



*The Third Reich Study Group*

# NEWS SHEET

Group Leader:

Tony Hickey, 3 Yester Drive, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 5LR

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## Dear Member

After the TRSG meeting of 4<sup>th</sup> March was held, we have this report of Tony Hickey's display:

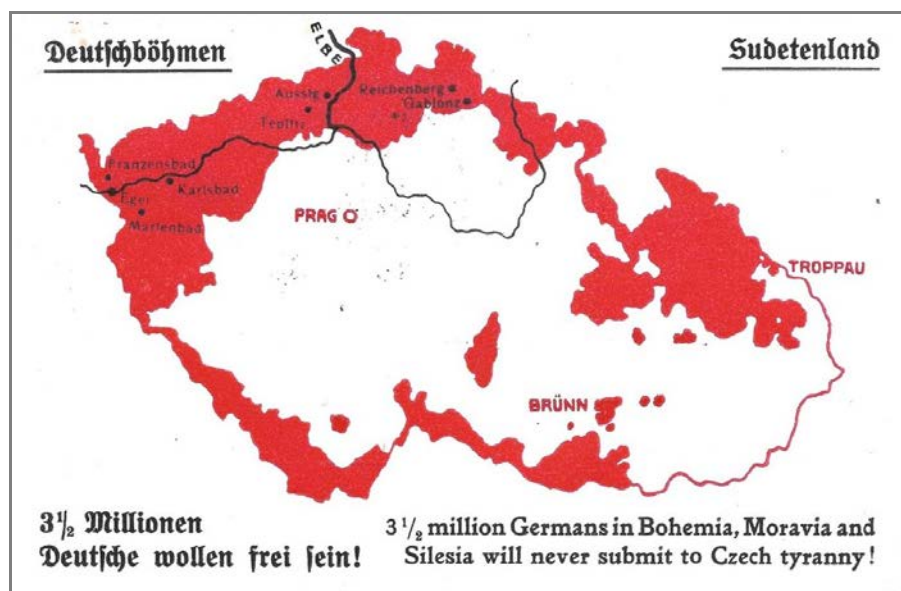
### **Munich – The Road to War** **Tony Hickey**

Tony told the story of Czechoslovakia from its creation in 1918 following the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, to the ceding of the German speaking area known as the Sudetenland to Germany under the infamous "Munich Agreement" of the September 30<sup>th</sup> 1938.

The journey began with the founding of Czechoslovakia by incorporating the Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia with the Hungarian provinces of Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia. The "founding fathers" of the new nation were Thomas Masaryk (1850-1937), a philosophy professor turned politician and regarded as the "father of the nation", Edvard Benes (1884-1948) a skilled diplomat and General Milan Stefanik (1880 -1919) an aviator, diplomat and politician, who died in a plane crash in May 1919, amid the peace negotiations. Stefanik was a Slovak, unlike Masaryk and Benes and there were rumours he fell out with them over the role of Slovakia in the new state. The new country was beset with ethnic difficulties. Its borders were drawn up to surround the country with mountains to make it more defensible. But in the process, some 3.5 million German speakers, not necessarily German nationals, were incorporated within its borders. On the 1<sup>st</sup> October Conrad Heinlein (1898 – 1945), a former school teacher, formed the Sudeten German Home Front, which agitated for autonomy for the mainly German speaking Sudetenland.

In 1935 the name was changed to the Sudeten German Party or SDP) and became more and more forceful in calls for more representation in parliament and later calling for self-determination and unification with Germany, and now fully supported by Hitler. By 1938 the situation in Czechoslovakia became more and more tense with Hitler announcing that if the Sudeten Germans were not given autonomy, he would invade Czechoslovakia to protect the German speaking community. With war looming frantic efforts by Britain and France to prevent the situation deteriorating were taken. On the 15<sup>th</sup> September 1938 Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden and proposed to Hitler that areas with more than 60 percent of German population would become autonomous. Surprisingly, Hitler agreed, but later, on Chamberlain's return visit to Germany on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September with an agreement from the French and Czech, Hitler lowered the threshold to 40%. Chamberlain, Daladier and Benes could not agree with Hitler's demands. Hitler then threatened to invade Czechoslovakia to protect the Germans living there and set an October 1<sup>st</sup> deadline.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> September Mussolini sent a telegram to Chamberlain requesting a four-power meeting; Hitler, Mussolini, Daladier and Chamberlain in Munich on the 29<sup>th</sup> September 1938 to break the dead-lock. The Czech Government was not invited. It was agreed in the early hours of the 30<sup>th</sup> September that the Sudetenland should be ceded to Germany and the occupation should begin on the 1<sup>st</sup> October to be finalised by the 10<sup>th</sup> Czechoslovakia objected but had to agree as all of her so called friends had let her down in an effort to preserve world peace!



Postcard showing the 'Sudetenland' area in Bohemia & Moravia.

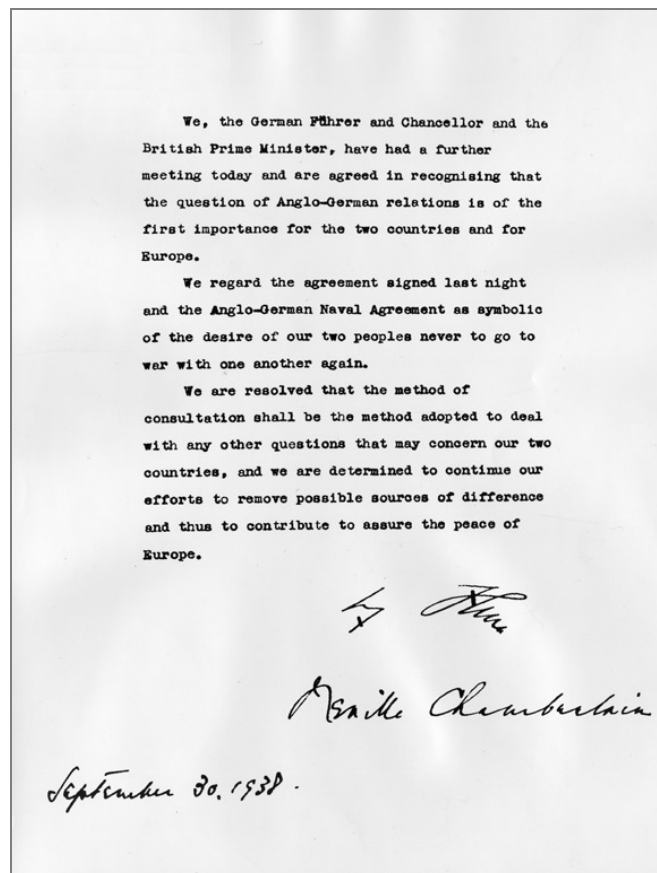
**Dear Member (cont.)**

Below: Published by Heinrich Hoffmann Munich.  
Card No. S 5.  
Munich, 30<sup>th</sup> September 1938.  
Chamberlain Hitler and Paul Schmidt.



