



The Third Reich Study Group

NEWS SHEET

Group Leader:

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

No. 195

December 2023

In this issue :

DEAR MEMBER:

A report on the A.G.M. & T.R.S.G. meetings by Tony Hickey.
pages 2 thru 6

STATE OF THE MEMBERSHIP:

A welcome to our newest members.
page 7

ENQUIRIES:

New enquiries and results of previous member's enquiries.
pages 7 thru 9

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR IN THE WEHRMACHT:

An article by Bob Jones.
pages 10 thru 15

AN ODD SOUVENIR SHEET FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT:

An article by Bob Jones.
page 16

HITLER'S FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM:

Part 2 of an article by Tony Hickey.
pages 17 thru 21

THE 1933 ASCHERSLEBEN STAMP SHOW:

An article by Bob Jones.
pages 22 thru 26

THE FORCED ACQUISITION OF JEWISH BUSINESSES – THE GARBATY CIGARETTE COMPANY:

An article by Ken Pipe
page 27

DIARY DATES & EPILOGUE:

Future dates for meetings of the G & C.P.S. and Third Reich Study Group.
page 28

Dear Member

A Report from the AGM Meeting at the Bull Hotel Peterborough 6th – 8th October 2023

by

Tony Hickey

Nine members displayed at the AGM in the afternoon of the 7th October of which three displays were of Third Reich or associated material.

First up was Tony Hickey who showed “The Freikorps 1919 – 1922” the ex-frontline soldiers (The Black Reichswehr) recruited by the government to stem the spread of communism in Germany, and to protect her borders in the early days of the Weimar Republic. Not strictly 3rd Reich although many of these out of work soldiers, when stood down in 1922, took their brutality into the ranks of the S.A. and the Stahlhelm (the League of Frontline Soldiers).

She dances?

This is Germany's future now that we fight
against Bolshevism and Polish greed.
Every able-bodied young German should
enlist in the

Freikorps Hülsen

Charlottenburg, Sophie Charlottestr. 69/70



Simon McArthur was next up with “Pre – War Civil Aviation” showing the development of aircraft production types and the expansion of passenger routes through the 1930s. By the late 1920s Germany was the most air –minded nation in the world, with the Deutscher Luftsportverband boasting more than 50,000 members.



DLV Pennant

G&CPS AGM at the Bull Hotel Peterborough (cont.)

**Freedom
for German Air Sports**

**Become a member of the
German Air Sports Association**

Geoff Richardson was the last of us to display with a selection of registered mail posted in the 3rd Reich period. Geoff's display showed us in detail various combinations of stamps from his collection of booklet panes on cover posted to a varied amount of destinations



A registered cover sent by surface mail on the 1st June 1937 to Tulsa, Oklahoma, arriving in St Louis on the 30th June then Tulsa on the 2nd July. The cover bears Hindenburg definitives to the value of 115pfg. Registration 30pfg, Foreign letter rate 25pfg up to 20 grams, plus 15pfg for each additional 20 grams.

Third Reich Study Group Meeting 14th October 2023

by

Tony Hickey

Seventeen members attended the meeting, which for the first time, a theme initiated. At this last meeting of the year the theme was “1933/34”, and five members brought material to display.

First up was Simon McArthur with Nuremberg Rallies, where he explained about the first two National Socialist congresses that took place with Hitler in power. The two previous Nuremberg Rallies in 1927 and 1929 were reasonably small affairs, but now with money more freely available 1933 was spectacular, with those that followed becoming grander and larger. Simon explained this in detail with postal material along with publicity and propaganda postcards.

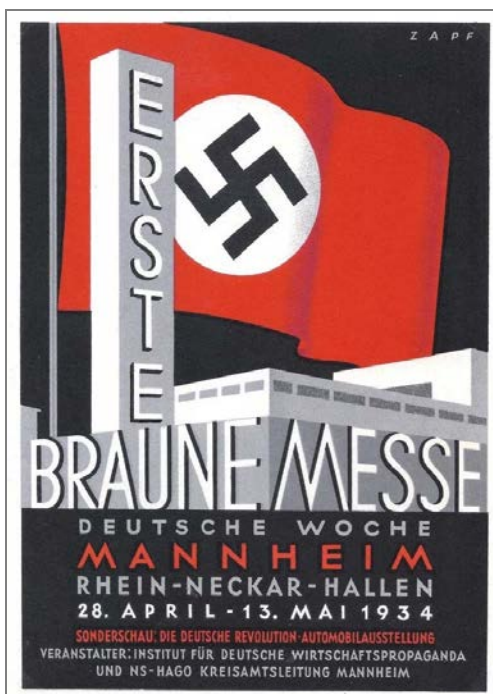


This publicity postmark used between mid-August and mid-September 1933.

From 1929 until 1938 two promotional postcards were issued for each rally. Each card was published by the party's central publisher Franz Eher Verlag of Munich.

Right: Nuremberg 1933

**United the People
Stronger the Empire**



Left: Tony Hickey's display concentrated on the “Brown Fairs” (Braun Messe) that were organised by the party between 1933 and 1935 in cities around Germany to promote Hitler and the activities of the NSDAP. The display included promotional postcards, special advertising slogan postmarks and labels. Also, Tony showed a brochure from the Brown Fair in Ludwigshafen am Rhein which had taken place from the 5th to the 14th October 1934. Many articles in the brochure were about the need to buy a radio as German propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels aimed to expand the radio listening audience as part of his propaganda strategy.

Left: FIRST
BROWN FAIR
GERMAN WEEK
MANNHEIM
RHEIN – NECKAR – HALLEN
28. APRIL – 13. MAY 1934

Third Reich Study Group Meeting 14th October 2023 (cont.)

Right: Cover showing 2. Braune Messe cancel.

2nd Brown Fair
German Week
27th April – 13th May
Stuttgart

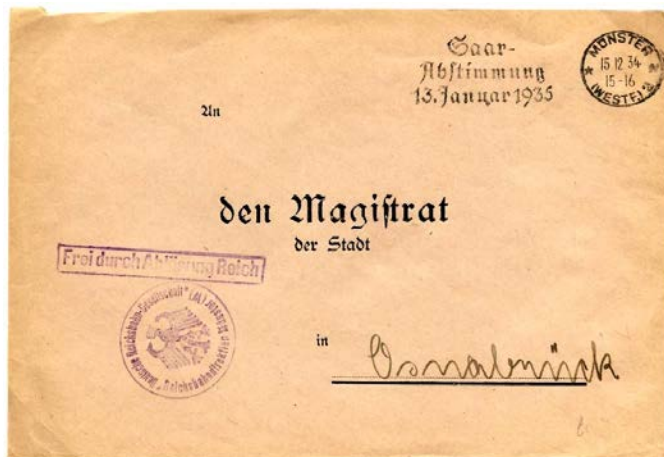


Visit the
Brown Fair
German - Week
Kiel - 1934
29.9. – 7.10.



