

## Part Two

The Fourth World Championship. With the end of hostilities, organized soccer began to enjoy again the immense popularity of the pre-war years. Strange as $1 t$ may seem, the most dreadful war in history had brought many nations together so that the fascination of the sport reached a new level of fervor, especially in South America. The Latin nations, having lost touch with their European counterparts during the war, had not been idle; throughout Central and South America rivalry had been exceptionally keen. While Europe struggled for survival, they in turn were keeping the game alive with intercontinental competition. Brazil, which had strived so long for the honor and glory of world dominance, employed a system based on the style of her Uruguayan neighbors. With vast resources at her command, including a reservoir of international material, ber successful 4-2-4 technique was to puzzle the European strategy of the "W" formation used for so long by the nations which had beaten her repeatedly.

At last England had relented and decided to send a team of the highest national standard to what had now become the hot bed of soccer. This augured well, for now she had decided to become a member of F.I.F.A. --if only to protect her star players who had been beyond the rulings of the organization. Vast sums were offered by the South Americans to these players, who had no hesitation in deserting their own organizations for the rich rewards their play merited. Though they faced sine die suspension and were barred for life, they delighted in the glory and answered the call of the gay caballeros to a place in the soccer sun. Stripped of these stars, the English entry was to prove disastrous in its bad timing. In one of the biggest upsets in the history of the world championships England toppled to defeat at the hands of the United States by a narrow one-goal margin at Bel Horizonte; even to this day the game bail is still displayed with affection by the Soccer Federation of the United States.

Italy, the last holders of the trophy before the war, were joined by the European nations of Jugoalavia, Switzerland, Sweden, and Spain. The United States and Mexico represented the North American continent. To complete the pool, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, and of course Brazil as the host country, set the stage that was to intrigue the soccer connoisseurs throughout the world.

In the preliminary rounds the comparative ease with which Brazil polished off her opponents made her the strong favorite to bring the trophy back to South America. No one of sound mind gave the little Republic of Uruguay a ghost of a chance to recapture the trophy she held so proudly in 1930. By the luck of the draw she found herself confronted by near-neighbor Bolivia and promptly administered a sound thrashing in an eight-goals-to-one victory, finding herself in the final by that solitary victory.

On the other hand, Brazil eliminated the forces of Mexico, Spain, Jugoslavia, and Switzerland with contemptuous ease and established herself as the biggest certainty of all time by the very brilliance of her teamplay. So thorough had been the Brazilian preparation that they had built the impressive and awe-inspiring Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro, an arena of such giant proportions that at her final match with Uruguay nearly two
hundred thousand spectators were in attendance. This crowd remains an all-time record.
The final itself was played in an atmosphere of soccer splendor so electrifying as to be almost frightening. The Brazilians have a faculty for excitement and pageantry and they reacted with gaiety, charm, and intense passion. Their team's arrival on the field was welcomed by a terrifying and thunderous salvo of gun-fire. The Brazilian spectatars could hardly contain themselves as the incessant and nerve-wracking chorus of jungle drums, chants, and fireworks threatened to upset the composure of the eleven "no chance" heroes from Uruguay. So sure were they of victory that the sky was darkened by the release of thousands of white pigeons, symbolic of the predicted victory.

As the nearly two hundred thousand hysterical spectators crowded round for the expected slaughter, the Brazilian team was poised with the fury of an unleashed animal springing to the annibilation of a defenseless prey amidst the thunder and turmoil. The setting was more in keeping with a scene from an ancient Roman epic than with a modern sports contest. But, with deceptive fascination and incessant pressure wave after wave of infuriated attacks crumbled on the now-famous "Iron Curtain" defense and by half-time the expected avalanche of goals in favor of Brazil had not materialized; the teams retired at the intermission on even terms.

With the resumption of the second half the stadium erupted with new-found fury as Brazil broke through at last when Friaca shot them into a one-goal lead. Visions of the expected slaughter now seemed imminent, but Uruguay was challenging boldy with its superbly drilled teamwork and breath-taking ball control in an atmosphere of calm and composure. Halfway through the second half, with an element of surprise which so often happens, they split the shattering myth of Brazilian superiority and thundered in the equalizer through the brilliance of Schiaffino. Within five minutes they struck again with effective deadliness, this time through Ghiggia, and sent the colossus reeling to defeat as the game finished in deadly silence.

After the emotions and mass hysteria of the Brazilian support, this change of fortune was incredicle to behold. In anticipation of the expected jeers which are so often the custom of the Latin temperamaxt it was noticed instead that thousands of handkerchiefs were fluttering in the soft breeze as the Brazilian fans wept openly and unashamedly with the cruel turn of events that had befallen them.

Uruguay had once more confounded and silenced its critics as had been done more than twenty jears before. To honor jet another victory, Uruguay issued two commemorative stamps (580-81) and reveled in its new-found glory as the undisputed champions of the world. So sure had been Brazil of eventual victory that a set of three stamps (696 and c78-9) was actually issued to honor a victory which never did materialize.


With almost two hundred thousand spectators witnessing this incredible final and almost this number at the two semi-final matches, it is doubtful that this attendance record will ever be surpassed; in the interests of public safety the crowds are now limited to more reasonable and manageable proportions.

The Fifth World Championship.
By 1954 the "Mighty Magyars" from Hungary had taken over the role of the invincibles. Probably what can be considered the greatest team of all time, this peerless group chalked up an amazing string of victories; at this particular time they had no equals and no country could match the skill and uncanny wizardry of these master craftsmen as they reigned supreme with one convincing victory after another, all achieved with relentless monotony. The magical names of Groscics, the black panther in the goal; the peerless Ferenc Puskas, the greatest exponent of inside forward play (who later went on to even greater heights with the world-reknowned Real Madrid from Spain); the famous defense of Buzansky, Lantos, Boszik, Lorant, and Zacharias; and the skill and effervescent attack of the reknowned Czibor, Koscic, and Toth; all led by the great Hidegkutu, one of the world's greatest tacticians in the art of center-forward play; will never be forgotten. At this particular time these names were being rhymed off as easily as the Lord's Prayer. Only the ill-fated Hungarian uprising was to dismember this greatest team of all time.

In the years leading up to the 1954 series in Switzerland, the great Hungarian masters, who incidently had gained the olympic soecer title at the London olympics, were invited to England to meet the might of the Sassenach challenge. On a bleak November day at

the magnificent Empire Stadium at Wembley, they smashed the proud unbeaten home-record of the whiteshirted English with a crushing six-goals-to-three victory, thus shattering the myth of Sassenach superiority on home terrain (Hungary Cl28). They followed this up with an overwhelming seven-goal-to-one victory in the return match in the superb Nepstadium in Budapest (Hungary Cl27). With such apparent invincibility they were considered the biggest favorites of all time in their quest for world championship honors in the fifth series in Berne.

As the nations of the F.I.F.A. organization who had qualified for a place in the play-offs for the world championshipe converged on the tiny Swiss capital; the successful nations included Jugoslavia, West Germany, Turkey, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Belgium, the British representation of Scotland and England, Switzerland as the host country, and of course Hungary as the strongest of the European teams. Brazil and Uruguay returned in the defense of the South Americas with Mexico the sole representative of the North American and Caribbean countries. North Korea, a team of unknown quality, put in its bid on behalf of the Far East. With such a glittering array of soccer talent the series promised to be a great success.

It was here, too, that the development of radio commentary technique and the medium of television did so much to arouse and increase the public interest to the delight of the now-aging founder, Jules Rimet, who was present at the games for the last time. Television brought into the homes of millions of unfortunate fans the excitement and the glamor which they had no earthly hope of seeing otherwise.

As the preliminary rounds progressed and neared the final stages, Hungary had done everything expected of her, even administering to Uruguay her first world cup defeat by a score of four goals to two; thus came the end of a proud record which had stood for twen-ty-four years. The Uruguayans, who were humbled by the magic of the "Mercurial Magyars", had in turn crushed Scotland's soccer artists, administering to the scots their heaviest defeat. In a country where soccer is almost worshipped as a religion, the Scots were dubbed "The Team That Perished in the Sun".

