



Journal of Sports Philately

NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 1962

VOLUME 1

SEVENTH WORLD SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

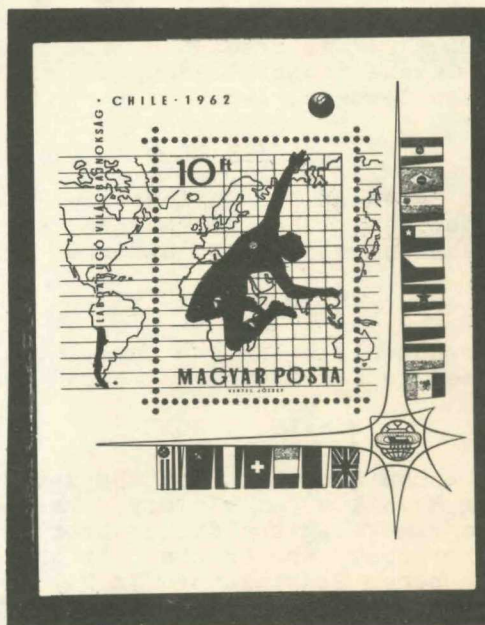
- Fred Farr -

Despite the old adage, lightning usually does strike twice in the World Soccer Championship Games sponsored by the Federation Internationale de Football Association, to which some 95 nations belonged as of 1960. Soccer, or "football" as it is popularly known as outside the United States, is the national game in Europe and Latin America, and these nations take their football more seriously than the most fanatical Dodger fan alive; when their teams suffer a defeat, it is as if their nations had been defeated in a war! Hence the World Cup, as these international soccer championship games are called, is the focal point of sports for many of the world's leading nations.

The cup itself is a 27-inch trophy of solid silver known as the Jules Rimet Cup, after the French lawyer and F.I.F.A. president, Jules Rimet, who presented this trophy.

The World Cup has been held every four years since 1930 with the exception of the 12-year interim between 1938 and 1950. It is at the playoff games to determine the world champions that possession of the cup is decided. Although it has an intrinsic value of only \$7,000 the prestige value is inestimable.

Uruguay won the First World Cup in 1930, and repeated its triumph in the Fourth World Cup in 1950. Italy won the Second and Third World Cups in 1934 & 1938 respectively. West Germany won the Fifth World Cup in 1954, and Brazil has won possession of the Cup



in 1958 and 1962. Thus, lightning does strike twice in the World Cups! It is interesting to note that two nations have twice been runner-up: Hungary in 1938 and 1954, and Czechoslovakia in 1934 and 1962. Other runners-up have been Sweden (1958), Brazil (1950), and Argentina (1930).

Many of these triumphs have been commemorated on stamps, and the World Cup itself was depicted on the 1959 Brazilian stamp honoring their victory in the Sixth World Cup (Scott's #887), although the designer botched up the stamp by including a player booting the ball, thereby obscuring the Cup.

The sixteen teams which played in the Championship Games in Chile were the winners of a 53-nation elimination which began on June 19th and continued until December, 1961. Chile's team was included, not because it was among the sixteen best, but because that nation was the host for the World Cup. Long before the games were held, Brazil was tipped as the inevitable winner, although there was much disagreement among sports writers as to the identity of the other three semi-finalists. Even "Czechoslovensky Sport" of Prague failed to include the Czech team among the semi-finalists!

The games were divided into four 4-team groups, with each group playing a round-robin tournament of its own, and sending the winner and runner-up into the critical quarter-finals. Four Chilean cities were chosen to be the hosts for the championships: Santiago, Rancagua, Vina del Mar, and Arica, the last-named city being some 1,000 miles away from Santiago, where the finals were scheduled to be played.



The round-robin play began on May 30th and ended on June 7th, with the following results:

Arica: Uruguay beat Colombia, 2 to 1, on May 30. The following day, Russia trounced Yugoslavia, 2 to 0, thereby defeating their toughest competitors. On June 2, Yugoslavia beat Uruguay, 3 to 1. The next day, Colombia and Russia tied at 4 goals each, as the Russian team began to founder. Russia came back to defeat Uruguay, 2 to 1, on June 6th, and the following day Yugoslavia eliminated Colombia with a score of 5-0.



Vina del Mar: Brazil showed immediate strength, with a 2-0 victory over Mexico, on May 30th; and Czechoslovakia defeated Spain, 1-0 the following day; but then the Czech team fought a scoreless tie with Brazil the next day -- almost an omen of the final games to be fought between these two superlative teams. Brazil rallied on June 6, to beat Spain with a 2-1 victory; and Mexico surprisingly defeated the Czechs by 3-1 the next day.

Rancagua: Argentina beat Bulgaria, 1-0, on the opening day; no one was surprised that Hungary defeated England, 2-1, the next day; and on the following day, even Argentina shellacked the British by 3-1. On June 3, the Hungarians smashed Bulgaria, 6-1. The Argentinians and Hungarians fought a scoreless tie on June 6, and on the next day, the English and Bulgarian teams also ended with a scoreless tie. The English had pinned their hopes on Jimmy Greaves, a player who had defected to Milan for \$252,000 last year but had been enticed back by a bonus of \$280,000!

Santiago: Chile's home team romped to a 3-1 win over Switzerland, which surprised no one, since the Swiss were given no chance, anyway. The West Germans and Italians had a scoreless tie on May 31st; and on June 2, the Chileans shocked the fans and their opponents by defeating the Italians, 2-0. The next day, West Germany beat the hapless Swiss, 2-1; and on June 6th, the West Germans gave the Chileans their first defeat by a score of 2-0. Italy bounced back on June 7th, by crushing the unfortunate Swiss, 3-0. The big surprise in this round-robin was the victories scored by Chile, who was included in the Championships, according to the F.I.F.A., solely in recognition of the small countries.

QUARTER FINALS

Arica: Chile surprised the world by smashing the Russians, 2-1, on June 10, by keeping their shots low on the ground to circumvent the flawless technique of Lev Yashin, the Russian goalkeeper. Vina del Mar: As predicted, the favored Brazilians defeated England, 3-1. Rancagua: The Czechs fought the Hungarians to a 1-0 victory. Santiago: The Jugoslavs defeated the West Germans, 1-0.

SEMI FINALS

Santiago: Brazil stopped the march of the Chileans, 4-2, on June 13, and all was sad in the host country. Vina del Mar: The Czechs upset the Jugoslavs, 3-1, due to the deadly defense which forced the Jugoslavs into numerous errors.

THIRD PLACE GAME

Santiago: Chile defeated the Jugoslavs 1-0, on June 16, although it was admitted that Chile would never have advanced so far if the games had been held in a European climate.

FINALS -- JUNE 17

Santiago: Brazil's slashing technique shattered the methodical, careful ball-control & defense of the Czechs, giving Brazil a 3-1 victory. The heroes were Vava, Amarildo and Garrincha (a short man with a right leg two inches shorter than his left!). By concentrating up to four men on Garrincha, the Czechs left themselves wide open to defeat by the almost-mad tactics of the other Brazilians. In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilians went on a victory orgy, and the government promised a stamp in honor of this victory.

Already written up in SportStamps and this journal were the commemoratives issued by Hungary on May 21, Paraguay on June 25, Chile on Feb. 5, and Mongolia on May 15, in addition to Czechoslovakia's stamp issued on June 20 in honor of second place in the World Cup. Other stamps are:



Bulgaria: 13 st. green and 13 st. blue. Depicts soccer player and globe. Designed by V. Tomosov. 250,000 perf (green) and 40,000 imperf (blue). Issued on June 6th.

Albania: A set of four values due at the end of July. Values: 0.50, 1, 1.50, and 20 leks.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT BOB BRUCE SPEAKS

Welcome to the first issue of the Journal of Sports Philately and to its sponsor, Sports Philatelists International. Editor Fred Farr has outlined his general plans for JSP elsewhere in this issue. Let me spend a few paragraphs on the parent organization.

The field of sports philately is a vast one in which collectible material is growing by leaps and bounds. Not everyone will agree that this rapid growth is good. Many sports collectors, both experts and beginners, question the legitimacy of quite a few doubtful new issues, and flatly refuse other new and obviously artificial specialty items. A few sports collectors have given up the topic for this very reason. Where will it all end? Will the avarice, or business acumen (call it what you will), of a few countries kill the "good thing" of sports philately? What advice should be given a beginner? Does even the expert stand in need of a re-orientation?

There is so vast a quantity of information, both philatelic and topical, available in this burgeoning field that few can claim real mastery. Yet the coordinated efforts of many sports philatelists to pool their individual knowledge would centralize much of this information and make it available to all, beginners and experts alike. Some efforts have already been made in this direction, but far more needs to be accomplished.

