

# CENSORSHIP MARKINGS OF CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

## GERMANY - U.S. ZONE OF OCCUPATION

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### Bibliography

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- (4) Stephan, Walter; Kriegsgefangenpost Deutscher Soldaten und Internierter 1939-1945 - Teil I Der Westen; ARGE Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E.V., Frankfurt/Main
- (5) Mission Accomplished: Third United States Army Occupation of Germany, 9 May 1945 - 15 Feb 1947; (also didn't copy the title page)
- (6) Frederiksen, Oliver J.; The American Military Occupation of Germany 1945 - 1953; Historical Division, Hq. U.S. Army Europe, 222pp.

### Contributors (mainly Xerox pictures of censor markings)

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## I. Author's Notes and General Comments

As usual, I am writing this article before I feel really prepared, so it is more in the nature of a research report than a polished article. I was hoping to have all the answers to every phase of Civilian Internee Censorship, but I found the more I looked into censorship the more I became interested in the internees themselves, denazification proceedings, etc. The more I learned, the more questions I had and the more I wanted to know. So, as usual, I got nowhere and got bogged down in the middle of my story.

I was fascinated by Steve Esrati's article on this subject "What We Don't Know" back in the January 1972 issue of the Specialist. Therefore, I made this one of the subjects for search on my visits to the National Archives. I made about 5 trips a year through 1973, 74 and 75, and did blunder across some useful material. However, I now find it's been a long time since I have acquired any new information, and I figure I'd better pass on what I have before I loose it or forget it, and let somebody else carry on the research. At least I'll bring out many of the questions I'd like to see answered.

I have formed this article by drawing on Esrati's work (1), the work of Wolter(2) and Rist(3) which formed the basis of Esrati's work, Walter Stephan's book(4), and various bits and pieces I have found in the archives.

The work of Wolter and Rist, and therefore Esrati, delt with both CI (Civilian Internee) and POW (Prisoner of War) material. I am exempting the latter from this discussion, which is why some of the material listed by Esrati is absent from this work.

Esrati pointed out some areas where Wolter and Rist seem to differ on a particular censorship mark. Wherever possible I have attempted to eliminate these differences and to list the mark in the form I have the best evidence it occurred.

Stephan's book gives a very detailed listing of civilian internment camps, which I have used as a basis for my lists, as well as a few photographs of censorship marks used at the camps. Where he obtained his information I do not know, but his lists are much more complete than what I have so far found in our archives. The camps contained on Stephan's lists go back to the very early period of the occupation of Germany, perhaps even before the Nazi surrender. I really feel Stephan has done an excellent job, even though I am unable to read the majority of his work.

Stephan's book also contains a list of hospitals and the Esrati/Wolter/Rist complex also lists hospitals, but it is sometimes a hard proposition to separate CI from POW items, especially since most hospitals were used by both CI's and POW's. In this area I have used as guidance the supposition that CI mail bears postage while POW mail does not.

From the archives I have gotten a few of the letters of USFET (U.S. Forces, European Theater) relating to civilian internees and their mail, a list of CI camps in the Seventh Army Area dated 8 Feb, 1946, a list of camps in the Third Army Area dated 15 January, 1946, various bits and pieces relating to camps (which were open, which were closed, which were to be turned over to German control and when, etc.), references to CI Camps in the Weekly Information Bulletin of the US occupational forces, and many of the nutritional reports prepared on a weekly basis throughout 1946. These latter are primarily useful for determining when a camp may have been given to German control (evidenced by it's disappearance from the lists).



You will note that none of my lists occur before 1946, which is why Stephan's book has played such a vital part in my knowledge of camps. At the archives my searching was confined primarily to the records of OMGUS (Office of Military Government, U.S.) located at Suitland, Md. Most material came from the Civil Affairs Division of OMGUS, where it evidently resided as "background information" which is why my material is generally incomplete for any given subject. I suspect that additional information exists in the records of USFET, Third Army and Seventh Army, which are at Suitland, and possibly some early information may be found in the SHAEF records which are in the Pennsylvania Ave. (D.C.) portion of the archives.

I sure hope that somebody else can add to my information. I won't guarantee to update this work, but if anyone sends me additional information on this subject (I especially want additional censor markings) I will at least act as a repository and ... perhaps ... someday pass it on. Feel free (in fact please) to write me at 463 Ridge Road, Winchester, Va. 22601 with any contributions or corrections. In addition there are many of the censor marks I do not own. I will be happy to entertain offers of material.



## II. The Civilian Internees

The persons held as civilian internees were determined by our denazification policy. Without delving deeply into the background and documentation of this, a brief idea of what a civilian internee is may best be gained with direct quotes from two sources I have found.

"The end of the war against Germany on 9 May 1945 marked the beginning of a new task for Third Army - the bringing to justice those individuals suspected of being war criminals and the apprehension of persons who were security threats to the United States Occupation Forces. To accomplish this it was necessary to apprehend and retain in custody thousands of individuals pending determination of their status, and arrests were made throughout the Army area in accordance with arrest categories that were determined long before the fighting ceased.

"Those who had held positions of responsibility with the Nazi-founded organizations of the German Army were placed in automatic arrest categories, and the very fact of holding such position was sufficient reason for thorough investigation. War criminals and possible war criminals were apprehended, as well as any person known to have been a member of an underground fascist organization in any of the allied nations. Members of guerilla organizations which were anti-allied and members of the 'Foreign legions' which had been incorporated into the German armed forces were taken into custody.

"The entire operation was one to ensure general security, and not done with the thought of keeping large numbers in indefinite confinement. Review boards were established at an early date and thousands were released soon after apprehension when it was clear that continued confinement served no useful purpose. Those retained were automatic arrestees, and in this category were placed many German nationals whose continued liberty and freedom of action could hinder the mission of the occupation forces. In the normal course of events thousands of prisoners of war were discharged from prisoner of war enclosures and interned as civilians when their retention was desirable from a security angle or their trial as war criminals was indicated."(5)

"During the first year of the occupation nearly 150,000 persons were arrested and held as civilian internees.

"In order to reduce crowding in camps and because the screening process was slow, General Clay proposed to the War Department on 8 December 1945 that all members of organizations whose indictments before the Internal Military Tribunal had been quashed to be released from internment camps. He recommended that mandatory arrests should be limited to active members of organizations under indictment and to dangerous security suspects and to war crimes suspects. The War Department gave general consent, and theater headquarters excluded from automatic arrest categories the following four groups of persons: members of the German intelligence services not specifically listed among revised automatic arrest categories; all officials up to and including the rank of colonel in the criminal police; all higher police officials; and all civil servants except former members of the national government. Members of the Gestapo, the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst), all paramilitary organizations, the leadership corps of the Nazi Party, the Reichs Government, and the German General Staff and High Command, as well as war criminals and security suspects, continued to be in automatic categories. Some Nazi groups and organizations were removed from the automatic arrest category by verdict of the International Military Tribunal."(6)



"The passage of the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism affected the disposition of thousands of civilian internees whose retention was no longer necessary from a security point of view, and the only requirement was that they be proven non-Nazis to gain their freedom. The German denazification boards, known as 'Spruchkammern', were established in each internment camp housing Germans. The passage of the German law resulted in an increase in the number of petitions for release, especially from doctors and scientists, who claimed it was the custom of the SS to bestow honorary ranks upon prominent men. Extensive research proved that these men actually earned their rank, and could not be considered in any other than an 'automatic arrest' category. All efforts were made to release unusual cases, such as persons erroneously arrested, violators of Military Government or Civil Law, and non-German nationals, and plans were made to turn the administration of civilian internment camps to German authorities.

"The turn over of camps to German authorities prompted a thorough screening of internees and the decision to retain those considered 'important' in United States custody. Many unusual cases were brought to light through this operation, cases that would never have been found through normal operating procedure. A board of officers thoroughly familiar with civilian internee processing was sent to each enclosure to expedite the release of as many internees as possible.

