

The Riddle of the Hindenburg Medallions

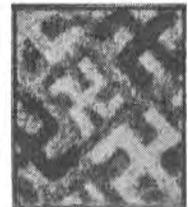
This is an exhibit of ordinary mail, simple missives, business and personal letters that appeared in Germany's mailstream between 1932 and the end of the war in Europe on May 8, 1945. The covers in this exhibit have one feature in common: each bears the abundantly common Hindenburg Medallion stamp—the only postage stamp that was produced continuously during the Third Reich.



The Hindenburg Medallion was first issued on October 1, 1932 to celebrate the 85th birthday of Paul von Hindenburg, president of the Weimar Republic. The plain design of the stamp was based on the Hindenburg medallion, created by medalist Karl Xaver Goetz.



The first and second series of Hindenburg Medallion stamps, issued in 1932 and 1933, were printed on watermarked paper using the network or mesh design—more popularly termed the waffle or Waffeln design. A third issue was printed in 1933 by the Nazi government and was watermarked with a swastika or Hakenkreuz. On September 4, 1934 a final set of six medallion stamps were issued with the swastika watermark and black borders to note the death of von Hindenburg in August.



This exhibit intends to show that the Hindenburg Medallions were co-opted by Nazi propagandists in 1933 to express solidarity with the Hindenburg legacy. It was important to the Nazis to be viewed in support of familiar ideals of patriotism, continuance and harmony during the radical transition from a democratic republic to the authoritarian dictatorship that followed for a dozen years.

The Medallion definitives were popular with the public. By 1932 Paul von Hindenburg had become a national hero, a man nearly as large as his myth. Hindenburg was not a Nazi, he stood for Germany, for empire, for conservative Prussian values—and for calm in the face of chaos.

Chaos in Germany began during the final years of World War I. By 1918 Germany was facing ruin, people were starving, the army was ill-equipped to face continuing stalemate in the trenches; there were rumors of betrayal in the government and mutiny brewed in the Navy; Emperor Wilhelm II, and King of Prussia, renounced his crowns in November; the war was lost, the Weimar Republic was born and war reparations drained the German treasury. The prevailing excuse for military defeat and social disintegration was that Germany's army had been betrayed, "stabbed-in-the-back" by socialists in the government, by traitors who undermined the war effort and by Jews who were blamed for profiting from the war; government ministers were blamed for conceding to the crippling terms of the Versailles Treaty. Violent political factions emerged from the beer halls and bloodied each other in the streets. By 1919 Germany was in revolt.

From this bedlam, a man emerged with calming effect. Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg, called the Victor of Tannenberg for his defeat of Russians in 1914, during an early battle of the long, devastating

world war, was at age 66 a professional soldier, a monarchist, a Prussian aristocrat—a conservative man with unshakeable confidence—described by his own soldiers as a rock in an ocean of turmoil. Hindenburg did in fact still the fears of Germans in the streets; he quelled the mutinies and became, during the 1920s, a national hero of mythical proportion.

In 1925, at age 77, Field Marshall Hindenburg was called out of retirement once again to lead the Weimar Republic after the death of President Friedrich Ebert. Hindenburg easily won re-election in 1932 spite of the growing popularity of warring factions still plying the streets—and filling seats in the Reichstag.

As president of the Weimar Republic, Hindenburg exercised a soothing, paternal grip on Germany; he attempted to guide the country to an economic recovery in an increasingly hostile environment of warring factions where growing doubt and mistrust created an environment in which the National Socialist German Worker's Party prospered, and was able to build membership and political relevance in the Reichstag.

The Nazis incited violence and preached a popular, racist and nationalistic manifesto. Adolph Hitler's growing charisma attracted the marginalized and united millions of people in shared fascination for nationalism, which led, finally, to a majority in the Reichstag, earning Hitler an appointment as Chancellor in 1933. Continual street violence inspired by the Nazis and finally the Reichstag Fire resulted in the enabling act that gave Hitler unfettered power to rule by decree. Hitler recognized the power of propaganda to mold public opinion; he recognized the power of Hindenburg's image.

Government decree No. 32, April 11, 1933:

"The pfennig values of the postage stamps will in future show only the head of Reichspresident von Hindenburg—in some cases in new colors. Stamps of the 45 Rpf will no longer be issued. A new additional value will be the 100Rpf stamp with the same picture of Hindenburg. Stamps bearing the picture of former Reichspresident Ebert, whose printings have already been discontinued will after completion of the new stamps no longer be used."