When confronted by Brazil in one of the bloodiest battles ever witnessed on a soccer field, the brilliance of the Hungarian aces proved too much for the South Arerlaans even though they strove hard to keep the interest of the Americas alive in the game. In the end they succumbed by a score similar to that of the Uruguayans; Hungary proved herself so superior in every conceivable phase of the game so that it seemed that Brazil could offer very little to stave off such humiliating defeat. With her rightful place in the final Hungary confidently awaited the outcome of the other matches.

With surprising results West Germany, a country torn in half by the ravages of war, emerged as the rightful opponents in what promised to be a final of foregone conclusion as no one expected the West Gemrans to put up any serious opposition that might topple the favorites in their quest for world championship supremacy. But in this unpredictable game the strange hand of fate took over just as in the previous series in Brazil. The Germans, who had reached the final rather luckily, recalled the country's brilliant wing from his club's South American tour; in this game Helmut Rhan in the national colors of his country proved himself the "ace in the pack". There is no doubt that he did much to bolster the morale of the unfanciful Teutonics for, with such a sterling display on the wing, he repaid the move by turning out to be the outstanding personality of the Berne championships.


The game itself started with the usual dynamic fury of the mighty Magyars and within ten minutes they had scored two quick and spectacular goals, putting them in a commanding lead from which West Germany was never expected to recover. They planned that their unlimited talents would be fully exploited; the destruction of the West Germans was about to begin since they had never shown themselves to be potential world-beaters. But, by reverting to the "W" formation, they exploited their speedy wings to the fullest and, by plugging the defensive gaps which had cost them the early lead, by half-time West Germany had tied the score.

In spite of all the wiles and wizardry of the supreme Magyars, in the second half the brilliant Rhan shot the all-important winner just as the match appeared to be going into an extra period required to break the tie. The great Puskas, in a dying effort, seemed to have netted the equalizer; but, in one of the most mysterious decisions of all time, the goal was ruled out for some infringement. Had the game gone into the extra period, there is little doubt that the Hungarian maestros would have taken command again. With the

score at three to two in favor of the West Germans, as rank outsiders they had achieved the impossible.

In spite of all the publicity that preceded the Fifth World Series in Berne; only Switzerland, the host country, saw fit to commemorate the Games. Its contribution (350) is one of the world's most beautiful sports stamps to grace the albums of sports philatelists.


REVIEWS
Howard's "Sport, Olympic, and Recreation CheckList"
This attractive 75 -page check-list was prepared by Fred Sussman and Barbara T. Williams. Printed by photo-offset methods, it measures $8 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 11 "$ in size and is bound spirally in a gold-colored, pebbled plastic cover. No illustrations are included except on the frontegpiece.

The check-list is developed alphabetically by country; no breakdown by sub-topic is attempted. The text is arranged in vertical columns indicating the year of issue, the Scott catalogue number, the Yvert catalogue number, and a brief description of the subject matter depicted. In most cases, complete sets are identified as to the reason for issue and then broken down individualiy with the subject depicted on each stamp listed.

Colors and additional philatelic information are not provided. Overprints, imperforate stamps, souvenir sheets, and some debatable items are included in the listings if they are included in either of the standard catalogues used as references. Generally speaking, the Communist countries are covered rather completely although the listings of Cuba lack many of the issues of the past two years.

The definitions governing this check-list are extremely broad. Casual inspection indicates that entries on children's games, Boy Scouts and their overseas equivalents, dancing, native hunting and boating, etc., are included with the more standard sports and recreation items. To use the check-list effectively, one must be very certain of his own desires and definitions and then pick and choose carefully.

Three omissions are to be regretted. The Stanley Gibbons catalogue numbers, which are used widely through the English-speaking world, might well have been included with those from Yvert and Scott. No provisions for additional entries are provided; in this age of rapid issuance of sports items, no check-list can pretend to be really worthwhile without some feature to permit constant up-dating-anless, of course, very frequent new editions of the publication are anticipated. Since many sports collectors arrange their collections by sub-topics, it is a pity that mnother section, admittedly quite large, could not have cross-referenced the original entries according to the subject matter depicted.

This new publication is available from Fred Howard Sports Stamps, 10613 Rochester Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif., 90024. The price is $\$ 3.00$, postpaid in the United States. The volume appears to be well worth the price. R.M.B.

This article is not the easiest or most pleasant to write. However, a challenge so severe as to demand immediate attention has been thrown in the direction of SPI. I would be derelict in my responsibilities as president of SPI if I did not rise to this challenge and put into print for the benefit of our members some factual material concerning SPI, ATA, and sports collecting and some personal opinions on the same subjects.

A copy of a recruiting letter written in behalf of ATA by one of its vice-presidents (who, incidently, is a member of SPI) has just come my way. Insofar as I know, this letter was mailed to all SPI members who do not belong to ATA. My great regret is that there has been so long a time between the mailing of these letters and the circulation of my rebuttal in this issue of "JSP". I hope that these paragraphs do not reach our non-ATA members too late for them to evaluate the facts before taking possible action.

The gist of ATA's letter is a plea that all sports collectors should join ATA. The argument is that ATA has popularized topical collecting and thus lifted the prices of topical issues, including sports. Other "advantages" of membership in ATA are listed in an enclosure.

For the new members of SPI I mention these historical facts:

1. Trom September, 1960, through August, 1962, the current working nucleus of SPI operated a Sports Unit under the ATA and published a monthly periodical, "SportStampS". The author of the ATA recruiting letter did indeed render valuable service in printing, collating, and mailing "SSS" during the first year of its short life.
2. After approximately one year of operation under the ATA it became obvious to the officers, directors, and key workers of the Sports Unit that ATA was not really interested in the true development of specialized topical groups for the more advanced collectors and was not giving more than token assistance to the Sports Unit. In addition, the demands of ATA that all Sports Unit members belong to the parent organization was handicapping greatly the growth of the real functional group, the Sports Unit.
3. At the same time it became glaringly obvious that the parent organization really offered painfully few advantages for the sports collector who was beyond the beginner's stage of collecting.
4. Accordingly, the officers, directors, and key workers of the Sports Unit resigned as of August 31, 1962, and formed the present completely independent organization, Sports Philatelists International.

The approach of ATA, both in this letter and in other routine membership solicitations, is so blatant as to merit some comment. These are the personal opinions of your president, who had a leading part in the old Sports Unit, who performs a key role in SPI, and who knows the overall situation all too well as a life member of ATA.

It is true that the growth of ATA has coincided with the growth of topical collecting, butit is extremely hazardous to establish a cause-and-effect relationship favoring ATA. It is far more likely that ATA has grown simply as a result of the growth of topical collecting.

At least four factors entered into this growth of topical collecting, all of them independent of the existence of ATA. First, topical collecting attracted considerable interest prior to World War II and thus prior to the advent of ATA. Some sixty or seventy years ago, album pages for topical collections had made their appearance in the imperial court of Emperor Franz Josef in Austria. Between 1934 and 1936 at least three articles concerning Olympic philately appeared in "Weekly Philatelic Gossip". Twenty years ago the same publication carried a series of topical check-lists by Phebe B. Booth; this was still several years before the formation of ATA.

Second, although ATA has members all over the world, these individuals constitute but a small percentage of the sports collectors in Italy, Germany, and Poland, to mention several countries where strong regional and/or national sports groups exist. Surely ATA cannot claim credit for the growth of sports philately in these countries. Yet it is the world-wide popularity of topical collecting which has caused the steady rise in the prices of topicals and has alerted so many postal administrations to the vast profits to be made in the issue and sale of postage stamps of interest to topical collectors.

