



Journal of Sports Philately

NUMBER 7

MARCH 1963

VOLUME 1

PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

- Bob Bruce -

The Pan American Games are one of six specific competitions to which the International Olympic Committee has given its definite sanction. These include the Far East Games (discontinued in 1930) and the Central American and Caribbean Games, the Bolivarian Games, the Pan American Games, the Mediterranean Games, and the Asian Games, all of which are going strongly in their individual cycles despite scattered political handicaps in a few cases.

The plan for the Pan American Games is for competition every four years in the year directly preceding the Olympic Games. Entry is limited to the countries of North, Central, and South America. The first Pan American Games were held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1951. Then followed Games in Mexico City in 1955 and in Chicago in 1959. The Fourth Pan American Games will be held from April 20th to May 5th of this year in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

With these Games less than two months away, plans for participation by the athletes of the United States are in the final stage of execution. Yet the very timing of the Games presents some intriguing problems. Since the Games are being staged in what is normally an "off-season" for this country, United States Olympic Committee activities relative to team selection and pre-competition conditioning are forced into a race against time. In addition, it is likely that the personnel of this Pan American team will exceed in number that on an average Olympic team at the very time when regular fund raising programs are just beginning to get underway.

At San Paolo the United States will enter teams in seventeen sports competitions for men (baseball, basketball, boxing, cycling, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, soccer, swimming and diving, track and field, volleyball, water polo, weightlifting, wrestling, and yachting) and six competitions for women (basketball, gymnastics, swimming and diving, synchronized swimming, track and field, and volleyball). Two activities (fencing and tennis) will combine men's and women's divisions and men and women will compete together in equestrian events.

Although a relatively recently established competition, the Pan American Games have an interesting philatelic history. Note particularly how their philatelic history parallels that of the Olympic Games--from little or nothing to a veritable flood!

No postal emissions appeared during the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires in 1951. For the Second Pan American Games in 1955 only the host country, Mexico, saw fit to commemorate the competition. Its emissions included:

- 890 20¢ dark green and red brown (torch bearer and stadium)
- C227 25¢ dark Prussian green and red brown (Aztec god and map)
- C228 35¢ carmine and brown (stadium and map)



(Continued on Page 4)

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

EDITORIAL COMMENT


It seems that, by default, I am still acting editor of our periodical. Thanks for another month to those of you who have sent in material for publication in "JSP". Every little bit helps. But, unfortunately, the trickle has not become the desired deluge--not yet, at least. So the future of our journal is strictly an issue-to-issue proposition.

In my encouragement of cooperation on copy for "JSP" I am trying a slightly different approach this month. One of our members has written that she cannot write articles herself (how does she know if she hasn't tried), but that perhaps the listing of a number of subjects which need coverage might spur others into action. She feels that many of our members have a wealth of information which they would be happy to share, but that either they regard their knowledge as too trivial or they don't trust their own ability to put their information into useful form. Even the simplest-appearing information may be just what a number of others need. And my offer to edit any manuscript which comes my way still stands.

For a starter, here is our friend's list of desired information: Abidjan Games, Arab Games, Balkan Games, Bolivarian Games, British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Central American and Caribbean Games, European Games, Maccabiah Games, Mediterranean Games, Pan-Arab Games, Pan American Games (perhaps this issue will offer a start), Peace Cycle Races (Berlin-Prague-Warsaw), South American Games, South East Asia Games, Spartacist Games, Turnen (Turner competitions), and West African Games (why were they never held?). Now that she is warmed up thoroughly, she throws in several more-or-less catch-all groupings: National Games, International Games, and World Games, native games, and ancient games. (She doesn't leave much uncovered, does she?) And last, but not least, she wants to know about the Bonacassa Award winners since 1955. Seriously though, all these topics were offered in good faith.

There it is; what can YOU do to help on one, two, or three of these topics?

Brt



the

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Help! Help! Another month has come and gone and still SPI doesn't have a permanent Managing Editor for its periodical. Everyone with journalistic talent seems to be sitting on his hands. Let's get off the hands and get them up in the air!

Publisher Bill Brecht reports via our Secretary-Treasurer that a number of our members are taking advantage of their opportunities to purchase back issues of "JSP" and its predecessor, "SportStamps". All issues of the former and most issues of the latter are still available from Bill at 25¢ per copy. Also back issues of Ira Seebacher's "Handbook of Sports Stamps" are available from Bill at the same cost. Get them now while the supply lasts; there will be no reprinting of our periodical.

We regret to announce that Jim Hughes has had to give up his responsibilities on our new issues column. Jim is a bed-ridden arthritic and has entered the hospital for special treatment. What he has done for us despite his handicap is truly amazing; we hope that his hospitalization will improve his general condition tremendously and that he will rejoin us in some other capacity when he can.

The directors are pleased to announce that Barbara T. Williams of La Puente, Calif., will pick up the new issues column. She will be aided by Fred Howard, the Los Angeles sports dealer. I'm sure that the two of them will continue the fine column which Jim has been preparing for our information.

Bill Stoms (William D.), our auction manager, can now be reached at 2161A 36th St., Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Work on the membership directory and check-list projects are continuing.

Brt

NEWS OF OUR AFFILIATES

Sports Collector of Southern California. At its February meeting at Helms Hall SCOSC had an interesting talk on mounting stamps for exhibition. The speaker, Bert Christian, although not a sports collector, has won many awards in both the United States and Canada. 32 sports collectors were in attendance.

* * * * *

Sports Stamp Study Society of New York. The January meeting at the Collectors Club brought the annual election of officers. Chosen for the next year were Cliff Jeger, President; Ed Hochuli, Vice-President; Doris Theiler, Secretary; and Irwin Bloomfield, Treasurer (re-elected). The "Old Dependable", Ira Seebacher, will continue as Program Chairman for another year.

Following the election a competitive exhibit was held. Nine entries of a single frame each were judged by Philip Silver, Vice-President of the Collectors Club. Cliff Jeger's entry came out on top.

* * * * *

Sports Philatelists of the Philippines. Don't miss the helpful offer of SPOP listed under "Services" on another pages of this issue of "JSP".

* * * * *

Sports collectors in northern California. A similar affiliated organization has been suggested for northern California. All interested collectors should get in touch with David Fogel (SPI 55), 1156 Walnut Street, Berkeley 7, California in an effort to arrange a time and place for an exploratory meeting.


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Philatelic Aspects of the Pan American Games (Cont'd)



Then came the flood with the Third Pan American Games in Chicago in 1959. The host country issued its appropriate commemorative:

C56 10¢ violet blue and bright red (runner holding torch)

This would appear to have been enough, but several other countries, all of them legal entrants in the Games, each produced not one, but a series, of either publicity or commemorative stamps. Argentina led off with:

- B19 20¢ plus 10¢ emerald and black (runner)
- B20 50¢ plus 20¢ yellow and black (basketball)
- B21 1p plus 50¢ maroon and black (boxers)
- CB15 2p plus 1p bright blue and black (rowing)
- CB16 3p plus 1.50p olive and black (diving)

Haiti followed with:

- 448 25¢ black brown and light blue (Chicago skyline and Dessable's house)
- 449 50¢ yellow green, ultramarine, red, and rose lilac (discus thrower and flag of Haiti)
- 450 75¢ brown and blue (Jean Baptiste Dessables and 18th century map)
- C145 50¢ henna brown and aquamarine (same as 450)
- C146 1g lilac and aquamarine (same as 448)
- C147 1.50g ultramarine, red, emerald, and brown (same as 449)



Not to be outdone, Panama came through with yet another set:

- 430 1¢ gray and emerald (soccer)
- 431 3¢ bright blue and red brown (swimming)
- 432 20¢ emerald and red brown (hurdler)
- C224 5¢ black and red brown (boxing)
- C225 10¢ gray and red brown (baseball)
- C226 50¢ light blue and orange (basketball)

Obviously the big question now is what will the Fourth Pan American Games produce. To date there has been very little sign of activity. Only Argentina has made announcement of any forthcoming emissions; that country plans a series of three stamps, but has not issued details as to color or design. The host country, normally quite active in stamps with a sports motive and honoring its local competitions, has made no announcement. It is significant, however, that Brazil has a history of late emission, long after the commemorated event has been completed. Similarly, although the two pests of this hemisphere, Haiti and Paraguay, have announced nothing with respect to these Games; they also have a reputation for delayed commemoration. Could it be possible that their philatelic pirates have been caught asleep? It appears doubtful, but time alone will tell.

