



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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131 Loun 1 Louny 1		2705	ni průvodka <small>(as Nummernzettel) (not included)</small>	
Absender: Odesfotel:		Louny Nr. 1011		
Zusätzliche Vermerk (des Absenders (s. Rückseite)) Additional remarks (of the sender) (see reverse side)				
Preis R. 16 5-				
An <i>Selbstschiffung</i> 13a				
<i>Frank Jondak</i>				
<i>Nr. 2405 Block 3 A</i>				
<i>Konzentrationslager</i>				
<i>Blossenbing</i>				
in <i>Post Blossenbing (Bayer. Ostmark)</i>				
<small>(Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäude-ell. Stockwerk) (Ulice, číslo domu, číslo budovy, poschodí)</small>				
Postgebühr (G-M) Výplata	7. 2/7			
Postgewicht (G-M) Váha	7. 2/7			

STUDY GROUP NOTES

Timely Auction Bids! –Please send bids for the auctions as early as possible. In our last auction, one member's bid was received after the closing date and had to be rejected. Don't wait until the last minute if you need a lot. Remember, in case of a tie, the earliest bid wins the lot.

Special Post Card Rate –a series of GPS articles in early 2000 discussed a 5 Pfg printed matter rate for postcards with messages of 5 words or less. Larry Nelson sent in a card to NYC posted in Munich in July 1937 (at right) that has a 5-word message and 6 Pfg. stamp (Mi. 648) but is over-franked by 1 Pfg. Note that this card was then forwarded to Harrisburg by the NYC P.O. Sta. H. That was pretty good service for 6 Pfennig!



Mi. 830: Ben Beede sent this note re Bob Ferguson 'Rates' feature in Bulletin 150. "One element of planned use of Mi. 830, a 3+2 Rpf. stamp for assisting collectors of special cancellations, was quickly curtailed by wartime restrictions. The intention was to encourage collectors to submit copies of Mi. 830 either loose or pasted on pieces of paper at postal windows to receive special cancellations. The Reichspost hoped collectors would do this rather than use entire envelopes or post cards, thereby saving paper. The initial regulation, however, indicated that upon application the *Reichsdruckerei* would imprint copies of Mi. 830 on envelopes and post cards (1). There were second thoughts on imprinting, so this portion of the earlier regulation was rescinded in late January 1943 (2)

(1) Nr. 24/1943, *Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums* January 19, 1943, p. 43

(2) Nr. 41/1943, *Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums* January 29, 1943, p.59.

Prices Realized – Auction # 93

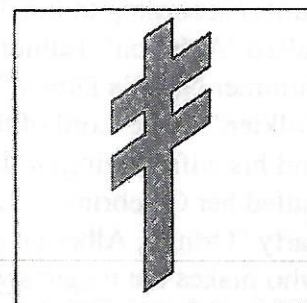
Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$60.00	17	\$ 24.00	32	\$20.00	44	\$16.00	58	\$52.00
2	65.00	18	10.00	33	19.00	45	12.00	59	16.00
4	20.00	20	56.00	34	15.00	46	18.00	61	35.00
5	12.00	21	30.00	35	12.00	47	42.00	62	38.00
6	28.00	22	22.00	36	15.00	50	16.00	64	10.00
8	9.00	23	18.00	37	18.00	51	13.00	65	10.00
9	14.00	24	20.00	38	20.00	52	38.00	66	15.00
12	32.00	26	9.00	39	10.00	53	16.00	67	18.00
13	12.00	27	9.00	40	23.00	54	12.00	68	48.00
14	14.00	28	22.00	41	15.00	55	30.00		
15	22.00	29	20.00	42	10.00	56	30.00		
16	23.00	31	23.00	43	35.00	57	87.00		

Cover Illustration – a parcel card posted in October 1944 for a 7 Kg package sent to a Czech "Schutzhaftungling" (Protective Arrestee) in KZL Flossenburg. He would probably be a non-Jewish prisoner who was allowed to receive food parcels and was probably jailed for Black Marketing or some similar illegal activity. This card is lot 6 in a list of KZL items in TRSG Auction 94. Good hunting!

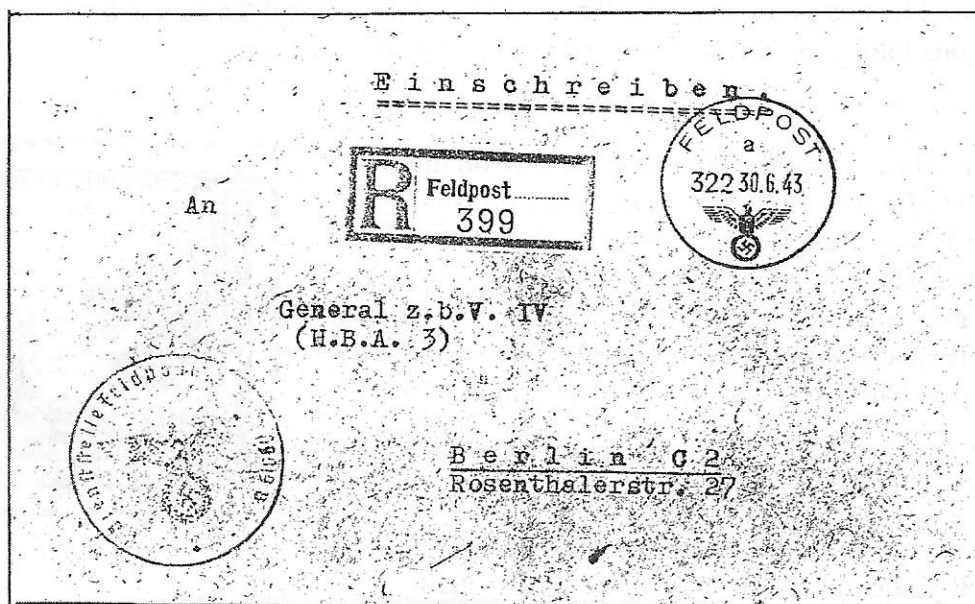
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 3rd Panzer-Grenadier Division by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT	KENN	MOTORIZED INF	PZ BTL	ARTY	UNITS
3	322	8	29	103	3

Formed in 1934-35 (1st Wave) the 3rd Infantry Division included 8th, 29th & 50th Infantry Regiments. It fought in northern Poland and France. In the fall of 1940 it was fully motorized, giving up 50th Rgt. to the 111th Inf. Div. The P.O. was assigned Fp.# 15202 and K-784. It invaded Russia in June 1941 with Army Group North, took part in the drive on Leningrad, then was shifted south late in 1941 for the final thrust toward Moscow. After opposing the Soviet offensive of 1941-42, it was sent to Army Group South the next summer for the advance to Stalingrad. It was encircled and surrendered in February 1943.



A second 3rd Panzer-Grenadier Division was formed in France in the spring of 1943 by absorbing most of the 386th Motorized Division. A new P.O. was assigned Fp. 08292 and K-322. Sent to Italy, it opposed Allied landings at Salerno in September, fought in the Battles of Cassino and then opposed the Anzio beachhead in January 1944. It withdrew to Rome in May and to Florence in June. Transferred to the western front in August and stationed southeast of Paris, the 3rd took part in the withdrawal from France and was in a defensive line near Metz in September 1944. After being reinforced, it was sent to Aachen in November, where it suffered heavy casualties. After a brief rest it saw action in the Ardennes in December and in the Eiffel battles in January 1945. Defending in vicinity of Cologne in March, it was destroyed in the Ruhr pocket in April 1945.



Cover sent to Special Purpose Office in Berlin in June 1943 from Fp. # 09019 (Battalion II/Panzer-Grenadier Regiment 8) via Field Post Office 3 (K-322).

Story Behind the Stamp: Wagner's "Rheingold"

by Kelly Stefanacci

In Richard Wagner's four-part opera "Der Ring des Nibelungen", it is Alberich, whose name means King of the Dwarves, who starts the whole Ring sequence by stealing the Rheingold from Woglinde, Wellgunde and Flosshilde, the three beautiful daughters of the Rhine. Alberich is called by different names according to the date of the respective legend. In the French legend by Hugo of Bordeaux, he is called 'Auberon'. Edmund Spenser changed 'Auberon' into English as 'Oberon'. In Shakespeare's "A Summer Night's Dream", Puck calls Oberon 'Captain of our Fairy Band' (Act III/Scene II). In J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings", he is Elrond, Lord of the Half-elven, son of Eürendil the Mariner and his wife Elwing of the first house of the Edain. Shakespeare called his wife Titania, while Tolkien called her Celebrían of Lorien. Tolkien makes him the father of Arwen, Elladan and Elrohir. In the early "Ortnit", Alberich is a king of Lombardy, old and gray-bearded, who is also the great blacksmith who makes the magic sword which his son Ornit uses in the subsequent legend. In the original "Nibelungenlied" he is the powerful dwarf who is the servant of the two rich Nibelung princes, Schilbung and Nibelung. When Siegfried killed these two princes and thus gained the whole Nibelung treasure, Alberich first tried to avenge his two masters on the spot, until he discovered Siegfried's great strength. The dwarf, powerful as he was, could not overcome him. Like wild lions they both ran back into the mountain and there he won the magic cloak from Alberich, who had to swear an oath to serve him as his master.

In the first part of the version that Richard Wagner adopted for his opera "Der Ring des Nibelungen" called "Rheingold", Alberich fashions a magic ring of power from a portion of the gold. The gods Wotan and Loki penetrated into the caves of the dwarves to learn that Alberich not only wears the ring of power but also has a helmet of invisibility that was made by his brother Mime. They persuaded Alberich to demonstrate his magical power by turning himself into a toad that they captured and would not release until he had given them the Rhine gold, the helmet and the ring. These would be used to pay the dragons Fafner and Fasolt for constructing Valhalla for him.

Scenes from "The Ring of the Nibelung" appear on three values of a set of nine stamps that were issued on Nov. 1, 1933 for the Winter Relief Fund (Deutsche Nothilfe). The scene depicted on the 5+2 Pfg. stamp (Mi. 501) is Woglinde, Wellgunde and Flosshilde, the three beautiful daughters of the Rhine. Alberich is seen in the background with the stolen Rheingold from which he fashions the magic ring.



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

Special Radio Cancels

by Bob Ferguson

There are a number of special cancels for the Greater Germany Radio Exhibitions in Berlin. The cancel numbering is in Julius Bochmann's work "Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel".