"On 10 October 1946, Civilian Internment Enclosure Number 6, at Moosburg, Bavaria, was turned over to German control, the first enclosure to pass to German authorities..... Thus the final disposition of civilian internees became a German problem, and one of the first official acts of the new regime was the release of two inmates who had been cleared by the enclosure Spruchkammern. In releasing the two freed men, the State Minister said to the group gathered for the ceremony: 'It is for the first time that I use the authority given me by Military Government to inform you that the first decisions of the Camp Moosburg Spruchkammer have become effective. I herewith order the immediate release of the two respondents. They will walk through the gates of this camp tomorrow. They are accompanied by the hopes of the many, who, for the time being, have to remain in the camp, but who will soon be able to see their future fate clearly.'(5)



### III. Mail Privileges for Civilian Internees

The first evidence I have found of a mail service for civilian internees is given in the following letter:

" HEADQUARTERS  
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 311.1 GAP-AGO

(Main) APO 757  
2 November 1945

SUBJECT: Mail Service for Civilian Internees

TO : Commanding Generals:  
Eastern Military District  
Western Military District

1. Due to the availability of postal service in the U.S. zone of occupation in Germany, civilian internees are authorized to write once monthly to members of their family and friends subject to the following provisions:

- a. Prisoner of war post card, WD AGO Form 19-9 only may be used. These will be distributed to all commanders of internment camps within your district in sufficient quantities to meet anticipated requirements.
- b. Only the lines provided on above forms may be used for a message.
- c. Communications must be written in German or English.
- d. Individuals will not discuss reason, or assumed reason for internment.
- e. No mention will be made of the camp's routine activities, layout, fences, guardposts or details of guarding.
- f. No requests will be made for families to initiate requests for release of internees.
- g. No photographs, maps or drawings of the camp will be included in the message.
- h. No mention will be made of the camp's physical location.
- i. No reference will be made of the camp's administration, organization or duties of individuals.
- j. No mention will be made of the names of other internees.
- k. Internees will inform their family and friends that visits to the vicinity of the internment camps for the purpose of contacting internees will not be tolerated.

2. Internees may receive mail and one relief package per month. This package will only include food, toilet articles, and essential clothing.



3. The return address to be used by internees is as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name)      (Last Name)      (Identification No. )  
  
Internment Camp \_\_\_\_\_  
(No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Postal District No. and Town Name of Selected Reichspost)

4. a. The handling of outgoing mail will be the responsibility of the camp commander. All mail will be delivered to the nearest Reichspost capable of sorting and dispatching it to the addressee stated. Necessary coordination with the Reichspost will be affected through the local military government detachments.

b. The handling of incoming mail will be the responsibility of the camp commander. All mail will be received by the nearest reichspost capable of handling the volume and will be called for by representatives designated by the camp commander concerned. Necessary coordination with the reichspost will be effected through the local military government detachments.

5. The camp commander will be responsible for the censoring of all outgoing and all incoming mail and packages. Counter intelligence corps personnel may be called upon to assist in this operation, provided it does not interfere with their primary duties.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

(signed)

H. H. NEWMAN  
Colonel, AGD

Assistant Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

25 - Each Addressee  
5 - G-2  
5 - G-1  
5 - O/Mil Gov(U.S. Zone)  
1 - AG Opns  
1 - AG Records

The postcard WD AGO Form 19-9 specified for use by civilian internees is the standard Prisoner of War postcard, which prior to its reissue in January, 1945 had been designated WD PMG Form 6-1. The Forms 19-9 and 6-1 were used interchangeably until supplies of 6-1 were exhausted. However, I have only seen the Form 19-9 used in the postwar period. Illustration 1 shows one of these postcards used by a civilian internee.

On 30 November there was an update to the above letter under the same Army decimal classification, the subject "Notice of Arrest and Mail for Civilian Internees" and signed by T.W. Guptill, Captain AGD. This rescinded paragraphs 1d and 1h of the 2 November letter and brought attention to another piece of mail allowed civilian internees.

"2. Attention is invited to paragraph 3, letter, this headquarters, File AG 013.1 GEC-AGO, subject: "Notice of Arrest", dated 26 October 1945, which directs



that any person arrested by U.S. Forces shall be permitted to send a notice of his arrest to his next of kin, giving reason and place of detention."

PRISONER OF WAR POST CARD

Postkarte für Kriegsgefangene

Do Not Write Here!  
Nicht Hier Schreiben!

WD AGO Form 19-9  
1 January 1945  
(Old PMG Form 6-1, 1 November 1943,  
which may be used until existing  
stocks are exhausted)

Postage Free  
Portofrei

08.10.46-18

Address  
Frau Adresse

Charlotte Betz  
17a Gommaringen  
Kreis Limbach (Baden)

19-43794-1

Meine jetzige Anschrift lautet:

Wilhelm Betz Internierungsno. 20.912.  
Bau 4. Haus 13 n.

134/159

Internment Camp No. 44.

14a Ludwigsburg / Germany

19-43794-1

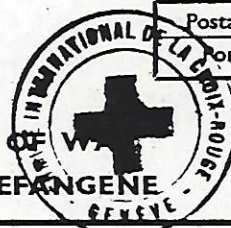
Illustration 1

Front and Back of a POW Postcard used by Civilian Internee

Illustrations 2 and 3 show examples of "capture cards". Illustration 2 is a WD PMG Form 6 (which like the Form 6-1 was reissued in January, 1945 becoming WD AGO Form 19-8). This was used in July, 1945 by a member of the SS who was evidently held as a POW. Unfortunately I do not have such a card used by a civilian internee.



PRISONER OF WAR POST  
KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST



Postage free  
Portofrei

CARD OF CAPTURE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR  
GEFANGENENMELDUNG FÜR KRIEGSGEFANGENE

IMPORTANT

This card must be filled in by each prisoner immediately after his capture, and for each subsequent change of address upon arrival in the new camp or hospital.

WICHTIG

Diese Karte soll von jedem Kriegsgefangenen sofort nach seiner Gefangennahme und bei jedem Adressenwechsel gleich nach seiner Ankunft im Lager oder Lazarett ausgefüllt werden.

W. D., P. M. G. Form No. 6  
(Revised 5 August 1943)

Herrn  
Karl Seegis  
(14) Schorndorf  
Kr. Waiblingen  
Dtshl.

HQ. XT005A-9-8-44/100M/50036 (44/5 G2221)

Deutlich schreiben! Druckschrift erwünscht!

19.12.

Write clearly and in printed letters!

Vorname—Surname		Name—First name	
Seegis		Hans	
Date of birth Geburtsdatum	17.8.25	Place of birth Geburtsort	Schorndorf Dtshl
Rank Dienstgrad	44 Str.	Unit Militärische Einteilung	44
Army No. Beschriftung der Erkennungsmarke	4585	Last civilian residence Letzter ziviler Wohnort	Schorndorf
Family's address Familienanschrift	Vater: Karl Seegis (14) Schorndorf Kr. Waiblingen Dtshl.		
Coming from (Camp No., Hospital No., etc.) Komme von (Lager Nr., Lazarett Nr., u.s.w.)			
Captured: In Gefangenschaft geraten:	unwounded* nicht verwundet*	slightly wounded* leicht verwundet*	severely wounded* schwer verwundet*
Am well* Befinde mich wohl*	Am: recovered* Bin: geheilt*	convalescent* in Heilung*	ill* krank*
Present address: Gegenwartige Anschrift:	P. O. W. No. Gefangenen Nr.	Camp No. Lager Nr.	
Locality { Ort	Date Datum	Signature Unterschrift	
	2.7.45	Hans Seegis	

\*=Cancel what does not apply!

\*=Nicht zutreffendes durchstreichen!

No further details permitted!

Weitere Angaben nicht erlaubt!

See explanation on reverse side!

Siehe Erklärung auf der Rückseite!

Illustration 2

"Capture Card" (WD PMG Form No. 6) used 2 July, 1945

Illustration 3 shows a provisional (locally printed) "capture card" used in December 1945 by a person held in the Civilian Internment Enclosure 95 in Ziegenhain.



ORIGINAL

FRAU DR. EMME LEYERS  
Name of Addressee in Block Letters

HUENINGER STRASSE 50  
Street Address

① BERLIN-DAHLEM  
Locality Address

(Address must be in U.S. Zone)

I have been arrested by German authorities (strike out one) for  
following reasons: administrative I am now at 295  
Lippenhain but expect to be transferred to \_\_\_\_\_  
(strike out the last clause if inapplicable).  
Visitors are not permitted at or near this place.  
Beatrix Haas Richard Leyers  
① 16 Signature  
8 December 1945  
Date

Illustration 3

Provisional "capture card" used by a Civilian Internee, 8 December, 1945

A 12 December, 1945 letter from OMGUS Berlin makes reference to a 27 November letter of USFET which I have been unable to find, and points out a limitation on



the services authorized in the 2 November letter of USFET.

"  
AG 311.1-2 (IA)

MAC/cl  
12 December 1945

SUBJECT: Mail Service for Civilian Internees

TO : Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater  
(Main), APO 757, U. S. Army

1. Subject matter contained in letter your headquarters, AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Mail Service for Civilian Internees", 27 November 1945, with enclosures, will be brought to the attention of the British, French and Russian authorities, and your headquarters will be advised of their replies.

2. Interzonal parcel post is not authorized and interzonal exchange of correspondence would not extend to the relief packages mentioned in par 2 of letter your headquarters, AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Mail Service for Civilian Internees", 2 November 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

MORRIS A. GALATZAN  
Capt AGD  
Ass't Adj. General

Telephone BERLIN 76-1903

The next reference to Civilian Internee mail is contained in the following letter of USFET of which paragraphs 1 and 3 are of particular interest.

