



GERMANY PHILATELIC SOCIETY post world war II STUDY AND RESEARCH GROUP

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Even though a little belated, I hope that all of you have had a very enjoyable holiday season. I'm sorry that I wasn't able to send individual greetings to each of you, but my thoughts did go out to all of my "stamp friends" at the holiday season.

Slawson

FLOREX Report

One of the highlights of the show was the presence of Herr Helmut Weigelt. It's always a pleasure to meet someone of international respect at one of our meetings. Herr Weigelt has agreed to become a member of our group and will be providing us from time to time with articles. The "Locals (Oops--Post WW II) Study Group" meeting was devoted to a slide talk by Herr Weigelt on his ex-Altdobern collection. (that doesn't sound quite right--of course it is his ex-collection, not a collection of ex-Altdobern). For the benefit of those of you who missed it, the talk was essentially that which was published in the bulletin a few issues back, but there were some wonderful illustrations--some extremely scarce material was shown. It is a shame he had to dispose of this material after his flight to the West.

Other than this there was the usual hospitality suite, and a meal Saturday night at a German restaurant that had some fantastic entertainment. All in all a very enjoyable trip.

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MEMBERSHIP NOTES

There were a couple of fellows I really missed seeing in Florida. Herr Rossbach-Emden from Mannheim has been here only once, for our Brunswick show. I was hoping he would make it, but unfortunately he has been ill. Al Heinz informs me he is scheduled to receive 38 Kobalt treatments and is expected to recover fully. Herr Rossbach-Emden is a very prolific writer in our sister "ARGE" (I hope to be running a number of his articles soon) and I'm sure we all wish him the best.

One of our regulars, Al Geisser, was also missing. Unfortunately his wife has had several strokes and now I'm informed that he also is having health problems. Sure wish you all the best Al and hope we see you this year at Baltimore.

On the happier side I do remember three of our members exhibiting. Jackie Alton and Harold Peter both showed AMG's and I believe both took a gold, Harold perhaps some higher award, but all that is reported in the Specialist. It is interesting to note that both these exhibits are being expanded in the direction I would consider "postal history". Harold's exhibit has been primarily stamps with a few covers, but this time I noted many more covers and expansion in the direction of occupation forces mail. Jackie's exhibit has always been covers, but what started as primarily a study of the postal rates has expanded with examples of Displaced Persons mail and other examples of the historical aspects of conditions.

What pleased me most was that we had a novice, Bob Effinger, showing. He took a bronze award for an exhibit showing a little bit of everything. Good going Bob. It's always nice to see new people exhibiting. Hope we'll be able to get more members involved.

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RUBBER STAMPS to show ZONE and/or LANGUAGE
by Donald Slawson

I'm sure all of us who have a mass of postwar covers are aware of the fact that all letters had to specify as part of their return address the zone of occupation and the language in which the letter was written. These were censorship requirements. Somewhere I have the dates all these requirements were in effect, but this information isn't yet refined to the point where it's necessary to bother digging these out.

During the last year or so I've run across a fair number of covers carrying rubber stamp impressions stating the zone of occupation and/or the language of the letter. Initially I thought these were applied by the individual mailing the letter, so paid no attention to them. However, after finding 2 or 3 copies of the same marking on letters from different towns I decided these must be a post office marking. I mentioned these to Myron Hill and he said "Oh yea--those are post office markings", so I assume these are well known, although I know of no articles dealing with them. However, I'm certain other people have found these, as I noticed one of the big red Soviet Zone ones in one of Theo van Damm's auctions with an estimate of \$5 on it.

Intuitively it seems these should be rather common if applied by the post office, for they must have been applied to every piece of foreign mail (they certainly couldn't have afforded the manpower to scan every envelope to see if the stamp was needed). For a few markings this seems to be the case as they are relatively common (for example Augsburg and Chemnitz or Leipzig), but still not all that common. However, for many marks I have as yet found only a single example, which leads me to believe some of these are indeed markings applied by the individual mailing the letter.

Anyway, I'm listing the marks I have. If more copies of these can be found then we should be able to determine which are post office and which are privately applied markings. So check your holdings and let me know if you have examples of any of these or let me know any additional markings which you may have.

I'm showing each mark. The color is described r=red, v=violet, and b=black. Listed also is the town and date of known usages of the mark. Note in the Saxony area it appears the mark was applied at some central collecting point, probably Chemnitz, but possibly Leipzig.

