



# GERMANY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

## POST WORLD WAR II

### STUDY AND RESEARCH GROUP

DIRECTOR : Alfred Heinz, 1 Circle Drive, Sunset Village, Flemington, N.J. 08822  
 EDITOR : Donald Slawson, 463 Ridge Rd., Winchester, Va. 22601  
 SEC/TREAS :  
 LIBRARIAN/ : Sterling Jensen, 16300 Shamhart Drive, Granada Hills, Ca 91344  
 TRANSLATION :

Vol 16 Nr. 2 June 1983

SUBGROUPS:  
 A.M.G:

#### CONTENTS



Page

**DIRECTOR**  
 Harold Peter  
 P.O. Box 369  
 Elkhart, Ind. 46515

42 Postal Censorship in the Northern Sector of the French Zone  
 by Udo Kairies  
 translated by and introduction by Roland Fluck

**CENSORSHIP:**  
 DIRECTOR/EDITOR  
 Kenneth Mears  
 274 Harvey Ave.  
 Lincroft, N.J. 07738

59 Alphabetical Listing of DP Camps in Post WW II Germany  
 by Lithuanian Philatelic Society  
 (continued from Vol 15 Nr. 4 - Dec 1982)

**FRENCH ZONE:**  
 DIRECTOR/EDITOR  
 Roland Fluck  
 P.O. Box 1104  
 Boulder, Co. 80306

62 DP Airmail in December, 1946?  
 submitted by Arthur Hecker

**EMERGENCY CANCELS,  
 REGISTRY LABELS,  
 "GEBUHR BEZAHLT":**  
 DIRECTOR/EDITOR  
 Harry Meier  
 128 Bartholdi Ave.  
 Jersey City, N.J. 07305

63 Poststelle II Schmalzgrube über Wolkenstein  
 (includes notes on PSt II Ortsgummistempel use in general and request for info)  
 by Donald Slawson

\* \* \* \* \*

**MISCELLANEOUS:**  
 DIRECTOR/EDITOR  
 Michael Layne  
 420 Cedar  
 Jenkintown, Pa. 19046

Correction to item in last issue:

On page A-15 of the DP Mail article in the last issue, I (Slawson) said the postal rates were raised on 1 April, 1946 (same time international service instituted). This is wrong! The rates were raised on 1 March, 1946. I thought the rates were raised and international service started at the same time; no wonder I could never remember if this was 1 Mar or 1 Apr, one event took place on each date.

(Slawson - error pointed out by Roland Fluck)

\* \* \* \* \*

**OBLITERATIONS:**  
 Donald Slawson  
 463 Ridge Rd.  
 Winchester, Va. 22601

**POSTMASTER  
 PROVISIONALS:**  
 Alfred Heinz  
 1 Circle Drive  
 Sunset Village  
 Flemington, N.J. 08822

**Membership Report:**

Change of address: Harry Meier, 76 Manor Crescent, New Brunswick, N.J. 08901

Change of address: Franklyn Prosser, 1200 S. Longwood Dr. Bloomington, Ind. 47401

New member: Dennis Swanson, 715 Edgehill Dr., Bel Air, Md. 21014

Last notice for 1983 dues: red mark here \_\_\_\_\_ remit \$6 or no more bulletins



## INTRODUCTION

by Roland Fluck

The translation of Kairies' "Censorship in the French Zone" is continued on the next page. This new section deals with the northern part of the FZ. Again my thanks to Udo Kairies and Dr. Hans Flatters for permission to translate and print the article, which is from chapter 1.5.3 of the Handbuch Französische Zone. Also my thanks to Al Heinz for his help, and to Ken Mears and Don Slawson for their assistance, which included material Herr Kairies has introduced into his study.

As Kairies points out, documents concerning operations in the north are very scarce. If anyone has copies of official documents pertaining to censorship in the northern or southern sectors of the FZ, I'd appreciate copies. Moreover, if anyone has censored covers, I'd appreciate annotated copies, or you can send them direct to Herr Kairies at Wahlwies Sonnhalde 13, 7768 Stockach 14, West Germany.

I have continued to use Zensurstempel (the station's censorship strike), Zensorstempel (the individual censor's number) and Kreis (akin to county), as in the previous translation. Also, in this and the previous article, I translated Behoerdenbrief as official mail whereas, technically I suppose this should read "authorities mail". Stamp again refers to a censorship strike and not to a postage stamp.

In the previous article on FZ censorship there was an apparent inconsistency; there was a statement that only one type of sealing strip existed, however, in the illustrations at the end of the article two types of sealing strips were pictured. The apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that the illustrations were from a recent change to the handbook, however, the basic article had not been changed.

Along this same line, Kairies has recently revised the sections pertaining to the Baden-Baden and Freiburg censorship stations. Hopefully, a summary of these changes will appear in a future issue. Also, since the section on Friedrichshafen was written in 1979, additional covers have come to light. Several of these covers carry cancels from 1 or 2 Oct. 45., and a couple are sealed with green type 1 sealing strips.

The following article lists the latest cancel carried by a cover that was censored by the Koblenz censorship station as 21.5.47. However, Ken Mears has come up with a cover canceled on 21.6.47 that carries a Koblenz double-pointed-oval G.C.E stamp. So, as stated earlier, a lot of information still remains to be uncovered and any help would be appreciated.

If anyone is interested in joining the Arge FZ, the 1983 dues are 30DM.

One final item which does not deal with the French Zone. For those of you that are interested in post-war MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN, Herr Kairies publishes a periodic Rundbrief concerning this area. Anyone interested can contact him at the address listed above. We'll have a little more information in a future issue.



## POSTAL CENSORSHIP IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRENCH ZONE

by UDO KAIRIES

This translation is from the Französische Zone Handbuch und Katalog Chapter 1.5.3, entitled "Die Postzensur im Nordteil der französischen Zone", by Udo Kairies. This article is published with the written permission of Dr. Hans Flatters, Director, Arbeitsgemeinschaft "Französische Zone" e.V., D-4150 Krefeld, Hülser Str. 143-145.

---

Copyright by the Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft "Französische Zone" e.V. Translations, reprints, reproduction and photo-copies - even including sections - only with the written permission of the Arge Director.

---

### Postal Censorship in the Northern Sector of the French Zone

The issue of censorship in the southern sector of the French Zone could largely be clarified based on available documents, but assumptions for the northern sector are essentially more unfavorable, in this case only very few documents are on hand concerning the subject. Thus, the interpretation of reported censored covers remains, at the moment, the most important information source.

In the northern sector the 1st censorship period began in the second half of August 1945. During this time period apparently only 4 censorship stations operated: Koblenz, Neustadt, Saarbrücken and Trier. Here also, as in the southern sector of the FZ, different stamp types appeared in use, in the course of which, worthy of note, a double-pointed-oval stamp like those observed in the second period was already used in Neustadt and Saarbrücken, albeit with handwritten changes of the text. Nevertheless, a certain uniformity clearly stands out for the entire French Zone region, for we always find a three digit number from the two-hundreds in the stamp text. So, up to this point the numbers 202 and 221 can be indexed from the southern sector, as well as 206, 207, 208 and 210 from the northern sector.

In the 2nd censorship period we then also find in the northern sector the well known double-pointed-oval stamp with the following letter combinations:

G.C.A, G.C.B, G.C.C, G.C.D, G.C.E, and G.C.F

The six, ascertainable Zensurstempel of this period indicate that additional censorship stations had, in the meantime, assumed their activity. According to present information the censorship stations were located in the following towns:

Town	Zensurstempel	
	Period 2	Period 3
Saarbrücken	G.C.A	G.C-1
Kaiserslautern	G.C.B	G.C-2
Neustadt (Weinstr.)	G.C.C	G.C-3



Mainz	G.C.D	G.C-4
Koblenz	G.C.E	G.C-5
Trier	G.C.F	G.C-6

A letter from 8.10.1945 exists as the earliest usage date from period 2; yet the bulk of the covers originate primarily from the time after 1.4.46, the point in time of the resumption of foreign mail traffic.

In the middle of 1946 the Military Government replaced the three letter double-pointed-oval stamp with a stamp which bore a number instead of a letter in the third position. Noted so far are the stamps G.C-1 through G.C-6. This reorganization must have even come as a surprise to the censorship stations, for, after the uniformly executed stamps of period 2, now suddenly - in period 3 - once more many varied stamp forms appear. One liners, various oval stamps with ornamental borders and double-ribbon elliptical stamps are found. Not until 1947 are uniform oval stamps again in use.

It is to be understood that there are further Zensurstempel types to be discovered for the northern sector, for, besides only one stamp type existing for various censorship stations, from others as many as three stamp types exist.

The below mentioned Trier will be dealt with as the first censorship station, since the most details are known from there thanks to remarks in the "Postgeschichtlichen Blättern aus Trier" - published by the Trier Bezirksgruppe of the Gesellschaft für deutsche Postgeschichte e.V.

