fighting. So much so, that some came to believe that no real fighting may break out. That came to a tragic end on May 10th 1940 when German forces launched attacks on Holland and Belgium. The Germans then went on to France, and by June 12, 1940, the Nazis occupied Paris.

By June of 1940, Germany began broadcasting messages to the Channel Islands. Was from Lord Haw-Haw, a group of English speakers who became famous for broadcasting Nazi propaganda into the English-speaking world:

"We are coming very soon, you Channel Islanders, to get those potatoes and tomatoes, and when we have finished with you there will be nothing left."

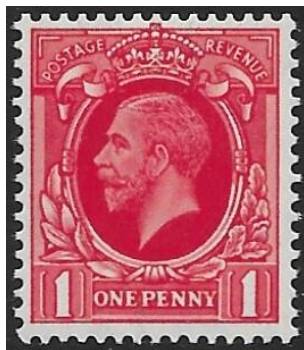
During this time, the British were famously on their heels trying to evacuate folks out of Dunkirk (May 26-June 4, 1940), and trying to decide with their new prime minister installed on May 10, 1940, Winston Churchill, what their next step might be. The British announced to the islands that they were to be demilitarized and

the civilian population would be voluntarily evacuated. That announcement came on June 19th, and by June 30th Germany occupied Guernsey. Jersey was next, occupied by July 1st, with Alderney falling July 2nd, 1940.

As expected, mail service to Britain was abruptly suspended. The one-penny stamps almost immediately had a shortage and so existing 2-pence stamps were often bisected. That's something that seemed fairly commonly on Channel Island covers to this day. The post office cut them in long diagonals for this. Other cuts were prohibited, although are rarely seen.

The stamps that were cut included the King George V issues, both the 1912 and 1934 varieties, the King Edward VIII 1936 issues, and the King George VI 1937 and 1940 Centenary issues. The Centenary issues were the newest available on the island, and so are the most common. They had been issued only about six weeks

prior to the German occupation and still sold as the post offices' main stock of two-pence stamps. British stamps such as these were considered valid for postage in the Channel Islands throughout the German occupation.



King George V 1934 Variety



King Edward VIII 1936 Variety

These bisects were common all the way until May 31, 1941 when bisects were no longer considered valid, but still could be

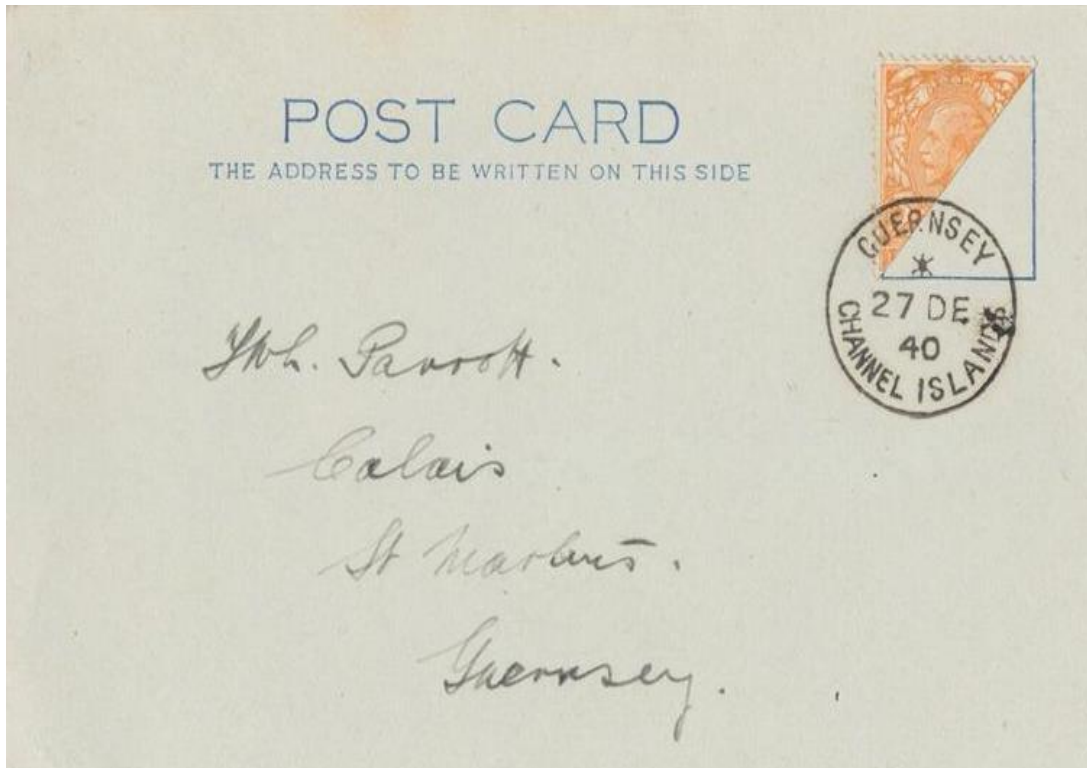
done as a favor of the post office, where the clerk or the postmaster would have discretion to accept them.



King George VI 1937 Variety



The 1940 Centenary Stamp of Great Britain



27th December 1940 Guernsey Bisect, George V 1924 2d definitive, Guernsey CDS, postcard, handwritten address.

However, even with the bisects, these stamps weren't going to last forever. So due to the exhaustion of the supply of the British stamps, postal authorities had to have something produced. The postmaster in Guernsey, Mr. H C Chapell approached the Guernsey Star Gazette and the Guernsey Press Company Limited, requesting proof designs for a postage stamp. After a couple of different designs, the now-famous Guernsey postage stamp of World War II came to be used. It was chosen simply because it was a fairly plain stamp with a suitable design both for the English and the Germans. The English liked it because it was the coat of arms of the Sovereign of England; the Germans accepted it since apparently, they didn't know that it was also King George VI personal coat of arms.

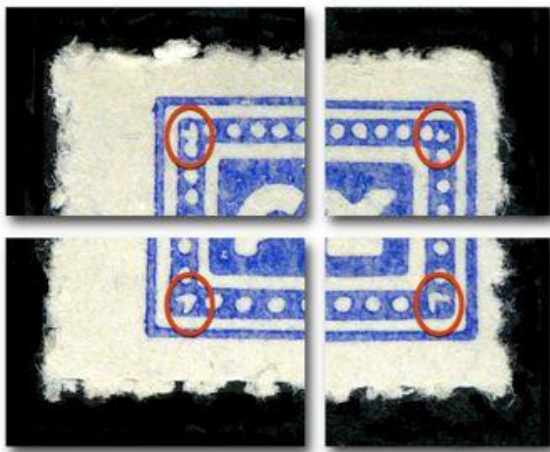
*GUERNSEY German Occupation GB #238
Bisect Postage Card WWII Channel Islands
1941*





The Basic Guernsey and Jersey occupation stamps of 1940. the coats of arms are not the same, but are very similar.

The designer, E. W. Vaudin, not only risked his life with this design, but also put tiny little “V” in the four corners of the design of the stamps. The “V”, standing for victory, was first and often used it by The Allies as a sign of defiance to the Nazis,



The tiny "v" s seen on each corner of the Guernsey occupation stamps.

although later in the war, the Nazis would use it for their own propaganda.

Red and green ink were used for the production of these initial occupation stamps of both Guernsey and Jersey. The local printers had only a limited number of dyes, and obviously during a time of occupation, importing dyes for stamps would not be a priority. In Guernsey, the carmine ink stock was larger than green ink, and so the carmine color was fairly consistent during the 16 printings of the One-pence Value. The shades of green for the ½ -pence value show much more variation, and they are as follows:

Color Variations of the ½ d Guernsey stamps 1941-44

Printing number	Color
1 st -4 th	Blueish-green
5 th	Green, but on banknote paper
6 th	Bright green- part in pea green

7th	Dull green
8th	Olive green
9th	Deep yellow green with some in olive green
10 th -11th	Deep yellow-green
12th	Pale green
13th	Pale yellow-green

Ultramarine dye was available but scarcer, so that would be used for the 2 ½-pence values stamps. A couple of variations of that stamp do exist:

The first, third, and fourth printing had an ultramarine, but the second printing was in a deeper ultramarine.

Most of these 1/2d and 2 ½ d variations are because of over- and under-inking, due to the nature of the machines and the expertise available during a time of occupation.

The imprints also had details of the printing itself on them, up to December 1943. For example, the 5th printing would have the following:

Guernsey Press Co. 5X120M/ 9/41.

“Guernsey Press Co.” refers to the stamps’ printers, the “5” represent the number of printings, 120M meant the number of Stamps printed: 120 M represents 120,000 stamps, and the “9/41” represents the date of the printing, meaning September 1941.



The bottom of a Guernsey plate block, the 8th printing (240,000) printed in April, 1942

After December 1943, the words were changed to:

1. **Guernsey Press Co** (no period)
2. **PRESS TYP.** or
3. **“PRESS”**



***½d value 5th printing
on French banknote paper.***

The famous Guernsey blue paper issue

When the workers applied the gum to the paper, it changed the paper from white to various shades of blue. This was plainly and immediately visible, but postal authorities decided to continue on with the printing. Necessity mandated that they continued on. The ½d stamps were placed on sale on March 11, 1942 and became an instant hit with the public. Subsequently, when the 1d stamps went on sale on April 7th, they were completely sold out by April 25th, with that the vast majority going to collectors.

Perforations for these Guernsey stamps were always the same. Each sheet of printed stamps was run through an electrically operated but hand-fed roulette type machine. The machine only had three perforating wheels, and so a sheet of 60 stamps had to be fed through the machine 7 times. Therefore, any imperforates found by collectors are thought to be mainly printer's waste.

One of the more famous questions is, "What about the blue paper?" In 1942, in conjunction with the German authorities, the Guernsey Post Office, always aware of looming paper shortages, decided to use available French watermarked paper that France had previously used to print banknotes. The paper sported a lozenge-style watermark and came ungummed.

Gum was applied on the stamps with a thin brush by Channel Islands postal workers. That gum had been brought to the island in used oil cans and that deposited a thin oily scum on the surface of the stamp.



2½d value 1st printing.

The 2 1/2 Pence, with no accessory information on the plate block

Postage rates during the time were straightforward. In both Guernsey and Jersey, rates were one penny for postcards, unsealed letters and printed matter, 2½d for sealed letters, and 5 ½d for registered mail. It should be known that revenue stamps were not used for postal use, but examples exist where they were accepted. Each local post office did have discretion in such matters as shortages mandated.

The Occupation Ends

Although the brutality of the Channel Islands' occupation did not compare to the atrocities felt across eastern and Western Europe, life was still extremely difficult from 1940 to 1945 for the Channel Islanders. Intimidations, restrictions, and shortages became the order of the day. Civil liberties were reduced to nothing. Censorship of the mail became standard, and contact with England became nearly nonexistent.

(Taken from The German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-1945 by Ron Brown, from the Channel Islands Specialists 2016)

However, the Red Cross did provide, usually through clandestine means, that some contact between England and the Channel Islands did exist.

Cannon Clifford Cahu	Died at Spergau Concentration Camp
Mrs Louisa Gould	Died in the gas ovens at Ravensbruck (female camp)
Maurice Gould	Died at Wittlich
Stanley Green	Imprisoned at Belsen and survived
Marianne Grunfeld	Died at Auschwitz-Birkenau
Herbert Gullichan	Imprisoned at Wolfenbuttel and survived
James Houillebecq	Died at Neuengamme
Harold Le Druillece	Imprisoned at Neuengamme, Wilhenshaven and Belsen. He was the sole British survivor from Belsen
Frank Le Villio	Imprisoned at Neuengamme and died shortly after the liberation
Rossi Mariel	Died at Dachau
June Sinclair	Died in the gas ovens at Ravensbruck (female camp)
Auguste Spitz	Died at Auschwitz-Birkenau
Theresa Steiner	Died at Auschwitz-Birkenau
William Symes*	Imprisoned at Buchenwald and survived
Gourdan Paul	Imprisoned at Buchenwald and survived
J T W Quick	Imprisoned at Buchenwald and survived
Joseph Tierney	Died at Celle

*Both Stanley Green and William Symes were subsequently transferred to Channel Island Internment Camps in Germany and returned to the Islands after the war.

