



GERMANY PHILATELIC SOCIETY 1945-1948 LOCALS STUDY AND RESEARCH GROUP

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Director: Alfred Heinz, 1 Circle Drive, Sunset Village
Flemington, N.J. 08822

Co-Director: Harry Meier, 4 Lawn Terrace, Cranford, N.J. 07016

Information: Donald Slawson, Route 6, Box 173, Winchester, Va. 22601
Myron Hill, P.O.Box 91081, Cleveland, Ohio 44101



**Gebühr
bezahlt**

First, an appeal. The stamps used for this facing page, which I reported last time were damaged in the process of making a trial printing (fortunately the Demmin was not used in the trial), were taken from sets. These came from Frank Roehl, and I am hoping some of you may have singles of these which you will be willing to part with in order to fill out Frank's sets. This guy has contributed so much to the group already that it's not fair to ask him to put up with these damaged stamps. So we need mint copies of the following stamps: 1. AMG 10pfg. (not sure which printing) 2. Rheinland-Pfalz #8 (24pfg.) 3. Grossraschen #10 (30pfg.) 4. Netzschkau #8 (12pfg.) type I and 5. Niesky #13 (12pfg.). If you have any of these to spare please send them off to Frank. I think these are cheap enough so they can be donated, however if there is any charge send me the bill.

Might as well continue with the appeals while I'm at it. Member Paul Rossbach-Emden is currently working on Ellingen (Bayern). He is asking for cancellation dates on all pieces in possession of our members. This guy is a real working member (see his article on Birkenfeld in this issue), so please cooperate with him on this. Forward your information to Al Heinz, who will correlate it and send it on to Herr Rossbach-Emden.

Al himself would also asking that all Birkenfeld material be reported to him. He would like: 1. whether mint, used, on piece or letter 2. value 3. cancellation date and type of cancel (commemorative or normal) if used.

LAST MINUTE INFORMATION

I have just heard that SOJEX at Atlantic City this spring is due to be the proving ground for Locals exhibits for the GPS convention. I assume by this time we have had some word of this year's convention in the Specialist. It seems it will be a real winner. I'm hoping the Locals group will give the others a run for their money. I've also heard a rumor there will be a special class at our convention for cork obliterations (I really had nothing to do with this), so if any of you have enough of this material to prepare an exhibit start to work on it.

As I understand it, the plan is for the Locals group to put on a push for SOJEX to get the bugs out of their exhibits. Our participation in SOJEX is not expected to rival the HOP's group last year, however if enough of us will exhibit, who knows? I'm hoping as many of you will participate in this as possible, however if it boils down to a question of SOJEX or the convention definitely take the convention. So please drop me a line if you are able and willing to exhibit at SOJEX (in fact I'll add this to the questionnaire in back so all you have to do is check another box). All of you get going on this - look thru the old collection and see what you can come up with - it's really not hard. My first experience was this year, and believe me nobody will criticize your exhibit no matter how clunky it seems to you. It's really quite simple, so let's go. Hope you will exhibit at SOJEX, and maybe I'll be lucky enough to see you there.

New Members
(October - December 1968)

- Buffone, Fred DCA Europe, APO New York, 09131
OPD's, towns, G.B., corks, and stationary
- Kornfuehrer, Axel Dept of History, Alma College, Alma, Mich. 48801
Postal history, censorship, Zürruck markings
- Kraemer, James E. 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa 5, Ont., Canada
About everything but French Zone
- Thoden, R.J. 30-77 37th St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11103

REPORT FROM NOJEX

I see why the Specialist makes such a fuss over a Convention. This was my first, and if you've never made one I'd sure urge you to give it a try. The camaraderie is really worth the expense - meals at 3:00 AM, the conversations on the show floor, and the new people you meet - it's marvelous.

My apologies to Fred Ostberg. He is the one fellow who wrote me he would be there and answered every little appeal I've made in the bulletin. He showed up Friday asking about the group meeting and unfortunately I could tell him nothing at the time. We finally scheduled a meeting for 2:00 Saturday (this was about 10:00 Saturday morning) but evidently Fred had given up on us as I could not find him Saturday.

