



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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DIRECTOR: Myron Fox, P.O. Box 283, Needham Heights, MA 02194

BULLETIN STAFF:

EDITOR: James E. Lewis, 111 Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070

SECRETARY / TREASURER: Fred Willshaw, 10408 Avondale Ave., Charlotte, NC 28210

AUCTION MANAGER: Fred Stengel, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, NJ 07083

Contents:

Page 3:	The Prague Rohrpost - J. Miskevich
Page 8:	KZL SS Postal Censor Parcel Card - T. Gobby
Page 9:	German Camps for Russian & Polish POWs - A. Westhoff
Page 20:	The 'Round Germany' Air Race of 1938 - J. Rawlings
Page 21:	Combat Division Profile: 339th Infantry Division - J. Lewis
Page 22:	Navy Log: Destroyer 'Richard Beitzen' - R. Houston
Page 23:	TRSG Auction No. 65- F. Stengel

Kriegsgefangenen - Sendung
Pocztówka dla jeńców wojennych

Gebührenfrei!
bez znaczka poczt.!

Herrn Scheutshuk
Ljyrii
Wien III.

Empfangsort, Straße:
Miejsce naznaczenia, ulica: Baumgasse 33/IV.

Land:
Kraj: Deutsch land

Landesteil:
Wojew. powiat:

Frei durch Ablösung Reich!
Kommandantur Ofleg III
Belegtempel

22.12.39. 10-IV

STUDY GROUP NOTES

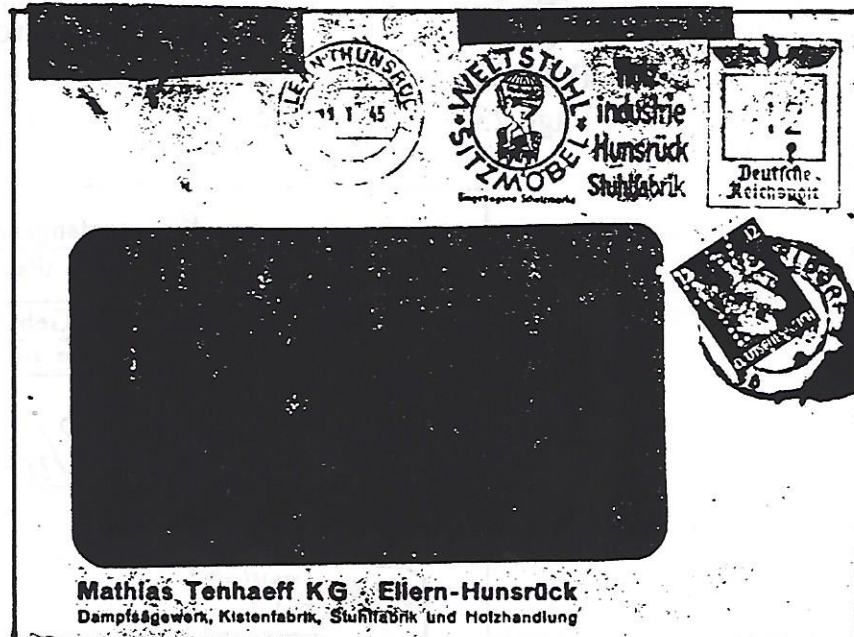
EDITORIAL

After many years of typing these bulletins on our trusty Smith-Corona electric, we finally made the big leap into the computer age with Bulletin #107. One major benefit of a P.C. is that we can now reproduce many of the longer articles, reports, etc. which we've had in our files for years but whose condition (prints from micro-film etc.) rendered them unsuitable for copying. The report on POW mail detailed below is an example of such material.

POLISH & RUSSIAN POW MAIL - we have long considered POW mail to be a subject somewhat neglected by our group. Although much information about Allied POWs held in German camps is available, the opposite is true concerning the numbers and locations of Polish POWs imprisoned in 1939. We have also received several inquiries from collectors looking for examples of mail from Russian POWs in German camps and vice-versa. While there was no postal service for soldiers on either side of this brutal conflict, the reasons for this breach of international law have never been clear.

Generalmajor Adolf Westhoff, who's report begins on page 9, was commissioned a lieutenant in May 1923. Following numerous assignments with the field forces, he took part in the Russian campaign as regimental commander and, later, division commander. In 1943 Westhoff was appointed Chief, POW Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command and, in 1944, Inspector General for POW Affairs, Wehrmacht High Command, which post he held until the end of the war. Promoted brigadier general in January 1945, he was captured by American forces on May 1, 1945 at Luttensee in Bavaria.

HITLER PERFIN - Larry Nelson needs info on this commercial cover with a Jan. 11, 1945 Ellern-Hunsrück meter cancel. A 12 Pfg. Hitler stamp canceled in Dusseldorf on Feb. 21 has a perfin "V" at the top and a "D" at the bottom left. There are also partial perfins at top left and bottom center which cannot be identified. As this is a window envelope, there is no indication as to the intended address although it was probably Dusseldorf. Did the Dusseldorf P.O. add this perfin stamp because the letter was under franked? Please send any info or theories on this matter to the Bulletin editor.



COVER ILLUSTRATION - an early POW letter sheet sent by a Polish airman in December 1939 from Oflag IIIA located near Lukenwalde, Germany. At lower left is hand stamp of camp commander with notation "Free by Government Authority" and mute ("stumme") cancel applied at Lukenwalde civil P.O.

"DEUTSCHLANDFLUG" cancel article on page 20 was first published by the Third Reich Study Group in the U.K. and is reprinted here with their kind permission.

THE PRAGUE ROHRPOST 1939-45

by Jack Miskevich

INTRODUCTION:

In the 1850s, a new type of mail transportation system began to operate in a number of European cities. This was the pneumatic dispatch, a system of moving mail rapidly from one part of a city to another through long underground tubes of small diameter by compressed air pushing containers from one tube station to another. In 1836, a Czech journal had published an article discussing the feasibility of such a system. A decade later, Josef Ressel (1793-1857), the famous Czech inventor of the modern ship propeller, publicly advocated the establishment of just such a system in Prague

THE PRAGUE ROHRPOST was opened on March 4, 1899 connecting the city's Central Post Office with the largest hardware and plumbing supply department store in the city. A few years later this line was extended to the Prague Royal Castle which was the seat of government.

In the years prior to World War I, the Prague Pneumatic Post expanded to 43 direct lines totaling 40 miles of piping. Physically, the system consisted of a radial layout of pneumatic lines like spokes on a wheel converging at the Central Telegraph Office, which was situated in the Central Post Office.

In 1899 the Austro-Hungarian postal authorities began to issue special postal cards for the Prague Rohrpost and these were followed in 1919 with the first Czechoslovak varieties. The last pneumatic mail post cards were issued in Czechoslovakia in 1932.

Special canceling devices with an exact time of posting accurate to within ten minutes used by the Rohrpost in Germany were not used in the Prague system. Instead, all mail destined for pneumatic delivery within the city required a special purple label reading "Potrubni postou" (via pneumatic post). Letters and post cards were to be deposited into special red and blue mail boxes located in front of all Prague post offices and also situated along the most heavily traveled streets.

The Czechoslovak "rump" state of Bohemia-Moravia became a protectorate of Germany on March 15, 1939. Mail dispatched by pneumatic post prior to the German occupation required an additional fee of 40h (haleru or Heller). Shortly thereafter this fee was increased by German postal authorities to 1Kc (koruna or Krone). The exchange rate at that time was ten haleru to one German phennig with one hundred halaru equaling one koruna.

The Prague pneumatic postal system was closed to the public early in June 1939 and was not reopened for their use until November 1, 1940. During this nearly 17 month period the pneumatic system was used by the postal administration to transport mail bound for the international airmail stream, particularly to North America. Apparently there was no additional fee required for forwarding mail to Prague international airport via the pneumatic post. Prag 1 Airmail Exchange Post Office handled much of the mail dispatched by pneumatic post and its backstamp appears on many covers as a transit marking (see Figs. 6 & 7).

Three, four and five digit pneumatic dispatch numbers in various colors were also applied to these covers. In his handbook on German civil censorship, Karl-Heinz Riemer mistakes these dispatch numbers for "pruferstempel" (examiner hand stamps) applied at the Frankfurt/Main "Auslandsbriefprufstelle" (Foreign Letter Examining Office) which processed mail bound for North America. These numerical markings are instead indigenous to the Prague Rohrpost (see illustrations).

The pneumatic post served the needs of Prague inhabitants very well during the Second World War. As the city suffered relatively little bombing damage, the pneumatic system survived the war. After the war the system was taken over by the postal authorities of the new Communist regime for internal use and since then has not been available to the public.

By the 1950s, the use of pneumatic systems had declined throughout Europe because in the intervening years the telephone and other means of communication had rendered the pneumatic post less essential.

References

Michel Briefe-Katalog Deutschland 1991, pages 230 and 231.

Nekvasil, J., "The Prague Pneumatic Mail 1899-1945". The Czechoslovak Specialist, Feb. 1968 on page 19.

Rierner, Karl-Heinz, Die Überwachung Des Auslandsbriefverkehrs Warend Des II. Weltkrieges, pages 104-5.

Skopecek, G.R., English-Czech /Czech-English Philatelic Vocabulary, Czechoslovak Philatelic Society.

Fig. 1) Cover posted June 24, 1937 from Prague 31 has purple label "Potrubni Postou" tied by arrival hand stamp of the Central telegraph Office. The 1Kc stamp pays 60h local letter rate plus 40h pneumatic post fee. Reverse side has Prague 1 backstamp and four digit "3170" Rohrpost dispatch number. This is an example of postal rates before German occupation.

