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

- Bob Bruce -

This is the last of three articles dealing with the vast quantities of stamps and related material with a sports theme being released into the philatelic market at the present time and with the problems this wave causes. The first article established certain criteria by which this flood of material might be judged and then analysed the 1962 issues according to these criteria. The second described the effects of such a flood upon sports philately and described several of the organized efforts to educate collectors of all types as to just what is being issued. The third will suggest personal methods of dealing with the flood from the viewpoint of the individual collector. It may very well prove a bit more rugged going and step harder on a few more toes than did the first two of the series.

It was interesting, and disappointing, to note the lack of interest expressed in the first article of the series. With the exception of a small group of members who correspond regularly with me and who mentioned the article as a matter of course, there have been only four responses--two from editors of major philatelic publications in this country and two from members in Africa. At the time of this writing (June 30th), the second installment in the July issue of "JSP" was not yet available to our members. It will be even more interesting, and revealing, to observe the reaction, if any, to the second article. And if the current installment does not stir up at least a little controversy, I shall be most disappointed.

Previously in our publication two of our leading members have expressed themselves on how to handle the problem of the many issues insofar as the individual collector is concerned with his own collection. In the September, 1962, issue of "JSP" Ira. Seebacher described the problem which exists today and offered three principles for guiding one's collecting and thus one's purchases: Buy only items which are listed in the leading, sepatable catalogues-no imperforate versions of the perforate issues, no color changes, acad no trashy, artificial errors. Buy only those souvenir sheets from philatelically reputable countries and at prices near the issue cost, allowing a fair mark-up for the dealers who handle the issue. Buy only covers which actually passed through the mail on the day of issue. In considering Mr . Seebacher's critssia we must remember that he was one of the first sport collectors and that he is a competitive exhibitor of international reputation.

Two months later, in our November, 1962, issue, Travis L. Land outlined his guiding principles to include: Buy what one wishes for the complete enjoyment of his sports collection as a pure hobby. Study the APS and other evaluations for general background and guidance. Ignore value and potential value in guiding your purchases. If you want an item and can afford it, buy it; but keep your collecting a hobby rather than an investment business. Above all, have fun with your collecting.

These are two rather widely divergent viewpoints, jet each is perfectly reasonable to 1ts proponent and likely has good numbers of supporters among the sports collectors of the world.

Analysis of the possible complaints concerning the vast flow of sports material from the printing presses these days might well group themselves into two categories. First, Copyright, Sports Philatelists International, 1963

2 WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS--WILL SPORTS PHILATELY KILL ITSELF? (Cont'd)
there would be the purely financial gripes. To keep up with the flood simply cofts too much. This is regrettable, of course, but need not seem so overwhelming; one can avo ${ }^{3}$ this reaction by proper planning. To buy all the available material now puts one in the potentially dangerous position of accumulating a considerable quantity of material, some of which may decline rapidly in value in the near future; yet one cannot help but wonder how the first and second Greek Olympic sets were received in 1896 and 1906! Real evaluation of new issues lags so much in terms of publication dates of catalogues and philatelic periodicals that many items are no longer readily available on the rapidly moving new issues market after one has had time to accumulate the evidence and evaluate it carefully.

Second, there is the matter of principle concerning this flood of new issues. In a few cases our government in this country solves the problem for us by making the importation and sale of the issues of Red China, Cuba, North Korea, and North Viet Nam illegal. Yet this very action seems to increase the desirability of these issues to many individuals and there are loopholes in the law through which the material may be imported and sold legally. Of more importance is the carefully considered judgment that to purchase the issues of these countries and of the so-called Iron Curtain countries is only to support the treasuries and thus the efforts of countries with whom we have to live, Jet whose avowed purpose is the defeat and ultimate overthrow of this country and its international friends. But probably the most frequent is the plain feeling of being "taken". Yet even this viewpoint overlooks the business aspects of stamp issuance--and it is literally a money-making business, especially to the smaller countries who rely upon the sale of their emissions for a large proportion of their national income. Stamps have become, of course, an international commodity, whose entire success is dependent upon the laws of economics. To ignore these business aspects of the efforts of maxy stamp-1ssuing countries is to be unwilling to face reality in the business world. In far too many cases the policies of the so-called "agencies" include not only the distribution and sale of postal emissions, but also the planning and preparation of such emissions.

It is the contention of this author that neither the Seebacher nor the Land criteria are adequate for the guidance of the average new sports collector, nor for many of the more experienced, for that matter. It is his further contention that no sports collector need give up sports collecting for either financial reasons or matters of principle. It is possible to live easily with these problems if he will face one question clearly before he starts a sports collection, make his plans carefully, and then stick to those plans.

Every sports collector and potential sports collector must first face this issue squarely--1s he planning to collect with one of his goals that of competitive exhibition? From this basic decision two clear paths emerge; there will be variations individually as one progresses, but this is the major decision which will determine the scope and method of his collecting.

Let us examine briefly these two paths and see just where they lead one with respect to the flood of new issues. But first, let us eliminate a little fringe group. If you are vitally concerned whether the imperforate souvenir sheet of "X" country (face value of fifty cents, but first offered on the market at $\$ 6.00$ ) will be out of stock or trebled in price before you evaluate the issue and get your copy, STOP right here. This artiele isn't for you and SPI isn't for you! You aren't a sports collector or a sports philatelist and have no real interests with us. You are a plain, ordinary speculator!

Now let us assume that you plan to collect for competitive exhibition. Let us hope that by this time you are at least somewhat aware of the methods of judging such competitions. Usually the judges operate within a percentage framework, alloting certain potential credit to their estimation of the completeness of your entry, its mounting and general appearance, the philatelic information included, the non-philatelic information displayed, etc. You must face this issue squarely--the largest percentage, usually by far, although it may vary from exhibition to exhibition, is given to "completion". No matter on what scope you collect, how broad or narrow is your topic, how well you have it mounted, and how thorough 18 youk write-up; you can't win in tough competition unless you have the stamps for a reasonable degree of completion.

With this "fact of life" clearly in mind, I suggest strongly that you then do the following before you go much farther:

1. Obtain brochures from typical local, national, and Iuterastioarl competitions and find out just what is demanded by the judges of entries of the type you will eventually enter in such competitions. Find out now just how much "completion" determines the outcome.
2. More important, find out how various competitions define "completion" and how the judges will react to the emissions of the Iron Curtain countries in general and specifically to those of Paraguay, Afghanistan, Albania, and the other super-entrepreneurs. If there appear to be no local variations from cut-and-dried completion, you need everything issued to support your collection in competition no matter how small its defined scope. If specific variations appear regularly in the rules, then you may be able to pick and choose carefully and still not handicap yourself with the judges.
3. Having learned the demands for competitive exhibitions as they will apply to
your sports collection, collect with them constantly in mind. Enjoy yourself as best you can, but learn to live w1th the villain of "completion".

It is interesting to note that the local sponsor of the recent TOPEX in Phoenix, Arizona, took a refreshining view toward this factor of completion. Tho rules of the competition stated clearly that the material of Iron Curtain countries would count neither for nor against any entry. Their judges were instructed accordingly and, as indicated elsewhere in this issue of "JSP", SPI's members made out quite well in the final awards. It does not take much stretch of the imagination, however, to imagine the virtual decimation of certain types of topical collections if all Iron Curtain-country material were eliminated.

