

# Journal of Sports Philately

NUMBER 12

AUGUST 1963

VOLUME 1

## THE OLYMPIC FLAG....S!

- Travis L. Land -

About seven years ago the writer began a study of the great symbol of the Olympic Games--the five interlocking rings. With such an outstanding trademark, the International Olympic Committee would certainly have every bit of data necessary to the task; but, alas, this was not the case. Forgive us if a few salient details are missing from this report; seven years and seven times seventy letters were required to bring in this much.

The problem began in running down the information regarding the flag on which the first symbol appeared. This symbol was created in the mind of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The concrete idea for the five rings may be said to date from 1910; however, we would like to report that as early as 1894 "rings" or "circles" had an important connotation for the good Baron. It was in that year that he wrote: "The International Olympic Committee is composed of three concentric circles.....". At other times one can pick up mention of rings and also divisive representations numbering five. Whether the design was accomplished before the legend of the continents was applied cannot be determined. It may easily have been that the five-interlocking-rings symbol was drawn first and then the interpretation given to the design.

In 1910 Baron de Coubertin commissioned the Brunetta d' Misseaux to make a flag bearing the symbol. For reasons unknown that commission was never fulfilled. Finally, in 1913, the great store Au Bon Marche in Paris accepted the commission and produced the first Olympic flag. This was a one-flag order; only one was provided. You will recall that the Games of 1912 in Stockholm were over and the next were to be held in 1916. Certainly the Baron hoped to make some gesture with the newly conceived flag and his chance would probably come with the next Games.

It so happened that his good and close friend Angelo Bolanaki was to open the new sports stadium at Chatby in Alexandria, Egypt in 1914 and Mr. Bolanaki sought and received the Baron's permission to fly the Olympic flag on that occasion. Mr. Bolanaki himself raised the flag on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games of the Modern Era and of the stadium opening on April 5, 1914. This was the first use of the first Olympic flag.

Only two months later in June, 1914, the flag was in evidence to members of the IOC at its Session, but there was no public display.

A gentleman from the United States, who had been in attendance at the Stockholm Games, was very impressed with an event called the modern pentathlon. He was a member of the Exhibition Committee for the World's Panama Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 and was anxious to incorporate this interesting feature into the program. He was also anxious to secure IOC sanction so he made overtures to the IOC in this regard. Permission was granted and Mr. Allison Armour, member of the IOC to the USA, was commis-

(Continued on Page 5)



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

It is the fervent desire of the compilers of both our check-list and handbook that our members make these cooperative projects, representative of the best efforts of the entire membership. If you find an error or an omission in either project or if you have some additional data which should be included, please write to the appropriate compiler with your suggestions. It is the ultimate goal of SPI to make these two projects as complete and all-inclusive as possible so that any collector can pick and choose, but still not miss anything of importance. Only with your continuous help can this be accomplished.

With this issue we round out the summer season. Traditionally, although probably not actually anymore, September marks the re-opening of the stamp collecting season. We want to emphasize this season accordingly, but our stock of good material for "JSP" are getting a little low. More contributions from more members are needed for the months ahead. Won't you give us a hand?

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SERVICES

That elusive sports set, Portugal 281-12, pops up again. Dave Fogel (SPI 55), 1156 Walnut St., Berkeley 7, Calif., has three sets left over from the group he picked up for SPI members. The price is equal to the best appearing in current advertisements (when it does occur) and less than some current prices. If you missed the first time, try again.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the June issue of its periodical, "The American Philatelist", the American Philatelic Society has "black-blotted" the Albanian Olympic material issued in May. This outburst consisted of five perforate stamps, five imperforate stamps, one perforate souvenir sheet, and one imperforate souvenir sheet. The disapproval was based on violation of the second APS criterion (excessively long issues) and fifth criterion (oddities intentionally included with an issue).

"JSP" will continue to publish notices of such judgments in this column as they become available.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our dealer-friend, Fred Howard, now has available a sixteen-page price list of sports stamps from Afghanistan to Yemen. Write to 10613 Rochester Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif., for your copy.



With this issue of "JSP" SPI reaches the end of its first year. It has been interesting, to say the least; generally somewhat trying; and satisfying enough to bring us all back for more. We have made mistakes and learned accordingly. We have misjudged here and there and should profit by our experiences. We have experimented and some of those experiments should pay dividends during the next year. We have had some pleasant surprises and some sad disappointments with respect to personnel. We plan to continue some old projects, to discard a few which didn't work well, and to add several new ones here and there during the next year. With just a bit more cooperation and help from our members we can make our second year considerably better than our first. Won't you help all the way?

At this writing (July 10th) it seems doubtful that we will reach our goal of 500 members during our first year. Just why membership additions have slowed down so much during May, and particularly during June, is as much of a puzzle as why certain of our old Sports Unit members didn't stay with us in this new project.

Just now the concern of the directors is in getting prompt renewals from our members whose memberships expire on August 31st, September 30th, and even October 31st. Renewals have not come in as rapidly as they might for the first group; perhaps the difficulty is that our pleas here have not mentioned the amount of the dues. For one and for all, here is the scale, the same as for our first year: ordinary members--\$3.00; sponsors--\$10.00, and patrons--\$20.00. The latter two categories, of course, are for members who can afford the extra money possibly in lieu of other active assistance which they would like to give, but cannot for one reason or another.

Once again, Memberships #1 through #200 expire on August 31st. If you haven't renewed by now, Larry's reminder is likely on its way to you already. Memberships #201 thru #281 expire on September 30th; if you will have your renewal in the hands of Larry McMillan by August 31st, you will save him the trouble of billing you and save SPI the cost of the mailing. Memberships #282 through #322 expire on October 31st; Larry will begin billing this group on September 31st, so please beat his deadline.

#### NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

Recent award winners. Congratulations are again in order to the following members who have won awards at the recently concluded TOPEX:

Gold awards: Chris Norgard ("Olympic Games: 1896-1936")  
 Bob Oesch ("Philatelic Adventure in Mexican Architecture")  
 Dr. Sidney V. Soanes ("Olympic Games")  
 Silver awards: Mrs. Connie Payette ("Olympic Philatelic Firsts")  
 Gold award (Junior section): Robert Crow (son of L. Sherman Crow) ("Olympics on Parade")

This was the competition which instructed its judges to ignore completely all material from Iron Curtain countries, that such material was to count neither for nor against the entry, and that its absence should not count against completion.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sports presentation. Dave Fogel displayed and discussed stamps picturing sports at the July 7th meeting of the Bay Area Topical Club in Oakland, Calif. Perhaps he was able to arouse some enthusiasm for the affiliate of SPI which he and Merv Hertzberg are trying to organize.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sports Collectors of Southern California. The June meeting of this affiliate attracted thirty-four sports collectors. The feature of the meeting was an auction of approximately seventy-five lots of sports material.

Rudy Endler, of Bakersfield, Calif., has donated a collection of approximately 550 color slides of sports stamps to the SCOSC collection at Helms Hall. The club has grouped these slides by country, but is searching for a more functional method of organization so that small portions of them can be used for presentations.

\* \* \* \* \*

New members. Add these to your membership directory to bring it up to date to June 30th:

482 Chernozubov, Greg, c/o Bechtel Corp., 220 Bush St., San Francisco 4, Calif. (GS:C:C,S)  
 479 Jensen, Karl, Ste.2-1916 E. 5th St., Vancouver 12, B. C., Canada (GS:C,S:C)  
 481 McLean, Daniel, 161 Washington St., Dyess AFB, Tex. (GS:S:GC,MC,PC)  
 478 Szekely, Dr. Rudolph, 3653 Brenner Drive, Santa Barbara, Calif. (GS:C:S)  
 480 Vallee, Leo A., 3031 Mgr. Gauthier, Giffard-Quebec 5, P. Q., Canada (GS:C:none)



The following compilation gives the number of bids submitted on each lot (in parentheses) and the price realized for the lot:

1 (3) \$1.05	51 (1) \$ .30	101 (3) \$1.05	151 No bids	201 (1) \$1.75
2 (1) .40	52 (1) .40	102 (2) .45	152 No bids	202 No bids
3 (2) .80	53 No bids	103 (1) .50	153 (2) \$ .60	203 No bids
4 (1) 1.82	54 (7) 4.25	104 (1) .85	154 (4) .85	204 (1) 1.05
5 No bids	55 (8) 3.10	105 (1) 1.00	155 (5) 5.90	205 (2) .30
6 (1) .50	56 (1) 2.85	106 (1) .30	156 (1) .57	206 (1) 1.90
7 (4) .90	57 (2) .25	107 (1) .30	157 (1) .57	207 No bids
8 (5) .95	58 (3) 1.50	108 (1) 1.25	158 (1) .80	208 No bids
9 (1) 1.65	59 (2) .30	109 No bids	159 (1) .80	209 (1) .57
10 (1) .80	60 No bids	110 (4) .80	160 (2) .30	210 (1) .60
11 (4) .55	61 (3) 1.35	111 (2) .85	161 (1) .40	211 (2) 1.05
12 (1) .15	62 No bids	112 (3) .95	162 (2) 1.85	212 No bids
13 (1) .55	63 (1) .50	113 (5) 1.10	163 (3) 2.20	213 (2) 6.70
14 (3) 1.33	64 No bids	114 (5) 1.50	164 (3) 1.60	214 (2) 2.00
15 (4) 1.40	65 No bids	115 (1) 11.00	165 (4) 1.00	215 No bids
16 (2) 1.05	66 (1) .70	116 (4) 1.05	166 (1) 4.75	216 (1) .40
17 No bids	67 (1) 4.17	117 (1) 1.95	167 (1) .70	217 No bids
18 (2) 5.75	68 (5) 3.10	118 (2) .75	168 (3) 1.00	218 (2) 3.70
19 (2) 1.50	69 (2) 2.80	119 (1) .10	169 (3) .95	219 No bids
20 (3) .75	70 (3) 1.30	120 (3) 2.60	170 (3) .95	220 No bids
21 (2) .45	71 (3) 1.55	121 (2) .55	171 (3) .95	221 (1) .85
22 (2) .25	72 (2) .35	122 (2) .55	172 (3) .95	222 (3) .85
23 No bids	73 (3) 1.05	123 (1) .20	173 (3) .95	223 (1) .40
24 No bids	74 (3) 1.05	124 (1) .35	174 (3) .95	224 (4) 1.15
25 (2) .70	75 (1) 2.50	125 (1) .92	175 (3) .95	225 (2) .55
26 (1) .85	76 (2) .30	126 (3) 1.00	176 (4) 1.00	226 (5) 1.75
27 No bids	77 (2) 1.50	127 (9) 4.60	177 (3) .95	227 (5) 2.20
28 (1) 1.00	78 (1) .15	128 (11) 4.40	178 (1) .50	228 (2) 1.80
29 No bids	79 (1) .15	129 (2) .20	179 (3) 1.55	229 (10) 5.05
30 (2) .80	80 No bids	130 (1) .30	180 (4) 1.60	230 (10) 5.25
31 (1) .80	81 No bids	131 (3) .25	181 (6) 2.75	231 (2) .80
32 (3) .85	82 (3) 3.15	132 (3) .20	182 (4) 2.90	232 (3) .75
33 (1) 2.50	83 (3) 1.55	133 (5) 9.00	183 (4) 1.55	233 (5) 3.00
34 (1) .85	84 (4) 1.85	134 (4) 3.35	184 (1) 1.50	234 (2) .85
35 No bids	85 (1) .30	135 (1) 1.50	185 (3) .95	235 No bids
36 (2) 4.85	86 No bids	136 (1) .85	186 (2) .55	236 (2) .30
37 No bids	87 (2) .55	137 (1) .35	187 (3) .70	237 (1) 1.15
38 (1) 1.16	88 (1) .85	138 (5) 2.85	188 No bids	238 (1) .30
39 (1) 1.50	89 (2) 2.10	139 (4) 2.50	189 (2) 2.15	239 (1) .40
40 (2) .80	90 (7) 6.90	140 (3) 3.50	190 No bids	240 (1) .50
41 (2) 2.85	91 (2) 1.50	141 (3) 4.85	191 (3) .60	241 (1) .20
42 (1) .98	92 (1) .25	142 (2) 3.15	192 (2) .80	242 (2) .40
43 (1) 2.68	93 (3) 6.25	143 (4) 7.25	193 (2) .80	243 No bids
44 (2) .65	94 (3) 7.25	144 No bids	194 (1) 1.26	244 (1) 1.55
45 (2) .65	95 (1) 1.00	145 (1) .20	195 No bids	245 (1) 1.55
46 No bids	96 (2) 1.05	146 (1) .75	196 (1) 1.40	246 (4) .90
47 (2) 2.10	97 (2) 1.05	147 (1) .75	197 (1) 4.97	247 (3) .60
48 (2) .65	98 No bids	148 No bids	198 (1) 1.00	248 (2) 1.00
49 (6) 3.60	99 (4) 1.95	149 (3) 6.00	199 No bids	249 (1) .50
50 No bids	100 (2) .40	150 (2) .35	200 No bids	250 No bids

