



Journal of Sports Philately

Number 3 & 4

November & December, 1967

Volume 6

PHILATELIC CENSORSHIP

It is with increasing foreboding that this observer notes the growing autocracy on the part of various groups to censor and proscribe certain stamp issues which, perhaps rightly, some regard as unnecessary issues, designed to siphon dollars off philately.

Be it clearly understood there is much too much philatelic trash being issued. But it must be also understood that whatever the motives prompting this article, our fault is not that of naivete. We are fully aware philately is being exploited by philatelic promoters who can succeed in this exploitation, incidentally, only through the permission and the connivance of those autonomous stamp-issuing bodies each promoter represents and "advises."

Yet we protest as vigorously as we know how when someone else sets himself up as a censor of what and what not we may each collect. If, on the face of all the advice concerning the issues of Manama, Dubai, Fujeira, Jordan, Ras Al Khaima, Qatar, Sharjah, Khor Fakkan, Umm Al Quwain, Yemen, Seyn, Paraguay and others of the same dubious philatelic validity, I still choose to collect this garbage, it becomes my business. In a free country, what we think, what we do and what we say, providing it does no harm to others, should be, not a privilege, but a right. I do not find it a proper climate when, by inference, threat or by rule, I am told I cannot collect and exhibit such stamps.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Barbara Williams, 6601 White Oak Avenue, Reseda, California, 91335 - I am disposing of a complete collection of Gymnastics, Fencing, Wrestling, Boxing and Weight Lifting sets and covers. Let me know what you are missing. 30% off Scott.

Sherwin Podolsky, 5649 Natick, Van Nuys, Calif. 91401. OLYMPIC SPECIALTIES ON APPROVAL: 1925 Praha International Olympic Congress postal cards; 1912 Stockholm seals (16 different languages), many other seals, cancels. Only one of each available of most items.

Antonio Zappala, Via Colle del Pino, 1 Catania, Italy: Olympic Games, sports, all world, 1896-1964; have covers, seals, proofs, vignettes and cancellations in best condition.

Dewey F. Langston, 1500 W. 17th Lane, Portales, N. Mexico. I need the following mint stamps. Please quote prices: PERU 175, C45; COLOMBIA 432-33.

Robert M. Bruce, 1457 Cleveland Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691: For disposal--collection of recreational sports (non-competitive boating, cycling and touring, fishing and hunting, hiking and camping, mountain climbing, riding, shooting, swimming, and winter sports. Correspondence invited.

Ernest Trory, 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton 5, England: "Olympic Philatelist" (monthly)--- 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 Ltd., 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton 5, England.

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2 And who tells me I cannot? For one, the F.I.P. people who run most of the big philatelic international shows. Not only does FIP tell me I cannot collect and show these stamps but they are also telling me how I must collect the sports stamps I do collect. Not only do they tell me I must collect within their framework of rules but I must attempt to develop a theme..

To compound all this, we learn that that APS is also banning or about to ban exhibits in which stamps appear which are black-blotted by APS. The temerity of it!

And who is to say that today's black-blotted stamps won't be, not merely acceptable, but highly sought after in years to come. We do know this: under the rules of black-blotting, as they are not invoked, even our Columbian issue would be proscribed were it to appear today under the same circumstances it first appeared. Ditto the Greek Olympic set of 1896 and heavens knows how many more. Moreover, these questioned issues can and have carried mail. They are postage stamps.

So let's fight tooth and nail to preserve our collecting privileges and resent every effort by a few to censor the many. This kind of censorship never succeeds at best and smacks too much of the bluenosed Puritan. Better too few restrictions than too many overweening fiat by APS, FIP and others. IRA SEEBACHER

SCOTT'S 1968, PART TWO

The Part Two of Scott's is herewith reviewed to the extent a number of price changes have been noted we regard as significant of the continued upward trend for those stamps in our field. However, it ought to be noted, as well, that a leveling off of prices for some issues is reflected too. We do not regard this as alarming as nothing rises in unremitting upward spirals. We suspect the present plateau, however, will be a short-lived one, perhaps due less to oncoming shock waves of new sports stamps buyers, merely reflecting the worldwide cheapening of currencies against the amount of gold they once could buy. Stamps, in times of inflation represent a hedge for many investors and speculators. Hence there should be renewed buying of better issues merely to protect the assets of those making such purchases. You, individually, would be well advised to hang onto better material, everything else being equal.

Albania	384-90	1968: \$23.00	1967: \$17.50
Bulgaria	869-72	3.80	2.80
CSR	187-90	13.25	11.75
France	322	3.00	2.75
	349	15.00	2.75
	700-05	13.05	11.20
Greece	117-28	717.20	707.20
	159-64	398.00	383.00
	159b	60.00	40.00
	162a	200.00	185.00
	184a-190a	375.00	250.00
Greece (cont'd)	194a	\$250.00	\$200.00
	427-36	90.50	76.40
	677-87	17.25	16.25
	C38-47	93.70	88.50
	C71	15.00	13.50
Italy	306-09	6.75	2.25
	324-28	39.00	25.90
	342-44	3.50	2.00
	532	5.00	1.50
	570	4.00	2.00
	574-76	42.00	15.00
	584	4.00	1.00
	599	2.50	.80
	600	22.50	9.00
	611	12.00	8.00
	C01	1750.00	1500.00
	C62-65	18.00	8.50
Japan	417-18	4.15	3.95
	505-08	30.00	28.00
	567-68	4.00	3.50
Jugoslavia	359-64	19.25	8.75
	46168	9.41	6.56
	C45-47	16.65	8.65
	C48-49	16.60	8.10