This is an intriguing development with vast potentialities.
It would be interesting to know how the judges reacted; did these special rules place a vast extra responsibility on them to eliminate mentally the Communist material or did the collectors remount their material for this special competition? Would the sponsors repeat the competition again next month under the same rules? Would they broaden the limitations to include Afghanistan, Paraguay, etc., on the list of material slated to have no effect in the judging? And most important, will this isolated experiment become a trend in other competitions, particularly in the topical sections of those of international and general philatelic scope?

Now let us assume that you do not plan to collect for competitive exhibitions. Here you are in complete control of your collection; no external factors need determine what you can and cannot do. You will be influenced by what you have seen and heard and read and later by what you will see and hear and read in the future, but yours are the ultimate decisions. So set your own standards and stick to them. Remember that this is a hobby, a fine hobby, and an educational one, but still a hobby.

1. In setting your personal standards for collecting, consider the following: a. Determine your personal goal in collecting.
b. Limit your range of sub-topics and define each collectible sub-topic clearly and carefully.
c. Limit your choice of material, both postal emissions and collateral material, as you wish and as your pocketbook permits.
d. Broaden each sub-topic as much as you can and wish. If your topic be the sports stamps of two or three selected countries or possibly of the Europa group, branch out into the collateral material. If you plan to collect track and field, break down the topic into sub-topics (various events) and then into further aspects of each subtopic (starts, finishes, baton passes, etc.). Get as technical as you wish in the nonphilatelic aspects of your collection. Use your previously acquired knowledge of the topic or acquire the knowledge as you go along.
e. Mount your material as is appropriate to your planned needs. Use printed or blank album pages as you wish; who really cares but you?
2. In dealing with the new issues problem, this is now your course as a result of your careful planning:
a. Acquire as much information about each new issue as possible. Read one or two philatelic publications regularly. Note the restrictions applied by the judgments of the APS "black blot" and other similar programs.
b. Knowing the facts, buy what you want and need for your collection; but don't compromise your established standards. If you really need a black-listed item and can afford it; buy it, knowing fully its background. Eut you make the decisions yourself; no one makes them arbitrarily for you.
3. Be Flexible in your collecting. If your chosen field gets too big, modify your standarde and cut down the scope of your collection. Don't be afraid to face the situation realistically. Control your collection; don't let your collection dominate you. If your chosen field gets too small to keep you contented, modify your standards in the opposite direction and expand your collecting scope.
4. Above all, enjoy your hobby. Don't let your collecting become a task. When, and if, this condition develops; it's time to sit back and re-evaluate your standards and your entire approach to the hobby.

If you can't enjoy collecting sports within either of the two frameworks outlined above and enjoy it thoroughly as you go, then QUIT NOW. Don't punish yourself further. A hobby is a hobby!

In conclusion of this series, let me summarize my personal feelings about sports philately:

1. Sports philately is unlimited chronologically; it doesn't end when the Brussels' Fair or the Anti-Malaria campaign is completed. As long as the peoples of the world retain their sanity, Olympic Games will continue despite their growing difficulties. Between 0lympic years there is a wide range of local, national, and international sports competition and active recreation which will produce collectible material.
2. Sports philately is dynamic; it never stands still.
3. Sports philately is endless in collecting possibilities; both large and small, but the boundaries of each possibility can be defined precisely.
4. Sports philately has a fascinating array of unsolved problems, some simple and some complex. The only way we will ultimately get the answers is for each collector to contribute his personal information to the pool of knowledge without hesitation and then to go searching for more.
5. Sports philately has its troubles in a variety of forms, some of them truly frightening in scope; but the intelligent application of available information and a modicum of common sense will enable the thinking collector to surmount these problems on his own terms.

The possibilities of sports philately are truly unlimited.


## GUATEMALA 117

- Ira Seebacher -

On September 15, 1902, the small country of Guatemala, thriving, or suffering as the case might have been more accurately described, under the fourth year of the dictatorshif of the fierce Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, issued a set of stamps. That one of those stamps is deserving of mention sixty years later in a publication devoted to sports stamps is a tale so devious in its path, we intend to retrace it now for our readers.

This Don Manuel was no ordinary 0. Henry type of Central American half-politician and half-desperado. He was a man with a certain grimly humorous imagination. He had to be something out of the ordinary since he survived until 1920 in a racket in which the mortality rates were of a nature that chilled to the bone even the actuaries at Iloyd's of London.

One of the Don's little tricks indicates the quality of the man's abilities. On each election day-oh, yes, he permitted elections--he would draft every able-bodied male Guatemalan into the army, decorate each man with Estrada Cabrera campaign buttons, then march his mercenaries to the polls. Obviously, the persuasiveness of this type of campaign is recognizable even today. No wonder he kept his office for twenty-two years. Perhaps it was he who prompted the old killer-diller: "Twenty-three, skidoo"!

In any event, Don Manuel believed in education. He wanted the citizenry to learn and he was a bit of a classicist in learning. In fact, when the urge was upon him, he would have built a replica of a temple of Minerva, Goddess of Learning. One such temple appears on this 1902 set we mention, the set a product of Waterlow and Sons. The temple is resplendently produced with suitable be-curlicued frame on the 6-cent value of this engraved set, handsomely printed in bistre and green. Don Manuel erected these shrines and expected the citizens-mostly Indians--to hold fiestas around these temples.

As we said, Guatemala was able eventually to give Manuel the heave-ho, a feat accomplished when a few of the boys managed to round up some antiquated cannon and point them in the direction of the presidential palace. His monuments to fair Minerva survived longer than he did. But the one in Guatemala city is the one of which we write and the one depicted on the 1902 stamp.

A baseball park grew up around the temple and as the game grew in popularity, more room was needed. Something had to go. You guessed it--Minnie's palace with its twenty thirty-foot columns and its massive statue of Minnie herself! In Guatemala they dismantle obstacles the easy way, be it a temple or just a dictator. The temple was blown up with dynamite and the game of "beisbol" grew and prospered as the Temple of Minerva lay in ruins, no longer a haven for hundreds of nocturnal bats but one dilly of a right-field target for the home run bats of young Guatemalans who haven't the faintest idea today of why the seventy-pound head of Minorva looks out stonily on their activities and pendering over the whims of man.

Tip of the month. If you want to save money, we advise you to keep current with the Japanese semi-postals being issued in sets of three stamps, with the surtax being devoted to defraying expenses for the $196401 y m p i c$ Games. The Japanese are very proud of being the host nation for the summer games of the XVIII Olympian and they will spare no expense to make it a very memorable event. A number of sports stamps semi-postals, with a very modest surcharge, have been issued by the Japanese and many of these short sets of three stamps have started climbing rapidly in price. Get these stamps NOW while they are still available at new issue price. I will go out on a limb with my prediction; five years from now the complete set of these Japanese semi-postals will cost ten dollars!

Panama RA40. This is a postal tax stamp, overprinted on 0235 , which is an 0lympic stamp. Consequently, every collector of Olympic stamps must have this stamp to complete his collection! You know what happens to the prices on Olympic Games material! Although the face value is only $1 \phi$ and although this stamp lists for a meager $3 \phi$ in Scott, the sad fact is that dealers must ask up to $25 \phi$ for this stamp. For some unknown reason supplies in Panama were depleted almost immediately after issuance and dealers had to pay $15 \phi$ per stamp within a few weeks of issuance. So don't quibble over the price--buy now and be happy later.