Third, just after World War II it was still possible to form general collections of the world; the vast flood of postal wallpaper had not hit its full stride. But, when the dikes burst in the next few years, people just couldn't keep up with the output of the printing presses and were forced to narrow the field of their active interests. Topical collecting was one of the natural results.

Fourth, during the imediate post-war period European money was inflated severely and

American money bought so much. But by 1950 or 1951 the European economy had recovered and European collectors re-entered the stamp market with fat pocketbooks. The resulting tremendous increase in stamp prices added extra resistance to the formation and maintenance of general collections. Again, topical collecting gained accordingly.

So we see that the growth of topical collecting was just one of the natural reactions to this combination of circumstances. Anyone who detected this trend and climbed on the "gravy train" could hardly miss!

There is also considerable doubt as to whether this vast growth is all to the good. Anyone who has really contributed to this growth must take at least partial credit for the vast outpourings of Afghanistan, Paraguay, East Germany, Romania, and the other prostitutes of philately. If one is primarily interested in the appreciation of his stamp holdings, then the upward spiral of prices is fine. I do submit, however, that he would do still better spending his time studying the stock market. But if, on the other hand, he collects for enfoyment and education; this upward trend may be only a handicap to his hobby.

At any rate, these problems are with us. sumed contribution of ATA to topical growth collector rushing for membership in ATA.

One should evaluate carefully the positive offerings of ATA before embarking on membership. I do not attempt to argue one way or another in this matter. I simply ask that all SPI maiubers not familiar with ATA's services examine them most carefully before joining. I suggest that a careful study of not one, but several, consecutive issues of "Topical Time", ATA's once-every-two-months' publication, is absolutely necessary to evaluate ATA's program fairly. In an organization operating almost entirely by mail, what feature can begin to compare in importance with its periodical? If you like what you find, by all means join ATA. If you collect several topics, ATA's appeal may be somewhat stronger. But, if you join and are dissatisfied and disillusioned with the coverage of aTA in the field of sports, don't say I didn't warn you.

Up to this point $I$ have tried to be dispassionate and unbiased. Now $I$ shall lay it on the line bluntly for the individual who collects sports (and closely related areas) as his only topical. The victim of a brain tumor seeks the services of the bestotrained neuro-surgeon he can find. He does not leave his fate in the hands of a general practitioner or a general surgeon. Similarly the true sports collector, whether a beginner or a veteran, will not fill his needs with a general topical organization, one which has specialized Units for a number of topics but cannot truthfully say that it now has such a unit functional for sports. And for sports coverage I will stack our own "JSP" against "Topical time" anyday and win hands down. Need I say more?

PHILATELIC MARKET REPORT

## - Fred Farr -

Tip of the month--Luxembourg 384-85. This attractive multicolored set was issued in honor of the International Cross-country Bicycle Race, held at Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg, or February 18, 1962. With a face value of only $15 \phi$, these stamps are still available at approximately $26 \not \subset$ a set. Stamps of Luxembourg are very popular, especially in furope, hence the sports motif for this set will eventually cause market pressures which will drive up the price. Luxembourg's stamps usually increase rapidiy in price, as a hasty perusal of Scott will immediately reveal; so the knowledgeable sports collector will make sure now that this set is in his collection. Fine used copies are often hard to get, due to the soft chalky paper on which these stamps are printed.

Brazil 725. Despite the fact that this stamp was iscued to honor the 50 th anniversary of the founding of the Fluminense Football Club, this stamp depicts the five-ringed Olympic Games symbol, shows a runner with an Olympic-like torch, and also depicts a bowl with a flame! The Fluminense Football Club is the oldest and richest football (soccer) club in Brazil, but one would never know it by glancing at this stamp. Surely every collector of Olympic material will want this stamp, as well as collectors of stamps depicting soccer, the most popular sport in the world. Still available at a modest $15 \phi$ from dealers in the United States, this stamp will not always be available so cheaply. Remember, Brazil has been in the throes of a terrible inflation which has caused philatelic speculators in Brazil to unload their holdings for American dollars; if the inflation is halted, this flow of stamps will likewise halt, resulting in rising prices.

Italy 61l. Many sports philatelists in the United States include stamps depicting the Colosseum in Rome in their collections. After all, the Colosseum was the site of most of ancient Rome's sports events. Although quantities printed and sold have never been revealed officially, this stamp is one of the better postwar stamps issued by Italy. Scott puts a catalogue valuation of $\$ 2.50$ on this stamp; so if you purchase a copy at one-half catalogue value, you have done well indeed.
from collectors of airmail stamps because it depicts a DC-4 Skymaster.
Czechoslovakia 919. Many sports collectors will overlook this stamp because it is not illustrated in Scott. A sailboat on a reservoir behind a dam is depicted on this stamp, which is part of a set (918-19). Scott puts a modest $27 \phi$ valuation on this set, which retails for approximately full catalogue value. Buy this stamp now, while other collectors are ignorant of its sports connotation; don't wait until everyone suddenly realizes that this is a sports stamp!

Algeria B49. Part of a set (B47-50), this stamp depicts the head of an athlete, crowned with a wreath of laurel leaves (an Olympic winner, perhaps?). The editors of Scott should wake up regarding this item--their catalogue price of $60 \notin$ for this stamp is utterly laughable. If you can buy this stamp at $\$ 1.00$, you have done well; but you will probably have to buy the complete set for about $\$ 2.75$. Don't fret about buying the set, however; B47 depicts two children playing alongside a stream, so many collectors consider this stamp also to be a sports item. Collectors of France and Colonies are looking for this set, so get your's before the next round of price rises.

Brazil 9l2. Issued in honor of the Third World's Volleyball Championship for Women and the Fourth World's Volleyball Championship for Men, this stamp depicts a volleyball and net. At a time when almost all of Brazil's sports stamps had a face value of 2.50 cr , this stamp had a relatively high face value of llcr, which is presumably the rate for foreign letters. It is logical to presume that this high face value discouraged speculators from purchasing vast quantities of this stamp, hence this stamp should increase in value as the years go by. Get your copy now, while the price is down to about $15 ¢$ for a mint copy. Quite probably most copies were used up in the normal postal channels, hence are lost to philately forever.

Costa Rica Cl21-23. In 1946 Costa Rica issued three new values to the elusive airmail soccer set, c57-66, in an edition of 100,000 copies of each stamp. Not all these stamps were sold, however, and 45,000 sets were later overprinted, leaving only 55,000 of un-overprinted stamps. Although Scott puts a catalogue valuation of $\$ 4.25$ on this set, it is still available for about $\$ 2.00--b u t$ this price won't last for long. The fact that a used set catalogues only $\$ 1.55$ clearly shows that most of these stamps were used up on commercial mail, so don't delay in getting your mint set.

Costa Rica Cl45-47. Issued in 1947 in an edition of 45,000 copies of each stamp, this set comprises the overprinted remainders of clel-23 (mentioned above). A mint set catalogues \$3.75, approximately twice the $\$ 1,80$ valuation for a used set, denoting that most copies were used on commercial mail. This set, despite the fact that it was issued in smaller quantities than Cl2l-23, retails for only $\$ 1.50$ (less than the $\$ 2.00$ price for Cl2l-23). Obviously, this situation won't always exist, and this set must eventually rise to a price higher than Cl2l-23. Do you have your set? Incidentally, on the European continent this set actually retails for a higher price than Cl2l-23, although both sets are an excellent purchase at today's prices.

