



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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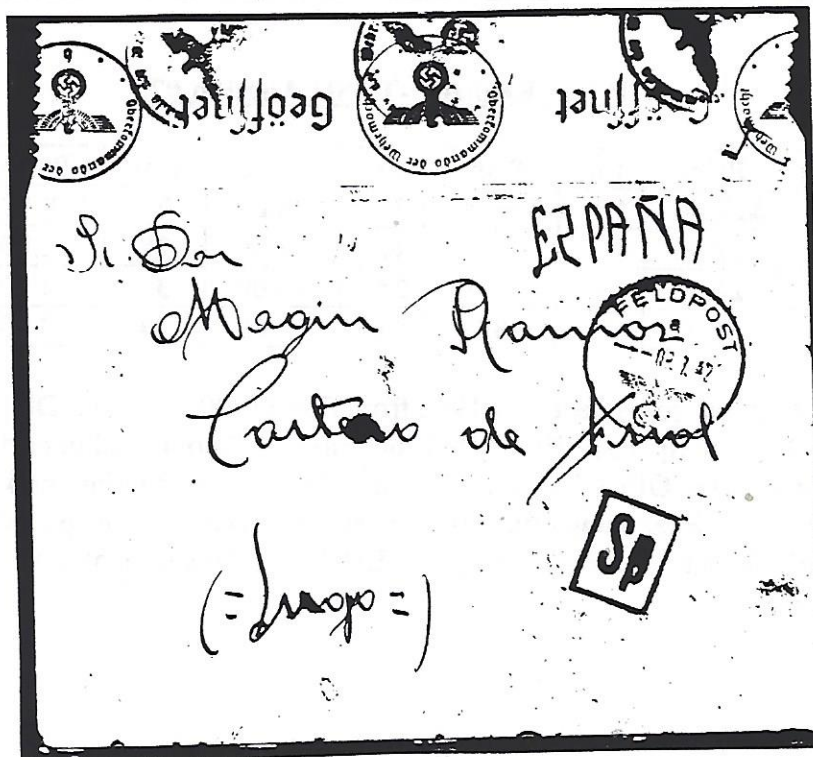
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STAFF GROUP NOTES

ALL TRSG MEMBERS - PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE!

TRSG Bulletin Distribution Manager(s) Needed! - TRSG Secretary-Treasurer Fred Willshaw, who also handles the printing & mailing of these Bulletins, will not be able to perform the distribution tasks beyond this year. So, we rather urgently need one or two members who are willing to serve as **Distribution Manager**. Our thoughts are to divide this task between two members on a rotating basis, so that each will only need to perform these tasks twice a year. Please write to Director Myron Fox or myself ASAP if you would be willing to take on this responsibility. **If we do not fill this staff position before the end of 1996, the next TRSG Bulletin you receive will probably be your last!**

U-Boats to Argentina - (Ref. U-Boat "Fate" information on page 13 of U-Boat Feldpost article in Bulletin #103) Grossadmiral Dönitz, Hitler's successor, ordered all U-Boats to surrender on May 8, 1945 but two refused to do so. The U-530 arrived off Long Island and attempted to torpedo shipping in and out of New York. Out of ammunition, it made its way to Argentina where it arrived on July 9th, hoping for an enthusiastic reception by Argentinean fascists. Instead the crew was interned and the ship turned over to the American Navy. The U-977 made a slow submerged crossing of the Atlantic and arrived on the Argentine coast in August. This was the submarine that was alleged to have carried Hitler, his new wife Eva Braun and his secretary Martin Bormann to safety in Latin America or Antarctica. From **Hitler: the survival myth** by D.M. McKale: New York 1981.

Third Reich Thematic Collection - in Bulletin # 113 we noted the passing of Junro Date, long time TRSG member whose thematic exhibits of Third Reich postal material won many top honors, including PHILANIPPON '91. We are pleased to learn that Taisho Books of Tokyo published Mr. Date's profusely illustrated "The Rise and Fall of Hitler and Nazi Germany" including hundreds of very fine Third Reich items. We'll have more details in the next Bulletin.

Hitler Youth Cancel - Bob Ferguson sends this addition to the cancel list which appeared on page 5 in Bulletin #119:

City/Bochmann Cat.#	Text	Date of Usage
Klagenfurt	WIR HELFEN! KARTENS JUGEND IM KREIGSEINSATZ	1941

Prices Realized -TRSG Auction #73

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$28.00	7	\$27.00	15	\$32.00	21	\$28.00	26	\$28.00
4	30.00	9	27.00	16	30.00	22	38.00	29	12.00
5	28.00	11	24.00	17	28.00	24	16.00	32	24.00
6	28.00	14	24.00	19	28.00	25	17.00	34	37.00

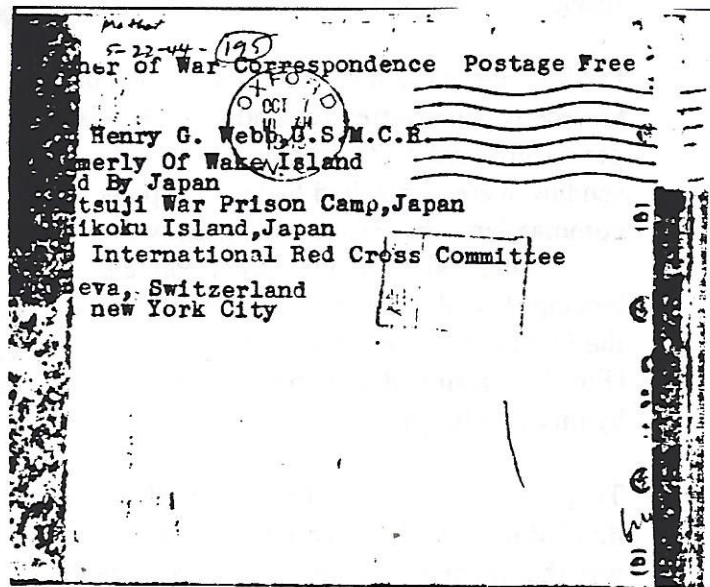
Cover Illustration - Feldpost cover sent July 1942 from Fp# 31949 (Stab Inf. Div. Nachschub Führer 250) via Feldpost Office 250 of the Spanish "Blue" Division outside of Novgorod in northern Russia. Letter was forwarded to Feldpost Routing Office 734 in Riga, Latvia where "Sp" routing mark was added. It was then sent to Berlin Foreign Letter Examining Office where censor markings were applied before sending it on to Spain. This is lot 25 of the nice "Siege of Leningrad" Exhibit Feldpost lots offered in Auction # 74.

Vienna Censored POW Mail to Japan?

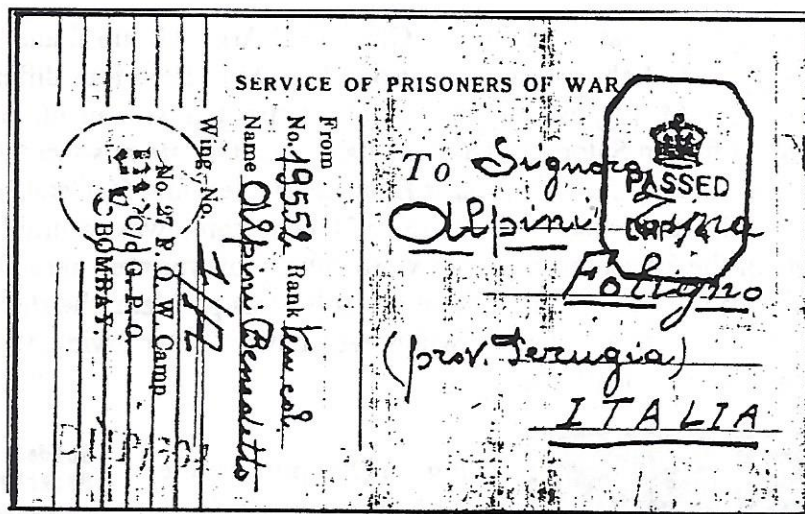
by Bruce Fisher

The postal route between the U.S.A. and American POWs held in Japan caught my interest when I acquired this cover (Fig. 1) addressed to a Marine Captain Henry G. Webb, captured on Wake Island and held in Zentsuji POW Camp in Japan, which was censored in Vienna. In the time that has passed since I obtained this cover, I have written to various experts in the field of POW philately and have yet to find an acceptable explanation as to why this cover (and others I have seen in auction catalogs) passed through Vienna. While my cover is addressed to the International Red Cross Geneva, others have been addressed directly to POW camps in Japan, Philippines and Formosa, but still carry the Vienna censor mark (only Vienna, not Berlin or other censor stations).

A little research indicated that most POW mail to Japan traveled either by neutral ships such as the 'Gripsholm' or by air from New York to Lisbon and on to Tehran where it was transferred to the Russians for eventual forwarding (through Siberia?) to Vladivostok. Here it was transferred to Russian ships which met Japanese ships to exchange mail, relief parcels, etc. I learned that this route via Tehran was not particularly reliable, and that "other means were used". Now I will guess that if there was an alternate means of sending mail from Tehran to Geneva for further shipment to Japan, such mail could pass through the Vienna censor office since that was the appropriate office to examine mail from Iran.



In addition to POW mail to Japan, I recently obtained a POW card sent to Italy (Fig. 2 below) from an Italian being held in POW Camp # 27 in India. This card was also censored in Vienna and not Munich! So it appears that Vienna was in the loop for west bound as well as east bound POW mail.



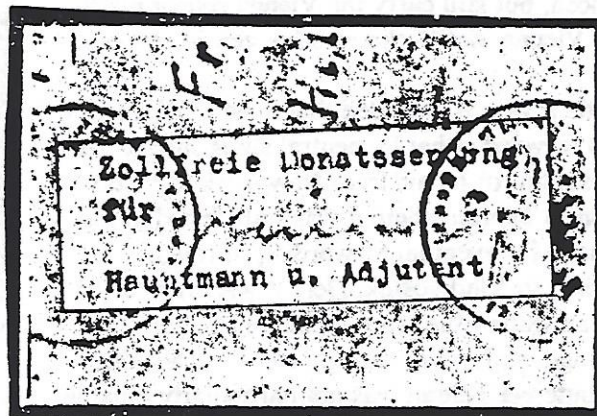
I would appreciate comments or explanations from the TRSG membership on reasons why this POW mail would have been routed through the Vienna censor office. Please send your responses to the Bulletin Editor for a possible follow up piece.

Feldpost Parcel Permit Stamps for Greece

by Mark Hauser

It is obvious that for security reasons the issuance of special Feldpost permit stamps should be avoided during wartime, because not only may information about unit identification and location be revealed, but difficulties in postal control may arise. On the other hand, exceptional circumstances may require exceptional measures, as occurred with the Tunis stamps and the Inselfpost overprints.

In 1944 every German soldier stationed in Greece was permitted to send two parcels per month back to Germany. These sending were controlled by the company commander, who issued each man with a signed label valid for one parcel. Parcels lacking this label were not accepted by the Feldpost office. Shown at right (Fig. 1) is a signed label tied to a parcel by unit handstamps.



