## JOTTINGS ON GERMANY'S "BLUE RIBBON" AND OTHER HORSE RACES

\author{

- Irwin Bloomfield -
}
(Editor's note: Philatelic details regarding dates, designs, descriptions, quantity issued, etc., of the stamps mentioned in this article are covered very adequately in Ira Seebacher's "Handbook of Sport Stamps". Reference to this data source will appear thus: "("Handbook"--"Germany 2I")", which means that the descriptive information is to be found under Item 21 in the German section of Seebacher's "Handbook".)


## The "Blue Ribbon" Races

Continuing our jottings on equestrian sports, we shall resume with the issues for the "German Derby" ("Deutsches Derby" until 1940, then "Grosser Preis der Dreijahrigen"--"The Grand Prix for Three-Year Olds"). The German Derby, also known as the "Blue Ribbon", was Germany's foremost flat race.

Background information. The "Blue Ribbon" (the highest decoration) goes back to the

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Dave Fogel, 1156 Walnut, Berkeley, Calif. 94707: Collector's duplicates (all mint)-Albania 384-90, \$15.00; Austria Bl79-83, \$5.00; Chile 319 and C213 (deluxe sheet), \$15.00; Dominican Republic 326-28, \$16.00; Ecuador 377-81, \$13.00; Germany 9N81-3 on FDC (official), $\$ 10.00$; Greece l60, $\$ 22.50$; 422-24 only, $\$ 4.50 ; 677-87$, $\$ 5.50$; Guatemala Cl58-62, $\$ 12.50$; Haiti B35-7 and CB51-4 (souvenir sheet with black overprint), \$6.00; Italy 574-76, $\$ 15.00$; Jugoslavia 359-64 on FDC, $\$ 6.00$; Peru C8la (souvenir sheet), $\$ 25.00$; Portugal 2Sl12, $\$ 25.00$; RAl4 and RAJ5 singles, $\$ 5.00$; RAl4 and RAJ5 blocks of four, $\$ 22.00$; Syria 133-36, \$13.00; Trieste (Zone A) ll5-17 singles, \$5.00; 115-17 blocks of four \$22.00; Uruguay $388-90, \$ 9.50$; and United States $718-19$ with FDC cachet, $\$ 1.50$.

## 2 JOTPINGS ON GERMANY'S "BLUE RIBBON" AND OTHER HORSE RACES (Cont'd)

light blue ribbon of the English Order of the Garter, at that time a victor's blue bow, in the English Derby, the chief race for trial tests of three-year olds. The name is derived from the Englishman, Lord Derby, who organized this type of race for the first time in 1780. The "German Derby" began in 1869 at Horner Moor in Hamburg. The distance was 2400 meters for a stake of 100,000 marks.

Pirst "Blue Ribbon" stamp. The first stamp was issued on June 18, 1939, to commemorate seventy years of the "German Derby" in Hamburg (1869-1939) (Scott B144 and "Hand book"--"Germany 42"). It shows a jockey mounted on the horse "Investment". The winner was "Wehr Dich", ridden by $G$. Streit.

Shown here is the stamp affixed to a privately-printed sheetlet with the special first-day illustrated cancellation for the event.


Second "Blue Ribbon" stamp. The second "Blue Ribbon" stamp was issued on June 22, 1940; 1t was a $25 \mathrm{pf}+100 \mathrm{pf}$ value in dark ultramarine depicting a steeplechase jumper (military) over an imaginary obstacle (Scott B172 and "Handbook"--"Germany 48"). This stamp commemorated the 7lst Derby in Hamburg on June 30, 1940. The winner was "Schwartzgold", ridden again by Jockey Streit.

Shown here is a commercial cover with the special illustrated cancel for the event and the "Blue Ribbon" commemorative on the left. (I like commercial covers bearing sports stamps much more than the fanciful first-day covers that make only temporary contact with the postal services and never get through the mails.

$\frac{\text { Third "Blue Ribbon" stamp. }}{20,1941 \text { there appeared an }}$ 25pe June 20, 1941, there appeared a 25pf +
loopf dark biue commemorative (Scott B191, "Handbook"--"Germany 52") for the Hamburg "Blue Ribbon" race (72nd Derby); it depicted the head of a horse. The winner of this race, run on June 29, 1941, was "Magnat", once more r1dden by Jockey Streit.

The cover above with one stamp and the one opposite with a block of four both show the special cancel for the event. Note, however, that the two cancels differ slightly. Cancel "a" (letter under "Hamburg" in cancel) on the first cover shows the date as 29.6. 1941 and cancel "b" on the other cover shows the date as .6.1941. Readers might check and see if they have both cancels in their collections.
 The last stamp for the "Blue Ribbon" races was issued on June 16, 1942. It honored the 73rd Derby in Hamburg on June 18, 1942, and was a $25 \mathrm{pf}+100 \mathrm{pf}$ value in violet blue showing a jockey on a running horse in stride (Scott B204 and "Handbook"--"Germany 55"). The winning horse, "Ticino" was ridden by Jockey 0. Schmidt. Incidentally, Schmidt and Streit were successful riders with seven "Blue Ribbon" Fictorles each.

We will now continue with the horse races, other than the "Brown Ribbon" or "Blue Ribbon", which are honored on the stamps of Germany.

## The "Berlin Grand Prix"

The "Berlin Grand Prix" ("Grosser Preis der Reichshauptstadt") was held on Sept. 14, 1941, at the Hoppegarten in Berlin. The $25 p 1+50 p 1$ ultramarine stamp showing the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin was issued five days previously on Sept. 9th (Scott Bl93 and "Hand-book"--"Germany 54"). The Italian horse "Niccolo Dell-Arca", ridden by the Italian jockey Gubellini was the winner of the race.


Shown here is the address side, with the stamp and special illustrated cancel, "Hoppegarten 14.9.41", of a picture postcard. The picture on the other side shows the beautiful grounds of the Hoppegarten with three riders and their mounts on the course toward the starting gate. The wording on the address side of the card reads in translation as follows: "Hoppegarten, the race course with the green flourish, ranking prominently since 1867. German training area. Discipline trials from early May until late 0ctober. The parade grounds of the thoroughbreds."
(Author's note: Translation made with the use of a German dictionary. I would appreciate the corrections of errors and omissions.)

The "Grand Prix of Vienna"
Pirst commemorative issue. The "Grand Prix of Vienna" ("Grosser Preis von Wien") was run on Aug. 15, 1943, in Fredenau in Vienna. A day before, Aug. 14 th , two values were is-
sued by Germany, a $6 \mathrm{pf}+4 \mathrm{pf}$ dark violet and a l2pf +88 pf brown carmine. Both stamps had the same design, a thoroughbred without rider and a silhouette of Vienna in the background (Scott B24445 and "Handbook"--"Germany 59-60"). (Additional philatelic information: 500, 000 issued; under the Russian occupation these stamps were re-issued in 1945 overprinted "Stadt Strausberg 1945"). The winning horse was "Axel von Rambow", ridden by Jockey O. Schmidt.

Illustrated here is a registered and backstamped cover with three stamps of the lower value and two of the higher value tied together with the special cancellation of the race.
(Additional philatelic information: An advertisement in "Stamps" of May ll, 1963, showed an imperforate copy of the
 $12 \mathrm{pf}+88 \mathrm{pf}$ stamp and stated that an imperforate sheet of twenty-five was discovered on yellow paper.

Second commemorative issue. On Aug. 21, 1944, Germany issued two values for the 1944 "Grand Prix of Vienna" depicting the head of a race horse within a victory wreath. This race also took place in Fredenau. The two stamps--6pf +4 pf green and $12 \mathrm{pf}+88 \mathrm{pf}$ red-are Scott B284-85 ("Handbook"--"Germany 66-7"). These stamps were also overprinted "Stadt Strausberg $1945^{\prime \prime}$ during the Russian occupation. The winning horse was "Nordilcht", ridden by Jockey 0. Schmidt.


Illustrated here, for a definite purpose, is a card showing the correct stamps; it is not a first-day cover although the printing on it states that it is. The special cancellation does not commemorate the race, but rather another event. This type, of course, should not be included in one's collection.

Although "Nordlicht" was the winning horse in this race, the two stamps above were erroneously illustrated in a dramatic story as being "Nordlicht". Believing that this story would make interesting correlative material for the sports stamp collector, the following parapharased resume is prsented here.

The article appeared in the Magazine Section of the "New Orleans Times-Picayune" for Mar. 12, 1961. It was entitled "The Stallion Honored on Stamps" and was written by Jo Ann Mazone. An enlarged photograph of the horse and the two stamps and other pictures were shown.

The story told of the pursuing U. S. Army's seizure, during World War II, of property, including horses, left behind by the fleeing Nazis. Among them, unrecognized by the conquering U. S. Army, was one of Europe's top thoroughbreds. For a while the big, strapping chestnut became just another Army saddle horse.

The horse was shipped to the United States when the remount service was mechanized and three auctions took place in three different states without the famous "Nordilcht" being identified. When the horse was sent to Plains, Virginia, however, smart horsemen recognized him as the German thoroughbred who had won eighteen races and had been in the money forty-four times and as the powerful runner who had carried 140 pounds as a threeyear old. Two of America's top breeders, W. D. Pauley and C. T. Chenety, bought the staliion for $\$ 22,000$; they had been prepared to bid as high as $\$ 50,000$. Seven years later the big horse was bought by Dr. C. Walter Mattingly, a New Orleans surgeon. Today "Nordilicht" lives at Mattingly's farm where he grazes quietiy in his own paddock.

The article also reports that "Nordilcht's" yearlings are shipped twice a year to the Keeneland Sales in Lexington, Ky. His "Fils de Roi" has won the "Grand Prix de Deauville" in France. His "Man-0-Worth" won the silver cup as the best colt in the l959 yearling show at the Fairgrounds. In that same year "Nordilcht" was top-indexed sire with two or
more stake winners in France and was second among sires in England. He is so highly rated by breeders that he once was flown to Europe to be bred to five mares. All their horses by "Nordiicht" won the first time out, these victories including three stake races.