Above left: One of the many seals that were issued to promote the Brown Fairs.

Maggie contributed with part of her Saar collection – The German propaganda campaign for the return of the Saar to Germany. The campaign started with Hitler's accession to power in 1933 and continued through 1934 ending on the 13th January 1935 with the referendum.



Above: A cover bearing the postal cachet message;

Saar –
Plebicite
13th January 1935



Above right: 'The Saar will Remain German'.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar was separated from Germany and administered by the League of Nations. France was given control of the Saar's coal mines. After fifteen years a referendum was scheduled to take place so as the Saarlanders could determine if they desired to return to Germany, become independent or become part of France. A propaganda campaign was energetically put into place by all Parties ending with an overwhelming 90% vote to return to Germany. This Hitler Youth Bann Saar card on the right was postally used in Saar on the 20th June 1933 – "We are Marching in the Saar Region".



Third Reich Study Group Meeting 14th October 2023 (cont.)

Rex Dixon's display was an extremely interesting subject regarding Gerhard Zucker's experimental rocket mail. The flight was on the 28th January 1934 from Rosstrappe across the deep Bodetal valley in the Harz Mountains to Hexentanzplatz, which is high above Thale. This sheetlet of 8 of the ½ Mark perforated of the 'stamps' produced by Zucker was to raise funds for the benefit of the Winterhilfswerk (also to raise funds for his rocket work?). The other values were 1 Mark silver and red; and 3 Mark silver and black. They were all produced both perforated and imperforate. According to Sieger's 'Deutscher Raketenpost Katalog', the stamps were printed by Duvel of Hamburg.



[Note that the November 'Germania' is illustrating two more items for this flight.]

Also, Rex displayed Winter Relief lottery cards from his very large collection.

This pair of WHW lottery cards (right) from the 1934/35 winter has been signed by Emmy Glintzer, the designer of both the indicium on the lottery card and of the 'The Saar comes home' postage stamps. It was posted on 1st March 1935, the day the Saar returned home, with the slogan cancellation 'Deutsch ist die Saar' of Saarbrücken 2, timed in the first hour after midnight. There are traces of a little black seal reading 'Deutsches Reich' holding the two cards together for travelling through the post, even though decree 430 of Amtsblatt 111/1934 said: 'The cards must be separated from one another before posting'.



Thank you, Tony for your reports. (Ed.)

State of the Membership

New Members

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

- Steve Risnyj - Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
- Richard Burt - Westbrook, Kent, CT9 5EA
- Jyotirmay Bareria - McKinney, Texas, U.S.A.

Our total membership now stands at: **171**

Why not.....

Tell your friends about our Group

and invite them to join !

They will be more than welcome !!!

Enquiries

New Enquiries

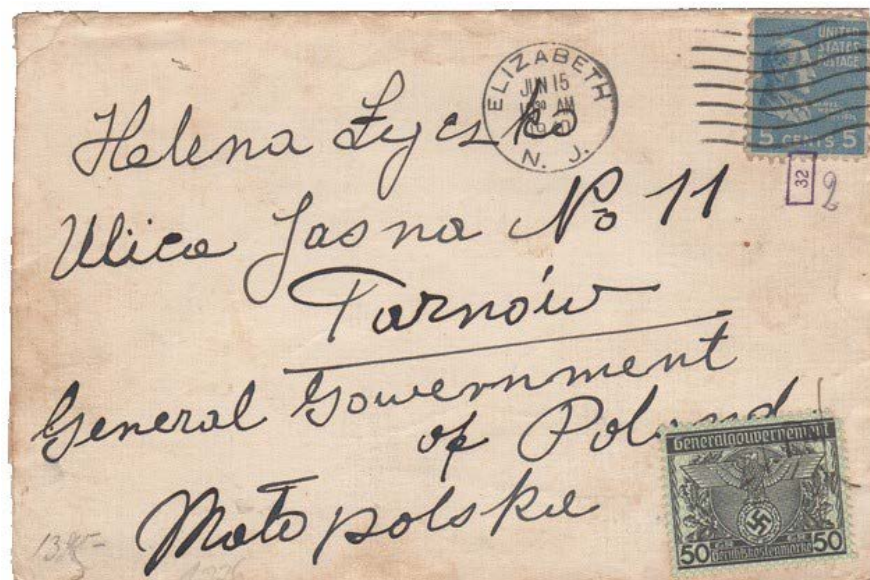
Enq. 13/23 Our member Albert Jackson wrote in with this query:

Dear Bob,

I was talking to Tony Hickey about the attached cover (below) I bought recently and he suggested you might be able to throw some light on it for me. As you may know, I have collected German-occupied Poland for many years, but this is the first time I have been able to buy a court-fee stamp on cover. I cannot find anything about these stamps and how they were used in any of my printed reference books. Can you tell me anything about them?

We could make this a TRSG query if that would be helpful.

Regards, Albert



New Enquiries (cont.)

Enq. 14/23 I have a query of my own that I hope members can help me with:

I recently purchased a card from a seller on the internet (shown below). The seller's description reads:

Card from a German Labour Corps worker in hospital to Padova in Italy with 3 x 5Rpf Hindenburg stamps with Giessen cancel 11.4.41, censor strike, boxed red 3263 and red VI. Unusual for feldpost card from a serving soldier to be stamped.



I would like to ask our membership if this feldpost card is genuine and how common was it to have to add further postage.

Enq. 15/23 Our next query comes from member Ian Nickson. Ian writes:

Dear Bob,

Here is a something which may be suitable for the notes and queries section of the newsletter.