(Continued on Page 5)



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252 (1) .50	286 (6) 1.30	320 (1) \$2.00	354 (9) 3.00	388 (2) .65
253 (2) 2.00	287 (6) 2.10	321 No bids	355 (3) 1.70	389 No bids
254 (2) .35	288 (4) 1.55	322 (4) 4.90	356 (12) 5.25	390 (1) .20
255 (2) .35	289 (6) 3.10	323 (1) .86	357 No bids	391 (2) .25
256 (1) .50	290 (4) 1.05	324 (1) 1.35	358 (2) 1.15	392 (2) .30
257 (1) .50	291 (8) 3.20	325 (2) .30	359 No bids	393 (4) 1.60
258 (1) .50	292 (6) 1.15	326 (1) .55	360 (3) .80	394 (3) .80
259 (2) .35	293 (7) 1.65	327 No bids	361 No bids	395 (5) 3.10
260 (1) .50	294 (5) 1.10	328 (2) 1.55	362 (2) 1.10	396 (5) 2.20
261 (1) .50	295 (11) 1.55	329 (2) .45	363 (2) 1.10	397 (2) .30
262 (2) .55	296 (2) .55	330 (7) 4.10	364 (1) 1.00	398 (2) .25
263 (1) .50	297 (5) 1.80	331 (1) 1.08	365 (1) 1.00	399 (2) .25
264 (1) .25	298 (3) 1.65	332 (5) 1.70	366 (1) 1.00	400 (2) 1.55
265 (1) 3.00	299 (1) 2.25	333 (1) .35	367 (1) 1.00	401 (1) .80
266 (2) 5.25	300 No bids	334 (2) 1.75	368 (5) 1.90	402 (2) .30
267 (1) 8.85	301 (2) 1.20	335 (2) .65	369 (2) .35	403 (2) .55
268 No bids	302 (3) .80	336 (2) .55	370 (2) 2.50	404 (2) .30
269 No bids	303 (3) 8.25	337 (1) .70	371 (3) 5.00	405 No bids
270 (3) 2.10	304 (5) 1.55	338 (1) 1.00	372 (1) .23	406 (2) .70
271 (1) 2.00	305 (3) .80	339 (5) 3.60	373 (1) .23	407 No bids
272 No bids	306 (3) .90	340 (4) 1.90	374 (2) .30	408 (3) .45
273 No bids	307 (1) .20	341 (4) 2.60	375 (1) .60	409 No bids
274 (1) 6.10	308 (1) 1.00	342 (8) 2.00	376 (1) .60	410 No bids
275 (2) 1.15	309 (5) 2.85	343 (3) 1.05	377 No bids	411 No bids
276 No bids	310 (2) .90	344 (2) .70	378 (1) 1.00	412 No bids
277 (4) 1.90	311 No bids	345 (1) 1.15	379 No bids	413 No bids
278 (5) 2.80	312 (1) 4.75	346 (1) .40	380 (1) .40	414 No bids
279 (6) 3.55	313 (2) .50	347 (3) 3.00	381 No bids	415 (2) .40
280 (4) 2.15	314 (3) .70	348 (4) 1.10	382 (1) .85	416 (3) .73
281 (4) 3.65	315 (3) .62	349 (4) 1.25	383 (1) .65	417 (2) .90
282 (3) 3.50	316 (1) .35	350 (8) 1.15	384 (2) .80	418 (6) .80
283 (7) 7.05	317 (6) 10.50	351 (2) .75	385 No bids	419 (1) .45
284 (3) 1.60	318 (4) .85	352 (4) .60	386 (1) .60	420 (2) 1.30
		421 (4) 4.20		

## THE OLYMPIC FLAG....S! (Cont'd)

sioned to represent the IOC at San Francisco. To publicize the fact that the event was under IOC sanction, the Olympic flag was permitted to be flown over the parade ground on March 18, 1915. This homage excited universal interest at the time and created a happy reaction in the Philippines where the U.S.A. was endeavoring to foster athletics.

After the close of the Exposition the flag was furled and transported to Lausanne. War had broken out in Europe and soon the entire world would be participant to the struggle. The Games scheduled for 1916 were not celebrated and therefore the flag did not make its Olympic debut. The war continued until 1918; on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games the flag was flown once again at the Olympic Session but, since this was an internal matter, there was no public display.

Now forget temporarily this first or original flag....this flag which was manufactured in 1913, which had served at the opening of a stadium and for internal display for members of the IOC, which once had flown at the San Francisco Exposition, but which had never rippled in the breeze above an Olympic venue. Forget it until we call it again to your attention.

The Great War was over and hardly had the cannon stilled than preparations were underway for celebration of the Games for 1920 with Antwerp, Belgium, as the host city. No thought was given to the use of an Olympic flag until some thoughtful person among the organizers remembered the dream symbol of Baron de Coubertin and his idea of a flag. No one person gave a thought to using the original flag for very little was known about it. Too, that initial ensign had no significance and it is doubtful if thought was ever given to having a permanent flag. However, the Organizing Committee set about the manufacture of a beautiful, silken-embroidered flag bearing the ring symbol.

From the "Official Report" of the Antwerp Games the following is taken: "At the closing ceremony and after the equestrian events, the Belgian Olympic Committee offered to the International Olympic Committee, in remembrance of the Antwerp Games, an Olympic flag embroidered in silk. Baron de Coubertin entrusted it to the Municipality of Antwerp which will send a delegate in 1924 to hand it over to the Municipality of Paris." (Remember that the "Official Report" is made some time after the Games are completed; the last sentence of the quotation above concerns a matter which developed after the ceremony itself.)

The flag was presented to J. Sigfrid Edstrom, President of the IOC, in the presence of King Albert I, Queen Elizabeth, Princes Royal Leopold and George, and Princess Marie-



josee. In addition to those mentioned many dignitaries of the Church, including Cardinal Mercier, and many prominent political figures were present at the flag ceremony. Even so, at that moment this tender of the flag was merely a token. The ceremony was simple but had a tremendous impact; combined with the beauty of the flag itself, it caused considerable discussion and so it was decided that the passing of this flag from venue to venue would become a standard feature of the Olympic ceremonies. This flag had a fine beginning and deserved to have a chance for permanency. Regardless of any other Olympic flag, pennant, or banner this one....this presentation flag, resting in the City Hall at Rome and soon to be carried to Tokyo....this is the Olympic flag!

When the Games of the 8th Olympiad were completed at Paris in 1924, the flag was handed over to the Mayor of Paris for safekeeping and he personally served as delegate to make the presentation to the Mayor of Amsterdam in 1928. The flag remained in Amsterdam until 1932, when it made the trip to Los Angeles. At the end of the ceremonies Count Major G. van Rossem of the Dutch Olympic Committee, in presenting the flag to Count Baillet-Latrou of the IOC, spoke as follows:

"In 1928 you entrusted to the City of Amsterdam the keeping of the Olympic flag, the symbol of the Olympic Games. Proud of this trust, the City of Amsterdam made every possible effort to insure the success of the Games entrusted to that City and organized by the Netherlands Olympic Committee. Since then, a new Olympic era has been opened, inaugurated by the Games celebrated in this city. Speaking in the name of Baron Schimmelpennick van der Oye, who has been asked to represent the City of Amsterdam, but whose state of health unhappily has prevented him from coming here, I hereby offer you the best wishes of that City for the enduring success of the Olympic Games. Amsterdam greets Los Angeles and expresses its admiration for the splendid way in which that city has carried on the flaming torch of Olympism. To you, Mr. Chairman of the IOC, I have the honour to transmit in the name of the City of Amsterdam, the Olympic flag, thereby expressing the earnest wish that it may remain as it has been in the past, a token of physical culture in the highest sense of the word."

Count Baillet-Latrou, on behalf of the IOC, thanked Major van Rossem and turned the flag over to Mayor John G. Porter of Los Angeles with the following words; "I wish to thank you for the care you have taken of the flag and for the greetings you bear from the City of Amsterdam, and it is with the greatest of pleasure that I will ask Mayor John G. Porter to keep it in the City Hall of Los Angeles during the four years of the 10th Olympiad."

Mayor Porter accepted the flag and responded: "I wish to thank you and to assure you that the Olympic flag you are entrusting to me will be kept in the City Hall of Los Angeles until the end of the 10th Olympiad when it will be entrusted to the City of Berlin in 1936." So the flag remained in Los Angeles until 1936.

The Games of the 11th Olympiad began on August 1st and ended on August 16, 1936. On that day at the closing ceremonies Count Baillet-Latrou turned the flag over to Mayor Lipert to be held in the Berlin City Hall until the Games of the next Olympiad.

The 12th Olympiad occurred normally, since an Olympiad is only a matter of time, but the Games of the 12th Olympiad never did take place. With the war clouds swollen to the bursting point, particularly in Hitler's Germany, sometime in 1938 Dr. Carl Diem, German member of the IOC, ever conscious of things Olympic, decided that steps should be taken to safeguard the flag and preserve it for the future. Somehow he managed to deliver the flag to the cellars of the Deutsche Bank for safekeeping. War came and went. In the IOC Bulletin No. 3 of February, 1947, this announcement was published: "Reuter of London announces under the date of January 3rd that the Olympic flag, which was kept at Berlin after the Games of 1936 and was counted lost during the war, has been found in the cellars

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of the Bank of Berlin. Who can confirm for us that good news or who would be able to give us further details on it?"

It has been variously reported that British troops found the flag and sent it back to Lausanne through the Swiss Consulate, that the American troops located it and sent it back to the IOC, and that representatives of the IOC presented themselves in Berlin and were given the flag by the military authorities. We have been unable to secure official confirmation; all we can report is that the flag reached Lausanne in 1947.

With war over, frantic planning began for the Games of the 14th Olympiad to be held in London. At the closing ceremonies the flag was presented to the Lord Mayor of London. It remained in the City Hall until 1952 when Sir Frederick Wells delivered the flag to Lord Mayor Eero Rydman of Helsinki at the conclusions of the 15th Olympic Games.



This photo was taken in 1952 shortly after delivery of the flag from London by Sir Frederick Wells (far right). In the photo at left is Chancellor Otto Mayer, President Sigfrid Edstrom, and Lord Mayor Eero of Helsinki.

