SEVENTH EUROPEAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

- Fred Farr -

Only one new world record was established in the Seventh European Athletic Championships, held at Belgrade, Jugoslavia, from September 12th through the 16th. This new record was set by Gerarda Kraan of the Netherlands, whose first-place time in the women's 800 meter dash was $2: 02.8$, shattering the world record time of $2: 04.3$ set by L. Sevcova of the USSR in 1960. In addition, Jutta Heine of Germany won first place in the women's 200 meters with a time of 23.5 seconds, which equals the new world record set by Dorothy Hyman of Great Britain on August fourth.

Although the first place winners in most of these events exceeded the all-time records for these Championships, it was conceded that even more spectacular results might have transpired if it were not for the intensive heat which plagued the athletes during these Championship games. Even worse, so far as the USSR team is concerned, was the withdrawal of Irina Press (hailed as the greatest all-round woman athlete) because of a strained muscle. To top it off, Tamara Press, sister of Irina, won first place in the shot put and discus throw -- and then promptly announced that she was retiring. in order to study construction engineering! But all was not gloomy with the USSR team; they won 13 gold medals, 6 silver medals, and 10 bronze medals, thereby becoming the unofficial winners of these championship games.

Over 1,000 men and women athletes competed in 36 events, all of which were held in the Jugoslav People's Army Stadium, with a capacity of 55,000 spectators. Poor attendance plagued these events, with the stadium generally being only half-filled, although 50,000 persons witnessed

the inaugural ceremony at which Pres. Tito and Soviet astronaut Gherman Titov were the guests of honor. Coaches from the 28 competing nations worried that the new surface of the track might not harden in time, but these fears proved to be without foundation.

The European Championships were proposed in 1926 by Dr. Stankowitz of Hungary, but were turned down by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Again in 1932, he proposed these games, only to be turned down a second time, but the proposal was approved at the Berlin meeting on September 24, 1932.

The first of these Championships was held at Turin, Italy, in 1934, and was followed four years later by the second Championships at Paris. No games were held in 1942, owing to the war, but the third meeting was held at Oslo in 1946, despite the dreadful conditions still existing in Europe at that time. The fourth Championships were held at Brussels in 1950, and were postally honored by a set of semipostals and a souvenir sheet with a surtax. Berne, Switzerland, was the site of the fifth Championships in 1954, and the sixth meeting was held at Stockholm in 1958.

The lack of philatelic coverage for these games is appalling, and until the current Championships were held, only Belgium ever saw fit to honor these events postally. Not even the host countries could be induced to issue so much as one stamp, with the exception of Belgium. This year, Jugoslavia, the host country, has issued a set of sports stamps as well as a souvenir sheet, and Poland has issued a similar set -- these stamps have been fully covered in this journal. The intense interest and rivalry engendered by the current Championships, however, may serve to correct this situation.


100 meters: Claude Piquenal (France) in 10.4 seconds. Four others were clocked with the same time. Ove Jonsson (Sweden) won the 200 meters in 20.7 seconds. The 400 meters was won by Ronnie Brightwell (England) in 45.9 seconds. Manfred Matuschewski (Germany) scored an upset to win the 800 meters in 1:50.5, and Michel Jazy (France) won the 1500 meters in 3:40.9.


5000 meters: Bruce Tulloh (England), a barefoot runner, won in 14:00.6, upsetting Piotr Bolotnikov (USSR), who had won at Stanford with 13:55.6. Bolotnikov bounced back to win the 10,000 meters in $28: 54.0$, compared with his world record of $28: 18.8$. Brian Kilby (England) clinched the Marathon run ( 26 miles, 385 yards) in 2:23:18.80.

Steeplechase: Gaston Roelants (Belgium) in 8:32.6. The German team won both the 400 meter relay ( 39.5 seconds) and the 1600 meter relay (3:05.8). Anatoli Nikhailov (USSR) won the 110 meter hurdles in 13.8 seconds, and Salvatore Morale (Italy) equalled Glenn Davis's world record for the 400 meter hurdles, with a time of 49.2 seconds.

High jump winner, as expected, was Valeri Brumel (USSR), with a disappointing leap of $7^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$, compared with his world record of $7^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$ (not yet recognized). Fiber glass poles were used in the pole vault, won by Pentti Nikula (Finland) clearing the bar at 15' 9". Nikula has a world record, awaiting recognition, of $16^{\prime} 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.

Igor Ter-Ovanesyan (USSR) won the broad jump with a leap of $26^{\prime} 101 / \mathbf{k}^{\prime \prime}$, compared with the world record of $2^{\prime \prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$ held by the remarkable Ralph Boston. The world record holder, Jozef Schmidt (Poland), won the hop-step-and-Jump (triple jump) with a distance of 54' $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}-c^{-}$considerably under his world record of $55^{\circ} 10 \% 2^{\prime \prime}$.

Vilmos Varju (Hungary) won the shot put with $62^{\prime}$, $434^{\prime \prime}$, compared with the world record set by Rowe of $64^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. Vladimir Trusenev (USSR) won the discus throw with a toss of 187' $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, but complained that the intense heat prevented him from doing better.


Gyula Zsivoczki (Vsivotzky) of Hungary won the hammer throw with a toss of $228^{\prime}$ 5 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, compared with Harold Connolly's new world record of $231^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. The javelin throw was won by Ian Loussis (Lusis) of the USSR, with a very disappointing toss of only 269' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. Vasily Kuznetsov (USSR) barely won the decathlon with 8026 points, compared with 8022 points garnered by Helmuth von Moltke (Germany). Kenneth Matthews (England) upset Golubnitchi (USSR), the world champion, to win the 20 km . walk in $1: 35: 54.8$. Abdon Pamich from Italy won the 50 km . walk in $4: 18: 46.6$.


## GOLD MEDAL WINNERS OF WOMEN'S EVENTS

As expected, Dorothy Hyman (England) won the 100 meters in 11.3 seconds, but she was upset in the 200 meters by blonde Jutta Heine (Germany), who won in 23.5 seconds. Maria Itkina (USSR), the present world record holder, won the 400 meters in 53.4 seconds, the same time as her world record. A new world record for the 800 meters was set by Gerarda Kraan (Netherlands), with a time of $2: 02.8$; the previous world record had been set in 1960 by L. Sevcova of the USSR (2:04.3).

Poland won the 400 meter relay in 44.5 seconds, and Teresa Ciepla (Poland) won the 80 meter hurdles in 10.6 seconds, compared with the world record held by Birkemeyer of Germany ( 10.5 seconds). To nobody's surprise, Yolanda Balas of Romania romped to victory in the high jump with a mark of 6 feet. Starting in 1956, Miss Balas has beaten the world record thirteen times, and has dominated this event for over five years. Her present world record is $6^{\prime} 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$.

Tatiana Chelkanova (USSR) won the broad jump with $20^{\prime} 10 \% 2^{\prime \prime}$, compared with her world record of $21^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. As expected, the shot put and discus throw were won by the present holder of the world records, Tamara Press. Miss Press won the shot put with a toss of $60^{\prime}$ $101 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and she won the discus throw with a toss of $186^{\prime} 81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Afterwards, Miss Press announced that she would retire in order to become a construction engineer!

