



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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Study Group Notes

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

PHILLIPS, Daniel, 741 Sheridan Ave., Roselle, NJ 07203
 REECE, Alton D. Jr., P.O. Box 106, Browns Summit, NC 27214
 VRZAL, Leo, 104 Black Oak Drive, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71913

Landesgruppen Kamerun - J. Miskevich answered the inquiry in Bulletin 81. The handstamp shown was used by the N.S. Auslandsorganization ("A.O.") for N.S. Party members living abroad. The largest A.O. subdivision was the "Landesgruppe", so this handstamp was for the "Landesgruppe" in the Cameroons. See Bulletins 64 & 65 for info on the "A.O."

NOJEX 1987 - TRSGer Art Hecker gave a very fine talk on Box 506 Lisbon at the War Cover Club meeting on May 24th. An informal GPS meeting was held the same day and attended by TRSGers Sam Simon, Hank Laessig, Jack Miskevich, Art Hecker & Frank Chmiel. I'm sorry to have missed many of you on opening day (May 23rd) but my daughter was graduating from college. We're hatching plans for a TRSG bash during NOJEX '88 including a section of exhibit frames. This will be firmed up in future bulletins but I would like to know how many of you would be interested in attending and/or submitting an entry for the exhibition. Drop me a note if you think we should go forward with this.

Nuremberg R-Covers - A.J. Klekers sent in a beautiful '36 Rally cover which ties cancel code 'w' to a T.P.O. This info has been forwarded to John Rawlings for the TRSG (U.K.) study. Incidentally, John is looking for R-covers from all rallies, not just 1936.

POW Camps in the USA - thanks for the fine response on this new study. I was somewhat surprized to learn that POW camps were located in all of the current 50 states except Connecticut, Minnesota, Nevada and South Dakota. I'll try to have a tentative listing of camps in the next bulletin.

TRSG Auction Rules - the revised rules which appear on page 4 are intended to clear up some misunderstandings which have cropped up over the years. The new rules are in force for Auction 42 and we hope still more of you will participate in future auctions as both sellers and buyers.

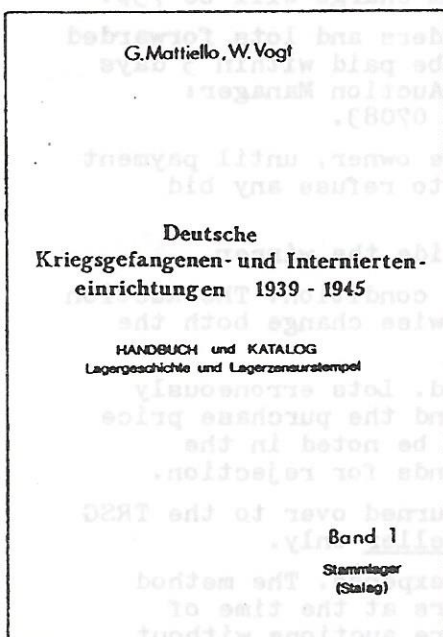
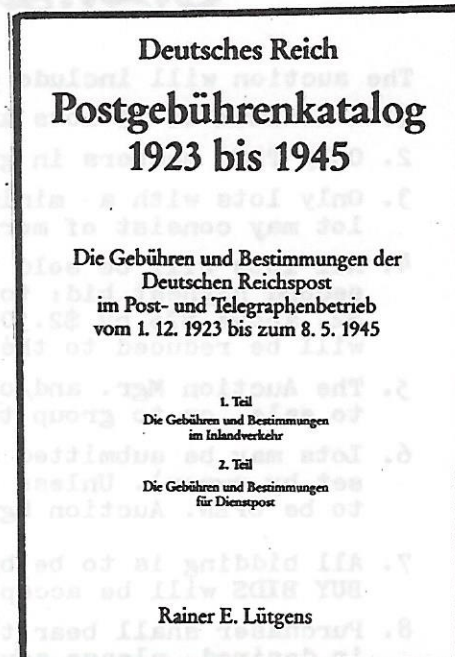
Norbert Kannapin's Die Deutsche Feldpost 1939-1945, originally published in 1979, is available in a revised, expanded edition of 389 pages, 1 map, 6 tables and 9 new appendixes. Send an SASE to J. Lewis for the brochure and order form for this publication.

INQUIRY - Tom Wolf needs info on this card sent from a Dutch Jew in Zeist to the concentration camp at Ferrimonti, Italy in April 1941. Why did the sender have postage free POW status? Please send any comments to Bulletin Editor.

<p>Meine Lieben! Wir sind doch nicht rein umbringen, wenn wir uns noch dies leisten können. Gekel wird sich hier gut erholen in hauptsächlich man glaubt dass man noch lebt. Wir freuen uns von euch immer Nachricht zu haben sich dass das Illusionen gut gedient, sehr ist uns eine Aufstunde von Kinde. Wenn es bloß noch Wily gelingen möge er sich zu kommen und wir glücklich. Kabe herrliche Grüße sind alles Gute von unserer tante Paula Afzender</p>	<p>Kriegsgefangener portofrei, Internato civile di guerra, franchigia postale, circolare ministeriale no 98660</p> <p>BRIEFKAART</p> <p>Herrn</p> <p>Ph. Kanner,</p> <p>Campo di Concentramento,</p> <p>Ferramonti, (Tarsia)</p> <p>Prov. Cosenza, Italia,</p>
<p>Adres</p> <p>an den Bekannten schliesse ich die besten Grüße bei.</p>	<p>ZEIST -3.VI.18 KAN 2 1941</p>

BOOK REVIEWS by Jim Lewis

German Postal Rate Catalog, 1923-1945 by Rainer E. Lütgens. Long overdue, we at last have a book which details the rates & dates of usage for every type of postal & telegraph service between Dec. 1, 1923 and May 8, 1945. The plastic coated cover and 5-3/4" x 8-1/4" size make this a very convenient and durable reference to bring to bourses. While the text is German only, an index allows one to rapidly locate the correct section for each class of mail. Part I deals with Civil postal rates while Part II covers Dienstpost rates for official & Party agencies. This book is the result of 10 years of research and has earned the author a Gold Medal at HABRIA '87. TRSGers may order directly from the author at Jägerweg 13, D3012 Langenhagen, W. Germany @ \$29.00 (U.S.A.) or \$39.00 (Canadian). Prices include air mail shipment & all banking charges. The 198 illustrations alone make this book a must for serious Third Reich collectors.



Camps for POWs and Internees in Germany 1939 - 1945, Handbook & Catalog by G. Mattiello and W. Vogt. This book provides a detailed listing and illustrations of censor markings found on mail from Stalags. (The Oflags will be covered in Vol. II). This 8-1/4" x 11-1/2" paperback has 335 pages including a preface & key terms translated into English, French & Italian, so the German text is not a problem. There are maps showing camp locations and other features which make this a recommended book for TRSGers. Available from TRSGer Theo Van Dam, P.O. Box 8809, Anaheim, CA 92802 @ \$18.95 incl. postage.

UPDATE ON RECENT ARTICLE

K.L.V. Lager Update -

Tom Gobby sent in this item from a K.L.V. Lager "Haus in der Sonne" in Krynica, which was in the Krakau District of the General Gouvernement.

Posted Feb. 29, 1944, the cover is addressed to Castagnola, Switzerland but forwarded to Ruvigliana.



T.R.S.G. Auction Rules

The auction will include all Third Reich cards, covers, stamps & related items.

1. A minimum of 25 lots are necessary to conduct an auction.
2. Only TRSG members in good standing are eligible to participate in auctions.
3. Only lots with a minimum estimated value of \$5.00 will be accepted. A lot may consist of more than one item.
4. All lots will be sold to the highest bidder at a slight advance over the second highest bid: to \$10 by 25¢; to \$20 by 50¢; to \$50 by \$1; to \$75 by \$2; above \$75 by \$2.50 increments. Bids not in accordance with the above will be reduced to the nearest bid.
5. The Auction Mgr. and/or seller reserve the right to withdraw any lot prior to sale, or to group two or more lots.
6. Lots may be submitted as: OPEN (\$5 minimum) or RESERVE (minimum sale price set by owner). Unless owner designates a RESERVE, lot will be considered to be OPEN. Auction Mgr. may add SUGGESTED BID for grouped lots.
7. All bidding is to be by mail indicating Lot Number and maximum bid. No BUY BIDS will be accepted. All bids are confidential.
8. Purchaser shall bear the cost of postage and insurance. If registered mail is desired, please advise when entering bids. Minimum charge will be 75¢.
9. An invoice will be sent in advance to successful bidders and lots forwarded upon receipt of full payment. We expect invoices to be paid within 5 days of receipt. Mail all lots, bids and payments to the Auction Manager: Fred Stengel, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, New Jersey 07083.
10. Title shall remain with TRSG, acting on behalf of the owner, until payment is received. The Auction Manager reserves the right to refuse any bid believed by him not to be in good faith.
11. In cases of tie bids, the earliest postmark will decide the winner.
12. Owners must describe their lots briefly and indicate condition. The Auction Mgr. reserves the right to condense, modify or otherwise change both the description and condition as he deems suitable.
13. All lots are guaranteed as genuine and as represented. Lots erroneously described may be returned within 5 days of receipt and the purchase price fully refunded. Lots that have been expertised shall be noted in the description. Lack of expertization shall not be grounds for rejection.
14. The commission on lots sold is 15%, which shall be turned over to the TRSG Treasury. This 15% commission shall be born by the seller only.
15. Unsold lots will be returned to the owners at their expense. The method of mailing unsold lots will be indicated by the owners at the time of submittal. Unsold lots will not be retained for future auctions without prior agreement by the Auction Mgr..
16. The Auction Manager may refuse lots if, in his judgement, the descriptions are inaccurate or the Reserves too high. The owners will be informed of this decision and may either: 1.) modify the descriptions and/or Reserves or 2.) have the lots returned to them. The TRSG will pay postage & insurance on rejected lots returned to owners.
17. The submitting of a lot and/or placing of a bid constitutes full acceptance of the foregoing rules.
18. A listing of Prices Realized will be published in the TRSG Bulletin issue following the auction.

BOHEMIA & MORAVIA: FORERUNNER AND MIXED STAMP PERIODS

by J. Miskevich

The Czechoslovak Republic ceased to exist during the morning of March 15, 1939 when Czech President Emil Hacha and Hitler signed an agreement which placed the western areas of Bohemia and Moravia "into the hands of the Führer of the German Reich". German forces crossed the Czech border and occupied Prague, which Hitler decided to visit during the late afternoon. The next day Hitler issued a decree by which territories occupied by the German armies were incorporated into the Greater German Reich and placed under its protection as the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia."

In terms of postal history, the period between the German occupation on March 15, 1939 and the issuance of Czeck stamps overprinted "Böhmem u. Mähren/Cechy a Moravia" (Mi. 1-19) on July 15, 1939 is known as the "Vorläufer" (forerunner) period. During this first period, only Czech stamps are found on mail posted in Bohemia & Moravia. Those stamps are listed in the Michel Specialized Catalog with "V" numbers when used on cover for this four month period.

Fig. 1) Commercial cover posted at Prague Telegraph office at 9:00 A.M. on March 15, 1939. German troops entered Czech territory at dawn the same day. The Czech stamp, commemorating 20 years independence, is Michel V48 as listed in the "Vorläufer" section of the Bohemia & Moravia occupation issues.

