



# Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

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

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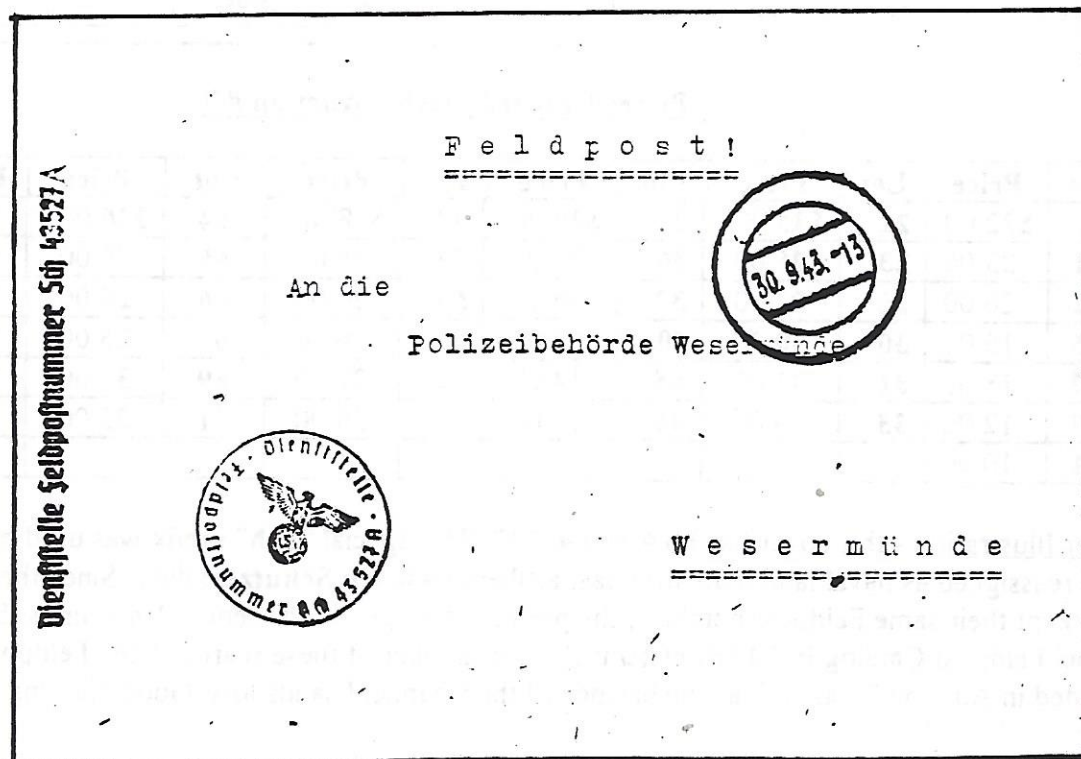
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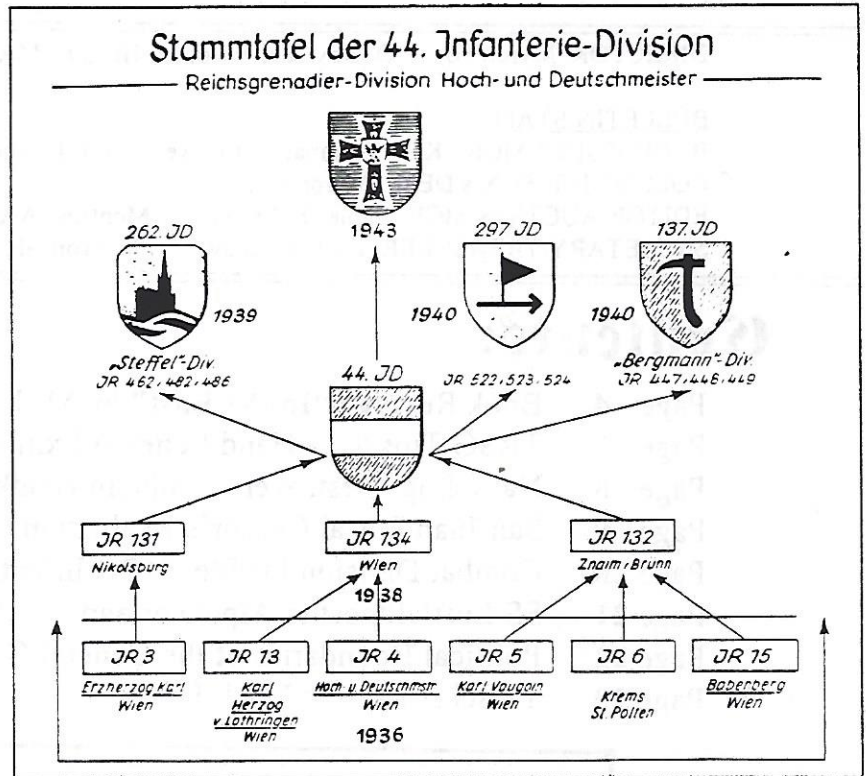
## STAMP GROUP NOTES

**Membership Renewal** - a renewal form is included in this mailing. **Please take a moment to complete the form and send it in with your payment to Secretary-Treasurer Fred Willshaw.** While we had not increased TRSG dues since 1992, steady increases in printing and paper costs during the intervening years were absorbed by applying revenues from back issues, special publications and auction fees. However, the increase in postage in 1995 require that we increase dues to compensate for losses this year and to create a fund for new special publications. We are also changing our back issue policy as is detailed on page 3.

**Shield Identification** - in response to the inquiry on p. 19 of Bulletin #116, member John Olsen identified the shield on the postcard shown as that of Rgt. 134 of the 44th Infantry Division "Hoch-und Deutschmeister" shown at the top of the organization chart at right.

After this division was destroyed at Stalingrad in Jan. 29, 1943, a new 44th Infantry Division was formed near Antwerp, Belgium on June 1, 1943.

This information was found in "Die 44. Infanterie. Division Reichsgrenadier-Division 'Hoch-und Deutschmeister' published by Podzun-Pallas-Verlag.



### Prices Realized -TRSG Auction #70

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$22.00	22	\$35.00	34	\$48.00	48	\$38.00	64	\$36.00	72	\$15.00
11	23.00	23	25.00	36	22.00	53	35.00	65	25.00	73	28.00
12	20.00	25	22.00	37	36.00	54	20.00	66	28.00	74	20.00
15	15.00	30	30.00	40	62.00	60	26.00	67	25.00	75	21.00
17	18.00	31	43.00	45	14.00	62	22.00	69	36.00	76	22.00
19	12.00	33	30.00	46	16.00	63	35.00	71	25.00	77	24.00
21	10.00										

**Cover Illustration** - this cover has Fp.# Sch 43527. This special "Sch" prefix was used by certain army units reassigned as naval land units for coast artillery (**Küsten Schutzes**) duty. Since these former army units kept their same Feldpost numbers, the prefix "Sch" identified them as Navy units. See Petersen 3d and Michel Feldpost Catalog P. 94 (Briefstempel 5). A number of these scarce "Sch" Feldpost covers are included in Auction 71 as well as the balance of the Channel Islands lots. Good Hunting!



WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

**PETERSEN**, Jan Poul, Emdrupvej 66, 2.th, DK-2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark

**STEFFEN**, Alan L., 303 Hickory Bend, Belleville, IL 62223

Addition to TRSG Staff - member Kelly Stefanacci's offer to serve as **Back Issues Manager** has been gratefully accepted by the TRSG Staff. This change will become effective Jan. 1, 1996 along with the following back issue policy revisions.

Revisions in Back Issue Policy - when the TRSG was reorganized in 1976, it was decided that all Bulletin back issues would be made available both as an inducement to new members and to raise funds for special publications. As noted in Bulletin # 116, we have now decided that we can no longer supply back issues for the entire 30 years of publication. Therefore, the following revisions to our policy will become effective on Jan. 1, 1996:

- 1.) We will supply any individual TRSG back issue for the ten years preceding the current issue i.e. as the first issue for 1996 will be Whole No. 118, we will only accept orders for issues back to Whole No. 78 (No. 118 minus 40 = No. 78). After the release of Whole No. 119, we will only accept orders back to No. 79 etc.
- 2.) Individual back issues will cost \$3.00 each including postage.

Note: for members who had been planning to purchase earlier issues, Fred Willshaw will continue to accept orders for all volumes of the Bulletin under the current policy until January 1, 1996.

Staff Positions - we are considering additional staff positions to insure the continuity of this organization. One need is for members who would be willing to translate various articles published in Germany into English. We would also consider feature columns on specialized areas (Feldpost, Censorship, etc.) under your byline. Please contact Director Myron Fox if you are interested in one of these staff positions.

New TRSG Publications - during the TRSG Meeting at NOJEX last April there were a number of suggestions for new TRSG hand books. In addition to the research involved in such projects (it took several years to complete the current Waffen-SS Feldpost book), it is quite costly as the printer must be paid up front while we must recoup the costs over many years. We are hoping that the dues increase for next year will allow us to establish a fund to be used to cover the printing cost for new publications. We plan to include a survey in the Bulletin during 1996 to determine which of a number of potential special publications would be most popular with the membership.

Latvian Legion - member Rene Chavez is writing an article on this subject and needs a listing of Feldpost numbers for all Latvian Police and construction units (other than Waffen-SS) which were part of the Wehrmacht. Please send any info to Ye Olde Editor and we will pass it on to Mr. Chavez.

What a difference a TAG makes? - member Rex Dixon notes that many collectors fall into the common trap of translating the German word "**Tag**" as "**Day**" rather than as "**Meeting**" or "**Congress**". For example, "**Tag der Deutschen Kunst**" was not "**The Day of German Art**" but referred to the whole event. Other examples of this usage are in "**Reichsparteitag**", which refers to the whole rally, or "**Reichstag**", which refer to the parliamentary session (and building). In this sense, "**TAG**" is much the same as "**TAGUNG**".