When the Games for 1956 were celebrated, the flag was transported to Melbourne and presented to Lord Mayor Frank Selleck. The flag was on display in the City Hall of Melbourne until 1960 when it was carried to Rome and turned over to the Mayor of that city at the conclusion of the 17th Olympiad. It rests there now, ready for the trip to Tokyo in 1964. Yes, indeed, this is the Olympic flag.

We left the original flag, as you will recall, at a Session of the IOC in 1919. Sometime between 1919 and 1958, perhaps very near the 1919 date, that flag disappeared. But, sometime between 1919 and 1958, yet another flag was placed in the Olympic Museum at Lausanne and, as time passed, that flag was thought to be the original!

Consider then the circumstances when, in 1957, Mr. Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the IOC, was called upon to develop an official interlocking pattern for the great symbol. He began a study of the various papers, photos, drawings, etc., in the archives and found to his consternation that the rings had been interlocked first one way and then another. Naturally he had before him what was thought to be the original flag and its rings were interlocked in a specific pattern. Believing this flag to be the original, Mr. Mayer could only give credence to this design. His determination was strengthened by facts presented to him by Professor Josef G.-A. Gruss, member of the IOC from Czechoslovakia, who had given much study to the design and felt that the pattern shown on the Museum flag was correct and should be adopted officially. All facts were given to the Executive Board in 1957 and a resolution was passed to make this pattern official. Understand also that the pattern on the presentation flag was exactly as that in the Museum flag so there was no great worry about being in error.

No sooner had the resolution passed and the official insignia been published than Mr. Angelo Bolanaki registered a strong protest, stating that the pattern adopted was wrong since it differed from the original flag! To prove it, Mr. Bolanaki presented the original flag to the Olympic Museum. It had been in his possession since the break-up of the Session in 1919!

Despite this protest the IOC stuck to its guns for the reason that it felt it would be ridiculous to change again the design now published as official. It was a very good decision since, insofar as the general public is concerned, the only real flag is that which is kept in the city halls of the cities hosting the Games of the various Olympiads.

So, it develops that we have an original flag, a presentation flag, and a copy flag.



The copy flag is now a relic, after serving some forty-four years as a substitute for the original. The original flag is retired but remains permanently in the Museum at Lausanne. The presentation flag--the Olympic flag--is ready for duty in all future Olympiads.

The Olympic flag on stamps--nary a one! Perhaps the nearest likeness of the Olympic flag is shown on the Norwegian seal for the 1960 Olympic Games:



Of course the ring symbol has appeared on many stamps and a number of stamps bear some type of Olympic pennant, but none has depicted the Olympic flag.

(Lest we forget to tell you, there is also a Winter Games flag which is building an interesting, but separate, history for itself.)

#### POSTAL HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES

- Keith W. Tucker -

(Editor's note: Portions of this article originally appeared in the November 5, 1962, issue of "The Australian Stamp Monthly" and are reprinted here with the permission of the author.)

The idea of starting these Games dates way back to August, 1891, when an Englishman, J. Astley Cooper, devised a scheme entitled "A Pan-Britannic Festival".

In Australia his suggestions were supported by Richard Coombes, who for thirty-five years was President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Australia, in New South Wales and by B. J. Parkinson in Victoria.

However, it was not until twenty years later that the Games were staged. Under the title of "Festival of Empire", they formed part of the celebration of the Coronation of King George V in 1911.

Invitations to compete were extended to Australia, Canada, and South Africa, and the events consisted of athletics, track and field, boxing, swimming, and wrestling. The Canadian team won the Championship Trophy with comparative ease.

During the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam, further talks took place, and it was finally decided to revive the contests; thus was born the first official British Empire Games at Hamilton, Canada, in 1930. These Games fully confirmed the feeling of good fellowship between the athletes of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Two years later, at the 10th Olympiad at Los Angeles, the British Empire Games Federation was constituted.

In 1952 it was re-titled the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation. Since then, the Games have been held every four years, similar to the Modern Olympic Games, except for the years of World War II, when the athletes left the training tracks to help defeat the forces of aggression.

The following table shows the venue of the Games and the position that Australia held in them:

1. 1930--Hamilton, Canada (4th place)
2. 1934--London, Great Britain (3rd place)
3. 1938--Sydney, Australia (1st place)
- 1942--no Games
- 1946--no Games
4. 1950--Auckland, New Zealand (1st place)
5. 1954--Vancouver, Canada (2nd place)
6. 1958--Cardiff, Wales (2nd place)
7. 1962--Perth, Australia (1st place)



The sole issue in connection with the Games prior to 1962 was by Great Britain on July 18, 1958, in commemoration of the 6th Games, held at Cardiff, Wales. It consisted of three values--3d, 6d, and 1sh/6d--the designs being of a symbolic nature--Welsh Dragon and Games Emblem.

Although so few stamps have been issued, it is possible to form an interesting philatelic record of the Games by a collection of special postmarks.

The 1930 Hamilton Games were publicized by a solitary slogan postmark "British Empire Games, Hamilton, Aug. 16-23". The postmark was used solely in the City of Hamilton.

The 1938 Games at Sydney had a special commemorative postmark, "British Empire Games, Sydney, Australia". It was in use at the Temporary Post Office at the Games site, February 3-19, 1938. In my collection is a "Last Day" cover bearing the Special Registration Number; it is No. 81.

The Games held in Auckland, New Zealand, 1950, were recognized philatelically only by postmarks. A slogan postmark "British Empire Games/Auckland, N. Z./4th-11th February 1950" was used from September 1949 until the Games opened. It was in use at the General Post Offices of Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington.

Although there were no special postmarks used at the Games themselves, there were two postmarks applicable to the occasion. When the competitors arrived at Ardmore Village, there was already a Post Office functioning entitled "ARDMORE COLLEGE" and it was used by the visitors.

At Lake Karapiro, site of the rowing events, a Special Post Office was opened for use of the competitors. It was open from January 16th to February 8th, 1950, and used a regular type of New Zealand date stamp entitled "LAKE KARAPIRO, N.Z.". This is a very scarce date stamp providing it was genuinely used during the aforementioned period. Actually the same postmark is in use at the present time.

For the 1954 Games at Vancouver the Canadian Post Office Department provided another slogan cancellation. It read "British Empire Games, Vancouver, Canada, July 30-August 7", and was used in the cities of Edmonton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg.

In connection with the Cardiff Games in 1958 several special postmarks were provided and, as you already have read in our "Journal of Sports Philately", twenty-seven pictorial postmarks and a publicity slogan cancellation were used in connection with the 1962 Games in Perth. This publicity cancel was introduced in June, 1961, and for varying periods until October, 1962. It was used at the General Post Offices at Perth, Western Australia; Adelaide, South Australia; Melbourne, Victoria; Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Newcastle, New South Wales; Canberra, Australian Capital Territory; and Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.


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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### Questions:

13. What is the background of the wood-cut stamps and the cancels used in 1948 in the displaced persons camps at the time of the Displaced Persons' Olympics? What events were included in these competitions?

14. Yugoslavia's 1963 tourist set includes a 15d value depicting a large Roman amphitheater at Pula. Is this item properly included as a sports stamp?

#### Answers:

2. Fred Farr (SPI 2) cites evidence to indicate quite clearly that Chazar Andras (depicted on Hungary 1475A) was first and foremost an educator, having been the founder of Hungarian deaf-mute education. In carrying out his duties, he also founded the Siketek Sports Club for the deaf.

(Editor's note: Some progress is being made in this area now, but there is much more to be accomplished. Let's go--with both questions and answers!)



- Ernest A. Kehr -

(Editor's note: This article originally appeared in the June 25, 1963, issue of "Western Stamp Collector" and is reprinted in its entirety through the generous permission of its editor, William W. Wylie.)

The two francs "Pro Aero" stamp, issued by the Swiss Postal Administration, recalls one of aviation's more significant flights and marks the silver anniversary of the Pro Aero Foundation, which for twenty-five years has been instrumental prior to the outbreak of World War II, a group of patriotic Swiss citizens decided that the populace as a whole ought to take a much more serious interest in aviation. They envisioned the importance planes would assume in the military when war would come; they realized the advances aircraft would contribute in the immediate years to follow. They believed in the principle that "He who does not fly will be overflown!"



mental in fostering civilian interest in flying to the point where the tiny Alpine Confederacy ranks among the top in both civilian and military aviation.

During those dangerous times

So they initiated a campaign to establish a foundation that would publicize and develop public interest in aviation in a way that would leave them politically neutral.

On May 19, 1938, the Pro Aero Foundation was organized with a contributed 15,000 francs as original working capital. Additional funds were anticipated through contributions by the public and such other money-raising ideas as might be developed as its work progressed.

Three days after this, Switzerland's Postal Administration cooperated by issuing a provisional stamp (there wasn't time to design and print a special one) in which the 50¢ stamp of 1935 was overprinted, "1938/Pro Aero/75".

These were not regularly available in unused condition, but sold only with a "22.V .38" postmark.

These were intended for use on a series of special flights made between various Swiss cities to mark the beginning of the Foundation, and also to commemorate the silver jubilee of the first trans-Alpine flight of the fabulous Bider.

Oskar Bider was the "Father of Swiss Aviation" and one of the greatest of the pioneer pilots in the world. And though he is not specifically mentioned on the new stamps, the fiftieth anniversary of his memorable triumph of 1913, is inferred by it. (The sheet margin, surrounding the twenty stamps, has an appropriate inscription to this effect; but the stamp itself does not.)

In 1912, although he'd never even seen an aircraft, Bider went to Pau, in southern France, where Bleriot had a small plane factory and a small aviation school.

At 21, he seemed to have that natural talent for flying (as did many of the pioneers), learned how to handle the primitive controls, and bought a plane all between Nov. 8th and Dec. 8th, an incredibly short month!

He always had had a dream of flying across the Pyrenees, and on Jan. 25, 1913, took off for Madrid when he learned from a friend that the weather there was perfect. The successful flight gave him international fame overnight, even though he then was but 22 years old.

When he returned to Switzerland, this shy but fervent patriot immediately set out to found a military wing for his homeland. But the Swiss are not prone to jump feet first into every new venture that might seem good. They are conservative and frugal. They needed more than a single headline accomplishment to convince them that planes were more than a sportsman's toy.

In cooperation with citizens of like faith in aviation, semi-official recognition of the Swiss Postal Administration, and the good offices of the military; he began a series of local flights, each of which had and has philatelic significance.

On March 9, he flew his Bleriot monoplane from Basel to Liestal and back; on March 30, he made the Bern-to-Burgdorf-and-return trips, and on April 6, completed the Aarau-Olten-Lenzburg flight. The Liestal-Rheinfelden and Langnau-Bern flights were made on April 27 and May 4, respectively.

In each case, semi-official stamps were produced and used on such mail as was carried, and which are listed in airpost and specialized Swiss catalogues for the rarities they are.



By today's standards, these were "puddle-hopping" flights. But they were sensational accomplishments for an era in which the very idea of "air-mail" was being spoofed by officialdom and the public alike as "exaggerated daydreaming".

It was not the first time that flight across the Swiss Alps had been made; as early as 1910, Georges Chavez, a Frenchman of Peruvian ancestors, had made several before he attempted a Brig-Milan flight. He crash-landed at Domodossola and died of injuries in a hospital later.

Bider decided that it was time to show his countrymen that a Swiss was capable of making so treacherous a trip, and after studying conditions, prepared himself for it. On a brilliant morning, July 13, 1913, he left Bern for Milan, with a fuel stop scheduled for Domodossola. It was a distance of only 280km (about 200 miles), but it took his plane, powered with a 70hp Gnome motor, 4 hours and 45 minutes to complete, having to fly over the Jungfrau massif at 11,000 feet!

The accomplishment brought a remarkable sense of aviation appreciation to Switzerland. Bider became the idol of youth and the hero of the public, particularly because he was so young. (He was but 28 when he died following a crash during an exhibition flight.)

