



THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP BULLETIN

July 2019, Volume LIII, Number 3 (#212)

Inside:

- *Covers from the Graf Zeppelin*
- *The German Occupation of the Channel Islands*
- *Great Covers from Jerry Crow*
- *Third Reich Sympathy Issue Catalogue from Tony Torres*
- *Great Readers' Discussions.... And More!!*

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Inside our latest issue:

The LZ-127 Graf Zeppelin:

One-of-a-kind covers with a quality article detail the rise and the fall of the *Graf Zeppelin*. From near-crash to its round-the-world exodus, the Graf Zeppelin seemingly mirrors the rise and fall of the *Third Reich*.

The Channel Islands Specialists Society:

Expertly written, their article on the Nazi occupation of the islands is simply the best I have ever seen on the issue.

A Nazi Sympathy Issue Catalogue:

Anthony Torres give us a catalogue listing of all the foreign sympathy issues during this era. Many of these listings were news to me. Thanks, Anthony!

Also:

- Great communications from our readers, some of the most knowledgeable in the world on this topic. Thank you all!
- The Scans of Jerry Crow. Thanks, Jerry!!
- A new feature: *Stamps of the Third Reich*
- Trivia designed to make you cry!

Keep Calm, and Keep Collecting!

WELCOME TO A GREAT ISSUE OF THE *BULLETIN!*

By your great material and your efforts, this is one of the best issues ever. We feature the Graf Zeppelin, with a number of truly rare covers. The Channel Islands Specialists' Society give us a great read, while Anthony Torres gives us a comprehensive Sympathy issue Guide. Jerry Crow continues to delight us with his covers, and trivia is as hard as ever. *Enjoy!*

Articles! Articles!

We need 'em! Whether they are short or long, detailed or a general overview, write about your favorite stamps, cover or topic, and send it to: ctkolker@mail.com or Chris Kolker, 25 Parkwoods Dr., Norwich, CT 06360. I look forward to do some writing with you!

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Germany occupation of Luxembourg- Michel 33-41/ Scott NB1-9 1940. Printed 1938/ Overprinted 1941

To our Esteemed Readers:

It's summertime, and we have another great issue for you. Featured this month is the saga of the *Graf Zeppelin*, the symbol of the pride and hubris of the early Nazi regime, and a precautionary tale in later years. The *Graf Zeppelin* left some fascinating stories and equally fascinating covers, which are featured in the article.

We next step out of our own box and take a look at the Channel Island Specialists' Society as they study the Nazi-occupation era there. They have recently published a great paper on the topic. A must read.

Also covered is German silent-film star Ossi Oswalda. We feature a cover of hers from the 1920s that shows her at her peak of fame. Like so many other stars, Oswalda faded into obscurity. Check out her fascinating story and look at her one-of-a-kind cover.

And Anthony Torres is back! A past contributor, he is giving us a catalogue of Third Reich Sympathy issues. Thank you, Anthony. This is a very important piece of work.

Certainly not to be outdone we have some fascinating discussions from our readers. It's incredible the insight readers give us every issue. Truly we have some of the most knowledgeable readers in all of philately. You have to take a look at the back-and-forth banter that is both awe-inspiring and respectful.

And, of course trivia, is back. This one is a bit harder than before, and is sure to make you doubt how much you know about the second world war.

Some updates: if you haven't already checked it out, the final draft of the Study Guide is now available online. It's on the first page of our website www.trsg-usa.com. Obviously, it's free to those who simply want to download it and take a look. Over the summer, I will be sending the guide off to the printers to get some

hard copies for those who prefer it. I will be then offering it for sale online. But more importantly, I plan to give it to the mother-ship, the German Philatelic Society USA, so that they can distribute it. The Study Guide will then serve as a focus point for new members and for the dissemination of the basics of what we do. An important step in the right direction.

Another new feature in our journal is that of the *Stamps of the Third Reich*. In a way, it's going back to basics. For a relatively short period of time, this was actually part of the old *Third Reich Study Group Bulletin*. It featured one German stamps from 1933-45, giving some background information about that stamp. Each article might include why it was published, who the subject matter is, and any distinguishing characteristics that might make it or less valuable. I would encourage people to send in articles on the subject, as I would love some help.

Danzig has not been forgotten. I am in the process of downloading all of the pages of the *Danzig Report Study and Research Group*, one page at a time. I'm almost finished. Once that's completed, I'll be starting the new website to catalogue the journal that will be absolutely free. It will feature ultimately every page of the journal ever written and will be under the control the German Philatelic Society USA, with myself as the webmaster. That way we have an unobstructed access to all of the great work that they did. As you might have seen, in this issue there is no Danzig article this quarter. It simply because I ran out of space, but I do plan to have it back next issue.

Finally, a few things need to be said. First, keep checking out our sister websites www.germanstatestamps.com and www.postwwiigermanstamps.com. Secondly, while I do enjoy writing about philately a great deal, I could use a little help. Please send me scans or photos of your covers or stamps. Even better, send me articles about them. They can be detailed; they can be brief- it doesn't matter. We can get them published. This journal has room for all different kinds of articles on all different kinds of levels, whether there very detailed or provide general overviews. I would appreciate articles to be sent to ctkolker@mail.com or to:

Christopher Kolker

25 Parkwoods Dr.

Norwich, CT 06360

With that said I want each and every one of you to have a wonderful summer. As you get back into the swing of things in the fall, remember the Third Reich Study Group. I'll keep you updated as we have more information on the study guide, the Danzig website and more.

Keep calm and keep collecting.

Your editor,

Chris



1943, "Winter Help", exploded (new staple) propaganda booklet, included two panes of five vertical se-tenant pairs, separated by interleaf, 3+2(pf) brown, shown wounded soldier and Nazi Leaders Streicher and Goering; 12+6(pf) carmine, representing Himmler holding a gun and a mug for donations.



The LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin

Christopher Kolker

Legitimacy. Respect. Everyone wants them, and the countries of the world are no exception. Early in Nazi Germany's history, Hitler strove for legitimacy in the eyes of the world. The hosting of the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin is the classic example. The *Graf Zeppelin* would be another.

The *Graf Zeppelin* was a hydrogen-filled dirigible, that while developed during the Weimar Republic, was showcased by the Nazis in the 1930s. It has the unique distinction of being the focus of both American and Nazi Germany stamps, despite the initial objections of President Roosevelt. The LZ 127 *Graf Zeppelin* became symbolic of the early showmanship of Nazi Germany. Its demise along with its sister ship, the *Hindenburg*, forecasted a mighty fall.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin

The *Graf Zeppelin* was revolutionary in its time. German built and German operated, the *Graf* was built as a passenger-carrying airship which flew commercially from 1928-1937, becoming the first commercial-passenger transatlantic-flight service in the world. Named after Count (Graf) Zeppelin, the inventor of the zeppelin, the *Graf* flew more than a million miles with a crew of 36.

Built at the Zeppelin Company Works at Lake Constance, Germany from 1926 to 1928, the *Graf Zeppelin* had a Total Gas Volume of 3.7 million cubic feet, of which 2.6 million cubic feet was hydrogen carried in 17 lift gas cells, while the Other 1.1 million cubic feet was in 12 power gas cells. *The Graf* could achieve



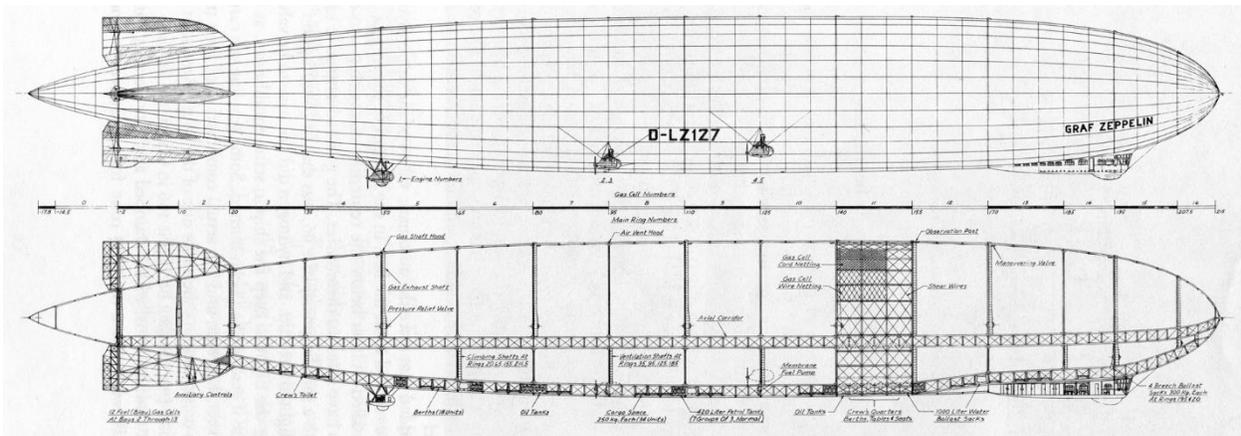
speeds up to 80 miles per hour, although it usually ran around 73 mph, and used both hydrogen power and gasoline-powered engines to propel itself.

The layout of the *Graf* is like a giant gondola. It featured one huge common space, which had the flight deck, a common area, passenger cabins, restrooms, and all the amenities for

the traveling public. On each side and in the front showcased large bay windows to create a panoramic view.

The LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin in 1937

The *Graf Zeppelin* hosted the latest technology. Two fuel-burning generators located inside the hull supplied most of the electricity. Two small ram air turbine electric generators (based on wind power) were located just below the radio-room window, providing emergency power for the radio room. Two 120 m-long lead wires served as the main antenna that could be deployed by electric motor or hand crank to focus radio signals, with an emergency antenna that was 40m in length. Furthermore, a radio-direction finder employed by a rotatable antenna could determine the airship's position from any two land radio stations or ship-based transmitters. With such technologies, private or public telegrams could be sent.



The layout of the Graf Zeppelin

Christened on July 8, 1928, the 90th anniversary of the birth of Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the inventor of the zeppelin, by his daughter, the *Graf Zeppelin* had originally been planned to carry mail from Seville, Spain to Buenos Aires, Argentina. After doing a few domestic trial flights, it first flew across the Atlantic in October, 1928 on her maiden voyage to the United States.

That intercontinental flight was from Friedrichshafen, Germany to Lakehurst, New Jersey under the command of Dr. Hugo Eckener, the general manager of the parent company, and the *Graf Zeppelin's* principle pilot. Ernest Lehman, the captain of the *Hindenburg* during its iconic crash, was the first officer for this flight. Taking 111 hours, its port tail fin suffered serious damage on the flight's third day after passing through a vicious storm. Completing its two-weeks stay United States, the *Graf Zeppelin* left for Germany on October 29, arriving back in Friedrichshafen on November 1. Grace Drummond Hay, the groundbreaking British journalist, was the first woman to fly transatlantic on the flight going to the United States.

Clara Adams became the first female transatlantic ticketed passenger when she traveled on the *Graf Zeppelin's* return flight, which was the summit of her career of being the first female passenger to a variety of different locations via flight.

Covers do exist for this historic flight.

In early 1929, the *Graf Zeppelin* made two historic Mediterranean flights. In March, she carried 25 passengers and 16,000 letters for mail drops at Jaffa, Athens, Budapest, and Vienna. Her second Mediterranean cruise took place in late April, flying over France, Spain, Portugal, and Tangier.

Not everything flowed smoothly for the *Graf Zeppelin*. In May 1929, the so-called "interrupted flight" nearly lost the *Graf Zeppelin*. In

attempting to make a second trip to the United States, on the first night of the flight, the airship lost power in two of its five engines off the Mediterranean coast of Spain. Eckener had to abandon the trip and turned back toward Friedrichshafen. Flying against the wind in France, two of the three remaining engines quit the following day, causing the loss of headway. Eventually, the *Graf Zeppelin* started drifting back toward the Mediterranean.

After desperately look for suitable places to land, the French Air Ministry reluctantly permitted Eckener to land at the naval airship base of Cuers-Pierrefeu near Toulon. Eckener successfully managed the difficult landing. Covers, including ones autographed by Eckener flown on this trip exist. Mail carried on the flight received a one-line rubber-stamped notice in German reading "Beförderung verzögert wegen Abbruchs der 1. Amerikafahrt." ("Delivery delayed due to cancellation of the 1st American trip") and were held at Friedrichshafen until August 1, 1929, when the airship made another attempt to cross the Atlantic for Lakehurst, arriving on August 4.

