



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.

ROBERT J. HOUSTON WRITER'S AWARD - we are pleased to announce that the 1985 recipient of this new TRSG award is Gerard J. deBoer for his very well researched article "Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande". The handsome award will be shown in the next bulletin. Besides his fine article, Mr. deBoer has given generously of his time in translating a number of articles from German for the Bulletin. Why don't you pick up that pen (or punch that word processor) and submit an article for the coming year?

1986 RENEWALS - with this 4th issue of the Bulletin for 1985, dues are now due and a renewal form is included for those members not yet paid for 1986. To determine your status, please check the address on this mailing. The number in the extreme upper right corner indicates the year that you have already paid through. A "6" or higher indicates no dues needed at this time.

TRSG PUBLICATIONS

There are still some copies of "Waffen-SS Feldpost Numbers and Orders of Battle" available from the Sec./Treas. @ \$15.00. While intended primarily for Feldpost collectors, this 147 page book also contains sections detailing the historical development of the Waffen-SS and SS Feldpost with many illustrations of scarce covers from Foreign Legionnaires, etc. which will be of interest to the general collector. As with previous special TRSG publications, we will not reprint this book after the present stock has been depleted. So, if you think there might be a place for it in your philatelic library, I suggest you order the SS book with your membership renewal while supplies last.

Welcome to New Members:

BULLOCK, R. Bruce, 4316 Hilton NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110

CHAN, Michael, 1402 E. Manlove, #42, Tucson, AZ 85719

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LAWRENCE, David,

"Volksdeutsches Lager" Inquiry (Bulletin 76)

Jack Miskevich notes that this was probably a transit camp of the "Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle" or "VOMI". During the war years the head of the VOMI, SS-Obergruppenführer Lorenz, was responsible for the transport of repatriate "racial Germans" from the Baltic States, Poland, Romania, etc. who were to be resettled in Germany. These repatriates were gathered in resettlement camps for processing in preparation for final settlement in Germany. Many of these camps were in the Sudetengau and northern Silesia. Addresses will usually include the camp number such as "Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle Umsiedlung Lager 158, Leubus o.d. Oder". Any examples out there, gang?

Norbert Kannapin

We were pleased to meet noted Feldpost author and long-time TRSGer Norbert Kannapin during his visit to the U.S.A. this summer. Norbert and his charming wife Wilhemina were the guests of C. Cosentino in the Buffalo, N.Y. area and G. Soldati in N.J. In the photo below, Herr Kannapin is flanked by TRSG Bulletin Editor J. Lewis (left) and G. Soldati during a TRSG get-together. Norbert sends us greetings from the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Feldpost 1939-1945 in Germany.



PARTING SHOT - members are reminded that inquiries concerning membership, orders for back issues and special publications, address changes, etc. should be sent to our Secretary-Treasurer FRED WILLSHAW. Sending such information to Myron Fox or myself necessitates forwarding to Mr. Willshaw and only delays matters.

Jim Lewis, YE OLDE ED.

Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland

by Jim Lewis

INTRODUCTION

This article is intended to further our understanding of the German Official Mail ("Deutsche Dienstpost") services which operated in those occupied territories under civilian control during World War II. The two largest of these DDP systems were located in former territories of the Soviet Union. The subject of this article is the northernmost DDP Ostland which operated in the Baltic states and White Russia. The other area under civilian administration was the Ukraine and we hope to cover that DDP system in a future article.

I.) Historical Background

The "Ostland", an old concept in German history, refers to the area bordered by the eastern edge of the "Ostsee" (Baltic Sea) and running from the western border of Lithuania thru Latvia and Estonia north to the gates of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad).

The first German expansion into this area occurred during the reign of Frederick I Hohenstaufen, called 'Barbarossa' (red beard). The dream of a greater German empire from Sicily to the Baltic ended in 1190 when 'Barbarossa' drowned in Asia Minor during the Third Crusade. His death in a far off land gave rise to the legend that he was not dead but only sleeping in a mountain cave. Someday the 'Old Emperor' would return to reestablish a German empire in the east.

During the crusades a religious-military Order of Teutonic Knights was founded in Palestine. Eventually returning to Germany, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights embarked upon the conquest of the Baltic area. During the first half of the 13th century the Teutonic Knights gained control of the territories on the Baltic, converted the native population to Christianity and reduced them to serfdom. The Grand Master ruled a vast holding which included Kurland and Livonia. Later, in combination with the Livonian Knights, the Teutonic Knights advanced into Russia, hoping to win at least the western provinces for Latin Christianity and Germany. However, the Knights were soundly defeated by the Russians on Lake Piepus in 1242 in one of the innumerable decisive battles of history.

In 1386, Jagello, Great Prince of Lithuania, joined forces with Poland to challenge the Teutonic Knights. At this time, Hermann von Salsa, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, ruled Estonia, Livonia, Kurland, Prussia and eastern Pomerania. In a fierce "Northern War", the armies of the Grand Master and Jagello met in battle at Tannenberg in 1410. The Knights were defeated and fled the battlefield, leaving behind 14,000 prisoners and 18,000 slain, including the Grand Master himself. After this the power of the Knights steadily declined until, in 1466, they ceded Pomerania and western Prussia (including the port of Danzig) to Poland as part of the Peace of Thorn.

German culture had been deeply rooted in the Baltic area except for Estonia and Livonia which came under Swedish influence as a result of the Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648) which devastated Germany. In 1700 Kaiser Frederick William I of Prussia forged an alliance with Tsar Peter I of Russia against Sweden in the "Great Northern War" (1700-1721). As a result of this war Prussia gained part of Pomerania and the Baltic port of Stettin while Russia obtained all Swedish possessions along the eastern shore of the Baltic. Peter I founded a new capitol city in the

Russia suffered a number of defeats during World War I which led to a failure of morale and culminated in the Russian Revolution which began early in March 1917. When the Bolsheviks gained control late in 1917 they were determined to make peace at any price. The new Russian government was forced by the Central Powers to sign the extraordinarily punitive Peace of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918), by which she lost her Polish territories, her Baltic provinces, the entire Ukraine, Finland and some lands in the Caucasus. German forces quickly occupied the Baltic region and a network of post offices was established under the commander Ober-Ost. Cancellations from this period are still popular with postal historians. The settlement which ended World War I required the withdrawal of German forces from the Baltic area in 1919, although some remained behind to fight "Reds" in Latvian and Estonian volunteer units or with the "White" Russians. The Treaty of Versailles did not return the former Tsarist provinces to the Soviet Union but instead set up Poland and the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

In September 1939 Hitler's new collaborator Stalin, anxious to get his share of Poland, hastily pushed the Russian armies in from the east on the hapless Poles. He also established Russian military bases in the Baltic republics. "Mutual assistance" pacts between giant Russia and the tiny Baltic states became the entering wedge for their full occupation by Russia in 1940 and their amalgamation, as constituent republics, into the Soviet Union.

On June 22, 1941 Germany began the invasion of the USSR, aptly code named 'Operation Barbarossa'. From its staging area in East Prussia, Army Group North rapidly overran Lithuania, Latvia and southern Estonia. By the end of July the second phase of the German offensive involved heavy fighting in northern Estonia as Army Group North hammered its way toward Leningrad. In early September the German frontlines in northern Russia consolidated into an almost vertical line running south from Leningrad via Novgorod to Smolensk. Plans for stabilizing the conquered territories were now put into effect.

II.) Administration of the Ostland

Behind the frontlines was the command zone of Army Group North, a military "Etappengebiet" (lines of communication area) linked on the western side to the area under German civil administration. This was the region administered by the "Reichskommissar Ostland" which was headquartered in Riga as of September 1, 1941. The total region of the Reich Commissioner Ostland was divided into four "General Commissariats" (territories under the Commissioner) excepting the Bialystok region, occupied since July '41, which was placed under the Gauleiter for East Prussia in Königsberg. In the former Baltic states, the General Commissariates of "Estland" (Estonia), "Lettland" (Latvia) and "Litauen" (Lithuania) were established. The Wilna area, which had been occupied in 1920 by Poland and in 1939 by the USSR, was ceded again to Lithuania. Besides the three Baltic General Commissariates, a fourth one, called "Weissruthenien" (White Russia), was formed with its administrative seat in Minsk. This new administrative region was bordered in the south by the "Reichskommissariat Ukraine", in the west and north by Lithuania and Estonia while the eastern border was in the unconfined area of the Russian expanse, bordered only by the zone of German military administration, an almost straight line through Belorussia.

The grounds for this new formation in the eastern zone was the "Führererlass vom 17. Juli 1941 über die Verwaltung der neu besetzten Ostgebiete" (Führer's decree concerning the administration of the newly occupied eastern territories). A Ministry for the Eastern Occupied Territories was formed in Berlin under "Reichsleiter" Alfred Rosenberg, who issued directives to the Reich Commissioners in both the "Ostland" and "Ukraine" administrative regions. The office of the Reichskommissar Ostland was established in Kauen, capitol of Lithuania, on July 25, 1941 but relocated to Riga, Latvia on Sept. 1, 1941. The German civil administration in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania employed indigenous officials to a very large extent. These indigenous offices had been partially disbanded during the Soviet occupation but had been reformed after the departure of Soviet forces. The German civil administration was primarily supervisory. The General Commissioners in the former Baltic states were subordinate to the Reichs Commissioner similar to a district magistrate ("Landrat") in the Reich.