The favorite, Elvira Ozolina (USSR), won the javelin
 throw with a toss of 180' $2^{\prime \prime}$. This was very poor, compared with her world record of $195^{\prime} 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, set in 1960. The pentathlon was won by Galina Bystrova, of the USSR, with a total of 4833 points (Irina Press holds the world record of 5137 points). The loss of Irina Press, a student of railway bridge-building, probably cost the USSR several gold medals in the women's events, but her place was effectively taken by many of her teammates in most events.


Just prior to our mass resignation from the Sports Unit, Publisher Bill Brecht was able to purchase in behalf of SPI the stock of back issues of SportStampS. These back issues are loaded with informative and interesting material; our members who are comparative newcomers to SPI will want to obtain many of them. They sell at twenty-five cents per copy and may be ordered from William G. Brecht; Brecht and Holer, Inc.; 694 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, U.S.A. The approximate supply status of these issues is as follows:

Volume One -- eleven issues (none issued for November) from September, 1960 through August, 1961. One issue is out of print and the supply of the others is running low. Get these now if you want them; they will not be reprinted!

Volume Two -- twelve issues from September, 1961, through August, 1962. The supply is generally good, but varies from one issue to the other.

New members will also be interested in the back issues of Ira Seebacher's "Handbook of Sport Stamps." Eight sections appeared between September, 1961, and August, 1962; this group covered Aegean Islands through Epirus. These back issues are also available from Bill Brecht at the address given above; the price is twenty-five cents per issue. The supply is generally good, but cannot be guaranteed. Buy now, if you need it.

All readers of this issue of JSP will notice the copyright imprint on the first page. Experience is sometimes a bitter teacher; some of you don't even need to guess to know precisely what I mean! At any rate, from here on every issue of JSP will be copyrighted. Ira Seebacher's handbook material will be incorporated directly into JSP, and the same copyright will protect both types of material. Printing of this section is so planned that one can withdraw the staple binding JSP, remove and fold the handbook pages to make them comparable in format to that which has appeared before, and then restaple the remainder of JSP if he so desires. We hope you will approve these changes.

Elsewhere in this issue is an announcement of our members-only auction, due in the early spring. Those duplicates may be just the thing needed by your fellow-members, but they won't do anyone any good in your stockbook or shoebox. So stick them into the auction. All ranges of material are needed.

I need not tell you that the ultimate balancing of the SPI's financial accounts at the end of the fiscal year is quite dependent upon the auction proceeds. Your donations to the auction, as well as the commission on your consignments, will serve a worthy cause. I know that we can count on your cooperation for the good of both the organization and of its individual members.

The directors are pleased to announce the affiliation of three local sports collector's societies with SPI. These include:

Affiliate \#l -- Sports Collectors of Southern California (SCOSC): Pres-dent--Lawrence McMillan, 3261 Los Coyotes Blvd., Long Beach 8, California. Meets on the second Monday of each month at Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd, Los Angeles 34, California.

Affiliate \#2 -- Sports Stamp Study Circle of New York: President-- William G. Brecht, 821 Bauer Street, Elmont, New York. Meets on the third Thursday of each month at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, New York.

Affiliate \#3 -- Sports Philatelists of the Philippines (SPOP): President --Floro Policarpio, P. O. Box l2l, Manila, Philippines. This group has already sponsored the issuance of a sports stamp from the Philippines, and has conducted a television show dealing with the collecting of sports stamps.

Welcome to SPI, all three of you! Who's next? Face-to-face meeting surely beats repeated correspondence. It would appear that both Baltimore and Chicago have enough SPI members and other sports collectors to get something started. SPI's only requirement for affiliation is that five members of the affiliate be members of SPI.

Finally, writers are needed who can submit manuscripts for publication in this journal. Even if your material isn't good enough, submit it to the editor and he will make the necessary changes prior to publication. Articles on almost every aspect of sports philately can be used by your editor. My thanks for your cooperation.
STAMPS \& Covers $\star$ SPORTS $\star$ SCOUTS $T$

Sports Collectors of Southern California: The big news is SCOSC's participation in the SESCAL 1962, the 18th Annual Stamp Exhibition of Southern California, held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles on October 19-2l. Sam Buzin was chairman of the committee which prepared the two frames which were exhibited; one frame being for competition and the other for advertizing purposes.

At the September meeting, Chris Norgard and Robert Oesch gave a summary of their 3month tour of Europe, and Wladyslav "Willy" Wielkosezwaki related some of his experiences behind the Iron Curtain. Oesch, incidentally, won the Martin Company of Denver's award of 1962 for his display of "space" stamps. This meeting ended with the showing of 35 mm . slides from the collection of member Ruddy Endler. Jack and Ayne Bloom, among others, attended this meeting at which President Larry McMillan told of his fruitful meeting with the SPI directors at West Point, New York.

Sports Philatelists of the Philippines: A live-wire outfit almost beyond compare! Tell me the name of another stamp club which was directly responsible for getting a stamp issued for our philatelic specialty. Now they've got another scoop! This time it was a guest appearance on television on the night of August 23rd, with a special program called "Sports on Stamps."

The Postmaster General of the Philippine Islands was the guest on their program, and he authorized the cancellation on the cover depicted at the left. Only 1,617 covers received this commemorative cancellation in honor of the first philatelic telecast.

President Flor Policarpio of SPOP was one of the four special guests on the program, and he was in-
Mr. F. Quentin Farr c/o "Cavalcade of Sports" DZRH-TV Channel 11 Manila. terviewed about the PI stamp picturing the Spolarium, where dead or wounded gladiators were dragged back in the days of ancient Rome.

According to Pres. Policarpio, this slogan cancellation (above) was announced in a postal bulletin issued on August l6th, stating that a special rubber canceller would be used on all philatelic mail presented at TV station DZRH-TV, MBC Building, Manila, on August 23rd. 1962, from $5: 30$ to $7: 30 \mathrm{pm}$, to coincide with the first philatelic telecast under the program "Cavalcade of Sports." The canceller reads: First Philatelic Telecast/"Sports on Stamps"/in the/Cavalcade of Sports. Note that the cover is autographed by Enrico Palomar, Postmaster General of the Philippines, and that the cancellation includes the words:' "DZRH-TV Philatelic Station, Manila."

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## the Olympic Flame

- Travis Land -

Lest you think that the Torch Relay is a minor item on the Organizing Committee's agenda, we refer you to the article reprinted below, which appeared in the Official Bulletin, No. 5, for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad. The Games are scheduled to begin in 1964; it is now 1962, and detailed plans are already under way for the handling of this significant ceremony. As details develop, we will keep you advised.

As you know, the Games of the XVI Olympiad produced an inusual situation in that the equestrian events could not be held in the city of venue for the other events. This was due to the fact that the strict quarantine laws of Australia forbade the importation of animals for the Games. Thus, it was decided to award the equestrian events to Stockholm, Sweden.

Few sports philatelists are aware that the Equestrian Games of 1956 had all the pomp and ceremony of the regular Games .... including the colorful TORCH RELAY!

From the Bulletin du Comite International Olympique, No. 55, for July of 1956, we note that his majesty, King Gustave Adolph opened the Equestrian Games following a ceremony that was both simple and splendid. This event took place in the old stadium of 1912, in the wooden grandstand which had been constructed in the shape of a horseshoe. This stadium had an original capacity of 21,000 spectators, but had recently been enlarged to accommodate some 25,000 spectators.

For the first time at an Olympic opening ceremony, the horses which would partake in the equestrian events were lined up on the grounds within the stadium. For an hour and one-half, thirty nations passed in review, preceded by Swedish students who were also mounted on horseback. Three military bands and a chorus of 250 men participated in this ceremony, during which the new Olympic Hymn was performed.