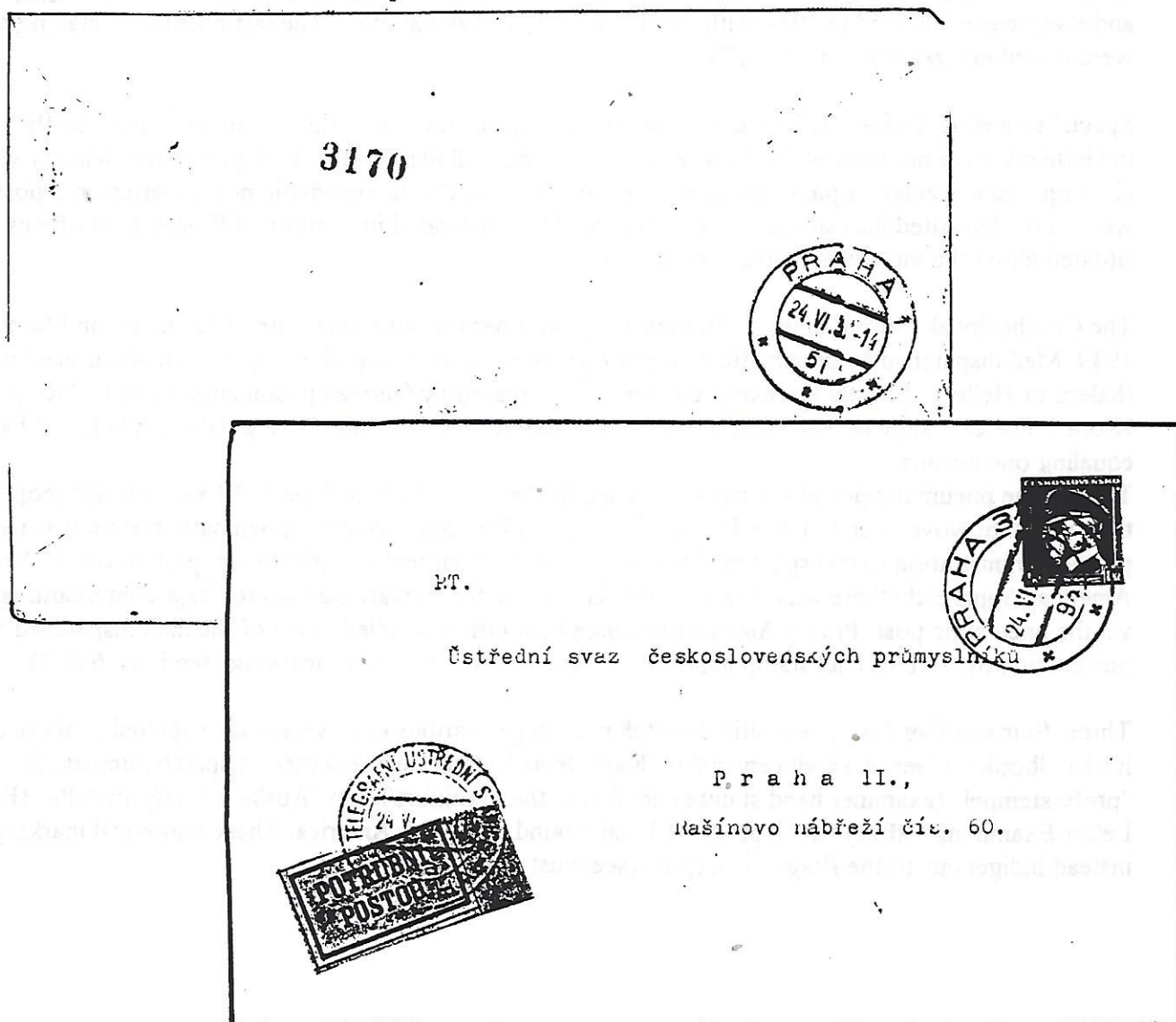


Fig. 2) Bohemia - Moravia forerunner cover posted April 3, 1939 at the Prague Central Telegraph Office and dispatched via Rohrpost per the label "Potrubni Postou". Postage of 2.50Kc includes foreign surface rate plus 1Kc pneumatic post fee. Reverse has Prague 7 transit stamp, pneumatic dispatch number "2463", and N.Y. City Station P backstamp dated April 15th.

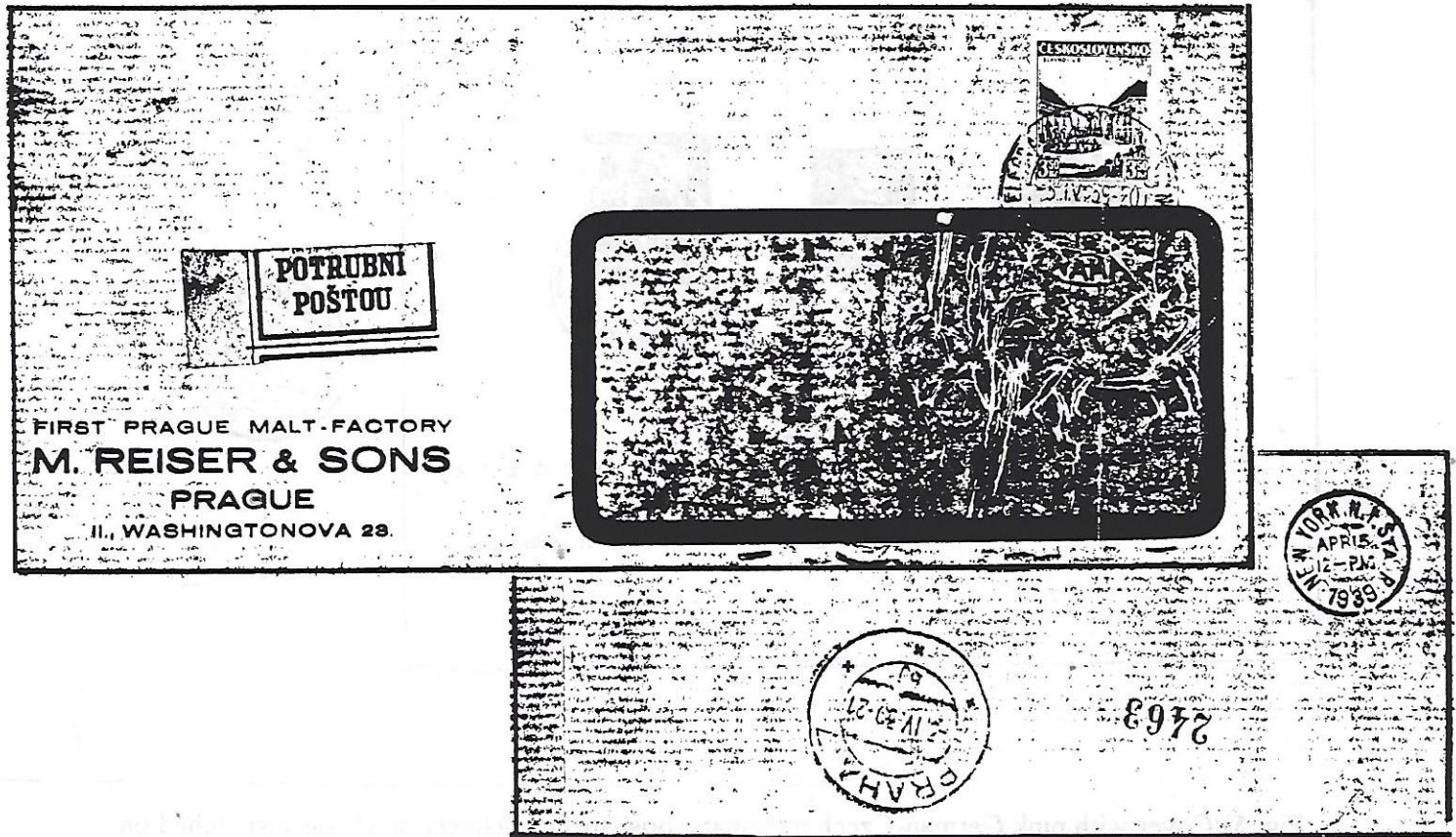


Fig. 3) Slovak express cover addressed to Prague posted Ruzomberok on January 3, 1944. Pursuant to post office regulation, special delivery from outside city was transmitted by the Rohrpost. Arriving from the east, this censored cover bearing Prague Central Telegraph Office backstamp and pneumatic dispatch number "4295" on front side traveled via the Rohrpost.

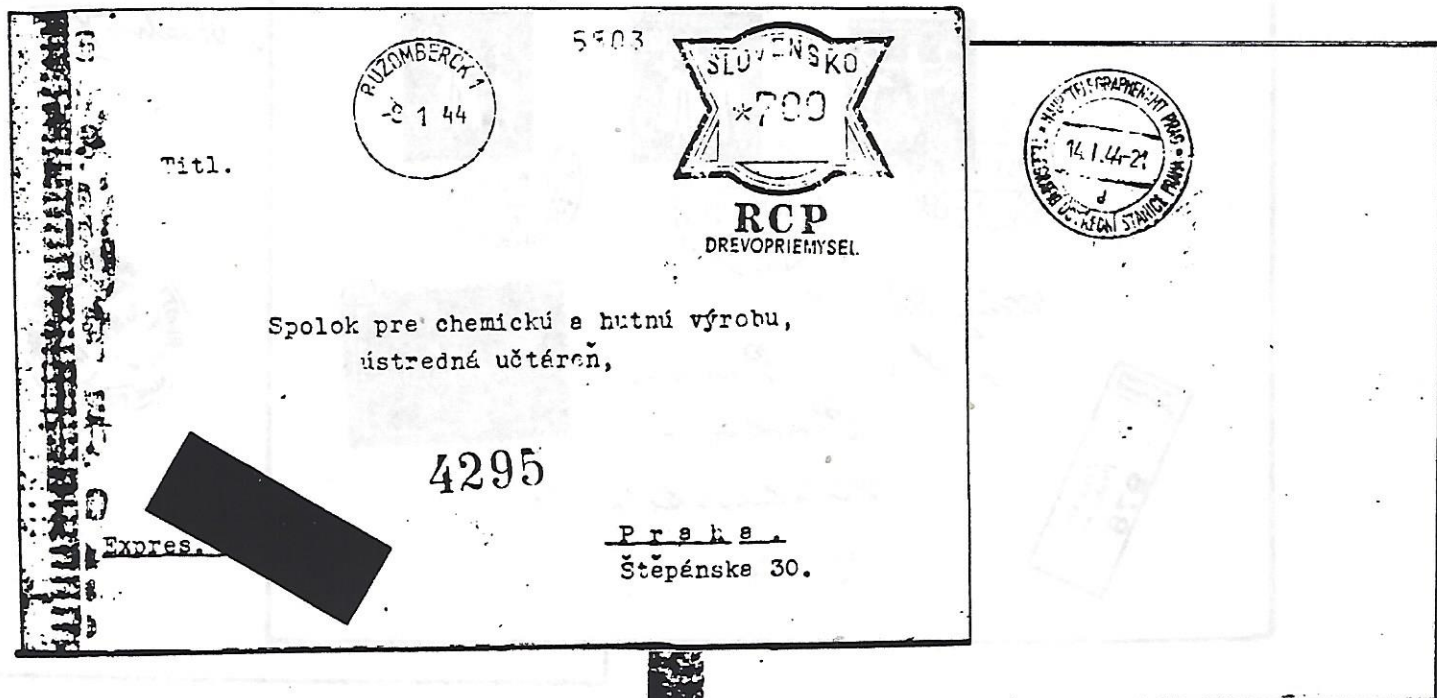


Fig. 4) Not all covers cancelled at the Central Telegraph Office were transmitted by Rohrpost. This cover posted December 1942 has bi-lingual C.T.O. registry label and cancels but did not travel via the Rohrpost.