When von Hindenburg died in August of 1934, Nazi propagandists seized the opportunity to create a Wagnerian funeral that would install Hindenburg in the pantheon of Prussian heroes—and help to weld Nazism to the Hindenburg myth. While Hitler wasted no time erasing all symbols of the former Weimar Republic, he held fast to the enduring image of the Victor of Tannenberg.

From 1934 until the end of the Third Reich in 1945, two realities would slowly merge: the day-to-day gentility, reflected in the mainstream, gradually coupled with the turbulent Nazi government that unleashed holocaust at home and abroad until at the end, in May of 1945, when the spine of Germany had been broken and there was left only lingering shadows of humanity—starving, homeless, men, women and children, languishing on the rubble of a once great people.

What follows is a simple postal history of the Hindenburg stamps that paced the rise and fall of the Third Reich.



HINDENBURG HAILED THROUGHOUT REICH

Quiet Sincerity of Celebration on 85th Birthday Testifies to His Hold on the Nation.

FETE HAS MILITARY NOTI

President, Up Before 7, Goes t Church and Is Acclaimed as He Reviews Troops.

MOVED BY THEIR

Regiments He Served In E Standards—Hitler, Re Children, Disregards

By FREDERICK T. BE

By Cable to THE NEW YORK BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Today eighty-fifth birthday of Paul von Hindenburg, and to end of Germany it was with a quiet sincerity th how great is the hold of soldier and true patriot e sentiment.

Nothing like the vener he arouses among the G ple has been known sinc of the first Wilhelm and Bismarck.

In Berlin, although b birthday celebration had ized—as President von l himself prefers it—flags where, on public buildin sies, churches and priv alike. Many motor cars e

100,000 IN MILITARY REVIEW CHEERED BY BERLIN THROUNG; WORLD WAR CHIEFS HAILED

CROWN PRINCE ATTENDS

Hindenburg Absent at Review; Steel Helmet Slight Recalled



von Hindenburg

Postkarte



210.32.11.2V

Fischer

Paraderia San José

Asunción

Leip. 2.X. 1932.

HINDENBURG AGREES TO SEEK RE-ELECTION; NAZIS TO FIGHT HIM

Victory of 84-Year-Old Marshal on March 13 Believed Certain, Despite Growing Opposition.

HE SEES DUTY TO REIGN

Die soeben erschienenen Hi-Hindenburg-Neuheiten mit best. Wünschen Berthold Krueger, Leipzig

October 2, 1932: This postal card was a souvenir of the Weimar Republic in celebration of President Paul von Hindenburg's 85th birthday. Mailed from Leipzig to Asuncion, Paraguay at the foreign postcard rate of 15 Reichspfennigs. The card was paid with the newly issued 4Rpf and 5Rpf Hindenburg Medallions plus a 6+4Rpf Deutsche Nothilfe semi-postal depicting the Tannenberg Memorial. Von Hindenburg was hailed as The Victor of Tannenberg for defeating a Russian army there in August 1914. The message reads: "The just issued Hindenburg new issues with best wishes —Berthold Krueger, Leipzig." Krueger was editor of The Illustrated Stamp Journal in Leipzig.

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HITLER MADE CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY BUT COALITION CABINET LIMITS POWER; CENTRISTS HOLD BALANCE IN REICHSTAG

GROUP FORMED BY PAPER

Hitler Pledges Fight in Cabinet

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A proclamation emphasizing that the present Cabinet is not truly representative of Hitlerism and the nation was issued today by the new Chancellor, Adolf Hitler. The leader announced a determination to "carry on the fight as tenaciously as we fought outside."

Nationalists to Dominate

in Government

National S:

DR. HUGENBERG

frick in Inter

Control Police

Non-Part

EDS URGE

Cabinet Str

Not Atten

Economic Experiments.

By GUIDO ENDERIS. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialist Party, today was appointed Chancellor of Germany after being twice elected last year for that office. Herr Hitler was surrounded in leading a coalition government of National Socialists and Nationalists by Lieut. Col. Franz von Papen, former Chancellor. The new Cab-

Incendiary Fire Wrecks Reichstag; 100 Red Members Ordered Seized

Alleged Communist Said to Confess Setting Blaze as Main Chamber Is Ruined—Cabinet Drafts Law to Ban Disseminating Proscribed News Abroad.