The Olympic Flame had been lighted in accordance with the usual ritual at Olympia by the Greek Olympic Committee, and had been transported by air from Athens to Copenhagen, and thence to Malmo, Sweden, in a lantern. At Malmo, the lantern was started on its way towards Stockholm, some 1,000 kilometers away, by a relay of 100 horsemen. This journey took five days. One of these Swedish horsemen was Hans Winke, riding "Spahi", who had the honor of transporting the lantern into the stadium, where he placed it on a pedestal at the side of the arena.

Two athletes, a young man and a young woman, carried the flame for a final time around the arena to two corner pedestals overflowing with ivy. Thus, three flames were burning during these Games, dedicated to the glory of the Olympics and to peace.

Among those who witnessed this stirring event was Queen Elizabeth of England, who was then making an official state visit to Sweden. Also attending was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who is president of the International Equestrian Federation.

Published by the Organizing Committee for
the Games of the XVIII Olympiad
The route for the relay of the Olympic Torch from Mount Olympus to TOKYO has been under carefull study by the Organizing Committee. The TOKYO Olympiad, the first to be held in Asia, has created so much interest among the sports-loving peoples of this area that Japan has received requests from many countries that their countries be included in the route of the Torch relay.
While the OOC recognizes the degree of enthusiasm of the people of Asia to have the Torch pass through their respective countries, the great distance and the limited time-one month at most-make a trip through each Asian country impossible.
The OOC is now studying the report compiled by the Route Survey Team sponsored by the Asahi Newspapers which surveyed a possible land route from Greece to Thailand in small cars in 1961. Fumio Takashima, a member of the OOC's General Affairs Committee, and Eiichi Morinishi, OOC Secretariat member, have just completed a tour of further survey of the considered route.
The OOC will then consider each Na tional Olympic Committee's request.

After obtaining all the necessary details, the OOC will ask each NOC, gathered for the Asian Games in Djakarta this August, to cooperate in relaying the Torch rapidly and safely.
The most likely course under consideration at present runs from Mount Olympus to Athens by land, thence flown eastward, stopping briefly at the points requesting it, and on to Japan. At each stop a simple ceremony will be held under the auspices of the local NOC before the plane's departure the following day.
Great attention is being paid in Japan to the Torch relay. There has already been the helpful experience of the 3rd Asian Games when a torch was relayed from Manila through Okinawa to Kagoshima in Kyushu by air, and from Kagoshima to Tokyo by land, taking 128 days.
The OOC plans to announce soon the definite relay schedule from Greece to Japan and an outline of the route within the country. A complete examination of the Torch and its holder will be made to ensure its suitability for transport. The safety lamps for air travel used for the last Asian Games will also be perfected.

When the Games of the XVI Olympiad were finished, organizational plans were begun at once for the XVII Games. Rome was the city to which the Games were awarded and, as always, there had to be plans for holding a Torch Relay. The first notice regarding the route came as a complete outline:
"The Torch Relay for the Olympic Flame will follow the same course from Olympia to Rome as that taken by the ancient Greeks when they emigrated in the 8th century B.C. to the Italian coast and founded Magna Grecia. The Olympic Flame will be lit at Olympia and carried by sea from the Gulf of Arcadia to Fonte Aretusa in the island of Ortigia near Siracusa. The rest of the itinerary, which constantly evokes memories of ancient classical civilization, will take in Catania, Taormina, Messina, Reggio Calabria, Crotone (the city which produced 7 Olympic champions during the classical Greek era), Sibari, Metaponto and Taranto where a night's stop will be made.
"The Torch will then be carried along the Appian Way, the 'Regina Viarum', passing through Matera, Potenza and Paestum and Salerno, to Napoli where the Olympic Fire will be lit and kept alight throughout the yachting events in Napoli. It will then proceed through Cuma, Minturno, Circea and Albano. It will reach Rome passing under the Arch of Titus and through the Roman Forum thereby providing a most fitting preface to the inauguration. The Torch will be carried by over 1200 runners."

Guido Condarelli's beautiful program, issued shortly before the Games, gives more details of the relay:


#### Abstract

"The Flame will travel down to the mouth of the Alfeo River and immediately after the Gulf of Arcadia will be taken aboard the 'Amerigo Vespucci.' It will reach Italian soil at the isle of Ortigia. Exactly near the Fountain of Arethusa, the Torch will light the first tripod on Italian soil. On the following day, after an overnight stop, the torch-bearer will set out on a long trip of 1,283 kilometers, which will be effected in 108 consecutive hours interrupted only by a second stop in Taranto. From the Isle of Ortigia, the torch will travel along the tableland of Epipoli ... where every wall is a witness of the golden period of Syracusan civilization. It will call at Lenteni, will cross the Plain of Catana, reach Messina and across the strait will reach Reggio Calabria.


"The Torch will then leave the characteristic Sicilian landscape, and will illuminate the ancient Ionic cities of Locri, Caulonia, Crotone, Siri, Fraclea, Metaponto, Taranto.
"The successive itinerary will start from the City of the Two Seas and will proceed along the Via Appia through Lucania; it will include Matera, Tricarico, Potenaz, Muro Lucano, Pescopagano, S. Angelo dei Lombardi. Then, still along the Via Appia, the torch will proceed for Avellino, Naples, Caserta, Minturno, Terraina, Velletri, Castelgandolfo, the Via Appia Antica, the Via Sacra inside the Roman Forum, the Campidoglio and the Olympic Stadium."


Illustrated below are some of the stamps issued in honor of the Olympic Torch and the relay race. Note that the Olympic Torch was first depicted in the upper margins of the two Olympic stamps issued by the USA in 1932, and that the first Olympic Torchbearer was honored on Germany's 1936 series. In conclusion, we note that Albania's set, issued as advance propaganda for the 1964 Olympiad at Tokyo, also depicts the flaming Torch!



Poet Laureate he was, but Kipling did not live long enough to know a different kind of Maggie. Beyond the end of his cigar now he could see much more than a nagging housewife, and chances are good that he would have tossed out the old cigar box and joined in the cheering for the female of the species.

Indeed, had his mind been on important things have as sports during the 1920's instead of on publishing "The Irish Guards in the Great War" and such minor
 things as receiving the highest honors from the Universities of Paris and Strasbourg and being made Rector of Saint Andrews, he would have had sufficient warning of the rise of the young feminine athlete.

Naturally, he had not paid much attention to the fact that Miss Charlotte Cooper of Great Britain had won the Women's Singles in Lawn Tennis and also a Gold Medal in the Mixed Doubles in the Olympic Games of the Second Olympiad of the Modern Era, held in the year 1900 at Paris. However, he might have considered it an advance by women from the report in Plutarch's Agesilaos, concerning the crowning of Kyniska of Sparta with the Olympic wreath in 376 B.C., and again in 360 B.C., for her fine work with the quadriga (four-horse chariot).

Women have been mixed up in nearly everything since Eve; many contend they are still mixed up. Be that as it may, one of the versions of the origin of the Olympic Games -- that of Pelops -had a female as a pawn. She was Hippodamia (named Hippy for short-s), daughter of King Oenomaus. The King was quite a rascal and an even better charioteer. He had more fun offering his daughter to any suitor who would take her in a chariot and escape from the king. The extra part of the bargain, in small print, was that if the king caught up with the suitor, said suitor would be run through with the royal spear!