The *Graf Zeppelin* was just getting started. At the behest of American newspaper publisher William Randolph Hearst, the *Graf Zeppelin* embarked on a round-the-world trip on



A cover from the first trans-Atlantic flight, dated Oct. 16, 1928



Autographed by Dr. Eckener, this cover was on the famous "interrupted flight" of 1929

August 8, 1929. Originating in Lakehurst NJ, she then went back to Friedrichshafen, to Tokyo, then to Los Angeles, before arriving back in Lakehurst. Covers abound for this flight, as the expenses for this trip were heavily offset by the carriage of souvenir mail.

Eckener came back an international hero. Germany issued a special commemorative silver coin in 1930 recognizing his flight. He became the 10th recipient of the Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society. He also met with President Herbert Hoover, as well as the US Postmaster General, who successfully lobbied for special three US stamp issues, Scott's C13-15. They were used on the mail to be carried on the Europe-Pan-American flight scheduled to leave Germany seven weeks later in mid-May.

That 1930 flight was especially successful in the fact that it was the first of many trips the *Graf Zeppelin* took to South America. After landing in Brazil, she flew back to New Jersey before returning to Germany. The US Postal Service was one of the main sponsors of this trip, paying hundred thousand dollars for carrying mail to these locations. However, the Scott stamps of relatively high denominations during the



Soviet cover from the polar flight in 1931

Great Depression were an absolute bust with the general public. After distributing them throughout the country, only 7% of available stock in the stamps were initially used.

Approximately 3 million were destroyed, leaving only about a million in circulation. This represents the smallest amount of any US stamp printed in the 20th century.

In 1931 the *Graf Zeppelin* made successful trips over the Mideast, leaving behind picture postcard moments flying over the pyramids. She also made a well-

publicized polar trip that year. The *Graf Zeppelin* was truly an international rock star.

That rock-star status was certainly noticed by the Nazis when they assumed power in 1933. One of the first major international events after the Nazi seized power was the Chicago World's Fair. Celebrating a "Century of Progress" the World's Fair offered opportunities for countries to showcase their progress and the technological advances that they have made.

This fell in line with the rapidly evolving Nazi propaganda machine. Arriving in Miami at first, and then traveling to Akron to the Goodyear plant, the *Graf Zeppelin* then circled the Chicago World's Fair for less than half an hour, for its return flight to Germany. Eckener circled the world's fair in a clockwise pattern in order that only the Weimar Republic's flag could be seen by those at the world's fair. In doing so, he hid the newly painted Nazi swastika on the left side so as not to arouse public anger or discord.



Scott Germany C43-45/Michel 496-98

Part of the agreement to go to the World's Fair was that the United States would issue a commemorative stamp and share half the revenue of that stamp with the zeppelin company. That stamp is US Scott number C18.

The Germans issued their own stamps to commemorate the event. Taking the existing stock of Weimar Republic stamps issued from 1928-31, the Germans overprinted them in black (1 Rm.) or in brownish black (2 Rm., 4 Rm.) with **Chicagofahrt Weltausstellung 1933** (Scott Germany C43-45 and Michel Deutschland 496-98).

By 1932, with the exception of the World's Fair flight, the *Graf Zeppelin* had entered the commercial phase of its life, transporting customers back and forth between Germany and South America. The Nazis interrupted this service in 1936 when Germany occupied the Rhineland. Because it was a national symbol of pride and quite impressive in the air, the *Graf Zeppelin* was used to drop propaganda leaflets onto the Rhineland. The Nazis hoped to set the tone for residents in the Rhineland that there was a sense of inevitability and technological superiority that the Germans enjoyed.

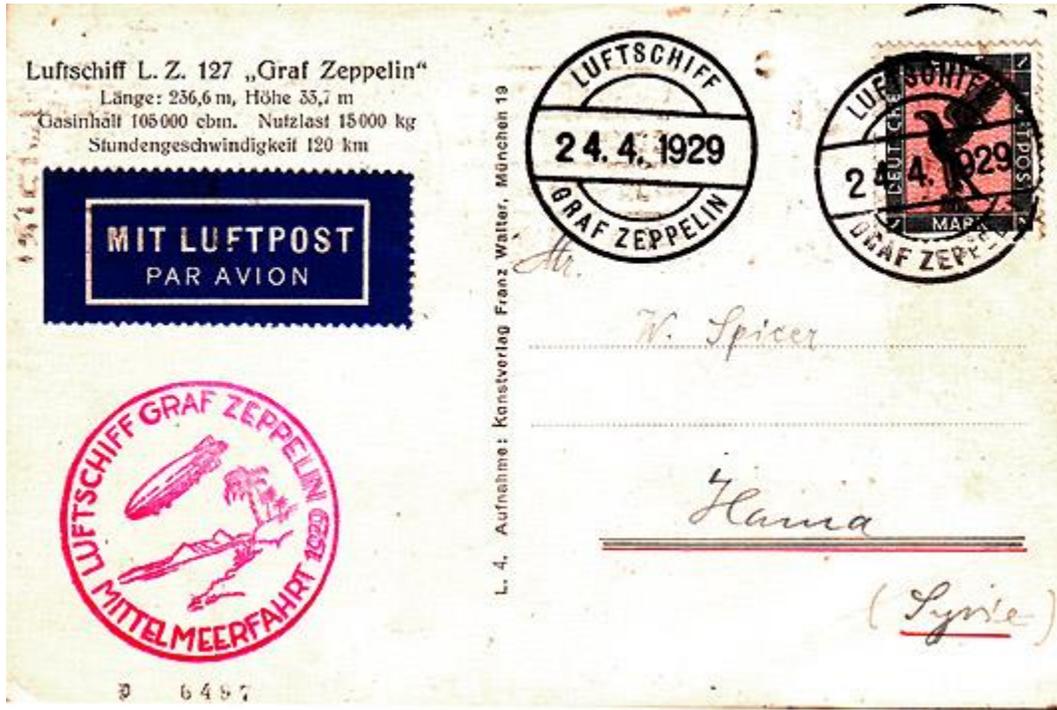


US Scott C18

The crash of the *Hindenburg* in May 1937 changed everything. Hydrogen gas was deemed far too dangerous to continue using. Helium could be used; however, the United States controlled almost 90% of the world market. While many of the United States government favored the selling of helium to Nazi Germany in 1937, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes firmly opposed such a move. Because federal statutes required the governing board of helium sales to have unanimous consent, President Roosevelt could not override Secretary Icke's objections, and the sale of helium was ultimately prohibited to the Nazis. The *Graf Zeppelin* was out of business.

While she did make almost 30 local promotional flights with hydrogen, she was never used for passenger service again. With the outbreak of World War II, German Interior Minister Hermann Goring ordered the *Graf Zeppelin* dismantled for parts and its metal in the German military aircraft industry.

More covers from the Graf Zeppelin:



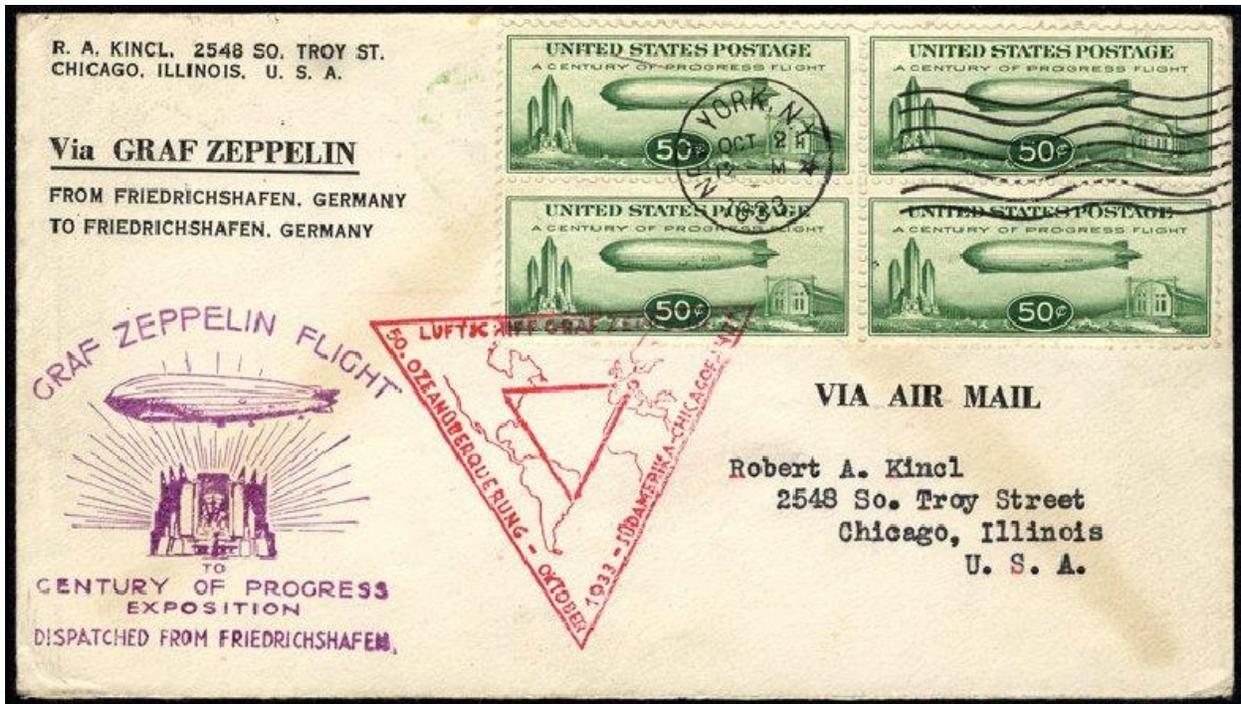
The "Mediterranean Ride" cover, dated April 24, 1929



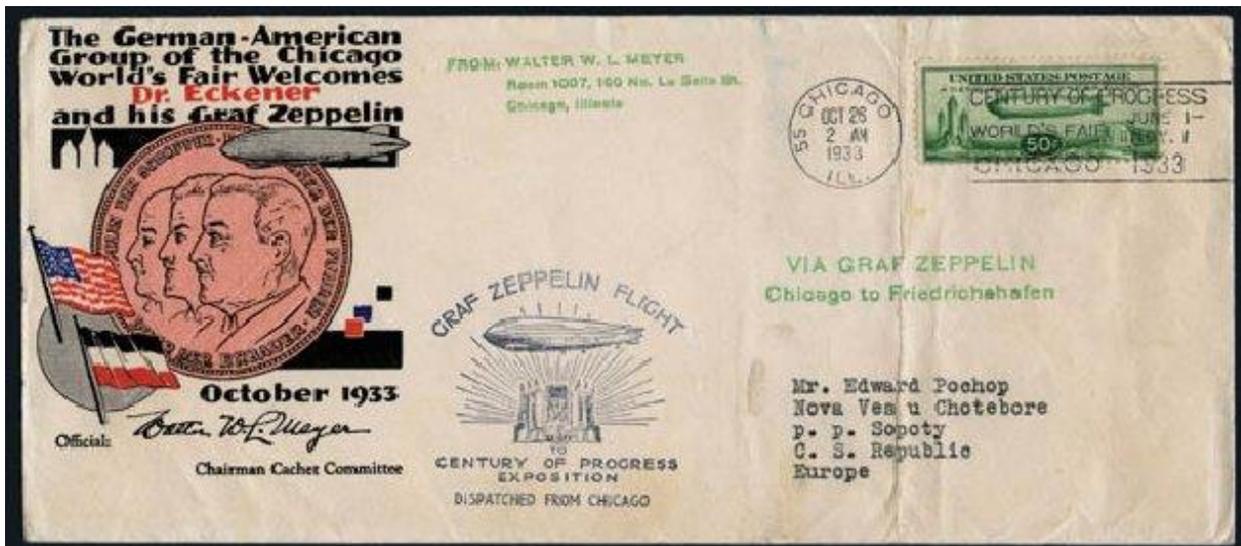
European-Pan American flight of 1930, this cover made the entire flight with American C13-15 Stamps