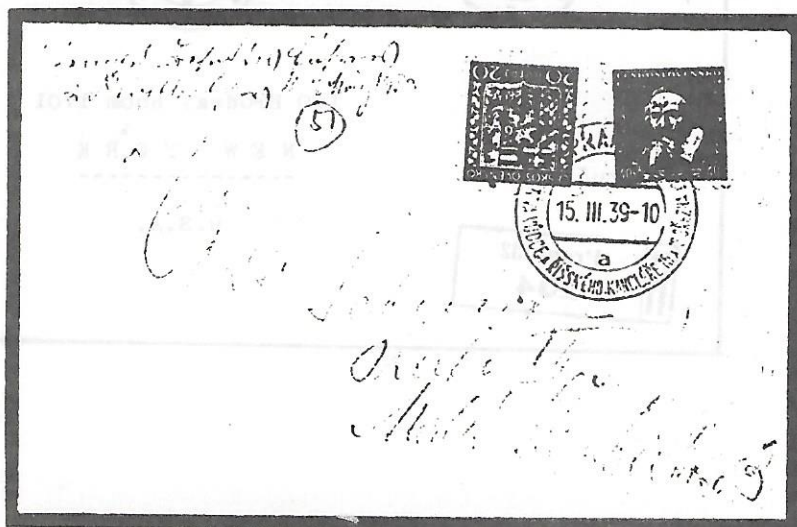
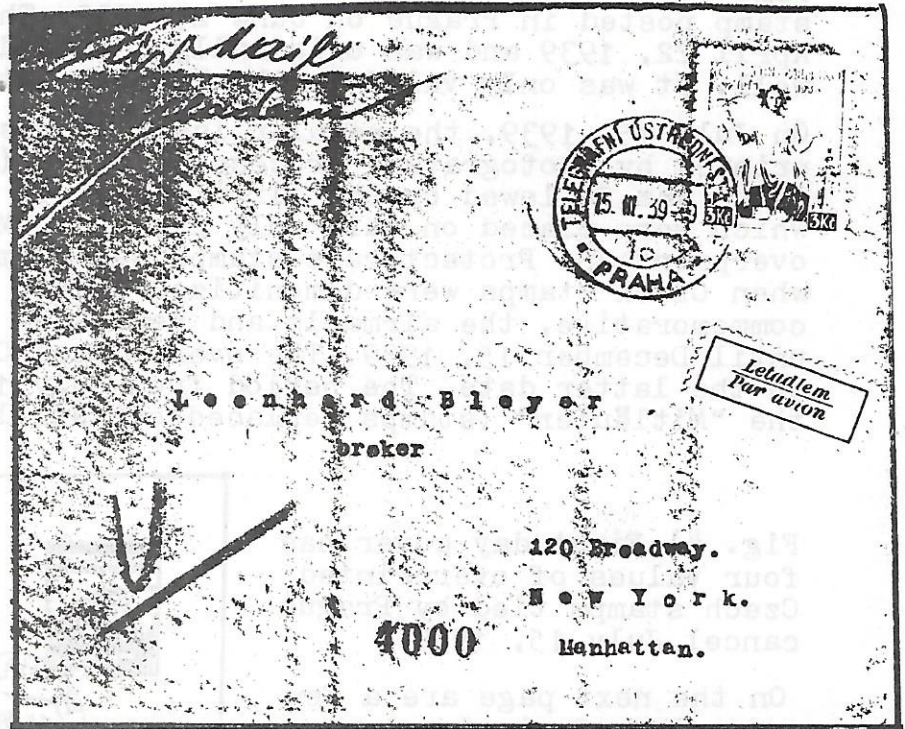


Fig. 2) "Mourning cover" has V3 & V15 stamps tied by the first commemorative cancel of the occupation. This red cancel commemorates the Hitler visit to Prague and is dated March 15, 1939.

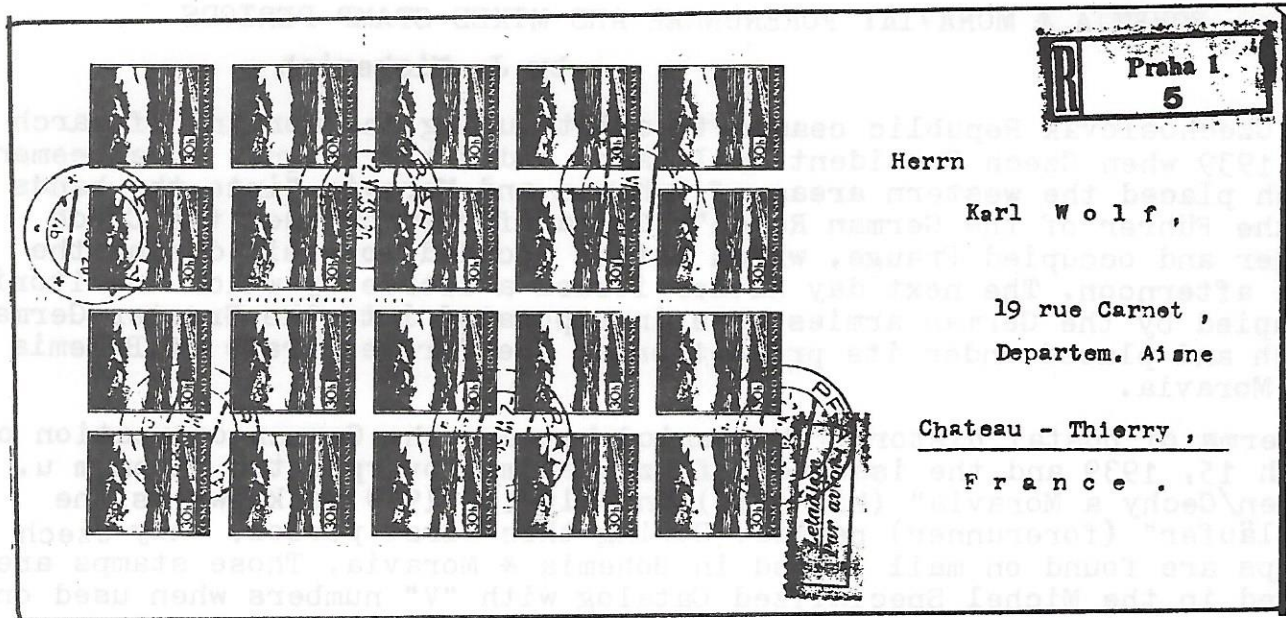


Fig. 3) Registered airmail with a large multiple of the 30h airmail stamp posted in Prague on June 2, 1939. This stamp was issued on April 22, 1939 and was originally intended for use in Slovakia as well. It was only valid in the Protectorate.

On July 15, 1939, the regular issue stamps of Czechoslovakia were overprinted by photogravure process in black (Mi. 1-19). This provisional issue was followed by the first stamps of the Protectorate (Mi. 26-28) which were placed on sale July 29, 1939. Mixed usage of Czech, Czech overprint and Protectorate stamps was permitted until November 30, 1939 when Czech stamps were demonitized except for a few definitives, one commemorative, the airmails and newspaper stamps which remained valid until December 15, 1939. The overprinted Czech stamps were demonitized on the latter date. The period from July 15 to December 15, 1939 is the "Mitläufer" (stamps replaced but still valid) period.

Fig. 4) First day cover has four values of overprinted Czech stamps tied by Prague cancel July 15, 1939.

On the next page are a few examples of mixed usage to demonstrate that it is important to know the dates during which such franking was permitted.

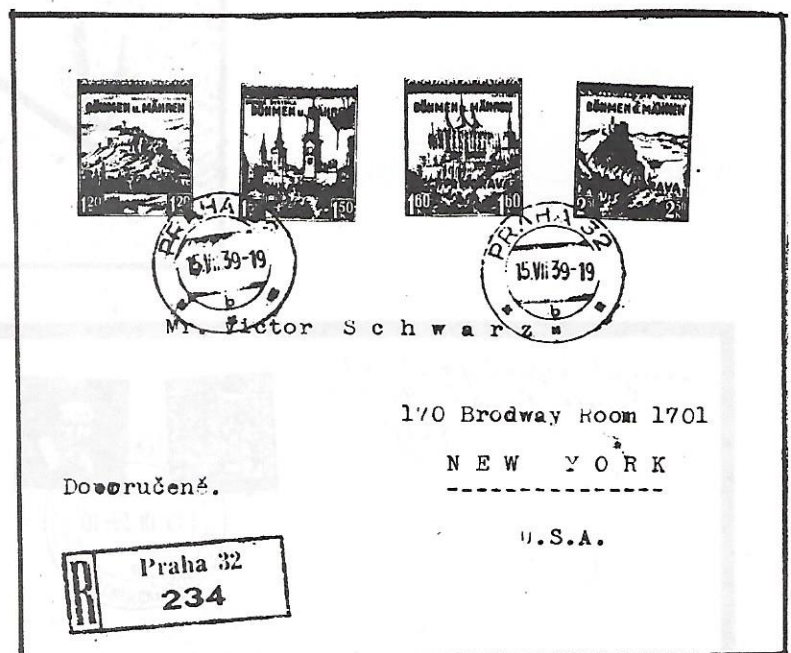


Fig. 5) Registered airmail to U.S.A. posted in Prague on November 29, 1939 has mixed Czech and Protectorate stamps. The Czech stamps on this cover would be valid for only one more day.

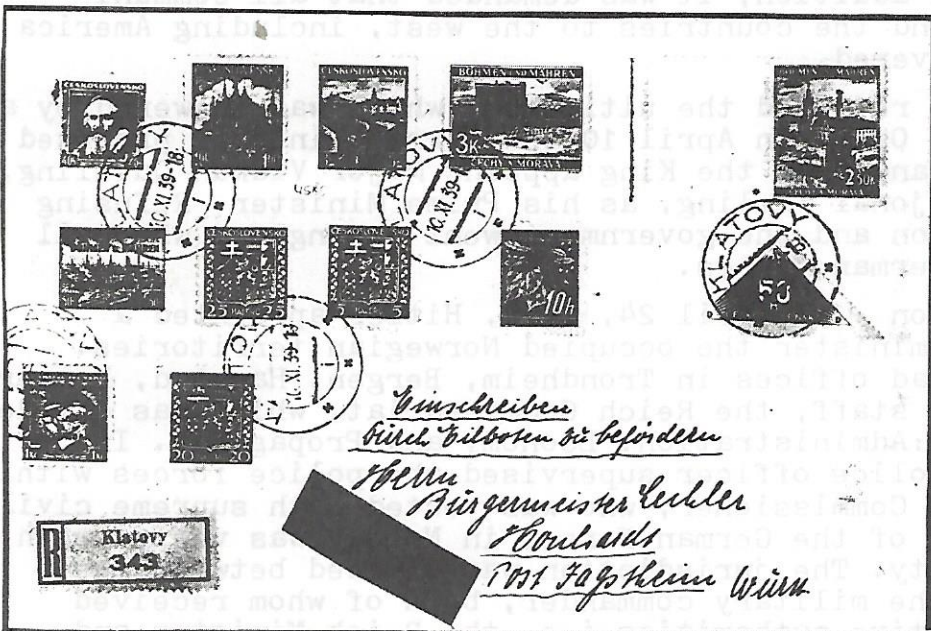
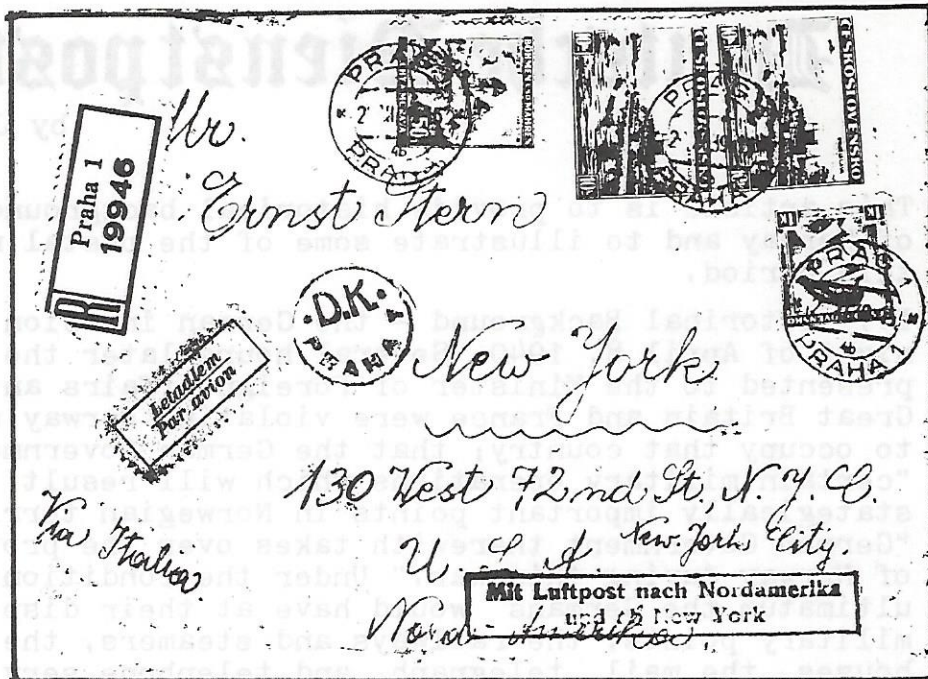
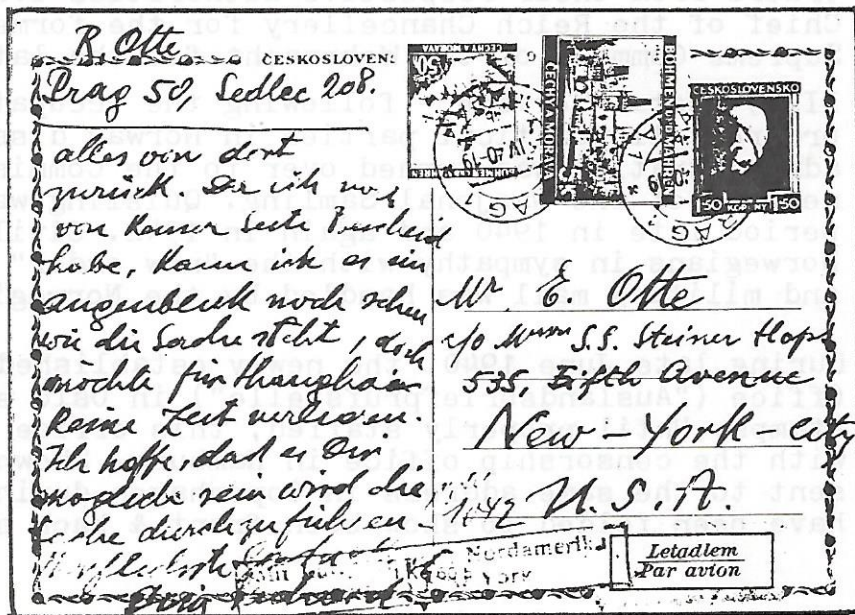