Sports collectors are seemingly a good cross-section of humanity. Some of them are "loners" and couldn't care less about sharing their knowledge. Others could make major contributions, but are too shy or have never been identified as good sources. Many claim a lack of ability to organize their unique knowledge or to express themselves in print. Still others are, or claim to be, just too busy. Through JSP, SPI hopes to touch all these sources in gathering and making available this information. To fulfill this hope, SPI must be truly international in scope, for expert collectors and outstanding collections, both in general sports and in more specialized areas, exist all over the world.

Experience in the old Sports Unit has proven that sports collectors need help in the distribution of their sports material. On one hand, they have extra items which they wish to make available to other collectors. On the other hand, they have a continued desire to add to their own collections. This needed interchange may apply to much or little material, to costly or inexpensive items, on the part of each individual. Clearly, three types of service are needed here -- auctions, a sales department, and personal advertising -- and SPI plans to use them all.

The entire purpose of SPI might be expressed this way: to supply more worthwhile services leading to more enjoyable and educational collecting by more sports philatelists of all levels of experience, from the rank beginner to expert veteran, all over the world.

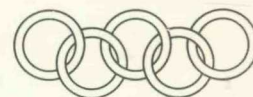
Still, all these efforts will be in vain if the world's sports philatelists do not hear of SPI, do not join SPI, and do not cooperate in SPI's program. The directors feel that five hundred members is the minimum for successful operation of the program we propose. SPI will use every channel possible to place its plans and its activities before the sports collectors of the world. But these same collectors must join the society; take an active, cooperative part in the program as their abilities permit; and recruit additional members for the organization.

The directors of SPI held a meeting at West Point, New York, on the first week-end of September; face-to-face discussion proved to be far more effective than continued correspondence. The results were a thorough consideration of all aspects of SPI and the development of some new projects for the future. I feel certain that the latter will be popular with the membership.

Enclosed with this issue of JSP is the catalogue for the first section of our special fall auction. An elderly collector who wishes to liquidate his holdings has offered his sports collection to SPI for disposal. This collection catalogues over \$7,000 and will be offered in three sections with catalogues appearing in September, October, and November. This open auction serves two major purposes: (1) to permit a large number of sports collectors the opportunity to fill the gaps in their collections while assisting our collector-friend to realize a fair return on his collection; and (2) to "smoke out" some more of those elusive sports enthusiasts whose names and addresses continue to evade us.

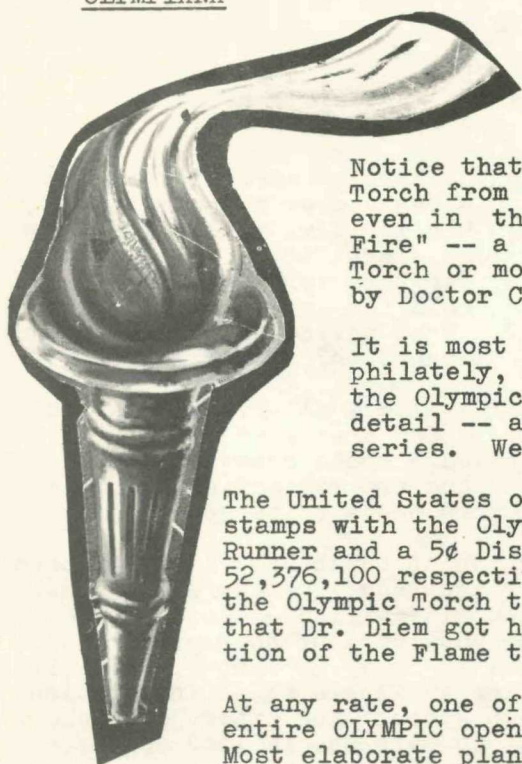
Your directors hope that you will find this auction both enjoyable and profitable. Our regular auction, for member only, will take place in late winter or early spring; so watch for the announcement soon on the acceptance of lots. In the meantime, get set for twelve months of outstanding help with your sports collecting.

JOIN SPI NOW!



the Olympic Flame

- Travis Land -



Notice that a large "and" connects and therefore separates the Torch from the Flame in our title. The Olympic Flame was known even in the Ancient Games, referred to as the "Sacred Olympic Fire" -- a flame kept perpetually burning by the priests. The Torch or more properly the Torch Relay is an event inaugurated by Doctor Carl Diem.

It is most interesting to follow the flame and the torch in sports philately, especially in relation to those items associated with the Olympic. It requires considerable space to tell the story in detail -- and much more to relate the stories of other sports series. We shall here confine ourselves to the Olympic.

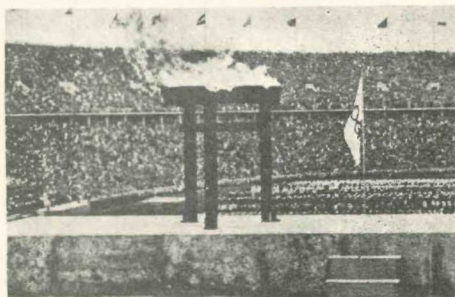
The United States of America has the honor of issuing the first postage stamps with the Olympic Flame in their design. On June 15, 1932, a 3¢ Runner and a 5¢ Discobolus were issued in quantities of 106,885,300 and 52,376,100 respectively. The border designs were common, each showing the Olympic Torch to left and right above the oval frame. Is it possible that Dr. Diem got his inspiration for the Torch Relay from the juxtaposition of the Flame to the athlete in the 3¢ value?

At any rate, one of the finest ceremonial events of the entire OLYMPIC opening program came into being in 1936. Most elaborate plans were made for this first of the torch relays. At 12 p.m. on July 20, 1936, a burning glass caused the sun's rays to light a hand torch at Olympia, Greece. The first athlete to have participated in the Torch Relay of the Olympic Games was a young Greek, Konstantin Kondyllis, as he began the first leg

of a torch-carrying journey which required the services of 3,300 young men, a journey which went through Athens, Delphi, Saloniike, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, and thence to Berlin.

James F. Simms, Assistant Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, describing the opening ceremonies in the official report of the Games, wrote: "At this moment, an athlete appeared high on the east end of the stadium in a white athletic uniform, the last of 3,300 relay runners, who carried the torch across Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany. Each youth carried the torch a distance of one-half mile and the total distance covered was approximately 1837 miles. The torch bearer gracefully ran down the Stadium steps, sped over the straightway, leaving a trail of blue smoke behind him, and raced up the stairs at the west gate where he lit the Olympic torch. The Olympic torch on top of the Stadium well burned during the duration of the Games, telling the world that the XI Olympiad, like its original ancestor, lights the way for international good-will."

Please notice the constant non-distinction between the torch and the flame. Now we hold that the Torch (carrying torch) above to the right and held by Kordyllis to the left is used to ignite the Flame in the Stadium



The Olympic Torch which burned constantly during the Games

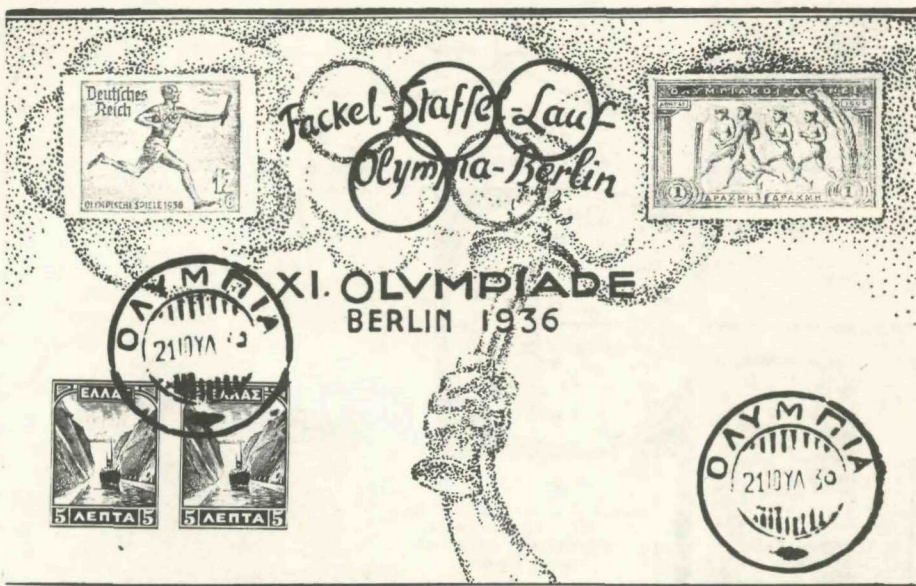


receptacle shown on the preceding page. Note that the cut line under the "torch" is that from the official report of the American Olympic Committee in 1936. It is much too confusing when one examines such stamps as Brazil #725 (1952), Ecuador #c69 (1939), and Greece #678 (1960)! We therefore will leave the Flame to others and differentiate on the basis of Torch & Stadium Torch!