Korea	85-86	48.00	45.50
Lebanon	18-21	26.00	18.00
	45-48	20.00	18.00
	C49-56	36.90	29.40
	C200-06	13.45	11.20
Lithuania	B43-46	25.00	19.00
	B47-50	26.00	22.00
	B52-54	22.00	19.00
Luxembourg	280-85	36.90	36.40
Monaco	176	55.00	42.50
	177-81	6.60	5.30
	365	8.00	7.00
	411	3.50	3.00
	CB7-10	31.50	27.00
Persia	978-82	12.75	10.05
	1052-53	3.00	5.00
Philippines	610-12	4.25	3.50
Poland	335-38	4.55	4.05
	750-56	6.70	4.95
	C10-12	10.50	7.00
Russia	569-72	17.00	13.50
	583-88	8.50	7.50
San Marino	345-55	35.50	29.99
	358	4.50	3.50
	385	4.50	2.50
	C93-95	17.50	15.50
Switzerland	B192-95	9.55	8.80
Syria	133-36	24.00	18.00
Trieste	111	.70	.50
	115-17	9.00	5.25
	144	.75	.30
Trieste (Zone B)	51-56	6.30	6.30
Tripolitania	C38-42,CE1-2	586.00	561.00

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF SPORTS COMPETITIONS FOR WHICH STAMPS WERE ISSUED

-Jim Hughes-

For many years, your editor has felt the need for the results of the various sports events for which stamps have been issued. One reason for this has been that in his own collection, he has always attempted to place the stamps on the same page with the results. The feeling is that a topical collection should offer information over and beyond the philatelic. In the case of a set issued, for argument's sake, marking Bulgaria's participation in the 1964 Olympic Games, the set will appear above a listing of the medals won in 1964's Games by Bulgaria. In any event, we felt the need for such results for all events.

Obviously, as time went by, it was learned some of these results are difficult to obtain, perhaps impossible. But to get it all organized and to find out what results have been published by this society and what ones are in the hands of members and available for future publication, it became apparent that what first is needed is a complete list of such events.

So your editor turned to JSP's wheelhorse, Jim Hughes, who has compiled such a list which will appear in sections. This, his start, takes us through 1940, almost a half century. Percentage-wise, the ensuing years crammed many more issues into a far shorter span of time. One can only surmise what future compilers will have to face as the years to come fly by.

Again, we all owe a tremendous vote of thanks to Jim Hughes who has yet to say his first "No" to an assignment. I.S.

1896

1st (modern) Olympic Games, Athens April 6-15 (Greece 117-28)

1906

10th Anniversary of the Founding of the modern Olympic Games and for the special games held in Athens, April 22-May 2 (Greece 184-97)

1920

7th Olympic Games, Antwerp, July 22-September 5 (Belgium B48-50)

1924

Central American Games, San Jose (Costa Rica B2-7)

8th Olympic Games, Paris, May 3-July 7 (France 198-201)

8th Olympic Games Soccer Victory (Uruguay 282-84)

4 1926

8th Sokol Festival, Prague, June 5-6 (CSR B140-43)

1928

9th Olympic Games, Amsterdam, May 17-August 12 (Netherlands B25-32)

9th Olympic Games Soccer Victory (Uruguay 388-90)

1930

2nd Central American Games (Cuba 299-302)

1931

Balkan Games, Sofia, September 26-October 4 (Bulgaria 237-43)

1932

9th Sokol Congress, Prague (CSR 187-90)

European Rowing Championships, Belgrade (Yugoslavia B26-31)

3rd Winter Olympic Games, Lake Placid, N.Y., February 4-14 (U.S. 716)

10th Olympic Games, Los Angeles, Calif., July 30-August 14 (U.S. 718-19)

1933

World Ski (F.I.S.) Championships, Innsbruck, Feb. 9-13 (Austria B106-09)

Balkan Games, Sofia (Bulgaria 244-50)

5th World University Games, Turin, Sept. 1-10 (Italy 306-09)

60th Sokol Anniversary Ljubljana Sokol Games, Ljubljana, July 1 (Yugoslavia B38-39)

Circuit of Europe Flight (Poland C10)

1934

2nd World Cup Soccer Championships, May 27-June 10 (Italy 324-28, C62-65)

20th Anniversary of Sarajevo Sokol Movement (Yugoslavia B40-42)

60th Anniversary of Zagreb Sokol Movement (Yugoslavia B43-45)

10th Far Eastern Championships, Manila, May 12-19 (Philippine Islands 380-82)

Challenge Cup Air Races, Warsaw, August 28-September 16 (Poland C11-12)

Circuit of the Oases Air Race (Tripolitania C38-42, CE1-2)

1935

5th Balkan Soccer Tournament, Sofia, June 16-24 (Bulgaria 267-72)

8th Junak Gymnastic & Sports Festival, Sofia, July 12-14 (Bulgaria 273-78)

3rd National Olympic Games, Barranquilla (Colombia 421-36)

Young Professional Workers Competitions (Germany 454-55)

4th University Games, Rome-Milan, April 21-May 12 (Italy 342-44)

International Spartacist Games, Moscow (Russia 559-68)

3rd Central American Games (Salvador 538-42, C36-40)

1936

International Ski (FIS) Championships, Innsbruck, Feb. 21-22 (Austria B138-41)

4th Winter Olympic Games, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Feb. 6-16 (Germany B79-81)

11th Olympic Games, Berlin, August 1-16 (Germany B82-89)

3rd Brown Ribbon, Muenchen Riem, (Germany B90)

24th International Gordon Bennett Races, Warsaw (Poland 306-07)

1937

4th National Olympics, Manizales (Colombia 445-47)

1st National Olympic Games, Ciudad Trujillo (Dominican Republic 326-28)

International Ski (FIS) Championships, Chamonix, Feb. 11-18 (France 322)

4th Brown Ribbon, Muenchen-Riem, (Germany B105)

8th Balkan Games, Bucharest, Sept. 2-12 (Romania B77-81)