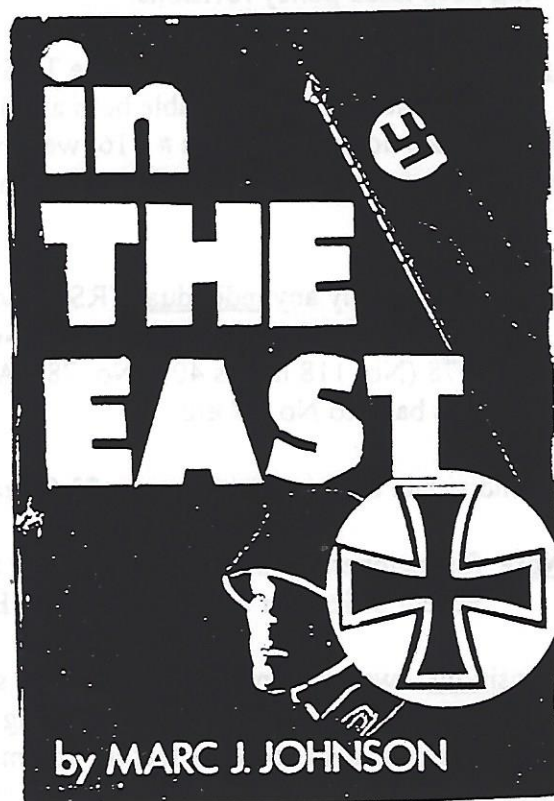


## BOOK REVIEW

**IN THE EAST** by Marc J. Johnson. A Hearthstone Book published by Carlton Press, Inc. 11 west 32nd Street, New York, NY. 10001, Price \$ 12.95. This hard cover, 176 page book can be ordered by credit card (VISA, Master Card or American Express) by calling 1-800-266-5708.

**In the East** is a collection of letters written between 1941 and 1945 by German soldiers on the Russian, or Eastern, front. This book offers a valuable overview, through these many letters and ample documentation, of life in the Russia of the 1940s for these German soldiers. The author has painstakingly researched the work and spent long hours scouring the annals of German history, as well as talking to people who were there, in his search for letters that would open up a whole new perspective on the fighting in the East.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Third Reich Study Group and his inclusion of the writers' Feldpost number as in the example shown below is a nice touch. This book has several illustrations and is highly recommended, especially as many of these letters refer to postal matters.



**Partisans or not, Obergefreiter Franz Schmitt, Veterinary Company 17, FP# 04859, was making long range plans for receiving mail within the postal limits of the time:**

**East 20 October 1943**

**Dear Parents:**

I am healthy, which I also hope of you. I received the Air Feldpost letter of October and also the small package with the Blitzkuchen (Thunder Cake). But unfortunately it was kaput, and the package with the sweetener had spilled. The box was broken and nothing was in there. You should always wrap it in strong paper, and if possible tie it with some string. . .

I am again enclosing 6 Package Permission Stamps and Air Feldpost Stamps. They are for October/November/December. Christmas packages must be mailed by 31 November. But one can still send packages after Christmas. There is again a leave stoppage. I had stomach and intestinal sickness. Tomorrow it will be 14 days I have been at the aid station. I also underwent a cure for tapeworm. That is gone now. It was 6 meters long.

**The fighting raged on through the Fall.**



### TRSG Tips #3 - Hand Lettered Exhibit/Album Pages

by Joseph Chervenyak

The late TRSG Bulletin Editor Bob Houston hand lettered pages for many of his medal winning exhibits. Here are several examples of these pages showing his technique using oversized (9-1/2" x 11-1/4") grid lined pages from Minkus Publishing. The elaborate "Fieldpost" title was printed in black ink with a plastic template to suggest "Germanic" type style. The original cover and a photocopy of the reverse side were placed in cover mount and affixed to the exhibit page. The text above and below the cover was added by hand in black ink using the light gray grid lines. Finally, a small red plastic arrow was added to indicate a postal marking. If you have a steady hand, such hand written pages will add a nice touch to your exhibit.

**Fieldpost**

ETHNIC GERMANS IN THE WEHRMACHT

ALPENVORLAND - MARCH, 1945


WITH THE WEHRMACHT RETREATING ON BOTH FRONTS AT THIS POINT, DELIVERY OF MAIL TO TROOPS BECAME DIFFICULT DUE TO THE VERY FLUID MILITARY SITUATION :

*H.A. August Hain, 9. Str. Merano*

*Feldpost aus Alpenvorland.*

**Retou**  
22 MARZ 1945

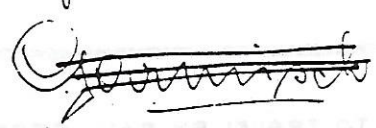
Deutsche  
ST. LEONHARD L. PASSEIER  
über Merano

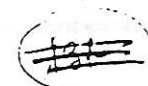


*Zur den Offiz.*


*Hans Günner*

*geb. 11.11.1914 alt. 79 9. Str. Merano*





Alpenvorland  
aus Alpenvorland



DETACHED,  
WITHOUT  
STATEMENT  
OF ADDRESS.

AN ABSENDER ZURÜCK (RETURN TO SENDER)  
EMFÄNGER VERSETZT (RECIPIENT TRANSFERRED)  
NEUE ANSCHRIFT ABWARTEN (AWAIT NEW ADDRESS)

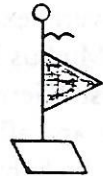
"FELDPOST AUS ALPENVORLAND"

CANCELLED BY "DEUTSCHE DIENSTPOST ALPENVORLAND" AT  
MERANO WITH RETURN HANDSTAMPS ON FRONT AND REAR.

MINKUS PUBLISHING - NEW YORK, N.Y.

# Feldpost

PANZER RESERVE SECT. 35



USE OF FELDPOST # FOR IDENTIFICATION

20-

**D**

Ist berechtigt die Eisenbahn von Calais nach Angouleme u. zurück zu benutzen.  
Gültig nur bei Dienstreisen!

## Sonderausweis

A.B. *[Signature]*  
Leutnant u. Adjutant.

Der Unteroffizier Hans Görl  
(Dienstgrad, Vor- und Zuname)

von Dienststelle F.P.Nr. 24 328 A  
(Truppenteil)

reist am 2. Mai 1944 194  
(Datum)

nach Angouleme  
(Reiseziel)

Grund Anforderung von Heizmaterial

Rückreise \*\* am 2. Mai 1944 194

(\*) bzw. Tarnbezeichnung -- z. B. Feldpostnummer -- nach den jeweils gegebenen Bestimmungen.  
(\*\*) streichen, falls nicht zutreffend

Dienstsiegel

*[Circular Stamp]*  
abgegeben am 2. Mai 1944  
Dienststelle F.P.Nr. 24328/A  
(Truppenteil)

*[Signature]*  
Leutnant u. Adjutant  
(Unterschrift, Dienstgrad, Dienststelle)

Etwa erforderliche Angaben über Abfindungen mit Verpflegung usw. - nur mit Dienststempel und Unterschrift des Kompanie-usw. Führers gültig - siehe Rückseite.

1754 - Heidelberger Gutenberg-Druckerei GmbH Bordeaux X 43 (5210).

MAY, 1944 : SPECIAL PASS TO TRAVEL BY RAIL FROM CALAIS TO ANGOULEME, FRANCE FOR FUEL PROCUREMENT. FELDPOST # USED TO MAINTAIN SECURITY OF UNIT IDENTITY.

MINKUS PUBL. IONS-NEW YORK N. Y.



# Germany

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL

SPECIAL ROUTING OFFICE - BERLIN (CODE h)

**PRISONER OF WAR MAIL**

**FREE**  
FRANK OF PORT

4229 -  
T r a u

EXAMINED BY D. B. / 957

Great-Germany

Sender: Matthias Alfred, No. 116  
Rank: Unteroffiziersservice "Heid"  
Internment Camp: "139 - Aft. 6"

BASE POST OFFICE - OTTAWA, CANADA

Heidelberg (17a)  
beopoldstr. 14

FORM I.O. 20  
M.F.M. 317  
1540M-6-43 (510) (1086)  
H.Q. 1772-39-2055

ESTABLISHED OCT. 1944 FOR MAIL TO AND FROM GERMANS HELD PRISONERS BY THE ALLIES. TWO HANDSTAMP TYPES WERE EMPLOYED :

