



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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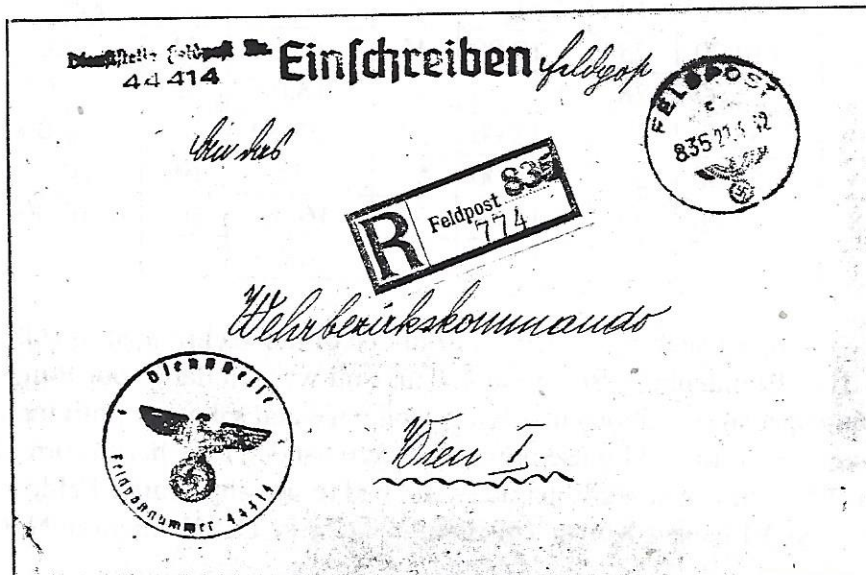
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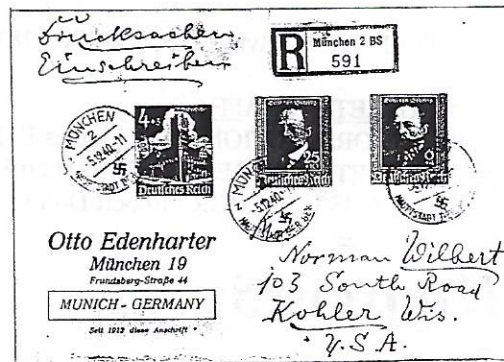


STUDY GROUP NOTES

Mixed Postage on KZL Cover – this is one possibility for the mixed franking letter from an inmate at Dachau shown in Bulletin 155. The sender was arrested in the Gen. Govt. and had some of its stamps when he arrived at Dachau. Perhaps not worrying about postal matters at the moment (who would in a concentration camp?), he affixed a GG stamp. When he tried to mail the item, he was doubtless told that only German stamps were valid in Germany. Thus, the cover doesn't represent a "mixed franking" but rather a kind of "replacement franking". Nevertheless, it is an unusual item. *Submitted by Ben Beede.*

More Otto Edenhardter – Jason Manchester sent this pre-printed cover circa 1940 and an "Otto vignette" used on his correspondence.

Interesting Fact – among the first "Germans" captured at Normandy were several Koreans. They had been forced to fight in the Japanese Army until 1939, when the Russians captured them. They were then forced to fight in the Russian Army until 1943 when the Germans captured them. They were then forced to serve with the German Army on the Atlantic Wall until the Allies captured them in 1944.



New Author – Congratulations to TRSGer A. Kettler for: a) finding that "pearl" we all look for when digging through a dealer box and b) being kind enough to share his find with us. (See page 16).

Jumbo Auction – the final Bulletin for 2005 will include our **100th TRSG Auction**. To celebrate this achievement, this will be a super-auction of approx. 100+ lots. For those who think that we have too much Feldpost, we'll try to include a more diverse offering to suit all member tastes.

Prices Realized -Auction # 98

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$ 78.00	10	\$ 20.00	19	\$ 31.00	40	\$ 20.00	58	\$18.00
2	110.00	11	110.00	25	12.00	45	43.00	61	12.00
3	60.00	12	38.00	28	14.00	51	18.00	63	16.00
5	76.00	13	35.00	31	15.00	52	25.00	65	12.00
7	46.00	14	56.00	32	12.00	53	23.00	66	10.00
8	54.00	18	77.00	33	15.00	54	16.00	67	10.00
9	48.00								

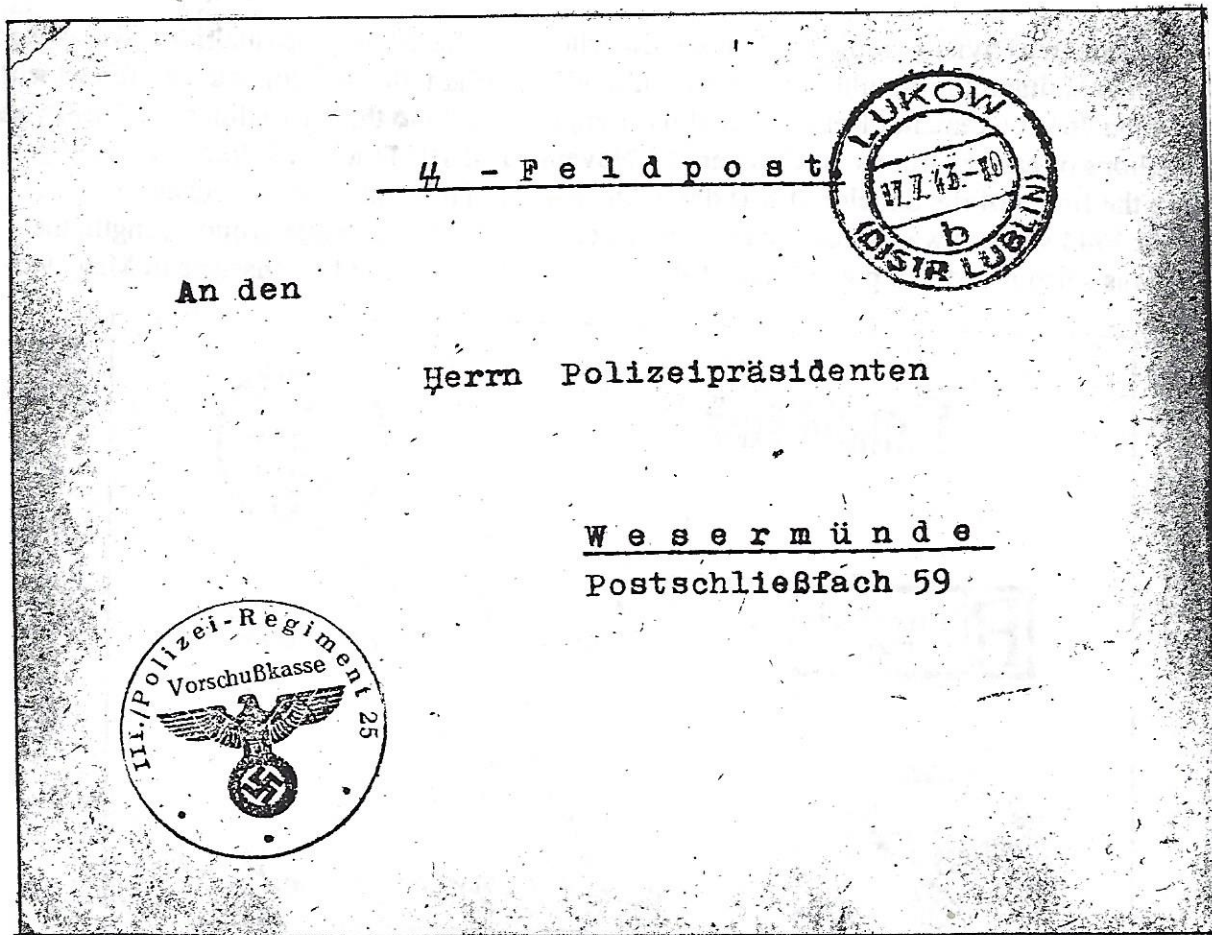
Cover Illustration: R- Feldpost sent in April 1942 from one of the Wehrmacht Special Ops units. Fp.# 44414 was Battalion III of Brandenburg Regiment 4. This unit was similar to our Ranger and Special Forces units, conducting special operations involving espionage and sabotage with members required to have numerous language skills. In 1944 these regiments were banded together to form the Brandenburg Division. However, in 1942 they operated separately and had to use any nearby Feldpost office such as FpA 446 (K-835) of the XLVI Panzer Korps. This item is lot 18 in TRSG Auction 99. Good hunting!

Waffen-SS Feldpost: SS Police Regiments

by John Painter

The cover shown below was mailed from the administrative officer of III Battalion of the Police Regiment 25, which was stationed in Lukow, Lublin District as part of the German occupation staff of the General Government. These Police Battalions were used to maintain order and to round up suspected persons in the occupied areas.

They were the executive and operational arm of the SD and Security Police Leader (Hoh. SS und Pol. Führer). They were also used in anti-partisan warfare and guarding important installations.



Note the use of the Lukow city cancel in combination with an "open" unit Dienstsiegel, which was the correct practice.

