



Third Reich Study Group Bulletin

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP

Devoted to the Study
of the Postal History
of Germany 1933-1945

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

BULLETIN STAFF:

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

SECRETARY/TREASURER: Robert Dunn, 3318 Running Cedar Way, Williamsburg, VA 23188

BACK ISSUES MGR.: Kelly Stefanacci, 4 Lowell Court, Freehold, NJ 07728

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STUDY GROUP NOTES

Membership Renewal – a renewal form is included in this mailing. *Please take a moment to complete the form and send it with your payment to TRSG Secretary-Treasurer Bob Dunn.* While we have not increased dues for next year, any member whose dues are not received by January 1, 1999 will be considered as having resigned. Should this individual wish to renew membership after January 1, 1999, they will be required by pay the \$10.00 new member fee in addition to annual dues.

Welcome to New Members

GASKELL, John, Jeol Hill House, 587 Opening Hill Road, Madison, CN 06443

GANSE, Dr. David B., 361 Valleybrook Drive, Lancaster, PA 17601-4638

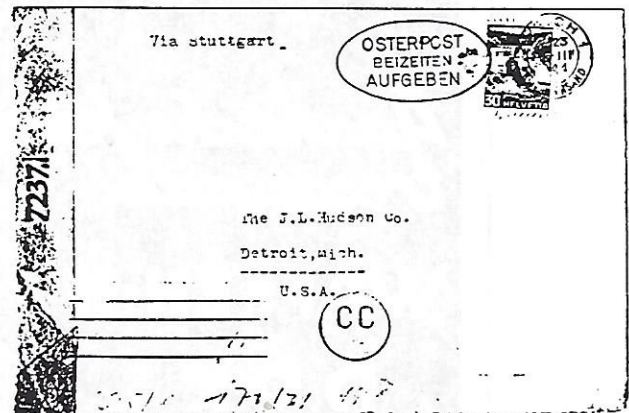
JÄRVLEPP, Erich, 883 Denison Crescent, Ottawa, ON, K2A 2N4, CANADA

PETERSEN, Heinrich, 296 Westview RD#1, Midway, AR 72651-9225

To Shanghai via Siberia – Ben Beede provides the following: “In reference to the ‘To Shanghai via Siberia’ cover mentioned in an earlier TRSG Bulletin and again in Bulletin 128, the Chinese stamp probably paid a holding or storage fee because the item was sent general delivery. The relevant issue of the bulletin is not in front of me, but when I saw the illustration it seemed to have the words “poste restante” (general delivery) on the face of the cover. German auction catalogs often include covers from the Third Reich and other periods with foreign stamps that were affixed to note the holding or storage fee. Strictly speaking, this was not a “postage due” fee; it was separate from the payment of postage. According to Reinhold Schwarzer’s study of German air mail rates, p.111, the fee to China in late 1939 was 55 Rpf for each 5 grams.” ED NOTE: the cover had postage of 110 Rpf (double weight) and a “poste restante” address. Many thanks, Ben; we knew some TRSGer would nail this one down.

Financial statement – our Secretary-Treasurer forwarded a letter from a member noting that it has been over twenty years since the TRSG published a financial statement for the benefit of study group members. As we do not want to deny any member access to study group information, a financial statement is available to any member requesting it from Sec.-Treas. Bob Dunn with a SASE.

Unidentified Postal Marking – Anthony Brooks of the Civil Censorship Study Group (CCSG) is investigating unidentified machine stamps found on covers routed through the German censor office in Paris in early 1944. One cover (right) has a “CC” machine stamp but stamps with “DD” or no letters are also known. If you have a cover with a similar marking, please send a photocopy to Director Myron Fox who will forward it to Mr. Brooks.



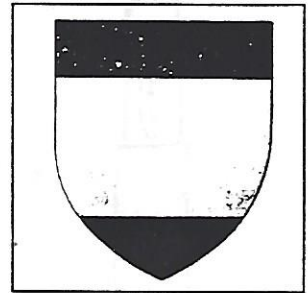
Cover Illustration – this rare sepia Flemish postcard published in Brussels during the occupation calls for young people to join the Waffen-SS and the German Red Cross. The reverse side of this card lists the sponsor as “Meld U bij het Ersatzkommando Flandern der Waffen-SS, Wetstraat 44 Brussel.” See article which begins on page 18 for other post cards relating to nursing, health care etc.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 250th Infantry Division by Jim Lewis

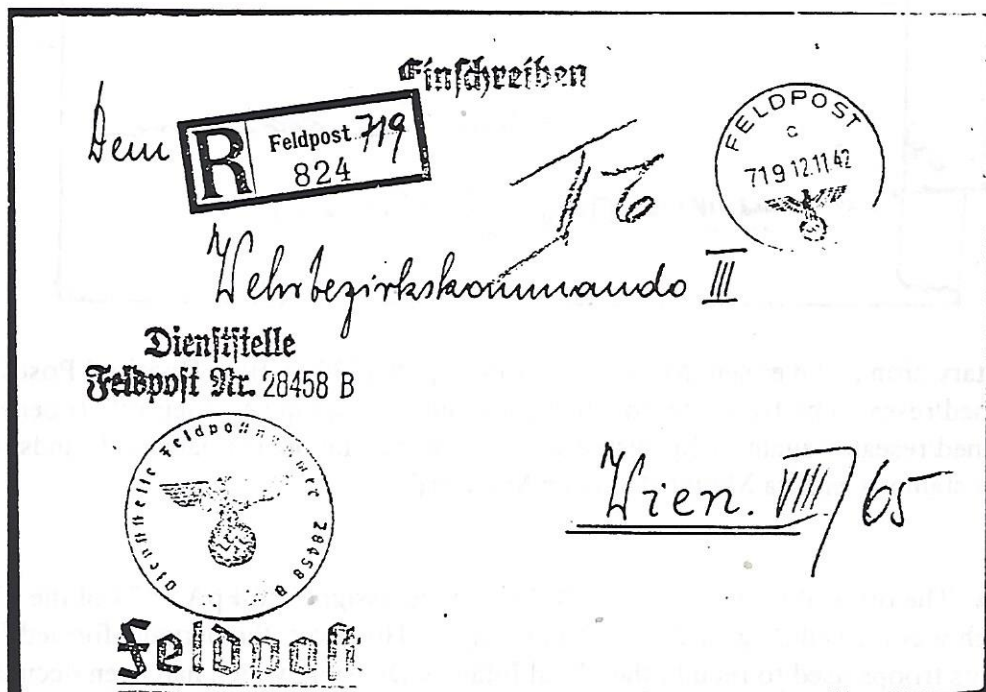
POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADIER			ARTY	UNITS
250	719	262	263	269	250	250

This division consisted of Spanish soldiers who volunteered to fight for Germany against the communists. It was 14,000 strong when it was mustered in at the Grafenwöhr Maneuver Area in August 1941. The division was often referred to as the "Legion Azul" or "Blue Division", a name derived from the color of the Spaniards traditional blue Falangist shirts. The post office unit was assigned Fp. # 43700 as a return address and Kenn 719 as a coded address for registered mail in lieu of tactical FpA 250.

As a divisional emblem this formation adopted a shield bearing the National colors of Franco's Spain, red over a broad yellow band over red (see right). Note: the colors of Spain before the civil war were red over yellow over purple.