MODERATE LEADERS PLANNED IN FRANCE

Daladier Is Unable to Get Socialist Support and Turns to Centre.

OF SUCCESS UNDEI

Sees Roosevelt Making Wrong Approach—Holds Economic Topics Should Come

NEW AFFEC FINISH

After April 'Empire Cor for Prefe

1,000 PLAN

Many Expected to England o to United

REICH GAGS PRESS, ENDS PRUSSIAN DIET

Presidential Decree Prohibit Newspapers From Attacking Hitler Government.

PREMIER BRAUN DISPLAC

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Vote—Libe

nazi Victory

ACK T. BIRG

o THE New York

Feb. 6.—In t

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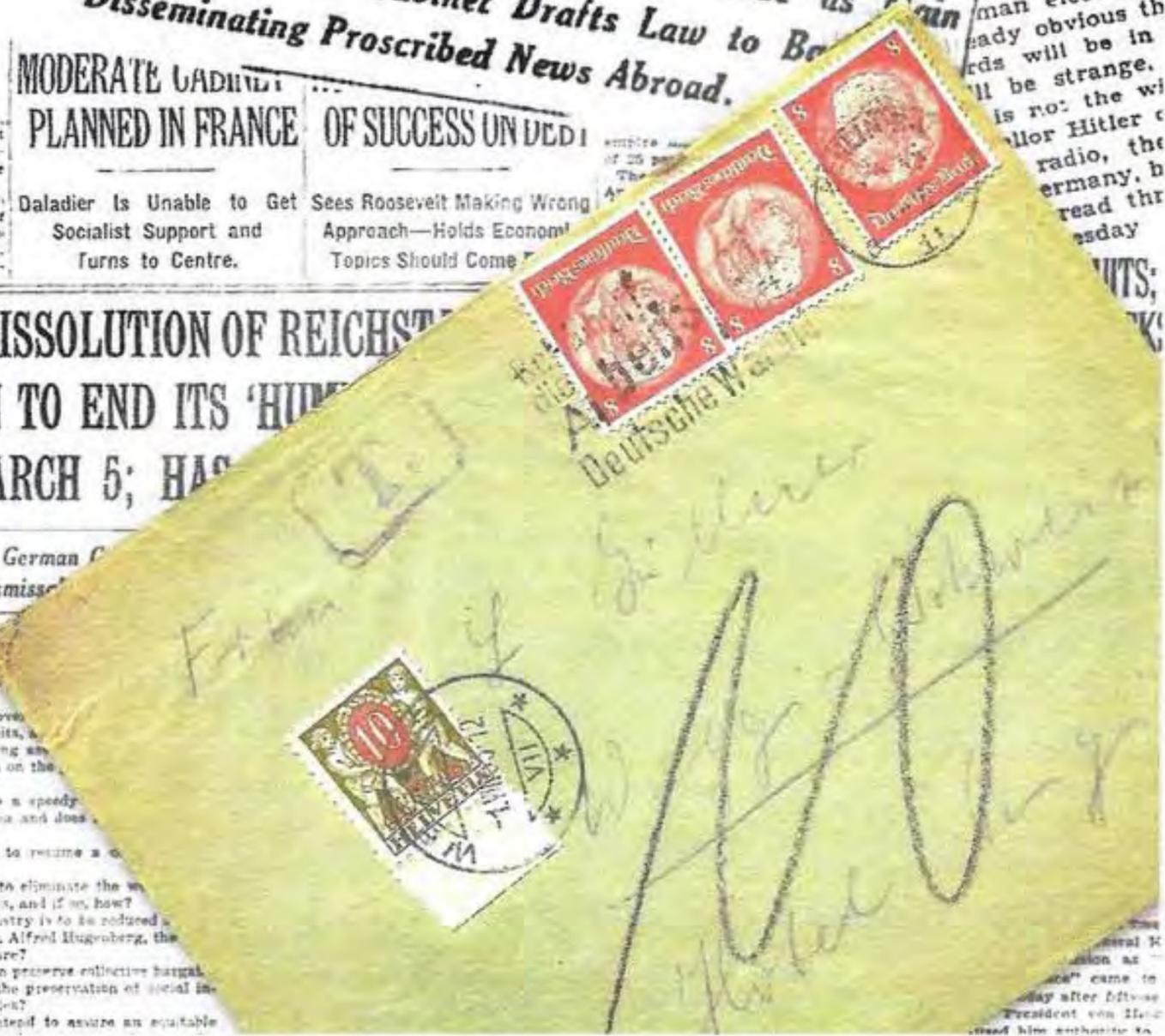
HITLER WINS DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG

URGES NATION TO END ITS 'HUM

AT POLLS MARCH 5; HAS

Questions Put to Hitler by German C Which Figured in Dismiss

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The questions put to Adolf Hitler, which contributed largely to his dismissal from office, are as follows: What guarantees can the government give that it will keep within constitutional limits, and if not, what emergency measures will be taken in the event of a national emergency? Will the government permit a speedy constitutional conference in Prussia and does it intend to effect such normalization? Is the government prepared to resume a land settlement project? Is the government prepared to eliminate the hardships of the emergency decrees, and if so, how? Is it true that the Labor Ministry is to be reduced to essential parts to be put under Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the Minister of Economics and Agriculture? Does the government intend to preserve collective bargaining, and what is its attitude on the preservation of social insurance and the law of wage restraint? How does the government intend to assure an equitable



July 29, 1933: Berlin to Weggis, Switzerland. Foreign rate 25Rpf. Paid 24Rpf with three 8Rpf Medallions. Shortpaid. Boxed T and manuscript 10 with Switzerland 10¢ Postage Due added. Postal slogan reads: Combat the labor shortage buy German goods.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1934.

Including Subscriptions Prices, Magazine and Book Sections.

TEN CENTS | TWELVE CENTS Except in U.S.

HITLER CRUSHES REVOLT BY NAZI RADICALS VON SCHLEICHER IS SLAIN, ROEHM A SUICIDE LOYAL FORCES HOLD REPT

POLICE FILL THE STREETS

Goering's Forces Keep Curious Throngs on Constant Move.

MACHINE GUNS MOUNTED

Hitler Now World's Supreme Autocrat; Legally Answerable to Nobody for Acts

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Powers greater than those held by any man in the modern world are put in the hands of Adolf Hitler as a result of his plebiscite.

ABSOLUTE POWER

38,279,514 V
4,287,808
Uniting C

ST. 2, 1934.

P

TWO CENTS in New York | THREE CENTS in New York | FOUR CENTS elsewhere

**Overnight Air Service
East Coast Starts**

Overnight service between New York and Washington is to be inaugurated on the "Line," a fourteen-hour flight from New York to Washington, D.C., and back, starting at 11:30 p.m. from New York and at 7:30 a.m. from Washington. The flight is to be made by a Lockheed Vega, piloted by Capt. Harold G. Gatty, and will carry two passengers and a mail bag. The service is to be operated by the National Air Transport Corporation.

**'IN NAVIES
BY SWANSON**

...ry, in Rejoinder to ...mler, Says 5-5-3 ...ould Continue.

E PROGRAM CUT

...hinks Equipping of ...Will Require 274 ...an 1st Estimate.

For New York Class

...ON, Aug. 1.—A ...of 30 per cent in ...nts by all the govern ...the London Naval ...advised today by ...A. Swanson, but ...the 5-5-3 ratio of ...is fixed by the Wash ...of 1922 should stand ...ed to by the power, ...of reduction should be ...a "blue print" one.

Admiral William H.

...of naval opera ...ions that the navy ...to estimate, but had ...l decision on the ...ness necessary under ...l building bill to ...new ships in the next ...high navy officials ...at only 110 new planes ...ed, or 274 fewer than ...been estimated. The ...2,000 planes. ...hensive reason was ...al officials for this

VON HINDENBURG DIES AT 86 AFTER A DAY UNCONSCIOUS; HITLER TAKES PRESIDENCY



PRESIDENT PAUL VON HINDENBURG

SOCIALIST SUPPORT SOUGHT BY AUSTRIA

Neutrality of the Party in Fight With Nazis to Be Rewarded by Release of Leaders.

FDE HANGED IN INNSBRUCK NE



Deutschland, Deutschland über alles!
10. 1. 1933

END GOMES AT

Reich

Chancellor he holds the powers that in the Reich. Un-ive authority. He has the power and Parli-ome



Herrn
Hilke Hertz
c. Herrn (Herrn) Bern
Erschel Schwitz
#1. Feldbergstr. 7

January 30, 1934: Ostrach to Basel, Switzerland. Foreign postcard rate (15Rpf) paid with an 8Rpf and a 1Rpf medallion plus a 6Rpf postal card indicia showing Hindenburg in uniform with Hitler in the background in civilian dress. The Nazis wanted the public to believe that Hindenburg and Hitler were working together. The card pictures SA troops marching through the Brandenburg gate on January 1, 1933, days before the "Decree for the Protection of the People and the State" was signed by Hindenburg in February, which effectively stripped all civil liberties guaranteed by the Weimar Constitution. Hindenburg's death on August 2, 1934 was remembered by black-bordered, Medallion definitives issued on September 5, 1934.