REVIEWS

"K-Line Sports Album Pages--Supplement #3

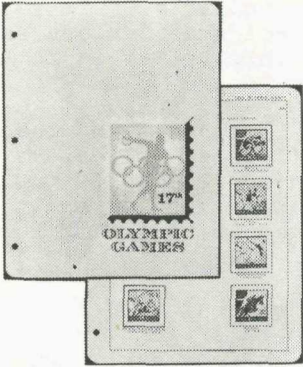
The third supplement of the K-Line sports album pages has been issued. This supplement continues the heavy stock, clear illustrations, good spacing, and wealth of information which marked the original sections of the album and the first two supplements. For one who desires to mount his sports stamps on prepared sheets, there is nothing comparable on the market today.

In defense of the publisher, one ought to mention that the apparent omission of an occasional sports stamp(s) here and there is likely due to the publisher's policy of withholding small groups of one to three stamps from a given country for a future printing when justice can be done to a full page with more stamps. If your favorite late issues don't appear in this supplement, this may well be the reason. You will gain in the long run by waiting patiently, for no reprint of a page with only one or two stamps will be necessary to accommodate the next small issue from that country. Editor George Kobylka has thirty-seven such small groups in his "work-book" waiting for additional emissions to make full pages feasible.

Having included a very few sheets for the sports stamps of North Viet Nam in previous printings, K-Line now begins inclusion of the stamps of Red China; two pages are devoted to this country. Several of the recent Paraguayan sports stamps which were finally listed only in the February issue of "Scott's Monthly Journal" are included in this supplement.

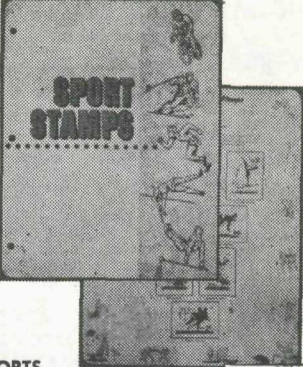
To protect his patrons from the extremely expensive, numerically small issues or the imperforate variations (for collectors only), Editor Kobylka omits from his pages all emission which appear in quantities of less than 10,000.


Some users of these pages will be slightly unhappy that in a very few cases individual stamps and souvenir sheets are included on the same page. This may be unfortunate to some who do not collect these sheets and thus have an unsightly bare spot on an album page, but it seems to follow the needs of a majority of the sports collectors who use the K-Line pages regularly. Preparation of such pages is difficult at best; everyone can't be completely satisfied with the product. K-Line does a good job.



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.
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16th Games, complete	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	1.25	.15
18th Games, Part 1	Approx. end of May	

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Part 1, A through B countries	2.85	.35
Part 2, C through Finland	4.30	.45
Part 3, France through It. Somal.	4.00	.45
Part 4, Italy through Panama	4.25	.45
Part 5, Panama through Salvador	4.25	.45
Part 6, S. 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
Supplement No. 3, Oct., 1962	4.50	.50
Sports complete	35.05	1.75

OTHER TOPICS AND COUNTRIES AVAILABLE — WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

MORE BOOBS IN THE WOODS

- Ira Seebacher -

The argument of hinging versus the use of mounts for the placement of stamps on album pages has been running too long and too tiredly to rake through the cold ashes once again. There is, however, a by-product to this running "rhubarb" which has interesting connotations once it stands nakedly revealed as a rather vicious trap for the unsuspecting.

There has been a great rash of advertisements in the philatelic press lately, not offering to sell stamps, but listing instead various "hot" issues the advertiser would like to buy. Invariably, the price offered, even on really fine items, are in the neighborhood of fifty per cent of catalogue (Scott's). Somewhere in the ad, but never in particular prominence, is the line "we pay 10% less (sometimes '20%') for lightly hinged sets".

Such an ad recently offered \$18 for a particular set that catalogues \$40. Assuming that you send a lightly hinged set (how lightly hinged is "lightly hinged", by the way?) such as commands a ten per cent discount off the \$18 figure; instead of getting \$18, you would get \$16.20 from which you can then subtract the cost of postage and even registration. The same dealer who advertised this generous purchasing price will then sell the set at \$36, as quoted in another of his ads. Naturally, there is no exact rule of thumb as to what kind of mark-up a dealer--or any other merchant--is entitled to make on a sale. It is, however, a bit absurd to say that a set costing a dealer \$16.20 cannot be moved comfortably at a profit considerably under 122%!

It should be noted that these ads specifically discount a hinged stamp or set but, when such merchandise is offered for sale in other ads (and at breath-taking mark-up), nothing is said about sets being hinged or unhinged. It is reasonable to

assume that, with but a single scale of advertised selling prices, the hinged sets are moved along with the unhinged sets at exactly the same prices. If not, are we to assume the hinged sets are regummed?

In other words, this has become a dodge of unscrupulous dealers who maximize a stamp's deficiencies on buying it by pretending that its being hinged makes it less desirable or valuable. Less desirable or valuable to whom? Most collectors could not care less about lightly hinged stamps, particularly outside the area of U. S. issues whose devotees, for the most part, have developed their finical selection of collectible specimens to a point of obsession, measuring to a hair's breadth the centering and refusing even the most beautiful copies if they have been hinged. They willingly pay premium prices for this pristine gum condition they so illogically demand.

This same type of dementia has not been, until recently (in this country, at least), a major problem in the area of foreign stamps. It is felt that the problem now arises only because of this type of advertising in which, through constant reiteration, many collectors have come to believe that the only possible way a stamp in acceptable in a collection is in completely unhinged condition. To say or do anything to scotch this belief brings instant resistance from some dealers and from pristine-gum worshippers. To say or do nothing to scotch this belief is to allow a monster to rear itself and grow stronger.

There can be but two results if this belief becomes widespread and the demand for unhinged stamps becomes insistent by the coming generations of collectors. The first result will be that good stamps that have been hinged will suffer an unfair and unwarranted loss of value through no fault of their owners who had shown impeccable taste in selecting them and hinging them to album pages in line with accepted, orthodox practices of today.

The second and even uglier result is a probably one; a great deal of regumming will take place if a premium exists on what purports to be original and unhinged gum. Particularly in the area of U. S. stamp collecting, a very simple gimmick is used by some dealers, no doubt including some who discount the hinged stamps they purchase. All they do is to take a piece of the gummed selvage from a sheet of stamps, moisten it, and rub it against the gummed side of a hinged stamp. If this is done carefully, few if any can tell that the lightly hinged stamp had ever been hinged. So the dealer quickly marks up an easy ten per cent by a rather shady dodge. This merely points up the absurdity of insisting upon unhinged stamps. One cannot always tell whether the stamp he pays a premium price for, in the belief that it was never hinged, is as advertised.

It is not, this writer believes, possible to scotch entirely this vicious effort to downgrade good stamps by unscrupulous dealers and crackpot condition fanatics. Many, as we say, will take the stamps they have detracted and "improve" them by adding the gum which collectors seemingly are willing to pay good money to have added to the stamps they buy. This is an added mark-up such unscrupulous vendors could not rightfully command in the first place, if reason prevailed.

What can be done about it? Well, not a terrible lot. One approach, however, would be to give such merchants a wide berth. Have absolutely nothing to do with them. They are most likely shysters, as we see it, since the same stamps at auction will command far better prices than these fellows are willing to pay. Even after paying the auctioneer's commission, one stands to do better. Just make sure you deal with a reputable auctioneer. One might also do better by taking his own advertisement in a philatelic magazine providing his offer is of such a size as to warrant the expense of such an ad.

When you figure that these people are making a very low offer for your better stamps, discounting their low offer by ten per cent (or more) if the material is even lightly hinged, possibly altering your stamps artificially, and then marking them up at over one hundred per cent; it pays to leave them severely alone.

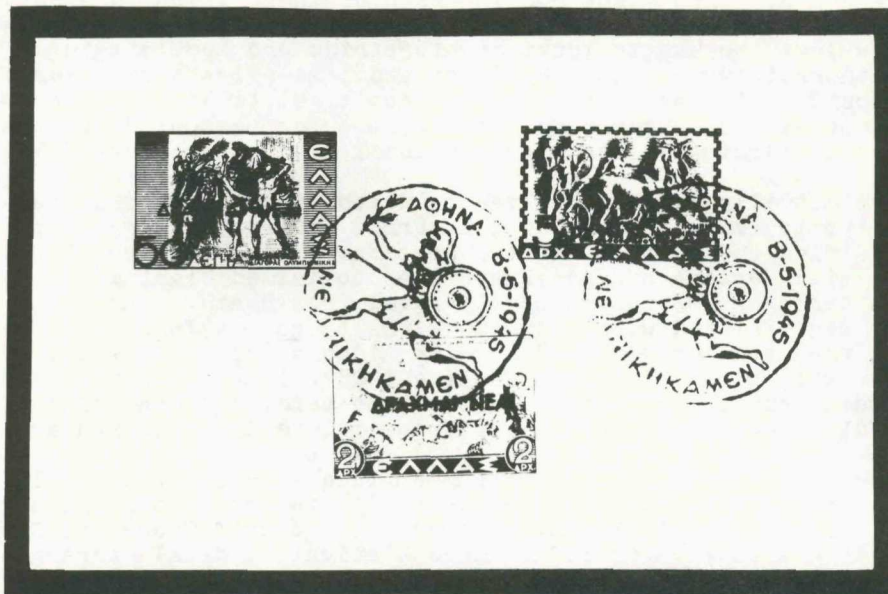
DID YOU KNOW?