## OLYMPIANA

- Helen Turner

France's Tribute to Baron de Coubertin<br>- Harold Wasserman -

(Author's note: I am indebted to Monsieur Robert Hervet for much information in the following article. M. Hervet wrote an article about the French de Coubertin stamp for inclusion in the book about the International Olympic Committee, A Travers les Anneaux Olympiques by Otto Mayer. References to personages and events are generally those of M. Hervet; details on the stamp are generally mine. Dates and other information are from both sources. H. M.)
"Prophets have honour all over the Earth, except in the village where they were born," wrote Rudyard Kipling. And so it has been for many years. Even the New Testament (Matthew:13:57) said the same thing centuries before. It is, therefore, not too difficult to understand why France was so long in honoring one of its most illustrious sons. Actually only one country previously had issued any stamps commemorating Pierre de Coubertin; that was Haiti, way back in 1939. Seventeen more years elapsed before France saw fit to issue a stamp in his memory. It was the result of continued efforts by the Pierre de Coubertin Committee, with its headquarters in Paris, that the postal authorities finally consented to issue such a stamp.

In 1955 the Committee officially requested a stamp honoring de Coubertin. M. Armand Massard, President of the French National Olympic Committee, asked de Coubertin's widow, the Baroness, if she would approve the selection of a portrait. She was partioularly

pleased to do so. The portrait countries. De Coubertin's eyes are pieroing tures. Gertainly it was a fine choice.

However, a request did not mean approval. On the contrary, the Minister of the P.P.T. said that it would not be possible to issue such in 1956 because of the many other stamps already planned. He did say that such a request would be considered for 1960. Discouragement was not a word in the vocabulary of M. Louis Bontemps, President of the Committee. He enlisted the aid of M. Pierre Ferri, former Minister of the P.P.T. and a devoted sports enthusiast. They pointed out that the l6th Olympiad to be held in Melbourne would coincide with the sixtieth anniversary of the Games themselves. This would be a more appropriate time than 1960. Eventually the P.P.T. consulted with the Department of National Education, which in turn had been informed of the matter by the General Director of Youth and Sports, M. Gaston Roux. Finally a favorable opinion was given for the issuance of the stamp.

The denomination for the stamp was set at thirty francs, the rate for foreign mail. There were two reasons for this. First, this would tend to inform French people themselves, as well as people all over the world, of the approaching Olympic Games in Melbourne. Second, by using this stamp on overseas mail, France could point with pride to the founder of the modern Olympic Games, her own native son.
M. Raoul Serres was selected as both the designer and engraver. He began the project in September, 1956, and worked rapidly. For the portrait of de Coubertin he selected the classic one mentioned above. As an added feature, he included a picture of an athlete taking the Olympic oath against a background of the flags of France and the Olympic Games, both against a background of a stadium. The athlete represented is the famous French athlete, G. Andre, shown as he took the oath at the 1924 Games. For a model M. Serres used a picture in an album issued for the 1936 Games.

As usual with most French issues, die proofs exist of this stamp. The artist's proofs are printed on soft cardboard so as not to damage the die. They are of the large size, $5^{\prime \prime} x$ 6亩", and have the characteristic ragged edges. Some are signed by M. Serres, who signed his name invariably in the lower left corner of the sunken part of the die and only as R. Serres. Colors I have noted are generally shades of violet--light violet, gray violet, red violet, and violet itself, although other colors undoubtedly exist. Most ususual is one artist's proof on watermarked paper; this watermark is double-lined and reads
"B (?) K Rives". Less than five per cent of the French die proofs occur on watermarked paper. Probably stage proofs were pulled as M. Serres worked on his project, but I have not seen any.

Upon completion, the die was turned over to the printers. Normally three printer's control die proofs are made from the still-unhardened die. As far as $I$ can determine, such was the case with this die. These were printed in a shade of brown on a special ex-tra-thin paper, approximately $43 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. These special proofs were used for checking the die to make sure that it was satisfactory and then they would be placed in the printing archives. They bear the control punches (a half-circle between two diamonds) at the bottom. Evidently the die was suitable, for no changes can be found between the unhardened die and subsequent die proofs.

Next came a long series of printer's trial color die proofs in an attempt to find an acceptable color combination. These occur generally on two size papers. One size is the same as for the original unhardened die. The other runs a little smaller, about 4 " $x$ 5 1/4". Again the violets dominate: light blue violet, dark blue violet, gray violet, red violet, and violet itself. However, other colors I have noted include light brown, reddish brown, and olive. Again, many other colors probably exist. Some bear the control punches and some do not. The majority were signed by M. Serres. Most of the trial color die proofs are on regular paper, but some are on a paper with a hard, smooth finish, sometimes called Japanese paper. As with the artist's proof, a die proof exists on watermarked paper. This time the watermark is in broad lines and reads "MARAIS". Some of the die proofs carry a pencilled inscription, " 7 Fl 4 ", in the upper left corner; this is the printer's identification for this particular die.

Next color plate proofs were issued. These also come in a variety of colors with violet predominating, although green has been noted. Generally the first four stamps in a row on the plate are unicolor and the fifth is multicolor approaching the colors as actually issue.

The final color having been selected, three other items now had to be printed--the stamp itself, imperforate copies, and deluxe sheets. The deluxe presentation sheets, socalled because they are presented to various officials and dignitaries, are the standard 4" x 5". They are printed on a paper which has a high gloss. They have the usual control punches and in the lower right corner is "Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste. PARIS." The quantity printed is not known to me. By official decree nearly all modern French stamps exist imperforate. In this instance 750 imperforate copies were issued. They have a fancy scrollwork on the side margins, but I have not seen any such designs at the top or bottom, although I have not seen corner copies.

On October 17, 1956, the French press carried an announcement of the first day of issue and a picture of the proposed stamp. Originally November 3rd had been selected as the date of issue, but the printing schedule of the government plant on Brune Boulevard was so heavy that the date was postponed to November 24 th , two days following the opening ceremonies of the Games in Melbourne. At the request of the Coubertin Committee a temporary sales bureau was set up at the Ministry of National Education, ll, rue de Grenelle, Paris VIIe, for two days, November 24 th and 25 th. Special first-day cards and envelopes were prepared and sold at this special sales bureau.

At the official reception and ceremonies for the stamp many prominent French officials were present. M. Bontemps, President of the Coubertin Committee, spoke, as did Rene Billeres, Minister of State. Honored guests included two nieces of de Coubertin, Mles. Yvonne and Marie-Marcelle de Coubertin, and the Australian Ambassador to France. M. Armand Massard, President of the French National Olympic Committee, could not attend as he was in Melbourne at the time.

The stamp itself is a tribute to a man to whom the world of sports owes so much. It was a long time before France paid homage to one of its most illustrious sons, but they did it is fine style. The stamp is detailed without being crowded, colorful without being gaudy, and forceful without being dramatic.

But the world of philately owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Coubertin Committee of France which worked so determinedly to get the stamp issues. Their perseverance and efforts stand out as high examples for all the rest of the world.

## SWISS WINTER MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIPS

- Antonino Zappala -

I wish to inform you of some sports stamps issued in Switzerland during World War II. These stamps are called "soldatenmarken" ("soldiers" stamps") and were issued as a responsibility of various military commands for the benefit of soldiers families.

The series cover various subjects such as artillery, infantry, Red Cross, aviation, and sports. Swiss specialized catalogues report these stamps, which have been collected mostly in Switzerland, but also abroad. Now they are in great demand and the sports stamps are very, very rare.

In 1943 such a series was issued for the Adelboden winter military championship. The basic set of four stamps shows a military skier, four military skiers, a ski trail through the snow, and a mountain village. No monetary value was assigned to any of the stamps. Each stamp is inscribed in Italian, French, German, or Roman--the four official languages of the country. Four such basic sets were included, on white, straw, pale blue, and light green paper; each set rotated the language inscription so that a different language appeared on each design on each color of paper.


In 1944 the St. Gallen command issued a sheet, perforate or imperforate, containing four stamps, each depicting a soldier with rifle. Each stamp reads, "St. Gallen, 1944, Summer Military Championship", in one of the four basic languages.


I must say that these stamps aren't seals or vignettes, but stamps. In July, 1966, an exhibition dedicated to these stamps took place at the Swiss Postal Museum in Berne. The following is quoted from the descriptive pamphlet for the exhibition:
"Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. A. Zappala of Catania I can enclose new and interesting information about the Swiss Military Sports Championships which I have dealt with in the November issue of the previous year.
"This dealt with an envelope with a label and a commemorative cancellation concerning the above-mentioned cahmpionships; but, as for the label, I agree with Dr. Zappala that it has not so much to do with a military stamp as a simple commemorative seal. It was printed in 1942 in sheets of six with or without perforation.
"Beside this issue there were also three other sets of "military stamps" in 1942, including two to four "denominations" each with the same motif but printed in green and yellow respectively as a commemoration of the Winter Sports Championships and finally in 1944 four other denominations remembering the Military Summer Sports Championships.
"Also this set was handled with a special rubber cancellation with a sports motif from the Swiss Military Command.

While thanking Dr. Zappala for the above information I repeat an invitation to specialists in this field making other eventual information or curiosities from these issues known to all interested readers of this paper."
(Editor's note: The translation from the Italian of the quotation from the descriptive pamphlet for the Swiss exhibition was done by Carl-01of Enhagen (SPI 39) of Sweden.)