Twenty-five years later, when the Pro Aero Foundation came into being, it was Oskar Bider who was selected to be its symbolic "patron saint". And even today, nearly half a century after his death, he still is revered as one of the Twentieth Century greats in Swiss and general aviation history.

Commercial aviation, too, regards him with esteem. Swiss Air, for example, strongly feels that had it not been for the sensational achievements of Bider, public acceptance of the plane as a safe, speedy means of transportation might have been delayed by as much as a decade--at least within conservative Switzerland. They regard him with no less respect than does the United States the Wrights, Curtiss, and Lindbergh; the French, Mermoz; or the Dutch, Plesman.

The four-color stamp, designed by Richard Gerbig of Zurich and printed by Courvoisier, went on sale on June 1, and will be available until July 31. It will be valid for postage only on special flights to be made on July 13 over routes originally flown by Bider in 1913. Special postmarks will be used to cancel covers carried on these commemorative flights, and the covers themselves will bear a cachet showing Bider's flying over the towering Alps.

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#### PHILATELIC MARKET REPORT

- Fred Farr -

Tip of the month--Italy 873 (Italian Alpine Club commemorative). It is sad, but true, that few of us recognize opportunity when it knocks. There is no time like the



present for getting those philatelic tid-bits which add greater interest to our collections. An example of this opportunity is presented by this new sports stamp, which was printed in double panes of 60 subjects, thereby giving gutter pairs (or blocks). In addition, there are corner blocks of five stamps plus four decorative tabs. Lastly, the specialist will want the deluxe folder, illustrating this stamp in color--this is available for about one dollar. Gutter pairs cost approximately 70¢. I have no quotation on the corner blocks, but they are not expensive. If you like this type of material, get it now while it is still available at reasonable prices!

Russia 2369. In 1960 Russia overprinted the 40 kopeks value of the Summer Olympic Games set (the value depicting a diver) in honor of the 12th San Marino-Riccione Stamp Fair. Strangely enough, this overprint does not mention San Marino, but only the city of Riccione. The stamp has been elusive since issuance and now catalogues 75¢ mint, but sells for approximately that price at wholesale. In addition, this stamp catalogues 10¢ in used condition, but I know of no dealers who have a stock of this stamp used, not even in cancelled-to-order condition. It would appear that this overprint was released for political reasons and under great haste, hence I presume that only a very limited number were overprinted and sold. This stamp is a good buy at full catalogue quotation, but you will more likely have to pay twice catalogue value or more. As a new issue, this stamp sold for approximately 45¢, if my memory is correct--note that, even as a new issue, the selling price of this stamp had no relation whatsoever to face value, which was ten cents.

Ryukyu Islands 72-3. These stamps were issued to commemorate the 8th Annual Athletic Meeting between Kyushu (Japan) and Okinawa. Printed in sheets of 20 stamps, there were some 400,000 complete sets issued. Although they catalogue only 31¢, this set sells for 35¢ and up--largely due to the number of collectors of Japanese stamps who include these stamps in their collections. A good buy at current market prices, and especially desirable on commercially used covers.

Greece 690. Greece was so elated when Crown Prince Constantine won a gold medal for the yachting event in the 17th Olympic Games that a commemorative stamp was hastily issued, depicting both the Crown Prince and his yacht. The quantity of 2,000,000 copies was printed and distributed, although I believe that a small quantity of remainders was destroyed after the stamps were removed from sale on May 31, 1961. The face value of this stamp is only nine cents; it sold for 15¢ as a new issue. Now cataloguing 70¢ mint, this stamp is a good buy as full catalogue value. With the coming of the 18th Olympiad next year, this stamp is bound to climb upward in price. You have been warned!

Israel 37, 78, 137, and 203. Prices for Israeli stamps are now at their lowest ebb, so if you need these stamps I advise you to purchase them now. Within the past few years, Israeli currency has been re-valued twice, both times downward in relation to the American dollar. This situation has now been stabilized and no further devaluation is contemplated. Now is the time to purchase these stamps, especially in plate blocks of four and tab blocks of four. I doubt sincerely if these stamps will ever be cheaper.

Philippine Islands 610-12 and 808-09. The second-mentioned set was issued in honor of the First National Boy Scout Jamboree, held at Quezon City in April, 1954. The other set, an extremely attractive series showing sportsmen in action, was issued to commemorate the Second Asian Games, held at Manila in May, 1955. Both sets are now eagerly sought by Philippine dealers, who are advertising for them in the United States. This means that no further stocks can be forthcoming from the Philippine Islands and that retail prices in the U. S. are lower than wholesale prices in the Philippines. I have no quotations on the Boy Scout set, but would suggest that one dollar is a very reasonable

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price. If you can procure the Asian Games set at the same price, consider yourself lucky.

Costa Rica C283-88 and C289. Only 25,000 complete sets of this soccer set were issued. I do not know the quantity of C289, a handsome souvenir sheet, but I doubt if more than 25,000 were also issued. Issued to honor the Third Pan American Football (soccer) Games, these stamps show the usual imaginative designs and fine workmanship of the Staatsdruckerei in Vienna, which printed these stamps. Soccer is the favorite sport of most nations of the world, hence these stamps are sure of a wide and continued sale. A reasonable price is \$2.00 for the set and \$1.00 for the souvenir sheet. Get them now while small stocks still exist.

# OLYMPIANA

More Olympic fund raising seals from Japan: Through the courtesy of Mrs. Clare McAlister, Editor of the "Fine Arts Philatelist" (of all people!) yet another sheet of the fund raising seals of the Japanese Organizing Committee is reproduced here:

## 東京オリンピック 〇〇〇 募金シール



JOC 61-E-0107

財団法人 東京オリンピック資金財団

The Tokyo Olympic Fund Raising Association

凸版印刷株式会社印刷

\* \* \* \* \*

Sports of the Tokyo Olympic Games. The official sports will include athletics (track and field), basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football (soccer), gymnastics, field hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming and diving, volleyball, water polo, weight lifting, wrestling, and yachting. Of these, judo and volleyball will be included for the first time. Of the twenty-two sports approved officially, only handball and archery will not be included. Besides the twenty official sports, baseball and the Japanese traditional sports will be involved as demonstrations. Incidentally, the Tokyo Games will likely set a record in the number of sports officially scheduled. However, the 59th IOC Congress agreed upon reducing the number of official sports at the 1968 Games to a maximum of eighteen. What sports will be dropped has not been announced--and probably not determined. What a decision to make! R.M.B.



## SPORTS AND RECREATION CHECK LIST

- BARBARA T. WILLIAMS

FINLAND		M	U	C	REMARKS	FRANCE		M	U	C	REMARKS
1949	B95	( )	( )	( )		1956	802	( )	( )	( )	
	B97	( )	( )	( )			802	IMP.	( )	( )	
1952	*B110	( )	( )	( )			803	( )	( )	( )	
	*B111	( )	( )	( )			803	IMP.	( )	( )	
	*B112	( )	( )	( )			804	( )	( )	( )	
	*B113	( )	( )	( )			804	IMP.	( )	( )	
	308	( )	( )	( )			*817	( )	( )	( )	
1953	309	( )	( )	( )			*817	IMP.	( )	( )	
1954	311	( )	( )	( )			818	( )	( )	( )	
1956	340	( )	( )	( )			818	IMP.	( )	( )	
1957	**346	( )	( )	( )		1957	845	( )	( )	( )	
1958	354	( )	( )	( )			845	IMP.	( )	( )	
	355	( )	( )	( )			849	( )	( )	( )	
1959	365	( )	( )	( )			856	( )	( )	( )	
1960	B158	( )	( )	( )		1958	883	( )	( )	( )	
1961	380	( )	( )	( )			883	IMP.	( )	( )	
							884	( )	( )	( )	
FRANCE							884	IMP.	( )	( )	
1924	*198	( )	( )	( )			885	( )	( )	( )	
	*198	IMP.	( )	( )			885	IMP.	( )	( )	
	*199	( )	( )	( )			886	( )	( )	( )	
	*199	IMP.	( )	( )			886	IMP.	( )	( )	
	*200	( )	( )	( )			888	( )	( )	( )	
	*200	IMP.	( )	( )			908	( )	( )	( )	
	*201	( )	( )	( )			951	( )	( )	( )	
	*201	IMP.	( )	( )			951	IMP.	( )	( )	
1935	300	( )	( )	( )		1960	956	( )	( )	( )	
	300	IMP.	( )	( )			958	( )	( )	( )	
1936	300a	COL.	( )	( )			964	( )	( )	( )	
	CHANGE	( )	( )	( )			*969	( )	( )	( )	
	300b	IMP.	( )	( )			976	( )	( )	( )	
	SAME	( )	( )	( )		1961	996	( )	( )	( )	
1937	322	( )	( )	( )			1002	( )	( )	( )	
	B60	( )	( )	( )			1008	( )	( )	( )	
	B61	( )	( )	( )			1016	( )	( )	( )	
	B62	( )	( )	( )		1962	1019	( )	( )	( )	
1938	349	( )	( )	( )			1020	( )	( )	( )	
1939	390	( )	( )	( )			1027	( )	( )	( )	
1941	B114	( )	( )	( )			1034	( )	( )	( )	
	B114	IMP.	( )	( )			1035	( )	( )	( )	
1943	B156	( )	( )	( )							
	B156	IMP.	( )	( )		FRENCH WEST AFRICA					
1945	B194	( )	( )	( )		1947	36	( )	( )	( )	
	B194	IMP.	( )	( )		1958	75	( )	( )	( )	
1946	573	( )	( )	( )			C27	( )	( )	( )	
1947	**587	( )	( )	( )			C27a	SHT.	( )	( )	
1949	C26	( )	( )	( )							
	C26	IMP.	( )	( )		FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA					
	C28	( )	( )	( )		1955	C42	( )	( )	( )	
	C28	IMP.	( )	( )			C42	IMP.	( )	( )	
	678	( )	( )	( )							
	678	IMP.	( )	( )		FRENCH INDIA					
1953	693	( )	( )	( )		1948	212	( )	( )	( )	
	693	IMP.	( )	( )			213	( )	( )	( )	
	*700	( )	( )	( )			214	( )	( )	( )	
	*700	IMP.	( )	( )		FRENCH MOROCCO					
	*701	( )	( )	( )		1928	CB1	( )	( )	( )	
	*701	IMP.	( )	( )		1929	CB11	OPT.	( )	( )	
	*702	( )	( )	( )		1949	B42	( )	( )	( )	
	*702	IMP.	( )	( )		1954	C51	( )	( )	( )	
	*703	( )	( )	( )			C52	( )	( )	( )	
	*703	IMP.	( )	( )							
	*704	( )	( )	( )		FRENCH POLYNESIA					
	*704	IMP.	( )	( )		1960	194	( )	( )	( )	
	*705	( )	( )	( )							
	*705	IMP.	( )	( )		GABON					
1954	721	( )	( )	( )		1960	*C3	OPT.	( )	( )	
	721	IMP.	( )	( )		1962	161	( )	( )	( )	
	724	( )	( )	( )			161	IMP.	( )	( )	
1956	801	( )	( )	( )			162	( )	( )	( )	
	801	IMP.	( )	( )							



