

Civilian Censorship of Mail in the NDH, 1941 – 45

Part I

by Hans-Dieter Engel

inspired by the article of Nick Coverdale I will try to close the gap from the beginning up to the third period. But at first I would like to clarify some dates of the beginning of the NDH period.

The german and italian army started the attack on the kingdom Jugoslavia on 6th April 1941.

On 10th April the former k. u. k. officer Slavko Kvaternik called the independent state Croatia (NDH). First on 13th April Dr. Ante Pavelić entered Croatia in Karlovac and arrived on 15th April in Zagreb. The army of the kingdom Jugoslavia surrendered on 17th April 1941

The first example is cancelled on the day of the proclamation of the new state Croatia 10. IV. 41 and censored, openend and sealed by the censors of the kingdom Jugoslavia. Some lines of the letter inside are cutted out !!! (Figure 1)



Figure 1 : cover from Tuzla, franked with 2 x1 Din. stamp with Peter I., tied by cancel in cyrillic ТУЗЛА 10. IV. 41 (letters in latin not readable) sealed with plain brown tape and underneath the tape is an additional round white sticker, stamped with the round censor cachetl of the former kingdom Jugoslavia on both sides of the letter

The next 6 covers show all various handwritten censor markings (Figures 2 – 8)



Figure 2: cover to an address in Banja Luka, multi coloured franking for total 11 Din. (2 Din. inland basic rate, 5 Din. for registered and 4 Din. express delivery) in Zagreb openend, sealed with a light brown tape and handwritten marking „Censura“



Figure 3: correct franked PC from Soljani to Banja Luka, cds by BANJA LUKA on arrival ?? VIII. 41 as the cancel from Soljani is illegible, with handwritten abbreviation **Cen.** for Censura

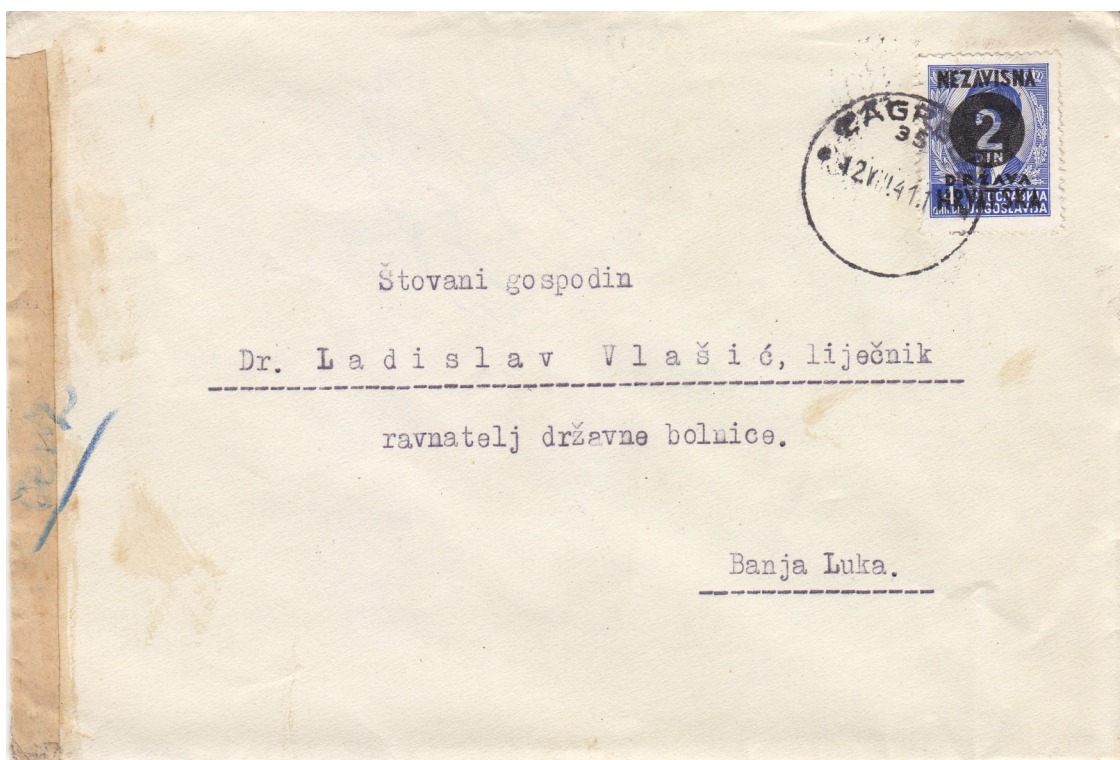


Figure 4: cover from Zagreb 12. VIII. 41 to Banja Luka, stamp is 2 Dinar overprinted Michel no. 42 on 4 Dinar King Peter issue. Censored in Zagreb or Banja Luka, sealed with a plain light brown tape and handwritten abbreviation „Cenz“ with a blue grease pencil

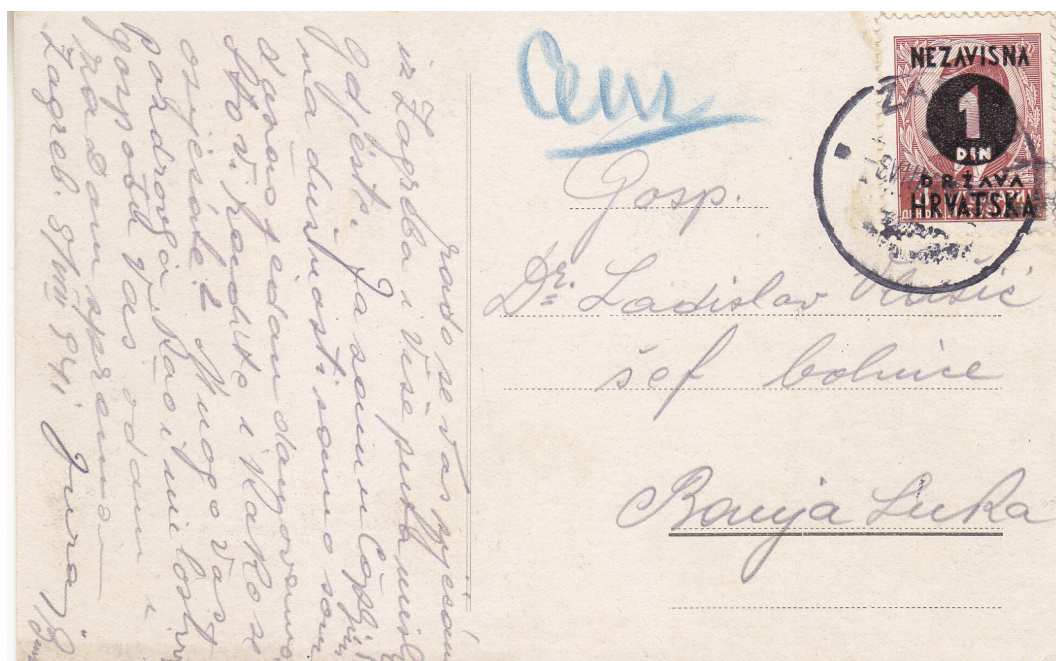


Figure 5: PC to same address than cover before, cdr. ZAGREB -6. VIII.41, stamp is 1 Dinar overprinted on 3 Dinar King Peter issue (Michel no. 41) and same handwritten censorsmark than cover before. This is probably the same censor as there is only 1 week difference in date

Followed by a PC (figure 6) sent from a small village in Dalmatia to Niš in Serbia. The PC was first censored as on the backside some parts have been black-leaded (figure 7). Than the censor realized that the PC is addressed to a city in Serbia. In the beginning of the state NDH the mailing to Serbia was forbidden and so he crossed the address and returned the card to Obrovac.



Figure 6: PC sent from Obrovac Dalm(atia) to Niš / Serbia with bilingual cds dated 24. IV. 41 OBROVAC DALM. – ОБРОВАЦ Далм. Handwritten censor mark and paraphe of the censor
The censoring was done most probably in Šibenik or Split