Above: Published by Heinrich Hoffmann Munich.  
Berchtesgaden, 15<sup>th</sup> September 1938 showing  
Ribbentrop, Chamberlain, Hess and Hitler.

Normally Paul Schmidt would be Hitler's interpreter but here Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Ambassador to the Court of St James, obliges.



Above: A copy of the infamous "Peace in our Time" agreement signed by Hitler and Chamberlain on the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1938

Thank you Tony..... Ed.

## State of the Membership

### New Members

We would like to welcome the following new members to our Study Group. They are:

George Morris	- Thornlie, Western Australia, 6108
George Fergusson	- Mytchett, Surrey, GU16 6EB
Dominic Beattie	- Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP21 9PB
Richard Peluso	- Astor Station, Boston, Massachusetts, 02123, U.S.A.
Mike Hayes	- Colchester, Essex, CO6 2BE
Stuart Sidebotham	- Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8EY

Our total membership now stands at: 173

## Enquiries

### New Enquiries

**Enq. 6/23** Our member Mark Tarrant sent in this query:

Would it be possible to ask the Group if anyone has information on the HJ cancel on the postcard, or is it just a simple "Travelling Postoffice 3 in the HJ Camp".



**Enq. 7/23** Our member Richard Fleet would like to ask the Group:

Sometime ago I purchased a German WWII Occupation collection and one of the items in it was this attached cover that was mounted on a page face up. Out of curiosity I removed the cover to look at the back side and found the following in German:

Dispatch office for collector stamps

Krakow, postmark date

Post St. 15

- 1) All stamps issued in the General Government on sheets of paper, cards or envelopes will be cancelled.
- 2) Post office stamps (postage stamps) are no longer cancelled.
- 3) Entire sheets will also be cancelled in the original.
- 4) Please indicate any special cancelling requirements by drawing.
- 5) Foreign and out-of-currency postage stamps will be cancelled even in conjunction with valid postage stamps of the General Government.
- 6) The dispatch of postal cards or envelopes (with address) as ordinary or registered items as ordinary or registered single items is not possible at this time.



**New Enquiries (cont.)****Enq. 7/23  
(cont.)**

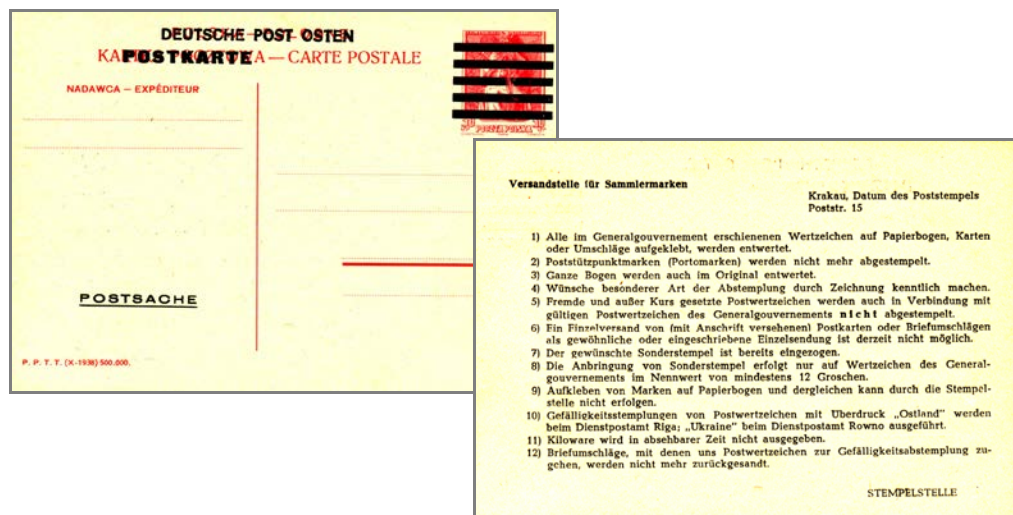
- 7) The requested special postmark has already been applied.
- 8) Special postmarks may be affixed only to General Government stamps with a face value of at least 12 groschen.
- 9) The postmark office cannot affix stamps to sheets of paper and the like.
- 10) Postage stamps with the overprint "Ostland" will be stamped at the Riga post office; "Ukraine" will be stamped at the Rovno post office.
- 11) Kiloware will not be issued in the foreseeable future.
- 12) Envelopes with which we receive postage stamps for courtesy postmarking will not be returned.

STAMP OFFICE:

Translated with [www.DeepL.com/Translator](http://www.DeepL.com/Translator)

I have attached scans of the front and back of the postcard.

Have you seen anything like this before. Any information you can provide would be greatly appreciated.



**NOTE:** In an amazing coincidence, I had prepared an article about this subject for future release. I suppose now would be the time to publish it. 'Part 1' (of a 2-part article) begins on page 9. Ed.

**Enq. 8/23** Member Alan Mann has this question:

I was wondering if you know someone who specialises in the stamps of the 'General Government' in the sense that a Jewish Group has franked them.

I am asking my Jewish friend to translate the Hebrew writing.

It is only a guess but maybe even during these troubled times just before Operation Barbarossa, they might have sent the set abroad in exchange for money. It seems to be the full set, so expect some collector might have asked for them.



**New Enquiries (cont.)****Enq. 9/23** Member Andy Steventon got in touch with this:

Dear Bob,

A few years ago, I bought a small revenue stamp as pictured. It is a membership stamp of the DLV, Deutsche Luft Verband from the district of Moers, value 50rpf. The organisation was formed in 1933, its chairman was Herman Göring and vice chairman SA Leader Ernst Röhm. By July 1934 Ernst Röhm had been murdered in the Night of the Long Knives and by 17th April 1937 the DLV had been absorbed into the NSFK, National Sozialist Flieger Korp.

Considering the short life of the DLV and the small individual groups of that time, not many stamps would have been produced yet other values and various District Groups must exist. Has anyone else come across a similar item?

**Results of Enquiries****Enq. 1/23** Our member Giles du Boulay got in touch with this response to Wayne Hastings' enquiry:

Re enquiry 1/23 from Wayne Hastings: the LUFTSCHIFF LZ 129 on-board postmark was indeed first used on the short '1. Postfahrt', on 23 March 1936, effectively the sixth of a series of trial flights of the LZ 129 according to *Sieger*, 22<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2001, where the on-board postmark is illustrated with all the lettering of even size and weight. *Sieger* confirms it was used again for on-board mail on the *Deutschlandfahrt*, the so-called '*Wahlfahrt*', from 26 to 29 March.