GABON		M	U	C	REMARKS
1962	162	IMP.	( )	( )	( )
	06		( )	( )	( )
	06	IMP.	( )	( )	( )
GAMBIA					
1953	154		( )	( )	( )
	161		( )	( )	( )
GEORGIA					
1919	**12		( )	( )	( )
	**13		( )	( )	( )
	**13a TETE		( )	( )	( )
	BECHE PR.		( )	( )	( )
	**14		( )	( )	( )
	**15		( )	( )	( )
	**16		( )	( )	( )
	**17		( )	( )	( )
GERMANY					
1935	*B79		( )	( )	( )
	*B80		( )	( )	( )
	*B81		( )	( )	( )
	463		( )	( )	( )
	464		( )	( )	( )
1936	477		( )	( )	( )
	478		( )	( )	( )
	*B82		( )	( )	( )
	*B82aBOOK.		( )	( )	( )
	of 10		( )	( )	( )
	*B83		( )	( )	( )
	*B83aBOOK.		( )	( )	( )
	of 10		( )	( )	( )
	*B84		( )	( )	( )
	*B85		( )	( )	( )
	*B86		( )	( )	( )
	*B87		( )	( )	( )
	*B88		( )	( )	( )
	*B89		( )	( )	( )
	B90		( )	( )	( )
	B90	IMP.	( )	( )	( )
	*B91	SHT.	( )	( )	( )
	*B92	SHT.	( )	( )	( )
	B105		( )	( )	( )
1938	486		( )	( )	( )
	487		( )	( )	( )
	488		( )	( )	( )
	489		( )	( )	( )
	490		( )	( )	( )
	491		( )	( )	( )
	B116		( )	( )	( )
	B117		( )	( )	( )
	B119		( )	( )	( )
1939	B134		( )	( )	( )
	B135		( )	( )	( )
	B136		( )	( )	( )
	B141	OPT.	( )	( )	( )
	B142	OPT.	( )	( )	( )
	B143	OPT.	( )	( )	( )
	B144		( )	( )	( )
	B145		( )	( )	( )
	B150		( )	( )	( )
	B154		( )	( )	( )
	B154A		( )	( )	( )
	B155		( )	( )	( )
	B157		( )	( )	( )
	B157A		( )	( )	( )
1940	B172		( )	( )	( )
	B173		( )	( )	( )
1941	B191		( )	( )	( )
	B192		( )	( )	( )
	B193		( )	( )	( )
	528		( )	( )	( )
1942	B204		( )	( )	( )
	B205		( )	( )	( )
1943	B243		( )	( )	( )

GERMANY		M	U	C	REMARKS	15
1943	B244	( )	( )	( )		
	B245	( )	( )	( )		
	**B247	( )	( )	( )		
	**B248	( )	( )	( )		
1944	B275	( )	( )	( )		
	B277	( )	( )	( )		
	B278	( )	( )	( )		
	B279	( )	( )	( )		
	B283	( )	( )	( )		
	B284	( )	( )	( )		
	B285	( )	( )	( )		
1949	B304	( )	( )	( )		
	B305	( )	( )	( )		
1952	B325	( )	( )	( )		
	B326	( )	( )	( )		
1956	*742	( )	( )	( )		
	B348	( )	( )	( )		
	B349	( )	( )	( )		
	B353	( )	( )	( )		
	B354	( )	( )	( )		
	B355	( )	( )	( )		
1958	788	( )	( )	( )		
	B361	( )	( )	( )		
1960	*813	( )	( )	( )		
	*814	( )	( )	( )		
	*815	( )	( )	( )		
	*816	( )	( )	( )		
	**823	( )	( )	( )		
	840	( )	( )	( )		
	841	( )	( )	( )		
GERMANY--BADEN						
1947	5N2	( )	( )	( )		
	5N2	IMP.	( )	( )	( )	
	5N9		( )	( )	( )	
	5N9	IMP.	( )	( )	( )	
1948	5N15		( )	( )	( )	
	5N15	IMP.	( )	( )	( )	
	5N19		( )	( )	( )	
	5M30		( )	( )	( )	
	5N31		( )	( )	( )	
GERMANY--WURTEMBERG						
1949	8NB5	( )	( )	( )		
	8NB6	( )	( )	( )		
GERMANY--BERLIN						
1952	*9N81	( )	( )	( )		
	*9N82	( )	( )	( )		
	*9N83	( )	( )	( )		
1953	9N102	( )	( )	( )		
1954	9N110	( )	( )	( )		
1960	9NB21	( )	( )	( )		
	9NB22	( )	( )	( )		
	9NB23	( )	( )	( )		
	9NB24	( )	( )	( )		
1962	9N196	( )	( )	( )		
	9N197	( )	( )	( )		
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC						
1950	51	( )	( )	( )		
	52	( )	( )	( )		
	76	( )	( )	( )		
	77	( )	( )	( )		
1951	86	( )	( )	( )		
	88	( )	( )	( )		
1952	94	( )	( )	( )		
	95	( )	( )	( )		
	98	( )	( )	( )		
	110	( )	( )	( )		
1953	148	( )	( )	( )		
	149	( )	( )	( )		
	150	( )	( )	( )		
	153	( )	( )	( )		
	165	( )	( )	( )		



GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC				GHANA				REMARKS			
								M	U	C	
1953	166	( )	( )	( )	1959	64	( )	( )	( )		
	198	( )	( )	( )		65	( )	( )	( )		
	199	( )	( )	( )	1960	*82	( )	( )	( )		
1954	208	( )	( )	( )		*83	( )	( )	( )		
	209	( )	( )	( )		*84	( )	( )	( )		
	210	( )	( )	( )		*85	( )	( )	( )		
1955	239	( )	( )	( )							
	240	( )	( )	( )	GIBRALTAR						
1956	289	( )	( )	( )	1953	136	( )	( )	( )		
	290	( )	( )	( )	1960	152	( )	( )	( )		
	297	( )	( )	( )							
	298	( )	( )	( )	GREAT BRITAIN						
	299	( )	( )	( )	1929	**209	( )	( )	( )		
	300	( )	( )	( )	1948	*271	( )	( )	( )		
	306	( )	( )	( )		*272	( )	( )	( )		
	*307	( )	( )	( )		*273	( )	( )	( )		
	*308	( )	( )	( )		*274	( )	( )	( )		
1957	328	( )	( )	( )	1951	287	( )	( )	( )		
	346	( )	( )	( )		**288	( )	( )	( )		
	356	( )	( )	( )	1955	309	( )	( )	( )		
1958	394	( )	( )	( )	1957	**334	( )	( )	( )		
	395	( )	( )	( )		**335	( )	( )	( )		
	396	( )	( )	( )		**336	( )	( )	( )		
	401	( )	( )	( )	1958	338	( )	( )	( )		
	402	( )	( )	( )		339	( )	( )	( )		
	403	( )	( )	( )		340	( )	( )	( )		
	**B41	( )	( )	( )	1959	371	( )	( )	( )		
	**B42	( )	( )	( )							
1959	461	( )	( )	( )	BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION						
	B44	( )	( )	( )	ERITREA						
	B45	( )	( )	( )	1951	32	( )	( )	( )		
	B46	( )	( )	( )							
	B47	( )	( )	( )	MOROCCO						
	B48	( )	( )	( )	1948	*95	( )	( )	( )		
1960	*488	( )	( )	( )		*96	( )	( )	( )		
	*489	( )	( )	( )		*97	( )	( )	( )		
	*490	( )	( )	( )		*98	( )	( )	( )		
	*491	( )	( )	( )	1951	269	( )	( )	( )		
	515	( )	( )	( )							
	517	( )	( )	( )	TANGIER						
	555	( )	( )	( )	1948	*527	( )	( )	( )		
	556	( )	( )	( )		*528	( )	( )	( )		
	557	( )	( )	( )		*529	( )	( )	( )		
	560	( )	( )	( )		*530	( )	( )	( )		
	561	( )	( )	( )	1951	557	( )	( )	( )		
	562	( )	( )	( )	1955	576	( )	( )	( )		
	563	( )	( )	( )	1957	609	( )	( )	( )		
	564	( )	( )	( )							
	**576	( )	( )	( )	TRIPOLITANIA						
	B59	( )	( )	( )	1951	33	( )	( )	( )		
	B65	( )	( )	( )							
	B66	( )	( )	( )	GREECE						
	B67	( )	( )	( )	1896	*117	( )	( )	( )		
	B68	( )	( )	( )		*118	( )	( )	( )		
	B69	( )	( )	( )		*118a	( )	( )	( )		
1961	B76	( )	( )	( )		*119	( )	( )	( )		
	B77	( )	( )	( )		*120	( )	( )	( )		
	B78	( )	( )	( )		*121	( )	( )	( )		
1962	603	( )	( )	( )		*122	( )	( )	( )		
	604	( )	( )	( )		*123	( )	( )	( )		
	B89	( )	( )	( )		*124	( )	( )	( )		
	B90	( )	( )	( )		*125	( )	( )	( )		
	621	( )	( )	( )		*126	( )	( )	( )		
	622	( )	( )	( )		*126a	( )	( )	( )		
	623	( )	( )	( )		*127	( )	( )	( )		
	624	( )	( )	( )		*128	( )	( )	( )		
	625	( )	( )	( )	1900	*159	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
	B92	( )	( )	( )		*159a	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
	B92a BLK.	( )	( )	( )		*159b	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
	of 621-5,	( )	( )	( )		*160	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
	B92	( )	( )	( )		*161	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
		( )	( )	( )		*161a	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
		( )	( )	( )		*162	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
		( )	( )	( )		*162a	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
GHANA		( )	( )	( )		*163	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
1959	61	( )	( )	( )		*163a	OPT.	( )	( )	( )	
	62	( )	( )	( )							
(16)	63	( )	( )	( )							



GREECE		M	U	C	REMARKS	GREECE		M	U	C	REMARKS	17
1900	*164 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		1944	CB7	( )	( )	( )		
1906	*184	( )	( )	( )			CB8	( )	( )	( )		
	*184a IMP.	( )	( )	( )			CB9	( )	( )	( )		
	PAIR	( )	( )	( )			CB10	( )	( )	( )		
	*185	( )	( )	( )			*455 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	*185a IMP.	( )	( )	( )			*455a OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	PAIR	( )	( )	( )			457 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	*186	( )	( )	( )			457a OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	*186a IMP.	( )	( )	( )			457b OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	PAIR	( )	( )	( )			457c OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	*187	( )	( )	( )			457d OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	*187a IMP.	( )	( )	( )		1946	RA78 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	PAIR	( )	( )	( )		1951	RA85 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	*188	( )	( )	( )		1954	562	( )	( )	( )		
	*188a IMP.	( )	( )	( )			564	( )	( )	( )		
	PAIR	( )	( )	( )			564a	( )	( )	( )		
	*189	( )	( )	( )			C71	( )	( )	( )		
	*189a IMP.	( )	( )	( )		1955	579	( )	( )	( )		
	PAIR	( )	( )	( )		1959	635	( )	( )	( )		
	*190	( )	( )	( )			641	( )	( )	( )		
	*190a IMP.	( )	( )	( )		1960	**669	( )	( )	( )		
	Pair	( )	( )	( )			**670	( )	( )	( )		
	*191	( )	( )	( )			**671	( )	( )	( )		
	*191a	( )	( )	( )			**672	( )	( )	( )		
	*192	( )	( )	( )			**673	( )	( )	( )		
	*193	( )	( )	( )			**674	( )	( )	( )		
	*194	( )	( )	( )			**675	( )	( )	( )		
	*194a IMP.	( )	( )	( )			**676	( )	( )	( )		
	*195	( )	( )	( )			*677	( )	( )	( )		
	*196	( )	( )	( )			*678	( )	( )	( )		
	*197	( )	( )	( )			*679	( )	( )	( )		
1934	381	( )	( )	( )			*680	( )	( )	( )		
	381 IMP.	( )	( )	( )			*681	( )	( )	( )		
	RA48	( )	( )	( )			*682	( )	( )	( )		
	RA48a	( )	( )	( )			*683	( )	( )	( )		
	RA48b	( )	( )	( )			*684	( )	( )	( )		
	RA48c IMP.	( )	( )	( )			*685	( )	( )	( )		
1937	396	( )	( )	( )			*686	( )	( )	( )		
	*400	( )	( )	( )			*687	( )	( )	( )		
	403	( )	( )	( )		1961	*690	( )	( )	( )		
1939	421	( )	( )	( )			691	( )	( )	( )		
	422	( )	( )	( )			693	( )	( )	( )		
	423	( )	( )	( )			697	( )	( )	( )		
	424	( )	( )	( )			700	( )	( )	( )		
1940	427	( )	( )	( )			701	( )	( )	( )		
	428	( )	( )	( )			703	( )	( )	( )		
	429	( )	( )	( )			706	( )	( )	( )		
	430	( )	( )	( )			714	( )	( )	( )		
	431	( )	( )	( )		GREEK	OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA					
	432	( )	( )	( )		1940	N202 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	433	( )	( )	( )			N202a OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	434	( )	( )	( )			*N206 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	435	( )	( )	( )			N211 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	436	( )	( )	( )		1941	N219 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C38	( )	( )	( )			N220 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C39	( )	( )	( )			N221 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C40	( )	( )	( )			N222 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C41	( )	( )	( )			N223 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C42	( )	( )	( )			N224 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C43	( )	( )	( )			N225 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C44	( )	( )	( )			N226 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C45	( )	( )	( )			N227 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C46	( )	( )	( )			N228 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	C47	( )	( )	( )			N229 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	440	( )	( )	( )			N230 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	440 IMP.	( )	( )	( )			N231 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	RA69	( )	( )	( )			N232 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	RA69IMP.	( )	( )	( )			N233 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
1944	B1 OPT.	( )	( )	( )			N234 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	B11 OPT.	( )	( )	( )			N235 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	B12 OPT.	( )	( )	( )			N236 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	B13 OPT.	( )	( )	( )			N237 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	B14 OPT.	( )	( )	( )			N238 OPT.	( )	( )	( )		
	B15 OPT.	( )	( )	( )								
	CB6 OPT.	( )	( )	( )								