Slovakia B2l-4. The designer of this set evidently tried to please all sportsmen by including designs showing a skier, a discus thrower, a diver, and two sprinters. No matter what your specialty in sports stamps, you probably need this set. Immediately after World War II this set was very cheap, but not any longer; prices average between $\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 2.00$, although this writer purchased his set only a few years ago for twenty cents! The 1964 "Michel" catalogue puts an evaluation of almost $\$ 3.00$ on this set, so it can no longer be regarded as wallpaper. Many dealers in sports stamps report this set "out of stock", so let that be your tip-offl

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Sports Philatelists International is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the study and collection of postage stamps and related collateral material dealing with sports (including olympics) and recreation and to the promotion of internatiomal understanding and good will through mutual interest in sports and philately. Its activities are planned and carried on entirely by the unpaid, volunteer services of its members. All members in good standing receive the monthly periodical, "Journal of Sports Philately". The dues for regular membership are $\$ 3.00$ per year. Membership applications may be obtained from Mrs. Helen Turner, 3447 Spruce Ave., Bremerton, Washington.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

I regret very much the extreme delay in getting the November issue of "JSP" into the mail. Suffice it to say that one weak link in the chain of preparatson on any one issue can ruin the good efforts of many other workers. And there isn't anything the other workers can do to remedy the situation. But voluntary organizations are always prone to such difficulties. We can only hope that these problems will not occur too frequently.

The greatest pity of such a delay is the cumulative effect which carries over to subsequent issues. There is no doubt but that the January and February issues will both be far behind schedule and subsequent issues will have difficulty in regaining the lost time. Regret may soften, but does not eliminate, the facts.

At the present time the supply of material for future use is adequate, but it cannot be expected to do the job for many issues without replenishment. Very frequently two or more submissions very nearly overlap on subject matter and must be spaced through several issues to maintain balance in each issue. If your material does not appear immediately, this may be the reason; be patient. Keep on sending in the stuff; there are no rejection slips!

SPI's annual auction comes up each spring. The 1964 auction will follow this tentative schedule:

February 15 th--all material due to Bill Stoms April issue of "JSP"--publication of auction catalogue
June $15 \mathrm{th}--c l o s i{ }^{\text {g }}$ of bids
It is entirely possible that the delayed schedule for the publication of "JSP" may cause moderate changes in this proposed schedule for the auction. If such changes are necessary, announcement will be made in "JSP". The rule of thumb to follow here is to be early, rather than late, on everything connected with the auction. Act now; don't wait until the last minute.

I should not have to remind you of the advantages of the auction. The duplicates you enter in the auction will fill the needs of another member-collector. SPI derives a good portion of its income from this annual auction; success here makes possible the little extras and a full-sized issue of "JSP" each month. We formerly sponsored two auctions each year, but now have to do the entire job in one. It is the hope of the directors that your medium and better duplicate material will go into the auction while your ordinary material will be entered in the sales department.

Material for the auction is handled in two categories--donated and consigned. We need good quantities of both types for a successful auction all the way around. Send your material to Bill Stoms (2161A 36th St., Los Alamos, N. M.) now.

Our sales department has been underway for almost three months now, but the results have been quite disappointing. Comparing the sales of blank pages by George Kobylka with the receipt of these pages by Bill Stoms indicates that several members who have purchased sales book pages have not yet submitted them to Bill. I am guilty here although I have the best intentions; there just aren't enough hours to get everything done. Allowing for arrival of those few pages in the near future, our sales department has not even scratched the surface yet. Again your duplicates will fill the needs of another member-collector. The only justification for services for members is that the members use them regularly.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Francesco Costantini, Via S. Calepodio, 21-5, Rome, Italy: Wanted, Olympic material from 1896 to date-mint sets, FDCs, special postmarks, seals, vignettes, special flights, and everything regarding olympic Games.

Sheldon Levy, 697 West End Ave., New York 25, N. Y.: Nicaragua 717-29 miniature sheets on registered, back-stamped airmail FDCs (complete, except for 718 missing ): extremely rare beauties; clean and neat. Perfect for baseball, soccer, tennis, boxing, basketball, crew, ping-pong, and swimming collectors. First check takes it. The twelve cov-ers--\$35.00 postpaid.
(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.)

## NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

October meeting of SCOSC. On October 14th the Sports Collectors of Southern California held their monthly meeting at Helms Hall. The following officers were elected:

> President--Rudy Endler
> Vice-President--Harold Wasserman
> Secretary--Barbara T. Williams

New publication by SPI member. H. H. Roxborough (SPI 327) has authored another sports book entitled "Canada at the Olympics". One of the chapters deals with Olympic stamps and symbols. This publication is distributed by the Ryerson Press.

Exhibition award winners. At the l6th annual exhibition of the New Mexico Philatelic Association B1ll Stoms won a blue ribbon and a first award certificate for his display of "The Ottawa and Stockholm Plates of Sweden".

About the same time Joe Lacko received the first prize in the topical section of the 1963 exhibition of the Federated Stamp. Clubs of Central New Jersey. His entry consisted of "First-Day Covers and Cancellations of the Winter Olympics".

Congratulations to both of you.

Expiration of memberships. These merit immediate attention now:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Nos. } 282-322 & \text { October 31st } \\
\text { Nos. } 323-370 & \text { November 30th } \\
\text { Nos. } 371-393 & \text { December 31st }
\end{array}
$$

October meeting of SSSSNY. At the October meeting of the New York affiliate at the Collectors Club five members displayed and discussed the following interesting items:

Irwin Bloomfield--Japanese pre-Olympic labels and postal cardminiatures of Olympic posters
Ed Hochuli--the recent Commonwealth Games issues
Cliff Jeger--pre-0lympic issue from San Marino, chess cancellations, and Russian Sparticus Games issues
Joe Lacko--Pan-American Games issues
Ira Seebacher--portions of his collection from Monaco to Poland with emphasis on Newfoundland 64, 69, and 71

SSSSNY meets on the third Thursday of each month at the Collectors Club. Guests are always welcome.

SPOP. For once we have caught the Sports Philatelists of the Philippines in a state of comparative inactivity. They may still be very busy by other standards. But President Floro Policarpio has returned from a business trip to this country and promises increased activity once again.

Membership changes (to November lst)
Additions:
Allison, S. Burton, Box 435, Hornell, N. Y. (GS:C:C,S)
Ball, Robert LeRoy, Drawer 494, Ionia, Mich. (GS:C:C,E,S)
Card, Byron S., Box 914, Kindersley, Sask., Canada (GS:C:none)
Castello, Hugo M., 12 Halsted Place, Rye 3, N. Y. (GS:C:none)
Cook, K. J., Marview, Thorn Lane, Rainham, Essex, England (GS:C:GC,PE, E)
Doherty, Mrs. Carole B., 10141 Adlgate Ave., Garden Grove, Calif. (GS:C:mne)
Harrison, Mary, 1822 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles 19, Calif. (none indicated)
Kanagawa, Y., P. O. Box 36, Itami, Japan (GS:C:C)
Savage, Fred A., 300 S. Wyomissing Ave., Schillington, Pa. (GS:C:none)
Schaller, Katie, P. O. Box 30, Benson, Ariz. (GS:S:none)
Steele, William F., 242 Sumac St., Philadelphia 28, Pa. (GS:C:GC,P, E,TC)
Stoddard, Howard B., 257 Neponset Rd., Salinas, Calif. (GS:C:C,S,TC)
Van Winter, D. Joseph, 1627 N. Latrobe Ave., Chicago, Ill. (GS:S:C,S,TC,PC)
Address changes:
Alling, Roger L. 94 Hawthorne Ave., Hamden, Conn.
Bell, Robert E., 7125 th Ave., East McKeesport, Pa. 15035
Collins, Ronald B., 3219 N. 8th St., Sheboygan, Wis.
Dean, Leo E., 4900'Royal Villa Drive, Sacramento, Calif. 95841
Evans, Lloyd R., 4730 Scenic Drive., Columbus, Ohio 43214
Horton, Robert A., 12781 Caves Road, Chesterland, Ohio
Kawamura, Shode, 10325 Greendale Drive., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
Keck, Arnold W., General Delivery, Havre, Mont.
Kelly, Brian V., 5481 Kingsley St., Montclair, Calif.
Killian, George E., 8710 Howard Drive, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rinshoj, Roland, P. O. Box 302, Montebello, Calif.
Smyth, G. A., 119 Paterson Road, Fanwood, N. J. 07023
Stiller, David, 2410 Barket Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 10467
Voss, Ned, Box 665, Winnebago, Minn.

