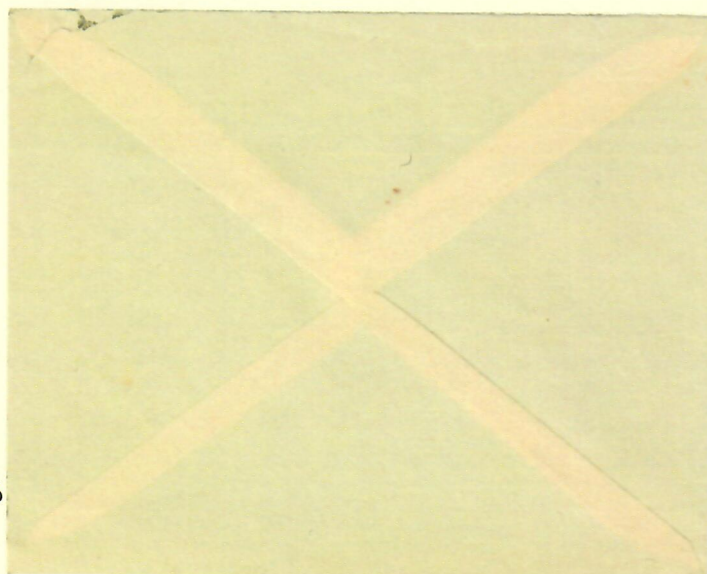
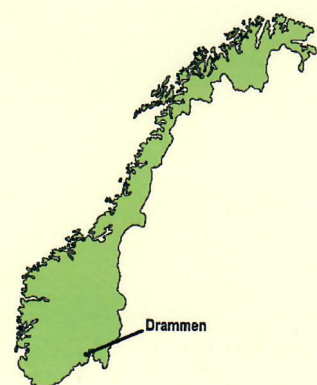


2.4 Returned Mail

Censorship
Missing Sender



Reduced
copy 60 %



Mail has been stopped and returned at the post office in **Drammen**, because of missing addressee. Postal regulations from 6th of Sep. -40, states that "... mail that does not qualify in it's exterior, should immediately be returned ...". New regulations from 4th of Nov. -40, states that "...mail abroad, that even tough does not, qualify to the regulations, should be forwarded to the censorship office". 2 postcards and 1 letter have been recorded. Usage is less than a month, and only in Drammen.