" HEADQUARTERS  
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 311.7 GBI-AGO

APO 757  
16 July 1946

SUBJECT: Censorship of Civilian Internee Mail

TO : Commanding Generals:  
US Forces, Austria  
Office of Military Government for Germany (US)  
Third US Army Area  
Western Base Section  
Berlin District, US Army  
US Air Forces in Europe  
Continental Base Section  
European Division, Air Transport Command  
Commanding Officers:  
Headquarters Command, US Forces, European Theater  
American Graves Registration Command, European Theater Area



1. Basic responsibility for the censorship of civilian internee communications rests with the Civil Censorship Division, in accordance with letter, this headquarters, file AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Mail Service for Civilian Internees", 31 January 1946.

2. Since the resumption of international postal service between Germany and the world on 1 April 1946, the volume of international mail requiring censorship treatment has steadily increased. Because of personnel shortages there has, therefore, been a corresponding decrease in the volume of civilian internee mail censored, until at present less than 10% of such mail is receiving full censorship treatment by the Civil Censorship Division.

3. Civilian Internee Camp commanders are directed to continue to supplement the operations of the Civil Censorship Division with whatever degree of local censorship appears warranted by local security and intelligence conditions. Such supplementary censorship will be coordinated with the Civil Censorship Group of the Land concerned.

4. Civil Censorship Groups are established within the US Zone of Occupation and the US Sector of Berlin as indicated below:

- a. Land Bavaria: Group "A", Civil Censorship Division, APO 205, US Army
- b. Land Greater Hesse: Group "B", Civil Censorship Division, APO 757, US Army
- c. US Sector of Berlin: Group "C", Civil Censorship Division, Headquarters Berlin District, US Army, APO 755, US Army
- d. Land Wuerttemberg-Baden: Group "E", Civil Censorship Division, APO 154, US Army

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

(signed)  
PETER PETERS  
Lt Col, AGD  
Assistant Adjutant General

Telephone: Frankfurt 2-2995

DISTRIBUTION: D

Unfortunately I have not been able to find a copy of the letter referenced by paragraph 1, which at a minimum must shift the basic responsibility for the censorship of civilian internee mail from the camp commander (2 November 1945 letter) to the Civil Censorship Division.

International mail was authorized for civilian internees by the following letter dated 25 July 1946:

HEADQUARTERS  
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 311.1 GAP-AGO

APO 757  
25 July 1946



SUBJECT: Mail Service for Civilian Internees

TO : (same long list as 16 July letter)

1. Letter, this headquarters, file AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Mail Service for Civilian Internees", 2 November 1945 and letter, this headquarters, file AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Instructions for the Receipt and Sending of Mail by Enemy Prisoners of War", 28 December 1945, are amended to include the provisions of Section II, Circular 55, this headquarters, 26 April 1946 which authorize international mail service.

2. All mail will be routed through censorship. Mail destined for international service will be pouched separately and labeled appropriately to indicate the type of mail contained.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

(signed)  
PETER PETERS  
Lt Col, AGD  
Assistant Adjutant General "

This letter brings out the fact that the 2 November 1945 letter is still the basic policy letter setting forth the mail privileges for civilian internees, even though by now it had been amended and expanded several times.

The fact that our civil censorship function was being abolished is reflected in the following letter, which recinds all references to routing mail through civil censorship and sets new rules for the censorship of civilian internee mail. The title European Command (EUCOM) merely reflects the renaming of US Forces, European Theater (USFET).

" HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AG 311.7 GBI-AGO

APO 757  
2 May 1947

SUBJECT: Censorship of Civilian Internee Mail

TO : (same long list as 16 July letter)

1. Rescissions. - a. Letter, Hq USFET, file AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Mail Service for Civilian Internees," 31 January 1946.

b. Letter, Hq USFET, file and subject as above, 16 July 1946.

c. Paragraph 2 of letter, Hq USFET, file AG 311.1 GAP-AGO, subject: "Mail Service for Civilian Internees," 25 July 1946.

2. Censorship of civilian internee mail will be applied at the discretion of the enclosure commander as warranted by local security and intelligence considerations. In the cases of civilian internment enclosures operated by the German authorities, responsibility for censorship remains with the Office of



Military Government of the Land in which the enclosure is located.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

(signed)

PETER CALZA

Lt Col, AGD

Assistant Adjutant General

Telephone: Frankfurt 2-4361

DISTRIBUTION: C

The fact that this letter recinds completely the letter of 31 January, 1946 (which I do not have), implies that this letter dealt only with censorship matters. Thus we can assume that the 31 January, 1946 letter did little other than shift the censorship responsibility to the Civil Censorship Division.

The above is the last piece of documentation I have found dealing with civilian internee mail. Before pointing out the questions left unresolved by the above documentation (of which only one possibly critical piece is missing - the 27 November 1945 letter of USFET) I would like to present a chronological listing of events relating to mail service. The dates are taken from the USFET letters, and as explained, this date may lag the date when the event first occurred.

26 October, 1945	Any person arrested is entitled to notify next of kin through a "capture card"
2 November, 1945	Civilian Internees permitted to send 1 postcard per month. Volume of incoming mail not specified other than 1 package per month. Package service from the British zone not yet possible. All mail (incoming and outgoing) to be censored by camp authorities, CIC may be used to help in censorship.
31 January, 1946	Responsibility for censorship of mail shifted from camp authorities to Civil Censorship Division.
16 July, 1946	Camp authorities directed to supplement censorship of CCD as appears warranted.
25 July, 1946	International mail authorized for civilian internees.
2 May, 1947	Responsibility for censorship returned to camp authorities, to OMGUS for German administered camps.

Unfortunately these letters leave many very important questions unanswered:

1. When were the POW formula letter-sheets (WD AGO Form 19-4, previously WD PMG Form 4) permitted? Illustration 4 shows a WDPMG Form 4 used by a civilian internee. Evidently large stocks of the Form 4 were on hand, for I have only seen this sheet used by civilian internees, never a Form 19-4. There is a WD PMG Form 4-2 which one occasionally finds, which is basically the same as the Form 4 except it has a tab and slot for sealing. The Form 4 is merely a sheet of paper folded in half twice for mailing. I have the Form 4 used by civilian internees as early as 9 December 1945.
2. Were the POW formula letter-sheets used in lieu of the postcards or were they an additional communication allotment?
3. When were civilian internees permitted to mail letters?



書勿也

DO NOT WRITE HERE! NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN! NON SCRIVETE QUI!

MEINE ADRESSE IST WIE FOLGT:

**IL MIO INDIRIZZO È:**

三、注意：

W.D. P. M. C. Form No. 4  
June 11, 1963

IN RIEK, Gd. Nr. 1  
FOLGT: Internationales Nr. 1

① 14 Ulm / Donau

Letter-sheet used by Civilian Internee (inside)



DO NOT WRITE HERE!  
NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!  
NON SCRIVETE QUI!

DO NOT WRITE HERE!  
NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!  
NON SCRIVETE QUI!

DO NOT WRITE HERE!  
NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!  
NON SCRIVETE QUI!

**PRISONER OF WAR**

ADDRESS:  
ADRESSE:  
INDIRIZZO:

✂



Illustration 4b

Letter-sheet used by Civilian Internee (Outside)



4. When did internees have to pay postage? All covers I have seen carry postage. The vast majority of the preprinted POW formula postcards and letter-sheets I have seen either have the postage paid or were charged postage due. Only very few of the POW cards/sheets seem to have been delivered postage free. Perhaps these were mistakes and all internee mail was supposed to be post paid.
5. When was the mail allotment increased from one(1) postcard? In April 1946 I have two letter-sheets sent by the same person, so certainly it was no later than April 1946 when this occurred.

The only known document which may serve to answer some of the above questions is the 27 November 1945 letter of USFET. However, it is entirely possible that further letters of USFET exist which deal with civilian internee mail privileges. I hope that further research may serve to unearth records which serve to answer the above questions.



#### IV. The Civilian Internment Enclosures (Camps)

The following list of Civilian Internment Enclosures is taken primarily from Stephan(4) but had a few additions I have found in other sources. I have listed these by Army Area (which are also "Military Districts" and also happen to correspond to German Land boundaries) since the numbering system seems to be based on these areas. The camps for which no number designation is known are probably either temporary locations of internees or camps established under German control.

