



Journal of Sports Philately

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GEORGE S. PATTON, JUNIOR--OLYMPIAN!

- Fred Farr -

Virtually everyone knows of General Patton and his glorious Third Army which smashed across Europe in 1944-45; everyone has heard of the myths and true accounts which surround this hero. Few persons, however, know that General Patton was a life-long sportsman who was also a participant in the 1912 Olympic Games.

The scion of a well-to-do Virginia family, Patton was brought up to play to win gallantly and boldly, whether in sports or on the battle fields. Throughout his life George Patton never forgot the noble examples set by his grandfather and his seven great-uncles, all of whom were Confederate officers, and three of whom (including his grandfather) were killed in battle while leading their troops.

In athletics Patton always exhibited this drive to win. He was a member of the football squad when a cadet at West Point, but injuries he received in these contests prevented him from winning a letter. However, Patton was an outstanding track star at the Military Academy, specializing in the hurdles. In addition, he was a notable sportsman both in dueling and in horsemanship.

During his entire lifetime Patton was enamoured with horses and he was certainly one of the most expert horsemen in the entire U. S. Army. It was Patton's appreciation of fine horses which motivated him to save Austria's famous "Spanish Riding School". Advancing into Upper Austria with the U. S. troops of liberation, he found the "Spanish Riding School" in a place of refuge to which the institution had been evacuated just in time before the Russians launched their assault on Vienna. Immediately he took the School under his protection and later restored to Austria the unique 400-year-old Lipizza stud, from which the famous white horses of the Riding School have always been drawn.

Polo was Patton's forte and he always owned several polo ponies. Horsemanship was considered especially desirable in training officers, because it kept them mentally alert and physically fit and developed the ability to make quick decisions.

In 1912 Patton was transferred to the Third Cavalry Regiment at Fort Myers, Virginia, where he owned several race horses. In order to be a gentleman rider Patton had to reduce his weight by forty pounds--this he did by eating a diet of scraped raw beef washed down with citrate of magnesia! When he was finished with his diet, Patton weighed 151½ pounds and won many steeplechase trophies.

It was at this time that Colonel R. M. Thompson decided to send a team of American athletes to participate in the Olympic Games at Stockholm. Although he was only a lieutenant, George Patton was sufficiently well known for his athletic prowess that he was invited to participate in the modern military pentathlon--this included swimming, fencing, pistol shooting, cross-country riding, and cross-country running (three miles).

(Continued on Page 4)
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Perhaps I complimented our membership a little too soon on their contributions for use in "JSP". At any rate, things have slowed to a trickle again. That backlog I would like to create and maintain is just about breaking even instead of getting bigger. Let's not rest on our laurels!

Elsewhere in this issue you will note one example of our improved advertisements. In time Olech Wyslowsky plans to re-work the copy for all our regular accounts and to produce copy of a similar quality for our new accounts. Working with standard type-setting techniques, Olech has advantages not formerly possible in our copy. "JSP" could carry two or three more ads per issue. If you know of a stamp dealer who might well use our services in reaching a readership made up entirely of sports collectors, please tell him of our services and ask him to contact me. Or better still, let me know.

Although no answers have appeared for the "Questions and Answers" column begun in the May issue, a new batch of questions is served up elsewhere in this issue. I would like to hope that the delay is due to the time required for mailing each issue of "JSP" to our members rather than to a lack of interest on their part. But perhaps I shall learn more in the next few weeks. If you have the answers, please share them with the members who sent in the questions (they need these answers) and with our other members (they are interested in the answers). (LATE ADDITION: One question has now been answered.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Harold W. Taylor (SPI 384), 1719 17th Ave., Meridian, Miss.: Wanted to buy back numbers of SPI Journal--paying ten cents per number. Also Handbook of Sports Stamps by Ira Seebacher--paying ten cents each section. Philatelic literature for sale.

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

SERVICES

The elusive Portugal 2Sl-12 is frequently available from Anthony J. Cappelli, Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. The price is a fair one and, what is more important, Mr. Cappelli keeps you in mind for the future if he cannot fill your order immediately.

* * * * *

Bill Guthrie (SPI 373), 1986 Laramie St., Memphis 6, Tenn., is in a position to help interested collectors obtain postally used first day covers of the forthcoming Argentine Pan American Games issue. These covers would be addressed to individual purchasers in this country and sent via registered air mail. If you are interested, contact Bill now. His offer closes on July 31st.

If your membership number is between 1 and 200, your membership expires on August 31st. Have you sent in your dues to Larry McMillan? If not, save SPI some money and Larry much effort by acting now. Also memberships #201 to #281 expire on September 30th; please renew by August 31st for Larry's sake--and SPI's.

The directors have regretfully accepted the resignation of Jack Bloom as Advertising Manager of "JSP". Jack began with "SportStamps" back in the days of the Sports Unit and has been a faithful worker. We shall miss him. For the present Olech Wyslowsky and I will handle these duties; Olech will prepare the advertising copy and I will handle the business aspects. This is not to imply that the directors would not like a volunteer to handle the business end of our advertising; we would and especially so would I.

The finished copy for our membership directory is now (June 10th) in the hands of our publisher. I hope that each copy will prove its value over and over again to our members. Additional members will be listed monthly in "JSP" as they join SPI. Incidentally, May was a poor month for new members. Only nine showed up to run our total to 477. That goal of 500 by August 31st looms more and more difficult. Can you help?

The spring auction is now being wrapped up by Bill Stoms. I suspect that we were a little spoiled by the high-quality material in our three-part auction of a privately-owned collection last fall; it's quite different than picking up material here and there from members. Still, most of the lots proved of interest so any number of members added to their holdings. A list of the prices realized for each lot will appear soon.

Although he is busy completing the recent auction, Bill Stoms is also working hard to prepare our new sales department for service in September. If any of you have specific ideas which might prove valuable to Bill, write him at 2161A 36th St., Los Alamos, N. M. Suggestions offered now will make a smoother operating sales department in the future.

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

Recent award winners. Congratulations are in order to the following members who have won awards in recent competitions:

Bill Guthrie--second in topical class with "Equestrian Sports Stamps" at the exhibition of the Memphis Stamp Collectors Society in November, 1962

Henri Langlois--honorable mention in the Europa Unit class with "Europa Sports" at INTERPEX in March, 1963

Malcolm MacGregor--a bronze medal for his autographed stamps at MELUSINA, Luxembourg, in April, 1963

Connie Payette--bronze award with "Olympic Philatelic Firsts" at the Johnstown Stamp Club competition in April, 1963. The well-known "History of Medicine on Stamps", prepared by Dr. J. H. Kler, won the gold award.

Bob Pritchard--bronze medal for his U. S. booklets at MELUSINA, Luxembourg, in April, 1963

Dr. Sidney V. Soanes--bronze medal with his "Philatelic History of the Olympic Games" at the exhibition of the Rochester Philatelic Association in late April. Very few awards went to topicals; again the Dr. Kler medical display was present and also won the same award, a bronze medal.

* * * * *

Death of a charter member. We note with regret the recent passing of Robert A. Clough of St. Paul, Minn., one of our charter members.

* * * * *

Pritchard's baseball exhibit. Bob Pritchard's "Baseball on Stamps" exhibit was the feature attraction at the American Banner Stamp Club's second inter-prison exhibition at Bridgewater, Mass., on May 4th.

* * * * *

Sports Stamp Study Society of New York. Comparison of short member-presentations at the May meeting with a similar program in September shows a tremendous amount of individual improvement under the driving influence of Ira Seebacher. A broad range of material was displayed and explained in a short time, but all was well done. These collectors are doing well what they attempt. After a summer lay-off, SSSNY will resume regular meetings on the third Thursday of each month at the Collectors Club. R.M.B.

Unfortunately no funds were available to send Patton to Stockholm, but Patton's interest in sports and his drive to win encouraged him to go to Sweden at his own expense. It is noteworthy that Patton was the first American to enter the military pentathlon.

No previous Olympic Games had included the modern pentathlon. In the ancient Olympic Games the pentathlon consisted of discus throwing, javelin throwing, jumping, running, and wrestling; the winner of the ancient pentathlon was hailed as the Victor Ludorum, the greatest victor of the entire Olympiade. In 1912, however, it was none other than the redoubtable Baron de Coubertin who decided to add a modern military pentathlon.

Baron de Coubertin also changed the method of selecting the winner of the pentathlon. In the ancient Olympic Games the pentathlon was based upon an elimination contest in which all participants first had to qualify by engaging in a broad-jump contest. Those who jumped an acceptable distance then participated in the second event, a javelin-throwing contest. The four best javelin throwers then participated in the third event, a sprint down the length of the stadium (200 yards). The three best sprinters then engaged in the fourth contest, the discus throw, and one athlete was eliminated here. The two remaining athletes then engaged in the fifth and final event, wrestling to a finish, and the victor was hailed as the winner of the pentathlon.

Baron de Coubertin personally sponsored the modern military pentathlon, which he believed would inspire the military forces of the nations of the world to send participants. It is said that the Baron suggested the immense value which would result if military men from all over the world could meet in friendly and peaceable competition on the athletic fields of the Olympiade.

The modern military pentathlon was based on the functions of the military courier who had to deliver messages on the battlefield. This courier had to be able to ride a strange horse over the countryside, encountering new and unexpected obstacles at every turn. If his horse were shot or became exhausted, the courier had to be able to proceed on foot as he ran cross-country. Coming to a river, the courier had to be able to swim to the other side. Encountering an enemy, he had to be able to shoot his way out; and, if he ran out of ammunition, the courier had to be able to fight with his sword.

