

Dachau

Cena 10 Mk. (5+5 Mk.) dopłata na cele opieki społecznej polaków b. wiezn. polit. KZ.

KOMITET POLSKI FREIMAN

Dla celów poczty obozowej w I roczn. oswobodzenia KZ. Dachau 29. 4. 1946.



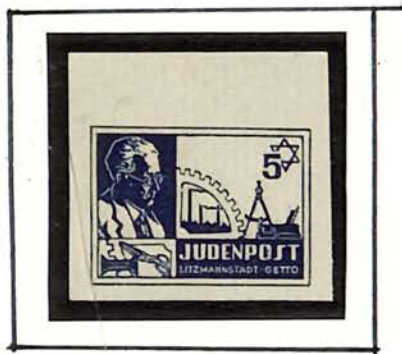
Price 10 Mk. (5+5 Mk.) extra charge for the sake of Social Welfare for Polish former polit. prisoners of Conc. Camps.

POLISH COMMITTEE at Freimann

For the sake of camp post-office at the occasion of the liberation of the Concentr. Camp. Dachau on April 29 th. 1946.

Litzmannstadt (Lodz, Poland)

This camp was for Jews of the part of Poland that had been absorbed into the Third Reich, and distinguished Jews from other countries occupied by Germany. Here they made cloth in the textile mills. The area was closed off as a ghetto on May 1, 1940. About 300,000 were held here at one time or another during World War II. Most of them later perished in the death camps of Kulm (Chelmo) and Auschwitz. When the war ended in 1945, 887 Jews remained.



Dachau

A town in Bavaria (German), site of one of the first Nazi concentration camps, established in 1933. Originally intended to accommodate 8,000 prisoners. it held 32-50,000 in 1944-45. More than half the inmates died of starvation, ill-treatment, and typhus, or were executed. Various medical experiments were carried out. Of the 1,672 members of the prison-staff charged with crimes against humanity, 260 were condemned to death, and 468 to imprisonment. After the war the camp was used for temporary housing of refugees. The gas chambers were preserved as a grim reminder to future generations. In 1/11/45 the Polish Committee Dachau-Allach issued souvenir sheets for the benefit of the Polish Red Cross.



Imperforate

Dachau



Perforated

Theresienstadt (Bohemia)

Originally a "privileged" ghetto, especially for older Jews and those who had held high office, in the end it proved no more privileged than the rest. About 100,000 were held here in 1942, but by the end of the war this number had been reduced to around 13,000. When Heydrich of the Gestapo was killed, part of the German reprisals included shipping 3,000 Jews from this camp to Poland for extermination. There were no mass executions in the camp but there were many deaths from malnutrition and disease. This being something of a show camp to prove their humane treatment of the Jews, they had their own homes within the camp and various public facilities. Both stamps and currency were minted to demonstrate to the Red Cross and the world this Humanity.

Authentic
(green)



Counterfeit
(green)



Used
(green)

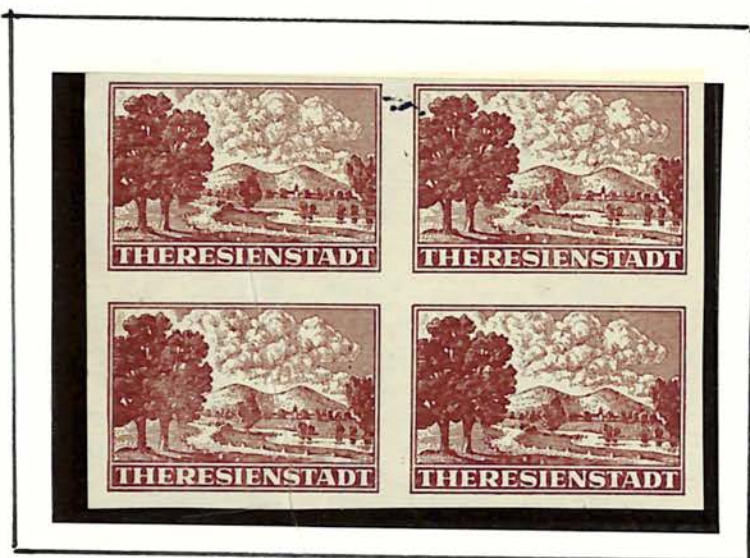


Theresienstadt



Rare perforate
(brown)

Theresienstadt





Theresienstadt



Imperforate Authentic
(green)



Imperforate Counterfeit
(green)

Litzmannstadt (Lodz Ghetto)

In September, 1939 the Germans occupied Poland. Lodz, the second largest town in Poland, with a Jewish population of approximately 250,000 was called "Litzmannstadt" under the "Third Reich". Nearly 300,000 Poles had been deported from Lodz to central Poland, which was called "General Government" by the Germans.

On the 3rd May, 1940 the Ghetto, located in the northern and poorest part of town, was closed. All personal relations with the aryan world were under the penalty of death forbidden. The Germans chose an Elder of the Jews, Chaim Mordéchai Rumkowski who ruled with the illusion of autonomy. His intention was to build an economic

situation that would be sound enough for the Germans to want to capitalize on their slave labor, rather than murder them.

More than 20,000 Jews, intellectuals being in the majority, were brought from Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Koeln, Luxembourg, Duisburg, Dusseldorf a. o. to Lodz. Rumkowski emitted special bank-notes and coins for his "State" and also organized three post-offices. The stamps of the Third Reich, none General Government, were used there and only two German post-offices had the right to collect the correspondence from the Ghetto to the aryan world.

By 1941 Rumkowski tried to emit special stamps for the interior correspondence in the Ghetto. He organized a contest for the best stamp designs but he didn't get permission from the Germans until February of 1944.

The first Ghetto stamps to be issued were ready on the 9th March; 1944. The second set was prepared immediately but on the 14th of March, 1944, the Germans stopped all printing in the Ghetto printing-office and confiscated all the existing stamps. Only a small amount had been sold by the Ghetto post-office. The withdrawal of these stamps are still not clear today.

GERMANY

Anti-Semitism In World War II Stamp Forgeries



For this stamp the Nazi counterfeiters were a trifle more subtle and restrained in their propaganda efforts. The orb atop the crown is altered by the forgers to form a Star of David.



**SPECIAL-STAMP IN MEMORY OF THE FIRST DAY OF
INVASION**

Особые марки в память первого дня вторжения