There were many prepared postal cards and special ceremonial postal devices for use along the route of the Relay. To the right is one of the items printed for the initial leg of the journey, showing facsimile imprints of the 1896 LL value and of the 12+6 Pf of the current German set. At right bottom you will note a special postal card, the reverse side of which is a multicolored drawing of a relay runner bearing the torch, superimposed over a map of Europe with the Torch-Relay map in red. This card was mailed at noon on July 31 from Hellendorf. Special cards were issued for the passing of the relay through Vienna with memorial ceremonies at Heroes' Square, and special postmarks were devised at other points along the way.

As the fire died down at the end of the Games of the XI Olympiad, the receptacle turned cold and Stadium Torches blazed no more for a period of twelve years. There was no assurance that the Relay would ever again be held for this was the inaugural effort, and there was no rule requiring it as part of the ceremonies prescribed by the International Olympic Committee. The war interrupted the sequence of Games and any desire to continue the Torch Relay; however, elsewhere in this issue you will find an article on the Polish Prisoner of War stamps issued during the war, which utilized the Torch in the design. With the war's end, preparations began for the holding of the Games and in April, 1947, the Bulletin du Comité International Olympique carried the following notice:

"One of the many problems facing the Organizing Committee is making provision for the Olympic Flame, which is lighted in the Stadium on opening day and extinguished at the close of the Games. The flame must stay alight in all weathers and must be visible in the daytime. In order to light the Flame it is hoped to organize relays of runners from Olympia in Greece, across Europe to Wembley. The Flame has to be kindled by setting fire to logs by means of the sun's rays operating through a giant magnifying glass. The design of the Torch, which, like the Flame in the Stadium must stay alight under all conditions, is now being considered by experts of the Fuel Research Board, a department of the British Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and others. The exact route the torch will follow has not yet been decided."



Werbe-Postkarte Nr. 6
für die Olympischen Spiele 1936

.....
erster Läufer des
Deutschen Reichs.

Hochverehrter Herr
Präsident!

Der Unterzeichnete
gestattet sich Ihnen
anlässlich des Olympia-
laufs 1936 aus dem
Grenzort Hellendorf

Herausgegeben vom
Propagandausschuß f. d. Olympischen Spiele 1936
und dem Hilfsfonds für den Deutschen Sport
Verlag: Reichssportverlag GmbH., Berlin

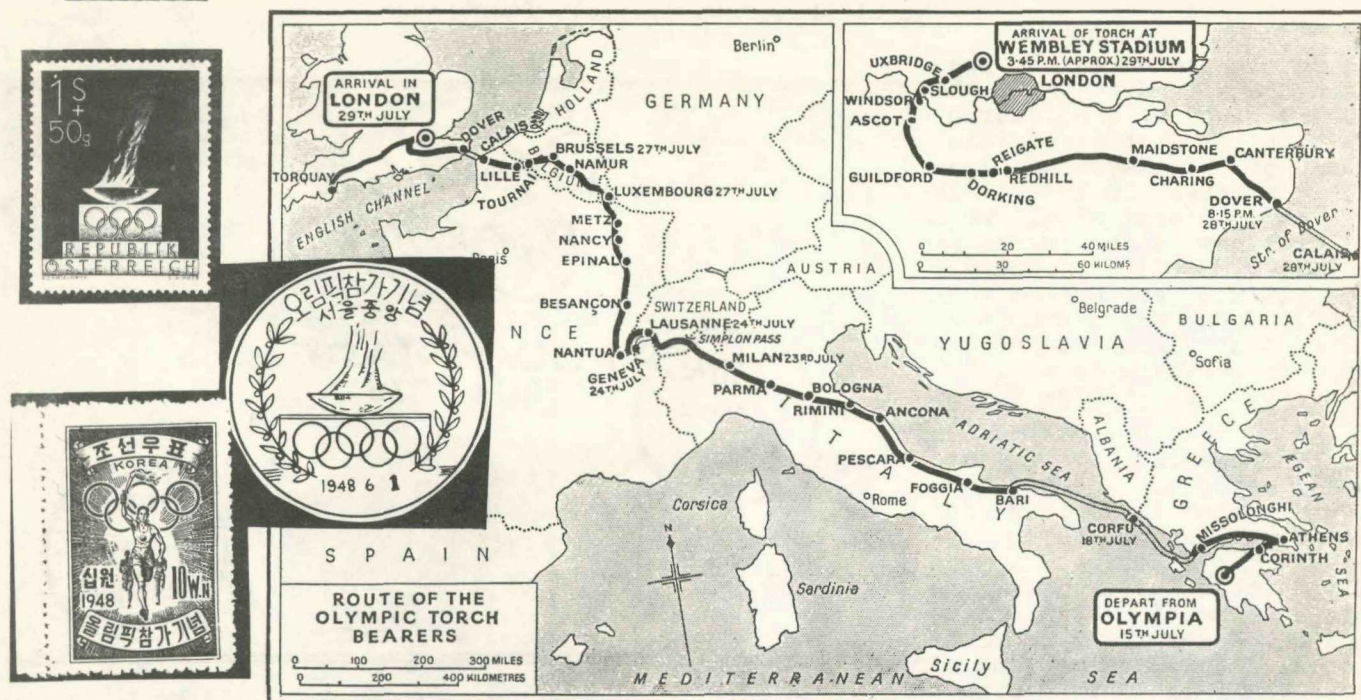
Herrn

Präsident der Reichspost-
direktion Voelker

Dresden A 1

Reichspostdirektion





Shown above is a map of the route as finally decided upon. Olympia, Corinth, Athens, Missolonghi ... reaching Corfu on the 18th of July, 1948. Then moved on HMS Whitesand Bay to Bari, Italy, and was again borne by relay runners along the coast of Italy to Foggia, Pescara, Ancona, Rimini, Bologna, Parma, and reached Milano on July 23. A stop was made at Lausanne on July 24, where dedication ceremonies were held in honor of Baron de Coubertin. Returning to the relay route, the Torch moved to Geneva the same day, to Nantua, Besancon, Epinal, Nancy, Metz, and reached Luxembourg on July 27. It moved to Namur, Brussels, Lille, and arrived at the Channel at Calais, moved across the Channel on HMS Bicester to Dover, reaching there at 8:15 p.m. on July 28. At this point, runners took up the Torch again and ran it through Canterbury, Charing, Maidstone, Redhill, Reigate, Dorking, Guildford, Ascot, Windsor, Slough, and Oxbridge. The Torch arrived in Wembley Stadium at 3:45 p.m. on July 29, opening date of the Games.

For the Olympic Games series in 1948, two countries issued stamps bearing Torch and Flame designs. Austria's semi-postal done by Alfred Chmielowski employs the Stadium Torch, whereas Korea's 10 Wn depicts a Torch Relay runner bearing the Torch. It is significant that Korea used a pictorial cancellation utilizing Chmielowski's stamp design. Was this a coincidence? How do we account for the fact that Korea's issue was on June 1, 1948, and Austria's stamp was issued on August 4, 1948?



By the time of the Games of the XV Olympiad, the Torch Relay was a definite and official part of the ceremonies. Not only that, but the IOC had decided to permit the Organizing Committees of the Winter Games and the sanctioned Regional Games to arrange such relays although making it clear that such events should not be exactly like those of the Olympic Games. Consider then the stamp issues of 1952 relating to the Games. Germany (Scott's 9N81-83), Monaco (C39), and Saar (B89). Here we have carrying Torches only.

From the IOC Bulletin we have the following concerning the Relay of 1952: "The now traditional Torch Relay has been used to bring the Flame to the Olympic Stadium in Helsinki. the Flame having been kindled from the Sun's rays at Olympia on 25th June at 8:36 a.m. Greek runners brought it in relays to Athens, whence it was flown to Aalborg in Denmark. From Aalborg the Olympic Fire was carried by runners, rowers, yachtmen, and paddlers to Copenhagen, where it arrived on 30th June in the evening. On the fol-

lowing day Sweden took over the Torch on the ferry, halfway between Copenhagen and Malmö, and brought it by runners, cyclists and motorcyclists through Sweden to Haaparanta.

"Finland received the Torch on the bridge between Haaparanta and Tornio on the frontier between Sweden and Finland on 8 July at 7 p.m. At the time, a Torch lighted on the summit of Pallastunturi from the rays of the Midnight Sun arrived at Tornio from the north and the Flames were united into one, symbolizing the union of the nations from the South and North in one brotherly competition at the Olympic Games. Finnish runners brought the united Flame through Finland along the route Tornio-Kemi-Oulu-Raahe-Kalajoki-Kokkola-Kyyjarvi-Jyvaskyla-Jamsa-Tampere-Hameenlinna-Hyvinkaa-Helsinki. The Flame arrived at the opening of the Games on July 19 at the Stadium."