It is interesting to note that Sweden, the host country for the Fifth Olympiade, drew up the rules for the modern military pentathlon. They were greatly to be commended because they succeeded in creating a complex method of awarding points which was both clear and fair.

In the 1912 Olympic Games George Patton did shockingly poorly in the shooting contest. Patton, who was a remarkable shot, insisted on using his U. S. Army pistol instead of the target pistols used by the other contestants. As a result, he finished 21st. This shooting contest consisted of rapid-fire pistol shooting at a silhouette target.

This poor shooting by Patton has been the subject of much controversy. Some of the other contestants claimed that two of Patton's shots went through the same hole in the target--instead of the "miss" which was charged against him. This is quite credible, because the day before the shooting competition Patton broke the pistol record! If Patton had been among the first six placing in that contest, he would have been the winner of the pentathlon! In November of 1945 Patton was invited by his old 1912 Olympic Games friends to re-visit Stockholm. Once again he competed against his old rivals; his score for the pistol event was immeasurably better than in 1912.

The swimming event was a 300-meter free-style competition. Knowing that he was out of practice, Patton trained for this event in an eight-foot square tank, pulling against a rope tied to his waist. Patton finished seventh in this event, beating the ultimate pentathlon champion, Lilliehöök, of Sweden.

The fencing event consisted of competition with a dueling sword; in this contest Patton finished fourth, but ahead of Lilliehöök, who finished fifth. The following year George Patton used this experience when he made the first straight sword to be adopted by the U. S. Cavalry, replacing the old curved cavalry saber. Indeed, Patton hammered it out and tempered it himself.

The fourth contest was cross-country riding, in which the contestants had to ride a strange horse over a 5,000-meter steeplechase course with thirty jumps. This is the only event in the pentathlon in which luck plays a part because the horses are chosen by lot and a contestant can draw a horse which will either greatly increase or decrease his chances for winning the pentathlon. Patton was lucky, choosing a good horse, and finished sixth in this event.

The fifth and last event was cross-country running, requiring the contestants to run 4,000 meters (about three miles). This was a particularly grueling event because of the blistering heat and Patton finished third in a spectacular flourish--he staggered past the finish-tape and then fainted in front of the King's box! The official report reads:

"After a moment's waiting came Patton, U.S.A., who had started like a 100-meter sprinter, and it was only by an incredible degree of energy that he managed to stagger past the tape."

The Swedes won the first four places in the military pentathlon, with Patton in fifth place. The final standing of the top performers was as follows:

	<u>Shoot</u>	<u>Swim</u>	<u>Fence</u>	<u>Ride</u>	<u>Run</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lilliehöök, Sweden	3	10	5	4	4	27
Asbrink, Sweden	1	4	15	3	5	28
De Laval, Sweden	2	3	10	3	12	30
Grönhagen, Sweden	18	5	1	1	10	35
Patton, U. S. A.	21	7	4	6	3	41

It must be noted that in three events Patton actually placed higher than Lilliehöök, winner of the pentathlon--in swimming, fencing, and running. Indeed, Patton's performance in the pentathlon incurred the admiration of his Swedish competitors and they regarded him with esteem and affection.

Returning to the United States after the Olympics, Patton became the U. S. Army's first Master of the Sword, as a result of the training he received at the French Cavalry School at Samur. Many officers received their training in swordsmanship from Patton, either officially or unofficially.

Throughout his lifetime Patton was extremely active in sports of all kinds. He captained the U. S. Army polo teams for many years and he was a devotee of the fox hunt, in which Mrs. Patton also participated--indeed, that gallant lady met her death from injuries sustained during a fox hunt.

Shooting was always one of Patton's hobbies; he spent many afternoons making hair triggers and shooting out cigarettes from fifty yards. Hunting was another of his hobbies; it is to be noted that Patton met his death in an auto accident while he was being driven to a pheasant hunting session.

Perhaps the most dangerous sport engaged in by General Patton was in his unique techniques of airplane flying. Patton owned his own aircraft and used to steel himself to danger by cutting off the engine and spiralling downward, waiting for the last moment before cutting the engine back on! This was dangerous sport, but Patton found it quite thrilling.

The only non-sporting hobby engaged in by General Patton was that of poetry-writing. Despite his gruff exterior and despite the tough visage which he wanted the public to believe, Patton was a very humane man, often given to tears. The "Blood and Guts" Patton was really only a figment of the imagination, carefully created by Patton because he thought this was the way a general should inspire his troops. For sports philatelists, however, it is enough to know that Patton was ever the gallant sportsman as well as an Olympian.

Philatelic Aspects

There are no stamps which depict General Patton as an athlete, or which do homage in any other aspect than as a conquering hero. Three countries have honored him on postage stamps and a collection of such stamps is not outside the scope of sports philately, provided such stamps are mounted in a separate collection of collateral material.

Luxembourg. 242-45. First day: October 24, 1947. Designed by Oskar Ruegg. Printed in photogravure by Courvoisier. Graphite paper with silk threads. Perf. 11½.

- 242 1.50fr dark carmine (grave of General Patton)
- 243 3.50fr dull blue (Patton, broken chain, and advancing tanks)
- 244 5fr dark slate green (same as 242)
- 245 10fr chocolate (same as 243)

There is a variety in #242, reading "MILITARY" in lieu of "MILITARY". These stamps were valid for postal use until December 31, 1951.



United States 1026. First day: November 11, 1953. Printed from engraved plates by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. Plate numbers: 24875 to 24880 (six plates). Quantity: 114,789,600.

6 GEORGE S. PATTON, JUNIOR--OLYMPIAN! (Cont'd)

1026 3¢ blue violet (General Patton and tanks in action)

The first-day city was Fort Knox, Kentucky, where 243,600 first-day covers were given the first-day cancellation.



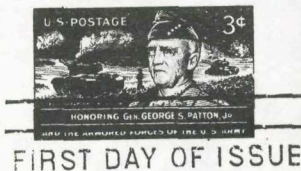
First Day of Issue



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Handwritten signature
GENERAL
GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
1885-1945



Mr. Ira Seebacher,
48 Knollwood Road, South,
Roslyn, New York.

Belgium B606-10. First day: October 28, 1957. Designed by Jean van Noten. Printed in photogravure by Atelier du Timbre. Perf. 11½.

- B606 1fr + 50¢ dark gray (Patton's grave and U. S. flag)
- B607 2.50fr + 50¢ olive green (Patton's Memorial at Bastogne)
- B608 3fr + 1fr red brown (Patton decorating General McAuliffe, acting commander of the 82nd Airborne Division at the Battle of the Bulge)
- B609 5fr + 2.50fr gray blue (Patton in military uniform)
- B610 6fr + 3fr brown rose (Renault tanks at St. Michel in 1918 and Serman tanks at Assenois in 1944)

These stamps were valid for postal use until September 30, 1958.

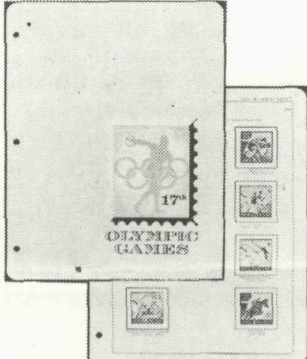


Questions:

4. Was Madagascar 319 issued for the African Friendship Games?
5. What is the history of the African Friendship Games?
6. Was Bulgaria 1157-63 truly commemorative of the World University Games or only of a similar Iron Curtain competition?
7. What is the history of the true World University Games?
8. Who were the winners in the European Bridge Championships commemorated by Lebanon 0353-54?
9. Who were the winners of the various Monte Carlo Rallies from 1955 to 1962?
10. What were the results of the 3rd Pan-Arabic Games, Casablanca (Morocco 53-5)?
11. What were the 2nd International Youth Games, 1955 (Poland 699-704)? Who participated and what were the results?
12. What is the history of Greece 164? Should it be classified as an Olympic stamp and, if so, can anyone suggest any sources where it may be obtained?

Answers:

3. Jim Hughes (SPI 5) cites an article by Bob Oesch (SPI 250) on Page 22 of the August, 1961, issue of "SportStamps", which states in part: "....the 20 peso value of the airmail issue of 1952 (0198) captioned in Scott's as "Modern Building" is the National Auditorium, located in Mexico City, where indoor athletic events are staged. The front of the building is decorated with large athletic figures above the glass facade. Some of the events of the Second Pan-American Games, 1955, were held there....." (Editor's note: Since Mexico 0274 is the same stamp with a different watermark, it also now qualifies fully as a sports item.)

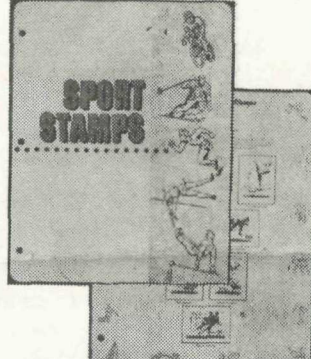


OLYMPIC GAMES

	Price Post.
1st through 15th Games	3.25 .45
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


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



SPORTS

	Price Post.
Part 1, A through B countries	2.55 .35
Part 2, C through Finland	4.30 .45
Part 3, France through Il. 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



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WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS--WILL SPORTS PHILATELY KILL ITSELF?

- Bob Bruce -

The first instalment of this article pointed out that sports philately is losing enthusiasts because of the excesses in sports-related postal emissions. These former collectors lose interest because of the vast number of new issues with sports themes and because of the too-frequent appearance of specialty items such as imperforate stamps, perforate souvenir sheets, and imperforate souvenir sheets, many with artificial controls to promote their sales.