Berlin # 126	Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer	1930-31, 1935-37
Berlin # 140	Jubilaums Funk Ausstellung Sonderpost	16 - 23 August 1933
Berlin # 150	Gross Deutsche Funkausstellung	16 - 27 August 1934
Berlin # 168	Gross Deutsche Rundfunkausstellung	16 - 25 August 1935
Berlin # 170	Gross Deutsche Rundfunkausstellung	15 - 28 August 1935
Berlin # 198	13 . Gross Deutsche Rundfunkausstellung	27 August - 7 Sept. 1936
Berlin # 231	14 . Gross Deutsche Rundfunkausstellung	29 July - 9 August 1937
Berlin # 278	15 . Gross Deutsche Rundfunkausstellung	5 - 21 August 1938
Berlin # 313	16 . Gross Deutsche Rundfunk u. Fernseh Rundfunk Ausstellung	28 July - 6 August 1939
Essen # 24	Westfront 33 und Funkausstellung	14 - 22 October 1933
Hamburg # 59	Funk Ausstellung	11 - 19 November 1933
Hannover # 49	Niedersächsische Rundfunkausstellung Stadthalle	16 - 25 September 1938
Mannheim # 50	"Rundfunk ist Freude" Sudwestdeutsche Rundfunk Ausstellung	26 November - 4 December 1938
Wiesbaden # 18	Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer	1938 - 1939

Machine Cancels

# 96	Der Rundfunk Bringt Unterhaltung Mehrt Das Wissen!	26 July 1939 in 4 cities
# 99	Werdet Rundfunk Teilnehmer	27 August 1939 in 9 cities
# 103	Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer	14 Jan. 1930 - 1943 in 22 cities
# 104	Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer	22 Feb. 1930 - 1944 in 39 cities
# 108	Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer	1930 - 1940 in 3 cities
# 120	Werdet Rundfunkteilnehmer	10 Feb. 1931 - 1943 in 2 cities
# 137	Jeder Volksgenosse Rundfunkhörer	31 July 1933 - 1943 in 57 cities
# 188	Vermeidet Störungen D. Rundfunks!	3 Jan. 1936 - 1945 in 15 cities
# 296	15 . Gross Deutsche Rundfunkausstellung Berlin, 5-21 August	21 July- 21 Aug. 1938 in 57 cities
# 329	16 . Gross Deutsche Rundfunk u. Fernseh- Ausstellung, Berlin, 28 July - 6 August 1939	24 July- 6 August 1939 in 33 cities



JEDER
Volksgenosse
Rundfunkhörer

Große Deutsche
RUNDfunk
AUSSTELLUNG
Berlin 1935
16-25 August

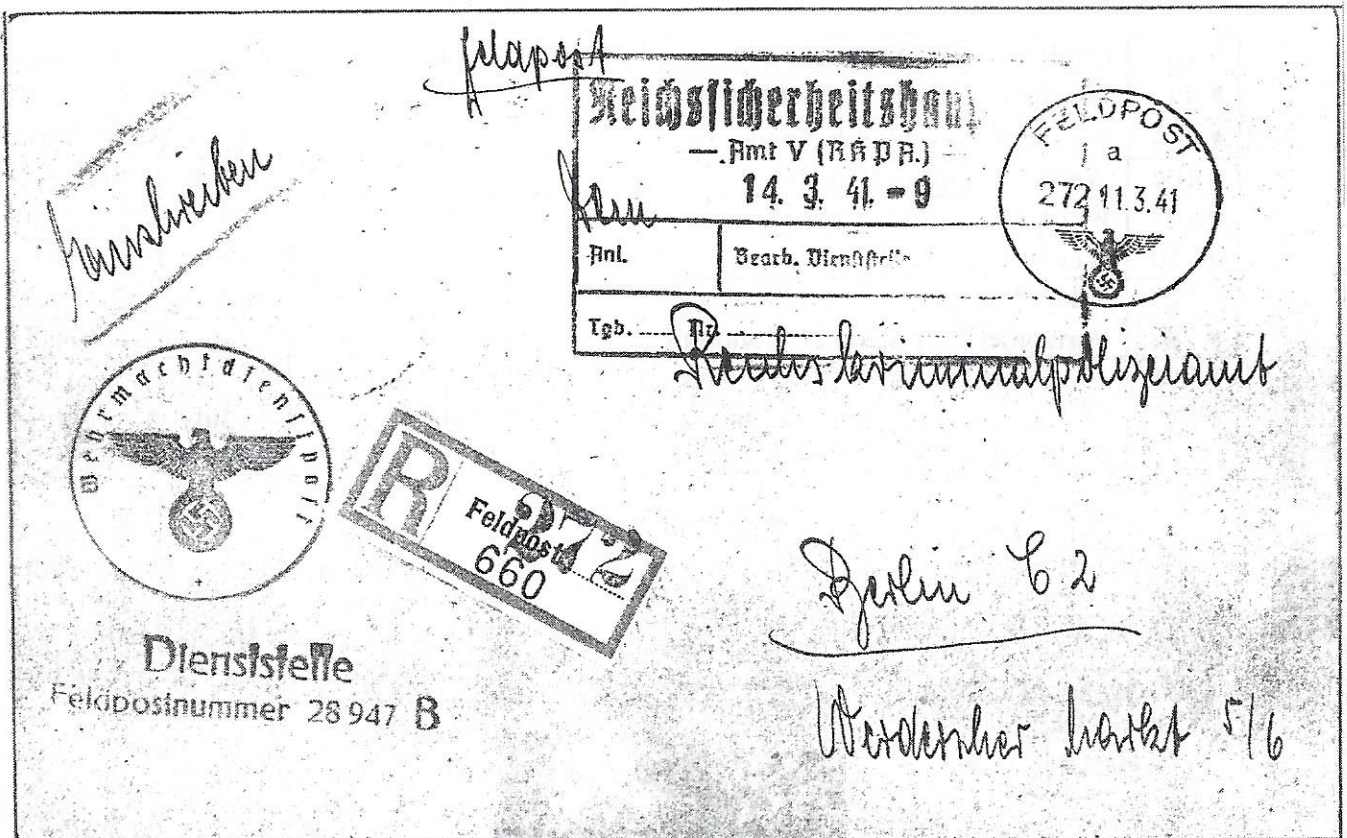
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 253rd Infantry Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS	
253	272	453	464	473	253	253

The 253rd Infantry Division was formed in the mobilization of 1939 (4th wave) from Westphalian reserve units. The post office was assigned Fp.# 32392 as a return address and Kenn 272 for use on registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 253. It first saw action in France and remained there until the spring of 1941 when it was sent to occupied Poland, which was serving as a staging area for the planned attack on the Soviet Union.

It crossed into Russia in June 1941 with Army Group Center and took part in the drive toward Moscow. It fought against the Soviet winter offensive in 1941-42, during which it was surrounded south of Lake Volga in January. Breaking out with heavy casualties, the division fought on the central sector from June 1941 until May 1945 and was involved in all major battles of the 9th Army except Kursk, when it was the 4th Army reserve. It took part in the defeat of the Soviet fall offensive of 1943, the Dneiper withdrawal, and the retreat through northern Ukraine and Poland. The 253rd Infantry Division ended the war in a pocket east of Prague.



Cover sent to Security Office in Berlin in March 1941 from Fp. # 28947 (HQ IV Abteilung of Artillerie Regiment 253) via P.O. 253 (K-272).

THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

C.O.D. (Nachnahme)

by Bob Ferguson

Forwarded Official Mail



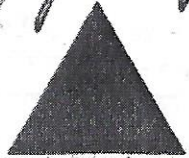
Sender: Finanzamt Bühl (Bühl Income Tax Office)

Posted: Bühl, 1 February, 1940 to Gmund

Card received in Gmund on 3 February (see "10" in triangle*)
Addressee Joseph Frank not found on 3 February (see notation after
"Nicht angetroffen"). Card forwarded on 5 February (see notation
before new address) and received at post office on 7 February
(see "14" in triangle*)

(*) Regulations required delivery of C.O.D. mail within seven days of
receipt in receiving post office.

Card is a tax bill in amount (C.O.D.) of 3 RM 33 Rpf

Absender (Name, Wohnort, Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk):		Nachnahme	Zum Aufkleben der Freimärke durch den Absender
Finanzamt Bühl	Besondere Bemerkte des Absenders		
Postvermerk	<i>018</i>	von <i>3 RM 33 Rpf</i> wörtlich:	<i>Frei</i>
Nicht angetroffen	<i>den 3/2</i>	Reichs- mark <i>Post</i> wie oben	
Brief verlangt	<i>bz</i>	an <i>Joseph Frank,</i> <i>5/2 Hofmühlstr. Nr. 10 Gmund</i>	
Nicht eingelöst		in <i>Postfeldern</i>	
Versievert		<i>9 hewäh. Gmund</i> <i>W. H. H.</i>	
Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk:			

Behind the Wire

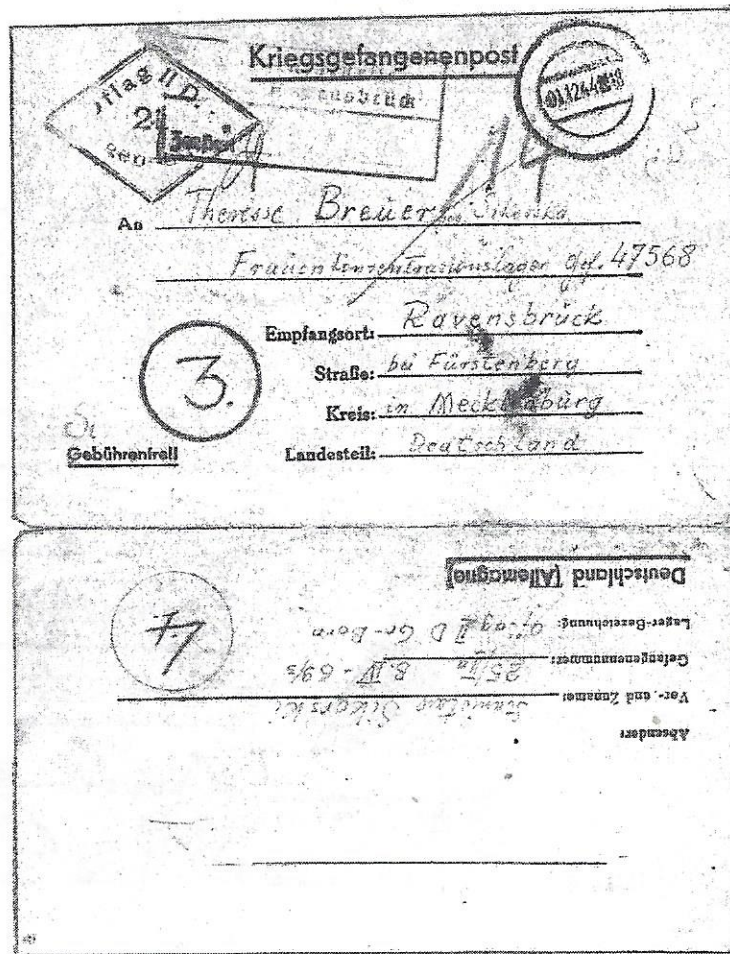
Camp-to-Camp Mail

by Larry Nelson

Mail sent from one German camp to another is rather unusual. Shown below is a censored P.O.W. cover dated December 1, 1944 from a Polish officer in Oflag IID (Gross Born in Poland about 200 miles north and east of Berlin) to a female inmate at Ravensbrück concentration camp (about 56 miles north of Berlin). We know the cover was received because it bears a Ravensbrück censor mark (Lohrdahl type C1a). Also, the reply portion of this POW cover has been removed which suggests that a reply was sent.

