



The Third Reich Study Group

NEWS SHEET

Group Leader:

Tony Hickey, 3 Yester Drive, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 5LR

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Dear Member

We will start this edition of 'Dear Members' with a report from Tony Hickey on our member Albert Jackson's display at the T.R.S.G. meeting on 29th April.

Albert began by explaining that the Official Mail Service (Dienstpost) in occupied Poland, operated exclusively by German staff, was considered to be essential in order to safeguard sensitive and important mail from interference. The service began soon after the invasion in order to handle military mail to and from anywhere behind the front line. This type of mail was delivered by the Postschutz – a quasi-military organisation. Albert showed the provisional handstamps used in various towns and villages across Poland, including important industrial centres in the annexed territories. This early period of the occupation was a time of change for postal services. The prepaid mail service was phased out and it became essential to apply postage stamps to all items of mail. This brought about the very first issue of stamps in the General Government – a set of 'officials'. By March 1940, the Dienstpost service was absorbed by the all-embracing Deutsche Post Osten. All such changes were illustrated in Albert's display, including a rare example of a handstamp that had been amended by hand by a punctilious postal employee to reflect the change of status (below).



Gradually, the official-mail service developed into an enormous conglomerate, which was responsible for the mail from just about every government agency, from the justice system to customs and border protection; from financial and commercial establishments to rural industries like forestry and food production; from transportation to education. Examples of mail from every one of these sources were included in Albert's display, which ended with a reference to the Arbeitsamt, the organization that was responsible for recruiting the labour required to serve this vast pool of services: this was the subject of the second half of Albert's display.

Mail from a tax inspector with additional franking for a ruckschein (receipt).



Dear Member (cont.)

Due to an unprecedented increase in production-planning for war, plus an ever diminishing German workforce as a result of conscription into the armed forces, the Nazi authorities became ever more reliant on labour from outside. However, the relationship between Nazi Germany and its foreign workforce from 1939 to 1945 is more nuanced and complex than is often appreciated. Albert promised that by the end of his display we would have a much broader understanding of how this labour force was established, from voluntary recruitment to conscription, and that we would see how workers from different parts of Europe were treated by the system. The display began with a detailed explanation of how Poland was the first country to be exposed to the regime's labour policy, with examples of documentation issued to the hapless population in order to satisfy the requirements of the administration at home in Poland and for work in the Reich.



We saw how the workers were recruited, gathered in transit camps and transported by rail to destinations in Germany. Albert continued with examples of mail from Westarbeiter, citizens of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark. Workers from these countries worked for fixed contracts with pay equivalent to Germans. They were lodged in unguarded camps or hostels, with free time to associate with the general population. They were fed reasonably well, had access to medical services and were entitled to two weeks' paid annual leave. France, in particular, worked closely with the German authorities to supply a steady supply of labour. We saw from Albert's display, mail to and from France that demonstrate support for worker's housed in Germany, including priority parcel services offered by the French railway service, SNCF. Other items demonstrated collaboration between France and Germany, including field-post concession for German subsidiaries and an item mailed from France after the country had been liberated, which had been stamped, 'Business confiscated by decree of 25 September 1944'. The Ostarbeiter, workers from the Soviet Union, were afforded the lowest status among foreign civilian employees in Germany. Their working conditions and diet were substandard, yet they earned less, paid a higher rate of taxation and paid relatively more for board and lodging. They were, in the main, housed in segregated camps and they were not permitted to share facilities used by Germans, such as restaurants, cinemas, churches or transportation. Albert showed us documentation that reflected this prejudice, including a conscription notice served on a worker from Ostland. Perhaps the most surprising sources of labour were those countries that were either German allies, co-belligerents or, in some cases, virtual puppet states. Albert's display included workers' mail from Italy, Bohemia & Moravia, Croatia, Serbia and even neutral Sweden (below).

Albert went on to show the various categories of accommodation afforded foreign workers, mainly camps of all sizes but also private accommodation, hotels and guesthouses. Similarly, we saw a huge variety of mail associated with German employers, from industrialists and arms manufacturers to the National Theatre in Munich. This section also included some of the darker aspects of the German labour policy, from forced-labour camps to Sonderlager, camps for special-category labourers such as Jews. Albert's final frame showed how workers' mail was handled, from camp post offices and agencies, through postal rates to censorship.



Above: Mail from Sweden to a worker in Germany. She had left without leaving a forwarding address.

Albert wound up with a tribute to Philip Townshend's book, *Foreign Workers and their Mail in Wartime Germany 1939–1945*, a work that inspired him to start his own collection.

State of the Membership

New Members

We would like to welcome the following new members to our Study Group. They are:

- Phillip Nordstrom - Austin, Texas, 78750 U.S.A.
 Alasdair McIntosh - Peterborough, PE1 4HB

Our total membership now stands at: 175

Enquiries

New Enquiries

Enq. 10/23 Our member Bryan Hitchman writes:

Having now consolidated my collection of DDR, Berlin and ongoing German Republic. I have moved on to the sorting out my German Reich stamps. I have a few thousand stamps to sort. I have begun from 1933 to start with. I have a question regarding postal marks, I have been collecting the Hindenburg medallion Definitive.