Our meeting finally got going at 2:30 (with the GPS general meeting at 3:00 we did not have much time). Present were myself, Al Heinz, Frank Roehl, John Barbour, Myron Hill, Jack Strawbridge, Harold Peter, Ben Beede, and Myron Fox. Since the meeting was short we had no chance to discuss our goals and priorities, however the items mentioned in the last bulletin were brought up and completely agreed upon. This means we will definitely be having free forgeries available (details still later) and will be having our auction watching service. Perhaps most important now is \$2 dues per annum will be assessed payable now for 1969. If you have not already paid this is due. I guess until other arrangements are made I am also treasurer, so send this in to me. Foreign members may remit with mint commoratives (preferably in sets) of their country if they wish.

The one real step of progress we made was to set up working groups for a number of the sub-areas of our field. These are as follows. The members are not listed in any special order. Perhaps the first listed can be the "chairman" and if somebody is unhappy with this arrangement let me know and it can be revised.

POSTMASTER PROVISIONALS: Al Heinz, and John Barbour

CORK OBLITERATIONS: Ben Beede, Don Slawson, and Al Heinz

GEBUHR BEZAHLT MARKS: Harry Meier, Werner Bohne, and Myron Hill

ANG's: Harold Peter, Jack Strawbridge, and Ed Kuehn

TOWN ISSUES: Myron Hill

OPD's: Open

FRENCH ZONE. Open

If you want to work with any of these groups, or have a question in one of the specific areas, a letter to the chairman will do you some good (I hope). I'd also like to ask the chairmen to forward to me all questions they receive hopefully with answers, for inclusion in the bulletin Question/Answer section. I believe it will be helpful to put the questions and answers in the bulletin, as it should save answering the same question twice.

NOJEX AWARDS

I believe the Locals group made out fairly well at NOJEX. We had a real good percentage of awards. The results are as follows:

old Peter (AMG's) GPS Best Locals and NOJEX silver
on Hill (Proof's of the Storkow definitive issue in sheets)
GPS and NOJEX silvers
k Strawbridge (AMG's) GPS and NOJEX bronze
ry Meier (Gebuhr bezahlt's) GPS and NOJEX silvers
Slawson (Cork obliterations) GPS and NOJEX bronze

All in all Locals came out fairly well. At least we had a number of frames, perhaps made a few people aware of these issues.

In the first bulletin I said perhaps we should have a "letters to the editor" section. I guess we can throw this in here. I've received a letter from Joe Merkert which has got me wound up on the subject of fakes and questionable material (quite a touchy subject). From Joe:

"Since we now have our own publication there is something which has troubled me for quite some time and I hope I can take this opportunity to express myself. In the last weeks Linns there was a mail auction list from a Chicago "Dealer" which included among other things a wonderful selection of Local lots such as the Rigsberg Issue and other items along the same line. I have noticed that in the past several months more and more of this junk is turning up at auction. This can't be shrugged off as ignorance on the part of the dealer since in the same auction were appeared items which reference the Michel catalog. However these same gentlemen seem dumbfounded when it is brought to their attention that the material is nothing more than the product of some unscrupulous forger.

I have felt for a long time some sort of organized effort should be put forth through the GPS and the Study Groups to halt this sort of deceit on the part of these fake merchants. This is hurting our hobby and our speciality in particular. Surely there is something that can be done to halt this practice which seems to be increasing with the increase of interest in German Local Issues. I would greatly appreciate hearing from fellow GPS members as to how to halt this traffic in faked labels."

Tremendous!!! So what can we do? We tell the guy he's selling junk, what does he care? He's making money. I ran across a guy in New York when I was up for NOJEX. He had such goodies as Meissen with the machine overprints on sets of 1 to 80pf (with the pointed "V" in Verderber yet), sets of L8bau that even I could tell were fakes, and Schwarzenberg that I know nothing about, but what are the chances of 100 sets of good Schwarzenberg among all the other fakes (at \$2 a set yet)? I asked him if he'd donate a few sets of each to the group so we can all have an example. Heck no!!! He'll sell them, why give them away?

2.

We have two classes of problems: 1. "Unofficial", "private" or whatever you want to call them - such as Joe seems to be concerned with, and 2. forgeries of perfectly legitimate issues which I seem to have slipped into the conversation.