Guatemala 355-59. Although we prefer to draw your attention only to stamps selling for less than one dollar or so, we cannot resist tipping these stamps. Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of soccer in Guatemala, this set was issued piecemeal rather than in one complete set of five values. With a face value of only $37 \phi$ this set soon climbed above $\$ 1.00$ retail. By 1960 Scott 11 sted the set for $\$ 1.45$ and the 1963 catalogue added another two dollars to the list price. If you can snare a set for two dollars or less, count yourself lucky.

Mexico 767. This attractive stamp shows a javelin thrower and was issued to commemorate the Mexican National Sports Games of the Revolution, held in 1941. With a face value of only $1 \phi$, this stamp was first listed at $5 \phi ;$ by 1951 it had climbed to a modest $10 \phi$ in Scott. Times have changed; the stamp now catalogues $\$ 1.50$ and retails for $\$ 1.00$ (if you are lucky). I bought my copy, just a few years ago, for ten cents. When did you buy your copy? I hope that you're not waiting for the price to come down!

Netherlands B144 and B144a. Although no catalogue of sports stamps lists these items, they are certalilly worthy of inclusion in your collection because they prominently depict a sailboat. Issued in 1942 and depicting a member of the Netherlands Legion which fought in Russia for the Nazis, these stamps have never been very popular with the free-dom-loving Dutch. Scott places a modest lo 10 on a mint copy of Bl 44 and a price of $\$ 1.25$ for Bl44a, which is the same stamp in a miniature sheet of ten stamps. Quantities issued are: $1,088,134$ copies of Bl44 and 131,424 miniature sheets of B144a. Get these items before every other sports philatelist starts chasing them--with commensurate rising prices.

Philippines 380-82. This fascinating set is one of the grand-daddies of sports philately and was issued in 1934 to commemorate the loth Far Eastern Champlonghip Games. Popular ever since they were issued, this set has a face value of l2 $\phi$; but Scott places a modest $82 \phi$ catalogue value on the set--1t SELLS Cotr ${ }^{\prime}$ say, this set will double in price in the new catalogue--and this will set off a buying wave which will raise the price still further. Remember, Philippine stamps are extremely popular and prices are much higher in the Philippines. Buy now or weep laterl

Netherlands Bl70-74. This set shows a child on a merry-go-round, which surely makes it an item of sports and recreation philately. Don't ask me if the child is a boy or a girl--it is wearing boy's clothing, but has the long hair of a girl! Anyway, the kid is having a ball on the merry-go-round; this set catalogues a modest $70 \phi$, so you can have a ball too in adding this set to your collection for about half catalogue value. Issued in 1946, there were 1,081,851 sets issued; so don't pay high prices for your set.

Salvador 053. If you can't afford those expensive sports sets from Salvador (c36-40 and (41-5), you can get an example of those stamps by purchasing this overprinted stamp. Jalvador originally issued 50,000 copies of C39, but sold only 6,748 copies. So the renainders were overprinted "HABILITADO" a few months later, but this didn't help sales of this stamp at all--only 6,800 copies of the overprint were sold. Determined to get rid of the unsold remainders, in 1937 the Salvadorean government re-issued the overprinted stamp (C44) with a surcharge of 30 centavos and presumably the entire issue of 33,692 copies Nas sold. Anyway, C 53 now catalogues only $\$ 1.25$, but unfortunately $1 t$ usually sells for zlose to $\$ 2.00$ or so. Consider yourself a shrewd buyer if you can get a copy for Scott's satalogue price. But there is no time to be lost; Sanabria's catalogue price is $\$ 7.50$ for a mint copy ${ }^{\text {f }}$ Do hear mutterings that Scott is all mixed up on its valuation? How right rou are!

Netherlands Antilies (Curacao) B40. This stamp, illustrating a skin diver armed with a Qpeargun, is the lowest value of a set of three stamps showing tropical fish. All semipostals from this country are popular and they are issued in sufficiently limited quanti-
ties to be an excellent investment; indeed, they always rise rapidly in price once they are removed from sale. This stamp is no exception and we must remember all the collectors of fish-on-stamps who will push the price upwards. But if offered at less than one dollar for the set of three (B48-50).

THE COMMEMORATIVE THAT NEVER WAS--U. S. $3 \varnothing$ BASEBALL
Gee Bee
(Editor's note: This article originally appeared in the September 28, 1962, issue of the British weekly publication, "Stamp Collecting". It is reprinted here in its entirety through the kind permission of Editorial Director Kenneth F. Chapman.)

Thirty-three years ago (June 12, 1939, to be exact) the Cooperstown, New York, Post Office placed on sale a 3 cents stamp in recognition of the Centenary of Baseball. Since that day this modestly priced stamp has found its way into many collections dealing with sport.

The central subject consists of a group of youthful players against a background of school and church--1.20 other words, the village green. in the sky--was 1939 the centenary year of baseball?

There 1s, however, a slight cloud I very much doubt it.

In 1905 a commission of seven men was appointed with the object of enquiring into the origin of the game. The commission was headed by a General A. G. Mills, and for two years evidence in the form of letters from old people was gathered together. In 1907 the Mills Com-

mission announced that:
(a) beseball had its origin in the United States;
(b) the first scheme for playing it, according to the best evidence obtainable, was devised by Abner Doubleday, at Cooperstown, New York, in 1839.

Thus Abner Doubleday, who later became a General and a hero at Gettysburg, was credited with laying out the first baseball field and conducting the first game ever played in the village of Cooperstown in the summer of 1839.

As a consequence, the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum was dedicated at Cooperstown in 1939 and the 3 cents stamp commemorating the event made its appearance.

During the centenary year, serious doubts were thrown on the findings of the commission by the publication of a pamphlet written by Robt. W. Henderson, a scholar and librarian at the New York Public Library. Henderson had looked very carefully into the background of the Mills Report, and found that the sole evidence on which it was based was a letter written by an Abner Graves, a man already over 80 when he submitted his letter to General Mills in 1907. According to Graves, he and Doubleday were schoolboys at Cooperstown in 1839, and he saw Doubleday outline a diagram of a baseball diamond with a stick on the ground and then show the other boys how to play the new game he had thought up called baseball. Out of all the letters received by the commission this one, written by Graves, was the only one acceptable to General Mills, which is rather unfortunate, as it has since been proved that Doubleday was a cadet at West Point in 1839!

We can trace baseball back a little further than 1839, nearly 100 years earlier in fact, to 1744, When "A Pretty IIttle Book" was published in London. This is a book of alphabets and under the letter "B" the word "Baseball" appears with a comment that the "batter heads the field and runs from base to base". It should be noted that this book was later published in New York in 1762 and in Worcester, Mass., in 1787. It is on the evidence of "A Pretty Iittle Book" that the "Dictionary of Americanisms" states that "hence neither the term nor the game originated in this country (U.S.)".

In 1748 Mary Lepell wrote in her journal: "the frince ${ }^{0}$ sifily as an example of cheerful and innocent amusements, divert themselves at baseball, a play all who have been schoolboys are well acquainted with"; and in "Northanger Abbey" (1803) Jane Austen says of one of her characters that "Catherine had, by routine, nothing heroic about her" and that it was strange that she should "prefer cricket, basebail, riding on horse back and running about the country".