Third Army Area		Seventh Army Area	
C.I.E.	Location	C.I.E.	Location
1	Wuppertal (British Zone)	23	Bruchsal
2	(unknown)	71	Ludwigsburg
3	Mohlsdorf	72	Ludwigsburg
4	Hersbruck	73	Kornwestheim
5	Platting	74	Ludwigsburg
5	Natternberg	75	Kornwestheim
6	Moosburg	76	Hohenasperg
8	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	77	Ludwigsburg
9	Hammelburg	78	Zuffenhausen
10	Altenstadt	79	Ludwigsburg
11	Straubing	80	Ulm
12	Coburg	81	Heilbronn
13	Platting	91	Recklinghausen (British Zone)
14	Aschaffenburg	91	Oberstein
15	Stephankirchen	91	Darmstadt
22	Regensburg	93	Schwarzenborn
29	Dachau	95	Ziegenhain
317	Augsburg-Göggingen	96	Allendorf
409	Nürnberg-Langwasser	97	Neustadt/Hessen
	Rottenberg	98	Rockenberg
		99	Butzbach
			Frankfurt/Main
			Karlsruhe
			Wetzlar
Hospitals		Hospitals	
345P	Regensburg	2	Karlsruhe
345T	Regensburg	3	Darmstadt
2001	Herrsching(Ammersee)	4	Bad Mergentheim
2057	Garmisch-Partenkirchen		
9134	Moosburg		

Several interesting facts may be noted from this list. Camp numbers seem to be based on a numbering scheme according to German Lands (states). The Third Army area (designated the Eastern Military District) consisted of Land Bavaria. The camps here are basically numbered in sequence beginning with 1. The exceptions are 22, 29, 317 and 407. The latter four camps were opened relatively late (in mid-1946) and the numbers used for these camps are the same number assigned to a PWE (Prisoner of War Enclosure), DEFE (Disarmed Enemy Forces Enclosure), and/or GLC (German Labor Camp) in the same city. The Seventh Army Area (designated the Western Military District) consisted of Lands Hessen and Wurttemberg-Baden. The camps in Wurttemberg-Baden are numbered beginning with 71 and the camps in Hessen begin with 91.

The fact that locations in the British Zone are contained on this list (1/Wuppertal and 91/Recklinghausen) definitely means that camp designations were



developed (and presumably camps opened) while U.S. forces were still in the to-be British zone<sup>1</sup>. In addition it may be noted that the same camp number was reused. For example, 91 was used to designate three different camps (only one at a time of course). Evidently (according to Stephan) the number 5 was also reused, being applied to a camp in Platting before it was used for Natternberg. These changes are prior to the period of time for which I have found records. Evidently this reuse of numbers occurred prior to mid-1946, for when camps were opened in Bavaria in mid-1946 the camps were given the numbers of PWE's in the same city rather than the numbers 1, 2 or 3 which were not in use.

There are two locations in Stephan's work (4) which do not conform to the assumed numbering scheme and may be in error. The first camp is 1/Wuppertal. If the assumed scheme is correct, Wuppertal should have been in the 91 series. The second is camp 23/Bruchsal. Bruchsal is in Baden, and therefore should have been in the 71 series. I have a cover from January, 1946 addressed to "Internee Camp 79 Bruchsal/Baden" (this is illustrated in section V under Bruchsal). This camp number agrees with the assumed numbering scheme. However, I have a list from 15 February, 1946 which states camp 79 is in Ludwigsburg. If both these pieces of evidence are correct, then camp 79 was relocated from Bruchsal to Ludwigsburg in January or early February, 1946.

It will be interesting to find records from 1945 which will clarify the discrepancies discussed above and serve to learn the numbering system(s) used for the Civilian Internment Camps.

<sup>1</sup> The Ninth Army ordered the areas held in the final British zone of occupation to be turned over to forces of the United Kingdom on May 15, 1945. The British began a gradual takeover of their area progressing from north to south. This was completed by 11 June.



V. The Camp Censorship (and other mail) Markings

ALLENDORF (Kr. Marburg/Lahn) C.I.E. 96

No mail is known from this camp. I have not found it on any of my lists, so evidently it was closed before January, 1946.

ALTENSTADT (Schongau) C.I.E. 10

My lists show this camp closed between 23 and 30 May, 1946. Rist reports it closed in May and the persons interned here were transferred to Dachau.

Rist reports incoming mail, but states inmates were not permitted to write. I find this hard to believe (it would certainly be unusual, if not a unique case). Wolter reports handwritten notations such as "OK", but does not state if these are on incoming or outgoing mail.

ASCHAFFENBURG C.I.E. 14

The latest reference I have to this camp is 17 April, 1946. No mail is known.

ASPERG C.I.E. 76 : see Hohenasperg

AUGSBURG-GÖGGINGEN C.I.E. 317

This camp first appears on my June 27, 1946 list. Rist states this camp was in a former RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst) camp in Göggingen and was used for housing persons in automatic arrest categories and persons ordered held by a Bavarian denazification court. On 17 October, 1946 it was turned over to the Bavarian Ministry of State, and was closed on 31 May, 1948.

No mail is known from this camp.

BAD MERGENTHEIM C.I. Hospital 4

The only reference I have to this hospital is a statement in the Weekly Information Bulletin #66, 4 November, 1946, that the POW-CI hospital in Dillberg Kaserne, Bad Mergentheim was released by the Third Army. Whether it was released to the German economy or only turned over to German control I do not know.

BRUCHSAL C.I.E. 23 ?

The only reference I have to this camp occurs on a 14 August, 1946 list of camps to be given to German control, on which it is called a "former camp", with no number given. Stephan gives the number 23 for this camp, but as discussed in section IV, I am suspicious of this number.

Illustration 5 shows a January, 1946 cover to "Internee Camp 79 / Bruchsal, Baden". I consider it likely that until January, 1946 Bruchsal was camp 79, after which it was closed and the 79 designation applied to a camp in Ludwigsburg.



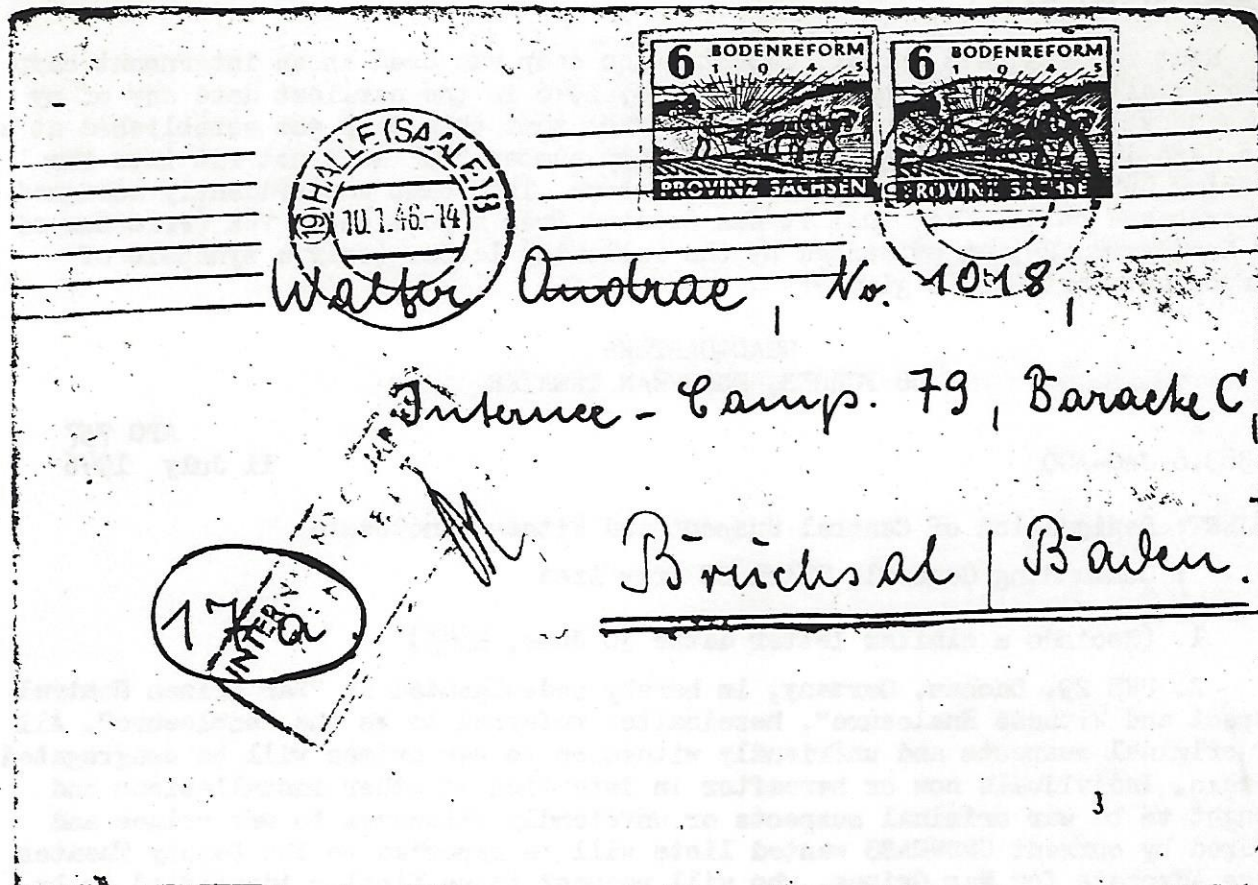
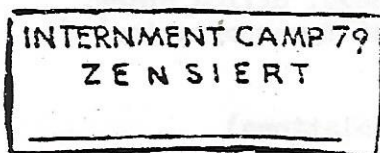


Illustration 5

Cover to camp 79 Bruchsal / Baden 10 January, 1946

**CENSORSHIP:**



B79-1

B79-1: This censor mark is from the above illustrated cover. It is similar to mark L77-2, which was used in August, 1947, long after that camp was under German control. The fact that this is a German language mark used in January, 1946, while the camp was definitely under U.S. control seems quite suspicious, which is one of the reasons I included the cover shown above. There is more to be learned about this style of censorship die.

