

# The Riddle of the Hindenburg Medallions

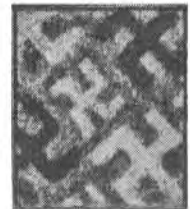
This is an exhibit of ordinary mail, simple missives, business and personal letters that appeared in Germany's mailstream between 1932 and the end of the war in Europe on May 8, 1945. The covers in this exhibit have one feature in common: each bears the abundantly common Hindenburg Medallion stamp—the 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 mailstream, 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 to  
Church and Is Acclaimed as  
He Reviews Troops.

### MOVED BY THEIR

Regiments He Served In  
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 c  
sentiment.

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

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

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

## CROWN PRINCE ATTENDS

Hindenburg Absent at Review;  
Steel Helmet Slight Recalled



Leipz. 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 REICH

Die soeben erschienenen Hi-Tenkung-  
Neuheiten mit best. Wünschen  
Berthold Krueger,  
Leipzig  
Nr. 43.

**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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Published as Second-Class Matter,  
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

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

GROUP FORMED BY PAPER

Hitler Pledges Fight in Cabinet

Nationalists to Dominate

in Government

National S

DR. HUGENBERG

Frick in Inter

Control Police

Non-Party

EDS URGE

Cabinet Str

Not Atten

Economic Experiments.

By GUIDO ENDERIS.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
BERLIN, Jan. 30.—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 transferred into leading a coalition government of National Socialists and Nationalists by Lieut. Col. Franz von Papen, former Chancellor. The new 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 tenacious fight as we fought outside."

## 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 RADICALS

PLANNED IN FRANCE

OF SUCCESS UNDE

Daladier Is Unable to Get Socialist Support and Turns to Centre.  
Sees Roosevelt Making Wrong Approach—Holds Economic Topics Should Come

## HITLER WINS DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG

URGES NATION TO END ITS 'HUMILIATION'

AT POLLS MARCH 5; HAS

Questions Put to Hitler by German C  
Which Figured in Dismissal

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The question of the dissolution of the Reichstag, which contributed largely to the dismissal of the Papen government, was today put to the Reichstag by the following questions:

What guarantees can the government give that the emergency measures will be kept within constitutional limits, and that the emergency measures will be taken on the basis of national emergency?  
Will the government promise 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 control?  
How does the government intend to assure an equitable

NEW  
AFFECT  
FINISH

After April  
'Empire Co  
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

as in Prussia to Coir

Vote—Libe

Nazi Victory

ACK T. BIRG

TO THE NEW YORK

Feb. 6.—In t

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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 Hologravata, Furness,  
Stagnation and Basic Sections.

F

TEN CENTS | TWELVE CENTS

ELSEVIER

**HITLER CRUSHES REVOLT BY NAZI RADICALS.  
VON SCHLEICHER IS SLAIN, ROEHM A SILENCE.  
LOYAL FORCES HOLD REBELS IN CHECK.**

## 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.

Legally Answered

WIRELESS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Powers greater than those held by any ruler in the modern world are put in the hands of Adolf Hitler as a result of the plebiscite.

Chancellor he holds the powers that have and he has in addition the Chancellor by a

...the powers that  
and he has in addi-  
Chancellor by an  
in the Reich. Un-  
ive authority. He  
hat he has not en-  
has the powers  
and Parli-  
ome

ABSOLUTE POWER

38,279,514 V

4,287,808

Uniting C

ST 2. 1934.

P

<b>TWO CENTS</b>	<b>in New York City</b>	<b>THREE CENTS</b>	<b>FOUR CENTS</b>
in New York City		throughout the U.S.	throughout the U.S.

### t Air Service est Coast Starts

overnight service between the coast on the Line," a fourteen-hourly plane of the United Western Air-  
line from Newark Air-  
port afternoon at 5:25  
light time. It is due  
at 7:15 this morning.  
The aircraft, owned by  
1; Lieut. Commander  
Hawley, noted speed  
paying passengers,  
on and airline off-  
board as passengers.  
also carried two  
in New York Times  
respectively to Frank-  
lyn of Los Angeles.  
handler, publisher of  
wire Times.