Fig. 6) Registered express cover to Vienna posted at Klatovy on November 10, 1939 is franked with Czech, Czech overprints and Protectorate stamps.

Fig. 7) This appears to be a mixed frank postal card dated April 1, 1940. Not so, the Czech postal stationery has been demonitized and the 5.50K Protectorate stamps are the correct rate for a foreign postcard (1.50K) with airmail fee (4.00K). The exchange rate at this time was 10 German Rfg. equals 1.00 Czech Krone.



Deutsche Dienstpost Oslo

by Jim Lewis

This article is to provide historical background on the German occupation of Norway and to illustrate some of the postal markings in use during this period.

I.) Historical Background - the German invasion of Norway began on the night of April 8, 1940. Several hours later the German minister in Oslo presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs an ultimatum stating that Great Britain and France were violating Norway's neutrality and intended to occupy that country; that the German Government had therefore begun "certain military operations which will result in the occupation of strategically important points in Norwegian territory"; and that the "German Government therewith takes over the protection of the Kingdom of Norway during this war." Under the conditions laid down in this ultimatum the Germans would have at their disposal, in addition to military points, the railways and steamers, the pilots and the light-houses, the mail, telegraph, and telephone services, the wireless, the radio, and the press. In addition, it was demanded that all communications between Norway and the countries to the west, including America as well as Europe, be severed.

The Norwegian Government rejected the ultimatum, which was answered by a heavy German bombing of Oslo. On April 10 the German Minister proposed that the fighting cease and that the King appoint Major Vidkun Quisling, head of the pro-Nazi Nasjonal Samling, as his Prime Minister. Refusing this proposal, King Haakon and the government went to England when all Norway was occupied by German forces.

II.) German Administration - on April 24, 1940, Hitler appointed a Reich Commissioner to administer the occupied Norwegian territories. The Reich Commissioner had offices in Trondheim, Bergen, Harstad, Hammerfest and Kirkenes with a staff, the Reich Commissariat, which was divided into three main sections: Administration, Economy and Propaganda. In addition, a ranking SS police officer supervised the police forces within Norway. Beside the Reich Commissioner, who was vested with supreme civil authority, the Commander of the German Forces in Norway was vested with supreme military authority. The jurisdiction was divided between the Reich Commissioner and the military commander, both of whom received orders from their respective authorities i.e. the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery for the former and the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht for the latter.

III.) Postal Service - following the occupation, Reich Kommissar Terboven ordered all political parties in Norway dissolved. Norwegian civil administration was turned over to the Commissioners of State which were members of the Nasjonal Samling. Quisling was Prime Minister for a brief period late in 1940 and again in 1942. Civil post offices were run by Norwegians in sympathy with the "new order" and much German official and military mail was handled by the Norwegian civil post.

During late June 1940, the newly established Foreign Mail Examining Office ("Auslandsbriefprüfstelle") in Oslo employed provisional hand stamps. Until properly staffed, this office operated in conjunction with the censorship office in Hamburg. Shown below are two covers sent to the same address in Copenhagen during this period. These covers have been folded to show both front & back sides.

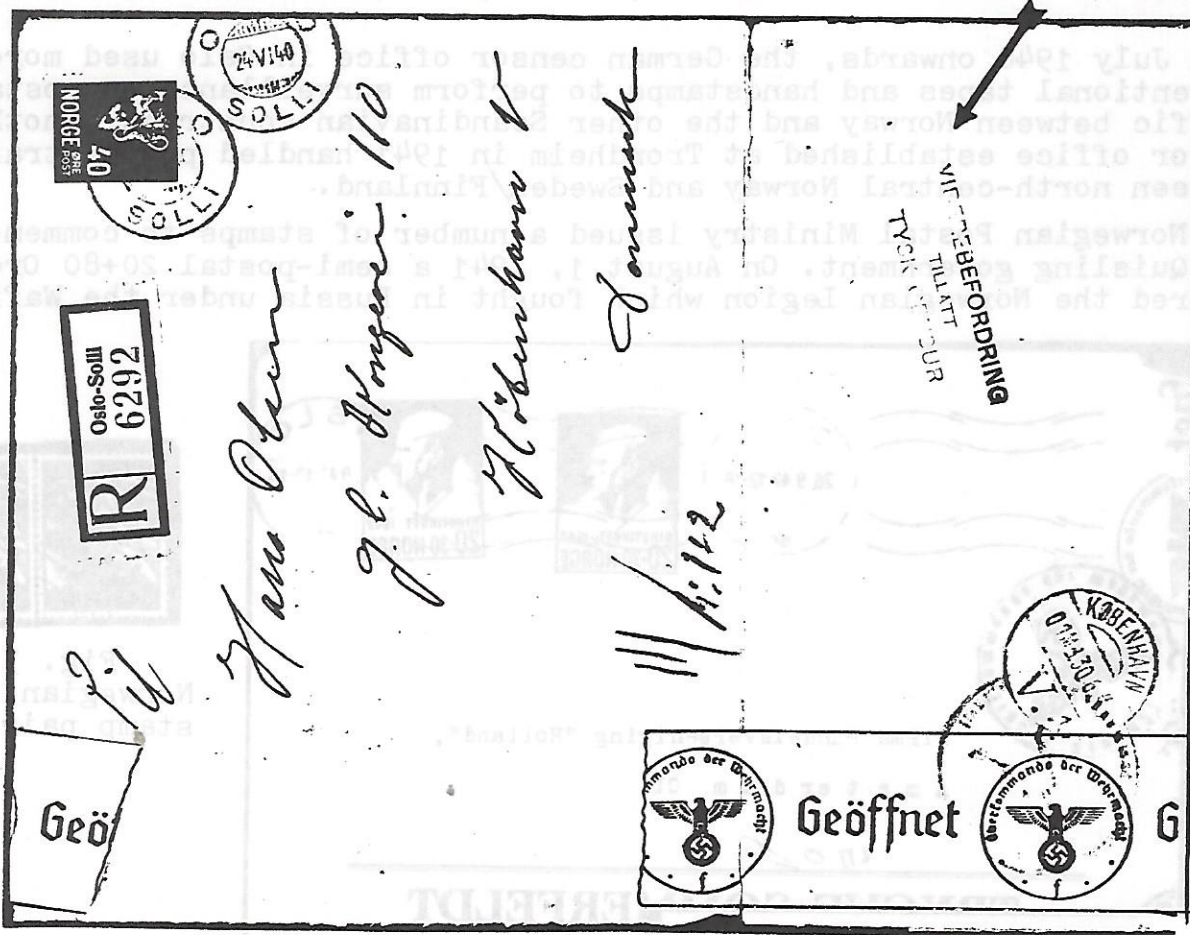
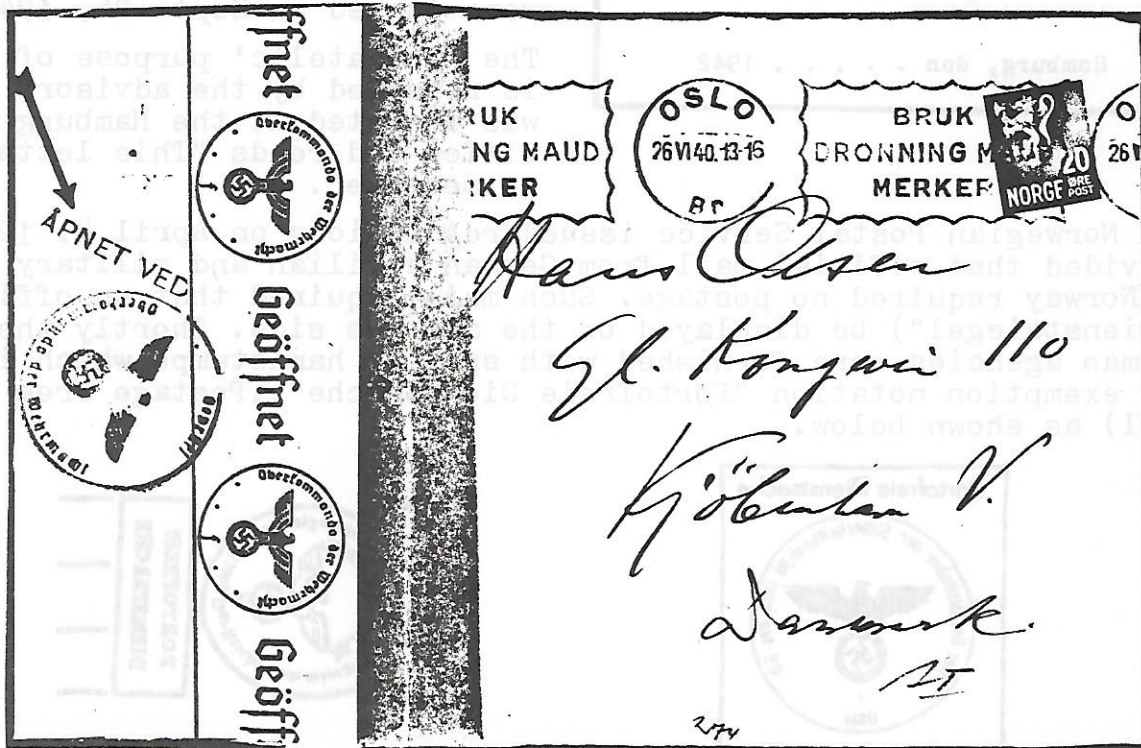


Fig. 1) Registered cover posted June 24, 1940 at Oslo-Solli has 3-line handstamp "VIDEREBEFORDRING/TILLATT/TYSK CENSUR" (Forwarded by the German Censor) applied at Oslo for routing to Hamburg censor office.

Fig. 2) Ordinary cover posted June 26, 1940 was opened and examined at Oslo, then closed with plain brown tape and handstamped "APNET VED TYSK CENSUR" (Opened by German Censor). A subsequent Hamburg inspection added the code 'f' sealing tape and "Geprüft" stamp.



From July 1940 onwards, the German censor office in Oslo used more conventional tapes and handstamps to perform surveillance on postal traffic between Norway and the other Scandinavian countries. Another censor office established at Trondheim in 1941 handled postal traffic between north-central Norway and Sweden/Finland.

The Norwegian Postal Ministry issued a number of stamps to commemorate the Quisling government. On August 1, 1941 a semi-postal 20+80 Ore stamp honored the Norwegian Legion which fought in Russia under the Waffen-SS.