#### The Trier Censorship Station

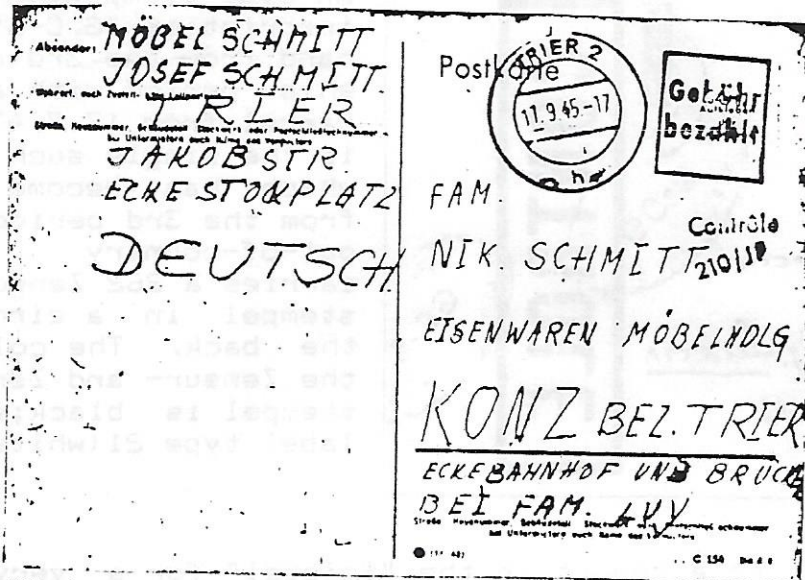
After the Rhineland-Hesse-Nassau Military Government, with a decree from 25.8.45, ordered the resumption of postal traffic on 1.9.45, the censorship station in Trier took up control activity. A censored postcard from Trier from 1.9.45 documents this fact. One is to infer from the decree of the Military Government that all mail was to be tendered to the Trier censorship station for inspection, with the exception of official mail which remained within its respective Kreis. Official mail, which remained within the Kreis, was further directed from the Kreisstadt post office direct to the designated mail establishments. In addition to the official mail of the authorities, postcards from the civil populace were also permitted at the same point in time.

After successful examination by the "Contrôle Technique", the consignments were dispatched to the Kreisstädte of the designated towns. The censorship station withheld mail which did not conform with censorship directives.

In the course of the month of September 1945 the directives concerning the administration of postal consignments were simplified. From then on each post office could send its mail direct to the Trier P.O., which delivered the mail to the censorship station. The extensive time of the roundabout route through the Kreisstädte post offices was



thereby cancelled, shortening the travel time of the mail. Decree I A1 2141 of 18.10.45 brought a further simplification managementwise, for from then on the censorship station waived the submission of mail which remained within the individual Kreis. The Stadt- and Landkreis Trier was excepted from this rule; this mail must be directed by way of the Trier censorship station, as before.

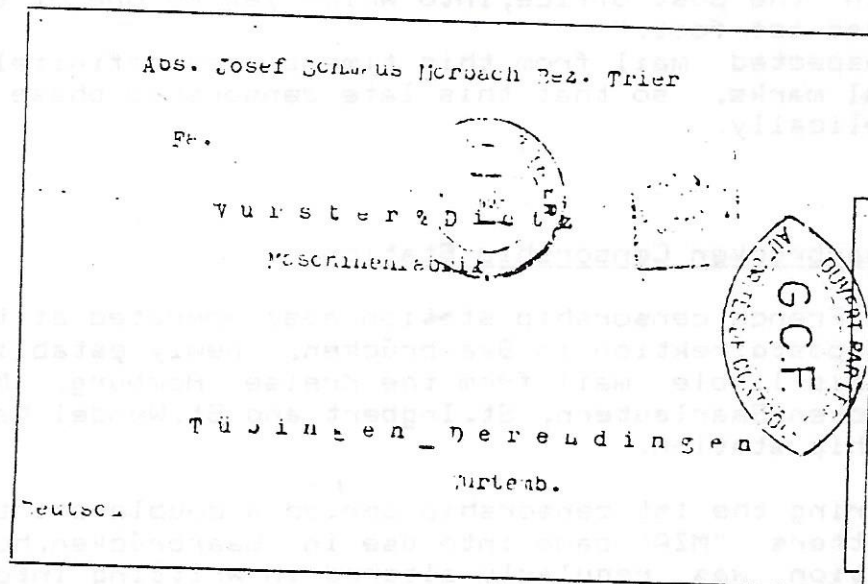


(Trier-period 1: Zensurstempel "Controle"+"210/JF")

During the 1st censorship period a single line Zensurstempel "Contrôle", in conjunction with a single line "210/JF", came into use in Trier. So far this Zensurstempel is identified only on post-cards, all of which exhibit cancels from September 1945. The stamp color is green or violet.

With the start of the 2nd censorship period in Trier, the G.C.F. double-pointed-oval stamp replaced the existing one liner. The stamp color is black (see below). The Zensurstempel from Trier are circular, with two or three digit numbers.

Identified are the numbers 16, 254, 262. The color of the Zensurstempel is blue or violet. Sealing label types 21 (white) and 31 were used in Trier. Also 2 rejection marks are known: "Zurück/Unvorschriftmässig!" and "CORRESPONDANCE INADMISE". Both marks, in blue, are struck on one letter and could have the same source.



(Letter from Morbach (Bz. Trier) from 9.1.1946)

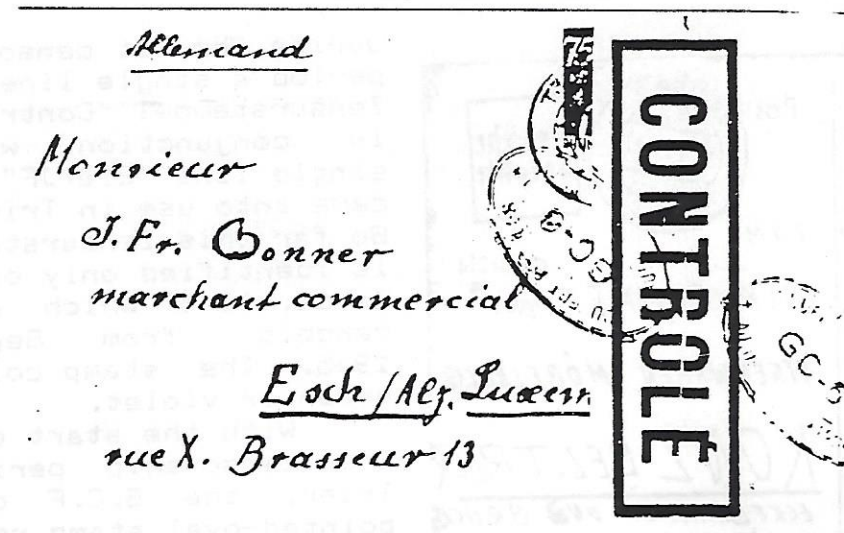


## Zensorstempel and Rejection Marks:



CORRESPONDANCE  
INADMISE

Zurück  
Unvorsicht! m. Siegel!



An oval stamp with the inscription "G.C-6" is on hand from the 3rd censorship period with a Trier cancel from 17.7.47. This is the single such letter which has become known from the 3rd period. This out-of-country letter carries a 262 Zensorstempel in a circle on the back. The color of the Zensur- and Zensorstempel is black; sealing label type 21 (white).

We are indebted to a report in the "Spiegel" for a very late reference concerning French censor activity in Trier. Here, under the caption "Postzensur, Monsieur Martins Zimmer", attention was called to the unusual long transit time of postal consignments inside the city of Trier. The delay, as the inquiry showed, was caused by French postal censorship. Verbatim, it states in this report: "In the courtyard of the delivery and collection post office in the former Maximin Abbey regularly stands a black Volkswagen with the French number FFA 144 986. And the gentleman, who twice daily gets out of this auto, withdraws from time to time with letters into a convenient and "fully equipped" room in the post office, into which yet no one of the German postal staff has set foot."

Inspected mail from this time period definitely does not exhibit external marks, so that this late censorship phase cannot be covered philatelically.

### The Saarbrücken Censorship Station

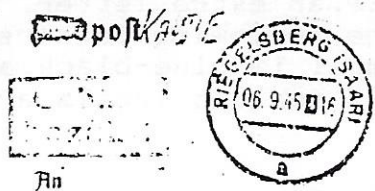
A French censorship station also operated at the headquarters of the Oberpostdirektion in Saarbrücken, newly established on 31.7.1945. Censorship-liable mail from the Kreise Homburg, Merzig, Ottweiler, Saarbrücken, Saarlautern, St. Ingbert and St. Wendel had to be fed to the censorship station.

During the 1st censorship period a double-pointed-oval stamp with the letters "MZA" came into use in Saarbrücken, however, this letter combination was regularly altered in writing into 208. (See below). This correction took place, so far, by means of a red pencil in all



ABFORDERER:  
**Paul Bauer**  
 Textilwaren  
 Riegelsberg/Saar  
 Kirchstr. 27

Diebstahl von Exemplaren wird bestraft. Die Expedition nicht anfordern. Platten, Stempel und andere Lokalanlagen sind Eigentum des Erfinders.