During 1828, "The Boys' Own Book" appeared in London and in the chapter on rounders the description of the game bears a close resemblance to modern U. S. baseball. If further proof is needed that baseball was not invented in 1839 , it should be noted that the Rochester Baseball Club was established in the United States and had 50 members in the year 1820, and a writer in the "Spirit of the Times" in 1857 mentions that baseball "has no doubt been played in this country (U. S.) for at least one century".

It is possible to trace the origin back to the llth century to the game of "bace or prison bars", which by the 15 th century had become the game of "prisoners base", which was also known in France at that time as "jeu aux barres".

This is about as far back as one needs to go, and for those who may be interested the following check-list of stamps depicting the ancient game of baseball may prove useful:

| 1934 | Philippine Islands 2ф, "loth Far Eastern Games" |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Colombia 18ф, "3rd National Games" |
| 1937 | Nicaragua lq ( 4 color varieties), Sports issue |
| 1938 | Panama 2ф, "7th Central American Games" |
| 1939 | U. S. A. 3¢, "Centennial of Baseball" |
| 1944 | Venezuela (9 values), "7th World Amateur Baseball Championship" |
| 1948 | Japan 5 yen, "3rd National Sports" |
| 1949 | Nicaragua (4 values), "lOth World Amateur Baseball Championship" |
| 1955 | Liberia 10¢, Sports issue |
| 1957 | Cuba 8¢, Sports and Youth issue |
| 1959 | Panama 10ф, "3rd Pan American Games" |
| 1960 | Costa Rica ls, "l7th Olympic Games" |

(Editor's note: The following baseball stamps should be added to the list above:

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1959 Dominican Republic 9&, "3rd Pan American Games"
1960 Romania 35b, Children's Sports issue
1 9 6 1 ~ C o l o m b i a ~ 1 . 4 5 p , ~ " 4 t h ~ B o l i v a r i a n ~ G a m e s " ~
1961 Costa Rica (2 values), "l5th Amateur Baseball Championships"
1961 Liberia 5ф, Boy Scout issue
l962 Japan 5 yen, "l7th National Athletic Meeting"
1962 Venezuela 75申, "First National Games"
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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions:
15. Burundi Bl-6 were issued in memory of Prince Louis Rwagasore. The surtax was for the stadium and monument in his honor. B2 and B5 show the stadium and are clearly sports stamps. Was the late Prince a sufficiently outstanding sportsman (either athlete or sponsor of sports) to quality the other stamps in the set (B1, B3, B4, and B6) as sports stamps?
16. Do you know of a specific "variety" in the overprints of "Aereo" in any of the values of Venezuela cl89-97?
17. Can you provide the name of the designer(s) of Turkey 855-58?
18. What sports stamps were chosen as "test" for the various years by the Bonacossa Committee?
19. Is the Bonacossa Committee still functional?
20. Spain Cl68 and Cl70 have been listed as "Tennis" and as a "Basque ball game". Just what game is depicted here?

## Answers:

4. Barbara T. Williams (SPI 69) doubts that Madagascar 319 was issued for the African Friendship Games. The Games are usually held in November or December and the stamp under consideration did not appear until almost six months later. It could have been a post-Games issue; other countries do this frequently. Who can give more positive information?
5. She cites additional information concerning the African Friendship Games. The lat Games. were reld in Bangui, Central Axican Republic, in 2957; six nations took part. The 2nd Games were held in Tananarive, Madagascar, in 1959 with eleven nations involved. The 3rd Games occurred in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in 1961; thirteen countries entered. Twentyfive nations competed in the 4th Games in Dakar, Senegal, April 11-23, 1963.
6. Barbara is still on the ball, but Cliff Jeger (SPI 147) also provided the following chronology on the Monte Carlo Rally winners:

1955 P. Malling and G. Fadum of Norway in a Sunbeam-Talbot
1956 Ronald J. Adams and Frank E. A. Bigger of Ireland with a Jaguar
1957 No race
1958 Guy Monraisse and Jacques Feret of France in a Renault Dauphine
1959 Pavil Coltelloni and Pierre Alexandre of France driving a Citroen ID19
1960 Walter Schock and Rolf Moll of Germany with a Mercedes
1961 Maurice Martin and Robert Bateau of France in a Panhard
1962 E. Carlsson and G. Haggbom of Sweden in a Saab
(Editor's note: Things are starting to move along a little better in this column. Don't any of you have any unsolved questions pertaining to sports stamps and to your collections? Shoot them in to me and we will try to get someone to answer them. Questions l, $6,7,8,10,11,12,13$, and 14 are still unanswered. If you know the answer, don't hold out on your fellow-members.)

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

Here we go on Volume Two of our "Journal of Sports Philately". I stress the word "our", because it is literally "our" publication-not "mine" or "his", but "our". It can be just as good or as poor as you, the members, make it through your contributions. If all work hard at sending in a steady flow of copy, each issue will be balanced and chockfull of fine material.

But if the copy doesn't arrive, the issue will be slim and dull. If a specific issue does not contain the feature(s) you have learned to like, you can be sure that a regular contributor missed the publication deadline of the fifth of the preceding month or let us down completely with no copy at all. This happened to "Olympiana" this month; what a pity it is with the next olympic Games coming so soon. It has happened before, but we fervently hope that it won't happen again.

If you have accepted the responsibility for a specific contribution for a given issue, do your level best to meet the deadline. The editorial staff has planned the issue to include your copy; it is most awkward to have to juggle those plans at the very last minute. And, if for some unexpected reason you can't meet a promised deadline, please have the decency to notify the editor immediately. There is nothing worse than the utter frustration of an empty mail box on deadline day!

We have a splendid opportunity for communication in our "JSP". We have a large number of members with adequate writing ability and something to say. The world of sports philately is vast in scope. We have a cooperative volunteer editorial staff. The proper combination of those four factors should give us a publication of which we can all be justifiably proud. What more do we need!

## OLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Robert M. Bruce (SPI 1), P. O. Box 18, West Point, N. Y.: Wanted, to tell the world about SPI and its program, one energetic member with a flair of ingenuity in writing press releases, the ability to type just well enough to peck out an occasional stencil, mimeographing equipment fairly accessible by hook or crook, and the desire to work for a worthy cause. Some financial assistance available.
(Editor's note: The classified advertising rate is $2 \not \subset$ per word; names and addresses are free. Send copy and remittance to Robert M. Bruce, Box 18, West Point, N. Y.)

## SERVICES

East Germany got the ax again in the July issue of "The American Philatelist" as the society black-blotted the recent German Gymnastic and Sports Festival set of three. Here the $25 \mathrm{pf}+$ lopf was blocked, creating an artificial limitation in flagrant violation of the APS standards. A sports collector in East Germany must purchase two sets and donate one to the government in order to have one set for his own collection. All other copies of the blocked value are turned into the international stamp trade. Thus these blocked items never do appear for sale over the counter in the post offices.

As Sports Philatelists International goes into 1 ts second year, the big news is the establishment of our sales department under the direction of Bill Stoms. His offieial description of this new service and its operating regulations appear elsewhere in this issue. Study the regulations carefully and then use this service. Continuation of this, and similar services, can be justified only through steady use by our members.