Fig. 5) Cover with pink German-Czech pneumatic post/special delivery label was dispatched on March 15, 1944 from Prague 60 at the 17th hour (5 p.m.) and was backstamped at C.T.O. during same hour. Note faint pneumatic dispatch number "2385" at bottom center of front side.

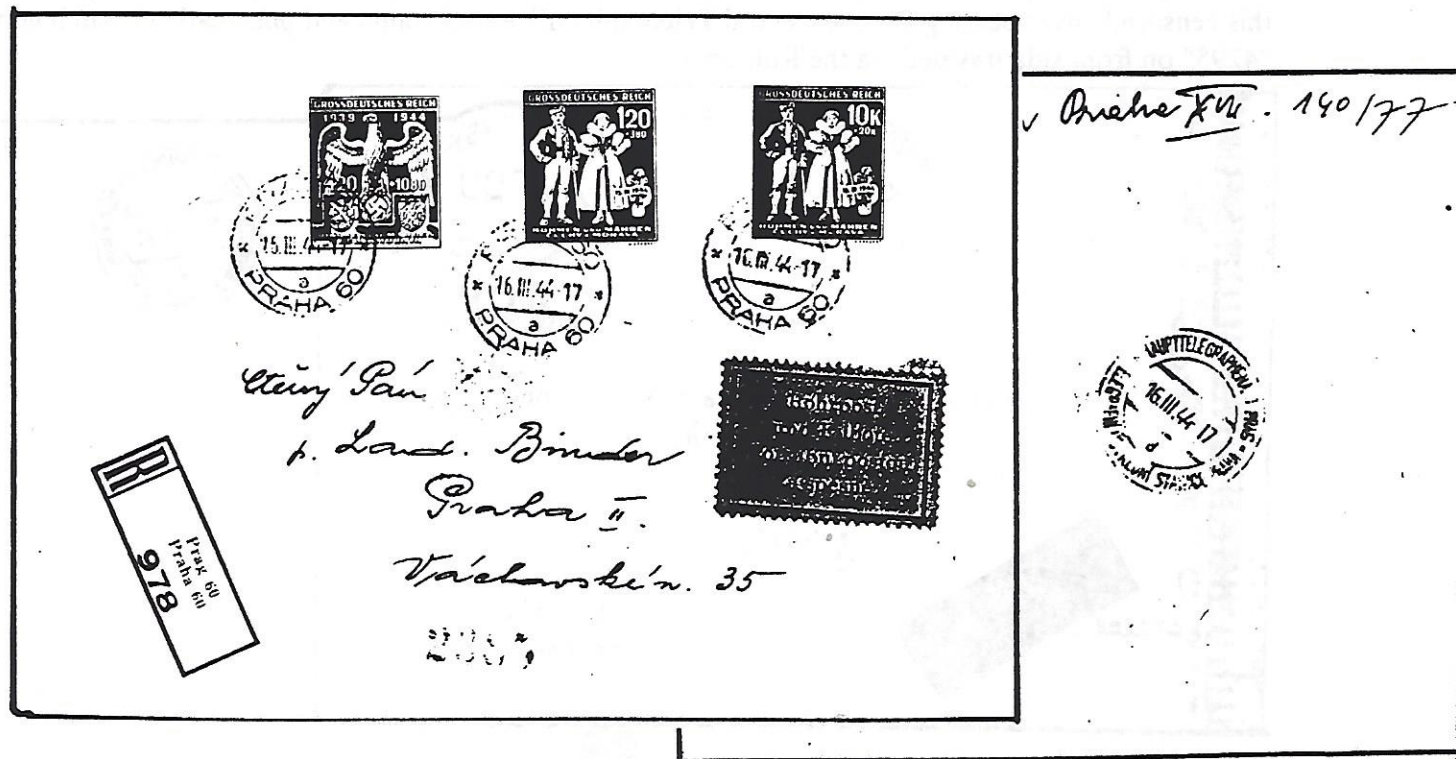


Fig. 6) Airmail cover to U.S.A. posted at Prag 14 post office in July 1940 has Prag 7 transit stamp and 3 digit ("814") pneumatic dispatch number located on reverse just above censor sealing tape.

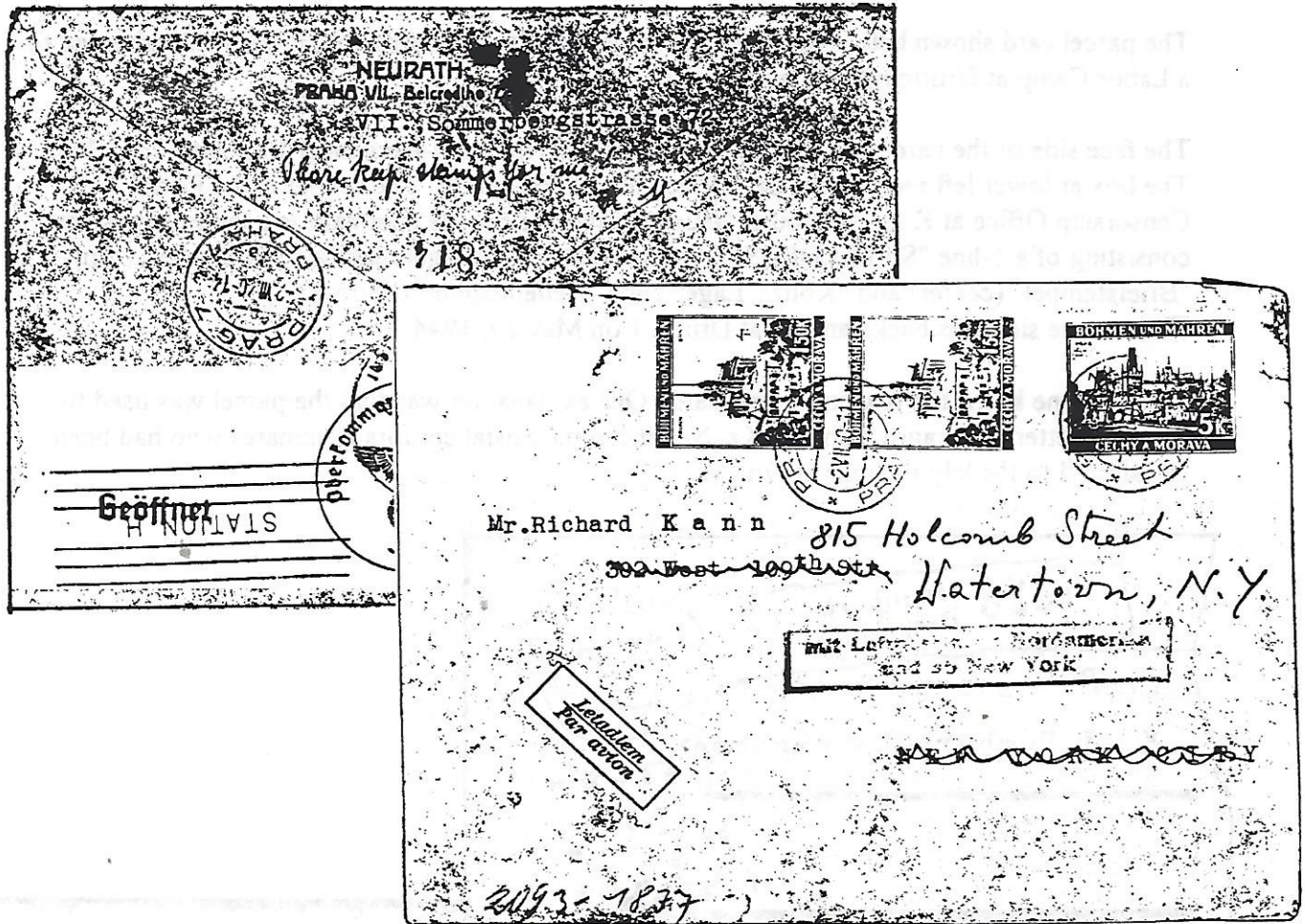
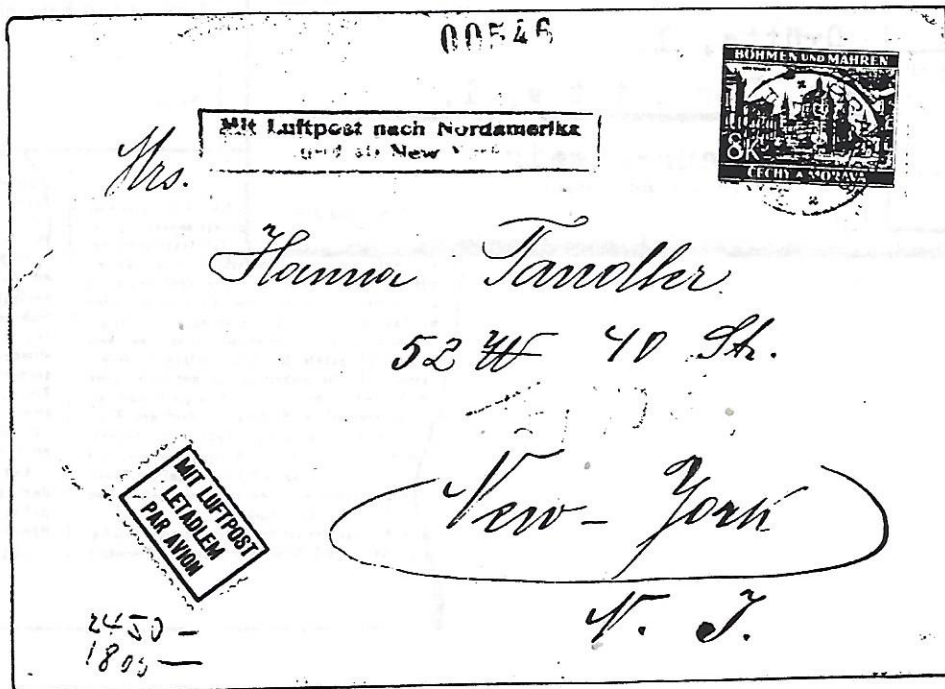


Fig. 7) A similar airmail cover to New York City but with 5 digit pneumatic dispatch number ("00546") located above boxed airmail handstamp on front side.