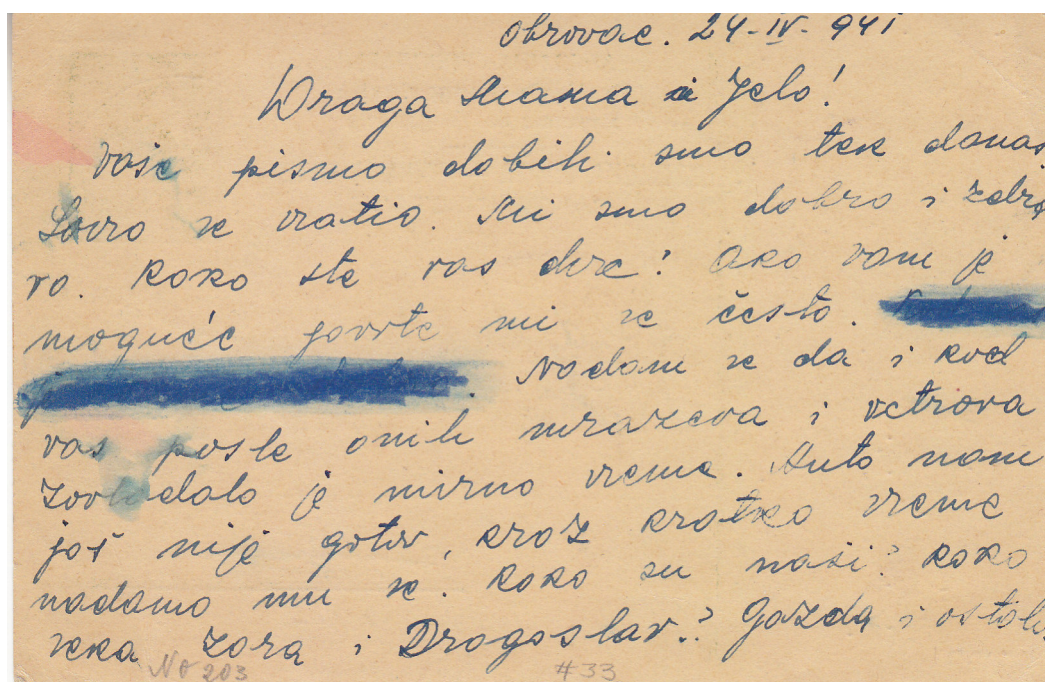


Figure 7: backside with black-leaded lines

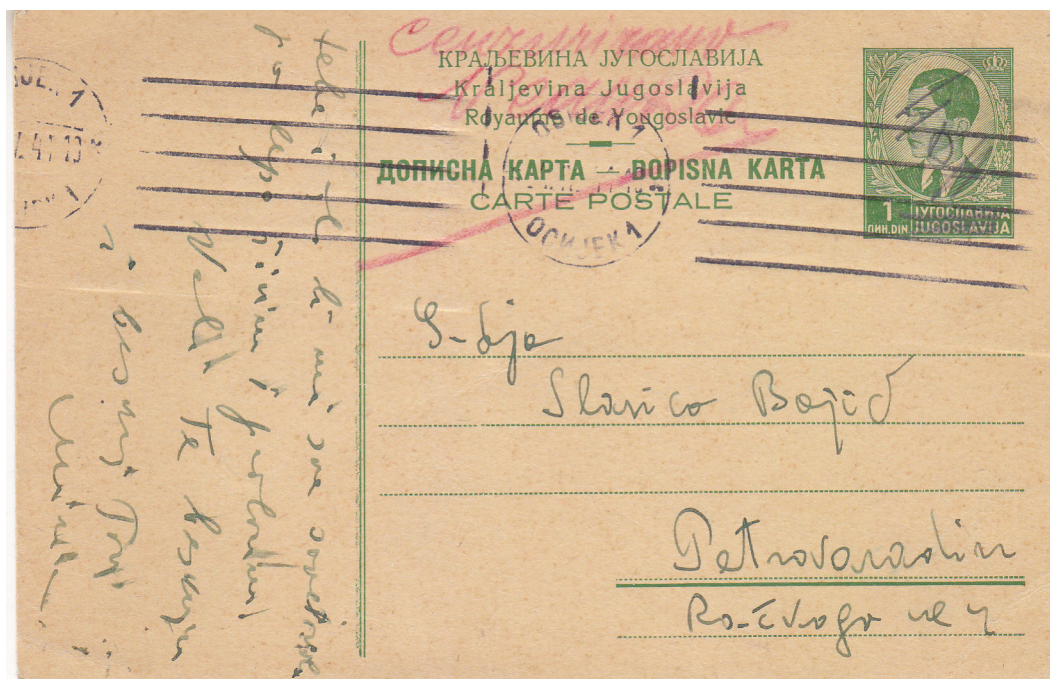


Figure 8 : PC from former kingdom Yugoslavia, addressed to Petrovaradin with bilingual machine cancel « OSIJEK - OCHJEK 1, dated 23. Or 24. IV. 41, with handwritten censor mark „Cenzurirano“ and parape of the censor, this PC is shown in the book POSTANSKA CENZURA U NDH on page 47 and mentioned as „Petrovaradin censor mark“

The next 2 examples are censored in Dubrovnik. The figure 9 is a good example for the beginning of the censorship. In April/May 41 the censoring was done directly in the postoffice before the post officials got the letters or PCs in hand. It is clearly to see that the cancel of the censor is below the stamp, which was later fixed.



Figure 9 (reduced): PC to an address in Trento, with bilingual cds DUBROVNIK – ДУБРОВНИК 2 dated -8. V. 41. Marked by an oblong bilingual censor cancel in violett colour „VERIFICATO PER CENSURA – CENZURISANO“. This censor cancel was only 10 days in use, from 8.-18. May 1941

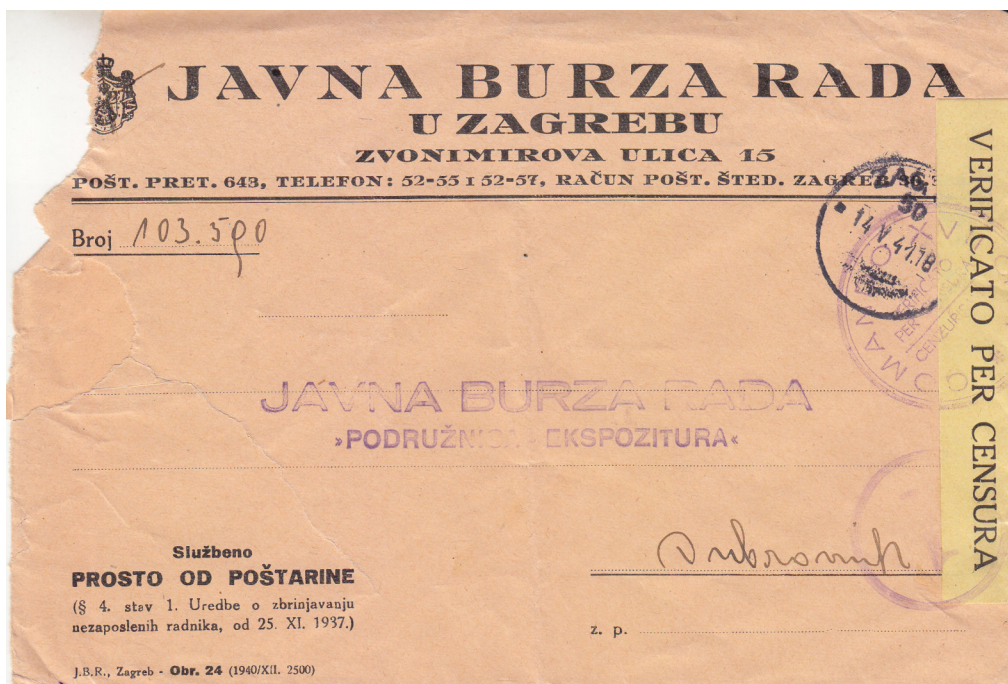
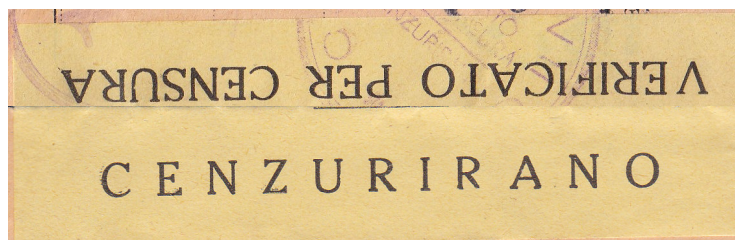


Figure 10 (reduced) : unfranked official cover sent from the employment exchange office in Zagreb to the office in Dubrovnik cds dated 14. V. 41. In Dubrovnik opened, censored, sealed and stamped by the COMANDO XVII C.A. (Corpo d'Armata)

The composed seal from front and backside



and the censor stamp of the COMANDO XVII C.A. (enlarged) (figure 11 a+ b)



Figure : 11 a + b

Now we come to the censorship from the city Sarajevo. The first cover (figure 12) shows the misspelled writing « Sarajvo » instead of « Sarajevo » on the backside (figure 13)



Figure 12 (reduced) : cover sent from Sarajevo to Osijek



Figure 13 : misspelled name SARAJEVO

When the officials noticed the error, the rubber stamp was corrected by cutting the lower line with the misspelled city name (figure 14). The old stamp and the corrected one have a width of 38 mm



Figure 14 (reduced) : correct franked registered cover from Sarajevo to Zagreb with stamps 3 and 4 Dinar overprinted of the 2nd NDH provisionals (Michel no. 14 + 15) cancelled „SARAJEVO -4. IX. 41 » with cyrillic text removed. Openend in Sarajevo, sealed with the white round sticker and stamped with the now corrected straight line cancel USTAŠKA CENZURA

A second rubber stamp can be found with the straight line cancel USTAŠKA CENZURA, but this additional rubber stamp has only a width of 29 mm and was in use early the year 42 (figure 15)



Figure 15 (reduced) : correct franked PC from Boljevci to Putinci, addressed to the soldier Marko Mozara, in Putinci re-addressed to Janjina, Kalesija and further to the hospital in Tuzla, cds dated BOLJEVCI -1. II. 42 and arrival cancel PUTINCI -9. II. 42 and shortend censor cachet from the village Janjina on the peninsula Pelješac to Tuzla you pass inescapable Sarajevo

The following letter is a new find which is not yet mentionend in the relevant literature neither in the book of Pervan & Zrinjšćak nor in the pamphlet from Phil Hughes (figure 16)



Figure 16 (reduced) : correct franked cover to an address in Novi Pazar, returned to Tuzla, cds dated 11. X. 41. Novi Pazar is lying in the area Sandžak and was until June/August 1941 part of NDH. However, the Croatian interests here came to the interest of the Italian protection . Italy intended to extend its territory to Montenegro and a Large-Albania. End of August Croatia retreated their units behind the new frontier as per agreement on 27. 10. 1941with Italy and Montenegro

This cover was sent to Novi Pazar in Serbia. As the post exchange with Serbia was forbidden (only for military use) the cover was marked „retour Tuzla“. Anyway it was censored in Sarajevo (next biggest city on the way), sealed with a white tape, printed in serbian language but with latin figures „**Отворено = OPENED**“ and stamped with an unknown round censor cachet „**SARAJEVO – Poštanski otek –Direkcija pošta i telegrafa**“ (figure 17 a + b)



a)



b)