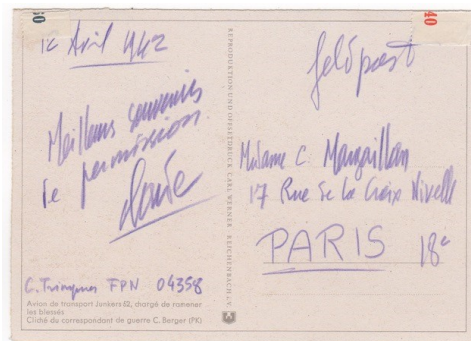
Is there a resource that list the post offices like we have in the UK? In addition, watermarks . what have you found to be the best method as it is very difficult to ascertain these for this series.

Many thanks for your help in advance.

Enq. 11/23 Dear Bob please would you include the following text and photographs as a query in the next News Sheet?

I am indebted to Tony Hickey for identifying the sender (F.P. 04358) of this illustrated postcard as a member of the 5th– 8th company of the French 638th Infantry Regiment (Legion des Volontaires Francais or L.V.F). Tony went on to tell me that by early 1942 the Legion had suffered heavy losses and was taken out of the line. However, it remained in Russia on anti-partisan duties. On the face of it, then, this looks like a very desirable item. However, the Luftfeldpost label applied to the front of the card was cancelled on 15th April 1942. According to all my reference material, the Luftfeldpost service began officially on 18th April 1942. So, is this an extremely rare early use of the label, is it a fake, or could it mean the postal clerk simply forgot to alter the datestamp? Any suggestions.

Albert Jackson.



New Enquiries (cont.)

Enq. 12/23 Member Phil Nordstrum writes:

This label (below) was on the back of an envelope dated 12 Aug 1954. What was the event?



I know the date is not Third Reich and unfortunately only in black and white, but can anyone tell him the event it is advertising? Ed.

Results of Enquiries

Enq. 5/23 Rex Dixon responded to my enquiry in our March issue:

I don't think I've previously responded to your query in the March TRSG newsletter and no answer appeared in the June newsletter.

The vertical lines in the top (and bottom) margins of the 8Rpf stamp are the tell-tale signs of a stamp printed on a rotary press. The traditional German term for such printing is Walzendruck, abbreviated to W in the Michel catalogue. In the latest Michel Deutschland Spezial you will see that the 8Rpf is the only value for which the listing of top margin stamps shows that it's been printed on a rotary press (MiNr. 551 W OR).

My understanding is that the Reichsdruckerei first attempted to overprint existing sheets of the 8Rpf, which had been printed on a rotary press, and that this proved unsatisfactory because of registration issues. So instead, they resorted to two-colour printing on a flat-plate machine (Plattendruck, abbreviated to P). They completed the printing of the 8Rpf by this method, and used it for all the other values as well.

I've attached an image showing the vertical lines in the bottom margin of the 8Rpf Walzendruck. It also shows the registration problems they had when overprinting (using a flat plate for the black) an existing sheet: the black print is a little too low, so that (a) the figures of value are partly hidden by the black frame, and (b) there is a small white gap on the lower stamps between the orange and the black. The fact that there is no white gap on the row above is indicative that the vertical spacing of the original stamps and of the overprint are slightly different, something that arose because one is printed with a curved plate, the other with a flat plate. No wonder they stopped using this method and resorted to a two-colour flat-plate press!



Hope that helps, Rex

Enq. 6/23 Member Mark Tarrant's query on the HJ cachet was answered by our member Rex Dixon. Rex says:

This cachet is not mentioned in the books by Rawlings & Passmore. I think a better translation would be "Mobile PO 3 in the HJ Camp". Rawlings & Passmore say there were 14 temporary camp POs, and that the HJ were at the Langwasser Camp.

Enq. 8/23 Our member Albert Jackson got in touch with this answer to Alan Mann's query.

This is a handstamp used in the Jewish ghetto in Krakow. The inscription reads, 'Jewish Community, Krakow / Mail Collection Centre'. This hand stamp was used on philatelic mail.

Regards, Albert



A Munich postmark that I had not seen before.

by

Tony Hickey

**Reichsausstellung Nahrungs und
Gemussmittel m (mit) Landwirtschaftsschau**

**Reich Exhibition of Food and Beverages
with the Agricultural Show**

Munich Exhibition Park, 19th - 29th September 1935



According to the Julius Bochmann Catalogue there were several exhibitions held in the Munich Exhibition Park of which only one was in the 3rd Reich Period.

Dates	Exhibition
16 th September – 3 rd October 1909	Farm Exhibition
14 th June – 21 st July 1913	Exhibition of Office and Commercial Buildings
1 st July – 1 st August 1914	Gas
9 th May – 10 th October 1927	Exhibition of Bavarian Craft
21 st May – 7 th October 1928	Exhibition of Home and Technology
19 th – 29 th September 1935	Exhibition of Food and Beverages alongside the Agricultural Show

Christian Frederik von Schalburg

December 1944



by

Bob Jones



Christian Frederik von Schalburg (15th April 1906 – 2nd June 1942) was a Danish army officer, the second commander of Free Corps Denmark and brother of Vera Schalburg.

Christian Frederik von Schalburg received a military education in the Tsar's cadet corps and lived in Russia until the October Revolution of 1917 when he fled with his family to Denmark. These dramatic events caused him to long for Russia and to hate communists.

In the Royal Danish Life Guards, he was eventually described as 'unstable and for the army possibly a dangerous man'. In a letter to the king, he defended himself as a victim of Jewish slander.

From 1939 von Schalburg headed the youth branch (NSU) of the National Socialist Workers' Party of Denmark (DNSAP), where he became very popular. That same year he and a group of NSU members called 'bloddrengene' (the blood boys) were among the Danish volunteers for the Finnish Winter War against the USSR in 1939–1940. He was thus abroad when Denmark was occupied by Nazi Germany on 9th April 1940. Despite his Nazi beliefs he was deeply distressed that Denmark had surrendered almost without fighting.