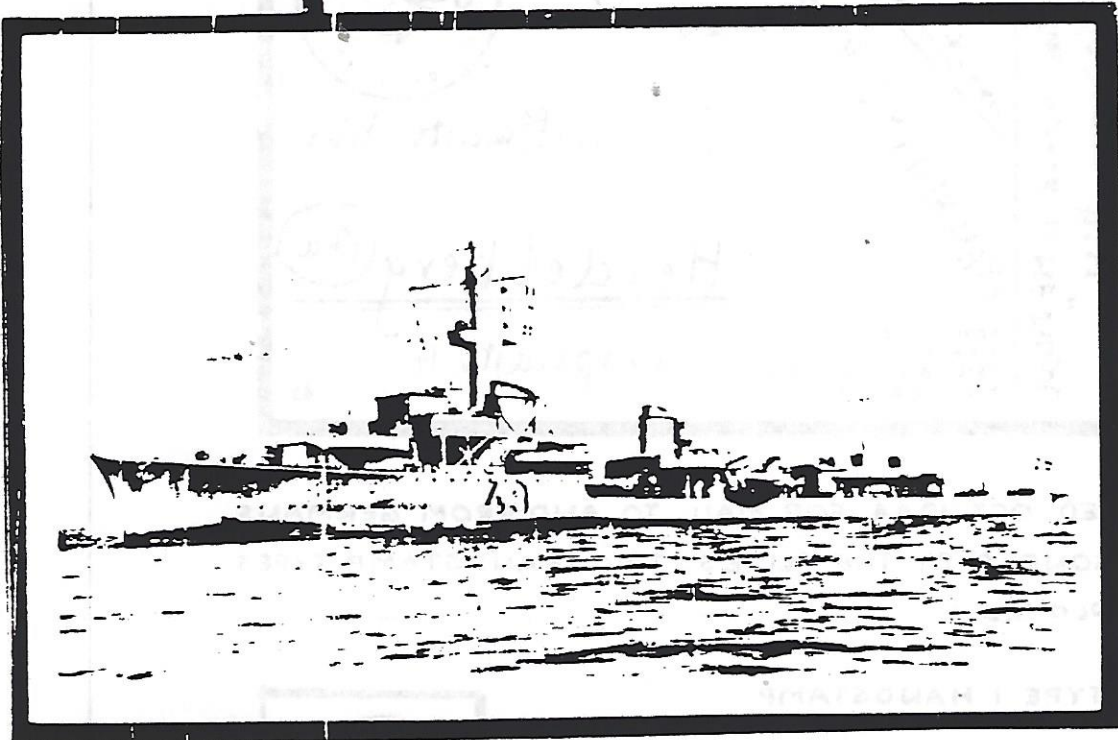
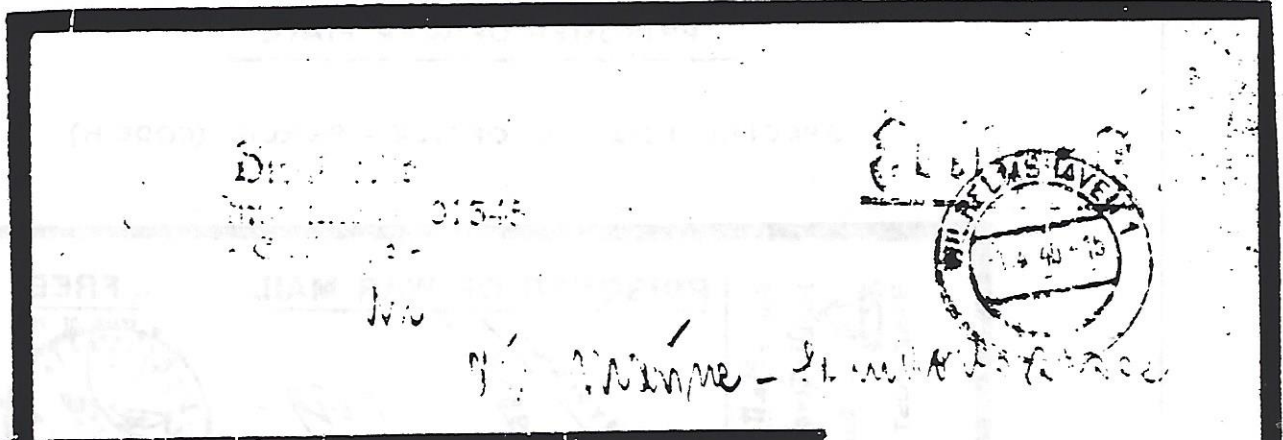
TYPE I HANDSTAMP

30MM DIA., INSCRIBED "h PRÜFSTELLE h GEPRÜFT" (RED). USED ONLY OCT. AND NOV. 1944.



# NATHIOS

Destroyer Z-21 "Wilhelm Heidkamp" - Feldpost # 01345



The fifth of six "von Roeder" (Destroyer Type 1936 - Z17-22) class ships. Built by AG Weser (Bremen), launched August 20, 1938. Displacement: 2411 tons; Speed: 38 knots; Crew: 323; Armament: five 5" (5 x 1), four 37mm A.A. (2 x 2) guns; eight (2 x 4 with 16 torpedoes) 21" torpedo tubes and sixty mines.

Torpedoed and sunk by Royal Navy destroyers on April 10, 1940 during the first battle of Narvik.

Cover canceled at Wilhelmshaven on April 1, 1940, only nine days before sinking.



## SAN JUAN POSTAL CENSORSHIP EVALUATION OF GERMAN CENSORSHIP

by Myron Fox

This report, written by the U.S. Censorship Station in San Juan, Puerto Rico in late 1943, was declassified by the National Archives on 10/16/91.

**I.) The Value of Knowing Enemy Censorship** - to be cognizant of Enemy Censorship is as important as knowing our own censorship. To achieve that knowledge, this study has been made after a careful perusal of all information available at the San Juan Postal censorship Station from British and American sources.

Perhaps the most important phase of the analysis made is that which permits us to determine "when" a letter originating in Germany has or has not been censored, since that knowledge will increase the effectiveness of the evaluation made on the information obtained from the letter.

In the most recent stages of the war, German Censorship has been more lenient in examining mails and has permitted information of value to the United Nations.

The "why" of this situation is also analyzed in this report. However, for general purposes, we must accept that German censorship is as strict as we are in condemning, or returning to the sender, indiscreet communications that may eventually become extremely important to our forces and our effort.

Several of the reports used in the preparation of this analysis may have become obsolete due to certain suspected changes in German Censorship. It will be interesting to note that the changes are principally related to the defensive aspect of Censorship. Since defensive censorship is more important than offensive censorship, this analysis serves the double-barreled purpose of providing us with an analysis of German Censorship organization, methods, procedure and its present weaknesses.

**II.) Organization of German Censorship** - German Censorship, as determined by British Censorship, works under a structural organization identical to British and American Censorship: a small number of large units operating under one central organization, either following rules established for certain specific areas, or rules established for general purposes.

On December 23, 1942, British Censorship revealed that according to its investigations and analyses, there were twelve German Censorship units of major importance. These were the following:

1.	Königsberg	Germany	7.	Vienna	Austria
2.	Berlin	Germany	8.	Copenhagen	Denmark
3.	Cologne	Germany	9.	Oslo	Norway
4.	Munich	Germany	10.	Trondheim or Tromso	Norway
5.	Frankfurt-am-Main	Germany	11.	Paris	France
6.	Hamburg	Germany	12.	Bordeaux	France

Very frequently, according to a British report, printed matter has borne a stamp showing examination by the Gestapo. There is also a Military censorship which examines mail from service personnel which is re-examined by one of the units. Mail to and from British POWs and Internees in Germany is generally examined by Censorship at the various camps. It has not been possible to determine either the function or location of this type of censorship. Small camps usually transfer their mail to larger camps in the same region.



British Censorship in describing the organization of different German Censorship units states the following:

**Königsberg:** Amt "a" situated in East Prussia, appears to examine mail between East Prussia and the Baltic countries and Germany proper.

**Berlin:** Amt "b" is the largest and most important unit and deals with all mail to German POWs and Internees in British hands, second class mail and parcels, with some Red Cross mail and with a great deal of First Class mail. It has Terminal and Transit Sections and often re-examines mail censored by another unit or by an Axis-controlled country. Air and surface mail between Germany and Poland, the Czech Protectorate, Sweden and South America is examined here, together with transit mails from these countries and from the Scandinavian countries and most captured mails. This unit formerly examined the surface mails to U.S.A. and mail routed via Siberia. Departments of Amt "b" are known to operate in the Festsale of the Zoological Gardens (Budapesterstrasse 20), and in the nearby Landwehrkasino (Jebensstrasse 2), all in the Charlottenburg district.

**Cologne:** Amt "c" probably operates in the Exhibition Halls at Deutz in Cologne. This unit obviously deals mainly with surface mail between Holland, Belgium and occasionally Occupied France and Germany, and with mails between those occupied countries, but a certain amount of mail from them destined for other countries and routed through Germany is examined there.

**Munich:** Amt "d" in the Central Post Office in Munich (Bayerstrasse 12) examines most air and surface mails to and from the Iberian Peninsula, and transit mails routed through Southern Germany. This is a large unit.

**Frankfurt am Main:** Amt "e" originally examined trans-Atlantic air mails, both terminal German and transit Norwegian, Dutch and other mail. Latterly, however, since the entry of U.S.A. into the war, Amt "e" has examined terminal Swiss Mails and mails to and from Occupied France, including French POWs and workers in Germany, and a certain amount of transit mail, including mails between U.S.A. and France and Switzerland.

**Hamburg:** Amt "f" undoubtedly functions to examine terminal mail between Germany and the Scandinavian countries, through letters from these countries destined beyond Germany are often examined there.

**Vienna:** Amt "g" is an important and highly linguistic unit for examination of terminal mail between Germany and Eastern European countries, and between Germany and other foreign countries routed via Turkey, and a certain proportion of Balkan transit mails, whether previously examined in the country of origin, or not.

**Copenhagen:** Amt "k" is in the Copenhagen Central Post Office, 37-39 Titgensgade. A type of label worded in Danish is believed to emanate from this unit, and, latterly to have supplanted the normal "k" German type. The unit is primarily for examination of mail passing between Denmark and other Scandinavian and Baltic countries.

**Oslo:** Amt "o" at Oslo, deals with mail between Norway and other Scandinavian and Baltic countries. This unit began to function only in Spring 1941.

**Trondheim or Tromso:** Amt "t". One letter from Tromso, Northern Norway, to Portugal, bore a "t" label and stamps covered over by the "b" label. The unit, possibly situated at Trondheim, or even at Tromso, must exist for censorship of mails between Norway and Sweden and Finland routed northwards, and for internal mail.

**Paris:** Amt "x" seems to be identified with the German Censorship known to exist in Paris. Its precise function at the present time is not known. It did examine about 8,000 letters a day passing as commercial or other



correspondence between the two zones, inter-zone post cards and also probably mail to and from the Channel Islands and some mail from Occupied France to Germany and Axis countries

**Bordeaux:** Amt "y" is also in France, and almost certainly at Bordeaux. Here again the present function is obscure but until November 11th this unit examined a smaller portion of official and other inter-zone correspondence, mail between Occupied France and the Iberian peninsula routed via Bilbao and Hendaye, and some mails routed between Germany and Portugal via the western French seaboard."