An  
**FA. KOPPE & GROESSER**

(22) in **KOBLENZ**

**TEXTILSTÄNDEHAUS, ROONSTR.**

„Es ist gänzlich unwichtig, ob wir leben, aber notwendig ist, daß unser Volk lebt, daß Deutschland lebt.“  
 (Adolf Hitler am 1. 8. 33)

© (1945) DEUTSCH

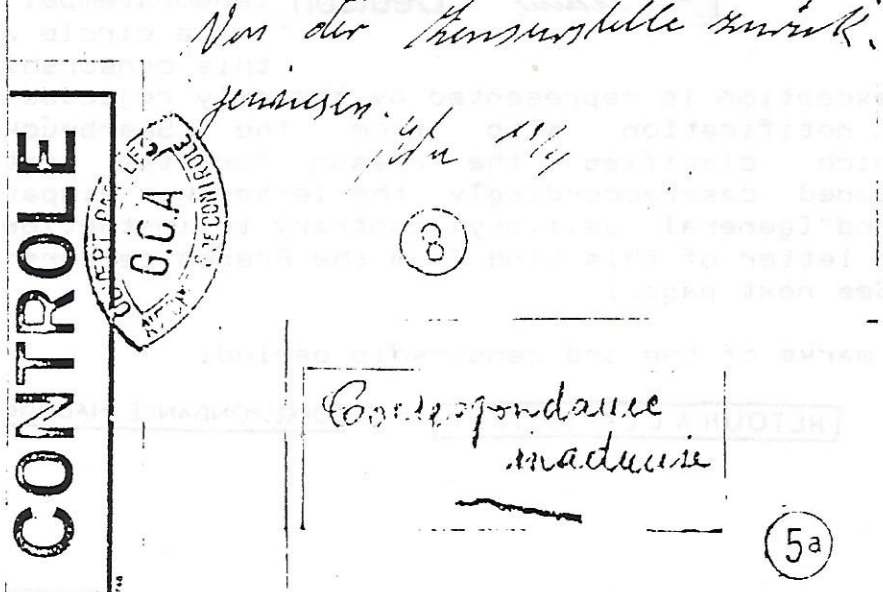


(2 different stamp strikes are shown in order to demonstrate, in the lower picture, that "MZA" was excised.)

existing cases. The earliest censored cover from Saarbrücken is a local letter from Ottweiler dated 20.8.45. A letter from Saarbrücken to Homburg exists from 25.8.45. Both official letters were supplied with a type 21 sealing label, which, therefore hints that mail could be posted sealed before the aforementioned decree of the Military Government took effect. The last registered strike of the "MZA/208" Zensurstempel is dated 14.9.45.

According to present knowledge the 2nd censorship period began in October 1945, however, up to now no cover with the then used Saarbrücken G.C.A double-pointed-oval has been submitted to me for the year 1945, although this Zensurstempel is not exactly rare. After the resumption of foreign mail traffic on 1.4.1946, the G.C.A Zensurstempel is

frequently found on foreign mail, in the course of which the censors in Saarbrücken obviously applied a rigorous standard, as the many known returned letters, with corresponding rejection marks, demonstrate. The last time the G.C.A Zensurstempel is documented is on a letter from 27.5.46. The stamp color fluctuates from blue-black to black.





The Zensorstempel from Saarbrücken exhibit a peculiarity, for, next to the number in a circle, an extra letter, "a", is frequently inserted. Submitted so far are the following Zensorstempel: 2, 5a, 8, and 12a. The color of the Zensorstempel is blue-black, at times also violet. The employed type 13 and 67 sealing labels are not known from any other censorship station.

Sampling of rejection marks:

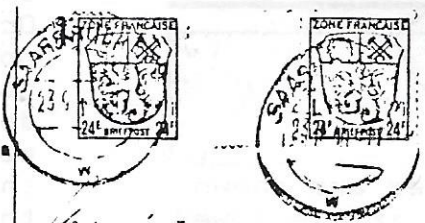
*Von der Briefzensur zurückgewiesen  
grünlich  
grünlich P. 3/4*

Von der Zensur zurückgewiesen  
Sendung entspricht nicht den  
Vorschriften


*24/8/46*  
Zurück ○

With the start of the 3rd censorship period the censors in Saarbrücken handled a double-band elliptical stamp, comparable to those used by businessmen as a return address stamp in earlier years. This stamp must be regarded as a transitional solution until the appearance of the oval stamp in standardized form.

Karl Scheuer  
 Absender: (18) Saarbrücken I  
 Kamelestraße 12  
 Französische Bes. Zone  
 Bille sauber entwerfen  
 Sammlermarken!



*Grüßchen*  
*Hel' stat. (Zus. Rhein)*  
 4, rue de l'église.  
 France **Deutsch**



Also, the stamp inscription, "G. C. I." (Roman figure I), points to a temporary arrangement since the text in the Zensurstempel was normally executed in arabic figures. This Zensurstempel is established for the period from 28.6.46 to 18.7.47. The stamp color is violet, in various shades. Zensorstempel 12a, 16 and 19 in a circle are known from this censorship phase.

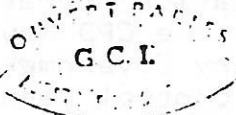
An exception is represented by the only rejected letter with an enclosed notification slip from the Saarbrücken censorship station, which clarifies the reason for the return. In the aforementioned case, accordingly the letter was dispatched to a "postlagernd" [general delivery], contrary to instructions. This is the only known letter of this kind from the French censorship stations in Germany. (See next page.)

Rejection marks of the 3rd censorship period:

RETOUR A L'EXPEDITEUR

CORRESPONDANCE INADMISE





Ce pli est retourné à l'expéditeur, par ordre des  
 autorités du Gouvernement Militaire pour le motif suivant :

- 1<sup>o</sup>) ~~Pli adressé à l'expéditeur~~
- 2<sup>o</sup>) ~~Pli adressé à l'expéditeur~~
- 3<sup>o</sup>) ~~Pli adressé "Poste Postante"~~
- 4<sup>o</sup>) ~~Pli adressé à l'expéditeur "Poste Postante"~~
- 5<sup>o</sup>) ~~Exploit ou transmission dans une enveloppe doublee~~
- 6<sup>o</sup>) ~~Pli adressé à l'expéditeur~~

---

Dieses Schreiben ist laut Befehl der Militärbehörden  
 und aus folgendem Grund an den Absender zurück gewiesen :

- 1<sup>o</sup>) ~~Schreiben welches die Sprache einer Feinde besimmt ist,~~
- 2<sup>o</sup>) ~~Schreiben welches die Sprache eines Feindes enthält,~~
- 3<sup>o</sup>) ~~Schreiben welches "Postpostamt" geschickt wird~~
- 4<sup>o</sup>) ~~Schreiben welches "Postpostamt" geschickt wird~~
- 5<sup>o</sup>) ~~Schreiben welches in einer doppelten Briefhülle~~
- 6<sup>o</sup>) ~~Schreiben welches an den Absender geschickt wird~~

Finally, from Saarbrücken, a letter from 18.8.47 occurred with the new oval stamp "GC-1" in black.



12  
 Herr ~~Ein~~schreiben  
 Phil. Schumann  
 Saarbrücken  
 Heinestr. 24 I

Ein schreiben

Speyer b  
 713

1-298

RHEINLAND-PFALZ

During the 3rd censorship period the following sealing labels were pasted on in Saarbrücken: 16, 17, 24 and 27.



The Kaiserslautern Censorship Station

A French censorship station operated in Kaiserslautern as the second inspection station in the OPD Neustadt (Haardt) District. The Rhineland-Hesse-Nassau Military Government, in their order of 25.8.45, announced the assumption of control responsibility in Kaiserslautern, and one of the censor inspected letters from 31.8.45 can also be identified from that place. It presents grounds for speculation that the decree of the Military Government "limped along" behind the actual facts: at this point in time censorship stations already operated in Neustadt, Saarbrücken and Trier.

## Period 1:



Color: lt. blue, red

## Period 2:



Color: red,



Color: red pencil



Color: red

## Period 3



An additional Kaiserslautern inspected letter carries an 11.9.45 cancel date. As a Zensurstempel the censors in Kaiserslautern used a double-band elliptical stamp with the number 207, with colors in light blue or red. Both letters were mailed sealed and that's the reason they were both sealed with a type 51 sealing label after the resulting check. To date this sealing label is only substantiated from Kaiserslautern for the 1st censorship period.

In the second censorship period the double-pointed-oval G.C.B. came into use in Kaiserslautern. The earliest strike of this stamp dates from 18.10.45; the last cover exhibits a date stamp from 26 June 1946. Here the stamp color is always red, whereas the other censorship stations used no red stamp colors during this phase.

There are two handwritten "54's" in-a-circle censor marks -entered in red pencil- to list and a circular stamp with a 54.

Sealing labels of type 5 and 21 were pasted on.

From 13 July 1946 several strikes of an oval stamp with an ornamental border and the inscription G.C.2 occurred, this covers the transition to the 3rd censorship period. The stamp color is red, blue or violet.

The shipments carry a sporadic, backside, violet Zensurstempel with the numbers 51 and 56, accordingly with the same number-circle as the censor mark 54 from the 2nd censorship period.

With the censored letters from July 1946 is, as a noteworthy exception, a local letter from Kaiserslautern.

Sealing labels of type 21 and 29 are identified from Kaiserslautern in the third censorship period.

One rejection mark from the censorship station or the Kaiserslautern Post Office, as the case maybe, is known so far.



Remarkably, no inspected mailings are on hand from the Kaiserslautern censorship station after August 1946, what can be presumed is that the Contrôle Technique had shelved its inspection activity at this point in time. It remains to be seen if censored mail from a later period doesn't appear to disprove this stated assumption. The number of accumulated covers is too trifling at present for a definitive statement.

The Neustadt (Haardt) Censorship Station

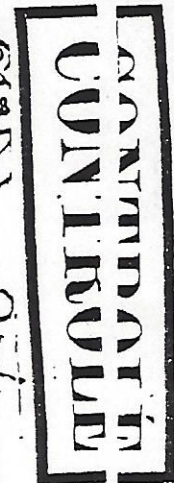
A French censorship station operated at the headquarters of the OPD Neustadt (Haardt), its establishment was already published in the 25.8.45 directive of the Rhineland-Hesse-Nassau Military Government. On 27.9.45 a censored letter from Grünstadt made the work of the censorship station evident. This letter was provided with an altered, handwritten G.C.C./206 double-pointed-oval stamp. This letter was sealed with a sealing label of type 29, which is also identified for Neustadt in November 1945.