In White Russia, however, indigenous authorities were not available to carry out the instructions. A new office of Head Commissioner ("Hauptkommissar") was created, whose status was somewhat between that of the General Commissioner and Reich Commissioner. The lower German agencies were real and not primarily supervisory authorities. The Reichskommissar was comparable to a German "Oberpräsident" and in fact this office was taken by the former Oberpräsident of Schleswig-Holstein. The population figures for the four General Districts under the General Postal Commissioner Ostland were:

	<u>population</u>	<u>area</u> . (Km ²)
White Russia	2,411,000	53,662
Lithuania (without Grodno area)	2,798,000	67,199
Latvia	1,803,000	65,791
Estonia	1,017,000	47,549

During the Soviet occupation at least 5% of the Latvian and Lithuanian populations and more than 10% of the Estonian population had been deported and these percentages are not included in the table above. The population density averaged 34 people per square Kilometer. The only large cities were the capitols of the districts: Riga, Reval (now Tallinn), Kauen (now Kaunas) and Minsk. Wilna, the old capitol of the former Greater Lithuania, was also quite large. Industrial complexes were located in these cities. Shale oil was mined in the Kiwiöl-Kothla Jarwa region of northeastern Estonia and in the old Russian region of Slanzy on the Estonian border. Otherwise the area was mostly agricultural.

Besides the native Balt languages, many people understood German, which was also taught in schools. Russian was also spoken in Lettgallen in southeastern Estonia which had a large Russian minority. The White Russian population spoke Polish, Russian or White Russian. Living standards during the pre-Soviet period was very high in the Baltic states but rather low in White Russia.

The Rupel currency, valid in the entire area, was initially maintained but was tied to an extraordinarily low exchange rate, set by the German government at 10 Reichspfennig per Rupel. Domestic purchasing power, however, was 0.50 Reichsmarks per Rupel. The revaluation was important for the establishment of the German Dienstpost and German Reichspost later on. To regulate currency in circulation, to exchange Rubels for Reichsmarks, etc., a German "Notenbank Ostland" (issuing bank) was established in Riga during the winter of 1941-42.

III.) The Ostland Postal Area

A. Prior to the establishment of the Deutsche Dienstpost.

When independent, the Baltic states had about 600 post offices and five thousand smaller postal stations. White Russia had a much smaller postal system with at most 50 post offices and 150-200 postal stations. Postal administrations in the Baltic states were under the Ministries of Transport while in White Russia the Polish and Soviet postal systems were in existence.

After the occupation of the Baltic states in 1940, the Soviets took firm control of the postal systems and established censor offices to monitor inland mail. The postal system was considerably restricted except for newspaper mailings intended to spread communist ideology. Large numbers of Soviet Commissars and officials were placed in key positions but some indigenous officials were allowed to remain in office, providing that they were considered to be reliable by the Soviets. This political house cleaning had not been fully completed by the time the Germans occupied the area, thus the postal service could quickly resume operations with a permanent staff available.

A few post offices had been destroyed during the fighting and a number of others damaged but overall the war damage was not all that severe. The indigenous Baltic postmasters attempted to resume mail service on their own in July and August '41. There was a pressing need to do so as many civilians had heard no word from their relatives in nearly a year. The German occupation forces gave silent approval to these efforts. The remaining stocks of Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian stamps were placed into service. Russian stamps, which had reached some postal counters, were overprinted with liberation symbols in numerous larger towns, especially in Lithuania. In Latvia the postal authorities created a stamp issue by overprinting Russian definitive stamps. In addition, several liberation issues, such as Dorpat, Odenpäh, Elwa, etc., were issued in Estonia. These issues were eventually superceded by German stamps overprinted "Ostland" which were released November 4, 1941. Since the German authorities allowed the Estonian liberation stamps to be valid until March 31, 1942, a five month period existed during which mixed usage could occur. (Fig. 1).

In contrast to the former postal administrations in Latvia and Estonia which resumed operations for several months, the Lithuanian postal authorities were quickly required to turn over all documents, records, etc. to the German Postal Commissioner in Kauen. This is why there is a diversity of Lithuanian overprints on Russian stamps in contrast to the uniform overprinting evident on Russian stamps used in Estonia and Latvia.

The efforts by indigenous postmasters and postal administrators in restoring buildings and services, though inspired by an urge for self-preservation, was a great benefit for the organization of the German postal service which followed.

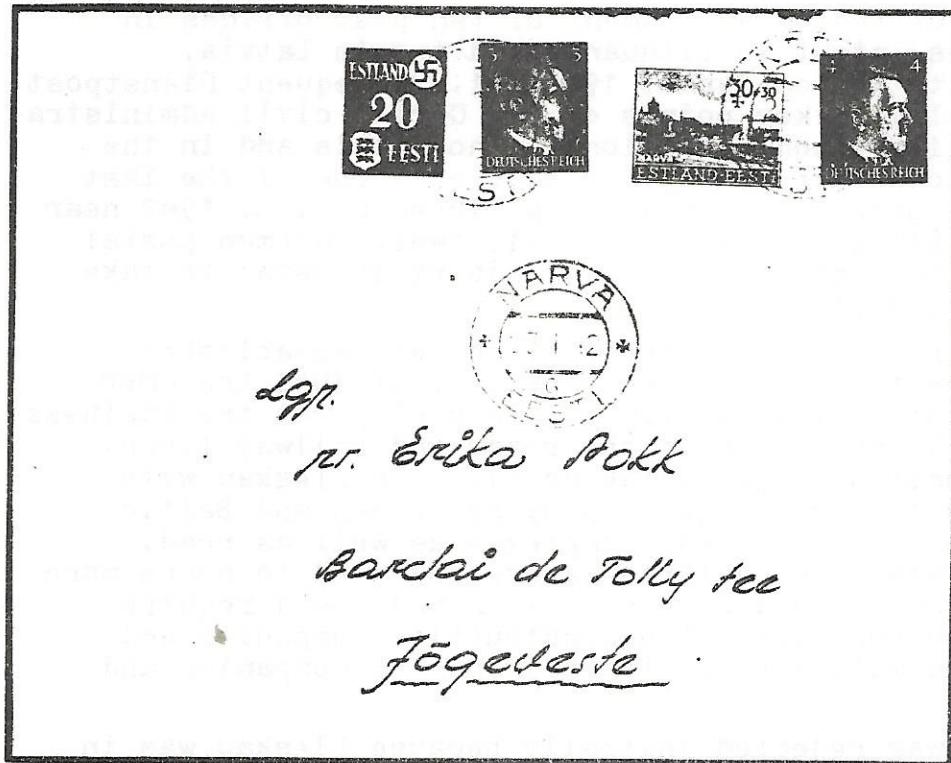


Fig. 1) Cover posted in Narva, Estonia with mixed usage of "Ostland" overprints and stamps of the provisional Estonian administration which were issued in August and September 1941.

Narva civil postmark is dated Jan. 23, '42. These Estonian stamps were valid until March 31, 1942. As the "Ostland" stamps were issued Nov. 4, 1941, a five month period existed during which such mixed usage was allowed by German postal authorities.

B. Establishment of the Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland

1.) Organization of the German Dienstpost Administration

Under the Reichs Commissioner Ostland an office of General Postal Commissioner ("Generalpostkommissar"), comparable to the president of a large postal administration, was created for the department of Post and Telegraph. Officially this position was under the Reichs Commissioner and thus under the Reichs Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Technically, however, it was solely subject to the instructions of the Reichspost Ministry. The legal basis for a German postal system under civil administration in the Baltic states was a decree by Reichleiter Rosenberg which appeared in the *Amtsblatt des Reichspostministeriums* 33/42. Dated April 24, 1942, this decree ratified the new organization which had been in operation since August 1941.

The General Post Commissioner appointed Postal Commissioners from the Reichspost to the four districts of the Ostland territory. They had no administrative duties, their mission was to act as liaison between the General Postal Commissioner and the General Commissioners and any other civil or military officials. In addition, they received directives from the General Postal Commissioner concerning activities of the post offices and were to see that these were implemented by German and indigenous District Supervisors.

When German combat troops entered the Baltic states they were followed by "Postschutz" (Postal Protection) units, fully armed members of the Feldpost whose task was to take over former enemy post offices and develop communications for the Feldpost as the troops advanced with their own Feldpost units. The first provisional Dienstpost office was opened in Kauen, Lithuania on July 26, 1941. The Dienstpost organization was tentatively completed with the establishment of a Dienstpost office on the island of Osel in late February 1942.

The first announcement of the establishment of ten post offices in the former Baltic states, eight in Lithuania and two in Latvia, appeared in the Amtsblatt RPM on August 19, 1941. Subsequent Dienstpost offices appeared gradually at key points of the German civil administration, in areas with military concentrations or hospitals and in the Estonian shale oil regions like Jehwe, Kiwiöli, etc. One of the last Dienstpost offices was Poststelle Narva, established Dec. 5, 1942 near the Estonian border in Slanzy. On Dec. 1, 1941, twelve German postal officials were sent to the Estonian Postal Ministry in Reval to take over the Estonian postal system.

In the spring of 1942 the first Dienstpost office was established outside the Ostland territory. Ever since the fall of 1941 the DDPO had proposed a Dienstpost office in Pleskau. This city was the business center of northern Russia and a hub of the roads and railway lines. There were many construction projects taking place in Pleskau with numerous German construction companies employing German and Baltic foremen on the expansion of industrial complexes as well as road, railway and airport maintenance. A large garage intended to house more than 200 cars at one time was under construction and would require 2000 additional civilian employees. The construction companies and their employees required mail service to their parent companies and relatives at home.