The prisoner number 47,568 on the cover would indicate that the prisoner might have arrived at the camp in early 1944. The red hand written "14" by the postmark may be the barracks number added by camp officials when the cover arrived at Ravensbrück. The circled "3" on front and circles "4" on back indicates the postal code districts. This "zip code" system was initiated early in 1944.

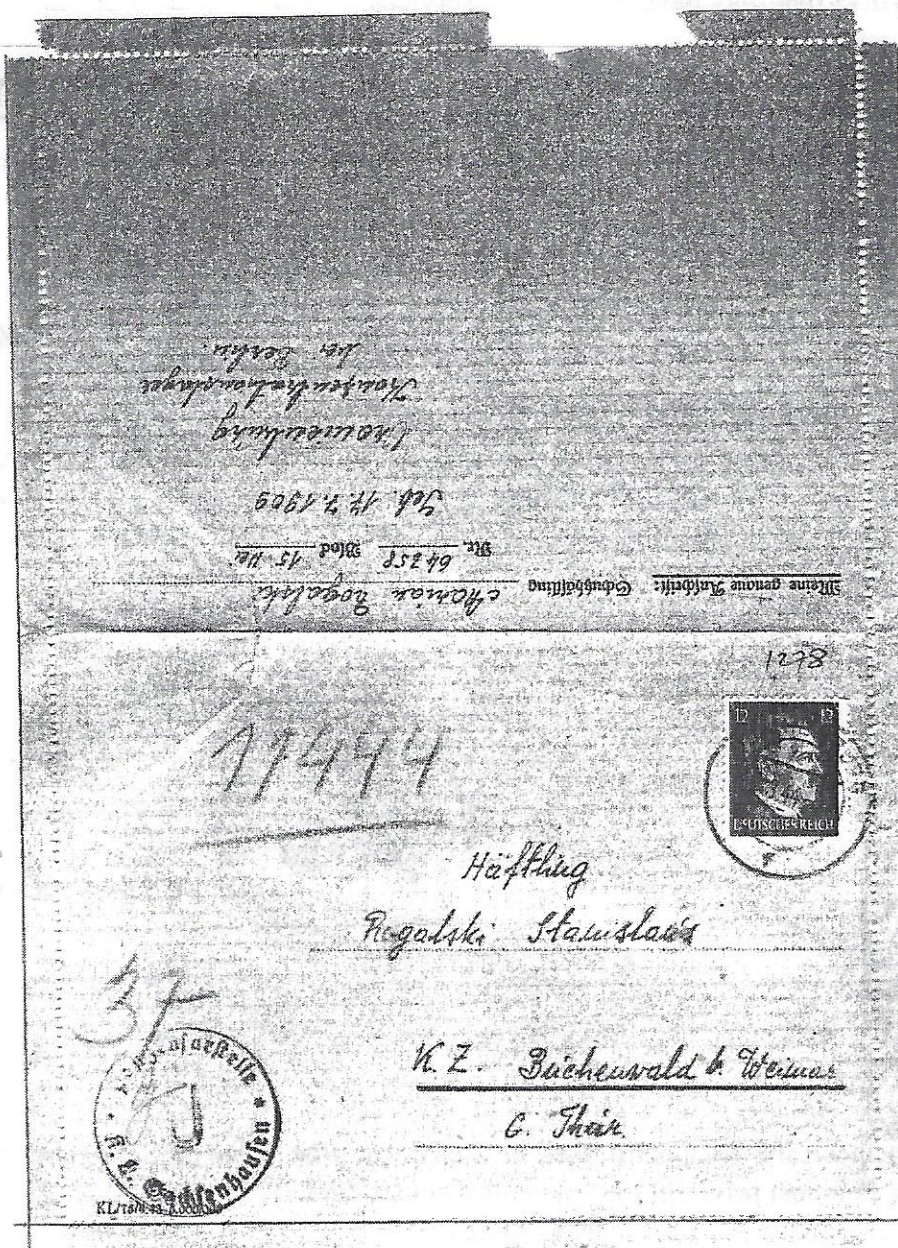
Oflag IID was opened June 1940 and was still in operation on January 1945. It held a maximum of 5400 officer POWs who came from France, Poland and Yugoslavia. Ravensbrück, intended primarily for women, opened in May 1939 with 860 women but by the end of 1942 there were approximately 11,000 inmates. However, as the Red Army pressed westward in 1944, nearly 70,000 inmates were transferred from eastern camps back to Ravensbrück and the sub-camps. At one point a total of almost 130,000 inmates were in Ravensbrück and its 50 sub-camps. When liberated by the Red Army on April 29, 1945 there were only 3500 inmates left in the camp



The next item is a letter sheet dated March 17, 1944 from an inmate in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp to his brother in the Buchenwald concentration camp. There are two hand written markings, "11444" is probably the recipient's number and "37" the barracks number.

Sachsenhausen, established in 1936 with 2000 inmates, was located in Oranienburg, about 30 kilometers north of Berlin. By early 1944 there were over 30,000 inmates in Sachsenhausen and its 100 sub-camps. The largest sub camp was Heinkelwerke that manufactured aircraft parts. The "Hei" in the return address on the cover indicates that it originated in this sub-camp. The Red Army liberated Sachsenhausen on April 22, 1945.

Buchenwald, established in July 1937, was located near Weimar in Thuringia and held 37,000 inmates by the end of 1943. On April 11, 1945 there was an uprising by the inmates who took control of the camp and captured 220 SS personnel. This was the only camp to be liberated by the inmates. Two days later troops from the U.S. Third Army arrived.



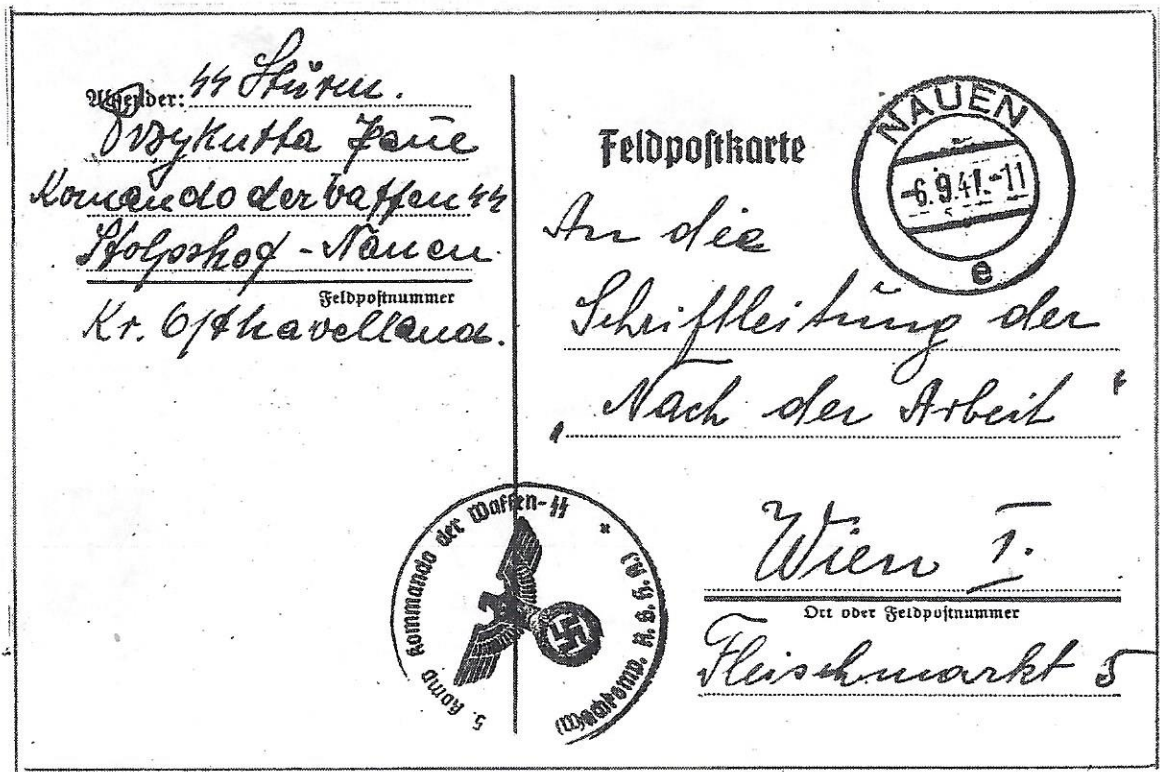
Waffen-SS Feldpost: Secret SS Training Facility

by John Painter

Guard Company of the Main Office for National Security (RSHA)

The postcard shown below was sent by an SS guard in the Wachkompanie at the top-secret training facility at Nauen, 30 miles west of Berlin. This secret base was used to train SS commandos, sabotage teams and other special purpose forces. It was under the control of the Main Office for National Security and could be used by such groups as the Gestapo, the foreign intelligence office of the SS under Schellenberg (Amt VI-SD Aussen) and other SS offices that may have required its services.

Not much is known about its activities. It is known to have been used by Army Intelligence (Gehlen's Ost Heer) to train special sabotage and radio teams that were dropped deep into Russia late in the war. This operation was known as "Operation Zeppelin".



The postcard was postmarked by the Nauen post office on September 6, 1941 and validated for Feldpost privileges by the unit Dienstsiegel.

