

Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

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45 TRSG AUCTION NUMBER ONE!

Editorial

Thanks to Fred Stengel, the Third Reich Study Group can present TRSG Auction Number 1, (see pages 45 and 46, this bulletin). Our Auction Committee has put together a fine collection of material which includes "Feldpost", "Dienstpost", "Censored Mail", "Occupation Mail", "Red Cross Mail", POW Mail, Stamps and Souvenir Sheets (mint and used), kilo-clips, and a Postal History Book ("Feldpost" in WWII).

The Auction Rules were outlined in Bulletin Whole Number 32, which you should re-read before placing your bids with Fred Stengel. The abbreviations "RES", "SB", "VF", etc., are explained in the rules. From time to time, other abbreviations will be used, and will be explained with each auction, such as "Mi." stands for Michel Catalog, and "h/s" means hand-stamped.

This auction is a good place for us to sell our duplicates and fill in those gaps in our collections. Please send your duplicate and other material to Fred for future auctions. Good hunting!

A Fieldpost Courier Service to Southern France?

by Richard Imus

Recently a cover which had been slumbering in my collection for a time caught my eye. It was addressed to a Luftwaffe member of the "Kommando der Luftwaffe in unbesetzten Frankreich". The cover was mailed from Rosenheim in April of 1942 and bears in the address the notation "Leitort: Stuttgart 9" (via Stuttgart 9). The cover was postmarked at Stuttgart 9 on April 28, 1942. Finally the cover bears the seal ("Briefstempel") of the "Kommando der Luftwaffe in unbesetzten Frankreich" with the red ink notation "An Absender Zurück, neue Anschrift abwarten" (return to sender, await new address). From the cover it appeared to me that mail for the limited German forces (Luftwaffe at least) stationed in unoccupied France as "observers" was transported via a courier system from Stuttgart. This view is also held by the German fieldpost expert Gunter Fuchs in a letter to the author. Herr Fuchs, in support of the courier theory, came up with three additional covers. The first two bear the return address "Luftwaffe Kontroll-Kommission, Aix-en-Provence, über Postamt Stuttgart 9", and are postmarked at Stuttgart 9 (1941). The third item bears the return address "Sonder-Kommander der Luftwaffe in unbesetzten Frankreich (K.U.K. III) be--, Leitort: Stuttgart Postamt 9. It is postmarked at Stuttgart 9 on July 30, 1942. According to the German postal directory of the period, Stuttgart 9 was located in the railway station (Hauptbahnhof Stuttgart). From this, one might assume the courier service was by rail (the Germans did have a special fieldpost train which ran clear through France via Bordeaux to the Spanish border), rather than by air, as was the case with courier mail, to say, Norway. The press of work has kept me from doing extensive research on the actual status of German military in occupied France and perhaps one of our historian members might know something exact. In any event, it seems that there was some type of courier service for Vichy stationed German troops and that the service was run via the Stuttgart 9 post office. Any additional information from better informed members which would either prove or disprove my conjecture would be welcome.

* * * * *

Ed. Note: This is the 4th Bulletin for Volume VIII, 1973 (Whole No. 33). To receive 1973 Bulletins in the year of 1974, must be somewhat confusing, I admit. To eliminate a small portion of the confusion, I will no longer include the "month" when a certain bulletin should have been published, however, I will retain the year date (in this case 1973).

I now owe the TRSG membership at least 4 more bulletins for 1974, and then on to 1975. Thanks to all for your continued support. I have received more material, and hopefully one of these days, the bulletins will appear a little more regularly.

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL--CANADA

By Lt.-Col. L. W. Sharpe, E.D., Q.C. (#395)

Part I

Continued from TRSG Bulletin 32

** Ed. Note: Myron Fox sent me some photos of POW Mail-Canada, which will be used to illustrate Lt.-Col. Sharpe's article. The front and back of each cover will be shown when possible. The illustration numbers (fig. 2, etc.) will remain as they appear in the article. However, we can substitute only a few of the photos which appeared in the original article.**

The bags had, usually, almost from the start of hostilities, in addition to the usual post office seal, a small special seal of lead. This seal was hard to distinguish and perhaps lead to the adoption of the tag. The seal (fig. 4) was approximately 1/2" in diameter and 1/8" thick. On the front in the centre a crown above "Canada" and below "P.O." On the back in the centre "I.O." for Internment Operations. The seal continued in use after P.O.W. were taken over by the Department of National Defence.