2.4 Returned Mail

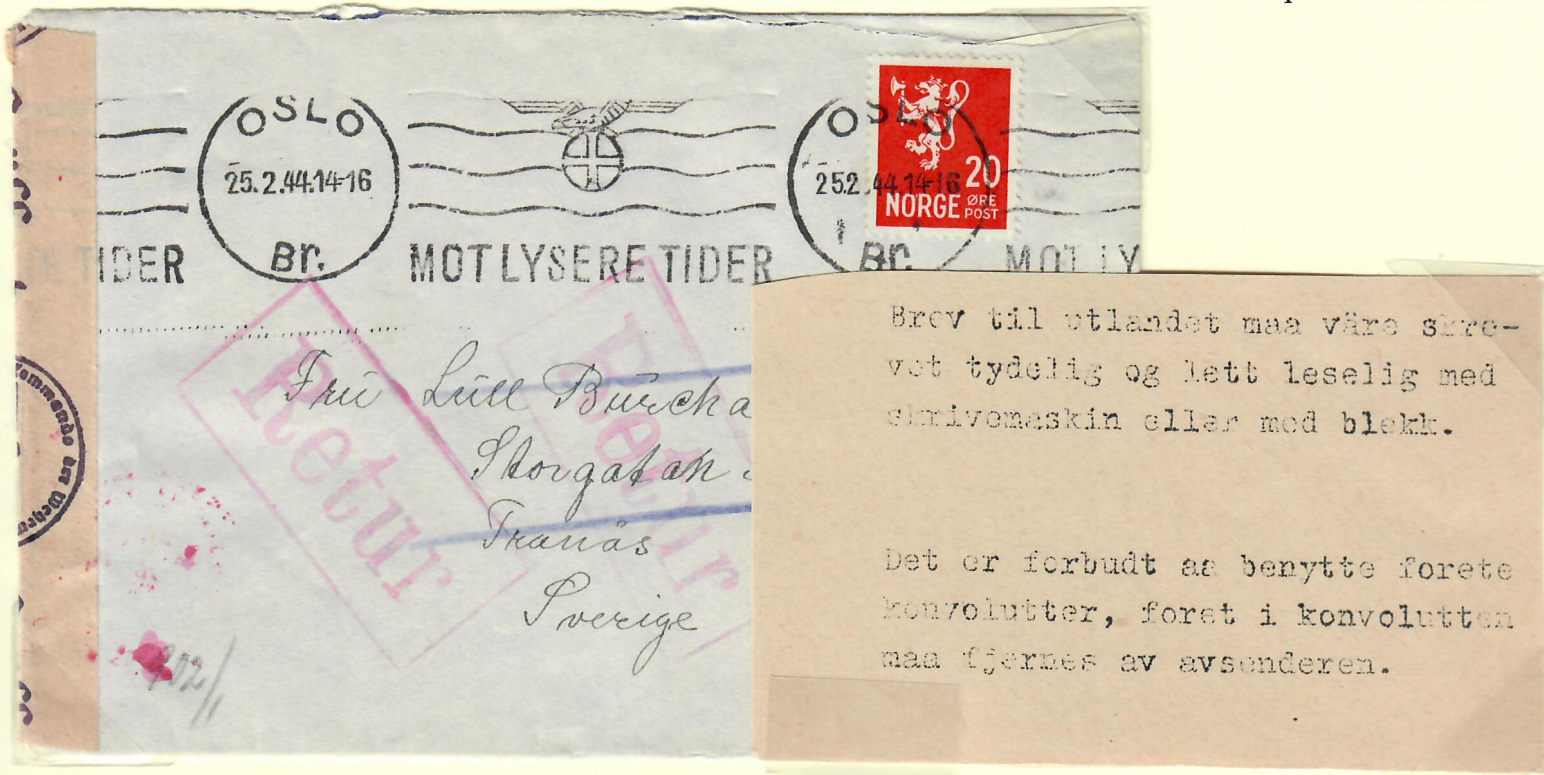
Censorship
Missing Sender



Mail has been stopped and returned by the censorship office in Oslo, because of missing addressee. According to postal regulations from 6th of Sep. -40 it says "All mail abroad must on the outside show complete information of the addressee (first name, family name, living place and street)". Neither letter has censorship on the backside, even no censorship mark 1. Return cancel DO-82 and DO-81a according to Lindwald. Returned mail for the reason missing addressee is rare and occurs only during the autumn 1940.

2.4 Returned Mail

Censorship
Padded Envelope Not Allowed



Mail has been stopped and returned by the censorship office in Oslo, due to padded envelope.
Postal regulations from 6th of Sep. -40, forbids the usage of padded envelopes.
The enclosures states the reason for the returned letters. Enclosures are rare.

Uppermost enclosure not recorded in Lindwald's book.

2.4 Returned Mail

Censorship
Too Long Letter

RETUR AVSENDER

ikke tillatt

prospektkort
fotografi oppklebet

sjakkoppgave
kryssord og gåter

esperanto
hebraisk

stenografi
foret konvolutt, foret må fjernes av
avsenderen
uleselig skrift

brevet er for langt (bare 4 sider tillatt)
mangler avsenderens fullstendige adresse på
konvolutten

post til det fiendtlige utland

ALBUD
EXPRES



Herr Tore Bugstam,

Gjæstehuset 34,

Trondheim,

Norge.

411/2

Censor
code 2B



Mail has been stopped and returned by the censorship office in Oslo, because of too long letter. Postal regulations from 4th of Sep. -40, states that non-business letters could maximum be 4 pages. The letter contained two A4 pages as indicated by censor code 2B, but the pages has been folded in two making out 8 pages in A5 size. Thus, resulting in too long letter. Postage is 50 øre (letter Sweden (20 øre period: 1.7.1921 – 30.9.1946)) + express Sweden (40 øre period: 1.8.1927 – 30.9.1946)), 10 øre underfranked.

2.4 Returned Mail

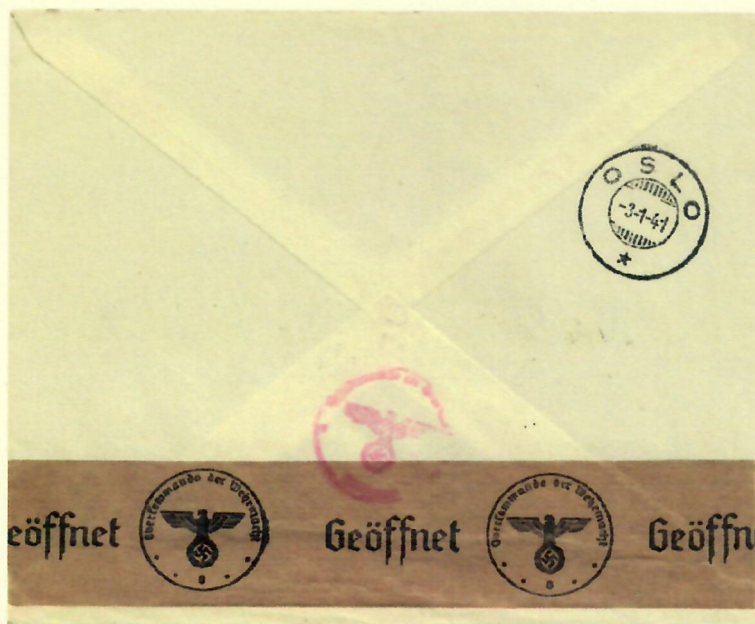
↓ Censor
code 4

Currency Control

→ Censor
code 2A



Reduced
copy 65 %



Postage is 40 øre (letter
Sweden (20 øre period:
1.7.1921 – 30.9.1946) +
registered Sweden 20 øre
(1.8.1927 – 30.9.1946).

Registered letter censored and returned by the censorship office in Oslo, due to currency control. It is sent from a stamp dealer and has most likely contained stamps. Contained two notes explaining the limitation of currency exchange, see next page. Censored in Oslo (Lindwald: DO-4+51 usage Nov.-40 to Apr.-41). Lindwald was unsure if the return cancel was from the postal authorities or the censor office. This letter shows that it is the censor office, it arrived in a closed state to the censor office, and they discovered stamps when censoring it. Thereby applying the return cancel and returning the letter. Very few known letters with this cancel.

VIKTIG!