## SERVICES

Fred Howard's "Sport, Olympic, and Recreation Check-List" is off the press and is selling well, according to latest reports. Since the edition was strictly limited and revision is a big job, it may be now or never! A review of this publication is included elsewhere in this issue of "JSP".

We sports collectors must qualify as nearly the most gullible of all the topical col-
lectors. The objects of our affections make the APS "black blot" list in almost every issue of "The American Philatelist". In the October issue Albania entered the select group again for its European Sports Championship issue of five perforate and five imperforate items. Dealers purchasing the set had to buy a specified number of the perforate sets in order to earn the "right" to purchase rationed quantities of the imperforate stamps. Who is next, Paraguay, Afghanistan, or the German Democratic Republic?

Roland Rindshoj, one of our member-dealers who handles sports exclusively, has moved from Canada to P. O. Box 302, Montebello, Calif. Welcome to this country, Roland, even though this move will handicap your handling of the forbidden Communist issues.

A publication of considerable interest to some sports collectors is the 4th edition of "The U. S. Postal Slogan Cancel Catalogue". It consists of 128 pages (5竞" $x$ 8童") in a plastic loose-leaf binding with all the known slogan cancels from their inception in 1897 through December, 1962, for the United States, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands (1908-45), and Canal Zone. The "Topical Check-Ifst" section covers eighty-five subjects and will be helpful to all topical collectors, including those who favor sports.

Moe Luff (SPI 29), 12 Greene Road, Spring Valley, N. Y. 10977 can give full details.

OTHER SPORTS STAMPS NOT LISTED IN SCOTT

- Jim Hughes -

With the appearance of Part III of the new Stanley Gibbons catalogue it is now possible to list most of the other sports issues which the Scott catalogues do not record. This list excludes the issues of 1962 covered in my article in the July, 1963, issue of "JSP" and those covered previously by Ira Seebacher in his "Handbook of Sports Stamps".

Please note that most of these Communist issues cannot be imported into this country under present United States laws; they are listed here primarily for the record. All numbers are taken from Part III of the 1964 Gibbons catalogue.

China (Red).
Gi 1768-71. Issued April 5, 1961, for the 26th World Table Tennis Championships in Peking.
8f multicolored (table tennis match) $\quad 20 f$ multicolored (table tennis paddle \& ball) lof multicolored (Games emblem) $22 f$ multicolored (Workers' Gym)

Printed by photogravure. Perforation: 11.
Gi 1892, 1897, 1900-01, and 1903. Issued June 1, 1963. All are multicolored on backgrnund colors as listed.
$4 f$ turquoise blue (child with top) lof gray-green (child playing in sand)
8 f light slate (child with toy sword) lof violet (children playing table tennis)
$20 f$ light green (child flying kite)
Printed by lithography and without gum. Perforation: 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Korea (North).
G1 NKll1. Issued July 10, 1956, for the loth Anniversary of the Young Pioneers.
lown sepia (boy bugler and giri drummer)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 10 or imperforate.
G1 NK210. Issued November 2, 1959, for the 3rd Workers Union Congress
5ch brown-purple/re/violet-blue/light blue (emblem--horse jumping)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
G1NK237-43. Issued October 5, 1960, for the Liberation Day Sports Meeting.
5 ch green/orange/black/greenish yeilow (run-5ch orange/turqoise/biack/green (cjcling)
ning) $\quad 5 \mathrm{ch}$ orange/black/gray/blue (gymnastics)
5 ch deep blue/greenish-blue/orange/purple 5 ch green/black/bright orange (soccer)
(weight lifting) loch yellow-brown/black/turquoise (swimming)
loch yellow-brown/black/turquoise (stadium)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
G1 NK269-72. Issued December 15, 1960.
5 ch multicolored (wrestlers) 5 ch multicolored (archery)
5 ch multicolored (riding on swing) loch multicolored (jumping on see-saw)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
G1 NK 309-11. Issued June 6, 1961, for the 15th Anniversary of the Korean Pioneers. 5 ch multicolored (Pioneers bathing)

Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
Gi NK324. Issued August 29, 1961.
loch multicolored (child playing with ball)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
G1 NK331-36. Issued in 1961 for Physical Culture Day.
2ch gray (table tennis)
loch light blue (rowing)
5 ch deep blue (model plane flying) loch reddish-purple (high jump)
loch indigo (basketball) 20 ch claret (sports emblem)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
G1 NK359-62. Issued December 12, 1961, for Winter sports.
loch sepia/gray (figure skater) loch sepia/bluish-violet (ice hockey)
loch sepia/bluish green (speed skater) loch sepia/light blue (skilng)
Printed by lithography. Perforation: 11.
Mongolia.
G1 122. Issued in 1956 for the 35 th Anniversary of Independence (second issue)
60 m green (Mongolian wrestlers)
Printed by typography. Inscribed "XXXV".
Gi 125. Issued in 1958.
50 m pink/brown (Mongolian wrestlers)
Same as 122 but without "XXXV". Printed by lithography. Perforation: 9.
Gi 149-56. Issued in May, 1959, for Mongolian sports.
5 m multicolored (taming wild horses) 25 m multicolored (galloping horsemen)
lom multicolored (wrestlers) $\quad 30 \mathrm{~m}$ multicolored (archery contest)
15m multicolored (introducing young rider) 70m multicolored (hunting wild horse)
20m multicolored (archer) 80m multicolored (proclaiming a champion)
Printed in diamond format by photogravure by the Hungarian State Printing office
Budapest. Perforation: 11.
Gi 158-59. Issued July 10, 1959, for the Mongolian Youth Festival (first issue)
lom red-brown/blue-green (young wrestlers) 20m emerald/purple (youth on horse)
Printed by photogravure by the Hungarian State Printing office, Budapest. Perforation: 12.

Gi 192-99. Issued August 21, 1960, for the 17 th 0lympic Games in Rome.
5 m multicolored (riding) $\quad 30 \mathrm{~m}$ multicolored (hurdling)
lom multicolored (running) 50 m multicolored (gymnastics)
l5m multicolored (diving) 70m multicolored (high jump)
20m multicolored (wrestiling)
lt Multicolored (discus)
Printed in diamond format ( $10 \mathrm{~m}, 20 \mathrm{~m}, 50 \mathrm{~m}$, and 1 t ) and horizontal format (5m, 15 m , 30 m , and 70 m ) by photogravure by the Hungarian State Printing office, Budapest. Designed by A. Cziglenyl. Perforation: 15.

G1 242-48. Issued 0ctober 18, 1961, for the 40 th Anniversary of Independence (fourth issue).
5m multicolored (children wrestling) 20 m multicolored (falconry)
lom multicolored (horse riding) 30 m multicolored (skiing)
15m multicolored (children on camel and pony) 50m multicolored (archery) lt multicolored (dancing)
Printed in diamond format by photogravure. Perforation: 11.
Gi 256. Issued in November, 1961, for the 40 th Anniversary of Independence (fifth
issue).
lt red/deep blue (girl gymnast)
Viet-Nam (North).
Gi N78-9. Issued March 8, 1958, for physical education.
l50d brown/pale blue (girl gymnast)
500d brown/pale rose (girl gymnast)
Printed by typography. Designed by Le-Pha. Perforation: 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
G1 NU 34-7. Issued in December, 1958.
lod blue/gray blue (soccer player and parade 20d olive/salmon (same as lod)
of athletes in stadium) 80d brown/ochre (same as l0d)
l50d brown/turquoise (same as lod)
Printed by lithography. Designed by Nguyen van Khanh. Official stamps. Perforation:
12立.
G1 N113-15. Issued September 2, 1959.
lx ultramarine/light blue (girl rifle shooter $6 x$ olive/red (swimming)
l2x brown-red/rose (wrestling)