SOVIET ZONE

(1) r	Olbernhau	5.47	(5) v	Zittau	26.5.48
	Olbernhau	7.47	(6) b	Leipzig S3	9.3.48
	Thalheim	16.6.48	(7) v	Leipzig C1	1.47
	Mitteldorf b.			Liebertwolkwitz	15.1.47
	Stollberg	10.8.48	(8) v	Weimar	15.9.48
	Chemnitz	8.48	(9) v	Leipzig C1	8.8.48
	Chemnitz	11.9.48	(10) v	Torgau	6.48
	Sieffen	9.48	(11) v	Glauz uber Küthen	1.9.48
(2) r	Chemnitz	12.46			
	Zschopau	4.1.47			
	Olbernhau	27.2.47			
(3) v	Plauen	2.11.46			
(4) v	Lauscha/Thur	30.7.48			

US ZONE

(1) b	Braunfels(lahn)?	?	(4) b	Munich 13	9.8.47
(2) b	Karlsruhe	29.9.47	(5) v	Goppingen	.47
(3) r,	Augsburg	4.11.46	(6) v	Bruchal	4.9.47
v		20.11.46	(7) v	Wetzlar	1.2.47
		23.11.46			
		10. 1.47			
		22. 2.47			

BRITISH ZONE

(1) r	Hoisdorf uber Trittau (Bz Hamburg)	23.?.47	(2) v	Lippstadt	9.10.47
			(3) v	Esens(Ostfreis)	5. 1.48

SOVIET ZONE

Deutschland (Sachsen)
⑩b Sowjetische Zone

(1)

Deutschland (Sachsen)
(10) Sowjetische Zone

(2)

(10)
SACHSEN
sowjetische Be zone
Deuts

(3)

Deutschland
Thüringen Russ. Bes. Zone

(4)

Deutschland
Russische Besatzungszone

(5)

Deutschland
Germany/Allemagne
Bundesland Sachsen
Russ. Zone

(6)

Bundesland Sachsen
sowjetische Zone
„Deutschland“

(7)

⑮
Deutschland
Russische Zone

(8)

Postleitzahl (19 a)
(Provinz Sachsen - Anhalt)
Russ. Zone Deutschland

(10)

Deutschland
Bundesland Sachsen
Russ Zone

(9)

(19) Köthen-Anh. Prov. Sachsen
Deutschland russische Zone

(11)

BRITISH ZONE

Britische Zone
Deutschland

(1)

Westfalen - Deutschland
⑳ Britische Zone
German

(2)

German

(3)

US ZONE

Amerikanische Besatzungszone
Deutschland
Sprache: Deutsch

US - Zone
Germany 17a

(1)

(2)

USA-ZONE BAYERN
DEUTSCHLAND

Deutschland
U. S. Zone

Land: Deutschland
Staat: GroÙhessen
Zone: Amer

(3)

(5)

Bayern-Deutschland
U.S. Bes.-Zone

U. S. Z.
Germany

(7)

(4)

(6)

ALPHABETICAL LISTING of D.P. CAMPS in POST WW II GERMANY

Reprinted from the BULLETIN of the Lithuanian
Philatelic Society of New York numbers 89 and
91 (July and Dec 1974)

(Continued from last issue)

MUNCHEN- FREIMANN - Bavaria, American Zone

"SS" KASERNE - IRO Team #1066 - UNRRA Team #107 - WARNER KASERNE

When CAMP "LOHENGRIN" in Munich was closed down, its residents were transferred to the "SS" KASERNE (Warner Barracks), where some 8000 DP's of various nationalities were quartered.

Lithuanians were only a small part of the people here. This camp was active as late as 1958.

MUNDEN - (160km NNE Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

Fifteen Lithuanians are recorded as living here with German families.

MUNSTER - (220km WNW Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

"MUNA" DP CAMP - #559 DPAC

The US Army established this "Muna" DP Center #559 in April 1945 as a Polish DP Camp which subsequently housed mixed nationality groups including about 75 Lithuanians.

This camp was closed down in July 1946 and the Lithuanians were transferred to the HANAU DP Camp.

MUNSTER - (150km WSW Hannover) - Westphalia, British Zone

"PORTSMOUTH" BARRACKS - DP TRANSIT CAMP #52 - 33/131 DPACS

Covers indicate Lithuanians were here in 1946. No further details available.

MURNAU - (60km SW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP - PANZER KASERNE - UNRRA Team #194

Covers indicate Lithuanians were here in mid 1946. No other details are available.

MURWICK - See FLENSBURG

NEUBERG - (150km ENE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

The Lithuanian Postmen's Assn records 46 Lithuanian DP's resided in this area, most likely with private German families.

NEUBRUCKHAUSEN - (120km SW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

Covers indicate that Lithuanian DP's lived in this area. No further details available.

NEUSTADT - (90km NE Hamburg) - Schleswig, British Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP - NRV BARRACKS - U-BOAT SCHULE - UNRRA Team #111

#118 DPAC - LANDESKRANKENHAUS

NEUSTADT, near the gulf of Lubeck, is the site of the U-BOAT SCHOOL. In the new large Naval Barracks here the British Military Administration established a Polish, Latvian and Lithuanian DP Camp.