Ifølge Administrasjonsrådets bestemmelser av 17. juli 1940 kan tilgodehavender av enhver art i utlandet ikke *disponeres* uten Norges Banks tillatelse. Ifall slike tilgodehavender ønskes disponert, må søknad herom sendes Norges Bank gjennom Deres vanlige bankforbindelse.

Utenlandske tilgodehavender i Norge kan heller ikke disponeres uten at Norges Banks samtykke er innhentet. Søknad sendes inn gjennom Deres vanlige bankforbindelse.

Utenlandske betalingsmidler må tilbys Norges Bank senest innen 8 dager, hvis de ikke straks selges til en *valutabank*.

Omsetning av utenlandske verdipapirer må skje gjennom *valutabank* eller *autorisert* fondsmegler.

Information enclosure used by the censorship office in Oslo from the previous page.

The Administrative Council (Norwegian: Administrasjonsrådet) was a council established by the Supreme Court to govern Norway. The council of seven people was established on 15 April 1940.

In a meeting 17th July 1940 they approved regulations regarding currency control.

The red note describes how to dispose receivables abroad. Any financial transfer had to go through the Norwegian Bank (Norges bank).

VIKTIG!

Ifølge Administrasjonsrådets bestemmelser av 17. juli 1940 og retningslinjer fastsatt av Norges Bank i medhold herav må *utførsel* av betalingsmidler og verdipapirer bare skje gjennom en *valutabank*.

Disponering av utenlandske tilgodehavender av enhver art kan bare finne sted når Norges Banks samtykke er innhentet. Søknad skal sendes inn gjennom Deres vanlige bankforbindelse.

Information enclosure used by the censorship office in Oslo from the previous page.

The note explains the limitation on currency exchange, and how you should export currency or valuables (affecting valuables such as stamps). Any financial transfer needed a confirmation from the Norwegian Bank (Norges bank). These two information notes are the only recorded. Later in the war it became possible to trade stamps through the Oslo Philatelist Club.

3.0 After the German Occupation



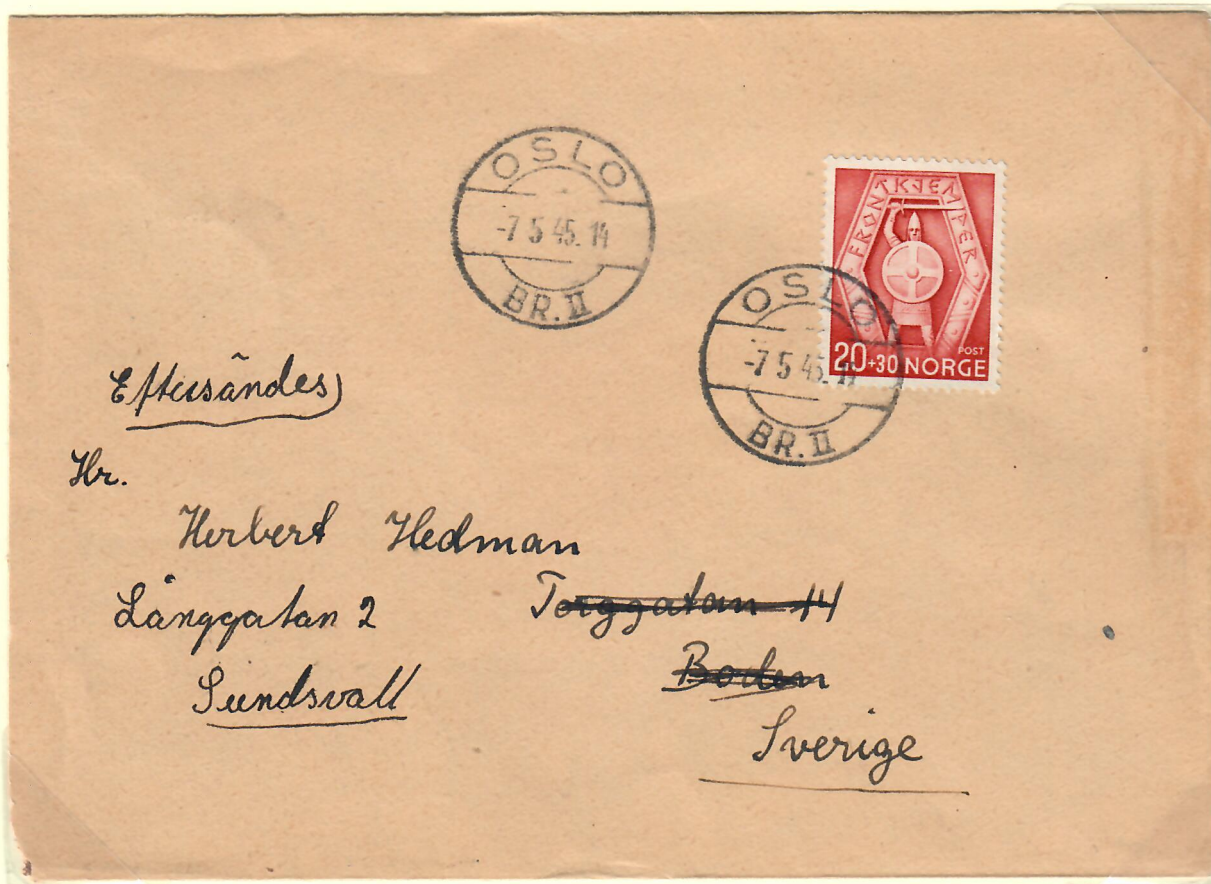
Überroller letter sent to Luxemburg, censored with label and cancel (Landsmann: label FVB1.3 usage Mar.-44 to Mar.45 and cancel FBV2.1 usage Nov.-44 to Mar.-45 and censor codes on the front) and chemical control in Hamburg on its way down. Then returned for unknown reason and trapped by the Allied forces. Censored by the American forces in Offenbach am Main and returned a long period after the war. The censor office in Offenbach opened 1st July 1945, and closed down 18th August 1947. The US censor cancel was in use from April 1946 until the closing of the censor office. Luxemburg is a rare destination from Norway. In August 1942 Luxemburg was incorporated into Germany, so it affected the postage. Letter to Germany (Luxemburg) was 20 øre in the period 1.9.1942 – 14.6.1945.