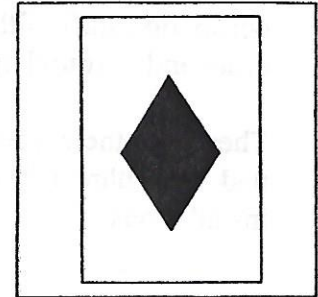
COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:**711th Infantry Division**

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
711	525	731	744	711	711

This division was formed from older troops in April 1941 and sent to northeastern France in August. The post office was assigned Fp.# 30432 as a return address and K-525 in lieu of tactical FpA 711. The division emblem was a red diamond on a white background.

In December 1941 this static division was posted to Rouen, then in the spring of 1944 to the Deauville area in the 15th Army Zone south of the Seine and established headquarters at Pont L'Eveque



The 711th Infantry Division fought in Normandy, where it suffered heavy casualties and was then withdrawn to Holland to re-build. Reformed south of Rotterdam, the division was reinforced with troops of the 763rd Grenadier Regiment and its strength built up to three battalions of German and two battalions of eastern troops. In October and November of 1944 the 711th Infantry Division fought in the Battle of the Scheldt. It was defending a section of front near Gorinchen in December 1944 when it was transferred to the Eastern Front. At only battle group strength, the division was surrounded in a pocket east of Prague and surrendered to the Russians in May 1945.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Salzwedel in February 1944 from Fp. # 45686 (1. klein Kraftwagen Kolonne, I. D. Nachschub Truppe 711) via P.O. 711 (K-525).

Story Behind the Stamp: Paul Daimler

by Kelly Stefanacci

Paul Daimler was born September 13, 1869 at Karlsruhe. He was the son of Gottlieb Daimler, the famous engineer and his wife Emma Kurz. Paul was educated in schools at Stuttgart, where the Daimler family had moved in 1872. Upon graduation from the Technical High School in that city, he joined the Daimler Motor Company at Stuttgart-Cannstadt in 1897. He worked under Wilhelm Maybach on the production of the Mercedes automobile. His father died in 1900 and two years later, Paul Daimler became Technical Director of the Austrian Daimler Motor Co. in Wiener Neustadt. About this time he married Helene Jakob and this marriage was blessed with three children.

During the time that Paul Daimler was at Wiener Neustadt he invented the four-wheel drive for motorcars and also employed it in the design of tractors for agriculture. This invention was his main claim to fame and it further enhanced the prestige of the Daimler name. In 1907 he undertook the direction of construction and operational planning of a new factory at Untertürkheim near Cannstadt. He took a special interest in the development of airplane motors and in the invention of compression motors. Paul Daimler was retired from the firm in 1922 and for the next five years, from 1923 to 1928, was the Technical Director of a motor firm with H. Horch.

While he lived in Berlin for many years as a consulting engineer, he never again worked for the Daimler Motor Co. because his stepmother, Lina Hartmann (Schwend), and her children combined to exclude him. The Daimler Motor Co. was merged with the Benz Co. to form the Mercedes-Benz Motor Co. under the general direction of Carl Fredrick Benz (see TRSG Bulletin # 144). Paul Daimler lived in Berlin throughout the Second World War and survived the occupation of the city but died there soon afterward on December 15, 1945.

A set of three stamps designed by Eric Meerwald (Mi. 686-8) was issued February 17, 1939 to commemorate the International Motor Car Exhibition in Berlin. The 6+4 Pfg. stamp design has a four wheel car in background with Gottlieb Daimler and his son Paul (at the wheel).

The same stamps overprinted "Nürburgring-Rennen" (Mi. 695-7) were issued May 17, 1939 to commemorate the Nürburgring Motor Races.



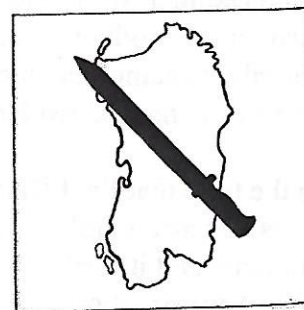
ED NOTE: If you enjoyed this article and would like to know "the story" about other people or places appearing on Third Reich stamps, please send requests to Ye Olde Ed.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 90th Panzer-Grenadier Division

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT	KENN	MOTORIZED INF		PZ BTL	ARTY	UNITS
190	805	200	361	190	190	190

Formed in Libya in late 1941 as the 90th Light Division, it included 361st, 200th & 155th Infantry Regiments. The P.O. was assigned Fp.# 19560 and K-805. It took part in siege of Tobruck, then in the retreat from Cyrenacia and recapture of Benghazi in January 1942, the battle of Gazala Line (May 1942), storming of Tobruck (June 1942) and drive into Egypt. By June 27, 1942 it had only sixteen hundred men left but continued to fight alongside the Afrika Korps. After Panzer Army Africa was crushed in the second battle of El Alamein in November 1942, the 90th Light Division formed Rommel's rear guard during the long retreat through Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. It was destroyed in May 1943 when the German front in North Africa collapsed.



A second 90th Division, this one Panzer-Grenadier, was formed in June 1943 from survivors of the 90th Light and 'Division-Sardinian' consisting of miscellaneous units in Sardinia. The new P.O. was assigned Fp.# 14881 and K-912. It adopted a new emblem showing a bayonet laid across a map of Sardinia. That fall it was withdrawn to Corsica and then to northern Italy. During the winter of 1943-44 it fought in all major campaigns in the Italian Front, including the Anzio counterattack, retreat from Rome, battles of the Caesar and Gothic lines and the Battle of the PO River. The 90th Panzer-Grenadier Division was virtually destroyed near Bologna in April 1945.



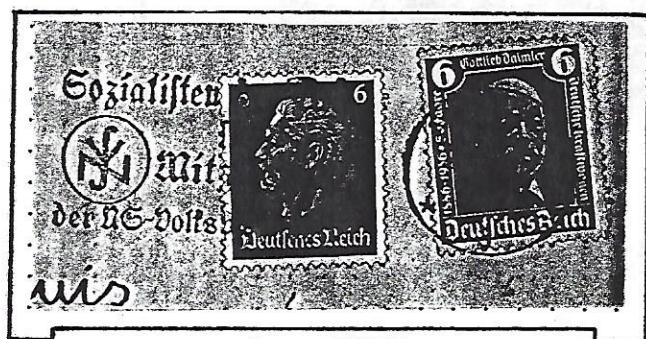
Cover sent to Army Records Office in Znaim in March 1943 from Fp. # 09995 (Battalion I of Artillery Regiment 190) via Post Office 190 (K-805).

Special Cancels – Nationale Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt (NSV)

by Bob Ferguson

There were a number of city and machine slogan cancels commemorating various activities of the **Nationale Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt** (National Socialist People's Welfare). The cancel numbering scheme is in Julius Bochmann's work "**Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel**".

Berlin # 264	Reichswaltung der NSV	Used 1938
Brux # 1	1. Gauarbeitsstagung der NSV Gau Sudetenland 20-21 January 1939	January 20-21, 1939
Klagenfurt # 3	Ein Jahr NSV.-Arbeit in Karten/Hast Du mitgehofen?	Used 1939
Reichenberg # 3	NSV hilft 30.1.39	Used January 1939
Series Cancels		
Machine Can. #156	Sozialisten der Tat sind Mitglieder der NS-Volkswohlfahrt (Used in Doremstadt and Mainz)	Used August 16, 1934 -1936
Machine Can. #177	Melde der NSV eine Freistelle fur einkind! ⁶ (Used in Griefswald, Kolberg, Stargard, Stettin, Stralsund and Swinemund)	Used May 23 – July 29, 1935 and Nov. 8 – Dec. 1, 1938
Machine Can. #249	Spendet der NSV Pflegestellen fur Kinder und Freistellen fur Urlauber! (Used in Frankfurt (M), Hanau, Mainz, Offenbach and Wiesbaden)	Used March 27 – April 10, 1937
Machine Can. #251	Werde Mitglied der NS-Volkswohlfahrt (Used in Dessau and Magdeburg)	Used May 7 – September 25, 1937
Machine Can. #293	Hilfswerk mutter und Kind Trag dazu Werde Mitglied der NSV (Used in 32 cities)	Used July 17– September 20, 1938
Machine Can. #353	Werde Mitglied der NS-Volkswohlfahrt (Used in Beuthen, Gleiwitz and Oppeln)	March 10 – 31, 1940



Cancel#156
Sozialisten der Tat sind
Mitglieder der NS-Volkswohlfahrt
Mainz, 27 April 1936



Cancel#177
Melde der NSV eine
Freistelle fur ein Kind!
Kolberg, 1 Juli 1935



Dessau, 8 Mai 1937



Cancel (Brux#1)
 1. Gauverwaltungsbezirk der NSV
 Gau Sudetenland 20./21.1.39
 Brux, 21 January 1939

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 357th Infantry Division by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
357	831	944	945	946	357

The 357th Infantry Division was formed late in 1943 (21st Wave) in Radom, Poland. Its P.O. was assigned Fp.# 45480 as a return address and Kenn 831 for use on registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 357. This Feldpost Office had originally been an element of the 377th Infantry Division, which had been disbanded on November 2, 1943.