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SPECIALIZING IN FRANCE SINCE 1924 ( IMPERFS, VARIETIES, DE-LUXE MINIATURE SHEETS, ARTIST PROOFS AND MULTI-COLOR ESSAYS )

## EDI TORIAL COMMENT

[^0]SOJEX, in Atlantic City, was a great success and I had a wonderful time meeting so many of our members. My thanks go to the many of you who came down to New Jersey to see me. Several things which were discussed at the meeting promise a bright future for SPI.

The SPI Trophy was awarded at SOJEX to Chris Norgard (SPI 9) for his exhibit "Postal History of the Olympic Games". Two second awards were given in the sports section; both went to members of SPI as well. One was given to Morris Rosen (SPI ll9) for his exhibit, "Clympic Games", which contained some fabulous material, and the other to Verlin Curtis (SPI 679) for his display of "Ice Hockey on Stamps". Verlin is a new member of SPI and was exhibiting for the first time. He has promised us an article on his silk-screened pages, which were outstanding.

The judges awarded the Hammonton Collectors Club Trophy to me for the "Outstanding Presentation in the Show"; this left me doubly fond of the many wonderful people on the committee.

NEW ISSUES CALENDAR<br>- Barbara T. Williams -<br>January Addenda

21 st Jordan. 19th Olympic Games, Mexico City. $1 f, 2 f, 3 f, 4 f, 30 f$, and $60 f$ (scenes in Mexico City and Olympic torch and rings). Also a souvenir sheet (l00f--scene and runner). Printed by Harrison and Sons, London. Quantities: 40,000 (perforate set), 7,000 (imperforate set), and 7,000 (souvenir sheet).

March Addenda
l8th Gabon. I9th Olympic Games, Mexico City, and loth Winter Olympic Games, Grenoble. 25 fr (diving platform, Mexico City); 30 fr (emblems of both Games); and 50fr (ice skating stadium, Grenoble). Designed by J. Combet.

23rd Persia. World Junior Fencing Championships, Teheran. 5R purple (fencers). Quantity: 400,000.

28 th Bhutan. Boy Scouts of Bhutan. 5ch (camping); 15ch (mountain climbing); loch (planting trees); 50 ch (same as 5 ch ); 1.25nu (same as 10ch); 1.25nu (planting trees and mountain climbing); 4 nu (same as 15 ch ); and 4 nu (same as 1.25 nu ). Quantities: 100,000 ( $5 \mathrm{ch}, 10 \mathrm{ch}$, and 15 ch ), $50,000(50 \mathrm{ch}), 30,000(1.25 \mathrm{nu}, 20,000(4 \mathrm{nu}), 15,000$ (perforate and imperforate sheets).
30th Turkey. Tourism. 60k (men dueling with swords). Quantity: 300,000.

## April Addenda

llth Sweden. World Table Tennis Championship, Stockholm. 350 red violet and 900 turquoise. Designed by Budmund Nystrom and engraved by Czeslaw Slanie. (Additional information)

24th France. IOth Winter Olympic Games, Grenoble. $60 \not \subset$ blue and red (snowflakes and 0lympic rings). Designed by Excoffin. Printed by heliogravure. (Additional information)

## May Addenda

lst Turkey. 20th International Junior Football Tournament. 50k (football players in action) and $1 / 30 L$ (football players in action). Printed by off-set by Guezel Sanatlar Printing House, Ankara.

5th Poland. 20 th Peace Bicycle Race. 60 gr (group of cyclists). Designed by T. MichaIuk. Quantity: 6,000,000. (Additional information)

## Current

Chad. Sports Day, April loth. 25 fr multicolored (stylized drawing of people enterstadium).

Hungary. National Federation of Hungarian Philatelists. $2 f r+$ lfr (parachutist, from a picture of Faustus Verancsics, 1617). Also a souvenir sheet of ail stamps in the set, both perforate and imperforate. Designed by Jozsef Vertel. Quantities: 394,000 (perforate sets), 1,000 (imperforate sets), 270,000 (perforate souvenir sheets), and 10,000 (imperforate souvenir sheets).

## 1966 Supplement

## - Bob Bruce -

(Compiler's note: Appreciation is expressed to Paul Bousquet--SPI lll--and Jim Hughes --SPI 5--for their assistance with the "non'Scott" items in this supplement. It is freely admitted that a considerable number of 1966 sports issues have been omitted from this listing--Red China, Khor Fakkan, North Korea, Qatar, Ras Al Khaima, North Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, and possibly others. The simply fact is that these issues have not been granted catalogue numbers by "Scott", "Stanley Gibbons", "Minkus", and probably "Michel", according to the best information available at the time of preparation of the supplement. R.M.B.)

1. Competitive sports
a. Aquatics
(1) Canoeing German Democratic Republic 852, B140
(2) Diving Belgium B791
(3) Rowing

China 1483, Jugoslavia 800, 802
(4) Sailing

Bahamas 231, 236, Poland 1441
(5) Swimming

Belgium B792, Cuba SGl016, Fifi
228, Middle Congo 146, New Caledonia 351, Ras Al Khaima M142, Mi46, Siam 447
(6) Water polo--none
(7) Miscellaneous--none

## b. Ball

(1) Baseball and softball Cuba SG1018
(2) Basketball

Chile C265, Costa Rica C414, Cuba SGl022, French Polynesia 225, Middle Congo 144, Qatar 86, Rwanda 165, 168, Siam 448
(3) Field hockey

India 443
(4) J'Alai--none
(5) Polo

San Marino 632
(6) Rugby--none
(7) Soccer

Afghanistan 727-29, Albania 91019, 145-52, Antigua 163-64, Ascension 100-01, Bahamas 245-46, Bermuda 205-06, British Solomon Islands 164-65, Brunei 124-25, Bulgaria 1506-10, Cameroun C77-8, Cayman Islands 182-83, Chad 12930, Congo 578-81, 587-90, Costa Rica C4I5, Cuba SGl020, Dominica 195-96, Dubai Minl59-63, Minl6468, Fij1 219-20, Gabon 195-96, C45, Ghana 244-46, 259-63, Gibraltar 175-76, Gilbert \& Ellice Islands 125-26, Great Britain 45860, 465, Grenada 230-31, Guinea 446, Haiti 548-51, C266-67, 552-55, c268-69, Honduras c404-06, Hungary 1771-78, B258, Jamaica 256, Liberia 439-41, Mali 638, Middle Congo 146, 148, 149, Mongolia SG398-402, New Hebrides il6-17, 132-33, Niger 172-74, Panama Min945-50, Papua \& New Guinea 225, Pitcairn Islands 60-1, Poland 1405a-12, Qatar 89, Ras Al Khaima Mi39, Mi44, Romania 1830-35, Russia 3214-15, Rwanda

164, 167, 176-81, St. Helena 18889, St. Kitts-Nevis 173-74, St. Lucia 207-08, Seychelles 226-27, Sharjah SG258-64, Siam 449, South Arabia 23-4, South Arabia (AdenKathiri) SG77-83, South Arabia (Aden-Quaiti) SG71-8, Togo 577-82, 059-60, Tristan da Cunha 93-4, Uruguay c289, Yemen Arab Republic SG384-91, Mi24-7
(8) Table tennis

Red China SG2103
(9) Tennis

Papua \& New Guinea 226, Siam 443
(10) Volleyball

Cuba SGl019, Czechoslovakia 136970, Middle Congo 148, Rwanda 166, 169, Turkey 1702, Wallis \& Fatuna Islands 028
(11) M1 scellaneous

Barbados 292, India 436, Mexico C319, Middle Congo 145
c. Combative
(1) Archery

Hungary B259, San Marino E28-30,
North Viet Nam SGN436
(2) Boxing

Cuba SGl021, Ras Al Khaima M138, Mi43, Siam 446
(3) Bull fighting

Venezuela 901
(4) Fencing

Ras Al Khaima Mi40, Mi45, Russia 3216-17
(5) Judo

Costa Rica C413, Guinea 413
(6) Rifle and pistol

Cuba SGl017, Japan 897
(7) Wrestling

Bulgaria 1515, Korea 540, Mexico 975, Mongolia SG407-11, Russia 3212, North Viet Nam SGN435
(8) Miscellaneous--none
d. Racing
(1) Auto Monaco 629
(2) Bicycle Costa Rica C42l, Jamaica 255, Siam 442
(3) Horse

Bahrain 150, Lebanon 443, San Marino 627, 628, 629, 630, 631
(4) Motorcycle--none
(5) Miscellaneous--none
e. Track and field
(1) Broad (long) jump

Hungary 1791, Jugoslavia 798
(2) Discus

Hungary 1787, Middle Congo 147,

Papua \& New Guinea 224, Poland 1418
(3) Hammer throw

Hungary 1790 , Poland 1420
(4) High jump

French Polynesia 223, Hungary 1788, Mexico 974, New Caledonia 348, Poland 1421
(5) Hurdles

French Polynesia 226, Mexico C318, Middle Congo 147, New Caledonia 349, Poland 1417
(6) Javelin

Bulgaria 1512, Fifi 226, Hungary 1789, Kenya, Uganda \& Tanganyika 164-67, Poland 1416, Qatar SG135, SGI38, Wallis \& Fatuna Islands C27
(7) Pole vault

French Polynesia 224, Hungary 1793
(8) Relays

Fiji 227, Poland 1415
(9) Running

Bulgaria 1513, Costa Rica C411-16, F111 226, Guinea 411, 412, 414, Hungary 1794, Jamaica 250, 254, Mexico 974, Middle Congo 147, Morocco 141, New Caledonia 344, 350, Poland 1414, 1419, Qatar 88, SGl34, SG137, Ras Al Khaima Mi 37, M146, Russia 3210, Siam 444
(10) Shot put

Fij1 227, Hungary 1792, Middle Congo 147
(11) Walking-none
(12) Miscellaneous Japan 898
f. Winter
(1) Bob-sledding German Democratic Republic 808-10, Italy 925-26
(2) Hockey