Hitler Opens the Winter Olympics; U. S. Defeats Germany in Hockey

1,600 Take Part in Parade of 28 Nations in Garmisch-Partenkirchen Stadium Before Fuehrer—Americans Win First Game, 1 to 0, in the Elimination Series.

By FREDERICK T. BIRCH
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany, Feb. 6.—The Olympic Winter Games opened here today with an American victory in the first game of the elimination series.

Owens Captures Olympic Title, Equals World 100-Meter Record

Owens Takes Lead in Men's Track and Field—German Wins 100-Meter Race.

Beats Metcalfe in 100-Meter Race—Miss Smith Wins Hammer

By ARTHUR...
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES
BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The 100-meter race in the Berlin Olympic Games today was won by Jesse Owens of the United States, who equaled the world record of 16.7 seconds.

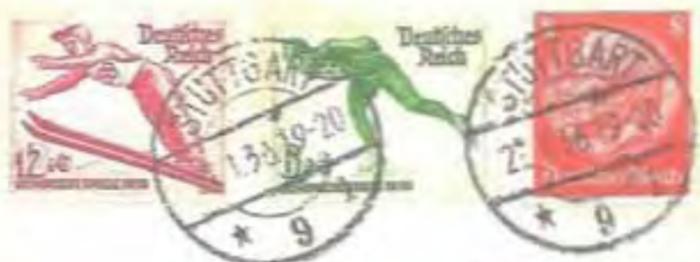
GERMAN HOARDERS TO FACE EXECUTION

Government Order Affects All Who Illegally Export Their Capital or Goods.

RISE IN PRICES FORBIDDEN

All Boys and Girls Placed in National Socialist Groups for Special Training.

Mrs



Marie Lauth
181 Rosenaustrasse 181

The memorial to the Unknown Soldier
Monument au soldat inconnu
Dear Grandmother
We are at Lajoys
basis. I am having
a fine time. I
can ride the bicycle
here it is fun.
lots of kisses from
all of us
Isabell



Mrs. L. Gomzy
826 W. Union Blvd.
Bethlehem, Pa.
USA



punished with the death.
His property shall be con-
by the State. The accused
is likewise guilty if the crime
committed in a foreign country,
the sentence shall be passed by the
Court.
Special Power for Commissar
The Commissar Joseph Wagner
has been given more powers to punish any
merchant or producer who avoids
the law decrees by withholding

January 22, 1936: Stuttgart to Philadelphia. Winter Olympic Games were held February 6-16 in the Bavarian village of Garmisch and Partenkirchen. Foreign letter rate 25Rpf to 20 grams. Overpaid 1Rpf with 4th Winter Olympic Games semi-postals 12+6Rpf and 6+4Rpf and an 8Rpf Medallion. The surcharge was deposited in Hitler's culture fund and used for stadium construction.
August 3, 1936: Berlin to Bethlehem, PA: Foreign postcard rate of 15Rpf paid with Medallion. The Summer Olympic Games slogan postmark depicts an icon of the Third Reich, the Brandenburg Gate.

CATHOLIC AND NAZI YOUTH CLASH IN MUNICH, 10 HELD; HITLER WARNS THE CHURCH

NAZI REGIME TO TRY 1,000 MONKS IN WAR AGAINST CATHOLICS

NAZIS TO INTENSIFY BOYCOTT OF JEWS

PRIESTS ARRESTED

Fighting Begins as Their Groups and Hitlerites Exchange Jeers

COLOGNE CATHOLICS RAL

Out in Force to Hear Car —Chancellor Says He Will Tolerate Religious Strife

DEFENSE READ IN P

Exploiting of Scandal in a Pamphlet—Rosenberg Takes Fling at 'Hypocrites'