It also analyzed the 1962 sports emissions with the conclusion that 120 (36.1%) were desirable while 211 (63.9%) were undesirable or completely unnecessary.

It is significant that the current wave of excesses in all types of postal emissions has coincided with the rising popularity of topical collecting. Why would sets featuring mountain climbers, racing motorcycles, and recreational fishermen be prepared and foisted upon the philatelic world if there were no sports collectors willing to purchase this wallpaper? As Editor Jim Chemi has commented in a recent issue of "The American Philatelist", a chain reaction appears now in the promotion and sale of dubious issues. One country, usually from behind the Iron Curtain, experiments with a set featuring one particular sub-topic. If it sells successfully, a compatriot country soon appears with another set along the same line. In fact, things are now to the place where the first country sees fit to prepare a second set using the same topic. No sports event is commemorated by either set; they are sheer business ventures. Topical collecting has caused this scourge; now topical collecting is stuck with it.

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Just what are the ill effects of these practices? First, the cost of maintaining one's sports collection, of just keeping up with the numerous new issues, becomes exorbitant. Some collectors, especially beginners, can't maintain the pace and lose interest. Others, some of them veteran collectors, just won't continue the rat-race. Second, sports collectors, having lost interest, give up the topic completely. The value of stamps is generally a function of supply and demand; supply remains fairly constant or decreases slightly as fewer choice items are available on the market. So, with fewer sports collectors in the hobby, the third result is a drop in prices and a gradual decrease in the value of the holdings of those who continue their sports collections. Finally, and this applies to those who continue collecting sports, there comes a growing sense of frustration from working superficially with sheer numbers of emissions rather than doing a thorough job with a reasonable output by the issuing countries. Sports collecting ceases to be fun and almost becomes a chore.

All these results have become increasingly apparent over the past few years. There has been much individual griping and a few isolated efforts to "do something about it". These efforts have been small and uncoordinated and have had no effect on the printing presses of the issuing countries. Now, however, several major efforts are underway to draw attention to the problem and to begin to stem the tide.

In this country the American Philatelic Society has begun a campaign aimed primarily at the education of its members and all other collectors who have access to its monthly announcements. APS has never told its members what to collect, but feels that greater pleasure will accrue to the collector who realizes the background of the many postal emissions and proceeds intelligently on the basis of that knowledge.

The APS program has two parts. In the first the society has studied the issuing of souvenir sheets and has strongly expressed its opposition to those which involve imperforate stamps which cannot be separated for use in mailing and to those of so large a size that they also are useless for ordinary mailing. Note that both of these undesirable categories are in violation of the fundamental purpose of postal emissions--the franking of mail.

The second part of the APS program involves the now famous "Black Blot" and "Big Q". A black blot is applied to any new issue which violates one or more of the following criteria:

1. A limited printing or "on sale" period
2. A set excessively extended in length
3. Inclusion of unwarranted high values
4. Lack of direct relationship between the issuing country and the subject
5. Specialty items intentionally included (imperforates, partly perforate varieties, limited printing of souvenir sheets, special presentation sheets, and miniature sheets)

The big question mark, presumably a temporary judgment of dubious status, is applied where potential speculation is sensed or where it is too early to analyze accurately the market trends. A questionable issue might be cleared subsequently or black-blotted on a permanent basis.

This two-pronged educational program got underway in April of 1962. Late in May of the same year the Executive Committee of the American Stamp Dealers Association endorsed the program and called upon its dealers to do everything within their power to support it. Recently the APS has mailed explanations of its program, including the criteria for black-blotting and a plea for study and cooperation, to the heads of the postal departments of 177 stamp-issuing countries. This is an effort toward a cooperative house-cleaning where it is necessary, but carries just a hint of the big stick approach which might be used in the form of a voluntary boycott.

However, the APS program is not the only one in this field. Simultaneously with the APS, the British Philatelic Association and the Philatelic Traders Society have formed a joint committee to examine the background of new issues and to report those of dubious nature. The statements of this committee appear periodically.

More recently, at its 1962 Congress in Prague the International Philatelic Federation defined a number of categories of what it considers objectionable stamp issues. This federation represents some 5,000 philatelic organizations over the world with a total membership of very nearly one million. The Federation's criteria include:

1. Emissions issued by advance subscription and not available over the post office counters
2. Emissions in restricted supply
3. Imperforate varieties of normally perforate emissions (including souvenir sheets)
4. Emissions with a disproportionate surtax
5. Emissions carrying either an overprint or a perforation applied by a private organization
6. Emissions sold on different terms than the rest of the sets of which they are

a part

7. Official reprints of reprints if the former differ from the latter

8. Emissions whose conception and/or realization has been assigned in whole, or in part, to a private organization

These FIP resolutions were approved by fifty delegates, representing twenty-six of the thirty member-countries. It is interesting to note that only the Hungarian and Romanian delegates opposed the resolutions.

FIP proposes three methods of making its resolutions felt. Since FIP sets up regulations for international exhibitions and competitions, banning of emissions in violation of the stated criteria could have a powerful effect. The Federation would request catalogue publishers to omit objectionable emissions from their products. Lastly, the Federation is asking the International Federation of Stamp Dealer Organizations to implement the stand taken by the Federation.

FIP acknowledges that its biggest problem is the time element; that objectionable stamp issues are produced, issued, and sold through philatelic channels before an honest appraisal can be made. With the present artificially-produced demand for immediate attention to new issue needs and the possibility of early depletion of dealers' stocks, this time factor becomes increasingly important. The delegates expressed so low an opinion of the stamp-issuing policies of Mauritania, Ghana, Togo, Maldives, Haiti, Paraguay, and Guinea as to render all their new issues automatically suspect.

The principles behind the programs adopted by the APS, the British joint committee, and the FIP were generally endorsed by the American Topical Association at its 1962 convention. Knowing the trend of these annual business meetings, the author is prone to suggest that fifty to one hundred individual collectors, not specifically representing the membership, passed the resolution which now has the apparent sanction of the entire membership of ATA. Nor is any method of implementation suggested. Thus it appears that one of the organizations which has taken a leading part in promoting topical collecting and thus is at least partially responsible for the current torrent of topically-inclined issues, is not ready yet to face the issue squarely. It offers only the most loosely-stated resolution, but does not take even the rudimentary step of educating its members as to what is good and bad in the current topical situation.

Those issues in the field of sports which have run afoul of the APS standards and/or those of the British joint committee include:

April	Cuba--five labels in honor of the 17th Olympic Games (printed in Italy without the authorization of the Cuban Postal Administration)
May	German Democratic Republic--cycling set (limited printing)
	Haiti--Boy Scout issue (including imperforates and miniature sheet) (see also the September listing)
June	None
July	Hungary--soccer set (including imperforates and souvenir sheet)
	Mauritania--Olympic overprints (highly speculative)
August	Mongolia--soccer set (direct relationship to issuing country)
	Paraguay--soccer set (limited imperforate copies)
	Russia--Soviet Pioneers (not Boy Scouts)
September	Haiti--Boy Scout imperforate souvenir sheet (the perforate stamps, black-blotted in May, are now approved)
	Maldives--tropical fish set (excessively extended; for topical purposes only)
October	Albania--perforate and imperforate souvenir sheets for soccer set (perforate stamps approved)
	Jamaica--Caribbean Games souvenir sheet (not available at post offices or from Crown Agents)(perforate stamps approved)
	San Marino--hunting set (excessively extended)
November	None
December	Afghanistan--imperforate stamps and imperforate souvenir sheet of Child Protection issues (perforate stamps and perforate sheet approved)
January	None
February	German Democratic Republic--anniversary of birth of de Coubertin (limited issue)
	Hungary--perforate and imperforate motorcycle and auto racing set (limited printing; unnecessarily extended)
March	None
April	None
May	Guinea--fifteen-stamp sports set (excessively extended; diamond-shaped oddity)
	Paraguay--Second Olympic set (including imperforates and also souvenir sheets)(excessively extended; oddities included)

There you have a summary of the education programs which are being conducted in our

behalf. How can we use this information for the protection of our topic and our hobby? The following suggestions have been encountered here and there; I offer them for your thoughtful consideration:

1. Use clear definitions as to exactly what you include in your collection. Make these definitions with the educational facts in mind and then stick to your definitions.
2. Commend and support those countries which use discretion and good common sense in planning their postal emissions.
3. Publicize the facts on new issues, warning all sports collectors, especially newcomers and beginners.
4. Strive for the cooperation of the Universal Postal Union in eliminating the detrimental aspects. There is some indication of increased alertness on the part of the UPU to this problem.
5. Boycott the objectionable issues.
6. Boycott dealers who handle objectionable issues.
7. Black-list dealers who handle objectionable issues.

Undoubtedly there are other methods which might be used. What do you plan to do?

The suggestions listed in the preceding paragraph are nearly all punitive in nature, designed to protect the hobby as a whole and to eliminate ultimately the problem at its source, the issuing countries. If the suckers won't buy in quantity and the middlemen lose money accordingly, the entrepreneurs will get the pitch very quickly. But such a happy result is not likely to occur quickly, if at all. With the Olympic Games next year likely to produce literally an inundation, far outdoing that of 1960, 1964 may well be the year of decision for sports philately.

The final instalment of this article will suggest some methods by which the individual can live with the problem though he may be fighting it simultaneously.