Unfortunately in either case the uninformed is pretty much at the mercy of the dealers. I think we have already made progress. Not too long ago I was pretty ignorant in this field. Then I knew of the Locals group, but they were not active, I had a Michel, and that was about it. Even the Michel is a big help, for if you stick with it you don't pick up too many "unofficial" or worse issues. Here as in all other things, it is primarily the responsibility of the buyer to know what he is buying. The important thing is I believe now we're in better shape than a year ago, for if you're at least interested enough to get into the Locals group you can get some help. For those who are not in GPS nor in our group there is little we can do to help. If they're willing to spend their money not really knowing what they are doing I guess they can afford it. My main goal has been to try to provide some information for those actively seeking it. No longer do we have to tell people "good luck, see you around, hope you don't pick up too much junk".

My solution to the problems. For problem #1 I suggest we try to reach the uninformed (I'm assuming all of us know a little of what we're doing and we have the Hallensia ratings). We can possibly do this by writing short introductory articles on locals and urging the readers to join us if they are interested in these. Submit these articles to Linns, Stamps, etc. We should dribble enough real information into these articles to insure they are printed - and hammer away at this - try to get at least one article a year in each magazine. I see little more we can do. Believe me, I would sure like to see the screws thrown to some of these "junk merchants" (the ones who know what they are doing, and are doing it deliberately), but what can you do?

Solving problem #2 is really easier. The one thing I can suggest is that we all learn to identify the most common or most easily detectable forgeries. Great! - but where do we get the information? The free forgeries we will get going before long should be a big step forward. More than this, perhaps we can get some illustrated articles, such as Stuempel's on Glauchau and Meissen, carrying us on to Löbau, Schwarzenberg, Wurzen and others.

Now, if we get to the point where we can recognize some bad material that still does not enable us to say what is good. There is no substitute for expertising.

This brings me to my second subject. Recently I've heard some gripes about the cost of having a forgery expertised. I too regret the money that goes in this manner, but what can you do about it? The case I heard of cost the chap about \$7 to find out something was a forgery (I think a little bit of good material was included in this too). I'm not sure of the value of the piece, but it came from a set which catalogs about 5000DM. A cheap price on this would be \$200. So if the stamp (so presumably the set) is genuine what is \$7 out of \$200? If the set is fake, then is it not worth \$7 to save \$200? Not only that, photograph the set so you will be able to recognize it if you come across it again. All in all the money spent on expertising is well worth it, and if you were unfortunate enough to have a fake at least your money has bought a little knowledge.

Off my soapbox. If any others have strong feelings on this matter feel free to write in. If you have any workable idea on how the practice of selling forgeries can be stopped, for Pete's sake share it.

The Postmaster Provisionals of Birkenfeld/Württemberg

By Paul Rössbach-Emden Jr.

Translated by Dr. Werner Bohne

Birkenfeld, near the gold city of Pforzheim, on the northern tip of the beautiful black forest is a very desirable vacation resort. The approximately 7,000 inhabitants are remembering the recent postal history, particularly the development of the postoffice of Birkenfeld.

At the time when the cities and towns were still lying in rubble and ashes, and women overcame many difficulties, the Postmistress of Birkenfeld, a Fräulein Pauline Thumm, performed some very responsible service. After the war the picture did not change. Birkenfeld came under the French Occupation Zone. The post office remained under the administration of Neuenbürg and in general came under the jurisdiction of OPD Tübingen. As in all four occupation zones of the divided Germany there was a shortage of postage stamps. Therefore the senders of postal matters (parcels, cards, etc.) had to go to the postoffice and pay postage in cash since no stamps were available. By hand stamping with a rubber stamp in violet color it was indicated on the card, package, or letter that the postage had been paid. Around July of 1946 (the exact date is not available) Fräulein Thumm had the idea that there should be a simpler way to handle this matter and she took some brown package sealing tape and made up some very small strips on which she placed a rubber stamp. The size of the rubber stamp was oblong, approximately 40x19mm., and the thickness of the lines were 1mm.. The letters were a bit thinner and had the words and the initials as is shown on the script here:

" Taxe perçue
RM....Rpf. "