Marianne Grunfeld, Auguste Spitz and Theresa Steiner deported from Guernsey in 1942 were the first Jews to be sent from British soil to an extermination camp.

With that said, deportations from the Channel Islands to the concentration camps of Germany did occur. Arrests were often done in order to stifle any kind of political activity, and of course the Channel Islander would be at the mercy of the local Nazi authorities.

After Germany's unconditional surrender in April 1945, by May 1945, the Nazi troops were evacuated from the Channel Islands. Spontaneous celebrations occurred throughout the islands, captured in the photograph below. A new era began both for the Channel Islanders and for their philately.



Channel Islanders celebrate their liberation, May 1945



The celebration of the Channel Islands liberation in a postal cover, May 1945

The Channel Islands Occupation and its Philately in Images



The Germans march in to occupy Guernsey as if in a parade, June 1940



First Day Cover for Occupied Guernsey, February 18, 1941



The inevitable souvenir sheet of the Channel Islands stamps, with the Guernsey stamps on the bottom.



Stamps of the Third Reich



Christopher Kolker MD

The stamp issues we look at commemorates sudden happenings of western Europe in 1940. Part of the initial western Blitzkrieg of Germany into France was the overrunning of the low countries of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg. With it, some territories that had historically been administered by Prussia, at least for a period of time, and subsequently occupied by the Germans in World War I, became available for Germany's taking.

Seizing on this, Hitler simply incorporated some of these historical areas back into Germany proper.

Our featured stamps celebrate the return of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet to Germany in the early days of World War II.

The Announcement in the Amtsblatt (the Official Philatelic Gazette) of Germany:

The Return of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet to Germany

Michel 748/749; Stanley Gibbons 736/737; Scott B174-5

Amtsblatt #71. July 19th 1940

Number 399/1940

New Commemorative Stamps

To mark the reunification of Eupen-Malmedy with the Reich, the German Reichspost will issue two special stamps of 6 + 4 pfennig and 12 + 8 pfennig face value, featuring illustrations of Malmedy and Eupen (figures 307-308). The commercial artist Vogenaur prepared the designs in the art studio of the Reich Printing Works. Printing Process: photogravure; size 27.5 X 32.8mm; colors: green and red. The surcharge will go towards the Führer's culture fund.

The stamps will be available for purchase at all post offices from the 25th July. Accounts should be processed in accordance with regulations specified in Amtsblatt Ref. No.506/ 1939, S724.

The Reichspost Directorates have received special instructions regarding deliveries.

The Stamps:

As mentioned in the announcement, both stamps were designed by E. R. Vogenauer, a stamp designer and an Expressionist artist. Both were perforated at 14. Both featured photogravure printing on coated paper. Both had Swastika watermarks and were valid until December 31st 1941.both bear the inscription of "Eupen-Malmedy again German".

The 6+4 pfennig green showed a view of Malmedy, while the 12+8 pfennig was brown red and featured a view of Eupen.

The 6+4 pfennig stamp depicts the Church of Saints, Peter, Paul, and in Malmedy. Formally a Benedictine abbey church dating from 648, the present church was erected between 1775 and 1784 by sculptor-architect Gallisen. This 6+4 pfennig also exist with a variety where it shows a sunray just left of the church.

The 12 + 8 pfennig stamp features a view of St. Nicholas Church in the marketplace in Eupen. This church, which incorporated an earlier church from the 14th century, had a second spire added in the 1890s and represents to this day Eupen's most prominent skyline feature.

Background:

Both Eupen and Malmedy are cities now peacefully situated in present day Belgium, but having endured turbulent histories over the years. Eupen, just a stone's throw from Aachen, Germany, has always been a German-speaking city. During the Napoleonic years, it became part of the French Napoleonic Empire. After Napoleon's defeat and the subsequent Congress of Vienna of 1814-15, Eupen came to be administered by Prussia and thus had more Germanic influence in the 19th century. Once Prussia organized a unified Germany in 1871, Eupen became a simple German resort town.

World War I brought significant changes, and with Germany's loss in the war, the Treaty of Versailles made Eupen a plebiscite. This meant that an election would be held to see if Eupen was to be absorbed by Germany or Belgium. In the meantime, a Belgian transitional government was set up for the entire area headed by Belgian general Herman Baltia. During that time Belgium pushed Belgian nationality in the area pretty hard trying to convince locals and the world at-large that the Eupen- Malmedy area was essentially a Belgian territory.

The debate could be intense and a little artificial. While most of the people in the area hardly thought of themselves as Belgian, they certainly did not think of themselves as primarily German, but German speakers. Most thought of themselves as a territory first.

Just to be sure, for the Plebiscite, the Belgians decreed those who were pro-German had to announce as such for the Plebiscite and register at the provisional government. Only 174 brave voters out of the entire area did so, while others no doubt fearing retribution from the provisional Belgian government. German voters had been successfully intimidated, and the vote went towards unification with Belgium.

This led to long-standing German animosity, and one of the first actions of a victorious Adolf Hitler in Western Europe in 1940 was to proclaim Eupen to become once again part of the Germany proper on May 19th, 1940.

Malmedy had a similar historical course. Being close to Eupen that is easy to guess, but its population was and is different. Most in Malmedy speak French, so when Napoleon came to conquer Belgium in the early 19th century, Malmedy simply became a part of greater France. French predominated there even after the Congress of Vienna likewise gave Prussia administrative control over Malmedy. During that time, Prussia made no real attempt to change the language in Malmedy, and during the 19th French still prevailed, although some did learn German.

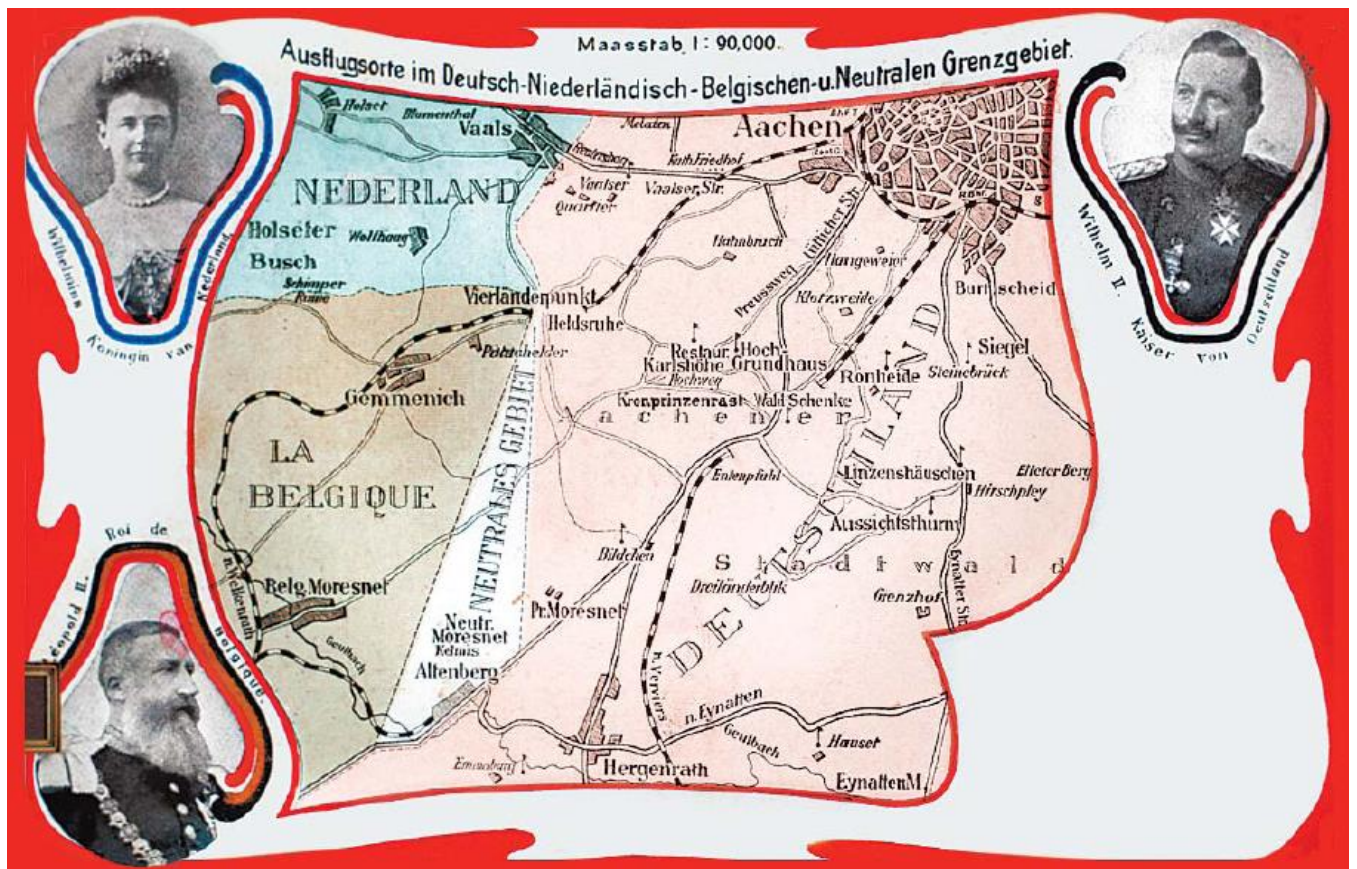
Still, after World War I, Malmedy was also placed back to a plebiscite status. Elections were held in Malmedy as well and again, there was a general intimidation of pro-German voters. Historically speaking, it was doubtful that intimidation was needed, and the election results gave Malmedy back to Belgium.

Despite the language difference, Hitler also felt Malmedy was part of Germany proper, and again announced that it would also be annexed as part of Germany proper on May 19th 1940, after the initial western push into France was successful.

Moresnet is a simply a sliver of land that sits between the Belgian and German borders, consisting of only 1900 acres (1 by 3 miles). It had been neutral for the better part of 100 years, due to squabbling about its lucrative zinc mine on the land. As part of Hitler's May 19th, 1940 decree, it too became part of Germany proper. Today, it is also part of the German-speaking area of Belgium.



The three special cancellations made for these stamp issues



A postcard, circa 1900, highlighting Moresnet. This is not to scale.



Almost certainly a philatelically made item, but this cover does show the Malmedy cancellations well.



A similar cover, this one for airmail



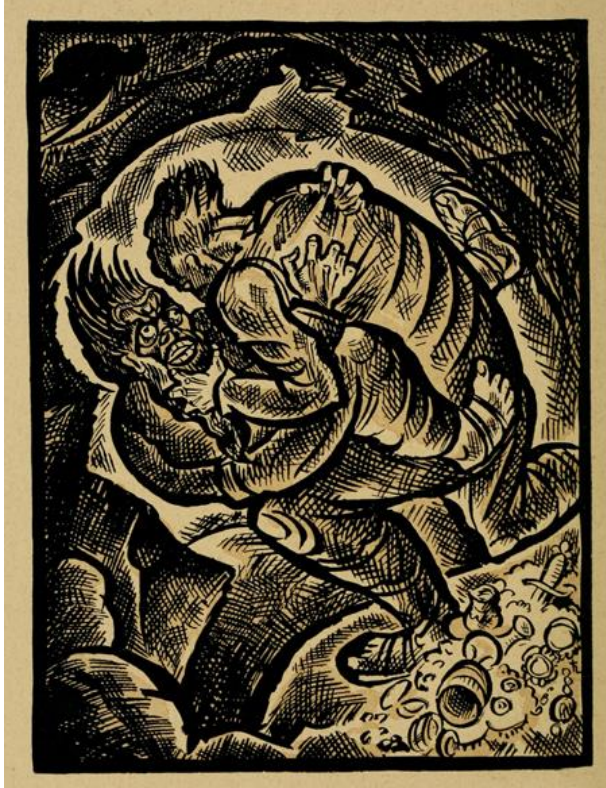
Another cover, this one with the Eupen cancellation



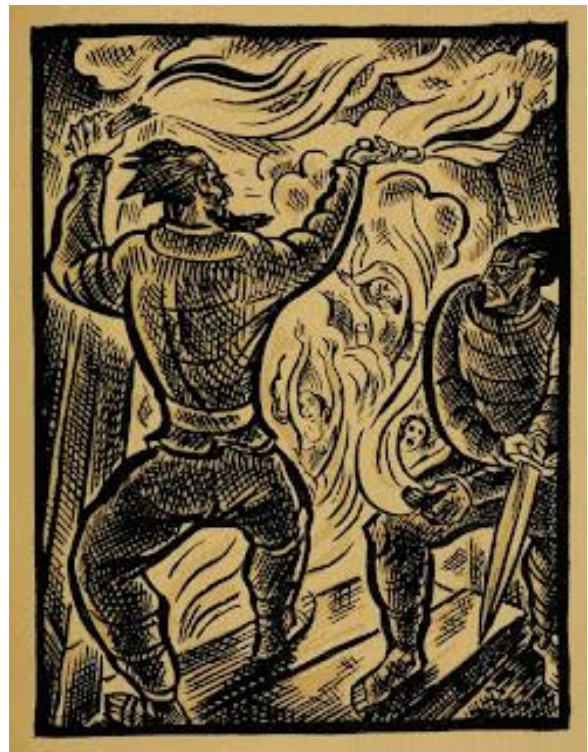
The Moresnet cancellation in action



The Moresnet
cancellation on both pics



E. R. Vogenaur had a career as a mainly forgotten Expressionist artist and a stamp designer. A search of his work did bring me to a couple of his drawings. His themes seemed to be about conflict, violence, and supernatural. Enjoy his work!