10th International Sokol Winter Games, High Tatras, Feb. 6-13 (CSR 241-42)
 10th International Sokol Summer Games, Prague (CSR 246-48)
 Ecuadorean Victories in 1st Bolivarian Games, Bogota (Ecuador 377-81, C65-69)
 International Ski (FIS) Championships, Nordic Competition, Lahti (Finland B31-33)
 3rd World Cup Soccer Championships, Paris, June 4-19 (France 349)
 16th German Gymnastic & Sports Festival, Breslau July 24-31 (Germany 486-89)
 5th Brown Ribbon, Muenchen-Riem (Germany B119)
 9th Balkan Games, Belgrade, September 11-18 (Yugoslavia B70-73)
 1st National Olympic Games, Kaunas, July 15-20 (Lithuania B43-46)
 4th Central American & Caribbean Games (Panama C43-47)

1939

9th Junak Gymnastic & Sports Festival, Sofia, July 8-22 (Bulgaria 352-56)
 Young Professional Workers Competitions (Germany 490-91)
 Nurburgring Auto Races, May 21, July 23 (Germany B141-43)
 70th Running of the German Derby, Hamburg (Germany B144)
 6th Brown Ribbon, Muenchen-Riem (Germany B145)
 10th Balkan Games, Athens, Sept. 1-7 (Greece 421-24)
 1st International Automobile & Motorcycle Races, Belgrade (Yugoslavia B94-97)
 3rd European Basketball Championships, Kaunas, May 21-28 (Lithuania B52-54)
 8th World University Games (Monaco 176)
 International Ski (FIS) Championships, Zakopane, Feb. 11-19 (Poland 335-38)
 Soviet Aviation Day, August 18 (Russia C76-76D)

1940

71st Hamburg Derby (Blue Ribbon), Hamburg, June 30, (Germany B172)
 7th Brown Ribbon, Muenchen Riem (Germany B173)
 2nd All-Union Physical Culture Festival (Russia 784-88)
 11th Balkan Games, Ankara (Turkey 855-58)

(To be continued)

SALES DEPARTMENT NOTES

-John La Porta-

Additional books of used material and covers are now available and any member who would like to see this material should write immediately. Members who request books should give specific instructions of which category of books he wishes. The following are usually available: Olympics, general sports (mint and used); covers; cancellations; seals and labels.

Again, I must request additional books of mint material of all kinds from our members. Seals and labels are also needed.

Book mounting: 1) Stamps should not be duplicated in the same book except for a mint and used copy. Be careful that stamps are not mounted near the edges of the page, especially the left side where the page folds; 2) Sets to be sold intact may be placed in glassine envelopes and securely fastened to the page. Please do NOT use rubber cement which leaves a residue and causes the pages to stick together. Nor is it desirable to use Scotch tape.

Please price stamps at a reasonable level, one that you would expect to pay as a buyer. Overpriced material will not sell and books that are overpriced, in the opinion of the sales manager, will be returned to their owner.

Books are retired when 75% of the material is sold, or approximately one year from date of receipt, if no request is received for same. Retired books are returned by the sales manager and payment is made by SPI's secretary-treasurer. Please allow approximately two weeks for such payment.

Two sports stamps that prove elusive, particularly to those who do not wish to purchase the entire 1953 Guatemala Fair set are Sc. C191 and C195, respectively showing a horse race and a bicycle race. The set was issued on December 18th, 1953 but Scott states the date of the fair was October 20, 1953. Presumably this was when the fair was supposed to open. Whether it did or not, we leave it to you to decide after reading the following which appeared, in entirety, in Time Magazine, Nov. 2, 1953.

Oh, Come to the Fair!

To lure U.S. tourists scared off by its growing reputation as a center of Communist influence, Guatemala this year decided to stage a lavish international fair. Jorge Toriello, a high-powered businessman who backs the regime, was put in charge with \$1,080,000 to spend. Promising the republic a gambling casino, horse races, Miami-style dog racing, Ferris wheels, a roller coaster and a brand new bullring, Toriello pitched right in.

Abroad he laid out \$100,000 for publicity, including \$30,000 for full-page ads in the N.Y. Times ("Guatemala--Panorama of Progress"). In the capital's Aurora park he set thousands of masons and carpenters working to finish the fair for last week's opening. But heavy rains and the breakdown of the country's only cement plant were too much for even the protean Toriello. On the day the show was to open with a bigtime bullfight, featuring bulls and toreros imported from Spain and Mexico, the new bull ring was not ready; there was no outer wall around the stadium to bar gate crashers.

But the inaugural corrida had been advertised as the little republic's first high-style bullfight, and all 15,000 seats had been sold, some as much as for \$12. So Impresario Toriello decided that the show must go on. The gate-crashers, with no fence to stop them, flock-ed into the plaza. Soon many choice ringside seats on the shady side had barefoot occupants. By fight time the plaza was packed and some 8,000 angry ticket-holders could not get in. In-side, the unticketed aficionados howled: "We want bulls!"

After an hour's delay, Toriello made a new decision: "The show must not go on." "Thief!" "Gangster!" yelled the gate-crashers, showering the arena with bottles and refuse. Then, join-ed by nagry ticket-holders, they grabbed wooden chairs and seat cushions, and began hurling them into the arena. Breaking down the wooden ringside barrierm they heaped the debris in the arena and set fire to it all. They smashed half the toilets beneath the stands. When it was all over, 23 had been hurt, including eight cops.

As if the riotous bullring inaugural was not bad enough, Toriello's casino attracted little betting, his dog races were put off because of construction strikes, and his fellow busines-men showed no interest in the fair's industrial pavilions. A big hall labeled "Internation-al Exposition" held only four exhibits, one of them Toriello's steel office furniture, And to top it all, the hopefully awaited crowds of U.S. tourists failed to show.