This system created problems both due to paper shortages and the fact that some companies were divided into smaller independent units which were scattered over hundreds of miles. The consequence was that members of these small detached units would have few opportunities to send parcels home. Most officers were aware of these difficulties and requested special Front - Home permit stamps to replace the labels. This request was sent by Oberst. Rolf Göhring, in charge of communications in Army group E, to Dr. Ewald Schwarz, Army Feldpost Master for the Balkans. Dr. Schwarz was not enthused about this request which he believed would be rejected superior Feldpost officials. He was correct because the request was forwarded to and rejected by the Chief Army Feldpost Master.

Whatever the circumstances, following the initiative of Oberst. Göhring at Army Group E and without the agreement of Army Feldpost Master Dr. Schwarz at Army group F, in May 1944 four different Italian stamps with the black overprint 'P.M.' (= posta militare) were overprinted with an additional five-lined overprint at a Greek printing firm in Salonika. The four Italian military stamps were 20 Cent Caesar (red), 25 Cent Victor Emanuel (green), 50 Cent Victor Emanuel (violet) and 50 Cent Pegasus (dark brown). As only red and black ink was available, the carmine 20 cent stamp was naturally overprinted in black. Several sheets of the 50 centesimi values were initially overprinted in red but this was found unsuitable because this overprint was not distinctive. To solve this problem, the sheets of 25 and 50 centesimi values were first printed with a dull milky white overcoating. After drying, the sheets were then overprinted in red which was then clearly visible.

Fig. 2) Both 50 centesimi values with overprints



Fig. 3) Overprint on the Salonika local parcel concession stamps.

Soldaten-
Päckchen



Front -
Heimat

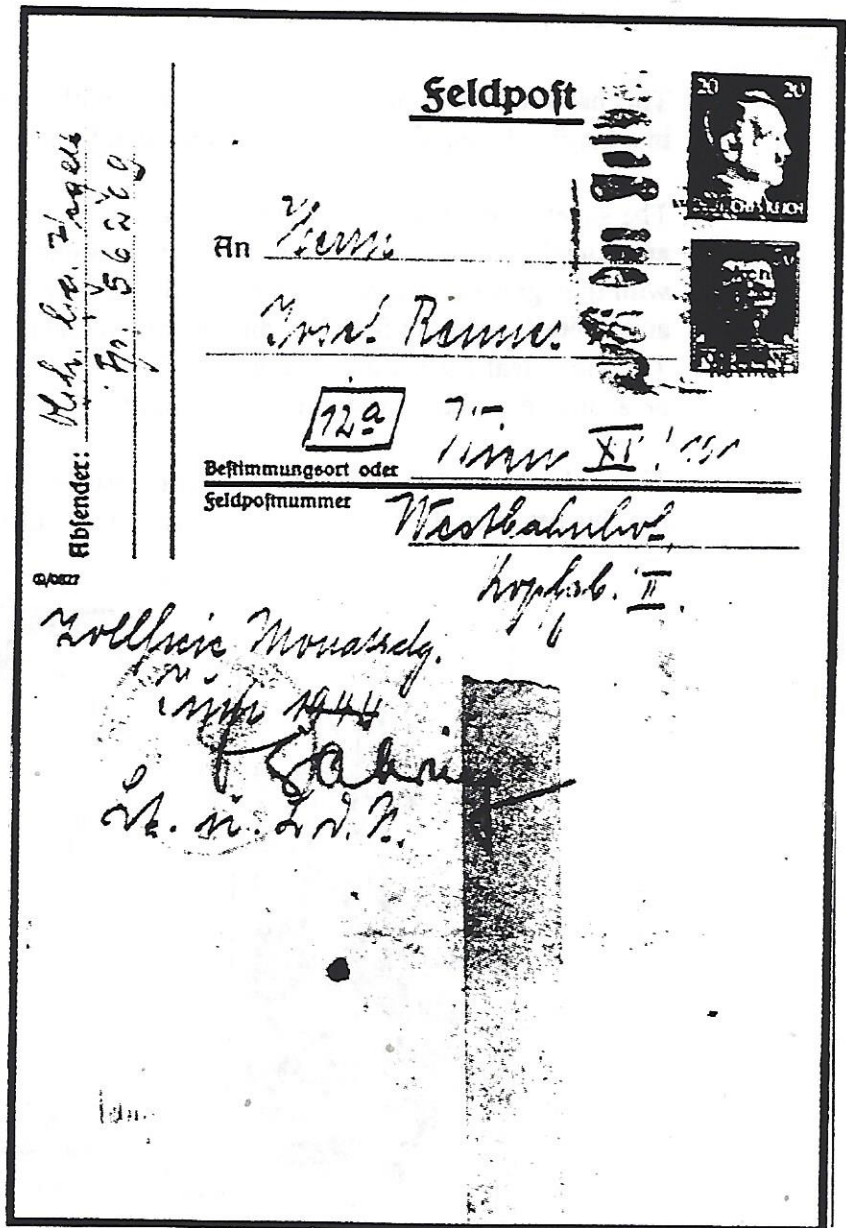
Several weeks later, Dr. Schwarz received reports from Athens and other towns that local Feldpost offices had received parcels bearing permit postage stamps instead of pre-paid permit labels. The stamps in question were Italian military issues which had been overprinted "Soldaten-Päckchen/ (swastika)/ Front-Heimat". These parcels were also franked with a 20 Pfennig Hitler stamp. Dr. Schwarz gave orders that these parcels should be accepted and forwarded, because he felt that it would be wrong to punish soldiers for actions perpetrated by their superiors. He then launched an investigation which indicated that Oberst. Göhring had ordered the above mentioned permit stamps to be printed on his own initiative, issuing them instead of the labels authorized by General Headquarters (GHQ). Dr. Schwarz then confiscated all the remainders, about 65 copies, and sent them to GHQ where they created quite a row and resulted in a reprimand of Oberst. Göhring by army headquarters.

Oberst. Göhring claimed that he only submitted a suggestion to issue the stamps to the Commander in Chief of Army Group E. The C.i.C. ordered the stamps, claiming authorization based on a decree by Hitler, the so-called "Vereinfachungsbefehl", that in extraordinary circumstances requiring immediate action, regulations and orders could be superseded by direct orders from the responsible commander. The C.i.C. considered that such a situation had arisen in regard to the parcel stamps, and he therefore acted, accepting the suggestion of Oberst. Göhring.

The GHQ further circulated an order in the "Heeresverwaltungsblatt" (Army Administration News) which stated that these stamps were not valid. However, as all parcels franked with these stamps had been properly accepted, canceled and serviced by the Feldpost within the Greek theater and as all parcels therefore had been forwarded to Germany, these parcel stamps had been de facto recognized as valid parcel permit stamps.

Oberst. Göhring estimated the total overprints for all values to have been approximately 6,000 while Oberpostrat Walther Steinmann, who was Army Group E telecommunications officer reckons the total as 2,000. These parcel concession stamps are doubtless the rarest of all German Feldpost stamps, especially genuinely used.

Fig. 4) Parcel wrapping with Salonika concession stamp & 20 Pfg. Hitler stamp sent from Fp. # 56209 (Co.1, Army Group Signals Regiment 518).



BOOK REVIEW

by John Rawlings

"The Souvenir Sheets of the Third Reich, 1936-1945" (Gedenkblätter des Deutschen Reiches, 1936-1945), published by the Third Reich Study Group of the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society, was compiled and edited by John Rawlings and Steve Clark with a German translation by Rainer Lütgens. Available from Mr. John Rawlings, 58 Crantock Road, Catford, London S.E.6 2QP. The price including packing & airmail to the U.S.A. is \$50.00.

Souvenir sheets, designed to bear postage stamps and special handstamps, and usually bearing the inscriptions of their sponsors, have been a feature of German philately since the 1920s. They are frequently to be found in dealers' boxes and auction catalogs. Prices, however, vary widely since they have never been systematically studied and listed and no established market exists. Now, however, groups of collectors both in Britain and in Germany are attempting the task and this initial handbook covers more than 260 such sheets produced largely by private sponsors in Germany during the period between 1936 and 1945.

This handbook contains an introduction in both English and German and is clearly printed on A4 paper in a hardback ring file with a frontispiece in full color.

The sheets are divided into categories according to whether they were produced in connection with (a) an official postage stamp issue, or (b) a philatelic or commercial exhibition; and a third section deals with the "general purpose" sheets produced largely during wartime. Each sheet is illustrated in black and white (usually in full size) and all known details relating to it are given concisely in English. The loose-leaf format enables the handbook to be continually updated, and new double-sided pages will be available, at very moderate cost, from the Study Group.

These sheets, with their many attractive designs, have yet to find their place in German postal history but this new handbook marks a first step in that direction.



Story Behind the Stamp: Otto Lilienthal

by Kelly Stefanacci

Otto Lilienthal, regarded as the father of scientific gliding, was born May 23, 1848 at Anklam in Prussian Pomerania. He was the son of Gustav Lilienthal (1817-1861), a farmer, and his wife Caroline Pohle (1825-1872). After attending elementary and grammar school in Anklam with his younger brother Gustav (1849-1933), Otto went to the Provincial Trade School in Potsdam in 1864. He had begun to experiment with model airplanes in 1861, inspired by the adventures of aeronautical pioneer Count F. Zambecari, who had died in 1812. These experiments continued when he went to the Technical Academy in Berlin in October 1867.

His experiments were interrupted by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, during which he served in the Fusilier Guards. After his demobilization, he lived in Berlin with his sister Marie and his grandmother, Juliane Pohle (1801-1877). He took a position with the engineering firm of Hoppe and in his spare time constructed light-weight motors to power his flying machines. He achieved considerable success in 1876 designing and building a coal-drilling machine. In 1878 he married Agnes Fischer and this marriage was blessed with a daughter, Anna. His aeronautical studies continued and in 1889 his classic work: "Der Vogelflug als Grundlage der Fliegekunst" was published in Berlin.

In 1891 he commenced his gliding experiments near Berlin using a fixed-wing glider of the monoplane type. From this he progressed in 1895 to using a biplane glider with a wing area of 200 square feet. In the following year he constructed a semi-ornithopter, which was a fixed wing glider fitted both with flapping wing tips, driven by compressed carbon dioxide, and a movable rear elevator operated by a harness attached to his head. On August 9, 1896, he attempted to fly this machine by launching it from the Rhinower Hills near Stöllen, the only observer being his assistant Paul Beylich. Shortly after commencing his flight, the wind dropped suddenly and he crashed from a height of 50 feet, breaking his back. He died in a Berlin clinic on the evening of August 10, 1896.

A black & green 2 Reichsmark value of the Air Stamps issue of January 22, 1934 depicting Otto Lilienthal and one of his gliders was designed by the Government Printing Works.



ED NOTE: If you enjoyed this article and would like to know "the story" about other people or places which appear on Third Reich stamps, please send your requests to Ye Olde Ed.

ALLIED INTEREST IN GERMAN FELDPOST NUMBERS

by Myron Fox

Along with a strong interest in German censorship, my interest in United States censorship was strengthened when I contributed copies of censorship enclosure slips for the Broderick and Mayo work (Ref. 1). One benefit obtained from my dialog with Dann Mayo was to learn of the existence and accessibility of records stored at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. When my job began to require travel to Washington, I would arrange for vacation time to explore the Archives. I soon learned that the Office of Censorship Records included data not only on U.S. censorship but also on the censorship systems used by other countries in both world wars. This background data had been used to establish the U.S. Office of Censorship in W.W.II as well as for analyzing the daily postal traffic. The San Juan Censor Station report on German censorship (Ref. 2) is an example of the type of material I found.