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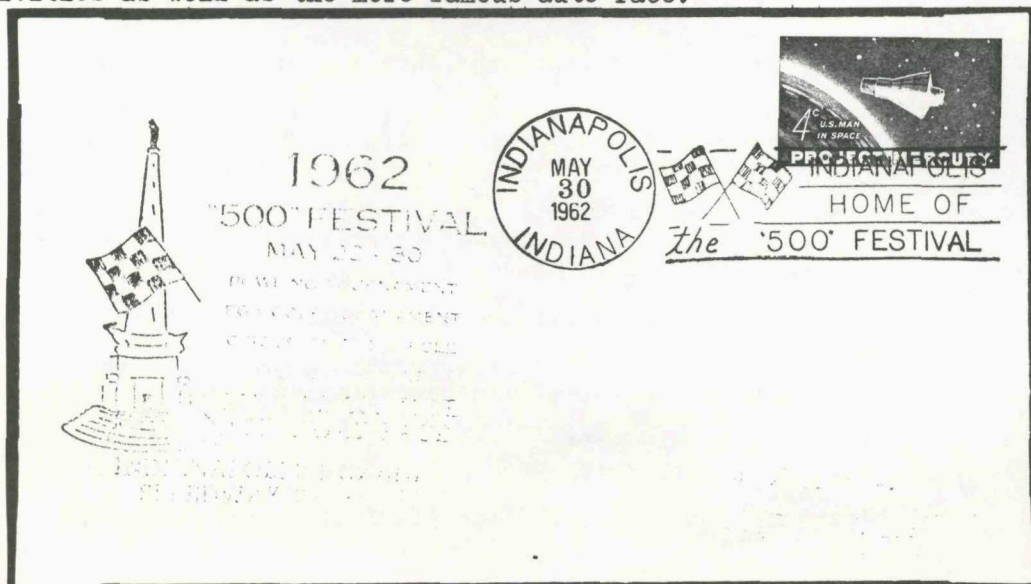
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INDIANAPOLIS 1962 "500" FESTIVAL COVER

During its second year of existence our old friend "SportStamps" illustrated the 1961 cover featuring the annual Memorial Day 500-mile auto race at the Speedway in Indianapolis. Through the courtesy of Bill Wall of Jacksonville, Illinois, we illustrate the corresponding cover for 1962. Notice that bowling, golf, a circus, and a parade are involved in the festivities as well as the more famous auto race.



May we expect to see the current version in the near future, Bill?

Is it kosher? During an Olympic year almost anything can happen to part the poor, hapless collector from his hard-earned cabbage (money, that is). Many items, strictly for sale to suckers, make their appearance--usually at high prices, of course. Collectors are told that these items are unofficial, but very rare, and available only in extremely limited quantities. Another gimmick is to state that these stamps or covers were officially authorized but not released. Either way, the collector who buys them soon finds out that he has purchased trash which is neither desirable nor worthy of listing in the world's philatelic catalogues.

One such item which appeared during the Eighth Winter Olympics, held at Squaw Valley, California, between February 18 and 28, 1960, is the "gem" depicted below:



This envelope purports to be an official first day cover carried outside the mails from United Nations headquarters in New York City to the Winter Games site in California.

It should be noted that an "official first day cover" cacheted envelope was used to give the air of authenticity and official sanction to this item. Next a handsome printed label was attached, noting that the cover was carried from the United Nations Building to Squaw Valley and that the franking is strictly in accordance with U. S. postal laws and procedures; note how even a specific U. S. postal code reference is included on the bottom line of the label. Finally the envelope was then impressed with a rubber stamp which claims that this item traveled by air mail from New York City to the Winter Olympic Games. Despite all these machinations, however, this item is nothing more than a philatelic fantasy, with no more official sanction than a Hitler-head stamp of Nazi Germany used to frank mail in Israel!

The two lower labels suggest that the same routine may well have been carried out from the UN Building to the Summer Olympic Games in Rome in 1960 and to the Hapoel Games in Israel in 1961 although no such covers were included with the illustrations for this column.

In behalf of our membership one of our columnists wrote the Postmaster General regarding these unusual items purporting to have been mailed from the UN Building to Squaw Valley and to Rome, etc., requesting information regarding the matter of "FRANKED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 39 U. S. CODE SEC. 500".

From Mr. Greever Allan, Director, International Service of the Post Office Department, comes the following:

"In reply to your letter of June 2 to the Postmaster General, the legend is not a valid marking for either postage-paid, or postage-free mail. Articles bearing that

marking, with no postage stamps or other evidence of postage payment or authorized freedom from postage, could not properly be sent by mail. If you have any such covers with postmarks, we would be glad to have one or more of them for examination. Your cooperation is appreciated."

A more intensive judgment of this item may be obtained from an inspection of the United States Code, Title 39, The Postal Service, Section 500, which deals with postal matter carried outside the U. S. mails:

"All letters enclosed in envelopes with embossed postage thereon, or with postage stamp or postage stamps affixed thereto, by the sender, or with the metered indicia showing that the postage has been prepaid, if the postage thereon is an amount sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail, provided that such envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter cannot be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope, and that where stamps are affixed they be cancelled with ink by the sender,....."

The requirements, therefore, for postal matter carried outside the U. S. mails is as follows:

1. The envelope must carry postage stamps or a metered indicia, indicating that sufficient postage has been paid for the normal transmission of the envelope. In this case, seven cents in postage stamps or a metered indicia would be necessary--note that neither postage stamps nor a metered indicia have been added to this item, as is necessary by United States law for the legal transmission of this envelope outside the U. S. mails.

2. It is also necessary that the envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter cannot be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope. This cover is properly sealed, but it does not indicate any addressee, as required by U. S. postal laws.

3. It is also required that the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope, and that where stamps are affixed they be cancelled with ink by the sender. This section of the postal laws has also been violated, because there is no indication of a date, either written or stamped, upon either the front or the back of this envelope.

In summation, it can be stated that this envelope has complied with the U. S. postal code only to the extent of being sealed--and this may have occurred accidentally through climatic conditions rather than through any intention to comply with the law! Clearly, we have nothing here more than a philatelic souvenir--if we can be kind enough to consider it to be that. This envelope, obviously, has not been carried outside the U. S. mails in accordance with U. S. postal laws and there is serious doubt if the item ever left the workshop where it was created.

Conceivably this envelope was a sincere attempt to provide collectors with an elusive Olympic Games item which was intended to be carried outside the mails, but it is hard to imagine a person with sufficient knowledge of the U. S. postal code as to quote the precise section of the law, yet who can't read and comprehend the law sufficiently to frank his covers properly, as stipulated in the foregoing laws. It cannot be denied that this cover is both attractive and interesting, but it just isn't kosher! F.Q.F. and T.L.L.

(Editor's note: Travis L. Land wishes more information on this series of covers. If you can answer any of the following questions, please write to him in the interest of his philatelic research:

1. Does anyone own one of these covers which has been legally postmarked? Our researcher recalls an article in the old "Weekly Philatelic Gossip" by a collector who had such a cover. He also seems to recall sending such a cover to a member of either the old Sports Unit or SPI. Who has that cover?

2. Does anyone have any similar covers with the Rome or Israel version of the labels?

3. Does anyone have any covers with the labels, but not the cachets?

Your assistance will be appreciated. Address Travis at 171 Hatcher Ave., San Antonio 23, Texas.)

PHILATELIC MARKET REPORT

- Fred Farr -

This month's report will be devoted exclusively to an analysis of the eight sports sets issued by Sweden so you may judge for yourselves whatever investment potential these stamps have. There can be no doubt that the philatelic reputation of Sweden is impeccable and above reproach; all of these stamps were issued in adequate quantities, were largely used up in commercial mail, were freely available to one and all, and have never been subject to manipulations or speculation. That's more than most countries can boast!

However, these very same factors severely limit the investment potential of Swedish sports stamps, unless the sports collector is prepared for a very slow but upward rise in value. First day covers and commercial covers are generally available at modest prices. Some values of these sets are still available from the Swedish Philatelic Agency in Stockholm, at face value. If you are interested in buying some of these stamps direct, I suggest you send an International Reply Coupon to the Agency asking for the latest price-list. The address is: Postens Filateliavdelning, Fack, Stockholm 1, Sweden.

Sweden 290-92. Issued in 1939, this set honors Per Henrik Ling, creator of Swedish gymnastics. The vast quantities in which these stamps were issued have prevented this set from being a sure-fire investment. Quantities were as follows: 290--107,165,000; 291--9,050,200; 292--27,020,000, and 292a--5,404,000. This set is generally sold without 292a, which is invariably sold only in a complete booklet pane of twenty stamps. The current catalogue price for 290-92 is only 57¢ and it retails for about 40¢. Supplies are now getting tight and many dealers are "out of stock" when one's order arrives. A good buy at 50¢ or less.

Sweden 342-44. This set was issued in 1943, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Swedish Voluntary Rifle Association. The relatively high face value of #343 (90 ore) discouraged a very high printing order, hence this set is a much better investment for collectors. Cataloguing 75¢, this set now sells for full catalogue price! As usual, the booklet pane of 20 stamps, #344a, is sold as a separate item. Approximate quantities are: 342--59,000,000; 343--3,000,000; 344--17,000,000. Anything less than full catalogue value should be a good buy if you need this set.

Sweden 408-10. This 1949 set commemorates the Second Lingiad held in Stockholm. Financially speaking, this set has been getting nowhere--it catalogues only 60¢ and is available for about half catalogue. Approximate quantities are: 408--5,000,000; 409--10,200,000; and 410--4,300,000.