Will Also Bring Many Priests Before Reich Tribunals on Charges of Immorality

Officials Will Be Forbidden to Buy of Them—'German' Shops to Be Labeled

DODD TAKES ACTION TODAY

U. S. Envoy Unable to Obtain an Interview With Neurath at Once on Complaint



Reichstagung
NS Gemeinschaft
Kraft durch Freude
Hamburg 10-13 Juni 1937



Walther Spicker
Cuxhaven



An
den Deutschen Schützenverband
in DRL.
Berlin - Halensee
Kurfürstendamm 152 I



Deutscher Schützenverband
im Deutschen Reichsbund
für Leibesübungen
Gau Schlesien
Postfach 16, Frau-Holle-Weg 56

BIGGEST NAZI RALL PACKS NUREMBER

250,000 Are Housed in 13 Tent Cities for Congress Opening Today—More Are on Way

BELLS TO GREET HITLER

Italian at an Anti-Red Exhibition tells the '1,200 Blackshirts Who Fell on Spanish Soil'

FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 1.—Falling Premier Benito Mussolini who has discovered good political

Top: June 7, 1937: Hamburg to Cuxhaven sent at inland letter rate 12Rpf to 20 grams. Slogan postmark: "Community power through joy."

July 3, 1937: Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland) to Berlin. 12Rpf Medallion paid inland letter rate. Letter addressed to DRL, the umbrella organization of sport in Nazi Germany (Deutscher Reichsbund für Leibesübungen). After 1933, sporting clubs connected to the Social Democratic Party, the Communist Party or a church were banned. Postmark slogan notes a coming German Art Day. Fests, fests and fairs were popular, generated crowds and enhanced a sense of community; all strongly supported in Reichspost slogans.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1938.

PP TWO CENTS in New York City. THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. FOUR CENTS Elsewhere Except Postal

NAZIS SEIZE AUSTRIA AFTER HITLER ULTIMATUM; GERMAN TROOPS INVITED TO MAINTAIN ORDER; SEYSS-INQUART CHANCELLOR; POWERS PROTEST

Netherlands Likens Crisis To Invasion of Belgium

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, March 11.—The news of the dramatic events in Austria has seriously impressed The Netherlands, where it is considered the most alarming intelligence for smaller European countries since August, 1914, when German troops invaded Belgium.
Although German relations with The Netherlands are quite different from those with Austria, it is felt that some pretext or other might serve the Reich some day to intervene in The Netherlands' internal affairs as well.
The attitude of the British Government in the face of the new situation is impatiently awaited. In any case the lesson of Austria will not be lost on The Netherlands.

ITALY GETS SHOCK

Visit of Hitler Probably Will Be Canceled as Result of the Coup

ROME-BERLIN AXIS SHAKEN

Parleys With Britain Likely to Be Speeded and Accord Is Now Thought Probable

The Austrian Situation

Following an ultimatum from Berlin, the Schuschnigg government in Austria retired yesterday evening and was succeeded by one headed by the Nazi leader, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, as Chancellor. He immediately asked Germany to send troops to help in preserving order. Some 50,000 highly armed and mechanized forces marched to the border. Both Munich and Vienna report some crossed into Austria. Berlin denies this. Nazi mobs took possession of Vienna and raided the Jewish quarter. The swastika was flown over public buildings, and Fatherland Front forces were disarmed. There were similar demonstrations in other cities.
Europe was agitated at the coup of Hitler. His action struck Italy with the force of an exploding bomb. The impression was that Italy would not retort with force, but it was believed the Rome-Berlin axis had been shaken and that Hitler's visit to Rome might be canceled. No advance notice of Germany's intention is believed to have been given to Mussolini.

SCHUSCHNIGG GOES

Resigns After Threat of Invasion as Powers Fail to Back Him

PLEBISCITE IS CALLED OFF

Goering and Hess Expected in Vienna Today—Nazis

ROME CHECKS PARLEY ON AID FOR VIENNA

Refuses to Concede France and Poland Support

FAILURE

Premier to



BRITISH PERTURBED
See 'Moderate' Influence Chancellor

IFTS 25;
MINISTER
AIDE TO RULE ARMY
Blomberg, Fritsch Are

March 1938: Wien to Milan, Italy. Foreign rate 25Rpf paid with two Medallions and an Austrian 1 Groschen stamp valid after the Anschluss was completed on March 13, 1938. Two plebiscites were held, both yielding 99% vote of acceptance of Austria into Greater Germany.
April 26, 1938: Essen to New York. Foreign rate 25Rpf using Medallions and a 12+38Rpf Hitler birthday semi-postal. Several German cities used similar special postmarks to note Hitler's 49th birthday on April 20, 1938.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