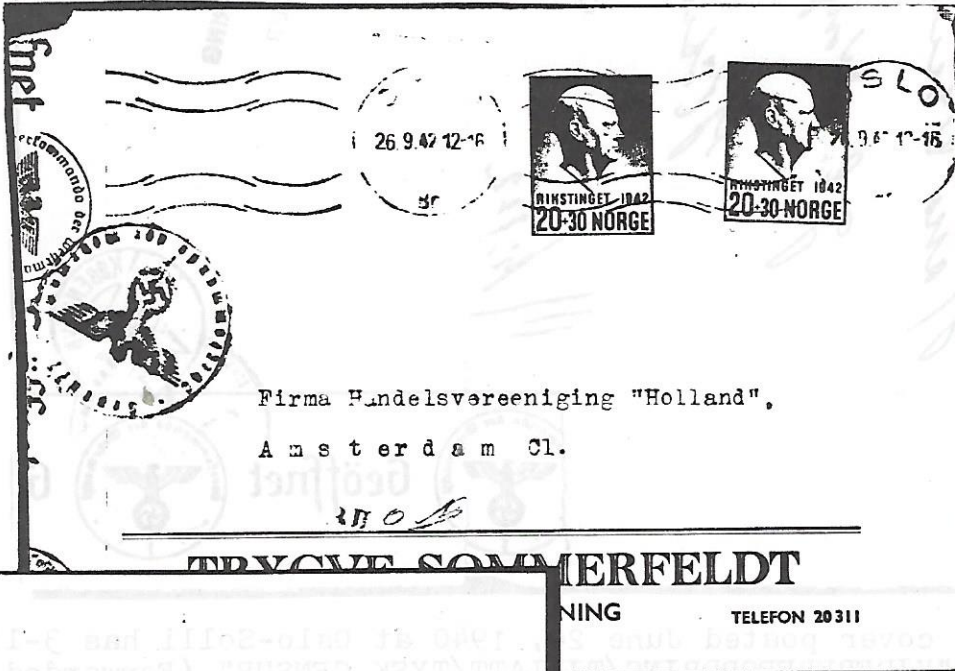
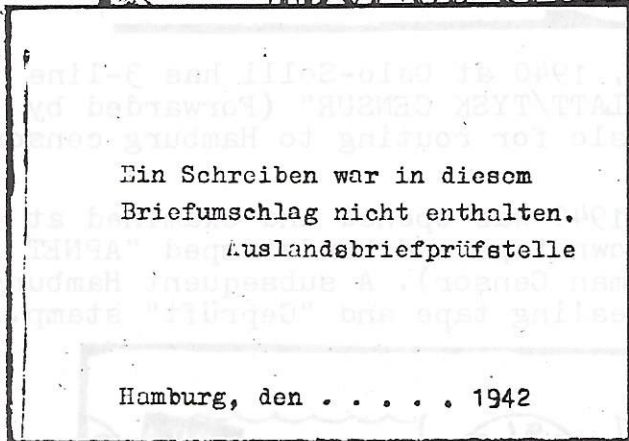


Fig. 3
Norwegian Legion stamp pair.



NING TELEFON 20311

Fig. 4) First day cover to Holland has semi-postal stamps depicting pro-Nazi Minister Vidkun Quisling (whose name became a synonym for traitor). These stamps commemorating the 8th annual meeting of the Nasjonal Samling Party were issued on Sept. 26, 1942.

The 'philatelic' purpose of this cover is revealed by the advisory slip which was inserted at the Hamburg censor office and reads "This letter contained no message".

The Norwegian Postal Service issued regulations on April 4, 1941 which provided that official mail from German civilian and military agencies in Norway required no postage. Such mail required that an official seal ("Dienstsiegel") be displayed on the address side. Shortly thereafter, German agencies were furnished with special handstamps which included the exemption notation "Portofreie Dienstsache" (Postage Free Official Mail) as shown below.



All political parties in Norway were outlawed except for the Nasjonal Samling. Political prisoners were sent to a new concentration camp at Neuengamme near Hamburg which was established in June 1940. This had initially been a branch camp of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp which had been established in 1938 to produce bricks for the SS controlled Deutsche Erd-und Steinwere GmbH (German Clay and Brick Works Ltd.). It was set up as an independent concentration camp to fulfill the need for a large center west of the Rhine to accomodate political prisoners from Norway, Holland, Belgium and France.

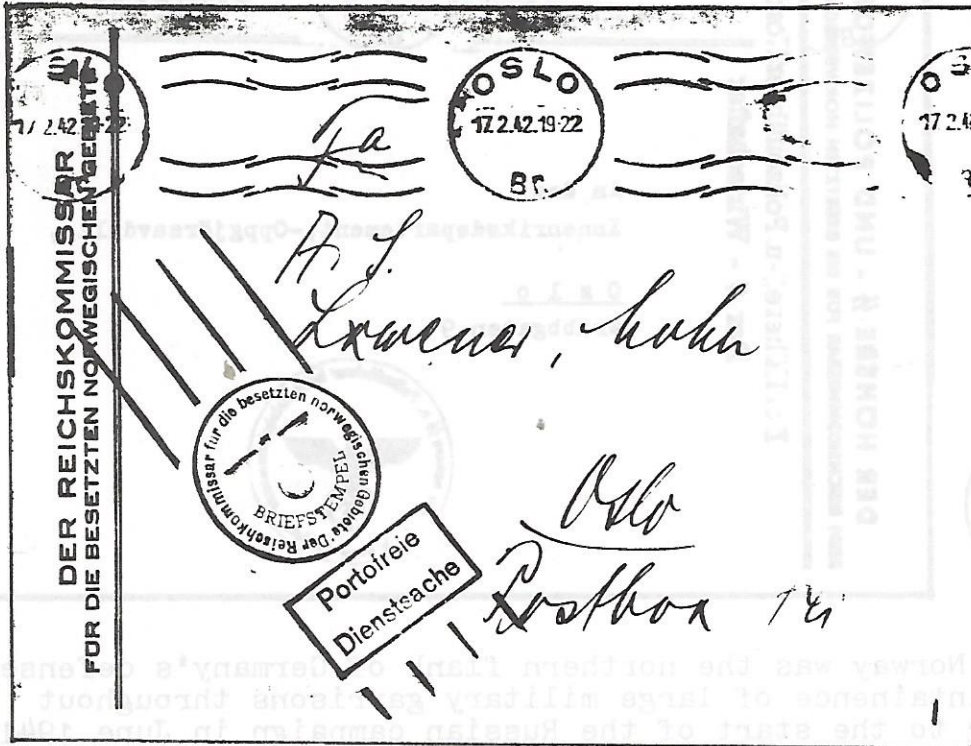
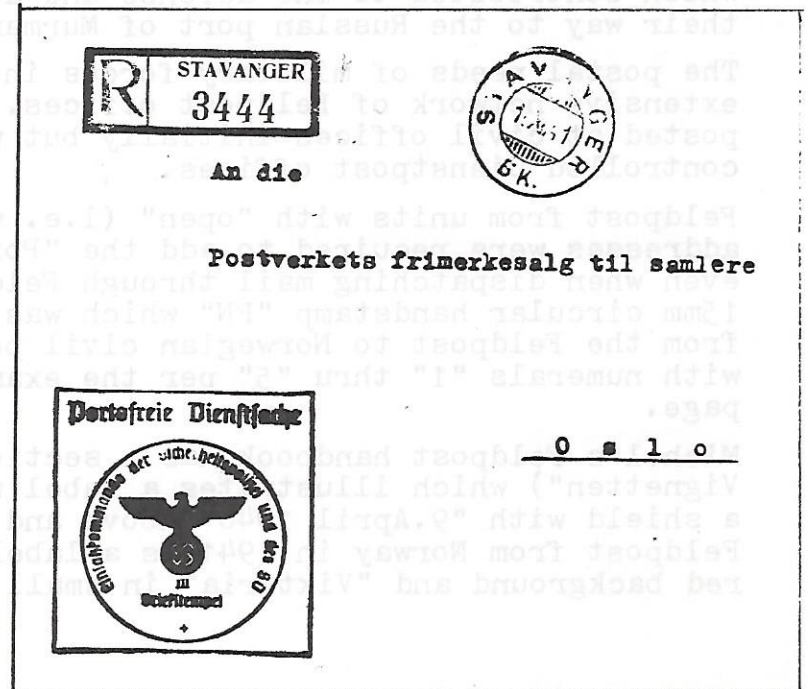


Fig. 5) Official item from "Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Norwegian Territories" using printed envelope and official seal.

Note that seal has the word "Reichskommissar" erroneously spelled "Reischkommissar".

When the occupation administration was firmly established, the "Einsatzgruppen" (Action Groups) of the SS which had accompanied military forces were converted into a static security force under the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und der SD" (Commander of Security Police and the Security Services). The BdS in Norway was Oberführer Dr. Stahlecker, who established four local commands in the major cities. Stahlecker was killed during an air raid in Germany late in 1940 and was succeeded by Heinrich Fehlis, a senior Gestapo official and the Local Security Commander in Oslo.

Fig. 6) Registered cover posted in Stavanger in October 1941 was sent to a firm in Oslo from the "Einsatzkommando der Sicherheitspolizei und der SD".

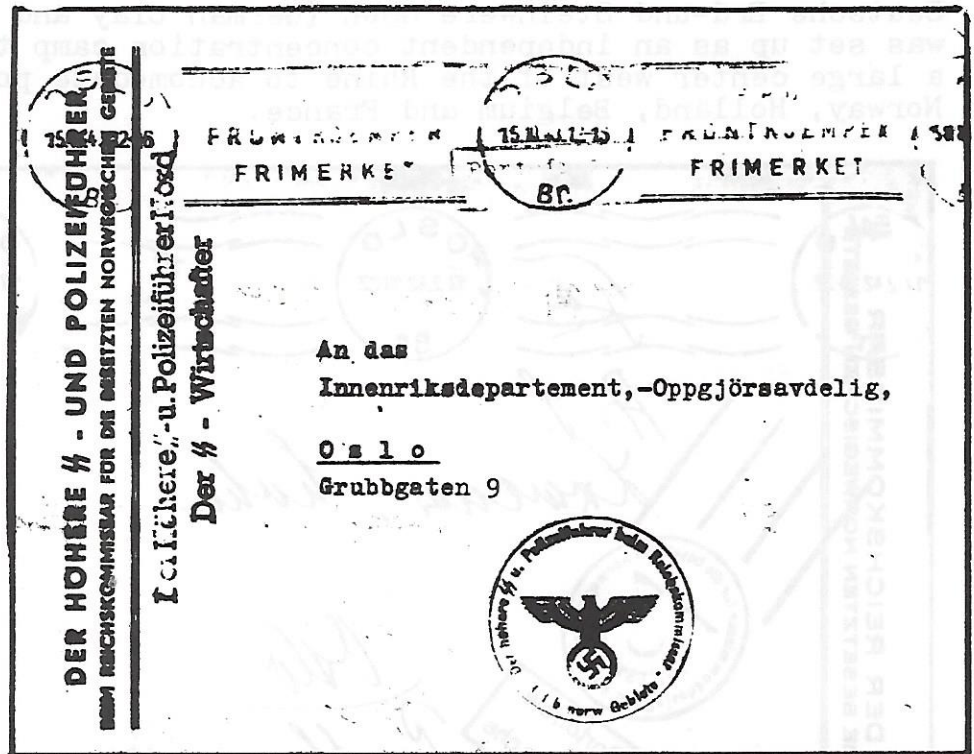


Within the central administration in Norway, the police and S.S. were represented in headquarters by an officer with the title "Der Höhere S.S. und Polizeiführer" (Superior S.S. and Police Chief) who commanded not only units of the S.S., the Gestapo and the Security Services, but also the German regular police.

Fig. 7) Official mail from Economics Section of the Senior SS and Police Commander. This cover posted in Oslo in Oct. '43 has slogan cancel "Purchase the Front Fighter stamp".

This section of the HSSPF office was established to control economic enterprises in Norway.

BRUK
FRONTKJEMPER
FRIMERKET



IV. Military Mail - Norway was the northern flank of Germany's defenses and required the maintenance of large military garrisons throughout the war years. Prior to the start of the Russian campaign in June 1941, military forces in Norway were controlled by the 20th Army. When this command relocated to Finland, a new Army staff was formed in Oslo and designated "Armee Kommando Norwegen". The A.K. Norwegen controlled three Army Corps: LXXI Korps in the north, XXXIII Korps in the center and LXX Korps in the south. There were also many Navy and Air Force units which contributed to the defense and also battered Allied convoys on their way to the Russian port of Murmansk.