Somewhat reluctantly the directors have decided upon a single mail auction for this year. This auction is tentatively scheduled for the early spring. The purpose of this decision is two-fold; to complement the sales department and to insure a high quality of material in the auction. It is our fond hope that you will load your ordinary material into the sales department and save your better duplicate material for our auction.

At any rate, make plans now to use both services. Somebody else needs that material cluttering up your files. Give both yourself and him a break!

At this writing (August l2th) it is still a question whether SPI will make its goal of five hundred members by August 3lst. 491 leaves nine to go; they certainly loom large just now. Whether we make our goal or not, thanks to all of you who have helped us come this far.

Again we have the unpleasant task of announcing the resignation of a key worker. Ron Collins has moved into a new home and finds that he cannot continue our publicity work. So once more we are on the search for personnel to operate one of the most basic phases of our organization. Apply now. Don't get hurt in the stampede of volunteers!

## NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

Sports Collectors of Southern California. This affiliate held its July meeting, a.s usual, at Helms Hall. Herman Cohen, Recreation Director of the Palms Recreation Center, described his stamp club of over forty children. Three of his members won awards in the junior section at the recent TOPEX; two of those awards were in the sports area.

Bob Oesch and Chris Norgard displayed selected pages from their prize-winning TOPEX frames. There was a lengthy discussion of the APS "black blot" campaign and plans were made for the club entries in this fall's SESCAL.

Member exhibits at AEROPHILA 63. Ira Seebacher, the spark plug of our New York affiliate, will exhibit his "Sports on Air Mail Stamps" at the international air mail exhlbition in Brussels from September lst to loth. We look forward to a farozable report from the judges.

Membership changes.
Additions:
483 Zawacki, William, 7252 Claridge St., Philadelphia ll, Pa. (GS:s:none)
484 Ocker, Donald S., 312 E. North St., Carlisle, Pa. (GS:C:S,SL)
485 Munro, Paul E., 4039 B Sycamore St., Los Alamos, N: M. (TN: :IC)
486 Boe, Edgar A., 3106 Emogene St., Mobile, Ala. (GS:S:TC,PC)
487 Kelley, John T., 1625 Love Road, Grand Island, N. Y. (GS:S:C,S)
488 Staton, Ross, 7620 S. Duchess, Wh1ttier, Calif. (0:C:S,PC)
489 Urange, Jose Luis Mugica, Victor Pradera 52-Pral-isda, San Sebastian, Spain (GS:S:none)

Address changes:
323 Antinori, R. Landy, 9 Queens Park Ave., Glasgow S2, Scotland
68 Campbell, M. H., R.F.D. \#8, York, Pa.
83 Chaplin, Mrs. Ann T., R.F.D., Center Barnstead, N. H.
467 Dean, Leo E., 4969-D4 Walnut Ave., Sacramento 41, Calif.
251 Havener, Robert S. III, 4892 Holland Road, Virginia Beach, Va.
136 Jaffe, George, 8140 l56th Ave., Howard Beach 14, N. Y.
315 Keck, Arnold W., 1949 N. Taney, Eugene, Ore.
85 Macke, Richard E., 1938 Eastern Ave., Covington, Ky.
279 Miller, Edward H. III, 3430 Kirkland Lane, Fort Wayne, Ind.
247 Morgan, Miss Ann, 1918 N. W. 3lst Ave., Portland lo, Ore.
200 Rath, George, 1802 East Ave., Rochester 10, N. Y.
307 Smyth, G. A., 737 First St., Westfield, N. J.
Death:
394 Carter, H.

The directors of SPI are pleased to announce that the long-awaited sales department will be ready for operation by the time you receive this issue of "JSP". As with our auctions this department offers two distinct advantages. Those duplicates can be put to good use for other members in their collections (with a resultant financial gain to the seller) and those vacancies in one's own collection can be filled from the sales books submitted by other members. Everyone stands to gain in the process.

The sales department will be typical of those operated by the largest philatelic organizations with a few modifications to meet our special needs. The operating regulations for the sales department follow:

## SALES DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS

## Eligibility for use of sales department

1. Membership requirement. Only SPI members in good standing may use the services of the sales department. Dealer-members are encouraged to participata.
2. Change of membership status. If a member allows his membership to lapse for any reason, he may no longer use the services of the sales department. His material will be withdrawn and settlement made as soon as possible.

## Submission of material

1. Source of blank pages. Sales department pages may be obtained from KIine Publishing Co., 1433 S. Cuyler Ave., Berwyn, Ill. The price is $50 \phi$ for twenty pages, postpaid. Each page has space for twenty-pive stamps; the size is 8立 x il inches. All material must be mounted on these pages.
2. Arrangement of stamps. All stamps must be arranged in Scott catalogue order within any country.
3. Labeling of stamps. All stamps must be labeled with 1963 (or later) Scott catalogue number, catalogue value, and selling price. If a member does not have the current catalogue, he may enter the catalogue number and selling price; the sales department will enter the catalogue price. Under no circumstances will the sales department insert selling prices for any submission. If a catalogue other than Scott is used for exceptional items, each entry must include the name of that catalogue.
4. Classification of material. Material may be classified in any manner desired by the member. Covers must be submitted on separate sheets as postal regulations do not permit the insuring of covers as parcel post; covers will be handled separately from other material.
5. Ninimum and maximum value. There is no minimum value on submissions; those less than $\$ 5.00$ in value will be combined with other pages to make up a book. A maximum limit of $\$ 50.00$ per book is recommended as a guide so that selections do not become excessive in value.
6. Insurance. All material will be insured while in control of the sales department. All outgoing mailings will be insured by the sales department. All return mailings will be insured by the member making the return.
7. Commission. The sales department commission is twenty per cent of the sales.
8. Retfrement of sales books. When a sales book has reached a condition which precludes further sales (as judged by the sales department), it will be returned to its owner with a check for total sales less commission.

## Purchase of material

1. Requests for sales books. Requests for sales books should be directed to the manager of the sales department and should indicate the type of matacial desired, the approximate value of material desired, and how frequently a selection is wanted. Clubs are encouraged to request selections for their meetings.
2. Postage. Postage both ways will be paid by the sales department. A stamped, addressed return envelope will be included with each selection. All mailings, except for selections containing covers, will be made by parcel post.
3. Notation of purchases. The purchaser will indicate each purchase by marking his initials and SPI membership number in ink in the appropriate space.
4. Minimum purchase. The minimum purchase is $50 \not \subset$.
5. Return of material. Material must be returned within seven days after receipt unless special provisions are made prior to the mailing. This will insure rapid circulation of all selections. Sales books will be returned to the sales department for audit after each mailing.
6. Insurance. The purchaser must pay the insurance on the return mailing. The fee usually is $20 \phi$.
7. Payment. Payment must be made to "SPI Sales Department" by check or money order. Cash may be sent only at the mailer's risk.

## Sales department personnel and location.

1. Manager. The sales department manager is William D. Stoms (SPI 181).
2. Correspondence. Address all correspondence concerning the sales department to the manager at 2161 A 36 th St., Los Alamos, New Mexico.


THE GRAND PARDUBICE STEEPLECHASE

## - Joe Lacko -

Perhaps you have never heard of the city of Pardubice. Located in Czechoslovakia not far from the capital city of Prague, this industrial town lies cradled at the intersection of the Chrudim and Labe Rivers. It is a city of many sport traditions and one about which all SPI members should know. Horse racing is recorded as long ago as 1841 and it was there than Evzem Cihak, one of the earliest aviators, made his first flight in 1909. The Golden Helmet of Czechoslovakis still takes place in Pardubice.