In September 1940 with the consent of the Danish army and the king, von Schalburg joined the Waffen-SS and served with 5th SS Division Wiking as a SS-Hauptsturmführer.

In February 1941 von Schalburg suggested to his friend, head of DNSAP Frits Clausen, the formation of a Danish SS unit, 'Regiment Dannebrog', to be commanded by himself.



During Operation Barbarossa von Schalburg served on the divisional staff of Division Wiking. He was awarded the Iron Cross of 1st and 2nd class while serving in Division Wiking.

On 27th February 1942 von Schalburg arrived at Frikorps Danmark in Treskau and on 1st March he was given command of the corps, now ranked SS-Sturmabführer (Major).

The SS gave von Schalburg this command mostly because of his political reliability and willingness to provide his corps with the required ideological training and also because he enjoyed good relations with his subordinates, all qualities that his predecessor C.P. Kryssing lacked.

As part of his responsibility for the unit's training, he introduced lessons in German and Russian, a 1/2 hour of PE every morning and extended duty hours from 5 (05:00) to 20 (20:00).

On 8th May 1942 von Schalburg was flown by Junkers Ju 52 with parts of the corps into the Demyansk Pocket.

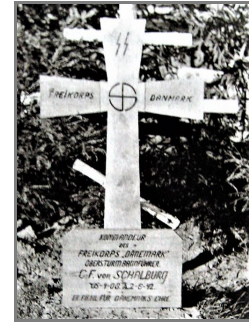


Above: von Schalburg on the Eastern Front.

Christian Frederik von Schalburg, December 1944 (cont.)

On 2nd June 1942 von Schalburg initiated the first offensive operation of Frikorps Danmark. In an attempt to monitor the progress of the battle, von Schalburg advanced towards the front line, but stepped on a mine and was moments later killed by shrapnel from a Russian artillery shell. The subsequent rescue of his corpse, which caused a casualty, revealed extensive injuries including a leg torn off at the hip and a missing foot.

On 3rd June 1942, von Schalburg's body was transported in a coffin draped in Dannebrog, the national flag of Denmark, to the cemetery of the corps located in the small village Biakovo in the Demjansk (Russia) area. The commanding officer of the 3rd SS Division Totenkopf SS-Brigadeführer Hellmuth Becker spoke at the funeral.



Left: von Schalburg's body being taken for burial. **Centre:** von Schalburg's grave. **Right:** von Schalburg's grave marker.

On the same day, Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler posthumously promoted von Schalburg to SS-Obersturmbannführer, effective from 1st June.

In Denmark, the newspaper of the DNSAP 'Fædrelandet' (the Fatherland) filled the front page with the news of the fallen commander, and a memorial service for von Schalburg was disrupted by protests shouted by a student. The poet Valdemar Rørdam who had already gotten himself into public scandal with a poem praising Hitler, further alienated himself from the Danish public when he published a tribute to Schalburg.

A Danish medal, the Schalburg Cross and the Danish Germanic-SS Schalburg Corps, was named after von Schalburg. His widow called herself Valet de chambre (Kammerjunkerinde) Helle von Schalburg and founded Schalburgs mindefond (memorial fund), which sent packages to Danish SS volunteers on the Eastern Front.

On the second anniversary of von Schalburg's death commander of the Schalburg Corps K. B. Martinsen inaugurated a memorial for fallen, Danish members of the SS. Following the liberation, the memorial was destroyed.

The fact that von Schalburg advanced, against the advice of a company commander, towards the front line and jeopardized not only his own life but also those of his corps made him a reckless commander in some eyes. However, his record indicates that he was a competent commander and, in the SS, that behaviour was not uncommon, and the losses of commanders were exceptionally high, including von Schalburg's successor, who fell just two days after arriving at the corps.

To raise funds for his memorial, a vertical se-tenant label was sold beginning in December 1944. The upper label (Mi.Nr IV) bears the denomination "50" and states "Ved Ofre skabtes Danmarks Ere/C.F.V. Schalburgs Mindefond" (Our sacrifice created Denmark's honor).

The lower label (Mi.Nr V) has no denomination, and replaces one of the shields with the SS runes. The lower label also features the address of the headquarters for the Schalburg fund, Falkonergaardsvej 11, Kbhvn (Copenhagen).

Right: Mi.Nr IV & Mi.Nr V Vertical Se-Tenant
50 Øre (Mi.Nr IV) & No denomination (Mi.Nr V)

**Acknowledgements:**

Labels from the author's collection.

All information and pictures are from the internet.

HITLER'S FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM THE BELGIAN FLEMISH LEGION

by

Tony Hickey

Part 1:

The Flemish Legion was a collaborationist military formation recruited among Dutch-speaking volunteers from occupied Belgium in July 1941. The Legion was open to Flemish men between the ages of 17 and 40 years of age with preference being given to ex-regular soldiers. By November 1941 1000 recruits were ready for active service and sent to the Leningrad Front as part of the 2nd S.S. Motorised Infantry Brigade. In June 1942 after six months of active service and heavy casualties, the Legion was pulled out of the line returning to Belgium in August. In May 1943 the unit was formally disbanded and reformed into the S.S. Volunteer Assault Brigade "Langemarck". It participated in fighting in Ukraine, Estonia, and Pomerania. On the 3rd May 1945 the units remaining personnel finally surrendered to the Red Army at Mecklenburg.