The planned DDP office was rejected initially because Pleskau was in the area under German military administration. Pleskau was Headquarters of Army Group North which had established in August '41 a city post ("Statpost") which satisfied local postal needs. (Fig. 2). This system could not handle extensive postal service to Germany and the Baltic states so, on May 1, 1942, a Dienstpost office was established in Pleskau, taking over the cash and trade balances as well as the personnel of the former "Statpost Pleskau".

**ARBEITSAMT
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ**

Sie werden
Ihnen...

um... Uhr bei
в... час. в Ул...

Zimmer Nr.
Комната №

Mitzubringen sind
Иметь с собой для предъявления

Auf Anordnung
По распоряжению

Arbeitsamt Pleskau

Псков
13442

Псков
13442

Судимов Иван
13 апреля 1942
890

Армее Druckerei, 48, 1941.

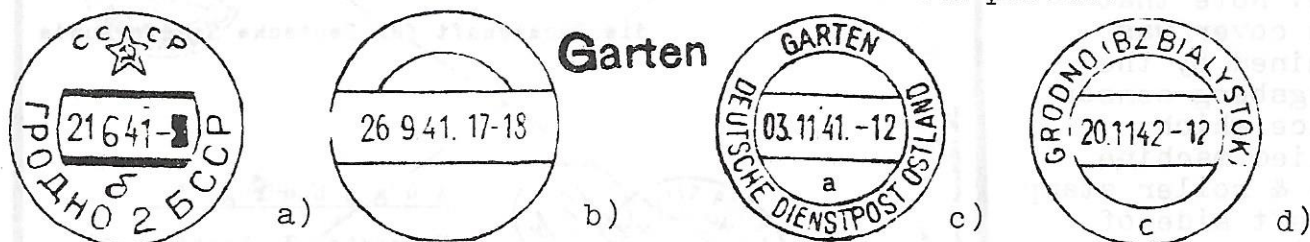
Fig. 2) Bilingual card sent through local post Pleskau (Pskov) April 13, 1942 was a summons to appear at the Labor Office ("Arbeitsamt").

In the interim the previously issued "Stadtpost" stamps and cancelers were in use for a few weeks until German stamps overprinted "Ostland" and German cancelers, etc. could be obtained. Establishment of a Dienstpost office in Pleskau led to another office on Russian soil. A postal station was established in Slanzy under similar circumstances. German mining companies were attempting to repair mine shafts which had been flooded by the Russians during their retreat. These were the only two offices outside the area Ostland which were operated by the Dienstpost. Pleskau, Narva and Slanzy were the three Dienstpost offices closest to the Front and therefore were the first ones closed when the Germans retreated in 1944. Although Narva belonged constitutionally to Estonia and thus to the Reichs Commissioner's Estonian General District, it was also part of the administrative area of the German 18th Army, thus an L. of C. area of the Front.

2. Purpose and Operation of the Dienstpost

Dienstpost service began on July 26, 1941 with establishment of an office in Kauen. At its maximum expansion in 1944, there were 72 Dienstpost offices, 7 branch offices and 5 postal stations (in Slanzy, Wainoden, Lilaste, Sillamägi and Radwillischken) within the four General Districts of the Reiko Ostland.

A Dienstpost office was established in the Grodno county on Sept. 26, 1941. Initially this office used a mute ("stumme") cancel until Nov. 3, 1941 when a DDPO cancel became available. A decision was made to transfer this county to District Bialystock (part of East Prussia) on Nov. 30, 1941. The DDPO office Garten (Grodno in German) was taken over by the Reichspost with conventional Reichspost cancelers replacing the short-lived DDPO canceler. Evolution of the Grodno post office cancel is shown below with Russian (a), provisional mute (b), DDPO (c) and Reichspost (d) versions all used within a five month period.



Initially there were two DDPO offices in Walk, a border town between Latvia and Estonia. In 1944 these were merged into Walk-Ost.

The primary functions of the Dienstpost were acceptance and delivery of Dienstpost and Feldpost, and during the first few months also the dispatch of civilian mail, as well as the establishment of offices of the Deutsche Post Ostland.

There were four kinds of civilian mail handled by the Dienstpost:

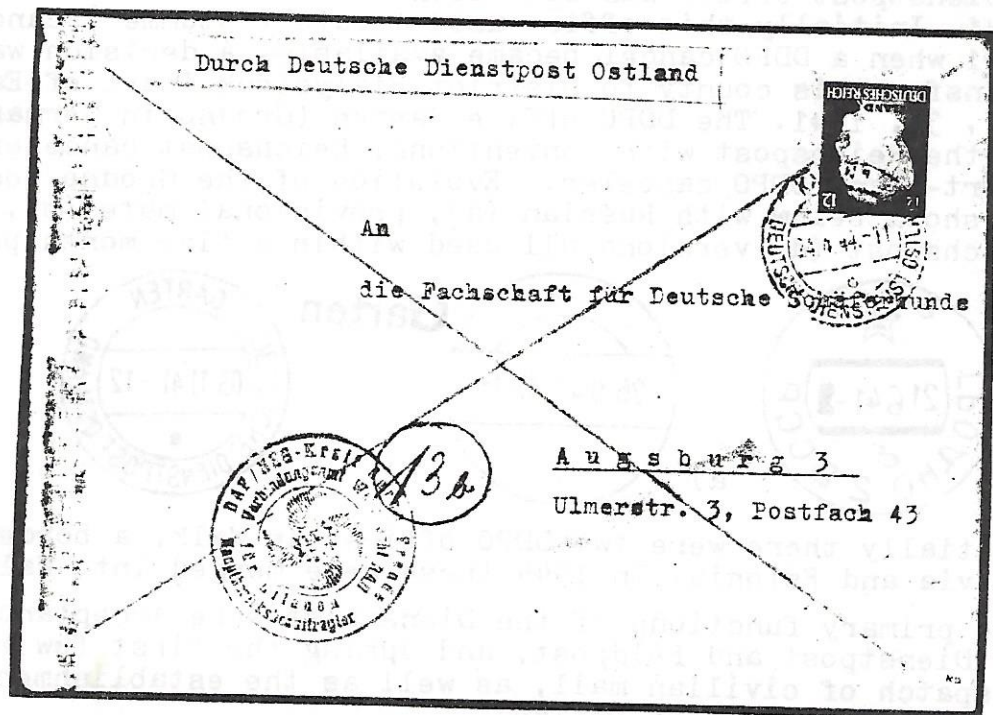
- a.) "Behördenpost" (official mail of administrative authorities, government offices and National Socialist units).
- b.) "Privatpost" (mail of German officials, employees and laborers working for the administrative authorities).
- c.) "Geschäftspost" (mail of German firms which had permission to use the Dienstpost).
- d.) "Gefolgschaftspost" (private mail of employees of German firms).

Categories a) and b) did not require special permission and included German civilian administrative authorities, Nazi Party offices, SS offices, other units of the NSDAP, whole units such as Kraftfahr Korps, RAD, technische Nothilfe, Organisation Todt, etc., the German Red Cross and German nationals who were relatives of the administrative authorities, etc.

Special written permission from the General Post Commissioner was required by German firms, companies, trustees, independent German private individuals as well as employees of these firms. The means for obtaining special permission for categories c) and d) was detailed in a decree by the Reichs Post Minister which was published in the Amtsblatt RPM 71/42 on Sept. 11, 1942. Mail from categories a) through c) was not on principal subject to censorship. However, mail from category d) was routed via the Foreign Letter Examining Office in Königsberg, East Prussia.

Identification of Dienstpost mail required the notation "Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland" (handwritten, printed or stamped) in a red box and a diagonal blue cross on the address side. The "Dienststempel" of administrative authorities, firms etc. was also required for those categories.

Fig. 3) Cover sent to Germany from a member of liaison office of "Strength through Joy" (KdF) in Lithuania via DDPO office in Kauen on April 24, 1944. Note that this cover was examined by the Königsberg censor office which applied machine tape & roller stamp on left side of envelope.



The sender was required to add his complete address and, during the early period, the routing office Memel, Tilsit or Eydtkau. There was no delivery, all Dienstpost and Feldpost mail had to be submitted and picked up at the counter of the Dienstpost office.

Mail of German officials, employees and laborers of the postal administration was delivered postage free by the Dienstpost. Such mail required the handstamp "Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland/Postsache-Einsatz Ostraum" which was applied by the post office.

Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland
Postsache-Einsatz Ostraum

After German combat forces had moved through the Baltic States, no Feldpost offices remained in this area. Feldpost service was handled the same way as at post offices in Germany. The Dienstpost office served as pick-up office ("Abholamt") and accepted outgoing Feldpost which was sealed in sacks or bundled. Only German postal officials and employees were entrusted to handle Feldpost, such mail could not be dispatched nor received by civil post offices of the Deutsche Post Ostland. Conversely, Dienstpost offices could also handle civil mail. The only exception for Feldpost was the mail of indigenous legionairs from the Baltic states. They were allowed to use civil post offices for private correspondence with relatives. As of March 1, 1943, the Dienstpost also accepted mail for German POWs and civil internees in neutral or enemy foreign countries.

Fig. 4) Registered Feldpost cover sent to Jüterbog training center in Germany by Fp# 39683 (HQ/Army Group Center) via DDPO office Minsk in White Russia in February 1943.