GLIMA, ICELAND'S NATIONAL SPORT

Though one of the smaller nations of Europe, Iceland was far from the last to get aboard the sports stamp wagon. In 1955, two stamps were issued, not in connection with any parti-cular event, just to indicate that Iceland had a long heritage of sport and its people are sports minded.

One of these stamps (Sc. 287) depicts Icelandic wrestling or glima. In this form of wrestling, two opponents face each other, each wearing a belt around his waist. Each catch-es hold of the belt of the other and tries to give his opponent a fall by lifting him off the ground and by the use of various wrestling tricks with the feet. It sounds simple but its a difficult sport to master.

Believe it or not, the strength of an organization lies in the participation by everyone.
Why ride for free?

While Eire, or Ireland, is a small country, it has consistently shone in sports, even producing a sports stamp honoring its native game of curling as early as 1934. Occasionally, there have been slogan cancels prepared with a sports connotation. We certainly haven't them all, quite probably, but we list what we believe to be most of the early ones. We should mention that these cancels are usually found with the town names in Gaelic and the slogans sometimes, not always, in English. As is often the case, there may have been more than a single machine in use in any individual town. When this is so, there is often to be found an identifying letter for the machine, this in the town-date part of the cancel.

Perhaps as a help, it should be added that Dublin is Baile Atha Cliath, Cork is Corcaigh, Kilkenny is Cill Coinnigh, Galway is Gaillimh, etc.

BOOK FOR AONAC TAILTEANN. Dublin 1924, also 1929

COME TO TAILTEANN GAMES DUBLIN. Dublin 1932

LEARN IRISH TAILTEANN GAMES AUG 5-14. Dublin 1922

LEARN IRISH TAILTEANN GAMES AUGUST. Cork 1922, also 1923

TAILTEANN GAMES DUBLIN AUGUST. Dublin 1924

VISIT DUBLIN HORSE SHOW AUGUST. Dublin 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940; Cork 1938, 1939; Galway 1938; Limerick (Luimneach) 1938

Granting that this is a rather skimpy list, readers who know of others can add to it or, might try submitting lists of their own from other countries where they are reasonably certain they have a fairly complete list.

HAITI'S MUNICIPAL STADIUM SET

In 1939, Haiti issued three semi-postals in commemoration of its new Municipal Stadium in Port-au-Prince. A certain Andre Chevallier, a man who did much to promote sports in Haiti, was one of the prime movers in getting the government to issue these stamps. He induced the government to issue the stamps in the belief the income from them would help to defray the building costs of the stadium. And the stadium, he stated, would be an advantage to Haiti as the country would then be in a position to host various international games as well as having a place to stage its own and important national events.

Discussion was long and heated by the Legislative Council and others but the issue was finally voted by the Council on the 14th and 15th of March, 1939, with the Town Hall of Port-au-Prince designated as the collector for the surtax on the stamps.

An order was placed with the American Bank Note Co. for 75,000 sets and was duly forthcoming in September 1939. The stamps were well executed and bore a portrait of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The set was issued on October 3, 1939 and were valid through December 31, 1940.

Unfortunately, World War II paralyzed communications and trade between Haiti and most of Europe and a set, which should have sold well, went begging. Native Haitians were either uninterested or too poverty-stricken to buy it up. When the issue was about to become obsolete, some wanted its life extended but this was not done. According to an official report of February 1941, remainders were burned. Unfortunately, we have never seen complete figures for all three stamps, merely for the two airmails. But it can be assumed the third's figures were roughly the same. The report states that 68,203 copies of the 60+40 c (Sc CB1) were burned and 68,704 of the high value (SC CB2). The amounts sold were, respectively, 6797 and 6296 INCLUDING those copies sent to the UPU in Berne. Generally 500 sets were set aside for the UPU. We don't know how many exactly were sent in this case but it is easy to see why this issue, at best 6296 strong, is as scarce as it is. Chances are, subtracting the used copies and those sent to the UPU, perhaps there are 3,000 mint sets in the world.

Every one apparently has something to say--off the record. Why don't you submit an article?

1. and 2. place:	USSR-Hungary	49-41
3. and 4. place:	Czechoslovakia-Bulgaria	91-60
5. and 6. place:	Poland-Italy	58-43
7. and 8. place:	France-Austria	69-42
9. and 10. place:	Jugoslavia-Romania	44-32
11. and 12. place:	Finland-Holland	55-49
13. and 14. place:	Denmark-Switzerland	47-33
15. and 16. place:	Germany-Scotland	49-30

The 10 best at the foul line:

Calaskanova-Bulgaria	80.6%
Dzoseva-Bulgaria	79.3%
Hubalkova-Czechoslovakia	78.8%
Alexejeva-Russia	78.2%
Mamenteva-Russia	76.6%
Tavert-France	75.5%
Vojnova-Bulgaria	74.6%
Olesiewicz-Poland	73.9%
Lindowski-Germany	71.8%
Tancsa-Hungary	71.8%

The 7 high scorers:

Hakola-Finland	187 pts
Olesiewicz-Poland	169
Alexejeva-Russia	147
Zokovic-Jugoslavia	139
Rode-Denmark	129
Hubalkova-Czechoslovakia	125
Stepanova-Czechoslovakia	123

Coaches all-star selections: Alexejeva-USSR and Veckova-CSR, quarterbacks; Hubalkova-CSR, pivot; Olesiewicz-Poland and Mazlova-?, forwards.

THE AERO WHEEL

As sports stamps appeared chronologically, we would have to term the 1939 German Postal Workers 15+10 pf (Sc. B155) one of the earlier ones. On it appears a sport that has never been depicted by any other country before or since. The stamp shows a girl throwing a javelin while in the background a group does calisthenics and another group disports itself on the aero wheel.