BUTZBACH C.I.E. 99

The 15 February, 1946 list of Seventh Army camps states this camp was open, however, I'm sure their open/closed notation is reversed and this camp was closed.

No mail is known.

COBURG C.I.E. 12

This camp had been closed by 8 January, 1946. No mail is known.



Rist reports this former concentration camp was used as an internment camp "shortly after the war", however, 13 June, 1946 is the earliest date any of my lists show an internment camp here. The fact that this camp was established at a late date is supported by the fact the camp number "29" does not fit into the "running number" scheme used for camp numbers. This camp was evidently assigned a number based on the fact that it was created from a portion of PWE (Prisoner of War Enclosure) 29, as evidenced by the following letter (only a synopsis of unimportant portions is given):

"  
HEADQUARTERS  
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 383.6 JAG-AGO

APO 757  
11 July 1946

SUBJECT: Designation of Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure

TO : Commanding General, Third US Army Area

1. (Recinds a similar letter dated 30 June, 1945)
2. PWE 29, Dachau, Germany, is hereby redesignated as "War Crimes Central Suspect and Witness Enclosure", hereinafter referred to as the "enclosure". All war criminal suspects and unfriendly witnesses to war crimes will be congregated therein. Individuals now or hereafter in detention at other installations and thought to be war criminal suspects or unfriendly witnesses to war crimes and covered by current CROWCASS wanted lists will be reported to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes, who will request those finally identified to be moved to the enclosure. No such suspect or witness will be moved to the enclosure prior to such final identification.
3. (Places responsibility for the enclosure on the Commanding General, Third US Army)
4. (Lists the facilities and services to be provided, which includes compounds and sections for segregation of internees, office space, mess and quarters, security, medical services and transportation)
5. (Covers requisitioning supplies)
6. (Emphasises importance of the trials and public relations)
7. Such part of the enclosure as is not required to detain war criminal suspects and witnesses may be occupied by prisoners of war insofar as such use does not endanger the general security of the enclosure.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY

(signed)

GEORGE F. HERBERT  
Colonel AGD  
Adjutant General "

The fact that CIE 29 appears on lists as early as 13 June but this letter is dated 11 July should not cause confusion. I have found that letters of Headquarters, USFET always lag the conception, and usually lag the implementation, of a regulation



or procedure. Thus, in this case, the CIE 29 had been established and was probably performing it's function before the letter of notification had been issued by USFET.

Rist states the camp was turnrd over to the Bavarian Ministry of State on August 11, 1947 and was closed on September 30, 1948.

#### CENSORSHIP:

### WAR CRIMES CENSOR-15

D29-1

D29-1: This mark is reported by both Wolter and Rist with the censor numbers 4,5,8,12, and 13. Rist reports usage August through November, 1947. I have seen the number 15 used on 30 January, 1947.

### CENSOR-1

D29-2

D29-2: Wolter reports this mark which is evidently a cut down D29-1. He reports the number 4. The copy I have seen, which is on a postcard dated 15 December, 1946, has the number 1.



D29-3: Wolter lists this mark in two sizes, 34mm. and 38mm. in diameter. Rist reports this mark, but says the word at the top is "Postsache", not "Poststelle", and even has an illustration showing this. Evidently he had a poor strike of the mark and misread this word. Stephan has a photograph of this die which agrees with Wolter's wording, and I have seen a 34mm. die from November, 1947. Rist says this die was used after 11 August, 1947.

D29-3a

D29-3b: Same mark, different size

C. I.  
POSTAL CENSOR

Deutsche Lagerleitung  
CIE 29, Cage 1  
Dachau

D29-4

C.I. No. 14  
POSTAL CENSOR

D29-5

D29-4: Rist reports this die (actually two dies used in conjunction with each other) was used in 1947.

D29-5: Wolter reports a single die which sounds similar to half the pair shown as D29-4. I am illustrating what I think the die must look like based on his description. I suspect that we eventually may find some connection between the marks D29-4 and D29-5 once we are certain of their appearance.

#### OTHER MARKS:

The die illustrated at the right is taken from Rist's work. It is almost certainly not a censorship mark.





My documents show this camp from April, 1946 through September, 1947 (my records are incomplete, but for certain this camp did not exist on 15 Feb., 1946). I have a statement this camp was turned over to full German control in March, 1947.

Rist says there were several camps in and around Darmstadt, including a headquarters for labor camps. The headquarters was at Rheinstrasse 102 and may have been the censorship station for all these camps. Support for the central censorship station theory is given by the fact that I find the same dies used on both mail to the camp and mail to the hospital.

CENSORSHIP:

120

124

D91-1: From May to 13 August, 1946 I have found only handwritten censor numbers. There is no doubt that this mail was censored since many of my POW letter sheets used at this camp have words excised (see Illustration 6). Typical examples of the handwritten censor numbers are shown. Numbers in the range 100 to 133 are known.

D91-1



D91-2: On 29 August, 1946 I find the first example of this mark. Rist states this mark was used from August, 1946 through August, 1947. The handwritten censor number D91-1 occurs in conjunction with this mark. This mark is found on mail to and from both the camp and the hospital.

D91-2



D91-3

D91-3: Both Rist and Wolter report this mark, however Wolter has the wording slightly different. I assume Rist is correct as he gives the illustration I have used. Wolter reports the number "8" in the die, so evidently several copies of this die exist. Rist reports the mark from March, 1946 through July, 1947, however, I doubt the 1946 date for two reasons; first, none of my material shows this mark (I have 9 pieces from a 1946 correspondence which

were evidently not picked over for censor marks) and second, it appears to be a German mark and this camp was definitely under U.S. administration all through the summer of 1946.



書勿レ

勿書

**NON SCRIVETE QUI!**

**NICHT HIER SCHREIBEN!**

**DO NOT WRITE HERE!**

MY ADDRESS IS: ERWIN RIEK  
MEINE ADRESSE IST WIE FOLGT: 316 5125 448  
IL MIO INDIRIZZO È: CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP 94/T (m) C 2-2  
姓、住所: (16) DARMSTADT.  
W.D., F.M., G. Porto N. 4

Letter-sheet showing Words excised by Censor



FRANKFURT/MAIN

This camp appears on none of my lists, so I assume it is a German operated camp which opened sometime after October, 1947. Rist reports this was a branch of the Darmstadt camps and was located in the Gewerbeschule in Frankfurt.

CENSORSHIP:



Fr-1: Rist reports this mark on an incoming letter dated 12 February, 1948.

Fr-1

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN C.I.E. 8, C.I. Hospital 2057

Rist states the CIE 8 was located in the infantry barracks (Jägerkaserne). My lists show this camp only until 29 August, 1946, which was before camps were being given to German control. Therefore I assume the camp was closed out at that time. I know of no mail from the camp.

On Zugspitzstrasse was a hospital which Rist says was used by the U.S. for POW's and later by Bavarian authorities for internees. Control was given to the Bavarian Ministry of State on 24 April, 1947 and the hospital was returned to civilian use on 30 September, 1948.

CENSORSHIP:

Wolter lists a single line "CENSORED", while Rist lists this same mark in two sizes, one with capital letters, the other with small letters. Unfortunately, neither gives details of usage, and I have never seen this mark, so I'm not sure if these are from the CIE or the PWE located here. Therefore, I am not listing these marks.

The following marks are all from the hospital.

**Hospital 20 57**

**CIC**  
**censored**

GH2057-1

GH2057-1: I have this mark used on a July 9, 1946 letter mailed to Geneva. Since the letter carries postage I assume it is an internee rather than POW item (unfortunately the return address gives no individual name or identification, only the camp address). Esrati made the supposition this is an

altered HH2001-2 mark. This is an American marking (CIC stands for Counter Intelligence Corps).