Sweden 444-48. This is a very colorful set depicting both winter and summer sports; it was issued to honor the 50th anniversary of the Swedish Athletic Association. With a face value of approximately 41¢ this set catalogues \$1.42 and sells for \$1.10 (more than 2½ times face value). Quantities are: 444--15,200,000; 445--4,065,000; 446--2,446,400; 447--1,941,800; and 448--4,774,000. I believe that this set is an excellent purchase at any price less than the current price (\$1.10) and even at that sum is quite reasonable.

Sweden 462-64. The World Ski Championships were held at Falun and Are in Sweden in 1954 and were commemorated by this set of three values. Currently catalogued at \$1.20, this set sells readily at \$1.00; the face value is only 27¢, making the retail price almost four times face value! Doesn't this fact tell a story in itself? Quantities are: 462--4,776,300; 463--2,214,900; and 464--2,494,000. Buy at best, before it costs you more!

Sweden 487-91. This set is bound to go places because it is an Olympic Games set; prices are bound to be much higher next year when these Games are held in Tokyo. Currently this set catalogues only 69¢, but it sells for approximately three times face value; this is an ominous sign. Quantities are 487--11,169,300; 488--30,362,200; 489--3,450,400; 490--7,880,000, and 491--12,667,500. Don't let 1964 arrive without having this set in your collection; it will only cost you more later.

Sweden 524-28. This set commemorates the Sixth World Cup, when Brazil won the World Soccer Championship Games held in Stockholm in 1958. Soccer is the national sport in almost every nation of the world, with the exception of the United States, of course. As a result, stamps showing soccer are immensely popular throughout the world;

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this set is no exception. With a face value of 36¢, these stamps catalogue 96¢ and sell for 70¢ (twice face value). Considering the popularity of soccer, this set should be a very good buy at current retail prices. Quantities are: 524--14,535,300; 525--14,800,800; 526--2,568,400; 527--6,773,000; and 528--5,463,500.

Sweden 620-22. Issued on February 15, 1963, to commemorate the World Ice Hockey Championships, this set should be picked up now while it is still selling at new-issue prices. Face value is about 37¢ so it should be available at about 50¢ retail. I regret that I do not know what the printing order is, but I would estimate that approximately 3,000,000 sets were ordered printed. One sure bet--it isn't going to get cheaper. Of course this set may be ordered directly from the Swedish Philatelic Agency at face value.

For the information of those who wish to purchase their stamps direct from the Swedish Philatelic Agency, 100 ore = 1 Crown, which is worth approximately 19¢ in U. S. currency. Recently the following stamps were still available at face value: 447 (no other values of this set were available); 487-88 and 490-91 (489 is sold out); 525-26 and 528 (524 and 527 are sold out). Three booklet panes of twenty each are still available: 490a, 491a, and 528a. Please note that no complete sports sets are still available at the Swedish Philatelic Agency (Editor's note: except probably the recent Ice Hockey issue) which means that prices for all these items can only go upward because supplies are now depleted. That's your tip-off to fill in your Swedish sports stamps NOW!!!

1962 SPORTS STAMPS NOT LISTED IN SCOTT

- Jim Hughes -

To date, as of the May, 1963, issue of "Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal", the following 1962 sports stamps have yet to be listed. No doubt some of these will appear in Scott in the future, while others (Cuba and Mongolia) will not. We are including them here only for the record that they do exist, leaving it up to the individual collector whether he wants to procure them for his collection. The catalogue numbers given are from "Gibbons Monthly Stamp Journal", unless otherwise stated.

Afghanistan.

Issued for the 4th Asian Games in Djakarta, Indonesia, from August 25th to September 4, 1962:

1p black/olive/brown (horse race)	50p gray/black/brown (horse race)
2p black/green/brown (horse race)	75p purple/black/green (wrestling)
3p black/orange/purple (wrestling)	100p olive/black/purple (wrestling)
4p black/blue/green (weight lifting)	125p green/black/brown (horse race)
5p black/green/brown (soccer)	150p violet/black/green (weight lifting)
25p black/rose/brown (horse race)	175p pink/black/brown (soccer)

Photogravure. Designs by Assadullah, Afghan artist. Quantities: 20,000 perforated sets and 3,000 imperforate sets. Note: the 125p value is a small souvenir sheet with inscriptions in Arabic and French and with Olympic rings and serial number in black in the margins. Issued September 25, 1962.

Issued for Child Protection Week on October 2, 1962:

1p mauve/brown (woman diver)	3p blue/magenta (runners)
2p blue/brown (same as 1p)	75p green/mauve (same as 3p)

Photogravure. Designs by Assadullah Khan Safi, Afghan artist. Quantities: 300,000 (1p-3p) and 30,000 (75p). Note: also issued in souvenir sheet form with inscriptions in margin in Arabic and French with serial number in black and inscriptions in mauve (15,000 issued).

Issued in honor of Afghan Boy Scouts on October 25, 1963 (boy scout and scouting emblem on all values):

1p green/yellow	4p violet/black	75p blue/green/mauve/black
2p tan/black	25p gray/black	100p blue/brown/black
3p pink/black	50p green/brown/black	

Photogravure. Quantities: 20,000 perforate sets and 2,000 imperforate sets.

Also reported in the philatelic press to have been issued on October 25, 1962, in honor of Teachers Day (I have yet to see these come on the market):

1p (pole vault)	3p (high jump)	150p (same as 3p)
2p (same as 1p)	100p (same as 1p)	250p (same as 3p)

Designs by Assadullah Safi. Quantities: 400,000 (1p-3p); 20,000 (100p-150p); and 18,000 (250p); 3,000 imperforate sets; and a perforate souvenir sheet.

Bhutan.

G1 2, 6. First definitive issue of Bhutan reportedly issued on May 16, 1962; however, first day covers have been reported with a date of October 10, 1962:

3ch red/lavendar (native archer and wooden target)

70ch dark blue/green (same as 3ch)

Lithographed by Harrison & Sons of London. Perforation: 14½ x 14. Printed in sheets

of fifty.

Cuba.

G1 706-35. Issued for the National Sports Institute (I.N.D.E.R.) on July 25, 1962:
 1¢ red/orange/brown (wrestling, weight lifting, gymnastics, judo, woman discus thrower)
 2¢ green/brown (woman archer, roller skater, equestrian, bowling, cyclist)
 3¢ brown/blue (rowing, motorboat racing, swimming, kayak canoeing, yachting)
 9¢ blue/red (soccer, tennis, baseball, basketball, volleyball)
 10¢ violet/orange (underwater fishing, pistol shooting, model plane, water polo, boxing)
 13¢ red/black (canchas ball game, stadium, jai alai, chess, fencing)

Lithographed in sheets of 25 (5 x 5) with five different designs of each value printed together in diamond format. Watermarked "R. de C.". Perforation: 12½. Note: under present U. S. laws Cuban stamps cannot be imported into this country.

G1 741-44. Commemorating the 9th Central American and Caribbean Games in Kingston, Jamaica from August 11-25, 1962. (All values depict the emblem of the Games):

1¢ red (boxing gloves) 3¢ violet (baseball bats and ball)
 2¢ blue (tennis rackets) 13¢ green (fencing swords and mask)

Lithographed in sheets of 25. Watermarked "R. de C.". Perforation: 12½.

G1 747-50. Issued October 13, 1962, for the First Latin-American Games in Havana:

1¢ multicolor (runner and map) 3¢ multicolor (basketball)
 2¢ multicolor (basebatter and catcher) 13¢ multicolor (globe)

Lithographed in sheets of 25. Watermarked "Stars" multiple. Perforation: 12½. The F.I.S.U. emblem is shown on all values.

Mauritania.

Minkus 237-38a. Issued for the Rome 1960 and Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games. Overprinted in black: "JEUS OLYMPIQUES/ROMA 1960 · TOKYO 1964" with Olympic rings and new value:

75fr on 15fr red/green/blue (Type I) 75fr on 15fr red/green/blue (Type II)

75fr on 20fr green/red (Type I) 75fr on 20fr green/red (Type II)

Type I overprint: small Olympic rings with three bars over "15fr" and two bars over "20fr". Type II overprint: large Olympic rings with four bars over "15fr" and three bars over "20fr". Quantities: 20,000 sets of Type I and 22,000,000 sets of Type II were sent to a New York dealer who sold them at inflated prices.

Mongolia.

G1 267-71. Issued May 15, 1962, for the 7th World Soccer Championships in Chile, May 30th-June 17th:

10m multicolor (ball, globe, and hand with olive branch)

30m multicolor (soccer players, ball, and globe) 60m multicolor (goalkeeper)

50m multicolor (soccer players in stadium) 70m multicolor (stadium and ball-globe)

Photogravure in diamond format. Perforation: 10½.

Paraguay.

G1 1022-29. Issued June 30, 1962, for the 7th World Soccer Championships in Chile. Designs show a globe and stadium (1022-26) and globe and soccer player (1027-29)(air):

15¢ sepia/yellow

50¢ sepia/yellow green

25¢ sepia/green

12g black/rose red/violet (air)

30¢ sepia/violet

18g black/red brown/violet (air)

40¢ sepia/yellow orange

36g black/gray/brown (air)

Lithographed by de la Rue of Colombia. Perforation: 13½ x 14 and 14 x 13½. Designs by Mosdossy. Quantities: 300,000 (1022-26) and 10,000 (1027-29) perforate, 6,000 imperforate sets, 6,000 perforate souvenir sheets containing #1029, and 4,000 imperforate sheets containing #1029.