Fundamentals of Feldpost Collecting

Part 15. Official Feldpost Stationery

by Jim Lewis

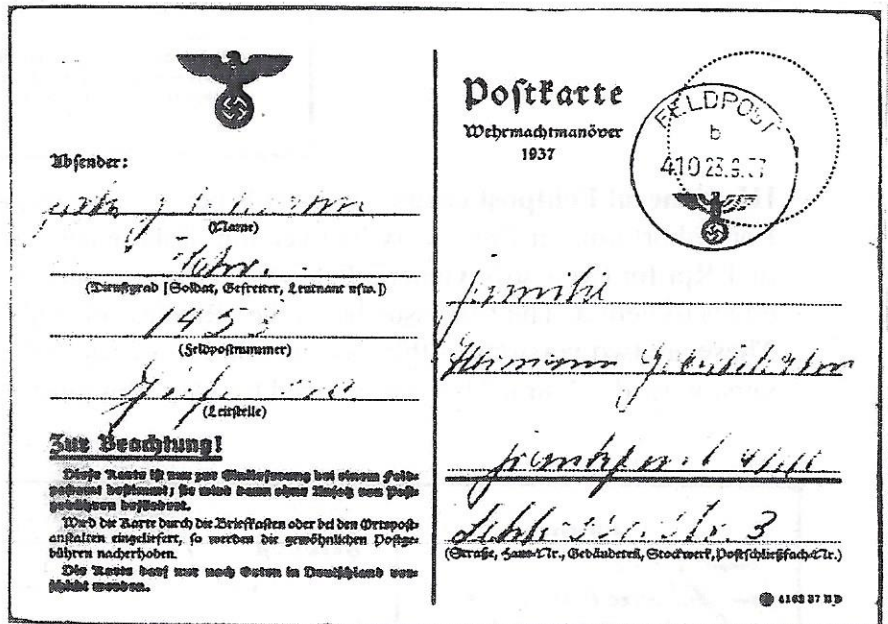
Introduction

The purpose of this article is to provide information on a type of postal card often overlooked by collectors of Third Reich postal stationery. I refer to official Feldpost cards used for private correspondence from military personnel. While there are also a great many privately printed Feldpost cards, often with patriotic or propaganda illustrations, the scope of this article includes only those cards produced by the “**Reichsdruckerei**” (National Printing Works) in Berlin and Vienna. Such cards can be identified by their alpha/numeric part number and printing date.

These cards are listed below according to their intended usage:

I.) **Maneuver cards** – issued for use during the Armed Forces Maneuvers held in Mecklenburg from 18-26 September 1937. This was the first try out of the new mobile Feldpost offices that accompanied units taking part in the maneuvers. These cards are found in two printings noted by the printing number adjacent to the “**Reichsdruckerei**” seal (an eagle within a circle). See note (*) below.

Fig. 1) Maneuver card w/ Printing No. 4162.37.II D sent by a Sgt. using an early 4-digit version of the 5-digit Feldpost number employed during W.W. II.



II.) **Notification cards** – the German Armed Forces used a security-type numbering system in lieu of open identification on military mail. Upon assignment to a field unit, military personnel were given “**Benachrichtigungskarten**” to be filled out and sent to family and friends. These cards informed correspondents of the proper address to be used on mail to the serviceman. This address consisted of Rank, First & last names plus the Feldpost number. In addition, these cards notified them that military rank was to be expressed in terms of grade (Leutnant, Feldwebel, etc.) but not function (Kanonier, Pionier, etc.)

(*) For a detailed treatment of these Maneuvers, see “The 1937 Maneuvers” by R. J. Houston in TRSG Bulletin No. 139.

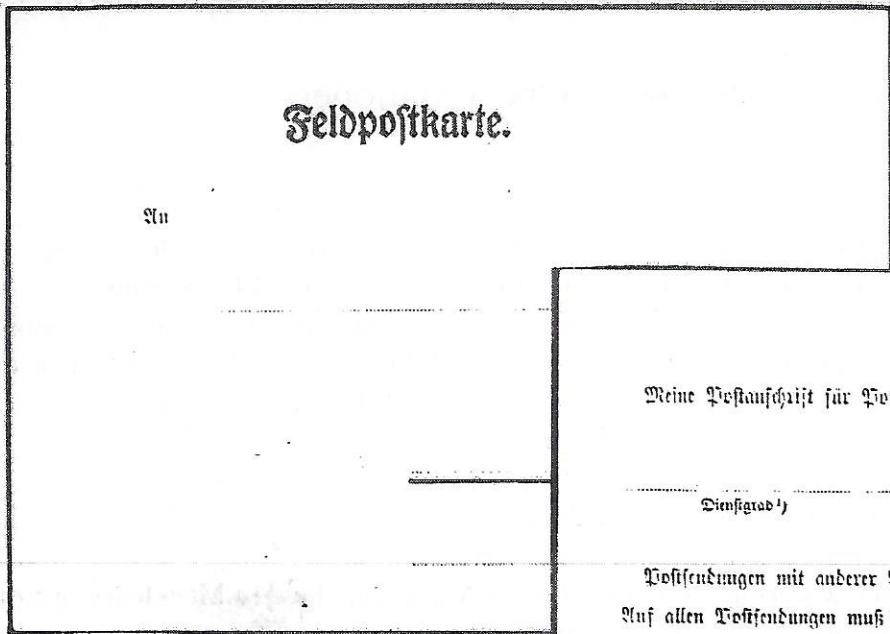
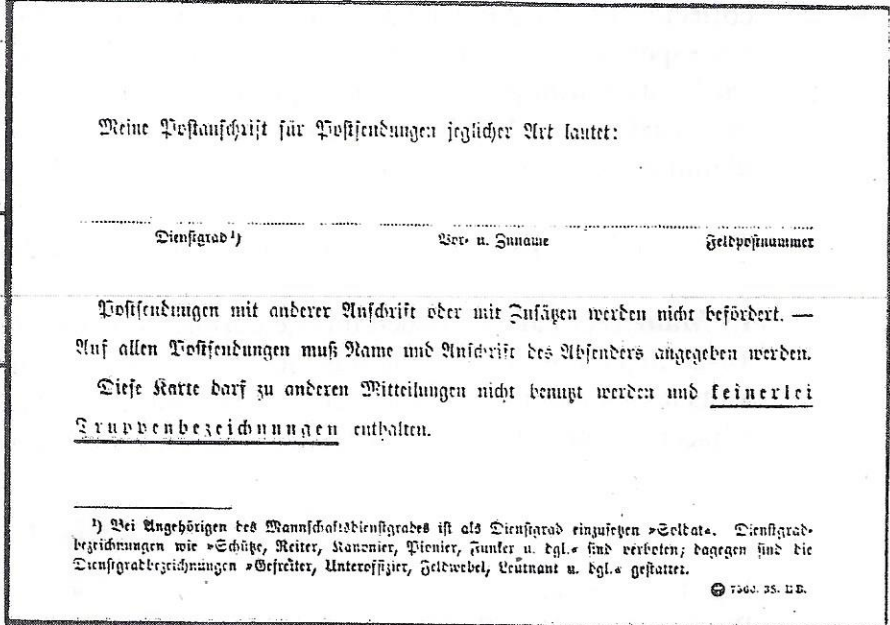


Fig. 2) Both sides of a Notification card with Printing No. 7560.38.II B shown in lower right corner.



III. General Feldpost cards – two cards per week were available free of charge to military personnel. For a short time in 1939, a civilian version of these cards was available at postal counters for the price of 1 Rpf. for two cards. General Feldpost cards are found with all straight edges or with upper & lower edges rouletted. The first issue bears the “Reichsdrukerei” seal and date “9.39” but no printing number. These are two versions of this card which differ only in the text in upper left corner. The earlier version reads “Name” but was revised to read “Vor-und Zuname” on the later version.

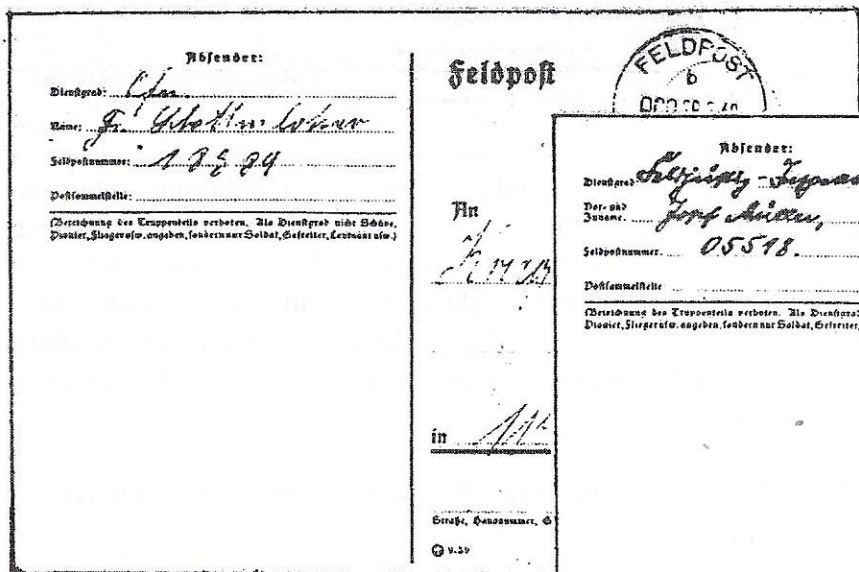
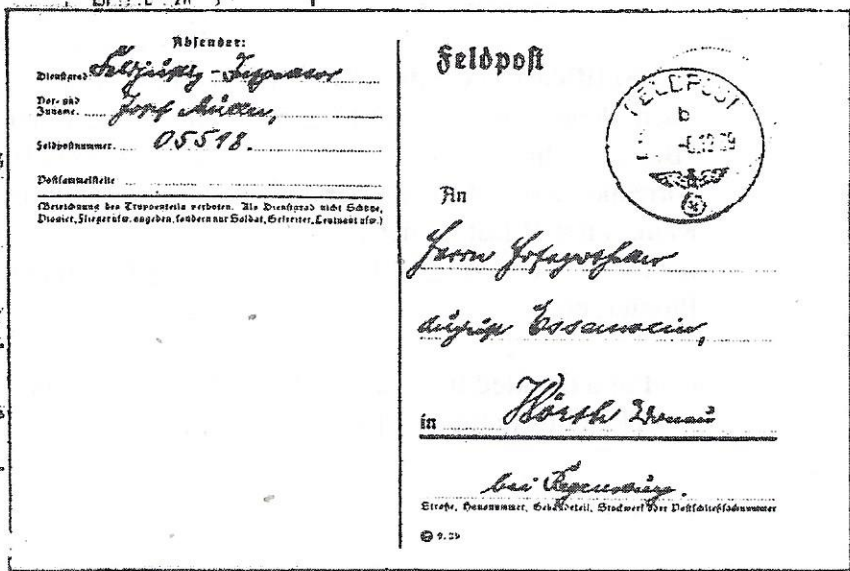
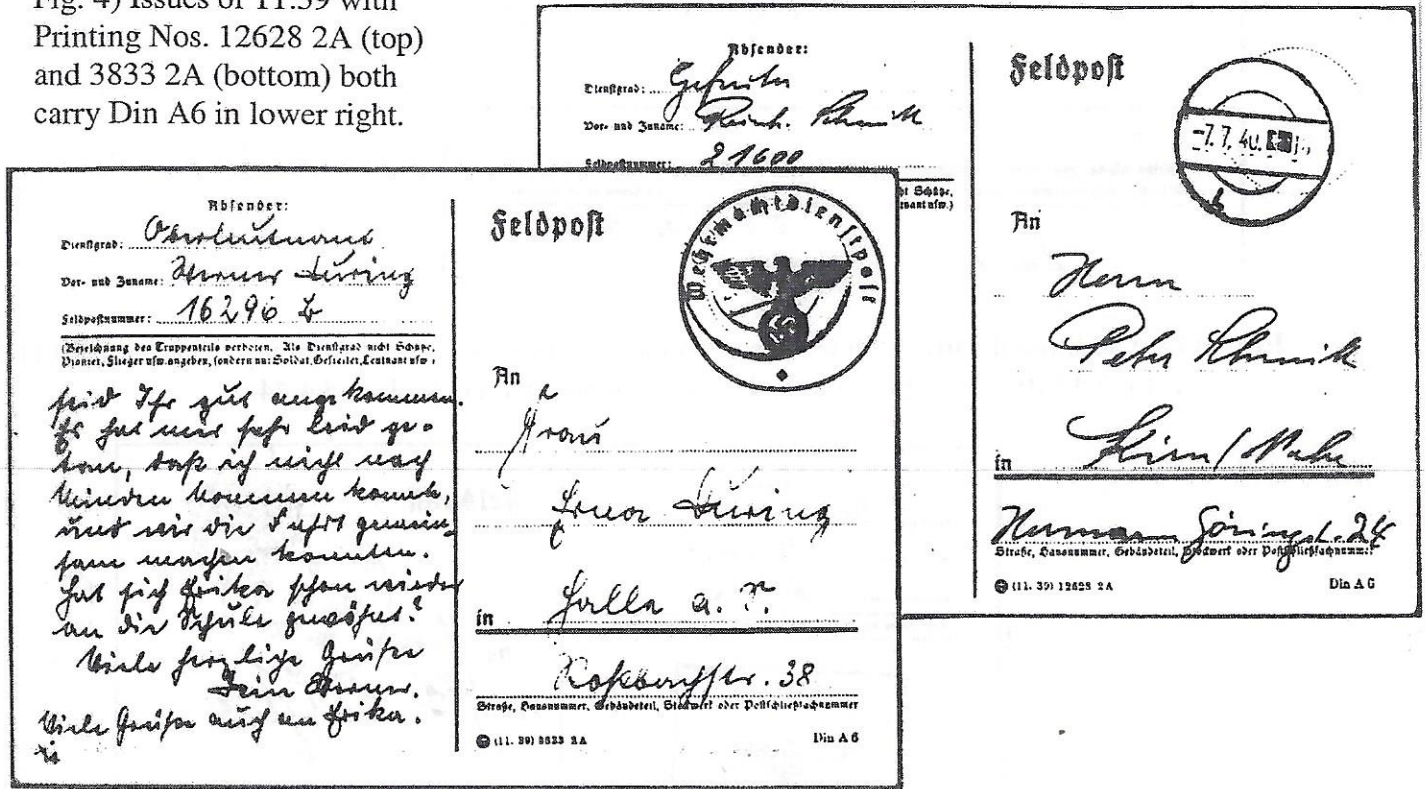