I also discovered that this vast amount of material is so inadequately cataloged that one could spend a lifetime assessing it. (I once looked through a box of material and noted the index number for future reference. However, when I requested it several months later, I was given another box with the same index number but with quite different material). This is not meant to be a criticism of the Archives staff, who I found to be most cooperative. It is actually surprising that there is any Archives support at all for this less than popular area of research, particularly when one considers the continuous budget problems and all of the new material which has been added to the Archives over the last 50 years. At present researchers are more likely to be dealing with popular subjects i.e. the Kennedy assassination, Watergate, etc.

On one visit I found a series of messages concerning the interests of British Intelligence and asking for U.S. cooperation in obtaining information on certain German Feldpost Numbers (Fp #s). As I have done from time to time, I sent copies of these messages to TRSG Bulletin Editor Jim Lewis for his information. During our regional meeting at NOJEX '95, Jim asked me what was so special about these particular Feldpost numbers? While I admitted then that I hadn't pursued that question, this article is my answer.

The Allies, interested in obtaining information on German Fp #s., knew that Germany permitted active members of their Armed Forces to correspond directly with Prisoners of War in Allied hands. Fig. 1 shows a censored letter from a sailor at Fp # 31247 (used by Naval Flak Detachment 709 in Harstardt Norway) addressed to a German POW in the U.S.A. (*Note: All Fp #s in this article were decoded using Ref. 3 and all location type data was derived from Ref. 4 unless stated otherwise*). In contrast, the Americans did not allow such correspondence, or at least did not allow the sender to reveal that he or she was a member of the armed services as noted in the enclosure slip shown as Fig. 2.

The Allies were very glad to have access to this mail, Fig. 3 is a letter from Canadian Censorship to U.S. Censorship indicating why Fp # intelligence gathering was useful. The surveillance of mail to Axis POWs was a sizable undertaking for the U.S. Censorship Office. Out of a staff of 4,526 at the U.S. Censorship station in New York, 1,613 were reading POW mail by the end of August 1944. It should be noted that the total Office of Censorship work force was only 9,000 (Ref. 1). A special form OC -518a (Fig. 4) was generated for the collection of this data. (OC stands for Office of Censorship).

Note: Figs. 3 and 4 are from National Archives Record Group (RG) 216, Office of Civilian Censorship, Entry 1, Box 905.

On September 29, 1944 the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, (i.e. Intelligence) at U.S. APO 512 in Caserta, Italy requested information about certain selected Fp #s from the M.I.(Military Intelligence)12 War Office in London. The type of information requested (*See Fig. 5 from RG 331, SHAEF G2, Box 1330*) appears to be that which would be useful in POW interrogations i.e. to lead a POW into believing that his interrogators know everything about his unit and that it would be useless for him to withhold information.. This particular request was sent up the line by a series of cover letters with attachments routed through MI 12, SHAEF (G-2 CENS Main HQ), Postal and Telegraph Censorship London, Office of Censorship Washington, finally reaching the POW Censorship Office New York via a memo dated December 29, 1944 from the Office of Censorship in Washington. (*See Figure 6 which shows the cover note and partial page of numbers*). Not exactly a high priority item! Along the way, some errors occurred during the continual retyping of the requested Fp #s, which added confusion to my research. (*The information required was amplified/clarified in letter shown as Fig. 7 from, RG 216, Office of Civilian censorship, Entry 1, Box 905*)

Attachment I shows the Fp #s listed in this correspondence and the decoding I was able to make. A few words about the decoding process is in order because it is well known that Fp #s were often reassigned to different units during the war. In some worse cases, Fp #s originally assigned to ships were reassigned to land units, usually after a significant event such as the sinking of the ship or destruction of a unit. In any case, it is very important to associate the date with the Fp. # when trying to identify a unit. In this case we are given the Fp #s but no dates except "the present". As we don't even know the circumstances under which these particular Fp.#s were first identified as being "of interest", I had to assume the 1943-44 period when utilizing Ref. 3. Fortunately, there does not appear to be a problem with this particular set of numbers. Also, I combined two sources of Fp # request data which are indicated by A or B in the column labeled "S.R." ("Source Reference") in Attachment I. *Note: Source Ref. A is Ref. 7 and Source Ref. B is Ref. 8.*

After reviewing the decoded Fp #s, what can we infer about the Allies interest? It appears to be concerned with high value intelligence targets such as the German intelligence, communications, radar, commando, and elite troop (Waffen-SS) units. A break down of the list requested Fp #s reveals the following types of units:

- a.) 00731, 05874, 07349, 18636, 39398, 41215 were 'Abwehr' (Military Intelligence) units.
- b.) 08942, 10907, 11931, 16606, 19131, 37689, 39601, 55074, 57322 were Signal or technical units.
- c.) 01535, 02836, 27207, 39958, 48347, 48848 were so called "Brandenburg" units i.e. special commando units similar to the U.S. Special Forces. While early in the war their missions included behind the lines actions, etc., towards the end of the war they seem to have become more conventional combat units. This apparent transition is not completely clear from my reference material (Ref. 3,4 & 5)
- d.) 01011, 01662, 10665, 13563, 24180, 39610, 42925, 59243 were SS or Police Units.
- e.) 15699, 17511,19204, 19940, 27150, 43402, 46320, 48093, 53300, 56429 were units whose common thread appears to be their location in the Italian theater. Many of the other Fp #s on the list e.g. SS are also identified as being in Italy. *Attachment I also includes any location data which I was able to identify. Tessin, Ref. 4, doesn't cover Police units and I have no ready access to any sources which do.*
- f.) 00104, 02826, 18809, 19136 & 27270 are possibly transcription errors. *Reference 6 identifies some apparent discrepancies but there may be others.*

The remainder seem not to be in any of these categories and their theaters of operation were apparently elsewhere, so their inclusion in these requests is not clear. It may be that these Fp #s were found on captured mail in the Italian theater and the Allies did not realize these units were from outside this theater. Also, some unit identifications of Fp #s requested in the intelligence letters (Reference 7) cannot be confirmed in Kannapin and may be wrong. (Source B in Attachment I).

It is possible that by the time this information was acted upon and transmitted back up the chain of command, the military situation would have changed such as to make it almost worthless? I never did come across the answers to these letters if they were generated. They could very well be in the Archives somewhere.

References:

1. Wilfrid N. Broderick and Dann Mayo, *Civil Censorship in the United States During World War II*, Civil Censorship Study Group and War Cover Club, 1980.
2. Myron Fox, "San Juan Postal Censor's Evaluation of German Censorship", *Third Reich Study Group Bulletin* Vol. XXIX No. 4, 1995.
3. Norbert Kannapin, *Die deutsche Feldpost Übersicht 1939-45* (Osnabrück: Biblio Verlag, 1980-19822), 3 volumes.
4. Georg Tessin, *Verbände und Truppen der deutschen Wehrmacht und Waffen SS 1939-1945 14 volumes* (Volumes 2-5 Frankfurt/Main: E.S. Mittler & Sohn and then Volumes 1, and 6-14 Osnabrück Biblio Verlags. 1965 to 1980)
5. W. Victor Madej, *German Army Order of Battle: Field Army and Officer Corps 1939-1945*, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Game Publishing Company 1985.
6. Letter "Information Concerning German Field post Numbers Requested by British Liaison" DPCNY Buchanan ADC to Office of Censorship -December 21 1944. RG 216, Office of Civilian censorship, Entry 1, Box 905.
7. Letter "Information Concerning Field Post Numbers Requested by British Liaison" 12/29/44 from Hume Nowlan Acting Chief POW Section Office of Censorship to DPC NY Chief POW Dept. RG 216, Office of Civilian Censorship, Entry 1, Box 905.
8. Letter "Feldpost Numbers in P/W Mail" 7 November 1944 Ref. SEC/34440 From Hansen Postal & Telegraph censorship London. RG 216, Office of Civilian censorship, Entry 1, Box 905.

Fig. 1) Feldpost cover from German sailor using Fp. # M31247 sent to German POW in Camp Chaffee, Arkansas was twice opened and resealed with tape at Berlin Censor office (bottom) and at New York Censor office (right).

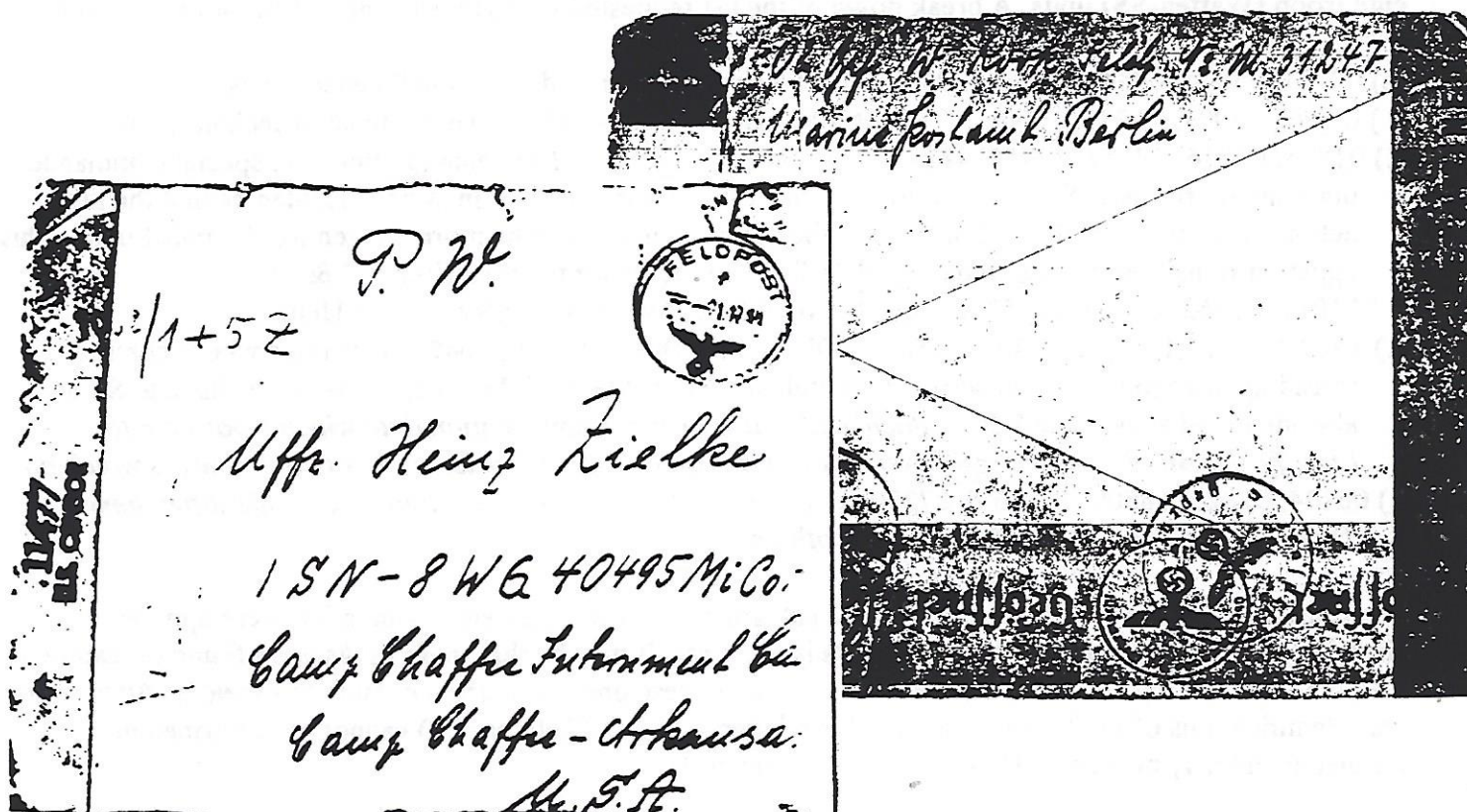


Fig. 2) Letter (shown 64% actual size) to Civilian Internee in Japanese-occupied Shanghai apparently identified someone on Active Duty. The letter was returned to sender by New York City POW Censorship with Form 1677 enclosure (shown full size).