- Barbara T. Williams -

August (1962) Addenda

- 12th Hungary. Commemorating Chazar Andras, founder of Hungarian deaf-mute education. 1fr violet (Chazar Andras and emblem of Siketek Sports Club)

March Addenda

- 15th Guinea. National sports. 30¢, 3fr, and 25fr (Basketball); 1fr, 5fr, and 100fr (air)(runner); 2fr, 20fr, 50fr (air)(canoeing); 50¢, 4fr, 30fr (boxing); 1.50fr, 10fr, and 200fr (air)(cycling); all multicolor. Printed in diamond shape by photogravure by the Israel State Printing Office. Issued both perforate and imperforate. (Additional information)

April Addenda

- 11th Niger. IV Friendship Sports Games, Dakar, Senegal, April 11-21, 1963. 15fr blue and brown (swimming); 25fr red and brown (woman runner); 45fr green and brown (volleyball). Designed by Bentemp and engraved by Bentemp and Gauthier. Printed by the Paris State Printing Office. (Additional information)

May Addenda

- 16th Paraguay. Ninth Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck. 10¢ green and brown, 20¢ bright blue and brown, 25¢ red-brown and brown, 30¢ dark blue and brown, and 50¢ purple and brown (all skier); 12.45g brown and gold, 36.00g red-brown and gold, and 50.00g dark blue and gold (all snow flake). Quantities: 500,000 of 10¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, and 50¢ values and 300,000 of the 12.45g, 36.00g, and 50.00g values. Also 5,000 perforate souvenir sheets (50.00g dark blue and brown) and 5,000 imperforate sheets (same design). (Additional information)
- 18th Brazil. Fourth World Basketball Championship. 8Cr light purple, dark purple, and white (basketball player). Quantity: 5,000,000. (Additional information)
- 20th Norway. Tercentenary of regular postal service between South and North Norway. 50¢ (rowboat); 90¢ (sailboat). Designed by Ottar Mikuelson and printed by photogravure by E. Moestue.
- 22nd Brazil. Fourth Pan American Games. 10Cr red, white, and pink (torch and emblem of Games). Designed by Marino Pinheiro and engraved by Gildasio de Souza Ferreira. Printed in sheets of 25. Quantity: 5,000,000. (Additional information)
- 25th Albania. 18th Summer Olympic Games, Tokyo. 2L yellow, red, and black (boxing); 3L orange and blue (basketball); 5: grey and white (volleyball); 6L brown and green (cyclist); 9: blue and tan (gymnastics). Quantities: 80,000 perforate sets and 17,000 imperforate sets. Also 17,000 perforate souvenir sheets (15L, multicolor, torch over map of Japan) and 17,000 imperforate souvenir sheets (same design). (Additional information)

June Addenda

- 13th German Democratic Republic. Fourth German Gymnastic and Sports Festival, Leipzig. 10pf + 5pf green, olive, and black (man on parallel bars); 20pf + 10pf red, violet, and black (women's exercise with Dederon handkerchiefs); and 25pf + 10pf blue, grey, and black (relay race during Pioneer Spartakiade). Designed by Lothar Grunewald, Halle/Saale, and printed by off-set photography by Veb Deutsche Wertpapierdruckerei, Leipzig. High value printed in limited quantities.
- 22nd San Marino. Featuring knightly jousts and tournaments. L1 red (Saracen's joust); L2 (French tournament--14th century); L3 gray (International Crossbow Tournament at Gubbio); L4 violet (arming of a knight, England, 15th century); L5 (Italian tournament, 16th century); L10 green (joust of Ascoli Picino); L30 reddish-brown (joust of Foligno); L60 (contrade horse race); L70 brown (first contact in joust); L115 (the challenge). Designed by Corrado Manciolli.
- 29th Poland. 28th World Fencing Championship, July 15-28, at Gdansk. 20gr (crossed epee, foil, and saber on background of helmet and crest); 40gr (epee duel against background of medieval knights fighting with swords); 60gr (saber duel against background of hand-to-hand fighting by 17th century dragoons); 1.15z (foil duel against background of 18th century dragoons); 1.55z (epee duel against background of old town of Gdansk); 6.50z (coat-of-arms of Gdansk). Designed by Krystyna Tarkowska and printed by the State Printing Works of Securities, Warsaw. Quantities: Varying from

continued on page 23



Design: Monolith and statue of athlete, Stadio Mussolini, Turin.

Notes: (a) Bolaffi strangely placed this stadium in Turin in early editions but in 1962 suddenly described it as a "Column of Rome Stadium", quite probably an error; (b) If the inscription on the monolith is read from the bottom up, it reads: "DVX MUSSOLINI" yet the inscription on the monolith depicted on the stamp actually reads downwards "Mussolini Dux" with, of course, the "u" a "v" as there is no "u" in Latin. Why the inscription should have been reversed, no one seems to know. Quite possibly, it was an error on the part of the designer.

Sc 306-09; Gi C158-61; Mi 448-51; YT 321-24; Zu 448-51

1934, May 24. Second World Cup Soccer Championships. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Des. Liana Ferri and Augusto Ortona. Rotary photograph in sheets of 100 (two panes of 50). Valid through Sept. 30, 1934

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. 20 c orange red | Airs: 16. 50 c carmine rose |
| 12. 25 c green      | 17. 75 c black blue         |
| 13. 50 c violet     | 18. 5+2½ l olive green      |
| 14. 1.25 l blue     | 19. 10+5 l brown black      |
| 15. 5+2½ l dk brown |                             |

Designs: 11-Goalie making save; 12-14:Soccer players; 15-Soccer players leaping for ball; 16-Dornier Wal 8t over Turin Stadium; 17-Savola Marchetti S-55 over soccer player; 18-Dornier Wal 8t over stadium; 19-Dornier Wal 8t over Littorial Stadium, Bologna

Notes: (a) Sanabria and Michel state the stadium on No. 18 is in Rome but Bolaffi places it in Florence; Bolaffi states the validity of the airs was through Nov. 30, 1934, two months longer than the regular postage. Landmans states the set was valid through Nov. 31, 1934, a chronological feat not even Mussolini was able to pull off.

Sc 324-28; C62-65; Gi C174-78, A65-68; Mi 479-87; YT 339-43, A64-67; Zu 479-87; Sa 70-73

1935, April 23. University Contests in Sports, Art and Culture, Rome-Milan, Apr. 21-May 12. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Des. Garelli. Rotary photograph in sheet of 100 (two panes of 50). Valid through 12-31-35

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 20. 20 c carmine    | 22. 50 c violet |
| 21. 30 c dark brown |                 |

Designs: 20-Athlete with fasces; 21-Roman eagle, book, rifle and fasces bearer; 22-Students in battle against Austria, 1848-51 (Curtatone and Montanara, Risorgimento battles)

Sc 342-44; Gi C194-96; Mi 520-22; YT 357-59; Zu 518-20

1935, October 1. First International Aeronautical Exhibition, Milan. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Rotary photograph in sheet of 100 (two panes of 50). Valid through Sept. 30, 1936

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 23. 20 c carmine rose | 25. 50 c violet |
| 24. 30 c sepia        | 26.1.25 l blue  |

Designs: 23,24-Flying bundle of fasces designed to resemble a plane; 25, 26-Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519), inventor and artist

Note: Gibbons says first day is Oct. 5

Sc 345-48; Gi C201-04; Mi 528-31; YT 364-67; Zu 526-29; Sa 97-100

1936, July 1. 2000th Anniversary of Birth of Quintus Horatius Flaccus (68 B.C.), Roman Poet. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Des. Giuseppe Rondini. Photograph in sheet of 100 (two panes of 50). Valid through 9-30-37

27. 5+2 l dull blue (120,000)

Design: Monuments of Rome including the Colosseum, ancient sports arena.

Note: Surtax went to the Dante Alighieri Society

Sc C88; Gi A94; Mi 559; YT A95; Zu 557; Sa 105

## HANDBOOK

## OF

## SPORTS STAMPS

by Ira Seebacher

### Section 17 -- Indonesia to Italy

1961, April 15. Tourist Propaganda. Unw.; P 13½x13. Des. Rachmet Asmara. Photographure by Security Printing Works, Djakarta.

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 30. 20 s orange | a. souvenir sheet (139x105mm) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|

Design: Bull races

Note: English marginal inscriptions on imperforate sheet (No. 30a) read "Visit Indonesia" and "Visit the Orient Year"

Sc 509; Gi ; Mi ; YT

1961, June 1. Thomas Cup Badminton Championships, Djakarta, June 1-11. Unw.; P 13½x12½. Des. R. Soeplanto. Photographure by Security Printing Works, Djakarta.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31. 75 s violet/blue    | 33. 3 r salmon pink/dk blue |
| 32. 1 r citron/dk green |                             |

Design: Thomas Cup, Indonesian flag as background

Sc 517-19; Gi ; Mi ; YT

1962, March 24. Fourth Asian Games, 1st series. Unw.; P 12½. Des. Seer-eso. Photographure by Security Printing Works, Djakarta

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 34. 1.25 r dk blue/rose carmine | 36. 3 r black/dk red     |
| 35. 2 r brown/yellow green      | 37. 5 r grey green/lemon |

Design: Native archer and the emblem of the games

Sc 542-45; Gi ; Mi ; YT

### IRAN

1950, October 26. 25th Anniversary of the Reign of the Royal House, Riza Pahlavi. Unw.; P 12½. Recess by Security Bank Note Co.