Curiously *Michel Zeppelin- und Flugpost-Spezial*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2017/18 does not list all the trial flights (presumably because they were mostly non-post-carrying) nor is there an illustration of the on-board postmark for either the 23/3 or 26-29/3 flights.

**Germany &  
Colonies**



**Philatelic  
Society**

## **Annual General Meeting Weekend**

### **Friday 6<sup>th</sup> – Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October 2023**



**The Bull Hotel, Westgate, Peterborough, PE1 1RB**  
**01733 561364**

<https://www.peelhotels.co.uk/bull/hotel/>

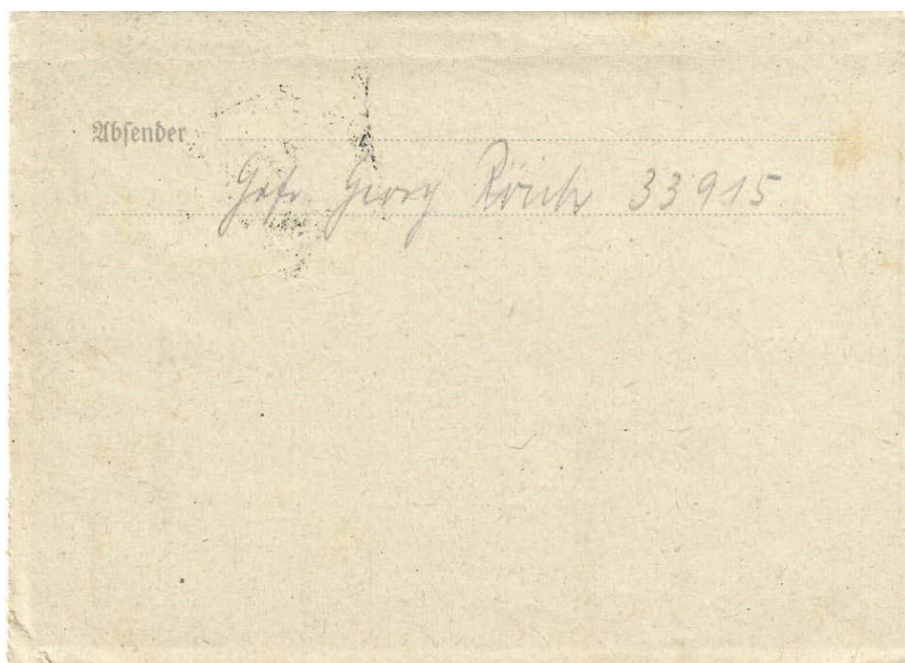
To book reservations or find out more detailed information about the events planned, go to the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society's website at: <https://www.germanphilately.org/>

# An Unusual Feldpost Brief

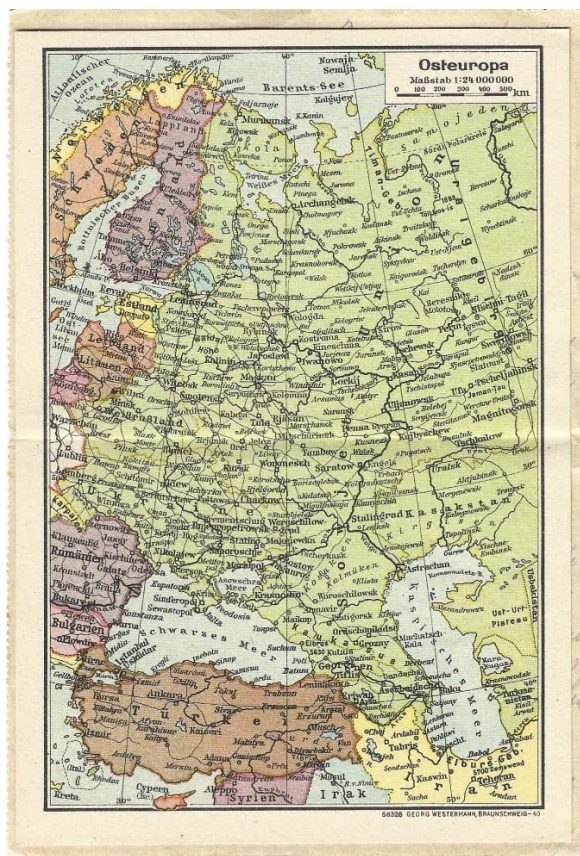
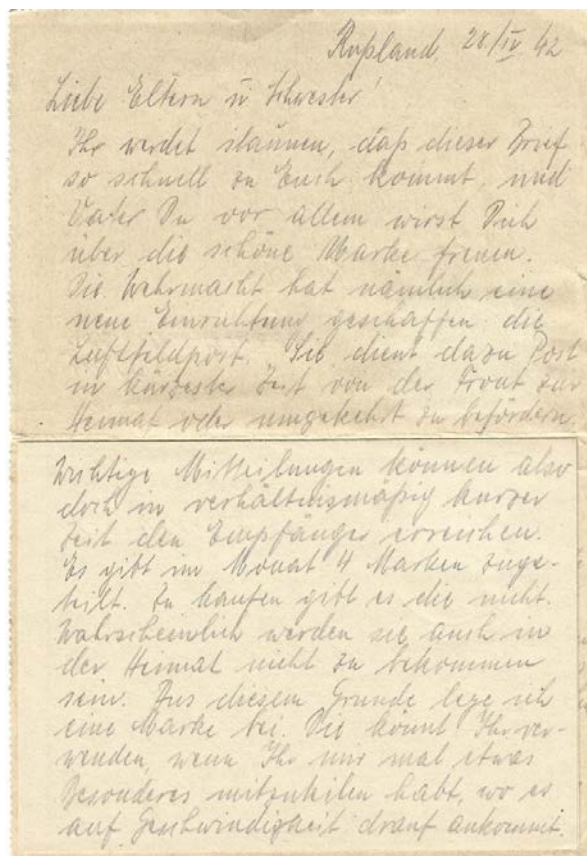
by

**Gary Eden**

A recent purchase has led to more than a couple of questions. The feldpostbrief was used as a Luftfeldpostbrief with the attachment of the appropriate label. It was sent by a corporal (Gefreiter) from Feldpost number 33915, who was serving in *13 Kompanie-Infanterie-Regiment 472*. It was written on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 1942 and sent on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1942 from the front to Branitz, near Cottbus, Germany.