Liberation of Norway 8th of May 1945

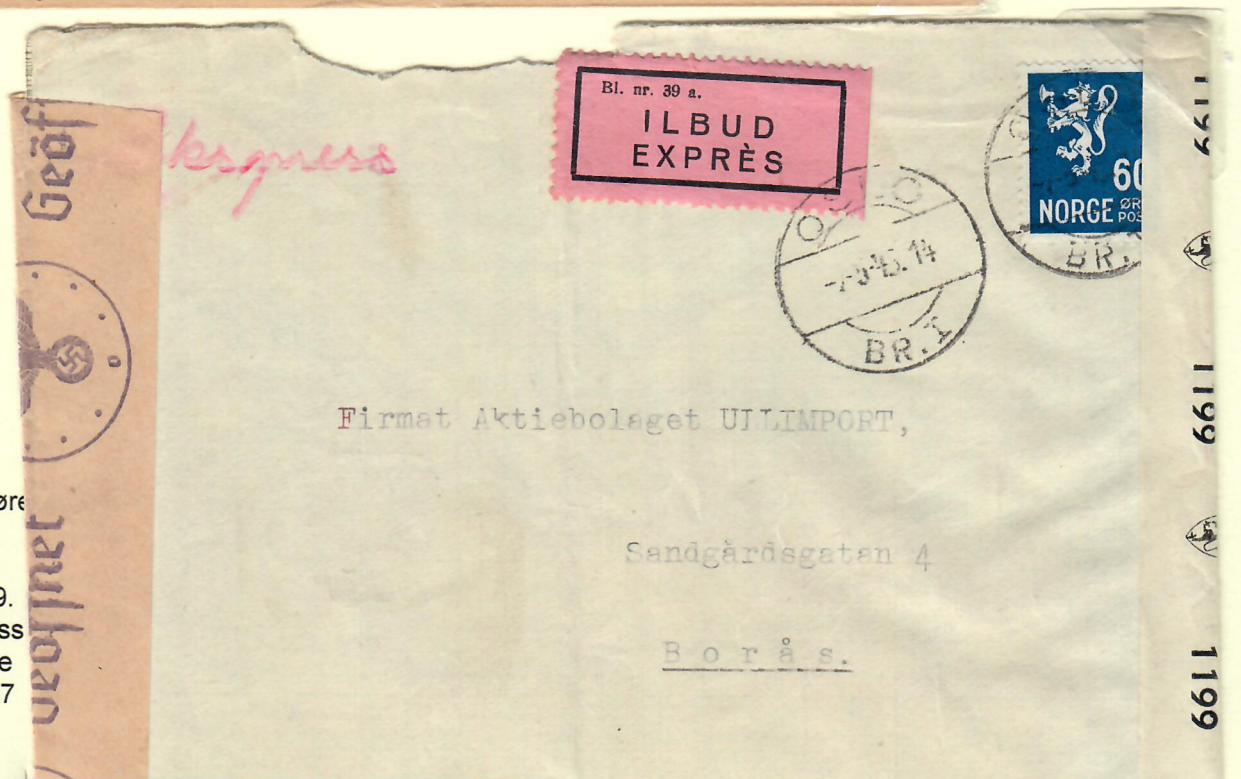
The Germans in Norway capitulated on the 8th May 1945, and Norway was once again free. All though, in the first few days right after the liberation, we will find the very rare überroller letters, which are censored both by the Germans and the Norwegians/Allied.

But the aftermath of the war was still affecting the mail. Norwegian censorship was once again established in Norway and lasted to the fall of 1945. Other countries continued with their censorship too. The mail to Western Europe was directed via England, and mail to Germany and Austria was not allowed.

The Norwegian censorship was built on the British model, and there are a lot of similarities. Norwegian censor offices was opened in Oslo, Stavanger, Trondheim and Tromsø. The Tromsø office was moved to Narvik after a short while. The regular censorship ended 30th September 1945, except for mail to Germany and Austria. The last day of censorship was 30th April 1946. Normality to the mail system was reestablished.



Due to misunderstanding two trains carrying mail passed without censorship May 9th -45. Only three letters have been recorded from this incident with uncensored mail. Arrival cancel on the backside from Boden 12th May -45. Letter passed uncensored thru both German and Norwegian censorship. It reached its destination before the express letter below.