Right: Members of the Flemish Legion giving the Nazi salute in Antwerp.



**Published by
Carl Köfer
Berlin**

**Designed by
Sennecke
Berlin**

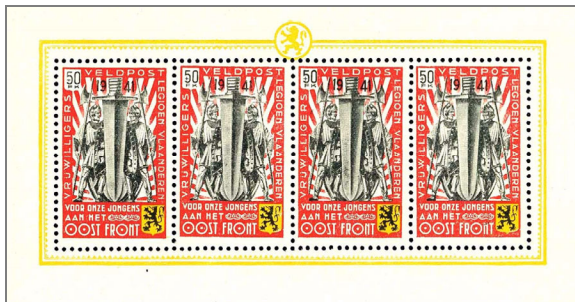
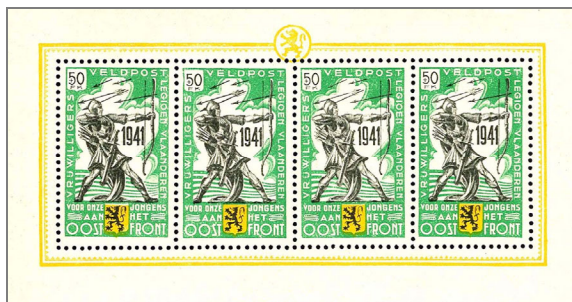
**Fleminger
Op!
Flemings
Onwards!**

**Register : With the Waffen SS in the
Volunteer Legion Flanders**



The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)**Legion Propaganda Charity Vignettes**

A large quantity of miniature sheets were produced to raise money for the widows and orphans of the legionnaires that had died on active service. Four sheets were issued in different colours, red, green, blue and orange, with each bearing four identical +50 Franc vignettes. Each sheet had a different patriotic design and the year 1941.

*Left: Sword and Knights**Right: Archer**Left: Medieval Knight**Right: Fighting the Eastern Hordes*

These vignettes had no postal value as post was free to and from the front via the field post service when the FP Number was applied.

Date of issue: 23rd December 1941
 Quantity: 30,000 miniature sheets
 Perforation: 12
 Printing: Typographic



Imperforate Proofs

The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

A Red Cross cover bearing a set of the Imperial Portraits charity vignettes alongside regular Belgian stamps cancelled in Brussels on the 11th December 1941, twelve days before the official day of issue. It appears that the post office allowed these vignettes to be cancelled as long as the correct postage was paid. According to the Michel catalogue these covers are quite rare.

Second Issue**1943 - exact date unknown**

The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

The vignettes of the remaining unsold miniature sheets from the first issue were overprinted with a German aircraft and 1943 in different colours:

The red vignettes in green
 The green vignettes in red
 The blue in orange
 The orange vignettes in blue

Date of issue: 1943
 Quantity: 3680 sets
 Perforation: 12
 Printing: Typographic



A cover sent on the 16th December 1943 from Brussels to Corporal (Gefreiter) Feucht serving with the 1st Battery of the 287th Heavy Flak Battalion, Field Post No. 12870, in the Ukraine.

Imperial Portraits Charity Vignettes

The design of these vignettes was a propaganda exercise to show the historical associations that linked the Low Counties to the German speaking Christian kingdoms in history and their efforts to stem the encroachment of the eastern barbarians; thus linking the past to the present.



+5 Francs: Otto 1 (912 – 973) traditionally known as Otto the Great, was an east Frankish king from 938, and Holy Roman Emperor from 962 until his death.

+10 Francs: Joseph II (1741 – 1790) was a Holy Roman Emperor from 1765 and sole ruler of the Habsburg monarchy from 1780 until his death. He was the eldest son of Empress Maria Theresa.



The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

+15 Francs: Maria Theresa (1717 – 1780) was the ruler of the Habsburg Dominions from 1740 until her death, and the only woman to hold the position in her own right, she was sovereign of Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia, Transylvania, Mantua (a city in Northern Italy) Milan, Galicia and Lodomeria (Austria Galicia) and the Austrian Netherland and Palma.

+20 Francs: Maximilian I of Austria (1459 – 1419) was King of the Romans from 1486 and Holy Roman Emperor from 1508 until his death.



+50 Francs: Charlemagne or Karl the Great (747 – 814), a member of the Carolingian dynasty, was King of the Franks from 768, King of the Lombards from 774, and was crowned as the Emperor of the Romans by the Papacy in 800.

+100 Francs: Charles V or Karl V (1500 - 1558) was Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke from 1519 to 1556, King of Spain from 1516 to 1556, and Lord of the Netherlands as titular Duke of Burgundy from 1506 to 1555. He was heir to and then head of the rising House of Habsburg during the first half of the 16th century.



Date of issue:	9 th August 1943
Quantity:	30,000 sets in 6 numbered Miniature sheets
Perforation:	11 ½
Printing:	Photogravure

The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

Left: A cover sent on the 9th November 1943 bearing a set of the Imperial Portraits charity vignettes sent to S.S. Unterschaftsführer Adolf Beggin, field post no. 07515, serving with the 692nd Transport Battalion, part of the Flemish National Socialist Motor Corps (NSKK) in Russia. The vignettes have been cancelled with a circular “ S.S. Feldpostprüfstelle” (Field Post Inspection Office) continuous postmark, while the reverse of the cover has been sealed with S.S. censor tape (below).