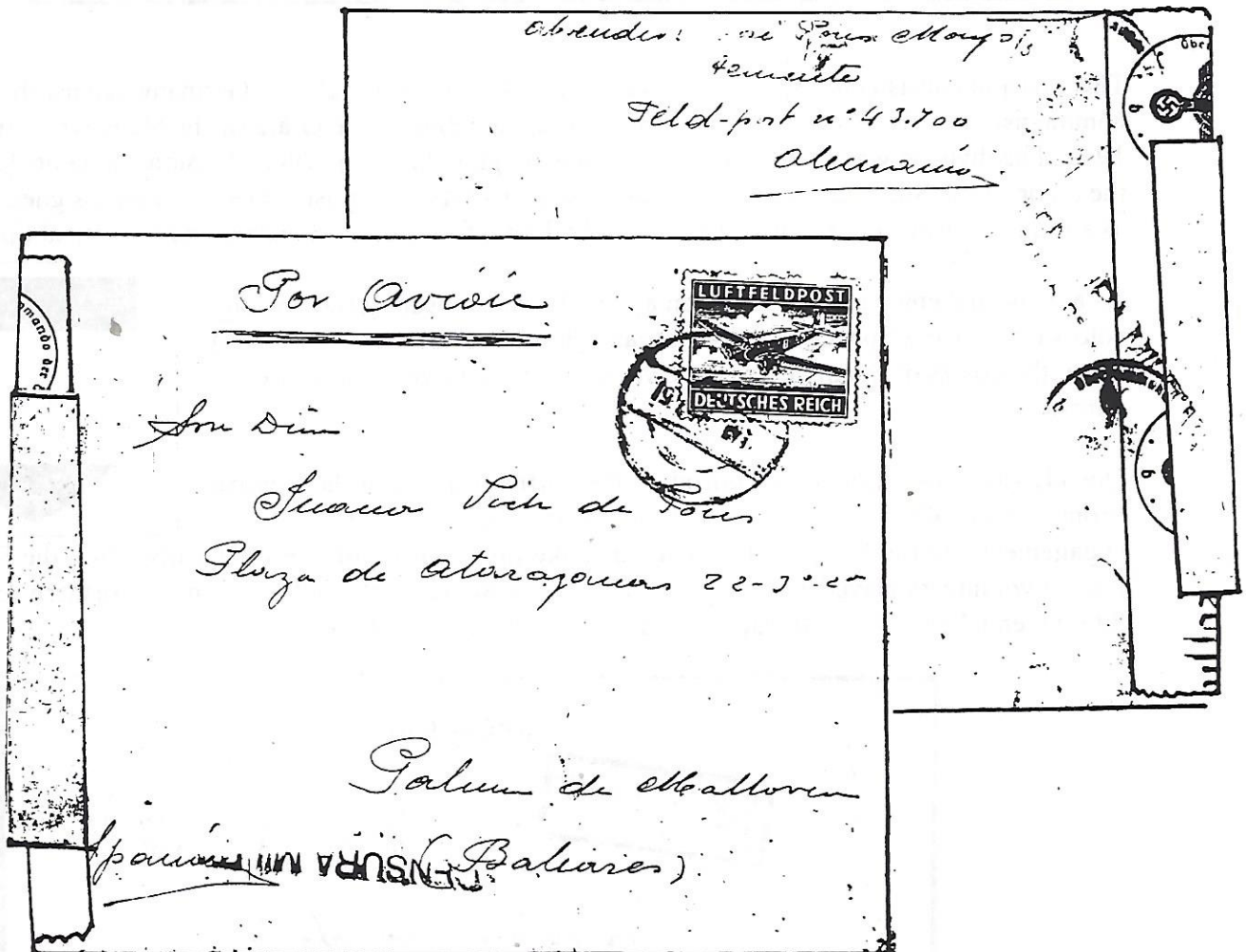
Quickly sent into action at Novgorod on the northern sector of the Russian Front, the so-called "Blue Division" fought very well in all of its engagements. In the Novgorod-Leningrad -Lake Ilmen battles of late 1941-early 1942, the Spanish Fascist volunteers played a role in turning back the Soviet winter offensive in the northern sector but lost 8,000 men killed, wounded, captured or incapacitated by frostbite.



Cover sent to Military District Command in Vienna in November 1942 from Fp. # 28458 (Army Coastal Artillery Battalion 289) via Spanish Infantry Division Post Office 250 (K-719).

After receiving replacements from Spain, it continued in action with Army Group North and lost another 3200 men during the second battle of Lake Ladoga in January and February 1943. During this battle the fusilier battalion incurred a loss of 90% but the division held its position against massive Soviet attacks.

The 250th Infantry Division continued to serve in northern Russia until the German siege of Leningrad was broken in January 1944. At that time Franco requested that the division be returned to Spain. About half of its veterans volunteered for service in the Waffen-SS and continued to fight against the Russians until the end of the war.



Military airmail cover sent March 1942 from Fp. # 43700 ('Blue Division' Post Office FpA 250) was opened/resealed by Berlin censors using printed sealing tape & "Geprüft" (opened) hand stamps. Opened/resealed again by Spanish censor at Palma, Mallorca (Balearic Islands) using plain tape and hand stamp "Censura Militar/Palma de Mallorca".

Note: The original Kenn 719 for FpA 250 was re-assigned to FpA 1574 of the 574th Grenadier Division which was formed August 25, 1944 in Hungary. However, the partially formed 574th was then disbanded and its troops used to rebuild the 277th Infantry Division, which had been decimated in Normandy. Remnants of the 277th Infantry Division were sent to Hungary in November 1944 and reformed as the 277th Volksgrenadier Division. At that time the 574th Grenadier Division Post Office (FpA 1574 and K-719) were transferred to the 277th Volksgrenadier Division and designated FpA 877.

Story Behind the Stamp: Peter Rosegger

by Kelly Stefanacci

Peter Rosegger was born July 31, 1843 at Apel bei Krieglach in Upper Styria. He was the son of Lorenz Rosegger, a poor mountain peasant, and his wife Maria Kettenfeier. The boy had only a rudimentary education and he worked as a peasant until the age of seventeen. He was then apprenticed to a travelling blacksmith and for many years they traveled together. One day Peter read a book by A. Silverstein entitled "Volkskalender" which so impressed him that he decided to become a writer. He found a patron in the editor of the Graz newspaper "Tagespost", who enrolled him in the School of Commerce and Industry in Graz. Peter studied there from 1865 to 1869 and produced his first book "Zither und Hackbrett" in 1870.

He then obtained a scholarship that enabled him to visit Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. On May 13, 1873 he married Anna Pichler but their first child died in infancy. His wife died two years later while giving birth to a daughter Anna. On May 1, 1879 he married Anna Kruger but there were no children from this marriage. He spent most of his life in Graz, where from 1876 he edited a monthly periodical "Das Heimgarten". His novels and poems describe the simple life of the peasants of his native Styria. Among his more important works are *Waldheimat* (1877); *Der Gottsucher* (1884); *Hoch vom dachstein*, (1892); *Peter Mayr, der Wirt und der Mahr* (1893); *Das ewige Licht* (1897); *Mein Welteben* (1898) and *Weltgift* (1903). His literary output of novels, poems and religious works comprise sixty-six books, of which *Die beiden Hanse* published in 1911 under his pseudonym Petri Kettenfeier. Peter Rosegger died at Krieglach on June 26, 1918.

Two stamps designed by Prof. Brunlechner were issued on July 25, 1943 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rosegger. The 6+4 Pfg. value shows the Birthplace of Rosegger and the 12+8 value shows his portrait.



There is a special cancel for these stamps reading "100th Birthday of the writer of the habits and folklore of the people" used at Krieglach for one day July 31, 1943.

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.



THIRD REICH POSTAL RATES

by Bob Ferguson

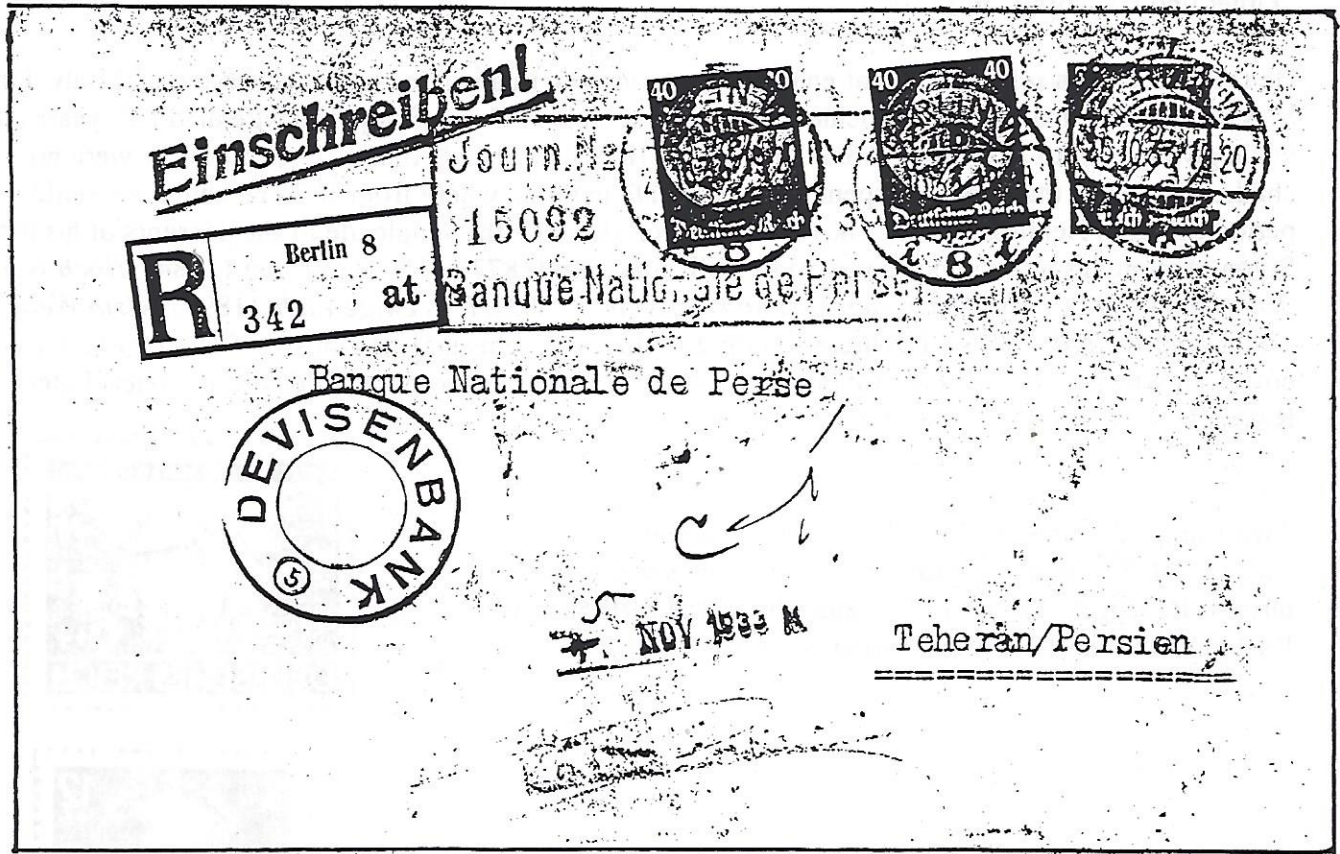
REGISTERED TRIPLE WEIGHT FOREIGN LETTER RATE

FOREIGN RATES: REGISTERED LETTER (30 January 1933 – 8 May 1945)

Basic = Basic letter rate was 25 Pfg for weight up to 20 grams.