FRENCH SIGN REICH TRUCE, ROME PACT NEXT; BRITISH BOMB KRUPP WORKS AND BREMEN; HOUSE PASSES 2-OCEAN NAVY BILL

REPUBLICAN FIGHT LOOMS ON WAR ISSUE AT THE CONVENTION

Crane, Taft and Wilson Round
Philosophy by Road
to the Congress

NO GROUP HAS CENTRE

Most Congresses Work in
Clamp—Bitter Struggle
Warner Possibility See

A 1939-1940 session
which is the first since
the outbreak of the
war in Europe, is
expected to be a
struggle for the
control of the
legislation which
will be passed
by the Congress
in the next few
months. The
Republican Party
is expected to
win a majority
in the House of
Representatives
and the Senate
in the next
election. The
Democratic Party
is expected to
lose a majority
in the House of
Representatives
and the Senate
in the next
election. The
Republican Party
is expected to
win a majority
in the House of
Representatives
and the Senate
in the next
election.

The International Situation

In Europe and Africa

NAZI TERMS SIGNED

But Hostilities Permit
as French Fly to Get
14th Demands

TESTED

Does View
of 27-Hour
Parley

Handwritten: Kausal Carlos Thos
Grendelin
Mrs. Hans G. Miller
Kiel
September 22nd
San Cristobal



Via Yankee Clipper Lisbon
Nach Nord-Amerika & ab New York

Handwritten: EPH

Clarence E. Pickett
American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

U. S. A.

July 15, 1940: Kiel to San Cristobal, Venezuela. Foreign surface letter rate of 25Rpf paid with Medallion. The cover was censored in Germany and arrived in Caracas on September 12 and San Cristobal on the 17th. The writer may have been asked to spell out her middle name for the Kiel postal clerk.

December 3, 1940: Berlin to Philadelphia 65Rpf paid with Medallions (25Rpf + 30Rpf airmail). Censored in Germany. Clarence Pickett was an American Quaker active in humanitarian services and engaged in the rescue of refugees in Europe and the Middle East. The Yankee Clipper service from Lisbon was threatened after the fall of France—service would end if Spain or Portugal joined the Axis.

U. S. DECLARES WAR, PACIFIC MANILA AREA BOMBED; 1 HOSTILE PLANE IN SIGHT

TURN BACK TO SEA Philippines

TLESHIP LOST

wo Formations Neared

in Pearl Harbor,

City on Radio

's Blown Up,

Then

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1941.

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OL. NC. No. 30,463.

HITLER

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February 7, 1941: Hamburg to Erie, Pennsylvania. Foreign postcard rate 15Rpf (convenience overpayment of 2Rpf). Sent to U.S. via Dissabonn (Lisbon). Jewish sender has added the middle name of "Israel" to comply with the 1938 law requiring German Jews bearing names of "non-Jewish" origin to add Israel and Sara (below) to their given names.

October 7, 1941: Berlin to Lynbrook, New York. Foreign letter airmail to North America 65Rpf (25Rpf+ 40Rpf airmail). A "Sara" letter complying with the August 17, 1938 Law on Alteration of Family and Personal Names.

NAZIS PUSHED BACK ABOVE STALINGRAD CLAIM NOVOROSSISK, BLACK SEA PORT 10TH FORTRESS RAID COSTS 2, FIRST LOSS

HEAVIEST U.S. RAIDS

Bombers Blast Factory in Meaulte, Bases at St. Omer, Abbeville

ALLIED FIGHTERS HIT FOE

Fortress Gunners and Escort Take Toll of Nazis—R. A. F. Attacks Reich at Night

By JAMES M. ...
Special Cable to ...
LONDON

Large force of ...
bombers ...
Port ...

St. ...
ed St. ...
operating ...
the Kur ...
fered a lo ...
two failed ...
Three fight ...
American, Brit ...
other Allied esc ...
about 100 aircraft ...
said a United State ...
muniquis early today ...
the missing fighters ...
lean.

[The Nazi fighter ...
was the heaviest yet ...
Fortress raid, accord ...
Associated Press disp ...
London. It quoted Uni ...
Army headquarters it ...
as saying the Fortress ...
and escort pilots destro ...
enemy fighters and ...
destroyed thirteen mo ...
damaged another twenty ...
bitter aerial combat.

THE FURIOUS BATTLE FOR THE 'RED VERDUN'



VILLAGES RETAI

Tanks Pierce Nazi L in Red Army Attac at Stalingrad

FOE IS HELD BELOW

German Command Claim Gains at Volga, but Rep Successes in Caucasi

The Associated Press.