The 18th Olympiad will be the first ever to be held in Asia and the first in a non-Western country.

Transportation to the various areas of the Tokyo Games may include a monorail and helicopter service.

- Irwin Bloomfield -

In 480 B. C. the Athenians defeated an invading Persian army on the Plain of Marathon. According to legend one of the warriors, Pheidippides, the original marathoner, was supposed to have run the entire distance to Athens (26 miles) with the news of victory. Upon arrival he had only enough strength to shout the single word, "NENIKHKAMEN" ("We Won"), after which he fell dead from exhaustion. A Greek "V"-Day special cancellation, used in Athens for three days beginning May 8, 1945, recalls this story.



The marathon runner is shown enclosed in a large circle at the top of which is the Greek inscription "Athens 8-5-1945" and below, the good tidings, "NENIKHKAMEN".

The institution of the marathon was the idea of Michel Breal, the French delegate to the Paris conference at the Sorbonne. When, on June 18, 1894, the conference passed the decision to revive the ancient Olympic Games, Breal wrote to Couberton, stating: "If the Organizing Committee of the Athens Olympics would be willing to revive the famous run of the Marathon soldier as part of the programme of the Games, I would be glad to offer a prize for this new marathon race". Coubertin immediately passed on this offer to the Greeks and they accepted at once.

Of all the systems of preparing for a marathon race, the most notable was that followed by Spyros Louis, competitor in the first revival of the marathon at the 1896 Olympics in Athens. Louis was a post office messenger in his village of Marusi, near Athens. He heard that the great athletes of all the world were gathering in Athens and that the Greeks faced a mighty struggle to uphold their ancient tradition in the Games. Through the week of competition Greek onlookers thronged the Stadium and the surrounding hillsides were black with Greeks who did not have the price of admission. But in these first revived Greek Games on Greek soil not a single event had been won by a Greek athlete and there was sorrow throughout Athens and the Peninsula and the Isles. So, for the glory of Greece Spyros Louis came down from the village hills to run the last race, the marathon. He spent the two nights before the race on his knees, praying. The day before the race he fasted.

He lined up with two dozen trained runners--four foreign athletes and twenty other Greek runners--on the plain outside the village of Marathon, where in 490 B.C. was fought the battle that saved Greece. All that afternoon he trotted along behind the leaders--the Australian, Flack, who had already won the 800 and 1500 meters races, and Lermusiaux of France, and Blake of the United States, all famous names, until most of them dropped out. Seven kilometers from the finish he took the lead and was never headed. When he ran into the stadium the crowd went berserk. Women tore off their jewelry and flung it at his feet. Prince Constantine and Prince George of Greece leaped from the royal box and ran down the home stretch with him. Little Spyros lived out his life as Greece's greatest hero; for the rest of his life an Athens barber gave him free shaves, a restaurateur fed him, a clothier clothed him, and a worshipping urchin shined his shoes, all free of charge.

The standard distance for marathons is 26 miles and 385 yards, not because the original marathoner, Pheidippides, ran that far (he didn't), but because the offi-

cials of the 1908 Olympic Games in London wanted to please the grandchildren of Britain's King Edward VII. The previous Olympic marathons had been the shorter distance Pheidippides ran, as nearly as it could be marked out. But the British badge-wearers decided to start the race on the lawn of Windsor Castle so the royal children could see the fun. From there to the final line inside the stadium at London was 26 miles, 385 yards, and somehow a myth sprang up that this was the proper distance so that it has been used ever since.

Bekele Abebe finished first in the 1960 Olympic marathon at Rome and ran in approximately 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This means running each of these miles in about 5.1 minutes--a speed of 11.8 miles an hour. One can't run a 5.1-minute mile by just shuffling along at a slow jog; he has to lengthen his stride and keep digging. Since there have been marathons in which both the first and last miles were covered in five minutes, it may sound as if marathoners simply don't get tired. Of course this is not so. It takes not so much superhuman stamina as superhuman will power to run a marathon. The typical marathoner wants to run until he drops--literally.

A few have actually run themselves to death and died on the roadside. There was the 1912 Olympic marathon in which Lazaro, the Portuguese champion ran himself into a coma and died the next day in the hospital. There was the 1904 Olympic marathon in which Bill Garcia of San Francisco collapsed eight miles from the finish with a stomach hemorrhage and was barely saved from death. There was the 1924 race in which three men fainted with only 400 yards to go; a fourth was delirious as he tottered into the stadium and ran head-on into a concrete wall, falling to the ground covered with blood. There was the 1908 Olympic marathon in which Dorado Pietri collapsed four times within sight of the tape; doctors found later that his hear had been displaced more than a half inch, but he lived to run again.

So it appears that collapses are commonplace and sometimes only a minority of starters reach the finish line. Remembering all the collapses and accidents in the past Olympic marathons, William H. Mellors, the Sports Technical Director of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932, made airtight medical arrangements so that there were no such disasters at Los Angeles. At that marathon and at most of the marathons since then the standard first aid complement includes several medical stations along the course with two ambulances, a mobile hospital unit, and a pick-up bus following the runners. Several doctors also roamed the course in radio-equipped cars. These preparations paid dividends at Los Angeles. No fewer than ten runners needed medical attention during or after the race, but all were in perfect condition again within three days.

Neither over strenuous preparation nor bizarre diet seem to handicap the long distance enthusiasts. In 1904 T. J. Hicks of the United States sipped brandy during the early stages of the Olympic marathon; when the brandy gave out, his helpers fed him small doses of strychnine, one-sixtieth of a grain at a time. He ran the last ten miles in a daze, but won--although afterward he couldn't stand up long enough to accept the trophy.

The close finish in the 1960 Rome marathon recalls the one at Los Angeles, when the first four men to finish were all on the stadium track at the same time and Juan Zabala of Argentina beat England's Sam Ferris to the tape by only twenty seconds. The fourth-place man was little more than a minute behind Zabala.

Everything happens in marathons. K. K. McArthur almost lost the 1912 Olympic race because one of the officials threw a heavy wreath of evergreens over his shoulders as he entered the stadium. Lentauw did lose in the 1904 Olympics because he was chased a mile off the course by a large and hungry dog. Also the 1904 marathon ended in a scandal. The American, Lorz, after running ten miles, got into a car which drove toward the finish. About six miles away Lorz jumped out and started running again as if nothing had happened. Soon he overtook Hicks. When he arrived in the stadium nobody knew what had happened and he was greeted with tremendous applause. But the fraud was soon discovered and the applause changed to abuse. The American Federation expelled him from the team while the Games were still in progress.

The 1904 marathon also has a cramp story. Felix Caravajal of Cuba, who led after eighteen miles, was so far ahead that he stopped along the road and picked and ate a few apples. The apples were green and Felix got violent cramps which cost him the race and Cuba her first and only marathon victory.

The 1908 marathon is remembered for the tragedy of the Italian, Dorando. He arrived first at the stadium, staggering badly. Soon he collapsed. Helped to his feet, he ran a few steps and then fell again. His friends encouraged him and en-

deavored to revive him; then, when they saw that it was all of no avail, they helped him to the tape. Of course the judges disqualified him and the American, Hayes, was declared the winner. Dorando received a gold cup for his great effort.

Winners of the Olympic marathons include:

1896	Louis (Greece)	40,000 meters
1900	Theato (France)	40,260 meters
1904	Hicks (United States)	40,000 meters
1908	Hayes (United States)	42,263 meters
1912	McArthur (South Africa)	40,200 meters
1920	Kolehmainen (Finland)	42,750 meters
Since 1924 the course has been a standard 42,195 meters.		
1924	Steuroos (Finland)	
1928	El Quafi (France)	
1932	Zabala (Argentina)	
1936	Son (Japan)	
1948	Cabrera (Argentina)	
1952	Zatopek (Czechoslovakia)	
1956	Mimoun (France)	
1960	Abebe (Ethiopia)	

SERVICES

David Fogel (SPI 55), 1156 Walnut Street, Berkeley 7, California, has located a small supply of the rarely advertised Portuguese rifle club commemoratives (2S1-12) and of Portugal RA14 and RAJ5. The prices are modest and the quality high. This material will be made available to the first SPI members who contact Dave; the limit is one of each item to a member. Since this material will go rapidly, failure to hear from Dave will indicate that some other members got there first.