As I said earlier, prisoners-of-war can be a great responsibility and burden. Perhaps I should say something about them, in particular about those we in Canada had to look after.

When P.O.W. were first brought to Canada, I am informed, they were really under the supervision of the British and British officers, who had a lot to do with the setting up of the camps. In the first instances there were two distinct branches, one for P.O.W. and one for internees. As the British officers withdrew and returned to their home bases the two branches were virtually merged under distinct Canadian control. Figure 1 shows a pretty typical P.O.W. camp.

The Department of National Defence (Army) has supplied me with the following figures.

Held for United Kingdom	
Combattant P.O.W.	31,465
Enemy Merchant Seamen and Civilian Internees	4,170
Refugees	2,284
	<hr/>
	37,919
Canadian Custody	
Civilian Internees	2,241
Enemy Merchant Seamen	174
	<hr/>
	2,415
Total	40,334

The United Kingdom Government was responsible for the cost of maintaining those held for them and the Canadian Government the small number held by them. They were unable to give a breakdown by nationalities.

Prisoner of War Mail
Kriegsgefangenenpost

Feldwebel Heinz

German Prisoner of War in Canada

Kriegsgefangenen.- Nr. 54/

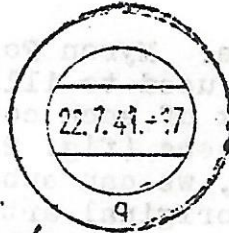
Serial.-Nr. 54/ 16

c/s Interment Operations

Ottawa / Canada

Postage free

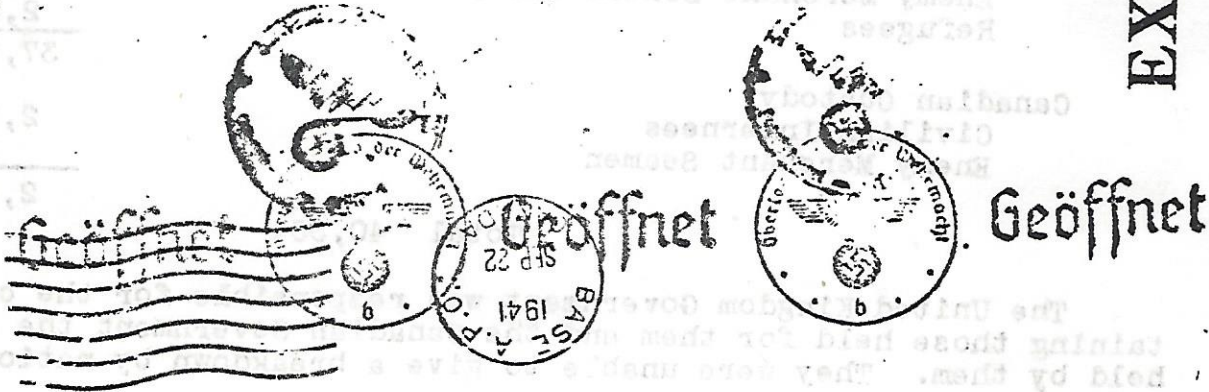
Gebührenfrei 5055/1



C. 237

50

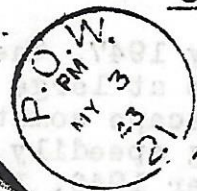
EXAMINED BY



(Fig. 2)-Cover addressed to German POW in Canadian custody.

PRISONER OF WAR M.