Graf Zeppelin flight from the 1933 flight at the Chicago World's Fair



A second Graf Zeppelin cover from the 1933 World's Fair



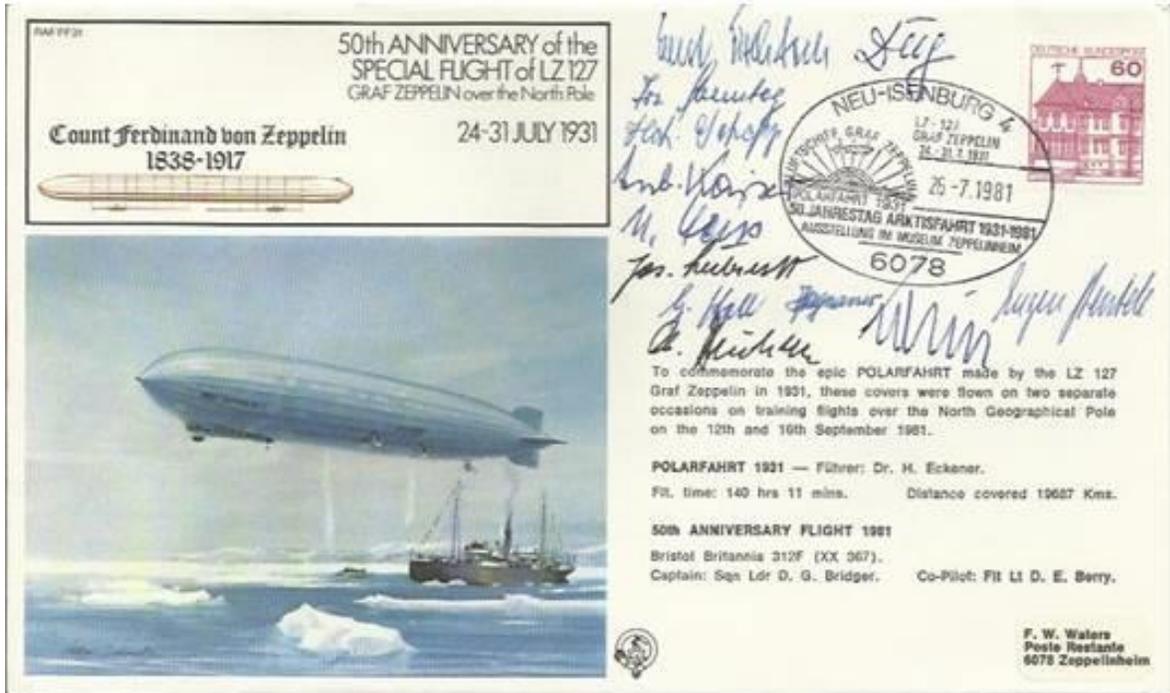
A third cover from the 1933 Chicago World's Fair



Part of the mail of the Graf Zeppelin going from Germany to Brazil – 1934



A round-the-world cover of 1930



A fiftieth anniversary card, signed by 11 members of the crew. Only 22 in existence. Taken from the-saleroom.com

CHANNEL ISLANDS SPECIALISTS' SOCIETY

Founded 1950

Date: June 14, 2019

Press Contact: Steve Wells Press & Advertising Officer Tel: +44 (0)1903-501415

Salisbury (U.K.) Weekend Meeting April 26-28, 2019

Some 43 members and guests – including a number from Austria and Germany – attended the Channel Islands Specialists' Society Weekend Meeting held April 26-28 at the Grasmere House Hotel in Salisbury, United Kingdom.

Displays were given on the Saturday afternoon.

Ron Brown FRPSL gave a fine display of the material used in the production of his 114-page monograph that was launched at the weekend meeting entitled *The German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940 – 1945 – the immediate impact of the occupation on the postal services and postage stamps during the occupation period*. The display included the impact of the Occupation on postal services; the story of how a set of George VI definitives and Centenary stamps - each bearing a swastika - came to be printed but never released; the Jersey 'Bigwood' essay of 1940; Guernsey 'bisects'; the Guernsey and Jersey Arms stamps, including artwork, proofs, paper type, flaws, etc., concluding with the Liberation of the Channel Islands on the May 9, 1945.

Olaf Beecken followed with a display of rare Radio Message Cards and German P.O.W. mail after Liberation. For the first part, Olaf explained about the difficulties for the German troops in the Channel Islands keeping in touch with their families after the August 14, 1944, known as the "Fortress period".

With the Channel Islands isolated from mainland Europe little private *Feldpost* mail made it out, as most mail out was 'official mail'. Even scarcer is private mail into the Channel Islands, as the only 15 flights that made it to Guernsey carried only vital equipment and official mail. Olaf explained how the Radio Message Card service was set up, allowing German troops to communicate with families by sending one message per month. Messages were sent via radio from Guernsey to the naval base at Wilhemshaven. Here the message was typed onto a post card and then forwarded to the addressee by post. Olaf noted that there was a system in place whereby a 'Confirmation Card' would be sent to the sender of the message stating that their message had been sent to the family. He showed examples of the 'confirmation card'. Later, 'Answering cards' were produced, which allowed the recipient to send a message back, but due to the collapse of the system by Christmas 1944 few messages were returned. For the second part of his display, Olaf showed examples of paperwork used by the British forces in registering some of the 37,000 German troops who became P.O.Ws. Olaf explained that the German identification cards were invalidated, and new identity papers were issued. The Prisoners of War were examined by a doctor and dentist, with examples of the records used shown. Within one week of capture the German forces were allowed to send a message home informing their family that they were now a P.O.W., although, apparently, many did not want to write home as it confirmed that Germany had surrendered. To conclude his display, Olaf showed the only known P.O.W. Enquiry Card to Sark.

The Sunday Members' displays commenced with **Leo Mayr** giving a display entitled "Basic Material", comprising often neglected material deemed 'basic' or 'common' and not worthy of collecting but which still makes a fine display of relatively modern postal history. He started with machine cancels of Guernsey used during the Occupation, explaining the 'endless roller mechanism' for cancelling mail and showing examples of the 'split 0 for a 1' used in the datestamp plug for 1941. There were no machine cancels used on mail from January 1945 until May 1945 as electricity in the islands was cut off. He also explained how the 'time plug' used on Occupation mail reads '9AM', although prior to, and after the Occupation, the 'time plug' was changed every 15 minutes. He continued with examples of missing strikes, inverted strikes, date errors, including inverted date plugs, offsets, whereby the machine cancel is shown on the front as well as the back, and C.T.O. machine cancels.

Mike Moody a newcomer to the society gave his first display at a C.I.S.S. meeting. He collects "Liberation" material. The display included mail from Private Povey, illustrations of the German surrender, resumption of postal services and mail out of the Islands, including mail from a Royal Air Force Flt. Lt. of F.P.O. 135, and resumption of airmail services. Mike also showed a set of the humorous post cards of the German occupying forces being kicked out of the Islands along with a range of covers and stamps issued for the 3rd Anniversary of Liberation, including blocks and flaws.

Another new member was **Alan Whittaker** who produced a fascinating “One Man’s War” story of Denis George Liot who joined the Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey on 8th June 1916 aged 17 years. He saw action again during the Second World War, serving in the 1st Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders. He was reported “Missing in Action” on the 24th June 1940 and was eventually traced to a P.O.W. camp in Poland at Camp XXA. Denis wrote a diary whilst a P.O.W. there and this was on display, highlighting events within the camp. A newspaper was produced for the inmates of the camp entitled *TIME* and examples of the newspaper were on display too. Following the end of the war Denis joined the police but sadly died soon after, aged only 49 years.

C.I.S.S. Forward Programme 2019

July 6	Stand at MIDPEX Fair	Warwickshire Event Centre Leamington Spa CV31 1XN U.K.
July 13	A.G.M. & Meeting	Union Jack Club, London SE1 8UJ U.K.

Further information about the C.I.S.S. may be obtained from the website: www.ciss1950.org.uk

The Study of Stamps, Postal History and Postcards of the Channel Islands

PRESS RELEASE

**The German Occupation
of the Channel Islands**

1940–1945



The immediate impact of the occupation on the postal services
and postage stamps during the occupation period

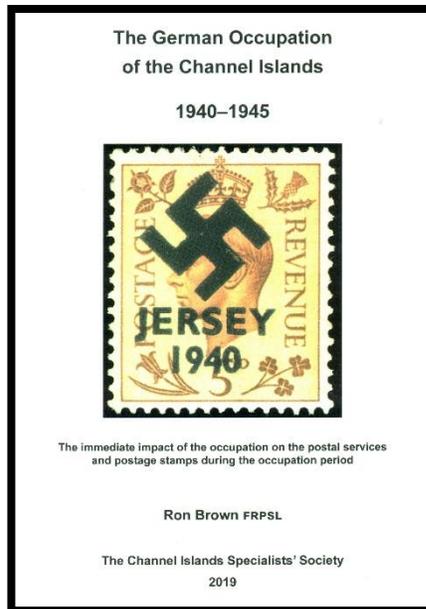
Ron Brown FRPSL

The Channel Islands Specialists' Society

2019

***The German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-1945* by Ron Brown FRPSL – A Review by Alan Moorcroft FRPSL.**

The interest in the German Occupation of the Channel Islands continues to grow and the collecting of the stamps and postal history of this period remains very buoyant. The last edition of the *Stanley Gibbons Channel Islands Specialised Catalogue of Stamps and Postal History* was published in 1983 and the German language *Kanalinseln Postgeschichtliches Handbuch zur Deutschen Besetzung 1940-1945* by Leopold Mayr & Michael Wieneke in 2000. The demand for an updated catalogue has been growing and so this comprehensive story of the Channel Islands occupation stamps by **Ron Brown FRPSL** is most welcome.



The basis of this publication is Ron's extensive and magnificent collection which he has formed over the last 30 plus years, but has been greatly expanded with background information some of which has not been published before.

The book opens with a brief history of the Channel Islands, a timetable to the German Occupation and the immediate impact of the suspension of all communications between the Islands and the United Kingdom.

The Jersey and Guernsey offices of the British General Post Office continued to operate during the Occupation, but under German supervision. The use of British postage stamps continued, but as stocks were limited and soon running low both Island authorities had to organise the printing of a local issue. Before any local stamps were ready the stock of 1d values in Guernsey was running low and so the exceptional step was taken to authorise the bisection of the current British 2d stamps in late 1940. This is comprehensively covered including the unauthorised bisects.

The steps Guernsey took to produce their own Arms stamps is fully explained in Chapter 5 of the book. The initial designs, artwork, proofs, colour trials and issued stamps are all listed and illustrated. A detailed explanation is given of the line photo engraving process used to produce the stamps, the machines employed to print them, with explanations of the problems they had in gumming and perforating the stamps. Three values were eventually issued and in the course of the many printings of the values, 13 of the ½d, 16 of the 1d and 4 of the 2½d, variations in shades occurred and because of shortages in the Islands, different papers were used at various times including the watermarked French banknote paper. These are all detailed and illustrated.

In Jersey the German Commandant, Captain Gussek ordered the overprinting of the current British stamps with a swastika over '**JERSEY 1940**'. A small quantity of the current George VI and the centenary stamps were duly overprinted. This was objected to by the Bailiff of Jersey and surprisingly the issue was not proceeded with. A small number of the overprinted stamps escaped destruction and are in collectors' hands today along with many forgeries. Chapter 6 of the book details the whole story and illustrates a certified genuine set of the overprinted stamps.

In Chapter 7 the attempt to produce a 1d stamp is told. These are known as the 'Bigwood' essays and again they were not proceeded with, but examples did 'escape' into the hands of collectors.

The production of the Jersey Arms stamps is comprehensively covered in Chapter 8. The background story is told with the details of the artwork, essays, proofs, to the printed stamps which are all illustrated. In Jersey the problem of paper supplies caused the stamps to be printed at various times on chalky paper and English and French newsprint. Ron illustrates these along with all the problems they encountered with ink, gumming and perforating the sheets. The explanation of the corner letters 'A' 'A' and 'B' 'B' and an introduction to the plate flaws is given. Usages of the stamps and details of forgeries and facsimiles are also provided.

Because of the paper shortages in the Islands it was decided in 1943 to have the postage stamps for Jersey printed in France. New designs were sought and those of Edmund Blampied chosen. The background to this issue along with the artwork, essays, proofs with all the printings is fully listed and illustrated in this book. This is a very comprehensive coverage of this issue through to all the sheet markings and numbering and extends to more than 30 pages.

Jersey bisects were never authorised, but examples are known and these are covered in Chapter 11.

The book concludes with the Liberation and last day usages of the stamps and souvenir sheets. In 1948 the British Post Office issued two stamps to commemorate the Liberation of the Channel Islands and these are covered in the final chapter.

This is not a catalogue and no indication is given as to the scarcity of most of the items listed, but instead what is described in great detail and comprehensively illustrated is the information about the stamp issues of the Channel Islands during the German Occupation. Ron is to be congratulated upon his efforts to bring all this information together and present this in a very readable and informative manner.

This A4 114 colour page monograph printing is excellent and at the very modest price of £15.00 plus p&p makes it a must for every collector of these stamps and anyone interested in the German Occupation of the Channel Islands.

Alan N Moorcroft FRPSL

Past President and Competitions Secretary C.I.S.S.