The Church at Malmedy



Eupen, as it stands today

Stamp Forgeries of Germany

We're going to start a new feature for the 3rd Reich Study Group, and it changes good. One of the most often asked questions is simply, "is this stamp real? Quote that question can be very difficult, and lots of people take pride in being able to distinguish the real from the fake. My next line so how good are you? Each issue, I'm going to try to find a stamp that is genuine, and a forgery. I'm going to ask you to see if you can tell the difference.

The stamp in question is a 1945 German-occupied French stamp that is known to most collectors of Germany and its occupation territories during the Second World War. However, one of these stamps is legitimate, and the other is a forgery. Can you tell me which one is which? On the on the subsequent page, I will have a very brief discussion of the reasoning behind the answer.

Is the real stamp A or B?

A.



or

B.



The Answer is.....

B. Here's why:

With the forgery:

- The paper has a more light-green tint
- The tip of the mast is more to the left of the E
- End of the transverse mast is more to the left of the C
- Initial of the engraver EG are further apart
- The forgery and the real stamp can have "Liberation" stamped on it
- The I in SAINT is tilted to the left
- The dash after the SAINT is longer

*Keep calm and
Keep Collecting!*

Donate today! Go to www.trsg-usa.com and click on any PayPal button. It's that easy, and every cent is used for the good of the group!

AuctionWatch

The powers-that be tell me these are inflationary times. Are they in philtely as well? They just might be, but take a look ate some of the prices on the Auctions below. The important thing is what you think: Can you get a good deal?

Dutch Country Auctions



B68 F OSTROPA 1935 S/S on piece, show FD cancel 6/23/1935, toned spots in lower & upper right corners, Euro 1,100



Selection airmails on
 stkpg: all Zeppelins
 unused C35-45 but some
 gum disturbances; also all
 Zeppelins used, some
 non-Zepp cancels; C59-60
 used (3), B19-22 H;
 generally fine to very fine

Catalogue value \$4,687
 Sold for \$750

Old Louis Auctions



1944 15pf Kotor, German Occupation of Bay of Montenegro, Germany (Mi. II, Unissued Stamp, CV \$1,170, MNH)

Opening US\$ 170.00
Sold...US\$ 220.00

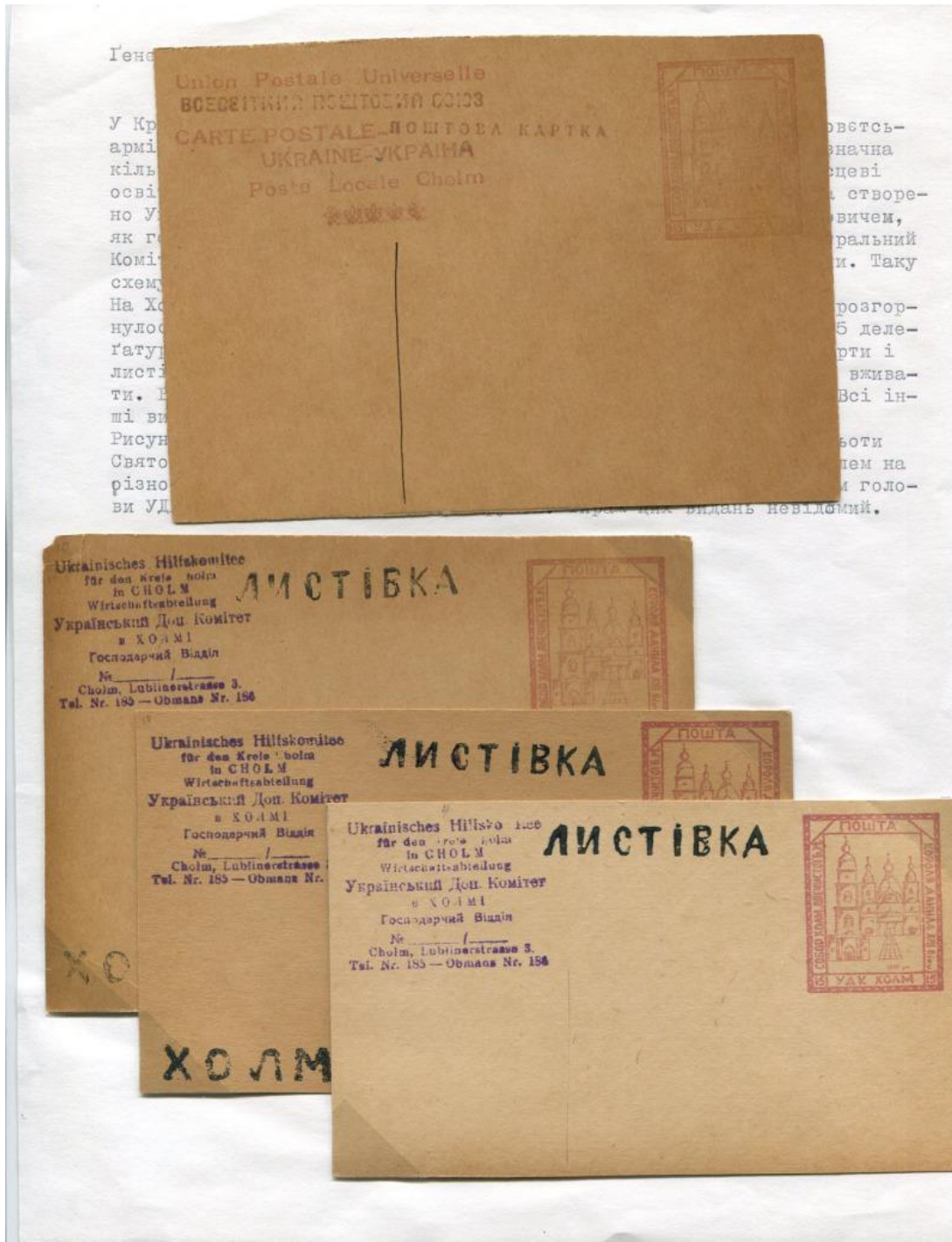


1944 Kotor, German Occupation of Bay of Montenegro (Mi. 7 - 10, Full Set, CV \$180, MNH) Opening US\$ 16.00
Sold...US\$ 35.00

Cherrystone Auctions



(Continued on the next two pages)



Генеральне Губернаторство - Льокальне видання : Холм.

20 квітня, 1941. Обігове службове видання.



Private Issues. 1941 Ukrainian Relief Committee in Kholm, selection of 47, mostly different imperforate stamps, including overprints "Kiev 19.IX.1941" and 1z Capt. Schramchenko (two different), some canceled on piece or unaddressed envelopes. In addition, there are four unused "stationery cards" (Listivkas), fine-v.f., Mi. Euro 12,750 - SOLD for \$4,000.00

Auction Galleries Hamburg vormals Schwanke GmbH

(As of 9/20/23 1 € (Euro) = \$1.07 US Dollar)



1933, emergency aid block centerpiece unfolded, cleanly stamped three times "BERLIN NO 60 5.12.33" and with owner's mark. According to the photo certificate from Hans-Dieter Schlegel BPP, the brands, imprints and stamps are genuine and the quality is impeccable. Michel 2,000 euros (centerpieces according to the Michel manual catalog blocks 3,600 euros). Start Bid €500 - NO BIDS



1945, Adolf Hitler, postage stamps 5 RM, perforated K 14, lower left corner edge piece with centrally applied stamp "(10) EILENBURG / 8.2.45", cabinet piece with FA H.-D. Schlegel 2004 "Stamp genuine, quality impeccable". Rarely offered in this quality, value €2,500. Start Bid €600
SOLD for €1,350.00

Nachnahme

Abfender
(Name, Wohnort, Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk):

1. Giegerich Nachf. Aschaffenburg Dalbergstr. 1

Befondere Vermerke des Abfenders:

Postvermerk

von 3. R.M. 80 Rpf wörtlich: frei Reichs- mark | Rpf wie oben

Nicht angetroffen

Frift verlangt

Nicht eingelöst


Verweigert 11.7.35

An Worm **Surück**
Müllermeyer Korn
in Heimbuchenthal
Spessart

Nr. 214

Strabe, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk

C 20b (2. 32)



Postanweisung

Kassen- und Buchungszeichen des Auftraggebers oder Empfängers der Nachnahme

Summe Aufkleben der Freimarke

zur Nachnahmekarte

auf 3. R.M. 60 Rpf wörtlich: _____ Reichs- mark | Rpf wie oben

an Müllern Korn An **J. Giegerich Nachf. Aschaffenburg Dalbergstr. 1**

in Heimbuchenthal in _____

vom 11.7.35

Strabe, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk

Nr. _____

Eingetragen durch _____

Ankunfts-Nr. _____

am _____

Kassen- und Buchungszeichen des Auftraggebers 11.7.35

1935, Friedrich von Schiller, 12 Rpf. dkl'rosarot, horizontal pair as franking on complete cash on delivery card including attached postal order from Aschaffenburg to Heimbuchenthal (Spessart), recipient address crossed out, fracture stamp "Back!". Stamps flawless, canceled with Aschaffenburg flag stamp, rare MeF on delivery. Start Bid €40 SOLD for €70.00



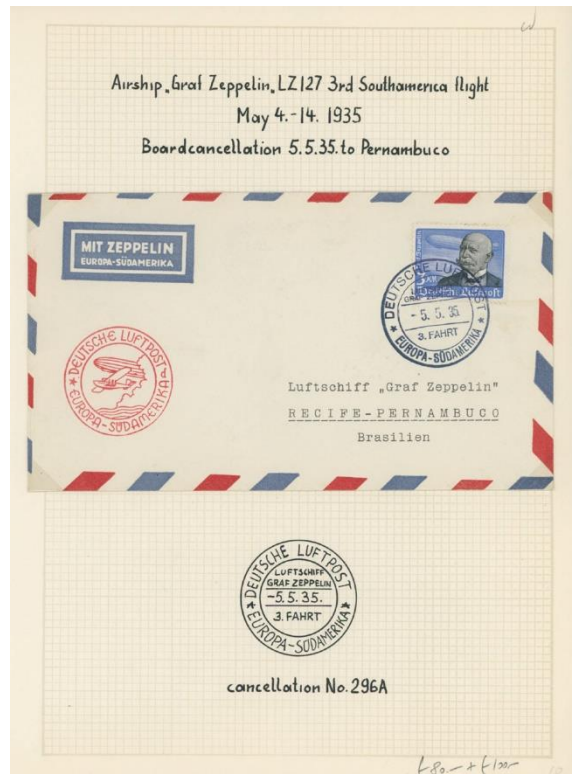
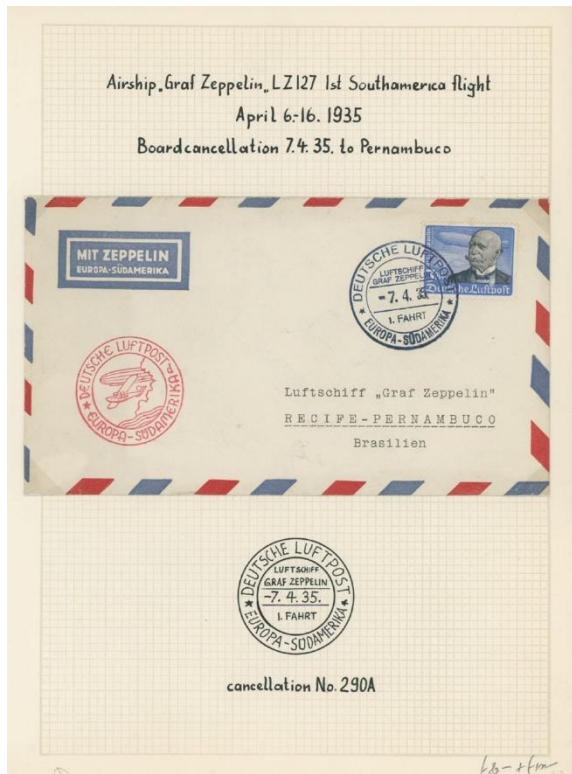