I recently purchased an item (please see attached image) from an ebay seller in Uruguay of all places. The cover bears block 9 with the private overprint 9. April 1938 Tag der Großdeutschen Reiches. There are no markings on the reverse. A note below the entry for block 7 in the Michel Specialised catalogue states that 'Zum "Tag des Großdeutschen Reiches" wurde Block 7 von privater Seite mit Inschrift "9. April 1938 Tag der Grossdeutschen Reiches" überdruckt. (For the "Day of the Greater German Reich", block 7 was privately decorated with the inscription "April 9 1938 Day of the Greater German Reich")'.

On page 50 of The Postal History of Anschluss - The German Annexation of Austria 1938 by Hickey, Nutley, Taylor and Cobitt (2008), there is illustration of block 7 bearing this overprint affixed to an almost identical cover accompanied by the note that this block was overprinted 'probably by the German philatelic company "Wrona" as it was listed in the company's catalogue'. However, I cannot find any references to block 9 with this overprint. Has anyone else seen this block overprinted? And were blocks 8 and 11 similarly embellished?

Best wishes, Ian



Enq. 16/23 Our member Andy Steventon wrote in with this query.

Dear Bob,

I have been trying to find information on the stamps below.



I presumed the above to be subscription fees for the Volkischer Beobachter newspaper, but I have no information to support this.



The stamps above are dating from 1937 to 1944 and depict a spray of either beech or pine with crossed hammers and the letters EV. What these were used for I have no idea.



The stamps above seem to be District Administration Office stamps for the city of Kutno. The reverse of the stamp is printed on security paper which reads "SCHUTZ MARKE MARKEN MULLER" and pictures a windmill.

Any information on the above would be gratefully received.

Many thanks and best wishes, Andy Steventon.

Enq. 17/23 A query came in from member Phillip Nordstrom. It reads:

One of my Bear sheets has a blue mark over the stamps' top centre margin, which causes the perforation to move slightly up. Is this the plate fault Block I/I listed in Michel's catalog (Private Issues 1939/45)? There is no illustration shown in the catalog.



Christmas & New Year in the Wehrmacht

by

Bob Jones

During my collecting years of Third Reich cards etc., I never really gave much attention to the Christmas and New Year feldpost cards until recently when I noticed how much they cost to the collector. They are quite different in text as some wish a Merry Christmas and also Happy New Year. Some are more particular in the 'wishes' as they wish for great success in the war. One card shown here also wishes a Happy Yule. Yule being not so much Christian but actually a pagan celebration (see Fig. 12). Even a stamp was overprinted for feldpost use in 1944 (see Fig. 20).

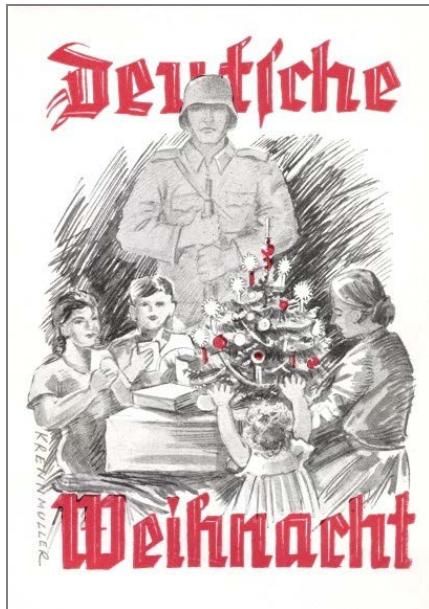


Fig. 1

Fig. 1: The card at left is a simple one showing a mother and her 3 small children at a table with a Christmas tree and a ghostly figure of what would be her husband and the children's father in uniform behind them. The wording is a simple 'Deutsche Weihnacht' (German Christmas). This card is unused. The date was described as 1939 and the artist is 'Krennmüller'.

Fig 2: The card at right shows a sketch of a German soldier, candle, city skyline and the year '1939'. This card was sent on 18th December 1939 from Feldpost No.21540 to an address in the Rhein area of Germany. At bottom of the card it says 'Frohe Weihnachten!' (Merry Christmas).

Fig 2

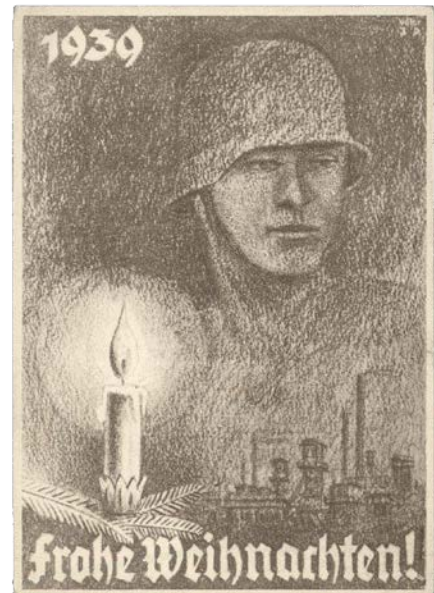


Fig 3

Fig 3: At left shows a Christmas card in colour featuring a German soldier looking out across the snow with defensive fortifications.

At bottom is 'Kriegsweihnacht' (War Christmas) with a candle and the year 1939.

Christmas & New Year in the Wehrmacht (cont.)

Fig 4

Fig 4: 'Die Gedanken bei Euch' (The thoughts with you) at top with 'Kriegsweihnacht 1940' (War Christmas) at bottom of this card at left. The card depicts a German soldier in winter dress in front of barbed wire with a village in the distance and a 'ghostly' Christmas tree.



Fig 6



Fig 5

Figs 5 & 6: Feldpost card posted in Krummau (Moldau) on 16th December 1940. It depicts a simple Christmas display of candles on a wreath over a swastika with an oak leaf wreath.



Fig 7

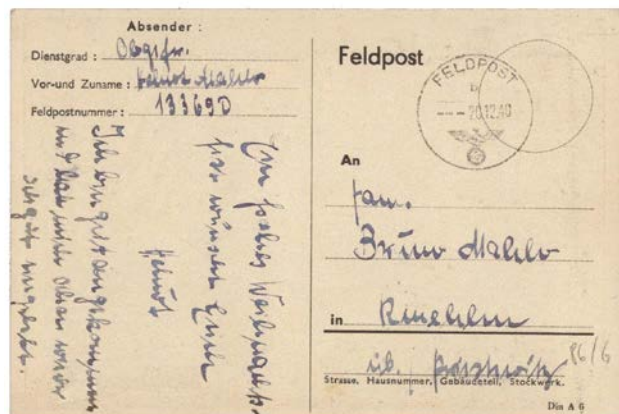


Fig 8

Figs 7 & 8: Sent from Feldpost 13369D on 20th December 1940. The card depicts 2 German soldiers lighting candles on a Christmas tree with 'Frohe Weihnacht' (Merry Christmas) above 'Frankreich' (France) 1940.