Right: Another cover sent on the 9th November 1943 bearing a set of the Imperial Portraits issue to S.S. Oberschaftsführer (Senior Section Leader) C Biltrays, Field Post No. 07515C for the 692nd Transport Battalion (NSKK) stationed in Russia. Censor tape from back of over shown below.



By 1943 most of the foreign volunteer legions were stood down, as their contract period of two years was up. Hitler ordered that all foreign personal given be given the opportunity to continue fighting communism within newly formed S.S. units, such as the 27th SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadier Division “Langemarck”, or return home. It appears that most agreed to stay and continued to fight under German leadership.

To be continued

Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 2

by
Bob Jones

The actual overprints used for obliteration are shown here – full size:

Type 1a & 1b:

DEUTSCHE POST OSTEN
POSTKARTE

Type 'u'



Type 2:

DEUTSCHE POST OSTEN
POSTKARTE

Type 'v'



Type 3:

DEUTSCHE POST OSTEN
POSTKARTE

Type 'w'



Type 4, 5a & 5b:

DEUTSCHE POST OSTEN
POSTKARTE

Type 'x'



Situated at lower left of each card is the overprint shown below. The overprint is common to all cards of this type.

There are 2 types of this overprint:

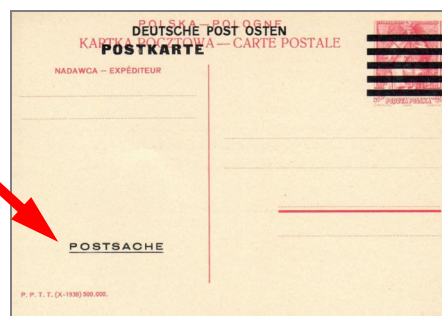
Type 'y(i)': open 'c'

POSTSACHE



Type 'y(ii)': closed 'c'

POSTSACHE



Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 2 (cont.)

Here are some typical examples of information printed on backs of these cards:

- (1) The first example is a standard answer card with the answers to general queries printed on it, so that the corresponding answer to any query could just be ticked off and the card sent to the person raising the query:
 - 1) All stamps valid in the General Government, fixed on sheets, cards or envelopes, will be cancelled.
 - 2) Postage Due stamps will no longer be cancelled to order.
 - 3) Complete sheets of mint stamps will also be cancelled to order.
 - 4) Special requirements for cancelling have to be made in a recognisable form.
 - 5) Foreign stamps and invalidated stamps will not be cancelled, even if used alongside valid stamps of the General Government.
 - 6) At present it is not possible to despatch addressed single postcards or envelopes; neither by normal or registered post.
 - 7) The special postmark you require has been withdrawn.
 - 8) Stamps of the General Government will not be postmarked with special cancellations unless the face value is at least 12 Groschen.
 - 9) This office cannot affix stamps on sheets, etc.
 - 10) Favour postmarks overprinted "Ostland" will be executed by the Official Post Office Riga, and those overprinted "Ukraine" by that at Rowno.
 - 11) Stamps in bulk (kiloware) will not be available within a measurable period of time.
 - 12) Envelopes in which stamps are sent in, to be courtesy cancelled, will no longer be returned.

The following two examples apply to information on special postmarks:

- (2) "For want of paper and time the Despatch Office cannot despatch more than five postmarked sets. Should you wish more postmarked sets, you will have to stick them on sheets or envelopes. Full sheets not stuck up, will be cancelled. For cancellation, the stamps are to be sent to the Cancellation Office, Cracow, Post Street 15."
- (3) "In order to meet wishes of collectors in the Reich to receive postmarked copies of the stamps of the General Government, a Postmark Office has been established at Post Office No.1. At first it is not possible for reasons of administration to register individual letters and postcards, etc. you have sent. Should this not comply with your wishes, please let us know so that we can return your parcel as it is."

The following six cards are general queries in chronological order:

- (4) 20th April 1941. "Your application to cancel the stamps you sent "Postmark: Birthday of the Führer 1941", can no longer be granted. The stamps you enclose are being returned. You may if you wish, send them again to be postmarked with the current postmark.
- (5) 20th April 1942. "The special postmark Krakau for the 20th April 1942 will be used only on the special commemorative stamps for the birthday of the Führer – from 20th April to 31st May 1942. The stamps will be issued the same day. There will be no special postmark from Lemberg, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw. All other stamps of the General Government will be cancelled with the current postmark."
- (6) "As the issue of the special Fuhrer commemorative stamps is restricted I had to contact you accordingly. A further supply of these stamps is not expected. A note of your order has been made."
- (7) 29th April 1942. "Your order of has arrived. The cash on delivery procedure to the Reich has not yet been established. So you are requested to send RM..... on the enclosed cheque form to the Cheque Office, Breslau, for Account 26. The stamps will be sent to you by registered post without delay when the credit note arrives."
- (8) 5th April 1944. "On account of conditions due to war, the despatch of the new issue of the General Government will in the future be made only three times yearly. You will receive the 10 and 6 Zloty stamps which have been issued on the 26th October 1943 with the next instalment sending."

Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 2 (cont.)

- (9) 10th December 1944. "The 10 plus 10 Zloty stamp issued 26th October 1944 will be sent to all subscribers of the former Despatch Office, Cracow. The date of despatch is not yet fixed. Further reclamations are useless."

A few of these cards probably with queries out of the normal run can be found with typewritten instructions on the reverse instead of the normal printed ones. An example of the text (type written) from such a card is:

- (10) 10th October 1942. "With reference to your communication of 22nd September 1942, we inform you that the stamps ordered will be sent to your address tomorrow, 1st October 1942. The stamps should arrive on the 3rd or 4th October at the Post Office Stanislaw where they can be called for."