**An Unusual Feldpost Brief (cont.)**

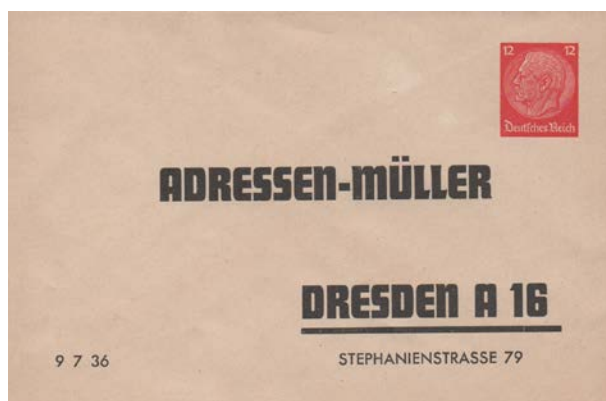
Infanterie Regiment 472 was created on the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1939 from the *Erganzungs-Battalions* (Supplement Battalion) of the 18. *Infanterie-Division* and the 252. *Infanterie-Division*. On the 15<sup>th</sup> October 1942 the regiment was renamed *Grenadier-Regiment 472*.

Most unusually the Feldpostbrief contains, as part of its design, an attached map of Eastern Europe which dates to 1940, after the Winter War in Finland and before parts of Romania were annexed by neighbouring countries. This is intimated by the printers' details on the bottom of the map, 56328 Georg Westermann, Braunschweig 40.

While it is clear that there were many different printers of such forms for the Wehrmacht, has anyone seen anything similar to this?

## A Little Help Please

Looking through my collection of pre-stamped covers, I found I have quite a few of the covers shown below in slightly different styles addressed to 'ADRESSEN-MÜLLER'. I have often wondered exactly what it is that this company does. If anyone can help me, please contact me at [bobjones53@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:bobjones53@blueyonder.co.uk)





# Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 1

by  
**Bob Jones**

Polish postcards were used by the German Post Office as official circulars. Stocks of Polish postcards found by the German Postal Authorities were officially overprinted and their values obliterated with black bars. The resulting cards were used as “post free” matter by the German Postal Authorities.

These were specifically used by the German Postal Authorities to advertise the stamps and cancels of the General Government to collectors and dealers in Germany. The information regarding new issues, prices etc., was printed in Germany on the blank side of these postcards and then the cards were sent to the dealers and collectors in Germany. Naturally for each new stamp issue a certain number of these cards had their reverses printed with the pertinent information. So, these cards are found with various printings on their reverse.

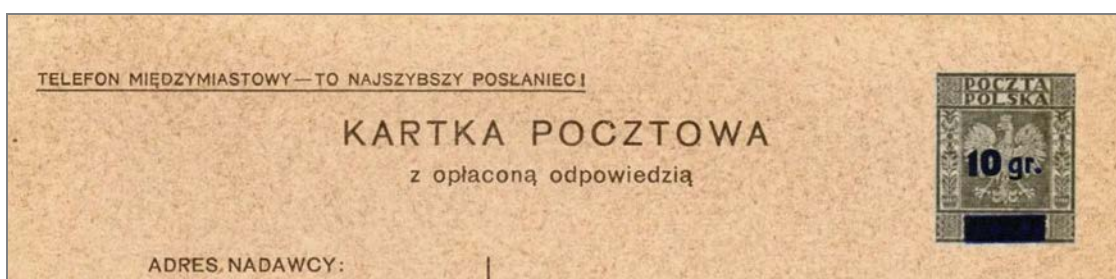
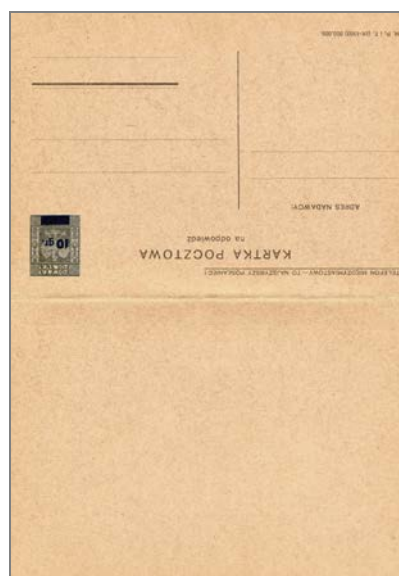
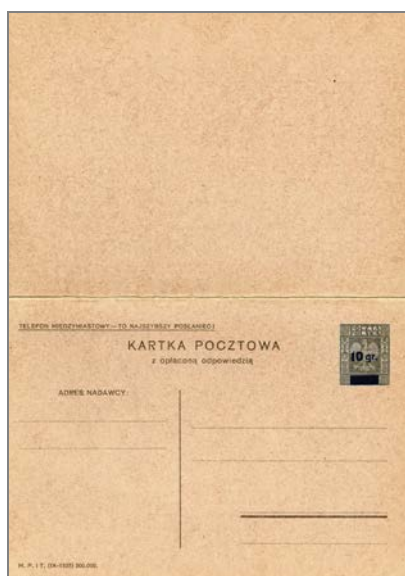
The original imprinted Polish stamps on these plain postal cards were as follows:

**Type 1a & 1b:** 10Gr. Grey depicting Polish eagle.

Definitive issue of 1932 -1933.

This card was a double card (reply card) and had already been overprinted (in blue-black) by the Polish Postal Authorities with a ‘10gr.’ overprint on the 20gr. indicia in 1934. This card was separated and both parts used by the German Postal Authorities.

Shown here is the front and back of the original Polish reply card before separation.



Type 1a: sender's card ('z opłaconą odpowiedzią').

**Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 1 (cont.)**

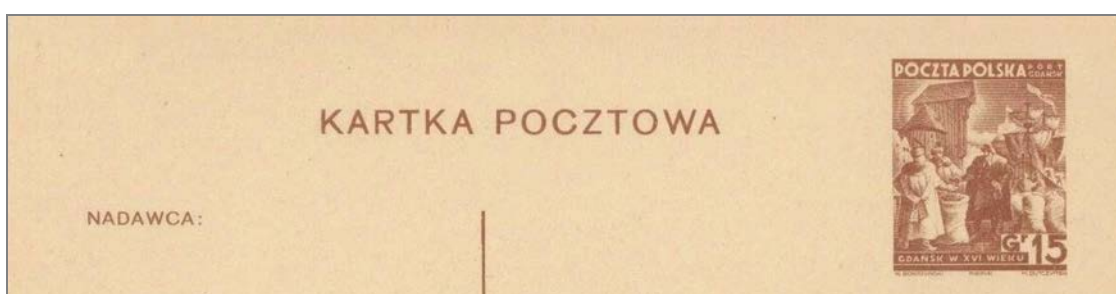


Type 1b: reply card ('na odpowiedź').

**Type 2:** 15Gr. Brown depicting Wladislaw Jagiello.

Issued 11<sup>th</sup> November 1938 for the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Regaining of Polish Independence.