Past President of The Royal Philatelic Society London

To order this book please contact the C.I.S.S. Book Secretary:

Richard Flemming, 64, Falconers Green, Burbage, Hinckley, LE10 2SX

United Kingdom.

Email: books@ciss1950.org.uk



Edmund Blampied's occupation stamps (1943) feature scenes of Jersey (part of the Channel Islands). From the left: 1/2d, Old Jersey Farm; 1d, Portier Bay; 1 1/2d, Corbiere Lighthouse; 2d, Elizabeth Castle; 2 1/2d, Mont Orgueil Castle, and 3d, Gathering Seaweed.

Our Readers' Discussions

I always say that we have some of the most knowledgeable readers anywhere. Don't believe me? Just read below- you will see real expertise combined with a true eagerness to help out fellow collectors. Read below and soak it all in.

Gruss aus PA --

I've been following this discussion with some interest. I, too, have a post card that I think was sent by a member of the SS. Can anyone tell me anything about this card, e.g. what unit was it sent from, is any part of it translatable? It looks like just one long scroll. See attachments.

Wiedersehen --

Carl Barna





I am unable to find any Feldpost Number on this postcard which would tell us the unit designation. There's no written or stamped unit designation anywhere I can see. – William Walker

I suspect this postcard, even though lettered SS Feldpost, went through the local postal system. With no muted stamp and Kenn number, that is the only explanation that makes sense to me. Comments?
 Frederick D Clements

Carl then writes:

Thank you to all who commented on my card. Do y'all think this is translatable?

Carl B.

I agree entirely on that conclusion from Frederick
 Yes, it appears to be translatable
 The question is it worth it to you as for the reasons stated by Frederick I don't know if there would be a lot of substantive value to do so. Up to you - William Walker

Hello, Frank,

Item BO5.105 available from the GPS Library is a copy from the *Postal History Journal* of an article called "SS Mail of the Third Reich" that John W. Painter and I wrote in 1963. It will tell you a good deal about the subject. It mentions the use of the "SS Feldpost" markings by police personnel.

The town where the postcard was mailed was part of Yugoslavia, I believe. It was considered to be in Germany during World War II.

The sender was evidently a member of the 93rd Police Battalion. The GPS Library now has my set of the Tessin volumes of World War II German military and auxiliary forces; so you can ask for a brief history of that battalion.

Ben

Hi Frank and Rudi,

First of all, this is the Wikipedia link to information about the "Polizei Battaillon" in Slovenia and their anti-partisan activities.

<http://www.militaria-archiv.com/albumsIII/Polizei-Battalion-181/index.html>

There is no specific link to "Polizei Battalion 93", but note that it is mentioned in this write-up on Nr. 181.

Second, I checked with my German 1943 atlas (found it) -- Selca/Selzach was annexed to be part of the "Großdeutsches Reich" in April 1941. The area was called "Oberkrain" and administered as a southern extension of the Austrian province "Kärnten". (For commemoration of the German annexation of northern Slovenia, see Michel 806-809.) The southern half of Slovenia, including the capital of Ljubljana/Laibach became part of Italy until German occupation after September 1943 (Italy switched sides).

Hope this gives some more information about this SS-Feldpost postcard.

Axel

Axel Kornfuehrer
akornfuehrer@msn.com

Carl subsequently writes:

Vie gehts Mein Herrn --

When I google "Selzach" it says it's in the Swiss Canton of Solothurn. I don't see any other entries. But I will not pursue that matter further.

Can any of you give me an idea of what the text says? I don't see how anyone can read that scribbling, and I don't see how anyone could have a pen that could write so finely with no ink smears! The Germans obviously made great pens! ;o)

Axel -- thank you for all your help with this.

Wiedersehen --

Carl Barna

Answers:

Hi Carl,

You are partially correct -- If one uses just the German name "Selzach" in either US or German Google, one only finds the town in Switzerland. However, if one googles "Selca nad Skofjo Loko", the Slovenian name on that postcard, one finds that town in Slovenia and one finds out that "Selzach" is the German name of that town. One can even see how the town looks today (vertical aerial view) using Google maps (use the Slovenian name!).

When researching town name, especially in Eastern Europe, one should always use all the historically possible names. Usually that is only two, but there are cases where there are 3 differing names for a town. (I have not found any with 4 names yet.)

As for the text on that postcard, as I mentioned before, I personally give up. That looks like an extremely time-consuming task.

However, my bottom-line question is -- Why did this SS-Feldpost postcard not use a "Feldpostnummer"? Is there a general rule that police units did not have Feldpost numbers? Do any Third Reich Study Group members have any information on that?

Cheers,

Axel

Axel Kornfuehrer
akornfuehrer@msn.com
952-933-6742 (home)

Axel also writes and asks:

Did police battalions get Feldpost privileges without a Feldpost number? The postcard Carl Barna has in an example. I know that the Waffen-SS units got Feldpost numbers (after all, they were frontline units), but what about other SS and police units.

Readers: Can you answer this one? Send an e-mail to ctkolker@mail.com

Another inquiry:

Many years ago I acquired a proof sheet of 15 4/C Postcards intended for the 1939 RPT Rally, but which never got beyond the proofing stage.

These were printed on the back of what can be described as a pastoral scene.

Wherever they were stored, the proofs sustained water damage to the cards on either the left or right side. On mine the damage is the right side.

Because I have pieced together a full proof sheet from other sources, I know that the same type of damage happened to cards on the left side.

Apparently, dealers cut away and discarded damaged cards and have over time been selling the ones that remained as individual items.

Anyone know more about these such as the number of proofs, whether any still exist intact, their origin and how they came to market?

Stan Cronwall

Another (very kind) comment:

The very definition of an active, engaged group is what we now have with the current TRSG. We all seem to be interested and engaged. I do hope we all maintain that attitude.

Frederick D Clements

A Great Question and Answer:

On Mon, Jun 17, 2019 at 4:59 AM Christopher Kolker <ctkolker@mail.com> wrote:

Greetings Readers:

Can you help a reader out? See below!

Your Editor,

Chris

Sent: Friday, June 14, 2019 at 4:13 PM

From: "Barry D. Hoffman" <pakistan@tiac.net>

To: ctkolker@mail.com

Subject: Lot 3756 | 13rd Auction - Auction Galleries Hamburg

SORRY FOR THROWING A QUESTION FOR YOU OUT OF THE BLUE. I AM INTERESTED IN THE 1945 SA SS ISSUE ESPECIALLY AS TO ITS LEGITIMACY. MORE READING ON MY PART. QUESTION AT THIS POINT IS THAT I SPOTTED IN A HAMBURG AUCTION A SHEET OR PART SHEET. HAVE YOU SEEN LARGE PIECES LIKE THIS? I MIGHT LIKE TO BUY IT IF IT IS RARE. DO YOU HAVE ANYTHOUGHTS ON THIS. I SEE SINGLE SETS OF THE TWO STAMPS SO THEY ARE NOT RARE. THANKS A LOT. BARRY HOFFMAN

<https://www.auction-galleries.de/en/auctions/13/catalogue/lots/3756>

Toggle navigation

13rd Auction Jun 28, 2019 - Jun 29, 2019

Catalogue

Lot No. 3756

Dieses Los unterliegt der Differenzbesteuerung nach §25a UStG.



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Regards,

Barry D. Hoffman

617 584-5555

Answer:

Hello Chris,

There is nothing rare about part or full sheets of these stamps. They are just not seen every day. One can find sets of single every day on eBay but that is not a good venue for large multiples of this issue. Many full sheets (# escapes me) surfaced in Spain a few years ago but the owner did not just dump them on the market (would have killed it). I do note however, that many sheets show the Michel listed plate flaws in pos. 5 for #909 (half ring in margin) and pos. 2 (scarface), 3 (ss rune lighter) for #910 but these sheets have no plate flaws (must be early in the print run as Michel says "Teilauf." for these).

Best regards, Dave

Over the years I (have) seen multiple offers of sheets and partial sheets. These appear to be genuine, buyer beware, depending upon the price offered, I would inquire if they have been expertised. You may have to pay the fee, but the auction house should agree to such an arraignment. Do any of our members know if these issues are covered by the GPS Forgery Manual?

Frederick D Clements

From: "Bob Baltzell" <bob.balt0826@gmail.com>

To: "Christopher Kolker" <ctkolker@mail.com>

Subject: Re: Lot 3756 | 13rd Auction - Auction Galleries Hamburg

A Nice Piece of Information from Bob Baltzell:

Go to [Universal Philatelic Auctions. Quarterly Stamp Auction, Stamp Approvals, Mixtures, Stamps on eBay and Stamp Valuations.](#)

Click on "free catalog" in the box on the right

Fill out the form

Scroll to the bottom and check one of the boxes to request free Storm Trooper stamps.

... And more information from Bob!

Hi Chris,

Regarding Mr. Clements comments, I looked at the GPS forgery manual and copied images of what they have for these issues. The only fraudulent issues appear to be imperfs but there are lots of fake cancels of genuine stamps on covers.

I have also included scans of the two stamps that UPA sent me and a fantasy item that is sold on eBay as a fake for a couple of bucks. The perforations on the two UPA stamps match the description noted in the GPS manual. I hope this helps. See attached.

Regards,
Bob

The Fantasy Issue:



From the UPA (Universal Philatelic Auctions):



GERMANY
Michel Nos. 909 U, 910 U



FORGERY TYPE I

1. These reproductions were made by photographing original sheets of Michel 909 and 910 through a fine screen of dots; the resulting raster of colored dots covers not only the stamp designs but all areas between and around them.
2. Offset printed in slightly varying shades of red on paper having a fine vertical ribbing but somewhat mottled texture.
3. The gum is clear, flat and shiny.
4. Under UV light, both sides have a bright (pale violet) appearance.
5. Known imperforate only.

GERMANY
Michel Nos. 909, 910, 909 U, 910 U



GENUINE

1. Photogravure printed in dark rose on wove paper that may show faint traces of residual color from imperfectly cleaned areas of the cylinders.
2. The gum is yellowish with vertical "rippling" (corrugation).
3. Under UV light, both sides have a distinctly dull, yellowish appearance.
4. Finished sheets are narrow perforated 13½x14; imperforate stamps or blocks exist from unfinished sheets.
5. Under magnification, areas of shading may be seen lightened by uncolored dots; these should not be confused with the colored screening dots used by photographic forgers.

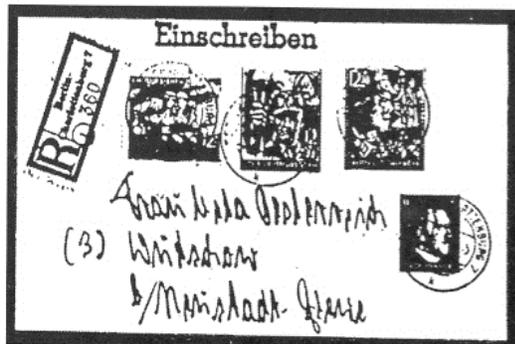
GERMANY

Michel Nos. 909, 910

with cancellations "HAMBURG 8 28.4.45 - 12 r"



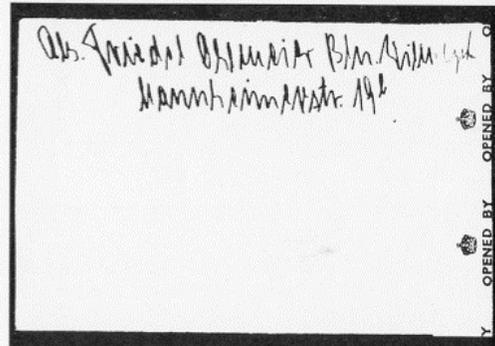
The cancellations "HAMBURG 8 28.4.45 - 12 r" are forgeries. Michel Nos. 909/910 were only sold at a few post offices in Berlin and were never available anywhere else.



7040F # 1945 SA/SS+VOLKSSTURM, MI 908/10+785 a.RecoBf. 24.4. v. BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG 7 k 24.4.45 - 15", is a forgery. The registration label was added and the cover is not back-stamped.

The cover illustrated above, franked with Michel Nos. 908, 909-910 and 785, addressed to Wütschow and cancelled "BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG 7 k 24.4.45 - 15", is a forgery. The registration label was added and the cover is not back-stamped.

Some years ago, this cover was offered at auction "without obligation because delivery was not possible due to wartime conditions".