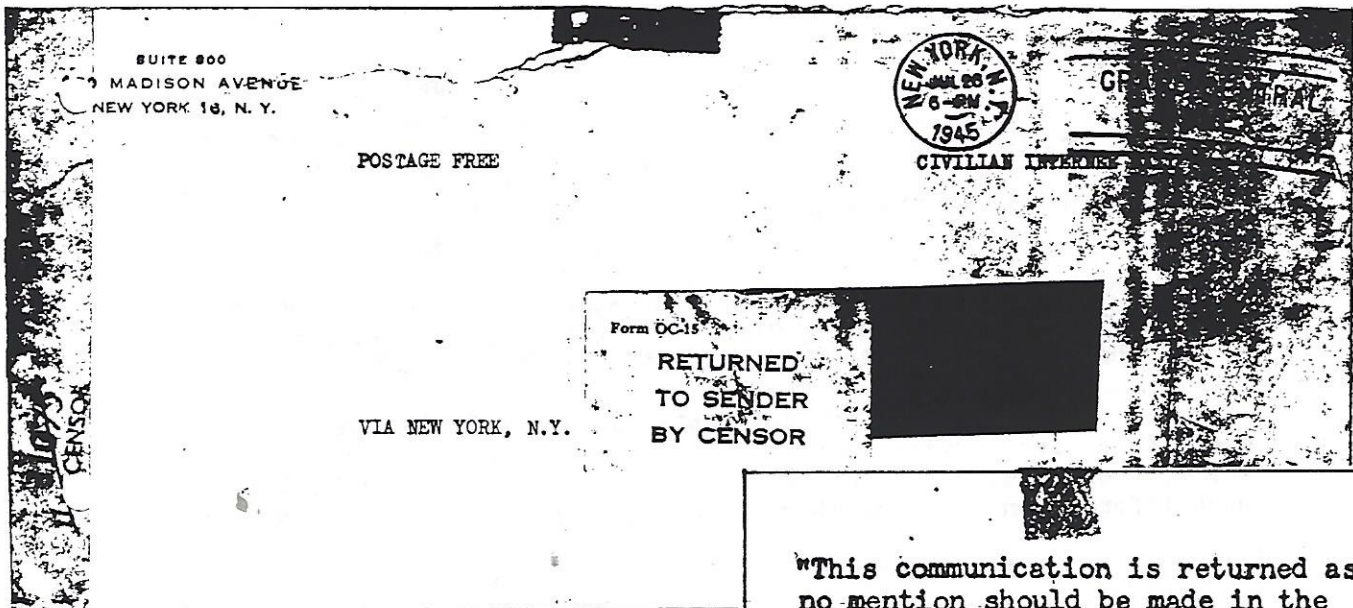


Fig. 4 Below) Form OC-518a Special German Field Post Number Report (64%actual size) dated 2/7/45 detailing Fp.#s found on correspondence between German military personnel and POWs in U.S. camps.

"This communication is returned as no mention should be made in the text or on the envelope of mail to prisoners of war held in enemy territory, which would identify the sender or any other person as being a member of the Military or Naval Services".

Form 1677-Revised. 9/13/43

1075

1973

Form OC-518a		SUBMISSION No.		1 1		1 1		
SUBJECT: SPECIAL GERMAN FIELD POST NUMBER REPORT		FPN REPORT NO. 20		PAGES.				
F P N	RELEVANT COMMENT	COMMUNICATION DATA			EXAMINATION DATA			
		From—	To—	DATE	EX. No.	DAG	DATE	ACTION
L 53300 D IG. P.A. MÜNCHEN II	Source of Information Given as return address on incoming letter from Germany. Note: The communication reveals no location.	STGFR. IRWIN LUCK FPN L 53300 D IG. P. A. MÜNCHEN II Relationship to POW: Brother	OBFRFELDWEDEL ALFRED LUCK 3LG 7296 Glennan General Hospital c/o GPO, BOX 20, New York, N.Y.	Dec. 16 1944	11548	12108	Febr. 7, 1945	Col. L. J. ...
56429/NH	Source of Information Given as return address on incoming letter from Germany. Note: The communication contained a photograph of the sender. A rubber-stamp imprint by the photographer upon the photograph reads as follows: "POTO CICELONCA PADOVA (Ex: Padua) Month: 8 Year 1944 A. Giordani" FPN report No. 18 with reference to 56429/NH also reveals Italy as the location.	NVH LENT ROESEL Feldp. Nr. 56429/NH Relationship to POW: Sister	OBLT. FRITZ ROESEL 7 WG 37654 Camp Trinidad, Colo.	Oct. 26 1944	11189	12108	Febr. 7 1945	

Fig.3) Letter from Canadian Censorship Liason Officer sent to U.S. Censorship Office on July 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. E. A. Adams.
Subject: Field Post Numbers.

Reference is made to our discussion on the above subject, in which I emphasized the importance of reporting such information if and when it is found in the examination of communications.

We, in Canada, are interested in the addresses of all soldiers in active service in enemy and enemy-occupied territory and would, therefore, appreciate receiving from the Red Cross Unit any such information which might be found in this type of correspondence.

A) Importance of Field Post Numbers.

Enemy field post numbers, properly studied, can be made to yield a knowledge of Axis strategy. The first step in the process is to establish as complete a list as possible of Axis field post numbers. An attempt to determine the location of the Axis field post offices corresponding to these numbers should next be made. This should be done either from evidence found in the letters themselves, or from an examination of official stampings on the covers. From a further study of the text of the letters, and of the addresses and return addresses, the location of the units of the enemy served by these post offices may on occasion be discovered. Finally, through the knowledge of the concentration of these various units acquired in this way, it is possible to anticipate Axis strategy.

B) Submission of Field Post Numbers.

About two months after a field post number has been reported, it should be reported again. This should be done to make sure that neither field post numbers nor units have been transferred or changed.

W. N. Forbes
W. N. Forbes,
Canadian Liaison Officer.

Fig. 5) Letter sent to British Military Intelligence (M.I. 12), London in September 1944 from office of the U.S. Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Military Intelligence) in Caserta, Italy.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512, US Army

OCB/10610

29 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Feldpost Numbers

TO : M.I. 12, War Office,
London.

1. It would be appreciated if you would arrange to have the enclosed list of Feldpost Numbers distributed to the Prisoner of War Censorships throughout the Empire where German P.W. mail is examined.
2. The information required is as follows:-
 - a. The names of any personnel (including rank) which can be connected with any of the numbers.
 - b. Any persons and their addresses in Germany that can be connected with a number, either through the examination of captured mail or by letters bearing any of the numbers, addressed to a prisoner whose home address or those of his friends or relations can be established.
3. Should any information be available may it be sent urgently, giving as much information as possible to this subsection.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

E.P. LOVEGROVE,
Lt. Col., G.S.,
Communications Censorship

Encl: 1

Copy to: Prisoner of War Censorship Detachment
Allied Control Commission.

CNCB/ljb

Fig. 6) Shown below is a memo sent December 29, 1944 to POW Censorship Office in New York which covers part of an attached listing of Feldpost Numbers submitted by British Liaison.

December 29, 1944.

Subject: Information Concerning German Field Post Numbers Requested by British Liaison.

To: District Postal Censor, New York 1, New York.
Attention: Mr. T. A. Maguire, Chief, POW Dept.
Reurlet #1298, 12/21/44.

Copies of the FPN Reports, Nos. 1-5 inclusive, which you forwarded to us on December 21 and December 23, have been turned over to British Liaison here, who expressed satisfaction upon receipt of this information. We are enclosing a copy of the file submitted by British officials here, which has to do with German Field Post Numbers, and we suggest that it be shown to Major Siegal, whom we are sure will be interested. Please note the additions and alterations relative to the information asked for.

Eugene K. Nowlan,
Chief, POW Section.

CONFIDENTIAL

122679	43619
07349	46320
08942	48093
09834	48347
10665	48848
10907	48859
M10907	53300
11931	155074
11931 C	56429
13563	57322
15699 AD	59243 AE
16606	F65647

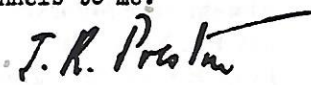
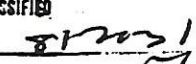

SOURCE: CPC Teletype Dec. 13, 1944.