"Amt" means "Auslandsbrieupfustelle", ( Censorship Bureau of Foreign Mail). The small initial letter in the label or stamp identifies the corresponding German Censorship unit, as shown in the following copy of a label:



In describing the character of the units, listing and procedure, the same British report states as follows:

"There are known to be about nine thousand examiners employed throughout the whole German Censorship at the moment. Each examiner has a different number. These numbers are not duplicated at different offices. Berlin has the largest unit, employing about 2,000 examiners. The units at Munich, Frankfurt and Vienna rank next in size. Berlin, as head office, appears to train examiners and then to transfer them to other units; new units seem to be composed of examiners formerly at Berlin. As far as is known there is an 8 hour working day at all units. In Berlin two shifts are worked daily: 7 a.m.-3 p.m. and 3 p.m.- 11 p.m. Pay is 200 Marks monthly for a single man or woman with a knowledge of one language, and 250 for two or more. There is a higher rate for married men. Army personnel, including those disabled, are known to be seconded for work in the censorship, and age limits are elastic: young students on vacation are employed at the Berlin branch, and at Munich an examiner was released, after a years illness, aged 72. Women form a large part of the staff. In the Vienna office there are many Hungarian Nazis, and presumably a good many other Nazi-inclined nationals of Balkan and other foreign countries. There is said to be an acute shortage of English readers.

On entering the Censorship office, the mail is sorted and then opened and checked. The checker puts his number on the cover and usually notes any enclosures. It is then transferred to the examiner who reads the letter and adds his number to cover and contents if harmless. It is then returned to the checking department, the contents are rechecked, the second checker may add his number, and the mail is mechanically sealed. The sorters also stamp the covers, and for privileged or unopened mail there are special stamps. The application of the numbers, by pencil, rubber stamp, etc. and their placing, differs in each unit, and it is nearly always possible to determine the unit by means of the method of numbering employed. The ordinary examiner does not submit, but attaches any letter of interest to a form, divided into sections, and indicates the special departments, within the censorship, to which it must go, according to the type of information involved - espionage, economic interest, foreign affairs, code, bad morale, etc. Specialists in these departments then submit the material.

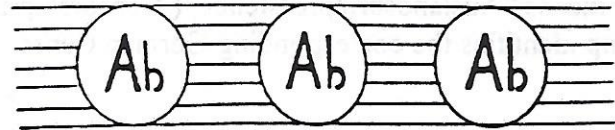
Although mail does not appear to be read on a case basis, from serial numbers and other markings which appear on German censored mails, it is evident that particular attention is paid to suspect persons and that extensive watch lists and dossiers are kept. It is known that the Germans show a keen interest, through censorship, in conditions and morale in Occupied territories. Several writers have referred to their correspondence being watched and records being kept, and some have mentioned questionings, or punitive action, based on a knowledge of their correspondence, by the Gestapo."



**The Pass Stamp** - There is a rubber stamp impression which means a great deal to the alert examiner. that is the "pass stamp" used by German Censorship to indicate that a letter has not been read. The stamp is circular and bears the capital letter "A" which presumably stands for "Auslandsbriefprufstelle", together with a smaller letter that identifies the Unit that handled but did not read the letter.



It is possible that in some instances the letter may bear two "pass stamps". In that case, the examiner should note carefully the small letter appearing in the other rubber stamp impression. In some cases, a similar design as the "pass stamp" appears printed on tram lines, as postmarks usually are. The following reproduction shows how it often appears in letters passing through German Censorship.



If letters have been read, they usually bear pencil numbers, although occasionally, exceptions are made. It is also possible to find letters showing signs of having been steamed open by German Censorship, and yet bearing the "pass stamp". This occurs in the case of mail of the privileged class.

**III. German Censorship Regulations** - in this chapter we will state known regulations existing in Germany, related to censorship, taken from a British report dated December 23, 1942, as well as evidence of violations of such regulations as experienced by the San Juan Postal Censorship Station upon examining German mail.

1.) **British report:** Anyone wishing to write abroad must possess a permit bearing a photograph of the holder and particulars of his identity. The Gestapo may, at will, refuse to grant such a permit. Only a limited number of letters abroad may be written per month. Men on active service may not write abroad without special permission. They must use the Field Post Office. In occupied territories where no other postal service is available, any German in official or private capacity may use the Field Post Office, but must pay normal civilian postal rates. Foreign workers in German territory may apparently write freely to their own or other countries. They may write to prisoners in Allied hands but not to those in Axis hands. Jews and Aryans may not correspond with each other.

**Comment:** Evidence that anyone wishing to write abroad must possess a permit was again found recently when a correspondent in Germany states that inasmuch as "he had no permit to write, he was placing his letter in the same cover of a friend who had a permit".

2.) **British report:** Punishments varying from fines to death penalties are threatened to users of intermediaries in neutral countries, recognized or otherwise. In spite of this warning, however, a vast amount of intermediary correspondence, possibly not always recognized as such, still permeates through private individuals, and mail still comes through from recognized intermediary channels, though in greatly diminished volume. Correspondence with Enemy territory is only permitted through the Red Cross, and only one member of a family may use this medium.

**Comment:** Apparently, the system followed to correspond through intermediaries in neutral countries is the following: The original writer in Germany sends his letter to the intermediary either in Spain or Portugal. Although the letter may bear a date, generally, they bear no city of origin. The intermediary then forwards the letter. As pointed out in the British report, writing through intermediaries has consistently decreased since September 1942.



- 3.) British Report: No parcels whatsoever may be sent out of Germany by a private individual, except to POWs and Internees. Newspapers may only be sent direct from a publisher. No printed matter may be enclosed with private correspondence. Money is sent in the form of postal drafts to German nationals abroad.

Comment: Newspapers of German origin have been found in the mails, although they bear Spanish postmarks. Apparently, they were mailed through intermediaries.

- 4.) British Report: the writer must hand in a letter for abroad at a Post Office and show the permit, which must state the country of destination. Any person other than the writer handing in a letter must sign on the cover. The letter must be handed in open, and the stamp must be affixed by the Post Office clerk. Letters to POWs or Internees sent by air mail must not bear a postage stamp, but must be marked "taxe percue". They must not be marked with any form of post office franking slogan, and must be sent in a double envelope so that, in case of an indiscreet address, postmark, etc., the inner envelope may be utilized

The writer's name and address must appear on the cover and each enclosure. The envelope must not have a tissue lining. Non-commercial correspondence must not cover more than four sides of paper, and these not larger than 210 x 297 millimeters. In the case of air mail paper, only one side may be used. For POW and Internee mail, only Latin script is allowed and typewritten letters are encouraged. Only typewritten or printed matter is permitted for commercial correspondence.

Comment: German Censorship frequently encloses a form calling the attention of the correspondents to regulations pertaining to the manner, length and clarity with which they must reply.

- 5.) British Report: The use of abbreviations of any sort, including shorthand is forbidden. Braille may not be used. No chess problems, crosswords or any sort of cryptic puzzles are allowed. Hebrew, Yiddish and Esperanto are not permitted. No trade documents of any kind may be enclosed with private correspondence. No political matter may be enclosed with letters for abroad or sent in any way except by the Propaganda Ministry. No newspaper cuttings or obituary notices are allowed. View postcards or photographs are not allowed, but other picture postcards, birthday, Xmas greeting cards and drawings appear to be treated with leniency. The enclosure of mounted photographs and photographs showing uniforms is not permissible, though the latter have occasionally been allowed to pass. Ordinary snapshots may be sent. A certain amount of latitude is granted in the case of enclosures in mail to German POWs and Internees - razor blades, cigarettes and other small enclosures being permitted. Postage stamps may not be sent abroad. Not more than one International reply coupon may be enclosed in a letter and money in incoming mail must be changed into German currency within three days.

Comment: Although no obituary notices are allowed, such statements as "Paul died on the Eastern front", etc., are frequently found. Photographs of German soldiers are very rare but when they are found, the volume is astonishing. This picture clearly shows the uniform of Rumanian soldiers fighting on the Russian front.





6.) British Report: The word "Jude" penciled on Jewish letters from time to time by the Censorship shows that special attention is made to this mail. There are many complaints that Jewish mail is delayed and incoming letters to them are not always delivered. Jews in Germany may only write one letter abroad per month. They must give the number of their identity card, and those in ghettos must hand in their correspondence through their Jewish council. Jews deported to Poland are issued with special new identity cards and may not write abroad until they have received these. Restrictions on mail of deported Jews have recently become much more severe. One writer, in August 1942, stated that Jews in Poland could only write 15 words on a postcard. Since then, numerous correspondents in neutral countries have written that their mail is not delivered to Jews and that it has been impossible to establish communication. Registered letters are not deliverable to Jews, and if a parcel is addressed to a Jew, he must first sign a receipt and then often does not receive it. Mention of Jewish Feast Days, etc., in letters is excised.

Comment: In the last few months no evidence has been found that Jewish people are still permitted to correspond abroad.

III.) The Technique of German Censorship - In describing the technique of German Censorship, the British report states as follows:

"Almost 100% of outgoing mail from German Territory is examined. Occasionally, presumably after influxes of new prisoners, POW mail to Germans in the United Kingdom has simply been slit, sealed with plain tape and released, apparently without examination. The Germans do not appear to have any particularly hard and fast rules regarding privileged mails. Mail to and from diplomatic and other officials, nobility, and persons of importance has sometimes been passed apparently without examination, and at other times has been examined. Mail of accredited representatives of occupied countries does, presumably in accordance with the pretended policy of self-government, appear to have been accorded diplomatic privilege. There is normally very little delay in mails subject to German censorship, times of continental transit being particularly rapid, but certain categories of mail have sometimes been delayed. All POW mail is from time to time held for long periods. It would appear from writers' comments that a fairly large amount of mail is condemned. It is known that mail entering Germany has not been delivered but simply read to the addressee, the letters being retained."

Comment: Mail originating in Germany and destined to South America which is examined at San Juan always bear some German Censorship identification. Even diplomatic mail does not escape Nazi examination. The very small delay in processing mail is at times astonishing. In one instance, mail was received at San Juan which had originated in Germany only six to ten days earlier.

The British report further states:

"A large percentage of German censored mail is subjected to a routine test prior to examination. During the latter part of 1942 this proportion has increased from 50% to about 75%. The type of test has altered so that instead of faint traces of chemicals, undisguised bright colored streaks appear across many letters. About 50% of the letters are subjected to such major tests. Blank sheets are removed and a penciled line is often drawn across a blank page. Both deletions and excisions appear on German censored mail, although the use of the latter method has increased recently. In both cases the passage is usually cleverly removed so that the meaning is not clear from the context. In the case of deletion the surface of the paper is removed before the application of black deleting fluid so that the passage is hardly ever restorable."