* * * * *

The following cablegram has been received from the Sports Philatelists of the Philippines, P. O. Box 121, Manila, Philippines: "Re your letter February 11th

Sports Philatelists of the Philippines willing to mail free of charge one cover with Coubertin slogan to any interested members Sports Philatelists International Regards. Floro Policarpio." There it is!

* * *

Thorsten Ingeloff, Alvgatan 11, Karlstad, Sweden, offers the following services on Swedish special event cancels:

1. Covers with two postmarks on subscription and mailed directly--25% each.

2. Obsolete material priced according to cost and scarcity on the local market (usually 35% to 60% each postpaid). Some older, rare items are also in stock.

3. Covers with single postmarks at sixty per cent of rates above.

4. Miscellaneous pertinent cancels; these have averaged from two to eight sports per year and from none to six scouting events per year.

* * *

Arrie Joubert (SPI 393), P. O. Box 5424, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, announces that his country will issue its first sports stamp in 1964, commemorating the 75th anniversary of its Rugby Union. Arrie offers to do his best to service first day covers for any interested members.

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NEW!

NEW!

First torch relay for the Winter Olympic Games. Fire and water don't mix well, but there is nothing wrong with ice and a lighted torch. We have read of the various torch relays of the Summer Olympic Games; now we discuss the beginning of their counterparts in the Winter Games. As you know, the first of the Summer Games' relays began in Berlin in 1936. It was so impressive that it became an official part of the opening ceremonies for all Games. Under the same regulations which made the relay official, it is forbidden for the Organizing Committee of the Winter Games to duplicate exactly the ceremonies of the Summer Games.

Shortly after the ending of the 5th Winter Games in St. Moritz in 1948, the Organizing Committee for the 6th Games began its pre-planning for 1952. At the suggestion of Olav S. Bjaaland, a teacher and participant in the 1911 Expedition to the South Pole, the Committee took under advisement the matter of inaugurating a relay as part of the opening ceremonies. After some discussion the International Olympic Committee granted permission so long as it was in the form of a token and not a direct copy of the official torch relay of the Summer Games.

Instead of following the Olympic route from Olympia, Greece, with the attendant ceremonies at that point, the decision was reached to start the relay from Morgedal, Telemark. Thus it was determined that the ideal spot at which to light the torch was at a small farm belonging to one of Norway's most famous skiers, Sondre Norheim. Why? The Morgedal valley is regarded everywhere as the cradle of ski-jumping and slalom skiing. From Telemark, and more specifically from Morgedal, came the first big names in modern Norwegian ski sport. Norheim is often referred to as the "Father of Skiing".

Plans were developed with the assistance of various local ski organizations and sports clubs of Morgedal. This development involved determination of a point of origin, a route suitable to the occasion, selection of participants, assignment of detailed duties, and times of operation.

At the stroke of 10 A. M. on February 13, 1952, Olav Bjaaland kindled a pine torch from the farm home of Norheim and lighted the first carrying torch in this first of Winter Games' relays. The carrying torch was made in 95 copies, each having a nine-inch cylindrical handle with an oval collar 12" by 6". Each bore the symbolic Olympic rings, the year "1952", and an arrow between the words "Morgedal" and "Oslo".



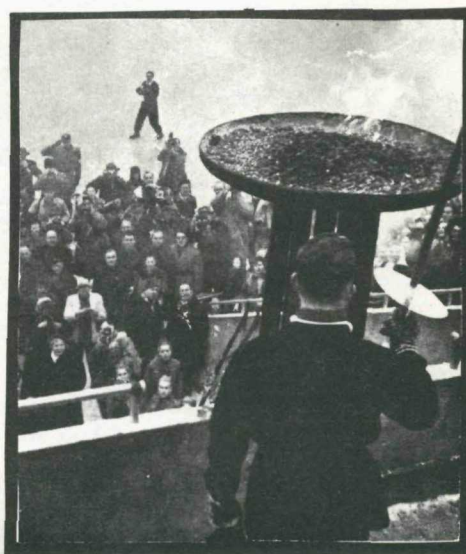
The first skier of the relay team was a member (third generation) of the Hemmestveit brother combination (Mikkel and Torjus) who originated the world's first ski school. The second in the relay carried the torch to the Norheim monument in front of the community center in Morgedal, where a brief ceremony was held by Major Finn Qvale, a ski pioneer. The torch proceeded on until it reached Kongsberg, having been borne by way of Hjartal and Notodeen. At the great silver works at Kongsberg the torch was kept overnight in the giant hearth.

It was again accepted the next morning by a relay skier and carried on to Darbu and Mjondalen to Drammen where it stopped for a short ceremony near the Thorleif Haug monument. It was then carried through Liew and Asker to Valler public school near Sandvika. At Sandvika the flame was held overnight. On Friday, February 15th, the torch was carried through Baerum and across the bridge at Oraker to

Famous skiers of the past had jumped the Huseby Hill since 1879 but, as is often the case, great landmarks are erased by the pressures of progress, roads having been built across the run and houses occupying much of the area. So here, where Fridtjof Nansen and Sveinung Svalastoga, Aasmond Brekke and the Hemmesveit brothers had performed such heroic jumps, it was necessary to build a small jump for the torch relay! Also the dry winter had necessitated bringing snow into the Oslo area to make a trail for the skiers!

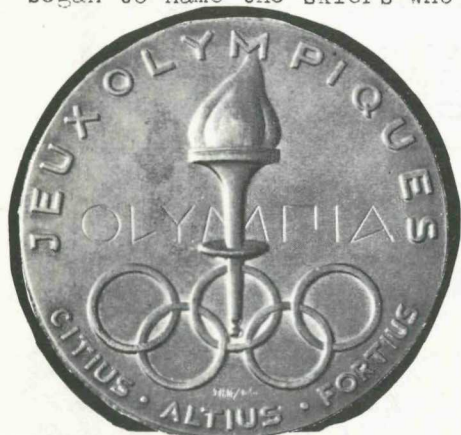


Sixty-five year-old Lauritz Bergendahl, the first "Ski King" of Norway, carried the torch on its last lap into Bislett Stadium. At 10:50 A. M. he appeared at the Marathong Gate in the south bend of the stadium, where he saluted the crowd and turned the torch over to the final skier, Eigel Nansen, grandson of Fridtjof Nansen. Eigel made a round of the stadium with the torch held high. Returning to the gate, he unfastened his skis, went up to the Olympic Altar, and lit the altar flame.



This first of the Winter Games' relays required two and one-half days with the torch being carried 140 miles from Morgedal to Oslo by ninety-four skiers. The names of the participating skiers were not made known until after the last relayer had departed from the altar. The anonymity was a silent tribute to the sport of skiing and to all other winter sports.

Prior to the entrance of the torch, a specially designed sign had "broadcast" several messages. When the last skier entered, the sign changed from the words, "The important thing in life is not winning, but taking part; the essential thing in life is not conquering, but fighting well" to "May the Olympic flame burn through generations for the benefit of a human race which steadily strives for loftier, braver, and nobler goals". As Eigel Nansen lit the stadium flame, the sign slowly began to name the skiers who had carried the torch from Morgedal.



It is significant that the victory medals for the Winter Games of 1952 bore a symbolic torch on the obverse side. This was based on a design by the Greek artist, V. Falireus. Whether it was coincidence or not, we do not know.

When the Winter Games came to a close on February 25, 1952, it is doubtful if anyone knew whether a torch relay would ever again be held for other Winter Games. We know now that such a relay was incorporated into the schedule for the 7th Games at Cortina and the 8th at Squaw Valley. In next month's "JSP" we will detail these ceremonies. In the meantime, it would be most pleasing if some country would issue a torch stamp relating to the Winter Games. T.L.L.

VIC. WAILLY

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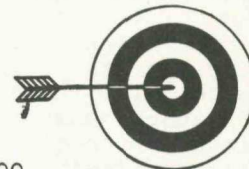
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Olympian stamp collection needs. The Olympian stamp collection to be housed in Olympic House, New York (described in our special issue of "Linn's") still needs a single copy of each of Greece 128, 194, 195, 196, and 197 and of Haiti B1, CB1, and CB2. Also Peru C78-81 and C81a are missing. It is a worthy cause. R.M.B.

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ADDENDUM

(Editor's note: After the first pages of this issue of "JSP" had been "put to bed", a gross omission was discovered in the lead article on the philately of the Pan American Games. The following paragraph should be inserted on Page Four following the description of the Argentinian emissions and preceding that of the Haitian emissions. The Acting Editor regrets this omission and hopes that this correction will prove satisfactory. R.M.B.)