KZ NEUENGAMME POSTAL CENSOR PARCEL CARD

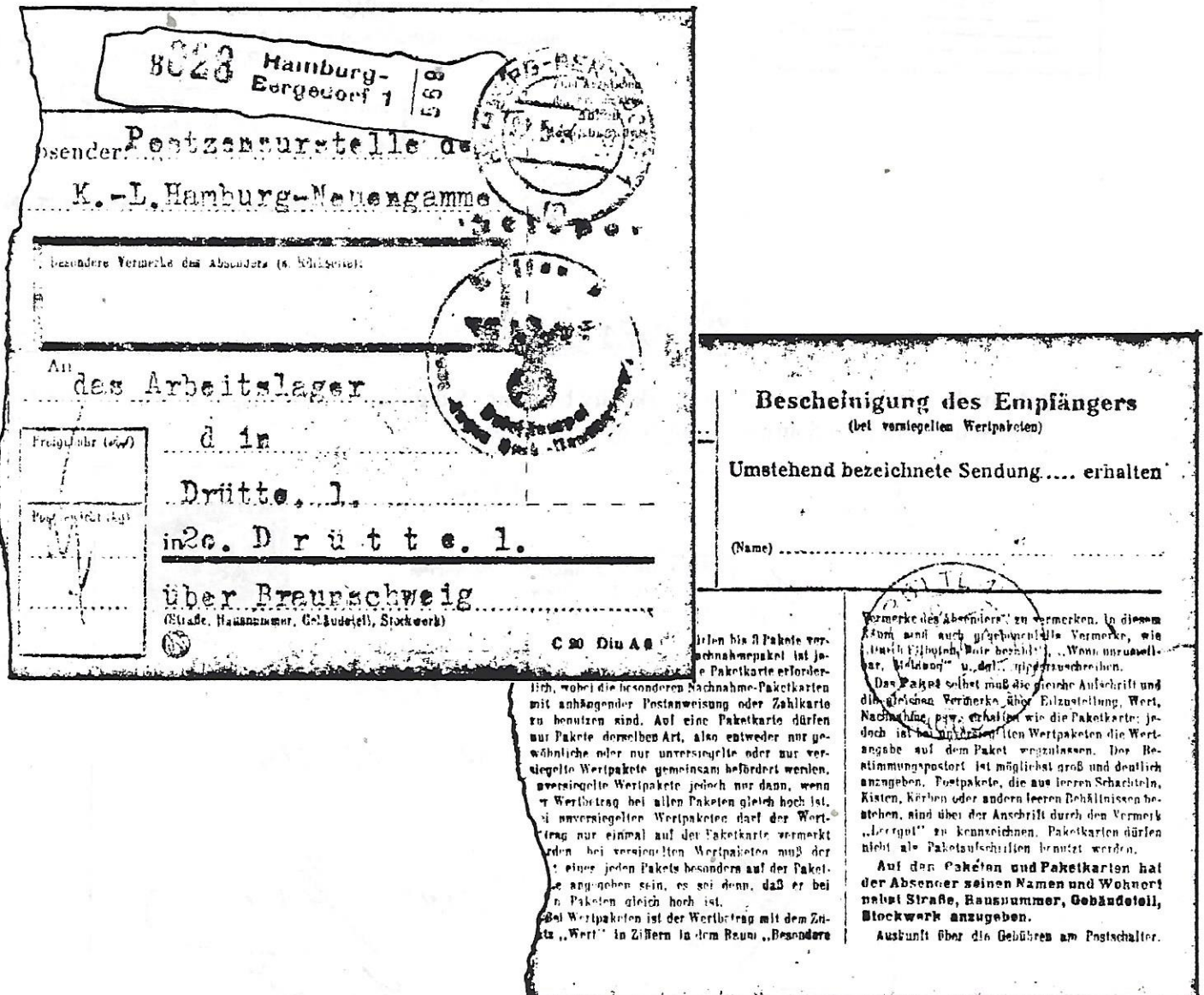
by Tom Gobby

The parcel card shown below was part of a large lot of parcel cards which were all addressed to a Labor Camp at Drutte near Braunschweig.

The face side of the card shows that it was posted in Hamburg-Bergedorf 1 on May 22, 1944. The box at lower left records the parcel weight as 7 kilograms. The sender is the Postal Censorship Office at K.-L. Hamburg-Neuengamme. Below the postmark is a violet handstamp consisting of a 1-line "SS FELDPOST" and circular Dienstsiegel reading "Waffen-SS" (top)- "Briefstempel" (center) and "Konz.- Lager Gmb.-Neuengamme"(bottom).

The reverse side was backstamped at Drutte 1 on May 29, 1944.

Does anyone know the reason for this card? One explanation was that the parcel was used to forward letters/packages from the Kz. Neuengamme postal censors to inmates who had been transferred to the labor camps at Drutte.



GERMAN CAMPS FOR RUSSIAN AND POLISH PRISONERS OF WAR

by Generalmajor Adolf Westhoff

Editor's Note: The following report (listed in the National Archives as MS# P-046) was written in 1950 by Gen. Westhoff, who had been appointed in 1944 as Inspector General for P.O.W. Affairs, Wehrmacht High Command. This report, which offers much detail on this most difficult area of POW mail, should prove most useful for collectors of this material. JEL.

A. Introduction

1. The special office for all prisoners-of-war in the Wehrmacht High Command was the office of the Chief of Prisoner -of -War Affairs (Note #1). On the basis of the Hague Rules of Land Warfare and the Geneva Convention, this office had already prepared, before the war, Army Manual D 38, in which the basic rules of the Hague and Geneva Conventions were given military confirmation. Here the regulations governing all kinds of POW camps, such as permanent camps for NCOs and privates (Stalags), permanent camps for officers (Oflags), transit camps (Dulags) and repatriation camps (Heilags) were defined in detail. The office authorized to handle these matters was the Organization Branch especially created for this purpose within the office of the Chief of POW affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command. It handled the planning, construction, organization and relocation of POW camps and the transportation and employment of prisoners, and organized the distribution of POWs received from the zones of operation among the various Wehrkreises and military districts in occupied territories.

2. The Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command gave regular courses to all new commanders of POWs in the Wehrkreises, as well as to the camp commandants and their deputies, at which these officers were familiarized with the rules of international law and the regulations which had been issued with regard to POW affairs. At the conclusion of these courses the officers were at first temporarily assigned to various camps in order to become acquainted with the general routine and, later on, at the suggestion of the Chief of POW Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command, transferred through the Army Personnel Office to an Oflag, Stalag or Dulag to their representative aptitudes.

3. It should be pointed out here that the Wehrmacht High Command, with the exception of Hitler himself as Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht, was not the military superior of POWs or POW installations, and accordingly no POW camps were subordinate to it. In POW affairs the Wehrmacht High Command was merely an agency performing ministerial functions. As such it issued rules and regulations for the entire PW organization in Germany and for German prisoners of war abroad and, through the Chief of POW Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command as technical officer in matters pertaining to POWs, maintaining contact with the diplomatic representatives of the protection powers (Note #2), with the representatives of the International Red Cross and with the worldwide organization of the YMCA.

Through the Inspector of POW Affairs, who had the right to visit all POW camps and quarters, the Wehrmacht High Command ascertained whether or not the rules and regulations issued were properly enforced in the camps.

Note #1- within the organization of the Wehrmacht High Command, the office of the Chief of Prisoner-of- War Affairs belonged to the General Wehrmacht Office.

Note #2 - neutral powers representing the interests of belligerent powers in belligerent countries.

4. All POWs and POW installations were located in one of two zones, viz.:

- a.) The Wehrmacht High Command zone, which included Germany and likewise the areas of the military district commanders.
- b) The zone of operations, where the prisoners and their camps were subordinate to the Army. (General Staff/Chief of Supply and Administration).

5. In the Wehrmacht High Command zone the prisoners and their installations were subordinate to the individual branches of the Armed Forces, i.e. Army (Commander of the Replacement Army), Navy and Air Force. These had the power of command and exercised jurisdiction over them. In this connection, Goering had reserved a special position for the Air Force, which found practical expression in the fact that the Air Force appointed an inspector of its own for the camps under it.

6. Although, as has been already mentioned, the Chief of POW Affairs and the Inspector of POW Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command- for a time both positions were held by one person - were not the official superiors of POWs or POW installations, this situation was changed on October 1, 1944. Himmler, who had endeavored ever since the beginning of the war, against the strong resistance of the Wehrmacht High Command, to get the POW camps into his hands, finally succeeded in doing this on October 1, 1944, as the result of continuous intrigues at Hitler's headquarters. Himmler was now appointed as SS Obergruppenfuehrer as Chief of POW Affairs, who was in charge of all prisoners, with the exception of prisoners in the zone of operations, and all POW camps, including those of the Navy and Air Force, and who was provided with both direct and indirect command authority as well as disciplinary powers. The Organizational Branch of the office of the Chief of POW Affairs, Wehrmacht High Command, which handled camp matters, was transferred with its entire personnel to the SS Obergruppenfuehrer. The office of the Chief of POW Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command was renamed office of the Inspector of POWs, Wehrmacht High Command. It was left in charge of all questions pertaining to international law and therefore remained in contact with the diplomatic representatives of the protecting powers, the representatives of the International Red Cross and the worldwide organization of the YMCA. The inspector had the right to check all POW camps and quarters with regard to observance of the rules of international law.

7. Within the Replacement Army the various camps were subordinate to the Wehrkreis headquarters. The Commanders of POWs in the Wehrkreis were appointed as specialists in POW affairs. All further appointments of officers, civil service officials, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the POW camps was the business of the Wehrkreis headquarters. However, in these cases too the Wehrmacht High Command had reserved the right to specify the number of positions to be filled, in order to make sure particularly that sufficient personnel were assigned for the internal administration of the camps to guarantee that the prisoners would be treated according to the rules of international law.

8. The Wehrkreis administrative offices were responsible for the technical development and construction of the POW camps within their areas. It was also their business to provide billets for the individual labor detachments in the areas, if this were not done by the employers themselves.

9. The entire guard personnel for prisoners in the Wehrmacht High Command zone had to be provided by the replacement training formations of the various services in the Wehrmacht. Minimum numbers were prescribed. The army was responsible for guarding prisoners in the zone of operations. The

maximum number of guards in the Wehrmacht High Command zone during the war was about 240,000 members of the regional defense units ("Landesschuetzen") and an additional 420,000 auxiliary guards.

The latter, or the employers themselves, were foremen in the various shops where POWs were employed.

While on duty they had to wear a yellow armband which identified them as members of the Wehrmacht. In order to remedy abuses against POWs quickly and effectively, all auxiliary guards were subject during service to the disciplinary code of the Wehrmacht.

10. Neither the Wehrmacht High Command nor the Wehrkreis headquarters had any decisive influence on the employment of POWs for labor, since this power had been conferred by Hitler on the Commissioner General for Labor Allocation, Gauleiter Sauckel.

B. Attitude Toward Russian Prisoners of War.

1. Whereas in the framework of this introduction it will not be necessary to discuss the Poles and their camps further, it seems necessary to do so with regard to the Russian POWs. In this connection it must be emphasized that in the field of POW affairs Hitler repeatedly issued instructions, without consulting and without the knowledge of the competent authorities, which could not be reconciled with international law. How serious these infringements were may be seen from the fact that Hitler assigned to the Wehrmacht High Command a representative of the Party Chancellery to whom all orders and regulations in the field of POW affairs had to be submitted before they were issued and who had the right to make any changes in the regulations which seemed to him desirable.