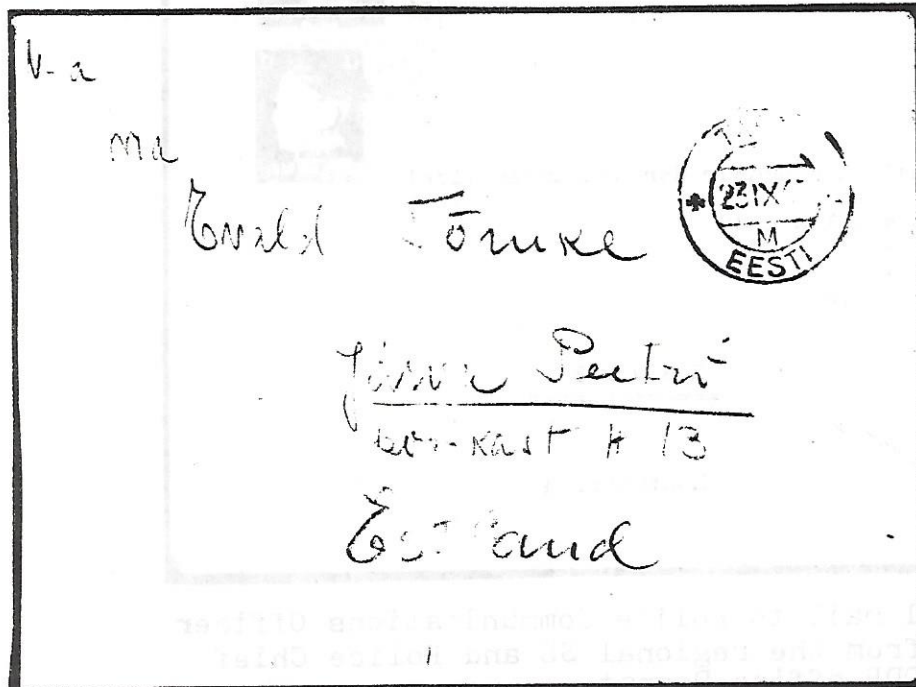
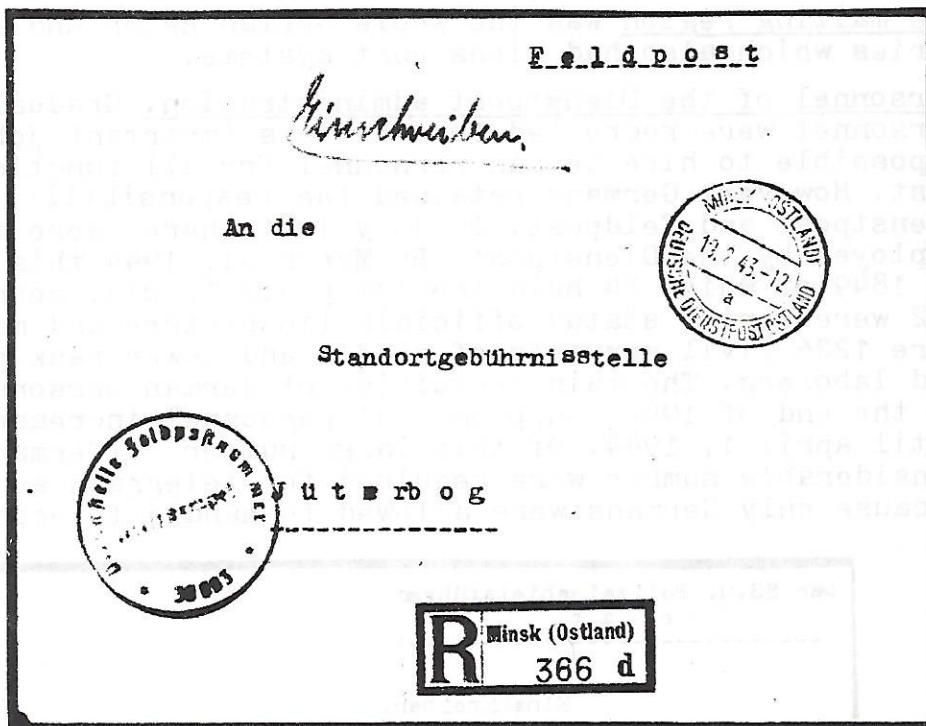


Fig. 5) Feldpost cover sent to Järva, Estonia has unit seal Fp# 43167 (Stab/ Estnische Pionier (Bau) Btl. 42) and was sent via civil post office in Tartu, Estonia in Sept. 1943.

Classes of mail - The Dienstpost initially started with ordinary and registered letters up to 1000 grams. Administration authorities could also send value letters ("Wertbriefe") up to 1000 grams. These classes of mail were eventually expanded to include printed matter, commercial papers, samples without value, newspaper printed matter up to 1000 gr., etc. Parcels were allowed to be sent through Dienstpost offices only after civil post offices had been established. Special delivery, COD and a few other classes were not allowed.

Rates for mail were the same as the inland rates in Germany. The Reichsmark was introduced as the official currency at an exchange rate of one Rupal to 0.10 Reichsmark as previously noted. The same postage free privileges given to certain administration authorities in Germany were applied in the Ostland.

The mailing region was the whole German Reich and all occupied territories which also had Dienstpost systems.

Personnel of the Dienstpost administration. Gradually indigenous personnel were recruited for the less important jobs because it was impossible to hire German personnel for all functions of the Dienstpost. However, Germans retained the responsibility for handling Dienstpost and Feldpost. In July 1941 there were 163 German personnel employed by the Dienstpost. By March 31, 1944 this number had increased to 1849 of which 24 held the top posts (postal councillor or higher), 312 were senior status officials (inspectors and magistrates). There were 1226 civil servants of middle and lower rank plus 287 employees and laborers. The main recruiting of German personnel was completed by the end of 1942. Supplemental personnel increased only slightly until April 1, 1944. Of this large number of German personnel, a considerable number were required for telegraph and telephone service because only Germans were allowed to handle telecommunications.

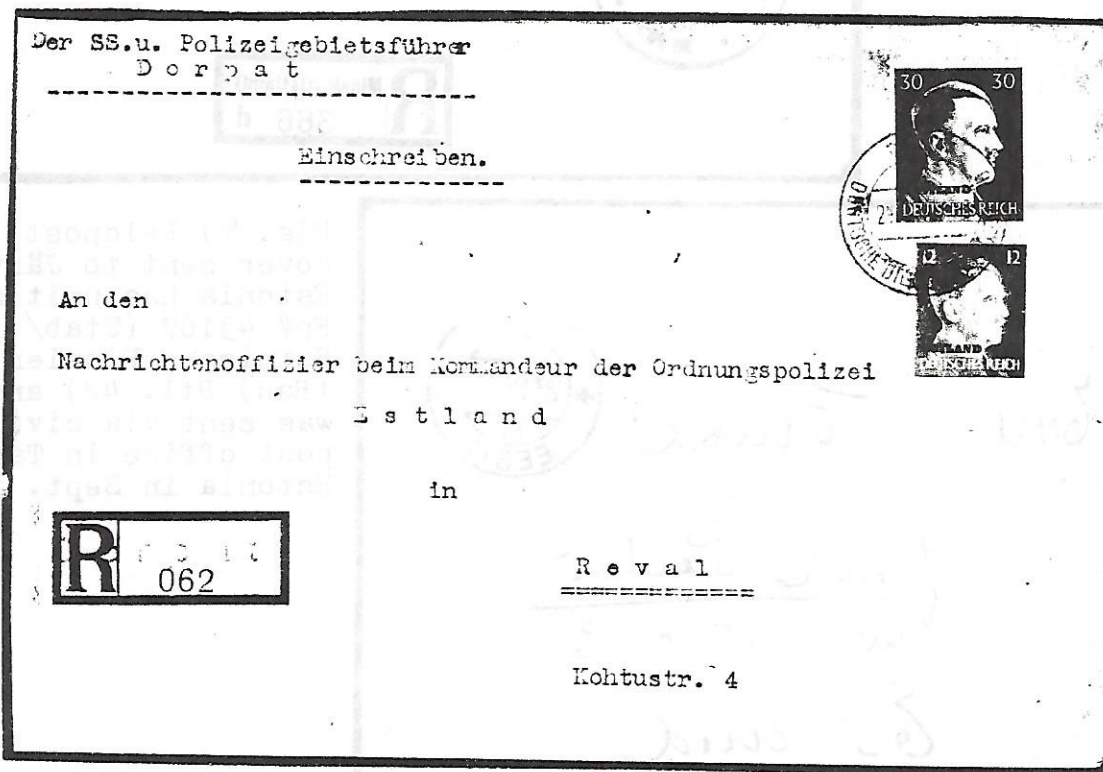


Fig. 6) Registered official mail to Police Communications Officer in Reval, Estonia from the regional SS and Police Chief in Dorpat via the DDP office Dorpat.

(to be continued)

THE "LEBENSBORN" (SPRING OF LIFE) SOCIETY

by John S. Miskevich

At the instigation of SS-Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler the "Lebensborn" (Spring of Life) Foundation was announced on Dec. 12, 1935. The purpose of this foundation was to provide care for unwed mothers of progeny sired by SS men and other "racially valuable" Germans. The Lebensborn Foundation, known as the "L Office", was a department within the Reich Security Office ("Reichssicherheitshauptamt or RSHA"). The main office was located in a former Jewish community center in Munich headed by SS-Sturmbannführer Pflaum who was succeeded by SS-Standartenführer Max Stollman in 1940. Dr. Gregor Ebner was the chief medical superintendent. Inge Viermetz of the National Socialist Party Welfare Organization ("NS Volkswohlfahrt or NSV") founded and administered Lebensborn homes in the occupied territories.