Below is a table of all known (so far) combinations of card types and texts:

Form No.	Text	Type of card						
		1a	1b	2	3	4	5a	5b
I	without text	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ia	ditto, with a handwritten correspondence Versandstelle				X	X	X	
Ib	ditto, with a handwritten correspondence Postamt Krakau 3	X		X	X	X	X	X
II	"Um den Wünschen der Sammler in Reich zu entsprechen..." 13 lines	X	X		X			
III	"Um den Wünschen der Sammler in Reich zu entsprechen und..." 12 lines			X	X			
IV	"Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen..." 12 lines (without numeration)			X	X			X
V	1) "Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen Karten...", 19 lines (numeration points 1-12)			X	X	X	X	X
Va	ditto, with "erschiedenen" crossed out and "gültigen" added manually			X		X	X	
VI	"Alle im Generalgouvernement gültigen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen Karten...", 19 lines (numeration points 1-12)			X	X	X	X	X
VII	"Ihren Antrag auf Abstemplung der eingesandten Marken..."			X				
VIII	"Der Dauerbezug für Besteller aus dem Reich oder Protektorat..."		X	X			X	X
IX	"Die Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements werden auch in..."						X	X
X	"Poststützpunktmarken, die auf der Vorderseite..."			X	X	X	X	X
XI	"Mehr als 5 gestempelte Sätze Konnen Wegen-Papier..."			X	X	X		
XII	"Mit dem am 20.4.42 erscheinenden Sonderstempel Kra-..."	X	X				X	X
XIII	"Ihre Bestellung vom...ist hier ...", block of 8 lines 45mm in height			X		X	X	X
XIIIa	ditto, in Gothic print						X	X
XIV	ditto XIII, block of 8 lines 40mm in height				X	X		
XV	"Durch die beschränkte Auflage der Führer-Sonder-..."			X		X	X	
XVI	"Ihre, am 18 Mai 1942 bei uns eingelangte Bestellung auf Führer-..."					X		X
XVIa	ditto, with "18.Mai" crossed out and "22 VI" added manually					X		
XVIb	ditto XVI, with "am" crossed out and "nach dem" added manually					X		X
XVII	"Unter/D) Sonstige Markenausgaben sind zu verstehen, Post-..."			X				
XVIII	"Mit Rücksicht auf die knegsbedingten Verhältnisse erfolgt...", sender inscription in 4 lines			X	X	X		
XVIIIa	ditto, with sender inscription in 5 lines			X	X			
XIX	ditto, with sentence added "Die am 26.10.43 (...) Auslieferung."						X	X
XX	"Mit Rücksicht auf die kriegsbedingten Verhältnisse er-..."			X		X	X	X
XXI	"Neueintragungen im Dauerbezug werden vorerst nicht mehr..."			X				
XXII	"Infolge Auflösung der Versandstelle für Sammlermarken..." in the caption "Im Auftrag/Klimek"			X		X	X	X
XXIIa	ditto, in the caption "In Vertretung/Klimek"	X	X					
XXIIb	ditto, in the caption "Postamt Krakau 3"				X	X		
XXIII	"Mit der am 26.Oktober 1944 erschienenen 10+10Zl..."	X	X					
XXIV	"Mit Rücksicht auf die gegenwärtigen Personal verhältnisse..."		X	X		X		
XXV	"Kiloware kann vorläufig nicht abgegeben werden. Sobald..."					X		

Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 2 (cont.)

Following shows a selection of 14 of the different forms found on the backs of these cards:

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau, den 194

Um den Wünschen der Sammler im Reich zu entsprechen und Ihnen die Möglichkeit zu geben die Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements gestempelt erhalten zu können, wurde in Krakau beim Postamt 1 eine Stempelstelle errichtet.

Aus betrieblichen Gründen ist zunächst ein Einzelversand der in Ihrer Sendung enthaltenen Briefe, Karten, usw., als Einschreiben nicht möglich.

Wir können auf Grund unserer Bezugsbedingungen Ihre vorgelegten Briefe, Postkarten usw. nicht mit Einschreibzetteln versehen.

Sollte das nicht Ihrem Wünsche entsprechen, so bitten wir um Ihre gefällige Mitteilung, damit die hier lagernde Sendung unverzüglich wieder an Ihre Adresse zurückgeschickt werden kann.

Form No. II

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau, den 194

Um den Wünschen der Sammler im Reich zu entsprechen und Ihnen die Möglichkeit zu geben die Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements gestempelt erhalten zu können, wurde in Krakau beim Postamt 1 eine Stempelstelle errichtet. Aus betrieblichen Gründen ist es zunächst nicht möglich weitere Stempelstellen für Gefälligkeitsstempel einzurichten.

Die von Ihnen nach eingelangten Marken können deshalb nur mit dem Tagesstempel von Krakau entwertet werden.

Sollte das nicht Ihrem Wünsche entsprechen, so bitten wir um Ihre gefällige Mitteilung, damit die vorgelegten Wertzeichen wieder an Ihre Adresse zurückgeschickt werden können.