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

' IN NAVIES  
BY SWANSON

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

### E PROGRAM CUT

### Thinks Equipping of Will Require 274 on 1st Estimate.

Free New York Times.  
NON, Aug. 1—A gain  
of 20 per cent in  
units by all the powers  
the London Naval  
conference today by  
John A. Swenson, but  
the 5-5-3 ratio of  
it fixed by the Wash-  
- or 1922 should stand  
ed to by the powers.  
reduction should be  
d a "blue print" and

Admiral William H. **ief of naval operations** knows that the navy is **estimated, but head** **Naval Decision on the** **same necessary under** **naval Building Bill to** **new ships in the next** **High navy officials** **at only 910 new planes** **ted, or 274 fewer than** **been estimated. The** **s 1,000 planes.** **hensive reason was** **cal officials for this**

## SOCIALIST SUPPORT SOUGHT BY AUSTRIA

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

FOE HANGED IN INNSBRUCK NE

END COMES AT

Reich

Heerin

Miller Hots  
o. Herrn J. B. B.  
Grasch (Schmid)  
#1. Feltbergstr. 4

Deutschland, Deutschland über alles!  
30. 1. 1933

REICH ARMY IS SUPREME SAAR GOES GERMAN BY 90%;  
 AS SOLE MILITARY FORCE LEAGUE DELIBERATES TODAY;  
 UNDER PLEDGE BY HITLER ANTI-NAZIS FLEEING



### Only Good Nazis to Hold Postal Jobs in Germany

Wireless to THE NEW YORK  
 BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The  
 postal and telephone a  
 issued today a statemen  
 personnel regulations, a  
 asserts plainly that in the  
 teen months applicants f  
 jobs were expected to h  
 active workers for the Na  
 before it came into power.  
 The statement also i  
 that in the future every s  
 pluye will be expected to  
 active and enthusiastic Na  
 that those failing to sh  
 proper enthusiasm for Ad  
 ler and his works will be r  
 of their employment. One  
 most familiar subjects of th  
 speakers before the party g  
 office was the spoils syste  
 the Social Democratic and  
 parties



**1935 Top:** Local letter rate 16Rpf (20-100 grams) plus 30Rpf registration fee was made with three Medallions and a 25Rpf musicians' commemorative (Handel).

**Bottom:** The foreign rate 25Rpf (to Zurich) was made with Medallions and a Bach commemorative. The Nazi government produced prodigious amounts of patriotic philatelic material for collectors in the 1930s and 40s as part of the effort to normalize social and political life.

## 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 Faehrer—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 with an American victory over Germany in the first game of the elimination series.

## Owens Captures Olympic Title, Equals World 100-Meter Record

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

Beats Metcalfe in 100-Yard Field — Miss Smith Wins Hammer

By ARTHUR HAYES HAYS  
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES  
BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Ohio State's J. Rossouw won the 100-meter race into his destiny amid the thunder of other magnets at the Reich Stadium that the American had won the 100-meter race.

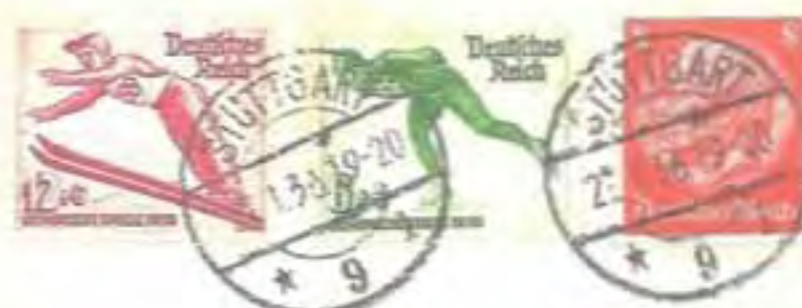
## GERMAN HOARDERS TO FACE EXECUTION

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.

Ms



Marie Lauth

181 Rosenaustrasse 181

The memorial to the Unknown Soldier  
Monument au soldat inconnu

Dear Grandmother  
We are at Lajoy's  
basin. I am having  
a fine time. I  
can ride the bicycle  
here it is fun.  
Lots of kisses from  
all of us  
Isabell

Olympische Spiele  
Berlin 1936  
16. Aug.