In Himmler's words "Lebensborn started from the premise that there was a great need to give racially satisfactory women bearing illegitimate children the opportunity for doing so free of charge and for spending the last weeks of pregnancy in harmonious surroundings". In addition to ante-natal and post-natal residence in its homes, Lebensborn arranged nominal legitimizations, defined the financial obligations of fathers, and acted as an adoption service to interested Party members. Not all Lebensborn children were eligible for adoption, however, since a fair number of their parents eventually married. The population at large got to know of the existence and purpose of the homes, which sported a white flag with a red dot in the middle and were better appointed and more lavishly supplied (especially in wartime) than maternity homes for married mothers.

In 1936 the NSV financed construction of the first three Lebensborn homes. In view of the importance of the matter to the national population policy, construction and installation costs were met by the NSV. Within the health service, the encouragement of illegitimacy was connected with the staffing of Lebensborn homes by the Brown Sisterhood of Nazi nurses, who held diametrically opposed views to their colleagues drawn from the religious orders. By 1943 the NSV was maintaining fifty-one homes for infants designated Infant and Suckling Homes ("Kleinkinder und Säuglingsheime").



Fig. 1) Postcard sent from Berlin in Aug. '43 depicts one of the Infant and Suckling Homes. The "rune" insignia at upper left denotes the NSV. Text at bottom notes that the NSV was maintaining 51 such homes at the time.

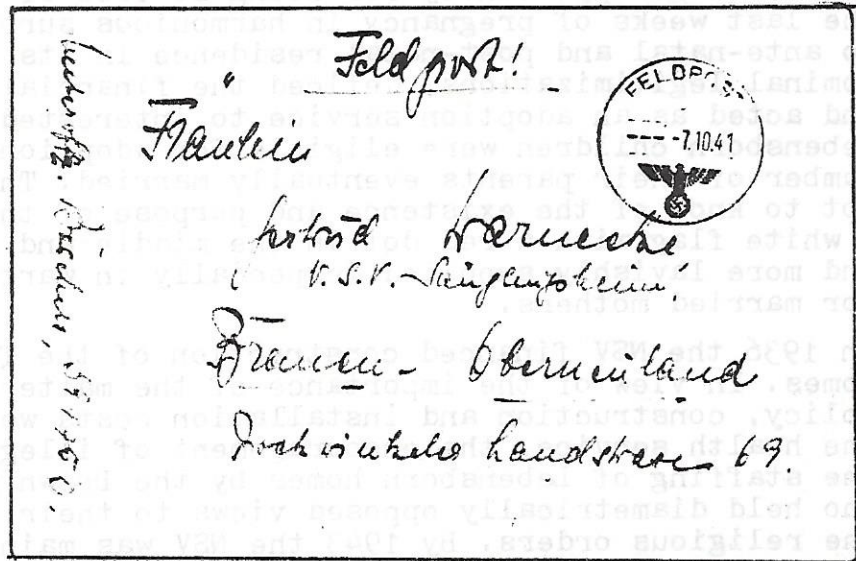
Beginning in the Summer of 1941 Lebensborn homes in Germany were used for the reception of abducted children from the occupied territories. The activities of the "Brown Sisters" of the Youth Office of the NSV expanded to include the selection of "racially valuable" children for adoption by German families. Their education in matters of selection was provided by the Gestapo. Often these were children of parents who had been sent to labor or concentration camps. Those children selected in the initial screenings were processed through the Youth Office in Posen or the Kalisz Transit Camp near Litzmannstadt.

Children under 6 years of age were sent to Lebensborn homes while the NSV placed those between 6 and 12 years in state boarding homes or with families. Children who did not pass the selection process were sent to concentration camps.

The activities of the Lebensborn Foundation were not widely publicized, even in Germany. No special postal markings are known but mail sent to NSV homes or employees can be determined by the addresses.

Fig. 2) Feldpost cover sent Oct. '41 to a young woman at the NSV Sauglingsheime (Suckling Home) in Bremen. Sender's Fp. No. 39475D was Stab IV/Art. Rgt. 206 of the 206th Infantry Division, which at that time was in the central sector of the Russian front.

Note: This cover submitted by Tom Dean.



NS-Schwester Else Huatke, Prag II. Karlsplatz, 44 Lazarett.

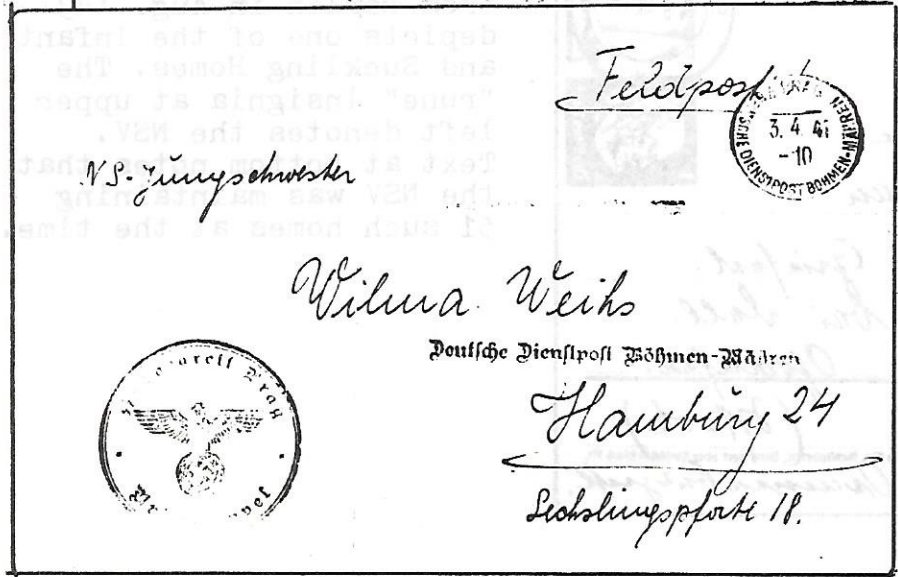


Fig. 3) Feldpost cover sent April '41 from a NS-Schwester (Nurse) at the SS-Hospital in Prague via the Deutsche Dienstpost Bohemia-Moravia. Addressed to a NS Jungschwester (Student Nurse) in Hamburg. Recruiting of student nurses for employment in Lebensborn homes, SS hospitals and SS Convalescence homes was a method by which German girls could "present a child to the Führer" with Lebensborn's aid.

At present I have been able to identify the names and/or locations of twenty-five Lebensborn homes of the dozens operating in 1943. There were nine Lebensborn homes in Norway. A number of homes operated in Munich and, in addition, many SS hospitals had Lebensborn departments or annexes.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
1.	Harz	Wernigerode
2.	Hochland	Steinhoring bei Ebersberg (near Munich)
3.	Kurmark	Klosterheide (near Lindau-Berlin)
4.	Pommern	Bad Polzin
5.	Schwartzwald	Nordrach (Baden)
6.	Weinerwald	Ostmark in Vienna
7.	Tanus	Wiesbaden
8.	Sonnenweiss	Kohren-Salia
9.	Friesland	Hohenhorst
10.	Ilenau	Achern (Baden) - for Polish girls.
11.	Neulengbach	Vienna
12.	Oberweiss	Gmunden (Austria)
13.	Ardennes	Vegimont (near Liege in Belgium)
14.	Westwald	Lamorlaye (near Chantilly north of Paris)
15.	Ostland	Otwock complex in Warsaw
16.	Gelderland	Nijmegen in Holland
17.	(Kalisz)	Kalisz Transit Camp near Litzmannstadt (Bohemia)
18.	(Pushkau)	Pushkau near Warsaw
19.	(Apeldoorn)	Apeldoorn in Holland
20.	(Karlsbad)	Karlsbad (Sudetenland)
21.	(Luxembourg)	Luxembourg
22.	(Geilo)	Geilo (Bergen area of Norway)
23.	(Hurdal)	Hurdal (Bergen area in Norway)
24.	(Aas)	Aas (Bergen area in Norway)
25.	(Stalheim)	Stahlheim Hotel on west coast of Norway.

Of all the countries occupied by Germany, only Denmark was successful in preventing the establishment of Lebensborn homes within its borders. While there are many interpretations as to the real purpose of the Lebensborn operations, it has been estimated that several hundred thousand European women were involved in one way or another.

Fig. 4) The 10th Anniversary of Mother and Child Welfare (Mi.669-72) depicts expectant mothers in the top value. This scene may be a Lebensborn home.



Propaganda Card Corner

by Jim Duke

Two cards sold at the Armed Forces Exhibit "Die Sieg im Westen" (The Victory in the West) held in Vienna late in 1940. (See cancel below).

Fig. 1) Card is black/grey with text "German Youth, Volunteer for the Waffen-SS". Address side has imprinted red triangle with insignia and slogan of the NSV (National Socialist Party Welfare Organization). The designer was "Anton" whose name appears above the "D" in "Deutsche".