Figure 17

Most probably the scribble in red ink on the backside of the letter including the address in Tuzla was done by the censor after opening (figure 18)



Figure 18: backside of the letter to Novi Pazar

Now I will show 2 censor cachets from the city Zemun. The first postcard was censored on arrival with three line rubber cachet ZENSURIERT SEMLIN / ЗЕНСУРИСАНО ЗЕМУН (in german and serbian language, but cyrillic writting) and a final line composed of 48 small dots for censor's initial or paraphe. This cachet was in very short use during the croatian-german administration of Zemun and probably quick withdrawn due to the cyrillic text. (Figure 19)

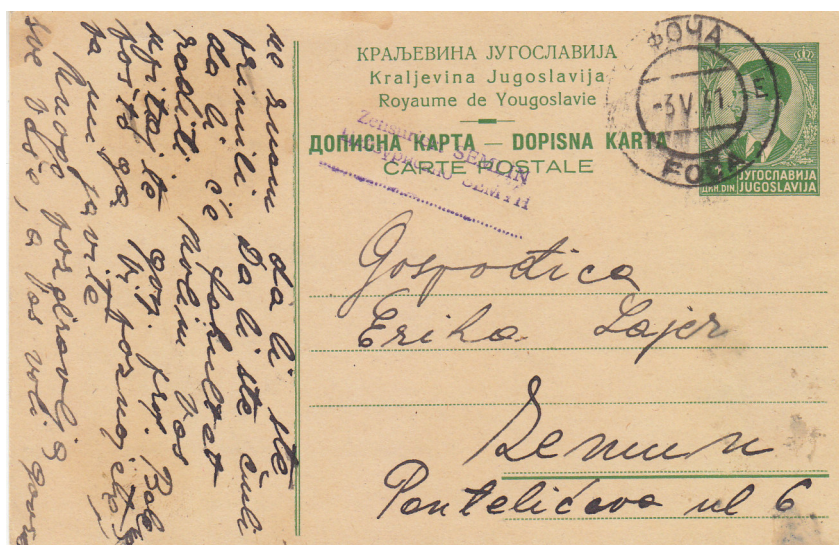


Figure 19 (reduced) : PC from former kingdom Yugoslavia, addressed to Zemun with bilingual cds FOČA – ΦΟЧА dated -5. V. 41 and the described cachet

The next cachet was now made in croatian and german language and was in use only in the months September to October 1941 (Figure 20)



Figure 20 (reduced): cover to Zemun correct franked with the 2 Din. stamp of the King Peter I. issue, overwritten by hand with the new name Nesavisna Dr žava Hrvatska, cds TREBINJE -6. X. 41 and the new round censor cachet with censor no. 13
It looks that until today the censor numbers 1 – 19 have been found

Very interesting is the backside of this cover. The censor has used an old sealing tape from the former yugoslavian post and additional cancels with the new cachet (Figure 21)

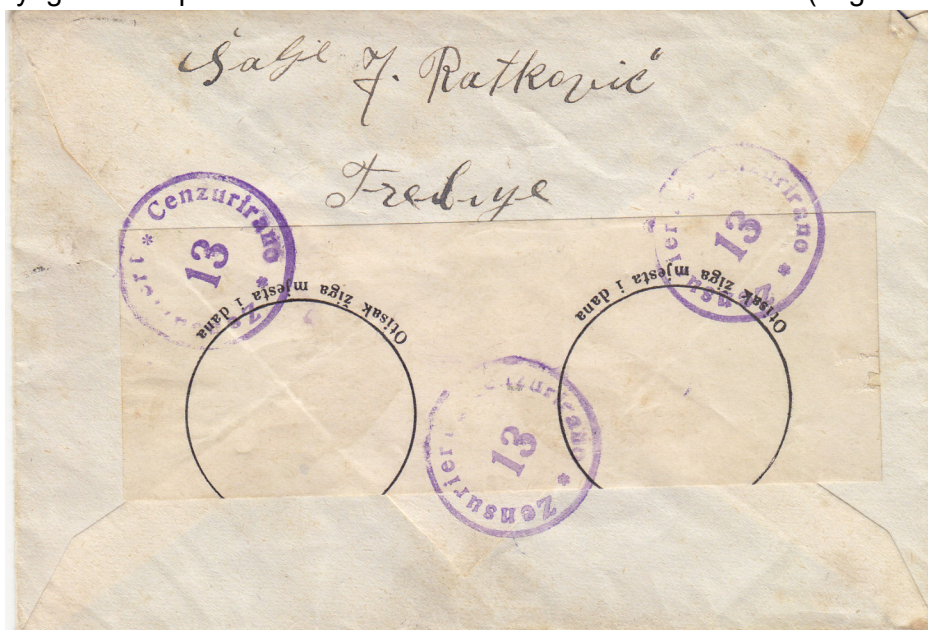


Figure 21 (reduced)

The next censor cachet is from the city Nova Gradiška. It is a rectangular cachet and was used in the months April and May 1941 (Figure 22)



Figure 22 (reduced): PC addressed to Zagreb with cds NOVA GRADIŠKA 17. IV.41
 Within the cachet you will always see the paraphe of the censor, this cachet was in use only in the months of April and May 1941

In Livno the censors used a one line hard rubber cachet in black colour with the words „Ustaska cenzura“ (Figure 23)

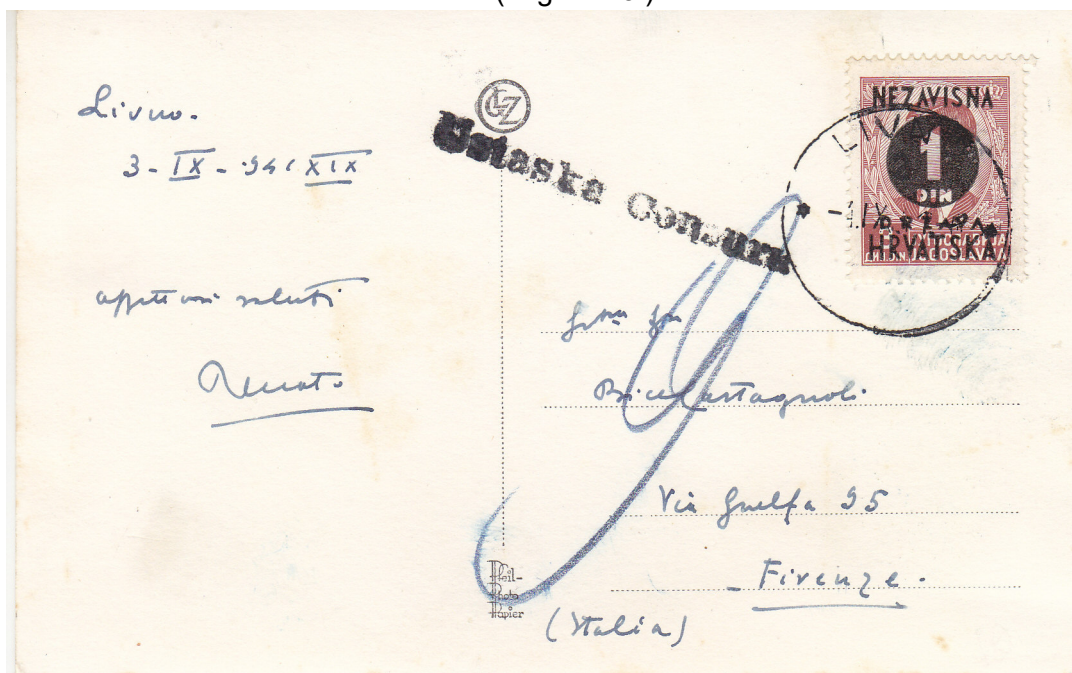


Figure 23: PPC of Livno sent to Florence. Stamp is 1 dinar overprinted on 3 Dinar King Peter issue, the postcard is with incorrect postage as the correct postage for Italy was 1,50 Dinar, but the PC was delivered without hesitation, cds LIVNO -4. IX. 41

and in Osijek an old military censor cachet from former kingdom Yugoslavia was altered by cutting out the word „VOJNA“ so only the rest remains „cenzura Osijek“ (Figure 24)



Figure 24: PC to Eger, cds city illegible as well as date, date from message 17.7.41 correct franked with overprinted 1 Dinar of King Peter issue (Michel 11) on the first provisional issue of overprinted postal stationary

The next 3 cachets are all stamped in red and from 3 different cities. All 3 carry the abbreviation C or Cenzura RUR for Cenzura Ravnateljstvo Ustaškog Redarstva – Directorate of Ustasha police (Figure 25 city of Kaprivnica, 26 city of Karlovac, 27 city of Varaždin)