Then came the Dominican Republic with:



515 9¢ green and gray (Trujillo Stadium)
B26 1¢ plus 2¢ brown, light blue, violet and maroon (Fanny Blankers-Koen and flag of Netherlands)(474 overprinted)
B27 2¢ plus 2¢ dark brown, light blue, and violet (Jesse Owens and flag of United States)(475 overprinted)
B28 3¢ plus 2¢ red lilac and red (Kee Chung Sohn and flag of Japan)(476 overprinted)
B29 5¢ plus 2¢ red orange and violet (Lord Burghley and flag of Great Britain)(477 overprinted)
B30 7¢ plus 2¢ green and violet (Bob Mathias and flag of United States)(478 overprinted)
CB16 11¢ plus 2¢ ultramarine and red orange (Paavo Nurmi and flag of Finland)(C97 overprinted)
CB17 16¢ plus 2¢ carmine and light green (Ugo Frigierio and flag of Italy)(C98 overprinted)
CB18 17¢ plus 2¢ black, violet, and red (Mildred Didrickson and flag of United States)(C99 overprinted)



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1	Afghanistan	* 1962 Indep Ann blks 4 NH	(12)	E	2.00	66	Germany	B79-81 used	(3)	5.15
2	Australia	*277	(1)		1.25	67	Germany	*B82-9	(8)	12.25
3	Australia	*286,288-91	(5)		2.35	68	Germany	Booklet panes of 8 of B82+86 and B83+84 in original booklet	(16)	5.00
4	Austria	*B224,B277	(2)		5.45	69	Germany	*B119 NH	(1)	10.00
5	Bahrain	*64-7	(4)		1.60	70	Germany	*B144 NH	(1)	4.50
6	Bahrain	*64-7	(4)		1.60	71	Germany	*B145 NH	(1)	6.00
7	Belgium	*B48-50	(3)		1.50	72	Germany	*B172 NH	(1)	1.10
8	Belgium	*B48-50 NH	(3)		1.50	73	Germany	*B173 NH	(1)	4.50
9	Bulgaria	*271	(1)		2.75	74	Germany	*B173 NH	(1)	4.50
10	Bulgaria	869-72 used, *958-9 NH	(6)		1.43	75	Germany	B173 used	(1)	4.50
11	Bulgaria	*940-5	(6)		1.15	76	Germany, East	*76-7 NH	(2)	1.20
12	Bulgaria	940-5 used, 1113- 8 used	(12)		1.12	77	Germany, East	*148-50,208-9, 239-40,289-90, 394-6,488-91, B65-6 NH	(18)	2.79
13	Bulgaria	940-5 used, 1113- 8 used	(12)		1.12	78	Germany, West	*813-6 NH	(4)	.74
14	Cen African Rep	*C4 NH	(1)		2.50	79	Germany, West	*813-6 NH	(4)	.74
15	Chad	*C1 NH	(1)		2.50	80	Germany, West	*8NB5-6 NH	(2)	3.00
16	Congo	*B43-7 NH	(5)		3.00	81	Germany, West	*9N81-3 NH (9N81 damaged)	(3)	7.75
17	Costa Rica	*B2,B3,B5,B6	(4)		15.00	82	Germany, West	*9N81-3	(3)	7.75
18	Costa Rica	*B5-7	(3)		10.50	83	Germany, West	*9N102 NH	(1)	2.75
19	Costa Rica	*C-283-8 NH	(6)		2.86	84	Germany, West	*9N108-110	(3)	4.05
20	Costa Rica	*C289 SS #001849 NH	(1)		1.00	85	Great Britain	*271-4 (spot on 272 back)	(4)	.97
21	Cuba	*C213a SS NH	(1)		1.25	86	Great Britain	*271-4 (gum damage on 273)	(4)	.97
22	Czechoslovakia	Mixture, used sports	(25)		1.49	87	Great Britain	*271-4	(4)	.97
23	Czechoslovakia	747-9 used, *840-3 NH	(7)		1.37	88	Greece	117-21,184-90 used (Small tear 184)	(12)	5.35
24	Czechoslovakia	*749, 765	(2)		.75	89	Greece	*184-8 (Crease on 184)	(5)	3.10
25	Czechoslovakia	*796-800 NH	(5)		1.75	90	Greece	*381 NH	(1)	10.00
26	Czechoslovakia	* 897-902,955-7 NH	(9)		2.41	91	Greece	*421-4	(4)	2.35
27	Czechoslovakia	*1023-5,1027-9 NH	(6)		1.45	92	Greece	*669-72,675-6 NH	(6)	1.70
28	Czechoslovakia	*1091-6 NH	(6)		1.44	93	Haiti	*451,C148-50 NH	(4)	10.25
29	Czechoslovakia	*1091-2,1094-6 NH	(5)		1.26	94	Haiti	*451,C148-50 NH	(4)	10.25
30	Dominican Rep.	*474-8,C97-9	(8)		1.71	95	Haiti	*462-5,C163-5 NH	(7)	2.52
31	Dominican Rep.	*474-8,C97-9 NH	(8)		1.71	96	Haiti	*462-5,C163-5 NH	(7)	2.52
32	Dominican Rep.	*474-8,C97-9 Imperf	(8)	E	1.25	97	Haiti	*462-5,C163-5 NH	(7)	2.52
33	Dominican Rep.	474-8,C97-9 SS Perf	(2)	E	4.00	98	Haiti	C165a SS	(1)	Retail 4.50
34	Dominican Rep.	*479-83,C100-2	(8)		1.71	99	Hungary	Mixture of 49 stamps used, all different	(49)	3.62
35	Dominican Rep.	*479-83,C100-2 pairs NH	(16)		3.42	100	Hungary	*889-90,C69 NH	(3)	1.35
36	Dominican Rep.	479-83,C100-2 SS Perf and Imperf	(4)	E	9.00	101	Hungary	*1000-3,C107-8 NH	(6)	1.50
37	Dominican Rep.	*484-5,487-8, C103-5 NH	(7)		1.61	102	Hungary	*1000-3,C107-8	(6)	1.50
38	Dominican Rep.	*484-8,C103-5	(8)		1.71	103	Hungary	1000-3,C107-8 used	(6)	1.03
39	Dominican Rep.	*484-8,C103-5 pairs NH	(16)		3.42	104	Hungary	*1057-61,C123-7	(10)	3.07
40	Dominican Rep.	*484-8,C103-5 Imperf	(8)	E	1.45	105	Hungary	1057-61,C123-7 used	(10)	1.88
41	Dominican Rep.	484-8,C103-5 SS Perf and Imperf	(4)	E	5.00	106	Hungary	1057-61,C123-7 used	(10)	1.88
42	Dominican Rep.	*501-5,C106-8	(8)		1.69	107	Hungary	*1160-7	(8)	1.55
43	Dominican Rep.	501-5,C106-8 SS Perf and Imperf	(4)	E	3.00	108	Hungary	*1301-6,C158-62, C164 NH	(12)	1.80
44	Dominican Rep.	*525-9,C115-7 Imperf NH	(8)		1.33	109	Hungary	1326-35,B218 used	(11)	1.28
45	Dominican Rep.	*525-9,C115-7 Imperf NH	(8)		1.33	110	Hungary	*C128 NH	(1)	1.75
46	Dominican Rep.	*B11-4,17-20,CB7- 12 NH	(14)		5.20	111	Israel	*37 NH	(1)	5.50
47	Dominican Rep.	*B11-20,CB7-12 NH	(16)		5.80	112	Italy	*705-8	(4)	3.50
48	Dominican Rep.	*B21-5,CB13-5	(8)		1.88	113	Italy	*799-807 NH	(9)	2.22
49	Dominican Rep.	B21-5,CB13-5 SS Perf and Imperf	(4)	E	3.00	114	Italy	*799-807 NH	(9)	2.22
50	Ecuador	378-81 used fair	(4)		1.47	115	Italy	*C48-9 (sl. stain on back of C49)	(2)	32.50
51	Finland	*B69-73 no gum *251, 266	(7)		1.45	116	Japan	Sheet of 20 softball and rifleman	E	1.00
52	Finland	*B110-3	(4)		1.35	117	Jugoslavia	*300-4	(5)	3.55
53	Finland	*B110-3	(4)		1.35	118	Jugoslavia	*359-64	(6)	3.05
54	Finland	*B110-3 Folder Booklet panes of 4 NH	(16)		5.40	119	Jugoslavia	359-62,461-3, 564-6 used	(10)	.62
55	France	*198-201	(4)		3.68	120	Jugoslavia	*461-8	(8)	4.29
56	France	*700-4 NH	(5)		7.30	121	Jugoslavia	547-54 used	(8)	1.03
57	France	700,702,704,801- 3 used	(6)		.50	122	Jugoslavia	564-71 used	(8)	1.06
58	France	*801-4	(4)		2.15	123	Korea	*229-30 NH	(2)	1.65
59	France	*817	(1)		.65	124	Korea	*229-30	(2)	1.65
60	France	*1019-20 margin number blks of 4	(8)		1.28	125	Kuwait	*84-7	(4)	1.90
61	Gabon	*C3 NH	(1)		2.50	126	Kuwait	*84-7	(4)	1.90
62	Germany	*486-9 NH	(4)		1.75	127	Lebanon	*45-8	(4)	5.00
63	Germany	*486-9 NH	(4)		1.75	128	Lebanon	*45-8	(4)	5.00
64	Germany	*490-1 NH	(2)		1.60	129	Lebanon	*376-9,C331-3 NH	(7)	.41
65	Germany	*B79-81 (B79 no gum	(3)		5.25	130	Lebanon	*376-9,C331-3 NH	(7)	.41
						131	Lebanon	*B13-5 NH	(3)	.27
						132	Lebanon	*B13-5 NH	(3)	.27
						133	Lebanon	*C49-56	(8)	19.40
						134	Lebanon	*C99-100 NH	(2)	6.75
						135	Lebanon	C100 used	(1)	.80
						136	Liberia	347-9,358-61,C88- 90 used	(10)	1.56