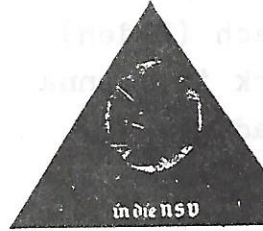
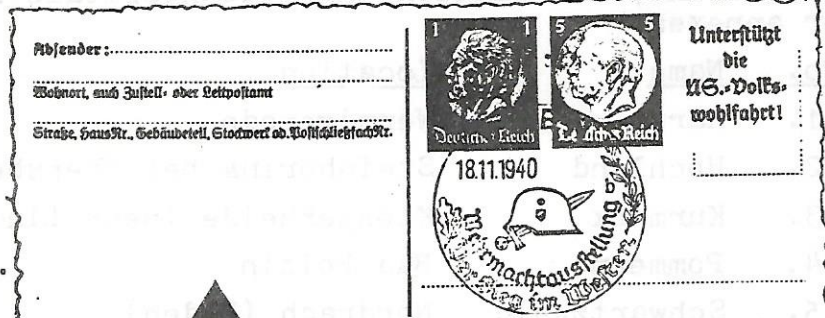


Fig. 2) Card with text "You Also" is two-tone brown except for red/white brassard with black swastika. Address side is the 1940 War Winter Relief postal card (Borek 284). Note "Anton" in upper right corner. Fig. 3) Special Vienna cancel for "Wehrmachtausstellung" (Armed Forces Exhibit) dated November 18, 1940.



THE "V FOR VIKTORIA" PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN OF 1941

by Jim Lewis

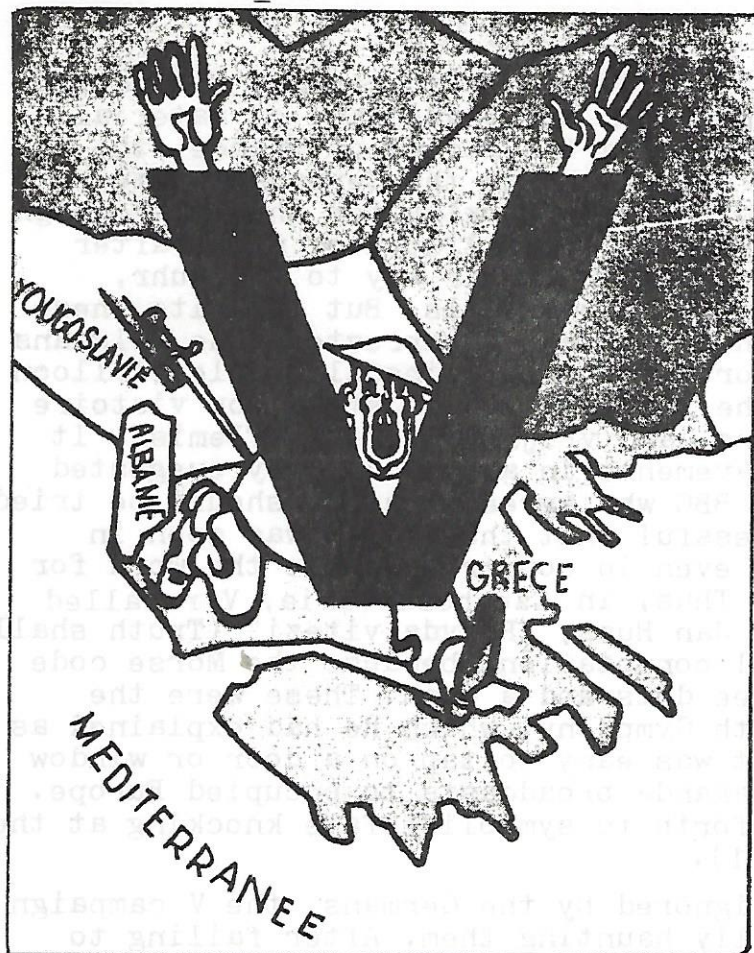
Propaganda takes as its objective the mind of the enemy, and makes use of the intellect to compensate for the inadequacy of material resources. During the period following the defeat of France, the most effective form of passive resistance in the German-occupied territories was the V sign. Two Belgians working for the BBC Foreign Service knew that their countrymen at home, listening night after night to the British bombers overhead on their way to the Ruhr, often scrawled the letters RAF on factory walls. But to write these clearly took time, during which they might be arrested. The Belgians in London therefore invented for their own bilingual people (Walloon and Flemish) a simpler sign, the letter V, which stood for victoire for the French speaking Walloons, and vrijheid for the Flemish. It could be daubed on walls and pavements in a second. They suggested it to the deputy editor of the BBC who agreed that it should be tried out in Belgium. It was so successful that the V sign was soon in use all over occupied Europe - even in countries where the word for victory does not begin with V. Thus, in Czechoslovakia, V recalled the words of the Czech patriot Jan Huss, "Pravda vitezi" (Truth shall prevail). It also had a musical connotation, because the Morse code for the letter V is ...—, three dots and a dash. These were the opening bar of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which he had explained as "Fate knocking at the door". It was easy to tap on a door or window and soon preceded Allied propaganda broadcasts to occupied Europe. "Dah, Dah, Dah, Dum" was henceforth to symbolize fate knocking at the door of the Third Reich (Fig. 1).

Although at first scorned and ignored by the Germans, the V campaign was soon infuriating, and finally haunting them. After failing to outlaw the practice, the Germans adopted the V sign for their own purposes. Initially it was used in the Summer of 1941 in connection with the Allied collapse in Greece (Fig.2).



Fig. 1) A defiant Churchill flashes the V sign (Left) and a bi-lingual leaflet dropped on occupied Belgium (Below).





During the summer of 1941 the Germans decided to appropriate the V sign as a symbol of victory. They announced that "Viktoria" was an old, perfectly good Latin-Teutonic word for victory, which had only been replaced by "Sieg" in relatively modern times. Soon posters began to appear featuring a V sign and slogan "Viktoria - Deutschland siegt an allen Fronten" (Germany is victorious on all Fronts). This was no idle boast in late 1941. Greece and Yugoslavia had surrendered, Rommel was advancing in North Africa and German forces were deep into Russia.

The V sign also began to be used philatelically by the Reichspost and Feldpost as well as by German-controlled postal systems in the occupied areas.

In the Protectorate Bohemia/Moravia ("Protektorat Böhmen/Mähren") a number of special cancels and supplementary hand stamps were used in late 1941.

A notice in the July 26, 1941 "Protektorats-Verkehrministerium Amtsblatt No. 39" listed 15 post offices which would use victory wreath cancels (Fig. 3)

Fig. 2) The British retreat from Greece in late April '41 prompted this German poster suggesting that the V was a sign for surrender.

commemorating the German victories. These cancels were used in Prag, Budweis, Pilsen, Kolin, Klattau, Tabor, Jungbunzlau, Pardubitz, Königgrätz, Klado, Brünn, Iglau, Olmütz, Mährisch Ostrau and Zlin. A slogan cancel (Fig. 4) with the victory motto in both German and Czeck was used by Brünn 2 on Aug. 6, '41 and by Prag 25 on Dec. 7, '41.



Fig. 3



Viktoria!!
 DEUTSCHLAND SIEGT AN ALLEN FRONTEN FÜR EUROPA!
Vítězství!!
 ŘÍŠE VÍTEŽÍ NA VŠECH FRONTÁCH PRO EVROPU!

Fig. 4

In addition to these cancels, red handstamps (Fig. 5) were added next to the town cancels between July and Oct. '41 in connection with the announcement of major German victories.

Viktoria!!
 Deutschland siegt an allen Fronten!
Vítězství!!
 Německo vítězí na všech frontách!

Fig. 5

These red handstamps are known to have been used by civil postoffices on specific dates as follows: Friedberg-Mistek (5.VII.41), Mährisch-Ostrau (12.VII.41), Olmütz (15.VII.41), Kolin 1 (30.VII.41), Ung. Brod (9.VIII.41), Prag 27 (14.VIII.41), Zlin (15.VIII.41), Königgratz (10.XI.41), Prag 2 (30.IX.41), Deutschbrod (11.X.41), Prag 41 (28.X.41), Mähr. Ostrau 2 (3.XII.41).

A German only handstamp was used by the Deutsche Dienstpost Office in Mähr. Ostrau (Fig. 6) while a somewhat smaller handstamp was used by DDP offices in Prag, Brünn, Iglau and Zlin (Fig. 7). Also, a circular handstamp in either red or violet (Fig. 8) was used by various DDP offices during the same period.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

A crude unofficial V handstamp was apparently used by the civil post office in Jitschin (Fig. 9) and a violet line handstamp is found on "Postsache" (Postal business) mail from Kremsier (Fig. 10). Finally, a white label with red printing was used by Olmütz 1 (Fig. 11).

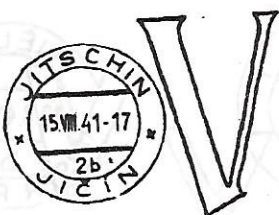


Fig. 9

Deutschland siegt an allen Fronten für Europa



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

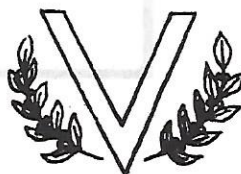
The most common type of V marking found on mail from Bohemia/Moravia was not applied by postoffices. Many of the German administrative offices and organizations such as the Organization Todt were supplied with 3-line handstamps (Fig. 12) which were used on official mail, especially mail sent via the larger Dienstpost offices in Prag, Brünn and Olmütz.

Fig. 12



In occupied Norway, the government of Prime Minister Quisling had definitive stamps overprinted "V" in black. Additionally, a victory wreath and V were incorporated into the town cancels of Kongsvinger (Fig. 13), Oslo, Bergen and Drontheim.