An

die Pfalzwerke

Ludwigshafen a/Rhein

Bayernstrasse 37.



(Letter from 27.9.45 with a double-pointed-oval G.C.C stamp altered, by hand, into 206.)

Obviously, at this point in time Neustadt was already in possession of the G.C.C. stamp used in the 2nd censorship period, however, altering it into one of the customary 1st period numbers from the two-hundreds. On 8 October 1945 the G.C.C Zensurstempel was struck without alteration, so that the change from the 1st to the 2nd censorship period took place at the beginning of October. The question of whether the Neustadt censorship station used yet another Zensurstempel before the receipt of the double-pointed oval stamp must remain open because of a lack of covers from the first weeks after the resumption of postal traffic.





DPD G.C.C.



Elliptical G.C.C

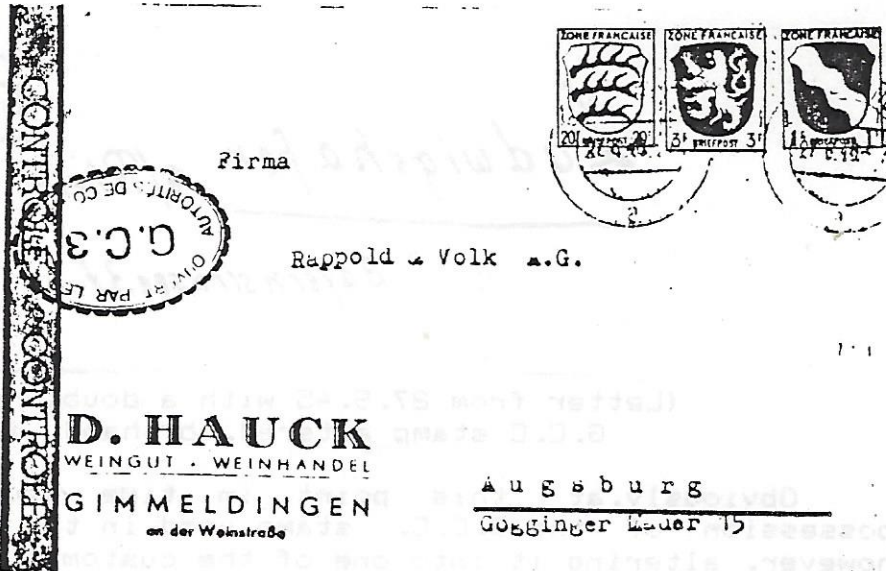
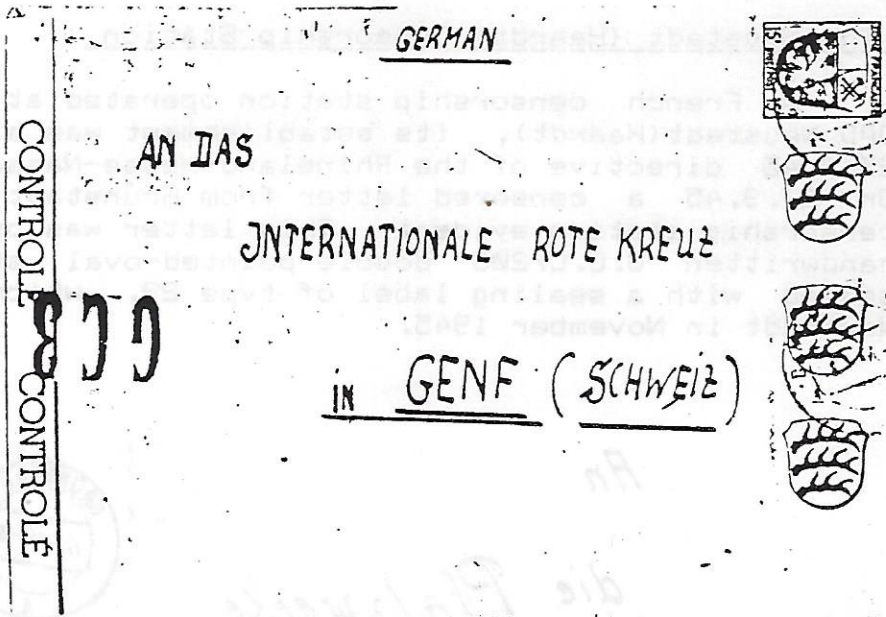
GC3

One-line GC3

52

Handwritten censor's 52

A letter with a double-band elliptical G.C.C. stamp, whose use presents a riddle, is known from 4.4.1946. Would that the stamp already carried the inscription G.C.3, so that the transitional point from the 2nd to the 3rd censorship period could be assumed, however, the usage of this stamp remains unclear. A violet single-liner with the inscription GC3, however, certainly covers the transition to the 3rd censorship period on 18.4.46, which an oval stamp with an ornamental border and the characteristic G.C.3, follows in June 1946.



Consequently, a considerable stamp confusion, no statement can be made at present about these tricky points. It is remarkable, however, that both the double-band elliptical G.C.C. stamp as well as the single GC3 carry a handwritten "52" censor's mark, which to date is



not known on other censored covers from Neustadt.

The Speyer Postsparkassenamt deplored [the fact] that the directing of mail to the Neustadt censorship station unavoidably also brought with it delays with a letter from 18.11.1946, in which it states:

"The letters with daily registers, particularly from the post offices in the southern sector of the French Zone, arrive here in the post-office-savings-bank [Postsparkassenamt] erratically and frequently with considerable delay. This makes for the utmost inconveniences and inefficiencies in the performance of the Postsparkassenamt. Particularly the monthly balances cannot be completed on time, whereby the settlement of accounts with the main post office again are subjected to considerable delay. The irregular arrival of the postal-savings letters could, no doubt, be explained by the fact that they had been routed through censorship stations. In isolated cases even censorship marks of the American Zone were observed."

"In order to facilitate dispatch, we request that the applicable government offices (post-offices and railroad post-offices) be instructed to under no circumstances place letter consignments to the Postsparkassenamt in Speyer, particularly those with daily registers (distinguishable by special envelopes with the mark "Prufstelle für den Postsparkassenamt"), in letter bundles with censorship-liable mail, but to deliver them unbundled to the railroad post-offices, who will combine them into special bundles. Furthermore, we request to investigate if the possibility exists that letter pouches with ordinary consignments for the Postsparkassenamt could be made up directly for the Speyer Post-Office or Postsparkassenamt without registers at those transit collection- or letter forwarding offices. By this means the time-consuming detour by way of Neustadt(Haardt) is avoided. With respect to registered mail addressed to the Postsparkassenamt, there is no requirement for special provisions, since the content of these consignments is generally not connected with the rendering-of-account operations at the PSA."

The last strike of the oval stamp with ornamental border dates from 3.1.47 and is to be found on a letter to the U.S.A. From this point in time [one can] take the view that the Neustadt censorship station subsequently must have used the standardized GC-3 oval stamp. However, so far no single cover of this type has surfaced, although, as can be shown, the censorship station still operated in October 1947 as one can infer from the directive from 10 October 1947. (See next page.)

The Zensorstempel of the Neustadt censorship station exhibit a peculiar feature: in the 2nd censorship period different handstamps were used than in the 3rd censorship period. In conjunction with the G.C.C. Zensurstempel the following were registered: 52 handwritten, 76, 83 and 88 with rectangular borders. In comparison, the numbers 110, 112, 113 and 114 in a circle are found for letters with the oval G.C.3 Zensurstempel. The stamp color is violet, in one isolated case, red.



76

83

110

112

113

and 31 or sealing tapes of type 1 in yellow or blue.

To date, rejection marks of the censorship station or the Neustadt P.O. have not been produced.

Oberpostdirektion  
LB 1 - 2190

Neustadt(Haardt), den 10. Oktober 1947

An die PÄ des Bezirks  
Zensur

Auf Anordnung der Zensurstelle Neustadt(Haardt) sind alle Auslandsanlangen (Ein- und Abgang) zuerst der Zensurstelle in Neustadt vorzulegen.

Die A, Amtsstellen und Bpn fertigen für die abgehenden Sendungen, wenn sich besondere Länderbunde nicht lohnen, Bunde mit der Aufschrift "Neustadt(Haardt) Ausland".

Die aus dem Ausland eingehenden Sendungen werden bereits von den Grenzübergangsposten Freiburg, Mainz und Saarbrücken nach Neustadt geleitet. Aus dem Ausland eingehende Post hat, wenn sie bei den A eingeht, also bereits der Zensur vorgelegen.

In Vertretung

Dr. Anton.

16. OKT. 1947

In die CPD Freiburg(Preissgau)

zur gefl. Kenntnis mit der Bitte das PA Freiburg anzusehen, die eingehende Auslandspost für unseren Bezirk in einem besonderen Beutel "Neustadt(Haardt) Ausland" aufzunehmen.

### The Mainz Censorship Station

The French Military Government also established a censorship station at the headquarters of the Mainz exchange post-office to which shipments from and to Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain and colonies, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Iceland, the Netherlands and colonies, Norway, Poland, Portugal and colonies, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Russia, all countries of North-Central- and South America, China, Thailand, the Phillipines, Afghanistan and Iran, were to be directed. For the first hint of a censorship station in Mainz, we are indebted to an announcement in the "Mitteilungen der Militärregierung für die Stadt und der Landkreis Villingen" [Announcements of the Military Government for the city and county of Villingen] from 27.11.45, in which Mainz was named as the headquarters of a Kontrollkommission. The actual start of censorship duties in Mainz surely occurs before November 1945, however, no covers are known from the year 1945. Thus, at present no statement can be hit upon about whether a Zensurstempel of the 1st censorship period exists from Mainz.