After she had the rubber stamp made she also took what used to be perhaps a child's printing set and made the various values and these were inserted, but they used a red stamp pad in contrast to the violet or violet-blue frame and wording. She then sold these as stamps so that the population could use these as postage and did not have to go to the postoffice in order to mail letters and cards, etc. etc. The other postoffices and the postoffices which had jurisdiction over Birkenfeld were not informed about this method of producing postage stamps and there is no official document condoning this action, nor was there any action prohibiting these provisionals. They appeared and then went out of business without anyone knowing anything about it. Unfortunately Fräulein Thumm cannot remember how long these labels were used. As soon as the official stamps were issued for the French Occupation Zone she ceased making

up these labels. An exact quantity of numbers issued is not available. Fraulein Thumm believes that she made up about 100 of these labels. As already mentioned the actual value of the postage was set in separately so that it is not possible to determine how many of each value was produced. Whether values 6,8,10,12,15,16,24,30,48,60,80,84, and 100Rpf. were really produced is very questionable*. Fraulein Thumm cannot remember just which values and how many she produced. However, another question is whether there were really two rubber stamps with the French text. Fraulein Thumm says she didn't think that there were two of these stamps made. There has been no information concerning the rubber stamps. No one knows where they are or what happened to them. Ten years ago Fraulein Thumm retired. She is today 74 years old and a very friendly civil servant. She believes that the possibility exists that the rubber stamps were delivered to the postoffice in Neuenbürg. It is also possible that they stayed in Birkenfeld.

Naturally, fees collected had to be accounted for and the current Postmaster at Birkenfeld, a Herr Stangle, reports that they were indeed posted in a ledger maintained for recording unusual postal fees.

One thing is sure, Fraulein Thumm was completely ignorant of the fact that these philatelic curios that she had produced attracted so much publicity. She was unaware of that altogether, as well as that her provisionals were listed in well-known specialized catalogs. She was quite surprised. Fraulein Thumm does not own a single piece of the very desirable Gebühren-Zettels (provisionals). She does not believe that it will be possible to obtain any additional pieces; she thinks they were all used or possibly destroyed, during the short time they were in use. However it is still hoped that a few more of the Birkenfeld provisionals will come to the surface and will help clarify part of German postal history at that time. Last, but not least, it should be noted that the provisionals were used for mail within Germany as well as to foreign countries.

*comment by Al Heinz

The collection of Al Geisser includes one or more copies of each of the 13 listed values.

Notes on the Postal History of Germany 1945 - 1948 (Conclusion)

by O. Winter, F.R.P.S.L.

Postcards with imprinted values: Most of these were found in the French Occupation Zone. They were in stock elsewhere as well, but in smaller quantities.

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Cards with Nazi emblems or slogans constituted a valuable form of material which was too good to be wasted. One either cut out the old value and affixed new adhesives or a rubber-stamp next to it, or they were overprinted, in this case the old value was completely blacked out and the new value imprinted.

However these stocks could not last forever and new cards had to be provided and means found to utilize the old blank cards. This was done by affixing some rubber-stamp, but post cards have a special status, they could be bought at one place but used somewhere else when prepayment of postage could be proved with some difficulty (newly created adhesives as well were valid throughout the various zones). Such cards therefore received some confirmation stamp in the left hand bottom corner as well as any postage paid markings.

After the sender had placed the card in a letter-box it then received the late cancellation which might be that of some entirely different locality. In the British zone a printer received the order to provide postcards and instead of saying "Any message to be written on the reverse" he put it "Any message to be written on the backside" - a literal translation of the German "Rucksiete". Other similar instances could be quoted which make the search for such items great fun.

One particular study however is not possible, the routing of the mail, since none of the intermediate Offices applied it's stamp anywhere except in the case of "Express messenger" mail, and then it was not always done. No means of telling how the mail was conveyed from one locality to another therefore exists.

Normally this would have been the straightest line between two points, but now due to the destruction of rail and road links vast detours would have to be made. A few of these routings and re-routings are known through changes of address or inability to trace addressee, but such notices are rare.

Normal postal services, first within one locality soon extending to neighbouring districts started in Mid-May 1945, this time varies with the district, no covers or cards with such early date have come my way yet. One may now ask "What about the 'Aachen Sheet' where the Americans date-cancelled four of their Air-Post values each in a block of 4 or 6 stamps, stuck them on a sheet of paper with the type-written heading "THE FIRST ALLIED MILITARY STAMPS IN GERMANY/ ISSUED BY THE P.T.T. AACHEN" and date cancelled 19.3.1945. The first of these sheets was forwarded to President Roosevelt

Since no mail service was existing anywhere in Germany, the country not even fully occupied yet, one can only regard and value this as being nothing but propaganda.