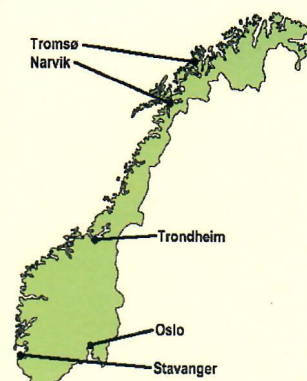


Postage is 60 øre (letter Sweden (20 øre period: 1.7.1921 – 30.9.1946)) + express Sweden (40 øre period: 1.8.1927 – 30.9.1946)).

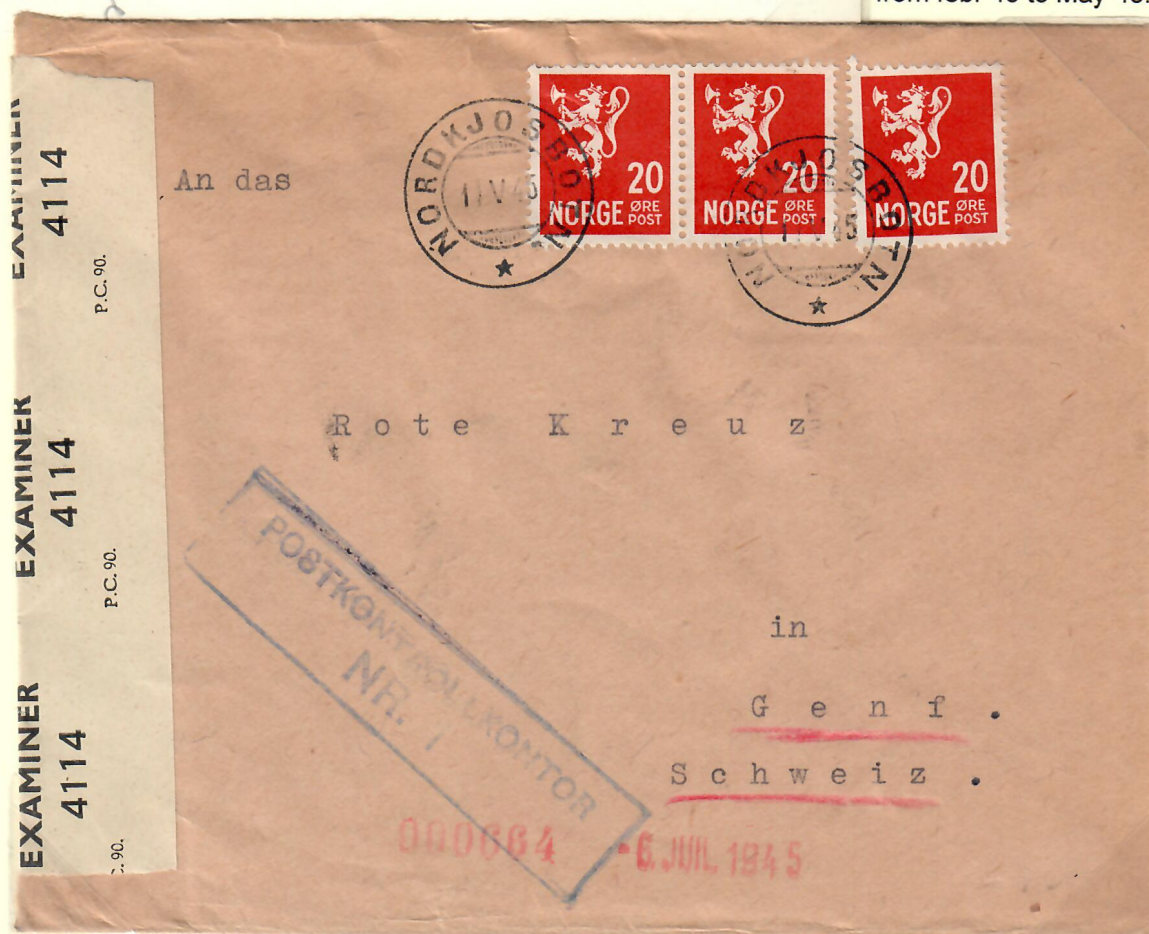
A postal blockade abroad was instructed on May 8th and mail connection was not reestablished before May 22nd, so this letter arrived after the uncensored letter above. According to Lindewald, the last normal workday for the German censorship was May 3rd, the 3 next days it was some censoring, but the rest was stored and handed over to Norwegian authorities on May 8th -45. This letter shows that express letters was an exception and was anyway censored May 7th -45. This is the last occurrence of German censorship on mail in Norway.

3. Norwegian Censorship

Oslo



The Oslo office started officially 22nd May -45. Censored in Oslo (Torstad: cancel 1 usage mid-May to Sep.-45). 23 different numbers are recorded. The numbers 1 through 8 was used in Sweden from feb.-45 to May-45.



Censored in Oslo (Torstad: cancel 5 usage mid-May -45 to Jun. -45), a rare censor cancel not often seen.

Mail was redirected via England therefor British censorship in England (Morenweiser: label 2A usage autumn -42 to the post-war period).

Postage abroad is 50 øre (30 øre until 20 gram, plus 20 øre per 20 gram further in the period: 1.1.1927 – 30.9.1946), so letter is 10 øre overfranked or underfranked.