Sent to the Eastern Front early in 1944, the 357th Infantry Division was heavily engaged at Tarnopol and in the retreat across northern Ukraine and southern Poland. It was transferred to the Hungarian sector in December 1944, where it withstood heavy attacks from the Red Army. Later attached to Panzer Corps Feldherrnhalle, the 357th Infantry Division ended the war in southeast Germany.



Cover sent to Military Records Office in Salzwedel in March 1944 from Fp. # 25797 (Co. 14/ Grenadier Regiment 944) via P.O. 357 (K-831).

Cash Paid and Postage Free Air Mail to POWs and Internees

by Benjamin Beede

Note: Special thanks are due Louis Fiset, who generously provided the illustrations for this article

The presence of cash paid (*Taxe percue*) markings on mail sent to Germans held in Allied POW camps during WW II may be puzzling because at other times stamps were used. Therefore, a summary of the regulations may be helpful. As the post WW I inflation continued, German postal officials were concerned about situations in which there might not be sufficient space for the appropriate postage on a parcel card or envelope. In 1920 a regulation permitted cash franking in such cases though the use of a manuscript of stamped marking reading '*Einnahme Nachweisung*'. In 1922 this principle was extended to foreign mail, and a *Taxe percue...M* notation was introduced for this purpose [1]. These regulations continued in force. [2] Thus, in the WW II era there was a way of dealing with mail that required cash franking.

A new regulation in January 1941 required a *Taxe percue ...R.M....Rpf.* marking to be applied to mail sent from Germany to German prisoners or internees held in Allied or neutral countries. It was stated specifically that postage stamps were not to be used for such mail. [3] The fact that adhesive airmail labels were also prohibited suggests a concern about the possibility of tiny secret messages, although nothing of that sort was said. Soon after the *Reichspost* noted that procedures were not always being followed, so its official gazette repeated them. A stamped marking could now be used instead of a manuscript note. Two postal officials were to sign each such marking. The marking was to be heavily outlined or framed in red, and the usual postal cancel was to be applied beneath it. [4]

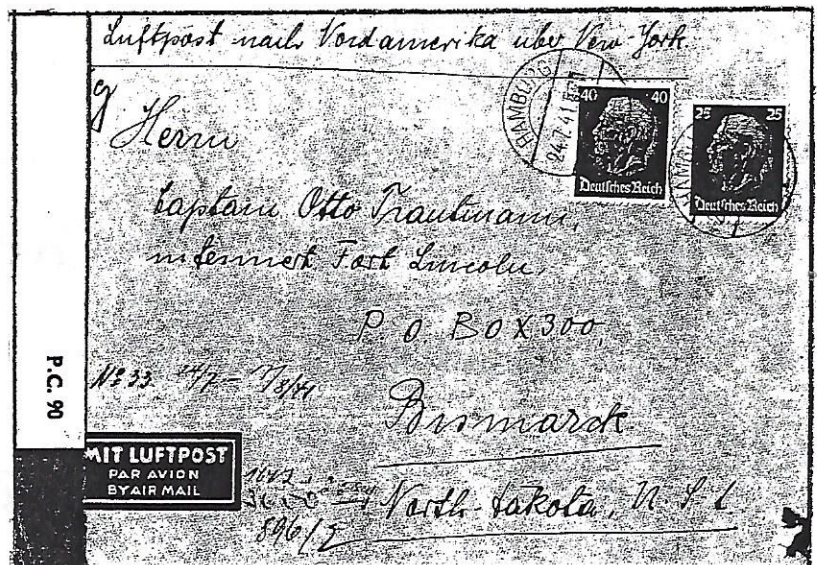


Fig. 1 Air mail cover sent to German internee in Fort Lincoln, North Dakota in July 1941.

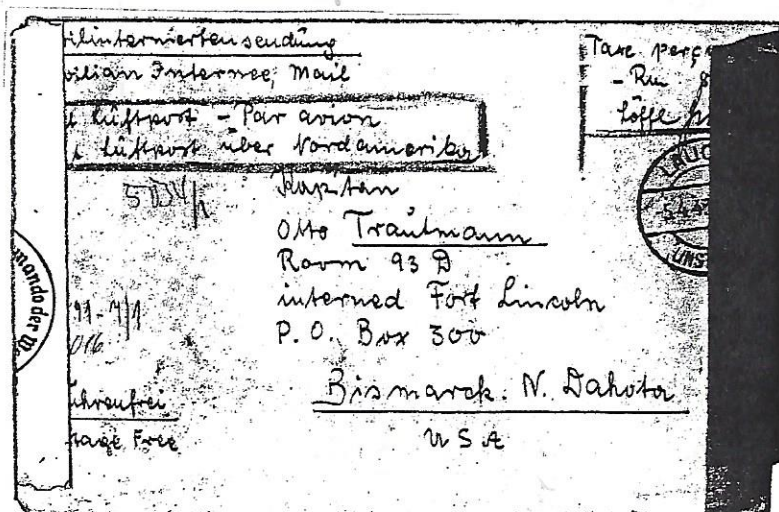


Fig. 2 Air mail cover sent to same individual in 1943 with additional fee paid in cash.

Postal workers continued to make errors, as shown by a further reminder at the beginning of 1941. Stamps and airmail labels were still being applied, which meant that such mail had to be returned to the senders if the items were addressed to prisoners in Allied countries. However, stamps and labels were permitted on mail to neutral countries. [5]

Problems continued with this procedure, so in October 1943 the *Reichspost* indicated that postal supervisors were to ensure that such mail was paid in cash and that stamps were not to be used. [6] Apparently the *Reichspost* simply gave up on this effort in 1944. A new regulation dated early in November 1944 stated that both postage stamps and airmail labels could be affixed to mail addressed to POWs and internees. However, the stamps and labels had to be applied by the postal clerk who accepted the mail, not the sender. [7]

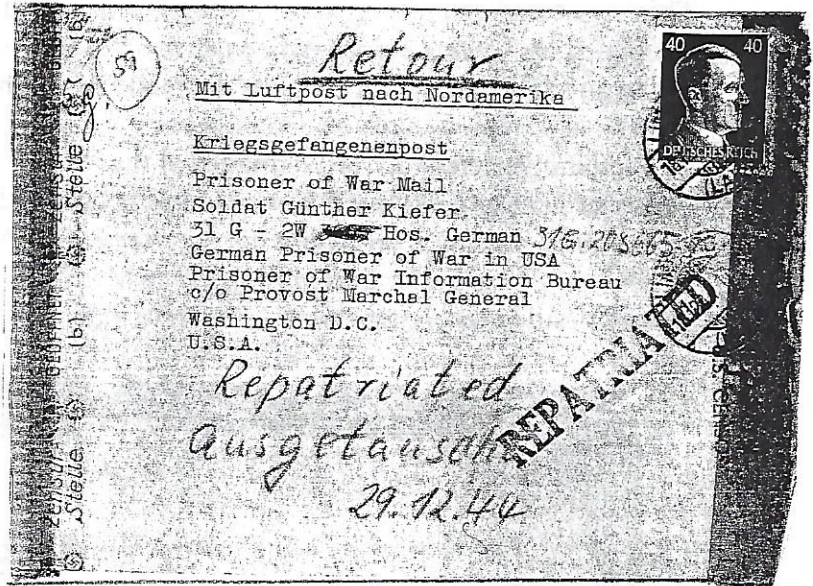


Fig. 3 Airmail cover to German POW in 1944 after postage stamps were again allowed on such mail.

Another phase began in 1945, when agreements were made between Germany, on the one hand, and the United States and Canada, on the other hand, that these countries would no longer impose airmail fees on mail from Allied prisoners and internees in Germany and on mail to and from Allied prisoners and internees in the United States and Canada. [8]

Notes:

[1] Johannes Nawrocki, *Gebührenstempel der Inflationszeit* (Leipzig: Fritz Seifert, 1940?, p. 153.

[2] Section 6 (c), *Abschnitt V, 2 Praktischer Postdienst, Allgemeine Dienstanweisung der Deutschen Reichspost* (Berlin, Reichdruckerei, 1940) pp. 15-16.

[3] Nr. 17/1941, *Amtsblatt des Reichpostministeriums*, January 14, 1941, p.27. Hereafter cited as *Amtsblatt*.

[4] Nr. 202/41, *Amtsblatt*, April 22, 1941, p. 282.

[5] Nr. 8/1942, *Amtsblatt*, January 9, 1942, p. 14

[6] Nr. 522/1943, *Amtsblatt*, October 1, 1943, p. 584.