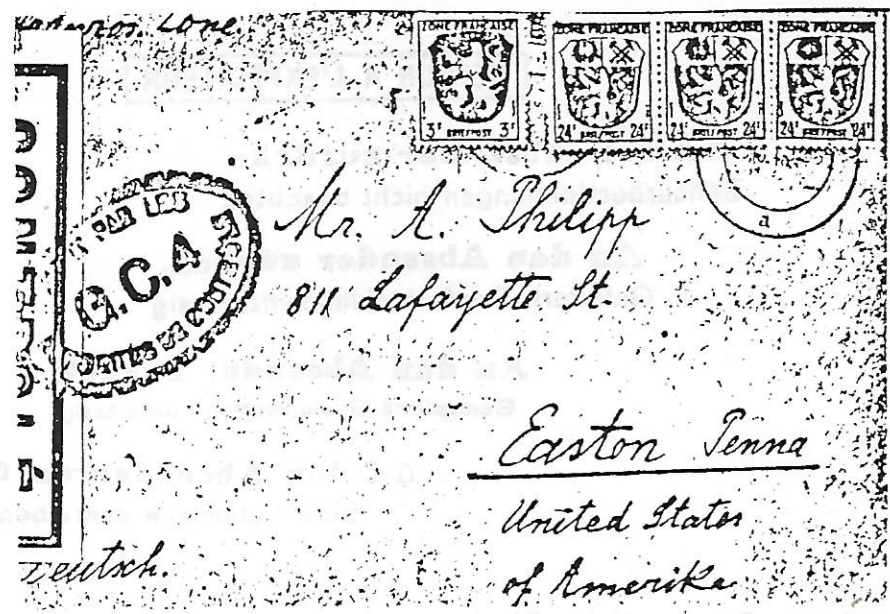
On hand, in great quantity, are censored letters from the 2nd censorship period with cancel dates from April, May and June 1946, so that the G.C.D. Zensurstempel shows the most frequent occurrence of all the Zensurstempel employed in the northern sector of the French Zone in the 2nd censorship period. This is all the more worthy of note since the stamp only







encompassed a period of 3 months. The stamp color of the G.C.D. Zensurstempel is black or violet. On 14.6.46 an inspected letter still carried the double-pointed oval G.C.D stamp; then from 18.6.46 a strike of the succeeding G.C.4 stamp is on hand. The 3rd censorship period had begun in Mainz. The G.C.4 Zensurstempel in oval form with ornamental border is similar to the G.C.2 and the G.C.3 stamps of the Kaiserslautern and Neustadt censorship stations, nevertheless the stamp substantially changes its appearance within only a few months, so that the impression can ensue that it was a question of a different stamp. An inclusion of the measurements according to cancellation dates indeed shows that the stamp has "grown" over the passage of time. In June 1946 the measurements come to about 40X28 mm, in November 1946 finally 52X34 mm. The stamp color is black. This Zensurstempel is also the most frequent of its period.



Then, in the year 1947 for the first time the G.C-4 oval stamp appears in the new standardized construction. (See next page.) The last registered strike of this stamp dates from 12.3.1947. The stamp color of the G.C-4 oval stamp is black or violet.

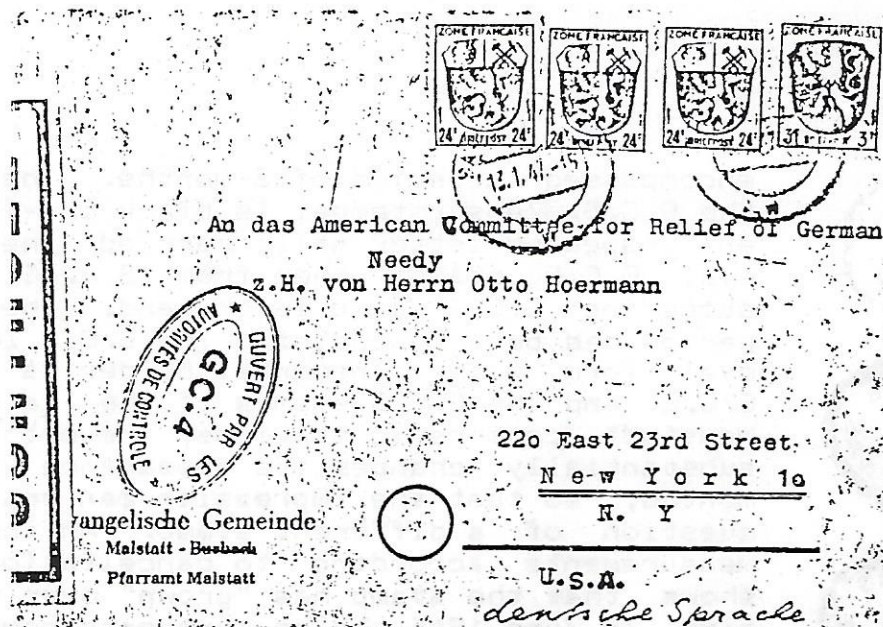
With all the censor covers from Mainz received so far, it is a question of postal shipments from or to foreign parts.

The censored covers carry sealing tapes of type 1 in green or red, or, respectively, sealing labels 21/22 in white or green.

Typical for the Mainz censorship station are Zensurstempel with the numbers 151, 152, 153, and 156 in a circle, however, there are also scarcer Zensurstempel with the numbers 12 and 61 with a rectangular frame. The stamp color is always violet:







Five different rejection marks are recorded, of which the four with German text are to be classified with the Mainz P.O. The stamp colors are violet or black.

**RETOUR A L'EXPEDITEUR**

**An den Absender zurück.**  
Zensurbestimmungen nicht beachtet

**An den Absender zurück.**  
Gefüllte Briefumschläge unzulässig

**An den Absender zurück.**  
Gemasterte Briefumschläge unzulässig

**An den Absender zurück.**  
Bitte Lateinisch schreiben

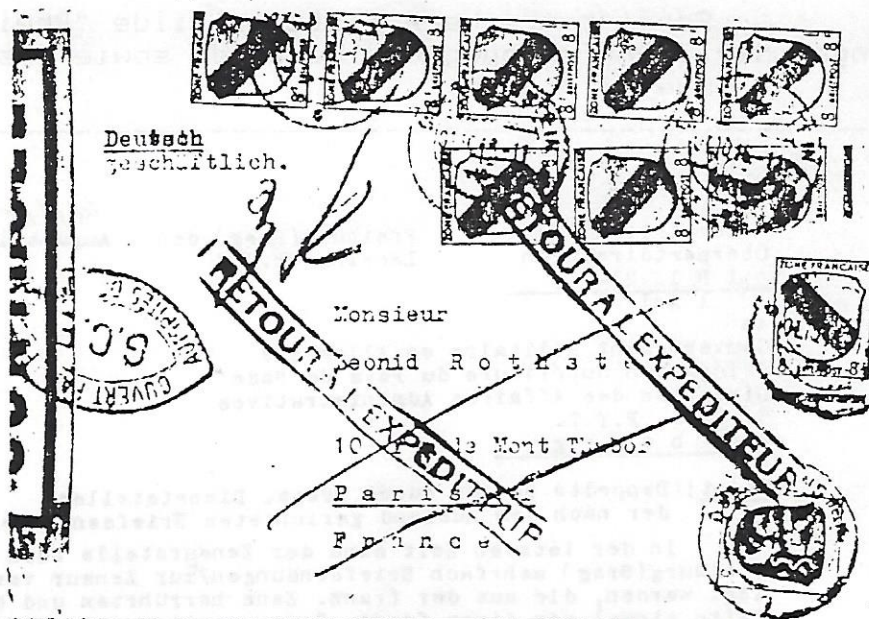
The Koblenz Censorship Station

Although the operation of a censorship station in Koblenz was already given wide dissemination in the memorandum of the Military Government of 25.8.45, to date no inspected covers from the 1st censorship period have been submitted from this censorship station.

In the second censorship period the censors in Koblenz used the common double-pointed-oval stamp with the inscription G.C.E.

The earliest censored letters date from January 1946, accordingly a relatively late point in time for the 2nd censorship period, which began in October 1945. The latest G.C.E. stamp strike is to be found on a letter from 21.5.47, when the standardized oval stamp of the third period was already in use at other censorship stations.





Such an oval stamp, which should carry the characteristic G.C-5, has not, to date, been discovered for the Koblenz censorship station.

Consequently, in summary it remains to observe: that the operation of the censors can be established, at this time, only from January 1946 to May 1947, in conjunction with which only one cover dates from the year 1947. Accordingly, the Koblenz censorship station appears to have played only a secondary role compared to the censorship stations in Mainz, Neustadt, and Saarbrücken. The imprints of the G.C.E. stamp occur in black and violet colors. The letters were sealed with type 21 sealing labels in white or green.

Zensurstempel of the inspectors in Koblenz exhibit the numbers 203, 204, 206 and 210, without borders. The stamp color is black or violet.

203      204      206      210

Returned letters were furnished with the rejection mark "RETOUR A L'EXPEDITEUR", in a black color:

**RETOUR A L'EXPEDITEUR**

Also doubly censored shipments with G.C.E. and G.B.C. Zensurstempel have to exist, as is to be drawn from a message from the OPD Freiburg of September 1946 to the Military Government in Freiburg: (See next page.)