Christmas & New Year in the Wehrmacht (cont.)**Fig 9**

Fig 9: At left shows a German soldier beneath a 'starry sky' with an inset showing a Christmas tree decorated with candles and a village church depicted in the middle. At bottom reads 'Kriegsweihnacht (War Christmas) 1941'.

Fig 10

Fig 10: This card does not exactly commemorate Christmas itself. It shows 2 German soldiers holding the German battle flag with the date 1941. It reads, 'Aus Frankreich die besten wünsche für ein glücklich und siegreich Neues Jahr' (best wishes from France for a happy and victorious new year). The card was probably used in late 1940 when great victories were still expected.

**Fig 11**

Fig 11: The card at left shows another German soldier with a battle flag. As the previous card, it does not mention Christmas. The card reads 'Zum Sieg, 1941, Ein glücklich Neujahr' (to victory in 1941, a happy new year).

Christmas & New Year in the Wehrmacht (cont.)**Fig 12**

Fig 12: Here is a nice colourful card printed for the SS Division. It shows a German soldier in a mountain region covered in snow with fir trees. It has the SS runes to the left with 'Zum Julfest und zur Jahreswende 1942 – 43' (For Yule and at the turn of the year 1942 – 43).

The yellow emblem behind the text is a variant of the Nordic Odal Rune, which also appears on the emblem for the 7th SS Division Prinz Eugen.

Fig 13

Fig 13: A simple but interesting card at right. It shows a German soldier looking across a snowy landscape at a cottage with fir trees. At bottom it shows two fir sprigs with the text 'Kriegsweihnacht 1942' (War Christmas 1942). The 'rounded' swastika (behind the word Kriegsweihnacht) was the logo of the German 8th Jäger-Division, 8th Infanterie-Division and 8th light Division in World War II.

**Fig 14**

Fig 14: A crudely produced card showing a German soldier in winter dress with a fir tree at left in snow. Posted on 27th December 1941 from feldpost 37623. The bottom of the card says 'Neujahr 1942 im Osten' (New Year 1942 in the East). The top of the card has typewritten text 'Zur Erinnerung an Weihnachten 1941 im Waldlager Lesna' (To commemorate Christmas 1941 in the Lesna forest camp). The Lesna forest is in Poland. Beneath that is a signature with 'Hauptm. u. Komp. Führer' (Camp commander).

Christmas & New Year in the Wehrmacht (cont.)**Fig 15**

Fig 15: Posted from feldpost 16509 on 19th December 1943 to an address in Trieb, Saxony. The front of this card depicts 4 German soldiers around a camp fire in a snow landscape with a 'ghostly' image of a mother and 3 children and Christmas tree in the distance.

The text at bottom reads 'Kriegsweihnachten im Osten 1943' (War Christmas in the East 1943).

Fig 16: The card at right shows 2 German soldiers with one holding a large lit candle. The scene is of Maria – Laach (a Benedictine Abbey near Andernach, Rhineland Palatine) with snow covering landscape and fir trees.

The text at bottom of the card reads 'Kriegs Weihnachten 1943, Maria-Laach' (War Christmas 1943, Maria-Laach).

Fig 16**Fig 17**

Fig 17: The card at left reads 'Frohe Weihnacht' at top with 'und viel Glück 1943' at bottom (Merry Christmas and good luck 1943). It was sent from feldpost 40555 on 6th December 1942 to an address in Oldenburg, Lower Saxony. The card depicts a winter scene with a German soldier walking towards a cabin carrying a pig and a fir tree towards what looks like a Russian Cossack soldier with horse.

Christmas & New Year in the Wehrmacht (cont.)**Fig 18**

Fig 18: At left is probably the simplest card here showing a fir tree decorated with candles under a 'starry' sky with a village in the distance and a hand holding a rifle. The text is simply 'Weihnacht 1944' (Christmas 1944).

Fig 19: The card at right shows 3 young children singing Christmas carols with sprigs of fir and lit candles. The song book has 2 carols on it 'Der gute Kamerad and O'Tannenbaum' (The Good Friend and O' Christmas Tree). The background shows a German soldier in winter dress in snow.

The text at the top reads 'Weihnachtsgrüße aus der Heimat !' (Christmas greetings from home).

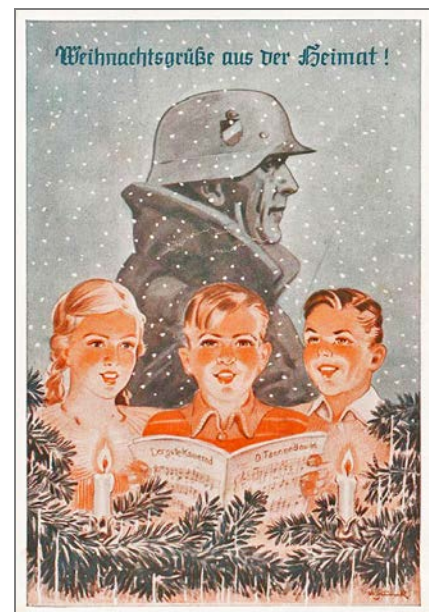
Fig 19**Fig 20**

Fig 20: Italian issued stamps for Rhodes were overprinted "Weihnachten 1944" (Christmas 1944) in black at the Government Printing Works on Rhodes (Mi 12). There are four different types of overprints.

These labels were issued on orders of the Commandant of Rhodes Fortress. As the Italian lire had been devalued, the 5 cent value stamp was no longer required, so the Italian Post Director supplied all his stock to be used by the German forces. It had been planned to overprint 34,000 stamps to give each soldier a minimum of two stamps, but only around 25,000 stamps were available. These "Christmas" labels were issued more or less as a Christmas bonus to the troops as they were additional to the normal supply of Airmail concession labels.

For those of you with internet access, look for these cards and see if you would want to collect this area. There are many types to consider.

Acknowledgements:

All cards and information are from the internet.

An Odd Souvenir Sheet from the General Government

by
Bob Jones

In the recent publication by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Generalgouvernement 1939 – 1945 e.V. there was an article by Didier Jadot about a souvenir sheet.