Great Germany



Fräulein



EXAMINED BY CENSOR

Charlotte Heimpe

Augsburg

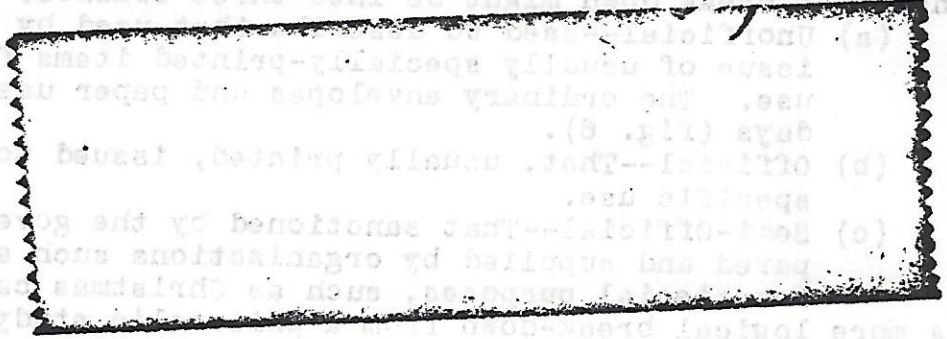
Pfannenstiel 7.

FORM I.O.17

SENDER'S NAME: Bräutigam Laurentius NO. 18497

A.F.RANK: Gefreiter Internment CAMP, 21

Base Army Post Office
Ottawa - Canada



(Fig. 3) Cover sent by German P.O.W. in Canadian custody

P.O.W. Mail-Canada, continued.

The, so to speak, rights and privileges of the various classes differ. In Canada, generally speaking, though confined separately, they were all given the higher scale of privileges. P.O.W. including protected personnel, are properly speaking those coming under the Geneva Convention. The internees are those confined under the Defence of Canada Regulations and similar acts in the United Kingdom. They were, however, referred to in official correspondence as P.O.W. class I and Internees P.O.W. Class II.

I understand by about the end of January 1947, there were nominally 40 P.O.W. left in Canada. Most of these were at large having escaped and had not been recaptured. For they did escape sometimes! By this time, January 1947, P.O.W. affairs were being speedily wound up. The Directorate of P.O.W. had actually, in October 1946, I believe, been done away with and affairs turned over to a small P.O.W. section in the Directorate of Administration. All P.O.W. camps had, in theory, been closed by January 1947. I believe, however, a small camp was kept open in or near Hull, Quebec, later than this.

As to the volume of P.O.W. mail handled I regret I have been unable to get figures. Some figures might be arrived at by computation with the figures given of the number of P.O.W. The Post Office Department was unable to supply me with any figures as to volume. As to the cost of handling they say "Under International postal regulations ordinary surface mail to or from Prisoners of War is transmitted free of postage."

As a general observation, as a result of my searching for them, I find P.O.W. mail rather difficult to find. Unused specimens scarcer than used. I speak of course of those items ex-Canada. I regret that it is difficult to tabulate most of the information. Where it could be done to any real advantage, I have done it as best as I can.

Part II

STATIONERY

(1) General Notes

Stationery used by Internees and P.O.W. confined in Canada can be broken down in two ways.

The first break down might be into three classes:

- (a) Unofficial--Used to describe that used by them prior to the issue of usually specially-printed items for their exclusive use. The ordinary envelopes and paper used in the early days (fig. 6).
- (b) Official--That, usually printed, issued to them for their specific use.
- (c) Semi-Official--That sanctioned by the government but prepared and supplied by organizations such as the Y.M.C.A., for special purposes, such as Christmas cards, etc.

A more logical break-down from a philatelic study standpoint suggests itself. Also into three classes:

- (a) Envelopes
- (b) Cards
- (c) Folders

To be continued in Bulletin (Whole No. 34) 1974.