1. 75 d black/brown

Design: Shah Muhammed Riza Pahlavi in uniform of the boy scouts

Sc 937; Gi 987; Mi 828; YT 745

1953, October 26. Sports. Unw.; P 11. Photographure



2. 1 r deep emerald  
3. 2 1/2 r light blue  
4. 3 r pale grey  
5. 5 r ochre  
6. 10 r brt red violet

Designs: 2-Gymnast with Indian club; 3-Ancient archer; 4-Mountainers; 5-Ancient polo player and Persian Sports Club badge; 6-Ancient lion hunter

Sc 978-82; G1 1050-54; M1 891-95; YT 791-95

1955, October 27. Iran's International Wrestling Victories. Wmk. Lion, Sun and Crown; P 10x12x. Photogravure by Imprimerie Madjlesse, Tehran.

7. 2.50 r multicolored (50,000 ?)

Design: Two wrestlers

Note: Michel errs in stating stamp is P 11, an error curiously concurred in by Gibbons and Minkus; (b) Michel says the stamp is lithographed, Gibbons that is photogravure. It is possibly produced by the two methods together

Sc 1041; G1 1116; M1 943; YT 845

1956, May 15. 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Iranian Olympic Committee. Wmk. Persian Lion, Sun & Crown; P 10x12x. Photogravure by Madjlesse Press, Tehran.

8. 5 r rose lilac

Design: Persian Lion (Coat of Arms) and Olympic Rings

Note: An error in spelling occurs in the French inscription on this stamp. "Anniversaire" is spelled "Anniversaire"; (b) Reports in philatelic periodicals at the time this stamp was issued disagreed as to the number of stamps issued. One said 20,000 and another 30,000. In any event, the issue was both small and sold out within hours of its having been placed on sale.

Sc 1047; G1 1122; M1 958; YT 864

1956, August 5. National Scout Jamboree. Wmk. Lion, Sun & Crown; P 12x10x. Photogravure by the Madjlesse Press, Tehran

9. 2.50 r ultramarine/blue 10. 5 r brt mauve/brt purple

Designs: 9-Scout bugler awakening camp with "Reveille"; 10-Shah in scout uniform, scout badge

Note: Michel gives Oct. 25 as first day, an error

Sc 1052-53; G1 1126-27; M1 969-70; YT 865-66

1957, February 22. 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lord Baden-Powell and 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Boy Scout Movement. Wmk. Lion, Sun & Crown; P 12x. Photogravure by Madjlesse Press

11. 10 r blue green/bistre brown

Design: Baden-Powell in scout uniform

Sc 1073; G1 1151; M1 984; YT 885

1957, September 7. Visit of Italy's President Giovanni Gronchi to Tehran. Wmk. Arabic inscription; P 10x. Photogravure

12. 6 r slate blue/green/red (130,000)

Design: Ruins of Persepolis and the Colosseum, Rome, ancient sports arena

Sc 1078; G1 1156; M1 993; YT 890

1957, November 8. International Weightlifting Championships, Nov. 9-12, Tehran. Wmk. Arabic inscription; P 10x14x. Photogravure by Madjlesse Press

Designs: 3-Zeppelin over Stadium of Mussolini (Stadio del Marmi); 4-Zeppelin over Via Imperiale showing Colosseum and the Basilica of Massenzio

Sc 644, 447; G1 445, 48; M1 441, 44; YT 444, 47; Zu 442, 45; Sa 47, 50

1933, May 20. Balbo Trans-Atlantic Rome-Chicago flight. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Des. C. Mezzana after a sketch by Gen. Italo Balbo. Rotary photogravure in sheets of 20 triptychs, each part of the triptych separated by perforations (2x10)

5. 5.25 + 44.75 1 green/vermillion/ultramarine/black  
a. imperforate at the bottom

Design: Left third of triptych bears Italian flag and overprint ("I" for "Italy" and the abbreviated (four-letters only) name of one of the commanders; the center third depicts King Victor Emmanuel III, the right third portrays a Savoia-Marchetti S-55 squadron in flight with the Colosseum beneath on the left and the Chicago skyline at right.

Notes: (a) Stamp was valid for the flight only; (b) The mail was carried on the Rome-Chicago flight by 20 of the 24 planes in the squadron under General Italo Balbo's command. The left third of the triptych was a label indicating express (expedited delivery) and registration and was overprinted in black "Apparechio" on one line and beneath it the abbreviated pilot's name. They are (from l. to r., from t. to b.): I-BALB; I-BORG; I-PELL; I-MIG; I-LONG; I-ROVI; I-NANI; I-TENG; I-QUIB; I-GIOR; I-LEON; I-RECA; I-VERC; I-BIAN; I-NAPQ; I-ARAM; I-RANI; I-BISE; I-CALO. This portion had to be on cover with the remaining parts for proper franking. It was also intended that each pilot carry that mail franked with the stamp bearing his name. The central portion of the triptych paid the regular postage and registry and special delivery fees while the right third paid the air fee to the U.S.; (c) Michel and Sanabria state 180,000 stamps were issued; (d) The flight left July 1 making the following stops: Amsterdam (7-2); Londonderry (7-7); Reykjavik (7-12); Cartwright (7-13); Shediac (7-14); Montreal (7-15); Chicago (7-19); New York (7-25); Sheddac (7-26); Shoal Harbor (8-8); Azores (8-9); Lisbon (8-11); Rome (8-12); Distance, 19,624 kms.; (e) 3,496 covers carried; those originating from Orbetello Airport have double circle cachet in front, inscribed "Crociera Aerea Decennale-date-Roma Ferrovia" and on the back an official blue stamp and the backstamp of the destination; (f) Faked covers, some dangerous, are known; (g) 25 sheets of No. 5 were overprinted "Volo Di Ritorno New York-Roma" to be used on mail carried by the seaplanes on their return flight to Rome but the flight left before authorization came through to permit use of these stamps together with a 3c U.S. stamp. The U.S. Postmaster authorized this usage but too late. Though these "return" stamps were never put in use, they were later sold by the Italian government. A double overprint variety is known on this "return" overprint which was typographed by a New York concern, presumably on Balbo's orders; (g) Michel gives May 19 as first day

Sc 649; G1 A50; M1 446; YT 449; Zu 447; Sa 52

1933, May 20. No. 5 in new colors overprinted "Servizio di Stato" in black.

6. 5.25 + 44.75 1 red/green/red violet (5,000)

Notes: Michel gives May 19 as first day; (b) the overprint is on the left third of the triptych in place of the overprint on the regular issue; (c) As for No. 5, No. 6 was good only for the Balbo flight

Sc 601, M1 D9, YT A50; Zu D9; Sa 53

1933, August 16. Fifth International University Games, Turin, Sept. 1-10. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Rotary photogravure in sheets of 100 (two panes of 50). Des. by Amadeo Pesci. Valid through 12-31-33

7. 10 c brown (10 million) 9. 50 c violet (15 million)  
8. 20 c carmine (15 million) 10. 1.25 + blue (2 million)



1961, April 18. Seventh International Congress of the Hapoel Sports Organization. Unw.; P 14. Des. by O. Adler, Tel Aviv. Photo-lithographed by Messrs. Lewin-Epstein Ltd., Bat Yam, in sheets of 15 (5x3) with horizontal row of five tabs at the bottom

7. 25 a pale green/lavender/lt blue/ dk magenta (1,136,000)

Design: Javelin thrower (Jitzhak Mandelbrod, Israeli javelin champion)

Notes: (a) The tab, in magenta, depicts a cup inside a semi-circular wreath. An inscription across the top in Hebrew is matched by a similar one at the bottom in French reading: 7e Reunion Sportive Internationale De L'Hapoel; (b) Hapoel means "The Worker". It is the largest Israeli sports organization and organizes sports activities in labor centers

Sc 203; G1 ; Mi ; YT 199

#### ITALIAN COLONIES

1934, June 4 (?) World Cup Soccer Championships. Wmk. Crown; P 14, Photo-gravure.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 10 c olive green   | 6. 50 c red brown   |
| 2. 50 c bright violet | 7. 75 c purple      |
| 3. 1.25 l blue        | 8. 5 l brown black  |
| 4. 5 l brown          | 9. 10 l orange red  |
| 5. 10 l grey blue     | 10. 15 l carmine    |
|                       | 11. 25 l green      |
|                       | 12. 50 l blue green |

Designs: 1-3: Scoring a goal; 4-5: Fascist salute before the kick-off; 6,7,10: Seaplane over stadium; 8,9,11-Saving a goal; 12: Giant soccer ball and Dornier Wal seaplane

Notes: (a) Most catalogues state the first day of this set was June 5th but at least one registered cover is known dated a day previously, June 4th. Moreover, the top value of the set did not appear until the following July 3rd, a point missed by Sanabria and other catalogues as well. Consequently, covers purporting to be genuine and including the entire set and dated before July 3, as some are known to exist, are palpable forgeries; (b) Sanabria states 20,000 sets were issued

Sc 46-50, C29-35; G1 76-87; Mi 76-87; YT 46-50, A 31-37; Sa 31-37

#### IRAQ

1932, October 27. Tenth Anniversary of the Fascist Government and the March on Rome. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Des. Prof. Corrado Mezzana. Rotary photogravure in sheets of 200 (two panes of 100).

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 20 c carmine      | 3. 2.75 l dark green |
| 2. 1.75 l red orange |                      |

Designs: 1- Youth of the "Balilla", a youth organization; 2-Flag, athlete and stadium; 3-Symbols of sport (soccer ball, skis), music, art and drama and music

Notes: (a) Early editions of Bolaffi state these stamps were valid thru Jan. 26, 1933, a date revised in later editions to May 31, 1934. D'Urso states the stamps were good through Aug. 31, 1934; (b) The surtax on No. 3 helped the Opere Assistenzazi M.V.S.N., a national recreational organization; (c) the 50 c of this set (Equestrian statue of Mussolini) shows a statue by G. Graziosi in the Littoriale Stadium, Bologna

Sc 293, 302, 04; G1 145, 54, 56; Mi 418, 27, 29; YT 308, 17, 19; Zu 417, 426, 28

1933, April 24. Graf Zeppelin (LZ-127) Flight from Rome Via Friedrichshafen to South America. Wmk. Crown; P 14. Des. Prof. Corrado Mezzana. Photo-gravure in sheets of 50 (10x5). Withdrawn May 29, 1933

- |   |
|---|
| 3. 10 l carmine/dull blue (200,000)     |
| 4. 20 l orange brown/blue (175,000)     |
| a. vert. pair, imperf between (5 pairs) |

13. 10 r blue/green/red (200,000)

Design: Stylized weight lifter

Sc 1099; G1 1179; M1 1021; YT 894

1959, October 1. International Freestyle Wrestling Championships, Teheran. Wmk. Arabic inscriptions; P 10x12 1/2. Lithographed and photogravure.

14. 6 r green/red/blue/black/orange brown

Design: Wrestlers on a world globe, Iranian flag

Sc 1133; G1 1227; M1 1050; YT 940

1960, June 9. Summer Olympics, Rome. Wmk. Arabic inscriptions; P 10x. Lithographed.

15. 1 r brown purple 16. 6 r violet blue/lt blue

Designs: 15-Ancient polo player; 16-Ancient Persian archer and the Olympic insignie of the Iranian and the Italian Olympic Committees

Note: (a) 80,000 sets issued; (b) Gibbons gives June 15 as first day, an error.

Sc 1159-60; G1 1239-40; M1 1071-72; YT 958-59

1960, July 18. Third National Scout Jamboree, Wmk. Arabic inscription; P 10x. Lithographed

17. 1 r deep green 18. 6 r ochre/sepia/blue

Designs: 17-Scout emblem within a flower; 18-Scout camp alongside the ruins of Persepolis

Sc 1162-63; G1 1242-43; M1 1073-74; YT 961-62

#### IRAQ

1918, September 1. Turkish pictorial issue of 1913 surcharged in black "Iraq in British Occupation" and value. Unw.; P 12. Recess by Bradbury, Wilkinson.