Fig. 3) Both versions of first issue card dated 9.39.



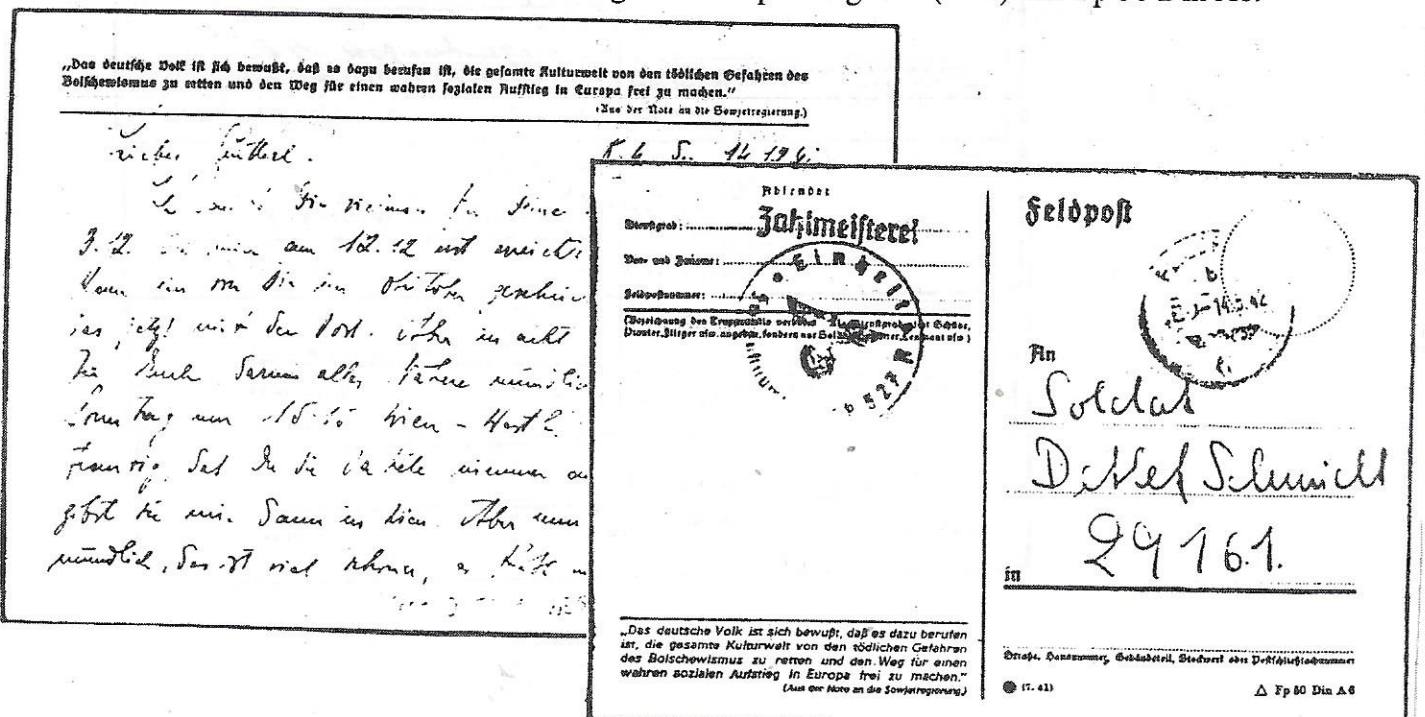
There were two more of these cards with the same format issued in 11.39 and another in 4.40 but which also carry printing numbers.

Fig. 4) Issues of 11.39 with Printing Nos. 12628 2A (top) and 3833 2A (bottom) both carry Din A6 in lower right.



IV. Feldpost cards with propaganda messages – beginning with the issue of 4.41, all subsequent issues of general Feldpost cards carry an excerpt from one of Hitler’s wartime speeches on front or message side.

Fig. 5) Text “The German people know they are predestined to save the world’s culture from the deadly danger of Bolshevism and prepare the way for the rise of Socialism in Europe” on message and front sides of two different cards having the same printing date (7.41) and Fp 50 Din A6.



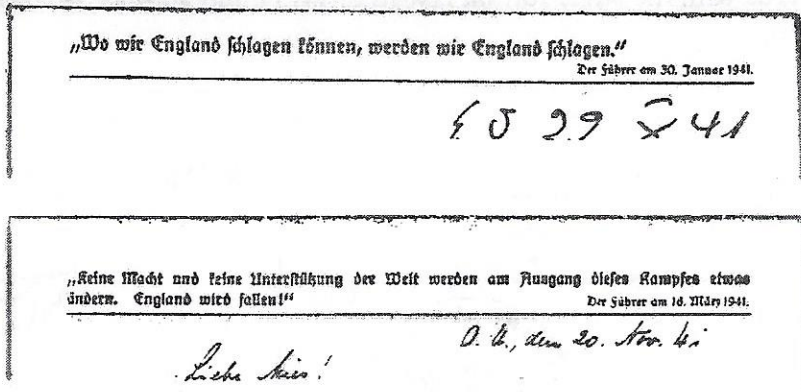
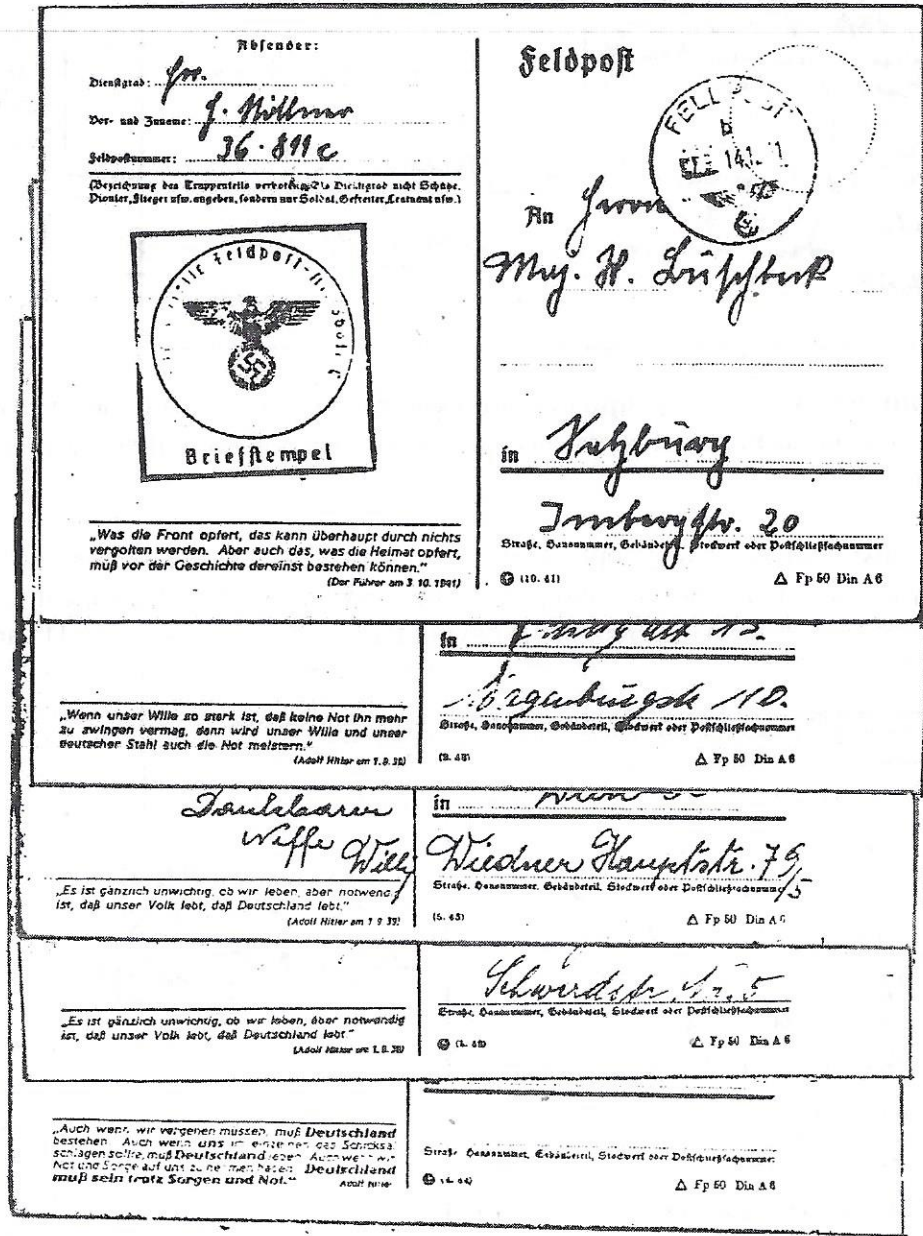


Fig. 6) additional cards with text on message side issued 4.41(top) & 6.42 (bottom).