G1 1037-44. Issued October 10, 1962, in honor of the International Olympic Games. Designs depict a discus thrower (1037-41) and the Olympic flame (1042-44):

15¢ yellow/brown/gray (1928-Amsterdam)

50¢ blue/black/gray (1952-Helsinki)

25¢ green/black/gray (1932-Los Angeles)

12.45g lt. & dk. green/brown (1956-Melbourne)

30¢ rose/brown/gray (1936-Berlin)

18.15g cream/brown/red brown (1956-Rome)

40¢ purple/black/gray (1948-London)

36g rose/carmine/brown (1964-Tokyo)

Lithographed by de la Rue of Colombia. Perforation: 13½ x 14. Designs by Mosdossy. Issued both perforate and imperforate, also souvenir sheet containing #1044 both perforate and imperforate.

Portuguese India.

Minkus 651-56. Reported to have been issued on Jan. 18, 1962; however, Portuguese India was annexed by India on Dec. 18, 1961; it is doubtful that this set was ever offered for sale in the territory:

10¢ multicolor (pole vault)

4e multicolor (cyclist)

50¢ multicolor (polo)

5e multicolor (gymnasts)

1e multicolor (fencers)

15e multicolor (swimmers)

Lithographed in diamond format by Lito Nacional, Porto. Perforation: 13½.

Yemen.

Scott Type A19 overprinted "FREE YEMEN FIGHTS FOR/GOD, IMAN, COUNTRY" in Arabic and English. First day covers are dated Nov. 9, 1962:

2b black/lilac rose (black ovpt)

4b black/yellow (red ovpt)

2b black/lilac rose (red ovpt)

4b black/yellow (black ovpt)

Quantity: 40,000 sets.

2b black/lilac rose (black ovpt)

8b brown black/blue green (black ovpt)

4b black/yellow (black ovpt)

20b dark blue/orange/violet (black ovpt)

6b black/orange (black ovpt)

According to Bruce Conde, 2,000 sets were issued with smaller overprints; to date these do not seem to have appeared on the market.

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PHILATELIC ROULETTE, PHILADELPHIA VERSION

- Ira Seebacher -

Writers of a happily bygone era used to have their heroes and heroines pinch themselves to prove they were awake when something left them skeptical. Or perhaps they "rubbed their eyes in incredulity". These were rather far-out actions, even then. Our own action, although similar in intent, is different. When incredulous, we merely reach up and push our dropped lower jaw back into place!

So we found more than an ordinary chin-lifting job was in order when we read recently that Earl Apfelbaum, a Philadelphia stamp dealer, is offering an award in memory of his father, subject award to be for excellence in printed album competitions at stamp exhibitions.

We must assume from this that Mr. Apfelbaum is of the opinion: (1) that collections shown on printed album sheets are given a polite brush-off at exhibitions and (2) that they are deserving of better treatment. His award announcement is a decision to put a premium on the mediocrity of a collection mounted on pages laid out and planned by someone other than the collector himself. This leads to a third observation: we are appalled that a man who fills his paid advertising with such charming little homilies (which we regard as little more than philatelic drivel, incidently) can have the utter cynicism to drag true philately through the dust so carelessly.

There is absolutely nothing to recommend such a collection as Mr. Apfelbaum would reward except the money and the persistence required to fill an "x" number of spaces with a like number of stamps. This, mind you, is a fine way to supply incentive to some youngster starting as a collector; but, to suggest that such a crutch be seriously considered and used in later life is to turn one's back on any and all who have tried to show there is more to philately than pasting printed labels into blank spaces.

There are a number of short cuts that are equally shoddy in other fields of endeavor, but fortunately there is none to rush into print and make awards for filling in an oil painting by the numbers or glueing together the molded parts of a model airplane and offering the finished product as an example of exquisite craftsmanship. Mind you, if your bent is toward filling blank spaces with stamps, go ahead! You can get free albums at your supermarket; fill them with corn-yellow, Prussian blue, or spearmint-green stamps; and, finally, collect your award at the nearest redemption center. You do not need Mr. Apfelbaum's 2½-inch polished gold medallion. Moreover, filling those little books given out at the Food Fair or Safeway requires no more ability or knowledge than filling printed pages of an album; you are certain to know no more about your stamps by buying them against blank spaces than you knew before you started. If any write-up is supplied, the knowledge for it is in the head of the man hired by the publisher to make the pages, but not in your own.

If this is Mr. Apfelbaum's idea of guidance and shedding light from the lamp of knowledge, then it is about time for someone to offer a similar geegaw for the best collection of stamps pasted down to an album page with their own gum! The advice is just as deadly.

In our own not particularly humble opinion, with friends of philately like Mr. Apfelbaum, philately needs no enemies. In effect, he has proposed a little game of philatelic roulette in which none of the chambers of the revolver is empty. But then, it was from another "Apfelbaum" that Eve plucked a polished apple and offered it to Adam. Having just about the same sense as a good many of his descendants, Adam accepted and bit into the booby trap, this against better advice. So we are safe in assuming there will be those

who will strive for the Maurice Apfelbaum Memorial Award and we cannot help but think that they will deserve it.

(Editor's note: It is interesting to contemplate another aspect of this matter. Let us suppose that two, or three, or even four collectors enter the Apfelbaum competition at a given exhibition with identical album pages prepared by the same publisher. All have complete showings of mint material in excellent material throughout. How, now, will the poor judges determine the winner?)

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON BEKELE ABEBE AND MARATHON RACES

- Irwin Bloomfield -

In the March, 1963, issue of our "Journal of Sports Philately" the author wrote about the special Greek "marathon" cancellation used in Athens, May 8-11, 1945, recalling the story of the famous marathon run in 480 B. C.

Now comes this footnote. The 5th International Marathon Race was scheduled for May 19, 1963, in Greece. Since 1955 this race has been sponsored by the Greek Amateur Athletic Association every two years. The distance covered is the classical 42,195 meters; the course begins in the Village of Marathon and finishes at the Panathenium Stadium in Athens. Participation is open to all amateurs having the certification of the sanctioning organization in their own country (according to the official rules of the IAFF--International Amateur Athletic Federation).

Previous winners in this international marathon race have been:

1955 Karnoven Veikko (Finland)	2:27:30
1957 Mihalic Franco (Yugoslavia)	2:26:27.8
1959 Eino Oksanen (Finland)	2:26:30
1961 Bekele Abebe (Ethiopia)	2:23:44.6

The 1963 race was won by Leonard ("Buddy") Edelen, a former University of Minnesota athlete. His time was an excellent 2:23:06 which broke Bekele's previous record by more than thirty-eight seconds. Whether Bekele was an entrant is not known at this time. Perhaps he elected not to run after his experience a few weeks earlier in the Boston Marathon.

Both Bekele Abebe of Ethiopia and Eino Oksanen of Finland were soundly beaten in the annual Boston Marathon held early in April, 1963. Aurele Vandendriessche, a thirty-year-old Belgian, clocked a record 2:18:58 in winning the 26-mile, 385-yard race. With about two and a-half miles to go, Vandendriessche flashed a smile at Bekele, the barefoot Ethiopian wonder; waved at the crowd; and sprinted home over a minute faster than the mark set by John Kelley of Groton, Connecticut, in 1957. Bekele, who said later that he got a leg cramp, dropped back after the Belgian passed him. Kelley finished second with Brian Kilby of England third. Oksanen of Finland was fourth and the tired Bekele fifth.

MINT *Sports* MINT

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The biathlon, a combination of cross-country skiing and rifle shooting, lasted for just one Olympic competition, the 1960 Winter Olympic Games in Squaw Valley. Included then only at the strenuous request of the Russians and Scandinavians, who value the sport for its military as well as sporting virtues, this rugged event has been ruled out of the Innsbruck Games in 1964.