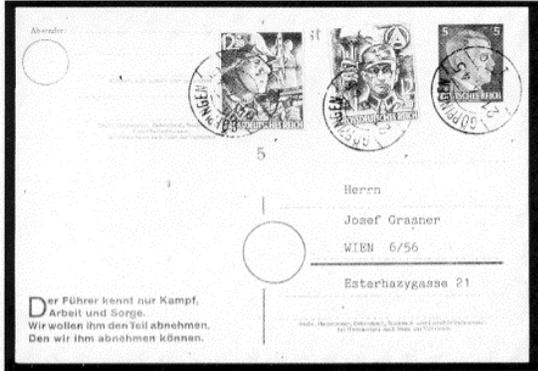


The cover illustrated on the adjoining page has now been "enhanced" and to make it more believable, the registration label has been removed and a British Censor strip and censormark added. This censor strip was not used until July 1946, the censor number 20124 was used in Hamburg, as was the censor strip.

Since the censor strip covered part of the handwriting in the return address, the letters "ersdorf" in Wütschow were re-written and are now on top of the censor strip.

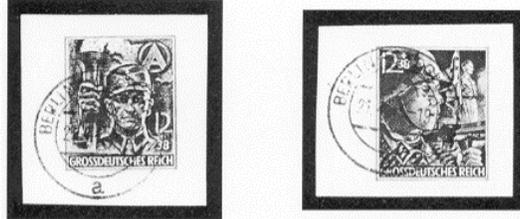
GERMANY

Michel Nos. 909 + 910 on Post Card
with cancellation "GÖPPINGEN 21.4.45 1 c"



GERMANY

Michel Nos. 909, 910
with cancellations "BERLIN-STEGLITZ 1 a"



The auction catalog description reads:

Michel Nos. 909/910 on 6 Pfg. Postal Stationery, addressed to Vienna with cancellation "GÖPPINGEN 21. 4. 45 1 c". An interesting and rare item from just two weeks before the collapse of the Third Reich. Very Fine. 1500.--



The cancellation is a forgery. Michel Nos. 909/910 were only sold at a few post offices in Berlin and were never available anywhere else.

Cancellations "BERLIN-STEGLITZ 1 a" on piece or covers are fraudulent even though some of the items have been signed as genuine or have certificates. No mail franked with this issue is known to have been delivered by the post office.

The Scans of Jerry Crow

What would we do without Jerry? All he does is give us these great pictures of his absolutely wonderful acquisitions every single issue.

Jerry doesn't disappoint this time around either. Just review and enjoy the next few pages, and you will see what I mean. Jerry, on behalf of all the readers out there, thanks so much, and keep sending them in!



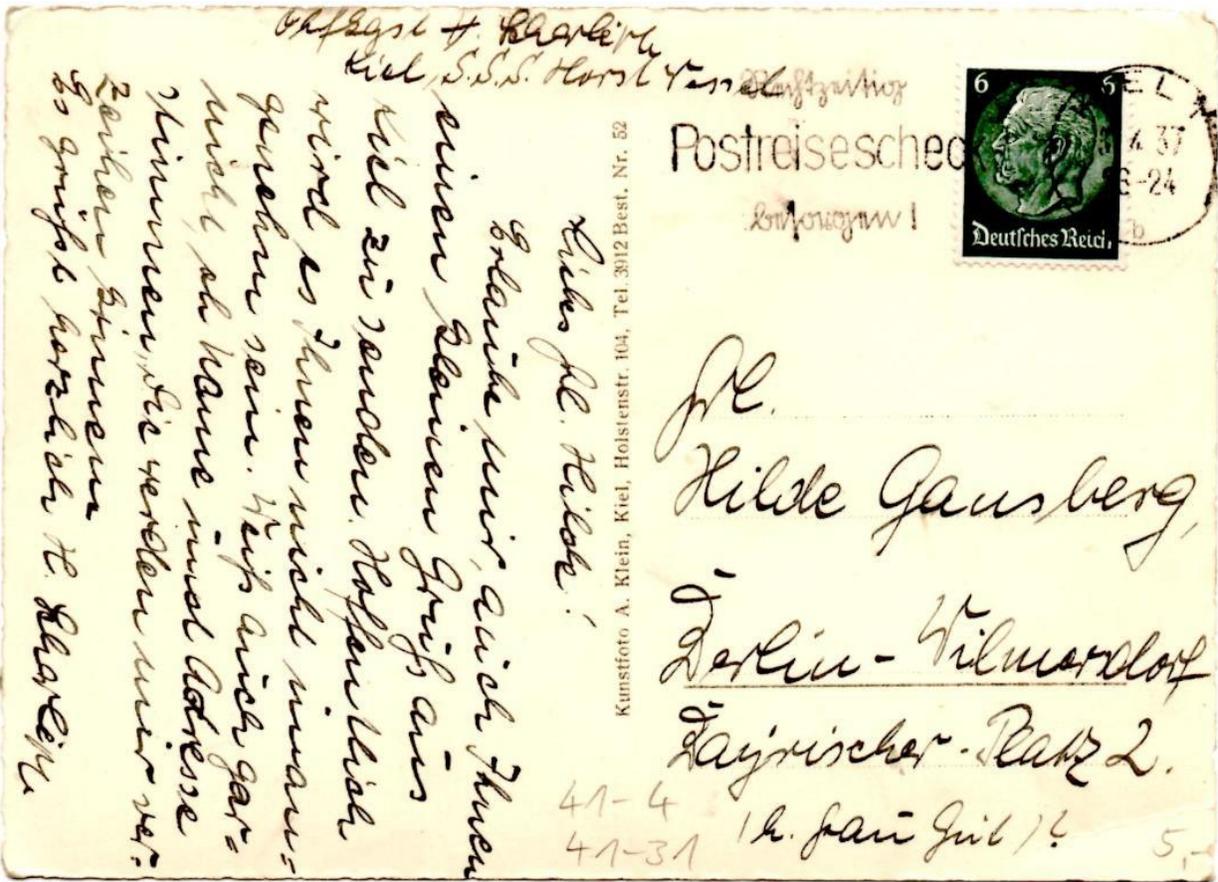


Use if you like--front and back of cover sent (On 7-7-42) to 2nd Admiral Baltic Station (Ostseestation) Kiel.
Has a red "Wehrersatz Inspektion Berlin" handstamp on front, and Kiel receiving mark on back (8-7-42)



Segelschulschiff „Hoest Wessel“

A. Klein



New acquisition -- Sail School Ship Horst Wessel photo postcard (now known as U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Eagle)-with a Kiel 3-4-37 postmark sent by sailor aboard.



This Feldpost dated 10-9-41 has a nice unit stamp for 'reception point 2 for Officer candidate of the Air Force' --back is blank-- Jerry C.



Abs. Soldat Joh. Eisert
 2./Flg.-Ausb.-Reg. - 61.
Oschatz i/Sa.
 i. 3. Zug, 4. Gruppe.

Am Herr
Seidmann
 Hans Gickelhorn
 Dr. Barutherstr. 6
 Lager
 Sudetengau.

Lieber Herr Gickelhorn
 Wie bester Gruss an
 Sie u. alle Stammkameraden.
 Von Oschatz
 sendet mit
 Heil Hitler
 Hans.

OSCHATZ
 Echta
 Fotografie
 22.1.40.-72

Verlag D. Krönert, Dresden A 1, Meissenstr. 12
 Nr. 1567

Front and back of postcard-- Fliegerhorst Oschatz from a student in flight school Regiment 61 - sent Jan. 22, 1940// Jerry Crow

A Catalogue Listing of Nazi Sympathy Issues

Anthony Torres

First, Anthony was kind enough to comment on what we should do with the study guides and the compilations that we were kind enough to receive of the older issues of the Bulletin. Read below:

Hi Chris,

My two cents:

I would create the compilations as PDF files and let those that want a hard copy print it themselves. That saves a lot of hassle for you.

Contrary to that, I think it is a good idea to have printed copies of the study guide available at GPS meetings to recruit new members to the group.

Anthony (Tony) Torres

Member of:

APS since 1974

GPS since 1971

ArGe Saar since 1988

Secondly, Anthony was extraordinarily generous to send us his comprehensive listing of Nazi sympathy issues. That can serve as a great resource for collecting or for research. Tony, thank you so much, and keep these great submissions coming:

Third Reich Sympathy Issues

Belgium

Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
613	B 331	5+45 F	olivgrau	soldier writing letter, with label
626	B 345	1+30 F	braunkarmin	soldiers at mailcall, woman & child
627	B 344	1+30 F	rot	3 soldiers with accordion, woman & child

Bulgaria

Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
392		1 L	grün	woman in area dress
393		2 L	scharlach	map & king
394		2 L	rot orange	man & sunset
395		4 L	orange braun	village
396		7 L	d. graublau	village
414		1 L	grün	soldier on crutches
415		2 L	d. rosa	soldier & family
416		4 L	gelborange	medic tending wounded soldier
417		7 L	d. blau	woman & children at grave
418		14 L	braun	building
419		20 L	schwarz oliv	queen visiting soldier in hospital
419		20 L	schwarz oliv	with label

France

Mi. #	Scott #	Yvert #	Face Value	Color	Subject
502	415	470	40 c	lilabraun	Pétain
503	416	471	80 c	d. grünblau	Pétain
504	417	472	1 F	bräunlichrot	Pétain
505	418	472	2.5 F	violettblau	Pétain
508	B 111	494	10 c / 1F	bräunlichrot	Pétain
509	B 112		1F + 2F	violettbraun	men hauling coal
510	B 113		2.5 + 7.5 F	d. blau	woman helping man
512	427	505	20 c	purpur	Pétain
513	428	506	30 c	d. karminrot	Pétain
514	429	507	40 c	violett ultramarin	Pétain
515	431	508	50c	grün	Pétain
516	432	509	60 c	blauviolett	Pétain
517	433	510	70 c	blau	Pétain
518	434	511	70 c	orange rot	Pétain
519	435	512	80 c	d. braun	Pétain
520	436	513	80 c	smaragdgrün	Pétain
521	437	514	1 F	karminrot	Pétain
522	438	515	1.20 F	rot braun	Pétain
523	439	516	1.50 F	rosa karmin	Pétain
524	440	517	1.50 F	d. rotbraun	Pétain
525	441	518	2 F	d. bläulichgrün	Pétain
526	443	519	2.40 F	karmin	Pétain
527	444	520	2.50 F	ultramarin	Pétain
528	445	521	3 F	orange rot	Pétain
529	448	522	4 F	violettultramarin	Pétain, St.Tdr.
530	449	523	4.50 F	schwarz blaugrün	Pétain, St.Tdr.
531	450	524	5 F	schwarz blaugrün	Pétain, St.Tdr.
556	451	525	50 F	schwarz	Pétain, St.Tdr.
563	B 134		1.50 + 50	blau / rot Aufdruck	Pétain, +50 S N overprint
576	B 147		1.20 + 8.80 F	d. blau	Legion Tricolore
577	B 148		1.20 + 8.80 F	karmin	Legion Tricolore
Zw	B 147a			gutter pair	Legion Tricolore
579	446	521 A	4 F	d. ultramarin	Pétain, Bdr.
580	447	521 B	4.50 F	d. bläulichgrün	Pétain, Bdr.
581	B 150	568 B	1 + 10 F	violettultramarin	Pétain
582	B 149	569 B	1 + 10 F	karminrot	Pétain
583	B 152	570 B	2 + 12 F	violettultramarin	Pétain
584	B 151	571 B	2 + 12 F	karminrot	Pétain
	B 149a				Pétain, strip of 4 with label
589	B 153	576 B	1.20 + 1.40 F	d. lila	Pétain
590	B 154	577 B	1.50 + 2.50 F	rot	Travail
591	B 155	578 B	2.40+ 7 F	d. braun	Familie
592	B 156	579 B	4 + 10F	violett	Patrie
593	B 157	580 B	5 + 15 F	karminbraun	Pétain
	B 153a				strip of 5

597	B 158		1.50 + 3.50 F	schwarz	civilians in bombed city
598	B 159		1.50 + 8.50 F	lilabraun	civilians doing farm work
599	B 160		2.40 + 7.60 F	blaugrün	farm horse & family
619	B 175	606 B	1.50 + 3.50 F	d. braun	Pétain
620	B 176	607 B	2 + 3 F	d. blau	Pétain, farm scene
621	B 177	608 B	4 + 6 F	karminrosa	Pétain, industry scene

French Colonies

Mi. # Scott # Yvert # Face Value Color Subject

French Equatorial Africa

	79A	90	1F	grün	Pétain / ships in harbor
	79B	91	2.50 F	blau	Pétain / ships in harbor
	B36		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain / ships in harbor
	B37		1F+2F50	grün	Pétain / ships in harbor

Algeria

	135	168	1 F	d. blau	Pétain
	B 36	169	1 + 4 F	rot / black	Pétain
	B 37	170	1 + 4 F	karmin/ blau	Pétain / Secours National
	137	196	1F50	orange rot	Pétain