[7] Nr. 380/1944, *Amtsblatt* November 3, 1944, p. 481

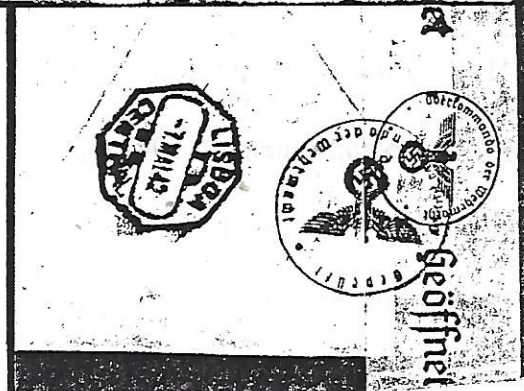
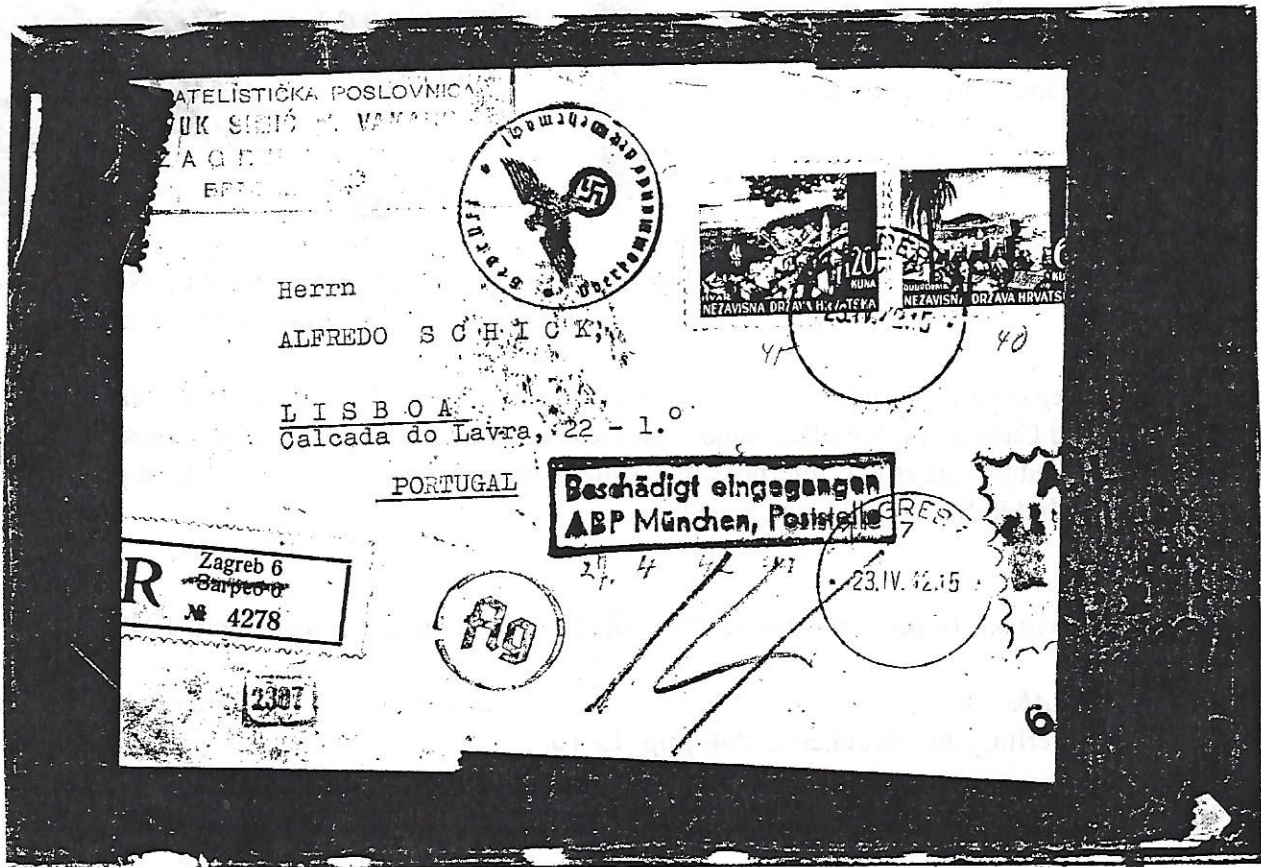
[8] Nr. 9/1945, *Amtsblatt*, January 9, 1945, p. 12

Munich Censor Notation on Damaged Croatian Cover

by Henry Laessig

This registered cover to Lisbon, Portugal was posted in Zagreb, Croatia in April 1942 was passed unopened by Vienna censor office per the (Ag in circle) hand stamp. A=*Auslandsbriefprüfstelle* (Foreign Mail Examining Office): g = code for Vienna office.

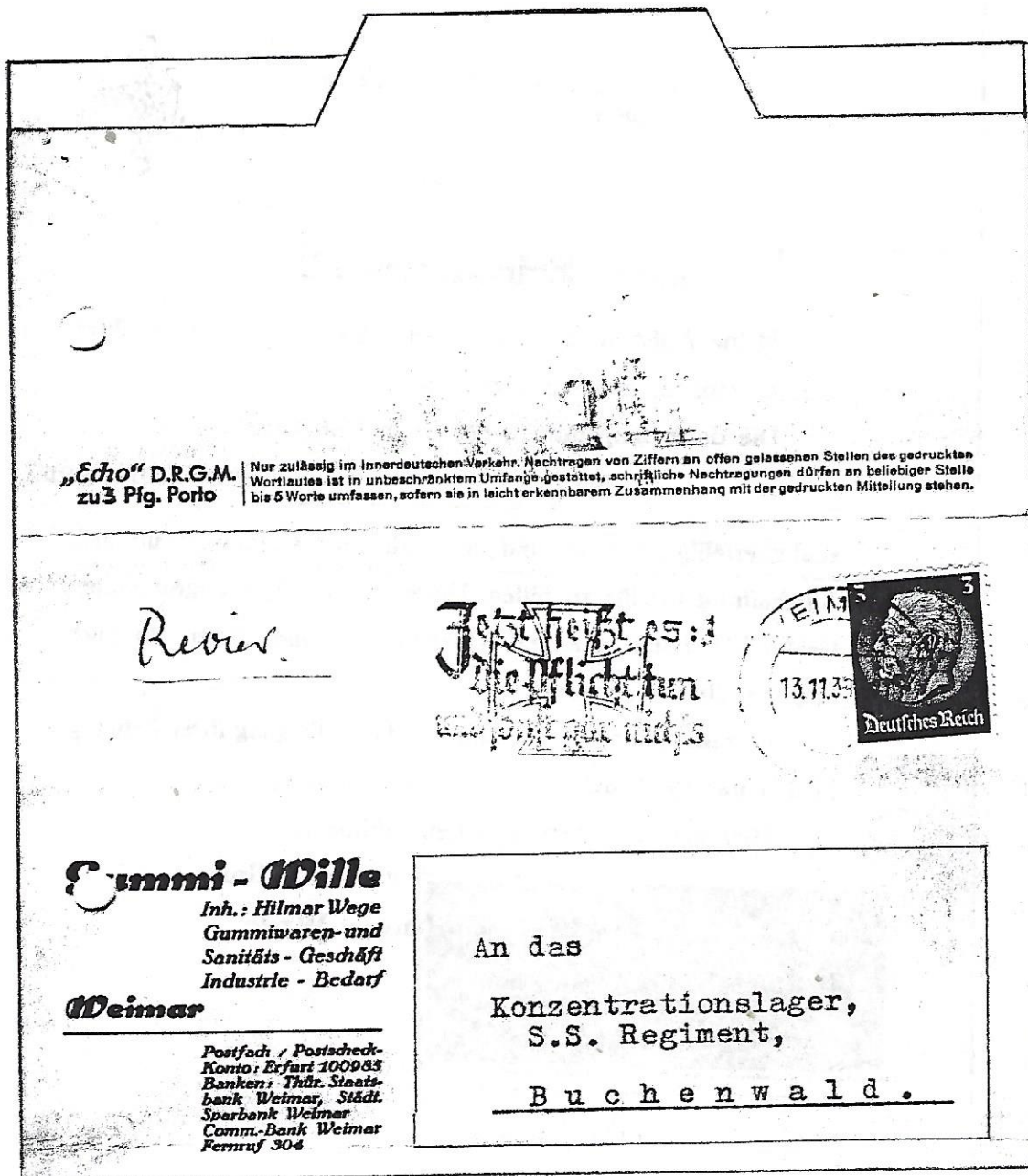
The letter apparently arrived damaged at the Munich censor office. This office opened and examined the letter per the *Geöffnet* (Opened) sealing tape tied by a *Geprüft* (Examined) hand stamp. A boxed hand stamp reading *Beschädigt eingegangen ABP München, Poststelle* (Received in damaged condition/ Army Letter Examining Office Munich). The letter was received in Lisbon on May 7th per the eight-sided receiving stamp on reverse side.



Behind the Wire: Dunning Notice to SS at Buchenwald KZL by Larry Nelson

Even the SS at the Buchenwald Concentration Camp had to pay their bills. Below [Fig. 1] is the address side of a lettersheet sent in Nov. '39 to the SS at Buchenwald from a firm in Weimar requesting payment of 17 Rm for two pairs of inserts.

Fig. 1



The printed form inside [Fig. 2] reads *Zweite Erinnerung1* (Second Notice). The printed form notes the tight money situation and requests immediate payment. At the bottom is a red sticker that reads: "It is with money as it is with blood, only when it circulates is everything well. One should think in a friendly way - it is important to pay on time!".