These infringements by the representative of the Party Chancellery were specially frequent with respect to Russian POWs and their camp installations. Repeated protests against this man on the part of the Wehrmacht High Command met with complete failure. Thus a "Politruk" system after the Russian pattern prevailed here.

2. As in all wars, the necessary preparations had been made for handling prisoners in the war against Russia. Suitable camps were prepared in the zone of the interior. The Army General Staff had planned the care and transportation of captured prisoners just as it had for the wounded. To be sure, the exceptionally high number of Russian prisoners after the great battles of encirclement in 1941 considerably exceeded expectations. Nevertheless, even this difficulty would probably been surmounted. But then came a sudden and unexpected order from Hitler that no Russian POW should be evacuated to the Reich, because of the danger that German workmen would become infected with communist ideas. In addition to the existing difficulties in supplying our own steadily advancing troops, the Army agencies responsible for the solution of the new situation were faced by a super-human task. This was not made easier when Hitler, under the continuous pressure of the military agencies, finally agreed, much too late, to permit the evacuation of Russian prisoners to the camps which had been prepared in Germany. In the meantime the number of prisoners had steadily increased, the lines of communications had become longer, winter had set in and, as a result of the bad communications in Russia, the transport space needed to evacuate the prisoners was lacking.

Thus, when the prisoners finally arrived at the POW camps in Germany, having starved for weeks during the battles of encirclement, they were completely in rags and afflicted with vermin and contagious diseases. Naturally, the camps were not prepared for such a sudden mass influx. Some of them were billeted in the country, in so-called "nursing units" (Aufpaepelungskommandos) where this was at all possible, so that they could regain their strength by proper nourishment.

It is only in the light of this situation that one can judge the difficulties which arose at this time in connection with quartering and supplying Russian POWs.

3. But even foreign countries should not fail to recognize that the figures published with respect to Russian POWs do not correspond to actual facts. In this connection it might be pointed out that the total number of Russian POWs billeted in the Wehrmacht High Command zone never reached a million - as can be seen from the following tables - as long as I served as a specialist in the POW Affairs Department of the Wehrmacht High Command, which was from 1943 until the end of the war.

4. For a better understanding of the legal position existing between Germany and Russia concerning their respective POWs, an excerpt from a study prepared by the late Dr. Albrecht, Chief of the Legal Branch of the Foreign Office, who closely cooperated with the Chief of POWs, Wehrmacht High Command, is attached as Appendix 1. (Note: See Page 17).

C. Explanatory Notes: Tables of Camps and Inmates

1. The tables of camps and inmates cover the Wehrmacht High Command zone. In order to obtain historically accurate material, members of the Office of the Chief of POWs, commanders of POWs in the Wehrkreises, camp commanders, camp officers, security officers and civilian and administrative officials who had served in the POW Department, were asked to assist in the project. In this way, with the help of official reports and statements, we succeeded in preparing tables which relate to condition existing on 1 August 1944.

2. Without official records, which could not be procured, tables based on a later date than 1 August 1944 would lead to great inexactness, for in August 1944 the POW camps were already beginning to be withdrawn from the East to the West.

3. The figures for those prisoners who were subordinate to the Army in the zone of operations and billeted in the Dulags had not been taken into account here. It was very low in proportion to the number of POWs in the Wehrmacht High Command zone, and it changed from day to day. It would hardly be possible to procure these figures today, unless by chance the records of individual Army formations should be available. However, this is doubtful, because as a rule the records were destroyed during the retreats. If one assumes the number of POWs in the entire operations zone at the Russian front in August 1944 to have been 150,000, this figure should, according to my observations, be more or less correct.

4. In the Wehrmacht High Command zone there were at first exclusively Russian and exclusively Polish camps. Later on, however, the large Stalags were in almost all cases occupied by prisoners of various nationalities. Where this was the case, the different nationalities were segregated and billeted in special sections, which were closed off by wire fences and roads.

5. The Russian officers were quartered in the Stalags together with the enlisted men, but were separated from them by the fences. Moreover, the places of work of the Russian officers, if they were assigned to work, were separate from those of the enlisted men. The figures for Russian officers are included among those for enlisted men in the following lists. There was only one Russian Oflag, which was attached to the Ilag (Note #3) at Wuerzburg in Wehrkreis XIII and which is included in the following "List of Stalags in Germany".

Note #3 Internment camps (Ilags) were not subordinated to the Wehrmacht, but to the Foreign Office and Himmler. The commandants and guards, however, were supplied by the Army. However, the Oflags which were attached to the Ilags as subcamps only in order to make use of their quarters were subordinate like the other Oflags, to the competent military authorities.

6. Most Stalags were only thinly populated, since their inmates were billeted and distributed in larger or smaller labor detachments within the local Wehrkreis. In labor detachments where the places of work were within reach of the Stalag, the men left the Stalag in the morning and returned there in the evening.

7. Poles who had fought not in Polish but in other Allied formations were sent, if captured, to a camp of those allies with whom they had fought. Thus, Poles in American uniforms were quartered in American camps and Poles in British uniforms in British camps, and they were listed as Americans or British. The numbers of such Poles cannot be ascertained, as it is nowhere recorded.

8. When, in 1944, Hitler ordered the POW camps to be moved from the East, against the remonstrances of the Chief of POW Affairs in the Wehrmacht High Command, the capacity of the camps located in the west was in many cases no longer sufficient, especially since it was hardly possible to enlarge the existing camps, much less build and equip new ones. The increasing severity of the air raids also played an important part in this.

Whereas the influx of POWs from the eastern camps into the Stalags was not so important, at least at the beginning, since the new arrivals could to a large extent be distributed among additional labor detachments, the Oflags experienced an acute overpopulation.

9. The Geneva Convention provides that POWs should be quartered separately in the camps according to nationality. It has been already stated that Germany fulfilled this requirement. In actual practice it became evident that this could not be carried out in all cases, as shown by the following example of Oflag 67 at Neubrandenburg in Wehrkreis II. This camp was occupied by Dutch officers.

Immediately after the occupation of Holland the members of the Dutch Army were released from captivity and allowed to return home. It was not until 1942, when a resistance movement had been discovered in Holland, that Hitler ordered the internment of the Dutch officers. From the standpoint of international law no objection could be raised against this, for according to international law prisoners who have been released, returned home and captured again will no longer be considered POWs, but internees.

10. Where, for example, two Poles have been listed, as in the case of Stalag VIA at Hemer, it is probably a question of POWs who had escaped and been recaptured, who were billeted there temporarily on the day when POWs were counted, before they could be sent back to their own Stalag.

11. POW construction and labor battalions were actually nothing but POW fatigue details. The construction and labor battalions differed from the latter chiefly in the fact that they included specialists workers. Among others, there were battalions consisting entirely of glaziers and roofers.

List of Stalags in Germany

Note: Camps generally bore the Roman numerals of the Wehrkreis to which they belonged, followed by a letter (A, B etc.). The Stalags and Oflags were numbered separately, so that in Wehrkreis II, for example, there were both a Stalag II C and an Oflag II C. Mixed with these are camps designated by Arabic numerals. This is an entirely unimportant detail, the reason for which can no longer be ascertained. The difference in designation, therefore, does not indicate a real difference, whether in organization, or in any other respect. Designation of a camp did not reveal the nationality of the prisoners confined in it.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
IA	Stablack	26,047	4,892
IB	Hohenstein	20,464	209
IF	Sudauen	4,029	0
IIA	Neubrandenburg	7,531	754
IIB	Hammerstein	16,234	3
IIC	Greifswald	8,379	25
IID	Stargard	11,138	2
IIE	Schwerin	4,253	491
IIIA	Luckenwalde	14,111	0
IIIB	Fuerstenberg	9,053	0
IIIC	Alt Drewitz	9,486	1
IIID	Berlin	9,439	9
IVA	Hohnstein	11,786	938
IVB	Muehlberg	7,268	160
IVC	Wistritz	14,627	1
IVD	Torgau	10,253	1,001
IVF	Hartmannsdorf	15,622	3
IVG	Oschatz	8,897	1,175
VA	Ludwigsburg	6,606	0
VB	Villingen	6,223	1,112
VC	Offenburg	6,660	4,343
VIA	Hemer	84,573	2
VIC	Bathorn	8,799	351
VID	Dortmund	27,261	484
VIF	Bocholt	9,813	3
VIG	Bonn Duisdorf	20,087	2,288
VIJ	Krefeld-Fichtenhain	14,851	3,009
(VI)	326 (K) Senne	26,986	61
VIIA	Moosburg	12,335	902
VIIIB	Memmingen	4,280	0
VIIIA	Goerlitz	12,419	0
VIIIB	Teschen	47,618	48
VIIIC	Sagan	12,069	0
(VIII)	344 Lamsdorf	26,090	47
IXA	Ziegenhain	11,796	0
IXB	Bad Orb	7,410	0
IXC	Bad Sulza	6,310	0
XA	Schleswig	16,608	517
XB	Sandbostel	16,307	512
XC	Nienburg	11,865	276
XIA	Altengrabow	13,429	555
XIB	Fallingbostel	24,599	874
XIIA	Limburg	6,966	956
XIIB	Trier	3,551	698

List of Stalags in Germany(Cont.)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
XIIF	Forbach	29,346	2,804
XIIIA	Sulzbach	6,689	2
XIIIC	Weiden	11,274	389
XIIIC	Hammelburg	6,792	904
XIIID	Nurenberg	12,880	64
(XIII)	Ilag Wuelzburg	386	0
Ilag	Sub Camp Oflag	152	0
XVIIA	Kaisersteinbruch	12,440	93
XVIIB	Gneixendorf	8,654	77
(XVII)	398 Puppig	4,618	40
XVIIIA	Wolfsberg	7,351	0
(XVIII)	317 (C) Markt Pongau	6,835	0
XXA	Thorn	4,697	8
XXB	Marienburg	6,053	2
XXID	Posen	<u>2,304</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>Total</u>	774,599 (48,698)	31,124 (258)

1. The figures in brackets indicate the number of officers contained in the total.
2. Russian officers were assigned to work until the age of forty-five. In their civilian profession most of them were tractor drivers, automobile mechanics, foremen and craftsmen.
3. The Polish officers listed here in brackets did voluntary work.
4. Medical officers were evenly distributed among all camps. They are included in the numbers in brackets.