Figure 25: PC from Suhopolje to Kaprivnica, cds dated 21. VIII. 41



Figure 26: PPC from Zagreb to Karlovac, cds not readable

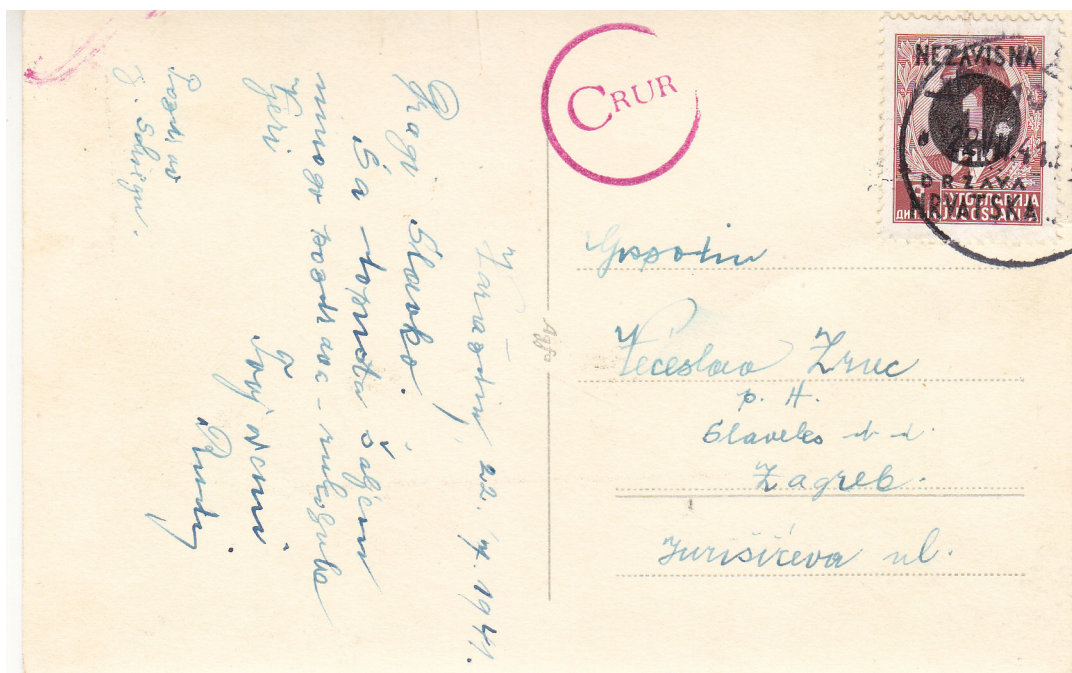


Figure 27: PPC sent from Varaždin nach Zagreb, cds dated 22. VII. 41 stamp is 1 Dinar overprinted on 3 Dinar King Peter issue (Michel no. 41)

The most common censor cachet Nick Coverale presented on page 15 at the bottom. Specialists distinguish 2 types of this cachet. Type x has the horizontal lines in the „U“ distinct and the type y is indistinct (Figure 28 and 29)

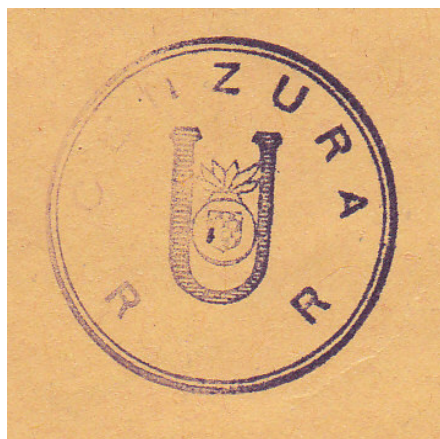


Figure 28



Figure 29

These cancels can be found in the colours violet, violet-black, lilac and red and varies within the colours from light to dark.

The following cachet is a very rare one. The postcard was sent from Lukavac to Doboj. The round censor cachet is in violet and reading „USTAŠA HRVATSKI OSLOBODILAČKI POKRET DOBOJ“
(Figure 30)



Figure 30: PC sent from Lukavac to Doboj, cds dates 18. III. 42

All these cachets are from my collection, which I was able to find and purchase. I think that still some more cachets can be found. Probably our members have one or more hidden in their collection. I would be grateful to get any information about these finds.

to be continued

Civilian Censorship of Mail in the NDH, 1941 – 45 Part II

by Hans-Dieter Engel

before we start with the 2nd period of censorship I would like to show a censor from the first period which I just got a few weeks ago.. This postcard was send from Argentina beginning March 1941 (date from the card as postcancel is not readable). The card arrived Europe within the first days of April and was diverted to the city of Konjic instead of Stolac. Here it was censored by the homeland security (Figure 1)



Figure 1 : PC from Argentina, argentinian stamp ragged (by the censor ?) and stamped with a round censor cachet by the homeland security – HRVATSKI USTASKI LOGOR – Konjic

Now we come to the second period of censorship. As many examples as one finds in the first period so few exist in the second period. I have put all censor cachets in the part for the second period which are not the cachets in round and long box form from the third period (shown perfectly in the article by Nick Coverdale's article), even some of them date from the year 1944.

The first example is unluckily without post cancel but in bona fide it must have travelled, as there is the censor cachet. Phil Hughes states in his booklet that the use of this cachet was July 1943 and only in Osijek. Not all numbers are known to exist. Until now only the numbers 16, 19 and 20 have been found (Figure 2)



Figure 2: The PPC shows the cathedral St. Peter and Paul in Osijek

Even in 1943 you can find handwritten censor markings. Most probably the city or post office was robbed by the partisans and the normal cachet not so quick available. (Figure 3 + 4)



Figure 3 : cover with slightly overpaid postage from Našice to Zagreb, still in Našice openend, censored and sealed with ribbed brown tape, handwritten censor mark **Cenzura (in the back – see figure 4) and initials of the censor**

Post cancel : NAŠICE 20. X. 43

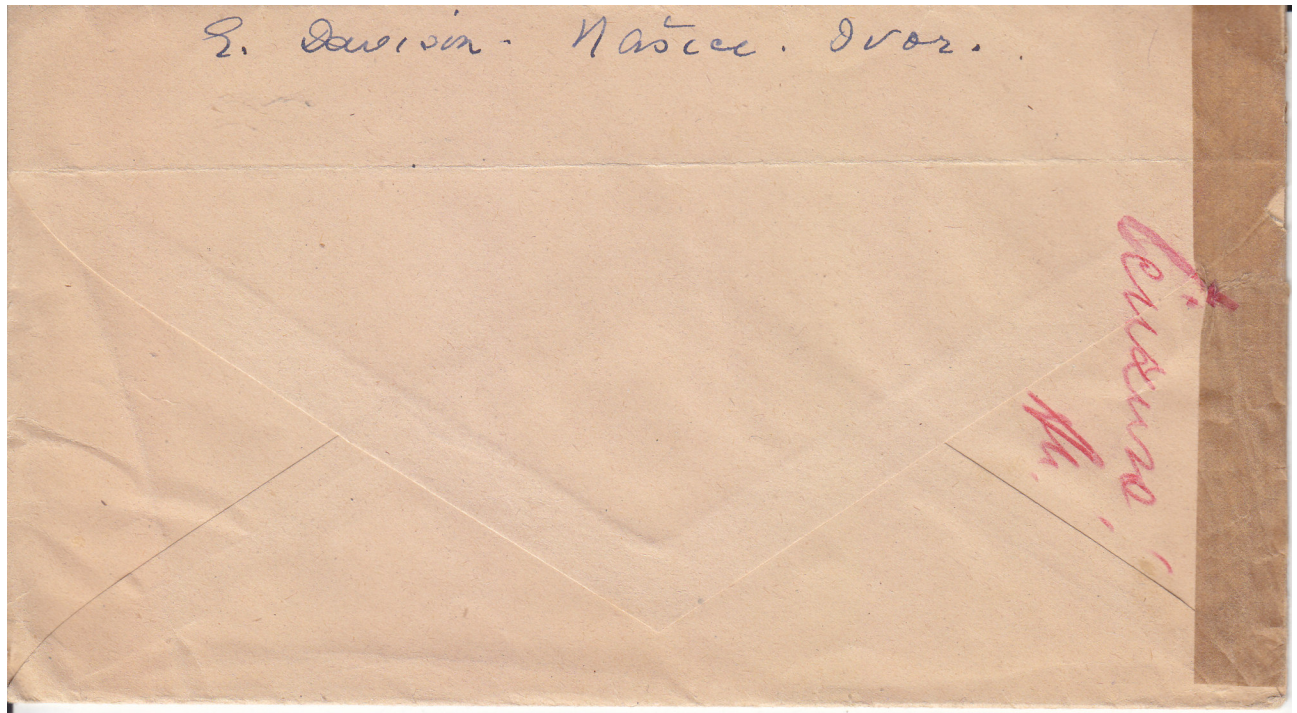


Figure 4 :« *Cenzura* and initials of the censor

A few weeks later some of the officials found an old censor cachet from the k. u. k. time (austrian occupation) The cachet reads « VOJNA CENSURA » but the military had nothing to do with it as censoring was matter of the police. The officials forgot to take out the word « VOJNA » (Figure 5)



Figure 5:correctly franked letter from Našice to Bitterfeld in Germany, cancelled -8.XII.43, opened and censored in Našice (the croatian sealing tape can be seen below the german sealing tape of the OKW censoring) This cachet was in use only in November 1943 - January 1944,

The next example shows a cachet which was used by the post offices. As per decree dated 19.11.43 and published in the law gazette « NARODNE NOVINE » that all foreign letters and postcards had to be admitted by the post office and not in mailboxes anymore (Figure 6 + 7)



Figure 6: correct franked PC from Zagreb to Perlak/Hungary, cds unreadable – date from reverse side 1.VI.1944, stamped by the post office and returned to sender

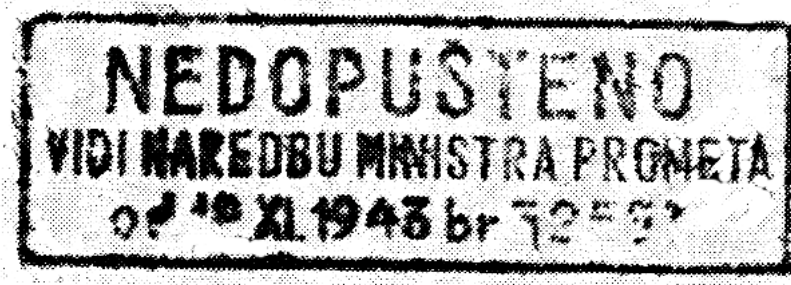


Figure 6 – enlarged :