Monday, Sept. ...
Army pushed ...
northwest of ...
must to hold ...
boleguered ...
a fighting r ...
around the ...
Novorossau ...
mand anne

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pture of ...
gains ar ...
did not ...
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infantry. But ...
... holding their ...



February 7, 1942: Inland surface rate of 12Rpf is paid with a 1Rpf Medallion, and two Winter Relief Fund, semi-postal stamps (5+5Rpf and 6+4Rpf) both issued in November 1940 and valid through June 30 1941—eight months invalid at the time this cover was canceled.

July 24, 1942: Halle to Berlin. Inland rate 12Rpf plus 30Rpf registration fee is met with six Medallions, a 12Rpf Hitler definitive and one 12+38Rpf semi-postal issued on Hitler's 52nd birthday in April. The Hitler-head definitive was first issued in August of 1941 and was in production until May 1945.

Copyright, 1944, by The New York Times Company.

YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1944.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

Nottingham
Welcoming

Associated Press.
OHAM, England, April 1.—Amid all the red-
dy this ancient city
y, forty-eight GI's
right States drank
luxurious food and
lders with general
ebration of Ameri-
riendship.
arranged the lunch-
rivals as a show of
to United States
his vicinity. Lord
rick Mitchell, in a
med with gold but-
id each soldier at
white marble stair-
ouncil House.
ills of Ogden, Utah,
w. Chosen to make
hanks, he brought
use with this: "We
et the damned Hun
to this end we are

was represented by
troop of Mount Ver-
sey by Sgt. T. P.
Trenton and Com-
gt. George J. Me-
mbury.

HE, BANK
PALM BF

Philanthro
Collection
Stricker

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ACHES,
na B
ph
div
in
ay
re

Marshall
Warren Pershing
John J. Pershing

Get Art Warin
the most important
Moscow communiqué, which
announced the capture of more
than 115 other inhabited points in
five other southern front sectors
other than the Tarnopol-Proskurov
region.
Next in importance was the fact
that the troops moving on Niko-
layev continued clearing enemy

6,720 TONS HIT REICH IN 24 HOURS; RUSSIANS RIP LINE NEAR TARNOPOL; JAPANESE CONVERGE ON INDIA BASE

37-MILE GAIN MADE

Red Army in New Drive Smashes Hinge of Front

TEMPO OF AIR WARFARE IS STEPPED UP



5,000 PLANES USED

Fires Rage in Frankfurt After RAF's Record 3,360-Ton Blow

ALLIES LOSE 66 CRAFT

Americans Blast Six Enemy Bases—Destroy 20 German Fliers in Sky Battles



Einschreiben
Spare bei der Postsparskasse!
From
Thea v. d. Weck
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Brodersenstr 34

MIDDLETON
one train.
March 24—
and 1.000
few important
yesterday un-
of approximate-
fighters in the
twenty-four-hour
has been the heav-

at American forma-
wardward yesterday
air might had sent
100 aircraft over Eu-
on Wednesday to noon
In addition to yester-
attack, Anglo-Ameri-
opes had bombed Berlin
afternoon in an opera-
ing about 1,600 United
craft and had smashed
on-the-Main with more
80 tons of bombs, a record
for one target, from the
Air Force Thunderbirds
yesterday night.

That the Allied air blow
blurred during Thursday night
was demonstrated by a Feuer
patch from London Friday
morning which stated that Roy-
al Air Force bombers were again
over German-occupied territory.

Never has air power been ex-
erted with greater strength and
effectiveness than on Wednesday
and Thursday. It is estimated here
that not less than 6,720 tons of
bombs have fallen on targets in
Germany and occupied territory in
the three biggest successive air as-
aults of the war, which means
that an average of 250 tons have

March 24, 1944: Registered cover to Munich from Tutzing (25 miles). 13 grams rated 12Rpf inland + 30Rpf (registration). 64Rpf on cover: Four Hindenburg Medallions (booklet) and two semi-postals. The 12+38Rpf Fulda was issued on March 11, 1944 and the 42+108Rpf Junkers (Ju90) was issued on February 11, 1944. Germany produced a trove of philatelic material for collectors—presumably in the name of continuity and harmony— but people or the post office continued to use the Hindenburg Medallions until the bitter end



1945

... machine cancelled with added obliteration of Hitler's image.