1936, "World Congress for Leisure and Recreation" 2 values ninety times completely in sheet sections (some with margins). The 6 Pfg. has 2 values and the 15 Pfg. 8 values have traces of adhesion. The other values are in very good mint condition. Michel approx. 1,500 euros. Start Bid €50 SOLD for €90.00



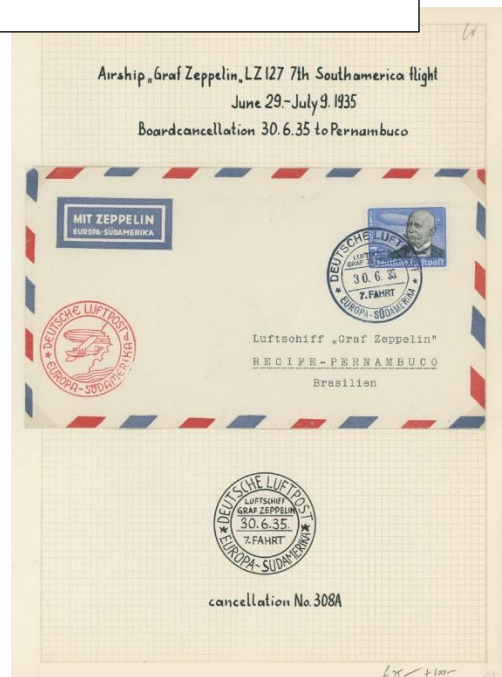
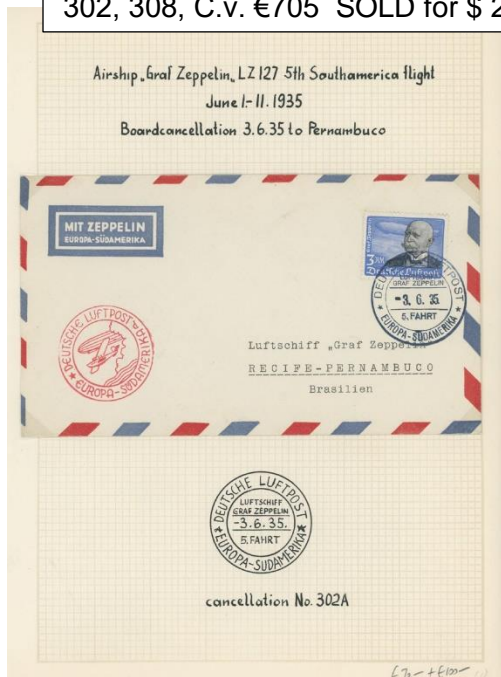
1943, Wehrmacht Day I, the complete set distributed over two R-letters with FIRST DAY RAILWAY POST STAMP "OBERSTDORF / KEMPTEN / BAHNPOST / 21.3.43" to Mindelheim, back. each with AK Mindelheim. Unusual combination. Mi. value and KB special net €300 each (and €50 surcharge for rail mail). Start Bid €80 SOLD for €100.00





Raritan Auctions

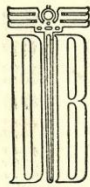
Zeppelin Flights. 1935, 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th SAF covers to Brazil, each one franked by Count von Zeppelin 3m blue and black, tied by appropriate on-board cancellation, each one with letter "d" (on-board) confirmation cachet, Pernambuco arrival ds on reverse, all housed on pages from a Collection, VF, Sieger #290, 296, 302, 308, C.v. €705 SOLD for \$ 230.00



Sterling Auctions



Continued next page.....



DRESDNER BANK

Zentrale Berlin W 8

Rund 350 Niederlassungen und
Depositenkassen in allen Teilen Deutschlands

Außerhalb der Reichsgrenzen in
DANZIG · ISTAMBUL · IZMIR · ALEXANDRIA · KAIRO

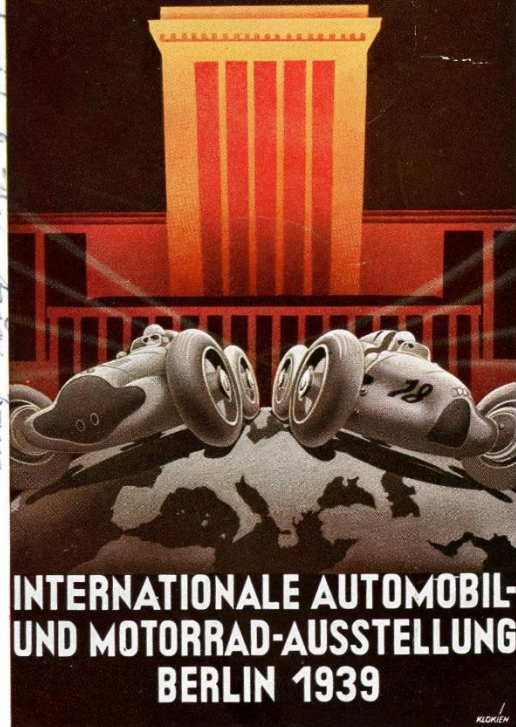
Genossenschafts-Abteilungen in Berlin und Frankfurt a. M.

LÄNDERBANK WIEN

Aktiengesellschaft Wien I, Am Hof 2

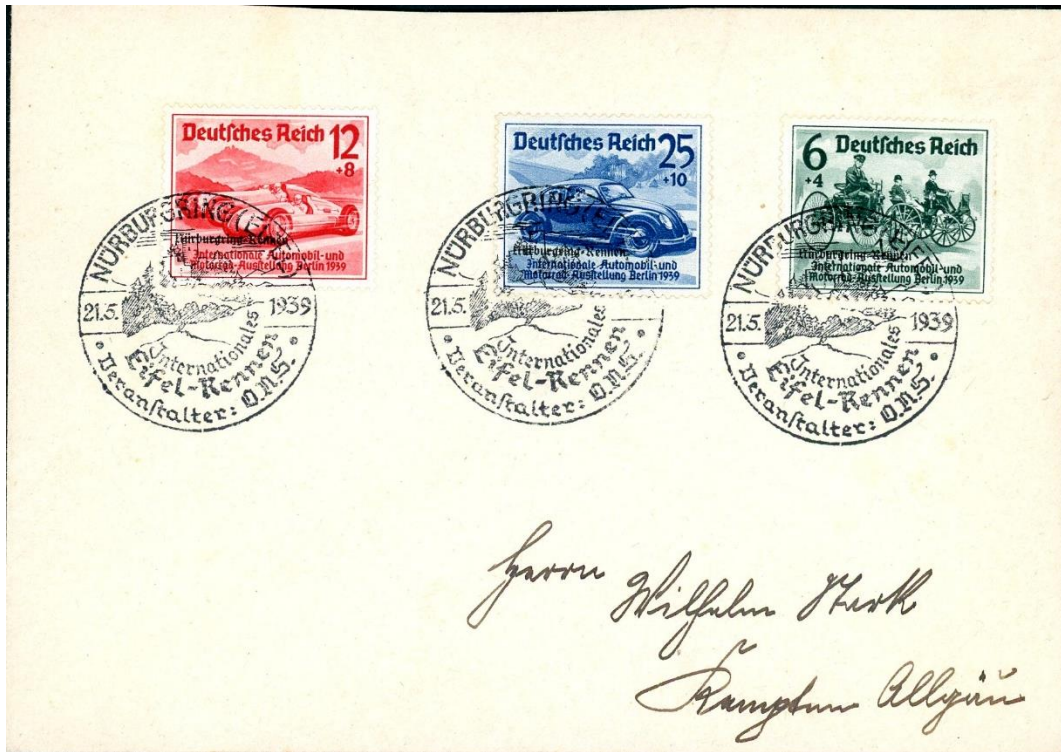
Rund 50 Niederlassungen und Zweigstellen

17. FEBRUAR BIS 5. MÄRZ



Handwritten note: Ausstellung für die Jahre 1939.

Continued next page.....



Germany Scott B134-B136 on Commemorative Cards and Cover - 2 cards and a cover with commemorative cancels from 1939. Great Automobile topical items. F-VF. (Est \$60-80) SOLD for \$30.00

Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions



1939 Nürburgring Races complete (Scott B141-B143), o.g., never hinged, Very Fine to Extremely Fine.
Michel 695-697. Scott \$210. Opening \$75 and SOLD \$75



Airmail, 1924, 5pf-300pf Dove complete (Scott C20-C26), Fine to Very Fine.
Michel 344X-350.
Scott \$273 Opening US\$ 25.00
Sold...US\$ 25.00