Text of the cachet

NEDOPUŠTENOST / VIDI NAREDBU MINISTRA PROMETA / od 19.XI.1943 br. 32553

WRONG / SEE COMMAND of TRANSPORT MINISTER / dt. 19. XI. 1943 Nr. 32553

In this context I would like to show the impact of this decree. The sender of this postcard handed this card over to the post official. The post officer stated his name and number of passport or ID-card with pencil (visible below the german OKW censorship (Figure 7)
(so called Schalter-Vorzensur / post office counter pre-censorship)



Figure 7: correct franked registered postcard from Dubrovnik to Marburg / Germany, cds DUBROVNIK 1 18. VIII. 44

Now we should have a look to the cachets of the Ustasha Security Service (Ustaška Nadzorna Služba, abbreviated as U.N.S.) (Figure 8 enlarged)



Figure 8: PREGLEDANO / U.N.S. URED III (CHECKED / U.N.S. OFFICE III)
This cachet is mainly in black or purple and can be found extremely rare also in red

Letter from Pisarovina to Petrovaradin, addressed to corporal Milivoj Hručić
VII. Training Company of the Croatian air force in Petrovaradin (Figure 9)

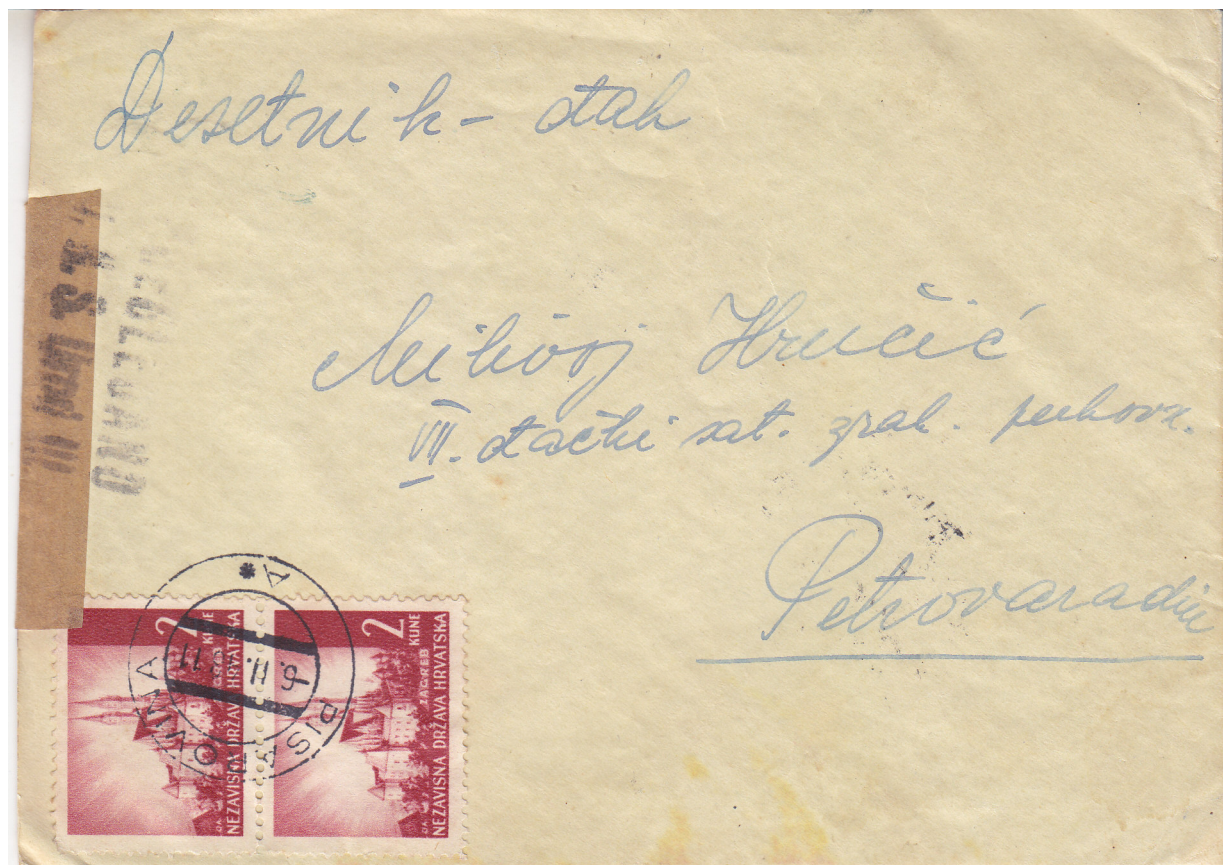
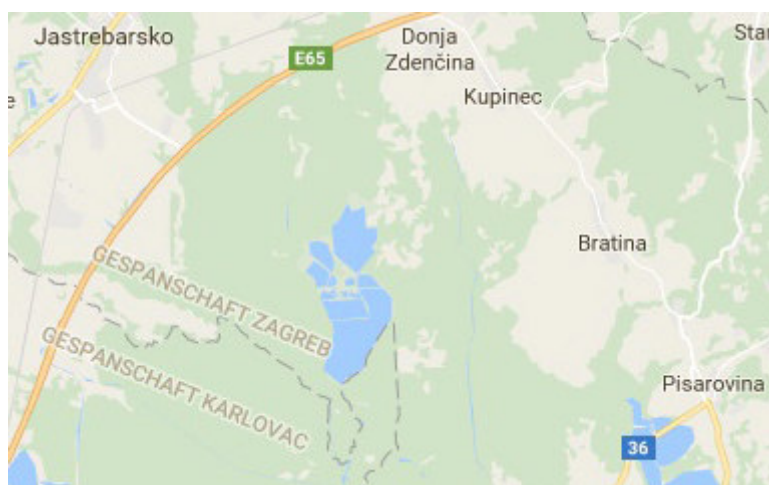


Figure 9: correct franked cover from PISARINOVA, cds. -6.II.43

In the nearly unpopulated triangle around the villages Zdenčina, Pisarovina and Jastrebarsko the German Army, Croatian Authorities and Tito's partisans exchanged prisoners. Exchanges made between the Partisans and German Army usually involved the swapping of captured soldiers or officers for insurgents; those made between Partisans and Croatian Authorities (Ustashi) also traded captured members of Ustasha forces for concentration camp inmates. The supreme level of supervision of the concentration camps was provided by UNS Bureau III (later called Ustaška Obrana = Ustasha Defense). Therefore, it seems very credible that the Ustasha supervisory service has carried out the control of the residents there and their mailings.



More and detailed information one finds in the handbook POŠTANSKA CENZURA U NDH of
Pervan & Zrinjščak

In Jastrebarsko the U.N.S. URED III used another cachet. This time it is a one line rubber stamps with the single word "CENZURA" in violet-blue colour (Figure 10 reduced)



Figure 10: correct franked cover with 3.50 Kn. Pavelic stamp and war invalid stamp 10 Kn., send from Zagreb to Jastrebarsko, cds ZAGREB 23. XII. 44, openend and censored in Jastrebarsko, sealed with the plain salmon tape and stamped with the cachet of the U.N.S. office on both sides

Backside of cover send to Jastrebarsko (Figure 11 reduced)



Figure 11 reduced: backside with the same cachet "CENZURA"

The next postcard was send from Zdenčina to Zagreb and shows the first cachet of the U.N.S. URED III in blue (Figure 12 reduced)



Figure 12: PC from Zdenčina to Zagreb, cds. ZDENČINA 24. XII. 42

These 3 examples show that this area was of great interest to all parties, as the surveillance went until the end of the WW II, even the U.N.S. organisation was abolished on 21. 01. 1943

Now I would like to show 2 curiosities out of the 3. period (round censor cachets)
Very rare you can find covers or postcards with 2 censor cachet. Normally this double censoring was forbidden, but happened from time to time (Figure 13 reduced)



**Figure 13: PC send from Hrv. Mitrovica to Petrovaradin
Censored in Hrv. Mitrovica with censor cachet no. 92
and again in Petrovardin with no. 88 (very dim but readable)**

The next cover is send from Mostar to Sarajevo again with double censoring (Figure 14)



Figure 14: cover send from Mostar to Sarajevo, cds. Illegible, in Sarajevo openend, censored, sealed with the ribbed brown sealing tape and stamped with the round censor cachet from Sarajevo with no. 122

Most probably the censor did not see, that his college in Mostar censored this cover and stamped it with his censor cachet no. 137 (Figure 15)



Figure 15: with the censor cachet no. 137 on the backside

Finally I would like to draw the attention to a less noticed censorship: Foreign exchange censorship (Figure 16 reduced)



Figure 16: registered cover send per express from Zagreb to Caldas da Rainha in Portugal, special post cancel ZAGREB 2 – CAR. (INSKO) ODJELJENJE 18. VIII. 44

Most probably the content was stamps (see over the address is stated « Postanske marke »)

On right side you see the sealing tape from the Croatian censorship in plain brown tape and on the left side the sealing tape of the OKW in Vienna in ripped brown and including parts of the white sealing tape G-53 a (as per handbook Riemer) (Figure 17)



Figure 17



Also on the reverse side there are interesting cachets to find. Service stamp of the dispatching post office, signatures of the 2 censors with date, arrival cancel of the Portuguese post office. The octagonal cancel is unluckily not readable; could be from the Portuguese censor department (Figure 18 reduced, 19 + 20)