**Hospital 2057**

**MID**  
**censored**

GH2057-2

GH2057-2: This is also an American Intelligence mark (MID is Military Intelligence Detachment). It also is used on a cover bearing postage stamps, so is supposed to be a civilian internee item. The date of usage is 14 Feb., 1947.





GH2057-3: This mark is listed by Wolter and (fortunately) illustrated by Stephan. The wording is "Krankenhaus der Internierungs- und Arbeitslager Bayerns / Garmisch. Zugspitzstr. / Briefzensur". Unfortunately no dates of usage are given.

GH2057-3

## GOPPINGEN

Rist states there was an internment camp here. None of my list show this camp, so evidently it is a German operated camp in 1947 or 1948.

### CENSORSHIP:

G8-1: Wolter lists a single line "Censor" with blue pencil signature.

## HAMMELBURG C.I.E. 9

This camp existed in January 1946 and was in operation at least into 1948. Rist states this was a former German camp for POW's. At the end of 1945 it was established as an internee camp. On 15 January, 1947 it was turned over to the Bavarian Ministry of State and was closed on 1 June, 1948. Rist calls it internment camp 1, but for certain it did not have this designation while under U.S. control.

### CENSORSHIP:

I have an incoming letter dated 7 Jan., 1946 with a handwritten "H/15" which I believe may be a censor notation. However, without further evidence of such marks I am reluctant to list this as a censor mark.



Handwritten marks: a stylized 'H' followed by 'M' and 'G', and a wavy line below them.

	0	3	4
Z. L.	5	7	8
Z.	10	14	

H9-1

### Supplimental Marks

H9-1: Wolter reports this mark. I was fortunate in being able to examine a correspondence from this camp (consisting of both incoming and outgoing mail) of over 200 pieces of which about half were censored. I do not own these, the owner and I couldn't agree on a price, and interestingly I have never seen another of these censor marks in auction.

The pieces I saw stretched from February 1947 through April 1948. Almost 50% of the censor strikes carried no mark other than the basic censor mark (H9-1). This occurred from all periods of time. Through February and March 1947 only the basic die occurs. In April and May the handwritten



initials occur. After May 1947 the stamped initials and numbers were used in no chronological order. Evidently they were all in use simultaneously. These supplemental marks (obviously individual censor identifications) were normally placed in the center of the basic mark.

HEILBRONN C.I.E. 81

My records show this camp open on 15 February, 1946, but I have no reference to it after this date. No mail is known.

HERRSCHING C.I. Hospital 2001

Rist says this hospital was in a former school. He knows of no mail. Wolter lists two dies, but I do not know if these were on POW or Civilian Internee items. In fact, I do not know if the hospital was ever used for POW's (most hospitals were combination (POW/CI). Under the assumption these are CI markings I am listing them. Unfortunately only verval descriptions are given.

**CENSORSHIP:**

HH2001-1: One line "Sachlich richtig"

HH2001-2: Hospital 2001  
CIC  
censored

This three line mark may have later been altered to become mark GH2057-1.

HERSEBRUCK C.I.E. 4

My records show this camp from January 1946 through 30 May, 1946. The early date cannot be taken as the opening date of the camp, but the later date is from weekly lists, so the camp was undoubtedly closed between 30 May and 6 June, 1946.

No mail is known.

HOHENASPERG C.I.E. 76

All mail from this camp is postmarked "Aspberg". This camp is carried on the weekly nutrition reports until 17 October, 1946, which gives a fair indication of when the camp was evidently turned over to German control.

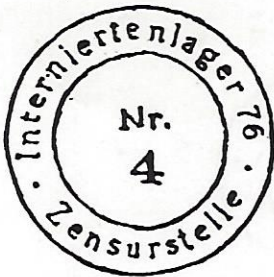
**CENSORSHIP:**



H76-1: This mark is known from 17 March, 1947. Without doubt it is an American mark applied by Americans, which merely illustrates our continued intelligence interests in internees even after the camps were given to German control. However, what is interesting is the presence of the words "Third Army" at this date, since the Third Army was deactivated on 15 February, 1947.

H76-1





H76-2

H76-2: This die is the most common form of marking used under German control. It occurs from many camps, with only the camp number varying. Wolter listed this mark, but mistakenly listed it as Ludwigsburg. Wolter lists the number "6" in this mark. I have seen the number "4" (illustrated) used on 23 July, 1947, and a usage with the center portion of the die cut away but with handwritten initials on 29 March, 1947.



H76-3

H76-3: This mark is known from 23 May, 1947. It differs from H76-2 in that the "7" of "76" has a slash and the inner circle is larger in diameter (the ring is narrower). Handwritten initials are present in the center.

Initials :

*[Handwritten initials: 'G' and 'D']*

KARLSRUHE C.I.E. ?, C.I. Hospital 2

I have no references to the CIE. Rist states it existed during the summer of 1945, so possibly it was either number 92 or 94.

Hospital number 2 was also located here.

CENSORSHIP:

**Postkontrolle Nr. 8**

KH2-1: This mark is found on a 6 May, 1947 postcard from the hospital.

KH2-1

KORNWESTHEIM C.I.E. 73, C.I.E. 75, see also Zuffenhausen CIE 78

CIE 73: My lists show this camp present in February 1946 and it continues through the 11 May, 1946 list. It is absent from the 18 May and later lists. However, I have a cover from 30 May addressed to CIE 78, which has "transfer I.C. #73" written on it. This cover, shown in Illustration 7, also carries an unknown pencil marking (upper left) which may be a camp censorship mark - it appears to be a censor number similar to D91-1.

CIE 75: My lists show this camp from the earliest list until 24 October, 1946. It is missing on the 31 October list, so was probably transferred to German control between 24 and 31 October, 1946.

Rist says the camp was established at the end of 1945 and most of the internees were appealing sentences of denazification court proceedings.



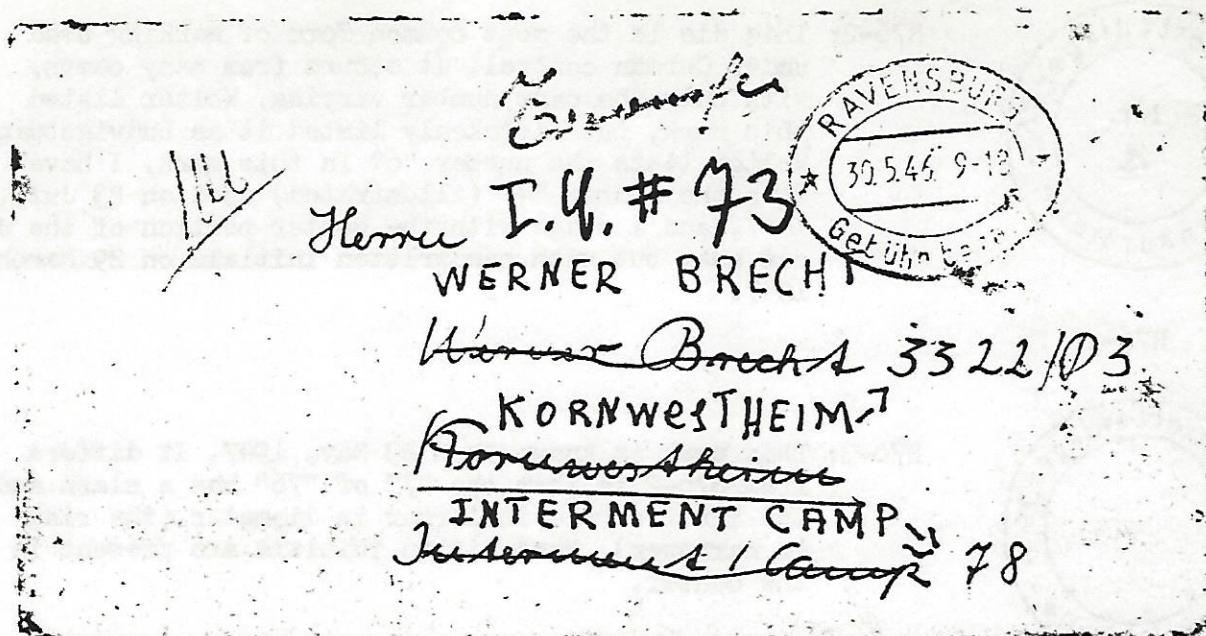


Illustration 7

30 May, 1946 cover to camp 78, transferred to camp 73. Possible censor number upper left.

CENSORSHIP:

OK Rist 63

K75-1

K75-1: The earliest censorship I have seen is the handwritten notation "OK - initials - G3" from 3 May, 1946.