Fee for each additional 20 grams was 15 Pfg.

+ Registry fee (Einschreiben)



Posted: Berlin October 21, 1933

Backstamped: Teheran, Persia on November 4, 1933

REGISTERED TRIPLE WEIGHT FOREIGN LETTER RATE

Franking (85 Pfg.): 55 Pfg. = Foreign letter rate for 40-60 grams.

30 Pfg. = Registry fee.

Special Cancels – Air Defense League by Bob Ferguson

The “Reichsluftschutzbund” cancels include a number of slogan machine cancels used in many cities as shown below. The cancel numbering scheme is in Julius Bochmann’s work “Katalog der Deutschen Gelegenheitsstempel”.

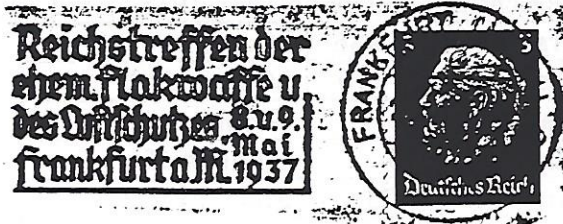
Uniform Text:”5 Jahr Reichsluftschutzbund 1933-1938” Used 29 April 1938		
Berlin #266	Frankfurt (M.) #86	Munchen # 113
Breslau # 39	Frankfurt (O.) #10	Munster #12
Dresden # 84	Hanmurg # 82	Nurnberg # 57
Dusseldorf # 51	Hannover # 45	Stettin # 15
Erfurt # 19	Königsberg # 23	Stuttgart # 72



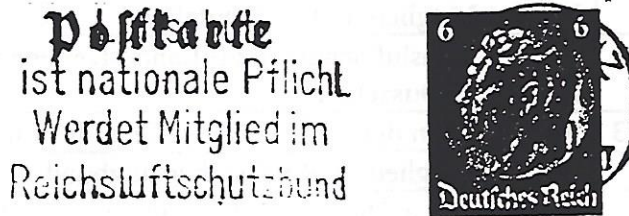
Danzig #10	Werdet Mitglied im Luftschutzbund	1940
Dusseldorf # 52	5 Jahr Reichsluftschutzbund! Landestreffen Landesgruppe: Rheinland/Dusseldorf	15 May 1938
Frankfurt (M.) #73	Reichstreffen der Ehem, Flakwaffe u. des Luftschutz/Frankfurt	8-9 May 1937
Greiz # 3	Werdet Mitglied im Reichsluftschutzbund	1935-1936
Mannheim # 33	Rhein-Neckar-Hallen/Reichs Wander Ausstellung Luftschutz Verband	29 April –7 May 1933
MACHINE CANCELS		
# 140	Luftschutz ist Nationale Pflicht Werdet Mitglied im Reichsluftschutzbund	18 August 1933-1941 in 78 cities
# 155	Luftschutz ist Nationale Pflicht Werdet Mitglied im Reichsluftschutzbund	16 August 1934-1940 in 11 cities
# 164	Werdet Mitglied im Reichsluftschutzbund	30 Nov. 1936-1940 in 11 cities
# 203	Erfulle diene Luftschutzpflicht! (Used: Berlin, Duisburg, Hannover, Kassel, Saarbrucken and Trier)	26 February 1936-1940 in 6 cities
# 260	Luftschutz ist Staatsburgerpflicht/Reichsluftschutzbund Landesgruppe Sudbayern. (Used: Augsburg, Berchtesgaden, Munchen, Oberstdorf and Rosenheim)	1 June 1937-1938, 1941 in 5 cities
# 285	5 Jahr Reichsluftschutzbund! 5 jahr Einsatz für Deutschland! 1933-1938	29 April – 15 July 1938 in 35 cities
# 316	Lass Dich im Luftschutz Ausbilden!	8 May – 15 June & 20 Sept.- 31 Oct. 1939 in 22 cities
# 317	Sorge für die Luftschutz-Ausrüstung!	8 May – 15 June & 20 Sept.- 31- Oct. 1939 in 21 cities
# 325	Luftschutz ist Nationale Pflicht/ Werdet Mitglied im Reichsluftschutzbund (Used: Aussig, Bodenbach, Graz, Klagenfurt, Komotau, Leitmeritz, Reichenberg, Salzburg and Wien)	3 July 1939-1940 in 9 cities.

# 335	Reichsluftschutz-Lotterie - Los 50 Rpf Ziehung 11 September 1939. (Used: Berlin, Karlsruhe, Kassel, Koln, Magdeburg, Nurnberg and Wien)	3-11 September 1939 in 7 cities
# 400	Nach Fliegerangriffen Privatgesprache am Fernsprecher Unterlassen!	1 April 1943 -1945 in 53 cities
# 420	Seid Luftschutz = Bereit (Used: Allenstein, Insterberg and Konigsberg)	24 July - 10 Oct. 1944 in 3 cities.

Frankfurt # 73
 NATIONAL MEETING OF
 FORMER ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS
 AND AIR DEFENSE FRANKFURT
 A MAINE, 8-9 MAY 1937



Slogan # 140
 AIR DEFENSE IS A NATIONAL
 DUTY, BECOME A MEMBER OF
 THE REICHLUFTSCHUTZBUND



Slogan # 164
 BECOME A MEMBER OF THE
 REICHLUFTSCHUTZBUND



Slogan # 285
 AIR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
 THE REICHLUFTSCHUTZBUND
 FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE



Slogan # 316
 LEARN AIR DEFENSE
 PROCEDURES!



Slogan # 317
 BE CONCERNED ABOUT AIR
 DEFENSE EQUIPMENT!