Fig. 7) Five additional cards with text on front and dates of issue listed from top to bottom: 10.41, 2.43, 5.43 (two versions, one lacks the "Reichsdrukerei" seal) and 4.44.



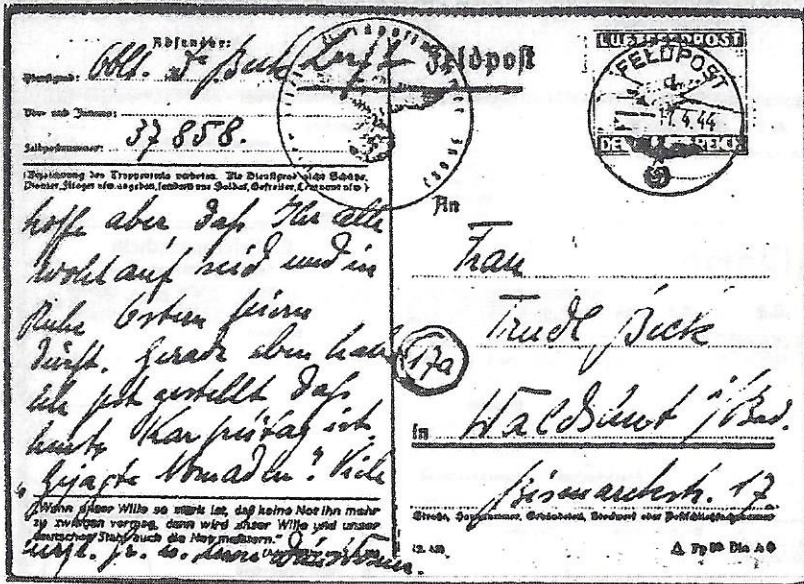
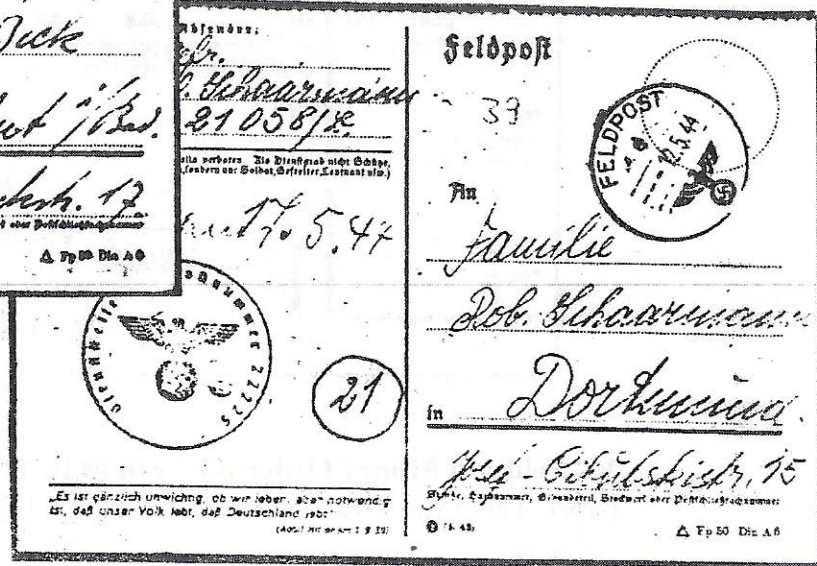


Fig. 8) Rouletting at top edges of cards issued 2.43 (left) and 5.43 (below).



V. Feldpost Money Order cards – two types of cards were used, a “Feldpostanweisung” (money order) and a “Feldzahlkarte” (money order form). The former is printed on gray paper while the latter is printed on brick red paper. There were 5 different printings of each type.

Fig. 9) Mint money order with printing date 11.39 and series Fp C 90a.

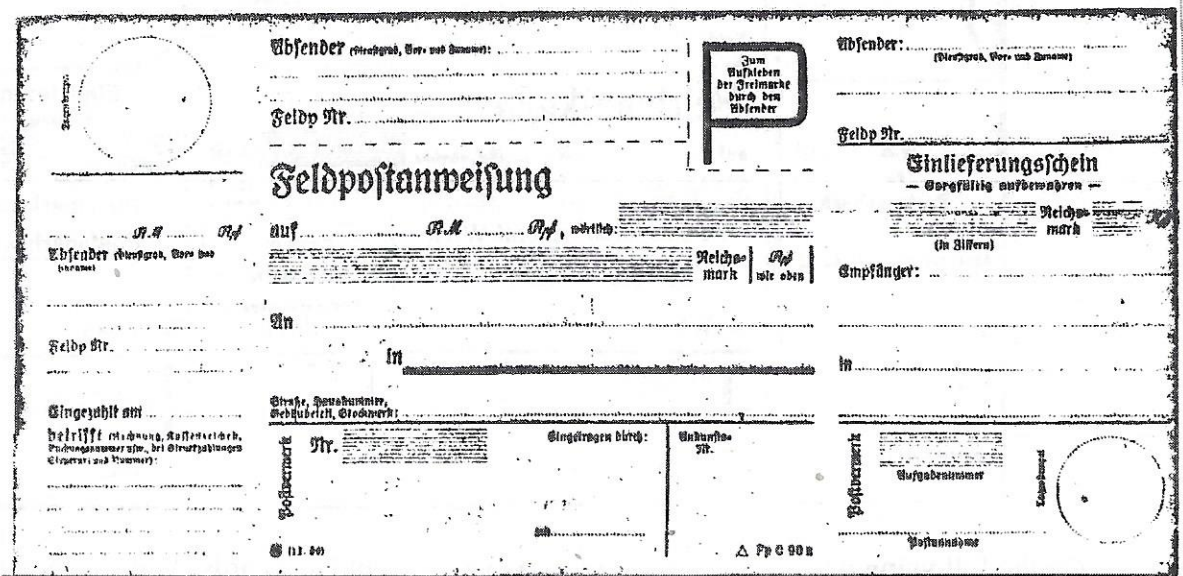


Fig. 10) Mint money order form with printing date 11.41 and series Fp S1.

VI. Feldpost Money Order for Savings Book card – this type card was also printed on brick red paper. There was only one printing date (11.41) with series Fp S1a.

Fig. 11) Mint money order for post office savings account.

On the following page is a summary of these various Feldpost cards showing their printing dates and numbers as they appear on the cards. An asterisk denotes the "Reichsdrukerei" seal (*) while the delta symbol that appears in front of the series number is denoted by a capital "D".

	TYPE CARD	PRINTER MARKINGS	TEXT	LOCATION
I.	Manuever Card 1937			
	1.	* 4 162 37 2 D		
	2.	* 5 409 37 2 D		
II.	Notification Card			
	1.	* 3 412. 37. II B		
	2.	* 6 027. 38. II B		
	3.	*10 327. 38. II B		
	4.	*10 468. 38. II B		
	5.	*31 052. 38 2 B		
	6.	*31 433 38 2 B		
	7.	* 7560. 38. II B		
	8.	*10 341 39 2 B		
III.	General Feldpost Card			
	1.	* 9.39 (with "Name")		
	2.	* 9.39 (with "Vor -und/Zuname")		
	3.	*(11.39) 8 833 2 A Din A 6		
	4.	*(11.39)12 628 2 A Din A 6		
	5.	*(4.40) 2 181 2 A Din A 6		
IV.	General Feldpost Card w/Propaganda Message			
	1.	*(4.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Wo wir.."	Message
	2.	*(6.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Keine.."	Message
	3.	*(7.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Das.."	Message
	4.	*(7.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Das.."	Front
	5.	*(10.41) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Was.."	Front
	6.	(2.43) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Wenn.."	Front
	7.	(5.43) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Es ist.."	Front
	8.	* (5.43) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Es ist.."	Front
	9.	* (4.44) D Fp 50 Din A 6	"Auch.."	Front
V.	Feldpost Money Order Card			
	1.	*(10.39) D Fp C 90 E		
	2.	*(11.39) D Fp C 90 E		
	3.	*(11.41) D Fp C 90 E		
	4.	*(11.42) D Fp C 90 E		
	5.	*(3.44) D Fp 50 Din A 6		
	6.	*(10.39) D Fp C 90 E		
	7.	*(11.39) D Fp S 1		
	8.	*(3.41) D Fp S 1		
	9.	*(11.41) D Fp S 1		
	10.	*(8.42) D Fp S 1		
VI.	Feldpost Money Order Card for P.O. Savings Book			
	1.	*(11.41) D Fp S 1 a		

ED NOTE: This article was originally published in TRSG Bulletin No. 73 in 1984

Air Mail Service to Argentina 1942-1944

by Benjamin Beede

It might seem that Germans could no longer send mail to Latin America once the Italian airline LATI ended service in December 1941, but that was not the case. Airmail letters could and did reach Latin America from Germany from the spring of 1942 through early 1944.

The recently reprinted *Luftpostlisten* tell the story briefly but quite clearly. The October 5, 1941 issue indicated airmail was permitted to all Latin American and Caribbean countries other than British possessions. The January 10, 1942 *Luftpostliste* stated that postal service was not available to Amerika period. By the time the May 4th list came out, service had been restored but only to Argentina and Chile. The fee was set at 90 Rpf. for each 5 grams up to a limit of 20 grams. Registered mail was also admitted, subject to this same weight limitation. Service was to occur twice a month but irregularly.