Figure 18 reduced: reverse side of the cover



*Figure 19: seal of the sending post office
NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA
CARINSKO-POŠTANSKI ODSIEK
GLAVNA CARINARNICA ZAGREB*



Figure 20: arrival cancel

to be continued

Civilian Censorship of Mail in the NDH, 1941 – 45

Part III

by Hans-Dieter Engel

Again I have to show some remarks to earlier shown cachets before we start with the last censor cachets for various different occasions. In the Jugopošta 123 on page 16 I showed a cachet from Osijek. A friend of mine from Zagreb send me a scan with a very early cachet of the original print with the wording "vojna cenzura Osijek" - "military censor Osijek" instead of the shortened version without "vojna " This cachet is not yet described in literature (Figure 1)

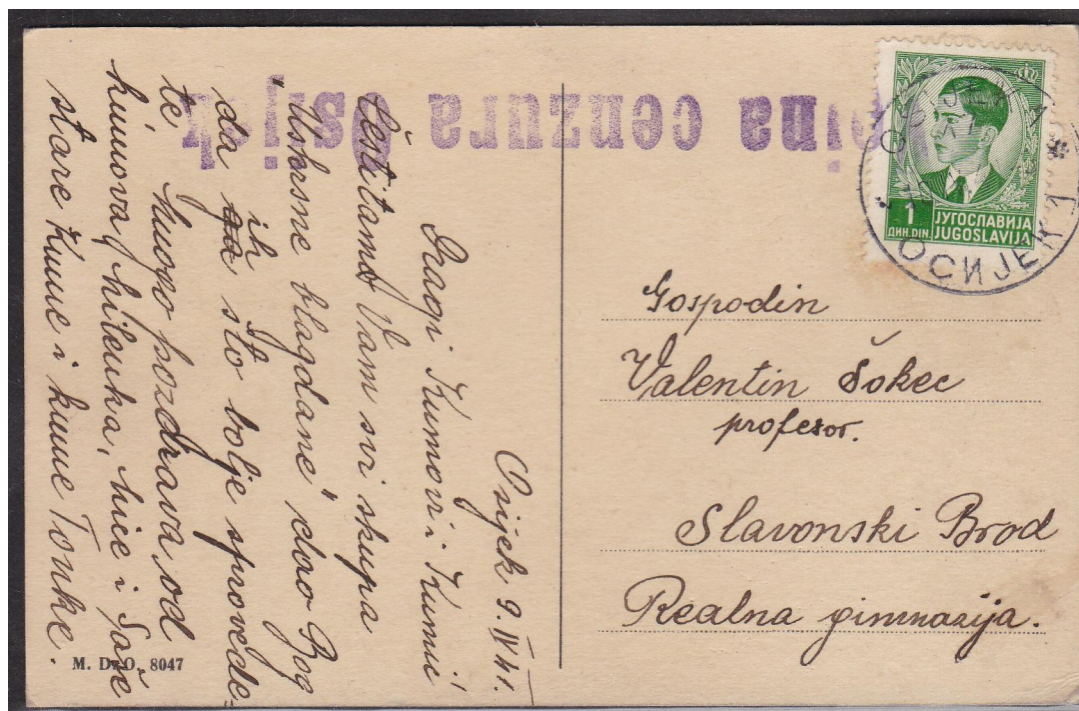


Figure 1 : PC from Osijek to Slavonski Brod with a bilingual cancel OSIJEK - OSIJEK 1, cds dated 10. IV. 41

The next cachet refers to the site 14 and 15 of Jugopošta 123. It is the round cachet in violet colour which was reported for the use in Zemun. In the year 1941 Zemun had a population of about 30.000 inhabitant. In philatelic literature is written that Zemun had the numbers 1- 19. Why should this small city have nearly 20 numbers for censoring? In the later period (IV. censor period from mid 1944 until the end of the war) Zemun had only 8 numbers. I presume that the use of the first censor cachet was also used in the cities around Zemun. Lately I got a letter from Stara Pazova with the same old Yugoslavian sealing tape and censor cachet. Stara Pazova is 30 km away from Zemun (Figure 2 backside with sealing tape and censor cachet no. 5)



Figure 2

Letter from Stara Pazova with the censor cachet from Zemun (Figure 3)



Figure 3: letter sent from Stara Pazova to Zagreb 22. IX. 41, correctly franked with 2 dinar, overprint on 4 dinar King Petar issue (Michel 42)

The following example is a cachet which can be found only on parcel cards from Osijek send by the company Georg Schicht D. D. (Figure 4)

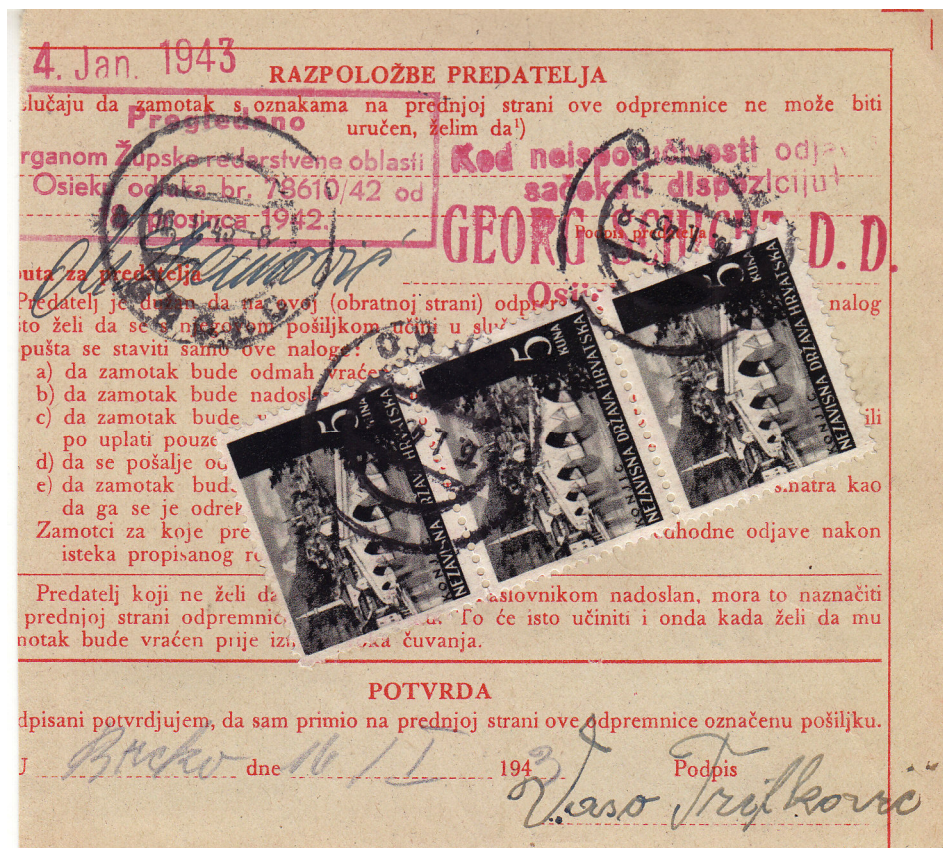


Figure 4: parcel card from Osijek with the special cachet in red in the left upper corner

The below cachet is taken from the booklet "Censor Markings" of Phil Hughes (Figure 5)

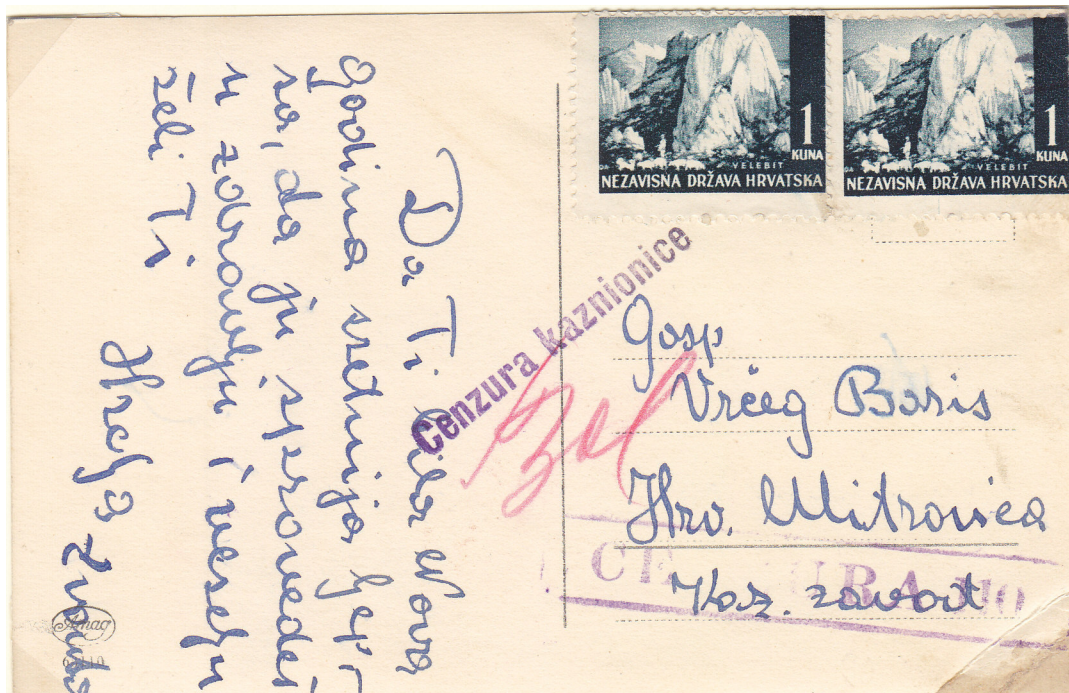


*Figure 5: text of the cachet: Pregledano / organom župske redarstvene oblasti / Osijeku
odluka br. 78610/42 od / 18. prosinca 1942 .
checked / opened
check point of the District Police with authority
per Osijek regulation no. 78610/42 from
18. December 1942*

The company Georg Schicht D.D. in Osijek was a soap fabric, but they did not only produce soap, but also dangerous articles like caustic soda or bleaching powder

Now follows a short look into prison and concentration camp cachets.