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At first only postcards and letters up to double weight were accepted, then in about August 1945 Registered letters, again only up to double weight could be conveyed. Low weight parcels service started in about June/July, the existence of so many defaced Nazi mark values seems completely unjustified.

With the public's ever increasing demand for a postal service, more and more stamps were required which the Control Commission just could not supply, even though the printing works of Westermann in Braunschweig had immediately received the order to print stamps and were running flat out. The need for stamps was so great that trial prints were rushed to the counters. At one point even the waste material was sifted for sheets which could stand any countersale.

For security reasons all Westermann sheets received a running number in the top right hand corner, first a few values in black but afterwards red was used. However, because the sheets had to be fed through a separate machine this was abandoned to speed up delivery. All these decisions are a proof of expediency.

The Allied authorities soon realized that with the prevailing shortages at every corner it was impossible to cope with the demand for postage stamps. An order was issued giving Postmasters general permission to provide their own stamps, individual permission had to be sought, mainly regarding design or necessity. Very wide use was made of this permission in the East Zone, unfortunately with a lot of abuse.

Certain quarters influenced a number of Postmasters, with the promise of financial gain, to issue stamps and then before a reply to the necessary application for such an issue was received - in many cases they were rejected - mail had already been accepted and conveyed with such stamps, many "rarities" were created this way. However some such issues were completely genuine and are highly regarded by collectors.

Another mode of franking were the machines (meter-marks) in use by many large Companies. When some sort of business started up again these Companies wanted to use their machines, however these showed the words "Deutsches Reich" next to the design of an eagle with its wings forming the bottom part of a box. The left side of this box was occupied by a swastika, in the centre the respective value figure. These were adapted and there are examples with the swastika only erased, or both swastika and "Deutsches Reich" removed, also some with both these and the eagles head erased and even some with the whole removed including the wings of the eagle which left the value standing alone in an empty box.

While the franking of letters was of the greatest importance, there were other aspects which are of great interest to the collector:-

REGISTRATION LABELS: Although all Offices had a good supply of these and the Allies raised no objection to the use of old ones, once the postal service started this supply soon ran dry. Blanks were then used, of which all larger offices seem to have had a good supply, these are identical to the regular "R" label except that no place name is shown, this is inserted by Rubber-stamp or written in.

However even this supply did not suffice and other means had to be found, quite a number of Offices had a Rubber-stamp in the form of an "R" label, some with the place name included and some where this was inserted by rubber-stamp or by hand. Many produced their own "R" labels by using this stamp on gummed paper (stamp edging) or even plain paper to be glued on to the mail. If all these means were not available then the clerk just printed an "R" in a box, using Red pencil and adding the registration number.

One of the oddest registration labels in my possession is from "Demmin/Mecklbg.". It is a number label as normally used on parcel cards, the counter-clerk just wrote an "R" in red pencil in front. When I showed this to some experts in Munich, they just gasped, they had never seen one like this before, proof of the wealth of finds that are still waiting to be uncovered.

How far 'FELDPOST' labels have been used I do not know but I have several specimens in my collection. These were used mainly in towns along the Rhine.

One also finds registration labels from one place but used somewhere else, the old name struck out or over stamped with the new place name, this type is not very common.

Then there were the covers used by Official bodies, these all showed the eagle and swastika emblems in the senders address. Because of the great materials shortage these covers could not be destroyed and so they were used with the emblem obliterated, sometimes most crudely by pencil or ink. Sometimes a piece of paper was stuck over the emblem. The most elaborate and neatest method was the overprinting in thick black of the whole of the old sender's address.

Now we come to CENSORED MAIL, there are numerous forms of censorship markings worth collecting, different in all four Zones.

It is already difficult to assemble all of the various markings used by the U.S. and British censors, I am talking about the various forms of marking only, not the immense array of numbers and their significance. It is far more difficult to find letters with the Russian censor markings because they were applied to the reverse of the cover and therefore ignored in most cases.

However I have found that the most elusive of all are the French censor markings - I have not found a single one yet.

This is because neither the Russians nor the French censored every piece of mail as did the U.S. and British censors, or if they did then the marking was not always applied, the French even less than the Russians.