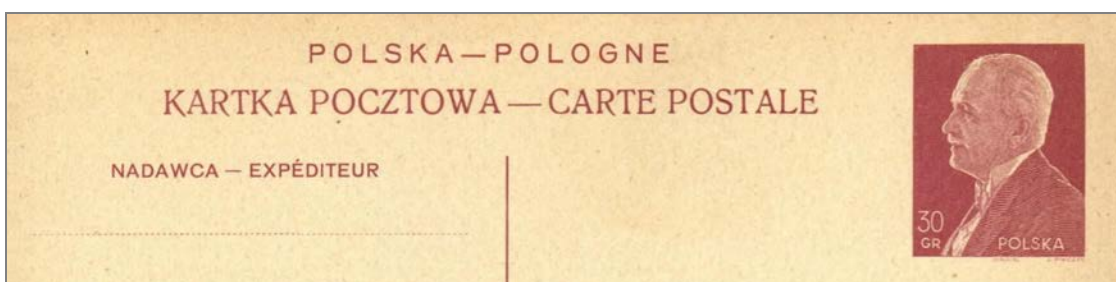
This was a single card.



**Type 3:** 30Gr. Salmon depicting President Mościcki.

Issued 11<sup>th</sup> November 1938 for the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Regaining of Polish Independence.

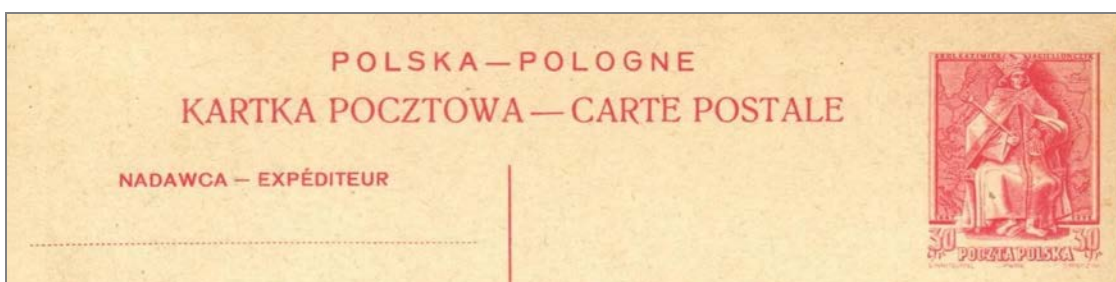
This was a single card.



**Type 4:** 30Gr. Rose-red depicting Stefan Batory.

Issued 11<sup>th</sup> November 1938 for the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Regaining of Polish Independence.

This was a single card.



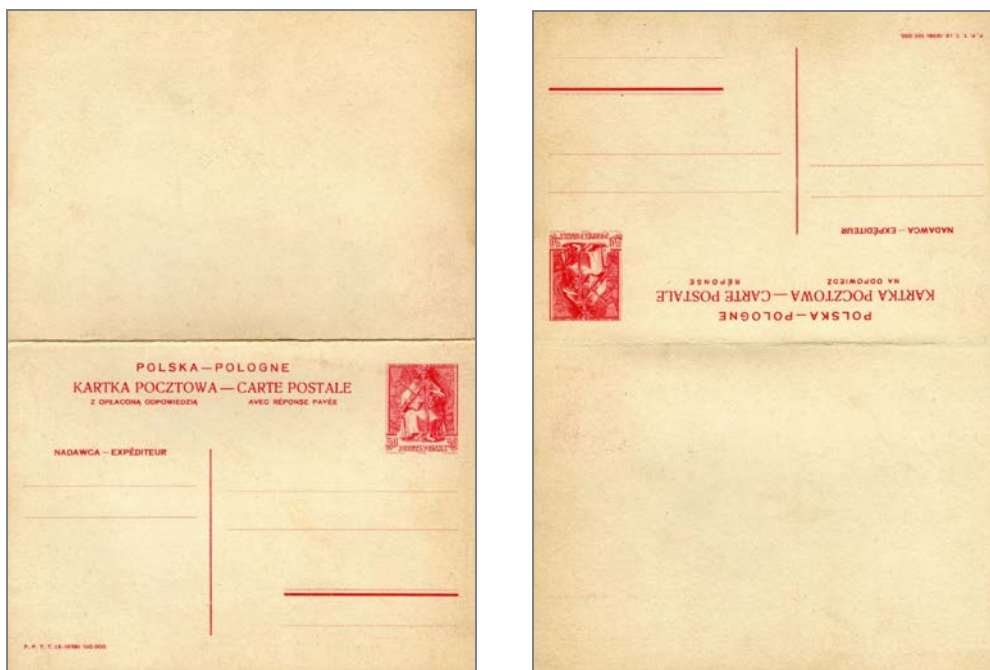
**Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 1 (cont.)**

**Type 5a & 5b:** 30Gr. Rose-red depicting Stefan Batory.

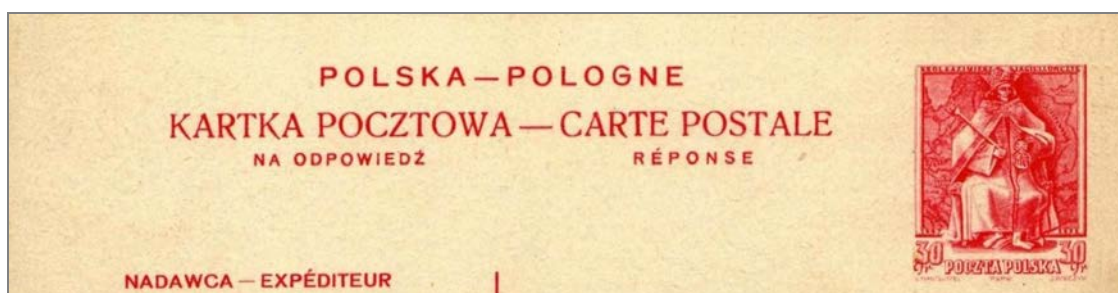
Issued 11<sup>th</sup> November 1938 for the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Regaining of Polish Independence.

This card was a double card (reply card). This card was separated and both parts used by the German Postal Authorities. Type 5a: sender's card ('z opłaconą odpowiedzią'). Type 5b: reply card ('na odpowiedź').

Shown here is the front and back of the original Polish reply card before separation.



Type 5a: sender's card ('z opłaconą odpowiedzią').