Up to 500 Lithuanians were quartered here in these N.R.V. BARRACKS, many of whom were war invalids. In 1948 a Grammar School for Children was transferred here from LUBECK and was active until 1950.

NIEDERWOHREN - See MEERBECK

NIENBERG - (40km NW Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

INTERNATIONAL DP TRANSIT CAMP - DP CAMP #2710 - WARTA - LIESE

At the end of the war there were about 200 Lithuanians in this area, mostly working on private German farms. A large International DP Transit Camp was established here in which the Lithuanians managed to obtain separate quarters.

To here were resettled all the Lithuanians from the surrounding area. In the fall of 1945 they were all transferred to the UCHTE and MEERBECK DP Camps.

NEU ULM - (110km WNW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

There was a small Lithuanian DP Camp set up here in wooden barracks in the suburbs. It was partly an international camp, but contained mostly Ukrainians.

NORDLINGEN - (110km NW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

LITH. DP CAMP #2

A Lithuanian DP camp was set up here in 1945. Specific details about Camp life are not available; however, "SVIESA" (Enlightenment), a cultural journal, was published here 1946/1949; and the "SUDUVA" printing establishment here published many books.

The Lithuanian DP Camp was shut down in 1949

NORTHEIM - (80km S Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

The Lithuanians Postmens Assn records 21 Lithuanian DP's living in this area.

NURNBERG - (150km NNW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

CAMP "VALKA"

Covers indicate Lithuanians resided in this camp during 1946/1949

NURTINGEN - (30km SE Stuttgart) - Baden-Baden, American Zone

DP CAMP #657 - UNRRA Team #513 - IRO Team #1003

The first Lithuanian refugees settled in this area in Nov 1944. On Oct 9, 1945 UNRRA established a separate Lithuanian DP Camp here by assembling about 600 Lithuanian DP's from the surround area and camps and housed them in US Army requisitioned homes.

The Lithuanian Colony had an Elementary And Grammar School, Adult Training courses in auto mechanics, mechanical drawing, etc.

The DP Camp was closed down on June 15, 1947 and its residents transferred to the SCHWABISCH-GMUND Lithuanian DP Camp.

OFFENBACH - (5km SE Frankfurt) - Hesse, American Zone

In the fall of 1946, UNRRA established a small trade school in the suburbs where several Lithuanian intelligentsia families also lived.

About 80 Lithuanian DP's resided in the area.

OBERLENNINGEN - (30km SE Stuttgart) - Baden-Baden, American Zone

DP CAMP #652 - UNRRA Team #513 - IRO Team #1003

The DP Camp was set up here in Oct 1945 with the transfer of about 200 Lithuanian DP's from the closed down SONDEHEIM DP Camp who were put in

78.

requisitioned homes here. In August 1946 the other ethnic groups were transferred out and replaced by Lithuanian DP's. These came from the nearby DP Camp at UNTERLENNINGEN and raised the total number of Lithuanian DP's to 500.

The Lithuanians here had a Kindergarten and Elementary school as well as Adult Training courses.

The OBERLENNINGEN DP Camp was closed down in June 1947 and its residents transferred to the SCHWABISCH-GMUND Lithuanian DP Camp.

OKER - (75km SE Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

DP CAMP #17, "KAUNAS"

The Lithuanian Postmens Assn records that 153 Lithuanian DP's resided in this camp. No further details available.

OLDENBURG - (130km WSW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

"LITUANICA" DP TRANSIT CAMP #224 A-H - #224DPAC - 11-40 DPACS

"UNTERM BERG" DP CAMP - #223/I AC - BAOR 25

Over 2000 Lithuanians resided in Oldenburg's three DP Camps, many living privately. The smallest of these, the "KAFFE HAUS" in the outskirts of town was partially a transit camp. It housed a Kindergarten. It was closed in the summer of 1945.

In another part of the town was the "LITUANICA" DP Camp composed of a large house and several barracks housing about 400. It had a Kindergarten, and Elementary school as well as adult training courses in English, chauffering, etc. It also had a drama group, scout troop, chorus, folk dance unit, sports and a chapel. An art exhibition was held here on Sept 8-15, 1946. When this camp was closed in 1947 its residents were transferred to WEHNEN.

In another part of town was located the "UNTERM BERG" DP Camp set up in summer 1945 in the POW barracks which housed 1000. It had a kindergarten and grammar schools with 200 pupils. It also offered adult training courses, folk dance units, Chorus, Sports club, Inlay shop, Scout Troops, and a Lithuanian Red Cross Chapter. A printshop was also located here.

This "UNTERM BERG" Lager had its own Lithuanian DP Camp post office that was set up on 15 Feb, 1946 located about 2km from the local German post office.