More information was revealed in the October 5, 1942 *Luftpostliste*. Now it was said that such mail was sent on United States aircraft from Lisbon to New York City via the Azores and Bermuda. The potential users of the service were cautioned that they use it at their own risk. In the March 29, 1943 issue service was shown to be available only to Argentina. This was because Chile had broken diplomatic relations with Germany on January 20, 1943. Finally the April 3, 1944 *Luftpostliste* stated that there was no service to Argentina that had broken diplomatic relations with Germany on January 26, 1944. The end of service to Argentina had already been noted on page 53 of the February 4, 1944 issue of the *Amtsblatt des Reichspostministerium*.

I had already deduced much of the story before consulting the appropriate Reichspost publications. From time to time German auctions have offered examples of airmail sent to Argentina between 1942 and 1944, always with United States censorship markings. Apparently the United States reserved censoring such mail to itself, even though the air route passed through Bermuda. Such items are not rare but they are part of an interesting facet of German WW II postal history and German airmail history.

Fig. 1) Maximum weight cover to Argentina posted in Frankfurt (Main) on June 15, 1942, soon after service was reopened via United States routes.



Fig. 2) Cover to Argentina posted on September 15, 1943 reached Berlin by September 30th, Lisbon by October 2nd and Argentina on January 5, 1944, only a few weeks before the end of this service



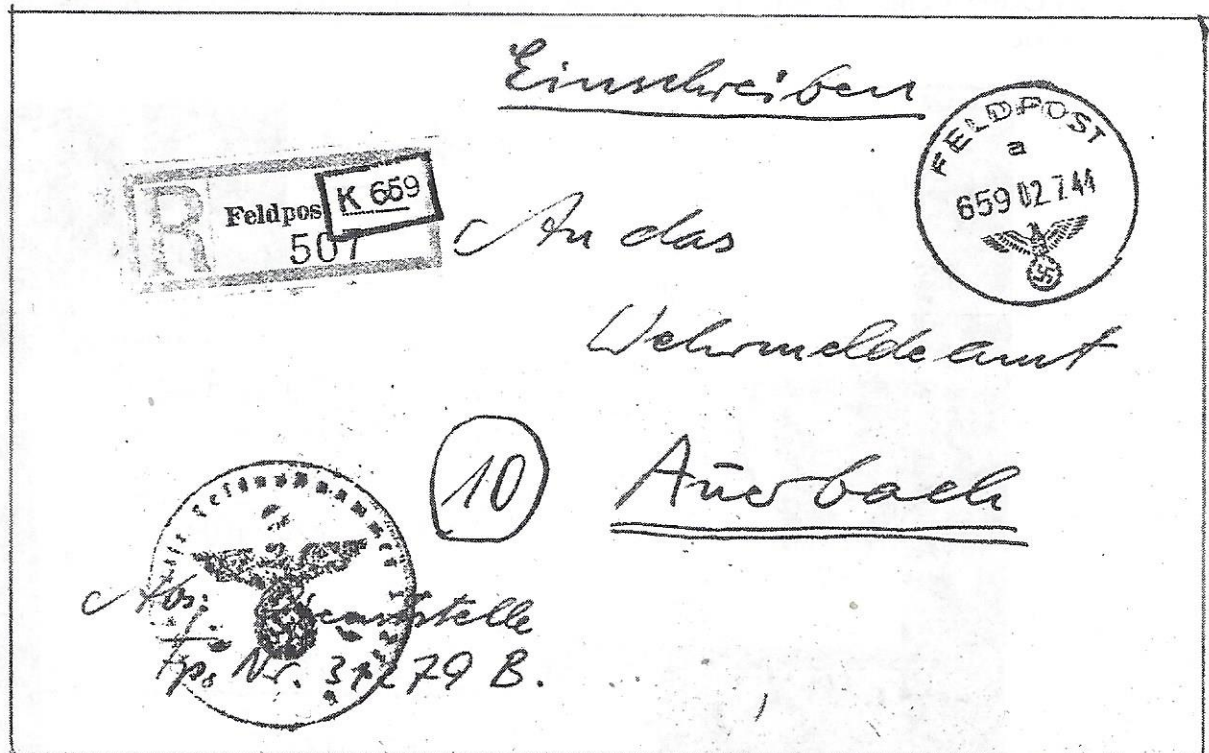
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:**65th Infantry Division**

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
165	659	145	146	147	165

Formed in the summer of 1942 as a two regiment division (145th & 146th Grenadier Regiments), and sent to Holland. In the summer of 1943, it exchanged personnel with regiments of the 265th Infantry Division. The "Feldpostamt" (post office unit) was assigned Fp. # 47042 as a return address and Kenn 659 for use on registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 165.

Transferred to northern Italy in August 1943, the 65th Infantry Division was in action in October holding the Sango River line against elements of Montgomery's 8th Army. The inexperienced 65th suffered very heavy casualties during the winter fighting. In December 1943 – January 1944, the 65th was reorganized as a three-regiment division with the addition of Grenadier Regiment 147. The other regiments were reduced from three to two infantry battalions each. In January 1944 the 65th (minus one regiment on attached duty at Genoa) was rushed back into action against the Allied landing at Anzio. A month later the division formed part of the I Parachute Corps attacking the Anzio beachhead and remained in the line until the German front was finally broken and Rome fell. In late June 1944 the 65th Infantry Division withdrew to Pisato, reformed and absorbed personnel of Infantry Division Ostpreussen, which had been trained in Wehrkreis I. The reformed division fought in Battle of the Gothic Line and remained on Italian Front until the end of the war.

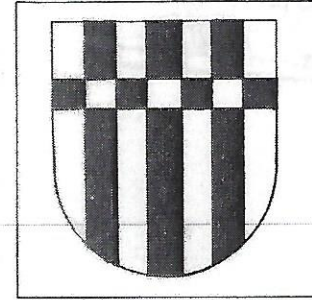


Cover sent to Military Records Office in Auebach in July 1944 from Fp. # 31279 (Battalion I of Grenadier Regiment 145) via P.O. 165 (K-659).

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 22nd Infantry (Air Landing) Division by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER			ARTY	UNITS
22	434	16	47	65	22	22

This division was formed in 1934-35 (1st Wave) by expanding the 16th Infantry Regiment with personnel from Lower Saxony. It was later converted to a lightly equipped air landing division to follow paratroop and glider units into action in transport planes as soon as an airstrip could be secured. The post office was assigned Fp.# 14928 as a return address and code K-434 in lieu of tactical FpA 22. The emblem was a red & white striped and checkered shield. Stationed on the west in 1939, it took part in the glider assault on the Belgian fortress Eben-Emael in 1940



It invaded Russia in June 1941 equipped as a standard infantry division and fought under the 11th Army of Army Group South. It was the first German division to penetrate the Dnieper line and also took part in the initial assault on Sevastopol. On June 28, 1942, along with the 24th Infantry Division, it crossed North Bay on rubber rafts and landed in the Russian rear east of the city. Sevastopol fell shortly thereafter. Returned to Germany in July, it was honored with the title "22. (Luftland) Panzergrenadier-Division" and sent to Crete. The 47th Grenadier Regiment went to Tunisia in late 1942 and was captured when the African Front collapsed in May 1943. The rest remained on Crete and a new 47th Grenadier Regiment was sent in autumn 1944. A few weeks later the 22nd was finally evacuated to the mainland. Attached to XXI Mountain Corps, it fought in Montenegro and the Sarajevo area. It was still in northern Yugoslavia when the war ended.



Cover sent to Recruiting Office in Neumünster in September 1941 from Fp. # 18705 (Battalion III/Grenadier Regiment 47) via P.O. 22 (K-434).

NAVY LOG

By Robert Dunn

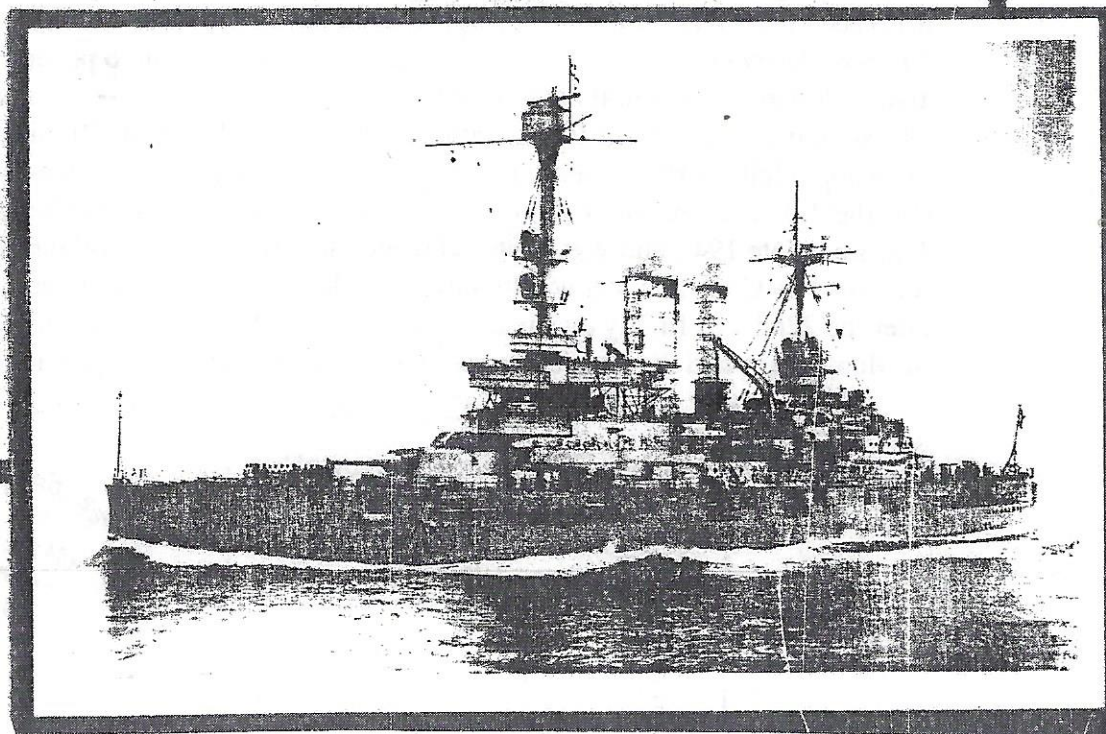
Battleship 'Schlesien' - Feldpost # 20583

Dienststelle
Feldpost Nr. 20583
B. Nr. 14 1/2



An

Marine - Submarine



This 13,000-ton "Deutschland" class was launched in May 1906. Saw WW I service in Battle of Jutland. Reconstructed and rearmed in 1926. Saw WWII service in Baltic including bombardment of Polish coast in September 1939. Complement: 725 men; speed: 18 knots; dimensions: 413 x 73 x 25 feet; armament: four 11", six 4", ten 40mm AA and twenty-two 20mm AA guns.