Italy 929, Jugoslavia 799, 801, Russia 3177, 3201
(3) Ice skating

Czechoslovakia 1367, 1368, 1371, 1372, Italy 928, Russia 3176, Sweden 696-98
(4) Skiing

Chile c264, C266-67, Italy 927, Norway 486-89, Russia 3178
(5) Miscellaneous--none
g. Miscellaneous
(1) Ancient games and contests Cambodia 166, 167, 168, Mauritania 217
(2) Badminton--none
(3) Calisthenics

Red China SG2099, Middle Congo 136
(4) Gliding--none
(5) Gymnastics

Middle Congo 146
(6) Native games

China 1483, Gilbert \& Ellice Islands 122, Siam 459-62, North Viet Nam SGN437
(7) Parachuting

German Democratic Republic 845-47
Morocco 144, Niger 175
(8) Riding

Qatar 87, SG133, SG1 36
(9) Roller skating--none
(10) Weight lifting

German Democratic Republic 856

B142, Guinea 410, Qatar 90, Russia 3211, Siam 445
(11) Miscellaneous--none
2. Active recreation
a. Boating

Argentina 791, France 1170, Germany-
Berlin 9N223, Indonesia 689, Jamaica 255, Le banon C480, Monaco 618, 619, 620, 641, Poland 1442, 1444, Rwanda 189
b. Cycling and touring

Colombia C480, German Democratic Republic 823, 824, Israel 313, 314, Netherlands B417
c. Fishing and hunting

Cameroun C68, China 1479, Czechoslovakia 1380-85, French Polynesia 218, 219, Gibraltar 177-79, Guyana 12, Hungary 1779~85, Kenya, Uganda, \& Tanganyika 160, 163, Mauritania 216, Russia
3218-19
d. Hiking and camping

Dahomey 224, Gabon 200, Guatemala
C329, Haiti 557, United Arab Repub-
lic C2O, Upper Volta 163, 164
e. Mountain climbing

Switzerland 477
f. Riding--none
g. Shooting

Red China SG2101
h. Swimming

Australia 418, Bahrain 149, Red China SG2100, Finland Bl77, Grenada 218, 225, Indonesia 691, Monaco 635, Netherlands B416, Spain 1340, Tunisia 455

1. Winter sports

Andorra 169-70, Red China SG2098, Le-
banon C472, 0473, 0475, C481
Specific athletic competition
a. Olympic Games

Costa Rica C4ll-16, Mexico 974-75,
0318-20, Paraguay Minl449-56, Qatar
SG1 33-38, South Arabia (Aden-Kathiri)
SG68-75, South Arabia (Aden-Quaiti)
SG81, SG84, Yemen Arab Republic Mi22729
b. Supplementary Olympic Games
$C_{z e c h o s l o v a k i a ~ 1415-16, ~ G u i n e a ~ 410-~}^{\text {- }}$ 14, C81
c. Olympic-santioned regional competitions
(1) Central American and Caribbean Games Cuba SGl016-22
(2) Far Eastern Games--none
(3) Bolivarian Games--none
(4) Asian Games Siam 442-49, 459-62
(5) Mediterranean Games--none
(6) Pan-American Games--none
d. Pseudo-0lympic

Morocco 141, Ras Al Khaima M137-46
e. Non-Olympic-sanctioned world competition
(I) Archery--none
(2) Auto racing--none
(3) Aviation--none
(4) Baseball \& softball--none
(5) Basketball

Chile 0265
(6) Badminton--none
(7) Bicycling--none
(8) Bob-sledding

German Democratic Republic 808-10 Italy 925-26
(9) Bowling--none
(10) Canoeing

German Democratic Republic 852, B140
(11) Figure skating--none
(12) Fencing

Russia 3216-17
(13) Fishing

Czechoslovakia 1380-85
(14) Gliding--none
(15) Gymnastics--none
(16) Handball--none
(17) Hockey, ice

Jugoslavia 799, 801, Russia 3201
(18) Hockey, roller--none
(19) Judo--none
(20) Maccabiah Games--none
(21) Modern pentathlon--none
(22) Motorcycle racing--none
(23) Parachuting

German Democratic Republic 845-47
(24) Polo--none
(25) Riding--none
(26) Rowing--none
(27) Sailing--none
(28) Shooting--none
(29) Skating--none
(30) Skilng

Chile C264, C266-67, Norway 486-89
(31) Soccer

Afghanistan 727-29, Albania 91019, 945-52, Antigua 163-64, Ascension 100-01, Bahamas 245-46, Bermuda 205-06, British Solomon Islands 164-65, Brunei 124-25, Bulgaria 1506-10, Cameroun C77-8, Cayman Islands 182-83, Chad 12930, Congo 578-81, 587-90, Dominica 195-96, Dubai Min159-63, Min16468, Fiji 219-20, Gabon 195-96, C45, Ghana 259-63, Gibraltar 17576, Gilbert \& Ellice Islands 12526, Great Britain 458-60, 465, Grenada 230-31, Honduras c404-06, Hungary 1771-78, B258, Iraq 40305, Ii beria 439-41, Mall C38, M1ddle Congo 149, Mongolia SG398-402, New Hebrides 116-17, 132-33, N1ger 172-74, Panama Min945-50, Pitcairn Islands $60-1$, Poland 1405A-12, Romania 1830-35, Russia 3214-15, Rwanda 176-81, St. Helena 188-89, St. Kitts-Nevis 173-74, St. Lucia 207-08, Seychelles 226-27, Sharjah SG258-64, South Arabia 23-4, South Arabia (Áden-Kathiri) SG77-83,
South Arabia (Aden-Quaiti) SG71-8, Togo 377-82, C59-60, Tristan da Cunha 93-4, Uruguay c289, Yemen Arab Republic SG384-91
(32) Swimming--none
(33) Table tennis--none
(34) Tennis--none
(35) Volleyball

Czechoslovakia 1369-70
(36) Water polo--none
(37) Water skilng--none
(38) Weight lifting

German Democratic Republic 856, Bl 42
(39) Wrestling

Mongolia SG407-11
(40) Miscellaneous--none
f. Non-Olympic-sanctioned regional competitions
(1) African Games

Middle Congo 148
(a) African Soccer Cup Ghana 244-46
(2) Arab Games

Guinea 410-14, C81, Qatar 86-90,
Ras Al Khaima Mi37-46
(a) Soccer Iraq 403-05
(b) Volleyball--none
(3) Asian
(a) Cycling--none
(b) GANEFO Asian Football Games-a none
(4) Balkan Games
(a) Athletic Jugoslavia 798
(b) Basketball--none
(5) British Commonwealth Games

Jamaica 254-57, Kenya, Uganda, \&
Tanganyika 164-67
(6) European Games
(a) Athletic Hungary 1787-94, Poland 141421
(b) Automobile racing--none
(c) Basketball--none
(d) Boxing--none
(e) Canoeing--none
(f) Figure skating Czechoslovakia 1367, 1368, 1371, 1372
(g) Ice hockey--none
(h) Gymnastics--none
(1) Marksmanship--none
(j) Rowing--none
(k) Shooting--none
(I) Junior soccer--none
(m) Sea angling Gibraltar 177-79
(n) Swimming--none
(o) Shooting-none
(p) Table tennis--none
(q) Volleyball--none
(r) Weight lifting--none
(s) Wrestling--none
(t) Miscellaneous--none
(7) Friendship Games--none
(8) GANEFO Games

Cambodia 165-68
(9) International Peace Bicycle Race-none
(10) South American championships
(a) Athletic--none
(b) Automobile racing--none
(c) Basketball--none
(d) Fencing--none
(e) Skiing--none
(f) Soccer--none
(g) Swimming--none
(h) Tennis--none
(11) S. E. Asian Games--none
(2) South Pacific Games Fifi 226-28, French Polynesia 223-26, New Caledonia 344, 348-50, Papua \& New Guinea 224-26, WalIis \& Fatuna Islands C27-8
(13) West African Soccer Championship-none
g. National competitions

Haiti 548-51, C266-67, Japan 297-98, Korea 540
h. Miscellaneous competitions

Haiti 552-55, c268-69, Italy 927-29, Turkey 1702
i. Unidentified competitions

Bulgaria 1512-15, Jugoslavia 800, 802, Russia 3176-78, 3210, 3211, 3212
4. Miscellaneous
a. Athletes (generalized) Guinea 411, Mexico C320, Middle Congo 147
b. Awards and trophies

Albania 919, 945-52, Antigua 163-64, Ascension 100-01, Bahamas 245-46, Bermuda 205-06, British Solomon Islands 164-65, Brunei 124-25, Cayman Islands 182-83, Congo 581, 590, Dominica 19596, FIj1 219-20, Ghana 259, 261, 262, Gibraltar 175-76, Gilbert \& Ellice Islands 125-26, Grenada 230-31, Haiti 548-51, C266-67, 552-55, C268-69, Hungary 1771, B258, Liberia 440, Middle Congo 149, Mongolia SG402, New Hebrides $116-17,132-33$, Panama Mi945-50, Pitcairn Islands 60-1, Romania 1835,

Russia 3214, 3217, St. Helena 188-89,
St. Kitts-Nevis 173-74, St. Lucia 20708, Seychelles 226-27, South Arabia 23-4, Togo 577-82, C59-60, Tristan da Cunha 93-94, Uruguay c289, Yemen Arab Republic SG385, SG391
e. Officials--none
f. Parades and ceremonies--none
g. Personnel
(1) Athletes Barbados 292, India 436
(2) Other Hungary 1771
h. Spectators

Ghana 259, Great Britain 459, Kenya, Uganda, \& Tanganyika 160, Yemen Arab Republic SG384, SG386, SG387, SG388, SG389, SG390

1. Stadia

Cambodia 165, Cameroun C77, Chad 130, Ghana 259, Great Britain 459, Guinea 414, Hungary C271, 1793, Jamaica 250, 256, Lebanon 443, Middle Congo 136, Niger 173, Yemen Arab Republic SG384, SG385, SG386, SG388, SG389, SG390
j. Miscellaneous

Korea 538

## LET'S HAVE A BABE RUTH STAMP

- Charles H. Coman -

The United States Post Office Department honored Christopher Columbus by issuing its very first commemorative stamps back in 1893. Ever since, the swelling flood of these special philatelic issues would make you think that the boys in Washington were ready to put out a new stamp at the drop of a hat. Everything from poultry to the B \& 0 Railroad has been recognized on $U$. S. postage stamps.

