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Volume 5

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

- 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 21")", 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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Antonino Zappala, Via Colle del Pino, l Catania, Italy: Olympic Games, sports, all world, 1896-1964; have covers, seals, proofs, vignettes, and cancellations in best condition.

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Ernest Trory, 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton 5, England: "Olympic Philatelist" (month-ly)--subscription for 1967 (January to December) \$2.25 by surface mail or \$3.75 by airmail. Specialized articles on old and new Olympic issues of stamps, vignettes, cancellations, etc. Edited by Ernest Trory (SPI 148). Personal checks to Crabtree Press Limited, 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton 5, England.

Dave Fogel, 1156 Walnut, Berkeley, Calif. 94707: Collector's duplicates (all mint)-Albania 384-90, \$15.00; Austria B179-83, \$5.00; Chile 319 and C213 (deluxe sheet), \$15.00;
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\$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 C81a (souvenir sheet), \$25.00; Portugal 2S112, \$25.00; RA14 and RAJ5 singles, \$5.00; RA14 and RAJ5 blocks of four, \$22.00; Syria
133-36, \$13.00; Trieste (Zone A) 115-17 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.

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.

First "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 Bl44 and "Handbook"--"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; it was a 25pf + 100pf value in dark ultramarine depicting a steeplechase jumper (military) over an imaginary obstacle (Scott Bl72 and "Handbook"--"Germany 48"). This stamp commemorated the 71st 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.



Third "Blue Ribbon" stamp. On June 20, 1941, there appeared a 25pf + 100pf dark blue 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 ridden 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.



Last "Blue Ribbon" commemorative. 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 25pf + 100pf value in violet blue showing a jockey on a running herse 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" victories each.

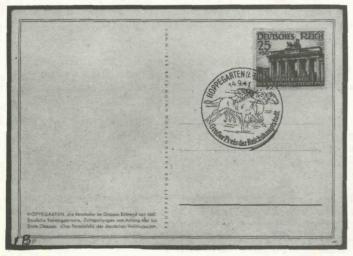
18,75

25,00

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 25pf + 50pf ultramarine stamp showing the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin was issued five days previously on Sept. 9th (Scott Bl93 and "Handbook"--"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 October. 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"

First 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. 14th, two values were is-

sued by Germany, a 6pf + 4pf dark violet and a 12pf + 88pf brown carmine. Both stamps had the same design, a thoroughbred without rider and a silhouette of Vienna in the background (Scott B244-45 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", riden 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 11, 1963, showed an imperforate copy of the

12pf + 88pf stamp and stated that an imperforate sheet of twenty-five was discovered on yellow paper.

Einschreiben!

Herrn

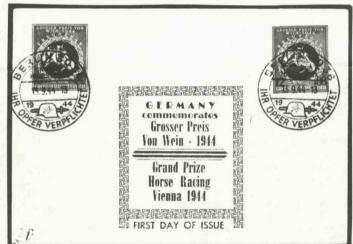
Dr. med. J. Fleischmann

Abs.:

L. Gropp-Augeburg

Dr. Mar. J. Schäzlerstr. 17/3

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 + 4pf green and 12pf + 88pf red—are Scott B284-85 ("Handbook"--"Germany 66-7"). These stamps were also overprinted "Stadt Strausberg 1945" during the Russian occupation. The winning horse was "Nordlicht", ridden by Jockey O. 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 "Nordlicht" 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 three-year old. Two of America's top breeders, W. D. Pauley and C. T. Chenety, bought the stallion 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 "Nordlicht" lives at Mattingly's farm where he grazes quietly in his own paddock.

The article also reports that "Nordlicht'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-O-Worth" won the silver cup as the best colt in the 1959 yearling show at the Fairgrounds. In that same year "Nordlicht" 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 "Nordlicht" won the first time out, these victories including three stake races.

OLYMPIANA

- Helen Turner

France's Tribute to Baron de Coubertin

- 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 particularly

.....

pleased to do so. The portrait which was finally used is one taken in Geneva a year before de Coubertin's death. Whether this is the one the Baroness originally approved, I am not certain. However, it is the classic one which has served as a model for issues by other

countries. De Coubertin's eyes are piercing; his hair and moustache are prominent features. Certainly 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 16th 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. proofs are printed on soft cardboard so as not to damage the die. They are of the large size, 5" x $6\frac{1}{6}$ ", 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 extra-thin paper, approximately 4 3/8" x 5 1/2". 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 clive. 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, "7Fl4", 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, so-called 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 24th, 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, 11, rue de Grenelle, Paris VIIe, for two days, November 24th and 25th. 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, Mlles. 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.



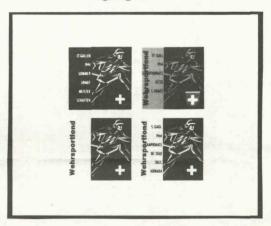






In 1944 the St. Gallen command issued a sheet, perforate or imperforate, containing four stamps, each depicting a soldier with rifle. Each stamp reads, "St. Gallen, 1944, Summer Military Championship", in one of the four basic languages.





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-Olof 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)

EDITORIAL COMMENT

"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

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 119) 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

- Barbara T. Williams -

January Addenda

21st <u>Jordan</u>. 19th Olympic Games, Mexico City. 1f, 2f, 3f, 4f, 30f, and 60f (scenes in Mexico City and Olympic torch and rings). Also a souvenir sheet (100f--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

- 18th Gabon. 19th Olympic Games, Mexico City, and 10th Winter Olympic Games, Grenoble. 25fr (diving platform, Mexico City); 30fr (emblems of both Games); and 50fr (ice skating stadium, Grenoble). Designed by J. Combet.
- 23rd <u>Persia</u>. World Junior Fencing Championships, Teheran. 5R purple (fencers). Quantity: 400,000.
- 28th Bhutan. Boy Scouts of Bhutan. 5ch (camping); 15ch (mountain climbing); 10ch (planting trees); 50ch (same as 5ch); 1.25nu (same as 10ch); 1.25nu (planting trees and mountain climbing); 4nu (same as 15ch); and 4nu (same as 1.25nu). Quantities: 100,000 (5ch, 10ch, and 15ch), 50,000 (50ch), 30,000 (1.25nu, 20,000 (4nu), 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. 10th Winter Olympic Games, Grenoble. 60¢ blue and red (snowflakes and Olympic rings). Designed by Excoffin. Printed by heliogravure. (Additional information)