**Comment:** For a long period (October 1942 to April 1943) objectionable passages were deleted. By the end of April, 1943, however, and since then, deletions are seldom found while excisions have increased. The report, in discussing deletions and German Censorship technique, states as follows:

“Passages for deletion or submission are marked in pencil by the examiner. Letters are occasionally passed which retain such markings. Nor is it unusual to find critical comments written on a letter by the examiner. This is particularly prevalent in the case of British POW mail, where the camp censors are doubtless constrained by regulations less than those in the large offices. It has sometimes been evident that the camp censors have altered a POW’s remarks slightly so as to distort their meaning. Censorship enclosure slips are often amplified by the addition of remarks by the examiner.

Letters are returned to sender for offenses against censorship regulations. Explanatory enclosure slips are fewer in number than those used by British Censorship, are more composite but less explicit. A letter may be returned, for instance, simply as “unsuitable for transmission”. Contrary to British practice, the Germans make a habit of returning or retaining one part of the letter while forwarding another. Covers have been forwarded completely devoid of contents. This practice perhaps partially explains the amount of crossed letters, about which there are numerous complaints.

Germany shows a lack of readers in some of the less common languages. Most uncommon languages are read in Berlin. There appears to be an Erse reader in Munich, but not at Berlin or Vienna. Welsh is read at Berlin by an examiner who also reads a good deal of Danish mail. It is thought remotely possible that this reader may be the Danish professor Holgar Pendersen, a well known Gaelic scholar. The use of Welsh by POWs in Germany is strongly deprecated. A letter written in Basque bore a Berlin censorship label and sorters’ numbers, but no examiner’s number. There may be no Basque reader, in which case the letter would probably, as in the last war, be sent to a University Authority for perusal. Letters in Guarani, a Peruvian Indian dialect, and in Latin, are reputed to have been passed obviously unread by the German censorship. At an early stage in the war Russian, Ukrainian, Japanese, Chinese, Persian, Armenian, Hebrew, Serb, Lithuanian, Malagasy, Annamese and Eskimo are all read in Berlin. There are also Russian readers at Frankfurt, no doubt on account of the large Russian colony in France. Yugoslav, Serb, Greek, Rumanian, and other Balkan languages, are read in Vienna. Arabic languages are also no doubt read there.”

**Comment:** In discussing certain tendencies of German Censorship to allow statements of facts, the report indicates that “it appears to be a matter of policy with the Germans to allow as free statement of fact and expression of opinion in the mail as is compatible with security.” The report further states:

“Presumably objectionable letters are either held or returned to the writers, as comparatively little excision or deletion is seen. In this way not only is the pretense of free expression maintained for propaganda purposes, but disaffected persons may be led to further revelations and, by keeping of records, apprehended. The percentage of indiscretions from Occupied territories is greater than that from Germany itself. This is to a certain extent to be expected. Very free accounts of misery and starvation in Poland have perhaps been allowed in order to induce the sending of food, money and other goods into Germany from abroad. Letters particularly from Norway and Holland, telling of resistance to Nazi rule, of poor living conditions, or air raid damage, of building of roads, bridges, airdromes etc., would presumably not have been forwarded intentionally. It appears either that there are many German examiners not in full sympathy with their government, or not really expert in the languages they read, or that nationals from the various occupied countries, whose aim would naturally be to sabotage German interests, are employed in Censorship. It would be well nigh impossible for the German Censorship to embrace the amount of mail to and from the occupied countries without employing their nationals to read the languages in question.”



**Comment:** At times, especially during April 1943, there has been a steady flow of information coming out of Germany proper. During April, the information was principally based on comments on air raids. A few weeks later after, such reports of the terrible effects of RAF and American bombing of German industrial centers warned that a "pity poor Germany" campaign was under way. It is probable that German Censorship permitted such comments in the mails in an effort to lead Allied circles into the belief that the bombing, rather than destroying industrial centers, were killing old men, women and children, and destroying residential districts, churches and schools.

**IV. Attitude Toward Occupied Countries:** - In reference to the attitude of German censorship towards the occupied countries, the British report of December 23, 1942 states as follows:

"Each occupied country is, for censorship purposes, regarded as a separate entity, and mail between one of these countries and Germany is not regarded as internal German mail. The presence of units at Copenhagen, Königsberg, and Oslo may well, in addition to the localized functions of these units in the examination of foreign mails, be connected with the censorship of internal mail within the occupied countries themselves. Mention has certainly been made of internal censorship in Germany and Poland, and more specific references in the case of Norway. The presence of Amt "t" and occasional references in letters to censorship units at Warsaw, Posen, Bremen, Christiansand and other places gives rise to suspicion of internal censorship. The very occasional sorting error in this examination of internal mail which have reached this country have always been examined in Germany. This, of course, is liable to be due to a sorting error before, rather than after, censorship. On more than one occasion, however, where a letter intended as internal mail has been erroneously routed abroad, the text has been such as to make it impossible for any normally intelligent examiner to have passed it knowingly as foreign mail.

Belgium has had normal postal communications with Germany, German-controlled and Neutral countries since August 1940, except, according to statements by several writers, with occupied France, though letters from there have been received in Belgium. Communications with the Belgian Congo are permitted on an official postcard. Extensive fines have been imposed on Belgians for infringement of regulations concerning communications with enemy territory. Correspondence with POWs and Internees in Allied hands must be forwarded through the Red Cross at Aachen. Letters must be written in French, Dutch, Flemish, German or Italian. Newspapers have been allowed to be exported only to occupied France, and no non-German publications other than newspapers may be imported into Belgium. Postage stamps and money in any form may not be sent abroad.

A much more lenient censorship is applied to Denmark than to any other occupied country, and she has apparently always had normal postal communications. Not only has she been able to write to Axis and Neutral countries but at certain times, notably at Christmas, mail has been allowed through to Iceland and the Faroe Islands. Sporadic letters from Denmark to the Faroe Islands, which for some reason have come through during the latter half of 1942, mention official notification by the Danish postal authorities that communications are open between Denmark and Iceland and the Faroe Islands. No arrival of such mail in bulk has confirmed this statement. On such occasions as mail is allowed from Denmark to Iceland, correspondents state that mail arrives more quickly if written in Danish than in Icelandic.

As far as is known, the Czech Protectorate is treated as for Germany proper with regard to mails."



"All that is known about the German attitude toward French mail applies only until November 11, 1942. On July 18, 1940, occupied France was denied all communications except with Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Denmark and Norway. Communication with the Free Zone was allowed on official inter-zone postcards, with Vichy Colonies originally not at all and, later, by these same postcards, and with French sailors abroad on inter-zone cards via forwarding agents in Marseilles. A very limited amount of official and commercial correspondence was allowed to pass between the two zones daily. The Channel Islands have been counted, for mail purposes, as part of the occupied French zone. The provinces of Haut-Rhine and Moselle have been counted as part of the Reich.

In November 1941, communications with Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia were re-established. Letters had to be written in German, French, Flemish, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian or Slovak. From June, 1942, communications with Finland was allowed, the Finnish language being permitted in addition to those already authorized, and in October communication was first allowed with Sweden.

Certain commercial correspondence was allowed to Spain, as was also mail from Spaniards working in occupied France. No private communication was apparently allowed with Switzerland except on a printed card. Commercial matter could be sent through the Swiss Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Even Red Cross Messages could not be sent directly to the International Red Cross. Letters to POWs in Allied hands had to be sent through the German Red Cross at Aachen. Letters up to 20 grams or plain or picture postcards were allowed from German service men to civilians in the occupied zone. Letters from French civilians to German service men could be posted in the normal manner, but had to show the correct military designation and address. Letters to poste-restante addresses were returned to sender. In July 1942 postal packet mail and parcel post were resumed between occupied France and Greater Germany. Only three specified French newspapers could be sent from France directly to Germany.

In spite of penalties of forced labor, imprisonment or death for infringement of regulations concerning postal communications, many ways of evading such regulations have been found. Innumerable letters have been smuggled across the demarcation line. Letters have been sent via the Irish Legation in Paris, and letters from occupied France to the unoccupied zone, or to other places with which communication was forbidden have been sent via intermediaries in Germany or Italy.

The Greek mainland appears to fall mainly under German, and the Aegean Islands mainly under Italian control. There is no communication between Greece and the outside world except through Germany (and Italy). Letters have frequently been smuggled into Turkey from nearby islands, but this is not so easy from the mainland. Letters have, however, been forwarded through German intermediaries to neutral countries, some have been sent through neutral embassies in Berlin, and occasional messages have passed through the German Red Cross. On the whole, very little mail penetrates to the outside world.

Communications between Holland and the outside world have always apparently been fairly good. Communication with Eire was only established in July 1941, and parcel post and letter packet mail with all non-enemy countries was allowed, in common with most other occupied territories, from June, 1942. There are known to be Customs Control Points at Amsterdam and Nijmegen. Letters examined at German censorship units and found to contain money or securities appear to be forwarded to these points for action. A very large volume of intermediary mail to Dutch men serving with the Allies is allowed out of Holland. A large percentage of this was formerly sent via the U.S.A. and it now comes mainly from Portugal and Turkey. This extensive intermediary correspondence is no doubt encouraged for its information value."



“Like the French Rhine provinces, Luxembourg is treated, for mail purposes, as part of the Reich.

Censorship of Norwegian mail is much stricter than that for Danish mail. Correspondents have mentioned that internal censorship exists, and that all incoming mail is examined. Very few excised or deleted letters come through from Norway and there is evidence from a reliable source that letters are often returned, with offending passages deleted, to be re-written. Since the entry of the U.S.A. into the war powerful intermediary channel has been cut off, and with the establishment of airmail communications between Sweden and the United Kingdom, avoiding passage of such mail through Germany, thousands of Norwegians have turned to Sweden to act as intermediary for mail coming to Allied countries. Almost every cover from Sweden contains a letter emanating from Norway. The Germans have issued very strict warnings against the use of Swedish intermediaries. There is also a fair amount of smuggling of letters across the frontier to Sweden.