Fig. 13



A number of post offices in the Generalgouvernement employed V markings in the form of handstamps applied adjacent to or on top of the city cancel. The following types are known:

Boxed handstamp with German slogan used by Lublin 1 (Fig. 14) while another boxed stamp used by Jaroslau (Fig. 15) has slogan in Polish. The only bilingual (German/Polish) slogan was used by Warschau C1 in August 1941 (Fig. 16).



Fig. 14

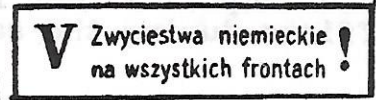


Fig. 15

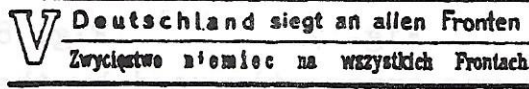


Fig. 16



A "V" sign without slogan was used by Krakau 1 (Fig. 17) while cruder signs in red, black and violet impinge into the cancels of Radom, Radomsko and Kielce on August 8, 1941 (Fig. 18).

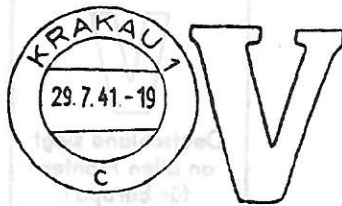


Fig. 17

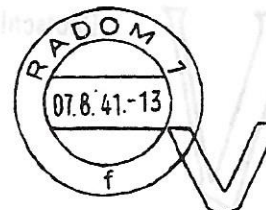


Fig. 18

The German Ministry of Propaganda issued labels depicting the V to military units for use on Feldpost. The cover shown to the right (Fig. 19) has a black V on a red background.

There were also a number of privately produced V labels which are shown on the following page.

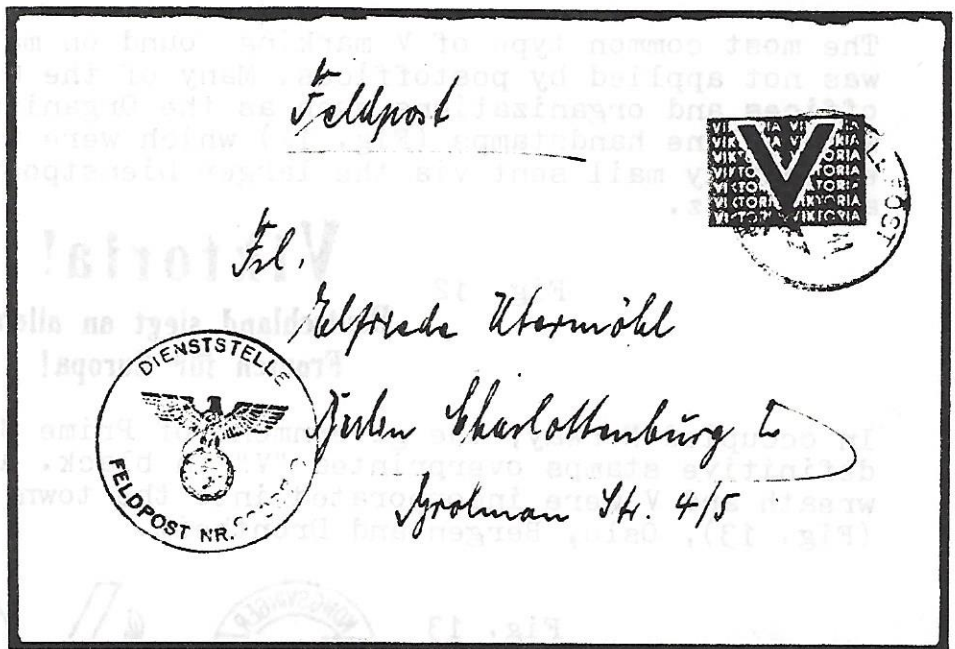


Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23

Perforated labels include a large design (Fig. 20) with "Feldpost" and V sign produced in Vienna and a smaller design with the V sign plus swastikas and German crosses in the corners (Fig. 21).

Cut labels include a round vignette with red V and gold border (Fig. 22) and a diamond design (Fig. 23) with red background and slogan "DAS DEUTSCHE SIEGSZEICHEN" (The German Victory Sign) on white paper.

This same slogan appears in a slogan cancel of the Feldpost office in Brussels, Belgium for major victories during 1941 (Fig. 24).



In addition to these postmarks there are a number of interesting propaganda cards produced in both Germany and Italy which incorporate the V sign and motto into their designs. One of the nicest is a German multi-color card (Fig. 25) designed by Gottfried Klein and produced by Heinrich Hoffman.



Fig. 25

The German defeat before Moscow in late 1941 ended an unbroken string of military victories since September 1939. Propaganda Minister Goebbels decided it was prudent to soft pedal the Viktoria campaign and prepare the German public for the realities of war on several fronts. Although there was fairly wide use of the V mark, all of these postal markings are fairly scarce today, particularly the Feldpost labels.

References:

Deutsche Dienstpost 1939-1945, Dr. Hermann Schultz (1958)

MICHEL Handbook-Katalog Deutsche Feldpost 1939-1945 (1983)

Propaganda, the Art of Persuasion During WW II, Anthony Rhodes (1976)

The War that Hitler Won, Robert E. Herzstein (1978)

Goebbels and National Socialist Propaganda 1925-1945, Ernest K. Bramsted (1965)

T. R. S. G. Auction No. 35

Lot No.	Description	
	The first 17 lots are Afrika Korps items:	
1.	Rommel Gedenkblatt 1940 Tag Der Wehrmacht 0000140 plus presentation card. Very Fine condition!	RES \$ 70
2.	Registered Fp. cvr, K-212 (Pz Armee Afrika) Fp#48943 Felders. Btl. 20 (6.3.43) F-VF	RES \$ 50
3.	Same, K-282(Pz Armee Afrika) Fp# 45657, Kw. Werkst. Zug 909 (29.10.42) F-VF	RES \$ 50
4.	Same, K-420 (Pz Armee Afrika) Fp# 06394, Nachsch. Kol. Abt. 902 (21.2.43) F-VF	RES \$ 50
5.	Same, K-420 Fp# 27404, Kw Werkst Kp 20 (25.12.42) F-VF	RES \$ 50
6.	Same, 538 (Pz Armee Afrika) Fp# 05214, Gr Kw Kol 535, (7.9.42) VF	RES \$ 50
7.	Same, K-538, Fp# 03333, Pz Aufkl Abt 164 (1.1.43) F-VF	RES \$ 50
8.	Same, K-538, Fp# 11091, Feldlaz 200 (16.3.43) F	RES \$ 30
9.	Same, K-615 (21 Panzer Div.) Fp# 38159, Stab/Pz Div. Nachsch Tr 200. (16.1.42) F-VF	RES \$ 50
10.	Same, K-615, Fp# 34388, Flak (mot) Abt 606, (5.1.43)F	RES \$ 50
11.	Same, K-805 (90 Le. Div.) Fp# 09995, I/Art Rgt 1 bei Pz Armee Afrika (17.3.43) F-VF	RES \$ 50
12.	Same, K-420, Fp# L18289, Flak Abt 192 bei Pz Armee Afrika, (19.4.43) F	RES \$ 10
13.	Same, K-538, Fp# L31214, Feld Werft Abt der Lw. Tropen 1 (1st El Alamein, Egypt) sign Kesselst. (23.7.43) F	RES \$ 10
14.	Same, K-697 (15. Pz Div), Fp# 06657, Flak Rgt 43 (at Sidi Abdel Rahman) (3.10.42) F	RES \$ 10
15.	Same, K-697, Fp# 09367, Pz Rgt. 8 (El Qattasa, Tunisia) (13.9.42) F	RES \$ 10
16.	Same, K-946 (164 Le. Div.), Fp# 11480, III/Pz Gren Rgt 382 (4.3.43) signed Kesselst. F	RES \$ 10
17.	Same, K-946, Fp# 16630, II/Pz Gren Rgt 433 (28.4.43) F	RES \$ 10
18.	Collection of 75 special or slogan cancels on cards, covers & cut squares. All cancels different & mostly good strikes. Some Gen. Govt. A good lot for beginner.	RES \$ 50
19.	Large (9"x13") Boh.-Mor. cvr., registered C.O.D. frm Prag 3.III.42. A nice printed 'Postsache' item. F	RES \$ 10
20.	Hitler photocd w/Czech stmp & Sudeten can. 3.10.38.VF	RES \$ 7.50
21.	Mint photocd U-boat Capt. Schultze (sank 'Royal Sceptre)	RES \$ 5
22.	Mint photocd SS-Div. "Nord" in Karelian, Finland. VF	RES \$ 15
23.	Set of 9 "Learn Germany" cds (Borek 236) 41-164-1 VF	RES \$ 10
24.	Same, set of 8 cds (Borek 299) 41-189-1 Hitler head VF	RES \$ 10
25.	Six mint Rocket stamps 1933:3A1,3A2,3A3,4A4,4A6 & 5B VF	RES \$ 7.50
26.	Mint set Czech stmps o'prt Slovakia (Scott 2-23) VF	RES \$ 35
27.	Wagner 20 Pfg. perf 13 (Mi. 505A) VF	RES \$ 35
28.	Inselpost Mi. 8B unused w/sml crease at top, Exp GPS	RES \$ 20
29.	Colonies Mi. 543 w/sp can on pc & Mint Borek 303 cd	RES \$ 5
30.	ZENSURPOST, '43 cvr frm Algeria to Switz. w/Lyon h'stamp (L-b1) var. w/Fp# offset 2mm, 1500 pts., in violet & Paris tape (X-50) VF	RES \$ 12
31.	Same, '43 cvr w/Lyon h'stamp (L-b1) 1500 pts. in red.	RES \$ 12
32.	Same, '43 cvr w/Paris h'stamp (X-5) & tape (X-50) 1050 pts.	RES \$ 8
33.	Lot of 6 cvrs w/diff. Paris transit markings Ax, X-30 in red, blue, violet & black plus X-32 in blue & black VF	RES \$ 8