References; (French postal censorship in the northern sector of the FZ)

Meier, Ernst, Die Wiederaufnahme des Postverkehrs im Bezirk der OPD Trier im Jahre 1945 in "Postgeschichtliche Blätter aus Trier", Heft 1975

Riemer, Karl-Heinz, Die Postzensur der Alliierten im bestzten Deutschland nach dem II. Weltkrieg, Heft Nr. 73 Neue



Schriftenreihe Poststempelgilde "Rhein-Donau" 1977  
 Verfügungen der OPDn Freiburg und Neustadt sowie des Postsparkassenamt  
 Speyer

---

Der Leiter der  
 Oberpostdirektion  
 I R 1 2100-0  
 1 Anl

Freiburg(Breg), den  
 Lessingstr. 14

14/6  
 August 1946

Am  
 Gouvernement Militaire en Allemagne  
 Délégation Supérieure du Pays de Bade  
 Direction des Affaires Administratives  
 Service P.T.T.  
 F r i b o u r g

Objet: Doppelte Zensur durch franz. Dienststellen  
 der nach dem Ausland gerichteten Briefsendungen

In der letzten Zeit sind der Zensurstelle beim (PA)  
 Freiburg(Breg) mehrfach Briefsendungen zur Zensur vorge-  
 legt worden, die aus der franz. Zone herrührten und be-  
 reits einmal von einer franz. Zensurstelle zensiert und  
 mit den Zensurstempeln GCE, GRD oder GCJ bedruckt waren.

Durch diese doppelte Zensur von seiten einer frz.  
 Zensurstelle entsteht eine erhebliche Verzögerung in der  
 Aushändigung der Sendung an den Empfänger.

Ich bitte deshalb um Entscheidung, ob Briefsen-  
 dungen, die bereits einmal von einer franz. Zensurstelle  
 zensiert worden sind, vor ihrer Weiterbeförderung noch  
 einmal einer franz. Zensurstelle vorgelegt werden müssen.

*f nach dem  
 Anstand*

I. V.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

Editors note:

Truly good work Roland, these items are very interesting and I, and I'm  
 sure the others, appreciate the effort you've put into translating these.  
 I especially appreciate the fact that you've delivered them to me in  
 "printable condition"--no effort was necessary on my part. Thanks.

Slawson



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

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Lithuanian  
Philatelic Society of New York numbers 93 and 94  
(June and September, 1975)

(continued from Vol 15 Nr. 4, Dec. 1982)

SEEDORF b. Zeven (continued)

Spring 1947, was made a Baltic Refugee Camp housing 2400 Lithuanians, 1700 Latvians and 200 Estonians administered by UNRRA.

The Lithuanian DPs began assembling here in March 1946 with their transfer from nearby British Zone DP Camps. The first and basic group was the transfer from CAMP MONTGOMERY in Doerverden Lithuanian DP camp together with their Schools, Chorus, Folk Dance Units, Theater, Sports Groups, Scout Troops, Press and Committee which also organized the new Camp.

Later, there were transfers from ALT-GARGE, BREMERVOERDE, BUXTEHUDE and FISCHBECK. The Camp had an Elementary School, Gimnazija, Teachers Courses, and Adult Training Courses in the Languages, Agriculture, Electro Mechanics, HouseKeeping, Chauffering, etc.

The Lithuanian DP Camp PostOffice Branch was managed by Mrs. Al. Petrauskiene and was in operation from April 1, 1947. The Camp issued three series of Camp Postage Stamps to commemorate the Hassendorf, Montgomery, and Seedorf DP Camps, as well as Souviner Sheets for the same. Part of the moneys received from the sale thereof went to the Lithuanian Red Cross.

The Camp Postage Stamps were designed by J. Steponavičius. On the occasion of the Lithuanian Independence Day, Feb. 16, 1947 they were cancelled with a commemorative "SEEDORF IS MOURNING" Cancellation.

The Camp had a wayside Cross erected on the premises. It had a Hospital. When the Camp was closed down, its residents were transferred to STADE, GOETTINGEN and elsewhere. The Camp then became an Emigration Transit Camp.

SELIGENSTADT - (210km NW Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP #91/261 - UNRRA Team #198 - IRO Team #1049

SELIGENSTADT was the site of a Military Aerodrome, Underground Ammunition Dumps and wooden barracks. In May, 1945, 750 Refugees fleeing from the Soviet Zone, were transferred here from the WURZBURG-ZELL Camp and housed in the Aerodrome Barracks. 200 Lithuanian DPs were also transferred here from EISENACH with others from many nearby DP Camps, so that at the end of 1945, over 1200 Lithuanians were in quarters here.

The Camp had a Kin rgarten, Elementary School and Gimnazija; Adult Training Courses in Electro Technics, BookKeeping, Chauffering, Stenography, Weaving, Construction, English, French, Spanish as well as a Music School and a Folk University.

The Camp had a Chorus, Folk Dance Units, Drama Group, Sports Teams, War Veterans Post, a Police Court, Firemen and many crafts shops. A Lithuanian Cross was erected on the Camp Grounds. The Press "PASVAISTIS" (Aurora Borealis) printed Easter Greeting Cards designed by the Artist Ed. Krasauskas.

The Camp had a Lithuanian DP Camp PostOffice under the direction of J. Tijunas. The Camp had its own Lithuanian Guards Unit, an auxiliary arm of the US ARMY - #4236 Labor Service Company, Det. "A" which used the mail



services of US ARMY APO #800.

The Camp was closed on June 20, 1949 and its remaining residents were transferred to SCHWEINFURT and SCHWABISCH-GMUND.

SOEST - (75km SW Detmold) - Westphalia, British Zone

LITHUANIAN DP CAMP

After WWII, a Lithuanian DP Camp existed here for a very short time. In March 1946, it contained 133 Refugees. Later more Lithuanian DPs were transferred here from CELLE.

The Camp had a Business School named "ZIBINTAS" (Lantern). On July 13, 1946, its 341 Lithuanian DP residents were transferred out to the Lithuanian DP Camp at GREVEN.

SOLTAU - (60km SW Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

BALTIC DP CAMP - #251 DPAC - UNRRA Team #259

Lithuanian DP Correspondence indicates their presence here in 1948.

SPACKENBERG - see Geesthacht

STADE - (35km W Hamburg) - Hannover, British Zone

BALTIC CAMP #247/D - #247 AC - % #65 DPACS

A Lithuanian DP Camp was set up here on April 2, 1947 when 600 Lithuanian DPs, mostly families with school age children, were transferred here from SEEDORF and were quartered in the former Polish DP Camp barracks. The Camp was originally administered by UNRRA Team #235, and later by the British CCG. The British Chief's name was A. Coventry.

The Camp had an Elementary School, Kindergarten and Gimnazija, and Teachers Courses as well as Adult Training Courses in Tailoring, Electro Mechanics, Chauffering, Watchmaking, Cabinetmaking, and English. It had a Dollmaking and Weaving Shop. Camp activities included Folk Dance Units, Chorus, Scouting Troops, Sports of Basketball and Table Tennis and a Lithuanian RedCross Chapter.

Its Press published the "SEEDORF" Camp Monograph Album and celebrated the 400th Anniversary of the Lithuanian Press. The DP Camp also overprinted the three sets of Camp Postage stamps issued for HASSENDORF, MONTGOMERY & SEEDORF DP Camps for its own use with the text; "STADE"/1940-15.6. 1947.

On January 20/22, 1948, its remaining residents were transferred to DEDELSDORF and the Camp was shut down.

STRAUBING - (120km NE Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

The Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 77 Lithuanian DPs lived in this area mostly with private German families in 1947. Further details are not available from the usual information sources.

STROMBERG - (60km WSW Frankfurt) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

Lithuanian DP Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DPs were living in the area with private German families in July 1946. Further details not available from the usual information sources.



STUTTGART - (200km NW Munich) - Baden-Baden, American ZoneBALTIC DP CAMP - Luissenstr - UNRRA Team #52 - US ARMY APO #154

The first Lithuanian Refugees were here in the beginning of 1945, but avoided the city due to its very heavy bombardment. At the end of WW II, about 200 Lithuanian DPs were quartered in the FELLBACK and BAD CANSTATT suburbs living with private German families often in groups.

About 180 were students attending the Technical Institute and were housed in the DP Students Hostel in Bad Canstatt. With the end of Emigration, remainders were housed in FUNKER BARRACKS in Bad Canstatt. From 1947/1949 in Fellbach, the "LUX" Book Printing Establishment and "PATRIA", a transfer from Tubingen were here.

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

Lithuanian Encyclopedia records that at the end of WW II, about 100 Lithuanian DP Families settled here. They had an Elementary School. No further details available.

THIERSHEIM - (200km N Munich) - Bavaria, American Zone

Lithuanian DP Correspondence indicates that Lithuanian DPs were living in this area with private families.

TRAUNSTEIN - (90km ESE Munich) - Bavaria, American ZoneLITH DP CAMP - "KURHAUS" - "PARK" HOTEL - CHIEMING a/SEE

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 586 Lithuanian DPs resided in this Lithuanian DP Camp set up in the various local hotels and homes. No further details are available except from addresses on Lithuanian DP Correspondence dated from May 1946 thru November 1948.

TROSSINGEN - (50km ENE Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French Zone

Lithuanian PostMens Assn records that 53 Lithuanian DPs resided in this area most likely with private German Families.

TUBINGEN - (80km NE Freiburg) - Wurttemberg, French ZoneLITHUANIAN YOUTH STUDENTS ACTIVITY CENTER

Several hundred Lithuanian Refugees fleeing the Russian Occupation of Lithuania found themselves in Tubingen at the end of WW II. From 1945/1947, they lived privately as individuals; but from 1947/1950, TUBINGEN became a Lithuanian Youth Students Activity Center. The French Military Occupation Administration made it possible for some 230 Lithuanian DP Students to study here at Tubingen University.