K75-2

K75-2: This large die is reported by Rist. It is definitely an American die, but my example of usage is on 1 March, 1947, which is certainly after the camp was under German control.



K75-3

K75-3: This is another example of the most common form of German die. Between Wolter, Rist, Stephan and my material the censor numbers 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10 are known. Both my copies are the number 5. One is used in September 1947, the other in February 1948.



Obviously there was a large complex of camps in the Ludwigsburg area. Rist notes 2 camps in the area, camp 74 in Ludwigsburg-Ossweil and camp 77 in the Frohmann Barracks. However, there were at least 5 camps in the area, 3 of which were open throughout 1946 and later.

Rist notes the application of informative messages on mail to and from these camps (i.e. "Visits to the camp forbidden", "only one package permitted per month", and "unfranked mail arriving at the camp will be returned to sender"). These are illustrated below. Unfortunately no dates nor specific camp designations are given for these messages.

Besuche im und am Lager  
verboten.  
Monatlich nur ein Päckchen  
oder Paket zugelassen.

Besuche im u. am Lager  
verboten!  
monatlich nur ein Päckchen  
oder Paket zugelassen!

**Unfrankiert hier eingehende Postsen-  
dungen gehen an den Absender zurück**

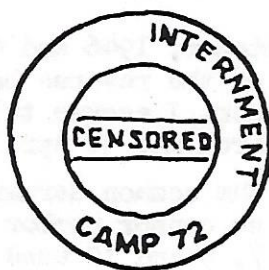
CIE 71: My records show this camp until 20 June, 1946. An August list calls this a "former camp". No mail is known.

CIE 72: This camp appears on my lists until 20 June, 1946. An August list calls this a "former camp". However, it was reopened sometime between 5 September and 3 October, 1946 since it appears on a list of this latter date. It is present on lists until 14 November, so I assume it was transferred to German control sometime in early November 1946.

**CENSORSHIP:**



L72-1



L72-2



L72-3

L72-1: This mark is reported by Wolter. I have seen it used on 12 October, 1946.

L72-2: This is a cut down L72-1 mark, reported by Wolter. Unfortunately he does not give the date of use. Presumably it is a die used by Americans after the deactivation of the Third Army (15 February, 1947).



L72-3: This is the camp 73 use of the common German die form. Between all sources the numbers 1, 2, 4, 9, 14, 16, 6 overwritten 2 with a pencil, and an empty center are known.

L72-4: Wolter reports a two line mark.  
This is the best description I  
can present.

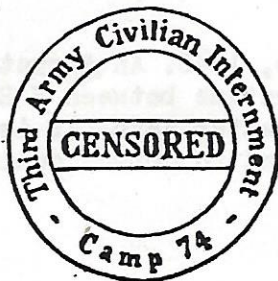
CENSORED  
INT. CAMP 72

CIE 74: This was evidently the largest of the Ludwigsburg camps as I have seen more mail to and from this camp than any of the others. In the Weekly Information Bulletin for February, 1947 I found a note that 167 of 234 former German General Staff Officers held in CIE 74 had been turned over to the Germans on 30 January, 1947. The remainder were held by the US to help prepare a history of the German General Staff.

My records show this camp until 26 December, 1946. This is about the last weekly list I have, so I do not know how much longer it remained in American hands. I have evidence the camp existed in July and December, 1947.

#### CENSORSHIP:

L74-1: From April 1946 through 12 October, 1946 I have numerous pieces which have had the top opened and sealed with a piece of adhesive type tape. I presume this was done by the camp censor. Most of my covers (they are from a single correspondence) carry several pencil markings. I'm not sure if none, some or all of these markings are related to the censorship function.



L74-2



L74-3



L74-4

L74-2: I have this mark used on 8 October, 1946 and 6 January, 1947. The October usage is on a postcard which on the reverse has a pencil marking applied by someone other than the author. I assume this is a censorship number. Rist reports this mark on 3 March and 30 April, 1947.

L74-3: This is the camp 74 usage of the common German die. Rist reports this mark from 5 April, 1947 with no censor number (empty center). I have seen the numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 used between 28 August and 15 December, 1947.

L74-4: Rist reports this mark with the number 5. I have seen the number 2 used on 7 May, 1947.

#### OTHER MARKS:

The mark shown occurs on an incoming cover dated 21 December, 1946. It is on a piece of brown paper tape used to seal the top of the cover, however, it



**INTERNEE CAMP 74**  
**Ludwigsburg**  
**GERMANY**

does not appear to be connected with censorship. I believe the cover may have been opened in an attempt to determine which of the Ludwigsburg camps the receipt was in.

CIE 77: My lists show this camp through 14 November, 1946, however, I am missing the reports between 14 November and 26 December, 1946. Sometime during this period the camp must have been transferred to German control.

**CENSORSHIP:**



L77-1

L77-1: This is the camp 77 usage of the common German die. Both Rist and Wolter report this die with the number "2". Rist gives the date 10 July, 1946 for the piece he has seen, but this seems suspicious since the camp was still under American control at that time.

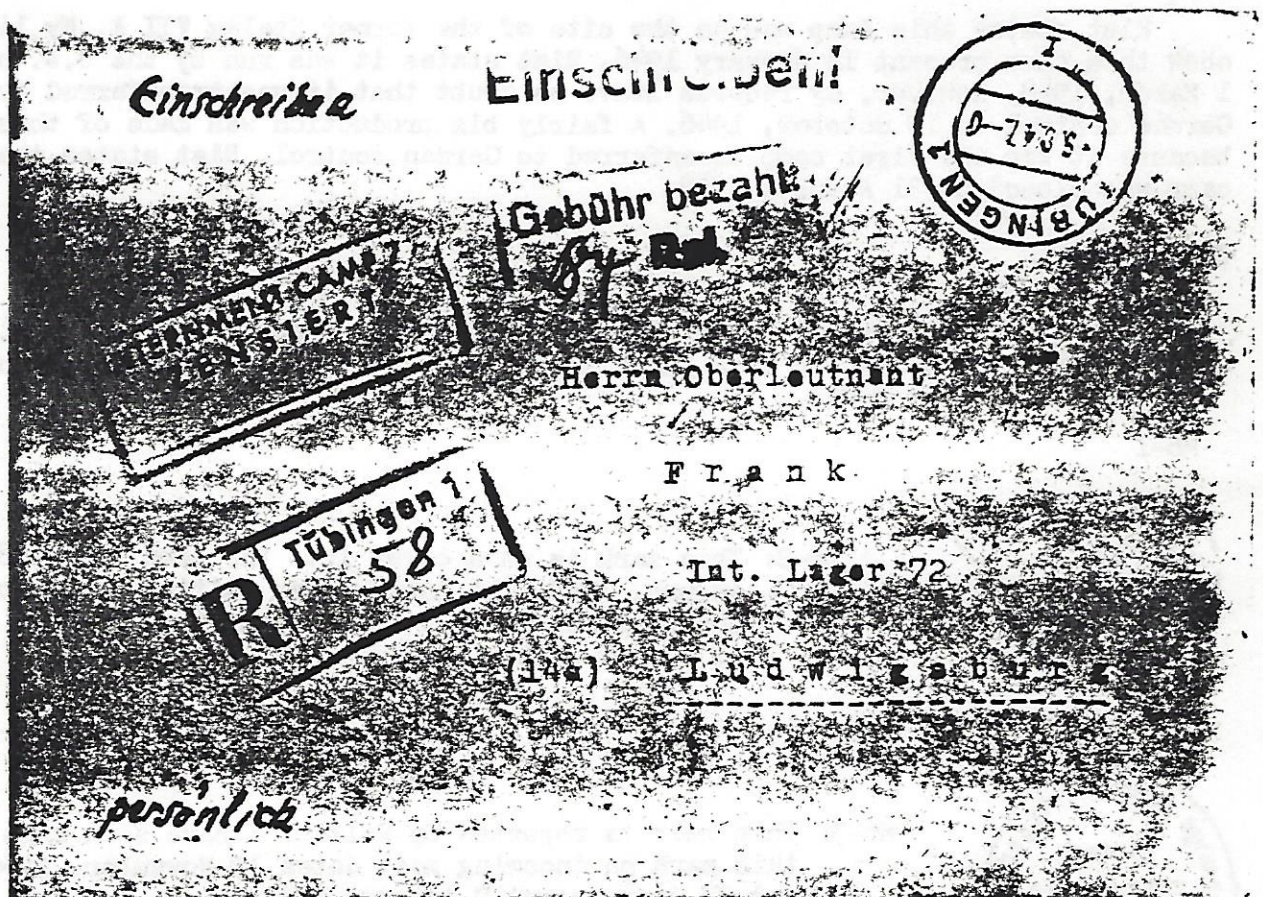
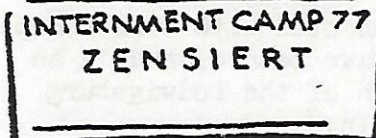


Illustration 8  
 Cover with Censor Mark L77-2





L77-2

L77-2: I have seen this mark used on 10 August, 1947. The cover with this mark is shown in Illustration 8. Note the cover is addressed to camp 72, yet the censor mark fairly clearly says camp 77 (it is possible the final digit is a 2, but it looks more like a 7). I have no explanation for this. Also

note the cover is addressed to an "oberleutnant", an unusual title for a civilian internee. Perhaps this fellow was a General Staff member, however, I think the General Staff members held by us were in camp 74 and those transferred to German control had been moved to Garmisch.