May Addenda

- lst <u>Turkey</u>. 20th International Junior Football Tournament. 50k (football players in action) and 1/30L (football players in action). Printed by off-set by Guezel Sanatlar Printing House, Ankara.
- 5th Poland. 20th Peace Bicycle Race. 60gr (group of cyclists). Designed by T. Michaluk. Quantity: 6,000,000. (Additional information)

Current

Chad. Sports Day, April 10th. 25fr multicolored (stylized drawing of people enter-stadium).

Hungary. National Federation of Hungarian Philatelists. 2fr + lfr (parachutist, from a picture of Faustus Verancsics, 1617). Also a souvenir sheet of all 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 111 -- 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,
- (2) Diving Belgium B791

(3) Rowing China 1483, Jugoslavia 800, 802

(4) Sailing Bahamas 231, 236, Poland 1441

- (5) Swimming Belgium B792, Cuba SG1016, Fiji 228, Middle Congo 146, New Caledonia 351, Ras Al Khaima Mi42, Mi 46, 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 SG1022, 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 910-19, 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 129-30, Congo 578-81, 587-90, Costa Rica C415, Cuba SG1020, Dominica 195-96, Dubai Min159-63, Min164-68, Fiji 219-20, Gabon 195-96, C45, Ghana 244-46, 259-63, Gibraltar 175-76, Gilbert & Ellice Islands 125-26, Great Britain 458-60, 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 C38, Middle Congo 146, 148, 149, Mongolia SG398-402, New Hebrides 116-17, 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 188-89, St. Kitts-Nevis 173-74, St. Lucia 207-08, Seychelles 226-27, Sharjah SG258-64, Siam 449, South Arabia 23-4, South Arabia (Aden-Kathiri) 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 SG1019, Czechoslovakia 1369-70, Middle Congo 148, Rwanda 166, 169, Turkey 1702, Wallis & Fatuna Islands C28

(11) Miscellaneous 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 SG1021, Ras Al Khaima Mi38, Mi 43, 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 SG1017, 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 C421, 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, Fiji 226, Hungary 1789, Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika 164-67, Poland 1416, Qatar SG135 SG138, Wallis & Fatuna Islands C27

(7) Pole vault French Polynesia 224, Hungary 1793

Fiji 227, Poland 1415

(9) Running Bulgaria 1513, Costa Rica C411-16, Fiji 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, SG134, SG137, Ras Al Khaima Mi37, Mi46, Russia 3210, Siam 444

(10) Shot put Fiji 227, Hungary 1792, Middle Congo 147

(11) Walking--none (12) Miscellaneous Japan 898

f. Winter

(1) Bob-sledding German Democratic Republic 808-10, 3. Specific athletic competition 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, SG136 (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, Lebanon 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, Hun-gary 1779-85, Kenya, Uganda, & Tangan-yika 160, 163, Mauritania 216, Russia 3218-19

d. Hiking and camping Dahomey 224, Gabon 200, Guatemala C329, Haiti 557, United Arab Republic C20, 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

i. Winter sports Andorra 169-70, Red China SG2098, Le-banon C472, C473, C475, C481

a. Olympic Games Costa Rica C411-16, Mexico 974-75, C318-20, Paraguay Minl449-56, Qatar SG133-38, South Arabia (Aden-Kathiri) SG68-75, South Arabia (Aden-Quaiti) SG81, SG84, Yemen Arab Republic Mi227-

29 b. Supplementary Olympic Games Czechoslovakia 1415-16, Guinea 410-14, 081

c. Olympic-santioned regional competitions

(1) Central American and Caribbean Games Cuba SG1016-22

(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-Olympic

Morocco 141, Ras Al Khaima Mi 37-46 e. Non-Olympic-sanctioned world competi-

(1) 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,
- (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

(24) Polo--none (25) Riding--none (26) Rowing--none (27) Sailing--none

(28) Shooting--none (29) Skating--none (30) Skiing

Chile C264, C266-67, Norway 486-89

(31) Soccer Afghanistan 727-29, Albania 910-19, 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 129-30, Congo 578-81, 587-90, Dominica 195-96, Dubai Min159-63, Min164-68, Fiji 219-20, Gabon 195-96, C45, Ghana 259-63, Gibraltar 175-76, Gilbert & Ellice Islands 125-26, Great Britain 458-60, 465, Grenada 230-31, Honduras C404-06, Hungary 1771-78, B258, Iraq 403-05, Liberia 439-41, Mail C38, Middle Congo 149, Mongolia SG398-402, New Hebrides 116-17, 132-33, Niger 172-74, Panama Min945-50, Pitcairn Islands 60-1, Poland 14054-12, 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 (Aden-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 skiing--none

(38) Weight lifting German Democratic Republic 856, B142

(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 Mi 37-46

(a) Soccer Iraq 403-05

(b) Volleyball -- none

(3) Asian

(a) Cycling--none

(b) GANEFO Asian Football Games -none

(4) Balkan Games (a) Athletic Jugoslavia 798 (b) Basketball -- none

German Democratic Republic 845-47 (5) British Commonwealth Games Jamaica 254-57, Kenya, Uganda, & Tanganyika 164-67

(6) European Games (a) Athletic Hungary 1787-94, Poland 1414-

(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 (i) Marksmanship--none

(j) Rowing--none (k) Shooting--none (l) 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 Fiji 226-28, French Polynesia 223-26, New Caledonia 344, 348-50, Papua & New Guinea 224-26, Wallis & Fatuna Islands C27-8

(13) West African Soccer Championship--

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, Fiji 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 207-08, 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

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 & O 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 Olympic issues 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.