At first a cachet from the prison in Hrvatska Mitrovica. (Figure 6)



*Figure 6 : cachet **Cenzura kaznionice** and initials of the censor plus censor cachet from the last period with boxed cachet **CENZURA 110**, the card does not have a post cancel but bona fide we can presume that the card travelled due to the 2 censor cachets*

The next is again a prison cachet. This time from the prison in Nova Ves / Zagreb (Figure 7)



Figure 7: PC send from the prison in Nova Ves to Zagreb, post cancel not readable except: ZAGREB 2 year 44 (date from the reverse side 18. XII. 1944) with a simple text: merry x-mas, wish you all, your son and brother Zlatko

Now we come to the part of the concentration camps.

The first concentration camp in Croatia was the camp Danica. It was established on 15th April 1941 (5 days after the proclamation of the new state NDH !!!!!) in the old chemical mill *Danica* in the village Drnje near Koprivnica. (Figure 8)



Figure 8: Pc from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia, addressed to Orolik with post cancel dated 21. VI. 41 and handstamped censor cachet in violet "PREGLEDANO" and coat of arms of the Ustaska organisation in front

The following card is from the concentration camp Jasenovac. This camp was the biggest in whole Croatia and consisted of 5 subcamps and 3 smaller ones. One of the subcamps was in Stara Gradiška. The camp Jasenovac was on the Save 95 km southeast of Zagreb (Figure 9)



Figure 9: card from camp Jasenovac; in Zagreb punished with punitive postage and in fact with the double letter postage, why letter postage is not clear, may be as the card was a double card –sender- and answer-part, cds. ZAGREB 16. XII. 44 (the card was written on 7th Dec. 44)

Mostly all cards have censor cachets in red and green in the years 1942 (Figure 10)



Figure 10: censor cachets from the month V. – VIII. 1942

In the middle these cachets show the figures R.+ S.

From the month VIII. 1942 until the end of 1944 the cachets are without the figures R.+ S. but otherwise the same in colours green and violet (Figure 11)

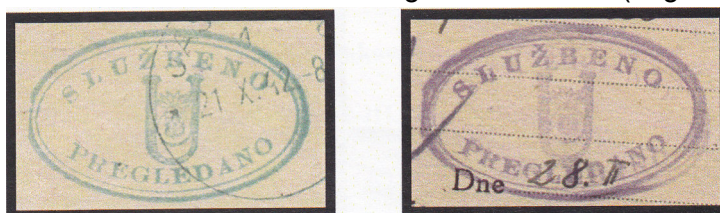


Figure 11: the same censor cachets but without the figures R. + S.

At the end of the year 1944 a variety can be found – with inverted center (Figure 12)



Figure 12. censor cachet with inverted center, this cachet is also shown in figure 9

The subcamp Stara Gradiška used the same cachets than in Jasenovac (Figure13 a + b)



Figure 13 a: front side of card from Stara Gradiška to Zagreb, cds STARA GRADIŠKA 20. JUN -943 (a postcancel with written month name and 3 digits for the year are extremely rare and seldom)

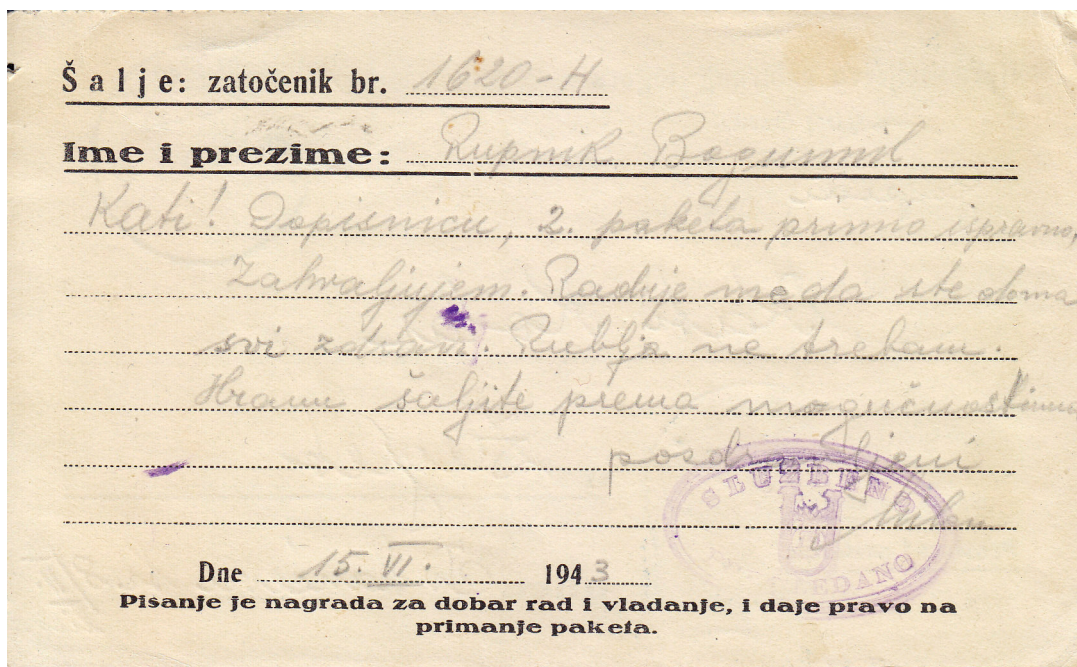


Figure 13 b: back side of the card from camp Stara Gradiška with the same censor cachet than the main camp Jasenovac. All the same cachets (Figures 10 and 11) and colours have been used, except the variety with the inverted center

In Jugopošta no. 121 Nick Coverdale wrote a short article about the military censorship. There are some more military censor ships which I would like to show now. At first the same cachet from that article in a more clear example (Figure 14 reduced)



**Figure 14: PC from Zagreb to FP no. 57364 E - Croatian Trainings Brigade)
cds. ZAGREB 1 – 17. VIII. 44 with the boxed military censor cachet : G.S.B.P.
Pregledano – Glavna Sabirna Bojna Pošta – fieldpost main collection point**

The next letter has the same wording in form of a stuck label over the openend, controlled side. Even the letter was openend and controlled by the Croatian Military Censor the letter was openend again in Vienna by the OKW and the content was checked again against secret ink (Figure 15)



**Figure 15: letter to FP 41700 C (kroat. Infanterie-Ersatz-Batallion 369) with removed stamp (by censor?)
cds. machine cancel ZAGREB –A -3. XII. 42**

The next picture shows the composed label (from front and back side (Figure 16)

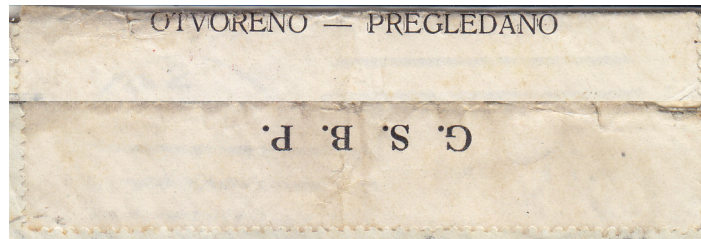
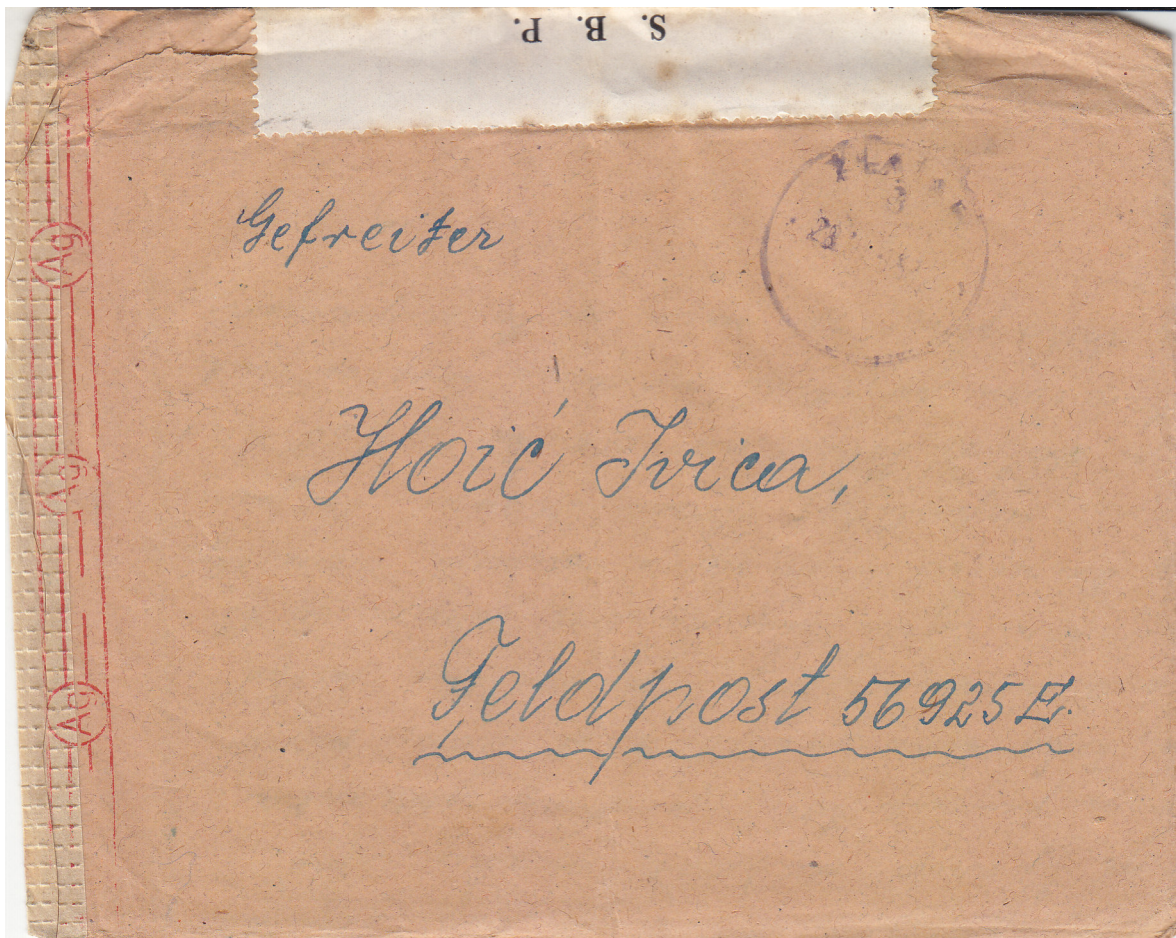