137	Liberia	*358-61, C104-5	(6)	1.20	214	San Marino	*427-32, C106 NH	(7)	3.60
138	Liberia	*C106 SS NH	(1)	3.50	215	San Marino	*456-65, C111-4 NH	(14)	2.35
139	Liberia	*C106 SS NH	(1)	3.50	216	San Marino	*456-65, C111-4 NH	(14)	2.35
140	Lithuania	*B43-6	(4)	5.75	217	San Marino	*456-65 NH	(10)	1.15
141	Lithuania	*B43-6 NH	(4)	5.75	218	San Marino	*C95	(1)	5.00
142	Lithuania	*B52-4 NH	(3)	7.75	219	San Marino	*C111-4 NH	(4)	1.20
143	Luxembourg	*280-5	(6)	12.90	220	San Marino	*1960 SS set of 3	(3)	2.50
144	Luxembourg	*384-5 NH blocks of 4	(8)	1.20	221	Slovakia	*B21-4	(4)	1.10
145	Maldiv Islands	*42-9 NH	(8)	1.13	222	Slovakia	*B21-4 NH	(4)	1.10
146	Monaco	*204-8	(5)	1.28	223	Somalia	221-7 used	(7)	.48
147	Monaco	*295-300	(6)	1.33	224	Sweden	448a Booklet of 20		2.00
148	Monaco	*295-300	(6)	1.33	225	Sweden	*487-91	(5)	.69
149	Monaco	*295, 296(2), 297, C36-9 NH	(8)	11.36	226	Sweden	490a Booklet of 20		2.40
150	Monaco	*363-4	(2)	1.00	227	Sweden	491a Booklet of 20		3.00
151	Monaco	*363-4	(2)	1.00	228	Switzerland	*290-2, B170-3	(7)	2.05
152	Monaco	*364, 454-7 NH	(5)	1.01	229	Syria	*133-6	(4)	6.00
153	Monaco	*454-9 NH	(6)	1.86	230	Syria	*166-9	(4)	6.00
154	Monaco	*485-98	(14)	1.58	231	Tangier	*527-30	(4)	1.25
155	Monaco	*C36-9	(4)	11.00	232	Tangier	*527-30	(4)	1.25
156	Morocco Agen.	*95-8 NH	(4)	1.02	233	Turkey	*855-8 NH	(4)	5.65
157	Morocco Agen.	*95-8	(4)	1.02	234	Turkey	*1160-2 NH	(3)	2.50
158	Muscat	*27-30	(4)	1.70	235	Turkey	*1217-8 NH, 5 sets	(10)	4.75
159	Muscat	*27-30	(4)	1.70	236	Turkey	*1217-8	(2)	.95
160	Netherlands	*B296-300	(5)	1.70	237	Turkey	*1962 Scout stamps, blocks of 4 NH	(12)	E 1.00
161	Netherlands	*B296-300 NH	(5)	1.70	238	UAR Egypt	*79-80 NH	(2)	.62
162	Nicaragua	*C296-302	(7)	2.83	239	UAR Egypt	*79-80, blks 4, NH	(8)	2.48
163	Nicaragua	*RA58B sheet of 4	(1)	3.50	240	UAR Egypt	*81 SS NH	(1)	.75
164	North Viet Nam Indo China	*241-2 ovpt no gum	(2) Retail	12.95	241	UAR Egypt	*81 SS	(1)	.75
165	Norway	*B50-2	(3)	1.70	242	USA	*718-9	(2)	.70
166	Panama	*C43-7	(5)	8.00	243	USA	*RW2 NH Pl # single	(1)	25.00
167	Panama	C226 used	(1)	1.25	244	USA	RW20-3 used	(4)	5.70
168	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	245	USA	RW25-8 used	(4)	5.40
169	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	246	Yemen	*98-9 NH ovpt "Free Yemen fights for God, Imam, Country"	(2)	E 1.00
170	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	247	Mixture	24 diff. sport stamps	(24)	4.74
171	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	248	Mixture	125 world wide sport stamps mostly used, some dup.	(125)	11.00
172	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	249	Mixture	*Afghan 496-504 NH *Netherlands B189- 92 NH	(13)	1.10
173	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	250	Mixture	*Brazil 696, C78-9 *Canada 356 blk of 4	(7)	2.15
174	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	251	Mixture	*Bulgaria 1094 perf imperf, Czech 965-6, Hungary 1301-6, B217 perf imperf	(10)	2.57+
175	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	252	Mixture	Columbia 624-5, C256-7 used; *Czech 540-3, Poland B75-6	(10)	1.75
176	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	253	Mixture	*Congo B43-7 NH *Ruanda-Urundi B26-30 NH	(10)	5.90
177	Panama	*C237a SS NH	(1)	3.00	254	Mixture of 14 mint NH stamps from Ifni, France, Finland, Turkey, Morocco	(14)	2.65	
178	Paraguay	*556-9, C262-4 NH	(7)	1.56	255	Mixture	*Finland 354-5 NH *Norway 389, 391-2 NH	(5)	1.45
179	Persia	*1047 NH	(1)	4.00	256	Mixture	*France 1019-20NH *Malgache 319 NH *Togo 372-5 NH	(7)	1.22
180	Persia	*1047	(1)	4.00	257	Mixture	*East Germany 488-9, 491 NH; Saar B109- 10	(5)	.87
181	Peru	*C78-81 ovpt Melbourne 1956	(4)	E 2.75	258	Mixture	*East Germany 307-8 *West Germany 742 *Saar B109-10	(5)	1.12
182	Peru	C81a SS ovpt Melbourne 1956	(1)	E 3.00	259	Mixture	Germany 788, B243, B283-5 Indonesia 1962 games, 5 val.; Japan softball and rifleman blks of 4	(14)	E 1.00
183	Poland	*602-4	(3)	2.50	260	Mixture	*East Germany B44-8, 1962 games; Poland 1046-8, 1046a-8a	(17)	E 1.00
184	Poland	*603-4, 725-6 NH	(4)	2.50	261	Mixture	*East Germany 560-2, 555-7; Spain 1962 sports 4 val.	(10)	E 1.00
185	Poland	*750-6, 835-8; 914-21, 969-72 used	(23)	1.64	262	Mixture	*Morocco Agen. 95-8 NH; *USA 719(2)	(6)	1.82
186	Poland	*750-6	(7)	1.97	263	Mixture	*Poland 969-72, 1006-8 perf imperf, Bulgaria 1017-19	(13)	1.44
187	Poland	1006-8 Imperf used	(3)	E 1.00	264	Brazil	*C89 1958 error in blk of 4	(4)	E 2.00
188	Poland	*1049 SS	(1)	1.20	265	Croatia	*B11 SS error, 2 sheetlets in uncut variety. Perf horiz. with vert perfs missing. Some trop. stains, crease	(1)	E 35.00
189	Portugal	2S3, 2S4, 2S8 used	(3)	3.00					
190	Rep. Congo	*C1 NH	(1)	2.50					
191	Romania	Mixture 23 diff. used sport stamps	(23)	1.62					
192	Romania	*1155-8, 1261; 1288-95, C72 used	(14)	1.33					
193	Romania	*1034-5, 1180-2	(5)	1.92					
194	Romania	*1116-20	(5)	2.00					
195	Romania	*1288-95, C72 NH	(9)	3.44					
196	Romania	*1326-30 NH	(5)	2.10					
197	Romania	*1326-30a strips perf and imperf NH	(10)	E 7.50					
198	Romania	*1331-6	(6)	1.88					
199	Romania	*1474, B245 NH 1962 Women Handball	(3)	E 1.00					
200	Romania	*B69-76, CB14	(9)	4.40					
201	Romania	*B69-76 NH	(8)	3.75					
202	Romania	B77-81 used, fair	(5)	2.10					
203	Romania	*C96-102 NH	(7)	1.33					
204	Ruanda-Urundi	*B26-30 NH	(5)	2.90					
205	Russia	Mixture 33 diff. used sport stamps	(33)	2.30					
206	Russia	559-63 used	(5)	3.70					
207	Russia	*568, 2075-6	(3)	12.50					
208	Russia	*1618, 1968-73, 2561, 2572-3 NH	(10)	1.90					
209	Russia	*1968-73	(6)	1.02					
210	Russia	2168-9, 2224-7, 2262-5 2572-4 mint & used	(13)	1.11					
211	Saar	*B89-90	(2)	4.50					
212	Salvador	C45 used, straight edge & perf damage	(1)	2.50					
213	San Marino	*364-72	(9)	9.27					