Continued from TRSG Bulletins, (Whole No's. 30, 31, 32) 1973

GERMAN FIELD POST OPERATIONS IN THE WEST
1940-1944

by John W. Painter

C. GERMAN COMBAT FORCES STATIONED IN THE WEST, continued.

KENN NUMBERS USED IN LATE 1941 BY AOK 15

K-105	FpA 616 Army	Rouen	K-567	FpA 750 Army	Le Harve
K-108	FpA 750 Army	Le Harve	K-669	FpA 183 Div.	Valeignes
K-113	FpA 302 Div.	Dieppe	K-675	FpA 755 Army.	Laon
K-124	FpA 208 Div.	Etaples	K-701	FpA 323 Div.	Caen
K-129	FpA 336 Div.	Bolbec	K-703	FpA 321 Div.	Armentiers
K-140	FpA 437 Corps	Lille	K-760	FpA 320 Div.	Gent
K-205	FpA 216 Div.	Argentan	K-800	FpA 304 Div.	Lille
K-333	FpA 171 Div.	Mons	K-934	FpA 225 Div.	Camon/Amiens
K-482	FpA 332 Div.	Lisieux	K-937	FpA 318 Div.	Dorville
K-525	FpA 379 Army	Coutances	K-954	FpA 340 Div.	Coulogne
K-538	FpA 386 Army	Tourcoing	K-972	FpA 306 Div.	Brugge

FIELDPOST ACTIVITIES DURING 1942 (AOK 15)

The severe strain of the Russian campaign is reflected in the July 1942 report that the 15th Army was serving only 12 field post offices. By December 21, 1942 the number had increased to 14, of which 8 were divisional formations

K-102	FpA 241 Div.	Montreuil	K-525	FpA 379 Div.	Pontl'Eveque
K-105	FpA 616 Army	Tourcoing	K-536	FpA 616 zw Army	Brugge
K-140	FpA 437 Corps	Aire	K-567	FpA 750 Army	Le Harve
K-235	FpA 563 Army	Argentan	K-643	FpA 338 Div.	Antwerp
		(1 SS)			
K-278	FpA 93 Div.	Armentiers	K-659	FpA 165 Div.	Goes
K-475	FpA 139 Div.	Dixmunden	K-739	FpA 750 zw Army	Forge les Eaux
K-482	FpA 332 Div.	Bolbec	K-951	FpA 106 Div.	Calais

Source Microcopy T-312 Roll 506, Frame 8102094

The end of 1943 saw a dramatic rise in the number of forces stationed in the west caused by the increasing threat of an allied invasion. On December 1, 1943 the APM of the 15th Army reported that he was now serving 15 FpA's within his area of command. In addition there were 28 stationary fieldpost offices and branches located in his area but under the command of the APM of Brussels and Paris. (T-312 Roll 511).

AOK 1

The First Army was formed during the August 1939 mobilization in Wehrkreis XII with army troops provided by the "K" (Kassel) packet.

The organic Fieldpost units attached to this army were the 590 Armeebriefstelle, the 597 Feldpostleitstelle and four FpA z.b.V. (319, 591, 592, 593).

During the Polish and French Campaigns this army guarded the German border between the Saar and the Pfalz. In June it advanced through the Maginot Line and into the Vosges Mountains. After June 26, it secured the Armistice line until the general reorganization of 1942 when it was moved to the Atlantic Coast along the Bay of Biscay, displacing the 7th Army which had been shifted farther to the North.

At the time of the armistice the Army Postmaster reported that in addition to his regular AB St and FpLSt he was controlling 8 FpA z.b.V. (590, 591, 592, 593, 319, 561, 614, and 615). In 1939 and early 1940 the PLP (Postleitpunkt) was Frankfurt/Main. After June it was Metz 3 and Paris C until the changes of 1942 when it changed again to Muhlhausen and Paris B. The reason for the two PLP's was the need to accomodate the movement of mail from either the north and west or the east.

For the occupation period the First Army controlled only two corps commands and between four and six combat divisions. In June of 1944 the APM reported that of the ten fieldpost offices under his control two were Corps FpA, 4 were FpA z.b.V., and the remaining four belonged to divisions. One of these offices had a branch operated by it.