ATTACHMENT I

<u>Feldpost #.</u>	<u>SR</u>	<u>Unit Identification & Location</u>
00104 A-E	A	Jagd Flieger-Führer Holland - Ruhrgebiet (Commander of Fighters Holland & Ruhr region) '40 & late '44 entries not listed (A-E not appropriate for this unit?). may be missing a digit.
00731	A	Abwehr Offz. III Sizilien (Military Intelligence Officer Sicily later Italy)
01011 A-E	A	II/SS Pz. Gren. Rgt. 35 (Btl. II/ 35th Rgt. of 16th SS Panzer Grenadier Div. (Italy)
01535	A	Div. Eins. Stab Div. Brandenburg (Operations Staff Brandenburg Division)
01662 A-E	A	I/Pol. Rgt. 20 (Battalion I of 20th Police Regiment)
02826 A-E	A	I/Art. Rgt. 2 (Probably typing error -transposition of 02836 of no interest).
02836 A-E	A	II/Rgt. 3 Brandenburg (Btl. II of 3rd Brandenburg Rgt. - In southern France & Italy.
05874 V	A	Abwehr Tr. 252 -Le Mans (Military Intelligence Troop 252 in Le Mans, France).
07349	A	Abwehr Tr. 254 -Fronkaufkl.Tr. (Military Intelligence Front Reconnaissance Troop 254)
08942	A	Marine Einsatz Abtl. (Naval Operations Detachment Heiligenhafen ?)
08942	B	Marine K-Verband Gruppe. J (Naval Task Force J)
09834	A	Battr. I/le. Flak Abtl. 415 (Light AA Detach. 415 (v) 129th Rgt. of 16th Flak Div. Dunkirch in Jan.' 43
09834	B	Commander of SIPO and SD Marseilles
10665	A	III/Pol. Rgt. 12 (Btl. III of 12th Police Regiment)
10907	A	Abwehr Sonderverband Gomma (Intelligence Task Force Gomma)
10907	B	700th Training Command San Giorgio in Alga Venice, later Harbor defense Flotilla Venice.
11931 C	A	See 11931-There is no reason for "C" unless it designates Funk Mess Kompanie.??
11931	A	Kdt. d. Seevertidigung Westadria (Commander Sea Defense West Adriatic - Venice 9.'43, Tremso 3.'44)
11931	B	Training School for Training Command 700 Valdagno ??
13563	A	Bef. d. Sich. Pol.u.d. SD b. Höh. SS u. Pol. Führer Italien (Senior Commander SS & Security Police Italy)
15699 A-D	A	I/Art. Rgt. 29 (Btl. I of Artillery Rgt. 29 of 29th Panzer Div.) after 5.'44 changed to Fp. # 17511 (Italy)
16606	A	Feldschalt-Abtl. z. b.V. 1 (Signals Relay Detachment for Special Purposes 1 - in Italy)
17511 A-D	A	I/Art. Rgt. 29 (Btl. I of Artillery Rgt. 29 of 29th Panzer Div). - in Italy after May '44
18636	A	Abwehr Kdo. 150 -Fronkaufkl. Tr. (Recon. Troop - Military Intelligence Command 150)
18809	A	Stab Sturmgeschutz Abtl. 1021 (Staff, Assault Gun Btl. 1021)
19131	A	2. Schallm. Battr./Beob. Abt. 13 (2nd Sound Ranging Battery of 13th Observation Detachment) Hungary
19136	A	Stab Marine Flak Abtl. 262 (Naval AA Btl. in Wilhelmshaven -Probably error- see letter Nov. 7, 1944)
19204	A	Zentral Ersatzteillager 5 Neapol (Naples Branch of Central Spare Parts Depot 5)
19940	A	Bau Pionier Btl. 736 (736th Construction Engineer Battalion - GHQ Troops of 14th Army in Italy)
22679	A	Fallschirm AOK 1 (1st Parachute Army - West Lower Rhein-Arnhem in Sept. '44)
24180	A	IV Btl. Miliz. Rgt. de Maria (4th Btl. of Italian Military Police Regiment 'Maria')
24438	A	3 Kp. Pionier Btl. 9 (Company 3 of Engineer Battalion 9 - 9th Infantry Division in Denmark Nov. '44)
27150 FU	A	Standort Offz. Bozen u. Kdr. d. Urlaubsüberw. (Garrison Officer Bozen & CO Furlough Monitoring)
27207	A	Verband 805 Sonderverband Brandenburg (Instruction Regiment Kurfürst of Special Unit Brandenburg
27270	A	I.D. Nachsch. Tr. 178 (178th I.D. Supply Tr. in East - Probably transposed 27207, see letter Nov. 7, 1944)
37601	A	Festung Gren. Rgt. 857 (Fortress Grenadier Rgt. 857 of 346th Inf. Div. - destroyed in Normandy Aug. '44)
37689	A	I Abtl. Luftnachrichten Rgt. 200 (Btl. I of Air Signals Rgt. 200-Radar Unit in Sicily, then Italy)
38838	A	1. San. Kp. 188 (1st Platoon, Medical Co. 188 of 88th Inf. Div. under XXXXVIII Corps in East July '44)
39398	A	Abw. Offz. b.d. bev. dtsch. gen. in Kroatien (Military Intelligence Officer w/German General CO Croatia)
39601	A	Kol. Korps Nachr. Abt. 438 (Sig. Btl. Pz Corps in East - Probably transposed 69610, see letter 12/21/44)
39610 A-F	A	Pz. Aufkl. Abt. 16 (Recon. Btl 16 of 16th SS Division in Italy)
39958	A	15. Kp. Rgt. 4 Brandenburg (Company 15 of 4th Brandenburg Regiment)
40050	A	2. Battr. schw. Werfer Rgt. 1 (2nd Battery, Heavy Multiple Rocket Launcher Regiment 1)
40800	A	2.(Sturmgesch.) Kp. Pz. Jäg. Abt. 3 (2 Co./ Anti-Tank Btl. of 3rd Armored Inf. Division on East Front)
41215	A	Abwehrstelle München (Military Intelligence Station Munich)
42925	A	ital. Pol. Freiw. Btl. IV (Italian Volunteer Police Battalion IV)
43402	A	Prop. Kp. 699 (Propaganda Company 699 under 10th Army in Italy, formerly in Africa)
43619	A	1 Kp.. Luftnachrichten Abtl. 121 (Co. 1 of Air Signals Detachment 121 - Anti-Aircraft Division Berlin)
46320	A	Heimkehrlager Lissa (Lissa Repatriation camp)
48093	A	Prop. Abtl. Italien (Propaganda Battalion Italy on 11/3/44 - formerly Prop. Btl. D Staff. Smolensk)

48347 A 1.V. Einh.(Abw. Stamm-Abtl.) Verband 805 Sonderverband Brandenburg (Co. 1/ Kurfürst Training Rgt. Intelligence Cadre Battalion V Brandenburg - was Training Rgt. Brandenburg See Fp. # 48848.
 48848 A Rgts. Stab 805 Sonderverband Brandenburg (Kurfürst Training Rgt. Staff Brandenburg)
 48859 A 2. kr. Kw. Zug 333 (Mot. Ambulance Section of 333 Inf. Div. - in Brittany until Feb. '44, then to East Front
 53300 A Ob. Bef. Südwest (O. Kdo. d. H. gru. C) Führungs Abtl. (Command Army Group C Staff Section - Italy.
 55074 A 2. Kp. Flugmeldemess - Abtl. z.b.V. 13 (Co. 2/13th Radar Battalion for Special Purposes - in Italy 1945)
 56429 A Militär Kdtr. 1004 u. Kdo. f. Urlaubsüberw. 7 (Mil HQ 1004 & C. O. Furlough Monitoring Section. - 14th Army in Padua Italy, after Nov. '447th Army near Venice.
 56429 B Address Town Major Padua - "Thought to be cover for agents waiting to cross lines" ???
 57322 A Nachr. Ausbildungs. Kdo. O.T. (Organization Todt Signals Training Command)
 59243 AE A Btl. II/Pol. Rgt. 15 (Battalion II of Police Regiment 15).
 65647 A Pz. Ausbildungs. Abtl. 18 Pz. Ausbildungs Verband Böhmen (18th Tank Training Section in Bohemia) Per Kannapin not active until 4/23/45. Tessin also verified this though incomplete. Error?

Fig. 7) Letter from U.S. Censorship Office to Prisoner of War HQ dated December 8, 1944 details the type of information about German Feldpost numbers being sought by the London War Office

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP WASHINGTON		SECRET
P/Wash/F.38	✓	2683 Room 781, Apex Building, 8 December 1944 EXECUTIVE 3500 EXTENSION 211
Mr. J.M. Gibbs, P/W Headquarters, Room 561, Apex Building.		
Subject: <u>German Field Post Numbers</u>		
The War Office, London, is particularly interested in obtaining information about the German Field Post Numbers set out in the attached list.		
The type of information required may be summarised as follows:-		
(a) Letters addressed <u>to</u> personnel at these F.P.N.s:-		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Names of the addressees; (ii) name and relationship of the senders; (iii) names of any personnel in the body of the letter who appear to be connected with addressees' unit; 		
(b) Letters <u>from</u> personnel using these F.P.N.s.:-		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Name of sender; (ii) whether this is a permanent address; (iii) any personnel of senders' unit mentioned in the letter. (iv) any indication of recent change, or projected change of location, either of the writer or of personnel of his unit. 		
I should be very grateful indeed if any relevant information intercepted in mail examined by New York Prisoner-of-War Branch could be submitted through the normal channels to me.		
Encl.		
 Captain, War Office Representative with U.S.Censorship.		
RECLASSIFIED Authority:  By:  NARS DIV 5/2/04		

Getting the Message Through: Clandestine Mail and Postage Stamps by Mark Sommer

In the Art of War, Sun-Tzu wrote, "If an Army has been deprived of its morale, its general will also lose his heart". In World war II, intelligence services used postage stamps to undermine the morale of the enemy.

NAZI GERMANY - during WW II, Germany issued propaganda stamps in an effort to demoralize the British. Two of these imitated official British postage stamps. In one, instead of showing the British King, the Germans pictured Soviet leader Stalin under the inscription "This is a Jew[i]sh War". The other stamp bore the inscription "SSSR Britannia" and Stalin's face, suggesting that the Soviet Union was really running the British government.



Germany also printed stamps for Subhas Chandra Bose's "Azad Hind" (Free India) organization. The *Azad Hind* organization opposed British control of India and sided with the Axis powers during the war. *Azad Hind* propaganda stamps show militant Indians fighting for their independence, allegories of India breaking the chains of bondage, and other scenes designed to stimulate an uprising against British rule.

THE ALLIES - not to be undone by the Axis, the British Psychological Warfare Branch and the American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) also forged German postage stamps and issued propaganda seals. These forgeries served to defraud the German postal system, but more important, they conveyed propaganda. The most well known of these stamps were produced by the OSS. It resembled the German 12 pfenning Hitler-head stamp but showed Hitler as a skull representing death. The stamps were inscribed "*Futsches (Finished) Reich*".



The British Psychological Warfare Branch printed a false stamp that had Himmler's, rather than Hitler's, face on it. This propaganda stamp was an attempt to divide Nazi leaders by suggesting that it was Himmler's ambition to oust Hitler and make himself dictator.