She was mined off Swinemünde on May 4, 1945.

Note: See "Navy Log" write-up with pre-war cancel in Bulletin # 71.

TRSG Auction No. 94

Lot	Description	Min. Bid
First 7 lots are KZL covers & parcel cards illustrated by Row/Position Top Center = TC etc.		
1	Auschwitz I formula letter sent 3.'44 to Sanok in GG (See TL)	\$30
2	Drutte Labor Camp receipt card for 3 Kg parcel sent 10.'44 from Posen to inmate. (See TC)	23
3	Flossenberg KZL receipt card for 3 Kg parcel sent 9.'44 from Spiegelau to SS guard trainee (See TR)	23
4	Thereisienstadt postal card sent to Vienna 7'43 (See BL)	30
5	Flossenberg KZL receipt card for 3 Kg parcel sent 9.'44 from Linz to SS guard trainee (See BC)	23
6	Flossenberg KZL receipt card for 7 Kg parcel sent 10.'44 from B-M to inmate (See cover illus. & Page 2)	30
7	Flossenberg KZL receipt card for 3 Kg parcel sent 5.'44 from Steiermark to Polish inmate (See BR)	23



Next 22 lots are R-Fp cvs from Infantry Division and Stationary (zbV) FpAs. VF unless noted o'wise

Kenn	FpA	Date	Fp. #	Description		
8	153	673zbV	9.'41	37077	Gruppe Geh. Feldpolizei Süd via Dijon P.O.	8
9	155	724zbV	12.'43	12329	III/Sicherungs Regiment 1 via Paris P.O.	8
10	200	1613zbV	10.'41	35627	III/Artillery Regiment 304 via Liege P.O.	8
11	233	803zbV	11.'42	51029	6. Sicherungs Flotilla Kdo via Marseilles P.O.	9
12	242	44	10.'40	10603	Stab I/ Artillery Regiment 96 of 44th I.D. (Stalingrad)	12
13	277	375	3.'42	46072	4 Kp/Kw. Trsp. Abtl. 570 via 454th Sich. Div. P.O.	9
14	315	672zbV	7.'44	46154	Wehr. Kdo Ausland via Brussels P.O.	8
15	318	278zbV	8.'40	49052	Rgts. Stab/ Flieger Rgt. 43 via Marsan P.O.	8
16	362	393	9.'40	29643	Stab/Sturm Rgt. 195 via 78th Inf. Div. P.O.	9
17	414	581zbV	5.'44		FliegerHorst Kdtr (E) 234/XII via Barritz P.O.	7
18	417	368	6.'43	00415	Rgts. Stab/ Sich Rgt. 107 of 281st Sich. Div. P.O.	9
19	475	139	9.'43	36849	Stab II/Infantry Regiment 113.	9
20	633	178zbV	3.'43	03176	Stab/Reserve Battalion 54 via Bordeaux P.O.	8
21	633	178zbV	2.'43	32568	HQ/Landeschutzen Battalion 690 via Bordeaux P.O.	8
22	756	99	8.'41	12028	III/Infantry Regiment 218 of 99th Infantry Division	9
23	767	199	7.'42	47617	Heeres Küsten Battr. 878 via 199th Inf. Div. P.O.	9
24	832	219	9.'42	04103	I/Grenadier Rgt. 350 of 183rd Infantry Division.	9
25	843	ABSt 503	12.'42	50127	Kp. 17 of Air Signals Rgt. 3 via Paris P.O.	8
26	843	ABSt 503	6.'44	12979	Verb. Stab Luftzeugmeister via Paris P.O.	8
27	718	101	3.'43	02124	II/Jäger Regiment 229 of 101st Jäger Division	9
28	916	173	9.'42	23346	3 Kp./Pionier Btl. 173 of 73rd Infantry Division	9
29	948	553zbV	6.'42	07154	18 Kp/Fallschirm Rgt. 3 via Blois P.O.	12

First 18 lots are General Government with philatelic items noted (P). Condition VF unless indicated o'wise

30	Complete o'print set Mi. 1-13 on R-cover to Berlin can Lowicz 3.'40. Provisional R label (P)	\$20
31	Three cvrs can Krakau 10.'40 w/ overprints: a) Mi. 1, 2, 8 & 9, b) Mi. 3, 4 & 11 and c) Mi.13 (P)	10
32	Two Karl Hennig covers can Krakau 10.'40 w/ overprints: a) Mi. 3, 4 & 7., b) Mi.6 & 13 (P)	8
33	P'cd Troops crossing bridge in Poland w/ overprints 5, 7 & 10 can Krakau 9.'40, Karl Hennig airmail (P)	9
34	Karl Hennig cover w/ overprints Mi. 17-21 tied Hitler Birthday SPC Warsaw 4.20.'41 (P)	8
35	Two 6" x 4-1/2" cards w/Mi. 54-8 tied SPC Lublin First Anniversary of GG 29. X.40	9
36	Official cover w/Mi. 22 and seal Forest Inspector Lublin sent via DDP Osten 8.'40. Bedarfs	15
37	Official cover w/Mi. 71 & 72 (pr) and seal of District Postal Administrator Krakau sent via DDP 9.'42.	23
38	Official R-cover w/Mi. 72-4 and seal DDP Telephone Office Warsaw can Warsaw 5.'42. Bedarfs	23
39	Cover to Warsaw w/Mi. 73 & 76 tied Krakau NSDAP slogan roller can 25.X.'42 Bedarfs	15
40	Cover to Dresden w/Mi/. 45 tied Lemberg SPC Swastika 1. August 1941. Nice cancel strike! (P)	9
41	Henry Holbeck cover w/Mi. 89-91 tied Krakau SPC Hitler Birthday 20.IV.42 (P)	9
42	Cover w/pairs Mi. 92 & 93 tied Lublin 600 Jahre Deutsche Stadt 3.4 X 42 (P)	9
43	R-cover to Kassel w/Mi. 65 tied Lublin cancel 5.iii.42. Bedarfs	10
44	Postcard Soldier carrying wounded w/Mi 106 tied Krakau SPC NSDAP in GG 13-15 VIII. 43 (P)	9
45	R-cover to Darmstadt w/Mi. 115 tied Skierniewicf can 10.'44. Blank R-label o'print. Very nice. Bedarfs	10
46	R-cover to Hamburg w/Mi. 120-4 tied Tarnow can 9.'44. Very nice. Bedarfs	10
47	Souvenir card for 'Establishment of GG' W/DR Mi. 732 tied Krakau SPC 7.11.1939. (P)	9

Next 14 lots are covers from Bohemia-Moravia & other occupied territory. Same conditions noted above

48	Transition comm. cover from Rychnow Bank w/Czech 20h tied bi-lingual Rychnow can. 27.7.'39. Bedarfs	15
49	Cachet cover for Hitler Birthday w/Mi. 9-12 tied Prag Birthday SPC 20.IV.'42 (P)	8
50	Postcard w/Mi. 21 & 28 and red bi-lingual "Victoria" propaganda hand stamp.	10
51	R-Express Rohrpost cover w/Mi. 38 tied Prag can 8.XI. '41.	9
52	Heydrich picture card w/Mi. 21 tied Prag can 10.IV.'42 (P)	8
53	Cover w/Mi. 56-9 tied Prag PVV SPC 17.IX.'41 (P)	8
54	R-Express cover to Berlin w/Mi. 26, 93, 126-30 tied Prag can 9.III.'43.	9
55	Commercial R-cover w/Mi.102 & pair Mi. 128 tied Woporschau cancels 16.V.'43.	10
56	Alsace-Lorraine R-cover to Wiesbaden w/Mi. 13 o'print tied Stassburg SPC 14.10.'41	9
57	Lorraine - two R-covers w/Mi. 1-16 tied Metz SPC 20.10.'40 (P)	8
58	Lorraine -R-cover w/Mi. 15 tied Metz SPC 20.10.'40 (P)	8
59	Luxembourg R-cover to Berlin w/Mi. 2-5, 8-10, 12 & 16 tied Luxembourg 2 can. 13.3.'41	9
60	Luxembourg cover w/Mi. 30 tied Luxembourg 2 can. 13.3.'41 (P)	8
61	Kotor cover w/Mi. 7-10 tied Hercecnovi cancels 21.X.'44 (P)	8

Next 16 lots are covers from Germany. Same conditions noted above

62	Airmail cover to Brazil w/Mi.529 & 539 can Berlin 3.'38, currency control sealing tape on backside	15
63	Censored airmail cover to Brazil w/six Mi. 522 cancelled Mannheim 5.'40.	15
64	Reg. Airmail cover to NYC w/ 4 block of Mi. 603 tied Frankfurt RR can 4.'36	12
65	Comm. R-cover Hannover Dentist w/pairs Mi. 588 & 593 plus 572 tied SPC Soldad 29.11.'35	10
66	R-cover w/booklet pairs tied Chemnitz SPC Masonic Exhibit 17.9.'38 (P)	10
67	Cover w/Mi. 664 tied Braunau SPC Hitler Birthday 20.4.'38 (P)	9
68	WHW Postal card (Nov.) sent airmail to Switzerland w/added Mi. 531 & 676 tied Leipzig 12.'38	10
69	Cover w/Mi. 714-5 tied Danzig Liberation SPC 19.9.'39 (P)	8
70	Censored Ostmesse postcard w/Mi. 524 tied Konigsberg SPC 23.8.'39	10
71	Color New Year card sent special delivery to Kassel w/Mi. 516, 544-5, 547, 552 & 555 can Berlin 1.1.'36	10
72	Sportsfest card w/Mi. 665-8 tied Breslau Sportsfest SPC 31.7.'38 (P)	8
73	Cover w/Mi. 671 tied Munich-Riem SPC Brown Band horse race 31.7.'38 (P)	8
74	Commercial cover from Surgical Instruments Co. to NYC w/Mi. 513-4, 566-7 tied Solingen can. 2.'35.	10
75	Cover w/Booklet S131 tied Munich SPC 1.8.'37 (P)	8
76	R-cover to Battenberg w/Mi.888 plus 891-2 cancelled Frankfurt 7.'44	10
77	Censored airmail cover to NYC w/Mi. 515 & pair Mi. 525 tied Warstade can 4.'40	9

PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 94 is May 15, 2004.

SEND ALL BIDS TO: Jim Lewis, 111F Montross Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070