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 cancelled-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 20k exists in this manner.

The 1938 sports set has two such varieties. The 20k (scrobatic motorcyclist)("Scott" 70l) 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 lr parachuting (1382) and the 2r wolf hunt (1419).

To these we might add two other perforation varieties which are not related to margin. "Seebacher" lists the 60k cross country skier (787) as existing imperforate and I have come across the 30k 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?

MODERN OLYMPIC MEDALISTS ON STAMPS

- Jim Hughes -

Supplement One -- Part Seven



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.



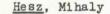
Herriott, Maurice

Great Britain

1964 3,000-meter steeplechase (silver medal)

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.



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 SG1012

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 SG1018

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)

(See Hristov for illustration)

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' 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 skiing15-kilometer	cross
	country (silver medal)	
	30-kilometer	cross
	country (silver medal)	
	50-kilometer	cross
	country (2:50:27.0)	
1960	Nordic skiing15-kilometer	cross
	country (silver medal)	
	30-kilometer	cross
	country (1:51:03.9)	
1964	Nordic skiing15-kilometer	cross
	country (bronze medal)	
	50-kilometer	eress



MODERN OLYMPIC MEDALISTS ON STAMPS (Cont'd)

country (2:43:52.6)

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 (bronze medal) 1964 Boxing--welterweight

Poland 1356

Marian Kasprzyk won all five of his bouts at the Koa-kuen 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--100-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.

18 MODERN OLYMPIC MEDALISTS ON STAMPS (Cont'd)



Kololtseva, Berta

Russia

1964 Speed skating -- women's 1,500 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.





Rozma, Istvan

Hungary

1964 Greco-Roman wrestling--heavyweight

Hungary 1656

Istan Kozma won four and drew one of his bouts, 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' 9 3/8" at Rome in 1960; it was good for third place. A throw of 270' l" 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 C472-75)? 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 7th 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 Mexico played in the finals.

56. Jim Hughes' records show that Panama SG994-1004 were issued on December 20, 1964.

57. 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 Paraguay, and the coat-of-arms

109. 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.

110. 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-Argen-

tine, 5-Chile, 6-Colombia, 7-Peru, and 8-Ecuador. 111. Also according to Barbara, the Dominican Republic--Jamaica Polo Match was held in

Cuidad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, and the home team was the winner. 112. Once again, Barbara also notes that the Dominican Republic's team took first place in the 10th World Series of Amateur Baseball in 1948.

113. 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.

Since the 1896 114. It appears that Stephen has uncovered a typographical error here. 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. furnish more complete standings for the 6th South American Women's Basketball Champion-ships (Question 109) and the 10th World Series of Amateur Baseball (Question 113) and the score of the polo match in Question 111?)

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NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

Versatile Elmer J. Binker (SPI 163) won the major trophy at the More award winners. 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 Nos. 478-82, 570-75, 616-17, and 650-51 May 31st June 30th

Membership changes (to May 1st)

Additions:

681 Davis, Jerry, 8500 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, Calif. 91352 (0:C:S, 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

THE SPI TROPHY

- Bob Bruce -



Would you like some attractive hardware for display in your library, den, or living room? The SPI Trophy, illustrated to the left as it was ready for competition at SESCAL '66, now graces the homes of five hard-working sports collectors. Who will be the next winner? It could be you.

This trophy was established in September, 1966, by our organization as part of a campaign to make stamp collectors all over the world more aware of sports philately and its appeal to anyone interested in topical collecting and in the Olympic Games and sports in general. The only reservation in the availability of this trophy for competition is that a minimum of three entries are required to justify the award.

The trophy stands twelve inches high and features a classic model of a discus thrower. The statue is of bronze and is mounted on a wooden pedestal; the pedestal contains a plate which is engraved suitably for each competition.

This particular trophy was designed for awards made by the Helms Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles and is used by SPI with the special permission of Bill Schroeder, Director of Helms Hall.

To date this new trophy has been in competition five times. It was first won by Alan Carpenter (SPI 385) of Pasadena, Calif., at SESCAL "66", in Los Angeles. Next SPI President Barbara T. Williams (SPI 69) of Reseda, Calif., collected it at SEPAD '66 in Philadelphia. Then came Jim Carlin (SPI 198) of Sarasota, Fla., who literally carried it

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" list. 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 classi-collections 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 down.

The <u>first principle</u> should enable an easy distinction 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 philatelic items 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 <u>second principle</u> enables a basic distinction to be made between all these collections. This is the adoption of <u>the classification</u> by <u>countries or chronological order of issues</u> (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



22 EXPLANATORY REPORT ANNEXED TO THE "INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THEMATIC, PURPOSE-OF-ISSUE, 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 cate-gores 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 2c 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 vine-yards 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 would 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 soundly-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 1c and that for the originality of the theme and thematic work in 2c.

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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S.P.I. S.C.O.S.C. A.T.A. ROLAND RINDSHOJ SPORT STAMPS P.O. Box 302 Montebello, Calif. 90640 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 at 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"?

Wjy 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

The President of the Committee

H. WALZ M. DHOTEL

R. Van der AUWERA

(Official text agreed on the 27th 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

UPPER VOLTA

1962, June 30. Hunting and Tourism. Unw.; P 12%x12 (Nos. 1,3,6), 12x12% (Nos. 2,4,5). Des. Subert; eng. Georges betemps. Recess Ateliers Chaix

4. 25 f wiolet brn/blue/green 5. 50 f wiolet brn/blue/green 6. 85 f red brn/blue/green red brn/green/yellow 3. 15 f sepia/green/yellow sepia/blue/green

Designs: 1-Buffalo at waterhole; 2-Lion and lioness; 3-Defassa waterbuck; 4-Arly camp; 5-Diapaga camp; 6-buffon antelope. Note: set exists imperf

sc. 97-102; G1 99-104; Mi 102-07; IT 97-102

1962, July 21. Abidjan Games, Dec. 24-31. Unw.; P 12%x12. Des. Ringard Photogravure Atelier Delrieu on chalk-surfaced paper