3. Norwegian Censorship

Oslo



Fra. Olaug Martinsen

Posåsen

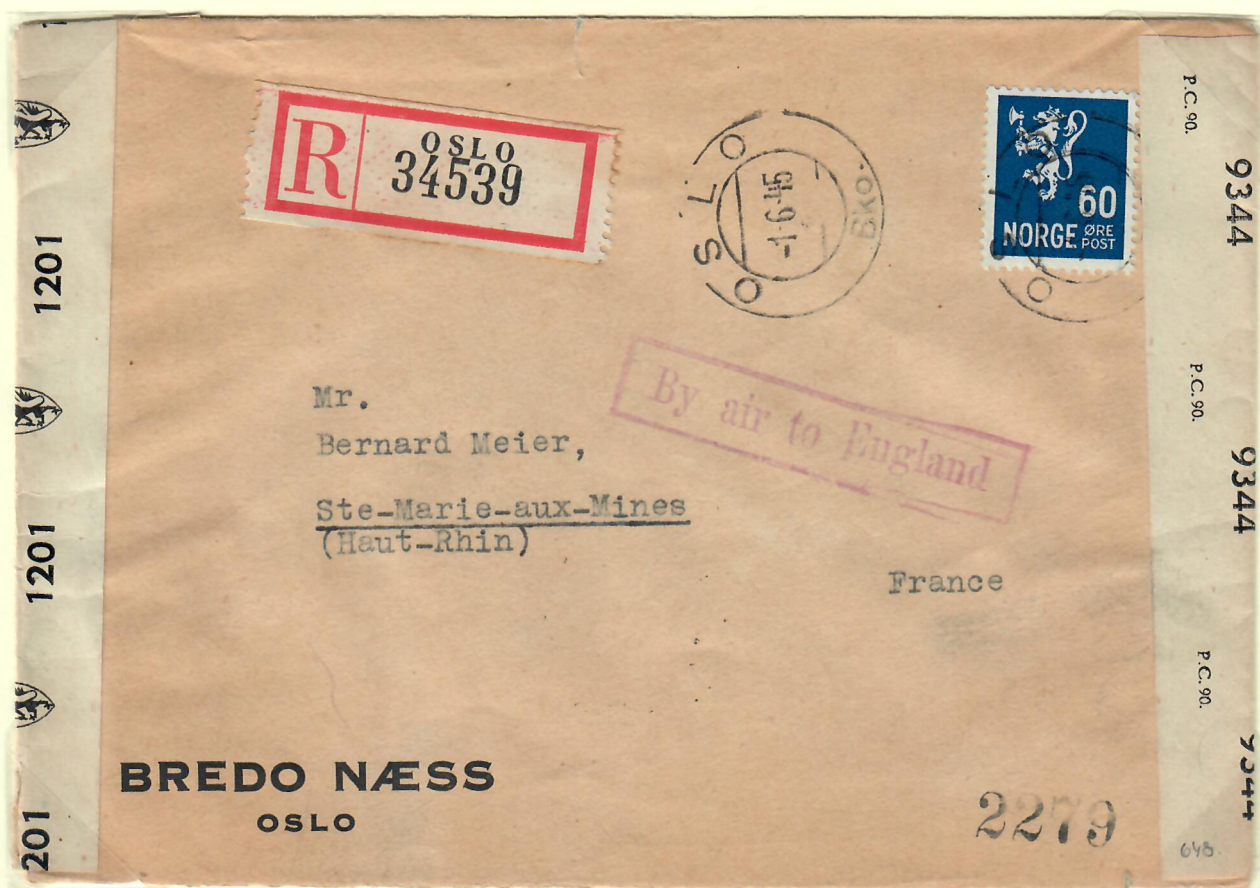
Aasnes Finnskog

Domestic letter censored in Oslo (Torstad: label 1 usage May to Jun. -45). The domestic censorship was directed towards known nazi collaborators and organizations, as well as German people and companies. After 25th May -45 this censorship should not target any Norwegians, only "enemy mail" (German persons and companies). The reason this letter was picked out is due to the Norwegian nazi symbol in the stamp.



Postcard censored in Oslo (Torstad: cancel 2 usage May -45 to Sep. -45).

Postage is not correct (15 øre, periode: 1.2.1921 – 31.5.1952), but a mix of Norwegian and Swedish stamps (Swedish stamps was not valid to use).