Despite this reputation, the United States has always trailed far behind most other nations of the world (especially Russia) when it came to sports and athletics depicted on stamps. There have been only nine comparatively drab issued that could be classified as "sporting" from the U.S.

Three of these were released in 1932--a two-cent carmine rose ski jumper for the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, a three-cent violet runner at the starting mark, and a five-cent blue discus thrower, both the latter for the Summer Olympics at Los Angeles. Next came the Baseball Centennial issued in 1939, a three-cent violet showing a sandlot game. A miniature outline of another discus thrower turned up on the 1948 three-cent carmine for the American Turners Society. In 1959 we saluted the Pan-American Games with a ten-cent airmail issue. A four-cent blue with snowflake design was circulated the following year for the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley. The last two of this group include a four-cent brown for Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, in 1961 and the five-cent Sokol in 1965.

Quite obviously, numerous American sports are missing from this list. An outsider might get the impression that our best athletes are discus throwers. We have seen nothing of bowling, football, boxing, golf, swimming, wrestling, or tennis on our stamps. And the question might well be raised that, if the Turners and Sokols rate a special stamp each, how about the National Football League or the American Bowling Congress?

More that 3,000 sports stamps have been issued by 125 nations of the world with more than fifty different sporting categories represented. Most of the foreign sports stamps are dazzling multi-colored eyestoppers, the "cream" of the philatelic crop. Often they are printed in unusual diamond or triangle shapes to make them stand out from the run-of-the-mill issues. Sometimes allegorical or symbolic, they usually emphasize the chief sporting interests of their own country, such as bull fighting in Spain. In the past many of these nations have released special olympicissues to help raise funds required for sending their own team to the Games.

In comparison to the U. S. total of nine, Russia is now well past the two-hundred mark in sports stamps. My own collection, by no means complete, includes 218 from Romania as well as Hungary 184, Poland 151, Germany 132, Dominican Republic 129, Bulgaria 113, San Marino 107, and Czechoslovakia 102.

In addition to Christopher Columbus, the U. S. Postal Department has seen fit to honor numerous "famous Americans" with commemorative issues and entire series of stamps. These issues have run all the way from Peter Stuyvesant to Louisa May Alcott and Will Rogers. We do not quarrel with these selections.

But the last straw that nearly breaks the camel's back is the so-called "Peeping Tom" issue. Who is this John Bassett Moore on our five-dollar blue plate special? Is he as well known around the world, or in the United Staes, as, say, Babe Ruth?

Some truly famous Americans like Jim Thorpe and Strangler Lewis and Bobby Jones and Lou Gehrig have been ignored in this respect. Our postal authorities apparently do not feel that our heroes from the world of sport are sufficiently famous.

It might come as a surprise to these Washington bigwigs that Jesse Owens of Ohio State, brilliant star of the 1936 olympics, has had his picture on six stamp issues-none from the United States. He is not alone. Ten other gold medal winners similarly honored by foreign countries include Bob Mathias, Mildred (Babe) Didrickson, Bobby Morrow, Tenley Albright, Alfred Oerter (who could really toss that discus), Milton Campbell, Charles Jenkins, Thomas Courtney, Mildred McDaniel, and Pat McCormick.


#### Abstract

Chances are that philatelic presses somewhere in the world are clanking away now with stamps to commemorate the blazing achievements of other Stars and Stripes athletes heroes--but certainly not the presses in Washington, D. C.


THE CASES OF THE "DIRTY DOZEN"

- Harold Wasserman -

Case 11: The Case of Buying on Margin
The stock market is not the only place where "margin" is important. In philately collectors search for stamps with even margins. And when imperforate copies are concerned, collectors seem to be willing to pay premium prices for margin copies. How then should stamps be classified when they are regular, perforate copies, but are from the sheet margin and imperforate on the margin side? Are these errors or are they variations? Should collectors who strive for completeness find places for these in their albums?

All this is by way of introduction to the stamps of one country which have a number of these sheet margin copies, imperforate on one side. Actually $I$ was rather amazed to realize that Russia had a number of sports stamps that came in this condition. I had always supposed that Russian stamps were quite free from errors and that, except for can-celled-to-order stamps, Russian stamps had a rather high standing in the philatelic community.

It was therefore surprising to see the varieties of sports stamps I had to find if I wanted to consider myself "complete" in major items. The points I would like clarified by a specialist in this field are related to the production methods which permit these varieties to occur only on certain stamps and in certain positions. I shall confine my remarks to the sports issues only, although I understand that other issues of this period have similar varieties.

The granddaddy of all Russian sports sets is the diamond-shaped set issued in 1935 for the Spartacist Games. One stamp of this set, the 20k ("Scott" 566), exists with an imperforate sheet margin at the top right. (Because of the diamond shape, "top" alone would not be a sufficient designation.) I would certainly like to know the sheet layout of these stamps and why only the 20 k exists in this manner.

The 1938 sports set has two such varieties. The 20 k (scrobatic motorcyclist)("Scott" 701) exists imperforate on the left sheet margin. The 30k (cross country skier)("Scott" 702) exists with an imperforate top sheet margin.

Following a gap of ten years, the Soviet sports set of 1948 has three such varieties, all imperforate at the top: the cross country foot race (1254), the soccer match (1255), and the outboard motorboat (1256). In 1949 two other sports stamps appeared in the same way, imperforate at the top margin: the $\operatorname{lr}$ parachuting (1382) and the $2 r$ wolf hunt (1419).

To these we might add two other perforation varieties which are not related to margin. "Seebacher" lists the 60 k cross country skier (787) as existing imperforate and I have come across the $30 k$ soccer stamp (1255) in a horizontal pair imperforate between. Undoubtedly other perforation varieties must exist-margin copies or imperforate between.

I am not a specialist in Russian philately and know very little about their methods of printing and perforating. "Margin calls" are serious matters in the stock market. I am sending out a "margin" call to fellow sports collectors for information. Do other sports varieties exist? Can anyone explain how these occurred?


Han, Pil Hwa
North Korea
1964 Speed skating--women's 3,000 meters (silver medal)
Panama SG1001
North Korea's only Olympic medalist, Pil Hwa Han, tied with Russia's Valentina Stenina, both with a 5:18.5 clocking for second place behind the great Russian skater, Lydia Skoblokova, winner of all four women's speed skating events at Innsbruck.

Heitzer, Regine Austria
1964 Women's figure skating (1945.5 points)(silver medal)
Panama SG997
Regine Heitzer, who had placed seventh in this event at Squaw Valley, moved up to second place, scoring 1945.5 points at the architecturally impressive Olympic Ice Stadium at Innsbruck.


Herriott, Maurice
Great Britain
$1964 \underset{\substack{\text { medal) }}}{\text { 3,000-meter }}$ steeplechase (silver
Panama SG1016
Maurice Herriott won Heat 2 of the first round to qualify for the finals where his 8:32.4 clocking was bested only by Belgium's Gaston Rolents' new Olympic record time.

Hesz, Mihaly
Hungary
1964 Canoeing--kayak singles (silver medal)(3:57.3)
Hungary 1654
Mihaly Hesz, the only Hungarian to win a medal in canoeing on Lake Sagami, had a time of $3: 57.3$, which was bettered only by Sweden's Rolf Peterson with a $3: 57.1$ clocking.


Hoekstra, Paul
Netherlands

## 1964 Canoeing--men's kayak pairs (silver medal)

Panama SGIOl2
Hoekstra and his partner, Antonius Geurts, won the Netherlands only medal on Lake Sagami with a time of $3: 39.3$ compared to Sweden's winning time of $3: 38.5$.

Holdorf, Willi
Germany
1964 Decathlon (7,887 points)
Panama SGl018
The 24-year-old, balding physical education student ran himself to complete exhaustion in the last of the ten events (the 1,500 meters) to insure himself the gold medal. His name, with $F$. Menichelli and D. Schollander, is inscribed on the two souvenir sheets issued by Paraguay in 1965.



Hristov, Velitchko
Bulgaria
1964 Shooting--small-bore rifle (three positions)(silver medal)
Bulgaria 1392
The only Bulgarian to win an Olympic medal in the shooting events, Hristov score 1152 points (prone--396; kneeling--384; and standing--372) at the Asaka Shooting Range in Tokyo.

Hudec, Alois Czechoslovakia
1960 Wrestling--free style (featherweight)(silver medal)
1964 Wrestling--free style (featherweight)(silver medal)
Czechoslovakia 1300
The first and only Czech to win a gold medal in this event was Hudec. In 1924 and 1928 Czechs won both the silver and bronze medals and again in 1948 the bronze medal went to Czechoslovakia.


Ivanov, Stantcho Bulgaria

1960 Wrestling--free style (featherweight)(silver medal) 1964 Wrestling--free style (featherweight)(silver medal)

Bulgaria 1392
Ivanov lost to Mustafa Daginstanli of Turkey at Rome in 1960 and to Osamu Watanabe of Japan in 1964 at Tokyo. He won five of his six bouts in Rome and three of the five in Tokyo.


Janda (Janda-Suk), Frantisek Bohemia
1900 Discus throw (silver medal)
Czechoslovakia 1297
Janda was the only Czech to win an Olympic medal in this event until 1964 When Ludvik Danek won the silver medal at Tokyo. His throw of $115^{\prime} 7$ 3/4" in 1900 at Paris was bettered only by Rudolf Bauer of Hungary with a 118' 3" heave.