20 f chocolate/blue/black/red brown

chocolate/blue/black/red

chocolate/blue/black/red brown Designs: 3-Boccer; 8-Cyclists; 9-Boxers

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

20 f lilac/carmine/septa

ochre/carmine/sepia

25 f ochre/carmine/sepia 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 1. 18th Olympic Games, Tokyo, Oci. 10-25. Unw.; P 13. Des. G. Betemps. Recess GPW, Faris in sheets of 25 (5x5)

15 f bronze green/red/deep sepia 25 f bronze green/red/deep sepia 85 f bronze green/red/deep sepia

16. 100 f bronze green/red/deep sepia

Designs: 13-Head of athlete; 14-Seated athlete; 15-Victorious athlete;

16-venus de Milo

Note: set exists imperforate

Sc C14-17; Gi 145-48; Mi 148-51; YT A14-17; Sa 14-17

1964, July 1. 18th Olympic dames, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25. Unw.; v 13. sheet containing Nos. 1-4 (100x145mm)

17. 15+25+85+100 f bronze green/red/deep sepia

mi Bl 1; YT Bl 1; Sa 18

1965, July 15. First African Games, brazzaville. Unw.; P 13. Des. & eng. by J. Combet, Recess.

15 f brown/red/dark green

19. 25 f lt orange/blue/brown 20. 70 f dk carmine/bright green

Designs: 18-Soccer bail, shoes, goal; 19-boxing gloves, ring; 20-Tennis rackets, ball, net

Note: set exists imperforate; Games were held July 18-25

; YT 143-45 Sc 141-43; Gi 164-66; Mi

HANDBOOK

SPORTS STAMPS

by Ira Seebacher

Section 40 Turkey to Upper Volta

1965, February 16, 40th Anniversary of Turkish Aviation League. Unw.; P 13. Des. B. Ozak. Offset lithographed.

90 k multicolored (400,000)

dication he is sports jumping. In fact, the contrary seems to be the Note: One stamp of this set shows a parachutist but there is no incase, ademonstration rather than a contest

YT 1719; Zu Zu 1807; Sa 89 Sc 1634; Gi 2082; Mi 1936;

1965, April 5. Tourism. Unw.; P 13. Offset lithographed by APA Ofset Basimevi, Istanbul

94. 30 k multicolored (300,000)

Design: Beach at Ordu on Black Sea

Sc 1639; Gi 2090; Mi 1944; YT 1722; Mi

1965, October 25. "Ankara '65" National Stamp Exhibitiom. Unw.; P 13. Uffset lithographed by APA Ofset Basimevi, Istanbul

45. 50 k deep blue/red/lt yellow olive (600,000)

Design: Horsemen with spears (ancient game)

Sc 1672; Gi 2131; mi 1968; YT 1748; Zu

1966, May 20. 4th international Military Volleyball C hampionships. Unw.; P 13. Uffset lithographed by Güzel Sanatlar Matbaasi

46. 50 k multicolored (250,000)

Design: Volleyball players

; Mi 1998; YT 1777; Zu Sc 1702; Gi

TURKEY IN ASIA (ANATOLIA)

- 1920, November 30. Turkey No. 1 overprinted in 2-line Arabic inscription ("Angora Piastres 3"). Unw.; P 12. Des. Oskan Effendi. Lithographed by Bradbury Wilkinson
- 1. 3 pi on 2 pa claret

a. surcharge inverted

Design: Obelisk of the Hippodrome

Sc 22; G1 Al; M4 690; YT 1

- 1920, December 4. runkey No. 1 overprinted in 3-line Arabic inscription ("Post Fiastres 3), Unw.; P 12. Des. Oskan Effendi. Lithographed by Bradbury Wilkinson.

- 3 pr on 2 pi (BK)
 3 pi on 2 pi (R)
 3 pi on 2 pi (Type 2 ovpt--small "3" in Arabic

Design: Obelisk of the nippodrome

it isn't clear which type surcharge or what color. Only Scott men-Note: Michel states this stamp exists with inverted surcharge but tions No. 3 with red overprint

Sc 14-15; Gi A5; Mi 694; YT la

- 2 1920, December 15. No. 1 with additional surcharge of No.
- 5. 3 pi on 2 pi

since it has two surcharges, it is again very fumzy. Which surcharge Note: Michel states this stamp exists with inverted surcharge but is inverted?

Sc 22a; Gi All; Mi 698

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

- 1957, November 25. Definitives. Wak. Multiple St. Edward's Crown CA; P 13%. Recess Hradbury, Wilkinson & Co.
- grey green/orange red brown/olive 1% d 2 d

 - turquoise/purple r. 4
 - lake/black
- slate green/brown deep blue/black 5 d 6.5
- Desirus: 1-Angler in waders, bonefish; 2-Angler in boat, red grouper; 3-Angler on pier, albacore; 4-Angler in boat, muttonfish snapper; 5-Angler in waders, permit; 6-Angler in boat, spanish mackeral
 - Note: All other stamps in this set showing modes of fishing are not sports fishing and are not, therefore, listed.
- sc 122-23,125-27,130; G1 238-39,241-43,246; M1 164-65,167-69,172; TT 164-65,167-69,172

UMM AL QIWAIN

- 1964, November 25. 18th Olympic Games, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25. Unw.; P 14. Photogravure by the Austrian State Frinting Works, vienna.
- dk blue/green/carmine brown (50,000) (20,000) multicolored 1. 50 np
- carmine red/dull blue/violet (50,000) (25,000) maroon/violet/yellow green
- dk blue green/grey blue/red brown (25,000) 2. 3.1.50 r 5. 4 r 7. 5 r 7. 5 r
- purple/orange brown/dk olive green (20,000) chocolate/purple/buff (25,000)