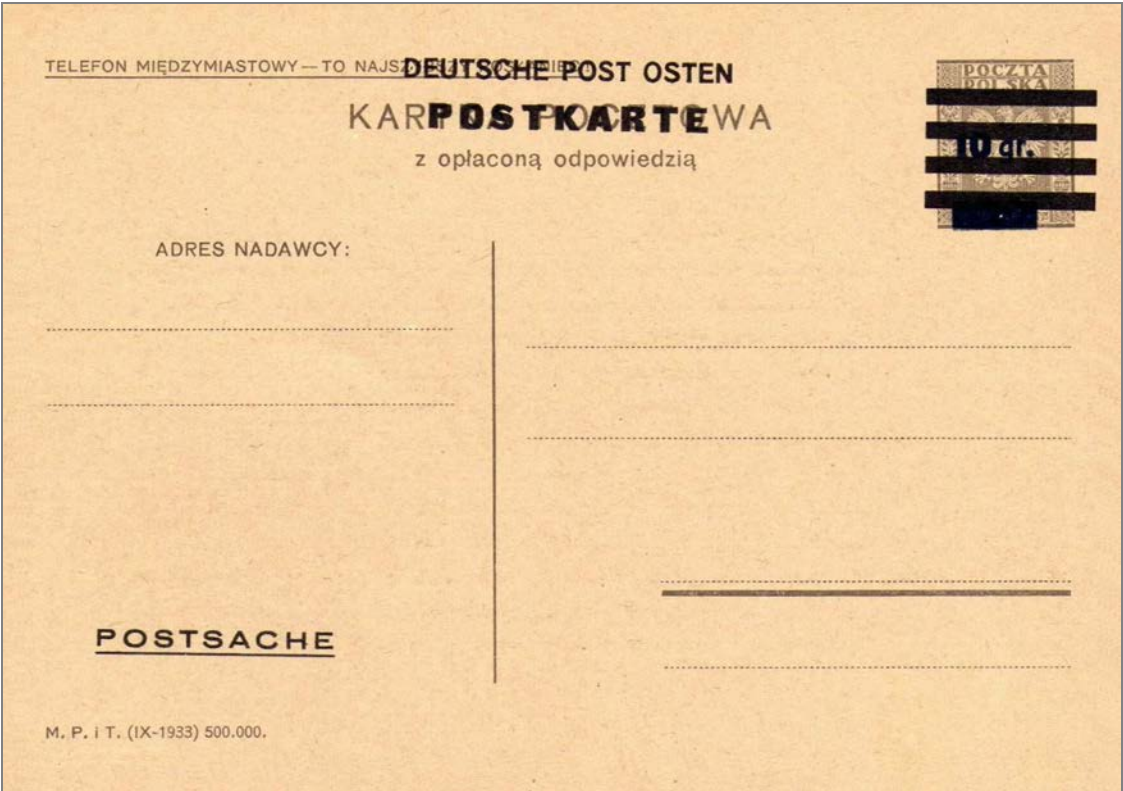
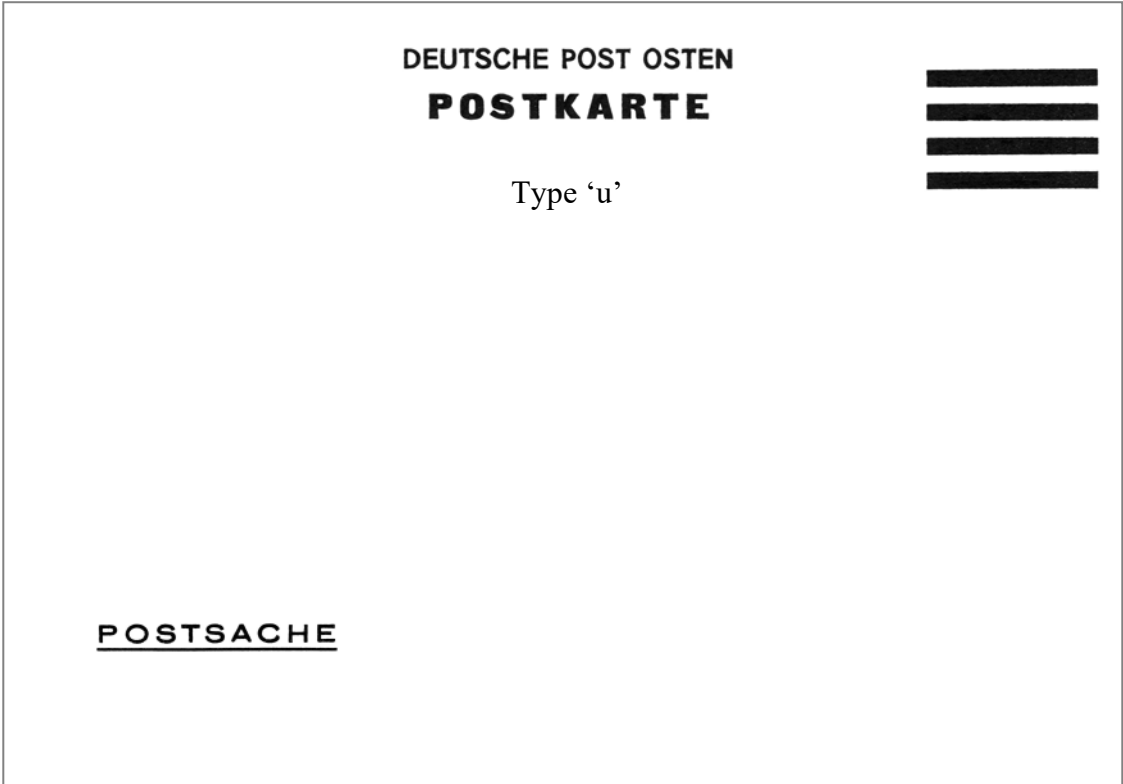


Type 5b: reply card ('na odpowiedź').



**Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 1 (cont.)**

The example below shows the whole card 4-bar overprint for ‘Type 1a & 1b’.



**Polish Postal Cards overprinted for use by the Despatch Office for Collector Stamps (Versandstelle für Sammlermarken) Part 1 (cont.)**

**Type 2:** 15Gr. Brown depicting Wladislaw Jagiello.



The overprinted word 'POSTKARTE' is central to obliterate the Polish equivalent 'KARTKA POCZTOWA' on the first 2 examples above. On the next 3 examples the word 'POSTKARTE' is off-set to obliterate the Polish equivalent but leave any French words (official language of the U.P.U.) visible.

**Type 3:** 30Gr. Salmon depicting President Mościcki.



**Type 4:** 30Gr. Rose-red depicting Stefan Batory.



**Type 5a & 5b:** 30Gr. Rose-red depicting Stefan Batory.



To be continued.....