APM	AOK 1	FpA z.b.V.	587 and branch in Libourne	Div FpA	158
			590		159
			581	Corps FpA	276
			570		708

AOK 7

The 7th Army was formed in August of 1939 from the V Army Corps Area. The fieldpost offices attached to this unit upon formation were the:

Armeebriefstelle	ABSt 580 (K-311)	FpA zbV 580	582
Feldpostleitstelle	FpLSt 587 (K-320)	581	583

During the French Campaign this army was stationed in the Baden area and in the middle of June was able to cross the Rhine and moved through the Maginot line into Alsace. After the armistice the army staff was moved to the Bay of Biscay with headquarters in Bordeaux. At the end of June 1940, this army had six fieldpost offices in addition to its ABSt and FpLSt.

FpA 309	FpA 581
FpA 570	FpA 602
FpA 573	FpA 603

The office of the Army Postmaster was in Bordeaux at Rue du Palais Gallien 137.

In November of 1941 the Quartermaster of this army noted that he had 281,851 troops under his supply requirements. Of these 189,351 were

Army, 48,600 were Air Force, 8,600 Navy and the remaining 35,300 non-military such as Red Cross, OT, NSKK and the like.

The reorganization of 1942 saw this army shifted to the north to cover the Normandy-Brittany area. It was while defending this front that the Allies returned to the continent in 1944. At the beginning of June 1944 the army controlled the following Fieldpost offices:

Corps	Divisions			
LXX (470)	77	275	709	
LXXIV (474)	91	319	716	
LXXXIV (484)	243	343	21 Pz Dv	
	265	352	3 F. Dv	
	266	353	5 F. Dv	

THE REPLACEMENT ARMY UNITS IN THE WEST (Ersatzheer)

In addition to the regular combat formations stationed along the coast the Germans found it expedient to station units of the replacement army (Ersatzheer), in those occupied areas that were closest to the Reich. This meant that the largest part of the rear army area of of the command in the west was garrisoned by units of the replacement army.

The three reserve corps and 10 infantry divisions stationed in the theater were used as basic training units and when necessary could double as police formations. In 1942 when Southern France was occupied, many of the units involved were from these replacement army formations. During 1943 and 1944 many replacement battalions found themselves fighting the Maquis. Basic training for many a German soldier took on a fatal outturn.

Since these replacement army units were mainly training units they lacked the regular services normally found in mobile divisions. For example in addition to no fieldpost office they lacked their own motor transport, medical services and in some cases had no artillery. Much of their equipment was captured war booty and presented all kinds of problems when it came to servicing it. Postal services were provided by the stationary fieldpost network previously set up in the various departments.

Ersatzheer Divisions and Corps stationed in the West 1943-1944:

LXVII Res. Corps	Brussel	156 Res. I.D.	Spa
		171 Res. I.D.	Nijmegen
		191 Res. I.D.	Charleroi
LXIV Res. Corps	Dijon	157 Res. I.D.	Bourg
		165 Res. I.D.	Epinal
		182 Res. I.D.	Nancy
LXVI Res. Corps	Clermont	148 Res. I.D.	Toulouse
		158 Res. I.D.	Limoges
		159 Res. I.D.	Clermont
		189 Res. I.D.	Le Puy

D. THE OCCUPATION OF FRANCE

The cancellation of "Sealion" enabled the occupying forces to continue development of a suitable occupation staff with all the necessary services. Fieldpost activities were one of the more important operations that required immediate attention so that the morale of the occupying troops would not be adversely affected.

Headquartered in Paris, the Army Fieldpost Master was part of the General Staff of the supply services (Stab-Oberquartiermeister O.Qu.) and was located in the heart of the city in the Hotel George V, at 51 Rue d'Anjou. The APM was Dr. Mueller with Oberfeldpostmeister Schaper serving as his deputy. Twelve additional persons made up the staff of the APM for occupied France. They had been charged with organizing a military postal network throughout the area.