## SPORTS and SCOUTS

## Laticsi Ople RS

Albania Sport Championship new .....  75
Argentine B19-21, CB 15-16 used b1. 4 First Day Cancel ..... 1.75
Brazil 823 ..... 10 ..... 10
Brazil 825
Brazil 835 ..... 10
Brazil 847 ..... 10
France Ski Championship new ..... 12
Ghana 1960 Olympic FDC ..... 1.20
Guinee 1960 O1ympic ..... ASK
Hungary 1960 Olympic FDC set 2 ..... 1.50
Iran 1960 O1ympic mint ..... 45
Korea 1960 O1ympic Sheet mint ..... 3.50
Mali National Sport new .....  70
Nicaragua RA 58 B 1937 Sheet ..... 1.75
Panama Ovpt. on $5 \phi$ O1ympic new ..... 12
Panama 1960 Olympic FDC set 2 ..... 3.00
Panama 1960 Olympic Sheet mint ..... 2.95
Peru 1960 O1ympic Sheet mint ..... 2.95

## SGOUT OFFEERS

Cape 180 used superb
Cape 178 used 0 watermark in paper -- only $8 \%$ of issue has this
Cyprus Scout new
Cyprus Scout FDC
Japan Girl Scout new Sheet 20 mailed flat
Japan Girl Scout MIHON or SPECIMEN dark ovpt. mint
Japan Girl Scout FDC with MIHON affixed -- Red Ovpt. on MIHON
This is a distinct variety both as to color and characters in
the overprint meaning Specimen.

The 1964 Olympic material will begin to appear before too long. If you do not have a steady supplier at this time, I suggest you join my new issue service for this topic. For a long time I have been furnishing the unique or unusual to people interested in Scout material. Much of this type of item is not available any other place in the USA. If you want this type of item for the Olympics coming up, why not drop me a line and make known what you 1ike? This kind of item is certain to dress up the collection. And the best part of this is that what $I$ have been sending out has been OFFICIAL.

SCOUTS STAMPS
3803 Alameda Dr.
TOLEDO 12, Ohio
zip code 43612

## 14 OTHER SPORTS STAMPS NOT LISTED IN SCOTT (Cont'd)

Printed by lithography. Designed by Le Pha (lx), Bui-Trang (6x), and N. van Khanh (12x). Perforation: 11 .

Gi N164-65. Issued May 2, 1961, for the 20 th Anniversary of Viet-Nam Pioneers. lx red/ultramarine/gray/yellow (boy bugler l2x red/ultramarine/black/pale blue (same as and girl drummer) Ix)
Printed by lithography. Designed by D. viet Tuan. Perforation: 11.
Yemen.
Gi Rl-4. Issued in November, 1962, by the Royalists. 2b carmine/black (black overprint) 4 b yellow/black (black overprint) $2 b$ carmine/black (red overprint) $4 b$ yellow/black (red overprint)

1960 Yemen Olympic Games issue overprinted "FREE YEMEN FIGHTS FOR GOD, IMAN, COUNTRY"
Gi R14-8. Issued by the Royalists.
2b carmine/black 6b red-orange/black
4b yellow/black 8 b blue-green/black-brown
20b red-orange/deep violet
1960 Yemen Olympic Games issue overprinted WREE YEMEN FIGHTS FOR/GOD, IMAN, \& COUNTRY" in smaller letters with "\&" added in Arabic and English inscriptions.

NEW ISSUES CALENDAR

- Barbara T. Williams -

June Addenda
lst Ceylon. $4 \notin$ bright red and chocolate (dancer)(340 overprinted with new value). Quantity: 10,000,000.

## July Addenda.

lst Rwanda. Freedom from Hunger issue. $2 f r, 4 f r, 7 f r$, and lofr (alldepicting bow and arrow).

## August Addenda

29 th French Polynesia. First South Pacific Games, Suva, August 29 to September 7, 1963. 20fr (soccer); 50 fr (javelin). Printed by photogravure by Delvieu from designs by Claude Durrens. Imperforates also exist. (Additional information)

29th New Caldeonia. First South Pacific Games, Suva, August 29 to September 7, 1963. Ifr (relay race); $7 f r$ (tennis); lofr (soccer); $50 f r$ (javelin). Printed by photogravure by Delvieu from designs by Claude Durrens. Imperforates also exist. (Additional information)

## September Addenda

2nd Brazil. University Games, Porto Alegre, sponsored by the International Federation of University Sports (FISU). lo.OOcr black and gray (hammer throw). Adapted by Waldye Granada from design by Julio Cezar Marini. Quantity: 5,000,000. (Additional information)

7 th Turkey. International Stamp Exhibition, Istanbul. Iok (Sports and Exhibition Palace, Istanbul); 60 k (silhouette of Istanbul with rowboat in river); 100k (Rumelihisari Fortress and sailboat). Printed in offaset by Apa-Ofset Printing House, Istanbul. Quantity: 500,000. (Additional information)
loth Red China. 27th World Table Tennis Championship. $8 f$ (table tennis player); $8 f$ (three trophies and outline of table tennis paddle). Designed and printed by recess methods by the Chinese Stamp Issue Bureau.

2lst Ghana. National Founders Day. lsh/3p (background of fireworks and native dancers) Printed by Harrison \& Sons, Ltd., London, from designs by M. Shamir of Israel.
21 st Italy. Mediterranean Games, Naples, September 21-29, 1963. Ll5 blue and gold) (route to Italy and sailboats in the Mediterranean); L70 green and gold (javelin thrower, from design on ancient vase). Quantities: 8,000,000 (Ll5); 5,000,000 (L70). (Additional information)

2lst San Marino. National Exhibition of Sports Philately; Europa Congress, Naples; and 1964 Olympic Games. 1 L orange and brown (women hurdlers); 2 L green and brown (pole vault); 3L blue and brown (women's relay); 4L blue and brown (high jump); 5L rose red and brown (soccer); loL violet and brown (woman gymnast); 30L grey and red-brown (discus); 60L yellow and brown (woman javelin thrower); 70 L sky-blue and brown (water polo); 115L green and brown (hammer thrower). All designs include the 0lympic
rings. Printed in sheets of forty by photogravare from designs by C. Mancioli. (Additional information)

24th German Democratic Republic. To honor assassinated anti-fascist sportsmen (with labels showing the sport in which they participated) (second series). 5pf +5 pf yellow and brown (Hermann Tops, 1897-1944, gymnast); 10pf + 5pf (Kaiti Tucholla, 1910-1944, field hockey); $15 \mathrm{pf}+5 \mathrm{pf}$ violet and brown (Rudolf Seiffert, 1908-45, long distance swimmer); 20pf + lopf red and brown (Ernst Grube, 1890-1945, marching athletes); $40 \mathrm{pf}+20 \mathrm{pf}$ blue and brown (Kurt Biedermann, 1903-42, kayak racer). Printed by photogravure from designs by Gerhard Stauf ( $5 \mathrm{pf}+5 \mathrm{pf}$ and $15 \mathrm{pf}+5 \mathrm{pf}$ ), M. Sachs (l0pf + 5pf), and 0. Volkamer and M. Sachs (20pf $+10 p f$ and $40 p f+20 p f)$ by the VEB Deutsahe Wertpapierdruckerei, Leipzig.


## October Addenda

4th Korea. 44th National Athletic Meet. 4 w grey, brown, and black (runner with torch and rugby players). Printed by lithography by the Korean Government Printing Agency from a design by Choon Whan Kang. Quantity: 500,000.