Danzig

Report No. 142
Oct- Nov -Dec.2008

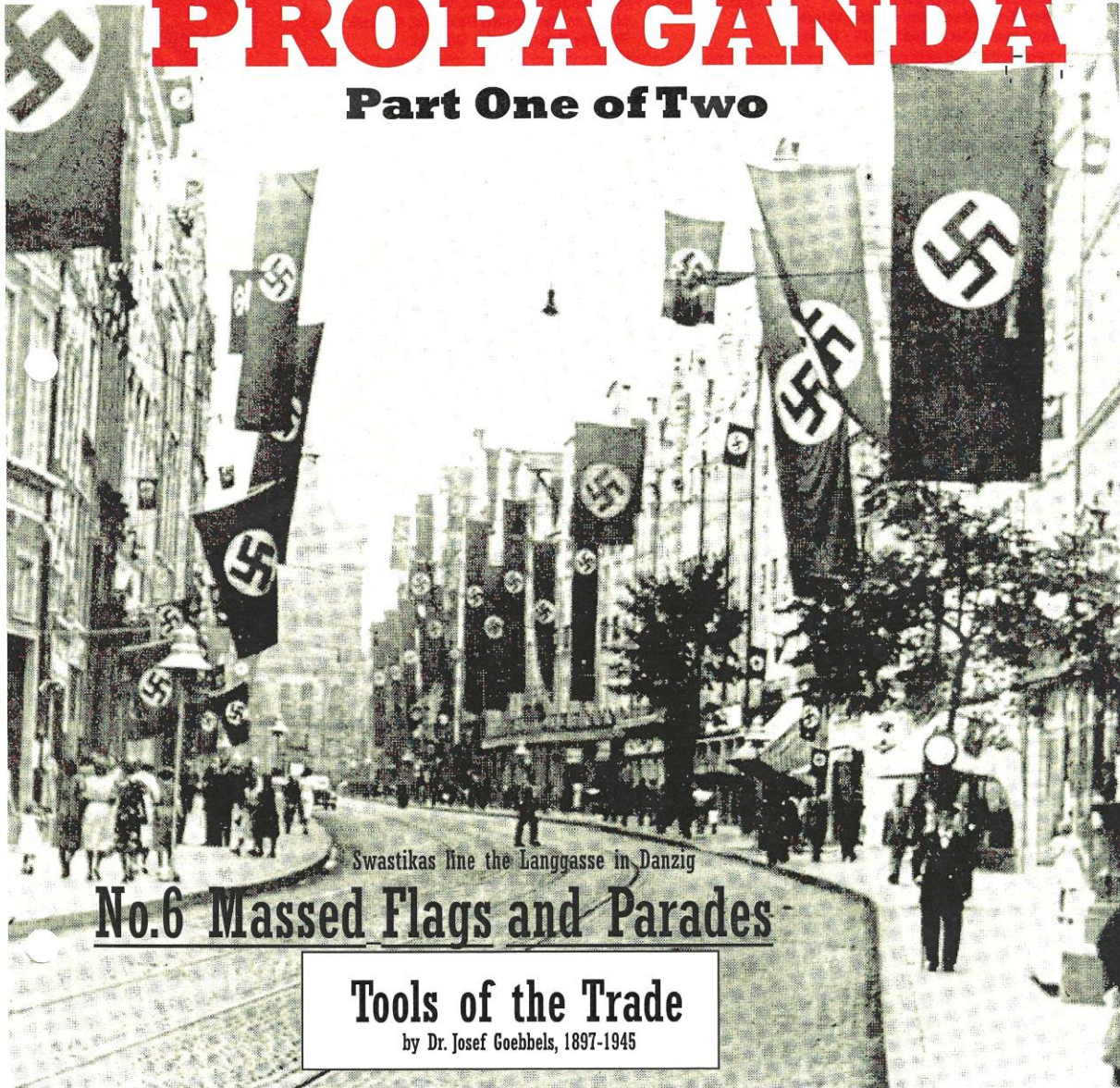


Editor - John H. Bloecher 1743 Little Creek Drive Baltimore MD 21207-5230 USA

The Third Reich's Pre-emptive Strike of

PROPAGANDA

Part One of Two



Swastikas line the Langgasse in Danzig

No.6 Massed Flags and Parades

Tools of the Trade

by Dr. Josef Goebbels, 1897-1945

REPORT NO. 142 Quarterly Publication of the Germany Philatelic Society.
Propaganda: Part One DANZIG STUDY GROUP, U.S.A.
e-mail: Danzig_Report@Comcast.net



Oct - Nov - Dec. 2008

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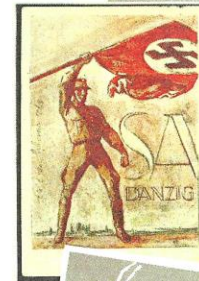
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PROPAGANDA Part One

IF YOU SAY IT LOUD ENOUGH,
AND OFTEN ENOUGH,
DOES IT BECOME TRUE?

SUPPOSE THAT YOU WERE THE RECENTLY-NAMED LEADER OF A NATION .OF 75 MILLION, disillusioned citizens, who recently suffered a war under the banner of “freedom”, hungry; deprived of the essentials of a normal life, economically hurting, with a new threat of communism at the gates, what do you do? Where do we turn? In your mind there is only one way... and that is to welcome a totalitarian leader. But how do you sell such an idea to these millions of citizens who are looking to the end of war and subjugation and would rebel if they had a chance? The answer is simple: Spread the word that things are improving, and except for several problems with minorities, the future is rosy. Don't mention that 800-pound gorilla that is lurking out back. The Leader has all the answers.

Who is the best person for the job? Arguably the greatest advertising executive of the twentieth century is at your beck and call. Don't say 'Propaganda' or, even, advertising, but call the mogul *Reichsminister for Enlightenment and Propaganda*, and set him up in a fancy office across the street from the Reichschancellery, complete with 300 officials and 500 employees, who worked in three shifts every day. Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels was the man in charge, and Hitler was lucky to have him “enlightening” the people. But, how did Göbbels prepare himself for such a prestigious position? First of all, he was not a dummy. Born in Rheydt [Rhineland] in 1897 to a middle-class Roman Catholic family, Goebbels studied Germanics, history, and philosophy at the Universities of Freiberg, Bonn, Würzburg, Cologne, Munich, and Heidelberg. Having a deformed foot kept him from serving his country, and that fact caused the stigma of not being able to serve during time of war. In preaching the gospel of blue-eyed blond-haired Supermen, his physical condition left him open to much ridicule behind his back. Writing words about his beloved Führer such as these; “Before the court at Munich you grew before us into the figure of a leader. What you said there is the greatest statement spoken in Germany since Bismarck's death. God gave you the words to describe what is ailing in Germany. You began at the bottom like every truly great leader. And like every leader, you grew greater as your task grew greater.” How could Hitler overlook flattering words such as these? The newly-appointed Reichsminister could sit back, put his feet on the desk, and revel in the pleasure of being a top-drawer Nazi.

Specifically, Goebbels had complete control over the following sources of propaganda:

1.) **Movies & Newsreels;** Crews were deployed by the Wehrmacht to film its exploits. Leni Riefenstahl was the greatest master of the motion picture propaganda films, shooting “Triumph of the Will” at the 1934 Nuremberg rally and making another visual masterpiece at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

2.) **Radio**

5.) **Billboards and Kiosks**

3.) **Newspapers**

6.) **Massed Flags and Parades (see page 1)**

4.) **Schools**

7.) **Stamps with Propaganda Themes**

[continued on next page]

No.1—Newsreels



Propaganda comes in many types and sizes. Above, a movie news team photographs the Schleswig-Holstein in action against Polish defenders on Westerplatte, 1 September 1939. (Interesting point — the Westerplatte was said to be undefended, so they sent in a battleship capable of a broadside of 11” guns !) Hollywood films with cowboys & indians are widely admired.

<small>Continued from Previous Page</small>		
8). <u>Privately printed Propaganda Stamps</u>	11). <u>Books & Pamphlets</u> 11a)DR-142; 11b)DR-143	12). <u>Propaganda from the Sky</u>
9). <u>Books & Pamphlets</u>	13). <u>Music</u> [See Below]	15). <u>Kraft durch Freude</u>
10). <u>Still Photos: Hoffmann & Frenz</u>	14). <u>Korridor Propaganda</u>	16). <u>Direct Mail to Neutrals</u>
	Look for Part 2 in DR-143.	17). <u>Anti-Semitic Diatribes and Actions</u>

The above is the extent of categories that the editor could think about while waiting for a dental check-up last time. We were sure that there were more areas into which “enlightenment” could worm its way; so,

a check of Dr. Snyder’s Encyclopædia of the Third Reich verified that we had overlooked ‘plays’ for one thing. Also, how could we overlook (let’s name it Category 13). Music, with that toe-tapper, “Die Horst Wessel Lied”— a popular tune if there ever was one, *JA?* ‘Die Fahne hoch . . . etc. etc.’ The young Storm Trooper-poet & song writer was raised to the pinnacle of *Hero and Martyr* by the *Führer of Enlightenment*.

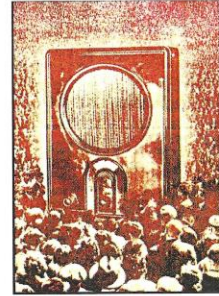
Cool!! [As it is, we’ll take two issues to cover all these categories.]

How did Goebbels dream up all this stuff? It was his job to keep it all straight and to keep it boiling on the front burner. According to the Encyclopædia of the Third Reich, Propaganda was a major component of Hitler’s rise to power, and his continued success was the result of Propaganda Minister Goebbels and his remarkable talents. During the 1940s, Americans saw a man who could sell ice boxes to eskimos, and today we can see the Madison Avenue band of advertisers sell an over-sized, over-weight vehicle that wastes three creases for fuel. Hands are wringing all over, but the vehicle is multiplying like over-sexed rabbits.

We mention this because advertising is Propaganda, and vice versa. Hitler convinced large numbers of Germans, as he rose to power, with a careful selection of words, while our auto industry found that “sport” and “utility” were the magic words for self-indulgence. [Cigarette Card Albums are under 11b) in DR-143.]

No.2—Radio

The early days of radio, the magical whisking of words thru the air, was just coming into its own when the Nazis were first organizing their influence and propaganda in order to win the German elections, candidates such as Hitler and Forster quickly became experts within the medium. Experiments in radio quickly accelerated its widespread use in the elections and plebiscites.



No.3—Newspapers

Der Danziger Vorposten

zurück zum Reich • Gegen verträgliche Mitteln

Gesamtschicksliche und Vertrieb: Danzig. Postfach 2070. 1. k. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Amliches Organ der N. S. D. A. P. Gau Danzig

Wochenlohn 0,30 G pro Kopiergebühr im halbjährlichen im Halbjahres 1,50 G. Wenn Zeitung für Verlag infolge unvorhergesehenen Manuskript, Verschiebung und Veräußerung Danzig, Oboere Danzig (Vertriebsabteilung) einbindet von Vertriebs- und Verlag...

Nr. 72 Montag, den 26. März 1934 4. Jahrg.

Machtvolle Kundgebung der politischen Leiter mit Gauleiter Forster in Danzig

„Wir dürfen niemals glauben, wir hätten keine Gegner mehr!“

„Auf der Suche nach der Form wollen nicht wie umgeformt werden“

Die Kundgebung der politischen Leiter aus Danzig und Umgebung behaltete sich in einer einflussreichen Zusammenkunft hier in Danzig. ... Der große Zuhörerhaushalt vor dem Zuhörerhaushalt — nach seinem Besonderen ... In einer großartigen Rede gab der Gauleiter in seinen Ausführungen — von denen immer wieder, so oft man Albert Forster hört...

Das nationalsozialistische Deutschland verlangt von der Welt Achtung und Anerkennung, wie es die Bedeutung und Größe des deutschen Volkes beanspruchen kann. Dieses Verhalten nach gleichem Geist und würdiger Behandlung ist durch das Verhalten mit dem Zwecke aller Völker nach Frieden, es ist im Gegenteil die Grundlage zur Errichtung eines friedlichen Zusammenlebens aller Nationen. ... Der Verzicht der Staaten untereinander, der Versuch zur Verrückung von Verhandlungen und nicht möglichen Verhandlungen, kann sich nach den Erfahrungen der Geschichte nur in realpolitischen ...

den Grundlagen handeln und sich ihre Aufgaben lösen, mitten um das harte Volk, das ihnen das Schicksal auftrug und sich bereit, alle Kraft und jedes Leben einzusetzen, um einem friedlichen Aufbau zum Gelingen zu verhelfen. ... Deutschland reicht seinen Nachbarn die Hand, sich mit jedem zu verbinden, der christlichen Willen ist, ohne aber jemals erlös zu werden. Danzig mit ein Zusammenleben mit seinem Nachbarn hat Polen, mit der Fortsetzung gemeinsamer Tätigkeit und Anerkennung derjenigen Notwendigkeiten, unter denen allein ein friedliches Zusammenleben möglich ist.

Blick in die Zeit

Dr. F. Die Außenpolitik unter der Hand — aber wurde schon mehrfach darauf hingewiesen — unter dem Zeichen der Willeigung ... Von diesem Prozess muß sich am empfindlichsten ein Land betroffen fühlen, dessen innerer Widerstand sich seit den Tagen der ersten Republik von der 18. Jahrhunderts ... Die rationalistische Welt eines Europas der Gegenwart oder des Überwunders angeordnet ...

No.4—Schools

Every effort was made to bring the Nazi party as the first entity that school children & older youths would think about every hour of the day.



No. 4—Rallies and Speeches



Der Führer is seen spell-binding a large audience in the Reichstag as he outlines his foundation of Greater Germany. No need to show again their rapt attention to his speech, but notice the symbolism achieved by his Art Director who was obviously trained in the art of window decoration. Iconic symbols of eagle and swastika are predominate so that there could be no contradiction or error. The banner facing Hitler from the back wall of the hall reads, "Ein Volk; ein Reich; ein Führer." This should boost his ego enough to carry him through any struggle.



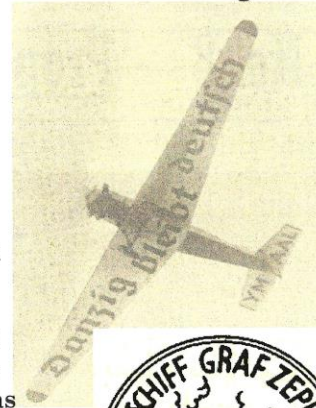
Hitler Youth present a mobile set of billboards on election day, April 7, 1935.