Famous Olympic champion Paavo Nurmi carried the Torch into the Stadium and around the arena. He handed the Torch to Hannes Kolehmainen who lit the Flame atop the tower of the Stadium.

Since no stamps have been issued relating to the Torch relay of the Winter Games, we will not relate the details of the series although there is much of interest in the history of that series. If any of you are sufficiently interested in it, we refer you to our article in Weekly Philatelic Gossip for January 21, 1961. Whether copies are still available from the publisher we do not know.

Herewith we conclude this article on the Relay of 1952, and we propose to write up the Relays of 1956 and 1960 in the next issue of this publication. The Relay of the Torch gets more complicated with each Olympiad.

WOMEN OLYMPIANS

At Cortina in the Winter Games of 1956, for the first time in the history of Olympism, a young woman was accorded the honor of pronouncing the Olympic oath in behalf of the assembled athletes. The Italian skier Giuliana Chenal-Minuzzo, who was the winner of a bronze medal at the Oslo Games of 1952, was the recipient of this honor.

There have been many female sports figures depicted on stamps, and a considerable number more will appear on future issues. Isn't it about time some of us began to tell the sports story of the weaker sex? This void will be filled by a pictorial presentation in a future issue of JSP. Other manuscripts are also invited.

FREE

PRICE LISTS

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS IN U.S.A.

OF WORLD FAMOUS

LANDMANS SPORTS CATALOG

the DIPLOMAT

Stamp Shop

110 WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

I.G.Y.—SCOUTS—FOREIGN UN
U.P.U.—STAMP ANNIVERSARIES

OLYMPICS—SPORTS—EUROPA
REFUGEES—NEW REPUBLICS

The falcon is the symbol of the society of the SOKOL; in fact, the word Sokol means "falcon." It was chosen as a symbol long ago, because the falcon represents freedom. A political movement or a religious one is often made up of many parts, and more than one has utilized the field of sports as a means of bringing together the participants. So it was with the Sokol. While we are primarily concerned with the sports aspect, often we are required to represent the other parts of the whole in telling this story. We cannot simply state that Sokol is a series of games in which members of the organization participate; these games, incidentally, are called "Slets."



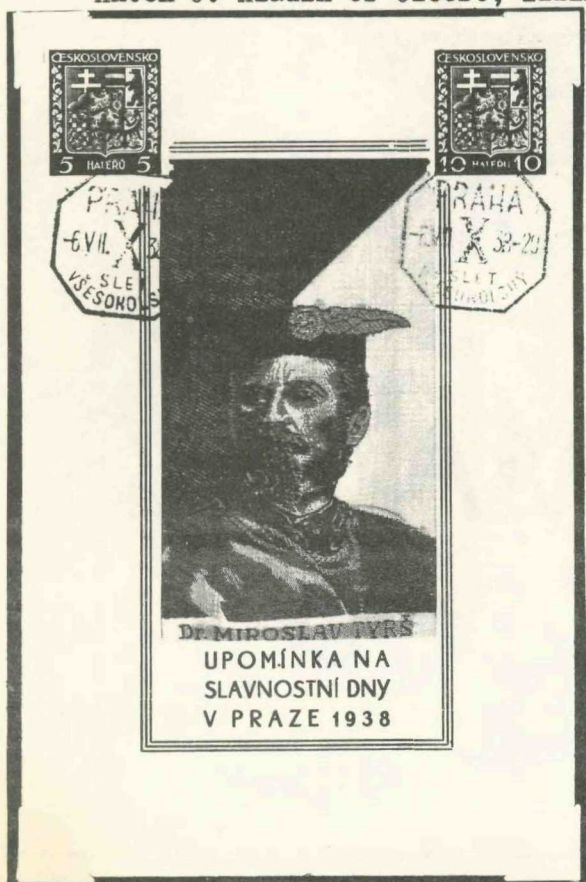
First, let us review some of the requirements. Fundamentally, the entire society was founded & is based on raising the level of the people of Slavic origin -- the physical, moral, national and democratic education of those peoples. As an example of qualifications for membership in the American Sokol, the following obtains: Eligible for membership shall be men at least 18 years of age, and women at least 17 years of age, of good character and habits, who are citizens of the United States of America, or who shall have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who shall be of Czechoslovak or other Slav extraction; or citizens who are members of a family in which at least one parent, the husband or wife, shall be of Slavic extraction. It is certain that the prime requirement is that of the national origin since there are cells of this organization in several countries. Through its activities, the Sokol strives to bring its members to a top level of citizenship in any country in which it exists.

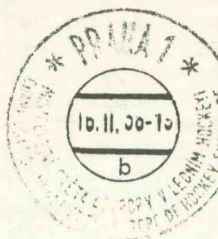
Miroslav Tyrs was the founder of the Sokol. The Thirty Years War had all but destroyed the Czech people, and Tyrs, born in 1832, had a great challenge to meet in aiding his nation when he came of age in this despairing homeland. He had equipped himself well for the momentous task and he had brought with him an added principle of statesmanship -- the physical fitness idea. Others had tried to revive the national pride through other means but had failed; Tyrs captured the imagination of the people with his plea for physical preparedness. Once he had developed the physical education idea, and had captured his people, it was much easier for him to promote the prime principles necessary to establish a great national pride. It was a tremendous undertaking and done under arduous circumstances. But Tyrs and his helpers accomplished what others had never done. It was through sports activity that this great mission developed.

Anton J. Hladik of Cicero, Illinois, states: "There are Canadian Sokols and Exile

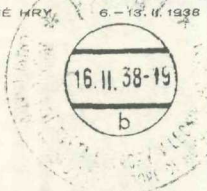
Sokols in all parts of the free world; there are Polish Sokols, Croatians, Serbians, Yugoslav ... in fact, in all Slav speaking countries. All Sokol work is done gratis, all officials serve without pay and maintain their own gymnasium building. Each Unit is a non-profit making organization. There are 7 districts in the United States comprising some 80 Units." Mr. Hladik has been a member of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs for 45 years & President Board of Directors, delegate to Central District American Sokol and Treasurer for about 25 years. He is past President of this organization and was a delegate to the Sokol Convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1961.

Philatelically, there are many special cacheted cards and covers in addition to stamps and pictorial cancellations. To the left is a special postcard with the vignette of Tyrs printed on a piece of woven cloth. This was prepared for the Tenth Sokol Games of 1938. Below are the coupon stamps of Jindrich Fugner, also issued for the Tenth Slet.





X. VŠESOKOLSKÝ SLET
ZIMNÉ HRÝ 6.-13. II. 1938



from

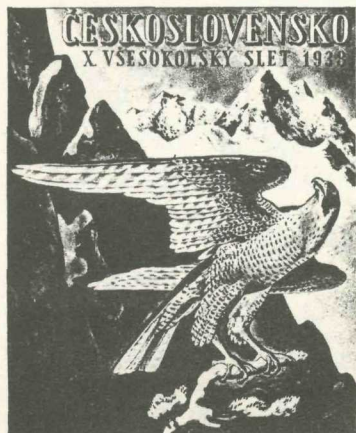
Borst 7



476



X. VŠESOKOLSKÝ SLET
19. VI.-6. VII. 1938



ZIMNÉ HRÝ 6.-13. II. 1938 VYSOKÉ TATRY



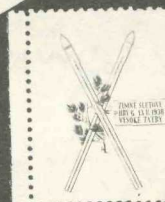
Borst Taubmann

Harold Kamm

476.

C. P. R.

60 h



The story of the Falcon
will be continued in the
next issue.



WRITE-UP & MOUNTING We show below a sample page covering a single phase of the narrative type exhibit. This page has been taken bodily from an album telling the story of the Olympic Games and naturally, being in narrative form, its beginning was some two albums before! The collection from the first Olympic Games through the XVII Olympiad is handled in this manner, so that to extract a page from the story leaves something to be desired if it is exhibited alone. However, each page should tell its own story and carry its own weight on its merits alone. A narrative type collection necessarily requires more written matter than a few frames done for a specific exhibit. Considering that much of the write-up here shown is for the benefit of the owner, how much write-up should be utilized in forming a page for this one issue? Have you any ideas for better arrangements or borders?

THOUGH THE GAMES MIGHT NOT BE HELD, THE SPIRIT OF OLYMPISM DOES NOT EASILY PERISH. IT DID NOT DIE IN 1916 AND IT DID NOT DIE IN 1936-48. THEY WERE DEAD YEARS —



Cerwony
(red)

... and yet, the DEAD YEARS did offer through philately omens that the Olympic Games were to be held again and that the Ring Symbol would again be a symbol of peace. The bitter struggle was still with us and the Olympic Flag lay in a vault in the Reichsbank in Berlin, its whereabouts known to only one person. Switzerland has shown us its 1944 issue of Apollo, significant in that the home of the International Olympic Committee had not given up hope. However, it remained for a group of prisoners of war in a camp near Frankfort-Am-Oder, laboring under very trying conditions, to sound the clarion call.