King Aenomaus got rid of thirteen prospective sons-in-law in this manner. However, Pelops came out of the chute wearing No. $14 \ldots$ but, before he opened the gate, Pelops had arranged with a young chariot mechanic to fiddle around with the axle of the royal bus. Friend mechanic was a better fiddler than Nero, and in a short while a wheel came off the royal chariot and the royal chaser broke his neck. Pelops felt real cozy about the situation and declared the ground sacred, and he thereupon instituted the Olympic Games and religious rites in celebration of the occasion. Having had to resort to trickery, Pelops must have had a bad conscience and could easily have been the one responsible for barring women from being even spectators at the ancient Games. And they were, you know.

Take the caper of Pisidorus. His dad had died while training him, so his mother had taken over. She was Mom Number One! Determined to watch Pisidorus show off, Mom put on a disguise and went to the stadium. When her son won, she began to do the twist, and she screamed like a fishwife, so that every sane male near her immediately recognized her as being of the opposite gender, at least. The penalty for a woman watching these Games was a neat one cooked up by the incumbent $D$. A. She was to be led or dragged, as the case required, to a nearby rock called the Typaean Rock and thrown to her death. However, Pisidorus' Mom was let off the hook, and she was hailed for her courage for rearing and training an Olympic winner.

In later times, women were actually contestants in the ancient Games. In the l28th Games, for example, the winning driver of chariots drawn by pairs of colts was Belisiche, a woman from Macedonia.

Kipling could have noted that in 1908, Madge Syers of Great Britain won the figure skating championship at the Olympic Games in London, and that in these same Games, Miss Q. Newall won the National Round in archery. We wish that he had been in Saint Louis in 1904, during the Third Olympiad, to check out a statistic for us. The U.S.O.C. Olympic Book does not carry the listing, but in John $V$. Grombach's Olympic Cavalcade of Sports there is a notation that in 1904, Mrs. M. C. Howell of the United States won the Double National Round in archery.

Grombach could also have given more information about the swimming events in the Seventh Games held at Antwerp in 1920. He indicates that Ethelda Bleibtrey won the 300 meters free-style, whereas the U.S.O.C. book shows her to have won the 100 meters free-style \& the 400 meters free-style. (EDITORS NOTE: Menke's Encyclopedia of Sports states that Miss Bleibtrey won the 100 meters free-style in 1:13.6, and the 300 meters free-style in $4: 34.0$ ) In 1908, Miss G. Eastlake Smith of Great Britain won the title in Covered Courts.

Women in sports have become a delight to the spectators. They have really added meaning to the definition of "beauty in motion." We must confess that few sports stamps have carried out the idea of
 pulchritude in portraying the ladies of track and field. It will tax the imagination to determine the sex in many of the vignettes. Certain check points of interest are often so poorly done that it is impossible to make the distinction. None are so clearly done as Spain's famous (or infamous) Goya set ... and that's as it should be.

A collection based on the single theme of WOMEN IN SPORTS would be a handsome one. Various sections could be assigned to it, such as WOMEN IN SYMBOLISM, WOMEN ATHLETES HONORED, WOMEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, SPECIFIC WOMEN'S GAMES, etc.

Frequently, one can tell that the figure represents a female-- stamps such as Russia 1416, Hungary 1208, Bulgaria 606, Jugoslavia 218-20. On the other hand, would you dare to commit yourself on Romania 1118 and ll20? Especially note the hair in these two cases. Now look at Jugoslavia 467. We can vouch for Jugoslavia 461 as being a man, but we have qualms about 467. There is a pure doll on Iceland's 288 and 301. We're gonna bet she's a girl! Liechtenstein 320 is the girl swimmer with the prettiest face.

It would be most interesting to have a vote on "Miss Sports Stamps of All Time." Or the "Woman on Stamps I'd Most Like to Meet (in a Catch-as-Catch-Can)." Nominations are are in order.

In the very first set of stamps dedicated to sports, three of the set of twelve portray the Goddess of Victory. Greece 122 and 124 depict the Nike driving a chariot, and 127 shows the statue of Nike by Paeonius. The second Greek set provides us with'188, showing Damion holding in her lap the victory crown, and 197 depicts once again the Goddess of Victory.

In 1924, France doubled up on the female angle by showing wonderful Paris holding in her hand a miniature Nike. This is Scott's number 199.

Colombia, in 1935, issued a long set commemorating the Third National Games, and number 431 depicts a girl swimmer. Lithuania had arranged the Lithuanian National Olympiad for July 15-20, 1938, and released a set of four stamps, two of which bear figures of women athletes, B4445. This set was overprinted for the Boy Scouts Jamboree (B48-49). No games were actually held because of the war. Ecuador also issued a set in 1938, one value of which (C66) show a girl finishing a foot race.


Great Britain was next with its Olympic set of 1948 , the one shilling value depicting the Winged Victory carrying a crown of laurel leaves --- this set was overprinted for use in Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco Agencies, Muscat, and Tangier. A girl stamp was also released in Monaco in its set of five for the 1948 Games. This was No. 208 portraying a girl ready to start a race.

In 1952, Jugoslavia issued a set of six stamps, three of which carry the vignettes of women contestants; 359, a woman gymnast; 361, a swimmer; and 363, a basketball player. These were also issued in different colors with red overprint for Trieste, Zone B. In its beautifully diamond shaped set of 1952, Hungary chose to reflect the influence of the weaker sex on 1001 (girl swimmer) and 1003 (girl gymnast).

The XVIth Olympic Games in 1956 provided the backdrop for multiple issues of


commemorative stamps, and many of them depicted women athletes. Bulgaria's 940 shows a girl gymnast, Czechoslovakia's 749 and 765 (girl discus-thrower), Hungary's 1163 depicting a hurdle race with girls participating, and 1166 showing a gymnast. Jugoslavia 467 shows a girl playing table tennis, Liberia 360 depicts the Goddess of Victory, Netherlands B297 shows a woman runner said to be Fanny Blankers-Koen. Poland 755 illustrates a woman gymnast and 756 shows a girl broad-jumper (or is this a broad jumping?). We leave it to you to pick out the women in Romania's 1956 Olympics set. Russia came up with a javelin thrower in 1958.

No question about San Marin 369 and its lady skater ... this was the stamp which designer Mancioli had originally conceived for roller skating, but which was later changed to fit the Winter Games program of ice skating. And then the Dominican Repubic! They used actual photographic images: Fanny BlankersKoen on 474; Mildred "Babe" Didrikson on C99; Betty Cuthbert on 480; Tenley Albright on 486; Shirley Strickland on clos; Gillian Sheen on 501; Madeleine Berthod on 504; Mildred McDaniel on 527; Pat McCormick on Cll5; and Ursula Happe on Cll7.

And there have been plenty of them since 1956! If we named them all, drew the chart too fine, you would miss half the fun of building a WOMEN IN SPORTS collection. However we would like to go over the record for the philatelic fun of it.

Consider Dominican Republic 474; Fanny Blankers-Koen. PROBABLY THE WORLD'S GREATEST WOMAN ATHLETE. If the war had not caused cancellation of the Olympic Games in 1940 and 1944, the record indicates that almost assuredly Mrs. Blankers-Koen would have set so many records that no other woman would have been able to match them! Fanny was born on April 26, 1918, in Hoofddorp, the Netherlands. In competitive athletics in the late 1930s and early 40 s , she dominated the sports scene in women's events. In 1943, she set a world record in the high-jump with $5^{\prime \prime} 7 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and in the same year she set a running broad jump record of $20^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$.