Figure 16: composed label

Now a letter shows only the abbreviation S. B. G. = fieldpost collection point (Figure 17)



**Figure 17: fieldpost letter send from Zlatar to FP no. 56925 E (Croatian training brigade)
cds. ZLATAR – date not readable, date from letter inside 27. III. 44**

The next picture shows the composed label (from front and back side)(Figure 18)

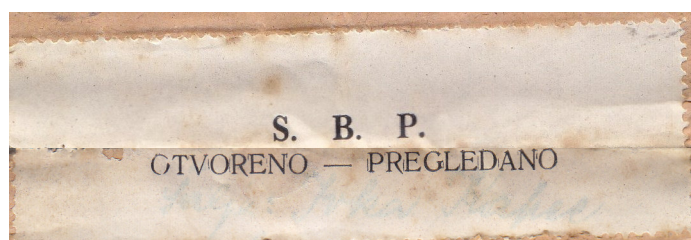


Figure 18: composed label

In this theme of military censor cachets on fieldpost letters there is a censor cachet from the German SS which can be found on fieldpost letters only in Croatia. The colours vary in green, (violet-/ black-) blue and occasionally in red (Figure 19 reduced)



Figure 19: SS censor cachet in green “AS 3”, cds. mute post cancel only with date 13.4.44
 The distinctive letters below in the post cancel “bx” stand for the city Korneuburg

Another military censor cachet comes from the German Geheimpolizei “Gestapo” which can be found only on news papers (Figure 20 reduced)



Figure 20: Censor cachet of the “Gestapo” on a news paper wrapper
 cds. ZAGREB 2 – counter 37 date 24. VIII. 42

Extremley seldom this censor cachet can be found on letters (Figure 21)



Figure 21: letter as printed matter of the German chamber of commerce in Croatia with the same censor chachet of the “Gestapo” (Geheime Staatspolizei), cds. ZAGREB – date not readable

The last chapter for censorships are telegrams. Mostly forgotten and under estimated. The first example is a telegram form from the former Yugoslavian Kingdom. This telegram was used in the time of the N.D.H. but still having the old seal- and censor tape of the former Yugoslavian censorships. You can see parts of it in the left upper corner in light olive green.

For better identity I took an example from another telegram (Figure 22 enlarged) and the telegram itself follows on next page (Figure 23 reduced)



Figure 22

Ministarstvo Pošta Telegrafa i Telefona

TELEGRAM

Lizavina nekupja prepisana
skolov Krizevci

100

Iz	Br. telegrama	Vrsta	Broj riječi	Vrijeme predaje			Službeni podaci	Vrijeme prijema			Potpis telegraf. činovnika
				dana	sata	min.		dana	sata	min.	
Zagreb	44/ds	24	1	15	-			1	15	50	

Ustavarići se ne smiju udaljavati iz
mjestu svoj službenoga odnosa
boravišta 11193/IV bijel za seljake
gospodinstar Kolov

J. P. A.
(TISKAR/SA)

Obrazac T. 205. Š. G.

Figure 23: telegram received in Krizevci, cds. KRIZEVCI -I. VII., 41

This censor seal can be found even on later NDH telegrams, mostly in small cities until 1942
Most of the bigger cities got the new seal which is shown on Figure 24 (reduced)

Ravnateljstvo pošta, brzojavka klasa.

BRZOJAVKA

Mladinska sur.
Tijelo 64

100

Iz	Broj brzojavke	Vrsta	Broj riječi	Vrijeme predaje			Službeni podaci	Vrijeme preuzetja			Podpis brz. činovnika
				dana	sata	časa		dana	sata	časa	
Mostar	846	1824	19	32				22	8	00	

Brickovnjem se pasem radbenom
vsef in sdaime sef napretuje budućnost
borovis budis

T. br. 205 — XII. 1941. — 700.000 — Tiskara (C. Albrecht) P. Aeinger

Figure 24: telegram from Mostar to Donji Miholjac, cds. DONJI MIHOLIAC 22. IV. 42

For better knowledge the label enlarged (Figure 25)



Figure 24: censor seal now in colour green and changed outlook

Now we come to every scarce censor cachet on a telegram send from Sarajevo to Zenica. This cachet is mentioned in the handbook about censorships of Berislav Pervan and Predrag Zrinjšćak (POSTANŠKA CENSURA U NDH) on page 34 but for the wrong city

844/44

844

Upraviteljstvo pošta, brzojava i brzoglasa

BRZOJAVKA

3762

Iz	Broj brzojavke	Vrst	Broj rieči	Vrieme predaje			Službeni podatci	Vrieme preuzeća			Podpis brz. činovnika
				dana	sata	časa		dana	sata	časa	
Sarajevo	144	2328	15					28	11		HT

Perpetito Purno
Parto nje ispravno upućeno
po malom 9 sat oprost
injeicijom po viještici
12245 stop ispravo otpremiti
Purno

Heutad

844/44

B-205 broj tiskalice. — Hrvatska drž. tiskara, Zagreb, podr. Sarajevo. — P. dn 1998 1942.

Figure 25: Telegram cds. ZENICA 28. I. 44

After contact with Mr. Zrinjšćak he agreed with me that this cachet belongs to the city on Zenica and not to the city of Banja Luka. The postcard shown in the book was send from Banja Luka to Zenica. So it was possible that this was a second cachet from Banja Luka. But the telegram shows only the city of Zenica. Meanwhile I have posted also an article in the Acta Philatelica to correct this fault.

Also on telegrams you can find the censors cachet, especially in the later periods
(Figure 26 and 27 both reduced)

Upraviteljstvo pošta, brzojava i brzoglasa.

BRZOJAVKA

29

Iz	Broj brzojavke	Vrsta	Broj riječi	Vrijeme predaje			Službeni podatci	Vrijeme preuzeća			Podpis brz. činovnika
				dana	sata	časa		dana	sata	časa	
Samobor			12	10				12	10		

Julian teško boluje od bolesti i
dosta

Tata

CENZURA 45

T. br. 205 — VIII. 1942. — 900.000 — Hrvatska državna tiskara u Zagrebu

Figure 26: telegram send from Samobor to Slavonski Brod, cds. 21. VII. 43

Ravnateljstvo za poštu brzojav i b

BRZOJAVKA

214

96

Iz	Broj brzojavke	Vrsta	Broj riječi	Vrijeme predaje			Službeni podatci	Vrijeme primitka			Podpis brz. činovnika
				dana	sata	časa		dana	sata	časa	
34 DONJ MIHOLJAC	215	17	15	8							


ZASTO NE PIŠES STOP DA LI JE ROBA STIGLA POZDRAV = ACO

13
ZAGREB

T. br. 205 — V. 1944. — 1.500.000 — H. D. T.


Figure 27: Express telegram from Donj Miholjac to Zagreb, cds. 15. V. 44

send from both the Croatian Ustaška censors Pero Rogic and Boris Separnovic. This telegram I got out of š the collection of the former BPP tester Michael Wieneke (Figure 28)



Ministarstvo Pošta Telegrafa i Telefona

TELEGRAM



odjelnom predstojniku poljanu

49 *

Zaljeznica J. K. 10.

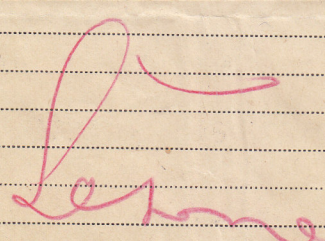
preradoviceva 5 zagreb . =

Iz	Br. telegrama	Vrsta	Broj riječi	Vrijeme predaje			Službeni podaci	Vrijeme prijema			Potpis telegraf. činovnika
				dana	sata	min.		dana	sata	min.	
zagreb 1. - (5349 24 18 17: -) . =											

prigodom vaseg imenovanja za odjelnog predstojnika posta

izvolite primiti mnogo srdačnih čestitaka od ust cenzora . =

pero rogić separnović boris +



Obrazac T. 205. Š. G.

Figure 28: telegram send within Zagreb, cds. 18. X. 41 on the old form of the Jugoslavian post