This piece of sports equipment was invented in 1926 by an Otto Feick, a sports instructor in Wurzburg, Germany, later, incidentally, a refugee from the Hitler regime. Feick's wheel was a stunning conception for gymnasts. It consisted of two hollow steel circular bands fastened into parallel rims with six cross bars. He added small steel loops to these parallel cross bars for handle grips, and two additional braces to serve as holders for the feet. Straps were added to bind the feet securely.

This bit of apparatus won almost instant approval in Switzerland, Bavaria and the Scandinavian countries and for a time even won some following here.

The idea of the aero wheel was to build bodies. It was used as an individual piece of equipment and also as equipment for mass or group displays. These last required fairly adept practitioners so as to present a uniformity of presentation, no easy thing since the wheel calls for dexterity, strength and, too, courage. Since the entire muscular system is called into play, fatigue is unusual since the strain is on no single part of the body continuously. Still, after a workout, one knows he has been exercising.

These wheels run about 125 pounds though there is no standard either as to weight or diameter. Generally, a user will choose a wheel from 18" to 2' larger than his height. The beginning exercises are not difficult, such as moving forward and back. Rolling and balancing practices are tougher. And the really advanced practitioners can roll in a circular path, jump over a rotating wheel and do a lot of maneuvering on just one rim. Jumping over the wheel takes months of work and some of the more complex spiral movements are achieved by only the most advanced and capable practitioners with great strength and coordination. In some of the group exhibitions, two or more gymnasts will perform as a team using but a single wheel, this calling for the utmost of team coordination.

P.S. A number of girl gymnasts are proficient with the wheel too, you weaklings, you!

How much of the drama and excitement and the color of an event can a stamp convey? Looking at the 60 l. value of the San Marino set issued June 22, 1963 to mark some of the ancient knightly pastimes (Sc. 561), one has to admit very little.

Scott baldly and unimaginatively describes this event as a "Race through Siena." They might just as well call the seventh game of a world series a "bat and ball game."

The Palio, as this particular race is called, was started merely somewhere around 1200 A.D. so it is hardly a "race"--it is a fixture. The Palio involves a rush of horses and riders in an equine Donnybrook in which, apparently, there is one rule--one can't use an A bomb in an effort to win. Everything else is merely permissible--it is virtually mandatory. So we are witness to a race in which horses are doped, jockeys give or take bribes, and carry, as standard riding equipment, a weapon that puts the Russian knout to shame, and---but let's take it a little slower. The riders carry lengths of wizened and gnarled ox tendon, not with which to flay their own mounts, but to lash the faces and heads of rival riders and horses. Riding tactics are equally compassionate. One rides an opponent into the fence if possible. If not, it is cricket to box him in or ride him out, as the situation demands. If a rider thinks his steed's impost too great, he dives off since his riderless horse is in no way penalized if it should finish first without a jockey. Finally, there isn't a reward for losing, merely a penalty. The penalty isn't spelled out but a lot of money-- and pride--rides on these races. Backers take a dim view of getting less than their lira's worth. Severe beatings have been administered to losing riders, better than half of whom are hospitalized after each race. The populace takes for granted a fix was in. It is right.

The chief prize for all this is simply a bit of silk, 3x9"--the Palio. Ah, but the pageantry that accompanies the event. And it is all in deadly earnest, The horses represent the various districts of Siena, called contrades. In 1310, Siena made the race officially an annual affair. The town council decreed it was to be run yearly "to the honor and reverence of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary", a sponsorship not even the Kentucky Derby or Grand National can match.

During these many centuries, the character of the race changed at times. It stooped to the comic with donkey races and, later, even water buffaloes charged careening through Siena's redolent boulevards. Charged may not be quite the word since the animals, each in the colors of the town's 17 districts, were gee-de-apped along by small boys using pointed sticks as persuaders. The cattle prod, as any Mississippian could tell you, would have done a better job.

In the mid-16th century, Siena fell to the Spanish who obviously felt the Siena would be immensely better off with the spectacle of bullfights. The Senesi couldn't have cared less. So in 1632, the Palio settled down, then brand new, to the form it has since kept, lo, these 335 years. There are two such races a year, one on July 2nd to celebrate the Feast of the Visitation, the second on July 16th, in observation of the Feast of the Assumption.

The race is held in the public square, a cobblestoned area dating to the 13th century and not big enough really for the 17 cavaliers and their chargers, escapees all from what passes for a glue factory in sunny Italy. It, the square, is big enough for 10 entries so in the July race seven districts get their entries in the race because it is their turn and three more are chosen by lots. The left-out seven get their turn in August and the field is augmented in the latter race by three of the better performers from the first or July race.

Physical preparatiobns by officials for the course are brief. They toss down a thin skin of clay and that's it. It is tissue-paper thin. But district fever burns brightly. Rivalries are so keen, fights are too normal to bother stoping to watch or to join. It even endangers family life since husband and wife may come from different contrada, a situation that is

hardly less desperate than if the two spouses were of different nationality and religion. The police are supposed to make decisions that would leave Solomon in convulsions of envy when such altercations arise. They make one decision that is simple and to the point: since everyone by then is stark, staring mad, no one is really accountable. So they indulge just about everything but suttee, no case of which has been recorded in Siena in years.

To make things more even and prevent richer districts buying better horses than the poorer ones might afford, a system has been worked out that is very fair. Judges pick from 20 to 30 horses as possible entrants, hold a series of trials and choose the best for the race. Then each district draws a horse by lot. But each district picks its own rider. Ringers are common since most are from out of town. This is for the health of all concerned. A local boy couldn't possibly make it through the following week-end if he lived within one of Siena's districts. As a matter of fact, most of the jocks come from the Maremma district south of Siena where the local herdsmen ride bareback. It costs about \$160 to enter a horse and the winning jockey gets about eight times that, enough of a windfall to induce him to risk losing. But don't get the idea these buckos are thin, scrawny 105-pounders. They run to 185-200 pounds and anywhere from six feet up. The cart horses they ride can stand the gaff.