CIE 79: My lists show this camp from February 1946 (my first list) until 11 May, 1946. It was evidently closed between 11 and 18 May, 1946.

MOHLSDORF C.I.E. 3

This camp appears on none of my lists. Evidently it was an early camp, closed prior to the beginning of 1946.

MOOSEBURG C.I.E. 6, C.I. Hospital 9134

Rist states this camp was on the site of the former Stalag VII A. My lists show this camp present in January 1946. Rist states it was run by the U.S. until 1 March, 1948, however, my records leave no doubt that it was transferred to German control on 10 October, 1946. A fairly big production was made of this because it was the first camp transferred to German control. Rist states the camp was closed on 31 August, 1948.

CENSORSHIP:



M6-1: Wolter reports a 9mm. circle with the numbers 1 through 11. My drawing is a guess as to how this appears. No dates of use are given.

M6-1



M6-2: This mark is on a cover into the camp dated 28 August, 1946. The handwritten initial "W" is over the circular mark. I am assuming this is some type of censor mark.

M6-2



M6-3: This mark is reported by Wolter. I have seen uses of this mark on incoming mail dated 19 November, 1946 and 28 January and 7 August, 1947.

M6-3

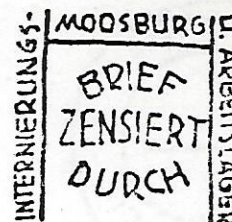




M6-4



M6-5



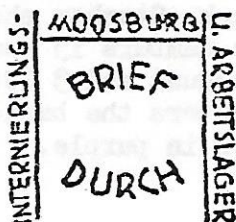
M6-6

M6-4: This mark, very similar to M6-3, is reported by Wolter. I have drawn it according to his description. I have never seen this mark. It is possible that I have misread Wolter's description, and this mark should be M6-3.

M6-5: Rist reports this mark but has "Briefzensur" as one word which must be a typographical error (or else there is a similar mark I have not seen). I have seen this mark on an incoming letter to the hospital dated 16 December, 1946.

M6-6: This mark is the same as M6-5 except the two crosses in the bottom are missing. I have this on an incoming letter to the hospital dated 20 Feb., 1947 and an incoming letter to the camp dated 12 March, 1947.

#### OTHER MARKS:



1.



2.



3.

Mark 1 is censor mark M6-6 with the word "Zensiert" cut out. It is evidently used only as a transit mark, however, it may be evidence of censorship. Wolter reports this mark, and I have seen it used on an incoming letter dated 19 March, 1947 and an outgoing card dated 31 March, 1947.

Marks 2 and 3 are reported and illustrated by Rist. Evidently these are not censor marks.

#### NATTENBERG C.I.E. 5

My records show this camp until 18 May, 1946, however, I have an incoming letter postmarked 20 May, 1946 which shows no sign of forwarding, so evidently the camp was still open. Neither Rist nor Wolter report this camp.

#### CENSORSHIP:

I have seen only two letters to this camp, both of which bear normal civil censorship.





N5-1

N5-1: The illustrated mark occurs on an incoming cover dated 7 March, 1946. Even though it does not bear the word "censored" I do not know what possible connection the CIC would have with mail unless it was to censor it (or check it for evidence). Therefore, I am listing it as a censor mark even though further research may force a change.

NURNBERG-LANGWASSER C.I.E. 409

Rist reports this camp was set up in 1945, however, my records do not show it until 20 June, 1946. It was set up in the ex- Stalag XIII D, about 5 miles from the city center. Rist states it was turned over to German control on 14 November, 1946 and closed on 25 March, 1949.

**CENSORSHIP:**



N409-1

N409-1: Rist reports his knowledge of this basic mark was provided him by the German authorities but he knew of no mail. I have seen 2 pieces, and Stephan illustrates one. Each of these has a number applied within the basic mark. Stephan shows the number 10, while I have the numbers 13 and 14 on incoming letters dated 19 August and 3 September, 1947 respectively. On my letters the basic die is in red and the censor number in purple.

**10 13 14**

Censor Numbers

OBERSTEIN C.I.E. 91

This camp was evidently an early location of the CIE 91, before this number was used at Darmstadt. No mail is known, nor are the dates of operation of a camp at this location.

PLATTING C.I.E. 5, C.I.E. 13

The CIE 5 was evidently an early designation for a camp here. This identification was later used for the Natternberg camp. Evidently the camp was closed, the number 5 reused at Natternberg, then a camp opened at Platting with the identification number 13. This CIE 13 must have been closed not too long before 8 January, 1946 since it appears on a list of this date with the notation it was closed.

No mail is known from either of these camps.



RECKLINGHAUSEN C.I.E. 91

This was evidently the first use of the number 91 for a U.S. internment camp and must have been very early since Recklinghausen is in what became the British Zone. I presume it was this same camp which became the English internment camp 4.

REGENSBURG C.I.E. 22, Hospitals 345P and 345T

Rist states this camp was set up in 1945, however, the first time this camp appears on any of my lists is 4 July, 1946. Rist states this camp was turned over to German control on 14 October, 1946 and closed on 30 June, 1948.

CENSORSHIP:



R22-1: This mark is reported by Rist and occurs on an outgoing cover of mine dated 12 March, 1947. My mark also has the handwritten number "23".

R22-1



R22-2: Wolter reports what is evidently the same mark as R22-1 but without the "Brief zensiert durch". He also notes handwritten initials, which means this must be a censorship mark.

R22-2

ROCKENBERG C.I.E. 98

I have no reference to this camp other than Stephan's listing.

ROTTENBERG C.I.E. ?

This camp is shown as "closed" on the 8 January, 1946 Third Army list. No other references to this camp have been found.

SCHWARZENBORN C.I.E. 93

This camp appears as "open" on the 15 February, 1946 list but is not on the 15 April nutrition list (the first nutrition list I have). I have incoming covers from December 1945 and February 1946 which show no evidence of camp censorship.



STEPHANKIRCHEN C.I.E. 15

My records show this camp through the 18 May, 1946 list, so evidently it was closed between 18 and 23 May. No mail is known.

STRAUBING C.I.E. 11

My records show this camp through the 27 June, 1946 list, so evidently it was closed between 27 June and 4 July, 1946. No mail is known.

ULM C.I.E. 80

None of my lists show this camp, so I presume it was closed before 15 February, 1946. I have letter sheets from this camp from December 1945 and January 1946, neither having any censor mark, but the December item has a handwritten "Besuche hier verboten!" (visits here forbidden) which is in a different handwriting than the letter.

WETZLAR

The Weekly Information Bulletin for 29 October, 1947 states there were internees held in the buildings of a steel plant here, and it was necessary to make other provisions for these people since the plant was to be put back into production.

No other details nor mail is known.

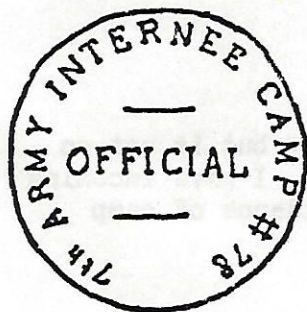
WUPPERTAL C.I.E. 1

This must be, like Recklinghausen, a very early camp since it is in the British Zone. No details nor mail is known.

ZIEGENHAIN C.I.E. 95

The 15 February, 1945 list states this camp is closed, so evidently it had not been closed too long. No mail is listed by any of the sources. I have three incoming covers from December 1945 and January 1946. The December cover has a handwritten "26" which may be a censor number. No other evidence of possible camp censorship exists on any of the covers.

ZUFFENHAUSEN C.I.E. 78



This camp is listed in the records as Zuffenhausen, but all mail I have seen has the address Kornwestheim. Evidently the camp was in Zuffenhausen but the postal facilities in Kornwestheim were used (see paragraph 4 of the 2 November, 1945 USFET letter). My records show this camp through 22 August, 1946. It must have been closed between 22 and 29 August, 1946.

The illustrated mark is found on an outgoing letter-sheet dated 20 February, 1946. It may possibly be a censorship mark.