An Annual Youth Convention was held here in the Fall of 1945. The Students had a Chorus and sponsored many Art Exhibits. The Lithuanian Community had 319 Lithuanian DPs in residence in Tubingen. The Community had Lectures, a Folk University, Courses, Sports, Chorus and a Gimnazija.

The Lithuanian Red Cross Headquarters was located here for a while in the LUSTENAU suburb until it was later moved to PFULLINGEN. Lenkaicio "PATRIA" (Fatherland) Printing Establishment was located here until 1946 when it moved to STUTTGART.



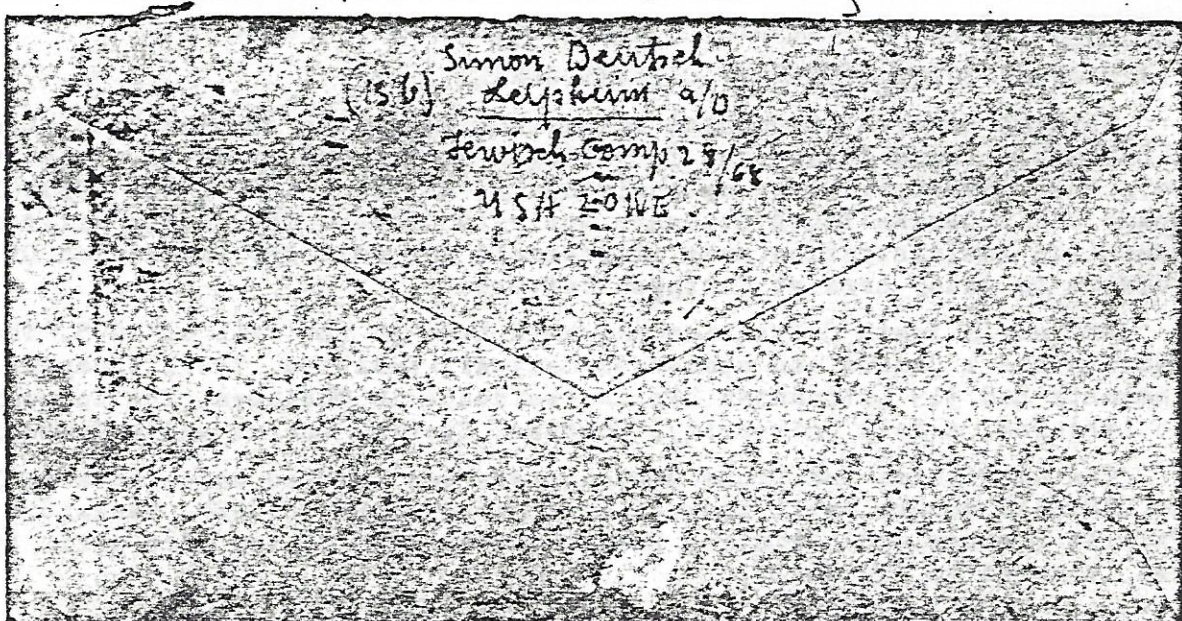
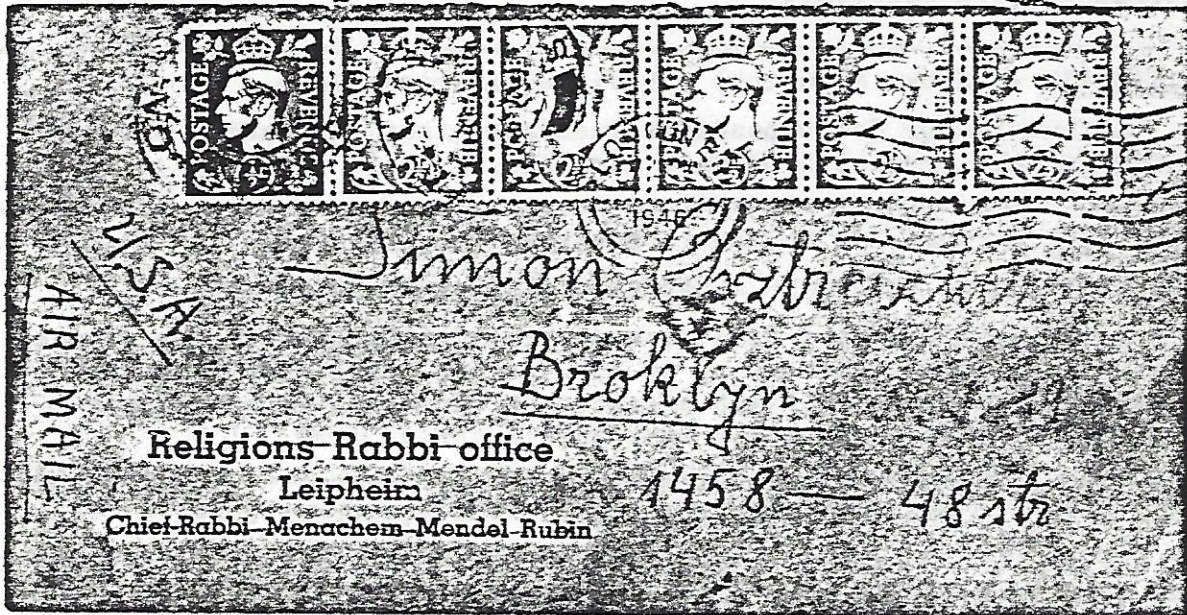
DP Airmail in December, 1946?

submitted by Arthur Hecker

As a result of my (Slawson) article on DP mail in the last issue Arthur Hecker sent the pictures shown below. This is a cover whose return address shows it to be from the Leipheim Jewish Camp in the U.S. Zone. It has been sent in December, 1946 Airmail from London, England to Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

A legitimate question is how did it get from Leipheim to London? I have seen reference to a courier service run by the "AJDC", which I think is either "American Joint Distribution Committee" or "American Jewish Distribution Committee". In any case, this was a courier service for Jewish mail. I have seen only reference to service from Germany to Paris where mail could be put into international channels, but perhaps London was added destination or London replaced Paris.

Anyone have more information to contribute?





Poststelle II SCHMALZGRUBE über Wolkenstein  
by Donald Slawson

In Vol 15 Nr. 3, Nov 1982, in the article "Use of the Landpost Cancel to Cancel Stamps" I wrote that Poststellen II usually applied their Landpost cancel (properly called "PSt II Ortsgummistempel") to the reverse side of the center section of Postanweisungen sent from the Poststellen II.1/

While I still believe this to be a general trueism (this is, over 50% of the pieces from PSt II's seem to adhere to this statement), a lot of exceptions can be found. Shown as Illustration 1 are two pieces which violate this generality. These are from LANGENBERG and KATHARINA, both PSt II "über Schwarzenberg". Although I do not illustrate the back side of these pieces, take my word for it, there is no PSt II Ortsgummistempel there. (These are apparent violations of a norm, for even most of the Poststellen II "über Schwarzenberg" applied their Stempel somewhere on the center section of the Postanweisung.) That these pieces originated at the Poststellen II there can be no doubt. The return address on each shows the Poststelle II town, and on the left of each piece is a small portion of the PSt II Ortsgummistempel which had been applied to the left section of the money transfer (the left section was torn off and became the sender's receipt). The few letters of the PSt II Ortsgummistempel which are visible on the center section are consistent with the return address. Thus I am convinced that these pieces did originate at the PSt II.