The souvenir sheet in question contained a set of 1943 stamps from the GG (Mi 105–109) marking the 3rd Anniversary of N.S.D.A.P. Party in the General Government (shown at right).



Issued: 13th August (24 + 76(Gr) value) & 14th September (others) 1943.

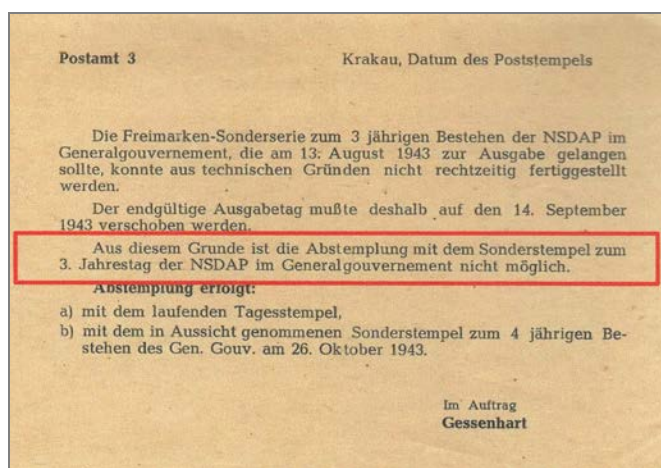
Values:

(Mi 105) 12 + 38(Gr) black-green:	Cracow Gate, Lublin.
(Mi 106) 24 + 76(Gr) red:	Sukiennice Arcades (Cloth Hall), Cracow.
(Mi 107) 30 + 70 (Gr) violet-purple:	Nazi District Commission Building, Radom.
(Mi 108) 50(Gr) + 1Zl dark cobalt:	Bruhl Palace, Warsaw.
(Mi 109) 1Zl + 2Zl bluish grey-black:	City Hall, Lwów.



Bochmann cancel:
Krakau 18

There is a special cancel of the 'fixed date' type used for this anniversary. It depicts the Tower of Thieves, Cracow with German eagle holding a wreathed swastika. The date reads 13th – 15th August 1943 but four of the five stamps were not issued until 14th September 1943.



Above: Information by the DPO to collectors stating that the special cancel for 3 years NSDAP in the GG cannot be applied because the series will be officially issued on 14th September owing to technical problems. The sheet, at right, proves otherwise!

Acknowledgements:

Scans of the DPO card and the souvenir sheet from an article by Didier Jadot in the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Generalgouvernement 1939 – 1945 e.V, Handbuch H79. Scans of stamps set and cancel are from the author's collection.



HITLER'S FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM THE BELGIAN FLEMISH LEGION

by

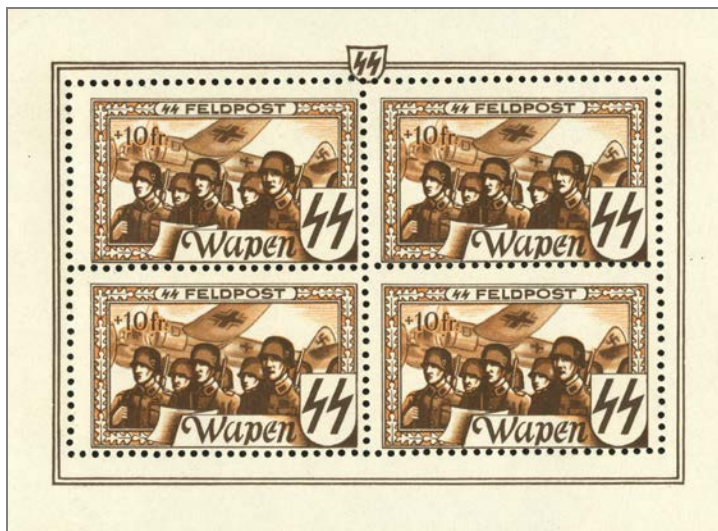
Tony Hickey

Part 2:

In May 1943 the 700 men of the Flemish Legion were withdrawn from the Leningrad Front and sent to a training depot in Bohemia where they were joined by fresh recruits from Belgium. The unit was brought up to strength by adding a Finish Battalion and re-christened the S.S. Freiwilligen Sturmbrigade Langemarck (S.S. Volunteer Assault Brigade Langemarck), and In December 1943 the brigade was sent to fight in the Ukraine. In September 1944 the creation of the 27th S.S. Freiwilligen Grenadier Division "Langemarck" was announced. In reality the division was hardly a quarter of the strength of an infantry division consisting of no more than 3000 men. In December it returned to the Eastern Front and was virtually annihilated in the closing month of the war.

Un-issued Vignettes

The propaganda theme of the previous vignettes was to encourage Flemish speaking Belgians to believe that they were part of the old European hegemony. Now a more down to earth approach was taken with 5 different mini sheets of four stamps, printed perforate and imperforate, showing the Legion in action.



MiNr XV-A

10 fr Bistre - Legionnaires in front of a Ju 88 Bomber.

MiNr XVI-A

15 fr Dark Green – Machine Gunners.



The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

MiNr XVII-A

25 fr Purple Stuka Ju87 Dive Bomber.

MiNr XVIII-A

25 fr Blue – Legionnaires and a Stuka Ju87 Dive Bomber.



MiNr XIX-A

100 fr Brown – A Legionnaire and Aircraft.

The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

MiNr XX-A



Presumably to commemorate the formation of the S.S. Volunteer Assault Brigade “Langemarck”, the 50fr miniature sheet from the previously unissued charity vignettes was overprinted on each stamp **LANGEMARCK** in red. This also remained unissued. Langemarck or Lamgemark, is a village in the Belgian province of West Flanders, where on the 10th November 1914, youth regiments of the German Army successfully advanced on the French front-line positions singing “Germany, Germany Above All” capturing approximately 2,000 French soldiers and 6 machine guns.



Published by the The Replacement Command of the Flanders's Waffen SS Antwerp.

Danger to our land!

Join with other volunteers in the Waffen SS in the Volunteers Flemish Legion.

This stylistic recruiting card depicts the so called “Red Menace” in the form of a Soviet Soldier being held back by a volunteer from the Flemish Legion.



Published by the The Replacement Command of the Flanders's Waffen SS Brussels.

Join the German Red Cross in the Waffen S.S. Volunteer Flemish Legion.