SPORTS AND RECREATION CHECK LIST

- BARBARA T. WILLIAMS -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA				M	U	C	REMARKS	DANZIG				M	U	C	REMARKS
1958	887	()	()	()				1924	197	()	()	()			
	887a SHT.	()	()	()				1932	C33	()	()	()			
	of 10	()	()	()				1936	216	()	()	()			
	888	()	()	()					216	IMP.	()	()	()		
	888a SHT.	()	()	()					217	IMP.	()	()	()		
	of 10	()	()	()					217		()	()	()		
	889	()	()	()				1937	**B27	()	()	()			
	889a SHT.	()	()	()				1938	B28	()	()	()			
	of 10	()	()	()				1939	234	()	()	()			
1959	897	()	()	()				DENMARK							
	898	()	()	()				1937	258	()	()	()			
	899	()	()	()					259	()	()	()			
	900	()	()	()					261	()	()	()			
	901	()	()	()					364	()	()	()			
	902	()	()	()				1959	369	()	()	()			
	**908	()	()	()				1960	**B28	()	()	()			
	**909	()	()	()					401	()	()	()			
	**910	()	()	()				DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							
	**911	()	()	()				1937	326	()	()	()			
1960	919	()	()	()					327	()	()	()			
	955	()	()	()					328	()	()	()			
	956	()	()	()				1957	*474	()	()	()			
	957	()	()	()					*474	IMP.	()	()	()		
	958	()	()	()					*475	()	()	()			
	959	()	()	()					*475	IMP.	()	()	()		
	960	()	()	()					*476	()	()	()			
	*965	()	()	()					*476	IMP.	()	()	()		
	*966	()	()	()					*477	()	()	()			
	*967	()	()	()					*477	IMP.	()	()	()		
	*968	()	()	()					*478	()	()	()			
	*969	()	()	()					*478	IMP.	()	()	()		
1961	1002	()	()	()					*478a	SHT.	()	()	()		
	1023	()	()	()					of 474-8	()	()	()			
	1024	()	()	()					*478b	IMP.	()	()	()		
	1025	()	()	()					SHT.SAME	()	()	()			
	1026	()	()	()					*C97	()	()	()			
	1027	()	()	()					*C97	IMP.	()	()	()		
	1028	()	()	()					*C98	()	()	()			
	1029	()	()	()					*C98	IMP.	()	()	()		
	1045	()	()	()					*C99	()	()	()			
1962	1076	()	()	()					*C99	IMP.	()	()	()		
	1091	()	()	()					*C99a	SHT.	()	()	()		
	1092	()	()	()					of C97-9	()	()	()			
	1093	()	()	()					*C99b	IMP.	()	()	()		
	1094	()	()	()					SHT.SAME	()	()	()			
	1095	()	()	()					*B1	OPT.	()	()	()		
	1096	()	()	()					on 474	()	()	()			
	1123	()	()	()					*B1	OPT.	()	()	()		
	1124	()	()	()					IMP.SAME	()	()	()			
	1125	()	()	()					*B2	OPT.	()	()	()		
	1126	()	()	()					on 475	()	()	()			
	1127	()	()	()					*B2	OPT.	()	()	()		
	1132	()	()	()					IMP.SAME	()	()	()			
	1136	()	()	()					*B3	OPT.	()	()	()		
SLOVAKIA									on 476	()	()	()			
1944	B21	()	()	()					*B3	OPT.	()	()	()		
	B22	()	()	()					IMP.SAME	()	()	()			
	B23	()	()	()					*B4	OPT.	()	()	()		
	B24	()	()	()					on 477	()	()	()			
DAHOMAY									*B4	OPT.	()	()	()		
1961	152 OPT.	()	()	()					IMP.SAME	()	()	()			
DANZIG									*B5	OPT.	()	()	()		
1921	**B1	()	()	()					on 478	()	()	()			
	**B1	IMP.	()	()	()				*B5	OPT.	()	()	()		
	**B2	()	()	()					IMP.SAME	()	()	()			
	**B2	IMP.	()	()	()				*B5a	OPT.	()	()	()		
	**B3	()	()	()					on 478a	()	()	()			
	**B3	IMP.	()	()	()				*B5b	OPT.	()	()	()		
			()	()	()				on 478b	()	()	()			

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1957 *CB1 OPT. M U C REMARKS

on C97 () () () _____
 *CB1 OPT. _____
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB2 OPT. _____
 on C98 () () () _____
 *CB2 OPT. _____
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB3 OPT. _____
 on C99 () () () _____
 *CB3 OPT. _____
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB3a OPT. _____
 on C99a () () () _____
 *CB3b OPT. _____
 on C99b () () () _____
 *479 () () () _____
 *479 IMP. () () () _____
 *480 () () () _____
 *480 IMP. () () () _____
 *481 () () () _____
 *481 IMP. () () () _____
 *482 () () () _____
 *482 IMP. () () () _____
 *483 () () () _____
 *483 IMP. () () () _____
 *C100 () () () _____
 *C100 IMP. () () () _____
 *C101 () () () _____
 *C101 IMP. () () () _____
 *C102 () () () _____
 *C102 IMP. () () () _____
 *C102a SHT
 of 479-83,
 OLY. FLAG
 CENTER () () () _____
 *C102b IMP.
 SHT.SAME() () () _____
 *C102c SHT.
 SAME, OLY.
 MEDAL CEN() () () _____
 *C102d IMP.
 SHT.SAME () () () _____
 *C102e SHT.
 SAME, DOM.
 FLAG CEN.() () () _____
 *C102f IMP.
 SHT.SAME () () () _____
 *B6 OPT.
 on 479 () () () _____
 *B6 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B7 OPT.
 on 480 () () () _____
 *B7 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B8 OPT.
 on 481 () () () _____
 *B8 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B9 OPT.
 on 482 () () () _____
 *B9 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B10 OPT.
 on 483 () () () _____
 *B10 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B10a OPT.
 on 478a () () () _____
 *B10b OPT.
 on 478b () () () _____
 *CB4 OPT.
 on C100 () () () _____

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1957 *CB4 OPT.

IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB5 OPT. _____
 on C101 () () () _____
 *CB5 OPT. _____
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB6 OPT. _____
 on C102 () () () _____
 *CB6 OPT. _____
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB6a OPT. _____
 on C99a () () () _____
 *CB6b OPT. _____
 on C99b () () () _____
 *484 () () () _____
 *484 IMP. () () () _____
 *485 () () () _____
 *485 IMP. () () () _____
 *486 () () () _____
 *486 IMP. () () () _____
 *487 () () () _____
 *487 IMP. () () () _____
 *488 () () () _____
 *488 IMP. () () () _____
 *488a SHT.
 of 484-8 () () () _____
 *488b SHT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *C103 () () () _____
 *C103 IMP. () () () _____
 *C104 () () () _____
 *C104 IMP. () () () _____
 *C105 () () () _____
 *C105 IMP. () () () _____
 *C105a SHT.
 of C103-5 () () () _____
 *C105b SHT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B11 OPT.
 on 484 () () () _____
 *B11 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B12 OPT.
 on 484 () () () _____
 *B12 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B13 OPT.
 on 485 () () () _____
 *B13 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B14 OPT.
 on 485 () () () _____
 *B14 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B15 OPT.
 on 486 () () () _____
 *B15 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B16 OPT.
 on 486 () () () _____
 *B16 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B17 OPT.
 on 487 () () () _____
 *B17 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B18 OPT.
 on 487 () () () _____
 *B18 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B19 OPT.
 on 488 () () () _____
 *B19 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B20 OPT.
 on 488 () () () _____

20 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1957 *B20 OPT. M U C REMARKS

IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B20a OPT.
 on 488a () () () _____
 *B20b OPT.
 on 488b () () () _____
 *CB7 OPT.
 on C103 () () () _____
 *CB7 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB8 OPT.
 on C103 () () () _____
 *CB8 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB9 OPT.
 on C104 () () () _____
 *CB9 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB10 OPT.
 on C104 () () () _____
 *CB10 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB11 OPT.
 on C105 () () () _____
 *CB11 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB12 OPT.
 on C105 () () () _____
 *CB12 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB12aOPT.
 on C105a() () () _____
 *CB12bOPT.
 on C105b() () () _____
 *501 () () () _____
 *501 IMP.() () () _____
 *502 () () () _____
 *502 IMP.() () () _____
 *503 () () () _____
 *503 IMP.() () () _____
 *504 () () () _____
 *504 IMP.() () () _____
 *505 () () () _____
 *505 IMP.() () () _____
 *505a SHT.
 of 501-5() () () _____
 *505b SHT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *C106 () () () _____
 *C106 IMP.() () () _____
 *C107 () () () _____
 *C107 IMP.() () () _____
 *C108 () () () _____
 *C108 IMP.() () () _____
 *C108a SHT
 of C106-8() () () _____
 *C108b SHT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 1959 *B21 OPT.
 on 501 () () () _____
 *B21 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B22 OPT.
 on 502 () () () _____
 *B22 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B23 OPT.
 on 503 () () () _____
 *B23 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B24 OPT.
 on 504 () () () _____
 *B24 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1959 *B25 OPT. M U C REMARKS

on 505 () () () _____
 *B25 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B25a OPT.
 on 505a () () () _____
 *B25b OPT.
 on 505b () () () _____
 *CB13 OPT.
 on C106 () () () _____
 *CB13 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB14 OPT.
 on C107 () () () _____
 *CB14 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB15 OPT.
 on C108 () () () _____
 *CB15 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB15a OPT
 on C108a() () () _____
 *CB15b OPT.
 on C108b() () () _____
 509 () () () _____
 510 () () () _____
 511 () () () _____
 C111 () () () _____
 515 () () () _____
 *B26 OPT
 on 474 () () () _____
 *B26 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B27 OPT.
 on 475 () () () _____
 *B27 OPT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B28 OPT
 on 476 () () () _____
 *B28 OPT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B29 OPT
 on 477 () () () _____
 *B29 OPT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B30 OPT
 on 478 () () () _____
 *B30 OPT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *B30a OPT
 on 478a () () () _____
 *B30b OPT
 on 478b () () () _____
 *CB16 OPT
 on C97 () () () _____
 *CB16 OPT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB17 OPT
 on C98 () () () _____
 *CB17 OPT.
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB18 OPT
 on C99 () () () _____
 *CB18 OPT
 IMP.SAME() () () _____
 *CB18a OPT
 on C99a () () () _____
 *CB18b OPT
 on C99b () () () _____
 1960 *525 () () () _____
 *525 IMP.() () () _____
 *526 () () () _____
 *526 IMP.() () () _____
 *527 () () () _____
 *527 IMP.() () () _____

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1960 *528 () () () _____
 *528 IMP. () () () _____
 *529 () () () _____
 *529 IMP. () () () _____
 *529a SHT. () () () _____
 of 525-9() () () _____
 *529b SHT. () () () _____
 IMP. SAME. () () () _____
 *C115 () () () _____
 *C115 IMP. () () () _____
 *C116 () () () _____
 *C116 IMP. () () () _____
 *C117 () () () _____
 *C117 IMP. () () () _____
 *C117a SHT. () () () _____
 of C115-7() () () _____
 *C117b SHT. () () () _____
 IMP. SAME. () () () _____
 1962 *B34 OPT. () () () _____
 on 525 () () () _____
 *B35 OPT. () () () _____
 on 526 () () () _____
 *B36 OPT. () () () _____
 on 527 () () () _____
 *B37 OPT. () () () _____
 on 528 () () () _____
 *B38 OPT. () () () _____
 on 529 () () () _____
 *B38a OPT. () () () _____
 on 529a () () () _____
 *B38b OPT. () () () _____
 on 529b () () () _____
 *CB21 OPT. () () () _____
 on C115 () () () _____
 *CB22 OPT. () () () _____
 on C116 () () () _____
 *CB23 OPT. () () () _____
 on C117 () () () _____
 *CB23a OPT. () () () _____
 on C117a () () () _____
 *CB23b OPT. () () () _____
 on C117b () () () _____