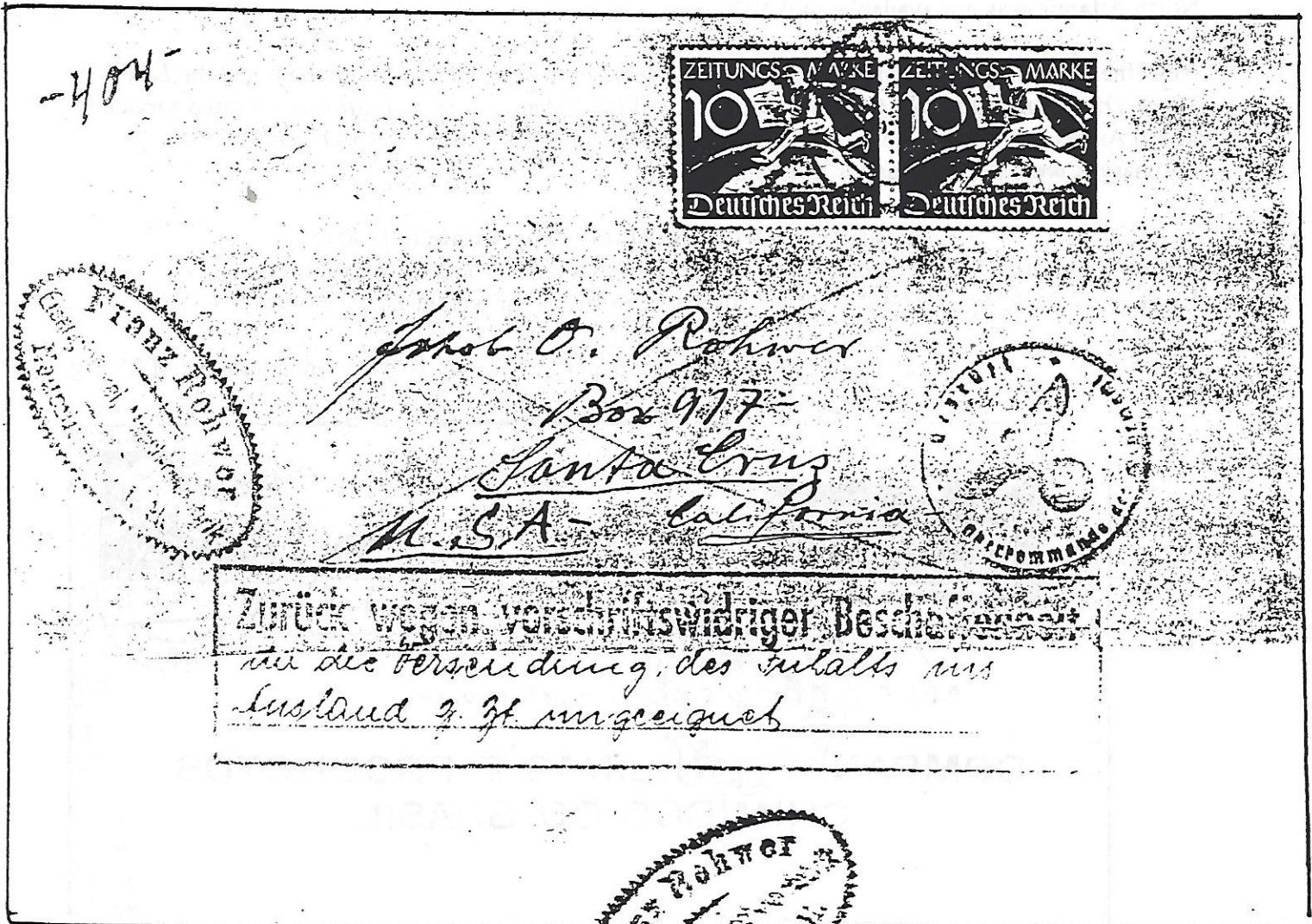
Rejected by Censor - Inadmissible Mail

by Myron Fox

Private Printed Matter

Addition to Section 2, paragraph 3:

“The content of a piece of mail is crucial for admissibility, not the manner of mailing. For example, printed matter sendings for private persons are inadmissible even if they are mailed in packages or as letters.”



Letter containing some sort of printed matter sent from Neumunster to USA in November 1940 was rejected by Frankfurt A/M censor office. The unrecorded return boxed hand stamp has manuscript statement explaining that sending of the contents abroad is currently not appropriate

Zeppelin/Lufthansa Surcharges to South America

by Bob Ferguson

	<u>to Brazil</u>	<u>to other countries</u>
Letters & Postcards	1.25 RM per 5 gm	1.50 RM per 5 gm
Business papers & Printed matter	1.25 RM per 25 gm	1.50 RM per 25 gm
Packets	6.00 RM per 0.5 Kg	7.00 RM per 0.5 Kg

Regular Lufthansa service to South America began in February 1934; Zeppelin service ended in 1937. Until July 1935, the airmail surcharges to Brazil by *Air France* were 5 Pfg higher (10 Pfg to other countries) than Zeppelin/Lufthansa. first purely airmail service from Germany to the U.S. over the North Atlantic was not available until 1939.

After the beginning of the war, which ended the service of Lufthansa to South America, the *Linee Aeree Transcontinental SA (LATI)* (a subsidiary of the Italian airline *Ala Littoria*) initiated service to South America. This service ran weekly from 21 December 1939 through 4 December 1941. Surcharges were the same as for Lufthansa.

Registered Airmail Business Papers Rate to Brazil

Posted Hamburg 11 November 1936 to Brazil. Backstamped 14 December 1936.

Franking (3.05 RM): 2.50 RM (Airmail surcharge to Brazil for weight 25-50 grams).

30 Pfg. (Registration fee)

25 Pfg. (Foreign business paper rate for wt. 0-50 gm/minimum fee of 25 Pfg.)

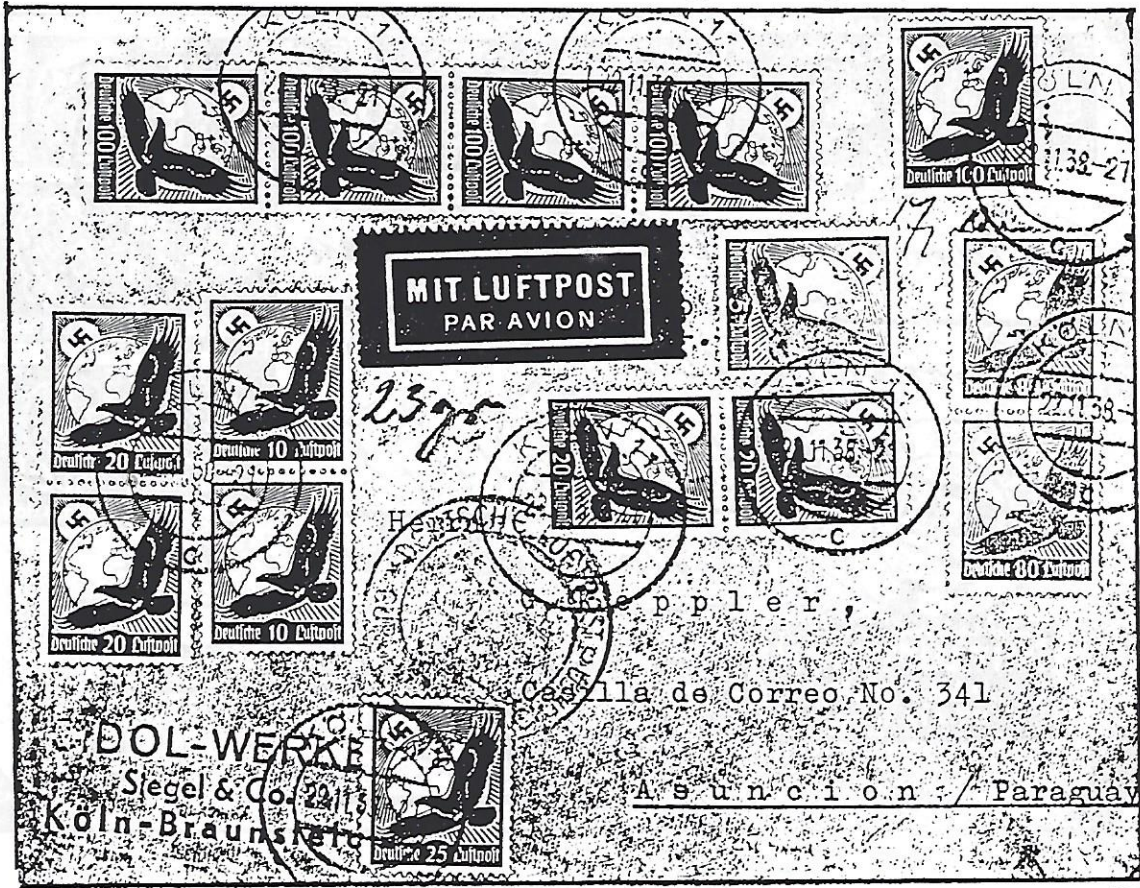


Airmail Business Papers Rate to Paraguay

Posted Cologne 28 November 1938 to Paraguay. Backstamped Asuncion 2 December 1938.

Franking (7.90 RM): 7.50 RM (Airmail letter surcharge for weight 20-25 grams).

40 Pfg. (Foreign letter rate for weight 20-40 grams)

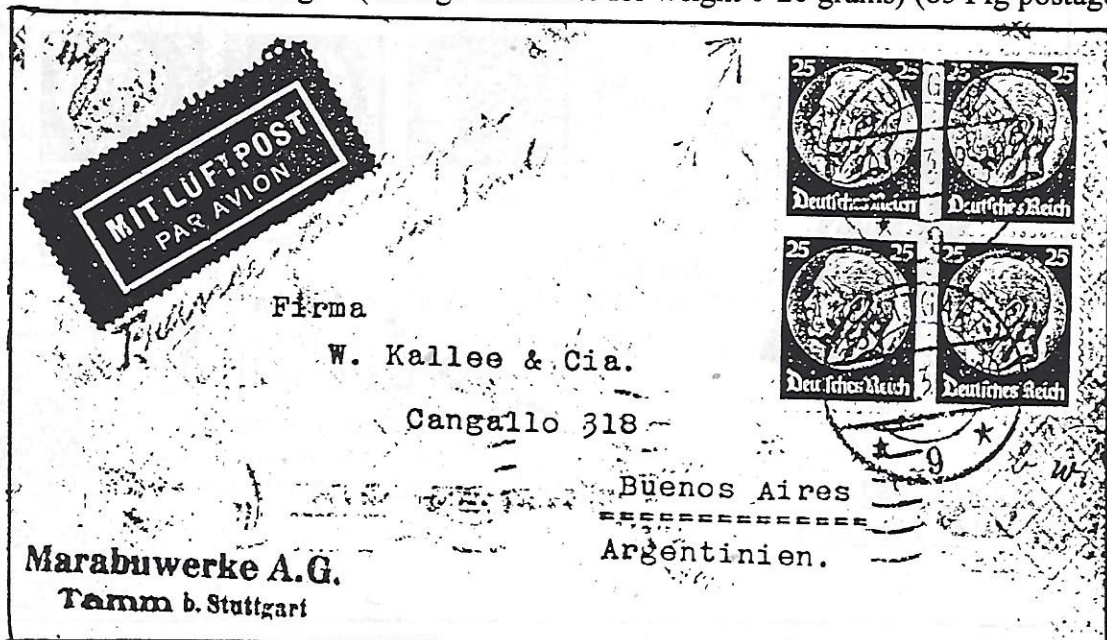


Air France to Argentina

Posted: Stuttgart 20 December 1933 to Argentina. Backstamped Marseille 28 December 1933 and Buenos Aires 31 December 1933.