By way of background, in the summer of 1937 the Ettersberg KZL was opened. Shortly thereafter, Himmler changed its name to Buchenwald (Beech Woods) in deference to Göthe and Schiller who both wrote in Ettersberg.

Fig. 2

Weimar, den 13.11.1939.
Kaufstr. 3

Zweite Erinnerung!

Meine Aufstellung vom 22.9.39. scheint Ihrer Aufmerksamkeit entgangen zu sein.

Die darin aufgeführten Posten in Höhe von
RM. 17,-- f. 2 Paar Einlagen

sind überfällig geworden und ich erlaube mir, Sie nochmals um gefl. Anschaffung hierfür zu bitten. Unter den heutigen angespannten Geldverhältnissen ist es mir leider nicht möglich, Ihnen ein noch längeres Ziel zu gewähren.

Ich rechne nunmehr bestimmt mit dem Eingang Ihrer Zahlung in den nächsten Tagen.

Stets gern zu Ihren Diensten, zeichne ich
mit deutschem Gruß
Ilmar Wege

*Es ist mit Geld wie mit Blut:
Nur wenn es kreist, geht's
allen gut! Man denke deshalb
freundlichst dran: Es kommt
auf Pünktlich-Zahlen an!*

THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

by Bob Ferguson

Rate Changes in August 1944

Effective August 13, 1944, German parcel postal rates were changed and several other rates were discontinued. The following two covers illustrate that not everyone got the message.

Fig. 1) Cover marked "Drucksache" has 3 Pfg. franking for single-weight printed matter rate. However, posting date is August 19, 1944 and all printed matter rates were discontinued effective August 13, 1944.



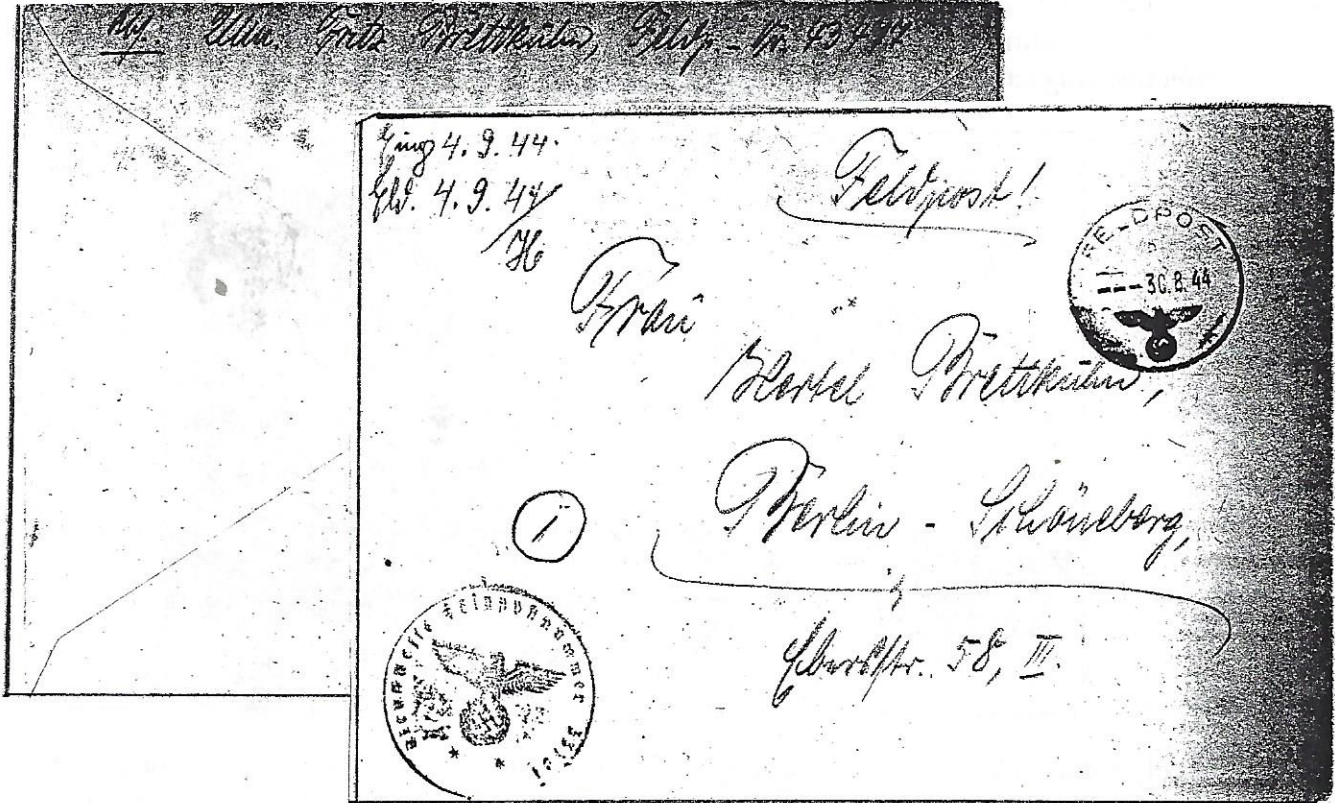
Fig. 2) Parcel card has 75 Pfg. franking which is correct for parcel post rates in effect through August 12, 1944 (60 Pfg. for weight of 3KG to zones 3, 4 or 5 plus 15 Pfg. delivery fee). However, posting date is August 19, 1944 and under new rates correct franking is 60 Pfg. (weight of 3KG to Fernzone).



Propaganda Leaflets in a Feldpost Letter

by Andrew Kettler

An example of serendipity is this Feldpost cover (Fig. 1) that I found in a dealer box of inexpensive covers at a recent stamp show. The cover was posted on August 30, 1944 and sent from Fritz Brettkulin, whose coded return address is Fp. # 43477. The rather lengthy message includes, in addition to discussion of personal and family matters, information that six parcels will be mailed to the recipient on the following day. The sender also notes that he is enclosing five air dropped leaflets that he collected in his area during the past two weeks.



These air dropped propaganda leaflets are quite interesting. The sender has added pencil notations detailing the day and time he found each leaflet. Three of them are of Soviet origin designed to remind German soldiers of the futility of continuing the war. While the last two seem to be of German origin, one is aimed at Russian soldiers and the other at Polish farmers.

The first (Fig. 2) measures 4-5/16" x 4-7/8" and is printed on both sides. The front lists major cities (Cracow, Warsaw, Königsberg and Riga) that have fallen during the Russian offensive. It also states that Army Groups North-Ukraine and Center are nearing exhaustion while Army Group North (the 16th and 18th Armies) is now isolated with its back to the Baltic Sea. Enlisted men and officers should understand that Hitler knows that the war is lost. In 1942 Stalin observed, "The Hitlers will come and go but the German people shall remain".

The backside urges German soldiers to surrender to the Red Army. This leaflet guarantees (in German & Russian) good treatment to all POWs by Red Army Commanders.

Nr. 1229 appears in bottom left on the backside.

Fig. 2)

Der Untergang der Hitlerer
den Untergang Deutschlands.
Stalin. Die Hitlerer kommen in
sche Volk aber bleibt.

Nur Hitler und seine Spie
die Fortsetzung des Krieges in
Preis Eures Lebens die nahe S
gangs hinausgezögert.

Soldaten und Off

Wenn Euch Euer Leben un
Angehörigen lieb ist, dann zög

Verlaßt die dem U

geweihte Hitlerar

gebt Euch den Russen

Überschreitet furchtlos d
steckt Euch, und gebt Euch de
Soldaten, dem Ihr begegnet, ge

Das Kommando der Roten
allen Soldaten und Offizieren,
geben, das Leben, gute Behand
Rückkehr in die Heimat nach I

Dieses Flugblatt gilt als Pass
unbegrenzte Anzahl deutscher So
die sich der Roten Armee

Эта листовка служит пропу
солдат и офицеров при сдач
1229 Армии

Handwritten: Krakau - Warschau - Königsberg - Riga

Krakau - Warschau - Königsberg - Riga

in diesen Richtungen rollt die stürmische
Grossoffensive der Russen!

Die Angriffsspitzen der Roten Armee nähern
sich in rasendem Tempo **KRAKAU, WARSCHAU,**
KÖNIGSBERG und **RIGA**, diesen wichtigen Zen-
tren der deutschen Verteidigung im Osten.

*Die Einnahme dieser Städte ist eine Frage
von wenigen Tagen.*

*Die Einnahme dieser Städte öffnet alle
Wege nach Berlin.*

*Die Einnahme dieser Städte bedeutet die
Befreiung der gesamten Ukraine und Weissrusslands
von den deutschen Okkupanten.*

*Die Einnahme dieser Städte bedeutet, dass
die Heeresgruppen Nord-Ukraine und Mitte end-
gültig zerschmettert sind und nicht mehr existieren,
dass die Heeresgruppe Nord (die 16. und 18.
Armee) von den Russen eingekesselt, an die Ost-
see gedrängt und der Vernichtung preisgegeben ist.*

Soldaten und Offiziere!