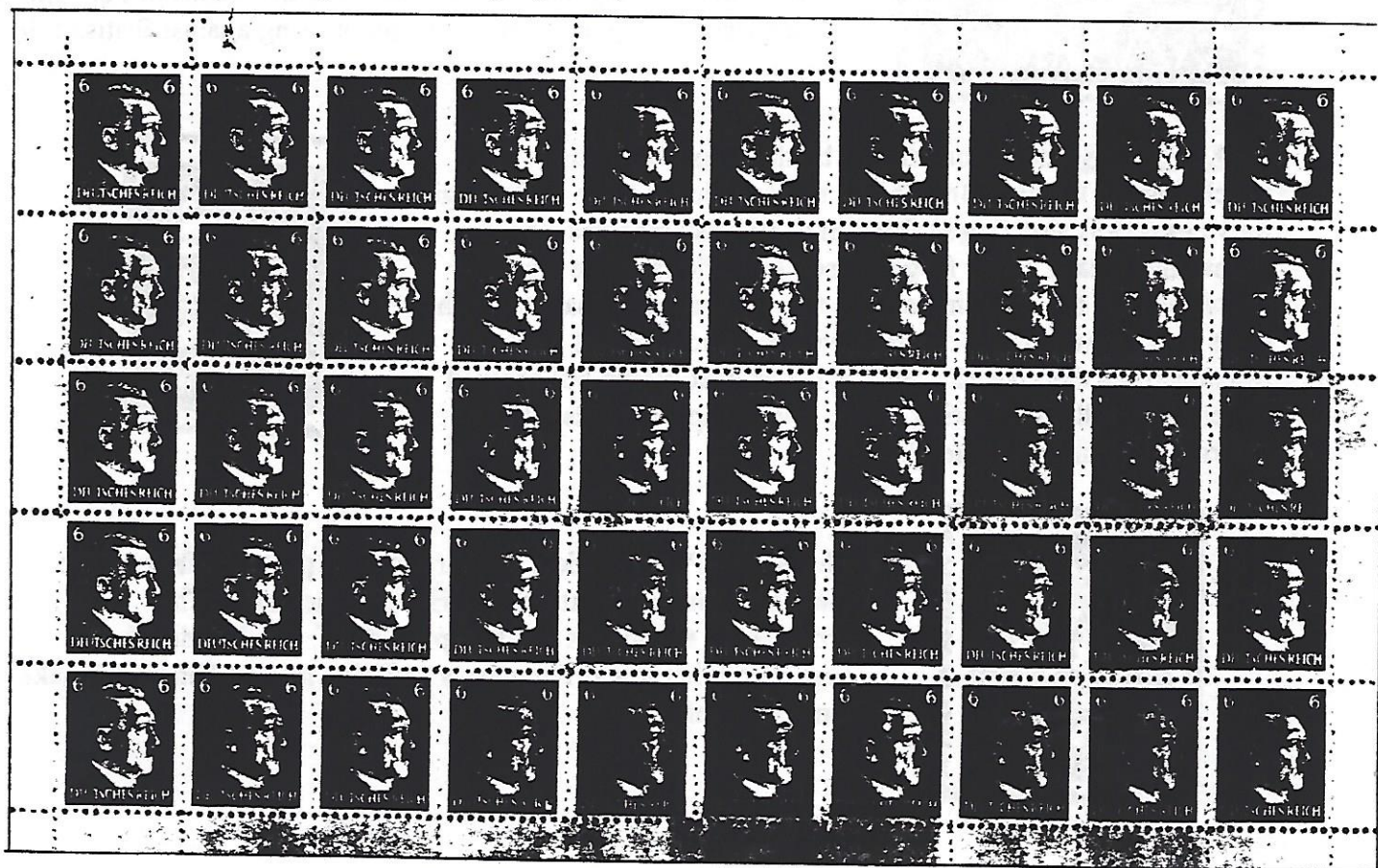
OPERATION CORNFLAKES - this was devised by Morale Operations (MO), a branch of the OSS, to bring subversive propaganda to the German breakfast table. The plan was to infiltrate the German postal system, disrupt their services, and defraud the system. This operation is described in a 1945 pamphlet "The Story of Cornflakes, Pig iron and Sheet Iron". Pig Iron and Sheet Iron refer to two programs in which propaganda was air-dropped behind German lines. Forgeries of 6- and 12 pfenning stamps were an integral part of Operation Cornflakes.

After considering a variety of plans, MO decided to begin with dropping two Hungarian mailbags carrying subversive propaganda into Hungary. Flying from Italian airfields, U.S. Army Air force planes twice dropped mailbags filled with propaganda in 1944. The next phase of the operation, however, was much more sophisticated.

After Hungary, MO turned its eyes toward Germany and planned to drop German mail sacks into Germany itself. With the growing disruption of the German transportation system by mid-1944, MO believed that mail was inevitably misdirected and scattered about the country, and assumed that any German, upon discovering mail sacks at a recently bombed rail terminus or along the track, would turn them over to postal authorities for delivery to the proper destination. To capitalize on this confusion, MO planned to drop the propaganda-filled mail sacks alongside destroyed mail trains. As simple as this plan appeared, it required careful preparation to be successful.

In the early stages of Cornflakes, most of the problems were research and production, rather than operational. First, MO personnel had to learn as much as possible about the German postal system. They interviewed former German mail clerks at POW camps, especially about methods of packaging and labeling the mail sacks. They also studied the latest German regulations. The information was cross-checked to clarify the smallest detail.

After much experimentation, MO workers forged 6- and 12-pfenning stamps and printed them in Rome (See 6 pfg. sheet below). Although they had their own printing facilities, they used a printing firm that had printed stamps for various Latin American countries. In addition to forging stamps, they had to produce a large quantity of German mail sacks and sack labels.



In August 1944, the German postal system had undergone reorganization which created new postal districts and changed old canceling devices. Each district now had a special number. This meant that the MO now had to find post-August 1944 cancellations. It took two weeks of searching in Rome to find enough cancels to copy.

A fighter group of the 15th Air Force, stationed in Italy, would execute the operation. This particular group had a reputation for successful low-altitude attacks on German rail traffic in southern Germany and Austria. The Americans prepared special bombs, packing them with mail sacks, each containing about 800 letters. These bombs were designed to explode 50 feet above the target, allowing the released mail bags to reach their "targets" untorped and undamaged.

For this operation, the 15th Air Force's fighters modified their normal tactical procedures. They would look for a train with a rail car attached moving north from southern Austria. The fighters would then attack the train, destroying two or more cars and demobilizing the train. In the confusion, bombs containing the mail sacks would be dropped around the train, to be found in the debris.

For each mission, MO workers carefully coordinated the postal cancellations in Rome and stamped them on the envelopes just before the flight. The forged stamps would be "canceled" from a town or city along the targeted rail lines. Thus, the "mail" dropped from the fighters would seem to have come from one of those locations, making for a realistic scenario.

MO set up an entire department to handle production of everything necessary for Cornflakes, with the exception of the postage stamps. More than two million addresses and names were taken from the telephone books of such cities as Hamburg, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin and Stuttgart. Workers used telephone books because it was impossible to get such a quantity of names and addresses elsewhere.

A staff of typists addressed more than 15,000 envelopes a week. Meanwhile, MO agents hand addressed some of the envelopes to provide a plausible mixture in each mailbag. Other personnel stuffed the envelopes and affixed the stamps (See top two rows from 12 pfg. sheet below).



Shortly after Cornflakes was underway, German postal officials announced a drastic change in their regulations: henceforth, only business and official mail would be permitted through the German postal system. In response, MO reproduced envelopes from German industrial establishments in Linz, Munich, Vienna and Berlin. When printed, these envelopes conformed to the new regulations.

Between February and April 1945, the U.S. Air Force flew 10 operations. In these missions, more than 120 mail sacks, with over 50,000 pieces of mail, had been dropped around targets inside Germany. As much as three fourths of this mail either came to the attention of the addressees, or at the very least to German postal officials.

Following Germany's surrender in Italy, the first interrogations of prisoners revealed that German troops did, indeed, receive these items through the German mails. About 90 percent of the prisoners believed the material either originated in Germany or came into the country from Switzerland. Prisoners reported seeing the letters as far north as the Baltic ports. Mailing these letters resulted in investigations of entire units by German counterintelligence. Some of the people involved received court-martials.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:**88th Infantry Division**

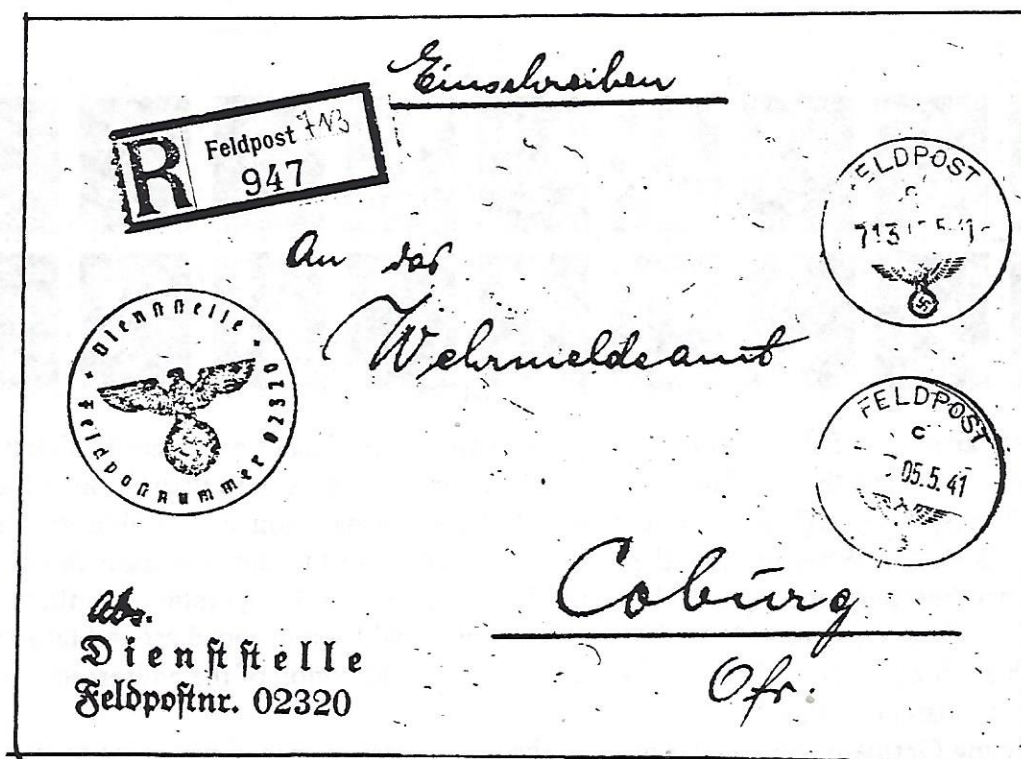
by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
188	713	245	246	248	188

Made up of Bavarian reservists, the 88th Infantry Division was lightly engaged during the Western campaign of 1940. After spending nearly two years on occupation duties in France, the division was transferred to the Eastern Front in early 1942.

The 88th Infantry Division fought in the southern sector of the Eastern Front and suffered heavy losses during the withdrawal from Kiev in the fall of 1943. It was surrounded with XI Corps in the Cherkassy pocket in February 1944. Along with the 57th Infantry Division, the 88th Infantry Division formed the rearguard in the German breakout and lost nearly half their personnel. The survivors were reorganized in Poland for refitting and were back in action by June 1944.