By August, 1940, the stationary fieldpost network had been expanded to 10 stationary offices:

Military District of Paris	FpA 571	Vincennes	K-920
Administrative District A	FpA 671	St. Germain	K-206
	FpA 271	Laval	K-266
	FpA 272	Laon	K-439
Administrative District B	FpA 646	Angers	K-736
	FpA 278	Bordeaux	K-633
	FpA 279	Niort	K-681
Administrative District C	FpA 673	Dijon	K-153
	FpA 447	Bar de Luc	K-689
	FpA 276	Auxerre	K-505

The number of stationary offices continued to grow to meet the ever increasing demands for postal services by the expanding occupation forces.

By the middle of September 1940 there were 43 stationary offices established in occupied France plus another 15 in Belgium. Often when postal services were required in towns near an established office a branch was formed from several clerks from the parent office. While they remained part of their parent unit they were given a separate Kenn number. In some few cases however, postal branches had the same Kenn number as their parent, probably because the latter handled all incoming mail and no separate kenn number was required for the branch office.

VOLUME OF MAIL

In November of 1940, the Army Fieldpost Master for occupied France reported that he was servicing 3,728 fieldpost numbers through stationary (bodenständige) kenn numbers. Broken down by service they were:

Army	2,220
Air Force	1,437
Navy	71

To be continued in Bulletin (Whole No. 34) 1974.

TRSG AUCTION NUMBER 1

Closing Date November 30, 1974

Lot No.	Description	Bid
1.	Sept. '39, 4 Fp covers with military field P.O. cancels of Polish campaign. VF	-
2.	1941-Fp card with scarce Feldpost machine/slogan canc. (Petersen #12b). VF	RES. 20.00
3.	Cover-"Durch Deutsche Feldpost"(Commercial use of Fp system) from Ruhr Steel Co. in Brussels to home office in Dusseldorf. 12 Pf. franking, beautiful Fp cancel 21.7.43. VF	-
4.	Feldpost cover from L11041 with provisional Fp canc. (Clement 527e) - (Peterson 17e) VF	-
5.	Feldpost cover from L36018 (Lw.Kdo.Norwegian). Nice Dienstsiegel "Luftgaupostamt Berlin"-imprinted Luftwaffe eagle on back with "Reichs Eigentum". VF	-
6.	5 Feldpost covers/card - Luftwaffe, Marine & Army-incl. Mar. Art. Abt. 604 with content. F.	-
7.	6 Feldpost covers-incl. 5 diff. blind cancels & 1 Bahnpost canc. F.-AV.	-
8.	Cover with Feldpost canc. bl (Petersen 5d)VF	RES. 5.00
9.	10 Feldpost covers (3 with contents) all from a family correspondence from soldier on East Front. AV.	-
10.	1940-3 Kriegsmarine covers, Naval AA units. VF	SB. 7.50
11.	6 Kriegsmarine covers - various units. F.	SB 12.00
12.	1939-Feldpost cover-Kriegsmarine with blind canc.-h/s of "Kommando der Unterseebootschule". F.	-
13.	5 WWII German military official business covers-town cancels & open address Dienstsiegels. F	-
14.	3 P.O.W. cards, preprinted form in Russian & French, from German Soldier held by Russians in 1948, '51, VF	SB 10.00
15.	9 Fp covers via "Deutsche Dienstpost Böhmen/Mähren" F-AV	-
16.	2 covers-"Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande" from Amsterdam (bl.canc."dd")& Rotterdam (D'post)canc. AV	SB 4.00
17.	1940/41-2 covers-Dienstpost Böhmen-Mähren (Brünn & Prerau) with Dienstsiegel. F.	-
18.	1940-cover to USA from Cologne-censored in Berlin & routed "über Sudamerika". h/s "Held by British Censor-Released January 1946". AV	SB 8.00
19.	Cover-censored by German office in Copenhagen-plain sealing tape with h/s "Zensurstelle k Geprüft k" Riemer type K-4. F.	RES 12.00
20.	1940/42-4 covers with different German censor markings (Berlin & Frankfurt). AV	-
21.	Algeria, 1943-3 covers to Red Cross, Geneva-censored by British & routed via Paris-German censor's circular h/s "A.x." F.	-
22.	2 diff. covers-Consular mail 1937/38 from German Consul in Bucharest-sent to Berlin in diplomatic pouch & then mailed from Berlin NW7 (P.O. in German For. Office Bldg.,Berlin).VF	-
23.	Channel Islands Occup.-Jersey pictorial issue-complete set of 6 FDC cancels on 6 cacheted picture postcards.VF	RES 10.00
24.	Chan.Isl. Occup.-"States of Jersey" Food Ration Book valid Jan. '43 to Jan.'44. AV	SB 3.50