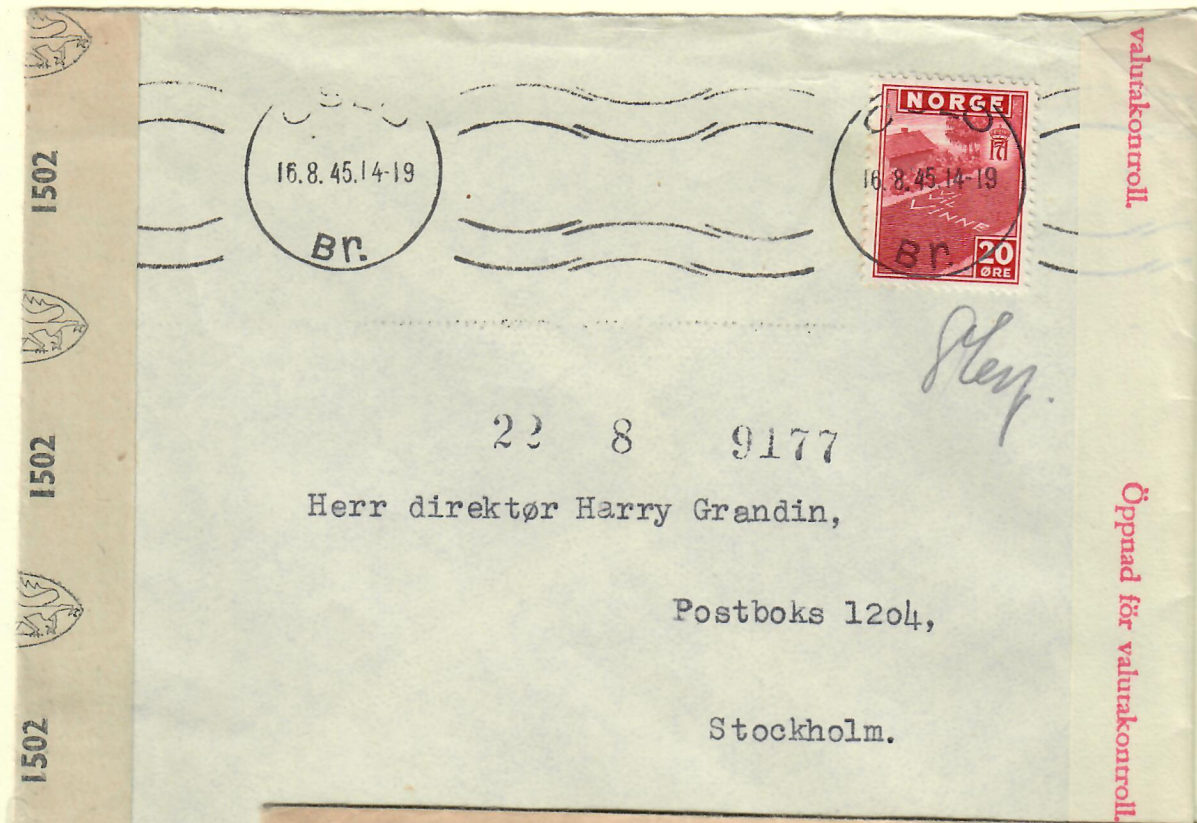


Reduced
copy 75 %

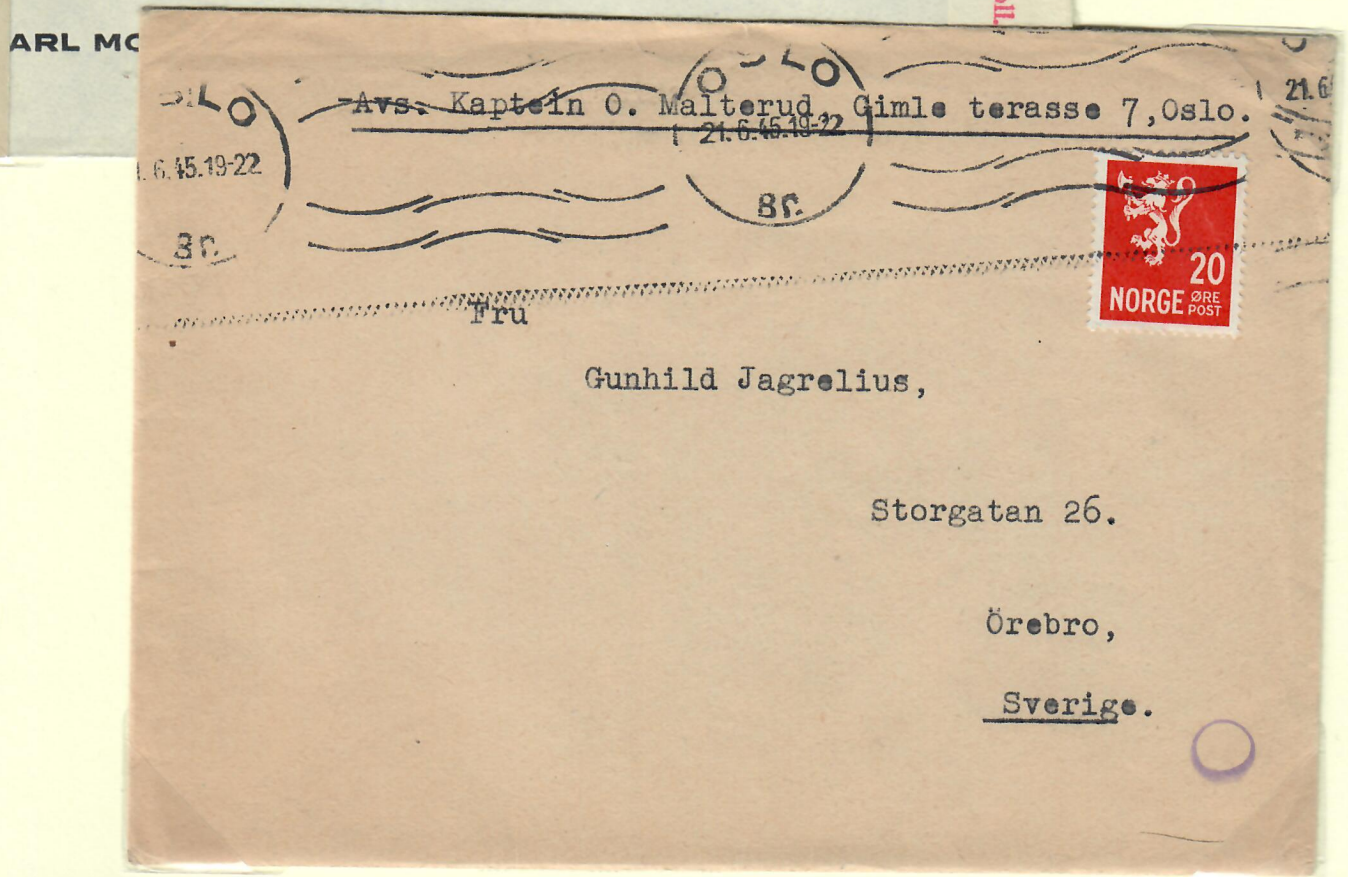
Censored in Oslo (Torstad: label 1 usage April to September -45), and British censorship in England (Morenweiser: label 2A usage autumn -42 to the post-war period). Mail route abroad was reestablished 30th of May -45, and mail to western Europe was redirected via England. In the period June 11th to 17th -45 there was a military airmail route Oslo – Leuchars, Scotland that was bringing civilian mail. Postage is 60 øre (letter world 30 øre period: 1.1.1927 – 30.9.1946 + registered world 30 øre period: 1.1.1927 – 30.9.1946). Sender should have paid airmail fee (15 øre).