1. 1 r on 10 p red brown

Design: Rowing scene, Sweet Waters of Europe Park, Constantinople

Sc N38; G1 10; M1 11; YT 36;

1918, ? No. 1 with additional overprint "On State Service"

2. 1 r on 10 p red brown

Sc N010; G1 010; M1 D10; YT S10

1921, ? Surchage like that on No. 1 but basic stamp has had the "Reshad" removed. Unw.; P 12. Recess Bradbury, Wilkinson

3. 1 r on 10 p red brown

Note: Scott and Michel give the date of issue of this stamp as 1922, Gibbons says 1921; (b) The "Reshad" is the small word printed to the right of the "Tougra" in the small circle at the top of the stamp

Sc N53; G1 13a; M1 18; YT 36a

1922, ? No. 3 with additional surcharge "On State Service"

4. 1 r on 10 p red brown

Sc N022; G1 014; M1 D A21; YT S10a

#### ISRAEL

1948, May 1. Interim Period Usage of K.K.L. (Kerem Kayemet L'Yisrael) charity sports labels as stamps. Unw.; P 11 1/4. Lithographed in sheets of 30 (6 x 5). Overprinted "Doar" (Hebrew Post) in various colored inks with various types of rubber hand stamps



1. 1 m light blue
    - a. with Tel Aviv overprint in violet
  2. 5 p brown
    - a. with Tel Aviv overprint in red
  3. 10 m dark green
    - a. with Haifa overprint in black
- Design: A hand holding a wreath which surrounds a Star of David on which a 3-line Hebrew inscription appears. Below the hand is a group of five runners

Notes: (a) The British Mandate of Palestine was to terminate on May 15, 1948 but on April 13, 1948, the Postmaster General at Jerusalem issued a directive notifying the suspension of postal services and the closing of post offices at various dates between April 15th and May 5th, as follows: Rural postoffices excepting that at Lydda Airport would close on April 30th as would branch post offices in urban areas of Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv; postal agencies in rural areas would close on April 15th; the head post office at Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv and the Airport office at Lydda would close on May 5th. The rather weak excuse for this decision to avoid the arrangement of a gradual takeover of the postal organization by the new Government was that the U.N. Commission for Palestine had failed to issue a directive providing for the acceptance of responsibility for the continuance of postal services. The Jewish Agency and the National Council (Vaad Leumi) in an immediate countering directive, Circular Letter No. 1, ordered all employees to stand by at their posts. They were told that the Hebrew Post would commence full operation on May 16, after the cessation of the mandate, and that they, the postal workers, were to do everything possible to maintain service during this interim period. This letter also informed them of various make-shift uses of stamps and post marks that would be necessary. These included the use of the K.R.L. stamps which were to be brought to the main postoffices in Haifa and Tel Aviv where the labels would be overprinted "Doar" by means of rubber stamps and various identifying different colored inks. These overprints, in many cases, were put on by inexperienced youngsters, hastily enlisted for the task and, as might be expected, the work was not done very exactly. A great number of poorly inked specimens exist, as well as inverted, double and other varieties. Concerning this particular issue of the K.R.L., two types of overprints are said to have been applied: 1: the black Haifa overprint, a 3-letter, straight line affair, uncompromising in its simplicity and of rather thickish letters. It has been forged since and because it is but a handstamp, the forgeries are quite dangerous since handstamps from rubber applicators have a tendency to vary according to the angle and the strength of the hit, as well as the amount of ink on the applicator at the time. This overprint is in a circle and there are two types of circles that were used, one of 17.5mm and the other of 20mm, which was applied at Kiryat Motzkin on a limited number of stamps and is not believed to have been applied to this issue; 2: the Tel Aviv overprint is even simpler than that used at Haifa for it does not have the circle surrounding it and the letters--the same three--are smaller, thicker and less sharply delineated. This type has also been forged and is even more difficult to expertize. It comes in several different colors. According to the Mosden Catalogue, only the overprint varieties listed above as "a" numbers are genuine. Your editor challenges this but because of the previously mentioned difficulties involving handstamped rubber-stamp overprints, proof to the contrary is difficult. While it can be assumed that the Mosden editors had access to records, scanty though these may have been during so hectic a period, many specimens have been examined that have much to recommend them as being genuine though not as listed by Mosden. For example, a purple Tel Aviv overprint on No. 3 is known and to the best of anyone's ability to judge, is genuine, though unlisted by Mosden; (b) Many covers exist franked with these labels but where the labels bear no imprint whatever. These served, nevertheless, as stamps and they are noted and accepted as unoverprinted but genuine stamps because of the authenticity of the cancellations. Though issued as labels, these were, for the 15 days of their use, most definitely given the status of stamps by the interim authorities

Mosden 1.46, a, b.

- 1950, October 1. Third Maccabiah Games, Sept. 27-Oct. 10. Design by Abram Games. Photo-lithographed by Messrs. Lewin-Epstein, Ltd., Bat Yam, in sheets of 200, subdivided into four panes of 50 stamps (10x5) with five descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row of stamps of each sheet of 50. Unw.; P 14. Valid through June 15, 1951.
4. 80 p olive/dark blue

Design: Sprinter leaving mark against a background of a stylized stadium

Note: Because this stamp was printed, four panes to a sheet, examination of the four possible perforation varieties of the plate blocks makes it possible to determine from which pane it originally came. The plate block was situated in the top right hand corner of each pane but the marginal selvage differs in the manner in which it is perforated for each pane.

The four perforation types are: 1. No perforations extending into the selvege; 2. Perforations extending into the selvege both horizontally and vertically; 3. Perforations extending into the selvege horizontally but not vertically; 4. Perforations extending into the selvege vertically but not horizontally. From this it becomes obvious that if no pane was tete beche to the others and all four were normally positioned in a 2x2 position, then the upper right pane would have no perforations at all in the selvege while the plate block from the lower left pane would show perforations in both selvages. The top left pane would show only its right selvege with horizontal perforations while the lower right pane would have vertical perforations only on the top selvege of its plate block; (b) the design on the tabs is a partly shaded Star of David surrounded by a circular inscription pierced horizontally by shaves of wheat. The top half of the inscription is in Hebrew and the lower half, in English, reads: "The Third Maccabiah 1950", all in olive

Sc 37; G1 41, M1 41; YT 34

1953, September 20. Fourth Maccabiah Games, Sept. 20-29. Unw.; P 14. Des. by Messrs. Wind-Strunki based on official Maccabiah emblem. Photo-lithographed by Messrs. Lewin-Epstein, Ltd., Ram-Yat, Israel. Valid through Jan. 31, 1954.

5. 110 p blue/brown

Design: Hand holding sphere which is half globe, half soccer ball, Star of David in background bathed in aura of light

Note: These stamps were printed in panes of 25 (5x5) and evidently with only two panes to a sheet and arranged vertically. Thus only two types of plate blocks are possible: 1. perforations extending into the selvege both horizontally and vertically (from the bottom pane) and 2. perforations extending into the selvege horizontally only. Each pane had five tabs arranged beneath the bottom row of stamps. The tab is blue showing a stylized stadium with four Stars of David arranged in a horizontal line to fill the inside of the outline of the stadium

Sc 78; G1 88; M1 92; YT 67

1958, January 20. 25th Anniversary of the Maccabiah Games. Unw.; P 14x13. Des. Abram Games; photogravure by the Government Press, Hakyrta, in sheets of 20 (5x4) with horizontal row of five tabs at the bottom. Valid through June 15, 1958

6. 500 p olive/red

Design: Hammer thrower in a non-conventional throwing circle--a Star of David

Note: The design of the tab, in red, depicts a Star of David pierced by a vertical sheaf of wheat and against a horizontal diamond-shaped series of lines.

Sc 137; G1 142; M1 157; YT 133



.750,000 to 4,600,00 per stamp. Also printed in sheet of six stamps; each sheet is numbered and only 10,000 are available for export.

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). Both perforate and imperforate. (Additional information)

#### August

14th Papua and New Guinea. First South Pacific Games in Suva, Fiji, August 6th. 5d and 1sh (both emblem of the Games). Designed by Mrs. P. M. Prescott of Port Moresby. Printed by Australian Bank Note Printing Office, Melbourne.

#### Forecast

Bulgaria. World Wrestling Championship. 5st mustard, black, and white (wrestlers, "FILA", and emblem in corners); 20st red-brown, black, and white (wrestlers, "FILA", and emblem in corners). (Additional information)

Czechoslovakia. Eighteenth Olympic Games, Tokyo. (6) (October)

Ivory Coast. Tourism and big game hunting. (4 and souvenir sheet) (Additional information)

Monaco. UN Children's Charter. 5¢ (children dancing). Designed by M. Bequet.

Monaco. Centenary of birth of Pierre de Coubertin. (12) (November)

Monaco. 50th anniversary of first airplane flight across Mediterranean by Roland Garroa on September 13, 1913, between Cannes and Bizerte. (5) (November)

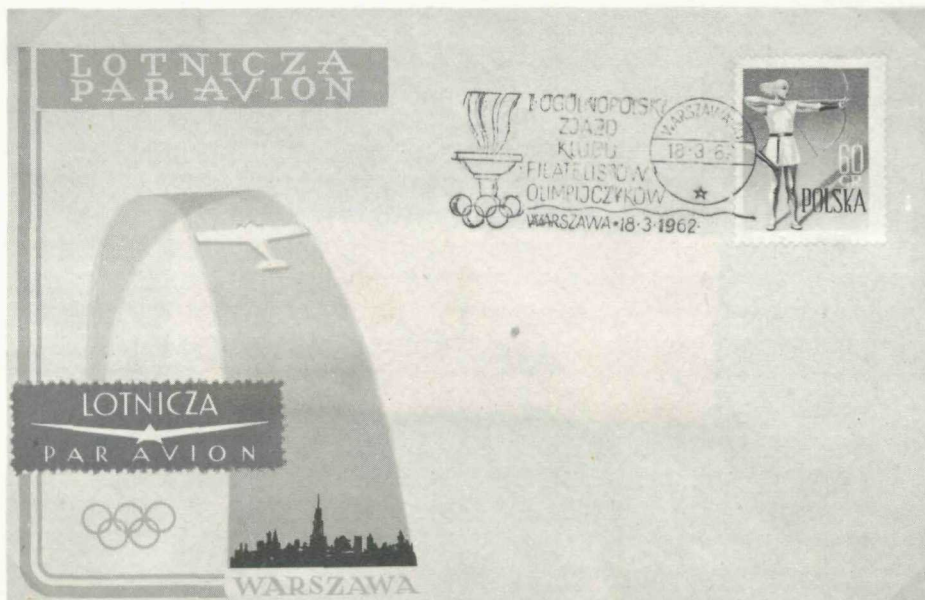
Upper Volta. Tourism and hunting.

#### SPI MEMBER CHOSEN FIRST PRESIDENT OF POLISH OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

- Walter Szymlek -

Fabian Bura (SPI #216) was elected president of the newly-formed national organization of Polish Olympic collectors on March 18, 1962. Delegates from over thirty major cities gathered in Warsaw for a national convention to prepare statutes for the new organization and to elect officers. The preparatory work and the selection of delegates to the convention had been accomplished at the local level within the "Polski Związek Filatelistów" (Federation of Polish Philatelists).

The Polish postal authorities gave permission for the use of a special commemorative canceller at the Post Office "Warszawa 40" on the day of the founding. A typical cover is shown:



The cancellation reads: "I. OGOLNOPOLSKI/ZJAZD/KLUBU/FILATELISTOW/OLIMPIJCZYKOW/WARSZAWA 18.3.1962" ("Poland's First General Convention of Olympiade Philatelists, Warsaw, March 18, 1962"). The circular dater reads: "WARSZAWA 40/18.3.62".



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