Two 1933 voting posters and a poster exploiting the Hitlerjugend in full color. Posters were often sized for and produced for kiosks in the market places.

No. 11—Aerial Propaganda

Aviation was still an exciting topic in the 1930s & '40s, so we looked to the sky whenever we heard the drone of an engine. Göbbels used this medium to his advantage, for, not only underwing-painting of slogans, but also use of the giant Zeppelins. Possibly the first time the Graf Zeppelin II was an advertising/propaganda source was during its maiden flight, during the Sudetenland Plebiscite, 2 December 1938. Special postmarks included the red cachet [A] that was applied to all mail carried, reading, "Airship Graf Zeppelin. Flight to the liberated Sudetenland". The dropped mail (at Reichenberg) was backstamped with the slogan at [B].



[A]

From 1943 to 1945, the Danzigers considered the Krantor to be important enough to their wartime economy that they made a series of postmarks indicating that the edifice was 500 years old and should be visited by every good German. Additionally, new stamps were issued on the 18th of September, 1939, celebrating the Return of Danzig to the Reich. There was no need for Hitler to seek a Plebiscite since Danzig was occupied on September 1st., 1939.

Am 4. Dezember
Dein JA
Dem Führer

[B]

No. 9—Stamps & Cancels



1.11.1943 - 9.11.1944



2.11.1943 - 21.3.1945



3.11.1943 - 25.12.1944



3.11.1943 - 27.12.'43



Break in circle
above Jahre
See cover on page 8



At the left are final designs for 3rd Reich stamps welcoming Danzig back into the Reich.

MICHEL DEUTSCHES REICH
NUMBERS 714 and 715, issued
18th of September, 1939.
Danzig is 'Back in the Empire'

The 500 JAHRE KRANTOR cancels were used at Post Office 1 on the Langgasse, and the lower-case letters [a,b,c,d] referred to the various stamp sales windows.

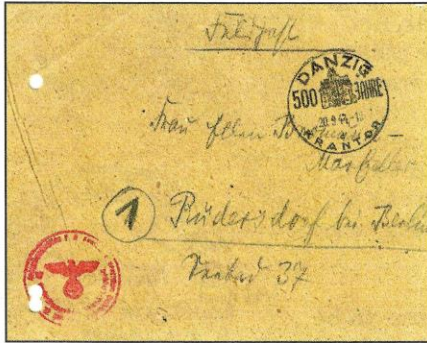
No. 8—Propaganda Stamps



“Our Future”

Known as ‘Cinderellas’—

The cover at the left demonstrates two additional types of propaganda that is found in Philately. On the face of the cover is a cancel that advertises the 500th anniversary of the Krantor. It is a Feldpost cover, and the rear side is sealed with three propaganda stamps that ask the reader, “Und Du?” This cancel with letter ‘d’ shows a break in the circle above the word ‘Jahre’. Danzig’s Farewell Issues lent a propaganda slant to Germany’s regular issues.



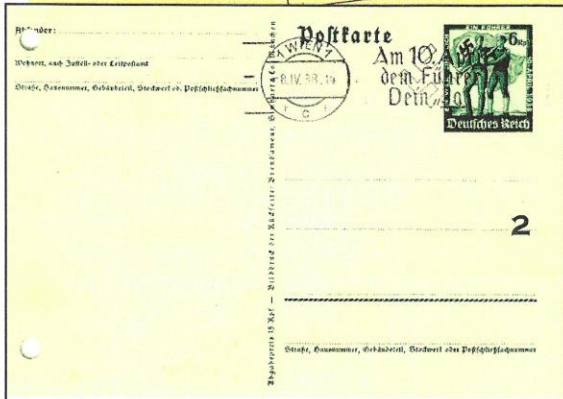
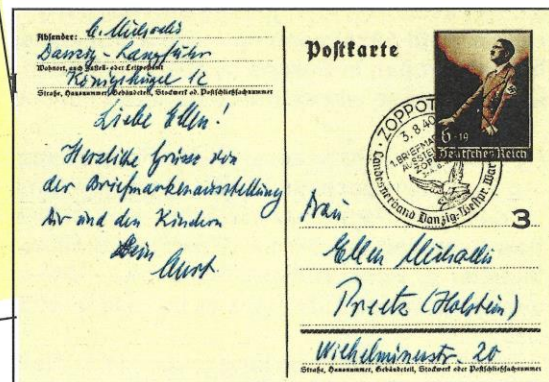
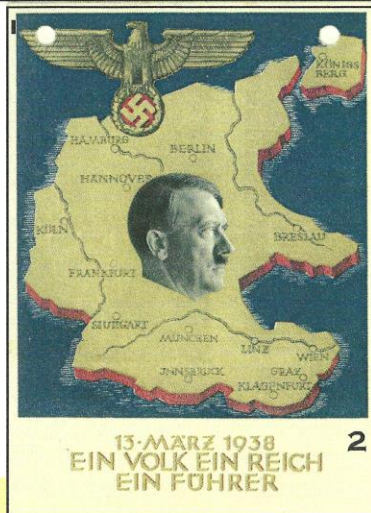
The bold illustration of a Wehrmacht soldier asks the same question from the poster version, designed by Ludwig Hohlwein in 1935.



Dave Ripley contributes a few representatives of Deutsches Reich stamp prints of Danzig stamps Mi. Nos. 289-293, with overprints D.R.716-722.

For more of the “Farewell Series”, see Ton Hulkenberg’s article in DR-128, April - May - June 2005.

No.9—3rd REICH PROPAGANDA CARDS



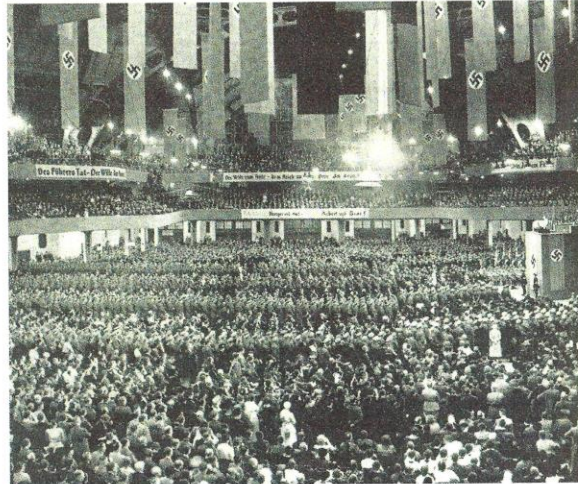
At the left, the reverse of the center card, with the map of Germany. Its message was clear; Austria was due to vote its plebiscite on the 10th of August, 1938, and the cancel suggests a "Ja" vote for the Führer, and the usual "EIN VOLK EIN REICH EIN FÜHRER" slogan in the stamp margin.

The Third Reich kept an army of artists at work, designing and doing the finished art on thousands of stamps, post cards, posters and any subject that glorified the Empire. Clockwise, from upper left are shown that even the Police are 'honored' to be at the action front of the war. Immediately below is the reverse side. explaining the Day of the German Policeman, 1942. In the next card, a map, Hitler and Nazi Eagle contemplate the next move of the 1,000-year Reich. Note the separation of East Prussia and the Hofmann figure of the Führer printed on the stationery's reverse. The card numbered 3 salutes the troops with a photo of the new, 1939, Oak Leaf Cluster on an Iron Cross. On the reverse is a printed stamp and special cancel for Zoppot '1. BRIEFMARKEN AUSTELLUNG' open on 3rd and 4th of 8. 1940.

No. 10—Photographs



Heinrich Hoffmann and assistant Eva Braun. in a self-portrait. [Did Eva just say "Schuß?]



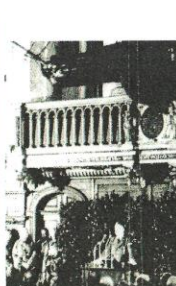
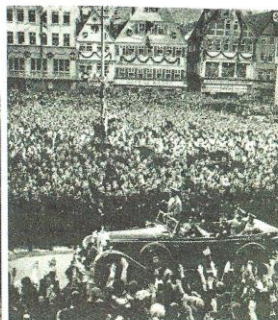
A typical Hoffmann photo of a Nazi Rally

Arguably the most influential photographer of the 20th Century, Heinrich Hoffmann was born September 12th, 1885, in Fürth, close to Nürnberg. Not formally trained but born into a family of professional photographers, Hoffmann increased his skill in the trade until World War I, when he became a photographer in the Bavarian Army. At the end of hostilities, he met Hitler and became a close associate after joining the Nazi party. Hoffmann did not become Hitler's personal photog- rapher until 1924, cashing in on a franchise to make and sell the Führer's pictures. With four branches open in Europe by 1929, Hoffmann hired Eva Anna Paula Braun, daughter of a Munich schoolteacher, whose future followed the course of the Third Reich and its Führer.

By 1933, as his hero ascended to Reichskanzler, Hoffmann enjoyed another lucky event, publish- ing his most successful book, Hitler, wie ihn Keiner Kennt [The Hitler that Nobody Knows] that made the photographer a wealthy man. With a string of best-selling books Hoffmann also learned how to exploit the German Postal Administration. He became a close friend of the Third Reich's Minister of Post, Wilhelm Ohnesorge, The two cronies combined their talents to establish a system in which Hitler was to be paid a royalty for every postage stamp that contained his like- ness.

It didn't take Hoffmann long to dabble in the field of art. The newly appointed 'Professor' was put into a position to pre-select art for the annual exhibits at Munich's "House of German Art" in 1938. By 1940, the arbiter of public taste was known well enough to be elected to the Reichstag. Hoffmann's post-war fate had him jailed as a Nazi profiteer and he died in Munich on 16 December 1957. Below are a few of Hoffmann's thousands of Third Reich photographs.

[Look for a book review of another 3rd Reich photographer — Walter Frenz.— in a future *Danzig Report*.]



Danzig's Artushof



Just ANOTHER PILATELIST
Wo ist Danzig?



—eines Tages

No.11a—Books and Pamphlets-a



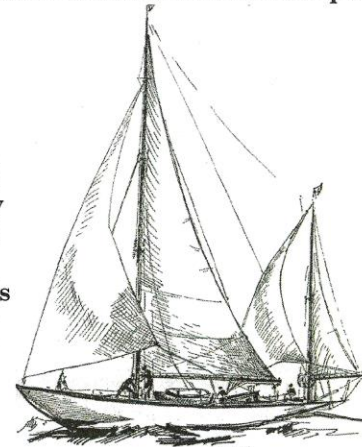
The Daddy of them all!
An advertisement for *Mein Kampf* with its original title, *4-1/2 Year Struggle*, as it first appeared in 1924.



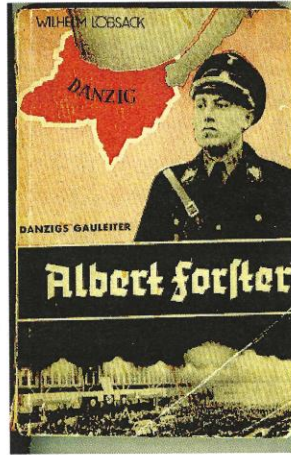
The final edition: *Mein Kampf*
Regarded inside Germany as the bible of the NSDAP, it was an accurate blueprint of what Hitler intended to do to the future of Europe and the world.



<TYPICAL OF HARD COVER propaganda books of the 1930s is this edition of *Deutschland und der Korridor* containing arguments for providing Germany with an east-west Autobahn and a railway connection between East and West Prussia, with text, charts and maps to show the reader why the area should be ceded to Germany in spite of the Versailles Treaty, which gave the territory to Poland.



THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE OLYMPIC SAILBOAT ABOVE is typical of the drawings from the book, *DIE JAGD ÜBER DEN GROSSEN TEICH*, showing the 1936 Olympic races, including the exploits of the *Peter von Danzig*. Thanks for the blue book donated to the Danzig Study Group by our good friend, Klaus Böhm. Hitler and his Minister of Enlightenment saw the Olympic Games as a huge source of Propaganda for the new German regime.