The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

**“Care at the Front is a duty”
The Feldpost is here!**

Troops at the front needed to receive and send mail to their love ones on a regular basis otherwise morale could be affected. This vignette at left served to inform soldiers in the field that the Field Post was given top priority. At right is shown a part sheet of 16 vignettes.



The “Langemarck” Division had there own Feldpost cancel shown at right. In October 1943, the brigade was renamed 6th SS Volunteer Sturmbrigade Langemarck.

**Recruiting Postcards of the Legion in Russia****Join the Waffen S.S.**

**For information regarding the replacement S.S. Regiment “Flanders”
22, Avenue de la Reine Elisabeth, Antwerp**



Published by E.A. Schwerdtfeger, Berlin.
Photographs by S.S. War Correspondent Roth.

The Belgian Flemish Legion (cont.)

Charity Vignettes – The “Gent” Issue

Ghent Philatelic Days 1942

Four sheetlets were produced, perforate and imperforate, and sold in Aid of Prisoners of War at the Ghent Philatelic Exhibition in 1942.



MiNr XXI-A: +5fr Orange: Medieval Knight and Castle.



MiNr XXII-A: +5fr Green: Medieval Castle and Defender.



MiNr XXIII-A: +5fr Purple: Woman Watching Ship in Distress.



MiNr XXIV-A: +10fr Blue: A Knight Blowing a Bugle.

The inscription on each sheetlet is in both French and Dutch:

“Philatelic Days Gent 1942”

These stamps were purely charitable vignettes with no postal value.

On the 3rd May 1945 the remnants of 27th S.S. Volunteer Grenadier Division “Langemarck” surrendered to the Red Army at Magdeburg. Five days later, on the 8th May, was declared 'Victory in Europe' (VE) Day, and marked the formal end of the European war.

Acknowledgements:

Foreign Legions of the Third Reich by David Littlejohn – 1981.

Wikipedia for background information.

The ‘Gent’ issue sheets from Bob Jones.

All other pictures are from the internet.

The 1933 Aschersleben Stamp Show

by Bob Jones



Fig.1
Gerd von Rundstedt

Aschersleben is a town in the Salzlandkreis district, in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. It is situated approximately 22km east of Quedlinburg, and 45km northwest of Halle (Saale). The population numbers a modest 28,706 (December 2011) so I can only speculate that this number was considerably less in 1933. The most notable 'son' of Aschersleben was German Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt (Fig.1) born there on 12th December 1875.

Modest population numbers or not, the Stamp Collectors Club of Aschersleben held a stamp show to mark the '39th Philatelistentag & 10th Bundestag' (39th Philatelist Day & 10th National Day) from the 19th to 21st August 1933.

The show was held at the 'Bestehornhaus' a cultural and conference centre built by a wealthy industrialist family 'Bestehorn' (brothers Richard and Otto), shown here in a coloured postcard from shortly after its completion in 1908 (Fig.2).



Fig.2

To help with the costs of putting on the stamp show, certain souvenirs were sold to the public. These souvenirs were: a special stamp show postal card available blank or with Hindenburg medallion indicia (pre-printed stamp) of 3, 5, 6 or 15Rpf (Fig.3) available with or without a special cancel (Bochmann #1) or a 'Francotyp' machine cancel, shown below (Figs. 4 & 5 respectively).



Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5

The 1933 Aschersleben Stamp Show (cont.)

The postal cards and both cancels all sported the Show's logo - a postillion. The special cancel provided by the Reichspost is 35mm in diameter and was the first special cancel issued to Aschersleben.



Fig.6



Fig.7

Many of the cards are still found with the various combinations of indicia and cancels. Three cards shown as Figs.6, 7 & 8 are examples.

The card shown as Fig.6 has a Reichspost special cancel used on a 3Rpf Hindenburg indicia for philatelic value only (not postally used).

Fig.7 shows a special show commemorative card with a 'Francotyp' franking in the value of 3Rpf, the correct value for 'printed matter' rate.

Fig.8 shows the 'Francotyp' machine cancel used only to cancel the 6Rpf Hindenburg indicia as the cancel used has no value indicated in the box. Below are more examples of the 'Francotyp' use.



Fig.8



Fig.9



Fig.10



Fig.11

Figs.9 & 10 are both from the printer Paul Koch whose business was in Aschersleben (also the birthplace of 'KA-BE' stamp albums, see 'Note' at end of this article) and both have a 12Rpf franking - the correct rate for 'long distance' letters up to 20g.

Fig.11 shows a small envelope with 18Rpf in Hindenburg medallion stamps and a 4Rpf 'Francotyp' franking making it correct for the 'long distance' letters up to 20g (12Rpf) plus airmail (10Rpf) rate with 22Rpf in total.

The 1933 Aschersleben Stamp Show (cont.)

To also help with the running costs of the show, a strip of 'Poster' stamps or 'labels' were sold to the public. They contained 10 stamps (2 rows of 5) and showed national monuments of Germany and so catered for the 39th Philatelist Day & the 10th National Day. They were designed by the Aschersleben painter Paul Richter, printed in photogravure by F. Bruckmann AG (Fig.12).



Fig.12

The designs are: top row from left to right:-



Fig.13



Fig.14



Fig.15



Fig.16



Fig.17

bottom row from left to right:-



Fig.18



Fig.19



Fig.20



Fig.21



Fig.22

- Fig.13 The "Hermannsdenkmal" in Westphalia.
 Fig.14 The "Volkerschlagtdenkmal" in Leipzig.
 Fig.15 Marine Monument at Laboe.
 Fig.16 "Heroes' Organ" in the Tyrol.
 Fig.17 The "Niederwalddenkmal" in Hesse.

- Fig.18 "German Corner" in Koblenz.
 Fig.19 The "Walhalla" in Bavaria.
 Fig.20 Tannenberg National Memorial.
 Fig.21 "Hall of Liberation" in Bavaria.
 Fig.22 Kaiser Wilhelm I monument in Thuringia.

The 1933 Aschersleben Stamp Show (cont.)

Two inscriptions are common on all stamps. The inscription at the top of the stamp reads: "BRIEFMARKEN-AUSSTELLUNG / ASCHERSLEBEN 1933".