Cameroun

	281A	200	1F	grün	Pétain/ native & cattle
	281B	201	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/ native & cattle
	B 25A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/ native & cattle
	B 25B		1F+2F50	grün	Pétain/ native & cattle

Cote d-Ivory

	165	269	1F	grün	Pétain/ dugout canoe on river
	166	170	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/ dugout canoe on river
	B 14A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/ dugout canoe on river
	B 14B		1F+2F50	grün	Pétain/ dugout canoe on river

Somali Coast

	181	191	1F	braun	Pétain/minarette
	182	192	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/minarette
	B 11		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/minarette
	B 12		1F+2F50	braun	Pétain/minarette

Dahomey

	135	149	1F	grün	Pétain/ hut on piles in lake
	136	150	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/ hut on piles in lake
	B 14A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/ hut on piles in lake
	B 14B		1F+2F50	grün	Pétain/ hut on piles in lake

Guadeloupe

	157	161	1F	lila	Pétain/ village & mountains
	158	162	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/ village & mountains
	B 11A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/ village & mountains
	B 11B		1F+2F50	lila	Pétain/ village & mountains

Guinee

	166	176	1F	grün	Pétain/ natives at pond
	167	177	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/ natives at pond
	B 15		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/ natives at pond
	B 16		1F+2F50	grün	Pétain/ natives at pond

Guyana

	170A	172	1F	d. lila	Pétain/ houses & mountain
	170B	173	2.50 F	blau	Pétain/ houses & mountain
	B 11A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Pétain/ houses & mountain
	B 11B		1F+2F50	d. lila	Pétain/ houses & mountain

French India

	112A	126	1fa16ca	rot	Pétain/ oasis
	112B	127	4fa4ca	blau	Pétain/ oasis
	B 13B		20ca+2fa12ca on 4fa4ca	blau	Pétain/ oasis
	B 13C		1fa16ca+4fa4ca	rot	Pétain/ oasis

Indochina

	209	222	10c	d. karmin	Pétain/ ruins on hill
	209A	223	25c	blau	Pétain/ ruins on hill
	217	243	1c	schwarzbraun	Pétain
	218	244	3c	olivbraun	Pétain
	219	245	6c	rot	Pétain
	220	246	10c	grün	Pétain
	221	247	40c	d.blau	Pétain
	222	248	40c	slate blau	Pétain
	B 21A		5c + 15c on 25c	blau	Pétain/ ruins on hill
	B 21B		10c+25c	d. karmin	Pétain/ ruins on hill

Inini (overprinted on Guyana)				
44	51	1F	d. lila	Petaïin/ houses & mountain
45	52	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ houses & mountain
B 9		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ houses & mountain
B 10		1F +2F50	d. lila	Petaïin/ houses & mountain
Kouang-Tcheou (overprinted on Indochina)				
135	138	10c	rot	Petaïin/ ruins on hill
136	139	25c	blau	Petaïin/ ruins on hill
?	?	5c + 15c on 25c	blau	Petaïin/ ruins on hill
?	?	10c +25c	d. karmin	Petaïin/ ruins on hill
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)				
210A	229	1F	braun	Petaïin/ natives carrying man in chair
210B	230	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ natives carrying man in chair
B 13		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ natives carrying man in chair
B 14		1F +2F50	braun	Petaïin/ natives carrying man in chair
Martinique				
188	189	1F	lila	Petaïin/ bay with city
189	190	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ bay with city
B 10A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ bay with city
B 10B		1F +2F50	lila	Petaïin/ bay with city
Mauritania				
114	123	1F	grün	Petaïin/ natives on cattle
115	124	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ natives on cattle
B 15A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ natives on cattle
B 15B		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ natives on cattle
Niger				
89	93	1F	grün	Petaïin/ fort on hill
90	94	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ fort on hill
B 13A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ fort on hill
B 13B		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ fort on hill
New Caledonia				
216A	193	1F	grün	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
216B	194	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
B 12 A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
B 12B		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
French Oceania				
125A	138	1F	grün	Petaïin/ river
125B	139	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ river
B 12B		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ river
B 12C		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ river
Reunion				
176	178	1F	braun	Petaïin/ sailing ship in harbor
177	179	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ sailing ship in harbor
B 13		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ sailing ship in harbor
B 14		1F +2F50	braun	Petaïin/ sailing ship in harbor
St. Pierre & Miquillon				
206A	210	1F	d. lila	Petaïin/ lighthouse on cliff
206B	211	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ lighthouse on cliff
B 11		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ lighthouse on cliff
B 12		1F +2F50	d. lila	Petaïin/ lighthouse on cliff
Senegal				
193	177	1F	grün	Petaïin/ natives & mosque
194	178	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ natives & mosque
B 15A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ natives & mosque
B 15B		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ natives & mosque
Sudan				
118	129	1F	grün	Petaïin/ gate
119	130	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ gate
B 14		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ gate
B 15		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ gate
Togo				
296	215	1F	grün	Petaïin/ boats on river bank
297	216	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ boats on river bank
B 10D		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ boats on river bank
B 10E		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ boats on river bank
Wallis & Futuna (overprinted New Caledonia)				
92	90	1F	grün	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
93	91	2.50 F	blau	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
B 8A		50+1F50/2.50F	blau	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay
B 8B		1F +2F50	grün	Petaïin/ rowboat in bay

Hungary		Face Value	Color	Subject
MI. #	Scott #			
	B 110	6+6f	gelbgrün	boy & kite
	B 111	10+10f	braun	plane & angel
	B 112	20+20f	kupferrot	angel & planes
	555	6f	grün	horse & rider
	556	10f	schwarzoliv/olivbraun	Horthy
	557	20f	rosabraun	Angel
638	558	10f	d.grün/gelb	knight crown
640	B 123	10+50f	d. blaugrün	soldier
641	B 124	20+50f	braunkarmin	Mary & soldier
642	B 125	32+50f	gelbbraun	mother & child
651	B 131	6+6f	grünoliv	winged head
652	B 132	10+10f	d. karmin	boy & model plane
653	B 133	20+20f	orangerot	glider
654	B 134	32+32f	turkisblau	Woman's head
655	559	10f	braun	Ovpt. DEL-UISSZATER
656	560	20f	rosarot	Ovpt. DEL-UISSZATER
657	570	1p	d.blaugrün/sämisch	Horthy perf 12
	571	2p	d.braun/sämisch	"
	572	5p	d.rosaviolett/sämisch	"
682	B 135	8+12f	d.grün	soldiers
683	B 136	12+18f	braunoliv	artillery
684	B 137	20+30f	schwarzbraun	plane & tanks
685	B 138	40+60f	d.braun	cavalry
686	B 139	20+40f	d.rot	soldier's head
	597	1p	d.blaugrün/sämisch	Horthy perf 12:12½
	598	2p	d.braun/sämisch	"
	599	5p	d.rosaviolett/sämisch	"
687	B 140	8+8f	d.grün	pilot & plane
688	B 141	12+12f	s.blau	planes over cavalry
689	B 142	20+20f	d.braun	plane & archer
690	B 143	30+30f	karminrot	pilots & eagle
691	B 144	3+18f	d.oliv/karmin	Red Cross, doctors, patient, nurse "VERADAS"
692	B 145	8+32f	d.braunlila/karmin	Red Cross, bandaging wounded soldier "APOLAS"
693	B 146	12+50f	d.braun/karmin	Red Cross, radio & carrier pigeons "GONDOZAS"
694	B 147	20f+1p	blauschwarz/karmin	Red Cross, widows & orphans "GYAMOLITAS"
695	600	20f	schwarz	S. Horthy
696A	B 148	6f+1p	s.blau/rot	perforated
	B 148a	6f+1p	s.blau/rot	sheet of 4 perforated
697A	B 149	8f+1p	d.olivgrün/rot	perforated
	B 149a	8f+1p	d.olivgrün/rot	sheet of 4 perforated
698A	B 150	20f+1p	karminbraun/rot	perforated
	B150a	20f+1p	karminbraun/rot	sheet of 4 perforated
696B	B 148	6f+1p	s.blau/rot	imperforate
	B 148a	6f+1p	s.blau/rot	sheet of 4 imperforate
697B	B 149	8f+1p	d.olivgrün/rot	imperforate
	B 149a	8f+1p	d.olivgrün/rot	sheet of 4 imperforate
698B	B 150	20f+1p	karminbraun/rot	imperforate
	B150a	20f+1p	karminbraun/rot	sheet of 4 imperforate
699	B 151	6+6f	d.braubraun	Kings head
700	B 152	8+8f	d.bläulichgrü	King on horse
701	B 153	12+12f	braunviolett	Kings head
702	B 154	20+20f	blaugrün	King on horse
703	B 155	24+24f	braun	Kings head
704	B 156	30+30f	karmin	King on horse
722	B 157	1+1f	s.grau	archer on horse
723	B 158	3+1f	s.lila	knight with sword
724	B 159	4+1f	d.braunkarmin	knight with sword
725	B 160	8+2f	s.grün	warrior with shield & sword
726	B 161	12+2f	d.ockerbraun	knight on horse with lance
727	B 162	20+2f	d.karminbraun	warrior with old firearm
728	B 163	40+4f	s.blau	cavalryman on horse
729	B 164	50+6f	rotbraun	artilleryman & cannon
730	B 165	70+8f	d.grünblau	coat of arms
731	B 166	8+8f	d.blaugrün	hand launching model airplane
732	B 167	12+12f	Preussischblau	4 planes in clouds
733	B 168	20+20f	d.rotbraun	4 planes with eagle
734	B 169	30+30f	lilakarmin	4 planes
735	B 170	30+20f	d.purpur	S. Horthy
749	B 171	20+20f	karminbraun/rot	Red Cross, nurse & soldier

750	B 172	30+30f	rotbraun	Red Cross, soldier and women
751	B 173	50+50f	s.lila	Red Cross, nurse & lamp
752	B 174	70+70f	Preussischblau	Red Cross, nurse & soldier on crutches
Italy				
Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
623	413	10c	braun	Hitler & Mussolini no hats
624	414	20c	orangerot	Hitler & Mussolini no hats
625	415	25c	d.bläulichgrün	Hitler & Mussolini no hats
626	416	50c	violett	Hitler & Mussolini with hats
627	417	75c	karmin	Hitler & Mussolini with hats
628	418	1.25L	blau	Hitler & Mussolini with hats
note		10c	braun	Hitler & Mussolini with hats
note		20c	orangerot	Hitler & Mussolini with hats
note		25c	d.bläulichgrün	Hitler & Mussolini with hats
427		25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, helmet & sword label
428		25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, battleship label
429		25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, airplanes label
430		25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, artillery label
431		30c	olivbraun	King, helmet & sword label
432		30c	olivbraun	King, battleship label
433		30c	olivbraun	King, airplanes label
434		30c	olivbraun	King, artillery label
435		50c	violett	King, helmet & sword label
436		50c	violett	King, battleship label
437		50c	violett	King, airplanes label
438		50c	violett	King, artillery label
Italian Socialist Republic				
Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
	1	25c	d.bläulichgrün	black fasces overprint
	1 note	25c	d.bläulichgrün	red fasces overprint
	2	30c	braun	red fasces overprint
	3	50c	violett	red text overprint
	4	75c	karmin	black fasces overprint
	5	1.25L	blau	red fasces overprint
	5A	50L	d.violett	red fasces overprint
	6	25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, helmet & sword label, black fasces overprint
	7	25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, battleship label, black fasces overprint
	8	25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, airplanes label, black fasces overprint
	9	25c	d.bläulichgrün	King, artillery label, black fasces overprint
	10	30c	olivbraun	King, helmet & sword label, red fasces overprint
	11	30c	olivbraun	King, battleship label, red fasces overprint
	12	30c	olivbraun	King, airplanes label, red fasces overprint
	13	30c	olivbraun	King, artillery label, red fasces overprint
	14	50c	violett	King, helmet & sword label, red text overprint
	15	50c	violett	King, battleship label, red text overprint
	16	50c	violett	King, airplanes label, red text overprint
	17	50c	violett	King, artillery label, red text overprint
	18	20c	rot	Building façade, watermarked
	19	25c	grün	Basilica, watermarked
	20	30c	braun	Drummer, watermarked
	21	75c	d.rot	Drummer, watermarked
	22	5c	braun	Church - Ciriaco
	23	10c	braun	Monte Cassino
	24	20c	rot	Loggia dei Mercante
	25	25c	grün	Basilica San Lorenzo
	26	30c	braun	Drummer
	27	50c	violett	Statue of "Rome"
	28	75c	d.rot	Drummer
	29	1L	violett	Monte Cassino
	30	1.25L	blau	Basilica St. Maria
	31	3L	d.grün	Basilica St. Maria
	32	25c	grün	Bandiera Brothers
	33	1L	violett	Bandiera Brothers
	34	2.50L	rosarot	Bandiera Brothers
	E 1	1.25L	grün	Espresso, red fasces overprint
	E 2	2.50L	d.orange	Espresso, black fasces overprint
	E 3	1.25L	grün	Espresso, Cathedral Palermo
	EY 1	10c	d.braun	Recapito Autorizzato, black fasces overprint
	J 1	5c	braun	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint

J 2	10c	blau	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 3	20c	rosarot	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 4	25c	grün	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 5	30c	rotorange	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 6	40c	schwarzbraun	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 7	50c	violett	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 8	60c	slate	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 9	1L	rotorange	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 10	2L	grün	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 11	5L	violett	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 12	10L	blau	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
J 13	20L	karminrosa	Ital. postage due, black fasces overprint
Q 1	5c	braun	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 2	10c	d.blau	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 3	25c	karmin	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 4	30c	ultramarin	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 5	50c	orange	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 6	60c	rot	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 7	1L	lila	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 8	2L	grün	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 9	3L	gelbgrün	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 10	4L	grau	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 11	10L	rosalila	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint
Q 12	20L	lilabraun	Ital. parcel post, black fasces overprint

Note: many other Italian issues were overprinted with "G.N.R.", not recognized by Scotts

Italian East Africa

Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
	34	5c	ocker	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	35	10c	kastanien	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	36	20c	schwarz	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	37	25c	turkisgrün	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	38	50c	rosalila	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	39	75c	rosakarmin	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	40	1.25L	ultramarin	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	C 18	1L	schieferblau	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli, 1L over land panel
	C 19	1L	schieferblau	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli, 1L left of land panel

Libya

Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
	95	5c	orange	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	96	10c	braun	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	97	20c	violett	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	98	25c	grün	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	99	50c	purpur	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	100	75c	scharlach	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	101	1.25L	blau	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...
	C 43	50c	schiefergrün	Hitler & Mussolini, due Popoli...

Netherlands

Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
402	B 144	7½+2½	d.braunlichrot	Netherlands Legion
BI 1	B 144a	7½+2½	d.braunlichrot	Netherlands Legion sheet of 10
403	B 145	12½+87½	grauultramarin	Netherlands Legion
BI 2	B 145a	12½+87½	grauultramarin	Netherlands Legion sheet of 4
404	244	10c on 2½c	gelb	Eur. PTT overprint

Norway

Mi. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
236	B 24	20+80ø	d.rot	Norske Legion
237 X	207	1ø	grauoliv	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
238 X	208	2ø	hellbraun	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
239 X	209	3ø	d.orange	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
240 X	210	5ø	purpur	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
241 X	211	7ø	lebhaft grün	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
242 X	212	10ø	bläulichgrün	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
244 X	213	14ø	hellorange	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
245 X	214	15ø	olivgrün	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
248 X	215	30ø	ultramarin	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
249 X	216	35ø	violett	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
250 X	217	40ø	grüngrau	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked

251 X	218	50Ø	d.karmin	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
252 X	219	60Ø	grünlichblau	Norway overprinted "V", watermarked
237 Y	220	1Ø	grauoliv	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
238 Y	221	2Ø	hellbraun	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
239 Y	222	3Ø	d.orange	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
240 Y	223	5Ø	purpur	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
241 Y	224	7Ø	lebhaft grün	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
242 Y	225	10Ø	bläulichgrün	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
243 Y	226	12Ø	violett	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
245 Y	227	15Ø	olivgrün	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
246 Y	228	20Ø	d.rot	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
247 Y	229	25Ø	rotbraun	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
248 Y	230	30Ø	ultramarin	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
249 Y	231	35Ø	violett	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
250 Y	232	40Ø	grüngrau	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
251 Y	233	50Ø	d.karmin	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
252 Y	234	60Ø	grünlichblau	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
253 Y	235	1K	grün	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
254 Y	236	1.5K	d.blau	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
255 Y	237	2K	rot	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
256 Y	238	5K	s.purpur	Norway overprinted "V", unwatermarked
257	239	10Ø	bläulichgrün	White "V" over design
265	B 25	20+30Ø	karminbraun	Quisling
266	B 26	20+30Ø	karminbraun	Quisling, overprinted "1-2-1942"
271	B 27	20+30Ø	karminbraun	Quisling, overprinted "Rikstinget 1942"
274	253	20Ø	d.braunrot	Quisling & coat of arms
275	254	30Ø	d.ultramarin	Quisling & coat of arms
291	B 31	20+30Ø	braunrot	Frontier Guardsman
D 44	O 44	5Ø	lila	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 45	O 45	7Ø	orange	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 46	O 46	10Ø	grün	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 47	O 47	15Ø	d.oliv	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 48	O 48	20Ø	karminrot	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 49	O 49	25Ø	rotbraun	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 50	O 50	30Ø	d.ultramarin	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 51	O 51	35Ø	violett	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 52	O 52	40Ø	s.grün	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 53	O 53	60Ø	graublau	Nazi eagle over cross in circle
D 54	O 54	1K	blauviolett	Nazi eagle over cross in circle

Romania

Mil. #	Scott #	Face Value	Color	Subject
680	B 145	7+30L	d.blaugrün	Codreanu & Iron Guard emblem
681	CB 1	20+5L	d.blaugrün	Codreanu & Iron Guard emblem
682	B 146	7+7L	braunkarmin	Marin perforated
683	B 147	15+15L	d.graublau	Mota perforated
684	B 148a	7+7L	d.blaugrau	Marin imperforate
685	B 148b	15+15L	d.blaugrau	Mota imperforate
BI 15	B 148			Marin & Mota imperforate, sheetlet of 2
691 I	B 154	1.50+43.50L	d.violett	Cernauti overprint
692 I	B 155	2+43L	karminbraun	Cernauti overprint
693 I	B 156	7+38L	rosakarmin	Cernauti overprint
694 I	B 157	10+35L	s.oliv	Cernauti overprint
695 I	B 158	16+29L	braun	Cernauti overprint
691 II	B 159	1.50+43.50L	d.violett	Chisinau overprint
692 II	B 160	2+43L	karminbraun	Chisinau overprint
693 II	B 161	7+38L	rosakarmin	Chisinau overprint
694 II	B 162	10+35L	s.oliv	Chisinau overprint
695 II	B 163	16+29L	braun	Chisinau overprint
703	517	6L	braun	Transnistria watermark crowns & monograms
704	518	12L	grauviolett	Transnistria watermark crowns & monograms
705	519	24L	blau	Transnistria watermark crowns & monograms
706	B 170	10+30L	blau	Soldiers, coat of arms, perforated
707	B 171	12+28L	orangerot	Soldiers, coat of arms, perforated
708	B 172	16+24L	braun	Soldiers, coat of arms, perforated
709	B 173	20+20L	braunviolett	Soldiers, coat of arms, perforated
710	B 174a	16L	d.blau	Soldiers, coat of arms, imperforate un gummed
711	B 174b	20L	braunlichkarmin	Soldiers, coat of arms, imperforate un gummed
BI 17	B 174	16 & 20L		Soldiers, coat of arms, imperforate, un gummed sheet of 2
712	B 175	10+30L	blau	Odessa overprint
713	B 176	12+28L	orangerot	Odessa overprint

714	B 177	16+24L	braun	Odessa overprint					
715	B 178	20+20L	braunviolett	Odessa overprint					
Bl 18	B 178A	16 & 20L		Odessa overprint, imperforate ungummed sheet of 2					
718	520	0.25L	karmin	Besarabia or Bukovina					
719	521	0.50L	d.karminbraun	Besarabia or Bukovina					
720	522	1L	blauviolett	Besarabia or Bukovina					
721	523	1.5L	d.grün	Besarabia or Bukovina					
722	524	2L	rotbraun	Besarabia or Bukovina					
723	525	3L	s.oliv	Besarabia or Bukovina					
724	526	5L	d.olivgrau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
725	527	5.5L	braun	Besarabia or Bukovina					
726	528	6.5L	karminlila	Besarabia or Bukovina					
727	529	9.5L	blaugrau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
728	530	10L	d.lilabraun	Besarabia or Bukovina					
729	531	13L	d.graublau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
730	532	17L	karminbraun	Besarabia or Bukovina					
731	533	26L	d.graugrün	Besarabia or Bukovina					
732	534	39L	d.blaugrün	Besarabia or Bukovina					
733	535	130L	orange	Besarabia or Bukovina					
734	B 179	3+0.5L	d.braunkarmin	Besarabia or Bukovina					
735	B 180	5.5+0.5L	orangerot	Besarabia or Bukovina					
736	B 181	5.5+1L	s.grau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
737	B 182	6.5+1L	d.braun	Besarabia or Bukovina					
738	B 183	8+1L	hellblau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
739	B 184	9.5+1L	s.blau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
740	B 185	10.5+1L	blauschwarz	Besarabia or Bukovina					
741	B 186	16+1L	violett	Besarabia or Bukovina					
742	B 187	25+1L	grau	Besarabia or Bukovina					
746	B 198	9+41L	rot	Bukovina					
747	B 199	18+32L	ultramarin	Bukovina					
748	B 200	20+30L	d.karmin	Bukovina					
749	B 195	9+41L	rotbraun	Bessarabia					
750	B 196	18+32L	s.oliv	Bessarabia					
751	B 197	20+30L	ultramarin	Bessarabia					
752	B 192	6+44L	sepia	Transnistria					
753	B 193	12+38L	violett	Transnistria					
754	B 194	24+26L	grünlichblau	Transnistria					
757	B 203	12+88L	d.karminbraun/rot	Red Cross					
758	B 204	16+84L	ultramarin/rot	Red Cross					
759	B 205	20+80L	braunschwarz/rot	Red Cross					
758A	B 206a	16+84L	ultramarin/rot	Red Cross, imperforate					
759A	B 206b	20+80L	braunschwarz/rot	Red Cross, imperforate					
Bl 20	B 206			Red Cross, imperforate sheet of 2					
760	B 207	36+164L	siena	Sword					
761	B 208	62+138L	graublau	Sword & broken chain					
762	B 209	76+124L	orangerot	Soldiers guarding family					
763	B 210a	62+138L	graublau	Sword & broken chain, imperforate					
764	B 210b	76+124L	orangerot	Soldiers guarding family, imperforate					
Bl 21	B 210			Soldiers guarding family, imperforate sheet of 2					
765	554	3L	braunlichrot	Transnistria watermark small crowns & large crosses					
766	555	6L	braun	Transnistria watermark small crowns & large crosses					
767	556	12L	grauviolett	Transnistria watermark small crowns & large crosses					
768	557	24L	blau	Transnistria watermark small crowns & large crosses					
774	B 216	16+24L	blau	King Michael & Antonescu					
782	B 224	1+1L	rotbraun	Califat					
783	B 225	2+2L	grauviolett	WW I					
784	B 226	3.5+3.5L	blau	Stalingrad					
785	B 227	4+4L	lilarosa	Tisza					
786	B 228	5+5L	rotorange	Odessa					
787	B 229	6.5+6.5L	hellblau	Caucasus					
788	B 230	7+7L	lila	Sevastopol					
789	B 231	20+20L	rot	King Michael & Ribescu					
II a	unlisted	1L	grün/schwarz	AJUTORUL LEGIONAR label					
II b	unlisted	5L	gelbgrün	Codreanu AJUTORUL LEGIONAR					
?	unlisted	5l	braun	Codreanu AJUTORUL LEGIONAR					

Stamps of the Third Reich

Christopher Kolker

Unfortunately, we no longer have *Kroatian Korner*, as Mr. Laessig is simply too ill to keep providing his wonderful covers. In what is perhaps a feeble attempt to replace it, I will be starting a column taken from Harper and Scheck's The Stamps of Germany Third Reich. Their book is a systematic review of every stamp published from 1933-1945 in Germany in chronological order with a back story for each stamp. What I would like to do is to profile in each issue one stamp.

I do this for a variety of reasons. First, I do believe it's important that we stay a bit with the stamps, and not completely go off on covers, military history, actresses (see my other article) etc. Second, in reading the Harper and Scheck's text, the back stories are intriguing, complete, and concise, a rare find in this day.

If you have ideas for a column that you would like to do, please let me know. I certainly would be all ears. It has been suggested to be by some that we should do updates on what's going on in the on-line auction world. That might be happening as well: please stay tuned for that.