The great "Grand Pardubice" really has its beginning in 1856 When the Turf Association was formed. In that year was organized the steeplechase which can hardly be overshadowed by any comparable event in Europe. It was actually named the Steeplechase of Pardubice in 1874 by the Bohemian Racing As-

For the very first race thir ty-six horses were entered; almost three times as many riders were registered for the event. Finally fourteen starters were permitted and only seven finished this most difficult of all courses. It was a

good, fast, and exciting race; but, although it gained many new fans, it also caused a great deal of opposition.
"Experts" on terrain pointed out that there were too many unnecessary hazards which caused terxible injuries to horses and riders. Groups were formed in the interest of "humanity". Everyone got into the act. From year to year, however, the Grand continued to be held; every year it attracted more and more fans until it became one of the best known chases on the continent.

Unusually cold and frosty weather served to interrupt the series in 1876 and again in 1908; in those years the track became absolutely too dangerous to negotiate. No other postponements came until the war years of 1914-18 and again in 1938-45.

It is the opinion of most horsemen that the Pardubice course ranks with the toughest of all. Not only does it equal in distance the Grand Liverpool in England, but is also has a like number of barriers and is tougher in other aspects such as terrain. The Liverpool course in entirely turf, while the Pardubice varies from grass to plowed field and is uneven with slopes, brooks, and ditches. The thirty barriers are placed in extremely sensitive positions terrain-wise.

In the first of the three stages of development through which the Pardubice chase struggled, the race was dominated by foreign jockeys who were considered the blue bloods of racing on the Continent. The local riders were comparative amateurs and spent their time learning the techniques and styles of the great jockeys.

The second stage began about 1920 when local riders seem to have "arrived" and in short order they took over from the foreign riders. This stage lasted until the end of World War II.

After the war's end the country entered the socialist era with the race presently caitering to the "masses" or "working class". The quality of the race is not what it once was because competition is limited to only "socialist" countries such as Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany. Naturally the rich prize also disappeared with the change from the tradition of sending invitations to foreign horsemen and to the outstanding riders of all Europe.


We have set up several illustrations relating to the philately of Pardubice. The first commemorative cancellations were used in 1934. While only one stamp (Ozechoslovakia 763) has been issued to commemorate the Steeplechase, there have been many commemorative cancels and postmarks.


It is the writer's thought that many members of SPI might research and write up individual articles of this nature--short histories which would be of much help to all of us. Together we can build a tremendous philatelic story of sports.


May Addenda
31 st Bulgaria. 15th World Wrestling Championship. 5st mustard, black, and white (wrestlers, "FILA", and emblem in corners); 20st red-brown, black, and white (same as 5st). Designed by L. Marinov and V. Popov. (Additional information)

June Addenda
25th Hungary. loth Youth Festival, Keszthely. ff ("Hellcon" monument). Printed by photogravure. Quantity: 5,000,000 perforate and 5,00 imperforate.

22nd San Marino. Featuring knightly jousts and tournaments. Il rose (Saracen's joust); L2 gray (French tournament, 14th century); L3 black (International Crossbow Tournament at Gubbio); I4 violet (arming of a knight, England, 15th century); I5 lilac (Italian tournament, l6th century); Llo green (joust of Ascoli Picino); L3o reddishbrown (joust of Foligno); L60 blue-green (contrade horse race through streets of Siena) ; L70 brown (first contact in joust, Malpaga, l5th century); Lli5 black (the challenge, l3th century). Designed by Corrado Mancioli. Printed by photogravure in panes of 40. (Additional information)

24th Andorra (French Zone). $20 \not \subset$ ("La Sardane" dance).

## July Addenda

5 th Greece. Monetary reform. 501 (head of nymph Arethusa and chariot) (Scott 641 issued in new color). Quantity: 15,000,000.

6 th Jugoslavia. 5th European Gymnastic Championships, Belgrade. 25d olive green and black (gymnast on sidehorse); 50d blue and black (handstand on parallel bars); 100d brown and black (crucifix on stationary rings). Off-set printed in sheets of 50 by the Bank of Belgrade from designs by Nokola Masnikovic. (Additional information)
15th Bahamas. Meeting of President Kennedy and Prime Minister MacMillan. 8d rose-violet and black (Paradise Beach); lod ultramine and black (resort hotel). (Scott 166 and 167 overprinted "Bahamas Talks 1962".
15 th Belgium. 80th anniversary of the Belgian Bicycle League, with surtax to raise funds for Belgain participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games. ifr + 50申; $2 f r+1 f r$; $3 f r+$ l. $50 \mathrm{fr} ; 6 \mathrm{fr}+3 \mathrm{fr}$ (various cycling scenes). Designed by M. Verbaere. (Additional information)

## August Addenda

lst Japan. First Asian Girl Scout Rally, Togakushi Heights. loy (girl scout and world organization flag). Printed by photogravure in sheets of 20 from design by Hitoshi Otsuka. Quantity: 13,500,000.
lst Nigeria. llth World Scout Jamboree, Marathon, Greece. 3d green, gray, and vermillion (Greek and Nigerian scouts shaking hands); lsh black and vermiliion (scouts dancing around campfire). Printed in triangular format by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., from designs by D. Stephanos Apostulou and G. A. Okiki. Size: 2.7 inches. Also souvenir sheet containing both stamps, perforate and aranged base to base.

6th Fiji. First South Pacific Games, Suva, August 29 to September 7, 1963. 3d yellow,

## FRED HOWARD

 SPORT and OLYMPIC STAMPS
## The Company That's on the Move!

14 NEW ISSUES CALENDAR (Cont'd)
sepia, and black (distance runner); 9d mauve, sepia, and black (discus); 1sh gireen, sepia, and black (field hockey); and 2sh/6d blue, sepia, and black (broad jump). Printed by photogravure by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., of London from designs by Michael Groman. (Additional information)


14th Papua and New Guinea. First South Pacific Games, Suva, August 29 to September 7, 1963. 5d and lsh (both emblem of the Games, runner leaving mark). Printed by Australian Bank Note Printing office, Melbourne. Games emblem designed by Mrs. P. M. Prescott of Port Moresby. (Additional information)

2lst Cyprus. 3rd Commonwealth Scout Conference at Platoes and 50 years of scouting in Cyprus. 3 ml (wolf cub in front of tent); 20 ml (sea scout and sailboat); 150 ml (boy scout and mountain goat). Also souvenir sheets containing all three stamps with surtax of 77 ml for benefit of Cyprus boy scouts.
29th French Polynesia. First South Pacific Games, Suva, August 29 to September 7, 1963. 20fr (soccer); 50fr (javelin). Printed by photogravure by Delvieu from designs by Durrens.