Under the heading of censorship markings I would also include forms of business mail, which in 1945, had to have a certain warranty written onto the address side of the cover in both English and in German. This was decreed in the U.S. and British Zones only and was valid for a short time only, the warranty read:- "I certify my firm has local Military Government approval and is authorised by Military Government to send essential mail.". Another version read "I certify that this piece of mail contains only official business and is for the benefit of the Community."

These notices were either typed onto the cover or on gummed paper and stuck on the envelope, or as printed gummed labels. I also have a cover where a rubber-stamp with the complete wording was used. Here again the fun starts, consider the results of the English text being typed by typists with no knowledge of the language!

The further we go into this period the more subjects we find that can be selected by the Postal historian, for instance, the first airmail for civilians out of Germany on 15.48. This was flown from Hamburg to Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, London and New York, and from Frankfurt-am-Main, in addition to these five destinations to Prague and Zurich. Each flight received its special cachet so that altogether twelve different cachets were used.

Over a period of some ten years I have only been able to find seven letters, proof of the difficulties confronting us at every corner.

One could carry on almost indefinitely, but as the title states, this is only notes on the period ending 1948. The historian will find a wealth of good and promising material everywhere and can carry on from where I have left off.

In 1948 came one of the most severe dividing lines that the German Postal Services have ever had to meet - the Currency Reform, carried out in the Western Zones on June 20th, 1948, and in the Russian Zone on June 24th. This resulted in an array of interesting features, in the West Zones the posthorn overprints, and in the East the hand-overprints. Each of these constitute a separate chapter on their own. Interesting as they are, they however have no bearing - or very little - to do with the re-building of the Postal Services after the World War II

One particular feature, which shall be the last to be mentioned, was the 10-times franking, a feature of the Currency Reform days. On the dates

mentioned on the previous page, the money was devalued by 10-1 overnight, 10 of the old Marks being suddenly worth 1 Mark of the new currency. As happened in the inflation period we now find letters franked with dozens of stamps, the accumulated values had to be divided by 10 to calculate if correct postage had been prepaid, the overprints showed that a stamp had been "upgraded" to the new currency. The period of 10-times franking was brief, from 20.6.48 till 23.6.48, three days only, in the Western Sectors. In the East Zones the period was a little longer - from 24.6.48 till 31.7.48.

After these dates stamps issued by the Allied Control Commission without overprints were no longer valid for postage.

END

(In this part of his article Winter states that the U.S. and British censored all mail. This is not correct as the Report of Operations, Censorship Branch shows (page 21 of bulletin 3) that between Feb. 10 and July 31, 1945 the U.S. censored about 52% of all mail. - Hill). Here I'll note my 300-400 AMG covers between Sept 45 and June 46 seem to show much less than 52% censored, agreed to by Meier after looking at his covers. - ed.

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NOTES by HILL

Occasionally on international mail one finds a 75x26mm. red, boxed handstamp below the return address which reads:

Deutschland (Sachsen)

Sowjetische Zone

This was applied to mail by the Post Office either because the return address was not printed as required, or because the country of origin was not included in the return address.

A letter could be returned to the sender if the address was not printed. I have found only such cover which is from the U.S. Zone and stamped:

one

AN ABSENDER ZURÜCK

Für Absender und Empfänger
nur Druckschrift erlaubt

This is not in Wolter's Die Postzensur. Does any member have any similar covers?

Concerning Ben Beede's comments on the Berlin Bear postal card (last issue), I have one cancelled Berlin Hermsdorf 1 on August 30, 1945. This is in West Berlin and appears to be addressed to another part of Berlin. I cannot make out the German script. The cover does not appear to be philatelic.