# **“Seefahrt ist Not” Exhibition** **Cologne, Haus der Rheinischen Heimat** **15<sup>th</sup> August – 1<sup>st</sup> October 1941**

**by Tony Hickey**

The “Seafaring is Necessary” exhibition was organised by the National Socialist Teachers Association with the support of Grand Admiral Raeder to promote seafaring to children in its many guises. At the Exhibition model boats depicting sea travel through the ages from dugout canoes to the most modern merchant and warships, including a remote control submersible submarine. Many of these models were made by pupils in schools throughout the Cologne area. The name of the exhibition “Seefahrt ist Not” was taken from the title of a 1913 book, and later in 1921 a silent film, by Gorch Foch, the pseudonym of German author Johann Wilhelm Kinau. The book was a best seller describing the hardships of Elbe fishermen. During the Great War Kinau was drafted into the army fighting in Serbia, Russia and at Verdun before being transferred to the navy in 1916. His ship the “Wiesbaden” was sunk in the battle of Jutland and his body was later found washed up on a Swedish shore.

Johann Wilhelm Kinau  
 1880 – 1916



SMS Wiesbaden  
 Wiesbaden Class light Cruiser  
 Launch: 20<sup>th</sup> January 1915 - 5,180 tons  
 Sunk at the Battle of Jutland 1<sup>st</sup> June 1916

To promote the exhibition a special slogan postmark was used in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Koblenz and Cologne between the 12<sup>th</sup> August and the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1941.

Visit the Reich Exhibition

Seafaring is Necessary

16<sup>th</sup> August – 1<sup>st</sup> October 1941 in Cologne





**“Seefahrt ist Not” Exhibition Cologne (cont.)**

Left: A circular handstamp was used at the exhibition between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August that depicts the exhibition's motif of a sailing ship with the words “Seefahrt ist Not”.

Bochmann: Köln 51

A registered cover sent on the 16<sup>th</sup> August 1941 bearing stamps from the 1941 Reich Post Comradeship issue to the value of 42pf; 12pf inland letter rate and 30pf registration (right).



Exhibition Motif



Right: Publisher: Unknown

Designed by: Wörbel

Exhibition: Seafaring is Necessary!

Cologne, House of Rheinischen Homeland

16. Aug – 1. Oct 1941.

Organised by the NS – Teachers Association with the support of the Supreme Command of the Navy under the patronage of Grand Admiral Raeder.



Schools and the Hitler Youth were heavily involved with the Exhibition as can be seen by these promotional postcards and school photographs.

Left: Publisher: Unknown

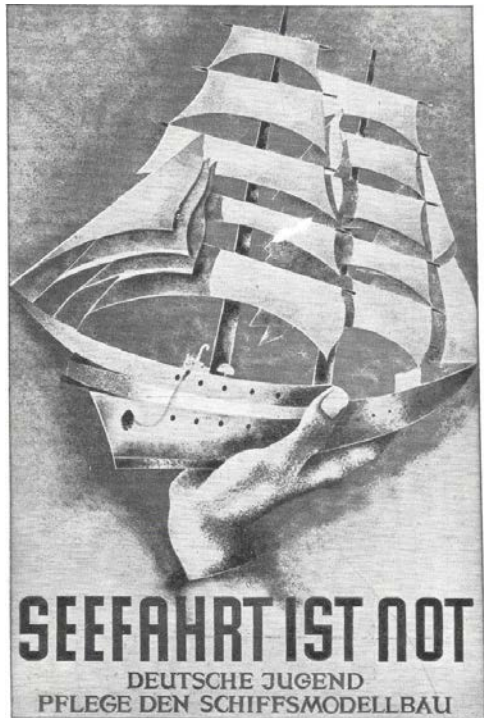
Designed by: Scheuss

I call you!  
German Youth.

Printed on the reverse: Visit in the Reich Exhibition the “Hilf Mit” competition in the Hanseatic City of Cologne, August – October 1941

**“Seefahrt ist Not” Exhibition Cologne (cont.)**

“Hilfe Mit” (Help Us) was the most important National Socialist newspaper for youngsters in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich. It was not a newspaper as such but a periodical with educational and propaganda articles. It was published monthly before the war, then more erratically and at longer intervals, by the NS Teachers Association (NSLB from October 1933 until September 1944 and printed by A Braun & Co, Berlin.



Left: Publisher: Unknown

SEEFART IST NOT

German Youth carefully  
build model ships



Above: Photograph by Lalise, Mühlhausen.

A school class with an array of model ships.

The reverse of the school photograph has inscribed in pencil  
“Seefahrt ist not” 1941.

After the three-masted training ship “Niobe” capsized on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 1932 in the Baltic near Fehmarn killing 69 cadets and crew, the German Navy ordered a new training vessel to be built. The Prussian State Mint issued a Niobe memorial coin to help raise money for a replacement ship which raised 200,000 Reichsmarks towards the construction (shown at top right). On the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1933 the new ship was launched and named “Gorch Fock” (bottom right) in honour of the revered author Johann Kinau who wrote “Seefahrt is not” under the pseudonym “Gorch Fock”. She served as a training vessel for the German Reichsmarine prior to the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War and during the conflict became a stationary office ship in Stralsund until she was officially reactivated for service on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1944. On the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1945 the crew scuttled her in shallow waters off Rügen in an attempt to avoid capture by the Soviets, who already had fired at her for 45 minutes. After the war she was taken as reparations by the Soviet Union and renamed “Tovarishch” (Comrade).

**Acknowledgements:**

Historical information from the internet and (Wikipedia).



# The Luftwaffe in Russia 1943. Two Examples of Mail from the Eastern Front

by

Keith Lillywhite

III Staffel I Gruppe Jagdgeschwader 54."Grunherz"  
Staraja – Russa, Eastern Front, 1943.



The Jagdgeschwader 54 ("Grunherz") flying initially the Messerschmit Bf 109g then Focke Wulf Fw 190d fighters were one of the most successful Geschwaders in WWII having flown by February 1943 over 20,000 sorties mostly on the Eastern Front with by August 1944 over 8,000 mainly Soviet aircraft shot down. The Geschwader were finally withdrawn when they were overwhelmed by the numbers of Soviet aircraft.

The Feldpost postcard shown above was sent by a Ober Gefrierer with the Geschwader giving his return address as Feldpost L 37597 Lg Königsberg, the card also bears a Briefstempel for the same Feldpost No and a Feldpost Postmark dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 1943 at which time the Geschwader were located at Staraja Russa.



JD 54 Focke Wulf. Fw 190d "Grunherz" flying in formation.



**The Luftwaffe in Russia 1943 (cont.)****Luftwaffe. III Sturzkampfverbände Grp 1.  
Kursk 1943.**

The above Feldpostkarte sent from Kursk on the “Eastern Front” bears a Blue Luftfeldpost Label cancelled Feldpost 15<sup>th</sup> July 1943. The Feldpostkarte was sent by an Obergefreiter (Corporal) possibly with the Ground Crew of the Group.