Die Stunde der endgültigen Zerschmetterung
der Hitlerarmee, die wir Euch immer voraussagten,
hat geschlagen!

*Hitler hat den von ihm angezettelten Krieg
unwiderruflich verloren.*

*Die Weiterführung dieses Krieges ist sinn-
los und bedeutet nur Euren sicheren Untergang.*

The second leaflet (Fig. 3) measuring 2-5/8" x 4" is printed both sides. The front refers to Total War and how Hitler is throwing children & old men into battle. The reverse is an appeal to enlisted men and officers - life in a Russian P.O.W. Camp is preferable to certain death.

Nr. 1241 is in bottom left.

Fig. 3)

Handwritten: Mitgefanden am ...

Deutsch

Soldaten und O

Ihr habt nur einen
einen totalen
aus diesem
die russis
Gefangens

Gebt Euch gefang
ist der Krieg für
Ende und Ihr werd
nach dem Krie
Hause zurückkehr
Sonst aber ist I
1241 **der Tod**

TOTAL...

**Also noch eine Total-
mobilisierung!**

Hitler, der alle Reserven in
seinem verbrecherischen Krieg
erschöpft hat, holt nun die aller-
letzten Reste heran: Kinder, Greise
und Krüppel, das letzte Hab und
Gut presst er aus dem Volke
heraus.

Aber jeder Deutsche versteht,
dass auch das nicht mehr helfen
kann: Der Krieg ist bereits **total**
verloren und den Krieg gewinnen
oder auch nur ein Unentschieden
zu erringen ist **ebenso unmög-
lich** wie einen Toten lebendig
machen.

The third leaflet (Fig. 4) is 5-1/2" x 8" and printed both sides. The front has banner of National Committee of Free Germany (Freies Deutschland) Organization of German Officers. Text under 'Generals & Riflemen shoulder to shoulder for German Freedom' notes that 17 German Generals and thousands of soldiers are with you, etc. The back names the generals and states 'Hitler must fall, them Germany will live!' Nr. N.K. 90 is in bottom left corner of backside.

Fig. 4)

Die Gener
Wehrmac't auf,
höher zu stellen
rotten Regierung

Kamerad
Lage von heute g
schen Soldaten.
Überbeanspruch
dem Zweck, die

- Der Aufruf
1. Entschlos
 2. Ablehnen
seiner B
 3. Sofortige
vergiessen

Da die jetzt
räumt. ist Gewal

Auftreten
Der Aufruf

den Generalen
Generalleutnant
und Bamler, de
Conrady. Trowit
von Erdmannsd

Kamerad
Stunde duldet ke
schiert geschloss
Waffen gegen Hit

Damit unter
DEUTSCHLAND

Hitler muß

Der Bevollmächtig
FREIES DEUTSCH
Frontabschnitt: Steidl
376. I. D., Vizepräsidents
Off

N. K. 90

Handwritten: 1) ... 20. 8. 1944, ...
von ... (Mitt.) ...
auf ...



Bund Deutscher Offiziere

Generale und Grenadiere – Schulter an Schulter im deutschen Freiheitskampf!

Kameraden!

Unsere deutsche Freiheitsbewegung wächst von Tag zu Tag. Weitere 17 deutsche Generale und Tausende Soldaten stiessen zu uns. In einem historischen Aufruf an die deutsche Wehrmacht bringen sie die Gedanken und Gefühle des deutschen Soldaten zum Ausdruck, der in 5 Jahren Krieg ein Opfer der unfähigen Politik und Strategie Hitlers geworden ist.

In dem Aufruf rechnen sie unerbitlich mit der Führung des Reiches ab:

Hitler hat 1941 Sowjetrussland überfallen. Er hat unser Vaterland in einen Mehrfrontenkrieg gestürzt. Das OKW hat Euch die Katastrophe stets verschwiegen. Es ist ein Betrug, dass die Angriffskraft der Russen gebrochen sei.

Der Krieg ist zum Hasardspiel geworden. Die 500 km. breite Bresche hier im Osten ist der Beginn des unausbleiblichen Zusammenbruchs der ganzen Front.

Der Anschlag auf Hitler ist ein sicheres Zeichen dafür, dass die militärische Krise in eine politische übergegangen ist. In Deutschland sind Kräfte, die fähig und bereit sind, Hitler die Führung aus der Hand zu nehmen. Die Fortsetzung dieses Krieges bedeutet weitere sinnlose Opfer, den Krieg auf deutschen Boden und die Vernichtung unserer Existenz.

Das ganze deutsche Volk darf nicht geopfert werden!

The fourth leaflet (Fig. 5) is 4-7/16" x 5-7/8" is printed both sides in Russian. The front has a picture and text "The Jew Kaganovich, Executioner of the Russian peasantry during 26 years of the Jewish yoke over Russia. **Soldiers of the Red Army! Watch out for the Jew!**"

The backside has a quote of Joseph Stalin: "Jews are an especially valuable element of the Soviet population" and text "Isn't that why the Jews have taken the land away from the Russian peasant and driven him into the Kolkhoz to do slave labor? **Soldiers of the Red Army! Watch out for the Jew!**" Code ASd 115 appears in bottom right on backside.

Fig. 5)

Handwritten notes at the top of the leaflet:

- 1) Уничтожен в 16.7.49
- 2) Уничтожен в 20.7.49

Один из многих еврей Каганович

палач русского крестьянства

26 лет еврейского ига над Россией

Красноармеец, следи за евреем!

Один из самых ценных элементов советского населения.

Почему-ли евреи отняли землю и загнали колхозы для русского труда?

Красноармеец, следи за евреем!

ASd 115

The fifth leaflet (Fig. 6) is 6-1/4" x 8-1/4" printed one side in Polish. Shown below (reduced 64% actual size) are the leaflet and an English translation for those members not fluent in Polish. Note code SK 661 in bottom left corner.

Fig. 6)

W. J. K. *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.*
W. J. K. *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.*
W. J. K. *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.*
Polski Rolniku! *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.* *W. J. K.*

Zboże Twe dojrzewają na polach. Rzadko kiedy tak obrodziły kłosa, jak właśnie w tym roku. Gdyby nie cień wojny, padający na owoce Twej pracy, mógłbyś być szczęśliwy i zadowolony.

**Kto zagraża Twym zbiorom?
Kto zakłóca Twoje spokojne życie?**

Nieprzyjaciel ze wschodu, armie bolszewickie wtargnęły na Twoją ziemię ojczyzną. Mówią oni, że chcą Cię uwolnić. Jak wygląda jednak to uwolnienie, mogliby Ci opowiedzieć Twoi bracia, którzy zbiegli z okupowanych terenów. Bolszewicy rabują zbiory, uprowadzają bydło, a ich machina wojenna niszczy domy i pustoszy zagrody.

Czy chcesz, aby i Ciebie dotknęło nieszczęście bolszewickie? Czy chcesz oczekiwać bezsilnie, abyś pewnego dnia został obrabowany i stał się biedakiem, abyś zamienił się w robotnika kolchoźnianego, pozbawionego praw parobka w ramach komunistycznej gospodarki wraz z jej kolchozami i sowchozami?

Zapomnij co Cię różni z Niemcami! Twoja ziemia ojczyzna jest w niebezpieczeństwie. Obowiązkiem Twoim jest bronić ją wszelkimi siłami! Zgłaszaj się dobrowolnie do prac nad sypaniem szanćów! Dopomóż żołnierzom niemieckim, którzy bronią Ciebie i Twojej rodziny, Twego zboża i Twojej zagrody i w ten sposób pozyskaj prawo do korzystania z owoców szczęśliwego pokoju zarówno dla siebie jak i Twoich dzieci!

Nie pozwól, abyś stał się narzędziem bolszewickich band i grabieżczych partyzantów. Los Polski i Twoje szczęście nie znajduje się w lasach! Maruder i łupieżca, uzbrojony przez Moskwę, nie jest Twoim przyjacielem. Dziś jesteś zdany na samego siebie! W chwili niebezpieczeństwa konieczne jest Twe ramię i Twoja dobra wola.

Ziemia ojczyzna wzywa Ciebie!

Masz do wyboru: albo się bronić, albo dobrowolnie iść w szeregi niewolników Stalina. Zdecyduj się szybko!

SK 661

Polish Farmer!

Your grain is ripening in the fields. It is not very often that your harvest is as abundant as it is this year.

**Who is threatening your crops?
Who is disturbing your peaceful life?**

The enemy from the East, the Bolshevik armies who have invaded your homeland, are saying that they want to liberate you. Your brothers who ran away from the occupied territory could tell you what the liberation looks like. Bolsheviks are stealing and carrying away the cattle, and their war machine is destroying homes and farms.

Do you want to suffer from the Bolsheviks? Do you want to wait to be robbed one day and to become poor, to become a kolkhoz worker, to become a kolkhoz member without any rights in the communist economy with its kolkhozes and sovkhoses?