Form No. III

Stempelstelle
Versandstelle für Sammlermarken Krakau, den 1942
Poststraße 15

Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen, oder Briefumschläge aufgelegt, werden entwertet. Ungültige Marken mit dem Datum des letzten Gültigkeitstages. Ganze und halbe Bogen werden im Original entwertet. Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch Zeichnung kenntlich machen. Gültige Marken in Verbindung mit außer Kurs gesetzten Wertzeichen auf Briefumschläge, nur Portomarken allein auf Briefumschläge aufgelegt. Deutsche Marken auch in Verbindung mit Generalgouvernement-Marken werden nicht entwertet. Ein Einzelversand dieser Briefumschläge und Karten, eingeschriebene Auflieferung und dgl. kann nicht erfolgen.

Form No. IV

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau, Datum des Poststempels
Poststr. 15

- 1) Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen, Karten oder Umschläge aufgelegt, werden entwertet.
- 2) Poststützpunktmarken (Portomarken) werden nicht mehr abgestempelt.
- 3) Ganze Bogen werden auch im Original entwertet.
- 4) Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch Zeichnung kenntlich machen.
- 5) Fremde und außer Kurs gesetzte Postwertzeichen werden auch in Verbindung mit gültigen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements nicht abgestempelt.
- 6) Ein Einzelversand von (mit Anschrift versehenen) Postkarten oder Briefumschlägen als gewöhnliche oder eingeschriebene Einzelsendung ist derzeit nicht möglich.
- 7) Der gewünschte Sonderstempel ist bereits eingezogen.
- 8) Die Anbringung von Sonderstempel erfolgt nur auf Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements im Nennwert von mindestens 12 Groschen.
- 9) Aufkleben von Marken auf Papierbogen und dergleichen kann durch die Stempelstelle nicht erfolgen.
- 10) Gefälligkeitsstempelungen von Postwertzeichen mit Überdruck „Ostland“ werden beim Dienstpostamt Riga, „Ukraine“ beim Dienstpostamt Rowno ausgeführt.
- 11) Kiloware wird in absehbarer Zeit nicht ausgegeben.
- 12) Briefumschläge, mit denen uns Postwertzeichen zur Gefälligkeitsabstempelung zugehen, werden nicht mehr zurückgeschickt.

STEMPELSTELLE

Form No. V

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau, Datum des Poststempels
Poststr. 15

- 1) Alle im Generalgouvernement erschienenen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen, Karten oder Umschläge aufgelegt, werden entwertet.
- 2) Poststützpunktmarken (Portomarken) werden nicht mehr abgestempelt.
- 3) Ganze Bogen werden auch im Original entwertet.
- 4) Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch Zeichnung kenntlich machen.
- 5) Fremde und außer Kurs gesetzte Postwertzeichen werden auch in Verbindung mit gültigen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements nicht abgestempelt.
- 6) Ein Einzelversand von (mit Anschrift versehenen) Postkarten oder Briefumschlägen als gewöhnliche oder eingeschriebene Einzelsendung ist derzeit nicht möglich.
- 7) Der gewünschte Sonderstempel ist bereits eingezogen.
- 8) Die Anbringung von Sonderstempel erfolgt nur auf Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements im Nennwert von mindestens 12 Groschen.
- 9) Aufkleben von Marken auf Papierbogen und dergleichen kann durch die Stempelstelle nicht erfolgen.
- 10) Gefälligkeitsstempelungen von Postwertzeichen mit Überdruck „Ostland“ werden beim Dienstpostamt Riga, „Ukraine“ beim Dienstpostamt Rowno ausgeführt.
- 11) Kiloware wird in absehbarer Zeit nicht ausgegeben.
- 12) Briefumschläge, mit denen uns Postwertzeichen zur Gefälligkeitsabstempelung zugehen, werden nicht mehr zurückgeschickt.

STEMPELSTELLE

Form No. Va

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau, Datum des Poststempels
Poststr. 15

- 1) Alle im Generalgouvernement gültigen Wertzeichen auf Papierbogen, Karten oder Umschläge aufgelegt, werden entwertet.
- 2) Poststützpunktmarken (Portomarken) werden nicht mehr abgestempelt.
- 3) Ganze Bogen werden auch im Original entwertet.
- 4) Wünsche besonderer Art der Abstempelung durch Zeichnung kenntlich machen.
- 5) Fremde und außer Kurs gesetzte Postwertzeichen werden auch in Verbindung mit gültigen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements nicht abgestempelt.
- 6) Ein Einzelversand von (mit Anschrift versehenen) Postkarten oder Briefumschlägen als gewöhnliche oder eingeschriebene Einzelsendung ist derzeit nicht möglich.
- 7) Der gewünschte Sonderstempel ist bereits eingezogen.
- 8) Die Anbringung von Sonderstempel erfolgt nur auf Wertzeichen des Generalgouvernements im Nennwert von mindestens 12 Groschen.
- 9) Aufkleben von Marken auf Papierbogen und dergleichen kann durch die Stempelstelle nicht erfolgen.
- 10) Gefälligkeitsstempelungen von Postwertzeichen mit Überdruck „Ostland“ werden beim Dienstpostamt Riga, „Ukraine“ beim Dienstpostamt Rowno ausgeführt.
- 11) Kiloware wird in absehbarer Zeit nicht ausgegeben.
- 12) Briefumschläge, mit denen uns Postwertzeichen zur Gefälligkeitsabstempelung zugehen, werden nicht mehr zurückgeschickt.

STEMPELSTELLE

Form No. VI

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau

Ihrem Antrag auf Abstempelung der eingelangten Marken mit dem

Stempel zum Führersgeburtstag 1941

kann nicht mehr entsprechen werden. Die eingelangten Wertzeichen gehen anbei zurück. Wir stellen es Ihnen anheim, die Postwertzeichen zur Abstempelung mit einem laufenden Tagesstempel wieder einzuliefern.