The inscription at the bottom reads: "DEN GEFALEN ZUM GEDÄCHTNIS, DEN LEBENDEN ZUR ANERKENNUNG, / DEN KÜNFTIGEN GESCHLECHTERN ZUR NACHEIFERUNG. (In memory of the fallen – In acknowledgement of the living – For future generations to emulate)". This was from a speech by Kaiser Wilhelm I at the groundbreaking ceremony to the Niederwald monument (Fig.17) on 16th September, 1877.

These strips of 'stamps' were advertised as being available in 10 different colours.

After the show, the remaining stocks of cards and vignettes were advertised for sale by the Aschersleben Stamp Collectors Club ("while stocks last"). The advertisement and strip of vignettes are shown below (Fig.22).

Auf Einladung des Briefmarkensammler-Vereins Aschersleben wurde der

39. Deutsche Philatelistentag und der 10. Bundestag vom 19.–21. August 1933

in Aschersleben abgehalten. Gleichzeitig fand eine **Briefmarken-Ausstellung** statt, die weit über den Rahmen einer Provinzveranstaltung hinausreichte, und von den Besuchern als **die beste deutsche Ausstellung des Jahres 1933** bezeichnet wurde. Zur Deckung der Unkosten wurden Werbemarken herausgegeben. Dieselben zeigen deutsche Denkmäler, und tragen als Inschrift die bekannten Worte Kaiser Wilhelms I. bei der Grundsteinlegung zum Niederwalddenkmal am 16. September 1877. Die Ausführung erfolgte nach Entwürfen des Ascherslebener Kunstmalers Paul Richter in Rastertiefdruck der Münchener Kunstanstalt F. Bruckmann AG., welche bekanntlich auch die bayrischen Ludwigsmarken im gleichen Druckverfahren hergestellt hat. Solange der Restbestand ausreicht, wird hier ein Mustersatz unberechnet beigelegt.

1 Serie in einer Farbe kostet 10 Rpf. und 5 Rpf. Versandsp.
10 Serien in zehn verschiedenen Farben kosten
1.— RM. u. 5 Rpf. Versandspesen
100 Serien in zehn verschiedenen Farben kosten 8.— RM. franko
Der Ausstellungskatalog, 48 Seiten stark, kostet

4 Ausstellungspostkarten mit amtlich **aufgedruckten** Freimarken zu 3, 5, 6 und 15 Rpf. kosten zus. 75 Rpf. u. 5 Rpf. Versandsp. Dieselben, mit Ausstellungsstempel (nur 3 Tage benutzt, laut Abbildung) kosten 1.— RM. u. 5 Rpf. Versandspesen Postkarten mit 3 Pfg.-Ausstellungsfankotyp-Wertstempel (nur 3 Tage benutzt, lt. Abbildung) 25 Rpf. u. 5 Rpf. Versandsp.

Albumbblätter, für alle „KA-BE“ Alben passend, mit Feldervordruck für die Ausstellungs-Werbemarken, sind ebenfalls erhältlich und kosten: mittleres Papier das Blatt 15 Rpf., 10 Blätter 1.25 RM., holzweises Papier das Blatt 20 Rpf., 10 Blätter 1.75 RM., in Papprolle, 25 Rpf. Versandsp. Angebot freibleibend. Versand in allen Fällen als Drucksache auf Gefahr des Bestellers. Eingeschrieben 30 Rpf. mehr.

Bestellungen nur an: „Briefmarken-Ausstellung Aschersleben 1933“
Zahlung in ungebrauchten Briefmarken oder auf Postscheckkonto: Magdeburg 16606 „Briefmarken-Ausstellung Aschersleben 1933“

BRIEFMARKENSAMMLER-VEREIN, ASCHERSLEBEN

EBEN

Fig.23

Auf Einladung des Briefmarkensammler-Vereins Aschersleben wurde der

39. Deutsche Philatelistentag und der 10. Bundestag vom 19.–21. August 1933

in Aschersleben abgehalten. Gleichzeitig fand eine **Briefmarken-Ausstellung** statt, die weit über den Rahmen einer Provinzveranstaltung hinausreichte, und von den Besuchern als **die beste deutsche Ausstellung des Jahres 1933** bezeichnet wurde. Zur Deckung der Unkosten wurden Werbemarken herausgegeben. Dieselben zeigen deutsche Denkmäler, und tragen als Inschrift die bekannten Worte Kaiser Wilhelms I. bei der Grundsteinlegung zum Niederwalddenkmal am 16. September 1877. Die Ausführung erfolgte nach Entwürfen des Ascherslebener Kunstmalers Paul Richter in Rastertiefdruck der Münchener Kunstanstalt F. Bruckmann AG., welche bekanntlich auch die bayrischen Ludwigsmarken im gleichen Druckverfahren hergestellt hat. Solange der Restbestand ausreicht, wird hier ein Mustersatz unberechnet beigelegt.

1 Serie in einer Farbe kostet 10 Rpf. und 5 Rpf. Versandsp.
10 Serien in zehn verschiedenen Farben kosten
1.— RM. u. 5 Rpf. Versandspesen
100 Serien in zehn verschiedenen Farben kosten 8.— RM. franko
Der Ausstellungskatalog, 48 Seiten stark, kostet
25 Rpf. u. 10 Rpf. Versandspesen

4 Ausstellungspostkarten mit amtlich **aufgedruckten** Freimarken zu 3, 5, 6 und 15 Rpf. kosten zus. 75 Rpf. u. 5 Rpf. Versandsp. Dieselben, mit Ausstellungsstempel (nur 3 Tage benutzt, laut Abbildung) kosten 1.— RM. u. 5 Rpf. Versandspesen Postkarten mit 3 Pfg.-Ausstellungsfankotyp-Wertstempel (nur 3 Tage benutzt, lt. Abbildung) 25 Rpf. u. 5 Rpf. Versandsp.

Albumbblätter, für alle „KA-BE“ Alben passend, mit Feldervordruck für die Ausstellungs-Werbemarken, sind ebenfalls erhältlich und kosten: mittleres Papier das Blatt 15 Rpf., 10 Blätter 1.25 RM., holzweises Papier das Blatt 20 Rpf., 10 Blätter 1.75 RM., in Papprolle, 25 Rpf. Versandsp. Angebot freibleibend. Versand in allen Fällen als Drucksache auf Gefahr des Bestellers. Eingeschrieben 30 Rpf. mehr.