5th Jugoslavia. Children's Week. 25d (girl and boy with toy plane). Printed in off-set by the State Banknote Printing Works from an adaptation by Borivoje Lazarevic of a design by Mirjana Mucovic, an elementary school pupil. Quantity: 2,000,000.
llth Colombia. 30th South American Tennis Meet, Medellin. 55申 green, Jellow, and brown (tennis player with crossed rackets in upper right corner). Printed by Thomas De La Rue, Colombia. Quantity: 5,000,000.
llth Japan. Tokyo International Sports Week (Pre-0lympic Try-outs). loy multicolored (runner, diver, and pole vaulter). Printed by photogravure by the Printing Bureau of Japan's Ministry of Finance from a design by Masaru Kimura. Quantity: 14,000,000. (Additional information)
15th U.A.R. (Egypt). Sueq Canal International Long Distance Swimming Race. IOm blue and brown (swimmer and map showing Suez Canal). Engraved and printed by the Postal Authority from a design by Ibrahim M. Mostafa. Quantity: 2,000,000. (Additional information)

26th Czechoslovakia. 18th 0lympic Games, Tokyo. 30h blue-green and pale green (canoeist); 40h red-brown and light blue (volleyball): 60 h dark red and orange (wrestlers); 80 h dark violet and red (basketball); lk blue and orange (boyers); l.60k dark and light blue (gymnast). Printed in vertical format and sheets of twenty-five by combined rotary and gravure by the Ministry of Communications Printing House, Prague, from a design by Rudolf Klimovic. (Additional information)
27 th Japan. 18 th Athletic Meet, Yamagucki Province. 5y green (gymnast); 5y brown (sumo wrestlers). Printed in sheets of twenty from designs by Masaru Kimura (wrestling) and Hitoshi otsuka (gymnastics). Quantities: 14,000,000. (Additional information)

## November Addenda

11 th Hungary. Winter 0lympic Games, Innsbruck. $40 f$ multicolored (slalom ski race); $70 f$ multicolored (downhill skier); 701 multicolored (ski jumper); $80 f$ multicolored (biathlon); lft multicolored (figure skater); 2ft multicolored (ice hockey); 2.60 ft multicolored (speed skater); and 4 ft multicolored (bobsled racing). Printed in photogravure. Quantities: 400,000 perforate sets and l2,000 imperforate sets. In February a loft multicolored sheet (downhill skier against background of mountains) will be issued in 2,000 copies.
llth Japan. 0lympic fund-raising issues (fifth series). $5 y+5 y$ gray (field … mockey); $5 y+5 y$ blue gray (bicyclist); $5 y+5 y$ plum (pistol marksman); and $5 y+5 y$ yellowgreen (horse and rider over hurdie). Printed in recessed engraving from designs by Hitoshi Otsuka (field hockey), Hideo Hasebe (bicyclist), Marasu Kimura (pistol), and Minoru Hisano (riding). Quantities: $10,000,000$ sets. (Additional information)

Cambodia． $20 r$ multicolored（beach）．


Monaco．Centenary of the Football Association． 1申（Wembley Stadium，England）； $2 \phi$（soccer player）； 3申（soccer goalie）； $4 \phi$（Louis II Stadium in Monte Carlo）；loф（＂Calcio＂game in Florence during l6th century，from painting by Van Der Strada）；15申 （＂Soule＂game in Brittany，after 19th century woodcut）； $20 \neq$（soccer game in an English Military College in 1827，from Cruickshank engraving）；25申 （soccer game of 1890，after painting by W．H． Overend）； $30 \not \subset$（modern soccer）； $50 \not \subset$（modern soc－ cer）；95申（modern soccer）；and lfr（modern soc－
 cer）．Designed and engraved by Gandon（lф），Be－ temps（ $2 \not \subset$ and $3 \notin$ ），Minet and Mirement（ $4 \not \subset$ ），Pheulpin（ $10 \neq$ and $15 \neq$ ），Durrens（ $20 \not \approx$ and 25申），and Bequet（ $30 \not \subset, 50 \neq, 95 \neq$ ，and lfr）．（Additional information）．


Monaco．33rd Monte Carlo Motor Car Rally．Ifr Carlo via Ghent in Belgium．Designed by Minne
 ditional information）

St．Lucia． $25 \not \subset$ multicolored（Reduit Beach）and \＄l．00 multicolored（Virgil Beach）． Printed by photogravure by Harrison and Sons，Ltd．，London，by designs by V．White－ ley．

## MINT Sporto MINT

Nicaragua C309A（13 sheets）
Costa Rica C57／66
Haiti B1，CB1／2
Peru C78／81 on Flown F．D．C．
Guinea $201 / 202$ C24／26 on F．D．C．
Korea 85／86
Guinea 201／202 C24／26
Belgium B482A
Roumania B388／391
Roumania B392／395
Bolivia 352／358 C150／156
Salvador C $36 / 40$ Blocks of Four
Poland $700 / 705$ Imperforates in Original colors on one sheet
Mint Sport Collection－A11 complete sets－Catalog \＄1，000．00


## THE OLYMPIC GAMES ISSUE OF CAMP GROSSBORN

－Harold Wasserman－

The first issue of＂JSP＂contained an article about the Olympic Games issue of Camp Woldenberg．It ended with＂And then came Camp Grossbomp with stamps and souvenir sheets＂． No further article has appeared，but some readers may be interested in these similar is－ sues．

Similar conditions prevailed in the Grossborn prisoner－of－war camp as at Camp Wolden－ berg．To relieve the loneliness and monotony of prison camp life and to have some means of recreation，the Polish prisoners－of－war established their own postal system．Condi－ tions and supplies were both nearly insurmountable barriers．Wrapping paper，edges of newspapers，and even shredded paper were used to make the stamps．No provisions were a－ vailable for gumming and the stamps had to be gummed individually with whatever substance
was available. Markers were cut to serve as cancelling devices. Even blocks, paseards, and souvenir sheets were issued. Not just the Olympic spirit survived in these camps; the spirit of all philately was kept alive. Over thirty different issues are known for Woldenberg alone.

At Lausanne a festival was being held to celebrate the 50 th anniversary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee. The ceremonies started on June 27, 1944, and the widow of de Coubertin was the honored guest (de Coubertin himself lay buried in Lausanne). To coincide with this festival and to celebrate the Olympic Games as a holiday, the prisoners of Camp Grossborn issued a set of three stamps on July 5, 1944.

Two designs are 1dentical, the 10 groszy reddish-brown and the 20 groszy olive-brown. The design is purely decorative but does contain the olympic rings in the center. The 50 groszy green is a large, commemorative-size stamp arranged horizontally. The central design depicts an ancient chariot, horse at a gallop, and a charioteer. Inscribed at the bottom is "OLIMPIADA". 1200 sets were issued, half of them on a different type of paper. The value of each stamp is given only in numerals; the word (or abbreviation of) "GROSZY" does not appaar on any of the stamps.


A souvenir sheet containing all three values in a row (10, 50, and 20 groszy) was issued August 14, 1944. The sheets were distributed at a stamp exhibition which was held in the camp from August l2th to 14th. Below the stamps are two special cancellations and the Olympic flag. The paper is a white chalky paper without gum. The sheet is rouletted, as are the individual stamps of the set. The price of the sheet was 1 Mark and the same number of sheets as individual sets of stamps (1200) were issued.

A postcard (or rather postal stationary) containing one impression of the 10 groszy was issued on July 30th.

Many collectors consider these items as semi-official. They were issued by the existing government in the repp; they were available for postage; and they were actually used on mail from the camp to people on the outside as well as on intracamp mail.
(Editor's note: Our author is most anxious to acquire a copy of the souvenir sheet. Can anyone help him?)

## OLYMPIANA

Ancient winners in the 0lympic Games. We are all familiar with the numbers of modern Olympic winners who have been depicted on stamps. Some of the ancient winners have also been commemorated.

France 200 depicts Milon from Kroton (Milo of Crotona) who was considered the best athlete in five Games between 540 and 516 B. C. Legend has it that he was able to split tree trunks with his bare hands (as is depicted on this stamp), but eventually he became wedged between the two halves of a tree and fell vicitm to wild animals.