Lot No.	Description	Bid
25.	Chan. Isl. Occup.-Swiss Red Cross Message envelope (type 2) with DRK gothic briefstempel. F	RES \$ 14.00
26.	Chan. Isl. Occup.-British Red Cross message form (type III, trilingual) to Guernsey & return. British, German Swiss markings & boxed h/s "States of Guernsey Red Cross Bureau". VF	SB 14.00
27.	Chan. Isl. Occup.-British Red Cross message form (type II, bilingual) to Guernsey & return. British, German, Swiss markings & Bradshaw signature stamp of Guernsey. VF	SB 14.00
28.	Olympic set-Scott #B82-89)(Mi.#609-16) Used. F	-
29.	Lost Colonies Set-#432-5 (Mi. #540-3) Used. F	-
30.	8 various machine franked covers and postcards dated between 1933 & 1944. F.	-
31.	Mint card (H&G #305)-also Mi. #807, 809 on VF cover with special postmark of Valdez on #807 and Meistern on #809, dated Oct.1,1941, the day of reunion for these lost areas into "Greater Germany".	RES 2.50
32.	Special Day of the Stamp issue Jan.10,1937 prepared by Ka-Be Album printers. Two vertical pairs, one with 3 Pf. Hindenburg and "Tag der Briefmarke" label and the other with Ka-Be Albums' "second to none" label and 3 Pf Hindenburg. Both mint.	RES 4.00
33.	Block 11-Nürnberg overprint of Hitler birthday sheet. Mint without gum. Roulette slightly separated (1/2") on lower right.	RES 5.00
34.	Block 8-Imperf. Hitler birthday sheet with special Berlin cancel for the event, April 20, 1937; Block 7-Perf. Hitler Birthday sheet used. (two items)	RES 3.00
35.	Block 8-Imperf. Hitler birthday sheet. Mint w/o gum. Block 4-1936 Brown Band with special canc. for the event (two items).	RES 4.50
36.	"Die Deutsche Feldpost im Zweiten Weltkrieg" by the Archiv für Deutsche Postgeschichte 1971-Excellent book, 164 pages, with many good photos & outstanding maps. A good coverage of the Feldpost in WWII. (In German).	SB 10.00
37.	Provinz Laibach issues overprinted Jugoslavia and Slovenia, also Hitler Stamps overprinted Slovenia-17 stamps first set, 20 stamps second set. All mint.	SB 5.00
38.	6 French parcel post stamps overprinted "Oberkommando der Wehrmacht" and new value-plus 1 German revenue stamp overprinted "Elsass RM 1,50" & "1941". All mint.	SB 5.00
39.	5 mint stamps with tabs. Tabs have cross with sword and 21-X-1920, 21-X-1945. Appear to be Ukraine.	SB 5.00
40.	5 French Legion stamps, Mi. VI-X, mint; Latvia, mint-Mi. #1 (3 copies), #2,4 (3 copies), #5 (3 copies); Estonia, mint Mi. #4,5,6,7,8,9.; Estonia-Pernau, mint, Mi. #5,7,8,9 (Mi. 6DM).(4 groups of items total).	SB 4.00
41.	Azad Hind-10 values, mint, imperf. incl. 1 Rupie, 9 values mint, perf.-complete issue, (Mi.77DM).	SB 15.00
42.	Misc. General Gouvernement Hitler on package card clips, canc. Wien, Graz., 7 pieces.	SB 3.00

REMEMBER: CLOSING DATE NOVEMBER 30, 1974

Mail Bids to: Fred Stengel
1248 Magnolia Pl.
Union, N.J. 07083