Szkarlatay
(scarlet)

A regular postal service for Camp Woldenberg was organized in March, 1942, with its first stamps issued on April 4th. On August 13, 1944, a single 10 pf. stamps was printed for use in Woldenberg -- it was the 31st issue for the camp and represented an awareness that 1944 was an Olympic year (XIII) and that August was a favorite month for the Games. Most of the prisoner of war designs were done in woodcut or by linoleum blocks and artist E. Czarnecki chose woodcut for his Olympic design. Two definite colors are listed although many factors could easily have caused the red color to become scarlet, pink, etc. The two stamps above are clearly of different shades of the same color. They are on identical paper and are both mint, so we may surmise that a weakening of the red made scarlet.

They are imperforate and without gum. Czarnecki's runner, holding aloft the Olympic torch is breaking the tape at the finish line, and Olympic symbol rides high in the sky above his head.



To the left is a piece from a first day cover with an elaborate pictorial cancellation & postmark, containing the Olympic symbol in the flag high on the mast, while overhead we see a plane formation.

The Poles' designation for the camp was Dobiegniewo - Officers - llc - Offlag. It was established for Polish officers and they took the Olympic Games seriously, taking time to commemorate them although none of them knew whether they would live to see the Games again.

AND THEN CAME CAMP GROSSBORN WITH STAMPS AND SOUVENIR SHEET

To the right is shown a cover with the Pan-American Games stamp as issued by the USA. The work of Suren Ermoyan, it is attractive and symbolic, but is it as superbly done as the rejected design of W. W. Wind, shown below? We would like your vote as to your preference and if you will, give your reasons for your selection. Use the coupon below to send your vote to the editor.

Moreover, we invite you to notify the editor of any other rejects of sports designs so we may all have the opportunity to compare them with the accepted designs.

Autograph of Suren Ermoyan
Designer
of the
Pan American Games
Stamp

FIRST DATE OF ISSUE
August 27, 1959



T. L. Land
938 Essex Street
San Antonio 3
TEXAS



TO MR. T. LAND

REJECTED DESIGN
FROM
THE DESIGNER

[Signature]
SEPTEMBER 1959

There must be literally thousands of such rejects, the designs of which are often more appropriate than the ones now being accepted. Photos of such items would be of great continuing interest to our members. If you have any in your collection, please let us use them in this journal.

Such material is very interesting in exhibiting as collateral items. A complete study group could be formed in this one subject, and a collection based on this one phase should prove to be a prize winner! Lots of research and considerable knowledgeable correspondence would be necessary, and a great amount of time required to search out such material ... but then, philately is not a one day hobby.

If any of you are interested in beginning such an undertaking, why not drop a letter to your editor along with your vote, and if enough are interested in it a study group can be formed. You have one fact to go on which is encouraging ... there are usually a great number of rejects for each design accepted. In addition, many accepted designs have not yet appeared in the form of issued stamps. Astute detective work can uncover much hitherto unknown information, as well as some choice collateral material.

If you have been considering this idea, or if you already have begun such a collection, be sure to contact the editor. All of us will benefit from such an effort. And be sure to cast your ballot, and to write as much as you wish in defense of your opinion.

Editor F. Quentin Farr, 19 Hillside Road,
Elizabeth 3, New Jersey.

I like the PAG stamp as issued.....

I like the rejected design.....

My reasons as per the attached communication.

Member Number.....

AS WE SEE IT

This is to be a journal devoted to the members of Sports Philatelists International, with the fullest meaning given to the title of the organization -- truly international. Independence was desired and secured so that the philatelists of all nations could participate in our venture. It appeared impossible to bring into our membership many collectors of sports stamps, because of complicated arrangements in joining. As an independent society, however, we are able to offer membership on the basis of a single payment of dues, which is very nominal considering the benefits offered.

We cannot begin to emphasize that SPI is a non-profit organization! Your officers at the inauguration of this venture agreed that funds would be used only for the direct benefit of the members. Such items as "official" trips, organizational meetings, and other sideline activities are not to be paid for with society funds. It will require every penny taken in to make the society a really workable organization, and there will be no surplus to accrue to any individual or to any group. The benefits offered are multifold:

1. The dissemination of information through the Journal, such information being from the members themselves, as well as from philatelic experts throughout the world.
2. Services in the form of special offerings from official sources when obtainable at no cost, or minimal cost, to our members.
3. Services in the matter of market news, designed to save you money either now (through timely purchases) or later (by warning you of over-priced merchandise). This feature alone can save you many times the cost of your annual membership.
4. A forum for the discussion of matters of vital interest to every sports philatelist.
5. Compilations of every kind to keep the members informed of special fields or areas within our philatelic specialty.
6. Handbook in serial form, compiled and edited by Ira Seebacher, probably the most knowledgeable sports philatelist in the world today. This priceless information is supplemental to the Journal, and is included at no extra cost. It is of inestimable value as a source of authoritative data for write-up purposes.
7. Special auctions, most of which are confined to members only. This is a valuable source for securing desired items, as well as an outlet for disposing of one's surplus material or philatelic items in which the collector is no longer interested.
8. Classified ads are available to members who wish to trade or sell, or who are seeking unusual material which is not stocked by any dealer. It is also a valuable source of contact with collectors who share your own particular philatelic interests.
9. Study groups for research into special topics, and reports by such groups to the membership through the Journal.
10. Opportunity to serve the sports organizations to whom we owe so much. Remember that sports means teamwork as well as individual excellence.
11. A true fellowship regardless of country of origin.

These are not all of the benefits, certainly. Many more will accrue from the actions of the members themselves. You are a member, and this is your society. No mere handful of officers or members will be able to sustain permanently a high level organization of this nature -- it is going to require the help of every member to do the kind of job we all want so earnestly. If this society is worth joining, it is worth working for, and the editor sincerely seeks your constant assistance, be it a simple word of encouragement, a suggestion, a note of criticism, a response to a call, an article on your favorite item or subject but he must have your help. He is a hobbyist and not a full-time editor. The editor, like your other officers, is primarily your friend and philatelic assistant, hence he needs a constant flow of mail from all parts of the globe, and he needs to be able to count on your response to definite assignments and requests for journalistic aid.

Be a PARTICIPANT and not a SPECTATOR. Let us build together the world's greatest philatelic study group. We wish to serve every sports collector, be he one who has just started his collection, or one who has won grand prizes in international competitions. Expressions from each of you will enable the editor and your officers to bring to fruition the society's program, thus serving you better. Why not send a note to your editor or President Bob Bruce now, pledging your assistance?

HOW TO BID IN A MAIL AUCTION

- Fred Farr -

A mail auction is not a distress sale at which valuable stamps are sold at a mere fraction of their true value. Instead, a mail auction is a means whereby one is able to buy material at his own price, provided that he bids a higher price than anyone else -- what is a bargain price to one collector may be exorbitant to another. As always, supply and demand enters the picture, as do the factors of desire and ability to pay.

Generally speaking, catalogue prices mean little because they do not reflect the current market prices. Some material may be expensive at 30% of catalogue, while other stamps may be bargains at many times catalogue prices. In 1952, the writer purchased a mint copy of Haiti #B1 for \$1.50 when it catalogued only 10¢ -- the following year the catalogue price increased to \$10 thereby making the purchase a rare bargain. The point is that catalogue prices bear no relation to market prices, are only a guess on the part of the catalogue compilers, and are two years behind the market, generally.

The astute collector will have the current price-lists of a number of reputable dealers, known to deliver the stamps at the stipulated prices, and will use these lists as a guide in his bidding. In addition, the collector should know exactly what stamps he needs, and will shop around in the philatelic publications by carefully noting the prices asked for these items in the advertisements of dependable dealers. Thus armed, the collector is ready to bid in a mail auction.

The collector will have to determine just how far his stamp budget will allow him to go in the total amount of his bidding -- do not enter bids totaling \$200 if you can afford only \$50. Bid a little under market prices, unless you know that an item is under- or over-priced. Offer to pay exactly what an item is worth to you -- not a penny more and not a penny less. If an item is particularly elusive, bid a very generous price and you may be lucky. Conversely, if an item is freely available at almost any dealer's shop, you can afford to bid considerably less for it because you have nothing to lose.