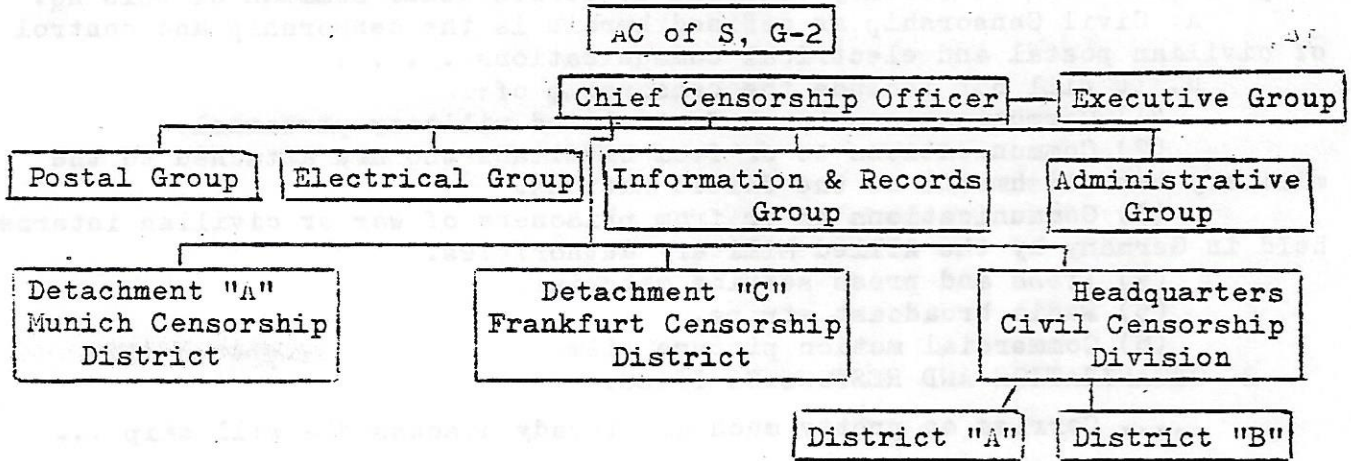
END

13
 G-2 SECTION, 12th ARMY GROUP
 REPORT OF OPERATIONS (FINAL AFTER ACTION REPORT)
 Censorship Branch

Continued from last issue

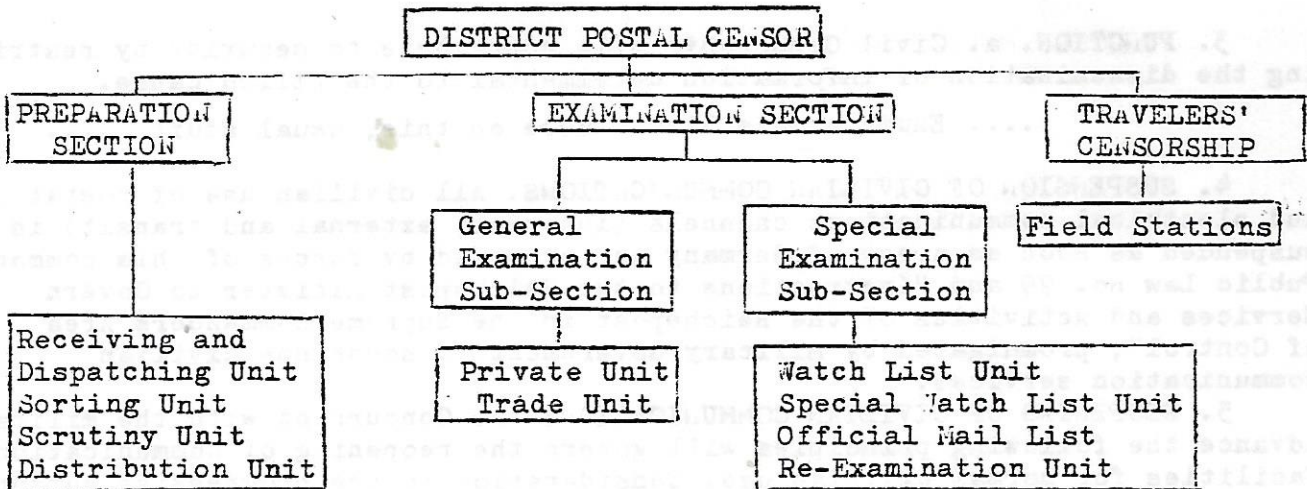
ANNEX A

CIVIL CENSORSHIP ORGANIZATION



ANNEX D

POSTAL DIVISION
 DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

15 January 1945

CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY

1. GENERAL. Based upon directives received from higher Headquarters, this Headquarters will establish policy and supervise the operation of Civil Censorship within areas of Germany occupied by forces under command of this Hq.

a. Civil Censorship as defined herein is the censorship and control of civilian postal and electrical communications

b. It will not include the censorship of:

- (1) Communications to or from Allied military personnel.
- (2) Communications to or from civilians who are attached to the military establishments of the United Nations.
- (3) Communications to or from prisoners of war or civilian internees held in Germany by the Allied Military authorities.
- (4) Press and press service material.
- (5) Radio broadcast strips.
- (6) Commercial motion picture film.

2. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

.... Carries on pretty much as already discussed - will skip ...

c. The national communication channels in Germany, which govern the boundaries of censorship districts, do not coincide with and are not adaptable to the military district boundaries in the U.S. zone of responsibility. Consequently, it is contemplated that post hostilities control will be exercised by the establishment of Censorship District Stations at Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich. Field stations for travel censorship and electrical communications control will be established as required.

..... Skip some more

3. FUNCTION. a. Civil Censorship will contribute to security by restricting the dissemination of information detrimental to the Allied cause.

..... Enumerates a little more on this, usual stuff

4. SUSPENSION OF CIVILIAN COMMUNICATIONS. All civilian use of postal and electrical communications channels (internal, external and transit) is suspended as soon as areas of Germany are occupied by forces of this command. Public Law No. 79 and "Instructions to the Reichspost Minister to Govern Services and Activities of the Reichspost in the Supreme Commanders Area of Control", promulgated by Military Government, discontinue civilian communication services.

5. REOPENING OF CIVILIAN COMMUNICATIONS. a. Concurrent with the military advance the following principles will govern the reopening of communications facilities for normal civilian use. Consideration to the progressive authorization of communications for civilian use in addition to essential civil official and private traffic would be entirely prompted by the desire to assist effective Military Government control and to avoid the development of clandestine channels of communications. Approval of the reopening of any communications facilities would depend upon:

- (1) The tactical situation and security prerequisite;
- (2) Consideration for the administrative needs of the community;
- (3) The ability of Censorship to effect adequate control;
- (4) The availability of communications facilities in excess of military needs

15 b. (Discusses (1) Intra-city and (3) External communications. Not much in either of these). Under (2) Inter-city communications we find:

- (a) Communications for ordinary civilian use between cities within an Army area will not be reopened without authorization of the Commanding General of the Army concerned.
- (b) Communications for ordinary civilian use from one Army area to another will not be reopened without specific authorization of the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group.
- (c) The administrative requirements of Military Government may necessitate the institution of courier service and use of privately operated telephone lines.... The establishment of essential services will be effected as indicated as in (2) (a) and (b) above.

6. CENSORSHIP OPERATIONS PRIOR TO CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. Prior to cessation of hostilities Censorship control will be exercised by the attachment of Advanced Censor Sections to Army Headquarters (G-2 Sections). These sections will be composed of two officers and two enlisted men and will be mobile units with necessary supplies and equipment.

..... continues with some already mentioned material

7. CENSORSHIP OPERATIONS AFTER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

(a) Upon cessation of hostilities, it is planned that Censorship stations will be established at Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Munich to exercise control within the Censorship Districts of the U.S. zone of occupation.

... continues with some more not really important

8. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATIONS. Direct communication between this Headquarters and Censorship District Controllers and laterally between Censorship District Controllers is authorized on matters affecting the technical phases of Censorship operation.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

NEXT TIME: Some interesting information on the amount of postal material captured and an interesting note from Aachen.

Also have a tremendous work on Mecklenburg that should run 7 pages. Perhaps we will devote the entire next issue to this.

MEMBERS CORNER

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Imus, Richard Dept. of State (Beirut), Washington, D.C. 20521
(hope the Israeli's don't mistake the U.S. Consulate for a
Lebanese military installation Dick)



Continuing from last time. Wanted by Boris Politziner, 1920 Bruce Lane,
Grand Island, N.Y. 14072

MECKLENBURG (Used only)

Michel Nr. 18c dark red, 9c black violett, 10b and 15b
231a and b (junkreland)
33Aa, 33Ab, and 33Ad

EAST SAXONY (Used only)

Michel Nr. 43Ba, 43Bb, 43C, 48b, 49b, 51 Type II, 54b, 56b, 57b, 61a,
61b, 61c, 64 and 65 Imperf.

THURINGIA Block 3a and b (Weimar sheets) Used

.21



WANTED:

A few representative cork
obliterated covers:
R.J. Thoden
30-77 37th Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11103
(will be a couple in our first auction
coming soon - ed)

FOR SALE:

I have received a set of Niesky
#8 and SZ5 (#9/z/#10) which is
for sale for \$5. Anyone interested
write me (Slawson)



FOR SALE:

POW covers Fred Buffone, DCA Europe, APO New York, 09131