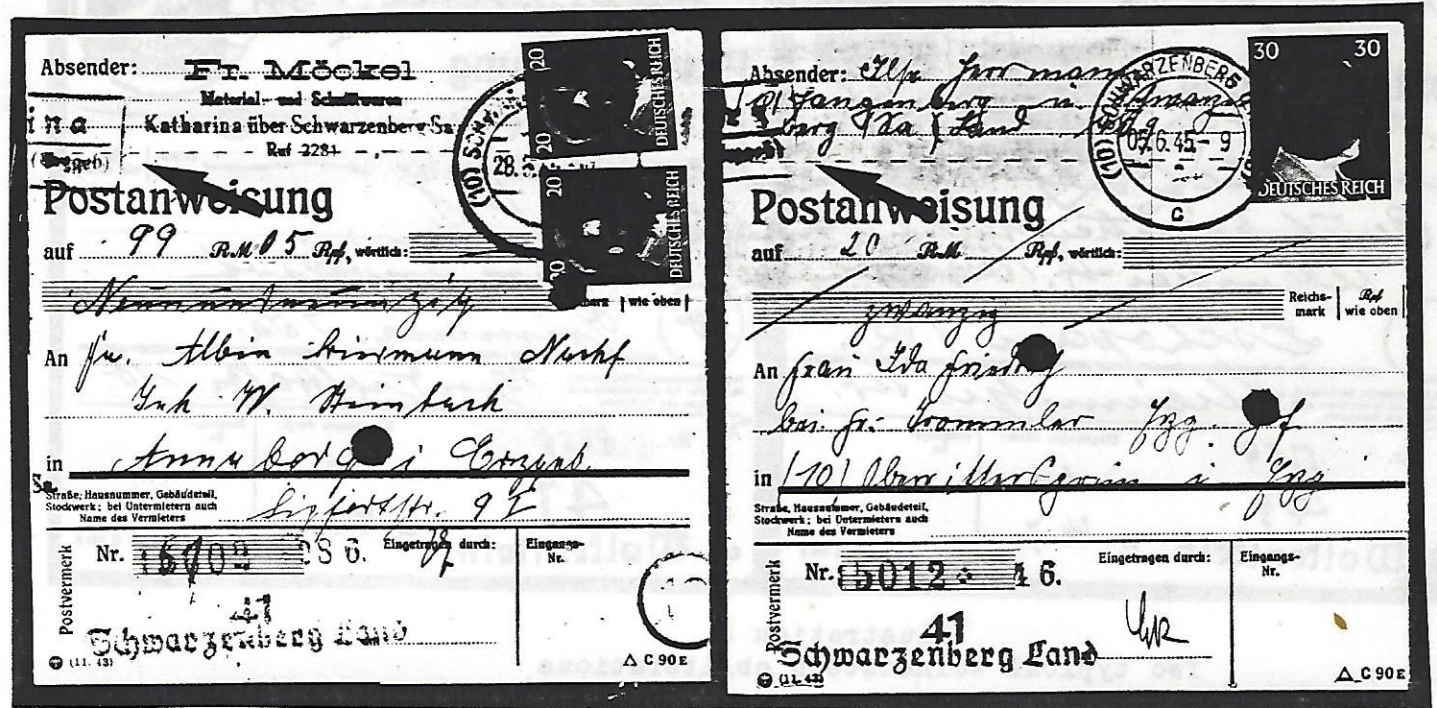


Illustration I  
Two Poststellen II pieces from Langenberg and Katharina

I/ This statement was in the context of money transfers sent from a Poststelle II. However, based on pieces I have seen, apparently a money transfer could also be redeemed (paid out) by a PSt II. In this case the Ortsgummistempel was also applied to the reverse center section. Thus you have to examine sending and receiving addresses to determine if the Ortsgummi stempel denotes sending or receiving office.



Further proof that these are PSt II pieces is found in the number 15XXX found on each of these pieces. All PSt II mail from places "über Schwarzenberg" carries numbers in the 15000 range, while mail from Schwarzenberg itself carries numbers in the 4000 range. Apparently the "accounting record book" kept in the Landpost section of the Schwarzenberg Postamt was numbered beginning with 15000 each month, while the book for the counter of the Schwarzenberg Postamt was numbered from 4000 each month.

These two pieces are shown to illustrate that the Ortsgummistempel was not always applied to the center section of Postanweisungen sent from a Poststelle II.

With this background I'd like to consider the Poststelle II Schmalzgrübe über Wolkenstein.

Illustration 2 shows two typical cork obliterated items from Wolkenstein. I have seen at least 20 items from Wolkenstein, and almost invariably they have a roughly rectangular shaped obliteration applied in black ink. However, every now and then I saw an item with a well defined 20mm circle obliteration applied in a bluish-purple ink (bluish-violett according to the Schwanberger color guide). Since none of these pieces carried any hint of an Ortsgummistempel it never occurred to me that I was seeing anything other than "another Wolkenstein obliteration".



Illustration 2  
Two typical Wolkenstein obliterations

One day while sorting my material it dawned on me that the blue-purple circular obliterated pieces I had all carried the return address "Schmalzgrübe".

I then examined my "Wolkenstein holdings" (most of which are Xerox copies or handwritten notes concerning pieces I have seen). I find:

# I have seen 22 pieces posted between 1 June and 2 August (two have no cancel). Of these:



- + One has no obliteration
- + 16 have black obliterations (14 are rectangular, one has an additional purple blotch)
- + 4 have bluish-purple 20mm circular obliterations.
- + 1 has a purple circle obliteration
- # I have return addresses for 12 of the 16 black obliterated pieces
  - + 11 are Wolkenstein
  - + 1 is Streckwalde (a nearby town containing a Poststelle I "über Wolkenstein)
- # I have return addresses for 3 of the 4 bluish-purple circle obliterations. All are Schmalzgrübe.
- # I do not have the return address of the purple circle obliteration.
- # All of the black obliterated pieces plus the no obliteration are numbered with a numerator that started with 8000 in June and July and 6000 in August (I am dubious of this: I have only one reference to August and it is a handwritten note. I probably misread the numerator, for it is unusual for an office to change the "starting-point" of their numerator).
- # All the bluish-purple circles plus the purple obliteration are numbered with a numerator that started at 7000 in June and July.

Illustration 3 shows two of the bluish-purple circle obliterated pieces.

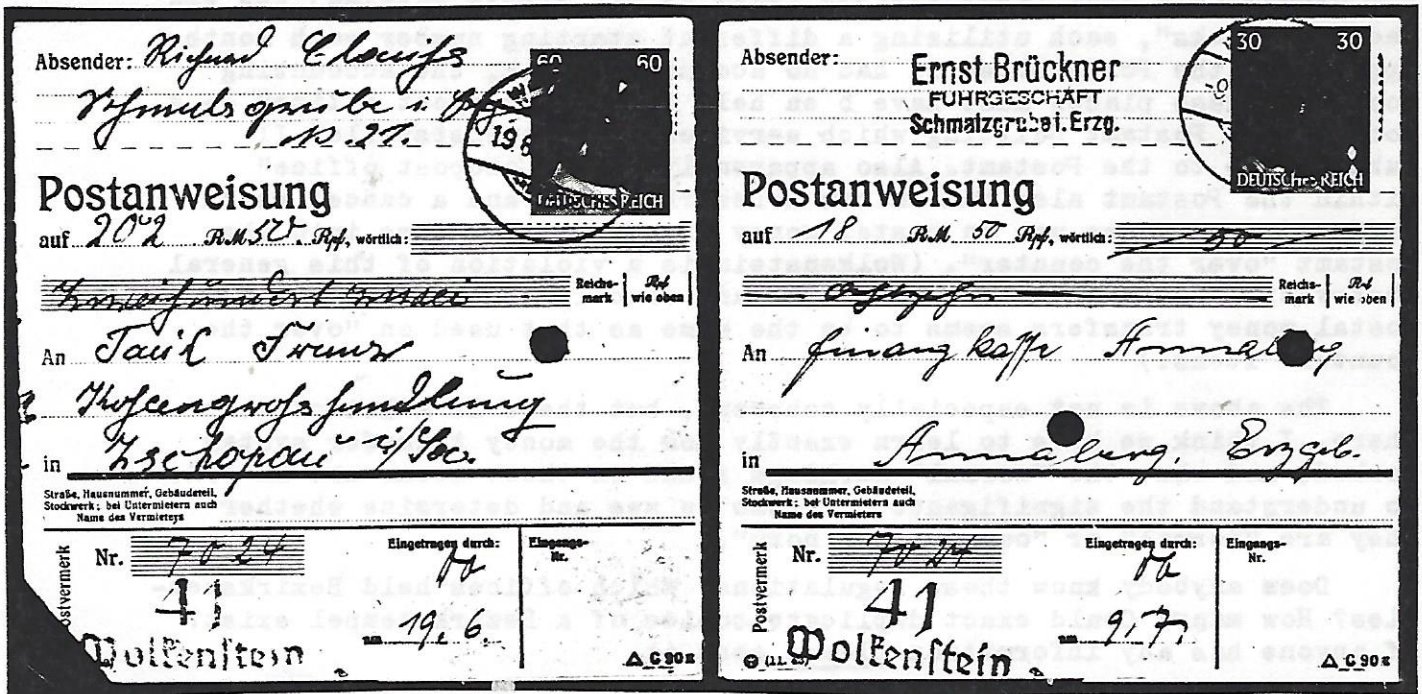


Illustration 3  
Two Schmalzgrübe pieces



Based on these observations I conclude:

- (1) all of the pieces carrying the bluish-purple circle obliterations were taken in at the Poststelle II Schmalzgrübe, and this obliteration was applied there.
- (2) The other purple mark originated at some other Poststelle II "Über Wolkenstein" and here also the Ortsgummistempel was not applied to the reverse of the center section. I wish I had bought this piece, at the time I saw it I did not realize it might be of interest.

I am left wondering why some Poststelle II did not apply their Ortsgummistempel (Landpost Cancel) to the center section of money transfer cards sent through them. Chance mistake? What were the regulations governing use of the Ortsgummistempel?

Does anyone have any addition evidence concerning events in Wolkenstein?

- - - - - expansion of above thoughts - - - - -

You, I hope, noted that the "number" applied to each Postal Money Transfer played a part in the above argument in attempting to determine the origin of the various pieces.

It appears that this number is of great significance. Apparently each office above the rank of Poststelle II had it's own "accounting book", and the various offices used a different "starting number" each month for the numbering of pieces.

Apparently some large offices (some of the bigger Postamt) had two "account books", each utilizing a different starting number each month. Apparently the Poststellen II had no accounting book, the accounting book for these places must have been held in the "Landpost office" -- a room in the Postamt Building which serviced all the Poststellen II subordinate to the Postamt. Also apparently this "Landpost office" within the Postamt also had on hand a Bezirkstempel and a cancel which differed from those use on postal money transfers that came into the Postamt "over the counter". (Wolkenstein is a violation of this general observation in that the Bezirkstempel and cancel used on "Landpost" postal money transfers seems to be the same as that used on "over the counter" items.)

The above is not especially coherent, but there is a lot of meat there. I think we have to learn exactly how the money transfer system worked, and what the "normal" markings found on these items are in order to understand the significance of items we see and determine whether they are "normal" or "outside the norm".

Does anybody know these regulations? Which offices held Bezirkstemples? How many? Could exact duplicate copies of a Bezirkstempel exist? If anyone has any information please send it.

This general subject-how mail flowed between offices, normal use of Bezirkstemples, the numbering system use on Postanweisung- will be further (and I hope more coherently) addressed in future Bulletins, but I do now have a lot of unanswered questions in these areas so help is eagerly sought.