3. Norwegian Censorship

Oslo



Letter censored in Oslo (Torstad: label 2 usage is Aug. -45 to Apr. -46), with additional Swedish currency control label. The number above the address means that the letter number 9177 was controlled 22nd August.



Letter censored in Oslo (Torstad: cancel 4 usage three weeks summer -45). Used as illustration on page 155 in the book by Schumacher & Torstad: Den militære post- og telegramkontrollen 1944-46. This is a pass by censor cancel used by the censorship authorities to indicate that the mail has been release by the censor but not been controlled.

3. Norwegian Censorship

Oslo and Trondheim



Censored in Oslo (Torstad: machine cancel 2 usage Sep.-45). It is a Krag postal machine cancel that where the delivered 7th Aug., while the casing in the cancel was delivered 30th Aug. as supplementary equipment. The intention of the cancel was to document when the censor office received the mail. Usually, this cancel is stricken on the backside. The P.K. in the cancel is a shortening for "postkontroll" (postal control).



Trondheim censor office started 30th May -45 and was officially closed 1st Oct.-45. Airmail censored in Trondheim (Torstad: label 1 usage May -45 to Sep. -45. The censor number range 800 to 900 was used in Trondheim.

Airmail postage to South Africa is 160 øre (letter world 30 øre (period: 1.1.1927 – 30.9.1946) + 10 øre (airmail fee per 5 gr. (period: 2.6.1945 – 23.7.1945) or 15 øre (airmail fee per 20 gr. (period: 24.7.1945 – 17.12.1941))).

By air to England, then by ship from England to Durban.

3. Norwegian Censorship

Stavanger



Stavanger censor office started 24th May -45 and was officially closed 31st Aug.-45. Censored in Stavanger (Torstad: cancel 4 usage is Jul. to Aug. -45). Postage for printed matter 7 øre pr. 50 gram to all countries from 1.7.1929 – 30.9.1946.



Airmail censored in Stavanger (Torstad: label 1 usage is May -45 to Aug. -45). The censor number range 1025 to 1175 was used in Stavanger. Sent via USA and censored in New York (censor number 5001 – 10000) (Broderick & Mayo: label T2.6.3 usage May -44 to 15th Aug. -45). The US censorship ended 15th August 1945. Airmail postage to Venezuela is 95 øre (letter world 30 øre (period: 1.1.1927 – 30.9.1946) + 65 øre (airmail fee per 5 gr. (period: 2.6.1945 – 29.8.1945))).

3. Norwegian Censorship

Tromsø



Censor office #4 was opened in Tromsø May 18th - 45, and it moved to Narvik 5th Jun. - 45, and was officially closed 30th Sep. -45. Censored in Tromsø (Torstad: label 3 usage 10 days in May -45 and cancel 1 used May to Sep. -45). Used as illustration on page 194 in the book by Schumacher & Torstad: Den militære post- og telegramkontrollen 1944-46.



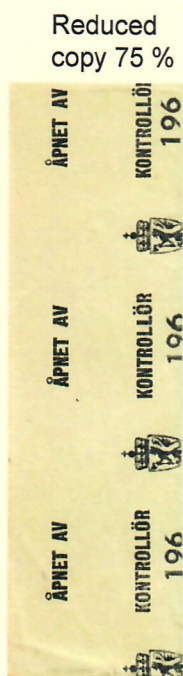
Airmail to Canada censored in Tromsø (Torstad: cancel 3 (big K) usage May to Aug. -45). Upon arrival in Canada censored in Ottawa (Burrows: cancel 142 usage Mar. -40 to Jul. -45). Airmail postage to North America is 160 øre (letter world 30 øre (period: 1.1.1927 - 30.9.1946) + 65 øre (airmail fee per 5 gr. (period: 16.5.1945 - 14.10.1945))).

3. Norwegian Censorship

Narvik



Censored in Narvik (moved from Tromsø 5th June) (Torstad: label 4 usage May -45 to Aug. -45 and cancel 1 used May to Sep. -45). All censorship from Tromsø/Narvik is rare.



Reduced copy 75 %



Airmail censored in Narvik (Torstad: label 6 usage Jun. -45 to Sep. -45).

Airmail postage to North America is 160 øre (letter world 30 øre (period: 1.1.1927 – 30.9.1946) + 65 øre (airmail fee per 5 gr. (period: 16.5.1945 – 14.10.1945))).