To guide your bidding on the more expensive items, the auctioneer has placed minimum bids -- you cannot bid less than these amounts. I sincerely doubt, however, if any of these lots will be sold at prices this low, as these particular items are the "blue chips" of sports philately. Bid generously, if you want them. Minimum bids have also been entered for rare and unusual material which is seldom available and therefore little accurate market information exists -- for example, the rare imperforate stamps and color essays listed under France and colonies.

Occasionally, several identical lots are listed in the auction, so if you desire only one such item, you may bid on both lots, putting the word "or" between the lot numbers. Obviously, if two identical lots are offered, you have an excellent chance of procuring one of them -- but do not omit the word "or" between the lot numbers!

If you wish, you may request the auctioneer to limit your purchases to a specific amount. Don't waste your time offering a ridiculous amount for each lot; for example, 25¢ right across the board. The most successful way to bid is to figure out exactly what you are willing to pay and then add a small amount, say 25¢ or a dollar. Remember that prices fluctuate almost from day-to-day, but seldom go down -- if a much needed item lists for \$3 in your favorite dealer's list, then you are safe in bidding \$2.25 or \$2.50 for it. Yes, some bargains exist in every auction, but you had better be a pretty sharp philatelist to know a real bargain when you see one.

Most important, remember that when you enter a bid on an item, in effect you are entering into a contract to purchase these stamps, provided you are the highest bidder. These stamps are not being sent on approval, and you are expected to pay for every item on which you are the successful bidder. Therefore, enter bids only on stamps which you really need and are eager to buy.

SPORTS

OLYMPIC GAMES

SCOUT STAMPS

Covers

First Jets - Special Flights - Balloons - First Days - Topical and Special Events - Postmarks and Cachets

WANT LISTS SOLICITED

COVERS SENT ON APPROVAL AGAINST REFERENCES

VIC WAILLY

P. O. BOX 26

ROXBURY 19, MASS.

LATEST ISSUES

NEW ISSUES CALENDAR - 1962

- S. Jim Hughes -

APRIL ADDENDA

- 20th ROMANIA. International Soccer Championship in Romania from April 20-29, 1962. 55 bani, soccer player & map of Europe. Design by H. Meschendorfer after a poster by J. Molnar.
- 24th JUGOSLAVIA. Two values of the Tourist set depict sports: 25 din, ski-tow at Popova Sapka, Macedonia; 50 din, sailboat in the harbor of Rab, Croatia. Designs by Dorde Gorbunov. Quantities: 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 respectively.

MAY ADDENDA

- 12th ROMANIA. Second World Women's Handball Championships in Bucharest, June 7th. 55 bani, woman handball player & figure 7 (indicates number of players). Design by Meschendorfer after a poster by V. Grigerescu.
- 15th ROMANIA. Boats and sails series, perf & imperf. 10 bani, canoe race; 20 bani, kayak; 40 bani, 8-oar rowing; 55 bani, 2-men rowing, v-type; 1 leu, yacht race; 1.20 lei, outboard motorboat race; 1.55 lei, yacht of FB-type; 3 lei, 2-man canoe slalom. Designs by D. Stiubei.
- 15th MONGOLIA. World Soccer Championships in Chile. 10 mung, soccer ball, globe & hand with branch; 30 mung, soccer players, ball & globe; 50 mung, soccer players kicking ball in stadia; 60 mung, goalie saving score; 70 mung, stadium and soccer ball-globe. Printed by photogravure in diamond form.
- 16th BHUTAN. The archery stamp, previously reported, was issued on this date.
- 19th RUSSIA. 40th anniversary of the All-Union Lenin Pioneer Organization. 2 kop, Pioneers taking vow; 3 kop, Pioneer heroes Lenja Golikov and Valja Kotik; 4 kop, Pioneers building cosmic rocket; 6 kop, Pioneers marching. The Pioneer badge is depicted on each value.
- 21st HUNGARY. World Soccer Championship stamps, reported here previously, issued on this date.
- 24th INDONESIA. Fourth Asian Games at Djakarta (2nd series). 40 sen, discus-thrower; 50 sen, girl diver; 60 sen, soccer players; 4.50 Rp, field hockey players; 6 Rp, water polo players. Photogravure printed by Indonesian Security Printing Works, Djakarta. Designs by J. Kartono (40 sen), Somarsono (50 sen), Soeroso (60 sen), Sadjirun (4.50 Rp and 6 Rp).
- 26th NIGER REPUBLIC. Abidjan Games series. 15 fr, boxing; 25 fr, soccer & basketball; 85 fr, running, high jump & shot put. Photogravure printed by Delrieu from designs by Ringard.
- 30th CHILE. World Soccer Championship in Chile. 2 c, soccer players & globe; 5 c, violet, soccer player & stadium; 5 c, green, same; 10 c, soccer players and globe. Engraved by Casa de Moneda de Chile.
- 31st ALBANIA. 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. 0.50 L, girl diver; 2.50 L, pole vault, 3 L, Olympic torch; 9 L, javelin thrower; 10 L, shot put; 15 L, souvenir sheet depicting Olympic Torch. Issued perf and imperf. Printed by offset.
- 31st RUSSIA. World Championships of Winter Sports at Zakopane. 2 k, ski-jumper; 10 k, cross-country skier. Designs by L. Zavjalov and R. Zhitov, respectively.

JUNE ADDENDA

- 1st NORWAY. 50th anniversary of aviation in Norway. 150 ore, 1912 German Rumpler Taube biplane. Design by Arne Johnson, printed by Emil Mostue A/S.
- 5th LEBANON. European Shooting Championships. Overprinted on 1961 Olympic stamps. 2.50 + 2.50 P, boxers; 5 + 5 P, wrestlers; 7.50 + 7.50 P, shot put; 15 + 15 P, fencers; 25 + 25 P, cyclist; 35 + 35 P, swimmers. Overprinted with Arabic characters at top, and "CHAMPIONNAT D'EUROPE DE TIR/2 Jun 1962" at bottom.
- 11th PORTUGAL. 50th anniversary of Portuguese Scouting and the 18th Scout Conference in Lisbon. Design shows stylized tents and the Fleur de Lis. Values: 20 c, 50 c, 1 E, 2½ E, 3½ E, 6½ E. Produced by offset lithography in the Portuguese Mint. The designer was C. Camarinha. 500,000 complete sets.

LATEST ISSUESNEW ISSUES CALENDAR - 1962 (continued)

- 20th CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Czech soccer team reaches finals in World Soccer Championships in Chile. 1.60 k, soccer player (same design as #1095). Designed by Jan Cerny and engraved by L. Jirka.
- 23rd JAPAN. 1964 Olympic Games Fund (2nd series). 5 + 5 yen, red-brown, judo (designer: Saburo Watanabe); 5 + 5 yen, green, water polo (designer: Hideo Hasebe); 5 + 5 yen, purple, girl gymnast (designer: Masaru Kimura). 4,000,000 each.
- 24th INDONESIA. 4th Asian Games (3rd series). 10 s, basketball; 1 Rp, volleyball; 1.50 Rp, badminton; 7.50 Rp, tennis; 10 Rp, table tennis. Photogravure printed by the Indonesian Security Printers in Djakarta. Designs by S. Soemarsono (1 Rp and 10 Rp) and M Soeroso (10 s, 1.50 Rp, and 5.50 Rp).
- 27th RUSSIA. World Championships of Summer Sports. 2 k, two cyclists and wheel; 4 k, volleyball; 10 k, rowing, coxed eight; 12 k, soccer goalie; 16 k, equestrian steeplechase.
- 30th PARAGUAY. World Soccer Championships in Chile. Regular postage: 0.15g, 0.25g, 0.30g, 0.40g, 0.50g, depicting stadium & ball-globe. Airmails: 12.45g, 18.15g, 35g, depicting soccer players & globe. Quantities: 300,000 of the regular and 10,000 of the airmail values, all perforated. Also, 6,000 complete sets in imperforate condition. In addition, 6,000 perforate and 4,000 imperf souvenir sheets of the 36g denomination.
- 30th UPPER VOLTA. "Hunting and Tourism" definitive set. 5 fr, buffaloes at water hole; 10 fr, pair of lions; 15 fr, Defassa antelope; 25 fr, camp at Arly; 50 fr, camp at Diapaga; 85 fr, Buffon antelope. Recess printed by Messrs. Chaix. Designed by Subert and engraved by Betemps.