Forget your differences with the Germans! Your homeland is in danger. Your duty is to defend your homeland by any means! Volunteer to create the earthwork entrenchments!

Help the German soldiers! They are defending you, your family, your grain and your farm. By so doing you may earn the right for yourself and your family to live in peace.

Do not permit yourself to become a tool in the hands of the Bolshevik gangs. The faith of Poland and your family's happiness is not to be found in the forest! The procrastinator and robber who are armed by Moscow is not your ally. Today you can only depend on yourself! In case of danger, your arm and your good will are needed.

Your homeland is calling you!

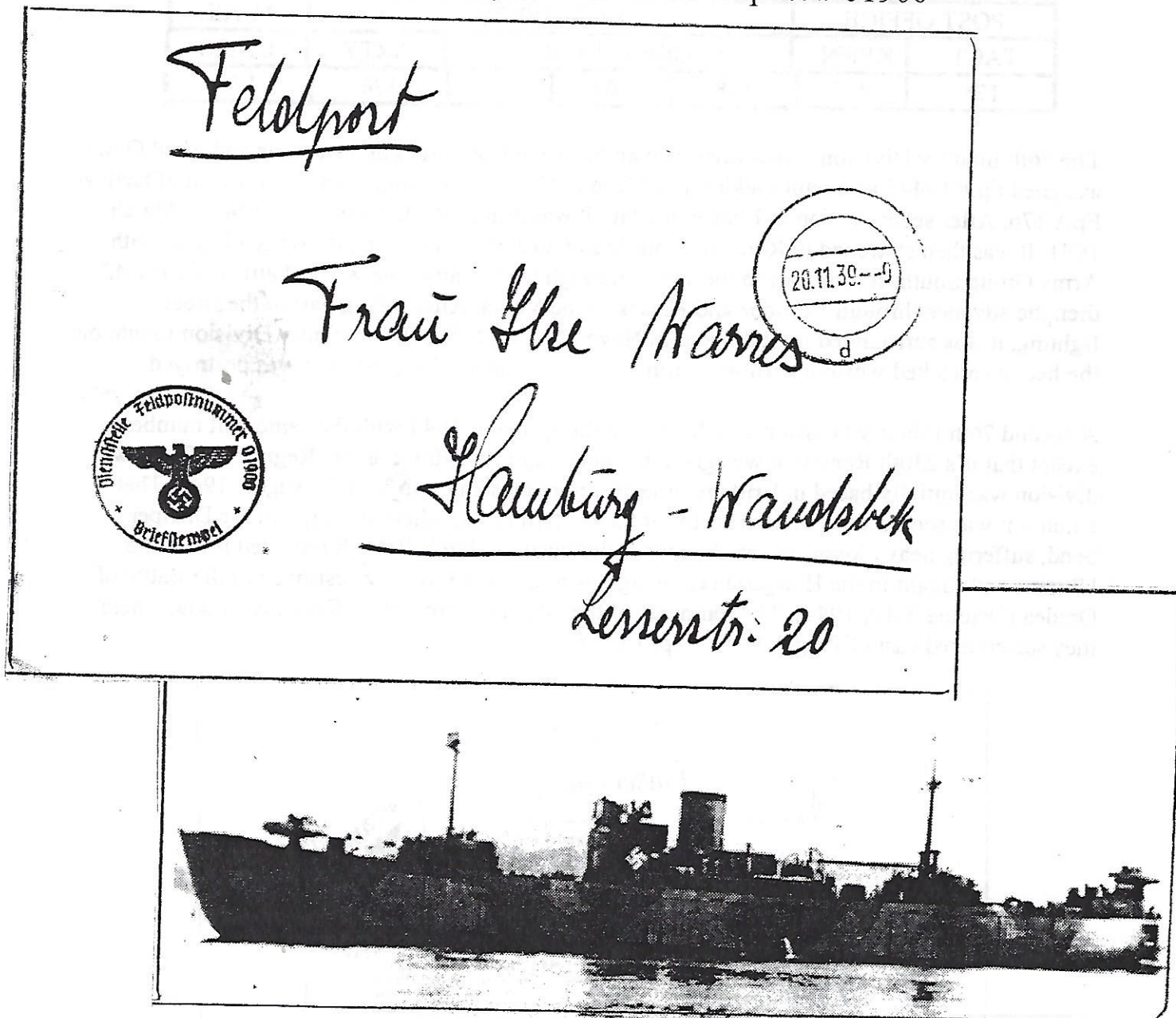
You have a choice: either defend yourself or willingly join Stalin's army. Decide quickly!

If you have any information or thoughts about these propaganda leaflets, please send it to our Bulletin Editor for inclusion in Study Group Notes.

NAVY LOG

by Martin Lynes

Auxiliary Minelayer 'Cobra' - Feldpost # 01900



This ex-merchantman was built in 1926. Displacement: 2,131 tons, crew: 123, armament: two 3.5" AA, 180 mines.

Participated in laying of the 'Westwall' mine barrage in the North Sea at beginning of war. She laid mines in the Skaggerak on eve of invasion of Norway and Denmark in 1940 and in the Baltic prior to the invasion of Russia in 1941.

Fate: bomber and sunk by allied aircraft near Schiedam on August 27, 1943.

Cover sent to Hamburg by crew member of 'Cobra' on November 20, 1939 has mute cancel.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE:**76th Infantry Division**

by Jim Lewis

POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS			AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER		ARTY	UNITS
176	457	178	203	230	176

The 76th Infantry Division was formed September 1939 from Prussian reservists and its P.O. was assigned Fp.# 19445 as a return address and Kenn 457 for use on registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 176. After seeing action in France in 1940, it was sent to Poland from July 1940 to March 1941. It was then stationed in Romania from March to June 1941, when it invaded Russia with Army Group South. It took part in the sweep through the Ukraine; the winter battles of 1941-42, then the advance through Voronez and Kalack to the Volga. After taking part in the street fighting, it was surrounded in Stalingrad in November 1942. The 76th Infantry Division fought on the heavily attacked western perimeter from then until January 1943 when it was destroyed.

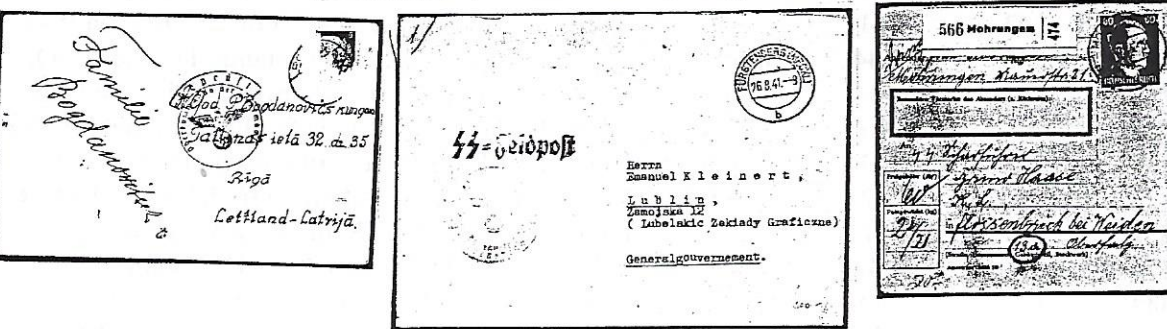
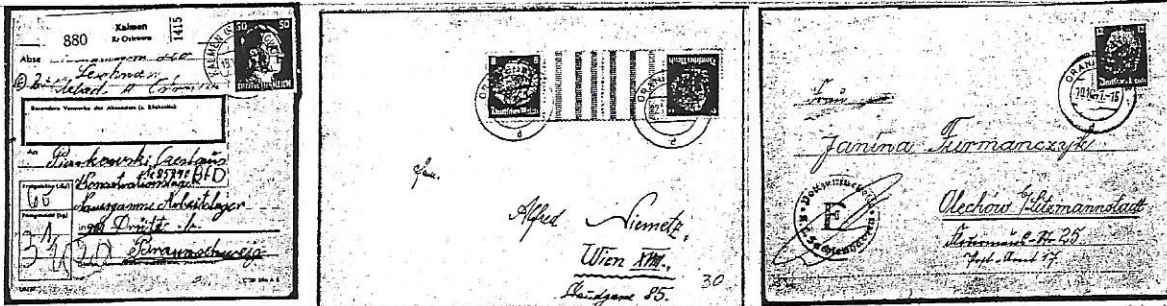
A second 76th Infantry Division was formed in the spring of 1943 with the same unit numbers except that its 230th Regiment was given the honorary title 230th Füsilier Regiment. The new division was initially based in Brittany, France before crossing into Italy in August 1943. That autumn it was sent to the southern sector of the Eastern Front, where it fought in the Dneiper bend, suffering heavy losses in the Dneiper withdrawal in March 1944. It retreated across the Ukraine and fought in the Hungarian campaign, where it was virtually destroyed in the Battle of Oradea (October 8-12, 1944). The remnants of the division were sent to Czechoslovakia, where they surrendered east of Prague late in April 1945.