Poland, like Luxembourg and the Protectorate is included in the postal system of the Greater Reich. Since shortly before the attack on Russia, regulations for Poland have been particularly strict. Poles and Jews have been issued with new identity cards and may not write without these. Poles receiving parcels are obliged to hand over part of the contents to German charities. They may only write one letter a month and must use both sides of the paper. For a long time there was no postal communication between the formerly Russian occupied zone and the German zone, but these appear now to have been re-established. From April 1, 1942, parcels up to 20 Kgs. have been allowed to pass between the two zones, but have been subject to customs and export regulations.

Slovakia enjoys the privilege of having her own distinctive censorship, which is reputed to be more lenient than the German Censorship. Although mail from Slovakia is often given a second examination at Vienna, it is frequently allowed to proceed without a second check. Presumably the censorship in Slovakia is under rigid German control.

In the same way as Greece, Yugoslavia comes partially under German, partially under Italian jurisdiction. for a time no communication at all was allowed, and letters addressed to Yugoslavia were returned. From June 1941, mail of all types, including registered letters, trade documents and sample post was allowed between the “ancient Yugoslav provinces” of Lower Styria, Carinthia and Carniola and all non-enemy countries. At the same time normal postal communication was also opened with Croatia, except for postal packets.”

**V. Routing of the Mail** - Knowing how the mail is routed is important for censorship purposes. The British report of December 23, 1942 describes Continental Mail routing as follows:

“All continental mail communication is rapid. there are excellent trans-continental mail routes and from the quick times in transit it would appear that a great deal of mail is carried by air. From Switzerland, for example, mail to the Balkans takes from three to five days, and answers to mail to Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg are received within a week. Mail from Holland and Norway to the U.S.A., before her entry into the war, was usually postmarked at the Berlin, Frankfurt or Cologne sorting offices on the following day. It seems to take about ten days for letters from the Russian front to reach Germany. Since the trans-Siberian route was cut off, communication with Japan has seemingly been impossible, and between the cessation of the Lati airline in December 1941 and May 1942, there was no communication with neutral South America.

Germany has for some time past systematically examined any mails which normally pass through her territory in transit, and some which should not. Any mails to or from Sweden passing through Germany are examined at Berlin.



"In December 1941 a great deal of money was removed from the U.S.A.-to-Sweden mail and slips were inserted stating that the contents, as enemy securities, had been retained. This is believed later, however, to have been released. A large proportion of mail to and from Switzerland has also been examined in transit. Air mails have been routed sometimes on the Lufthansa line to Lisbon via Stuttgart. These have been examined at Frankfurt. Mail sent by surface route through unoccupied France to Portugal has also been examined by the Germans under pretext of Customs Control on the Swiss border at Annemasse, in unoccupied France. Mails to and from unoccupied France also have been examined in Germany, particularly letters destined for occupied France but returning owing to restricted communications.

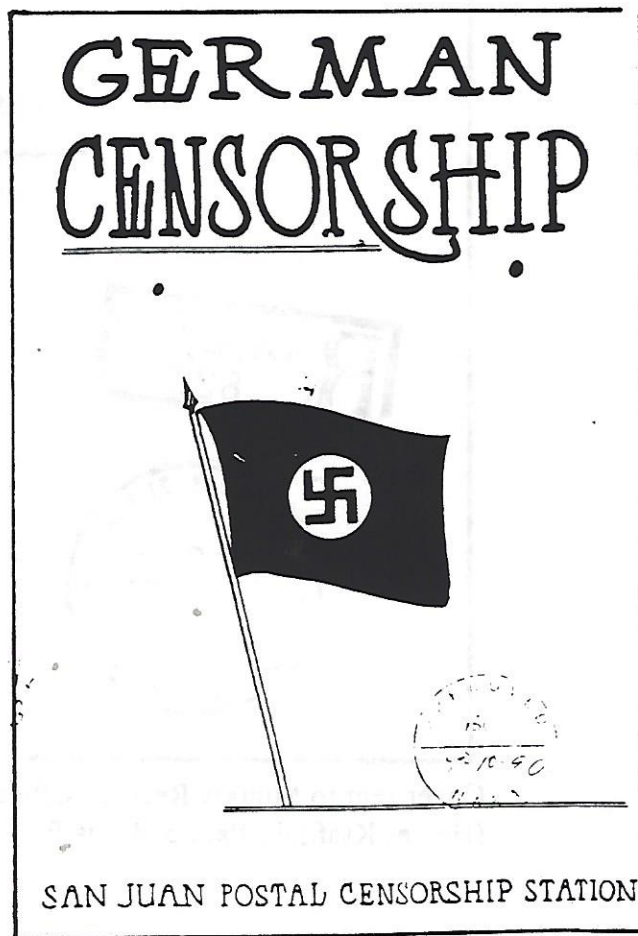
Mails from Hungary, Finland and Rumania are examined by the censor authorities in these countries themselves. Finland examined her mail practically 100% but the other two countries not so much. Germany did re-examine mail from the Aaland Islands, but not mail from the Finnish mainland. Latterly, however, she appears to examine all mail from Finland, although previously Finnish-censored. She examines a large proportion of Hungarian and Rumanian mail, both mail allowed out uncensored and that previously examined.

It is interesting to note that any Italian mail routed through Germany, such as mail to Sweden and mails to Portugal sent via Munich, already examined in Italy, are nearly always examined in Germany.

In 1941 a good deal of transatlantic clipper mail passing through Lisbon was sorted by error to Germany, probably not accidentally, and examined there. Since then, there have still been frequent examples of such routing errors. Terminal Spanish and Portuguese mails have also been routed by error and examined in Germany. That such routing errors are common is shown by the fact that the Portuguese Post Office has a special form to be attached to mail arriving in the country irregularly. The policy of Germany with regard to seized mails appears to be to send them on or return them to sender after examination rather than retain them. Many may be held but a considerable number are forwarded. This is, of course, excellent propaganda."

**ED. NOTE:** Shown at right is a much reduced copy of the cover which appears on this report on German Censorship from the San Juan Postal Censorship Station. TRSG Director Myron Fox has once again delved into the National Archives and found a winner.

It is also interesting to note that while the Trondheim Censor Office in Norway is specifically identified in this 1943 report, there was no reference to this office in either of the major handbooks on German Censorship which were published in Germany during the early 1960s. JEL



**COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:****167th Infantry Division**

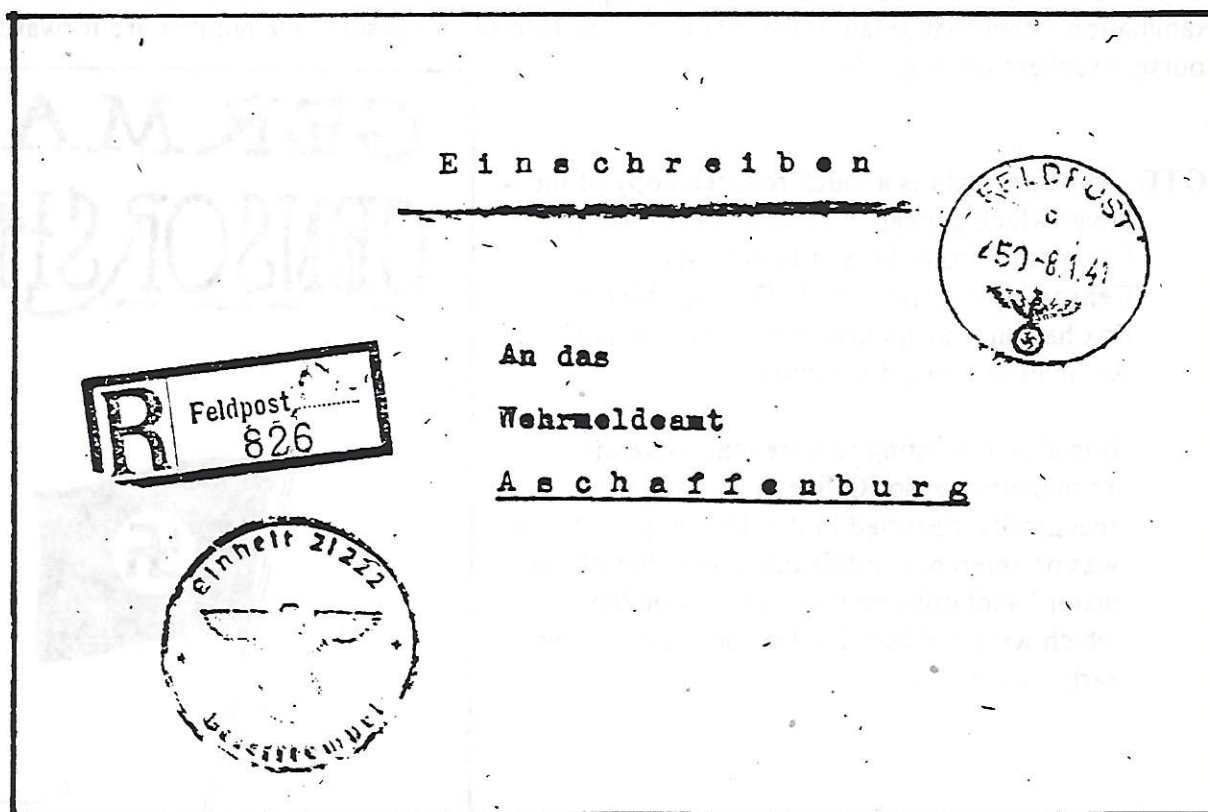
by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
238	450	315	331	339	238

Formed from Bavarian "Ersatz" units in January 1940, this division saw action in France before going to Russia in 1941. It took part in the Battle of Gomel in September and was with Guderian's 2nd Panzer Army in the final thrusts toward Moscow. After helping stem the Russian winter offensive, the 167th was sent to Holland to rest and refit and remained on occupation duty until early 1943, when it was sent back to the Eastern Front.