Franking (1.85 RM): 1.60 RM. = (Air France airmail surcharge to Argentina for weight 0-5 grams).

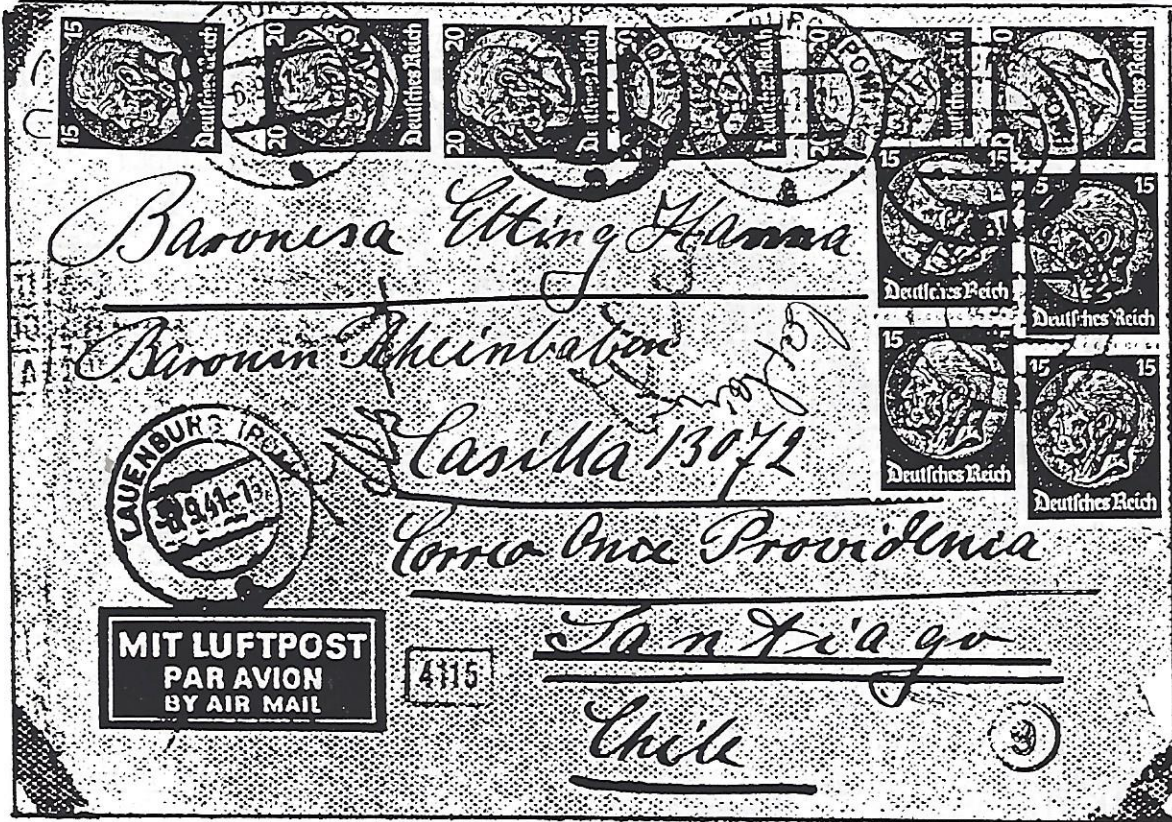
25 Pfg. = (Foreign letter rate for weight 0-20 grams) (85 Pfg postage on back)



Italian Airline LATI to Chile

Posted Lauenburg 6 September 1941 to Chile. Backstamped Santiago 22 September 1941 and Providencia 23 September 1941.

Franking (1.75 RM): 1.50 RM (Airmail letter surcharge to Chile for weight 0-5 grams).
25 Pfg. (Foreign letter rate for weight 0-29 grams)



End of Italian Airline LATI Service

Posted Berlin 9 December 1941 to Brazil by the Italian airline LATI.

Cover was returned because the Italian air service to South America was discontinued after 4 December 1941. Note marking "retour - Postverkehr Eingestellt" (returned - postal service discontinued).



German Official Mail Service in Luxembourg

by E. Königsfeld

The entire postal system of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was reorganized following the occupation by troops of Army Group A under General Von Rundstedt on May 10, 1940. On June 3rd the military authorities permitted the resumption of normal postal service for letters and postcards to Germany. After June 30th similar services were introduced to Holland and Belgium. Such correspondence had to be in German, French or Flemish and was forwarded via the Cologne censor office.

The Gazette of the National Postal Ministry (Amtsblatt des Reichspostministerium) carried an announcement on August 15th that full services were to be restored under supervision of the Reichspostdirektion (RPD) in Trier. After August 20th registered letters and parcels, printed matter and business papers were again accepted.

The same RPD in Trier also established an "Deutsche Dienstpost" (German official mail) service on August 20th to provide postal service for local German institutions involved in finance, defense, war industries and for the various organizations of the NSDAP.

On October 1st new postal rates came into force and Hindenburg medallion definitive stamps surprinted "Luxembourg" were placed on sale. Old Luxembourg stamps and postal stationery could be exchanged without charge at any post office until November 15, 1940. Mixed franking with Luxembourg and German stamps were, officially, not permitted but were overlooked by German postal authorities for the first two days. After October 3, 1940, however, only German stamps and postal stationery were accepted. The currency exchange was established at 10 Fr. (Lux.) = 1 Reichsmark.

The Dienstpost Network – the main post office in Luxembourg City became the central collection point for the new Dienstpost service. Regional offices were established in Esch/Alzig, Diekirch and Grevenmacher. Mail entering or leaving Luxembourg was handled by Trier 2 post office. While in transit between Trier and Luxembourg City, mail traveled in sealed bags by train or motor vehicle and was distributed to other Dienstpost offices by similar means. The exception to this was the mail from and to Grevenmacher which was handled by the railway post office at the nearby border town of Wellen and the railway (Bahnpost) offices on the Trier-Perl line. Courier services connected local post offices to their nearest Dienstpost office and the former could, therefore, accept and distribute Dienstpost mail and forward it for cancellation.

Categories of mail

1) For Government Offices and NSDAP Organizations

Postcards; letters up to 100 grams; registered letters; value letters (Wertbriefe) and parcels up to 5 Kilograms.

2) For private postage for locally employed staff

Postcards; letters up to 250 grams and printed matter up to 500 grams. No parcels or packet service.

Postal Markings

The first postal marking of the new Dienstpost offices was a rectangular rubber date stamp (Fig. 1) which went into use at the end of August 1940. For registered mail, standard German registry labels with blank fields were imprinted “Deutsche Dienstpost Luxemburg” (Fig. 2). A “Wehrmachtspostamt” (Armed Forces Post Office) added to the Dienstpost in 1941 to handle mail from all military organizations in Luxembourg used a “stumme” (mute) date cancel (Fig. 3).

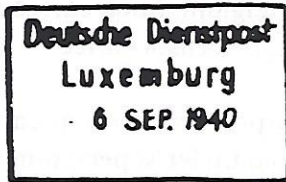


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

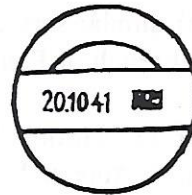


Fig. 3

The “Wehrmachtspostamt” or WPA used several different types of registry labels. These include blank field Feldpost registry labels hand stamped “Deutsches Postamt Luxemburg” (Fig. 4) or “Wehrmachtspostamt Luxemburg” (Fig. 5). A standard blank field label imprinted “Luxemburg WPA” (Fig. 6) is also known.