Feldpost
Vom
Einschreiben
 Feldpost 150
Kriegskriminalpolizei
Reichssicherheitshauptamt
 - Amt V (R&PA) -
 22. 10. 40 16
 Btl. *C*
 Verb. Dienststelle
München
 516
 Dienststelle 00952

Cover sent to Criminal Police branch of the Reichs Security HQ (Amt V) in Berlin in October 1940 from Fp. # 00952 (Btl. I/ Infantry Regiment 178) via P.O. 176 (K-457).

TRSG Auction No. 99

Lot	Description	Min. Bid
First 11 lots KZL items, note illustrations by Row/Position i.e. Top/Left is TL etc. VF unless noted o'wise		
1	Flossenburg- parcel card from Bohemia for 6 Kg food parcel to inmate sent 8.'44	16
2	Drütte: 7-1/2 Kilo parcel card to polish inmate sent 10.'44 from Upper Silesia. (See ML)	15
3	Drütte: 3-1/2 Kilo parcel card to polish inmate sent 12.'44 from Warthegau (See TC)	15
4	Drütte: 4 Kilo parcel card to polish inmate sent 4.'44 from Warsaw	15
5	Maidanack: postcard from inmate sent 1.'44 to General Govt. (TL)	25
6	Sachenhausen: cover w/'E' censor mark sent 10.'41 to relative in Litzmannstadt (MR)	26
7	Sachenhausen pre-war (11.'38) cover to Vienna from guard in SS TK 'Brandenburg' Battalion. (See MC)	28
8	Dachau-Fp cvr sent 6.'42 from student at SS Administration School, nice D'siegel (See TR)	25
9	Flossenburg- parcel card sent 9.'44 from SS Scharführer guard Administration (See BR)	22
10	Ravensbruck-SS Fp cover sent 8.'41 from Camp Administration (BC)	25
11	Gross Rosen-formula letter sheet sent 11.'43 from inmate, stamp removed by censor;	18
12	Easter p'card to Riga from resettled Volksdeutsche in Posen, stamp partly removed by censor. (See BL)	26
13	Cinderella stamps -5 diff. Prussian State Police revenues, 14 diff. NSDAP party dues. Used but VF	16



Next 7 lots SS Feldpost Covers		
14	Cvr sent 2.'44 to member 2nd SS Panzer Grenadier Training & Replacement Battalion in Gen Govt.	16
15	Cvr sent 2.'43 to Fp# 21354 (4th SS 'Polizei' Div.) returned w/'Fallen for Greater Germany" notation	18
16	Cvr sent 6.'41 from Fp# 18683 (Feldersatz. Btl. 2nd SS 'Das Reich' Div. in Protectorate.	17
17	Luftpo cvr sent 10.'44 from Fp.# 07064 (Pionier. Btl. 1st SS 'LSSAH' Div	15
18	R-cvr sent 4.'42 from Fp.# 44414 (III/Brandenburg Rgt. 4) (See cvr & page 2)	18
19	Cover sent 10.'40 from Fp.# 12311 (3 Kp/Aufkl. Abt. SS Verfuungs Div. (later SS 'Das Reich')	15
20	Feldpost SS cover w/Flemish Legion stamps (Mi. flamischen Legion I-IV) tied by Fp can 2.'43	24

Next 47 lots R-Fp covers from Infantry, Panzer, Gebirgs, Jäger & Security FpAs. VF unless noted o'wise

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Kenn</u>	<u>FpA</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Fp. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	
21	124	208	6.'41	27458	I/ Gren. Rgt. 309 via 208th Infantry Division P.O.	10
22	129	336	6.'43	02402	Stab/ Gren. Rgt. 685 via 336th Infantry Division P.O.	10
23	160	251	10.'41	36349	II/ Gren. Rgt. 459 via 251st Infantry Division P.O.	10 - 167
24	171	715	11.'43	41288	I/ Gren. Rgt. 725 via 715th Infantry Division P.O	10
25	189	374	7.'43	15784	Division Kdo via 207th Security Division P.O	12 - 167
26	193	26	10.'40	10931	I/ Arty. Rgt. 26 via 26th Infantry Division P.O.	10
27	242	44	7.'42	07906	Division Kdo. via 44th Infantry Division P.O.	10
28	245	385	8.'42	27665	I/ Gren. Rgt. 537 via 254th Infantry Division P.O	10
29	249	31	3.'44	19611	14 Kp./ Gren. Rgt. 17 via 31st Infantry Division P.O	10
30	260	252	3.'43	05116	II/ Gren. Rgt. 62 via 252nd Infantry Division P.O	10
31	272	253	1.'41	02632	Nebel Tr. Werfer Rgt. 49 via 253rd Infantry Division P.O	10
32	284	28	7.'40	01745	13 Kp./ Gren. Rgt. 49 via 28th Infantry Division P.O	10
33	296	223	7.'40	L06025	5. Battr./Flak Rgt. 51 via 223rd Infantry Division P.O	10
34	324	30	11.'41	12355	13 Kp. Gren. Rgt. 46 via 30th Infantry Division P.O	10 - 167
35	335	294	4.'43	14791	2 Kp./ Bau Btl. 154 via 294th Infantry Division P.O	10
36	348	211	8.'41	23414	I/ Gren. Rgt. 317 via 211th Infantry Division P.O.	10
37	373	246	11.'43	32244	II/ Gren. Rgt. 404 via 246th Infantry Division P. O.	10
38	393	5	4.'40	26807	Nachrichten Btl. 5 via 5th Jäger Division P.O	13 - 167
39	399	229	12.'43	13282	3 Battr./Beob. Art. Abtl. 19 via 197th Infantry Div. P.O.	10
40	411	40	11.'41	23554	2. Squad/Cavalry Rgt. 21 via 1st Cavalry Division P.O.	18
41	434	22	10.'4	20544	I/ Inf. Rgt. 47 via 22nd 'Air Landing' Div. P.O.	15
42	450	238	10.'42	04700	3 Kp./ I.D. Nachr.. Abtl. 331 via 167th Infantry Div. P.O.	10
43	479	156	8.'43	18764	Feldlaz. 156 via 56th Infantry Division P.O.	10
44	507	255	10.'43	26845	Kdr. der I. D. Nachsch.. Tr. 255 via 255th Inf. Div. P. O.	10
45	508	92	4.'42	21264	I/Pz.Gren. Rgt. 112 via 20th Panzer Division P.O.	14
46	548	59	4.'43	19293	Stab/Pz. Jäger Abt. via 8th Panzer Division P.O.	14
47	551	11	9.'41	41979	Kreisglaz. Abt. 606 via 11th Infantry Division P. O. *	10 -
48	608	60	5.'44	14732	Kdr Pz. Nachr. Tr. 60 via 9th Panzer Division P.O.	14
49	623	240	11.'43	20174	Stab/ Gren. Rgt. 401 via 170th Infantry Division P. O.	10
50	649	335	3.'42	32825	2. Fahrkol./Kol. 335 via 335th Infantry Division P. O.	10
51	674	12	4.'42	11413	II/ Gren. Rgt. 48 via 12th Infantry Division P. O.	10 - 167
52	700	239	1.'42	07925	Stab/ Gren. Rgt. 444 via 239th Infantry Div. P. O.	10
53	701	323	7.'43	06800	II/ Gren. Rgt. 70. via 323rd Infantry Division P. O.	10
54	754	243	6.'44	58666	Nachsch. Kp. 515 via 243rd Infantry Division P. O.	10
55	765	930	11.'44	12853	Stab/Pi. Rgt. 108 via 230th Infantry Division P. O.	10
56	777	184	11.'44	35704	1. Sanitats Kp 184 via 84th Infantry Division P. O.	10
57	778	85	6.'43	35284	7 Kp./Pz. Gren. Rgt. 14 via 5th Panzer Division P.O	12
58	788	123	6.'43	20150	Kradschütz Btl. 23 via 23rd Panzer Division P. O.	14
59	823	24	9.'42	23490	III/Gren. Rgt. 31 via 24th Infantry Division P. O. *	10 -
60	832	219	6.'42	12568	I/ Gren. Rgt. 351 via 183rd Infantry Division P. O.	10
61	873	99	10.'42	02666	Feldersatz Btl. 99 via 7 Gebirgs Division P.O.	14
62	884	152	3.'40	09378	I/Sich. Rgt. 181 via 52nd Sicherungs Div. P.O.	12
63	900	9	10.41	04213	III/ Gren. Rgt. 57 via 9th Infantry Division P. O.	10
64	909	81	12.'42	08241	2/Panzer. Jäger Abt 37 via 1st Panzer Division P.O.	14
65	951	106	4.'44	14012	III/ Gren. Rgt. 240 via 106th Infantry Division P. O.	10
66	968	35	5.'42	03466	I/ Gren. Rgt. 34 via 35th Infantry Division P. O.	10
67	970	46	4.'42	09745	II/ gren. Rgt. 42 via 35th Infantry Division P. O.	10
68	994	299	6.'42	24216	Stab/ Gren. Rgt. 528 via 299th Infantry Division P. O.	10

PLEASE NOTE: THE CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 99 is August 12, 2005.

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