266	Domin Rep	474-8, C97-9 color trials, some with flags, some without first color LL margin set (8) E 40.00	304	Cover	Czecho. 8 mint postal cards Winter Sokol Ski Meet E 1.00
267	Domin Rep	*480 red color missing from Australian flag. One sheet known (1) E 25.00	305	Cover	Czecho. 842 cachet with sport cancel, IV World Parachute Championship, 1958 E 1.00
268	Panama	*434 5¢ 1960 Oly. vert pair imperf between. Only 50 pairs known (2) E 30.00	306	Cover	Czecho. 2 FDC 1962 III Spartacist Games of Friendly Armies E 1.00
269	Panama	*C235 10¢ Oly. horiz pair imperf between. Only 50 pairs known (2) E 30.00	307	Cover	Finland 266, cachet, cancel and label, creased E 1.00
270	Publication	White Ace Oly. binder, K Line Oly pages through 1956, both used E 5.00	308	Cover	Finland B110-3 cachet and special cancel XV Olympia 19/17/52 E 1.00
271	Publication	"Sport Stamps by Carl-Olof Enhagen E 5.00	309	Cover	France 349 Soccer Championship with special "Plein Jeu" PM in violet. Boy Scout cancel June 26, 1938 E 6.00
272	Publication	K Line Sport Suppl. #2 E 3.90	310	Cover	France 886 FDC autographed by the card illustrator E .50
273	Publication	"Sport and Recreation Check List" Bob Bruce E 3.00	311	Cover	France B60-2, B49, B52, June 6, 1936 tied by special hexagonal PM of International Phil. Ex. E 5.00
274	Publication	Poland, heavy bound presentation book in 6 languages. Desc. of all Poland sport stamps from 1947 to 1955 with all stamps in hingeless slots. Perf and imperf. E 35.00	312	Cover	France, Aero Card Aug 1 1936, Basque Aero Club, sport label E 7.50
275	Label	1912 Stockholm Oly label German text NH E 2.00	313	Cover	Germany, 1936 postal card, special Oly Kiel PM E 1.50
276	Label	1912 Stockholm Oly label English text off center, thin E 1.00	314	Cover	Germany, postal card, mint, Winter Oly. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 6/2/36 E 1.00
277	Label	1912 Stockholm Oly label English text VF E 1.75	315	Cover	Germany, 2 postal cards, mint, Oly sailing at Kiel 1936 E 1.00
278	Label	1932 Los Angeles Oly label stylized eagle and acorn E 1.50	316	Cover	German B243. Brown band cancel "Munchen-Reim" E 1.00
279	Seal	1932 Oly 8 diff VF seals E 3.00	317	Cover	Germany, 9N81-3 FDC Oly bear and rings cancel E 10.00
280	Seal	1932 Oly 8 diff VG seals, same as lot 279 E 2.50	318	Cover	Germany, 9N102 special PM "Berlin Olympiastadion 29-8-53 Deutschland-England" E 1.00
281	Seal	1932 Oly seal yellow and maroon "Pasadena invites--" E 5.00	319	Cover	Germany, East, 1962 Youth Festival FDC cachet E 1.00
282	Label	1932 Los Angeles Oly 16 labels compl. coat of arms and views E 4.50	320	Cover	Ghana 49, 82 cancelled 7 Sept 60 signed "Chris von Saltza" E 3.50
283	Seal	1932 Los Angeles 8 scarce seals all diff. E 6.00	321	Cover	Great Britain 271-4. Final day of games E 1.50
284	Seal	1932 Los Angeles Oly seal, red and yellow "Foreign Trade Week" E 1.25	322	Cover	Souvenir Card 117-21 tied to multicolored card. PM "Kopingoe 2 JEK 96" Greece E 5.00
285	Label	1936 Norway Oly label gold, red, blue E 3.00	323	Cover	Greece 677, 679-80, 682-3, 687 FDC with Oly cancel E 2.00
286	Seal	1948 Iceland Oly seal, blk of 8 E 1.00	324	Cover	Hungary, 1203-9 two FDC E 1.25
287	Seal	1896-1956 Athens-Melbourne Oly torch, rings and olive branch, black on pink paper E 1.50	325	Cover	Hungary, 1962 motorcycle cancel Sport Museum E .50
288	Seal	1960 Winter Oly seal "Visit Los Angeles" E 1.25	326	Cover	India, Reg First Asian Games Cachet, fair condition E 2.50
289	Seal	Seal "Lake Tahoe Home of VIII Winter Oly Games 1960" E 3.50	327	Cover	Japan 682-3 FDC cachet E 2.50
290	Label	"Rome 1960 Oly" 18 diff labels from Hungary E 1.00	328	Cover	Jugoslavia B94-7 FDC E 3.50
291	Label	"Rome 1960 Oly" 36 diff labels from Hungary E 2.00	329	Cover	Liechtenstein 320-3 FDC cachet E 1.00
292	Labels	Set of 12 diff 1960 Rome official labels E 1.00	330	Cover	Monaco 204-8, CB7-10, PM 7-12-48 E 5.00
293	Labels	USA 1960 Oly labels 4 diff E 1.00	331	Cover	Netherlands B296-300 FDC cachet E 1.25
294	Labels	1960 Rome 12 labels in 12 diff languages E 1.00	332	Cover	Norway B50 special cancel "Oslo Gamlebyen, 2-11-51" Used only a few days. E 1.50
295	Labels	Tokyo Oly labels, 2 sheets folded E 1.00	333	Cover	Philippines 847 FDC cachet E 1.00
296	Labels	Jewish National Fund labels set of 3 E 1.50	334	Cover	Poland 750-6 FDC on 4 covers E 3.50
297	Seals	40 diff sport seals, mostly European E 2.50	335	Cover	Poland 758-60 FDC cachet E 1.00
298	Seals	USA AFLA Oly fund seals, fencers. Set of 4 in blks of 4 E 1.00	336	Cover	Poland 835-8 FDC cachet E 1.00
299	Cancels	52 official cancels of Melbourne Oly on cut squares E 6.50	337	Cover	Poland 969-72 FDC E 1.00
300	Cover	Australia, Oly Cachet, signed "Tommy Kono" E 3.00	338	Cover	Poland special FIS official card with PM and first day of event cancel E 1.50
301	Cover	Australia, Oly Cachet, signed "Bobby Marrow" E 3.00	339	Cover	Romania 279-88 FDC on 2 covers E 3.00
302	Cover	Australia, 3 aerogrammes, Oly Village and Stadium E 1.50	340	Cover	Romania B289 with tab. Cancel "Bucharesti/Filatelie 20 Jul 47" E 3.00
303	Cover	Austria B138-41, Reg. with special PM ski jump cancel in violet "FIS Wett-Kampfe Innsbruck, 20 Feber 1936" E 21.75	341	Cover	Romania B381-3, CB13-4 on 2 FDC E 2.00
			342	Cover	Russia, 1959 Chess Championship cancel and basketball cancel on one cover E 1.00
			343	Cover	Russia, 2 covers. One cancel on cachet envelope, Spartacist Games. One mint cachet envelope E 1.30