Fig. 4

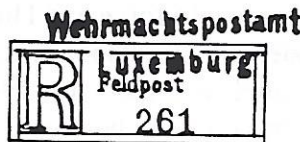


Fig. 5

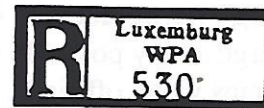
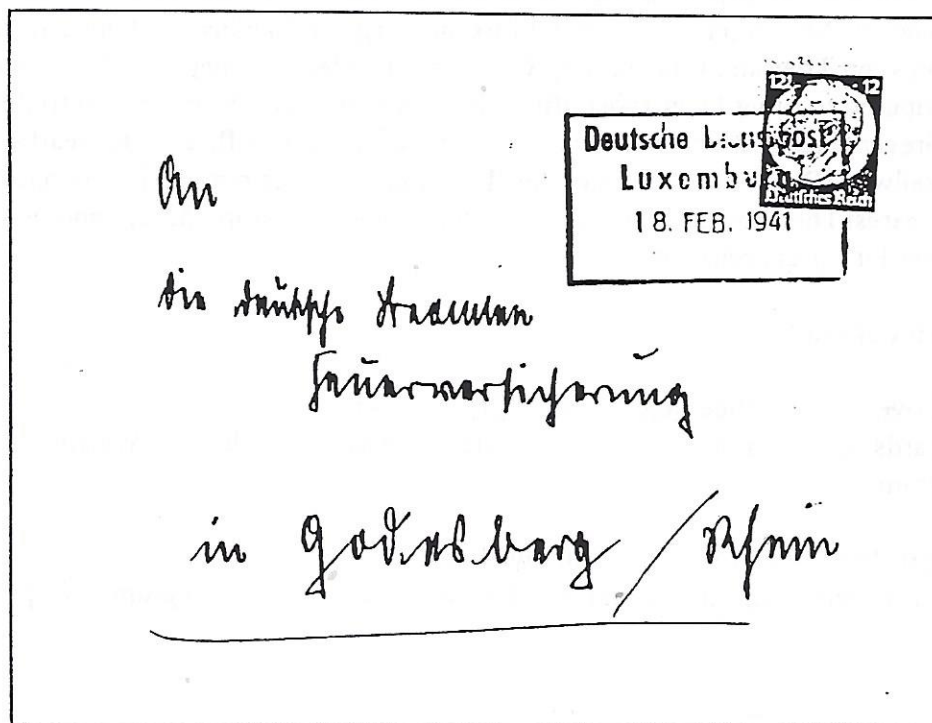


Fig. 6

A typical Dienstpost cover displaying the standard rectangular cancel is shown below (Fig. 7)



Private mail of all kinds submitted to Dienstpost offices were supposed to bear German stamps at normal inland rates. Franking with the "Luxemburg" overprints was contrary to regulations but such items are known. All currently valid German stamps, including Official stamps, were accepted. To make Dienstpost mail clearly recognizable to postal officials, each cover was to bear the inscription "Durch deutsche Dienstpost" or "Durch deutsche Dienstpost Luxemburg" in a red rectangle (blue and violet also known) and a diagonal cross in blue across the face of the envelope.

Fig. 8) "Durch deutsche Dienstpost" (via German Official Mail) hand stamp.

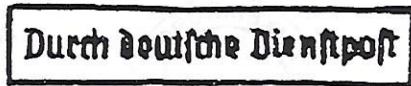
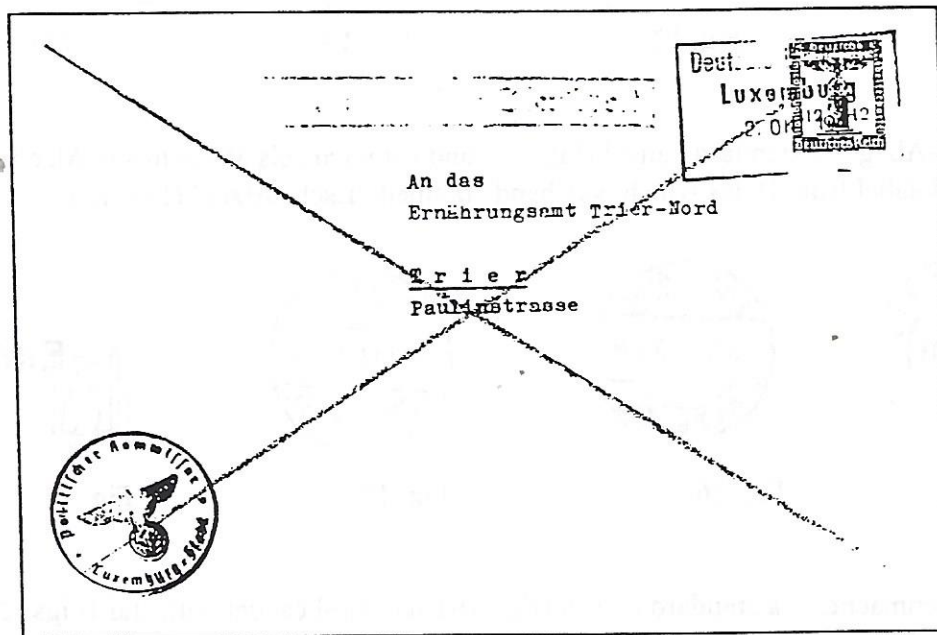
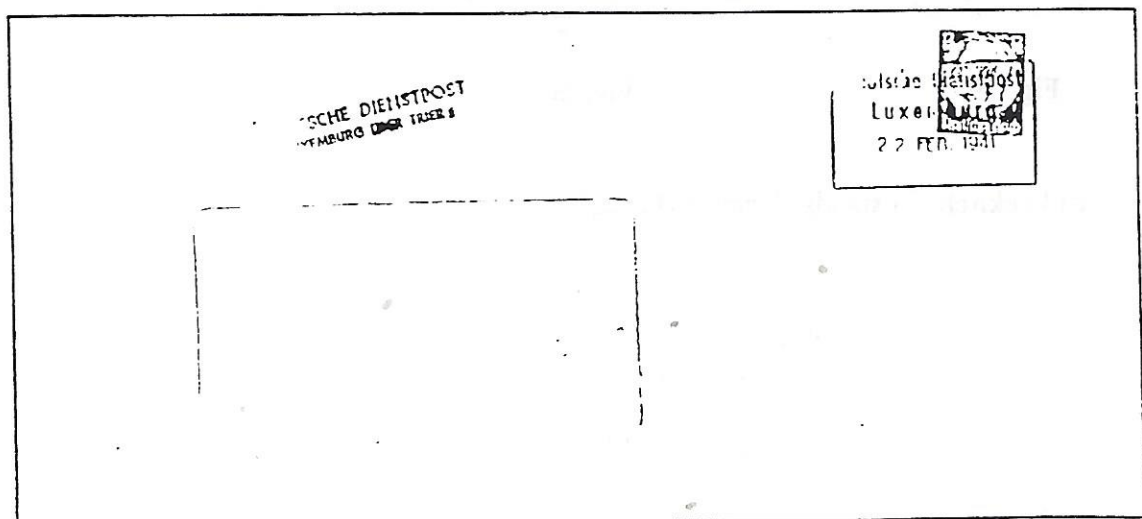


Fig. 9) Official 12 Pfg. stamp on cover sent in October 1940 from office of the German Political Commissioner in Luxemburg City.



To avoid delays in forwarding, an additional routing handstamp "Über Trier 2" was often added.

Fig. 10) Window envelope sent February 1941 has handstamp "DDP Luxemburg Über Trier 2".



Postal Markings of the Dienstpost Offices

In addition to the standard rectangular 45 x 28mm Dienstpost date stamp (Fig. 1) and routing handstamp (Fig. 8), the following markings were used by the various Dienstpost offices.

- a) Luxemburg City – branch offices used both hand & roller-style rural cancels (“landesstempel”) at Luxemburg-Ville (Figs. 11 & 12) and Luxemburg 1 (Figs. 13 & 14).



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

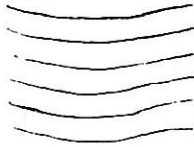


Fig. 13



Fig. 14



- b) Esch-Alzig – a standard cancel (Fig. 15) and rural cancels at Esch-Sur-Alzette (Figs. 16 & 17) plus an R-label from Beles which was hand stamped “Esch (Alzig)” (Fig. 18).

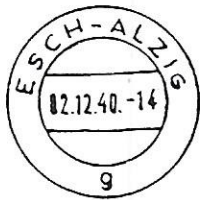


Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

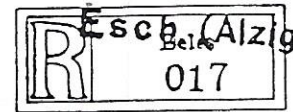


Fig. 18

- c) Grevenmacher – a standard cancel (Fig. 19) and rural cancel with star (Figs. 20).



Fig. 19



Fig. 20

- d) Diekirch – a standard cancel (Fig. 21).

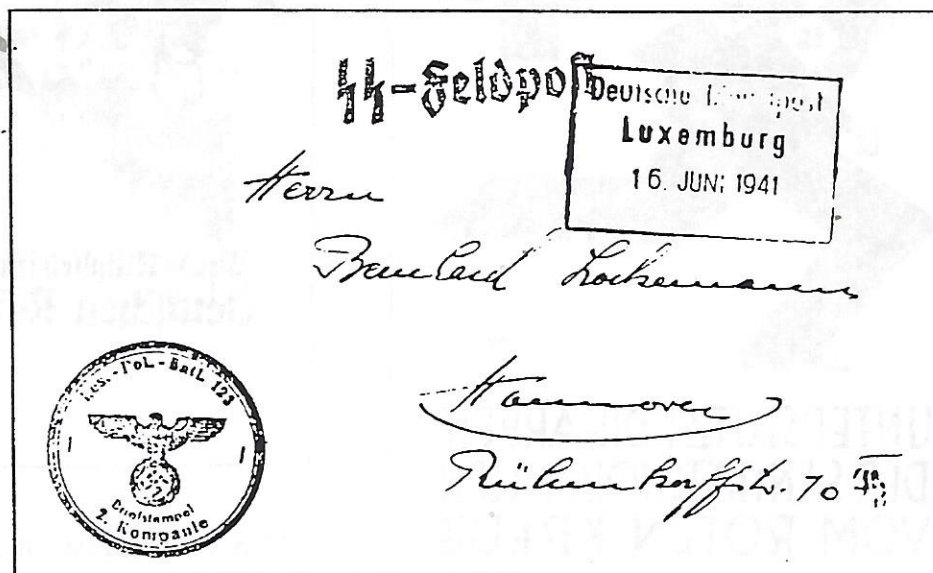


All confidential matter had to be sent via the Dienstpost. Any such material found in the civilian post would be confiscated.