Books of the 3rd Reich

LOADED WITH PHOTOS, MAPS, CHARTS AND ARGUMENTS FOR HANDING DANZIG and the Korridor back to Germany, the Propaganda books such as these were sold during the 1930s to shift public opinion to favor the Third Reich.

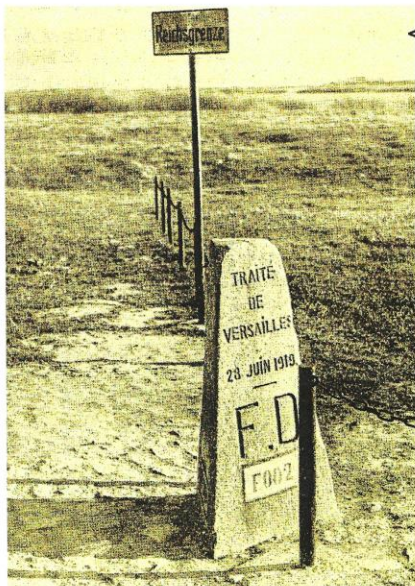
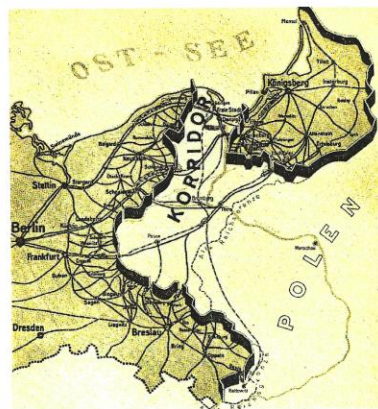


Photo of Grenzer Monument from "Danzig und der Korridor"

< 'Grenzer' monuments were a favorite topic by 3rd Reich photographers, and they were easy to spot.

All the way from Zoppot to the separation of the Weichsel into the Nogat River in the south, these stones could be found, with an engraved message that had further irritation for the propagandists. The word 'Korridor' was the trigger for many of Hitler's tirades against the Versailles Treaty.



Map from the book, "Danzig und der Korridor", with Poland between West & East Prussia, the corridor separating the two.

An unusual 1928 Propaganda Book



As if given to a group of second-year architectural students as a class project, this 1928, 21-page pamphlet shows a side of Germany that is most interesting and, at the same time, disappointing. We're guilty of keeping it 'covered up', so for the first time here's what a few architects were thinking five years before the coming of the Third Reich. Albert Speer they ain't. [See below.]

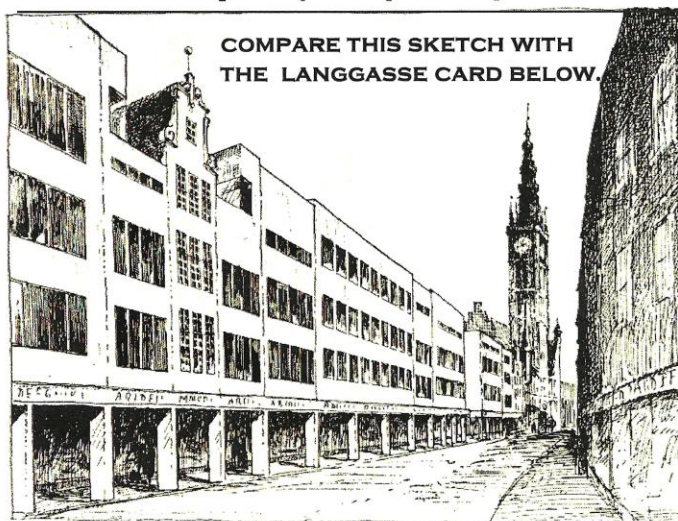
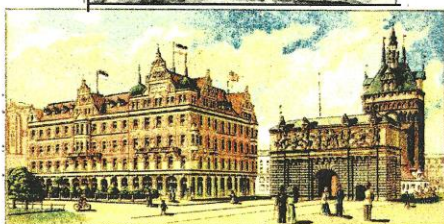


Abb. 16. Die Zukunft der Danziger Langgasse nach der Vorstellung von Oberbaurat Kiehling



Above is another example of an attempt to redesign an area in front of the High Gate and the former location of the Danziger Hof hotel. The upper sketch, of course, is the result of the 'best' re-evaluation to the area in the eye of Roaring Twenties design.
[Color card submitted by the former Cape Cod Ernie Solit]



Another card from Ernie shows the Langgasse as it moved into the 20th Century, but the tracks and 1890 costumes are gone. Otherwise, today's visitors would be right at home.
[The red brick building on right side is the Main Post Office No.1]

To the collector of German stamps, the 1930s present the most dramatic era of them all, and the deluge of paper propaganda reached its zenith with the word "Korridor". From Hitler's orders, his Reichsminister for Enlightenment and Propaganda poured gasoline on that word and stirred up his hornets in the SS and SA to be ready to correct the errors of that Versailles Treaty. Appealing thru cards and pamphlets sent to other European & North American countries, the attempt was made to show how the Korridor would affect life in their country. The following examples of cards clearly indicate that message.

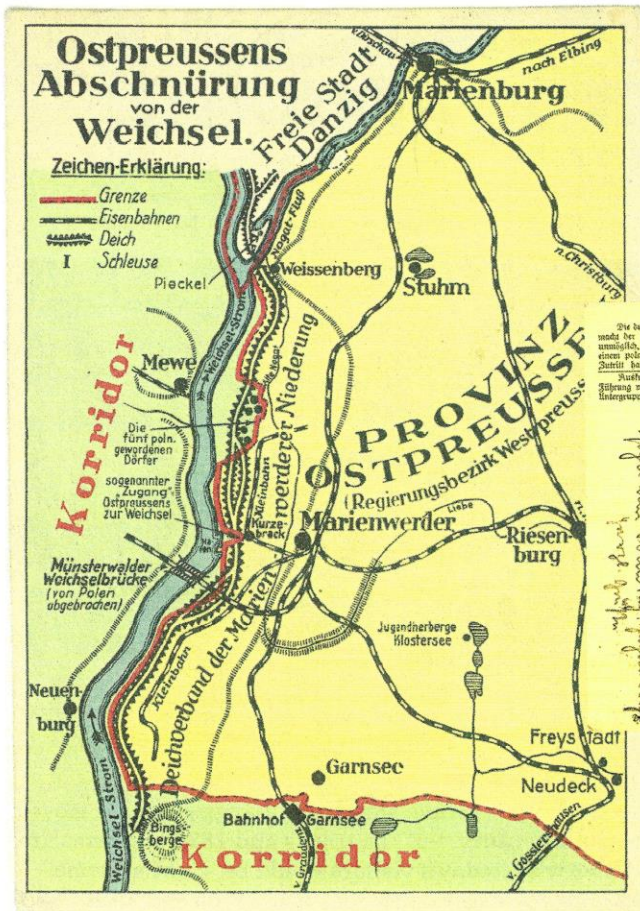
No. 14—Korridor Propaganda Cards

Die durch das Versailler Diktat uns aufgezwungene Grenzziehung macht der ostpreussischen Bevölkerung die Erreichung der Weichsel unmöglich, weil dieser Strom nicht die Grenze bildet, sondern zu einem polnischen Binnengewässer geworden ist, zu dem wir keinen Zutritt haben.

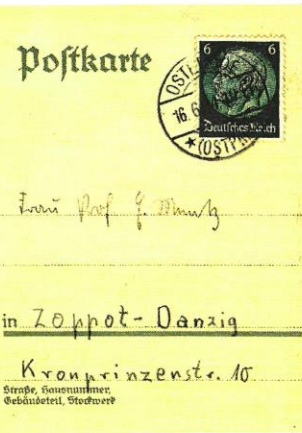
Auskunft erteilt, Grenzfahrten unter fachkundiger kostenloser Führung veranlaßt; Amt für Ostwerbung im Bund Deutscher Osten, Untergruppe Westpreußen, Marienwerder in Westpreußen, Poststraße 2

The above German text located at the top of the card [Area A] shows the Third Reich viewpoint of the Korridor situation and is enlarged from the card's address side as seen below.

The mailing date is 16 June 1934 and was mailed from East Prussia to Zoppot. Rate was 6 pfg, using a 3rd Reich stamp.



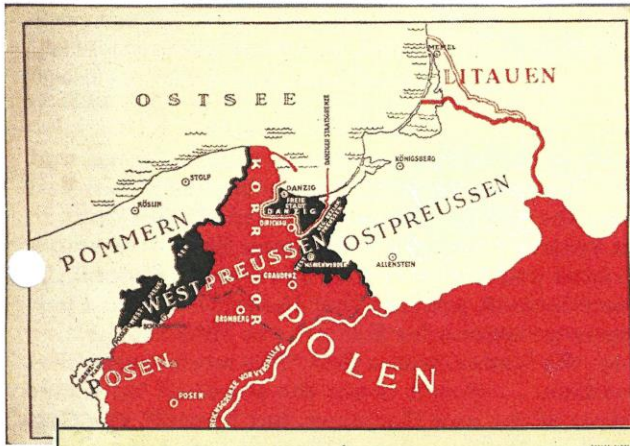
Die durch das Versailler Diktat uns aufgezwungene Grenzziehung macht der ostpreussischen Bevölkerung die Erreichung der Weichsel unmöglich, weil dieser Strom nicht die Grenze bildet, sondern zu einem polnischen Binnengewässer geworden ist, zu dem wir keinen Zutritt haben.
Auskunft erteilt, Grenzfahrten unter fachkundiger kostenloser Führung veranlaßt; Amt für Ostwerbung im Bund Deutscher Osten, Untergruppe Westpreußen, Marienwerder in Westpreußen, Poststraße 2



Note the Dikes along the Weichsel River, shown as Deich in the map's legend.



The two red cards at the left show the results of Versailles' tearing three provinces into 12 parts, as stated in the card's headline. The lower card also shows the **Korridor**, dividing East & West Prussia.



Polens Korridorhafen Gdingen-der Würger Danzigs.

1. Güterumschlag in Gdingen 1924-1930

2. Clemenceau (Note der Alliierten Mächte an die Reichsregierung v. 16.6.1919): Danzig wurde vom Reich abgetrennt, "weil es keine andere Möglichkeit gab, Polen den freien und sicheren Zugang zum Meere zu verschaffen... der seinen einzigen Meeresausgang darstellt."

3. Kohlenausfuhr über Danzig u. Gdingen in Mill. To. 1925-1930

4. Bacon-Ausfuhr über Danzig und Gdingen in 10000 To. 1925-1930

5. Haking, Hoher Kommissar des Völkerbundes in Danzig (Entscheidung vom 15.8.1921): Polen wird sich verpflichten, den Hafen von Danzig... voll auszunutzen."

6. Warenumschlag in Danzig u. Gdingen 1923-1930

7. Die Reiseeinfuhr über Danzig u. Gdingen in 10000 To. 1929-1930

8. Schrotteinfuhr über Danzig u. Gdingen in 10000 To. 1929-1930

Was wollte Polen in Versailles? — Danzig erwerben.
 Was bekam Polen in Versailles? — Das gesicherte Recht freier Benutzung des Danziger Hafens als einzigen Meereszugang.
 Was tat Polen? — Es baute Gdingen als Konkurrenzhafen gegen Danzig.
 Was ist Gdingen? — Eine Auflehnung gegen Versailles.
 Was will Polen mit Gdingen? — Danzig wirtschaftlich mattsetzen, um es politisch zu gewinnen.

Postkarte des Danziger Heimatdienstes E. V. „Danzigs Kampf um Recht und Leben!“
 Bild 3: Die Freie Stadt Danzig ist ein selbständiger Staat.

Postkarte

Verlag: Danziger Verlag-Gründerschub mb. & H. Danzig, Nr. 1007

W. F. BECKMANN

The two black & white cards call Danzig an independent city in **Bild 1** and complain that Corridor-Harbor Gdynia was torn from Danzig itself in **Bild 3**. (Danzig's Struggle).

Die Freie Stadt Danzig ist ein selbständiger Staat.