- 1959, August 27. 3rd Fan American Games, Chicago, Aug. 27-Sept. 7. Unw.; Pll. Des. Juren H. Ermoyan and Wm. K. Schrage; eng. Mathew D. Fenton; lettering Robert J. Jones. Recess on Giori press in sheets of 50 (10x5)
 - 11. 10 c red/blue (38,770,000)
- Design: Runner with torch

Sc C56; G1 1291; Mi 759; YT A54; Sa 62

- 1960, February 8. 50th Anniversary of Boy Scouts of America. Unw.; P
 - 11. ecess on Giord Press. Des. Norman Rockwell
- 12. 4 c red/dk blue/dk bistre (139,325,000)

Design: Boy Scout giving scout salute

Sc 1145; Gi 1305; Mi 772; TT 679

- .960, February 18. 8th Winter Olympic Games, Squaw Valley, Feb. 18-29. Unw.; P lokxll. Recess.
- 13. 4 c dull blue (124,445,000) Design: Olympic rings and snowflake Sc 1146; Gi 1306; M1 773; YT680
- 1960, October 15. Automotive Industry and National Automobile Show, Detroit, Oct. 15-23. Unw.; P 11x10%.
- 14. 4 c dark blue (109,695,000)

Design: Globe, steering wheel containing tractor, truck and car

Sc 1162; Gi 1324; Mi 792; TT 699

- 1960, November 1. 50th Anniversary of Campfire Girls. Unw.; P 11. Recess by wiori Press. Design after drawing by P. E. Oliver. Eng. R.M.Bower as George L. Huber 15. 4 c dk blue/bright red (120,000,000)
- Design: Camp Fire Girls' Emblem

Sc 1167; Gi 1329; Mi 797; IT704

- Fame, Springfield College, Springfield, "Wass. Unw.; P 10/5x11. Des, Metthew D. Fenton; lettering Howard . Sharpless. Designed from an original drawing by Charles L. Chickering. Access 1961, November 6. Opening of the James A. Naismith basketball hall of
 - (100,000,000) 16. 4 c brown

Dr. Naismith who founded the game of basketball and first introduced Note: This stamp was issued on the 100th birthday anniversary of it as an instructor at Springfield College

Sc 1189; Gi 1346; Mi 815; YT 720

- 1962, July 24. 50th Anmiversary of the Girl Scouts of America. Unw.; r llx10%. Des. Ward Brackett; eng. Matthew D. Fenton; lettering wm. R. Burnell, kecess
- 17. 4 c red (120,000,000)

Design: Senior girl scout and flag

Sc 1199; Gi 1357; Mi 829; YT 733

- America a century ago. Unw.; Pll. Des. Norman Todhunter. Recess 1965, February 15. Physical Fitness and Founding of the Sokols in
 - a. with tab reading "Use sip code, 18. 5 c brown carmine/black

Design: Discus thrower

Sc 1262; Gi 1407; Mi 877; YT 778

25. 3rd WinterOlympics, Lake Macid, Feb. 4-13 but Pil. ine rose (51,102,800) .932, Januar 3. 2 c c

- CO.

を動物を行うといる。

Design: Ski jumper

Note: These stamps were recess printed from platesthat were flat Sc 716; Gi 888; Mi 346; YT 311

932, June 15. loth Olympic Games, Los Angeles, July 30-August 14.

4. 3 c violet(168,885,300) 5. 5 c blue (52,376,100)

Designs: 4-Runner at mark; 5-Myron's Discobolus

appeared. Thus, the lower value was first designed as a 2¢ stamp to designed to remain as a red stamp. Eventually, it became purple to Note: The inland letter rate changed from 2¢ to 3¢ before this set be issued in red. With the rate change, the stamp was re-engraved with a 3¢ face but existing proofs indicate the color was first conform with past 3¢ stamps which were purple or violet.

Sc 718-19; G1 890-91; M1 348-49; YT 314-15

1939, June 12. Baseball Centennial Issue and Marking the Opening of the Baseball Hall of Fame at Gooperstown, N.Y. Unw.; P llx10%. Re-

6. 3 c violet (81,269,600)

Design: Sand-lot baseball

Sc 855; G1 990; M1 451; TT 407

1948, October 29. Juliette Gordon Low, Founder of the Girl Scouts of America. Unw.; P llxlo%. Recess

7. 3 c blue green (63,834,000)

Design: Juliette Low, Girl Scout emblem

Sc 974; Gi 1122; Mi 587; YT 525

1948, November 20. Centenary of the American Turners Society. Unw.; P 10%x11. Recess

8. 3 c carmine (62,285,000)

Design: Torch, emblem of American Turners

Sc 979; G1 1127; Mt 592; YT 530

1950, June 30. 2nd National Boy Scout Jamboree, Valley Forge, Pa. unw.; P llx10%. Recess 9. 3 c septa (131,635,000) Design: 3 scuts, Statue of Liberty, badge

Sc 995; G1 1146: M1 613; YT 546

New York City, April 28-May 6. Unw.; P llxlo%. Recess. Des. wm. K. 1956, April 30. 5th International Philatelic Exhibition (Fipex), Schrage; eng. Arthur W. Dintaman

10. 3 c deep violet (119,784,200)

Design: N.Y. Coliseum and Columbus Monument

building that has accommodated many events, some sporting--boxing, motorboat shows, camping shows, automobile shows, etc. It is situated at Columbus Circle where the statue of Columbus, depicted on the Note: Fipex was the first event held at the Coliseum which is a

Sc 1076; G1 1230; Mi 698; YT 613

in Stadium; entrance; Designs: 1-National Stadium, Tokyo, and the Discobolus; 2.3~Swimming stadium; 5-Komazawa Stadium (Gymnastics); 6-Sta 7-AB NO. 1.