List of Oflags in Germany

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
IIC	Woldenberg	0	5,890 (696 orderlies)
IID	Gross Born	0	4,665 (376 orderlies)
(I)	67 Neubrandenburg	(130 orderlies)	0
(III)	8 Wutzenetz	0	72 (170 orderlies)
(V)	65 Strasbourg	(229 orderlies)	0
VIB	Doessel	0	1,777 (234 orderlies)
VID	Muenster	3 (33 orderlies)	2
VIA	Murnau	0	4,042 (295 orderlies)
XC	Luebeck	<u>0</u>	<u>526 (39 orderlies)</u>
	<u>Total</u>	3 (392 orderlies)	16,974 (1,810 orderlies)

POW Camps of the Luftwaffe

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
Luft 2	Koenigsberg/Neumark	499	0
Luft 5	Wolfen/Saxony	418	0
	<u>Total</u>	917	

POW Camps of the Kriegsmarine

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
Marine Dulag	Gotenhafen	70	0

POW Camps in the Government General

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
Oflag 77	Deblin	3,830	0
Stalag 319	Skierniewice	5,325	0
Stalag 325	Szebnie	6,318	0
Stalag 327	Przemysl	5,028	0
Stalag 369	Kobierzyn	1,754	0
Stalag 367	Tschenstochau	4,869	0
Stalag 366	Siedlce	<u>7,019</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>Total</u>	34,143	0

POW Camps in Norway

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
Stalags	303, 330, 380	22,606	14
Polish Labor Battalions	28,30,41	527	1,630
Russian Labor Battalions	1,2,3	1,453	0
Reinforced Labor Btlns.	180-190, 202-204	<u>36,859</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>Total</u>	61,445	1,644

Prisoners of War

<u>MILITARY DISTRICT COMMAND</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
France	746	2
Belgium/Northern France	6,934	0
Southwest	11	4
Southeast	2,468	0

Note: above data as of July 1, 1944

Construction and Labor Battalions

<u>WEHRKREIS</u>	<u>NUMBER/LOCATION</u>	<u>RUSSIANS</u>	<u>POLES</u>
I	101 Gehlenburg	1,668	0
II	102 Neubrandenburg	1,751	0
III	103 Berlin-Staaken	1,374	0
VI	26 Essen	0	488
	106 Staumehle	1,019	3
VII	24 Augsburg	0	550
VIII	108 Kanth/Breslau	1,569	0
XII	42 Mannheim	0	535

The Legal Situation Existing Between Germany and the Soviet Union

1. After its transformation into a republic in 1919, the German Reich recognized as binding the agreements which had been reached at the two Hague peace conferences and ratified by the former Imperial Government.
2. As may be seen from the records of the Foreign Office, the Soviet Government made an official announcement at the beginning of the 1920s to the effect that it considered state treaties which had been concluded by the former czarist government binding unless their contents were contrary to the nature of the Soviet Government and economic system. The question whether such a contradiction existed could only be decided by the Soviet Government itself. The Soviet Government has never issued a positive declaration that it was bound by the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 concerning the laws and customs of land warfare.
3. The Soviet Government was not represented at the Geneva Conference of 1929, which was held for the purpose of working out an agreement on the treatment of POWs. The agreement was not signed in the name of the Soviet Government. A few years later the Swiss Government made an unofficial announcement that the participation of the Soviet Government in the POW agreement had been suggested, but that the latter had declined on the grounds that the provisions concerning the preferential treatment of captured officers over enlisted men were not compatible with the Soviet refusal to permit class distinctions. Since the Hague Rules of Land Warfare of 1907 also provide for the preferential treatment of officers in its Articles 6 and 17, it was assumed in Germany that the Soviet Government did not consider this agreement compatible with its principles either.
4. After war broke out between Germany and the USSR, negotiations took place between the two governments, through the good offices of the protecting powers concerning the application of the Hague Rules of Land Warfare. The course of these negotiations may be seen from the note of the Foreign Office to the Italian Embassy, which is quoted verbatim:

Verbal note (ED: this is diplomatic language for an unsigned memorandum serving as an informal reminder of the unanswered question, request, etc.)

The Foreign Office has the honor to make the following communication to the royal Italian Embassy with reference to its note of 21 August 1941, No. 0975:

The German Government has likewise received the communication of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is mentioned in the note under Figure I.

After the Swedish Embassy at Berlin had informed the Foreign Office through its verbal note of 19 July 1941 that the Soviet Government was preparing to acknowledge and apply the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 concerning the rules and customs of land warfare if the German Government would do the same, the Soviet Government delivered the following note to the Bulgarian Embassy on 9 August:

"The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR pays its compliments to the Bulgarian Embassy and has the honor to inform it that during the present war imposed on it by Germany the Soviet Government will observe the generally known rules of warfare, and in particular the following:

1. The Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 concerning the rules and customs of land warfare.

2. The Geneva Convention of 17 July 1925 prohibiting the use of lung irritants and similar gases and bacteriological agents.

3. The Geneva Convention of 27 July 1929 concerning the alleviation of the situation of the wounded and sick of the belligerent armies.

The Soviet Government, however, deems it expedient to declare that in consequence of the systematic violation of international agreements and treaties on the part of Hitlerite Germany, it will observe the above-mentioned agreements and conventions with regard to Germany only insofar as Germany shall observe them itself."

The Foreign Office sent the following communication to the Swedish Embassy on 21 August 1941:

"The Foreign Office has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the verbal note of the Royal Swedish Embassy of 19 July 1941 concerning the question of treatment of POWs, which declares that the Government of the USSR will observe the provisions of the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 concerning POWs, providing that Germany will do the same.

The German Government can only express its utter astonishment that, in spite of the former conduct of its forces toward German soldiers fallen into its hands, the Soviet Government considers itself entitled to speak of observing the rules of international law with regard to the treatment of POWs and in this connection to raise the question of reciprocity. It goes without saying that the German Government has always treated POWs who have fallen into its hands according to the existing rules of international law. On the other hand, it has been proved by the condition of soldiers found by advancing German forces, as well as by the evidence of German soldiers who had temporarily been captured by Russian troops and later liberated, some of whom were wounded, that the Soviet forces had tortured and murdered German prisoners in a thoroughly indescribable and bestial manner. The facts established by the German authorities reveal a situation which makes it impossible to speak of the Red Army as of the armed forces of a civilized country. In view of this state of affairs, the Soviet Government must first prove that it is willing and able to bring about a complete change in the conduct of its forces and other agencies toward German prisoners before there can be any question at all of agreement with it as to the treatment of POWs.

The Reich Government will make its further decisions dependent on the attitude of the Soviet Government with regard to the German POWs in its hands."

Berlin, 18 September 1941

"The following comment must be made concerning the German note of 21 August 1941 to the Swedish Embassy. It had come to the knowledge of the German Army High Command that the Soviet High Command had issued an order according to which all German soldiers who surrendered to the Russian troops without arms were to be spared and treated as POWs, whereas those who fought were to be overpowered and destroyed. This order, which later on was changed, was evidently understood by the Russian troops as meaning that only German deserters should be made POWs, whereas German soldiers who surrendered in combat should be killed."

The Soviet Government left the German note of 21 August 1941 to the Swedish Embassy unanswered.

5. During the following months the Swedish Government as protection power made efforts at mediation. The Geneva International Committee of the Red Cross made similar efforts. For this purpose members of the Swedish Embassy in Berlin approached me personally and proposed that the German Government should prove the good faith of its promises to treat Russian POWs according to the Hague Rules of Land Warfare by permitting representatives of the protection power and the Red Cross to visit camps containing Russian prisoners and by preparing lists of captured Russians for exchange against corresponding lists of German POWs. The Swedish Embassy would then report on it and suggest that the Soviet Government should reciprocate. In agreement with the then state Secretary Freiherr von Weizsaecker, I prevailed upon the Wehrmacht High Command to fulfill these wishes. The Swedish mission to Moscow was, however, unsuccessful.

The same fate also befell other attempts on the part of Sweden to induce the Soviet Union, through the good offices of the American and the British governments or Soviet Russian diplomats, to carry out the provisions of the Hague Convention with respect to POWs, provided they were mutually applied. According to information received by the Foreign Office, Maiski, the Soviet ambassador at London, said in answer to a suggestion to this effect that his government was not interested in the Russian POWs in Germany. He remarked that if they had fulfilled their duty as soldiers to fight to the last they would not have been taken prisoner.

This point of view was in accordance with the attitudes of the Soviet Government in other respects. During the entire war the Soviet Government never raised a complaint about the treatment of Russian POWs, nor did it communicate through the protecting power with regard to matters concerning POWs or make inquiries about the fate of soldiers missing in action. The rules of land warfare concerning information centers, the activity of relief societies, mail service and the payment of officers were disregarded on both sides. Inquiries addressed to the Soviet Government from the German side through the protection power concerning POW affairs were left unanswered or an answer was deliberately refused.

Under these circumstances it was impossible to organize any kind of protection for the German POWs within the territory of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Soviet Union did not take any steps through the protecting power to protect Russian POWs in Germany.

6. The facts enumerated above justify the conclusion that during the last war the Hague Rules of Land Warfare were not binding with respect to relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. The German Government shared this opinion. If, in spite of this, the armies of both countries waged war to a large extent in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Land Warfare, this was done for reasons of military and political expediency and in expectation of reciprocity.

As far as work done by POWs is concerned, so many reports were submitted to the Wehrmacht High Command of the unrestricted employment of German POWs, including officers, for all kinds of work, including the production and transportation of arms and ammunition in the Soviet Union, that for reasons of reciprocity Russian POWs, including officers, were unreservedly employed for work in armament plants in Germany, also.