When the Games were finally held in 1948, this housewife was thirty years old, but she was entered in several field and track events. She tied the world's record and Oiympic record in the 100 meters dash with 11.5 seconds; she set a new Olympic record in the 200 meters run with 24.4 seconds; she set a new world's and an Olympic record of 11 seconds in the 80 meters hurdles; and she anchored the 400 meters relay team to victory in the final stride. Going into the stretch in the relay, the Netherlands was fourth in the running .... they gave the baton to Fanny .... and she poured on the coal! She is presently the president of Sagitta, a large sports organization in Amsterdam. She coaches her young daughter in the art of running, so keep your eyes peeled for this young lady in the lists for 1964!

One of the most personable of our women athletes is Dr. Tenley Albright. In 1952, she was second to Jeannette Altwegg in Figure Skating with Miss Altwegg securing 161.756 points to Tenley's 159.133. Four years later, Tenley won the Gold Medal with a grand total of 169.67 points. She became the first lady Olympic champion from the U.S. in figure skating. Currently, Miss Albright is a physician.


Agnes Keleti is on Hungary 1166. She was second in Free Standing, first in Beam, first in Parallel, and second in Combined in the Olympic Games in 1956. She had won a Gold Medal in Free Standing in 1952, and had placed fth in Combine, fth in Beam, and 3 rd in Parallel. Agnes is now in Natalia, Israel.

[^0]On August 18, 1962, Mr. Fred B. Thomas, president of the American Philatelic Society, wrote an article in Stamps outining the "Black Blot" campaign. The first sentence of his second paragraph read: "The purpose is to educate collectors regarding the flood of new issues that has been pouring off the stamp presses of some countries, and to point up those which do not measure up to standards acceptable to collectors in general. ... Our efforts are not an attempt to dictate to collectors what they should buy nor to tell dealers what they should sell."

In one of his concluding statements, Mr. Thomas states: "If knowing the truth regarding certain issues does not deter a collector from becoming the object of exploitation, we at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is self-elected, and not on unknowing victim."

As a small boy going to school, it never once entered my head that $I$ was scheduled to teach the class -- I was obviously there to learn. While I did not learn much, I did learn a few things, and in later years I learned one thing that I cherish: the ability to distinguish between a sincere effort to improve a situation and a negative "gibberish" serving as a medium to destroy some clean white space. This ability, learned late perhaps, causes me to use up some more white space with my own "black blot."

Mr. Seebacher begins by stating that the American Philatelic Society has "rather foolishly undertaken to evaluate the world's new issues." His remedy for the whole situation is stated in his eighth paragraph in which he says: "We have decided to buy nothing that is not likely to be listed in the world's leading catalogues."

Foolish? The American Philatelic Society is foolish to attempt to evaluate new issues ... BUT Ira Seebacher is NOT? Whose Booby Are You?

The welfare of all members of our organization is a paramount concern of mine. I am compelled to write this because the journalistic euphemism "we" used in Ira's article might well lead some readers to believe that the statements of Mr . Seebacher represent some sort of official stand by the SPI. It is good that Editor Farr appended his editorial notice which reflects our organization's relationship to Mr. Seebacher's article. I sincerely hope that we will never take an official stand in our journal, but will always attempt to bring our members the thinking of all who desire to participate. This reply to Mr. Seebacher's diatribe is based on that premise... that we shall be able to constantly bring to bear the thoughts and experiences of others to guide us in our hobby. It just so happens that this writer would rather have as his guide the BLACK BLOT methods of the APS, rather than the Merlin-like formula of Mr. Seebacher!

I have had no opportunity to query Ira yet concerning the steps we unlearned members are supposed to take in acquiring quickly the knowledge necessary for our decisions in not buying. Unfortunately, I am handicapped to begin with, because my library does not contain all current issues of the world's leading catalogues upon which to base my conclusions. In fact, I have only my Scott's and one dog-earred copy ( 5 years old!) of Yvert-Tellier. It is doubtful if $I$ should ever find out if my conclusions were sound or not; so, in a sense, I am fortunate in that I can always hope that those items which I have purchased will be listed SOMEWHERE. Lacking a crystal ball, short one meditation room, knowing so little of the world's conditions fifteen years hence... I must rely upon some other method of guidance; hence, I accept the APS offer to help educate me as expressly stated by Mr. Thomas.

The strangest thing of all relating to this whole controversy is that of "value." I have never yet bought an item because of the "value." I don't care if Korea 85-86eventually drops in price to $40 \phi$ instead of $\$ 40.00$, nor am I particularly interested in seeing France 817 appreciate to the point where it sells retail at $\$ 400.00$. I need those stamps in my collection; otherwise, I wouldn't have bought them in the first place. If Fernando Po becomes independent and re-issues its 1868 Queen Isabella II with overprint for the Olympic Games, I am most certain that I shall need it and if the market price is $\$ 9.00$, I expect I shall have to buy that item and cut out of my budget that extra-expensive pair of shoes $I$ had planned for the winter. I am a booby, aren't I?

I thank the APS for its Black Blot campaign, and I thank Ira Seebacher for his wondrous formula. I shall keep in touch with the further expoundings of these and all others... and then I shall go out and see if I can locate some of the items which have been blotted; I may never have heard of them otherwise!

I trust that my dear wife is not counting on the sale of my collection for her sustenance in those few weeks after my demise. If so, she will be disappointed; for, in my collection I have some of the most hellacious "Blots" you ever saw! Funny thing, though -- I thought this hobby was for FUN!

Don't be a Pollyanna! You don't have to collect the same gaudy first day covers and similar material which never went through the mails, and which instantly reveal purely commercial aspects by their pristine condition and by the fact that they bear no address. Such material is often beautiful, but it is not real philately!


On the left is a first day cover of the 1946 semi-postal set commemorating the Austria Prize. The registered FDC, was addressed to the sender, care of General Delivery at the post office in Campione D'Italia.

This unusual name means "The Champion of Italy," and constitutes a small town on Lake Como which is entirely surrounded by Swiss territory. $\mathrm{Be}-$ cause this FDC is a registered cover, it is backstamped twice with this elusive post mark, thereby adding to its interest.

The pictorial cancellation is taken from the design of the $24+24$ groschen value, designed by Karl Bauer. This cancellation is stamped so clearly upon the cover as to appear to be printed.

The cover illustrated below is a classic example of how sports philately can become an integral part of world history, thereby adding to the desirability of such items. In October of 1956, Egypt was invaded by the combined armies of Israel, France, and Great Britain. Those three armies were withdrawn from the Sinai penninsula and the Suez Canal Zone, contingent upon the occupation of the Israeli-Egyptian border by an international army composed of the troops of several neutral nations. This was carried out under the direction and financial assistence of the United Nations Assembly.


F 2uentin Farr 19 Hillside Rd
Rekonmenderas Registered

One such military unit was a Swedish battalion, which arrived in Egypt complete with its own military post office (field post). Special cancellations were provided by the Swedes for this body of troops, as may be seen on the cover illustrated herewith.

In addition, special registration labels were also provided for this field post.

Some of these desirable covers were franked with sports stamps issued by Sweden in 194956, hence these covers become unusual examples of sports philately. And they are not examples of phoney philately so often seen!