4.8

Note: 4,000 sets of these stamps were issued imperforate

Sc 19-25; Gi 19-25; Mi 19-25; YT 19-25

.964, November 25, 18th Olympic Games, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25. Unw.; P 14. Nos. 4-7 in sheet with dark red marginal inscriptions (145x115mm)

carmine red/lt blue/blue 2 4

blue violet/owhre/olive brown dk green/lilac/brown lilac 7 4 4

dk blue green/blue/carmine brown

Designs: As Nos. 4-7

Notes: (a) there is a color change on these stamps in the sheets; (b) 12,000 sheets were issued perforated and an additional 8,000 imperforate sheets

Mi Bl 1 (26-29); YT Bl 1, 1A

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

vertical row of each stamp (Nos. 1-5) with the remaining stamps printed 1950, July 23. 17th Olympic Games, Rome, Aug. 25-Sept. 14. wmkd. U.A.R. and arabic letters; P 13%. Photogravure in sheets of 25 with one in sheets of 50 stamps se tenant

bright carmine deep claret 2. 5 m brown 3. 5 m deep cl 4. lom bright

10 m grey green 30 m purple 35 m dark blue 362

Designs: 1-Weight lifter; 2-Basketball; 3-Soccer; 4-Fencing; 5-Howing; 6-Steenlechase; 7-Swinming

6-7 Note: 1,500,000 issued of Nos. 1-5; 700,000 issued of Nos.

Sc 74-80; Gi 665-71; Mi 80-86; YT 482-88

Wmkd. U.A.R. and Arabic letters; Imperforate. Souvenir sheet (79x75mm) 1960, July 23, 17th Ulympic Games, Rome, Aug. 25-Sept. 14.

8. 100 m red/brown/black (40,000)

Design: View of the stadium in Cairo

U.A.R. and Arabic letters; P 13x13%. Des. Mohammmed badr Bahgat. Photo-1962, February 22. 25th Anniversary of the Egyptian Girl Scouts. Wmkd. gravureby Survey Dept., Cairo

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

Design: Girl scout saluting, badge

Sc 114; Gi 717; Mi 122; FT 521

1962, September 18. First African Table Tennis Championships, Alexandria, and the 38th World Shooting Championships, Cairo. Wak. Eagle; P 11%. Photogravure by Fostal Authority Press

10. 5 m carminc/emerald carmine/emerald

carmine/villet blue carmine/violet blue 1g. 10 m blue/yellow brown
14. 35 m carmine/vilet blu
15. 35 m carmine/violet blu blue/yellow brown

Designs: 10,12,14-Table tennis racquet, ball and net; 11,13,15-Rifle

Notes: The two stamps of each value were printed se tenant in sheets of 70; 2,000,000 sets issued (Trachtenberg)

Sc 137-42; G1 742-47; M1 148-53; YT 544-49

1963, Marc D. 51st International Tennis Championahips. Unw.; P 11%x11. Des. F. El Hendawi. Photogravure by Postal Authority Press

16. 10 m grey/black/brown (2,000,000)

Design: Tennis player, pyramids, world globe

Sc 150; Gi 761; Mi 167; YT 560

963, October 15. Suez Canal International Long Distance Swi ming Race. Wmk. Eagle; F llx111%. Photogravure by Fostal Authority Press

17. 10 m blue/red (2,000,000-Trachtenberg)

Design: Swimmer, world globe, map

Note: Watermark is sideways on this issue

Sc 162; di 772; Mi 179; FT 568

964, August 28. 6th Pan Arab Scout Jamboree, Alexandria. Unw.; P 11% Photogravure by Postal Authoity Press

18. 10 m green/red

19. 10 m green/red Designs: 18-Jamboree emblem; 19-Air Scouts emblem Note: michel says first day was Sept. 1 but Gibbons and Scott agree on August 28th

Sc 200-01; Gi 813-14; Mi 222-23; YT 609-10

1964, October 10. 18th Olympic Grames, Tokyo, Oct. 10-25. Unw.; P 11%x11 (No. 20), 11% (No. 23), 11x11% (Nos. 21-22). Photogravure by rostal Authority Press

5 m yellow orange/green

yellow brown/deep slate blue yellow brown/slate purple 21. 10 m

22. 35 m 23. 50 m

vesigns: 20-Pharaonic athletes; 21-Four ancient gymnasts forming pyramid; 22-Wrestling; 23-rharaoh in chariot lion-hunting (2,000,000 sets-Trachtenberg) orange brown/ultramarine

Sc 216-19; Gi 830-33; Mi 238-41; YT 626-29

Unw.; 1965, July 1. He-establishment of Egyptian Civil Airlines "Misrair". P 11. Photogravure Postal Authority Press in sheets of 50 (5x10)

24. 10 m deep blue/1% yellow (2,000,000)

Design: Game table from tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen

Note: In 1960 Misrair had merged with Syrian Airways to form United Arab Airlines

; YT 659; Sa 106 Sc C17; G1 854; M1

1965, September 2. 4th Pan Arab Games and Long Distance Swimming Champion-ships, Alexandria. Wmk. Eagle; P 11% (No. 26), 11%x11 (others). Photogravure by Postal Authority Press

28. 35 m yellow brown/green (600,000 sets issued-Trachtenberg) 25. 5 m blue/red on azure 26.10 m orange brown/blue 27.10 m sepia/blue (2,000,000-Trachtenberg)

of Arab Designs: 25-Stadium, flag, Olympic rings, torch; 26-Map, emblems of Ar. countries, Olympic rings; 27-Swimmers Zeitun amd Abd el Gelil and arms of Alexandria; 28-Race horse "Saadson"

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;G1 860-63; Mi

; YT 655-58

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (SYRIA)

1958, August 31. 3rd Pan-Arab Scout Jamboree. Unw.; P 12. Offset-lithographed in sheets of 50 (5x10)

35 p sepia (60,000) 40 p sepia (60,000)

Design: Scout hammering home a tent peg

125 blocks with both stamps in a small sheetof 4 stamps imperforate Note: 1,000 sets are said to have been issued imperf as well as

C4-5; G1 657-58; Mi 7-8; YT A137-38; Sa 307-08

1958, November 28. Glider Day. Unw.; P 12. Offset lithographed 50 (5x10)

3. 7% p grey green (500,000)