/s/ Dr. Albrecht

STORY BEHIND THE CANCEL: THE ROUND GERMANY AIR RACE, 1938

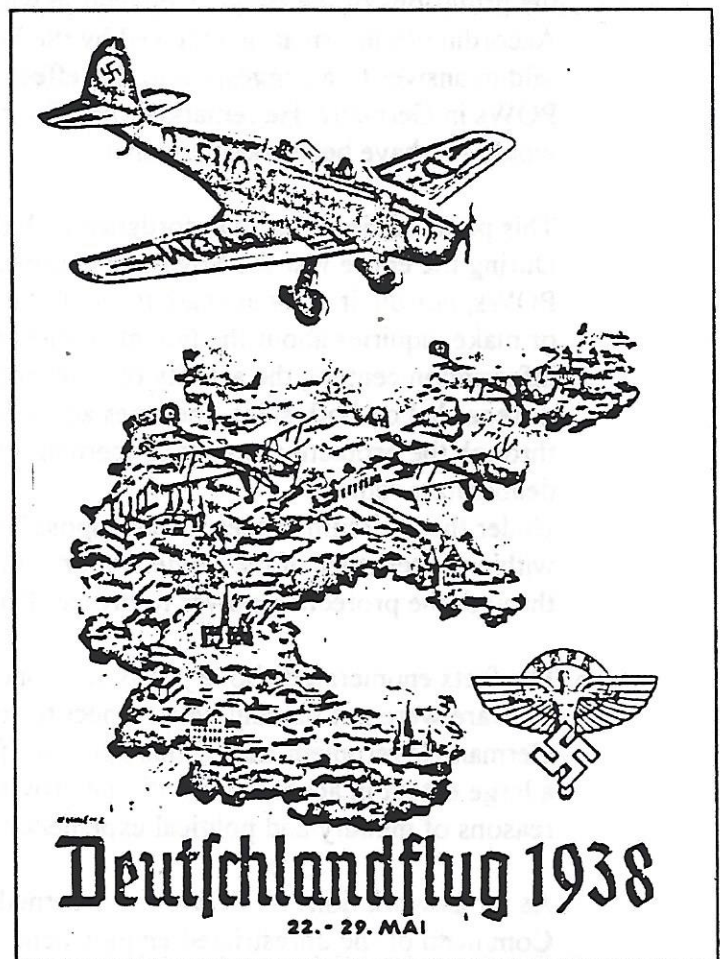
by John Rawlings



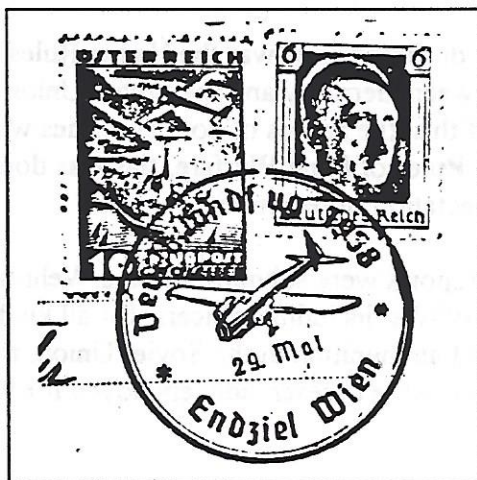
Between May 21st and June 4th 1938 the slogan cancel shown at left was used in 72 different towns or offices. It was the Post Office's part in publicizing the "Deutschlandflug" (Round Germany Air Race) that was to be held from May 22nd to May 29th.

Teams were entered by many of the Air Force units and flying schools in Germany and their aircraft were divided into four competitive classes. As the special commemorative postcard shows, the planes taking part varied from elderly biplanes to the latest fast monoplanes, the commonest types being Klemm KL 25s and 35s, Focke Wulf FW 44s, Arado 79s, Heinkel HE 72s and Bucker BU 131s. Each team started from one of 15 different airdromes and followed its own 7-8,000 kilometer course around Germany, ending in Vienna on May 29th.

Altogether, 390 aircraft took part and the first team, led by Lt. Gen. Christiansen of the N.S.F.K. (National Socialist Flying Corps) left from Rangsdorf airfield in Berlin. 340 aircraft finally reached Aspern airport on May 29th and the end of the race was marked by the special hand stamp shown below for one day only.



The card, designed by K. Lorenz features aircraft over a map of Greater Germany and the N.S.F.K. badge



The winning team, from Dresden Flying School scored 2121 points. in their FW 44s and Hermann Goering was there to present the prize. Second were a team from the Experimental flying school in KL 25s and third were a team from Gutersloh Squadron in their FW 44s.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:

339th Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER			ARTY	UNITS
339	575	691	692	693	339	339

Mobilized at Jena in January 1941 and sent almost immediately to central France until late in 1941. Transferred to Army Group Center on Eastern Front, took part in several battles from December 1941 until late 1943, including Moscow, the subsequent retreats and defensive battles of 1942-43.

Already greatly reduced by casualties, the 339th was sent to southern sector in late 1943 and attached to Lange's Corps Formation 'C' as a "cadre infantry division", indicating that it was below battle group strength.

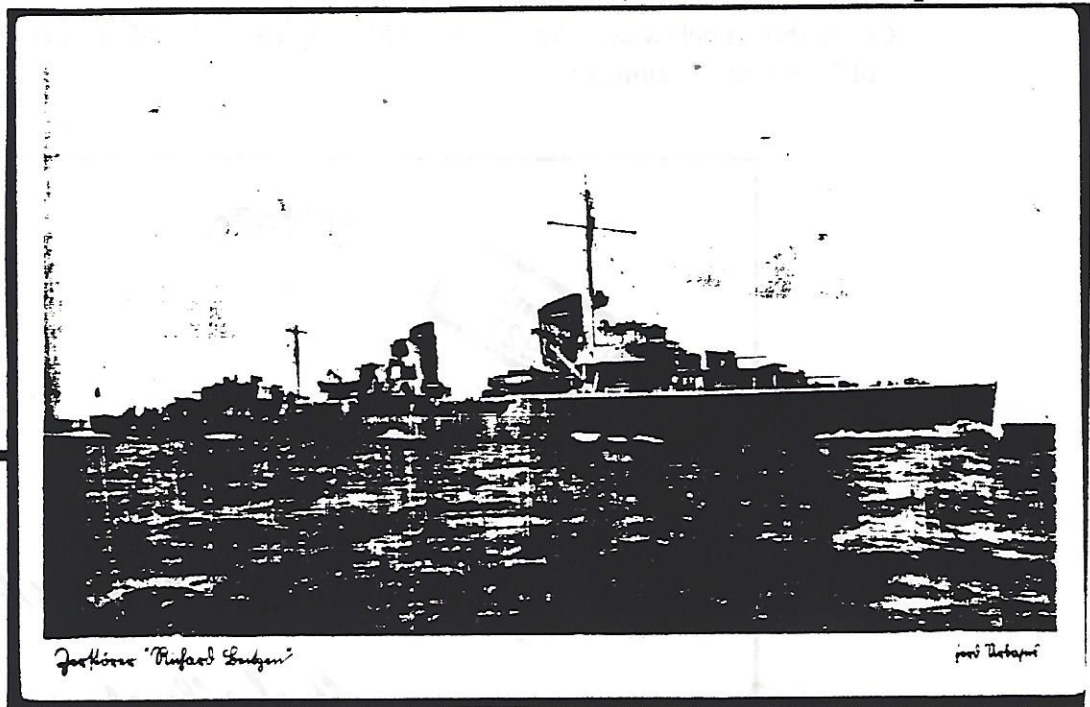
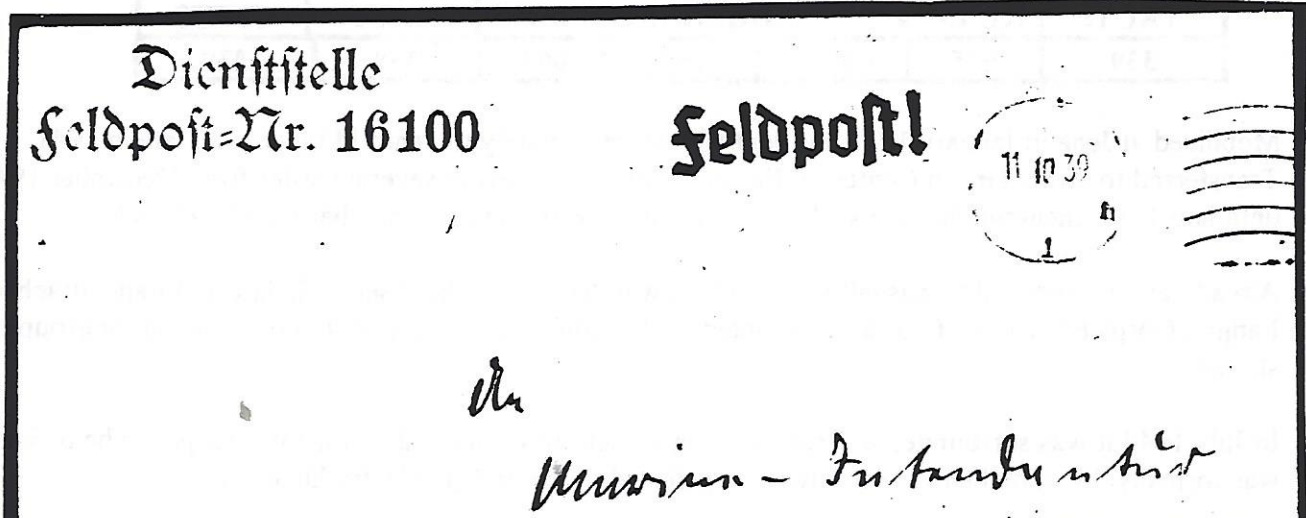
In July 1944 it was surrounded in Brody Pocket in Belorussia and only remnants escaped. The division was formally disbanded and the survivors transferred to the 363rd Infantry Division.

Cover shown below sent April 1941 to Military Records Office in Aschaffenburg from Fp#14587 (Stab I of Grenadier Regiment 693).



Navy Log

Destroyer Z-4 "Richard Beitzen" - Feldpost #16100



The fourth of sixteen 'Leberecht Maass' (Destroyer Type 1935: Z-1 - 16) class ships. Built by Deutscher Werk (Kiel) , launched November 30, 1935.

Engaged in mine-laying in British coastal waters 1939-40. Escorted 'Scharnhorst', in channel breakout. Performed escort duty in Scandanavian & Artic waters.

Taken over by British Navy in 1945 and redesignated H-97. Sold to C.W. Dorkin, arrived Gateshead on January 10, 1947 and scrapped shortly thereafter.