JULY ISSUES

- 2nd NEW CALEDONIA. Nautical sports (new definitives). 2 fr, Melanesian canoes; 4 fr, spear fishing; 5 fr, sailboats at Noumea; 25 fr, skin-diver. Designers are Francois (2 fr, 5 fr) and Mazelin (4 fr, 25 fr). Engravers are Pheulpin (2 fr, 5 fr) and Mazelin (4 fr, 25 fr).
- 10th JUGOSLAVIA. European Athletic Championship in Belgrade, Sept. 12-16th. 15 d, pole vault; 25 d, discus thrower; 30 d, long-distance runners; 50 d, javelin thrower; 65 d, woman shot-put; 100 d, women sprinters; 150 d, hurdler; 200 d, woman high-jumper. Quantities: 200,000 complete sets. Offset printed by the Belgrade Bank Note Printing Office. Design by Bogdan Krsic of the Academy of Belgrade.
- 21st UPPER VOLTA. Abidjan Games series. 20 fr, soccer; 25 fr, cyclists; 85 fr, boxers. Printed by Delrieu in Paris. Designs by Ringard.
- 26th COLOMBIA. 30th anniversary of the Boy Scouts and 25th anniversary of the Girl Guides. 10 c, Scouts (1,000,000); 15 c, Scouts (300,000); 40 c, Guides (1,000,000); \$1.00, Guides (1,000,000); \$1.00 Extra Rapido, Scouts (100,000).

AUGUST ISSUES

- 3rd JAPAN. Asian Boy Scout Jamboree on slope of Mount Fuji, near Gotemba. 10 yen, Boy Scout hat & map of South-east Asia. Photogravure in sheets of 20 (4x5). Ten million copies issued. Designed by Minoru Hisano.
- 7th GERMANY - DDR. Tenth European Swimming Championships in Leipzig from August 18-25th. 5 pf, free-style swimmer; 10 pf, back-stroke swimmer; 20+10 pf, tower diving; 25 pf, butterfly-stroke; 40 pf, breast-stroke; 70 pf, water polo match. These six values will also be issued in se-tenant form, in limited quantities. Offset printed by VEB Deutsche Wertpapierdruckerei, in Leipzig. Designs by Harry Priess. The 40 pf stamp is a "blocked value."
- 11th JAMAICA. Central American and Caribbean Games in Kingston. 1 d, 6 d, and 8 d, depict seal of the city of Kingston and various sporting events; 2 s depicts coat of arms of Kingston. An imperforate souvenir sheet will also appear, but will be available only from the organization staging the games -- it will not be sold in the post offices or by the Crown Agents. The sheet, however, is valid for postage.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please send any corrections, additional information, news of forthcoming issues, etc, to our new issues editor: S. Jim Hughes, 811 Camino Miramonte, Tucson Arizona. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

"WHOSE BOOBY ARE YOU!"

- Ira Seebacher -

The American Philatelic Society, through its journal, "The American Philatelist," has rather foolishly undertaken to evaluate the world's new issues and where an issue is quite obviously designed to tap the collector's pocketbook, it receives either an ink blob or a large "Q" for questionable status.

The APS, quite rightly, feels there are a great number of present abuses. Some of these are obvious: a set with an exorbitant face value; a set whose issuance has little or nothing to do with the history or postal necessity of the country of issue (for example an Olympic set from Yemen, of all places, or Mongolia); a set of too small quantity; a set placed almost in entirety in the hands of dealers or sales agencies and, therefore, not intended for postal use; a set with a number of varieties offered at an X-number of times the normal stamps; a set issued and for purchase in a tie-in deal only with sheets, or conversely, sheets issued in limited quantities and available only by buying an X-number of sets.

These are but a few of the many abuses that have become so common in issues of certain countries. Sadly, we must admit most of these issues are slanted for the "topicalist." Even more sadly, we must admit they are often bought with little or no discernment.

Yet, as we have implied, the move by the APS is not one we can regard either with sympathy or understanding. We think the offered cure is worse than the disease --- or as bad.

In book circles, the surest way to have a best seller is to have a book banned or placed on someone's proscribed list. It works similarly in stamp circles. Philatelic history is replete with instances where attempts were made to boycott an issue because of its speculative background. These issues which appeared under such dubious circumstances as to warrant this ostracism did not become dirt. Instead, some of your most expensive stamps today are these very same issues which bygone collectors boycotted -- the U.S. Columbians, for example, and the Greek first Olympics, for another. All these boycotts achieved was to keep some collectors from purchasing the stamps which then fell into the hands of speculators well aware that these stamps would eventually be the stamps that collectors would most seek. It has worked thus so many times that all we can predict about the efforts now being made by the APS is that they will enrich a new wave of speculators and make poorer a new number of well-meaning and aroused collectors who pass by these issues now and slaver for them later.

Well, then, what is to be done? Do we allow this continued rape of our pocketbook by these philatelic harpies, or do we go along with the APS' implicit boycott of its ink-blotted issues?

Our own decision is one that may interest you and while we can hardly say it is the right one -- or defend it -- we advance it for your consideration since it represents at least one man's compromise with the realities.

We have decided to buy nothing that is not likely to be listed in the world's leading catalogues. This means that in the case of imperforates, double prints and all the rest of the garbagemen's errors now being made, not one is likely to receive listing in the future although most of these sets, as they exist basically, will be. Thus I may buy the basic set, but I won't stick my neck out for the imperfs, the missing color varieties, the double prints, the double surcharges or all the rest of the junk that is being hawked at prices which might well purchase well-established and long-listed genuine errors.

In the same way, we come to the miniature sheets which now accompany every issue. Forget them! True, some will probably skyrocket in the years to come, but many more will wither in price because the tendency is growing by leading cataloguers to toss them out. Gibbons has never listed them. Scott has reached the point where some of them gain no more than a footnote. Let's put it this way: if the sheet is issued by a country whose philatelic reputation is clean, and the sheet is readily available at something near its issue cost, buy it. If it is from a Liberia, a Yemen, a Paraguay, or a Romania -- don't touch it with a 10-foot pole!

Keep in mind that there is a great amount of good material you can own with a reasonable chance of selling it some day at or near your cost -- maybe even higher. Within the area of the trustworthy and decent material, you can form a collection of such splendor, no one is ever going to recriminate you -- or fault your collection for the lack of this garbage. You don't need it and any caprice in your mind concerning completion should be instantly dismissed. Completion -- in philately -- is a chimera. It simply does not exist. So don't pursue it.

And along very similar lines, we can say the same things concerning covers. Of late we have seen a rash of junk offered to the public as first day covers. We don't know what your definition of a first day cover might be, but our own is that it is a genuine cover that was mailed on the day a stamp or set of stamps was issued. This makes it pretty clear that a piece of prepared philatelic junk with a cachet, no address and enough cancelled postage on it to have airmailed it to Timbuctoo and registered it as well, is not worth the three or four times face that dealers ask for it.

Obviously, if no one buys this junk, no one will make it, and just as obviously if a demand exists for a genuinely flow and/or registered covers, the demand will be supplied. Just remember one thing: your unaddressed, unmailed covers are all right if you understand the reality that goes with collecting them. They'll win no prizes, gain no recognition and, to the very contrary, will place you in the light of being a fool and a sucker. If that is what you want, then at least pursue it knowing this is the judgment that will be passed upon you. By the same token, should you want the infinite number of stamp varieties designed to take the suckers, then be aware you will not be envied for your expensive philatelic "prizes," but scorned as a prize booby!

* * * * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: The pages of this journal are open to the valued opinions of all our members. Whether or not they reflect the editor's viewpoint is superfluous. We will publish the written opinions of our members on almost any phase of sports philately, subject only to the limitations of space. We are interested in the diversity of viewpoints which inevitably results in such a subjective hobby as ours, wherein each member's collection and philatelic habits are a direct reflection upon his individuality and personality.

Do any of our members care to rebut Ira's pithy attack upon the philatelic prostitution now rife in our hobby, comment upon his suggestions for a change in our collecting habits? Do you support Ira's viewpoint and endorse his ideas? Would you like to share your opinions on any controversial matters now existing within the area of sports philately? If so, why not write to your editor today, telling him what you think!

* * * * *

JULY NEW ISSUE CALENDAR 1962 ADDITION

10th SURINAM. Opening of Hotel Torarica. 15¢, two swimmers in hotel pool. Print by Enschede and Son, Haarlem, Netherlands. Design by N. C. Loning, of Paramaribo, Surinam. Sheets of 50 (5x10).

24th UNITED STATES. 50th anniversary of the Girl Scouts of America. 4¢, Girl Scout and flag. Printed by engraving on Cottrell presses in sheets of 50. Quantity of 120 million copies. Designed by Ward Brackett. Vignette engraved by Matthew D. Fenton; lettering and numeral engraved by William R. Burnell.

FRED HOWARD

SPORT AND OLYMPIC STAMPS

Exclusively

WANT LIST SERVICE

NEW ISSUE SERVICE



The Company That's On The Move!