## JUNE ADDENDA

6th MONACO. 20th Anniversary Grand Prix of Monaco. lfr, auto racer and race course -- first winner Williams in a Bugatti racer. Recess printed. Design by B. Minne; engraved by P. Bequet.

6th MONACO. 3lst Monte Carlo Rally from Oslo to Monte Carlo. Ifr, route map, Oslo to Monte Carlo. Recess printed. Design by B. Minne; engraved by J. Combet.
6th MONACO. Rainier III Aquatic Stadium at night. 10c, recess printed. Designed by $\bar{B}$. Minne; engraved by R. Cami.
llth NEPAL. 43 rd birthday of King Mahendra. 10pa, 15pa, 45pa, lr; King Mahendra on horseback. Lithographed (Scott's) or photogravure (Gibbons). Diamond format.
27 th GERMANY (BERLIN). Old Berlin series. 7pf, view of spires of Berlin in 1650 from "Unter den Linden", the road traveled by royal hunting parties. Recess printed. Design by H. Hiller; engraved by H. Fuchs. In 1650 this forest was filled with wild boars and deer; and was used as a hunting preserve.

## JULY ADDENDA

7 th BULGARIA. 15th Chess Olympiad at Varna. Designs by Stefan Kancheff. Sheets of 25. Quantity of souvenir sheet, 50,000. Rest of data was given in September issue of JSP.

## AUGUST ADDENDA

9th MOROCCO. Fifth Arab Scout Jamboree at Rabat, Morocco. 20c, Boy Scout holding banner.
l2th HUNGARY. 50th Anniversary of Asiketek, the Sporting Club of the Deaf. lft, portrait of Chazar Andras (1745-1816), founding of teaching for the deaf, and the emblem of the Asiketek Club. Photogravure printed. Design by F. Bokros.
14th PAKISTAN. Pakistani sports series. Quantities of this set, listed last month, are: 500,000 (7p); 700,000 (13p); 400,000 (25p); 500,000 (40p).
24th INDONESIA. Fourth Asian Games at Djakarta, August 25-September 4, 1962; fifth and final set. 15 s , Senajan Stadium; 25s, Hotel Indonesia; 30s, highway cloverleaf; 70s, press house; 20r, Welcome Monument. Photogravure printed by Security Printing Works in Djakarta. Designers are: Junalies (15s); K. Risman Suplanto ( $25 \mathrm{~s}, 30 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}$ ); Soeroso (20r). Note: these games were dominated by Japan, winning with $1,137 / 2$ points, Indonesia was second with $401 \not / 2$ points. Formosa and Israel were not invited.
25th ROMANIA. Sports fishing series. lob, rod-fishing from boats; 25b, line fishing in mountain streams; 40b, pond fishing; 55b, angling; 75b, line-fishing in mountain stream; 1L, sea-fishing; 1.75L, fishing from river bank; 3.25I, fishing in Danube Delta. Offset printed on coated paper in sheets of 100. Design by I. Untsch.

28th AFGHANISTAN. 44th Anniversary of Independence Festival. 25p, 50p, 150p; marching athletes carrying flag, and portrait of late Nadir Shah. Quantities of 10,000 for each value.
30th ITALY. World Cycling Championships in Italy. 30L, two racing cyclists; 70L, three racing cyclists; $300 L$, one racing cyclist. Photogravure printed in double panes of 50 stamps. Design by C. Mancioli. 2,000,000 sets issued.
3lst ROMANIA. Commemorating the Romanian team which won the World Women's Handball Championships. Overprinted "Campioana/Mondiala/5 lei" on previous 55b handball stamp. 5L on 55b, woman handball player and globe.
31 st ROMANIA. Commemorating the Romanian team which won the European Soccer Championships for Juniors. Overprinted "1962/Campioana/Europeana/2 lei" on previous 55 b soccer stamp. 2 L on 55 b , soccer player and map of Europe.
---- CUBA. 9th Central American and Caribbean Games in Kingston, Jamaica. lc, Games emblem and pair of boxing gloves; $2 c$, Games emblem and crossed tennis rackets; $3 c$, Games emblem and crossed baseball bats; $13 c$, Games emblem and crossed fencing swords.

## SEPTEMBER ADDENDA

lst LEBANON. Bridge Championships of Europe opening September 7th in Beirut, Lebanon, at the new Phoenicia International luxury hotel on Lebanon's waterfront. 25p, 40p; spade-diamond-club-heart, encircled by wreath. Displaying pips in natural colors. Design by Koroleff, printed by Saikali Press. 30,000 sets.
loth PORTUGAL. Tenth International Convention of Pediatrics in Lisbon, Sept. 9-15. 2.80E, boy and girl tossing ball. Design by Maria Keil. Quantity:, 2,000,000.

12th POLAND. 7th European Athletic Games in Belgrade, Jugoslavia, Sept. 12-16. 40gr, pole vaulting; 60 gr , sprinting; 90 gr , javelin throw; $1 \mathrm{zl}, 3$-kilometers run, 1.50 zl , high jumping; 1.55zl, discus throwing; 2.50 zl , finish of 200 meter run, 3.40 zl , hammer throwing. Offset printed on chalky paper in sheets of 50. Quantities are: $40 \mathrm{gr} \& 60 \mathrm{gr}, 3,000,000$ each; 90 gr , and lzl, 2,000,000 each; 1.50zl and $1.55 \mathrm{zl}, 1,500,000$ each; $2.50 \mathrm{zl}, 1,300,000 ; 3.40 \mathrm{zl}, 1,000,000$. Also, 350000 sets imperf. Designed by R. Dudzicki.
18th U.A.R. (EGYPT). First Table Tennis African Tournament in Alexandria, September $18-28 t h$, and the 38 th World Shooting Championships in Cairo, October ll-20. 5m, $10 \mathrm{~m}, 35 \mathrm{~m}$; African continent, net and ball. $5 \mathrm{~m}, 10 \mathrm{~m}, 35 \mathrm{~m}$; rifle and target. Photogravure in sheets of 70 ( 35 of each design 5x7). Designed by Maher AbdelSayed. Quantity: 600,000 of each design. Triangle format in se-tenant pairs of each value. NOTE: more than 200 players from 23 member-countries will participate in the table tennis games, and 700 shooters from 41 countries will take part in the 14 competitions for men and six for women in the World Shooting Championships.

## OCTOBER ADDENDA

2nd AUSTRIA. 1.80 sch , gymnast making a horizontal jump over the long horse. Design by Adalbert Pilch. Printed by engraved plates at Austrian State Printing Works in Vienna. Engraved by Georg Wimmer. Quantity of 3,000,000.
2nd AUSTRIA. 50th Anniversary of Austrian Boy Scout movement. 1.50sch, clasped hands and B of Scout emblem. Design by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Georg Wimmer and printed by the Austrian State Printing Works at Vienna. 3,000,000 issued.
9 th KUWAIT. Arab League Schools Olympic Games. Series of 6 or 8 stamps due. No further data yet available.

## NOVEMBER

lst AUSTRALIA. 7th British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Perth, Australia. 5d, view of Perth, Queens Park, and Kangaroo Paw (national flower). 2sh/3d, Perth coat of arms, symbols of running track, and laurel of victory. Photogravare by Harrison \& Sons, Ltd, of London, in sheets of 80. Designers: R. Malcolm (5d) \& George Hamori (2sh/3d). A lOd aerogram will also be issued, showing the arms of Perth, and an athlete and boomerang symbol in the lower left corner. Design of V. Macha. All items will remain on sale approximately four weeks. Twelve different cancellations will be used at the Games Village post office.