Janosi, Ducza
Hungary
1964 Women's gymnastics--floor exercise (bronze medal)
Hungary 1648
Ducza Janosi scored 19.300 points for third place behind the Russian duo of Larisa Latynina and Polina Astakhova, who had finished one-two at Rome also.


Jernberg, Sixten
Sweden
1956 Nordic skiing--15-kilometer cross country (silver medal)
--30-kilometer cross country (silver medal)
--50-kilometer cross country ( $2: 50: 27.0$ )
1960 Nordic skiing--15-kilometer cross country (silver medal)
--30-kilometer cross country (1:51:03.9)
1964 Nordic skiing--15-kilometer cross country (bronze medal)


50-kilometer cross

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country (2:43:52.6)
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Panama SG999-1000
Sixten Jernberg, the greatest langlauf skier of the post-war era, won four gold, three silver, and two bronze medals in the last three Winter olympic Games. He was a member of the Swedish relay teams of 1956 (which finished third) and of 1964 (which won the title).


Kankkonen, Veikko
Finland
1964 Nordic skiing--90-meter jump (silver medal) --70-meter jump

## Panama SG998

Veikko Kankkonen scored 228.90 points on the big hill at Bergisel for second place and 229-90 points on the small jump at Seefeld for his Olympic gold medal.

Kasprzyk, Marian Poland
1960 Boxing--light welterweight
1964 Boxing--welterweight medal)
1964 Boxing--welterweight
Poland 1356
Marian Kasprzyk won all five of his bouts at the Koakuen Ice Palace in Tokyo, winning on points over Richardas Tamulis of Russia in the finals, in what was said to be the
 closest bout of the night. At Rome in 1960 he won three and lost one bout.

Kerezov, Angel
Bulgaria
1964 Greco-Roman wrestling--flyweight (silver medal)
(See Hristov for illustration) Bulgaria 1392

Kerezov won three, lost one, and drew one of his bouts in the temple-like Komasawa Gymnasium in Tokyo; the championship was won by Tsutomu Hanahara of Japan in the final fifth round.


Klein, Hans (Hans-Joachim) Germany
1964 Swimming--l00-meter free style (bronze medal)
Panama SG1019
Hans Klein became the first German swimmer to win an Olympic medal in this event by one-thousandth of a second over Gary Ilman of the United States, who had turned in the fastest time in the heats and semi-finals. Klein's time for third place was 54.0 .

Kolchina, Alevtina Russia
1964 Nordin kiing--women's 5,000-meter cross country (bronze medal)

Russia 2866
Alevtina Kolchina had a time of 18:08.4 over the three-mile, 188yeard course at Seefeld. She also skied the first lap for the victorious Russian ( 3 x 5,000 meter) cross country relay team, which was clocked in 59:20.2.


Kololtseva, Berta Russia
1964 Speed skating--women's l,500 meters (bronze medal)
Russia 2864
Berta Kolokoltseva, with a time of $2: 27.1$, was good for third place in this event, which was won by her teammate, the great Lydia Skoblikova, in the time of $2: 22.6$.

## Kozak, Vaclav

Czechoslovakia
1960 Rowing--double sculls (6:47.5)
Czechoslovakia 1301
Vaclav Kosak and Dr. Pavel Schmidt were the first Czech athletes to win an Olympic medal in this event. They got off to a good lead on Lake Albano and the 1956 championship Russian tandem of Alexander Berkutov and Yuriy Tjakalov couldn't catch them.


Eozma, Istvan
Hungary
1964 Greco-Roman wrestling--heavyweight
Hungary 1656
Istan Kozma won four and drew one of his bouts, the final with Russia's Anatoly Roschin, before a crowd of 4,000 in the Komazawa Gymnasium in Tokyo.

## Kulcsar, Gergely

## Hungary

1960 Javelin throw (bronze medal)
1964 Javelin throw (silver medal)

## Hungary 1657

Gergely Kulcsar had a throw of $257^{\prime} 9$ 3/8" at Rome in 1960; it was good for third place. A throw of $270^{\prime \prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$ earned him a second place at Tokyo in 1964.
(To be continued)

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Jim Hughes -

New questions:
123. What period of history do the bas-relief designs on Cambodia $166-68$ represent?
124. What were the official medal standings (gold, silver, and bronze) of the nations participating in the GANEFO Games at Pnem-Penh, Cambodia, in 1966 (Cambodia 165-68)?
125. Who participated in the 1966 International Chess Festival (France 1154)? What were the official results?
126. What is the history of the International Festival of the Cedars (Lebanon C472-75)? Has the event been held before; if so, when?
127. What events were on the program of the 1966 International Festival of the Cedars (Lebanon $0472-75$ )? Who participated in this competition and what were the results?

## Answers:

45. Jim Hughes (SPI 5) reports that Venezuela defeated Mexico in the finals of the 7 th World Amateur Baseball Championship by a score of two games to none. Venezuela, Mexico, and Cuba had identical 2-1 records in the semi-finals, but for some reason Venezuela and Mex'co played in the finals.
46. Jim Hughes' records show that Panama SG994-1004 were issued on December 20, 1964.
47. Jim also indicates that the Paraguay "Gold Medal" set honors the Tokyo Olympic Games, The other designs in the set depict President John F. Kennedy of the United States, President Charles de Gaulle of France, President Stroessner of गaraguay, and the coat-of-arms of Paraguay.
48. President Barbara T. Williams (SPI 69) reports that the winner of the 6th South American Women's Basketball Championships (1956) was Chile and the runner-up was Paraguay.
49. Barbara williams also gives us the standings of the first eight teams in the Men's South American Basketball Championships of 1958: 1-Brazil, 2-Uruguay, 3-Paraguay, 4-Argentine, 5-Chile, 6-Colombia, 7-Peru, and 8-Ecuador.
50. Also according to Barbara, the Dominican Republic--Jamaica Polo Match was held in Cuidad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, and the home team was the winner.
51. Once again, Barbara also notes that the Dominican Republic's team took first place in the loth World Series of Amateur Baseball in 1948.
52. Stephen Gould (SPI 154) quotes the following from the inside back cover of the Official Souvenir Programme of the Melbourne Olympic Games: "His (de Coubertin's) body is enshrined in the cemetery of Bois de Vaux at Lausanne, Switzerland; his heart at Olympia in a marble stele commemorating the revival of the Games; his memory perpetually in the annals of universal understanding". This does not quite indicate de Coubertin's wish (as requested in the question), but gives the facts of the case.
53. It appears that Stephen has uncovered a typographical error here. Since the 1896 Games are universally and officially recognized as being the first modern Olympic Games and all subsequent Games have been assigned numbers accordingly, it is obvious that this question should have referred to the semi-official 1906 Games. Thirteen nations and 285 athletes participated at Athens in 1896.
(Editor's note: This installment is indicative of the capabilities of our membership when the spirit moves it. Let's keep things rolling this was every month. Can anyone furnish more complete standings for the 6th South American Women's Basketball Championships (Question l09) and the loth World Series of Amateur Baseball (Question 1l3) and the score of the polo match in Question lll?)

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## NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

More award winners. Versatile Elmer J. Binker (SPI 163) won the major trophy at the annual exhibition of the Southern Oregon Philatelic Society with his five-frame display of postal markings of stations and branches of U. S. post offices. He also gained a thirdplace award in the foreign section. Congratulations, Elmer.

Congratulations also to those members of SPI who are mentioned as award winners elsewhere in this issue of the "Journal of Sports Philately".

## Expiration notices:

> Nos. 451-68, 560-68, 609-11, and 645-47 April 30th

Nos. $469-77,569,612-15$, and 648-49
May 3lst
Nos. 478-82, 570-75, 616-17, and 650-51
June 30th

Membership changes (to May lst)
Additions:
681 Davis, Jerry, 8500 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, Calif. 91352 (0:C:S,
SL)
682 Gerson, Joe H., 2908 Nancy Creek Road, N. W., Atlanta, Ga. 30327 (GS:C: C, S )

683 Russo, Judith, 4608 Rodeo Lane, Los Angeles, Calif. 90016 (GS:C:S)
Change of address:
551 Brown, William F., 1408 N. Fenton Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. 10585
519 Schaller, Kathryn L., P. O. Box 783, Newman, Calif. 95360
17 Turner, Helen, Westmoreland Apts. \#6, 2156 8th Ave. W., Seattle, Wash. 98119


Philadelphia. Then came Williams (SPI 69) of Reseda, Calif., collected it at SEPAD 66 in home from FLOREX ' 66 in Sarasota. After that Alexander C. Katten of San Francisco, Calif., won the trophy at the Filatelic Fiesta in San Jose, Calif. The latest winner was Chris Norgard (SPI 9) of Los Angeles, Calif., whose exhibit won at SOJEX '67 in Atlantic City.

The officers of SPI are very anxious that this prophy be offered quite frequently at exhibitions throughout this country and in other parts of the globe. If you have suggestions on exhibitions which would be interested in sponsoring a sports section, please concontact President Barbara Williams so that arrangements can be made.

## SERVICES

Black blots on sports stamps. The April issue of the "American Philatelist" announced one "black blot" of importance to sports collectors. Although it applied to a set of Manama (Ajman Dependency) overprinted stamps, there is a bit more history involved. The original Ajman Olympic issue (the set overprinted) was black-blotted as having no direct relationship to the issuing country. This set was then simply overprinted for Manama and the black blot continued for the same reason. Now the overprinted set has been surcharged indicating a change in the native monetary system. The black blot still stands for the same reason.