Design: Boy and girl, glider in background

s 500 souvenir sheets Note: 1,000 sets were issued imperforate as well imperforate and containing both stamps

015-16; G1 674-75; ,i 28-29; TT A144-45; Sa 325-26

December 27. 17th Olympic Games, Rome. Aug. 25-Sept. 11. Unw.; P 12 Offset lithographedin sheets of 50 (10x5)

15 p brown/black/blue

orange brown/black/blue

violet rose/black/yellow 40 p violet/rose/black Designs: 5-Basketball; 6-Swimming; 7-Arab fencing; 8-Lquestrian jumping Note: 140,0000 sets issued (Trachtenberg)

346-49 Sc C35-38; Gi 728-31; Mi 84-87; YT A167-70; Sa 1961, August 23. 5th Universities Youth Festival. Unw.; P 11%x12. Offset lithographed in sheets of 50 (5x10) 9. 15 p red/black (75,000) 10. 35 p blue green/black violet(75,000 Design: Damascus University, duscus thrower, lyre

Sc C45-46; Gi 742-43; Mi 97A-98A; IT A178-79; Sa 357-58

1961, August 23. 5th University Youth Festival. Unw.; Imperforate. Souvenir sheet with Nos, 15-16 (100x63mm)

11. 15+35 p

Nos. 15-16 Designs: As

Sa 359 Mi Bl 4 (978-98B); IT Bl 16;

UNITED STATES

1913, January 1. Panama Pacific Exposition. Wmk. single-lined "U.S.P.S."; P 12. Hecess

1. 5 c blue

Design: Sailing in Golden Gate Harbor, San Francisco

Sc 399; Gi 631; YT 197 (12); Mi 205A

ranama Facific Exposition. Wmk. single-lined U.S.P.S.; 1915, February 6. P 10. Recess

2. 5 c blue

Design: As No. 1

Sc 403; Gi 637; Mi 207C; YT 197 (10)

SPORTS & RECREATION CHECK LIST 1966 ADDITIONS

BARBARA T. WILLIAMS

AFGHANISTAN M U	C REMARKS	BAHAMAS <u>M U C</u> 1966 245 () () (REMARKS
1966 727 (¯) (¯) 728 (¯) (¯)	} {	246	}
728	} {	BAHRAIN ()()()	/
B74 ()()	} {	1966 149 ()()()
B75 ()()	} }	150	}
B76 ()()	} {	BARBADOS	/
AJMAN	· /	1966 291 ()()()
1966 RUNNER, OPT) ()	()	292 ()()()
RUNNER,		BELGIUM	
IMP. OPT() ()	()	1966 B791 ()()()
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GYMNAST.		B801 () () ()
IMP. OPT() ()	{ }	B802 () ())
BOXER, OPT()()	()	B803 () () (}
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JUDO, IMP.	()	1966 205 ()()(
OPT. ()() SAILING,		BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	/
OPT. ()()	()	1966 164 ()()(
SAILING,	\ /	165	\
IMP.OPT.()()	()	BRUNEI	
S/S. OPT.()()	}	1966 124 ()()(
S/S, IMP.	* *************************************	125	
OPT. ()()	()	BULGARIA	
ALBANIA		1966 1469 ()()(
1966 910 ()()		1502 ()()(
911 ()()		1506 ()()(
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948	}	1966 165 ()()(
949	}	166 ()()(
950 ()()	()	167 ()()(
951 ()()		168 ()()()	
952 ()()		CAMEROONS	
976 ()()		1966 C68 ()()()	
986 ()()		C69 () () (
988 ()()		C77	
989 ()()		C77, IMP.()()	
ALGERIA		C78 () () ()	
1966 **356 () ()	{ }	C78, IMP.()()()	
**357 ()()	()	CAYMAN ISLANDS 1966 182 ()()()	
ANDORRA	()	1986 182	
1966 169 () () 169 IMP. () ()	} {	CHAD 183 () () ()	
170 ()()		1966 129 ()()()	
170 IMP. () ()	} {	129, IMP.()()	
ANTIGUA	1	130 () ()	
1966 163 ()()	()	130, IMP.()()	
164	()	CHILE	
ARGENTINE		1966 C264 ()()()	
1966 791 ()()	()	C265 ()()()	
0123A,OPT() ()	{ }	C266 ()()()	
ASCENSION		C267 ()()()	
1966 100 ()()	()	C267a,S/S()()()	
101 ()()		CHINA	
AUSTRALIA		1966 1479 ()()()	
1966 418 ()()	()	1483 () ()	
AUSTRIA	/ \	1485 ()()()	
1966 759 ()()	()	CHINA, RED	
BAHAMAS	()	1966 ATHLETE () () ()	
1966 231, OPT.()() 237, OPT.()()	}	ATHLETE () () () ATHLETE () () ()	
237, OPT.()()	1	ATHLETE () ()	
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30			
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580	} {	5 VALUES,	-
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590a OPT. () ()	}	1966 *BROAD JUMP() () (100,000
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*C419	\ \	*ICE HOCKEY() ()	\
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CHESS () ()	} {	227	\
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CHESS ()()()	} {	FRANCE 1966 1154 ()()(1 Marie
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SHOOTING () ()	} }	FRENCH POLYNESIA	-
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VOLLEYBALL()()()		219 ()()(
SOCCER () ()	} {	223	}
BOXERS ()()()()	} {	224 () () (\
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	\ /	225	\
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1380	}	C45 IMP ()()	\
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DAHOMEY		852 ()()(}
1966 **222	\	B140 () () (\
**223 **224	\	856 B142	
**225	}	GHANA B142 ()()()	/
**225a, S/S () ())	1966 244 OPT. () () ()
DENMARK		245 OPT. () () (
1966 424 ()()())	246 OPT. ()()(
DOMINICA () () (1	259	\
1966 195 () () (\	260	-
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1966 5 VALUES,		262	\
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5 VALUES.		GIBRALTAR	
SOCCER, IMP) () (1966 175 ()()()