III Sturzkampfverbände Grp 1 was a Ground Attack Unit flying Stuka JU 87's (shown above) against the Russian Forces in the Battle of Kursk. This Unit originated from the 1<sup>st</sup> Group Geschwader 186 which was formed as a Naval Flying Unit to fly JU 87's off the never completed “Graf Zeppelin” Aircraft Carrier.

**Acknowledgements:**

Postcards from the author's collection.

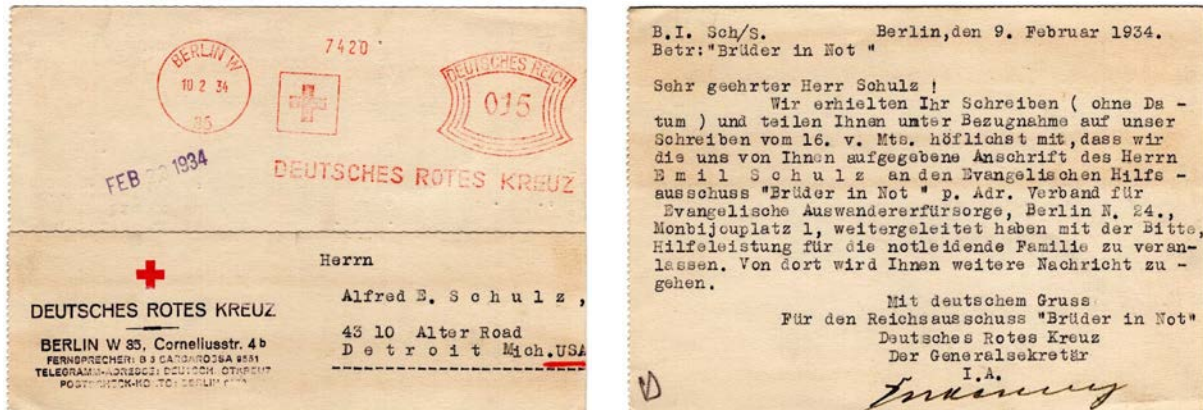
Photographs from the internet.

# ‘Brüder in Not!’ in early 1934

by

**Philip Townshend**

I recently bought the attached card cheaply on-line, adding it to other items from the same seller without giving it much thought – I suppose it was the German Red Cross imprint that caught my attention. Then, later when writing it up, I dithered about where to list it: in ‘meter marks’, in ‘Nazi organisations’, or where else?



The typed message from the Reichsausschuss ‘Brüder in Not’ (National Committee ‘Brothers in Need’) under the auspices of the German Red Cross, addressed to Alfred Schulz in Detroit, informs him that following previous communications with him they had forwarded the address of Emil Schulz (presumably his brother or son) to the Evangelical Aid Committee ‘Brothers in Need’ c/o the Evangelical Aid to Emigrants charity with the request that they facilitate assistance to the needy family.

So, I wondered, who was still so direly in need in Germany in 1933-4, and who was emigrating, from where, to where? Was there perhaps a Jewish connection, though the Nazi-formulaic letter ending ‘mit deutschem Gruss’, ‘with German greeting’ (i.e. ‘Heil Hitler!’) rendered that unlikely. I googled ‘Brüder in Not’ and straight away realised that there was a much wider historical background to my card than I had imagined.

The only context of this title I could find was the terrible famine that had been raging for some time in the early 1930s in Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union, including among the Volga Germans who were the ‘Brüder’ in question, allegedly allowed to intensify unalleviated by any assistance from the Soviet government. The Reichsausschuss in question was more of a propaganda front in the Nazi ideological war against ‘Bolshevism’ than intended to deliver any relief, hence their referral of Schulz’s plea to the Protestant church for action. In 1933 it had published a pamphlet entitled ‘Brüder in Not!’ which had perhaps found its way to the USA and come to the notice of Alfred Schulz, or his relative had written to him directly, prompting him to contact the Red Cross.



The following is a modern summary of the pamphlet’s contents:

‘In the 1930’s, specifically around 1933, famine raged along the Volga. Soviet officials refused to acknowledge the disaster, making it one of the many crimes against humanity that communism is known for. As famine raged, Volga Germans all over the world received letters from their loved ones begging for money...any help at all. Documentation was published, claiming that thousands of letters have been received by aid organizations in Germany.’

Refer my article in Germania 57/1.

<https://volgagermanresearch.wordpress.com/2017/10/20/bruder-in-not/>  
<https://www.kpemig.de/?a=97150&lang=eng>

It has been long awaited but now we can start announcing our regional meetings once again as they are slowly beginning to emerge.

## **Diary Dates for Regional Meetings**

<b>London Group</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> June	Members' displays.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> September	TBA – Rex Dixon.
	18 <sup>th</sup> November	Members' displays.
<b>South Central Group</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> July	“German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-45”, a display by Alan Whittaker.
<b>South West Group</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> June	“Gotenhafen”, a display by Giles du Boulay.
		“Königsberg”, a display by Mike Dadds.
		A Tribute to Malcolm Steward.
<b>T.R.S.G.</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> July	“Postal History of the General Government 1939 - 1945”, a display by Tony Hickey.

### **Notification of ‘ZOOM’ meetings:**

Zoom meetings are held on Saturdays at 14:00 (UK time) – see details in Germania and on Members' message board.

Forthcoming Zoom Meetings:

19 <sup>th</sup> August 2023	1936 Berlin Olympics – Steven Gerrard.
21 <sup>st</sup> October 2023	The NSKK – Simon McArthur.

The Covid-19 situation is easing and most of the regional groups are restarting their programmes. However, with constant train disruptions with industrial strikes etc., you should contact the organiser, or consult the website, before attending any meeting.

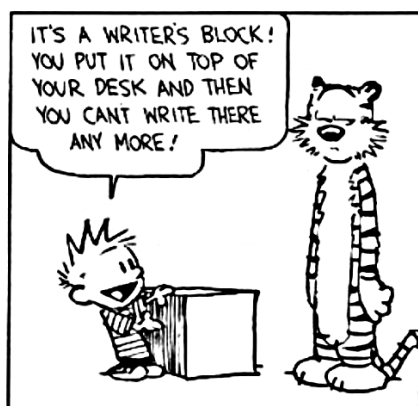
## **Epilogue**

Another News Sheet finished and now to start on the next issue. I hope there is something for most of you in your June issue and hopefully more articles of interest in your September issue. I am always open to new ideas and areas of Third Reich philately that you can suggest, so please let me know if there is something you would like to see.

**Remember..... this is not MY News Sheet but YOUR News Sheet!**

Cheers,

*Bob Jones*



**Please send in any articles or queries that you have.**

**We need participation from all members to keep this quarterly News Sheet going.**