When horse and jock are picked, a cordon of iron is thrown around both for fear of a fix or slow pill. However, each district won't boggle at peppering its entry up at race time or inducing its own jockey to try and bribe another. Brandy injections and skin irritants are the usual medicaments for added speed. But, believe it or not, it is common practice for each district to raise a fund--often as much as \$15,000 marked for bribery.

With all these precautions, it is still possible for the losing jockeys to wind up after a race without losing their lives and with enough to buy and stock a farm. How this is done is a secret, but it is, and some claim it is by a series of covert hand signals at the very last minute as horses parade postward. This, after the start of Palio Day which is marked by attendance at a 6 a.m. Mass. Even the horses go to ~~church~~--no foolin. Each gets a liberal sprinkling of holy water and suitable blessings at the contrada church. Then the entire field assembles for an additional blessing from the archbishop. Then, and only then, can the race commence.

By then, the city of 50-odd thousands has swollen in size as buses disgorge visitors in throngs. Two hours of all sorts of medieval pageantry precede the race. There are pisanos in the dress of pikemen, lancers, halberdiers, archers and pages, all parading around the track. Four white oxen draw a cart on which the Palio flag is arrayed. The jockeys, dressed in armor, ride horses to the scene, not, by the way, the ones that will race.

Three laps around the course or square is it but it's up and down hill and Percherons are hardly thoroughbreds. The six-tenths of a mile is considered well run if the time is in the neighborhood of 72 seconds, the course record. Considering they are whipping each other en route, that's not bad. No year goes by without at least one steed falling and breaking a leg. It's shot on the spot. Once the owner of a just-shot horse died of the experience of so losing his steed--right in the stands.

Now for a few additional curlicues. The starter, poor fellow, seldom satisfies all the thousands present when he springs the barrier for 10 hopped up horses. He, too, is in danger. Ambulances stand by for losing jockeys after the race and to make sure the crowd isn't waiting outside the hospital after jockeys recover, with the intentions of sending back for added treatment, precautions are taken to smuggle them out. Police are imported since local police favor their own district's rioters. Winners are heroes. Following hours of revelry, the winners sit down to a banquet, the horse at one end of a setup, the rider at the other and with from 600 to 1000 guests present. Church

fountains are filled with wine. Revelry lasts for days, even weeks--in the winning contrade only. The hat is passed for the winner besides his sizeable purse. Finally, the jails are compartmented. They do arrest some, believe it or not, like the chappie who pulled a knife and practically disemboweled a losing jockey. In each jail--17 compartments--what else? And would any Senesi give any of this up? Well none has suggested it in over 750 years.

FLORENTINE FOOTBALL

On December 12, 1963, Monaco issued a set of stamps concerned with soccer football. One stamp (Sc. 557) depicts Calcio Fiorentino or Florentine Football which has been played with but few lapses at least once annually for over 500 years. It is played now, twice each summer on the first Sunday in May and on June 24th in Florence.

As one might expect, the emphasis here is also on "costume" and "pageantry" but it is to the credit of the game itself that it isn't outshone by all the window dressing. Events are preceded by a parade which starts from the Piazza Santa Maria Novella. The paraders are dressed in 14th Century fashions, including drummers, halbadiers, a herald who must, by tradition, deliver a narration before each match to the most important personage present. The parade, including too a number of Officers of the Foot Soldiery, is led by the Constable of Foot Soldiers. Over a hundred in number, the paraders negotiate two such famed spans as the Ponte Santa Trinita and the Ponte Vecchia and is accompanied by members of the two teams which will play that day as well as the two which have played or will play the other annual match.

The origins of the game are obscure. Maybe it stems from the Greek sport of Episkuros which supposedly was a ball game such as soccer played between two teams of equal number and with the object of propelling the ball across a line or into a goal. A later game, Harpastum, was played by the Romans and was much like Episkuros but considerably rougher.

Make no mistake: Calcio Fiorentino is not dominoes. It's a game in which many devote their entire time to laying low any of the oppositoon whether or not he has the ball. One can use hands or feet and only hitting an opponent is taboo. All else is apparently either permissible or at least not objected to by officials.

At first this game was played only by nobility. In fact, the story has it that a match in 1672 was cancelled when it was discovered mere gentlemen had been enlisted to play. Commoners had a game of calcio of their own they played but they did not play "Calcio in Livrea" (in livery). Games were then held in the wide Piazza Croce and when the liveried signori were otherwise involved, the commoners took over and Calcio Divisi was the result, popular but never a true rival of Calcio Livrea. Divisi became a part of most holidays. Livrea survived however, possibly because the rules no longer limit play to noblemen.

The venue of the game has changed too. The Piazza Croce now houses a statue to Dante so it is no longer a usable pitch. But back in 1530, it was, that year at least, the scene of game so exciting, Florentino's stood watching while Charle V's army was bombarding the gates of the town. Nothing changes.

The game today is played in May in the Piazza Signoria, the same that houses such tourist attractions as the Palazzo Vecchio and sculptures by Benvenuto Cellini and Michelangelo. Another site for games is the Palazzo Pitti's Boboli Gardens.

Twenty-seven players make up a side in Florentine Football. The pitch is smaller than that used for soccer so the open play and passing of soccer is minimized. The object is to score goals or "faccie." A side makes a faccie by sending the ball--about the size of a soccer ball--into a low net which runs the length of each goal line. Should the ball be thrown, in error, over the opposing goal the guilty side concedes a half faccia. The pitch is measured in braccie (literally meaning "arms"). A braccie is roughly two feet so that a pitch is 172x86 braccie or 344 feet long by 172 feet wide. The goals are four feet (two braccie) high.