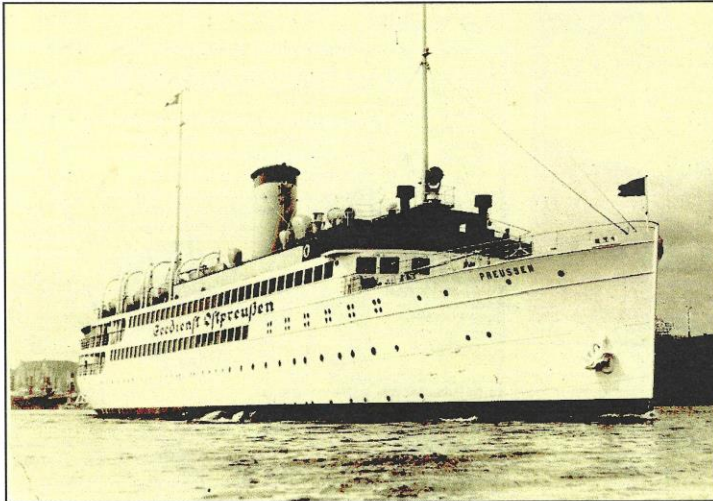
Ohne Befragen der zu 96% deutschen Bevölkerung wurde das Gebiet von Danzig durch den Versailler Vertrag am 10.1.1920 vom Deutschen Reich abgetrennt und durch Nachspruch der Alliierten am 15.1.1920 zu einem eigenen Staat „Freie Stadt Danzig“ erhoben.

Das deutsche Danzig steht seit 12 Jahren in schwerem Abwehrkampf um seine politische, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Selbsterhaltung gegen Polen.

Helf den deutschen Danzigern in ihrem Abwehrkampfe durch Geldspenden an die nationalpolitische Gesamtorganisation des Danziger Deutschtums, den **Danziger Heimatdienst E. V. Danzig.**
 Postcheckkonto Danzig: Nr. 6941 • Berlin: Nr. 114 224.

Note: Due to space limitations, the article on Propaganda cards will be Continued in DR-143

No.15 — Kraft durch Freude



Propaganda poster with a farmer in a new agricultural community. At left, a KdF motor ship of the new design which carried KdF workers to vacation spots around Europe.

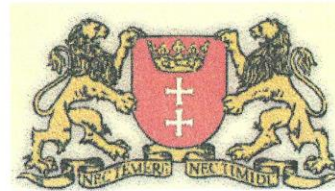
The Third Reich strove to eliminate its perceived connection to social classes, and another function of the “Strength thru Joy” movement was to create a look of a class-less society. Copied from a Mussolini program, the German version provided vacations to Italian, Portugese, Swiss, and Norwegian venues and built two ocean liners for tours. Workers were given relief from their strenuous war-industry jobs by relaxing aboard the cruise ships, with their single-class accommodations, proving that the NSDAP was a premier employer. High water mark of the appropriations for KdF was in 1933-1934 with a subsidy of 24 million marks. Dr. Robert Ley, the leader, states that “The worker sees that we are serious about raising his social position. . . .that it is not the so-called ‘educated classes’ whom we send out as representatives of the new Germany, but himself, the German worker, whom we show to the world.” Ley: It showed that there are no longer any social classes in the Thrd Reich.

Bibliography — PROPAGANDA (Part One)

DR. LOUIS L. SNYDER, ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE THIRD REICH
 ALF HARPER, THE STAMPS OF GERMANY'S THIRD REICH
 ENZO COLLOTTI, HITLER AND NAZISM
 HERBERT S. LEVINE, HITLER'S FREE CITY
 KLAUS WOLFF, DANZIG—STEMPELKATALOG—BAND 1
 HANS L. LEONHARDT, NAZI CONQUEST OF DANZIG
 RAY R. COWDERY, THE HITLER PHOTOS—H.HOFFMANN

Thanks to the following for their great help!
 Dave Ripley — Cinderella Propaganda Stamps
 Blaine Taylor — Propaganda Cards
 Ronny van Waardhuizen — Special Cancells
 [The Former] “Cape Cod Ernie Solit” — Postcards

Space Restrictions compeled us to print additional examples of propaganda mail in Danzig Report No.143. (Part2),also, with *Gleichschaltung* declared by Forster, plus nine more yards of Stamps, & the Wilhelm Gustloff story by Otto Bergman!



END — DR-142

Oct.-Nov.-Dec.2008

Trivia

The gloves come off. While I have given you a bit of a break in the last few trivia sections, not today! I am going for broke. If you can get just 5 of these, you will earn my undying respect. Email me at kolkermd@att.net if you do. I will certainly sing your praises!

1. On 1 November 1942, while serving as a leader of a machine gun squad on Guadalcanal, Cpl Anthony J. Casamento's US Marines came under heavy enemy fire near the Matanikau River. During the ensuing battle, all members of the unit were either killed or severely wounded. Despite his own multiple wounds, Cpl Casamento continued to provide supporting fire and heroically held the enemy at bay, thereby protecting the flanks of adjoining companies until he was physically unable to continue. As a result, the president of the United States presented him with the Medal of Honor on which of the following dates?

1. December 25, 1942
2. November 1, 1947
3. September 9, 1945
4. September 12, 1980

2. During the war, the dashing British actor, David Niven, served as an officer and rose to the rank of Lt. Colonel. Which of the following served as his batman (enlisted orderly)?

1. Peter Ustinov
2. Alec Guinness
3. Michael Caine
4. Trevor Howard

3. Adolf Hitler had two personal railroad trains. One was named Brandenburg. What was the name of the other one?

1. Hindenburg
2. Amerika
3. Bismarck
4. Ludendorff

4. Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, the 15th Lord Lovat, was known during the war as which of the following?

1. An outspoken critic of the war as he thought Great Britain should align itself with Germany.
2. The infamous Lord Haw-Haw who made propaganda radio broadcasts for Germany.
3. The only member of parliament to vote against declaring war on Germany in September, 1939.
4. A daring Commando officer who won numerous awards for valor.

5. Anderson Shelter was which of the following?

1. A British general captured by the Germans in North Africa.
2. A British air raid shelter named after Sir John Anderson.
3. A spy for Germany who was tried and hanged after being caught giving secrets to a British double agent.
4. An America fighter ace serving with the Eagle Squadron before the US entered the war.

6. Bella Russa was which of the following?

1. A female Soviet fighter ace who scored 73 kills.
2. A female spy for Germany who was tried and hanged after being caught giving secrets to a Soviet double agent.
3. A Soviet ship that was accidentally sunk by an American submarine in May, 1943.
4. A female officer in the Soviet Army who rose to the rank of full colonel.

7. It is common knowledge that many lives were lost during the First World War as the result of mustard gas use. What is not commonly known is that it took many lives during World War II in one incident. How did this occur?

1. When the Japanese used it against American marines in a last-ditch defense of Okinawa in April, 1945.
2. When the German Luftwaffe blew up an American supply ship which had the gas on board at Bari, Italy in December, 1943.
3. When the German Luftwaffe dropped gas bombs on Stalingrad in January, 1943.
4. When the Germans fired it in artillery shells at Warsaw, Poland, in September, 1939.

8. What was Allied "V-2"?

1. A rocket jointly developed by the British and Americans that was never used as the war ended.
2. A nickname given by the press to U.S.O. singer Dinah Shore.
3. A long-range rocket under development by the Germans for use against Washington, D.C.
4. A code name for Princess Elizabeth of England.

9. What was the Alliance of Animals?

1. The nickname President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill gave to Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo.
2. A clandestine organization in France that gathered information about German forces prior to the Normandy invasion.
3. The official Anglo-American intelligence bureau codename assigned to Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo.
4. The codename given to a pack of rabid dogs released by Soviet forces in Berlin in May, 1945.

10. What connection, if any, did American cosmetic manufacturer Elizabeth Arden have with World War II?

1. She produced black face cream for use as camouflage for night missions.
2. She personally paid for the construction of a B-29 bomber which then nicknamed for her.
3. She donated all of the profits of her company for the year of 1944 to the war effort.
4. No connection at all.

Answers

1. On 1 November 1942, while serving as a leader of a machine gun squad on Guadalcanal, Cpl Anthony J. Casamento's US Marines came under heavy enemy fire near the Matanikau River. During the ensuing battle, all members of the unit were either killed or severely wounded. Despite his own multiple wounds, Cpl Casamento continued to provide supporting fire and heroically held the enemy at bay, thereby protecting the flanks of adjoining companies until he was physically unable to continue. As a result, the president of the United States presented him with the Medal of Honor on which of the following dates?

The correct answer was **September 12, 1980**

In 1964, it was learned that two eyewitnesses to Cpl Casamento's heroism were still alive. That set in motion a chain of events that would ultimately result in his receiving the Medal of Honor from President Carter in 1980.

2. During the war, the dashing British actor, David Niven, served as an officer and rose to the rank of Lt. Colonel. Which of the following served as his batman (enlisted orderly)?

The correct answer was **Peter Ustinov**

I came across this in a novel set during WWII and I didn't believe it. I looked it up and was quite surprised to discover that it was true. In

my research I also learned that Peter's father (Baron von Ustinov) served as a lieutenant in the German Air Force in World War I.

3. Adolf Hitler had two personal railroad trains. One was named Brandenburg. What was the name of the other one?

The correct answer was **Amerika**

It was named this before the US entered the war. I cannot imagine why he did not change it.

4. Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, the 15th Lord Lovat, was known during the war as which of the following?

The correct answer was **A daring Commando officer who won numerous awards for valor.**

He was played by Peter Lawford in the film, The Longest Day. Bill Millin, the piper who accompanies Lord Lovat to Normandy with his bagpipes, played himself in the film and he used the same set of bagpipes he played on D-Day.

5. Anderson Shelter was which of the following?

The correct answer was **A British air raid shelter named after Sir John Anderson.**

Sir John was in charge of British home security. These simple shelters were distributed free to lower income British households and for a nominal fee to others. Distribution actually began in 1938, before Britain was at war. After the war they had to be returned to the government or purchased

6. Bella Russa was which of the following?

The correct answer was **A Soviet ship that was accidentally sunk by an American submarine in May, 1943.**

The captain of the submarine thought it was the Florida Maru, a Japanese ship.

7. It is common knowledge that many lives were lost during the First World War as the result of mustard gas use. What is not commonly known is that it took many lives during World War II in one incident. How did this occur?

The correct answer was **When the German Luftwaffe blew up an American supply ship which had the gas on board at Bari, Italy in December, 1943.**

The US had it there for defensive purposes as it had intelligence that the Germans intended to use it in Italy. This was kept such a secret that the local population was not notified of what was affecting them and this caused the loss of many lives that could have been saved.

8. What was Allied "V-2"?

The correct answer was **A nickname given by the press to U.S.O. singer Dinah Shore.**

Dinah - whose name was actually Frances Rose Shore - was a major US singing star during the war years. She later began starring in films. She had her own TV show for many years beginning in 1951.

9. What was the Alliance of Animals?

The correct answer was **A clandestine organization in France that gathered information about German forces prior to the Normandy invasion.**

They were called this as their individual code names were animal names. They communicated with London via radio and carrier pigeons.

10. What connection, if any, did American cosmetic manufacturer Elizabeth Arden have with World War II?

The correct answer was **She produced black face cream for use as camouflage for night missions.**

Her real name was Florence Nightingale Graham. She died in 1966 but the cosmetics company bearing her name continues to trade today and is listed on the NASDAQ (RDEN). The current 'face' of Elizabeth Arden is Catherine Zeta Jones.

For Sale

We do have a few items for sale. They have recently been rebounded and redone. They look great and are definitely worth the price:

Mail Surveillance under the Third Reich by R.J. Houston. 35 pages. \$15.

German Feldpost Operations in the West 1940-1944 by John Painter. 2004. 60 total pages. \$20.

The War of the Springing Tiger by Jeffrey Markem, about Azad Hind stamps and the fight for India's Independence. \$10.

Composition Listing of Organic German Military Units, 1980. \$15.

Each of these are expertly written, filled with details that obviously took scores of hours to research. All proceeds go only to Third Reich Study Group. It is first come /first come serve, and if we get down to one copy, I will get more printed (but that could delay shipping by a week or so if it happens).