The German Field Post Service (“deutsche Feldpost”) carried mail to and from members of the German armed forces free of charge. However, as units of the German Field Army (“Feldheer”) were withdrawn from Luxembourg, units of the Reserve Army (“Ersatzheer”) which combined garrison and training duties replaced them. As the Feldpost units were also withdrawn, the Dienstpost provided postal service for the garrison forces.

Mail from military units submitted at Dienstpost offices were required to display their unit letter seal (“briefstemple”) and designation “Feldpost” to qualify for the postage free privilege.

Shown below (Fig. 22) is a cover from a member of an SS unit sent to Hannover in June 1941 via the Deutsche Dienstpost Luxemburg. Note the unit letter seal of 2nd Company of Reserve Police Battalion 123 and “SS-Feldpost” hand stamp.



On April 24, 1941, the German National Postal Service (“deutsche Reichspost”) announced that postal service in Luxembourg was to be taken over by the German civil postal service. The Dienstpost office at Grevenmacher had been closed on November 10, 1940 and the remaining offices of the Dienstpost Luxemburg were closed on October 31, 1941, when all services in the area were reorganized.

Sources

“Das Postwesen in Luxemburg wahred der Deutschen Bestzung im 2 Weltkrieg” by Marcel Staar. The Prefix catalog and author’s own collection.

A free translation from the article in “Philatelie und Postgeschichtr” No. 146 in 1994.

ED Note: This article, published in the TRSG (U.K.) Group News Sheet 94, was expanded to include cancel illustrations and additional text by the TRSG (USA).

POST CARDS FOR NURSING SERVICES

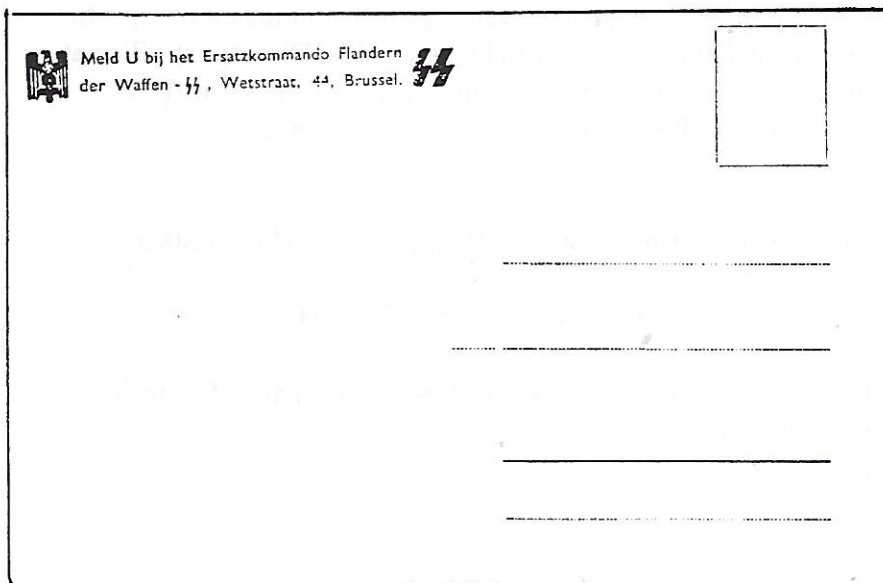
by Michael Zwerdling

My special Third Reich collecting area is post cards and postal material relating to medical, nursing and other health care subjects. Shown below are a number of post cards from my collection. If there are other items of this nature, please send them to the TRSG Bulletin Editor for inclusion in an update article.

- 1.) This card published by Stengel & Co., reputed to be the largest post card printer of the era. Their plant was destroyed during WW II.

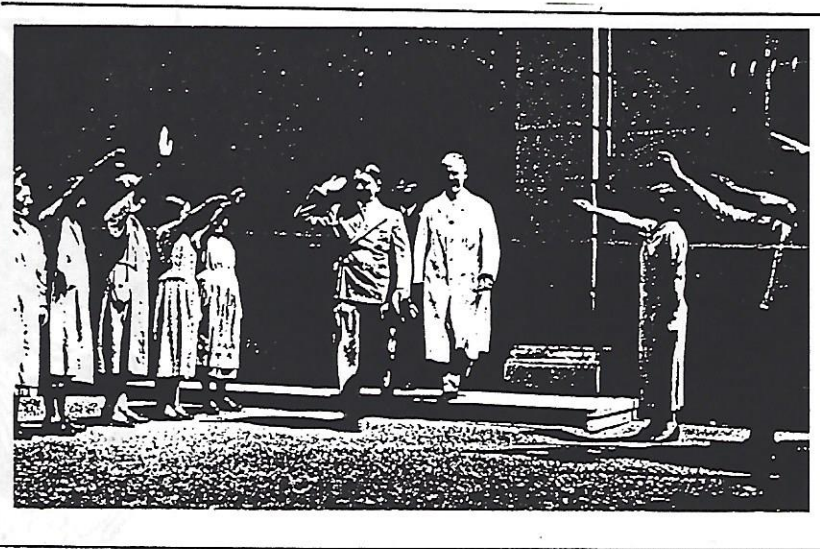


- 2.) A very futuristic design (note that runners are in the shape of a stylized swastika), this card was published in Leipzig.



- 3.) Address side of Flemish card shown on Bulletin cover

- 4.) Address side of photocard reads
 "Besuch des Führers in der
 Orthopädischen Klinik,
 München. 4 Juli, 1937".
 (Hitler visits Munich
 Orthopedic Clinic).



- 5.) Hitler quote on a Red Cross card
 postmarked June 6, 1936.



- 6.) Black & white card with background cross in red.

7.) Red Cross card printed in Berlin postmarked Vienna February 1939.

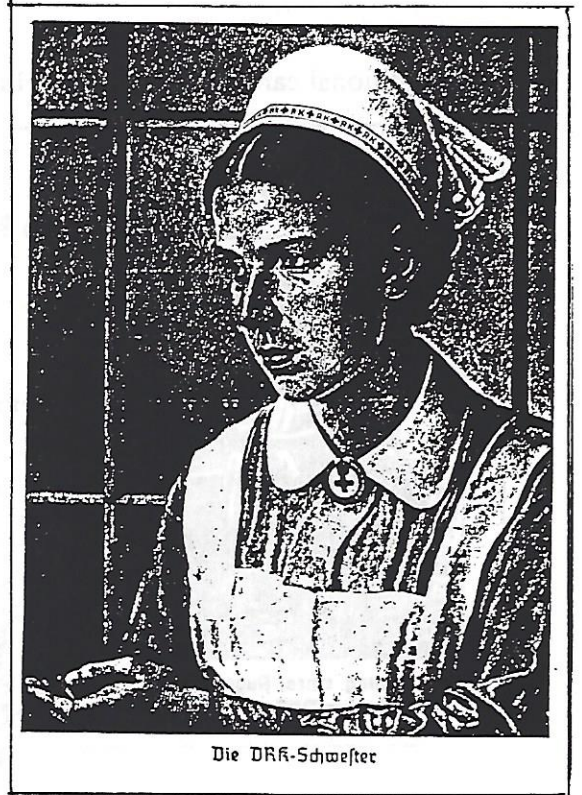


8.) Red Cross card postmarked Jena September 1941.



9.) Color card published by NSV (National Socialist People's Welfare) in Berlin 1944.

10.) "Die DRK-Schwester" (The Red Cross Nurse)
full color card postmarked Erfurt May 1944.



11.) From set of six B&W post cards published by DRK in 1941 with Red Cross under eagle in red.

DRK-Schwester hilft bei der Operation eines Verwundeten.

Das Deutsche Rote Kreuz

Postkarte

5 1 1

Deutsches Reich

Handwritten signatures and scribbles

Strabe, Haus Nr. 10

Das Deutsche Rote Kreuz

Don seiner Verwundung geheilt, verabschiedet sich der Soldat bei seiner Entlassung von der DRK-Schwester und Kameraden.

DEUTSCHES REICH

Postkarte

16.347-17

Wiener Frühjahrsmesse

Strabe, Haus Nr., Gebäudeteil, Stadtwert oder Postfach Nr.

12.) Additional cards from DRK 1941set.

Das Deutsche Rote Kreuz



Behandlung eines Augenkranken durch eine DRK-Schwester.