APS's May, 1967. "Tread With Caution" Iist. Albania, Ajman and Manama, Burundi, Cook Islands, Czechoslovakia, Dubai, East Germany, Ecuador, Fujeira, Ghana, Guinea Republic, Hungary, Jordan, Kathiri State of Seiyun, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Quaiti State in Hadhramanut, Ras al Khaima, Russia, Sharjah and Khor Fakkan, Sierra Leone, Togo, Umm al Qiwain, and both the Republican and Royalist governments of Yemen, which is still in a state of civil war.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Russia are specifically cited for their mass cancelled-to -order policy.
"INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THEMATIC, PURPOSE-OF-ISSUE, AND SUBJECT COLLECTIONS"
Commission Thematique de la Federation International de Philatie

This explanatory report has as its object to explain and comment on the new edition of rules whose principles remain very close to those of the old regulations which have been inforce for more than five years.

It has also the object of spelling out and developing the ideas on which these rules are based, in order that collectors and members of juries shall be able better to understand the basis and the explanation of our concepts, which the actual rules cannot. For this reason it seems necessary to us that the text of this report should have the same distribution as the rules themselves, in order to avoid discussions and different interpretations of rules which of necessity must be over-concise.

In the first part we set out the objective principles which have been used to classicollections in three categories (Articles 1 to 4).

In the second part we show the consequences to which this choice of principles has led.

In the third part we explain the new edition of Articles 5 to 7 which above all have given rise to objections or difficulties of interpretation.

As a logical conclusion the method of marking collections (Article 9) is explained and set out in detail.

The first task of the office of the Committee was to seek a logical classification of the collections covered by the present rules and to find simple objective principles which would allow these collections to be divided with certainty into each of the categories laid dowr.

The first principle should enable an easy distigction to be made of collections which at this moment come into the category which interests us (i.e. "thematics"), by laying down what differentiates them from so-called "classical" collections.

In the "classic" category stamps are collected and studied by countries, by issues, or because of philatelic specialization, without the form or design of the stamp or the the people or things represented on the stamps being taken into account as the reason for forming the collection. On the other hand, all the collections covered by our rules stem from the collector's desire to collect stamps and philatelicitems which have a common feature in what they represent, either because of the reason for issuing them, or because of what they consist of (e.g. the subject illustrated on a stamp, the cancellation on a philatelic document, etc.).

No simple term can be found in German or in French to embrace all such collections and we have had to adopt a paraphrase--thematic collections, purpose-of-issue collections, and subject collections. But all these collections present certain characteristics in common which enable them to be easily distinguished from each of the others.

The second principle enables a basic distinction to be made between all these collections. This is the adoption of the classification by countries or chronological order of issues (or of the two used together in a collection). This applies to subject collections and to purpose-of-issue collections.

In adopting the above suggestions, we wanted to distinguish between these two categories which have the same basic characteristics; the justification for this distinction

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22 EXPLANATORY REPORT ANNEXED TO THE "INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THEMATIC, PURPOSE-OFISSUE, AND SUBJECT COLLECTION" (Cont'd)
lies in the considerable scope available for collections of stamps issued for the same purpose.

Although subject collections are, and will remain, for us the basis and beginning (of thematic collecting--whatever their market value may be--a collection of stamps issued for a particular purpose nearly always represents a more developed form of collecting in a rather narrower field, and necessitates having supplementary philatelic items, such as cancellations, entires, maxima cards, first-day covers, etc. For this reason it deserves a separate place in this first group. Furthermore, this type of collection calls for better philatelic knowledge and, other things being equal, it will be better rewarded by getting more marks under Section 3a of the list of marks.

Lastly, the third principle is to characterize proper thematic collections. This is the place of the stamp in the collection. When the classification of the collection is no longer made by country or by chronological order; when sets of stamps on different subjects are not placed together; when a stamp or philatelic item is mounted in such a way as to fit in with the development of the guiding idea of the collection; then it becomes what is properly called a thematic collection where everything must be subordinated to the logical illustration of the theme and the defense of the thesis.

And on the reserse side of the definition, any collection in which stamps are classified according to their country of origin, or their issues, is not a thematic collection.

What are the consequences of choosing these principles?
First of all, it is useless and even dangerous to try and define these three categores by examples.

A collection of fauna may belong to any of the three categories depending on how it is mounted. If the animals are classified by countries, it is a subject collection. If the stamps show Mosquitoes in a Campaign. to Eradicate Malaria, issued for this object, it is a purpose-of-issue collection. But if the stamps are set out in a different order (even if only following a zoological classification), it is a thematic collection. A collection of Zoological Curiosities would certainly obtain many more marks under $2 c$ of the marks list than the one mentioned (Zoological Classification), but both come under the heading of thematic collections.

In the same way, a collection of UPU, Europa, or the Centenary of the Postage Stamp would be classed as a purpose-of-issue collection, if mounted by countries or issues. It becomes a thematic collection if it sets out to follow a theme or a thesis, as for example the History of the UPU, the different ways of commemorating the Centenary of the Postage Stamp, European Organizations, the Search for Peace, etc.

The second consequence is the disappearance of the term "Didactic (Educational) Collection". There are no principles which can distinguish between thematic and didactic, and any thematic collection is to some degree didactic. The particular reward that one would wish to bestow for the didactic effect of a collection of stamps is outside the philatelic field and beyond the competence of the jury.

Awards in philatelic exhibitions are designed to reward philatelic work as well as the intellectual and cultural work necessary to achieve the desired standard. But the effect produced by the collection and the propaganda which it can demonstrate are completely subjective and cannot be judged philatelically. If awards ought to be made in fields outside the domain of philately, it is for organizations outside philately to judge such collections and bestow awards on them.

Let us now pass to the explanation of Articles 5 to 7 of the Regulations. These articles are based on the fundamental rule quoted at the beginning of Article 5--"Stamps, postal documents, and philatelic items must constitute the principal and dominating element in any collection".

Some countries would have wished to limit Article 5 to the first two sentences of the draft and thus ensure that there was an absolute ban on any non-philatelic document.

After taking account of the majority of the views expressed, the office of the Committee did not feel itself able, at the moment, to accept this view; but it took account
of it by modifying the Article in a more rigorous was and limiting the awards which could be made to purpose-of-issue and subject collections by increasing the marks which could be given to the originality of the theme.

The Office of the Committee realized that it is not really possible at present, nor indeed desirable in the case of some collections, to forbid any non-philatelic document. In the field of classics, maps and routes are needed for aero-philatelic balloon.flights (ballone montes) and certain marco-philatelic collections. Why then forbid a map of vineyards in a collection devoted to the vine, or maps in an historical collection, or documents on the habitat of animals in a collection of fauna?

The introduction in the second sentence of the words "in principle" allows the necessary elasticity to be retained, which the majority wants, and woulc allow the deletion of the third sentence desired by a minority. But the office of the Committee means to stay firmly on the solid ground of the necessity for non-philatelic elements to explain a point or supplement information which is indispensible to the development of the theme.

From the foregoing it will be realized that there is no reason for non-philatelic items to appear in subject of purpose-of-issue collections.

Collections which are exhibited--and in particular at International Exhibitions--are and should remain in the first place philatelic collections. Moreover, the office of the Committee wanted in Article 6 to restate the long-adopted principles governing classic collections.

In Article 7 it has attempted to restate that the text must be no more than a means of liaison and presentation and must not become the object or the dominating element in exhibited collections.

It would certainly have been possible in this last case as well as in the case of non-philatelic items to adopt a more categoric position recommended by a minority and to leave juries with no possibility of (mis)interpretation. The office of the Committee took the contrary view that it was necessary to place its trust on collectors and on the sound-ly-based decisions of juries in order that the evolution of collections should develop on its own towards an ever more unassailable philately.

The conclusion of this report aims to throw light on Article 9 and to explain it.
It has been decided, following certain representations, to bring more into balance the marking for presentation (general impression of the collection) in lc and that for the originality of the theme and thematic work in $2 c$.

It follows that subject and purpose-of-issue collections, where there is neither a theme nor thematic work, are limited to a maximum of 85 marks and that only collections which are truly thematic can aspire to the highest awards.

Certain countries would have wished to reserve only to such collections the possibi-

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24 EXPLANATORY REPORT ANNEXED TO THE "INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THEMATIC, PURPOSE-OF- . ISSUE, AND SUBJECT COLLECTIONS (Cont'd)
lity of exhibiting (at least at International Exhibitions). The office of the Committee did not see its way to adopting such an intransigent position for the following reasons:

Firstly, the rules should be applied not only to International Exhibitions but also to National Exhibitions, which are so to speak the ante chamber to them, and a.t which the rules can be more liberally interpreted.

Secondly, at this moment there are many more subject and purpose-of-issue collections than there are thematic ones. Some of these are interesting and well-presented and normally deserve a "silver" (or even "vermeil" at a National Exhibition). Why should they be refused for the benefit of thematic collections presented more or less well which are only worth a "bronze" or a "diploma"?

Wfy discourage from the start those collectors who do not go in for "classic" and stop them exhibiting their hobbies and their gems? It is wiser to show them, when they reach a certain level, that they cannot obtain higher awards until they agree to undertake the gathering of supplementary information and to regroup their material to follow a directing idea or a theme.

To end the study of Article 9, it seems useful to explain some of the terms used:
The evaluation of the development of the collection is made by taking account of the following:
(a) The field of action chosen by the collector
(b) The quantity and quality of the thematic information, as well as the knowledge of the theme treated
(c) The difficulty of the research which has been necessary to gain this knowledge
(d) The balance between the different parts of the exhibit

The scope of the collection is judged by the presence or absence of all the essential parts of the theme treated, the presence or absence of the stamps and philatelic items needed to illustrate the chosen field.

Philatelic knowledge is judged by weighing up the philatelic knowledge displayed and the difficulty of the research needed to assemble the stamps and philatelic items exhibited. It is also useful to take into account under this heading the quality and the judicious and correct use of philatelic items other than stamps and to base the marking only on the philatelic plan. Research into these items and additional information and light on the subject which they throw belong properly to the heading "Development of the Collection".