Players are named datori, innanzi, sonciatori and corridori and make up four lines in playing. The datori are comparable to goalkeepers and are usually recruited from ranks of amateur soccer goalies from any of the numerous teams in Italy. The second line of offense are the five sonciatori who are roughly equivalent to halfbacks in soccer or rugby. The 15 remaining innanzi and corridori are grouped in units of five and are forwards, fast and rugged.

The teams change sides after each faccia is scored, the scoring of which, as in college football so often, is marked by firing a cannon. Each side is captained by an alfiere or ensign who stands near the pitch holding his team's insigne. When a team scores, its alfiere raises the insigne aloft. But when a faccia has been yielded, the scored upon team's ensign lowers his insigne until his own side scores.

It is interesting that the winning team traditionally gets a white calf. There was one long hiatus in play, from 1739 through 1898. It was then revived by a Pietro Gori whose efforts attracted the attendance of the Italian King and Queen. Another match followed in 1902, following which there was another lapse and the game was not again revived until the 1930's. Today, the way it is setup, it is played by four teams representing the four quarters of Florence: Santa Spirito, Santa Maria Novella, Santa Croce and San Giovanni.

GENERAL NOTE

The Palio is merely the strangest of a number of such medieval celebrations held each year in Italy. There are dozens of comparable spectacles, always accompanied by parades of people richly panoplied in accoutrements of the past. There is music from the high-pitched medieval flutes, the waving of colorful flags, color and noise galore and most of these events take place in or near Florence--Gubbio, Arezzo, San Sepulcro, etc. And just by happenstance there are always special buses to take one to each event.

One of these, marked by a stamp issued from San Marino (Sc. 556) recalls a difference some centuries ago between the neighboring towns of Gubbio and San Sepulchro. They just couldn't stand each other any longer and decided it had to be war. Perhaps each with the intention of intimidating the other agreed to a crossbow contest after which war was to start. The crossbow, be it remembered, could hurtle a chunk of metal through the heaviest armor, and the gizzard, of the most ferocious of knights. It was then felt that it was a weapon so awesome, that the future of civilization and mankind was in jeopardy. The contest proved something of a standoff for each town's archers were equally impressive. It was recognized a war would bring disaster to both towns. So they called it off. The contest, however, survives to this day on a twice-a-year, home-and-home basis. May 27 it is at Gubbio and on September 9th at San Sepulcro.

Another stamp in this same set (Sc. 554) points up the pageant at Arezzo where lancers on horses, wearing 16th Century costumes and false goatees, race at a wooden dummy that represents the Saracen invader. The idea is to spear a ring from the dummy's hand. The date for this is September 2nd each year.

Other events include regattas in the harbors at La Spezia, Leghorn, Porto San Stefano and Pisa. Venice holds a big gondola race each year. At Marostica they hold a costumed chess game with living chess pieces. For added information, perhaps the Italian National Tourist Office can supply greater details and picture material.



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MOE LUFF

125 GREENE ROAD

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.

Man has devised two methods, both extraordinarily efficient, for hunting birds. One is with various weapons, the other is through the employment of avian members of the Cosa Nostra--falcons, hawks, eagles, etc.

It may come as a surprise to our foreign members that the shooting of various waterfowl in this country is not only a sport with thousands of devotees but that the privilege of shooting migratory birds is federally licensed and the money so derived is used to supply sanctuaries for these very same species which are decoyed and shot by the Nimrods with their "duck hunting licenses." Not only does the U.S. Government require the purchase annually of a "Duck Stamp", which must be affixed to the hunter's license, then signed by him across the face of the stamp, but it is additionally true that a number of states also tax the hunter by requiring he buy a state hunting stamp and license too. Quite obviously, such stamps do not properly fall within the province of postage stamp collecting. These issues are, at best, revenue or tax stamps. Perhaps an article on the Duck Stamps and their allied state hunting revenues, for game as well as birds, will prove a project of the future. But not here and now.

However, there are a number of legitimate postage stamps showing the game birds which are hunted. Several deserve special comment such as that of Spain (Scott 1043) showing one of Senor Franco's favorite sports, that of hunting bustards by plane, striking us as sportsmanship at its truest and most courageous. Nothing like giving the quarry an even chance.

Another stamp we'd like to mention is the top value of the first hunting set of Liechtenstein (Scott 221), the first sports stamp to show the painfully shy capercaillie (Auerhuhn)--the European grouse, so rare it is forbidden to shoot more than one in a hunter's lifetime, so difficult to bag some of the world's most persistent hunters have yet to fill this remarkable quota of one. The Auerhuhn is green and grey with red-hooded eyes, only the male may be hunted, and he is so terribly spooky, the one time it is possible to stalk him with any success is during the mating season. Apparently his usual keen hearing is dulled by the racket of his own love call. But since it is the mating call that attracts the hunter and the mating season coincides with the usual foul and windy alpine weather and accompanying mists, or heavy winds, the conditions can often cause the hunter to miss the tip-off of the call. As one expert pointed out, when the male isn't clucking rapturously, he is listening keenly for a response. So even then, he is most nearly certain to hear any heavy footed stalker. The bird clucks when he does make a noise, a sound that has been described as that of a popping champagne cork. To make it all even more difficult, his song is not more than a half hour's duration, at best, and almost invariably at night. So the hunter sits it out through the night in bone-shattering cold and waits for a popping cork. If it then lightens enough to see his bird, the hunter gets the bird, otherwise he just gets the "bird."

A small idea of just how tough this hunting can be is that from 1954 through 1961 in West Germany there were 268 Auerhühne shot, about a third, incidentally, by U.S. armed forces stationed there. Our people have taken to the sport, but apparently not with notable success--just enthusiasm.