Another ancient winner was Diagoras from Rhodes, whose triumphant crowning is shown on Greece 400 , 455 , and N206. History reports that Diagoras was the winner of either the boxing or pancration chanpionship in 464 B. C. His sons Akusitaos and Damagetos were the boxing and pancration champions at the 83 rd 0lympic Games in 448 B . C. They refused to be crowned, declaring that the triumphs were not theirs but that the honor belonged to their father. So the scene, from De Rozier's painting, shows the two sons carrying their father to the crowning ceremony. The original Greek stamp (400) was also overprinted for use in Corfu (N18) and the Ionian Islands (N5).


Yet another winner is shown on the 1956 Saar 0lympic issue (Bl09-10). Sepp Schuller of Aachen, writing recently in the German publication "Die Sammler Lupe" states that long and exhausting research on this littleknown work of art has shown that the subject actually was an olympic victor.

At any rate, the subject for this pair of stamps, the "Victor of Benevento", is a bronze sculpture dating to about 440 B. C. It was found in Benevento, Italy, but appears to be Greek in origin. It is believed to have been from Argos, a center dominated by Polykleitos. Only the head remains and now rests in the Louvre in Paris.

A maximum card with a pair of the stamps and the first-day cancellation (July 25, 1956) is illustrated through the courtesy of Fred Farr. S.J.H.

Souvenir of the First Olympic Games, Athens. J1m Hughes has submitted the souvenir card from the First Olympic Games illustrated to the right. It is franked by single copies of each of Greece 117 and 118. Unfortunately no date shows in the cancellation.

Can anyone identify it more thoroughly for Jim? R.M.B.


Coverage of Olympic Games for 1964. If all goes well in the editorial office, our January issue of "JSPH Will feature a preliminary article on the Winter olympic Games in Innsbruck. This brings up a question which must be faced very soon with respect to coverage on Olympic activities during 1964. With the printing presses running wild in search of the sports collectors' dollars, we cannot hope to cover completely both the philatelic and sports aspects of the Games. In the past few months "JSP" has attempted to give complete summaries of the results in severil regional competitions since many members desire this information for their collections. However, the philatelic aspects of any competition are our primary concern; we just won't have space for complete summaries of results.



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Designs: 40 -Composite picture of girls' physicel training $\mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{n}}$ sses; 4l-Girl ath-
lete, star and flag; 42-Parade of athletes.
 Se BL16-17; Gi 446-47; Mi 429-30; YT A16A-B; Zu 464-65; Sa 21-22 Note: Ministerial albums were prepared with blocks of these stamps included in
an imperforate ungimmed state; (b) Sanabria states first day was Jan. 9, 1941
 38. $0.50+0.50$ on 5 d dark violet $(150,000)$
39. $\quad 1+1$ on 10d lilac carmine $(150,000)$ O, December 23. Tuberculosis Fund Issue. Nos. $17-18$ with typographed overprint
f. Cross of Lorraine and new values. Unw.; P $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11$
 burned 100,541; 37- sold 94,541, burned 103,459; (c) Scott says set was photo-
gravure printed but all other authorities say it was offset lithographed setg, the remainders were burned before a cammission in the following amounts
$34-$ sold 95,751 , burned 101,439; 35- sold95,751, burned 102,249; $36-$ sold 97,459 , sets, the remainders were burned before a commission in the following amounts: state were used to prepare presentation albums to ministers; (b) 2,000 complete Notes: (a) all values exist imperforate and ungummed. Blocks of stamps in this
 $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { 36. } & 1.50+1.50 \mathrm{~d} & \text { brown red/scarlet } \\ \text { 37. } & 2+2 \mathrm{~d} & \text { maroon/liliac rose } & (200,000 \\ (200,000)\end{array}$
 . $0.50+0.50 \mathrm{~d}$ brn orange/orange yellow ( 200,000 ) 1940, May 1. Child Welfare. Unw., P $12 \frac{1}{2}$ (vert.), P ${ }^{1121} \times 11 \frac{3}{4}$ (horiz.). Offset printed
on chalk-surfaced paper in sheets of 100 (10xi0) Des. by Mladen Jovic. Sc 402-05; G1 382-85; M1 381-84; YT 349-52; Zu 423-26 Note: Gibbons and Michel says these stamps are Iithographed but Scott says they are
printed by photogravure. Designs: 30-Motorcycle and side car; 31-Auto Union racing car; 32-Racing motorcycle;
33-Mercedes-Beng racing car

 offset lithographed on chalk-surfaced paper. 939, Sestember 3. First International Automobile and Motorcycle Races at Belgrade,
Sept. 3 . Unwo $\mathrm{P} 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{3}{4}$ (Nos. 31,33 ) and $11 \frac{3}{4} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ ( (Nos. 30,32). Des. Mo Markovic.
 al bungs. Note: The perf lly is the scarcer of the two perfs; (b) The set exists
in ungunmed, imperforate small sheets of four, probably from presentation

1948, September 10. Balkan and Central European Games. Unw.; P 12\%. Des.
by S. Grujie. Phetegravure. Valid through Septenber 13, 1948
 Note: 200,000 sets issued (Michel)
Sc B142-44; G1 558-60; M1 524-26; YT 466-68 Zu 566-68


## Design: One-hand stand on bar by eymnast

 47. ${ }_{4}^{2+1}$ d dull creen 48.Designs: 46-Sket putter; 47-Girl hurdler; 48-Pole vaulter Notes: (a) 200,000 gets issued (Michel); (b) set was on sale for four days other Balkan mations, supposedly for political reasons; (d) the by woman on Ne. 47 has been identified as Nancy Coperthwaite, an American athlete, even though the design was altered to show her wearing Jugoslav it was engraved by T. Krmjajle. This is in error.

## Se B152-54; Gi 591-93; Mi 557-59; YT 502-04; Zu 599-601

1949, March 20. Ski Competition, Planiea, March 13-20. Unw.; P 12\%\% Des.
O. Antonini (Ne. 49), J. Trpin (No. 50). Photegravure on chalk-surfaced
paper. valid through May 19, 1949. 49. 10 d magenta 50.

$$
\text { 50. } 12 \text { d blue grey }
$$

Designs: 49-Ski jump at Planica; 50-Ski jumper
Note: (a) Miehel states this set is photegravur
Note: (a) Michel states this sot is photogravire printed whereas Scett appears to be photegravare printed; (b) 150,000 sets issued (Michel) Se 260-61; Gi 605-06; Mi 570-71; YT 515-16; Zu 613-14

1950, January 26. Completion of Belgradie-Zagreb Highway, Dee. 1949. Unw.; 51. 5 d blue $(200,000)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Design: Young pioneer, read and flag } \\
& \text { Se 285; Gi 636: Mi 600; YT 529: Zu } 64
\end{aligned}
$$


 52. 2 e green ( 200,000 ) 55.10 a purple brn ( 200,000 ) $\begin{array}{llll}53 . & 3 \text { d bra earinite } \\ 54 . & 5 \text { d red violet }(200,000) & 56 . & 20 \text { d ultramarine }(60,000)\end{array}$

Design: 52-Hey flyige medel plane; 53-Orae 2 Glider; 54-Paraehutist land-
ing; 55-Women in sports plane, zlin Z22 "Junak"; 56-Letov Aere $2 H$ Glider Note: Sanabria states glider on Ne. 56 is the "Jadran" Se 295-99; Gi 642-46; Mi 611-15; IT A27-31; Zu 654-58; Sa 43-47
1950, August 20. International Chess 01ympics, Dubrevaik, August 1 ,

950, August 20. International Chess 01ympies, Dubrovilk, August 1950. Unm.
P i2. Des. O. Antonini (Nes. 57, 58, 61) and J. Trpim (Nes. 59, 60). Pho togravure by Courveiaior on chalk-aurfaed gramite pacper. Valid through
July 31,1951
 Designa: 57 green/yap, chess beard and the outline of a bishop; 58-Reok and a ribben of hage of the competing nations; 59-Globe, chess beard; 60Globe and map; 61-Knight and ribben
Se $300-04$; Gi $647-51$; Mi $616-20$; YT

Se 300-04; Gi 647-51; Mi 626-20; YT 549-53; Zu 659-63

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