## FORECAST

CAYMAN ISLANDS. 1d, cat boat; 2 2 dd , fisherman casting net; 3d, West Bay Beach; 9d, angler with Kingfish; $1 / 3$, swimming pool; 1/9, water sports.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC. 2d, skiing.
PORTUGAL. Two values honoring the Benifica Sports Club, winner of the European Soccer Championships.
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.

 EIRE
1934, July 27. 50th Jubilee of Gaelic Athletic Association. Wmkd. S.E. in Monogm; P 14\%x14. Typographedat Government Printing Works, Dublin. Des.
R.J. King. 1. 2d green

Note: 10 characteristic types exist of these stamps, due perhaps to impth:
. Sea without four white lines. Wavy line at foot completely missing 3. Sea showing one white line partially. Wavy line at foot almost miss-
ing. Blotch of color at elbow. Thickened figure "2"
4. Sea showing one white line almost complete and traces of a second line at left side. Wavy line at foot complete but more tenuous than
5. Sea showing two or more lines which in all cases are not complete.
 ?. Sea with one white line broken and wavy ine at foot broken
9. Sea showing one white line only in some cases broken. Wavy line at 10. Sea showing one white line broken partly at left and at right. Wavy


## HANDBOOK

Note: This stamp was one of a set of five printed in sheets of 25 , each horizontal row containing all five designs. No. 14 was the 4 th stamp in each horizontal row. (b) $1,000,000$ issued (Michel); (c)
Surtax went to National Fund; (d) said to exist imperf (Y\&T)
Sc Bl56; Gi 783; Mi 592; YT 579; Zu 575
1945, July 9. Child Welfare. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. \& eng. Ouvre. 1945, July 9. Child welfare. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. \& eng. Ouvre.
Dosigna: Boy and girl ruming at play
Note: exist imperf (Mischel); surtax was for "Freen Air Crusade"
Sc B194; 01 952; M1 733; yT 741; zu 719
1947, January 15. Scenic Stamp. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. \& eng. Gandon
16. 6 f red
Design: Sailboats off shore of Cannes beach
Sc 573; Gi 977; Mi 757; YT 777; Zu 743


17. $4+10 \mathrm{f}$ violet $(1,000,000)$
Design: Boy and girl athlete in salue, sylbolizing State
Note: This stamp appeared in a strip of five different stamps, fiye ively from left: Petain bareheaded, "Travail", "Familie", "Patrie" and Petain in uniform.
1945, July 9. Fresh Air Crusade. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. and eng. Ouvre. Sc Bl56; Gi 783; Mi. 591; YT 579; Zu 575
1945 , July 9. Fresh Air Crusade. Unw.; P 13 $4+2$ f blue green $(3,500,000)$
a. imperf
Design: Children in country running
Sc Bl94; Gi 952; Mi 733; YT 740; Zu 719
1947, January 15. View stamp. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. and eng. Gandon. 19. 6 f scarlet
Design: Sailboats off the beach at Cannes
Sc 573; Gi 977; Mi 757; YT 777; Zu 743
1947, August 2. Sixth World Scout Jamboree, Moisson, Aug. 9-18, 1947.
Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. and eng. J. Piel. 20. 5 f brown $(2,800,000)$
Design: Scout badge and double carrick bend
Sc 587; Gi 1006; Mi 786; YT 787; Zu 777
1949, June 13. International Telephone and Telegraph Congress, Paris.
Recess. Des. and eng. Gandon. Unw.; P 13 Recess. Des. and eng. Gandon. Unw.; P 13
21. 100 f brown red $(1,620,000)$
Design: Alexander III Bridge, Petit Palace, rowboats in foreground
Sc C28; Gi 1075; Mi 864; YT A27; Zu 842; Sa 39
Design: Alexander III Bridge, Petit Palace, rowboats in foreground
Sc c28; Gi 1075; Mi 864; YT A27; Zu 842; Sa 39
914 , March. 5. Definitive issue of provisional government. Unw.; P serate
roulette $13 \%$. Lithographed $G$. Aspiotis Bros., Corfu. 1914, Marete $13 \%$. Lithographed G. Aspiotis Bros., Corfu. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. } 10 \mathrm{l} \text { carmine } & 2.251 \text { deep blue } \\ \text { Design: Evzone in rifle match. Straight line Epirus }\end{array}$ Design: Evzone in rifle match. Straight line Epirus at top, in Greek. Sc 4 , March 26. Definitive. Unw.; P serat
1914, March 26. Definitive. Unw.; P serate roulete $13 \%$. Lithographed

## 6. 1 d violet 7. 2 d black

8. 5 d grey green
Design: As Nos. l-2 but inscription at top reads "Autonomous Epirus"
in Greek, the first word in an arc above the second in a straight line Sc 5-6,9-12; Gi 5-6,9-12; Mi 3-8; YT 7-12; Zu 5-6,9-12
Estonia
1939, June 20. Parnu Spa Memorial, l00th Anniversary of Pump-Well Room.
Unw.; P $13 \% \times 13 \%$. Typographed on chalk-surfaced paper by Government Unw.; P $13 / 4 x 13 / 2$. Typographed on chalk-surfaced paper by Government
Printing Works, Talinn. Des. G. Westenberg.
9. 10 s deep red violet $(1,600,000)$ 2. 30 s deep blue $(180,000)$ Design: Bathers, seashore hotel
Sc 145,47; Gi 149,51; Mi 149,51; YT 168,70 ; Zu 153,55
1939, June 20. As No. l-2 in souvenir sheet of all four stamps of set, designs on left of stamps show coat of arms and inscription "Kuurort/ Parnu/1839-1939" in red and green 3. $5+10+18+30 \mathrm{~s}(50,000)$
Sc 147a; Mi B4; YT B\&F4; Zu 156
FIJI
1942, May 19. Definitive. Wmkd. Multiple Crown \& Script CA. Recess
10. 2 d green/magenta, P 131/2
a. Perf 12 (1946, May 27)
Design: Government buildings, Suva, facing the Albert Park sports
grounds, a portion of which is seen in the foreground; inset: George VI Note: Authority for description of this stamp's design--"British Colonial Stamps in Current Use", R. Courtney Cade, M.B.E. (published by the
Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London) Sc 121; G1 255, 5Sa; wi 96a,b; yr $116 a$
1951, September 17. Health Set. Wmkd. Multiple Crown \& Script CA; P 1314x
$131 / 2$ (vert.), $1312 x l 3 \%$ (horiz.) Recess Bradbury, Wilkinson \& Co., Ltd.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2. } 1+1 \mathrm{~d} \text { brown } & \text { 3. } 2+1 \mathrm{~d} \text { green }\end{array}$
Designs: 2-Native boys bathing; 3-Fijian rugby player. Both stamps have
inset head of George VI inset head of George VI
Note: Rugby player ident
Note: Rugby player identified as one, Malakai Labaibure
Sc Bl-2; Gi 276-77; Mi 120-21; YT $133-34$
1954, February 1. Definitive. Wmkd. Multiple Crown \& Script CA; P 12. Re-
cess De La Rue.
11. $2 d$ green/magenta
Design: As No. l, inset Elizabeth II
${ }^{-}$Sc 150; Gi 283; Mi 127; YT 138
12. 1.50 F light blue