Form No. VII

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
Krakau
- St - Krakau, den 194

Poststützpunktmarken, die auf der Vorderseite von Briefumschlägen wie Freimarken aufgelegt sind, können nicht entwertet werden.

Abgestempelt dürfen nur solche Poststützpunktmarken werden, die entweder im ganzen Bogen eingereicht; auf Papierbogen oder auf der Rückseite von Briefumschlägen aufgelegt sind.

Form No. X

Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 2 (cont.)

Mit dem am 20. 4. 42 erscheinenden Sonderstempel Krakau, (Sonderstempel von Lemberg, Lublin, Radom und Warschau erscheinen nicht) werden **nur** die am gleichen Tage zur Ausgabe gelangenden Sondermarken zum Geburtstag des Führers und zwar in der Zeit vom 20. 4.—31. 5. 1942 entwertet. Alle anderen Postwertzeichen des Generalgouvernements erhalten den laufenden Tagesstempel.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
K r a k a u

Form No. XII

Durch die beschränkte Auflage der Führer-Sondermarken mußte ich Ihre Bestellung entsprechend kürzen. Eine weitere Belieferung mit diesen Marken kommt voraussichtlich nicht in Frage. Ihre Bestellung bleibt vorgemerkt.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
K r a k a u

Form No. XV

Ihre, am 18. Mai 1942 bei uns eingelangte Bestellung auf Führer-Sondermarken kann nicht mehr ausgeführt werden, da diese Marken seit 15./5. vergriffen sind.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
K r a k a u

Form No. XVI

nach dem
Ihre, ~~am~~ 18. Mai 1942 bei uns eingelangte Bestellung auf Führer-Sondermarken kann nicht mehr ausgeführt werden, da diese Marken seit 15./5. vergriffen sind.

Versandstelle für Sammlermarken
K r a k a u

Form No. XVIb

Postamt
Krakau 3

Datum des Poststempels

Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom

Infolge Auflösung der Versandstelle für Sammlermarken Krakau können Neueintragungen zum Dauerbezug, sowie Einzelbestellungen nicht mehr entgegengenommen werden.

Im Auftrag
Klimek

Form No. XXII

Postamt
Krakau 3

Datum des Poststempels

Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom
3.5.43.

Infolge Auflösung der Versandstelle für Sammlermarken Krakau können Neueintragungen zum Dauerbezug, sowie Einzelbestellungen nicht mehr entgegengenommen werden.

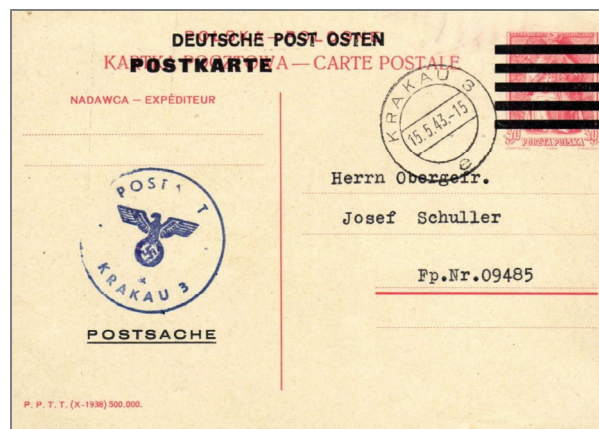
Postamt Krakau 3

Form No. XXIIb

There was only one post office in the General Government that used and despatched these cards: "Versandstelle für Sammlermarken (Despatch Office for Collector Stamps), Krakau 3" situated at No.15 Poststrasse, Cracow. The handstamps and postmarks of this office are shown at right.

Acknowledgements:

German Occupied Poland by Alf Harper (1972).
Fischer Katalog Tom II Polskich Znaków Pocztowych 2010.
Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Deutschland 2005.
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Generalgouvernement 1935-45 e.V.
All cards from the author's collection.



It has been long awaited but now we can start announcing our regional meetings once again as they are slowly beginning to emerge.

Diary Dates for Regional Meetings

London Group	2 nd September	“Deutsche Nothilfe”, a display by Rex Dixon.
South East Group	21 st October	“Stamps of the General Government 1939-45”, a display by Tony Hickey.
South West Group	14 th October	“Aspects of German Philately”, a display by Gary Green.
North West Group	2 nd September	TBA
Tyne-Tees Group	27 th September	12-sheet displays, new purchases and chat.
	25 th October	Charles Grainger.

Notification of ‘ZOOM’ meetings:

Zoom meetings are held on Saturdays at 14:00 (UK time) – see details in Germania and on Members’ message board.

Forthcoming Zoom Meetings:

21st October 2023 The NSKK – Simon McArthur.

The Covid-19 situation is easing and most of the regional groups are restarting their programmes. However, with constant train disruptions with industrial strikes etc., you should contact the organiser, or consult the website, before attending any meeting.

Epilogue

So here is your September issue and now the task of coming up with some interesting articles for our December bumper issue which is traditionally 26 pages long. The December issue will have, of course, the usual departments (‘Dear Member’ etc.) and Tony Hickey’s ‘Part 2’ of his article. That, of course, leaves us with lots of room to fill with new articles. Please send in anything you have that you would like to see published.

Remember..... this is not MY News Sheet but YOUR News Sheet!

Cheers,

Bob Jones



**We have been looking high
and low for articles and
enquiries for our News
Sheet.**

**Please look through your
collections and see if you
have anything to offer!**