For the Beginner

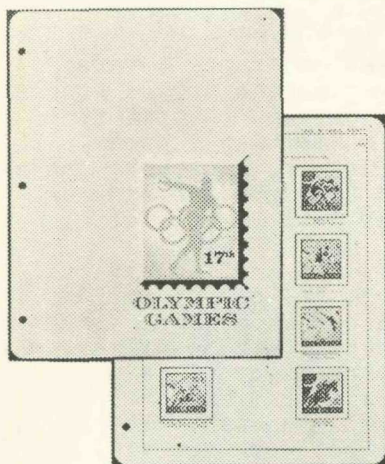
—

For the Specialist

FRED HOWARD

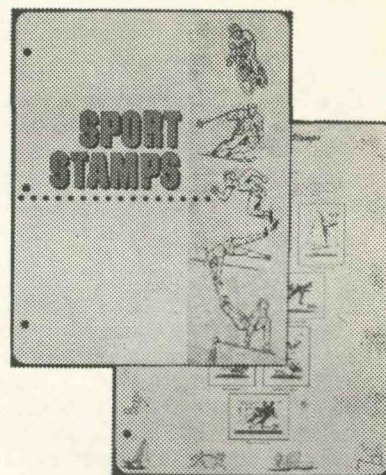
10613 Rochester Ave.

Los Angeles 24, Calif.



SCOUTS

	Price	Post.
Part 1 through Sup. No. 2	4.90	.50
Part 1, (to Feb. 1957)	3.00	.40
Supplement No. 1, 1957	1.35	.20
Supplement No. 2, 1958-9	.55	.15
Supplement No. 3	.65	.15



OLYMPIC GAMES

	Price	Post.
1st through 15th Games	3.25	.45
16th Games	3.00	.45
17th Games, complete	7.55	.65
17th Games, Part 1	1.25	.15
17th Games, Part 2	1.45	.15
17th Games, Part 3	2.00	.20
17th Games, Part 4	1.60	.20
17th Games, Part 5, (Final)	1.25	.15

All Pages are 8½x11 - Standard 3-ring

ORDER AT YOUR FAVORITE DEALER
or Write Direct

K-LINE PUBLISHING, Inc.
1433 S. CUYLER AVE., BERWYN, ILL.

SPORTS

	Price	Post.
Part 1, A through B Countries	2.85	.25
Part 2, C through Finland	4.30	.40
Part 3, France through It. Somal.	4.00	.40
Part 4, Italy through Panama	4.25	.45
Part 5, Panama through Salvador	4.25	.45
Part 6, San. Mar. through Viet-Nam	2.50	.25
Part 7 (1959 Suppl. to Parts 1-6)	2.50	.25
Supplement No. 1, Oct., 1961	2.00	.25
Supplement No. 2, April, 1962	3.90	.50

OTHER TOPICS AND COUNTRIES AVAILABLE — WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

NEW ALBUM PAGES - A REVIEW

The K-Line Sports Supplement No. 2, just published, embraces issues from Afghanistan to Timor, including the recent Portuguese colonies sports issue.

We note remarkably clear illustrations of the stamps, so no one need mount his stamps in the wrong spaces -- and there's no jamming of a multitude of issues on any one page, either.

Small drawings of athletes in action decorate the border of the pages, which are printed on heavy white stock of very high quality. Punched for a 3-ring binder, of course.

Where known, much write-up material is included so as to explain the significance of each issue, including day of issue, quantities, description of sports depicted, reason for issuance, etc. What were the results of the World University Games held at Sofia, Bulgaria, last summer? You'll find the answer on these album pages!

Unless you are a philatelic purist from the old school, or unless you mount your collection for exhibition purposes, you can't go wrong by ordering a set of these album pages from George Kobylka, today!

HENRY TRACHTENBERG
115 rue HOCHÉ
IVRY / SEINE / FRANCE

NEW

proofs

miniature collective sheets

de luxe sheets

NEW

essays

all mint stamps

New

SPORTS

GOLD MEDAL COLLECTION

most imperf sets

NEW

vignettes

NEW

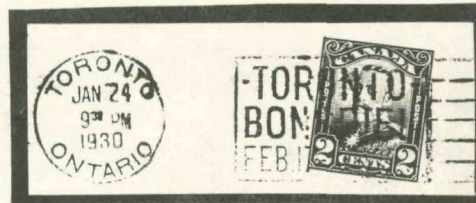
miniature sheets

Send for my
Pocket Catalogue of Sport
sets..Price 50¢

CURLING

A "CURLING" STAMP?!!!!

Just leave any old mint stamp in a hot room for a period of time and there you'll have it a curling stamp. However, we do mean a stamp issued to honor the great game of curling.



To my knowledge, there has not been a stamp issued relating to this fine old sport although in recent days dealers' stocks carry almost every known sport and recreation stamp. I have what I believe to be the earliest item of philatelic value ... a slogan cancel of 1924 reading "36th Annual Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb 5-15." Imagine! This was the 36th year of the Bonspiel and the first notice philatelically. Following is a list of the cancels in my collection:

1924	36th Annual Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb 5-15	Winnipeg
1925	World's Biggest Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb 4	Winnipeg
1930	Toronto Bonspiel Feb 17-21	Toronto
1931	Toronto Bonspiel Feb 16-21	Toronto
1932	Toronto Bonspiel Feb 18-21	Toronto
1952	7th Auto Bonspiel Jan 9-17, 1953	Nipawan
1960	Canadian Curling Championship Mar 7-11	Ft. William
1961	Canadian Curling Championship	Calgary
1962	Canadian Curling Championship Mar 5-9	Kitchener

Don't be misled by the use of "Auto" in the 1952 cancel --- this was to indicate that the prizes were autos, there being four new automobiles given away to the top curlers of Western Canada. Curling is depicted on two seals issued for the St. Paul Winter Carnival and also in the most recent issue of the Canadian T. B. seals.

If you would like to know more about curling, we suggest you write to Mr. Earl Garlough, 10419 - 116th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, who is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Alberta Curling Association. He will send you a copy of the 1962 Annual, which contains valuable information for write-up purposes.

SERVICES

WE OFFER

..... Jack Paterson, 10980 73rd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, advises that he has a number of the early British Empire Games slogan cancels, both of the 1930 Hamilton Games and the 1954 Vancouver Games, which he will send to requesting members. Most of these are on 2 x 4 pieces. Please send a self-addressed envelope.

..... Roy Votaw, 642 N Street, Sacramento 14, California, writes that he'll be glad to send a cover honoring Amos Alonzo Stagg to members sending him a return stamped envelope. Roy states that the covers are two-medallion type cachets, one showing Coach Stagg and the other showing the six areas of his service, surrounded by the names of the schools at which he served. Coach Stagg will be 100 years old on August 16. Roy is paying the postage and furnishing the covers, so if you happen to have a spare Olympian autograph, why not enclose it with your request? Roy is an avid autograph seeker.

..... Recently Travis Land announced that he had been unsuccessful in securing further copies of the Official Bulletins of the Japanese Olympic Committee in the quantities needed to fill the requests of our members. Therefore, all members who requested these bulletins should communicate with Travis at their earliest convenience.

SPORTS PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

President: Robert M. Bruce, Office of Physical Education, West Point, New York.
Vice Pres: F. Quentin Farr, 19 Hillside Road, Elizabeth 3, New Jersey.
Sec-Treas: Lawrence McMillan, 3261 Los Coyotes Blvd., Long Beach 8, California.
Director: Travis Land, 938 Essex Street, San Antonio 10, California.

JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

Managing Editor: F. Quentin Farr, 19 Hillside Road, Elizabeth 3, New Jersey.
Assoc. Editors: Travis Land, 938 Essex Street, San Antonio 10, Texas.
Ira Seebacher, 48 Knollwood Road South, Roslyn, New York.
Singrey J. Hughes, 811 Camino Miramonte, Tucson, Arizona.
Advertisng Mgr: Jack Bloom, 1118 South Lake Street, Los Angeles 6, California.
Publisher: William Brecht; Brecht & Holer, Inc., 694 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York.
Copy Boy: Jerry Hooska, no address.

VARIETIES

Are you a specialist, looking for unusual items to complete your collection?
(not necessarily expensive ones). Please write us — we will gladly mail
you a selection or offers — no obligation. — easy terms.

HEADQUARTERS

← **FOR** →

ERRORS

We have now on hand a very large selection of AIRMAILS (Whole World)
and TOPICALS, U.N., I.G.Y., U.P.U., F.D.R., CENTENARY, ROTARY, IN-
VERTED CENTRES, SPORTS, OLYMPIC, SOUVENIR AND ARTISTS' D.P.
SHEETS, PROOFS.

S. SEREBRAKIAN Inc.

P. O. BOX 448

MONROE, N. Y.

Return Postage Guaranteed

by Brecht & Holer, Inc.
694 Third Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

PRINTED MATTER

THIRD CLASS



Mr. David Lidman, Stamp
News Editor,
NEW YORK TIMES,
New York 36, New York.

Form 3547 Requested.