29th New Caledonia. First South Pacific Games, Suva, August 29 to September 7, 1963. lfr (relay race); 7 fr (tennis); lofr (soccer); 50 fr (javelin). Printed by photogravure by Delvieu from designs by Durrens.
Greece. Ilth International Scuut Jamboree, Marathon, August 1-11, 1963. Idr (watercolor, "Athens at Dawn", painted by Lord Baden-Fowell in 1872); 1.50dr (badge of the jamboree); 2.50dr (Crown Prince Constantine, Chief Scout of Greece); 3: (BadersPowell and Athanassio Lefkadites, Professor of Gymnastics, who introduced scouting to Greece in 1910); 4.50dr (scout bugling on conch shell). Printed by off-set by Aspioti-Elka, Graphic Arts Co., Athens, from designs by A. Tassos. Quantity: varying from 3,000,000 of the 1.50 dr value to $1,500,000$ of the 4.50 dr value. (Additional information)

## September

2ad France. World Water Skiing Championship, Vichy. $30 f r$ (male water skier making turn). Designed and engraved by Gandon.

## Forecast

Bulgaria. "Thracian Tomb" by Kazanlik. 2st (chariot race). Quantity: 200,000.
Bulgaria. 1st, 2st, 3st, 5st, 13st, and 20st (all seaside resorts). Printed by photogravure.

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DISTRIBUTORS IN U.S.A. OF WORLD FAMOUS LANDMANS SPORT CATALOG

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## INDONESIA

1951 B58



## YOOAGN甘H <br> \%

a very small part in the selvage and, in fact, extends into the right hand
 pane has a wide gutter whose outside right edge is perforated. The gut-
ter is $11 / 16$ th" wide and bears the watermark "POSTE ITALIANB" in two



 most certainly is; (b) Bolafí says stamp was designed by R. De Sanctis
while Michel credits Prof. A. Tani; (c) The ornamental block of four and haffi March 22. March 22 is the earliest date on cover your ediDesign: Athlete, reclining figure of "Father Tiber", Olympic rings.
Notes: (a) Landmans says first day is March 21, Michel says March 26
and Bolaffi March 22. March 22 is the earliest date on cover your edipanes of 60 plus ornamental blocks) of four labels. Valid through 12-31-52
38,251 brown/grey violet 1952, March 22. First International Sports Stamp Exhibition, Rome, March
19-30. Wmk. Winged Wheel; p 14. Photogravure in sheets of 120 (two

 Design: Cyclist on globe with church spires of Milan and Varese in background 37. 251 ereenish black 1951, Ausust 23. World Cycling Championships at Milan and Varese. Wink. Winged Wheel;
P14. Des. Romolo Plerbattista.Rotamy photogravure in sheet of 100 (two penes of
50) Sc 574-76; G1 C365a-c; Mi 834-36; YT 599-601; Zu 853-55 the sheet. ans ine vertical row of adjacent vertical row showed no lily at all. red fleur-de-lis was printed out of register in a descending angle to the left of 375,000 sets were printed for
printe for use in Trieste; (c) One sheet of stamps was found in which the Florence PP.TT. and 50,000 to the national PP.TT. Another source states that one source states there were 225,000 sets issued of which, 50,000 went to the
organizing conmittee of the festival (presumably C. 0 , N.I.), 125,000 to the Committee were very small and that speculators got control of the issue and the
price of it akyrocketed for it was mainly unavailableat most post offices; (b) the set was allocated to the C. O,N.I. (Italian Olympic Conmittee) for subsequent
resele for its own benefit. It is alleged that the final numbes so given to 'the Notes: (a) The issuance of this set created a scandal because it was limited in
numbers printed and in its period of validity--less than one month. A portion of Design: Gymasticequipment and fleur-de-lis over "F.G. 51" 35. 101 turquoise ereen/scarlet
36. 15 l ultramarine/scarlet
34. a. with disappearing fleur-de-lis (almost ontirely missing) ( 5 known) (two panes of 50). Valid through June 16, 1951

1951, May 18. International Gymnastic Festival, Florence. Wmk. Winged Wheel; P 14.
GDes. Edmundo PIzzi and Romolo Fierbattista. Rotary Photogravure in sheet of 100

 in the top left hand and bottom right hand corners. Marginal inscript 1948, Jine 6. 25th Anniversary of Japan's Horse-Racing Laws. Unw.; P 121\%.
Photogravure in sheets of 30 stamps and two labels ( $8 \times 4$ ) with a label

 with her invasion of Manchuria. It is said that the discus thrower who Note: The design of No. 4 was literally pirated from a design proposed
for a Finnish stamp which Finland had planned to issue for the 1940 Designs: l-Diver; 2-Hurdlers; 3-volleyball; 4-Discus Thrower l. 1.20 y red videt
2. 1.20 y red violet $\quad$ 3. 1.20 y red violet includes all four designs. Top marginal inscription of sheet is in Jap-
anese.

 NVCVI
 3. 1 s 6 d ultramarine/red purple Recess De La Rue. Sc 150-51; Gi 151-52; Mi 153-54; YT 158-59; Designs: 1-Scout badge, map of Caribbean and inset head of George VI;
2-Scout badge, map of Jamaica, George VI inset \& Co. Valid through March 1, 1958, exchangeable for six months thereafter

1. 2 d blue/apple (2ren/black 2.6 d yel. grn/dk red black
1952, March 5. First Caribbean Scout Jamboree. Wmk. Multiple Script C.A.; JAMAICA Sc 191-93, C14; Gi ; Mi ; YT ; Sa 21 Designs: 1-Start of swímming race; 2-Basketball; 3-Soccer; 4-High jumper
 $\begin{array}{rl}\text { 1. } & 5 \mathrm{f} \text { green/ultramarine/black/brown } \\ \text { 2. } 20 & \mathrm{f} \text { green/grey/red brown } \\ 25 \mathrm{f} \text { blue/olive green/red brown }\end{array}$
961, December 23. Abidjan Games, Dec. 24-31. Unw.; P 13. Des. and eng.
Decaris. Recess in sheets of 25 ( $5 \times 5$ ). IVORY COAST





Design: Motorboat pavillion at the Fair

Note: (a) Gibbons says first day is April 10, an error; (b) a perforation
variety, $14 \times 13 \%$, is said to exist but your editor has been unable to Sc 600; Gi 38

1952, September 29. First International Civil Aviation Conference, Rome, Sept. ${ }^{1952 \text {. Wmk. Wheel; P 14. Des. Corrado Mezzana. Photogravure in }}$ sheets of 100 (two panes of 50). Valid through June 30, 1953. 40. 601 ultramarine/greenish blue

Design: Douglas Constellation over Colosseum, ancient Roman sports arena
1953, April 24. 20th Mille Miglia, Brescia, April 25-26. Wmk. Winged Wheel; P14. Des. Vittorio Grassi. Photogravure in sheets of 100 (two panes of
50). Valid through March 31, 1954. 41. 25 I violet

Norlier ediNote: Landmans gives March 21 as first day, an error which earlier edi-
tions of Bolaffi also stated. Bolaffi has since corrected this. Sc 622; Gi C409; Mi 881; YT 645; Zu 901

1954, September 6. 60th Anniversary of Founding of Italian Touring Club. Wmk. Winged Wheel; P 14. Des. Roberto Franzoni. P otogravure in sheets
of 100 (two panes of 50 ). Valid through Dec. 31,1955 42. 251 dark green/red $(8,000,000)$

Design: Cyclist of '90s, car, landscape and insigne of Touring Club
Italiano, founded Nov. 8,1894 Italiano, founded Nov. 8, 1894
Sc 657; Gi C430; Mi 916; YT 680;