Lot#	Description		
34.	LUFTFELDPOST, 3 diff. cvrs. ea. w/2 stamps, 1 sent to Fp# 40662 (Coast. Art. Battr./133 Festung Div Kreta)	F-VF	RES \$ 15
35.	Same, 2 diff. cvrs w/1 stamp, 1 to Fp# 02923 (23 Inf. Div. in Kuban) on 2.4.43.	F	RES \$ 8
36.	Same, 2 diff. cvrs w/1 stamp, 1 to Fp# 20150 (Motorcycle Recon Btl 23) inclu. contents.	VF	RES \$ 9
37.	Same, 4 diff cvrs w/1 stamp, 1 sent to Fp# 04259 (Pz. Jab. Abt 178), 1 sent to Fp# 33054 (Pz Signal Btl 79)	F-VF	RES \$ 13
38.	Same, 3 diff cvrs w/1 stamp, 1 frm Fp# 06157 on 21.7.42 (295 Inf. Div. later at Stalingrad)	F-VF	RES \$ 12
39.	Same, 3 diff cvrs w/2 stamps, 1 frm Fp# 29740 (326 Rgt. of 198 Inf. Div.) on 26.8.43	VF	RES \$ 14
40.	Same, lettersheet w/1 stamp from Fp# 23212 (Pz Jag Abt 173) on 30.12.42.	VF	RES \$ 6
41.	Same, 2 diff cvrs w/1 stamp, 1 frm Fp# 16167 (Pz Gren. Rgt. 25 of 12th Pz Div.) on 21.6.42	VF	RES \$ 9
42.	Same, 1 stamp on formula Fp cd w/Hitler quote frm Fp# 38481 on 2.5.42	VF	RES \$ 10
43.	Same, 4 diff cvrs w/1 stamp, Inf. units in Russia, some toning.	AV	RES \$ 6
44.	Durch Deutsche Feldpost cvr frm Cognac, France to a firm in Alsace, 12 Pfg Hitler head tied by Nov.'43 Fp cancel. boxed red DDF h/s plus "Ax" Paris censor h/s.	VF	RES \$ 18
45.	Rejected Feldpost cvr to Fp# 47171 dated 31.7.44 frm Res. Laz. Helmstadt. Front has "Zurück" h/s, back has 4-line "reason for rejectin" h/s. VF & scarce marking!	VF	RES \$ 15
46.	Same, Luftfeldpost cvr w/2 stamps sent frm Maas, Holland via DDPN to Fp# 28676 in Aug.'44, violet "Zurück neue Abschrift abwarten" h/s and "Ac" Cologne censor h/s.	VF	RES \$ 20
47.	Same, cvr to Fp# 44170 frm Frankfurt sent June '43 with boxed 2-line "Zurück neue Anschrift abwarten" h/s.	VF	RES \$ 15
48.	Same, cvr to Fp# 18511 frm Stuttgart sent May '42 frm HQ V Army Corps w/3-line "Zurück an Absender!/Neue Abschrift/abwarten" h/s. A beauty w/nice D'siegel.	VF	RES \$ 18
49.	Late 3rd Reich! Bedarfs cvr w/Mi. 908 margin copy tied by 3/27/45 Landshut can, to X-ray Therapy Clinic, Munich.	VF	RES \$ 35
50.	Fp cvr to Ordnance Arsenal in Vienna frm Inf. Rgt. 44 in Brünn, Moravia w/9/4/42 can. Brünn DDP Böh.-Mahren.	VF	RES \$ 9
51.	Same, frm Transport Training Section 17 in Göding w/1.5.42 Prerau DDP can., boxed DDP h/s.	VF	RES \$ 8
52.	Dienstpost Niederlande cvr w/D'siegel "Wachdienst Nieder-Sachsen", Utrecht 23.4.42 DDPN can., boxed red DDP h/s	VF	RES \$ 25
53.	Same, reg cvr frm Fp#19607 via DDP Den Haag 12.3.42, blank field registry label w/DDP Fp 1a h/s, red boxed DDPN h/s, D'siegel Reichskommissar office. A Beauty!!	VF	RES \$ 35
54.	Pre-war Feldpost - official cvr sent 11/2/38 frm Military Records Office in Witzhausen w/unit seal and red h/s "If moved, do not forward/Return with new address".	VF	RES \$ 12
55.	Catapult airmail cvr frm "Bremen" 29.8.34 off Southhamton to Frankfurt. A v. nice cvr w/flag can., special hand-stamps, etc. Only flaw is stains frm tape o'wise	VF	RES \$ 15
56.	Reg. cvr to USA via steamship "Europa" can. Kirchhain on 7.3.36. Currency control tape on back tied Bremen roller can. Backstamped Milwaukee registry office.	F-VF	RES \$ 9
57.	Reg. cvr frm Brück an der Mur 12/22/39 w/very nice Customs office h/s & custom inspector's signature on back.	VF	RES \$ 8
58.	Scarce franking - single Mi. 640 (15 Pfg Sample Paper Rate) on bedarfs cvr sent Duisburg (See p.8, Bulletin 66)	VF	RES \$ 15

Lot #	Description	RES	SB
59	Nazi Party Official Mail, portion of mailer w/label frm NSDAP Gauleitung Schwaben. Colorful 015 Pfg meter cancel Augsburg 23.2.35 w/Nazi eagle etc. Nice Drucksache item.	\$ 9	
60.	Same, prtd cvr NSDAP Bund Deutscher Mädel imprint, meter can 012 Pfg Linz 19.9.39 w/Hitler Jugend emblem. VF	\$ 18	
61.	Nuremburg Rally cvr w/Mi. 633 tied by 10.9.36 Rally slogan machine cancel (Fig. 57 Rawlings/Passmore). Bedarfs & VF	\$ 8	
62.	DDP Lothringens, prtd newspaper sleeve "Metzer Zeitung" w/4 Pfg o'prt tied Aug. '40 Metz-Lafayette cancel. Nice item from short-lived DDP in Lorraine. VF	\$15	
63.	Tag der Briefmarke stamp show card w/Mi.828 tied Vienna "Tag" can. 10.1.43. VF	\$ 5	
64.	Same, multi-color cd w/Mi. 806 tied Stuttgart Tag can. "Tank" 12.1.41 (pvt. version Borek 285. VF	\$ 5	
65.	Same, Borek 284 WHW cd w/Nuremburg "Tag" can. 12.1.41 VF	\$ 5	
66.	Red Cross airmail cvr frm French R.C. in New Caldonia to I.R.C. Geneva Oct.'42; RC h/s, French censor tape plus German censor h/s "Ax" (Paris). Unusual & attractive! VF	\$ 10	
67.	Feldpost, 15 cvrs mostly late '43/early '44, all different units. Nothing sensational but a nice F-VF assortment.		\$ 15

SEND ALL BIDS TO: Fred Stengel, 1248 Magnolia Place, Union, NJ 07083
 CLOSING DATE FOR AUCTION NO. 35 IS NOVEMBER 15, 1985.

Prices Realized

TRSG AUCTION NO. 34

Lot No.	Price	Lot No.	Price	Lot No.	Price	Lot No.	Price
8	\$50.00	48	\$11.50	76	\$ 9.50	109	\$ 5.00
12	50.00	49	9.25	77	6.00	112	5.00
13	35.00	50	5.75	78	10.50	113	10.75
15	45.00	51	8.00	79	9.00	116	5.50
22	50.00	52	7.00	80	12.00	118	15.00
24	27.50	53	10.50	81	5.00	121	10.50
25	20.00	54	8.75	82	5.00	122	10.00
26	35.00	55	9.50	83	7.25	123	7.50
27	25.00	56	8.50	84	11.25	124	6.00
29	7.00	57	8.25	85	9.50	125	5.00
30	20.00	58	12.25	86	8.75	126	6.00
31	10.50	60	10.75	87	9.00	127	11.50
32	11.50	61	4.50	88	5.50	128	9.50
33	10.50	62	4.00	89	10.00	129	8.00
34	8.25	63	6.00	90	11.00	133	25.00
35	10.50	64	9.00	91	11.00	134	30.00
36	10.50	65	5.00	92	7.50	136	12.00
37	7.00	66	10.00	93	10.00	137	32.00
38	8.50	67	14.00	94	10.00	138	17.00
39	12.50	68	12.75	95	8.00	141	14.00
41	8.50	69	21.00	97	8.00		
42	10.50	70	11.25	98	16.00		
43	5.50	71	9.00	99	7.00		
44	5.00	72	9.50	102	9.00		
45	10.50	73	7.00	103	8.25		
46	9.00	74	9.50	104	8.50		
47	14.50	75	6.00	106	28.00		
				107	15.00		