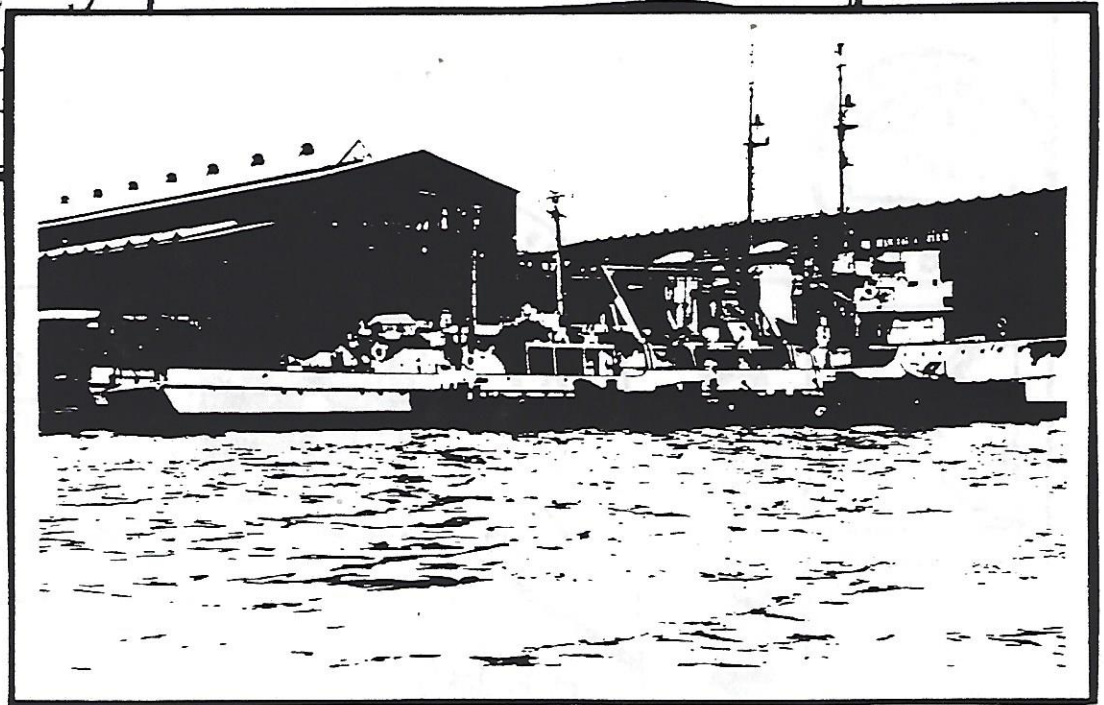
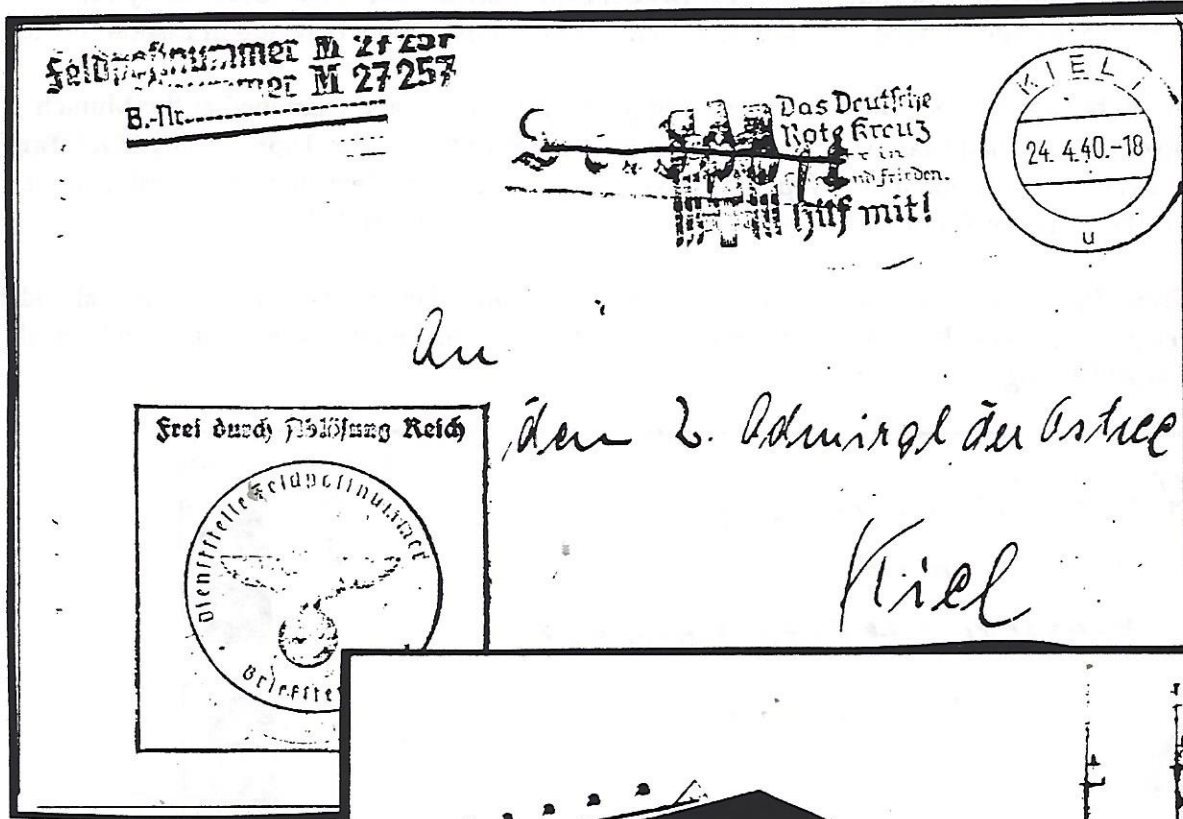
After incurring heavy casualties during the Soviet summer offensive in 1944, the 88th Infantry Division rallied and was cited for its tough defense of the Vistula bend. It continued to serve on the Eastern Front until February, 1945 when it was annihilated near Baranov.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Coburg in May 1941 from Fp. # 02320 (Regimental HQ/ Infantry Regiment 245) via P.O. 188 (K-713).

NAVY LOG

Minesweeper "Nautilus" - Feldpost # 27257



Ex - M.81 (Minesweeper Type 1915-16) built by Seebeckwerft (Geestemünde) and launched Sept. 8, 1919. Displacement: 515 tons (690 tons full); Machinery: two Schultz-Thornycroft boilers, two shafts reciprocating (VTE); Speed: 14 knots. bunker: coal 130/140 tons; radius: 2,000 miles @ 14 knots. Armament: one 4.1", three 20mm AA (3 x1). Crew: 51.

Served as Experimental Vessel M-581 (1940), taken over by U.S. Navy 1945..

Cover sent to Admiral East Sea HQ in Kiel on April 24, 1940.

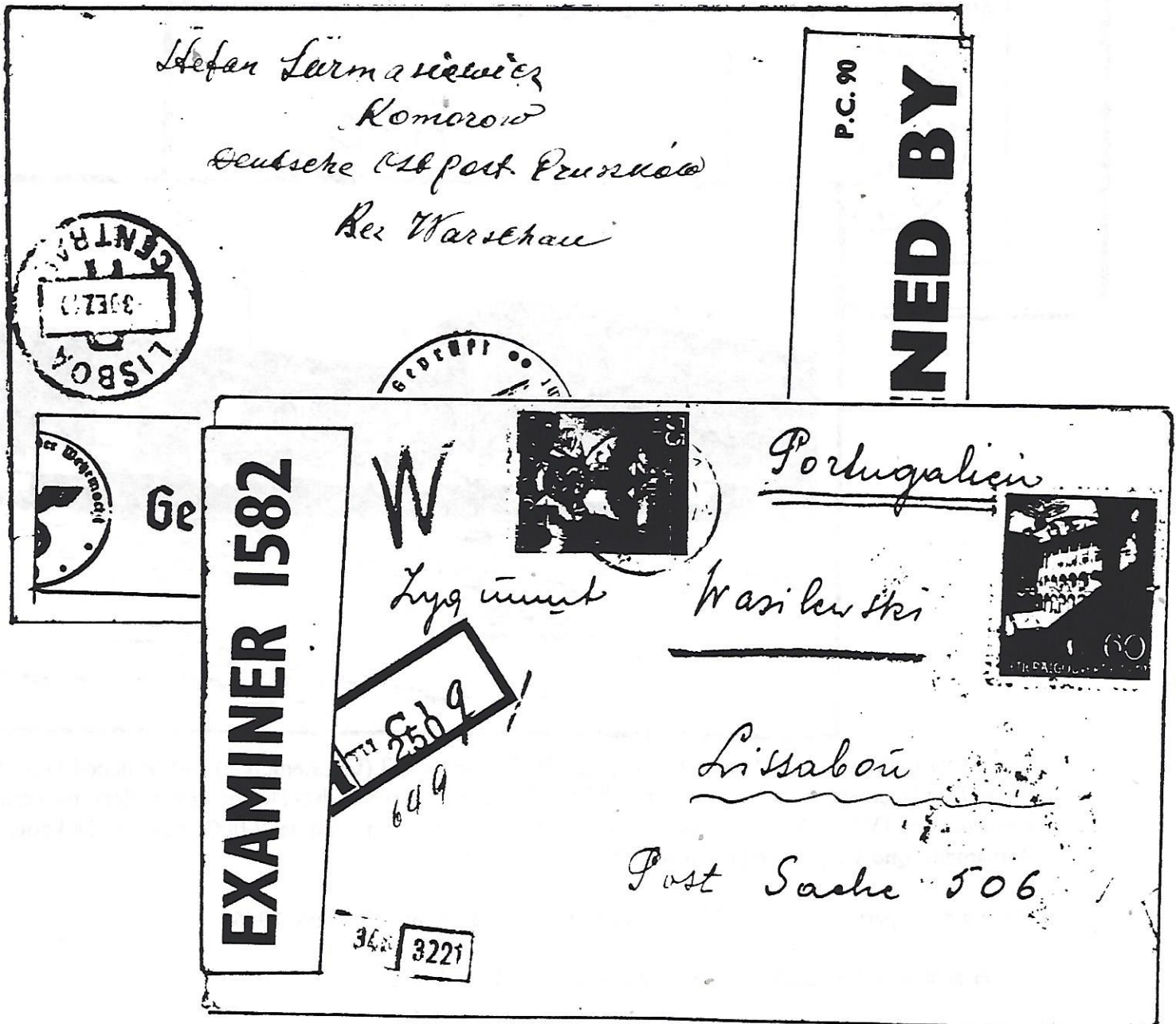
Registered Box 506 Cover from Poland

by Tom Gobby

Here is an entry for our study of mail routed to Great Britain from German-occupied countries by the Thomas Cook & Sons Message Service which received such mail at Post Office Box 506 in Lisbon, Portugal.

Posted in Warsaw on November 18, 1940, this registered letter was opened and examined at the Munich Censor Office. Boxed censor handstamps appear in lower left corner of front side. Tape reading "Geöffnet" (Opened) applied over the slit is tied by a "Geprüft" (Examined) handstamp. Sent on to Portugal, it has a receiving stamp of the Registry Section at Lisbon Central P.O. dated December 3, 1940.

Upon receipt at Box 506, Cook & Sons forwarded this letter in an "ambulance cover" with the actual address of the intended recipient in Great Britain. Upon arrival in Great Britain, the letter was examined and resealed with a "P.C. 90" label bearing the Examiner's number.



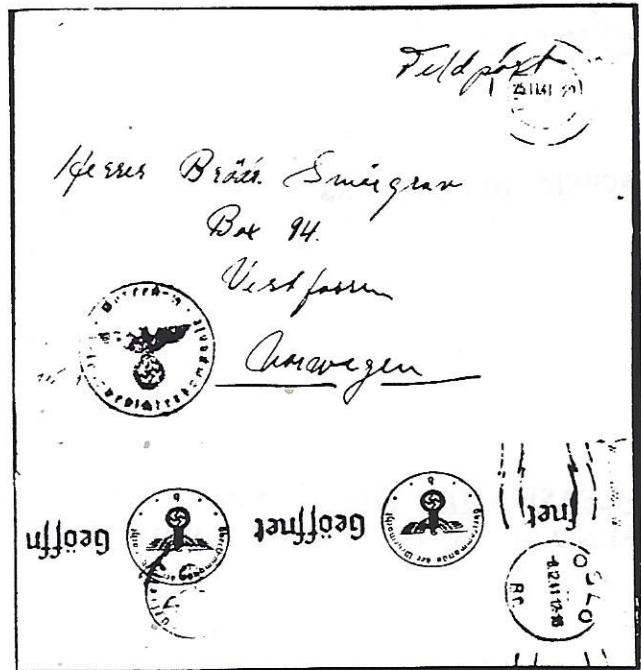
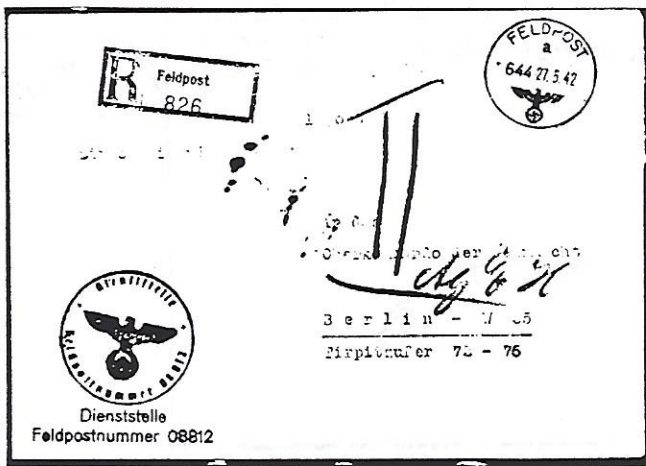
TRSG AUCTION NO. 74

First 27 lots are from "Siege of Leningrad" Feldpost exhibit w/write ups. VF unless noted o'wise.