Design: Identical with No. 5
Note: Two varieties are said
Note: Two varieties are said to exist of this stamp: a. imperf; b.
blue green. Both have not been seen by the editor Sc 300a; Gi 526a; Mi 316; YT 300; Zu 306

1937, January 18. F.I.S. Championships, Chamonix. Unw.; P 13. Recess.
7. 1.50 f violet blue $(4,000,000)$

Design: Ski jumper
Note: Wanos \& De Belleville state stamp exists perfed on three sides
only, evidently a margin stamp or row of stamps Sc 322; Gi 567; Mi 340; YT 334; Zu 331

1937, June 16. Postal Workers Sports Fund. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. \&
eng. J. Piel eng. J. Piel
8. $20+10$ c dark bro

Designs: Tug $0^{\prime}$ war on beach; 9 -Runners, discus thrower in background; 10-Hikers, rest house in background
Note: 500,000 sets issued (Michel)

Note: 500,000 sets issued (Michel)
Sc B60-62; Gi $578-80$; Mi 348-50; YT
1938, June 1. Third World Cup Soccer Championships, France, 1938. Unw.; P 13. Recess. Des. J. Bridge; eng. Degorce. 11. 1.75 f dark ultramarine $(3,500,000)$

Sc 349; Gi 612; Mi 427; YT 396; Zu 371
1939, June 20. 150th Anniversary of French Revolution. Unw.; P 13. Recess Des. Andre Spitz after painting by Jacques Louis David; eng. A. Delzers
12. 90 c slate green $(4,000,000)$ 12. 90 c slate green $(4,000,000)$
Design: "Oath of the Tennis Court"

Note: On June 20, 1789, member of the Third Estate met at a tennis court tution of the realm is setup and consolidated on firm foundations." The success of David's picture of the historic action of the Third Es-
tate helped him to gain election to the Convention in September 1792 by the Section du Museum. He was among those who voted for the king's death

1941, July 17. Charity Issue. Overprinted in red with new value and old
one barred out. Unwo; P 13. Des. \& eng. Decaris
13. $1+1 \mathrm{f}$ on 70 c dark blue green $(1,260,000)$
a. without overprint
b. imperforate

Design: Liner "Past

Sc Bll4, Gi 707. Mi 511, YT 502; Zu 500
1943, June 7. Petain's 87th Birthday. Unw.; P 13\%. Des. Cami; eng.
14. $4+10$ f dark violet

 Unw.; P 11\%. Recess State Bank Note Printing Works, Helsinki. Des. A.
Karajalainen; eng. S. RUnnberg (No. 27), R. Achren (No. 28) 27. 20 m dk grey green $(1,000,000) 28.30 \mathrm{~m}$ blue $(2,000,000)$ Sc 354-55; Gi 586-87; Mi 489-90; YT 469-70; Zu 487-88

1959, November 14. 100th Anniversary of Birth of Elin Oihonna Kallio, Pioneer of Finnish Women's Physical Education. Unw.; P 113/4. Recess State Bank Note Printing Works, Helsinki. Des. Olavi Vepstlyinen; eng. Ro
Achren.
29. 30 m lilac purple $(2,000,000)$

Design: Girl performing hoop exercise
Sc 365; Gi 606; Mi 513; YT 489; Zu 512
1961, March 26. Day of the Stamp. Unw.; P ll\%. Recess State Bank Note
Printing Works, Helsinki. Des. O. Vepstlyinen; eng. S. RUnnberg 30. 5 m dark green $(10,000,000)$

Design: Lake and rowboat beachedon shore
Sc 380; Gi ; Mi 532; YT 508; Zu 531
FRANCE
1924, April 1 (Nos. 1,2) and May 23 (Nos. 3,4). 8th Olympic Games, Paris,
May 3-July 7, 1924. Unw.; P 14x13/2 (vert.), $131 / 2 \times 14$ (horiz.). Typographed. Des. E. Becker; eng. E. Daussy (Nos. 2,3), C. Parison (Nos. 1, 4).

1957, February 22. 50th Anniversary of Boy Scout Movement. Unw.; P 14. Re-
cess State Bank Note Printing Works, Helsinki. Des. Olavi Vepstlininen; eng. E. Paakkari.
26. 30 m dark blue $(2,000,000)$
Design: Hand in scout salute, globe with superimposed scout insigne
Sc 346 ; Gi 572; Mi 473; YT 453; Zu 474
26. 30 m dark blue $(2,000,000)$
Design: Hand in scout salute, globe with superimposed scout insigne
Sc 346; Gi 572; Mi 473; YT 453; Zu 474
26. 30 m dark blue $(2,000,000)$
Design: Hand in scout salute, globe with superimposed scout insigne
Sc 346 ; Gi 572; Mi 473; YT 453; Zu 474
$\square$









 ville list No. 3 in a gummed on both sides variety; (d) Depolier says
No. 3 exists imperf on three sides


1935, April 23. Commemorating Maiden Voyage of S.S. Normandie, May 5,
1935. Unw.; P 1314. Recess. Des. and eng. Decaris
1935. Unw.; P 133. Recess. Des. and eng. Decaris
5. 1.50 f blue $(2,000,000)$

Design: Normandie at sea with sailboat in foreground
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## JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

Managing Editor: F. Quentin Farr, 19 Hillside Road, Elizabeth 3, New Jersey, U. S. A. Assoc. Editors:

Advertising Mgr:
The Publishers:
Travis Land, 938 Essex Street, San Antonio l0, Texas, U. S. A. Ira Seebacher, 48 Knollwood Road South, Roslyn, New York, U. S. A. Singrey J. Hughes, 811 Camino Miramonte, Tucson, Arizona, U. S. A. Jack Bloom, 1118 South Lake Street, Los Angeles 6, California, U.S.A. William Brecht; Brecht \& Holer, Inc.; 694 Third Avenue; New York 17, New York, U. S. A.

NOTE: All catalogue numbers quoted in this publication are from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, unless specifically stated otherwise.


## "SPORTS STAMPS" by Carl-Olaf Enhagen -- A Review

If your stamp budget is limited and you can't afford much in the way of philatelic literature, be sure to forego other books and catalogues and get this one. In a few words: IT'S TERRIFIC! DON'T MISS IT!

The author of this book is a member of SPI, and he brings a wealth of material and experience to his task as author. Frankly, the longer I have this book, the more $I$ am enchanted with it. Some thirty-two full pages of illustrations depict many of the most enticing sports stamps ever issued, which nicely supplements the author's text.

In the first four chapters of this book, the author presents a host of little known facts in a most interesting manner. Again and again, you will reluctantly put down this book as you reach for your catalogue or albums to see the actual stamps mentioned -- and each time you will be delighted as the impact of your new-found information stands out on the stamp. This book will give you a whole new acquaintenceship with the stamps you think you know so well. But read the book and find out for yourself! The author is both an educator and entertainer as he beguiles the reader from one chapter to another.

Part Two is devoted to stamps honoring the Olympic Games, and you won't want to miss this section for all the tea in China.

Part Three comprises some 170 pages \& treats each individual sport exhaustively and with a host of new facts. For the topicalist, this book is a walk through the gardens of Paradise, as well as a rich source of background information for one's album pages. If you exhibit your collection in the various stamp shows, this book should provide you with the information necessary to make your exhibit worthy of a prize!

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[^0]:    At left is a cover autographed by Olga Fikotova Connolly, who won a Gold Medal for the discus throw in 1956 Olympic Games.