344	Cover	San Marino 429 bicycle cancel and cachet	E .50	377	Brazil	896 FD Card	E .50
345	Cover	San Marino 461 bicycle cancel and cachet, 2 cards	E 1.00	378	Brazil	911 FDC	E .25
346	Cover	Sweden 446 PM "24/9/53 Antwerpen Paketboot Paquebot"	E 2.50	379	Brazil	912 FDC	E .50
347	Cover	Sweden 489 Football cachet signed "Patrica McCormick"	E 2.50	380	Brazil	C103 FDC	E .50
348	Cover	Switzerland Zermatt ski cancel cachet	E 1.00	381	Czecho.	466-9 mint blks of 4, no gum	4.00
349	Cover	Switzerland, 2 covers, opening and closing cancel of hockey championship, 1961	E 1.00	382	Ecuador	377-81 used	1.47
350	Cover	Switzerland B170-3 tied on cover with Winter Oly Games PM St. Moritz cachet	E 1.00	383	Great Brit.	273 FDC, no cachet, fair	E .50
351	Cover	Switzerland B170(2), B171, B172, B173(2) cancelled St. Moritz 30/1/48 Oly cancel	E 3.00	384	Hungary	6 sport items (labels) with "A 100% os felar testnevelesi celokka fordittatik" printed on back	-----
352	Cover	Turkey 1441 Final match cancel and cachet. Crease	E .50	385	Hungary	1057-61, C123-7 mint NH(10)	3.07
353	Cover	Turkey 1962 Scouts FDC	E 1.25	386	Hungary	1160-7 mint NH (8)	1.55
354	Cover	USA 720 cachet "Augusta Nat. Golf Club Opening" signed "Robert T. Jones, Jr."	E 2.50	387	Hungary	1160-7 mint NH (8)	1.55
355	Cover	USA sport cancel "Alpine Events World Ski Championship, Feb 1950 Aspen, Colo"	E 2.50	388	Hungary	1160-7 mint NH (8)	1.55
356	Cover	USA 855 FDC baseball cachet signed "Ty Cobb"	E 3.50	389	Hungary	1962 Derby set comp. mint NH (7)	E 2.00
357	Cover	USA 979 21 FDCs, one P1 # on Smartcraft, nine blocks on Artcraft, Fleetwood, Artmaster, and Smartcraft. Eleven singles	E 11.00	390	Israel	Cover with sport cancel, cachet	E .50
358	Cover	USA 1189 Aug 16, 1962 cancel Amos Stagg cachet from Orange NJ	E 1.50	391	Israel	5th Maccabiah Games, Ram Gan cover with cancel, cachet	E .50
359	Cover	USA C56, twelve FDCs, seven singles, five blocks on eleven Artcraft covers	E 4.00	392	Israel	Label Landman catalog VA2 three copies	-----
360	Cover	USA C60 Amos Stagg cachet cancel "Stockton Calif Aug 16, 1962"	E 1.00	393	Israel	Label Landman VA 4-6 two each	-----
361	Cover	USA slogan cancels "1960 Winter Oly, Tahoe Nat Forest Calif" from Nevada City, Calif., San Diego, Calif., San Francisco, Calif., Atlanta, Ga.	E 2.00	394	Israel	Label Landman VA 61 color not in catalog, two copies	-----
362	Cover	Same cancel from Anchorage, Alaska; Asheville, NC; Atlanta, Ga.	E 2.00	395	Israel	Label Landman VA 7-9 blks of 4	-----
363	Cover	Same cancel from Carson City, Nev.; Crockett, Tex.; Fresno, Calif.	E 1.50	396	Israel	Label Landman VA 10-2 with values, two copies of each	-----
364	Cover	Same cancel from Los Angeles; Lufkin, Tex.; Missoula, Mont	E 1.50	397	Israel	Label Landman VA 12 blk of 4, perf very far off center	-----
365	Cover	Same cancel from Philadelphia; San Diego, Calif.; San Francisco	E 1.50	398	Israel	Label VI Maccabiah Games(10)	-----
366	Cover	Same cancel from Fallon, Nev.; Sparks, Nev.; Tahoe City, Calif.	E 1.50	399	Israel	78 FDC fair condition	E .50
367	Cover	Same cancel from Auburn, Calif.; Berkeley, Calif.; Billings, Mont.	E 1.50	400	Israel	138-41 mint NH P1 # blk of 4 SPI owned material (16)	6.56
368	Cover	USA Pan Amer Games. Set of five diff Complex station cancels showing sport stamps	E 1.50	401	Israel	147-8 mint NH P1 # blk of 4 SPI owned material (8)	3.20
369	Cover	USA 1146 FDC with Oly label	E 1.50	402	Italy	Card Campionato Italiano de Corsa Ciclocampestre 1953	E .25
370	Cover	USA Squaw Valley Oly meter PM of Tahoe City on color view card showing Athletes Center	E 4.00	403	Italy	Card, Rome 1960 773-7 very nice color card	E 1.00
371	Cover	USA 1960 Winter Oly Mailers PM permit #1 on postal card from Oly Valley	E 10.00	404	Italy	Cover, bob sled cancel, cachet	E .50
				405	Netherlands	B189-93 used (5)	.72
				406	New Zealand	B18-9 FDC fair condition	E .50
				407	Philippines	821-2, C85-6 used (4)	.98
				408	Poland	777-8 FDC	E .50
				409	Romania	1260 Twenty stamps CTO	1.00
				410	Romania	1261 Sixteen stamps CTO	1.28
				411	Romania	1331-6 used (6)	.32
				412	Russia	2075-6 mint NH (2)	.50
				413	Salvador	539 used, fair (1)	4.50
				414	Salvador	C45 used perfs clipped, straight edge (1)	2.50
				415	San Marino	446-50 FDC	E .50
				416	Spanish Guinea	C19 FDC	E .50
				417	Sweden	446, 449 First direct flight cover Stockholm-Chicago	E .50
				418	Switzerland	Boxing Championship 1952 cachet cover	E .50
				419	USA	1167 FDC	E .25
				420	Mixture	59 mint, 79 used sport stamps, some duplication, remainder of donated material	-----
				421	Germany	Booklet panes of 10 of B82+86 and B83+84 in original booklet (20)	6.25

END OF SALE

LATE ARRIVALS

372	Australia	277 FDC	E .50
373	Australia	288-91 used (4)	1.08
374	Australia	288 Oly cancel, cachet	E .50
375	Austria	Card with cachet, cancel Porsche-Gedachtnisfahrt 1952	E .50
376	Brazil	835 FDC	E .50

NEW ISSUES CALENDAR

- Jim Hughes -

January Addenda

- 14th Brazil. Victory in world soccer championship, 1962. 10Cr, soccer player superimposed on hemisphere of North and South America. Printed by photogravure. Quantity: 5,000,000. (Additional information)

February Addenda

- 2nd Maldives Islands. Definitive series. 2L, 3L, 5L, 10L, 25L, 50L, 1R, and 5R; each displaying a different tropical fish and a skin-diver with aqua-lungs, goggles, and fins. Printed by photogravure in diamond format (2 3/16" x 1 5/8" x 1 5/8") and blocks of eight by Enschede en Zonen of Holland from designs by Robert Hegeman.

- 9th Argentina. IX World Gliding Championships, Buenos Aires. 5.60p, Skylark III glider: 1lp, Super Albatross glider. Printed by lithograph in sheets of 100 (22mm x 32mm) by the Argentine Mint from designs by Eduardo Miliavaca.



March

- 21st Switzerland. Publicity series--centenary of Swiss Alpine Club. 10¢

Romania. Sports. (8)

Forecast

Argentina. 4th Pan American Games. 4p plus 2p, 1lp plus 5p, and 12p plus 6p. Quantity: 200,000. (1663)

Belgium. Fencing Championships. (3)(1963)

Belgium. Olympic fund raising. (4, with surtax)(1963)

Bulgaria. World Wrestling Championships. (1)(1963)

Bulgaria. Balkan Games. (4 plus sheet)(1963)

Cambodia. Fifth Asian Games at Phnom-Penk. (4)(November, 1963)

Japan. Olympic fund raising--4th set. (3 semi-postals--5y plus 5y)(June, 1963)

Japan. Pre-Olympic meeting in Tokyo. (1--10y)(October, 1963)

Japan. National Athletic Meeting. (2--5y)(October, 1963)

Japan. Olympic fund raising--5th set. (4 semi-postals--5y plus 5y)(November, 1963)

Monaco. Grand Prix d'Europe. 50¢, racing cars on top of Monte Carlo slope with map of Europe in background. Designed by B. Minne and engraved by C. Haley. Size: 26mm x 36mm. (May, 1963)



Monaco. 32nd Monte Carlo Motor Rally. 1fr, capitals and map (Warsaw--Monte Carlo). Designed by B. Minne and engraved by Fenneteaux. Size: 36mm x 36mm. (1963)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

David Fogel, 1156 Walnut St., Berkeley 7, Calif.: I need first day cover of Finland B31-3, France 322, Germany 8NB5-6, and Russia 2564-65 to complete my exhibit of competitive skiing for a showing in the near future. Please quote prices.

(Editor's note: The classified advertisement rate is 2¢ per word; names and addresses are free. Send copy and remittance to Bob Bruce, Box 18, West Point, New York.

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