The postal needs of military forces in Norway were usually met by the extensive network of Feldpost offices. Military mail was allowed to be posted at civil offices initially but was later restricted to German controlled Dienstpost offices.

Feldpost from units with "open" (i.e. without 5 digit Feldpost number) addresses were required to add the "Portofreie Dienstsache" notation, even when dispatching mail through Feldpost offices. There was also a 15mm circular handstamp "FN" which was used on military mail transferred from the Feldpost to Norwegian civil post. These handstamps are found with numerals "1" thru "5" per the example shown as Fig. 8 on the next page.

Michel's Feldpost handbook has a section on propaganda labels ("Propaganda-Vignetten") which illustrates a label with pairs of crossed arrows inside a shield with "9. April 1940" above and "Norwegen" below. Also seen on Feldpost from Norway in 1941 is a label with a large "V" in black on a red background and "Viktoria" in small type.

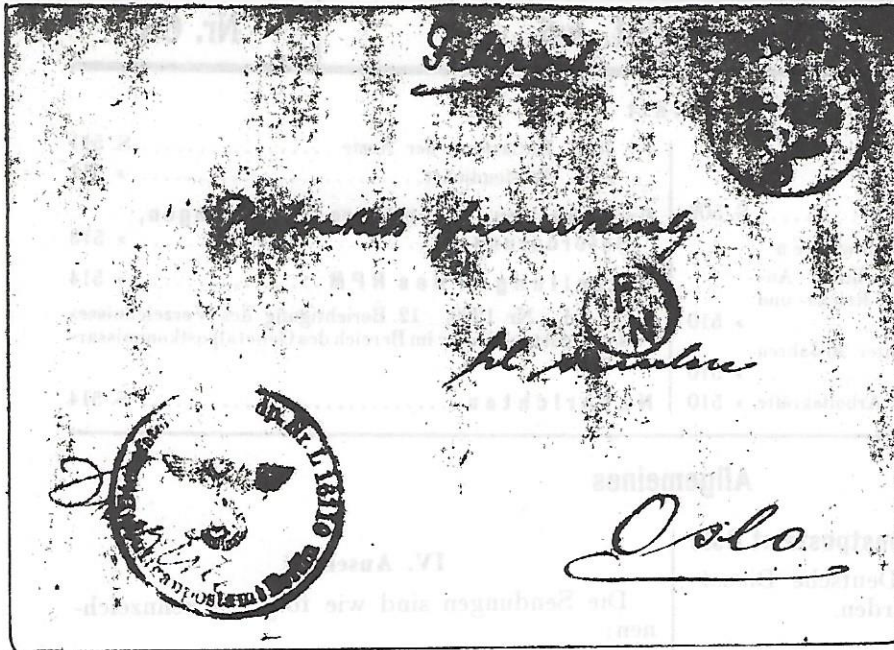


Fig.8) Feldpost cover from Fp.# 16110 (Flugmeldfunk Kp. z.b.V. 33) posted Feb. '43 with 16mm circular "FN" routing stamp used only in northern Norway.

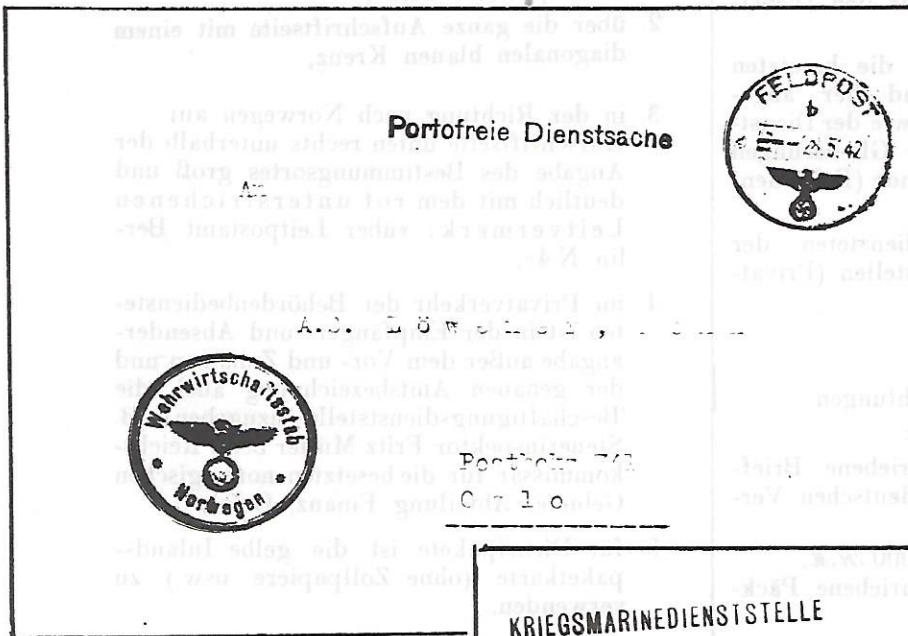
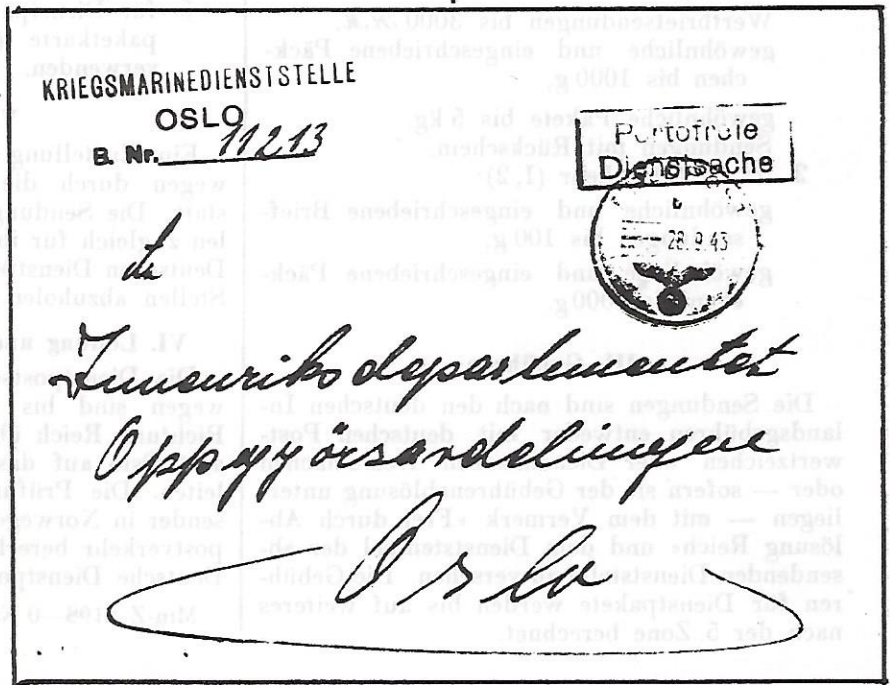


Fig. 9) Military units in Norway which were not under operational commands used the note "Portofreie Dienstsache" instead of "Feldpost". A 1-line handstamp for this notation appears on this cover to Oslo sent via the Feldpost by the Armed Forces Economics Staff ("Wehrwirtschaftsstab") in May 1942.

Fig. 10) Official Navy mail posted at a Feldpost office September 1943 has 2-line boxed exemption handstamp.



Jahrgang 1942

Berlin, den 24. Juli

Nr. 63

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*) Nr. 347 1942. Deutsches Dienstpostamt Oslo

Am 11. Juli 1942 ist das »Deutsche Dienst-
 postamt Oslo« eingerichtet worden.

I. Dienstbereich

Das Deutsche Dienstpostamt Oslo vermittelt
 in beiden Richtungen vorerst nur den Dienst-
 postverkehr

1. des Reichskommissars für die besetzten
 norwegischen Gebiete und der ange-
 schlossenen Dienststellen sowie der Dienst-
 stellen der NSDAP., ihrer Gliederungen
 und angeschlossenen Verbände (Behörden-
 verkehr) und
2. der reichsdeutschen Bediensteten der
 unter 1. genannten Dienststellen (Privat-
 verkehr).

II. Sendungsarten

Zugelassen sind in beiden Richtungen

1. im Behördenverkehr (I, 1):
 gewöhnliche und eingeschriebene Brief-
 sendungen wie im innerdeutschen Ver-
 kehr,
 Wertbriefsendungen bis 3000 *R.M.*,
 gewöhnliche und eingeschriebene Päck-
 chen bis 1000 g,
 gewöhnliche Pakete bis 5 kg,
 Sendungen mit Rückschein,
2. im Privatverkehr (I, 2):
 gewöhnliche und eingeschriebene Brief-
 sendungen bis 100 g,
 gewöhnliche und eingeschriebene Päck-
 chen bis 1000 g.

III. Gebühren

Die Sendungen sind nach den deutschen In-
 landsgebühren entweder mit deutschen Post-
 wertzeichen oder Dienstmarken freizumachen
 oder — sofern sie der Gebührenablösung unter-
 liegen — mit dem Vermerk »Frei durch Ab-
 lösung Reich« und dem Dienststempel der ab-
 sendenden Dienststelle zu versehen. Die Gebüh-
 ren für Dienstpakete werden bis auf weiteres
 nach der 5. Zone berechnet.

IV. Anschrift

Die Sendungen sind wie folgt zu kennzeich-
 nen:

1. über der Anschrift mit dem rot um-
 randeten Vermerk: »Durch Deutsches
 Dienstpostamt Oslo«,
2. über die ganze Aufschriftseite mit einem
 diagonalen blauen Kreuz,
3. in der Richtung nach Norwegen auf
 Aufschriftseite unten rechts unterhalb der
 Angabe des Bestimmungsortes groß und
 deutlich mit dem rot unterstrichenen
 Leitvermerk: »über Leitpostamt Ber-
 lin N 4«,
4. im Privatverkehr der Behördenbedienste-
 ten ist in der Empfänger- und Absender-
 angabe außer dem Vor- und Zunamen und
 der genauen Amtsbezeichnung auch die
 Beschäftigungsdienststelle anzugeben (z.B.
 Steuerinspektor Fritz Müller beim Reichs-
 kommissar für die besetzten norwegischen
 Gebiete, Abteilung Finanz, Oslo),
5. für Dienstpakete ist die gelbe Inlands-
 paketkarte (ohne Zollpapiere usw.) zu
 verwenden.

V. Zustellung

Eine Zustellung der Sendungen findet in Nor-
 wegen durch die Deutsche Dienstpost nicht
 statt. Die Sendungen sind von den Dienststel-
 len zugleich für ihre Bediensteten bei den vom
 Deutschen Dienstpostamt Oslo zu bezeichnenden
 Stellen abzuholen.

VI. Leitung und Prüfung der Sendungen

Die Dienstpostsendungen in Richtung Nor-
 wegen sind bis auf weiteres unmittelbar in
 Richtung Reich über das Deutsche Dienstpost-
 amt Oslo auf das Leitpostamt Berlin N 4 zu
 leiten. Die Prüfung, ob Empfänger oder Ab-
 sender in Norwegen zur Teilnahme am Dienst-
 postverkehr berechtigt sind, erfolgt durch das
 Deutsche Dienstpostamt Oslo.

V. German Official Mail Service - in the spring of 1942, Reichs Commissioner Terboven decided that the Norwegian postal service could no longer be trusted to handle mail to and from German agencies and their employees. On July 11, 1942, the "Deutsches Dienstpostamt Oslo" was established at Oslo Postoffice P2 for the exclusive use of German agencies and their employees. A "Leitstelle" (Routing office) was set up in Berlin N4 to handle mail traffic between Germany and Norway. The regulations for this service were published in the July 24, 1942 issue of the Amtsblatt des RPM (see Page 14). The notation "Durch Deutsches Dienstpostamt Oslo" in red and a diagonal cross in blue were required on such mail. New cancelling devices were issued to DDPA Oslo and branch offices later established in Drondheim, Narvik and Tromsö.