Mrs. L. Gomzy  
826 W. Union Blvd.  
Bethlehem, Pa.  
1150



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

## PRIESTS ARRESTED

Fighting Begins as Their  
Groups and Hitlerites  
Exchange Jeers

## COLOGNE CATHOLICS RAL

Out in Force to Hear Car  
—Chancellor Says He Wi  
Tolerate Religious S

## DEFENSE READ IN P

Exploiting of Scand  
in a Pamphlet—Rosen  
Takes Fling at 'Hypocrites'

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

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

## NAZIS TO INTENSIFY BOYCOTT OF JEWS

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  
d. NS Gemeinschaft  
Kraft durch Freude  
Hamburg 10-13 Juni 1937



Walder Spicker  
Cuxhaven  
1091.



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

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

## BIGGEST NAZI RALL PACKS NUREMBER

250,000 Are Housed in 13 Te  
Cities for Congress Openir  
Today—More Are on Way

## HELLS TO GREET HITLI

lian at an Anti-Red Exhil  
tols the '1,200 Blackshir  
Who Fell on Spanish Soil'

FREDERICK T. BIRCHAL  
writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept  
—Falling Premier Benito Mussoli  
who has discovered good politi

**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. Fetes, 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

# 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 PARK ON AID FOR VIENNA

Refuses to Concede France and Poles Support

## FAILURE

Premier to

Monsieur

le Directeur Nico Lampugnani,

Corso Magenta 42  
Milano.

Italien

Mr. Hermann Focke  
c/o Messrs. Schulte & Focke  
82, Beaver Str.  
New York N.Y.  
Ver. Staaten von Amer.

**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.





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

URN BACK TO SEA Philippines

TLESHIP LOST

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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.

AY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1942.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK

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

## 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 N

By JAMES M.

Special Cable to  
LONDON

Large for  
bomber  
force

For  
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## 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  
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a fighting r  
around the  
Novorossi  
demand anne

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remains are hidden there

remains are hidden there

**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.

New York Times Company.

AY, FEBRUARY 23, 1943.

THREE CENTS

# ROMMEL GAINS IN DRIVE TO SPLIT STALIN SAYS SOVIET BEARS WAR'S BLAME 850 LOST ON 2 OF OUR SHIPS IN ATLANTIC

VICTIMS OF U-BOATS

16-MILE

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Special to  
WASHINGTON  
than 850 Am  
service men  
Marine Corp  
were lost on  
enemy action

British in N  
Periled



**February 13, 1943 (top):** Registered cover to Berlin from Rheine. 12Rpf inland plus 30Rpf registration using a vertical pair of 1Rpf Medallions and a 1941 40Rpf Hitler definitive.

**April 8, 1943:** Moresnet to Eupen: Local rate 6Rpf. Moresnet/Eupen was a German-speaking region in eastern Belgium that was annexed by Nazi Germany on May 23, 1940. The mourning cover was franked by a 6Rpf Medallion to pay the local rate.

**April 18, 1943:** Meppen to Badbergen paid the inland rate of 12Rpf with two 6Rpf Medallions.

right, 1944, by The New York Times Company.

YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1944.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

Nottingham  
al Welcome

Associated Press.  
 11 A.M. England.  
 Amid all the red-  
 may this ancient city  
 7, forty-eight GI's  
 right States drank  
 luxurious food and  
 leaders with general  
 celebration of Ameri-  
 can friendship.  
 arranged the lunch-  
 rivates as a show of  
 to United States  
 his vicinity. Lord  
 rick Mitchell, in a  
 med with gold bul-  
 uid each soldier at  
 white marble stair-  
 council House.  
 ills of Ogden, Utah,  
 w. Chosen to make  
 thanks, he brought  
 use with this: "We  
 set the damned Hun  
 in this end we are

was represented by  
 Troop of Mount Ver-  
 sey by Sgt. T. B.  
 Trenon and Com-  
 Sgt. George J. Mc-  
 murray.

HE, BANK  
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Get Art Waris

has the owner of one

most private art col-

January it was an

his collection would

given to the Metro-

n of Art. Valued at

s given to the State

by Mr. Bahe, under

ter of the Board of

# 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

## MIDDLETON

one train.

March 24—

noon and 1.30.

Two important

yesterday un-

of approximate-

fighters in the

twenty-four-hour

as been the heav-

American forma-

ward yesterday

air might had sent

100 aircraft over Eu-

Wednesday to noon

in addition to yester-

attack. Anglo-Amer-

had bombed Berlin

afternoon in an opera-

wing 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 blows

during Thursday night

demonstrated by a feater

patch from London Friday

morning which stated that Roy-

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-

saults 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.