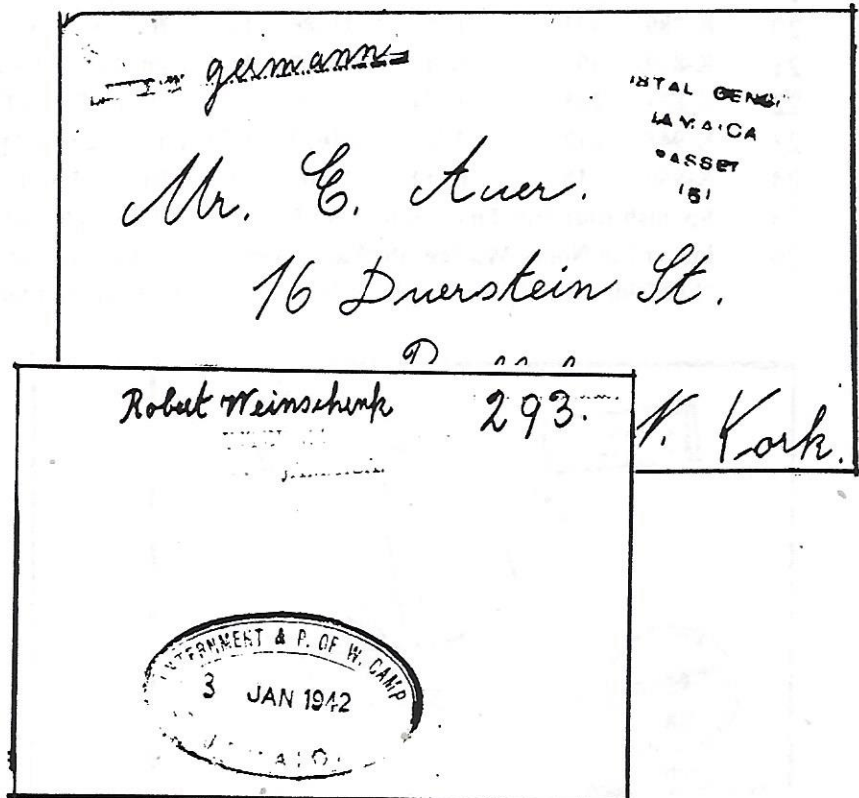
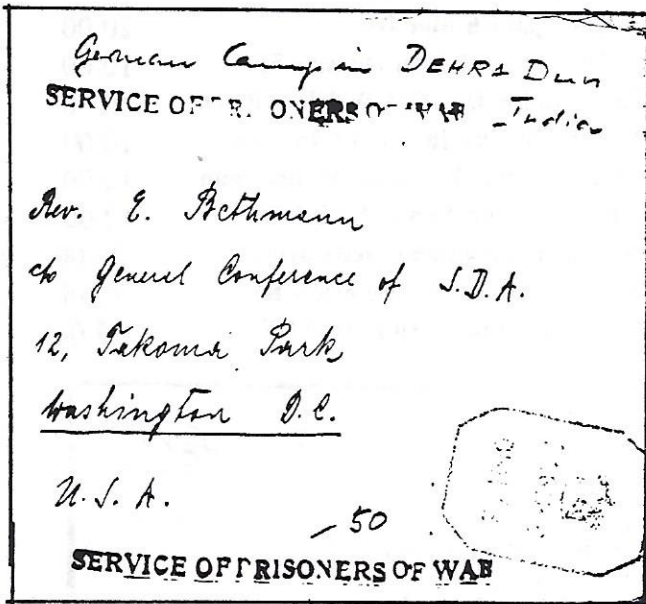
Lot	Kenn #	FpA	Date	Fp #	Unit	Min. Bid.
1.	K-110	450	4.'43	08153	Medical Co. 2-11 via branch of FpA LIV Corps	\$10.00
2.	K-225	503zbV	7.'43	26241	Supply Depot 3/I of 1st Air Fleet via Special FpA Pleskau	10.00
3.	K-284	28	4.'43	13112	Stab/Art. Rgt. 28 via FpA 28th Inf. Div. on Neva River front.	10.00
4.	K-296	223	9.'42	07688	II/Gren. Rgt. 344 via FpA 223rd Inf. Div. Lake Ladoga Corridor	10.00
5.	K-424	221	9.'42	10939	Road Constrution Btl 591 via FpA 221st Inf. Div. near Pushkin	10.00
6.	K-425	322	3.'42	37827	Railway Eng. Rgt. 4 via FpA 285th Security Div. in rear area.	11.00
7.	K-489	20	8.'42	17464	Supply Column 20 via FpA 20th Pz.-Grenadier Div. Lake Ilmen	12.00
8.	K-544	132	3.'43	12963	III/Gren. Rgt. 437 via FpA 132nd Inf. Div. in I Corps Area	10.00
9.	K-551	11	5.'43	28250	Observation tl. 47 via FpA 11th Inf. Div. in Lake Ladoga Corridor	10.00
10.	K-562	1	7.'43	27580	Stab/Art. Rgt. 782 via 1st Inf. Div. FpA in Lake Ladoga Corridor	12.00
11.	K-570	158	3.'43	05455	I/Gren. rgt. 220 via FpA 58th Inf. Div. near Nowgorod area.	10.00
12.	K-587	751	5.'43	35459	I/AA Rgt. 51 via L Corps FpA in Krasnoje Selo S. of Leningrad	10.00
13.	K-595	785zbV	7.'43	27917	Btl. I/Supply Column LIV Corps via Special FpA Gatschina	10.00
14.	K-603	227	5.'43	16796	Division Commander via FpA 227th Inf. Div. on Wolchow River	10.00
15.	K-605	425	5.'43	32213	Battr. 1/AA Artillery Btl. 280 via XXVI Corps FpA	10.00
16.	K-623	240	11.'42	13593	II/Gren. Rgt. 913 of 170th Inf Div. via FpA 240th Inf. Div.	10.00
17.	K-644	300	4.'43	12736	II/Gren. Rgt. 3 via FpA 4th SS Police Div. (see below L)	15.00
18.	K-692	752zbV	8.'42	44087	Organization 'Todt' office Kulka via Special FpA Wolossowo.	10.00
19.	K-719	250	11.'42	28458	Army Art Btl. 286 via FpA 250 Spanish Blue Div.	20.00
20.	K-789	421	1.'44	41686	Luftwaffe Security Platoon 137/111 via 3rd Air Division FpA	10.00
21.	K-819	193	6.'42	08009	Stab/Gren. Rgt. 271 via FpA 93rd Inf. Div. FpA Wolchow River	10.00
22.	K-834	225	10.'43	30305	II/Gren. Rgt. 377 via FpA 225th Inf. Div. in XXVI Corps area.	10.00
23.	K-945	212	3.'42	01637	I/Gren. Rgt. 320 via FpA 212th Infantry Div. near Oranienbaum	10.00
24.	K-956	215	6.'42	27603	Mortar Rgt. 71 Battle Group 'Wadel' via FpA 215th inf. Div.	12.00
25.	Spanish Blue Div. Fp cvr sent 7.'42 frm Fp#31949 (Supply Staff) w/ "Sp" routing stamp (see Cover)					20.00
26.	Fp cvr frm Norw. Waffen-SS War Corresp. Backside has SS Feldpost Censor h/smp. (see below R).					20.00
27.	"Luftfeldpostbriefe" sorting label for batching letters sent to Biala Poldlaska for processing. Mint VF					15.00

390

261
420



<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Min. Bid</u>
	Next 20 lots POW, most frm officer camps (OFLAGS) in Germany w/ (camp censor #s) indicated. All F-VF	
28.	Two items: Oflag II A (12) postkarte to Wash. DC; Oflag II B Fp cvr to IRC Geneva w/o flap.	10.00
29.	Two items: Oflag II C (38) cvr to IRC Geneva; Oflag II D (13) cvr to IRC Geneva	10.00
30.	Two items: Oflag II E (3) ltrsheat to Gau Danzig; Oflag III B (7) cvr to Oflag IXB.	10.00
31.	Two items: Oflag III C (8) cvr to IRC Geneva; Oflag IVC (2) ltrsheat to Oakland, California	10.00
32.	Two items: Oflag IV D (10) cvr to IRC Geneva; Oflag V A censored cvr to IRC Geneva.	10.00
33.	Two items: Oflag VI A (10) cvr to IRC Geneva; Oflag VI B (19) lettersheet to Jersey, Channel Islands.	10.00
34.	Form card from Oflag VI B (1) with comical Christmas cartoon (POW escaping as Santa Claus) on reverse	10.00
35.	Two items: Oflag VI C Italian airmail cover to Berlin; Oflag VII A (13) ltrsheat to Utica, NY	10.00
36.	Two items: Oflag VII B (26) lettersheet to Jersey, Channel Islands; Oflag VIII A (5) to IRC Geneva.	10.00
37.	Two items: Oflag VIII F (5) cvr to IRC w/25Pfg Hind; to Oflag VIII C (9 & 2) w/Dutch stamps	10.00
38.	Two items: Oflag X B (17) lettersheet to France; Oflag X D (17) parcel receipt card to Washington DC.	10.00
39.	Two items: Oflag IX B (1) cens. cvr to IRC frm Colonel; Oflag IX A (24) to Richmond, Virginia	10.00
40.	Oflag IX A (24) photocard of Cricket Game in camp to Oakland, California. VF	10.00
41.	Two items: Oflag IX A/Z (11) cens. cvr to IRC Geneva; Oflag IX A (6) U.S. Red Cross parcel receipt .	10.00
42.	Two items: Oflag XII B (53) cvr to IRC Geneva; Oflag XII B (49) cvr to IRC frm General Keller	10.00
43.	Two items: Oflag XIII B cens. ltrsheat to Serbia; Oflag XVII A (401) cvr to IRC Geneva.	10.00
44.	Two items: Oflag 64 (7) ltrsheat to Atlantic City, NJ; cens. cvr to German POW in Tonkawaow Camp, NY	10.00
45.	Cvr frm German POW Camp, Dehra Dun, India w/ "Passed by Censor" stamp. Scarce (see below L)	25.00
46.	Cvr frm German Internment & POW Camp, Jamaica . Nice censor stmps! Scarce (both sides below R)	50.00
47.	Undelivered cvr to Royal Canadian Navy POW in Laghouet, Algeria w/multiple return stamps.	10.00



PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 74 IS AUGUST 27, 1996
 SEND ALL BIDS TO: JIM LEWIS, 111 MONTROSS AVE., RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070

(201) 933-7391