OSNABRUCK - (110km WSW Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOL

Lithuanian DP's were already here during WW II living with German families. In 1946 they organized a L.T. Bendruomene Chapter (whatever this is-ed) and thru their efforts were soon resettled in regular DP Camps. The Lithuanian Postmens Assn records 71 Lithuanian DP's as having lived in this area.

In 1947 the CMWS (Defense Unit with the British Army) established a Communications School here that was taught by Lithuanians to other Lithuanians sent here for training. Such groups were sent here in 1948 from WEHNEN and DIEPHOLZ.

OSTERRODE - (90km SSE Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

CAMP "HEBER"

The Lithuanian Postmens Assn records that 39 Lithuanians were quartered in this camp.

OTTOBEUREN - (100km WSW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

BENEDIKTINER KLOSTER - UNRRA Team #155 (in Memmingen-ed)

Lithuanian priest V. Cegis is known to have resided here.

PADERBORN - (110km SW Hannover) - Hannover, British Zone

The Lithuanian Postmens Assn records 28 Lithuanian DP's living in this area, most likely with private people.

PAPPINGHAUSEN - (50km W Oldenburg) - Westphalia, British Zone

The Lithuanian Postmens Assn records that 200 Lithuanian DP's lived in this area, most likely with private people.

PASSAU - (180km ENE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

"DANUBE" DP CAMP

In the fall of 1945 between 100 and 200 Lithuanians were quartered in the "DANUBE" DP Camp here, additional details about which are not available.

PFULLINGEN - (110km NE Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

HEADQUARTERS of the SUPREME LIBERATION of LITHUANIA COMMITTEE

From 1945 the headquarters of the Supreme Liberation of Lithuania Committee was located here in Pfullingen until 1947 when it was moved to TUBINGEN Lithuanian Gimnazija and operated from there until emigration slowed in 1955 which forced it to move to other more suitable quarters.

PINNEBERG - (15km NW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

PINNEBERG DP STUDY CENTER (formerly BALTIC UNIVERSITY)

The BALTIC UNIVERSITY of HAMBURG was operational in 1946 having received its authorization from the British Zone Authorities. On January 8/9, 1946, an Inaguration Conference met and formulated its details of organization. When quarters were found in the damaged HAMBURG City Historical Museum the first semester was opened on March 4, 1946.

The Professors and Students were quartered in the "ZOO" Lager in the center of the city inexisting workers' wooden barracks. Later, the students were housed also in CAMP ALSTERDORF in HAMBURG.

In January 1947 the BALTIC UNIVERSITY moved to PINNEBERG and located in the EGGERSTADT BARRACKS. With UNRRA and the British Authorities objecting to the name "BALTIC UNIVERSITY", it was changed to "PINNEBERG DP STUDY CENTER".

The largest number of students was 1155, and on Jan 22, 1947 Lithuanians comprised 30% of the student body.

At Pinneberg, its activities were temporarily expanded; and later curtailed partially when space was taken away to quarter other transferred DPs from various camps. On Jan 13, 1949 the Lithuanian Grammar School formerly of KLEIN WITTENSEE was transferred to here. PINNEBERG was in service from 1947 to 1949.

RAVENSBURG - (130km ESE Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

No Lith DP Camp - UNRRA Team #579

After the German surrender about 600 Lithuanian refugees lived in the city and its suburbs. They had no Lithuanian DP Camp, but lived privately taking advantage of UNRRA aid and the French Military Administration guardianship.

The Lithuanians here were well organized with a Red Cross Chapter, Schools, Choir, Drama Group, etc.

REGENSBURG - (110km NNE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

MESSERSCHMIDT FACTORY BARRACKS - CAMP #22/495 - IRO Team #1046

Lithuanian Refugees were in the area already in the Fall of 1944. With the US Army occupation a Lithuanian Community was formed in April, 1945. By November 1945 about 1200 Lithuanian DP's were collected into a DP Camp on the grounds of the MESSERSCHMIDT FACTORY here and in the suburbs.

The DP Camp had its own schools as well as a Choir, Orchestra, Restaurant and Parish. It also had its own police and court system.

In May, 1946 the DP Camp was closed and its residents transferred to SCHEINFELD, near Wurzburg. (ed note-I think this occurs in other places too. The camp was not actually closed, but only the Lithuanians were transferred out, so I guess from their point of view it was closed. This camp went on to become the Ukrainian camp which issued many DP Camp postage stamp issues.)

(to be continued)

* * * * *

I've been busy at work. I'm sorry that this issue is so late, but things might not get better until after March. Sure would like some articles to print. I've been thinking about drawing pictures of all US Zone Censor marks, so we'll all have a basis to know what we need-- essentially a continuation of Steve Esrati's article in the Specialist. I don't have any copies of the round handstamp saying "Released Group A" with "CCD I or II" in it, nor the machine mark from Frankfurt with "Zensurstelle" in it. If anyone can send Xerox copies of these marks I'd appreciate it.

Slawson