Postkarte



Herrn

Wolfg. Hofmann,

Dr. Zimmer, Thuringer Platz, Leipzig

Das Deutsche Rote Kreuz



Die DRK-Schwesternhelferin unterstützt den Arzt bei der Krankenbehandlung



Prof. Dr. Piffel

Prof. Dr. Piffel

11 Zornstr. 40

Strasse, Hausnr., Gebäudeteil, Stadt od. Postamtbezirk.

Das Deutsche Rote Kreuz



Darreichung von Erfrischungen durch DRK-Helferinnen

Postkarte



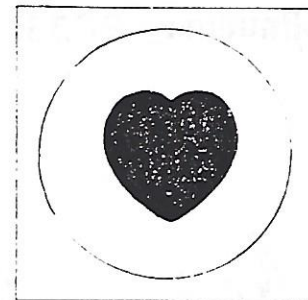
Berthelstr. 44.

Strasse, Hausnr., Gebäudeteil, Stadt od. Postamtbezirk.

COMBAT DIVISION PROFILE: 87th Infantry Division by Jim Lewis

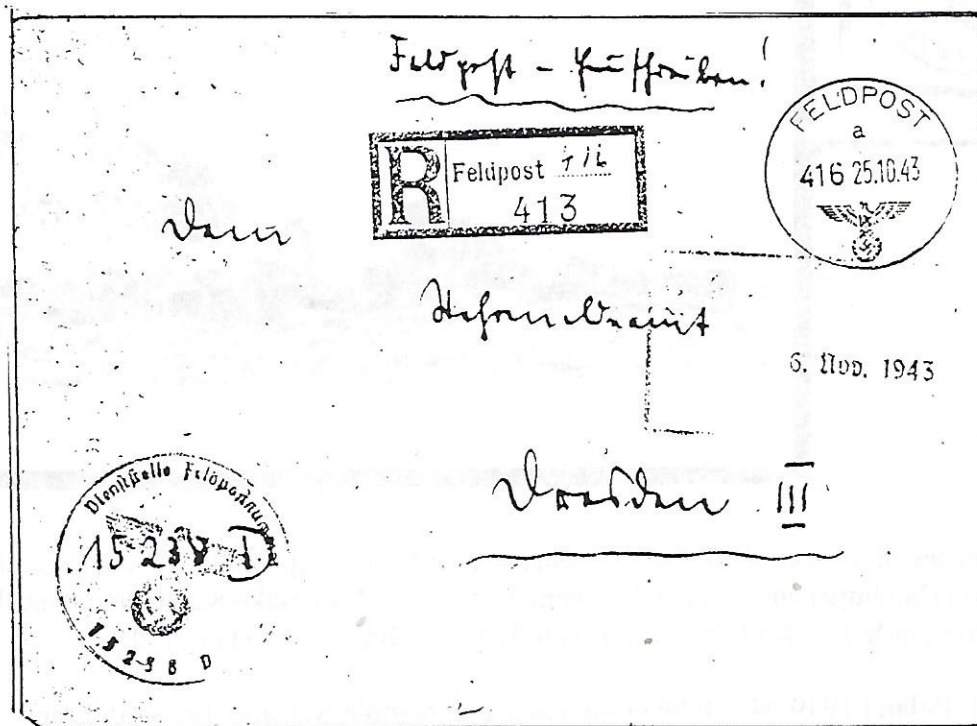
POST OFFICE		REGIMENTS				AUXIL
TACT.	KENN	GRENADEIER		ARTY	UNITS	
187	416	173	185	187	187	187

Consisting mainly of Thuringian and Saxon reservists, this division was mobilized in the summer of 1939. The division emblem was a green heart within a circle. Coming from Thuringia, the division adopted an emblem representing the 'Green Heart of Germany' and was sometimes referred to as the 'Grunes Herz Division'.



As an element of XI Corps of the 6th Army, it first saw combat in France. It fought very well and was given the honor of being the first German unit to enter Paris in June 1940. The next year the 87th Infantry Division crossed into Russia with Army Group Center, where it fought in the Yelna bend and against the Soviet winter offensive of 1941-42. Remaining on the central sector, it took part in the Rzhev withdrawal (March 1943), the Kursk offensive (July 1943) and the Battle of Nevel (fall 1943).

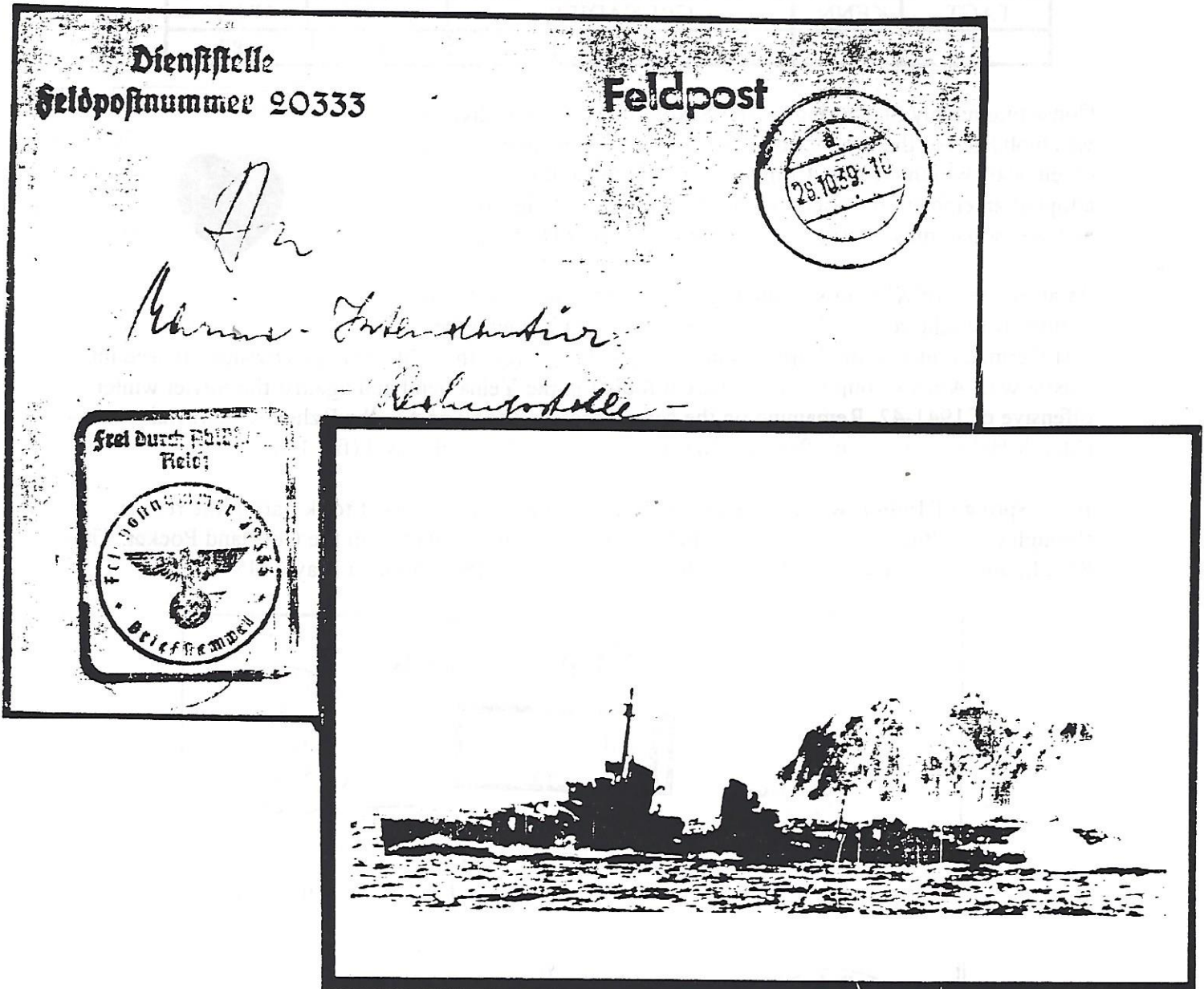
In the spring of 1944 it was transferred to Army Group North, where it took part in the retreat through the Baltic States, the defense of the Narva line and the battles in the Courland Pocket. The 87th Infantry Division surrendered to the Red Army in western Latvia in May 1945.



Cover sent to Army Records Office in Dresden in October 1943 from Fp. # 15238 (Stab I/ Grenadier Regiment 187th) via division P.O. 187 (K-416).

NAVY LOG

Destroyer Z-14 'Friedrich Ihn' Feldpost # 20333



The fourteenth of sixteen 'Leberecht Maass' (Destroyer Type 1935 Z1-16) class ships. Built by Blohm & Voss (Hamburg) and launched November 5, 1936. Namesake Kapitänleutnant Ihn, commander of torpedo boat S-35, was killed in action in Battle of Jutland on May 31, 1915.

Served: Poland 1939, North Sea (minelaying/mercantile warfare) 1939-40, France 1941, Norway 1942-44, Operation 'Cerebus' 1942. One of the few ships to survive the war. Taken over by Russians in 1945 and re-named "Zorki". Scrapped in 1961.