As part of 4th Panzer Army it remained in reserve until the Kursk offensive failed and the Russian counter-attack began. On August 3, 1943, the division was attacked north of Belgorod by the Soviet 6th Guards Army and was utterly shattered by nightfall. Because of the critical condition on the southern sector, the remnants of the 167th remained in action until February 1944, when they were virtually annihilated in the Cherkassy pocket. Shortly afterward the division was officially disbanded.

A new 167th Volksgrenadier Division, formed October 1944 at Döllersheim training grounds from remnants of the 17th Luftwaffe Field Division and personnel from the partially formed 585th Volksgrenadier Division, had "Feldpostamt" (FpA) 167 which was assigned Kenn 596.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Aschaffenburg in January 1940 from Fp. # 21222 (Heeres Kraftfahr Park 533) via P.O. 238 (K-450).



### One of My Favorite Covers: SS Feldpost to Alpenvorland

by Vince Samuelson


Military airmail lettersheet sent to Brixen ("Bolzano") in northern Italy ("Alpenvorland") has no postmark but the message side shows that it was written Dec. 25, 1943. The sender was an SS private using Fp. # 30408, the coded return address of Field Replacement ("SS Feldersatz") Battalion of the 6th SS Gebirgs Division "Nord" in northern Russia. The letter was routed through German Censor Office in Munich which added the "Ad" transit stamp and forwarded it unopened to Saint Andrea, where it was backstamped on January 10, 1944.

*am 25. Dezember 1943*

*SS Feldpost  
nach Alpenvorland*

*Herrn Maximilian Giesemerth - Mutter  
Bismarckstr. 1. Andrea*

*Brixen*

**LUFFELDPPOST**  
  
**DEUTSCHES REICH**

**A**

**BOLZANO**  
10 JAN 1944

**DEUTSCHES REICH**  
FELDPOST  
NOV 25 1943

**L/0881**

Nur hier öffnen!

*Seit diesem  
bis ich im  
aber mit ein  
bestimmt nicht  
die Freude das  
it mit dem  
kommen werden  
bis vorher  
den mir so noch  
für hier noch auch  
Seite im November  
des Jahres schreiben*

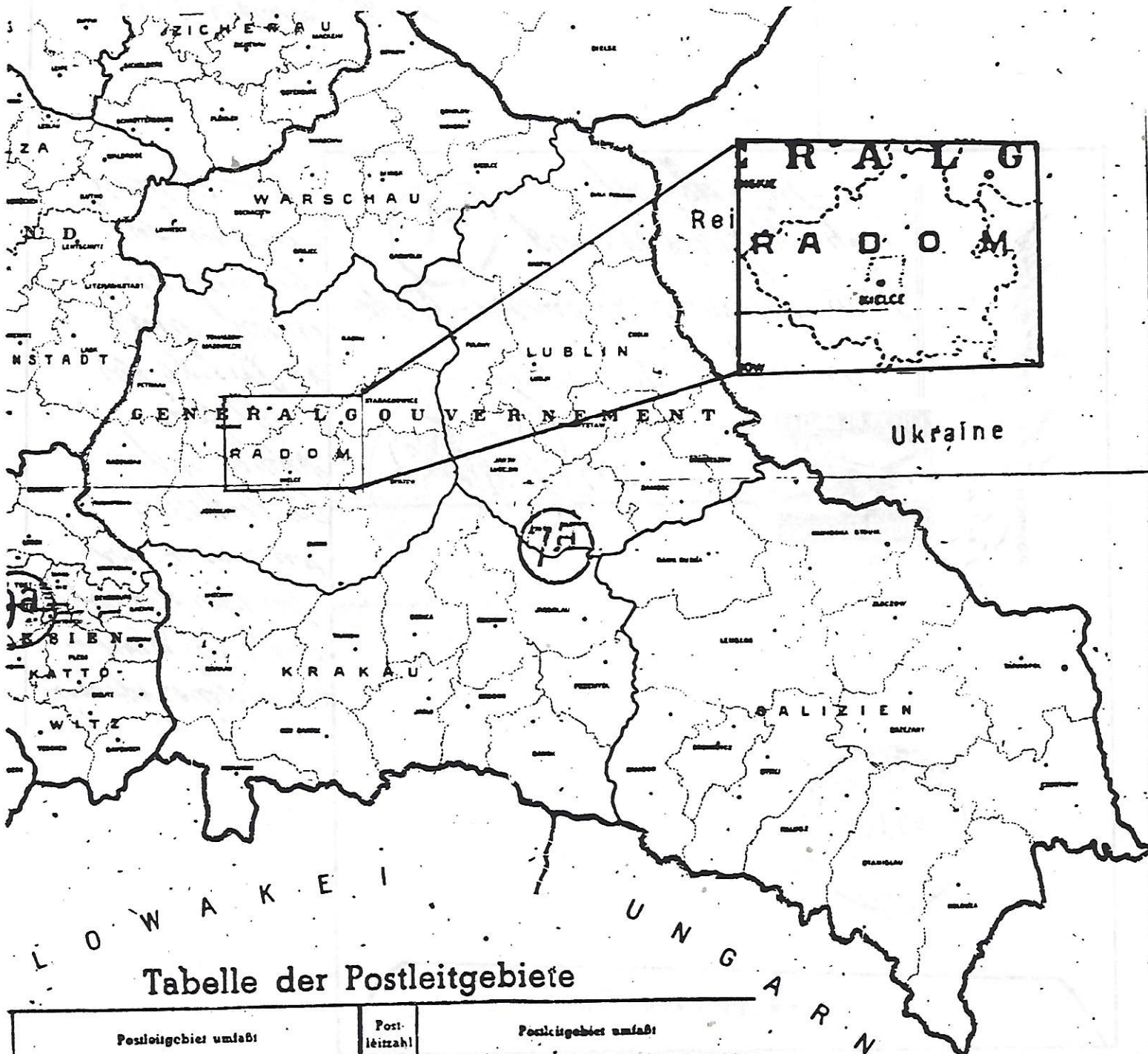


### Political Boundaries of the General Gouvernement

by Rex Dixon

I wrote previously about the problems with the GG map shown on page 20 in TRSG Bulletin #108. I have now acquired a 1944 map of the "Political Makeup of the Greater German Reich" produced by Richard Schwarz at a scale of 1:3,000,000. It shows all of the **Kreise** (counties) of the GG after the incorporation of Galizien (note the change in the Przemysl Kreis).

This confirms my suspicion that the borders around Warschau, Krakau, Lublin and Kielce are indeed **Stadtkreise** (urban counties) wholly contained within **Landkreise** (rural counties). The dots around the **Stadtkreise** are finer (see enlarged detail of Kielce in Radom). My copy of the map has an overlay printing in red giving the **Postleitgebieten** (postal districts) and **Postleitzahlen** (postal zip code).





## TRSG AUCTION NO. 71

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Min. Bid</u>				
<b>First 11 lots covers w/nice stamp sets &amp; cancels. Condition VF unless noted o'wise.</b>						
1.	Boh.-Moh. cvr. w/Prag Fair stamps (Mi. 75-8) tied SPC Prag Fair Opening Day Sept. 7, '41. (Phil.)	\$12.00				
2.	Same. cvr w/Hitler 53rd B'day stamps (Mi. 85-8) tied red SPC Prag B'day	12.00				
3.	Same. cachet cvr to Germany w/Mi. 68,93,102 & 113 tied SPC Iglau Tag der Briefmark 11.1.'43.	12.00				
4.	Gen. Govt. cvr w/ Lublin 600th Anniversary set (Mi. 92-5) tied Krakau cans. 7.6.43.	10.00				
5.	German Tag der Briefmarke cvr w/pr. Mi. 781 plus Mi. 811 tied SPC Nuremburg Tag der Briefmarke 11.1.42.	12.00				
6.	Two R cvrs: 1) to Munich w/Mi. 791+ Mi. 869-72 tied Neuglobsow cans. 13.5.'44., Munich RR B'stmp. 2) to Bavaria w/Vienna Spring Fair Mi. 768-71 tied Wien cans. 6.21.41.	16.00				
7.	R cvr w/Hitler Mi. 790 & 792 + Mi. 830 tied Klagenfurt cans. 21.9.44 Bedarfs & scarce Mi. 830 usage!	10.00				
8.	Two Hitler B'day cvrs: 1) w/ Mi. 772 tied 20.4.41 SPC Obersalzburg; 2) w/ Mi. 691 tied 20.4.39 Regensburg slogan cans WHW.	16.00				
9.	Two Hitler B'day Cvr: 1) w/Leipzig Fair Mi. 739-42 tied SPC Berlin Hitler B'day 20.4.40, 2.) postal card w/ Mi. 664 tied 20.4.38 SPC Berlin	18.00				
10.	Two cvrs: 1) to Prag w/Mi. 592-3 tied Berlin roller cans. 10.35; 2) w/Mi. 652-3,660 +662 tied Wolfstein 4.'36.	12.00				
11.	Two cvrs: 1) to Dresden w/pr Mi. 764 + 765 & 768 tied Zethau can 3.41; 2) Cvr to Graz w/Mi. 517+768-71 tied Innsbruck cans 4.41	16.00				
<b>Next 26 lots are a nice selection of Feldpost covers Condition VF unless noted o'wise.</b>						
12.	Waffen-SS cvr to Sudetenland frm SS Pvt. in SS Non-Com School in Arnheim. Holland has mute Den Haag 6.'44 cancel. All markings VF but cvr front only.	15.00				
13.	DDP Alpenvorland ret. to sender cvr sent 3.'45 (shown on page 5 of this Bulletin) on R. Houston exhibit sheet.	35.00				
14.	Special pass using Fp # 24320 for identification (shown on page 6 of this Bulletin) on R. Houston exhibit sheet	20.00				
15.	Luftpo cvr sent to Prag 2.'43 frm Fp # 26935 (San Kp. 61st I.D. in Russia).	12.00				
16.	Luftpo cvr sent 8.'42 frm Fp # 19208 (Signals Btl./3rd I.D) 36 miles N Stalingrad. destroyed 4 months later.	10.00				
17.	Official Fp cvr w/10.'44 dbl. ring mute can. to Vienna Ordn. Depot frm Fp # 25203 (Gebirgs Art. Rgt. 1088)	8.00				
	<b><u>Kenn #</u>      <u>FpA</u>      <u>Date</u>      <u>Fp. #</u>      <u>Description</u></b>					
18.	167	66	7.44	20788	III/ Panzer. Art. Rgt. 146 - 116 Panzer Div.	12.00
19.	184	40	4.43	35733	Kr. Kw. Zug 1-40 - 24 Panzer Div.	12.00
20.	223	748	4. 40	25558	Pi. Btl. 44 (IV Korps)	8.00
21.	254	573	1.41	22835	III/Grenadier. Rgt. 42 - 46th Inf. Div.	9.00
22.	294	57	10.40	36361	Frontsammelstelle "D" - 6th Panzer Div.	9.00
23.	300	732	6.42	02648	Br. Kol. 'B'/Pi. Btl. 1 (Le Mons, France)	8.00
24.	301	725	4.43	46066	13 Kp/Grenadier. Rgt. 268 - 113th Inf. Div.	9.00
25.	447	372	11.42	indistinct	Cherbourg. France	8.00
26.	450	238	1.41	21222	Kraftfahr Park 533	8.00
27.	554	29	5.43	10212	II/Grenadier. Rgt. 71 - 29th Inf. Div.	9.00
28.	563	801zbV	8.43	29369	Flak Btl. 501 (O.Qu. Rom)	8.00
29.	650	83	3.40	N/A	3rd Panzer Division Fp Office	7.00
30.	713	188	5.41	02320	Stab/Grenadier. Rgt. 254 - 88th Inf. Div.	9.00
31.	831	327	1.43	24997	III/Grenadier. Rgt. 597 - 327th Inf. Div.	9.00
32.	831	327	5.42	27678	Art. Rgt. 327 - 327th Inf. Div.	9.00
33.	865	198zw	7.44	41991	Paris Air District	8.00
34.	917	731zbV	6.41	21289	I/Art. Rgt. 214	7.00
35.	948	553	10.43	57105	Stab/Panzer Grenadier. Btl. 6	9.00
36.	953	441	4.42	16030	Pi. Regiments. Stab 628 (XLI Korps)	8.00
37.	Bedarfs commercial cvr to USA w/Mi. 529, 531 & 636 tied Breslau cans. 2.'37.					10.00