All that said, without further ado, here is the first stamp of the Third Reich (Scott # 398-400, Michel# 479-81):



April 12, 1933, the opening session of the new Reichstag in Potsdam:

This stamp is designed after painting by A. von Menzel entitled *The Old Fritz* which was a familiar name of Frederick the Second, a.k.a. Frederick the Great. This stamp is perforated 14 x 14.5 with vertical-ribbed gum. It was made by photogravure printing at the State Printing Works in Berlin, and is watermarked with a mesh.

The Potsdam issue comes in three varieties:

6-pfennig in a deep blue-green

12-pfennig in carmine

25-pfennig in ultramarine.

Varieties: the 12-pfennig value printed for booklets exists with a wart on Frederick's nose. The 25 pfennig exists with the bottom margin imperforate.

A special postmark was used for one day only, the opening of the Reichstag on the 21st of March 1933. This postmark is of the old, unpretentious variety.

Stamp booklets: It was announced on May 19, 1933 that these issues will be available in booklets, subsequently appearing on May 22. Each booklet has one page of 6 of the 6-pfennig values and a page of 5 of the 12-pfennig values, with the last spot having an advertising label. The price was 96 pfennigs. The sheets from which these booklet panes were taken were available at the collectors' counter of the Berlin and Munich post offices. However, these were of a special printing and not of the same printing used for the actual booklet panes. Both the booklet and booklet sheets sold out after a few days. The next available printing was in August 1933. The cover of these booklets is the German national flag and the Nazi swastika flag, which ultimately replaced the national flag in society.

Postal stationery: An official postcard was issued at the same time as the stamps having an imprinted stamp identical to the six-pfennig adhesive but having a slightly different blue-green color. The front of this card depicts the Garrison Church at Potsdam.

General Interest: Hitler was made Chancellor on January 30, 1933 at a special service in the Garrison Church in Potsdam. There he took his oath of allegiance prior to the opening of the Reichstag. This was one of the rare occasions where Hitler wore formal morning dress. Present Hindenburg wore his field marshal's uniform.



Garrison Church, Potsdam (around 1900/not the actual postcard)

Hitler considered Frederick the Great one of the greatest militarists in history, and was influenced by his work, which he read avidly. A portrait of Frederick by Lenbach traveled with Hitler wherever he went. He gave this portrait to Hans Bauer, his pilot, a few hours before committing suicide in his bunker.

Frederick the Great: He was born January 24, 1712 the oldest surviving son of Robert Wilhelm the first, King of Prussia (1688 – 1740). His mother was Sophie Dorothea, daughter of King George I of England. His father brought him up for a military career, but Frederick revolted against this, devoting himself to languages and literature. He was made Colonel of the Potsdam Life Guards in 1732. In 1733 he married Elizabeth Christine of Braunschweig-Lüneberg-Bevern and had a childless marriage. He became King of Prussia in 1740. Frederick invaded Silesia in 1742, Bohemia 1744, and fought the 7-Years War against Austria (1756 – 1763). He won all of these conflicts and subsequently welded smaller duchies into the kingdom of Prussia. His people were reared on the principle of obedience, work, and sacrifice. He was also scholarly, publishing works extending to 30 volumes. He died near Potsdam on August 17, 1786.

Trivia

Do you Dare?

1. Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany can be attributed to a series of intriguing events, one them being the Reichstag fire. In which year did this occur?

- 1932
- 1934
- 1933
- 1936

2. In 1931, the Japanese invaded the long desired Chinese province of Manchuria, securing vast amounts of natural resources for their people and army. Who was named head of this new asset?

- Takashi Hashiguchi
- Henry Pu Yi
- Jisaburo Ozawa
- Mitsuo Homma

3. On September 1, 1939 Hitler's invasion of Poland began, an act that finally plunged the world into war. The Poles fought bravely for weeks, but an invasion from the Soviets doomed them. On what date did the Soviet invasion occur?

- October 10
- September 25
- September 17
- October 3

4. Hitler's ambitions having turned west in the spring of 1940, led to conquest of France and the hurried evacuation of the B.E.F., French Army and other remnants of Allied units at Dunkirk. A maritime operation of titanic proportions succeeds in the rescue of over 300,000 men. What codename was given to this critical operation?

- Dynamo
- Tiger
- Chromite
- Cobra

5. The Japanese launch a massive carrier-based attack against the United States naval base in Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Within 24 hours they also bombed Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines.

- True
- False

6. From May 1940 onwards, the British people had Winston Churchill to look up to. Shortly before entering politics in 1900, in what field had he made his living?

- journalism
- shipping owner
- accountancy
- commercial fishing

7. June 1941 marked Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. Hitler reminded any of his reluctant generals that it was the German people's destiny to occupy these extensive lands. What was this "ideology" named?

- Lebensraum
- Verdunkeln

- Einsatzgruppe
- Untermensch

8. The Battle of the Atlantic was the longest battle of WWII.

- True
- False

9. In a more obscure part of the world in early 1942, this famous American general gained fame after overseeing the retreat from Burma.

- Merrill
- MacArthur
- Stilwell
- Bradley

10. The Battle of Midway began June 4, 1942. This crucial battle in the Pacific Theater led to the sinking of the Japanese aircraft carriers Akagi, Hiryu, Soryu, and the Kaga. The American Navy in turn lost the wounded carrier Yorktown. What American destroyer was also sunk trying to rescue sailors from the Yorktown?

- Hammann
- Hartman
- Johnson
- Exetur

11. Late in October 1942 marked the turn of the tide for the Germans in North Africa. General Montgomery of the British Eighth Army delivered a decisive blow to Rommel's Afrikakorps near the small village of El Alamein in Egypt. Strangely enough, Rommel was absent, back home ailing. Who was in command?

- General Georg von Stumme
- General Karl von Ludendorf
- General Lloyd Frenendall
- General Hermann Hoff

12. America's greatest war correspondent, Ernie Pyle, survived the European Theater only to die while on assignment in the Pacific. How did he die?

- malaria
- land mine
- shot
- typhus

13. Although the race to Berlin was hotly contested from the British and Americans to the west and the Soviets to the east, the Soviets were ultimately given the gratification of taking the German capital. Which Soviet commander is widely given credit for this?

- Georgi Zhukov
- Alexey Gamelin
- Vasily Zaitsev
- Sergei Nemchinov

14. Watching the American flag being raised atop a bitterly contested mountain on Iwo Jima, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal is said to have stated ... "Holland, the raising of that flag on Suribachi means a Marine Corps for the next ____ years". How many?

- 500
- 2000
- 1000

800

15. A fitting conclusion to the Nazi terror took place where it all began. The city of Nuremburg was once home to immense political rallies responsible for spreading Nazi doctrine. It now was used to try Nazi war criminals. How many officials were sentenced to death in the initial hearings?

- 22
- 11
- 12
- 20



1934 Michel numbers
432-35 Issued to
remember the colonies
Germany lost after
WW I.

Answers!

1. Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany can be attributed to a series of intriguing events, one them being the Reichstag fire. In which year did this occur?

The correct answer was **1933**

It took place less than a month after Hitler became chancellor (and about two months after FDR was elected). The Nazis are widely suspected of having caused fire. The event spread panic and made it much easier for Hitler to extend government by decree and to ban the Communist Party from standing at the forthcoming general election.

2. In 1931, the Japanese invaded the long desired Chinese province of Manchuria, securing vast amounts of natural resources for their people and army. Who was named head of this new asset?

The correct answer was **Henry Pu Yi**

The Japanese justified their actions by citing an act of sabotage on one of their railways (which they staged).

3. On September 1, 1939 Hitler's invasion of Poland began, an act that finally plunged the world into war. The Poles fought bravely for weeks, but an invasion from the Soviets doomed them. On what date did the Soviet invasion occur?

The correct answer was **September 17**

Nazis and Communists - what a strange alliance! Of course, it didn't last very long.

4. Hitler's ambitions having turned west in the spring of 1940, led to conquest of France and the hurried evacuation of the B.E.F., French Army and other remnants of Allied units at Dunkirk. A maritime operation of titanic proportions succeeds in the rescue of over 300,000 men. What codename was given to this critical operation?

The correct answer was **Dynamo**

Although the Allies left behind all of their heavy equipment, the bulk of the British Army escaped and were able to fight another day.

5. The Japanese launch a massive carrier-based attack against the United States naval base in Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Within 24 hours they also bombed Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines.

The correct answer was **True**

Japan's strategy at Pearl was almost identical to a strategy concocted about ten years earlier, by an American given the assignment of testing the base's defenses.

38% of players have answered correctly.

6. From May 1940 onwards, the British people had Winston Churchill to look up to. Shortly before entering politics in 1900, in what field had he made his living?

The correct answer was **Journalism**

Sir Winston was actually captured during the Boer War while on assignment, but he escaped and found he was already a national hero when he got back to Britain.

7. June 1941 marked Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. Hitler reminded any of his reluctant generals that it was the German people's destiny to occupy these extensive lands. What was this "ideology" named?

The correct answer was **Lebensraum**

Hitler defined his vision for the German expansion in "Mein Kampf".

8. The Battle of the Atlantic was the longest battle of WWII.

The correct answer was **True**

The Battle of the Atlantic refers to the German attempt to blockade Britain - and the British and Allied response to that. This struggle for control over the Atlantic saw thousands of people die and millions of tons of shipping and cargo sunk in a span that lasted for the entire the duration of the war.

9. In a more obscure part of the world in early 1942, this famous American general gained fame after overseeing the retreat from Burma.

The correct answer was **Stilwell**

"Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was the stuff of legends.

10. The Battle of Midway began June 4, 1942. This crucial battle in the Pacific Theater led to the sinking of the Japanese aircraft carriers Akagi, Hiryu, Soryu, and the Kaga. The American Navy in turn lost the wounded carrier Yorktown. What American destroyer was also sunk trying to rescue sailors from the Yorktown?

The correct answer was **Hammann**

The Battle of Midway basically ended the Japanese's offensive capabilities in the Pacific.

11. Late in October 1942 marked the turn of the tide for the Germans in North Africa. General Montgomery of the British Eighth Army delivered a decisive blow to Rommel's Afrikakorps near the small village of El Alamein in Egypt. Strangely enough, Rommel was absent, back home ailing. Who was in command?

The correct answer was **General Georg von Stumme**

Stumme did not survive the battle, collapsing from a heart attack.

12. America's greatest war correspondent, Ernie Pyle, survived the European Theater only to die while on assignment in the Pacific. How did he die?

The correct answer was **shot**

An understated, brilliant writer, he was ambushed along with some other men. He was deeply missed then and remains to be. We truly lost a 'buddy'.

13. Although the race to Berlin was hotly contested from the British and Americans to the west and the Soviets to the east, the Soviets were ultimately given the gratification of taking the German capital. Which Soviet commander is widely given credit for this?

The correct answer was **Georgi Zhukov**

Although General Zhukov was indeed a hero to the Soviet people in their darkest hour, Sergei Nemchinov greatly aided the NY Rangers in their quest for the Cup in 1994.

82% of players have answered correctly.

14. Watching the American flag being raised atop a bitterly contested mountain on Iwo Jima, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal is said to have stated ... "Holland, the raising of that flag on Suribachi means a Marine Corps for the next _____ years". How many?

The correct answer was **500**

Iwo Jima was a brutal reminder of what was to come in the Pacific if Japan were to be defeated.

15. A fitting conclusion to the Nazi terror took place where it all began. The city of Nuremberg was once home to immense political rallies responsible for spreading Nazi doctrine. It now was used to try Nazi war criminals. How many officials were sentenced to death in the initial hearings?

The correct answer was **12**

Twelve were sentenced but only eleven were executed. Hermann Goering escaped the hangman by poisoning himself.



The von Hindenburg memorial series stamps (Michel 548-553), honoring him at his death. These stamps feature the black borders seen above surrounding the previously issued von Hindenburg stamps.

For Sale

We do have a few items for sale:

Mail Surveillance under the Third Reich by R.J. Houston. 35 pages. \$15.

German Feldpost Operations in the West 1940-1944 by John Painter. 2004. 60 total pages. \$20.

The War of the Springing Tiger by Jeffrey Markem, about Azad Hind stamps and the fight for India's Independence. \$10.

Composition Listing of Organic German Military Units, 1980. \$15.

Each of these are expertly written, filled with details that obviously took scores of hours to research. All proceeds go only to Third Reich Study Group. It is first come /first come serve, and if we get down to one copy, I will get more printed (but that could delay shipping by a week or so if it happens).

E-mail me at ctkolker@mail.com or write to: Christopher Kolker, 25 Parkwoods Drive, Norwich, CT 06360, for orders or for questions.

Thanks!!!!