Sc 657; Gi C430; Mi 916; YT 680; Zu 938
1955, September 1. International Medical
Wmk. Mütiple Stars; P 14. Des. Luigi Congress, Verona, Sept. 1-4.
of 100 (two panes of 50 ). Valid throurh Dec. 31, Photogravure in sheets
I 43. 251 grey black/brown Design: Head of Giralamo Fracastoro (1483-1533), humanist, and the
ancient Roman stadium at Verona Note: Michel says the stamp was valid through 12-30-56, probably an
error. Sc 695; Gi C443; Mi 946; YT 695; Zu 953

1956, January 26. VIIth Winter Olympics, Cortina D'Ampezzo, Jan. 26-Feb.
5. Wmk. Multiple Stars; P 14. Des. C. Mancioli. Photogravure in sheets 5. Wmk. Multiple Stars; P 14. Des. C. Mancioli. Photogravure in sheets
of 100 (two panes of 50 ). Valid through 12-31-57.
44. 101 deep turquoise/orange $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 46. } 251 & \text { lilac grey/red orange } \\ \text { 45. } 121 & \text { black/yellow } & 47.601 \text { blue/yellow orange }\end{array} l$ Designs: 44-"Italia" ski jump, "La Croda da Lago" in background; 45-


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 62. 151 olive grey (Nos.
in sheets of $200(t w o ~ p a n e s ~ o f ~$
( Sc 799-807; Gi C541-49; Mi 1064-72; YT 812-20; Zu 1071-79
1961, March 6. Michelangelo Issue. Wmk. Multiple Stars; P 14

 Little Soorts Palace; 61-The Apoxyomenos (athlete scraping his arm with
a strigil), attributed to Lysippus of Sicyon, in the Vatican Museum.





जुunc

 Design: 48-Obelisk and Fountain of Dioscuri; 49-Capitoline Tower; 5049. 251 ultramarine/sepia
50. 351 sepia/bistre 48. 151 orange/sepia 51.601 rose lilac/sepia 1959, June 23. Pre-Olympics Publicity Set. Wmk. Multiple Stars; P 14. Des.
C. Mancioli, Photogravure in sheets of 50 . Valid through 12-31-60, Sc 705-08; Gi C453-56; Mi 958-61; YT 720-23; Zu 964-67
varying within the same row horizontally. The spacing is wider between
stars; (c) $44,46(15 \mathrm{mil}-5 \mathrm{mil} \mathrm{T})$; $45,47(7.5 \mathrm{mil} .-2 / 2 \mathrm{mil}$. T2) tipped to the opposite of the previous row. In the type II watermark,
the angle of inclination and the direction of tipping is alternately and
all tipped at one angle in the opposite direction, all rows alternately
tipped to the opposite of the previous row. In the type II watermark, a second and smaller printing on paper with the wide spaced stars. The
first type watermark has the stars in each row all inclined at one (b) first printing on the narrow spaced variety of watermarked paper and an error as Italian stamps were usually valid for longer than one year






 $P 12 / \times 11 / k$ (2nd printing). Des. Sreten Grujic. Offset lithographed.
 $\frac{\text { ITALIAN OCCUPATTON OF LJUBLJANA }}{\text { 1941, May 10. } 1937 \text { Airpost Sta }}$




 „эnsвI воєч

 Sc N1,5,10; Gi $1,5,10$; Mi $3,7,10$; Zu $5,9,14$ times normal in value; (b) Michel terms this the "Argostolian Issue"


 a. overprint reading upwards
b. Nisolan instead of Nisole"
2. 50 l brown/black




 They are herewith iisted but with no great conviction that they are nec-






# China．2nd Asian Basketball Championships．（2 or 3）．（November） 

Finland．Monetary reform．Scott 380 （rowboat on shore of lake）reprinted with change of value．

Kenya，Uganda，and Tanganyika．Olympic Games series．
Monaco．Centenary of the birth of Pierre de Coubertin．Ifr（de Coubertin，Olympic flame，and discus thrower）．Designed by Plerrette Lambert and engraved by J．Peel （November）

Monaco．Centenary of the Football Association．lф（Wembley Stadium，England）；2ф （soccer player）； $3 \notin$（soccer goalie）； $4 \not \subset$（Louis II Stadium in Monte Carlo）；10ф （＂Calcio＂game in Fiorence during l6th century，from painting by Van Der Strada）； 15申（＂Soule＂game in Brittany，after l9th century woodout）；20申（soccer game in an English Military College in 1827，from Cruickshank engraving）；25申（socoer game of 1890，after painting by W．H．Overend）；30ф（modern soccer）；50ф（modern soccer）； $95 \phi$（modern soccer）；and Ifr（modern soccer）．Designed and engraved by Gandon（1申）， Betemps（ $2 \phi$ and $3 \phi$ ），Minet and Mirement（ $4 \phi$ ），Pheulpin（10申 and 15申），Durrens（20申 and $25 \phi$ ），and Bequet（ $30 \phi, 50 \phi, 95 \phi$ ，and Ifr）．

Monaco．4ф（Louis Stadium in Monte Carlo）overprinted＂Cup of the Championship of France 1962－63＂．Designed by Minet and engraved by Miremont．

Monaco．50th Tour de France bicycle race．25申（H．Garin，winner of the first race， 1903）； $50 \neq$（1963 cyclist，Col．Du Balibier，and statue of Henry Desgranges，organi－ zer of first Tour de France）．Designed and engraved by Durrens（25申）and Pheulpin （50申）．
Romania．European Swimming Championships． 25 b brown and green（racing dive）；30b olive and yellow（crawl stroke）；55b turquoise and orange（butterfly stroke）； 11 green and red（backstroke）； 1.351 dark blue and red（breaststroke）；1．551 purple and orange（diver）； 21 rose and yellow（water polo）．

Russia．European Boxing Championships．4k multicolor（boxers superimposed on box－ ing glove）； $6 k$ multicolor（referee raising hand of winner superimposed on boxing glove）．

Russia．Various sports championships． $3 k$ light brown，dark brown，and blue（bicy－ cle）： 4 k light gray，dark gray，and rea（broad jump）；6k 11ght bliee，dank biaey and gary（swimming）；l2k light purple，dark purple，and gold（basketball）；l6k light green，dark green，and blue（soccer）．All imperforate．

Singapore．South－East Asia Cultural Festival．5申（dancers in native costume）． Printed by Harrison and Sons，Ltd．，of London．

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Spring Acution， 1963
Income

Conslgned lots sold（300） Donated lots sold（54）

Total
$\$ 512.62$
$\frac{37.98}{}$
$\$ 550.60$
$\$ 550.60$

## Expenses

Payment to consignors（15）
$\$ 401.81$ 21.41
$\$ 423.22$
$\$ 423.22$

Net profit
$\$ 127.63$
Editor＇s note：In a certain sense this was a somewhat disappointing auction，not from the administration（Bill Stoms did an excellent job），but from the response of the membership．Only twenty－two members consigned material for sale．of course a few more donated material directly and thus improved the record．Then only fifty－four members bid on the material available．Of course，the two conditions go hand in hand．If a good range of material is included，the potential bidders will sit up and go into action．But if the catalogue shows little of interest，they will sit on their hands．

It goes without saying that，with only one auction scheduled for 1963－64，a better participation will be needed on both sides of the auction to make it worthwhile for Bill Stoms to schedule an auction．Give this a little thought and plan accordingly．

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