Bestellungen nur an: „Briefmarken-Ausstellung Aschersleben 1933“
Zahlung in ungebrauchten Briefmarken oder auf Postscheckkonto: Magdeburg 16606 „Briefmarken-Ausstellung Aschersleben 1933“

BRIEFMARKENSAMMLER-VEREIN, ASCHERSLEBEN

ASCHERSLEBEN 1933
BRIEFMARKEN-AUSSTELLUNG
ASCHERSLEBEN 1933

6858
DEUTSCHES
012
REICH
BRIEFMARKEN-AUSSTELLUNG
ASCHERSLEBEN 1933

Fig.24 Same advertisement with the 'stamp' strip folded back to show text and special cancels.

The 1933 Aschersleben Stamp Show (cont.)

The statement in the advertising sheet claims that the show was a great success and that:

“.... a stamp exhibition was held, which extended far beyond the limits of a provincial event, and was described by visitors as the best German Exhibition of 1933.

To cover the expenses advertising labels were issued. They show German monuments, and bear an inscription with the familiar words of Kaiser Wilhelm I at the groundbreaking ceremony to the Niederwald monument on 16th September, 1877.

They were designed by the Ascherslebener painter Paul Richter and printed in Photogravure at the Munich Art Institute, F. Bruckmann AG., which is known to have produced the Bavarian Ludwig stamps, labels etc. in the same print method.

As long as the remaining stocks last, here is a sample set enclosed free of charge.

1 series in one colour costs 10 Rpf. and 5 Rpf. postage.

10 series in ten different colours* cost 1 RM. and 5 Rpf. postage.

100 series in ten different colours cost 8 RM. The French exhibition catalogue, 48 pages long, costs 25 Rpf. and 10 Rpf. postage.

4 exhibition postcards with official printed postage stamps to 3, 5, 6 and 15 Rpf. cost, total 75 Rpf. and 5 Rpf. postage.

The same, (used only 3 days, as shown in figure) with exhibition stamp cost 1 RM. and 5 Rpf. postage. Postcards with 3 pfennig - Exhibition Francotyp-value stamp (used only 3 days, as illustration) 25 Rpf. and 5 Rpf. postage.

Album leaves, for all “KA-BE” album match, with fields for exhibition advertising labels, are also available and cost: average paper, 15 Rpf. per sheet, 10 sheets 1.25 RM, woodfree paper, 20 Rpf. per sheet, 10 sheets 1.75 RM, in cardboard tube, 25 Rpf., postage. Offer free of obligation. Shipping in all cases as a matter of risk. Registered 30 Rpf. more.

Orders only to: “Stamp Exhibition 1933 Aschersleben”

Payment of unused postage stamps or post office account: Magdeburg 16606 “Stamp Exhibition 1933 Aschersleben”.

STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB ASCHERSLEBEN....”

The bottom of the sheet shows the 2 Stamp Show special cancels available.

* The statement says that the vignettes were available in “10 different colours”, I have only seen 4 different colours; brown-lake, carmine-lake, deep blue and sage green. If anyone has a different colour than these 4. please let me know.

Note: The two envelopes shown on page 2 as Figs.9 & 10, showing business correspondence from printer Paul Koch bring up an interesting side note:

In 1917 KA-BE was founded in the small town of Aschersleben. The founders, Paul Koch, a printer and ardent philatelist and his partner Herr Bein named the new company after themselves. Koch = KA and Bein = BE. = KA-BE.

The hardships of WW II and the communist takeover of the eastern part of Germany forced KA-BE to move to West Germany. It is today located near Hamburg as an arm of Leuchtturm Albenverlag (Lighthouse Album Publishing).

A ‘Paul Koch’ advertising postcard from 1937 is shown at right (Fig.25).



Fig.25

Acknowledgements:

The internet: Figs.1, 2, 9, 10, 11.

All other images are from the author’s own collection.

The Forced Acquisition of Jewish Businesses - The Garbaty Cigarette Company

by
Ken Pipe

For me one of the joys of collecting is to research my covers and postcards and get the story behind them. This short article is about the Garbaty Cigarette Company and how their support for the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games did not help them in the next few years.

The Garbaty Cigarette Company factory in Berlin-Pankow was started by Joseph Garbaty-Rosenthal and in 1929 he gave the company to his two sons Eugen and Moritz. Eugen sold his share to the Reemtsma Company. Following the Nazi rise to power in 1933, the National Socialists repeatedly denounced the Garbaty company and their brands as “purely Jewish”. Moritz received threatening letters and was accused of smuggling foreign currency. The company’s tobacco imports were reduced and between 1937 and 1938 the turnover almost halved. With the worsening political climate, anti-Semitism and the Aryanization of Jewish businesses, Jewish held companies were losing their value by the day. Because of this Moritz and his partner saw no other option than to sell the company at a rock-bottom price. When “compensation”, property levies against Jewish companies and emigration taxes were paid to the government plus a bribe to the Berlin Chief of Police for exit visas, very little of the sale millions were left. Moritz and his family finally escaped to the U.S.A. in June 1939. His father died in June 1939 in Pankow. The factory carried on producing inferior “war brands” under its new owners and was badly damaged in April 1945 during the Battle for Berlin.



Eugen Garbaty



Moritz Garbaty



The postcard, shown above, shows the factory with staff (or Party members) giving the Nazi salute and decked out with Olympic flags and bunting.

Acknowledgements:

Postcard from the author’s collection.

Background info from the internet: www.visitberlin.de, www.abandonedberlin.com

Photos of the Garbaty brothers: www.ansichtskarten-pankow.de

Diary Dates for Regional Meetings

South Central Group	6 th January	Details to be advised.
South West Group	13 th January	Members' displays.
North West	6 th April	Tony Strelitz.

Epilogue

Another year has flown by and another 4 issues of our News Sheet have been published. I have had a pretty good time editing this quarterly News Sheet but all good things must come to an end. With declining health problems and not a good outlook for me, I must tell you all that this is my last edition. I would like to hear from anyone who would like to take over from me and be responsible for these publications. I will, of course, help in any way I can to smooth over the transition and maybe still offer an article or two for future issues.

Cheers and thank you for all your support,

Bob Jones

**YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED
AT YOUR LOCAL STAMP CLUBS
AND EXHIBITIONS**



**We wish all our members a very
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy & Prosperous New Year**

from your News Sheet team.....

Tony Hickey

Steve Clark

Bob Jones