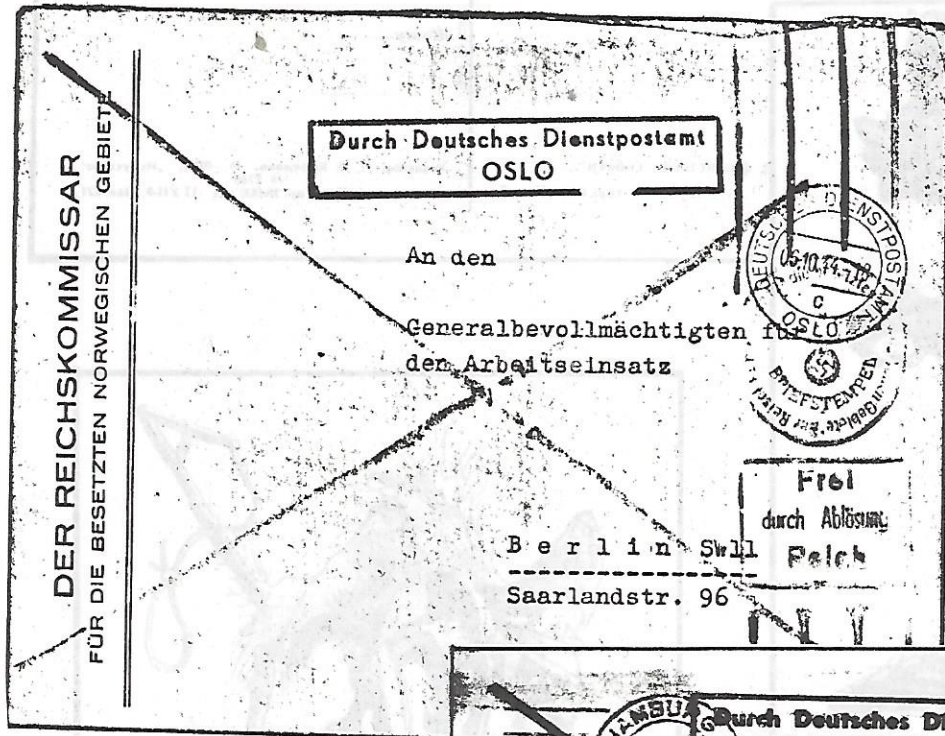


Fig. 11) Official cover to Berlin sent by the Reichs Commissioner's office in October 1944 has DDPA Oslo cancel and boxed notation.

This was a very limited DDP system because large areas of Norway remained under German military administration. A large Feldpost network in Norway provided postal service for military personnel.

Fig. 12) Preprinted envelope addressed to the Reich Commissioner's office from a firm in Hamburg posted in Feb. 1945.

The DDPA Oslo remained in operation until the general capitulation in May 1945.



Anti-Nazi Soviet Propaganda Cards

by John Ziegelhofer

There were a number of interesting propaganda postcards produced in the Soviet Union during World War II. Many of these cards take the form of caricatures of enemy leaders. Shown below are several cards from the so-called "Hund" series produced in 1943 which depict the leaders of Germany and Italy as the "Dogs of War".

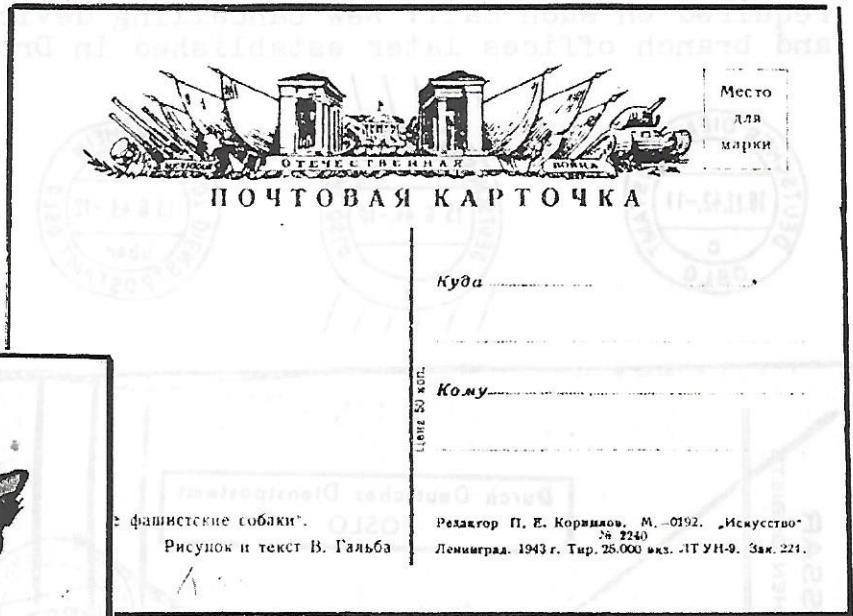


Fig. 1) Hitler is depicted as a blood thirsty dog straining at his leash in the card shown above. The address side of these cards features Soviet battle flags and weapons flanking a memorial.

Fig. 2) Himmler wears an "S.S." cap and has a gallows tail. He is brandishing a luger and whip.



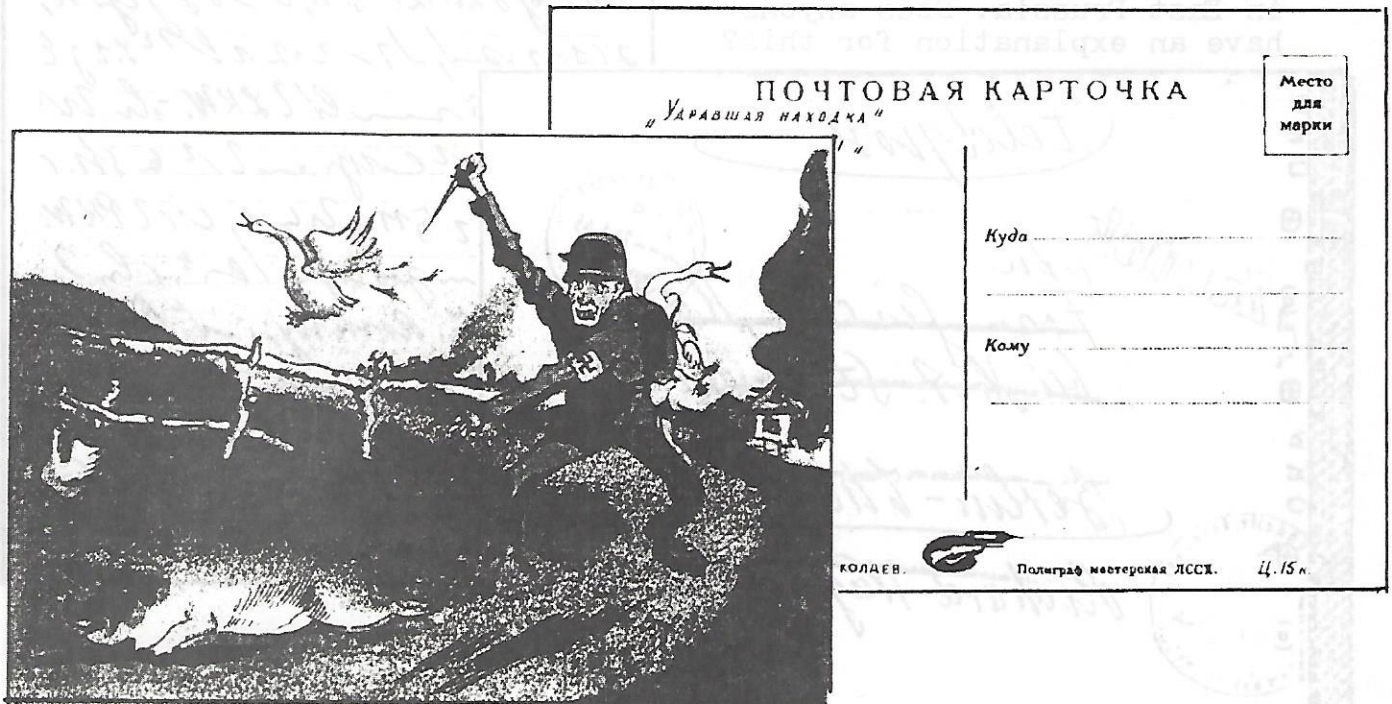


Fig. 3) von Ribbentrop sports a derby and spats while he balances a Nazi block on his nose.



Fig. 4) Mussolini wears an alpine hat while studying a war map. He appears a bit damaged around the middle.

Fig. 5) Shown below is another color card from a different series which comically portrays a German soldier foraging while Russian farms burn in the background.



REJECTED BY POSTAL CENSORS: MESSAGE IN SHORTHAND

by Bruce Fisher

The Feldpost cover shown below is interesting in that it was examined at the Foreign Letter Examining Office ("Auslandbriefprüfstelle") in Königsburg, East Prussia and the reason for it's rejection by the postal censors.

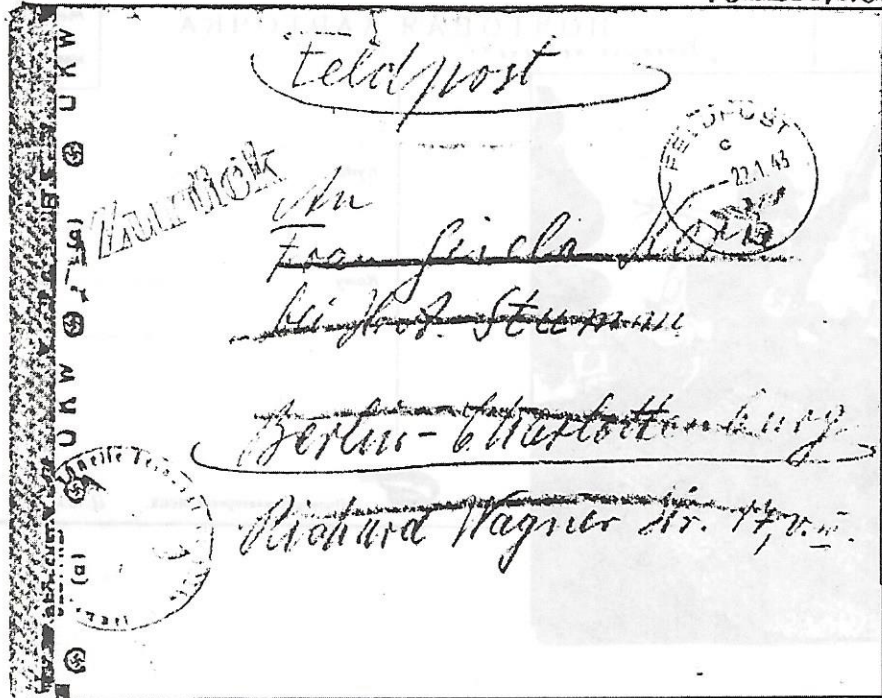
The cover is addressed to Berlin and was posted at a Feldpost office by a member of Fp# 32704, which was the coded return address of "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes Kiew" (Commander of Security Police and the Security Services in Kiev).

The reverse side of the cover has the sender's name and Feldpost number in manuscript but no indication of rank, which may have prompted the opening and examination of this letter. The message is written in short hand, which was in violation of Section 2A1c of the First Order of Execution of the Directive on Communications Service. This order was published on May 13, 1940 and detailed the various prohibitions on such mail. The censors resealed the letter and returned it to sender per the "Zurück" handstamp.

Feldpost privileges had been extended to para-military units performing security in the occupied zones behind the areas under military administration. The units of the "Sicherheitsdienst" or "SD" were under the SS and commanded by a "Befehlshaber" (Commander) HQ in the larger towns. It does seem odd that this letter sent by a member of a unit stationed in the Ukraine in January 1943 was routed to the censor office in East Prussia. Does anyone have an explanation for this?

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BEUSANDE CO. MESSAGE SERVICE: PONTE DELGADA, AZORES
by Tom Gobby

The two covers shown below indicate that a postal forwarding facility may have existed on the island of Ponta Delgada in the Azores during at least the later part of 1940. Both covers are addressed to specific individuals (Zawady and Nejman) at Beusande Co. in Ponta Delgada. This address is voided and the covers readdressed to the Polish Consulate in New York City. Does anyone have information on this message scheme?