- German Occ. of C.I. - I.) next 11 lots are scarce Red Cross Message Sheets to/from the Channel Islands. Types listed per Donald McKenzie's "The Red Cross Message Service for Channel Islands 1940-45".**
38. International Red Cross **Type IB** to Guernsey 1/30/41 w/Geneva IRC + British censor h/s. Reply 4/21/41. \$26.00
39. British R. C. & Order of St. John **Type IIB** to Jersey 7/29/42 w/RC Message Bureau oval h/s. Reply 8/21/42. 14.00
40. Same, to Jersey 1/26/42 w/German RC, IRC, Bailiff of Jersey & Brit. censor handstamps. Reply 7/30/42. 14.00
41. Same, to Jersey 2/10/41 w/Message Bureau oval, IRC, German RC & Brit. censor h/s. Reply 5/8/42. 14.00
42. British R. C. & Order of St. John **Type III** to Guernsey 4/19/43 w/usual h/s + chemical test, Reply 11/28/43. 12.00
43. Same, to Jersey 9/21/43 w/usual h/s + Brit. RC War Comm., box Bailiff Jersey h/s + chem. tests. Reply 5/17/44 20.00
44. Same, to Guernsey 6/25/43 w/usual h/s & RC Message Bureau & Guernsey RC boxed h/s. Reply 3/9/44 18.00
45. German Red Cross **Type IB** frm Guernsey 7/11/41, IRC, box DRK & Brit. cens. h/s. Reply frm G.B. 12/22/41. 24.00
46. Same, **Type IC** frm Guernsey 2/7/42 w/ IRC, oval DRK & Brit. cens. h/s. Reply frm Devon 7/25/42. 15.00
47. Same, **Type IE** frm Jersey 8/5/43 to Hereford. w/ IRC, DRK & boxed Bailiff Jersey h/s, chemical test. 22.00
48. Same, **Type IE** frm Jersey 12/28/42 w/ IRC, DRK & 3-line Bailiff Jersey h/s, chemical test. Reply 1/12/43. 18.00
- German Occ. of C.I. -II.) next 4 lots are famous "Nachrichten für die Truppe" newspapers dropped by RAF for German troops on C.I. and, later, isolated German garrisons. See TRSG Bulletin 83, page 11**
49. Nr. 12 Freitag 28. April 1944. Headlines detail Allied bombing raid on Friedrichshafen, etc. 14.00
50. Nr. 36 Montag 22. Mai 1944. Headlines detail Allied lines advance past Cassino in Italy, etc.. 25.00
51. Nr. 40 Freitag 26. Mai 1944. Headlines detail Allied link-up w/Anzio beach head in Italy, etc.. 18.00
52. Nr. 159 Freitag 22. September 1944. Headlines detail map of British advance toward Rhein bridges, etc.. 15.00
- German Occ. of C.I. -III.) next 10 lots are mostly civilian w/var. stamps & cancels. VF unless noted o'wise.**
53. Printed Matter Cvr to St. Helier w/bisected 2d GB stamp (top right) tied Guernsey cans. 1/31/41. 12.00
54. Two Bedarfs cvrs w/Guernsey **Mi. 2**, 1 w/Guernsey mach. can. 1.'41. 1 w/St. Peter Port can. 2.'41. 13.00
55. Two cvrs w/Guernsey **Mi. 3** reissue. 1 w/Guernsey mach. can. 9.'44; 1 cachet FDC can. 4/12/44. 14.00
56. Two different B&W photo cards Guernsey docks, ea. w/Mi. 3 tied FDC 4/12/44. 15.00
57. Two cvrs w/Jersey **Mi. 1**, 1 w/pair can. Greve d'Azette 1.'42; 1 w/bright green can. Jersey 6.'42. 12.00
58. Six cvrs w/Jersey **Mi. 2**, 3 Bedarfs w/various cancels and 3 FDC cans. 4/1/41. 20.00
59. Two Bedarfs cvrs w/Jersey **Mi. 4**, 1 tied Beresford can. 7.'43; 1 FDC w/Jersey mach. can. 6/1/43.. 12.00
60. Two Jersey Maximum photo cards w/ views **Mi. 4** (Portolet Bay) can. 10/'43 & **Mi. 7** (Mt. Orgueil) can. 9'44. 14.00
61. Two Jersey cvrs: one **FDC 1** w/ **Mi. 7** can 6.'43; Bedarfs 1 w/**Mi. 8** tied mach. can. 6.'43. 12.00
62. Form Letter Sheet to C.I. frm Guernsey man at Ilag Biberach w/town cancel 12.'44; dbl. ring camp & Brit. cens. 16.00
- Next 9 lots Naval cvrs incl. 6 "Sch." frm Marine Flak Abt. (M.F.A.) units. F-VF unless noted o'wise.**
63. Cvr. to Leipzig w/Mi. 599 tied by pre-war **Deutsche Reichsmarine Schiffpost Nr. 4** cans. 11/12/35. 8.00
64. Fp. cvr to Naval HQ Berlin can. 7.'42 w/ D'siegel & line stp **Fp # M 03052** (8. Zerstoror Flottilla Narvik). VF 12.00
65. Fp formula card frm Fp # **Sch. 10108** (M. F.A. 211) Eckernforde w/mute can. 1.'43. Hand written Fp # 9.00
66. Fp cvr. frm Fp # **Sch. 17803** (M. F. A. 234) Westerland-Sylt. w/mute can. 3.'44. D'sgl faint, prt'd back side. 9.00
67. Early Sch. cvr. frm Fp # **Sch. 18148** (1.Battr./M. F. A. 271) Kiel-Friedrichsort. w/mute can. 11.'41. Clear D'sgl. 12.00
68. Fp cvr. frm Fp # **Sch. 224053** (Stab/M. F. A. 214) Cuxhaven. w/mute can. 3.'42. Clear D'siegel & line stamp. 13.00
69. Fp cvr. to Munich Bank frm Fp # **Sch. 39979** (Stab/Mar. Flak.. Brig. 8) w/mute can. 2.'42. Clear D'siegel. 12.00
70. Fp cvr. frm Fp # **Sch. 43527** (1.Battr./M. F. A. 2151) w/mute can. 9.'43. **See Bulletin Cover. A beauty!** 17.00
71. **DDP Nederland R** cvr w/Mi.887 tied Venlo DDP Can. 7.'44, nice markings incl. Venlo Poststelle D'siegel. VF 14.00
72. **DDPN** cvr w/D'sgle Fp # 33245 (**Wehrmacht-Kdtr Breda**) but open unit I.D.! Mute + Breda cans 11.41 VF 12.00
73. Printed cvr w/Briefstpl **Zentralauftragsstelle** via **DDPN Den Haag** can 2.'43. Nice DDP routing h/s etc. VF 14.00
74. Early **Dienst.** cvr frm Civil Court w/ "Straw Hat" (**Mi. 126**) & Swastika (**Mi. 133**) tied Vorsfelde can 11.'34. 12.00
75. Same, frm Civil Court w/pair **Mi. 135** tied Thedinghausen cans. 2.'35. Note: cans. have stars in lower segment! 9.00
76. Same. **Printed Matter** cvr frm Prov. Hessen-Nassau w/Prussian Eagle seal w/**Mi. 132** tied Kassel can 11.'35. 9.00

**PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 71 IS NOVEMBER 15, 1995  
SEND ALL BIDS TO: JIM LEWIS, 111 MONTROSS AVE., RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070**