By bringing into force the new rules and by their being well received and widely distributed, we hope to make a contribution to more complete information for juries and to a better guidance to collectors toward exhibits which will increasingly be more worthwhile philatelically and more interesting thematically and culturally. In so doing, we have not lost sight of the fact that this form of non-classic philately is young, lively, and susceptible of evolution and of important development. Also we have tried to guide and explain rather than to impose or exclude. It is for time-and collectors--to decide finally if the path that we are tracing today will be increasingly followed and frequented. This is the sole reward that we earnestly hope may attend our efforts and the estemmed collaboration of all those countries which have been good enough to help us in our task.

## Secretaries

H. WALZ M. DHOTEL

The President of the Committee
(Official text agreed on the 27 th of September 1966)

## Important Notice

Should disagreement of differences in interpretation occur, as a result of different translations in foreign languages, the French text only will be acceptable.

In conformity with the internal rules of the Thematic Committee of the F.I.P. (Article XV), all publication, reproduction, or translation (or part thereof) must bear the mention
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## SIIOOdS


Note: set exists imperforate
Sc 103-05; Gi 105-07; Mi 108-10; YT104-06
1963, April 11. Friendship Games, Dakar, Apr. 11-21. Unw.; P 13. Des. and
eng. G. Aufschneider. Recess GPW, Paris
10. 20 f lilac/carmine/sepia
12. $50 f$ ultramarine/carmine/sepia
Designs: 10-Basketball; 11-Discus; 12-Judo
Note: set exists imperforate
Sc 108-10; Gi 114-16; Mi 117-19; YT 110-12
1964, July l. 18th Olympic Games, rokyo, Oci. 10-25. Unw .; P 13. Des. G. 13. 15 f bronze green/red/deep sepia
14. 25 f bronze green/red/deep sepia
15. 85 f bronze green/red/deep sepia
16. 100 f bronze green/red/deep sepia
Designs: 13-Head of athlete; 14-8eated athlete; 15-Victorious athlete; 16 -venus de Milo
Note: set exists imperforate
1964, July 1. 18 th Olympic Uames, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25. Unw.; 13 . sheet containing Nos. $1-4$ ( $100 \times 145 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

## 17. $15+25+85+100$ \& bronze green/red/deep sepia

Mi Bl 1; YT Bl 1; Sa 18
1965, July 15. rirgt African Games, brazzaville. Unw; ; P 13. Des. \& eng. by J. Combet. Recess.
18. 25 f brown/red/dark green
19. 25 f lt orange/blue/brown
20. 70 i dk carmine/bright green
Designs: 18-Soccer bail, shoes, goal; 19-boxing gloves, ring; 20Tennis rackets, ball, net
Note: set exists imperforate; Games were held July 18-25
Sc 141-43; Gi 164-66; Hi ; YT 143-45
Sc 141-43; Gi 164-66; Ni ; YT 143-45



1960, July 23. 17 th Olympic Games, Home, Aug. 25-Sept. 14 . Wmkd. U.A.B.
and arabic letters; P 13\%. Photogravure in sheets of 25 with one
vertical row of each stamp (Nos. 1-5) with the remaining stamps printed in sheets of 50 stamps se tenant

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5. } 10 \mathrm{~m} \text { grey green } \\
& \text { 6. } 30 \mathrm{~m} \text { purple } \\
& \text { 7. } 35 \mathrm{~m} \text { dark blue }
\end{aligned}
$$



 9. 10 m dark blue $(2,000,000)$

Design: Girl scout saluting, badge
Sc 114; Gi 717; Mi 122; YT 521
1962, September 18. Hirst African Table Tennis Championships, Alexandria, and the 38 th World Shooting Championships, Cairo. Wmk. Eagle; P $11 / k$.
Yhotogravure by Bostal Authority Press

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 10. } 5 \mathrm{~m} & \text { carminc/emerald } & \text { 13. } & 10 \mathrm{~m} & \text { blue/yellow brown } \\ \text { 11. } 5 \mathrm{~m} & \text { carmine/emerald } & 14 . & 35 \mathrm{~m} & \text { carmine/vi let blue } \\ \text { 12. } 10 \mathrm{~m} & \text { blue/yellow brown } & 15 . & 35 \mathrm{~m} & \text { carmine/violet blue }\end{array}$
 and target
 Sc 137-42; Gi 742-47; Mı 148-53; YT 544-49
932, Januar 25. 3rd Wioter01ympics, Lake lisc14, Feb, 4-13 u.. . P
3. 2 c ( ine rose $(51,102,800)$
Design: Ski jumper
Note: These stamps were recess printed from platesthat were flat Sc 716; Gi 888; Mi 346; YT 311
1932, June 15. 10th Olympic Games, Los Angeles, July 30-August 14. 4. 3 c Designs: 4-Runner at mark; 5-Myron's Discobolus Note: The inland letter rate changed from $2 \&$ to $3 \&$ before this set appeared. Thus, the lower value was first designed as a $2 \&$ stamp to be issued in red. With the rate change, the stamp was re-engraved designed to remain as a red stamp. Eventually, it became purple to conform with past 3 e stamps which were purple or violet. Sc 718-19; Gi 890-91; Mi 348-49; YT 314-15
1939, June 12. Saseball Centennial Issue and Marking the Opening of the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y. Unw.; P Ilxiok. Re6. 3 . 6. 3 c violet $(81,269,600)$
vesign: Sand-lot baseball Sc 855; Gi 990; mi 451; YT 407

Nesign: Torch, emblem of American Turners
sc 979; Gi 1127; Mi 592; YT 530
1950, June 30. 2nd National Boy Scout Jamboree, Valley Forge, Pa. unw.;
P ilxl0\%. Recess
9. 3 c sepia $(131,635,000)$ Design: 3 sc ; c , Statue of Liberty, badge
Sc 995; Gi 1146 ; Mi 613 ; YT 546
1956, April 30. 5th International
956, April 30. 5th International rhilatelic Exhibition (Fipex),
New York City, April 28-May 6. Unw.; P llxlok. Recess. Des. Wm. K.
Schrage; eng. Arthur W. Dintaman
10. 3 c deep violet ( $119,784,200$ )
Design: N.Y. Coliseum and Columbus Monument
Note: Fipex was the first event held at the Coliseum which is a
building that has accomodated many events, some sporting--boxing, Columbus Circle where the statue of Columbus, depicted on the
Sc 1076; Gi 1230; Mi 698; YT 613
UNITED ARAB RePUBLIC (SYRIA)


16. 10 m grey/black/brown $(2,000,000)$
Design: Tennis player, pyramids, world globe
Se 150; Gi 761; Mi 167; YT 560
963. October 15. Suez Canal International Long Distance Swi ming Race.
Wmk. Eagle; F $11 \times 11 \%$. Photogravure by Fostal Authority Press 17. 10 m blue/red (2,000,000-Trachtenberg)
Design: Swimmer, world globe, map
note: Watermark is sidemays on this issue
Se 162; Gi 772; Mi 179; YT 568
1964, August 28. 6th Pan Arab Scout Jamboree, Alexandria. Unw.; P $11 / 1 / 2$
Photogravure by Postal Authoity Press
18. 10 m green/red 19.10 m green $/ \mathrm{red}$
Note: michel says first day ras set lin
Note: -
on Auchel says 28 th
Sc 200-01; ( 1 i 813-14; Mi 222-23; YT 609-10
1964, October 10. 18th Olympic Games, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25. UnW.; P $11 \mathrm{k} \times 11$ (Nut. 201 , $111 / 2($ No. 23), 11x11/2 (Nos. 21-22). Photogravure by fostal Authority Press

## 21. 10 m yellov: brown/deep slate blue

23. 50 m orange brom/ultramarine ( $2,000,000$ sets-Trachtenberg) Lesigns: 20-Pharaonic athletes; 21-Four ancient gymnasts forming pyramid; 22-Wrestiling; 23 -fharaoh in chariot lion-hunting
1965, July 1. Ke-establishment of Egyptian Civil Airlines "Misrair". Unw.; P11. Yhotogravure Postal Authority Press in sheets of $50(5 \times 10)$ 24. 10 mm deep blue/l\$ yellow ( $2,000,000$ )

> Design: Game table from tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen
Note: In 1960 Kisrair had merged with Syrian Airways to form United Arab Airlines
Sc C17; Gi 854; Mi ; YT 659; Sa 106
1965, September 2. 4th Pan Arab Games and Long Distance Swimming Champion-
ships, Alexandria. Wmk. Eagle; P 111/2 (No. 26), $111 / 2 x 11$ (others). Pho-
togravure by Postal Authority Pres 25. 5 m blue/red on azure

27. 10 m sepia/blue (2,000,000-Trachtenberg)
28. 35 m yellow brom/green ( 600,000 sets issued-Trachtenberg)
Deigns: 25-Stadium, flag, Olympic rinps, torch; 26-Map, emblems of Arab countries, Olympic rings; 27-Swimmers Zeitun amd Abd el Gelil and arms Note: The swimming competition
Note: The swimming competition was a part of the Arab Games; the use
of Olympic rings on this issue was a misuse
Sc 244-47;Gi 860-63; Mi ; YT 655-58

BARBARA T. WILLIAMS










The interesting and attractive illustration at the left was borrowed from an envelope emanating from Japan. It is a cachet used to advertize an "International Olympic Games Exhibition" and an "Olympic Stamps Exposition". Note the range of activities illustrated and the excellent details throughout.


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| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


[^0]:    "Thanks for the memories.......
    You may have been a headache, but you never were a bore,
    So thank you so much.......
    Now many's the time that we feasted
    And many's the time that we fasted
    But, oh, it was grand while it lasted.
    We did have fun, and no harm done.
    So thanks for the memories......."