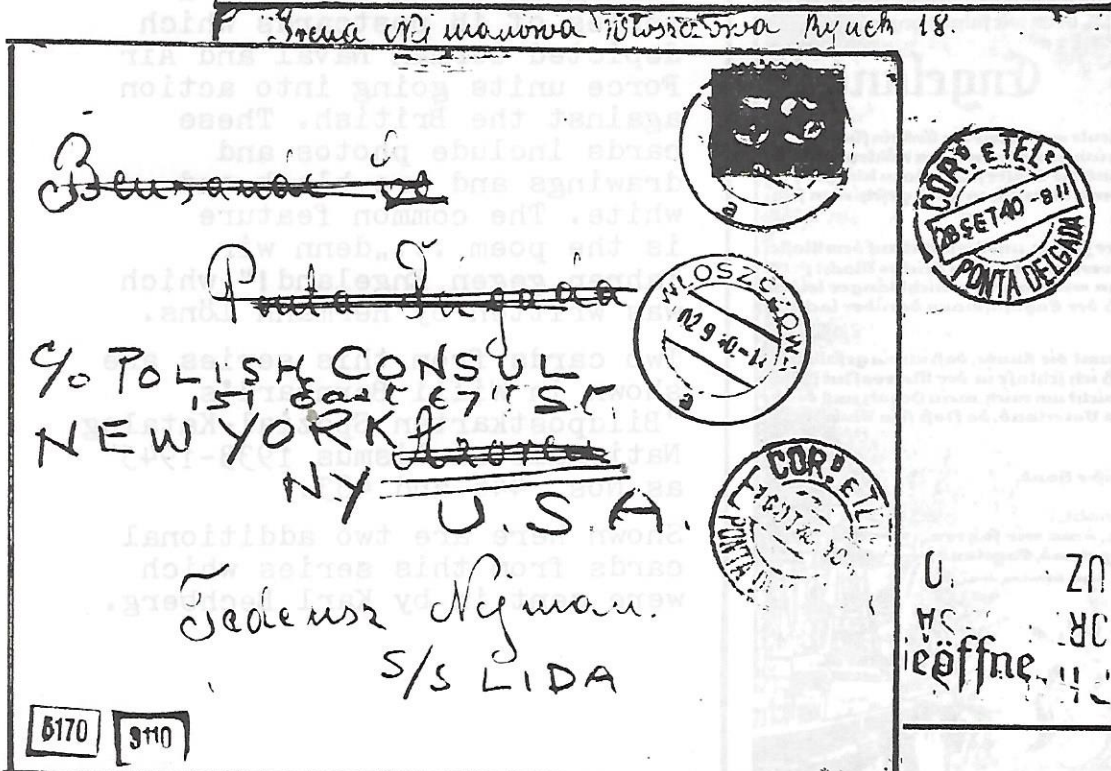
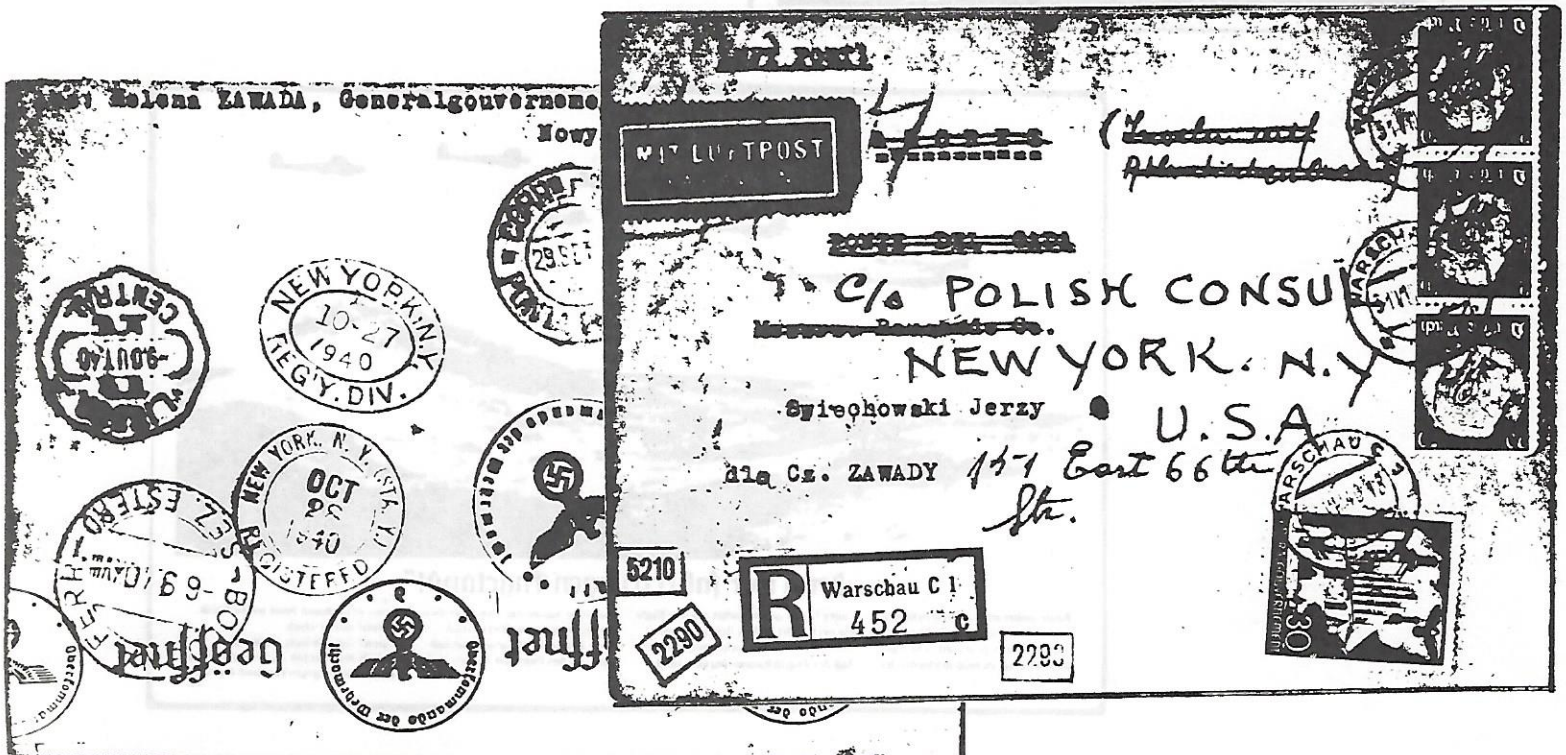


Fig. 1) Posted in Wloszczowa Sept. 2, 1940. Reverse has German censor tape plus Lisbon (13.9) & Ponta Delgada (28.9) backstamps. Note the 1.10 Ponta Delgada postmark on front which may be the forwarding date. New address in red crayon has "S/S LIDA" which was a Polish ship of civil registry (pre-1939).

Fig. 2) Registered cover posted Warsaw on August 31, 1940 routed via Munich (Censor)-Bologna-Lisbon. Ponta Delgada backstamp dated Sept. 29, 1940. Forwarded to New York per Registry Div. b'stamp October 27, 1940.



Propaganda Card Corner

....,denn wir fahren gegen England!"



In early 1940 the firm HORN-Verlag in Gotha produced a series of 18 postcards which depicted German Naval and Air Force units going into action against the British. These cards include photos and drawings and are black and white. The common feature is the poem "...denn wir fahren gegen England!" which was written by Hermann Löns.

Two cards from this series are shown in Willi Bernhard's "Bildpostkarten Spezial-Katalog Nationalsozialismus 1933-1945" as Nos. 446 and 483.

Shown here are two additional cards from this series which were sent in by Karl Bechberg.



...from the **Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums**

Nr. 32 - March 31, 1939

Announcement of two new stamps to commemorate the Youth Vocational Contest. (Michel # 689-690)

Verfügungen

Allgemeines

***) Nr. 139/1939. Sonderwertzeichen**

Zum Reichsberufswettkampf 1939 sind Sondermarken zu 6 und 12 *Rpf* in Rastertiefdruck und Größe $23 \times 27,32$ mm nach einem Entwurf des Kunstmalers Erich Meerwald in Berlin-Wilmersdorf hergestellt worden.

Abbildung hierneben
in $\frac{5}{4}$ natürlicher Größe.



Die Marken werden vom 4. April an bei allen Postämtern und Amtsstellen abgegeben und können auch zum Freimachen von Auslands-Briefsendungen benutzt werden.

Die *RPOn* haben über die Lieferung besondere Verfügung erhalten.

VI 2040—1

Nr. 75 - July 30, 1940

Announcement of a new stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Germany's acquisition of Heligoland. (Michel #750).

Allgemeines

***) Nr. 418/1940. Neue Sondermarken**

Zur Erinnerung an den Erwerb der Insel Helgoland vor 50 Jahren gibt die Deutsche Reichspost eine Sondermarke zu 6 + 94 *Rpf* heraus. Der Entwurf stammt von dem Kunstmalers Meerwald, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Die Marken sind in der Staatsdruckerei Wien — grün und rot auf weißem Papier — im Rastertiefdruckverfahren und in Größe $27,5 \times 32,8$ mm hergestellt worden; ein Bogen hat 50 Marken. Der Zuschlag fließt dem Kulturfonds des Führers zu.

Abbildung der Marke hierunter in $\frac{5}{4}$ natürlicher Größe.



Die Marken werden vom 9. August an bis Ende September 1940 bei allen Postämtern in Großdeutschland und bis auf weiteres bei der Versandstelle für Sammlermarken in Berlin SW 68, Zimmerstr. 97, abgegeben.

Für die rechnerische Behandlung gelten die Bestimmungen der AmtsbBlf. Nr. 506/1939 S. 724 entsprechend.

Über die Lieferung haben die *RPOn* besondere Verfügung erhalten.

Min-Z 2040—1

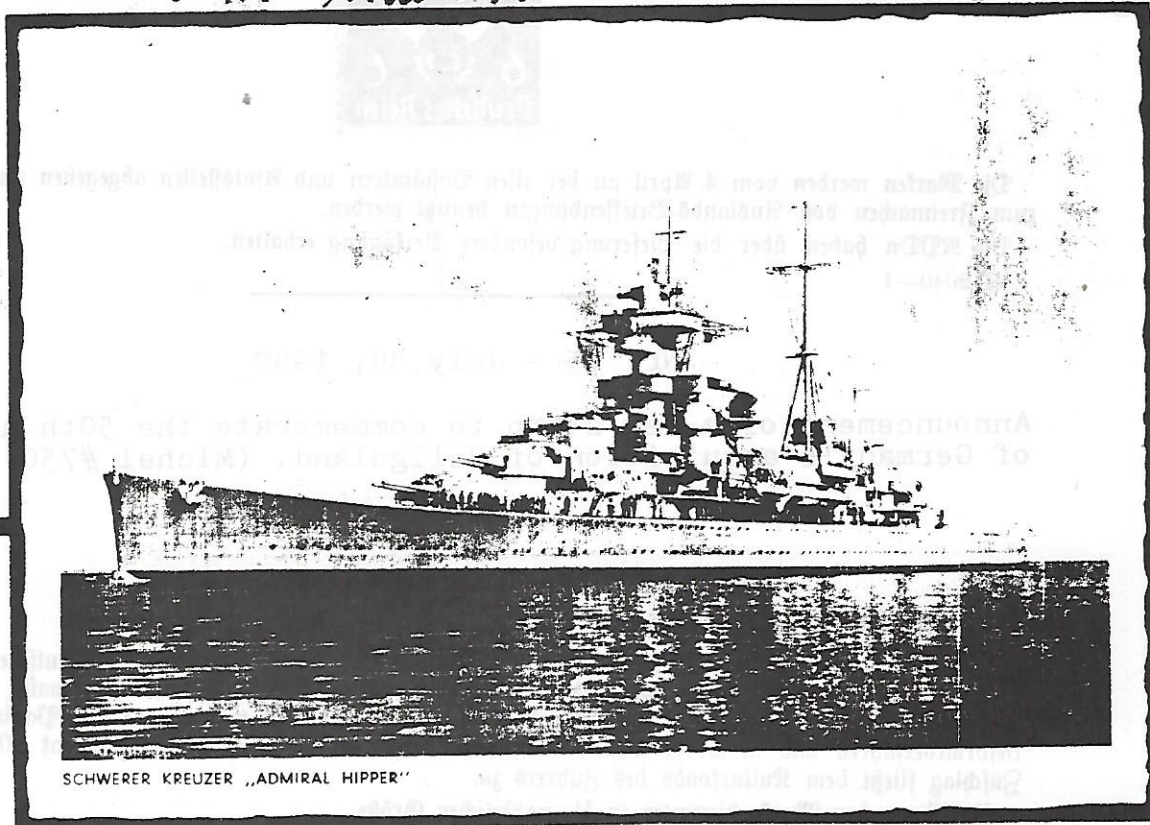
Navy Log

Heavy Cruiser "Admiral Hipper" - Feldpost # 17209

An das Feldpost



Obst Kommande der



Launched: February 1937
Displacement: 13,900 tons
Speed: 32 knots
Crew: 1600
Main armament: eight 8" guns, twelve 21" torpedo tubes

Atlantic operations 1939/42 - battle of Barents Sea Dec. 1942 -
Baltic area 1943/44 - scuttled May 1945 in Kiel after bomb hits
- broken up 1948/49.