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GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	()	C269 **557	} } } }	
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113 OPT () ()		1966 C404 OPT	5 2 5 2 5)
116 OPT () ()	{ }	C405 OPT C406 OPT	{ } { } {	}
119 OPT () () 121 OPT () ()	{ }	HUNGARY 1966 1764	()()()
125 ()()	} {	1770 1770 IMP	}	
GREAT BRITAIN	()	1771	} { } { }	
1966 458 () () 459 () ()		1771 IMP 1772	{ } { } {	}
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GRENADA 1966 218 ()()	()	1773 IMP 1774	}	
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**C332 ()()		1778 IMP B258	1 1 1 1	
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C81b S/S OPT ()()	()	1792 1792 IMP	{ } { } { }	
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GUYANA () ()	()	C271	} { } { } {	
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549	}	INDONESIA 1966 689	()()()	
551 ()()	} {	691	151515	
C266 () () () C267 () ()		IRAQ 1966 403	()()()	
552 ()() 553 ()()	{ }	404 405	{ } { } { }	
		406	()()()	

IMP. S/S ()

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QUATAR M U C REMA	KS RUSSIA M U C REMARKS
1966 *JAVELIN	1966 3214 ()()()
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*EQUESTRIAN	3216
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*RUNNER OPT) ()	3219
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**SCOUT ()()()	178 () ()
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*OLY. OPT () () ()	189
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BOXERS ()()()	174 ()()()
SOCCER ()()()	ST. LUCIA
FENCERS () () ()	1966 207 () () ()
SWIMMER () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	208 ()()()
RUNNER OPT) () ()	1966 627 ()()()
BOXER OPT()()()	628
SOCCER OPT) () ()	629 () () ()
FENCER OPT) ()	630
SWIMMER OPT) () ()	631 () ()
BOXER OPT()()	E28 } } }
SOCCER OPT) () ()	E29 () ()
FENCER OPT) () ()	E30 ()()()
SWIMMER OPT) () ()	SAUDI ARABIA
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SOCCER ()()()	1966 268 () () ()
SOCCER, IMP) ()	SEYCHELLES
SOCCER () () () SOCCER, IMP) ()	1966 226 { } { } }
SOCCER () () ()	SHARJAH 227 ()()()
SOCCER, IMP) () ()	1966 HIGH JUMP() () ()
S/S, SOCCER) () ()	SAME, IMP() () ()
ROMANIA	POLE VAULT) () ()
1966 1815 () () ()	SAME, IMP () ()
1816	BOXER () () ()
1818	RUNNÉR ()()()
1819 ()()()	SAME, IMP()()()
1820	LONG JUMP() ()
1824	SAME, IMP()()()
1825 () () ()	CHARIOT ()()()
1827	CHARIOT () ()
1828 () () ()	CHARIOT ()()()
1829 () () ()	7 VALUES,
1830	SOCCER ()()()
1831 () () ()	7 VALUES, SOCCER, IMP) () ()
1832	SOCCER, IMP) () () () () () () () () () (
1834 () () ()	6 S/S IMP.
1835 ()()()	SOCCER () () ()
1835a S/S() () ()	SIAM
RUSSIA 1966 3176 ()()()	1966 442 ()()()
3177	443 () () ()
3178	445
3201 ()()()	446 ()()()
3210 ()()()	447
3211 ()()()	448 { } }
3212	. 449 { } { }
3213	. 707

SIAM M U C REMARKS	TUNESIA M U C REMARKS 35
1966 460 () () ()	TUNESIA M U C REMARKS 35
1900 400 461 { } } }	TURKEY
462 { } }	1966 1702 ()()()
SOUTH ARABIA	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
1966 23 ()()()	1966 272 ()()()
1900 23	**C20 \ \ \ \ \ \
SO. ARABIA-ADEN-KATHIRI	UNITED STATES
1966 *8 VALUES,	1966 RW33 ()()()
OLY. OPT() () ()	UPPER VOLTA
7 VALUES,	1966 154 ()()()
OPT. SOCCER () ()	
DANCER () ()	**163 **164 { } { } { }
) () ()	URUGUAY
BOXERS () () ()	1966 C289 ()()()
SO. ARABIA-ADEN-QUAITI	VENEZUELA
1966 8 VALUES,	1966 893 ()()()
	894 () ()
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SOCCER IMP) () ()	896
S/S SOCCER () ()	897
*MEX. OLY.() () ()	898 () ()
*MEX. OLY.	C919 \ \ \ \ \
IMP. ()()()	C920 () () ()
*S/S MEX.	C921 () ()
OLY. ()()()	C922 () () ()
*S/S MEX.	C923 ()()()
OLY. IMP() () ()	C924 () () ()
SO. ARABIA-HADHRAMAUT	901
1966 *RUNNER ()()()	VIET NAM
*RUNNER IMP) () ()	1966 290 ()()()
*RUNNER () ()	VIET NAM-NORTH
*RUNNER IMP) () ()	1966 WRESTLER () () ()
* S/S RUNNER) () ()	ARCHER () () ()
*S/S IMP.	FENCER () () ()
RUNNER () () ()	SWIMMER () () ()
SPAIN	SAME IMP () ()
1966 1340 ()()()	SOCCER ()()()
SWEDEN	SAME IMP () () ()
1966 696 ()()()	SHOOTER () () ()
697 ()()()	SAME IMP () ()
698 () () ()	RUNNER () ()
TOGO	SAME IMP () () ()
1966 573 () ()	WALLIS & FUTUMA
574 { } }	1966 C27 () ()
575 { } }	C28 ()()()
577	1966 *SOCCER OPT) () ()
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579 { } }	*RUNNER OPT) () () *DISCUS OPT) () ()
580 { } }	*S/S OPT.
581	EQUESTRIAN) () ()
582 { } { } { }	SAILING OPT) ()
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TRISTAN DA CUNHA	S/S SOCCER () ()
1966 93 ()()()	
94 \ \ \ \ \	



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.

SPORT STAMPS PAGES

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