TRSG AUCTION NO. 65

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Min. Bid</u>
1.	Lot of 5 Off. Fp. cvrs frm diff. Army HQ to Brown, Boveri Co. in. Mannheim circa '42-'43. Nice mrkgs F-VF	\$12.00
2.	1945 Lot of 20 bedarfs posted 1945 incl. 11 cvrs w/stmps incl. Mi 908, 8 stmpls Fp cvrs (1 w/post-war Allied cens.) plus p'cd w/postage due. Nice lot cond. F-VF	30.00
3.	KZL Dachau - blue formula cvr w/contents to Sudetenl. frm inmate 6. '42, nice boxed censor h/s VF	25.00
4.	KZL Sachsenhausen - tan/red :rsht to Boh.-Mor. frm inmate 7. '42 w/blue "C" zensur h/s & Oranienburg can VF	25.00
5.	Dresden Detention Camp (Untersuchungshaftenstalten) cvr w/form ltr w/rules re parcels etc. cens h/s VF	30.00
<u>Next 9 lots Waffen-SS Feldpost, condition F-VF uness noted otherwise:</u>		
6.	Luftfp. cvr (2 stmps) sent 11. '43 frm SS Mann in Fp#39858 (SS Flak Abt. of 2nd SS Div. 'Das Reich')	15.00
7.	Cvr frm SS-UScha. posted Astralund 6. '43 w/D'sgl 3/SS Pz.-Gren. Ausb. u. Enz. Btl. 9 in SS Kaserne VF	15.00
8.	Fp form cd frm SS Mann posted Trebbin training center 6. '43 w/D'sgl "I. Battr./SS-Art. Schule". VF	15.00
9.	R-fp cvr sent 6. '44 frm Fp#18200 (Stab IV/SS Art Rgt) via K-969 (SS-FpA 7 'Prinz Eugen' Div) .Clear D'sgl	15.00
10.	Fp ltrsh w/message sent 7. '42 frm Fp#21135 (14 Kp/SS I.R. 8 of 3rd SS. Div. 'Totenkopf' VF	15.00
11.	Fp cvr sent 1. '43 w/D'sgl Fp#39858 (3. Battr./SS Flak Abt. of 2nd SS Div. 'Das Reich' (same sender Lot 6)	12.00
12.	Fp cvr to Holland 1. '44 frm Dutch volunteer Fp#56485 (2. SS Pz. Jag. Kp. 'Nordwest') w/SS Fp Cens tape & h/s	25.00
13.	Oficial Waffen-SS cvr sent 1. '43 w/D'sgl "SS-Fuhrungshauptamt" (Recruiting HQ) in Berlin VF	15.00
14.	Luftfp. cvr (1 stmp) sent 7. '42 frm Fp#30003 (Rgts Stab/SS Pz Gren Rgt. 'Germania'), D'sgl indis. o'wise VF	15.00
15.	Afrika Korps - 2 Fp cvrs sent 3. '41 & 10. '41 frm Fp#14744 (Stab II/Art Rgt 33 of 15th Panzer Div) VF	18.00
16.	Luftfp. cvr (w/2 stmps) sent 22.11..44 frm Fp#L63239 (9.Staff./J.G.5) in Norway. Late Luftfp. service! VF	15.00
17.	Cens. bedarfs airmail cvr to USA w/Mi.773-8 Postal Workers set tied Breslau cans 5. '41 VF	15.00
18.	R-cvr to Bremen w/Hitler sheet (Mi. 648 Block 9) & Mi. 529 & 533 tied SPC Nuremberg Rally 12.9. '37 VF	12.00
19.	"H.G" Fallsch Div. - 2 cvrs - Fp#L22829 (Stab/Ers. Btl.) 11. '42 & L51756 (3 Kp/Fallsch. Jag. Ns Tr) 11.44. VF	15.00
20.	Battle Kursk (2cvrs) frm Fp#19941 (Stab II/G.R. 18) 6th I.D.) & 40326 (3Kp/Ln. Rgt. 14) 78th V.G. Div. VF.	12.00
21.	Fp.cvr 10. '41 frm Fp#11315 (1.San.Kp. 171) of 17 I.D.in So.Russia w/Fp zensur tape (Mi. Fp #1 pg. 107).VF	12.00
22.	Finland Off. cvr 10. '41 frm Fp#00209 (Kdo/3rd Geb. Div.) to Fp#45064 (3Kp/Nr.Abt) march Murmansk. F	10.00
23.	"Feldpost" red/white label tied by cancel on 1. '43 cvr frm Fp#37757 (Nr.Abt. 253rd I.D.) Scarce VF	10.00
24.	Luftfp. cvr (1 stmp) sent 9. '42 frm Fp# 18332 (1 K/Pz. Pi. Abtl..19) of 19th Panzer Div. VF	7.00
25.	Lot 4 Luftfp cvrs frm Fp#s 05395(Radf. Bau Btl. 502) 8. '42; Fp#27988 (281st Sich. Div.) 7. '42; Fp#41760 (Ns. Kol. Abtl. 596) 6. '42 & Fp#48496 (Stab/Sturmgeschz Bri. 352) 1. '44. All w/clearl D'sgl .VF	15.00
26.	Fp cvr sent 2.19. '45 frm Fp#03255 (Rgts. Stab/Pz. A.R. 103) of 4th Panzer Div. Evacuated Kurland pocket.	12.00
<u>Next 4 lots are Kriegsmarine Feldpost cvrs, all, Vf unless noted otherwise:</u>		
27.	Off. cvr w/mute can. 6. '40 frm Fp#M05689 (Torpedoboot 'Kondor'). Exhibit quality w/all marking XF	20.00
28.	Off. R-cvr Kiel-Wik 5. '40 w/clear D'sgl & h/s Fp#M00105 (Battlecruiser 'Gneisenau') F-VF	25.00
29.	Cvr w/12. '44 ring/brg (29/19mm) Feldpost can (Mi. Fp. p.46) frm Fp#M63191 (Mar. Schutzen Rgt. 2) F-VF	15.00
30.	Lot of 3 cvrs frm Fp#M33556 (Minenschiff 31) 9. '44; Fp#M60645 (16. Raumbootsflott.R-266) 2. '45 and Off. cvr .frm Navy Recruiting Office, Konigsberg w/nice D'sgl & blue "Kriegsmarine" h/s F-VF	22.00
<u>Next 6 lots Fp cvrs from units of 6th Army lost at Stalingrad, all VF unless noted o'wise:</u>		
31.	Luftfp. cvr (1 stmp) sent 9. '42 frm Fp#25586 (Nr. Abt. 64) of 44th Inf..Div. 'Hoch und Deutschland'	8.00
32.	R-cvr sent 11. '42 frm Fp#03036 (Pz.Pi.Btl. 40) via K-128 (FpA 40) - 24th Panzer Div.	10.00
33.	R-cvr sent 10. '42 frm Fp#16498 (Stab II/I.R. 260) via K-522 (FpA 113th Inf. Div.)	8.00
34.	R-cvr sent 9. '42 frm Fp#37433 (2. San. Kp. 194) via K-684 (FpA 194th Infantry Div) F	8.00
35.	R-cvr sent 10. '42 frm Fp#12452 (Stab II/I.R. 670) via K-707 (FpA 371st Infantry Div.)	9.00
36.	R-cvr sent 10. '42 frm Fp#37548 (Stabs II/Pz. Rgt. 36) via K-828 (FpA 14th Panzer Div.)	12.00

Next 5 lots are "Zuruck" (Return to Sender) Feldpost cvrs returned with notation :

37.	Fp ltrshd to Fp#32092 (Inf. Div. Kol. 376) 1.'43 with h/s "Return-undeliverable". 376th I.D. in Stalingrad. VF	12.00
38.	Cvr to Fp#16221 (Stab II/G.R. 386) 12.'44 w/"Return-await new address" 218th Inf. Div. in Kurland Pocket.	14.00
39.	Luftfp. cvr (2 stmps) to Fp#14077 (Stab III/G.R. 386) 7.'43 w/manus. "Zuruck - Gefallen fur Grossdeutschland" -299th Inf. Div. was overwhelmed and virtually destroyed during battle of Kursk.	10.00
40.	Cvr to Fp#09940 (Eisb. Bau Pi. Btl. 106) 9.'44 h'stamped "Return -Empfanger vermist" (Missing in Action)	12.00
41.	Cvr to Fp#29583 (Bau Pi. Btl 204) 7.'44 w/same note Lot 39 plus D'sgl Fp#01482 (Wehr. Befh. Niederlande)	9.00

Next 21 lots R-Fp.cvrs, all VF unless noted o'wise, (*) includes write-up exhibit page:

	<u>KENN</u>	<u>FpA</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Fp. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	
42.	182	742	4.44	48500	Kdo. 42 Jaeger Division (Occupation of Hungary)	7.00
43.	193	26	10.42	18785	Stab II/Infantry Rgt. 39 (26th Infantry division) - Central Russia	7.00
44.	287	88	9.43	33145	Rgts. Stab/Panzer Aufkl. Abtl. 18 (18th Panzer Div.) - South Russia	7.00
45.	335	294	6.43	10164	Rgts. Stab/Grenadier Rgt. 514 (294th Infantry Division) - South Russia	7.00
46.	455	4	1.45	38509	Stab III/Panzer Rgt. 36 (14 Panzer Div.) - Northern Russia (*)	15.00
47.	469	198	3.42	39018	Stab II/Artillery Rgt. 198 (198th Infantry Division) South Russia - Crimea	7.00
48.	479	156	9.42	20575	7 le. Fahrkol/ Infantry Div. Kol. 156 (56th Inf. Div.) Central Russia	7.00
49.	480	729	3.43	38604	2. Kriegslazarette Abtl. 602 (2nd Army) PLP Salonika in Kiphissa	7.00
50.	492	608	6.43	27198	Schnelle Abtl. 608 (Charleroi, France)	7.00
51.	494	282	5.44	02723	Rgts. Stab/Gren. Rgt. 848 (282nd Infantry Div.) - South Russia	7.00
52.	548	59	6.44	42949	5 Kp./Panzer Aufkl. Abtl. 8 (8th Panzer Division) South Russia	12.00
53.	554	533	2.43	08270	Kdr. der Infantry Div. Nachschub Truppe 345 (35th Infantry Div.) -	7.00
54.	602	400	11.43	16705	Stab II/Art. Rgt. "Grossdeutschland" (Pz. Div. "G.D.") Central Russia (*)	15.00
55.	630	45	12.43	06259	Stab III/Artillery Rgt. 98 (45th Infantry Div.) Central Russia (*)	14.00
56.	677	230	7.40	01341	Stab II/Infantry Rgt. 379 (169th Infantry Div.) - Finland	7.00
57.	701	323	4.42	34123	Rgts. Stab/Artillery Rgt. 323 (323rd Infantry Div.) South Russia	7.00
58.	729	13	10.44	15941	Kdo. 13th Panzer Division - South Russia (*)	15.00
59.	750	8	5.43	06829	2. Schwdr. Radf. Abtl. 8 (8th Infantry Div.) - South Russia	7.00
60.	815	122	6.42	12028	Geb. Jag. Rgt. 218 (7th Gebirgs Div.) Finland	12.00
61.	889	125	1.45	33708	4. Kp./Panzer Aufkl. Abtl. 25 (25th Panzer Div.) - Defense of Warsaw (*)	18.00
62.	978	510	6.42	32818	Pi. Bau Btl. 219 (17th Army) in South Russia (*)	9.00

**THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 65 IS MARCH 14 1994. SEND ALL BIDS TO:
FRED STENGEL, 1248 MAGNOLIA PLACE, UNION, NJ 07083 - 7017**

PRICES REALIZED - TRSG AUCTION NO. 63

<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
1.)	\$ 12.00	8.)	\$ 9.00	15.)	\$ 7.00	27.)	\$ 16.00
3.)	9.00	10.)	5.00	16.)	18.00	30.)	18.00
4.)	5.00	11.)	7.00	18.)	50.00	31.)	8.00
5.)	7.00	12.)	6.00	19.)	13.00		
6.)	12.00	13.)	7.00	20.)	20.00		
7.)	8.00	14.)	46.00	21.)	13.00		