DUTCH INDIES

1931 B10 () () () _____
 1933 B16 () () () _____
 1937 **B30 () () () _____
 **B31 () () () _____
 1941 228 () () () _____
 229 () () () _____
 230 () () () _____
 231 () () () _____
 232 () () () _____
 1943 N5 () () () _____
 N9 () () () _____
 1945 N38 () () () _____
 N38 IMP. () () () _____
 1948 279 () () () _____
 280 () () () _____
 293 () () () _____

DUTCH NEW GUINEA

1962 46 () () () _____
 47 () () () _____

ECUADOR

1937 364 () () () _____
 0199 OPT. () () () _____
 1939 377 () () () _____
 378 () () () _____
 379 () () () _____
 380 () () () _____
 381 () () () _____
 C65 () () () _____
 C66 () () () _____

ECUADOR

1939 C67 () () () _____
 C68 () () () _____
 C69 () () () _____
 1956 C308 () () () _____
 C309 () () () _____
 1958 C326 () () () _____

EGYPT

1951 292 () () () _____
 292 IMP. () () () _____
 293 () () () _____
 293 IMP. () () () _____
 294 () () () _____
 294 IMP. () () () _____
 1956 **B13 () () () _____
 **B14 () () () _____
 **B15 () () () _____
 **B15a SHT. () () () _____
 **B15b SHT. () () () _____
 IMP. () () () _____
 1957 398 () () () _____
 1958 418 () () () _____

EPIRUS

1914 5 () () () _____
 6 () () () _____
 7 () () () _____
 8 () () () _____
 9 () () () _____
 10 () () () _____
 11 () () () _____
 12 () () () _____

ESTONIA

1939 145 () () () _____
 147 () () () _____
 147a SHT. () () () _____
 of 145-7() () () _____

ETHIOPIA

1962 378 () () () _____
 379 () () () _____
 380 () () () _____
 381 () () () _____
 382 () () () _____

FERNANDO PO

1960 B2 () () () _____

FIJI

1941 121 () () () _____
 1951 B1 () () () _____
 B2 () () () _____
 1954 150 () () () _____

FINLAND

1938 B31 () () () _____
 B32 () () () _____
 B33 () () () _____
 1945 B69 () () () _____
 B70 () () () _____
 B71 () () () _____
 B72 () () () _____
 B73 () () () _____
 1946 251 () () () _____
 1947 266 () () () _____
 269 () () () _____
 B82 () () () _____
 B83 () () () _____
 B84 () () () _____
 B85 () () () _____
 B86 () () () _____
 1948 B91 OPT. () () () _____
 B92 OPT. () () () _____
 B93 OPT. () () () _____

NEW ISSUES CALENDAR

- Barbara T. Williams -

1962 Addenda

Mexico. 20p carmine and blue gray (Modern building). #C198 (AP81) re-issued as #0274 with new watermark. The "modern building" is the National Auditorium in Mexico City where many indoor sports events are held.

Wallis and Fatuna Islands. 100fr blue, green, and dark reddish brown (shell diver). Engraved by Betemps; designed by P. Lambert. Now reported in imperforate version. (Additional information)

March Addenda

30th Italy. 100th anniversary of the Italian Alpine Club. L115 blue and brown (climbing axe, rope, Monviso Massif peak, and club emblem). Printed by photogravure in double panes of sixty. (Additional information)

April Addenda

1st Fiji. 10d carmine and brown (Yaqona dancer).

11th Dahomey. IV Friendship Sports Games, Dakar, Senegal, April 11-21, 1963. 50¢ green and black (boxing); 1fr light green, black, and brown (soccer); 2fr green-blue and black (running); 5fr orange and ultramarine (running); 15fr purple and black (boxing); 20fr brown, green, and black (soccer). Designed by Durrens and engraved by Gauthier. Recess printed by the State Printing Office, Paris. (Additional information)

11th Senegal. IV Friendship Games, Dakar, Senegal, April 11-21, 1963. 10fr red, green, and brown (boxing); 15fr gold, blue, and brown (swimming); 20fr red, blue, and brown (high jump); 25fr green, blue, and brown (soccer); 30fr red, green, and brown (basketball); 85fr blue and brown (runner). Designed and engraved by P. O. Deheyser. Recess printed by the State Printing Office, Paris. (Additional information)

20th Cuba. Fourth Pan American Games. 1¢ light and dark green (symbol of the Games); 13¢ crimson and rose (same as 1¢). (For information only).

May Addenda

5th Brazil. Fourth Pan American Games. 10Cr red, white, and pink (torch). Issued in sheets of 25. (Additional information)

9th Hungary. Transportation issue. 2Ft (mobile radio van outside Olympic Stadium).

18th Argentina. Fourth Pan American Games, Brazil. 4p + 2p green, pink, and black (soccer); 12p + 6p beige, brown, black, and white (equestrian); 11p + 5p green, red, black, and white (air)(cyclist). Designed by Alvarez Boero. Quantity: 200,000. The surtax was to be used for the expense of the Argentinian team. (Additional information)

18th Brazil. Fourth World Basketball Championship. 8Cr light purple, dark purple, and white (basketball player). (See illustration at right).

27th German Democratic Republic. To honor assassinated anti-fascist sportsmen (with labels showing the sport in which they participated). 5pf + 5pf light yellow and dark brown (Walter Bohne, 1903-1944, distance runner); 10pf + 5pf light green and dark brown (Werner Seelin-Binder, 1904-1944, wrestler); 15pf + 5pf violet and dark brown (Albert Richter, 1912-1944, cyclist); 20pf + 10pf light red and dark brown (Heinz Steyer, 1909-1944, soccer); 25pf + 10pf light blue and dark brown (Kurt Schlosser, 1900-1944, mountain climber). Designed by Gerhard Stauf, Leipzig, and engraved by Margot Sachs and Oswin Volkamer. Printed in combined recess and photogravure by Veb Deutsche Wertpapierdruckerei, Leipzig. The surtax is to be used for maintenance of the national warning and memorial places. High value printed in limited quantities. (Additional information)



June Addenda

1st Switzerland. 25th anniversary of the Swiss Pro Aero Foundation and the 50th anniversary of the first flight over the Alps from Berne to Milan by Oskar Bider. 2fr silver, blue, red, and orange-yellow (jet planes and glider). Designed by Richard Gerbig. Printed by photogravure by Courvoisier of La Chaux de Fonds in sheets of twenty. Size: 38mm x 23mm. Valid only for mail on Berne-Locarno commemorative flight on July 13 or on helicopter flight from Langenbruch to Berne on the same date. (Additional information).

Pages 23-26 are missing

Pages 23-26 are missing

Pages 23-26 are missing

Pages 23-26 are missing

Forecast

Albania. 9th Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck. Perforate and imperforate stamps and sheets.

Austria. 9th Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck. 1s (slalom skier); 1.20s (cross country skier); 1.50s (ski jumper); 1.80s (figure skater); 2.20s (hockey); 3s (toboggan); 4s (bob-sled). Quantity: 3,500,000 sets. Originally announced for October; now scheduled for late November. (Additional information)

Bolivia. 21st South American Football Championship. 60¢ (soccer scene and flags of participating nations); 1b (same as 60¢); 1.40b (air)(eagle and soccer ball); 1.80b (air)(map of Bolivia and soccer goal). Printed by La Papelera--S. A. La Paz.

Brazil. Spring Games.

Cyprus. Third Commonwealth Scout Conference, August 21st (3)

Czechoslovakia. Fourth Czech Youth Congress.

Dominica. Definitive issue. 1¢ blue, green, and tan (beach at Rosalie).

Fiji. First South Pacific Games in Suva, August 6th. 3d copper red and yellow (distance runner); 9d copper red and purple (discus); 1sh copper red and green (field hockey); 2sh/6d copper red and blue (broad jump). Printed by photogravure by Harrison & Sons of London. (Additional information)

Greece. Eleventh World Scout Jamboree. (August)

Ivory Coast. Big game hunting. (4)

North Korea. Sports. (5) (August)

North Korea. Folk dancing. (3) (September)

Paraguay. Ninth Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck. Perforate and imperforate stamps (8) and perforate and imperforate sheets (2).

Russia. International Chess Tournament. 4k green, light green, and gold (castle and medal); 6k light blue, dark blue, and medium blue (bishop, queen, and chess board); 16k violet, red, black, and white (castle, knight, and tournament hall). All imperforate.

Salvador. Central American Football Championship, March 24-April 7, 1963. Scott 718, both perforate and imperforate, overprinted with soccer player. Quantity: 5,000.

North Viet Nam. Sports. Perforate and imperforate stamps (7) and one sheet.

(Editor's note: Please send any corrections, additional information, news of anticipated and forthcoming issues, etc., to our new issues compiler: Mrs. Barbara T. Williams, 11167 S. Ruthelen Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif. Your help will be greatly appreciated.)



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THIRD CLASS



Mr. Ernest A. Kehr
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Form 3547 Requested.