U. R. S. G. Auction No. 42

Lot #	Description	RES
1.	40 cut squares w/stmps & sp cans, all diff. incl Mi 700 & 747; sp cans incl Marchstaffel, Pasewalk (AH Hospital), Brown Band VF	\$30
2.	4 GG cds 2nd Anniver. 26.10.41; sp can Radom, Warsaw, Cracow & Lublin tied Mi 71/82; 76/78; 74/81 & 73/80. VF	\$ 6
3.	Postal Workers Mi 702-13 on 2 blank cvrs w/Berlin "Tag d. Brief." cans 12.1.41. Sp can shows giant howitzer in action. Phil. VF	\$12
4.	Souv. cd Mi 686-8 w/sp can on Deutsches Bank advertisment. VF	\$ 5
5.	Hitler Mi Blk 7; 3 copies w/diff sp cans Hamburg, Bercht, Munich	\$ 8
6.	GG o'prt stmps Mi 14-39, Mint LH VF	\$40
7.	SS/SA Mi 909-10, both perf & unperf Mint NH VF	\$23
8.	3 diff col cds WHW Street Collection w/30.3.41 sp cans & stmps VF	\$24
9.	Phil R-cvr w/Mi Blk 7 & suppl stmps tied Munich B'day cans 20.4.37	\$ 6
10.	Phil R-cvr w/crn blks Mi 810-11 tied Berlin "Tag" can 1.1.42 VF	\$ 5
11.	Tag d. Brief cd (Bernh. 188) w/Berlin "Tag" can 1.1.42 VF	\$10
12.	GG Cds NSDAP; 1 color '41, 1 B&W '43, both w/GG stmps & sp cans VF	\$17
13.	Haus d. D.K. cd "Light Machine Gun Crew" w/Mi 908 tied Munich can 13.2.45. Beautiful sepia repro of Wilhelm Sauter painting! VF	\$17
14.	Col cds, Mint Sudetenland (Bernh 336), Putsch Memorial (Bernh. 321) w/Munich sp can. VF	\$15
15.	"Manner d. Zeit" Nr. 91, Mi 684 w/sp can Braunau 50th B'day VF	\$10
16.	"Der Befreier Deutschlands" (AH at home) w/slogan can Day of German Art July '38. Nice photo of AH in civilian suit. VF	\$15
17.	Photocd Hitler birthplace w/Braunau sp cans '38 & '39 B'days VF	\$ 8
18.	Photocd Great Hall Obersalsburg (sim Bern 306), Mi 886 w/sp can VF	\$12
19.	Photocd Honor Guard at "Putsch" memorial; Mi 862 w/sp can Lübeck	\$ 8
20.	Color cd 800th Anniversary Berlin (Bern 165) w/sp can Berlin VF	\$15
21.	Photocd "Führer Loge" at '36 Olympics Stadium w/Hess, Göring etc. Mi 611 tied sp Stadium can. Sportfeld cachet. VF	\$11
Next 5 lots are LZ129 "Hindenburg" Zepp items:		
22.	Cvr w/Mi 533 (2) & 535 w/Fredrichshafen can 23.3.36 VF	\$15
23.	Olympic flt cachet; cd w/Mi 606 tied Rhein-Main & Berlin Zentral-flughafen cans 1.8.36. VF	\$15
24.	Photocd LZ129 Promenade Deck; Mi 529(2), 530(2), 531(4) & 606 w/D. Luftpost Europe-Sudamerika flight cans. 31.5.36 VF	\$20
25.	Private p'cd grn imprint LZ129 over Munich, Mi 606 tied Luftschiff LZ129 can 23.3.36 Unusual & VF	\$12
26.	P'cd 1st flt to USA; Mi 531 & 606 tied flt can 7.5.36; NY rec h/s	\$14
27.	LZ130 Graf Zepp II trial flt Kassel 30.7.39; Rhein-M. & Landing can	\$27
28.	Fp ltrstht Fp#42975 (7.'42), cd Fp#06619 (6.'40) cd Fp#31321 (11.'42) w/ multi-color Hitler slogan "Wo der Deutschen" etc. F-VF	\$ 6
29.	Slovakia cd, Mi P4 w/view Telpice, bedarf Bratislava 2.'40 VF	\$10
30.	Same, Mi P1 w/Mi 36,46 modified Czeck can Tisovec 12.'39 VF	\$10
31.	Bedarf Boh.-Mor. pcds, Borek 10 I & II and 16I F-VF	\$ 9
32.	Zensur cvr Santpoort, Neth. 9.'41; B-1/B-55 cens. 1500 Pts. F	\$ 7
33.	Same, Algeria to R.C. 3.'43; L-1b/X-50 w/offset Fp# violet 1500 Pts	\$ 8
34.	Fp cvr, Ring mach can Clement 15a frm Fp#46333 on 5.'42 F-VF	\$ 5
35.	Bedarf "Der Adler" photocd Paratroops on Crete; 9.'42, Fp#L37419 F	\$12
36.	Cvr w/Mi 892 can Schlöttstadt (Els) 4.6.44 F	\$ 9
37.	Bedarf photocd w/Mi 666; sp can Sperenberg Ohnesorge HJ 8.'38 F	\$ 5
38.	Hungarian photocd frm Pece to Lublin GG 2.'40 (in Polish) F-VF	\$ 8
39.	Color adv. brochure Siemens Co table radio circa 1935 VF	\$18
40.	R-cvr Wien 7.'43 frm Zentral-Komitee d. Verein. Gemeinden Palastina	\$15
41.	Photocd Hamburg-Am. "St. Louis" (refugee ship), Mint VF	\$ 6

Lot #	Description	Next 5 lots are "Sara" cvrs airmail to USA	Res
42	Berlin 6.'41, Mi 515,528; E-3a/E-53, sml opening flt rev F-VF		\$ 6
43	Same, 9.'40, Mi 515,526; E-20/E-51, opening flt rev F-VF		\$ 5
44.	Frankfurt 4.'41, same as above but E-21/E-32 F-VF		\$ 7
45.	Wurzburg 7.'41, P227 w/Mi 524; E-3a Avg-F		\$ 5
46.	Wien 6.'41, P230IF w/Mi 524, E-3a VF		\$ 9
Next 5 lots are "Israel" cvrs airmail to USA			
47.	Berlin 7.'40, Mi 524,742; E-2b/E-51; bkstmp NYC then forwarded F		\$12
48.	Same, 10.'40, Mi 515,526; E-2b/E-53 VF		\$ 8
49.	Same, 9.'41 but E-21/E-52, bkstmp Iowa, P.C.90 tape, Avg-F		\$ 5
50.	Iserlohn 4.'41, Mi 552, 514; E-3a/E-51 (ret addr front side) F		\$ 8
51.	Frankfurt 8.'40, same but E-2b/E-51 (ret addr front side) VF		\$ 9
52.	P'cd Seegeltung Welt.(Borek 105C/85) w/sp Berlin-Steglitz can VF		\$ 8
53.	Late TR cvr, Mi 907 (2)w/sp can WHW Berlin 1.2.'45 VF		\$ 8
54.	Airmail cvr w/Mi 730-38 WHW set tied Liepzig sp can 7.12.39 F-VF		\$ 6
55.	Two Phil cvrs: Mi 857-8 & Mi 899 w/sp Horse Race cans. VF		\$ 7
56.	Airmail cvr fm Wien 12.'38 w/Mi 666,668-9,684-5 & W125 se-tenant, Bedarfs to Paris w/Type II curr control tape b'side. VF		\$ 9
57.	Five cvrs (2 Reg.) w/curr control labels (3 Type I, 2 Type II) F		\$ 14
58.	Bedarfs p'cd Bo.221 (Stuttgart slo can) & 262-6 (sp can Angerburg) plus Mint 284; Ausstellung 1918 p'cd w/Mi 863 tied Wien sp can F		\$ 12
59.	1937 Fp Manuever cd (See Bull 53) w/can 001 (creased o'wise VF)		\$ 10
60.	"Panzer Voran, Frontzeitung Einer Panzerarmee in Osten", Dec.'43 issue, 4 pgs incl speech by Göbbels. V. interesting & VF		\$ 15
61.	Riemer's "Die Überwachung des Auslandsbriefverkehrs" 1979 Edit. VF		\$ 15
62.	Kannäpin's "Feldpostnummern der deutschen Kriegsmarine" 1971 F		\$ 8
63.	Larsson-Fedde's "Tysk Feltpost Sor-Norge 1940-45" 1981 (Norweg.)		\$ 5
64.	Kesselstatt's "Die Tunispäckchenmarke u.d. Palmenstempel" 1978 VF		\$ 7.50
65.	Fuch's "Über die Lokalisierung d. Deutschen Feldpostämter" 1972 F		\$ 5
66.	German Surface Vessels WW II (2 Vols. H'cover) H.T. Lenton 1967 F		\$ 10

Registered Feldpost, condition VF unless indicated otherwise

67.	K-193 (FPA 26) Oct.'42, Fp#18785 (II/Inf Rgt 39) 26 Inf Div.		\$ 6
68.	K-197 (FpA 44) Oct.'43, Fp#35548 (Nachsch. Kp. 44 Inf. Div.)		\$ 9
69.	K-242 (FpA 44) Nov.'41, Fp#20090 (II/Inf Rgt 134) Destroyed Staling.		\$12
70.	K-360 (FPA 431) Jun.'43, Fp#43924 (I/Inf Rgt 754) 334 I.D. (Italy)		\$ 8
71.	K-423 (FpA 205) Jul.'40, Fp#24653 (Fusilier Btl. 205 Inf. Div.)		\$ 6
72.	K-554 (FpA 553) Feb.'43, Fp#08270 (Kdr Nachsch Tr - 29 Inf Div.)		\$ 6
73.	K-562 (FpA 1) Oct.'42, Fp#19953 (San. Kp./1 Inf. Div.) Leningrad		\$ 9
74.	K-575 (FpA 339) Apr.'41, Fp#14587 (I/Inf Rgt 693) 339 Inf. Div.		\$ 7
75.	K-641 (FpA 258) Feb.'43, Fp#30262 (I/Inf Rgt 479) 258 Inf. Div.		\$ 7
76.	K-682 (FpA 670) Nov.'41, Fp#47433 (Special Weapons Testing, Belgium)		\$ 6
77.	K-708 (FpA 334) Apr.'44, Fp#59007 (Feldpostamt 334 Inf. Div.)		\$10
78.	K-900 (FpA 9) Sept.'42, Fp#17457 (II/Inf Rgt 116) 9. Inf Div.		\$ 8

SEND ALL BIDS TO: Fred Stengel, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, NJ 07083
CLOSING DATE for Auction No. 42 is August 14, 1987.

Prices Realized TRSG AUCTION NO. 41

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	\$ 9.00	37	\$ 8.00	58	\$25.00	76	\$ 7.00	90	\$10.00
3	8.00	38	10.50	60	48.00	77	20.00	93	14.00
5	12.00	39	7.00	61	9.00	78	28.00	97	25.00
15	8.00	40	7.00	63	16.00	79	22.00	98	9.00
25	9.00	41	4.00	64	15.00	81	9.00	99	20.00
27	9.50	42	18.00	67	10.00	82	7.00	101	30.00
30	9.00	48	25.00	68	26.00	83	24.00	104	9.00
31	17.00	50	17.00	71	14.00	84	8.00	106	9.00
32	15.00	53	23.00	72	28.00	85	14.00	107	9.00
33	17.00	57	40.00	73	22.00	89	10.00		