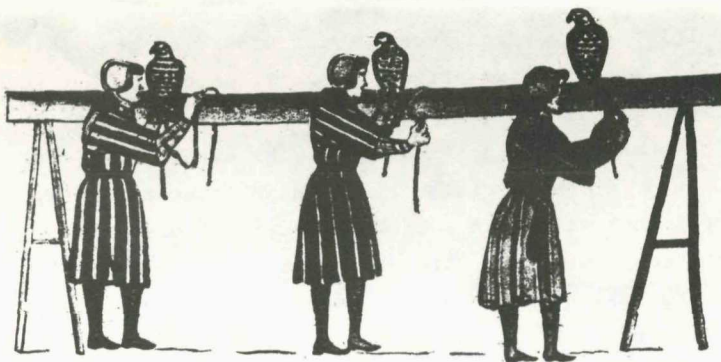
The other side of the coin is the use of birds as hunters. Man has used birds to hunt and to fish for many centuries. Cormorants are shown fishing on stamps of Japan though this is not a form of sport but a commercial fishing practice. Birds of prey used as hunters has been a sport, termed falconry or hawking, as far back as 2,000 B.C. in China. In Japan it dates back at least to 600 B.C. It existed probably just as early in other parts of the east. The Moguls gave it tremendous impetus in India. Barbary and Tunisian falcons were constantly referred to by early writers on the art of falconry. Pliny, Aristotle and Martial all mentioned the sport. It probably was introduced into England in the mid-Ninth Century and flourished there with such ardor, no other sport has ever matched it. In fact a type of eagle is used even today by nomadic tribes of Mongolia and Chinese Tartary big enough to take large game such as antelopes and wolves. Parenthetically, in all species of hawk, the female is larger

and more powerful than the male. That should give some of our male readers pause for thought.

It is hardly the purpose here to go into this fascinating subject too deeply. But there are many types of birds trained for this sport. The methods of capturing them is fascinating, as are the modes of training these predators and the actual manner in which the birds are put aloft. Since many of these birds can live and work to the age of 15 or even 20 years, the investment in time for their training is worthwhile from the standpoint of the falconer.

For an amazing insight on the sport of falconry and, indeed, on the man himself, we recommend "The Amazing Fredric" by Gertrude Slaughter (Macmillan 1937). Frederick II (1194-1250) was Holy Roman Emperor, king of Sicily and Jerusalem and a superb horseman. He was also a superb anything else he ever tried. He was a marvelous naturalist and wrote a treatise on falconry (*De arte venandi cum avibus*) printed at Augsburg in 1596 which "is remarkable for its accurate observation of the habits of birds." This book was, perhaps, the world's first book on sports. Frederick was a strange man--poet, sportsman, hunter, diplomat, ladies man (he kept a harem), artist (his sketches fill his own works), myth. Yet we can be assured he was always the emperor. And he demanded strict observation of the various gradations in the social order, believing these gradations to be both natural and inevitable. Once, while he was hawking, his falcon was sent up for a duck and brought down an eagle. Frederick ordered the falcon put to death for having slain a superior. The original manuscript of the Falcon Book, as it is called, is now in the Vatican Library, a truly remarkable work. At least the Vatican's manuscript represents a fresh beginning by Frederick whose original manuscript was stolen at Parma.

Philately presents a number of birds used for hawking and falconry. Most do not show these birds as hunters (Iceland C3, for example, and, incidentally, simply magnificent in design). A number show hunting falcons poised on the gauntleted arm of the falconer (see stamps of Abu Dhabi and Qatar). There is too at least one piece of postal stationery which we depict here.



Falconers and their charges, from a thirteenth century manuscript of "*De Arte Venandi cum Avibus*"



Frederick II of Hohenstaufen

You won't find the name of Janusz Korczak in the Britannica, at least not in our edition. But since our encyclopedia came as a prize for stumping a TV panel, we regard any such omissions by the Britannica editors mindful of the injunction of a too close scrutiny for dental deficiencies, if any, of candidates for the glue pot given gratis.

Korczak was a teacher in Poland, evidently a good one, revered as well, since Poland saw fit to issue a set in his honor of no fewer than six stamps (Scott 1098-1103) in 1962. One shows a character from one of his books ice skating, of which more later. The stamp showing the skater is the reason this article appears in JSP.

Janusz Korczak is a nom de plume, the pen name of Dr. Henryk Goldzmit. Goldzmit was offered his freedom by the Nazis during their occupation of Poland. He refused to accept the terms of the offer. He would not renounce the ideals and the people for which he stood. It was hardly a contest. Our hero was summarily executed at Treblinka on August 5, 1942.

Dr. Goldzmit was a physician, a pedagogue and an author of both serious works and of stories for children. He gave up a profitable medical practice to organize and run "The Orphan's House" where, as one might imagine, he was chief resident physician, father and provider for the young people who came under his wing, and teacher as well. And to teach the adult world he wrote such books as "How to Love a Child", "The Child's Right to Esteem", "The Rules of Life" and others.

And to teach the children, as did so many other famous creators of children's stories, he decided to tap the fertility of his own imagination. He created a little king, Matthew I. Matthew was devoted to making things better and to making children happy--all children, everywhere. Obviously, this was the hardly concealed aim of Matthew's creator as well.

When the Nazis seized the children under Goldzmit's care, it was ordered they be executed but they were at the time willing to let Goldzmit go. He refused. He died with his wards.

His little king was more fortunate though he too had his travail. But he will live forever and proof that he escaped exile and such assorted horrors as threatened execution and being the main course at a cannibal king's banquet, Matthew the First is shown relaxed and skating after his return, temporarily having put aside his resumed affairs of state. A charming martyr, a charming set of stamps, a ray of sunlight forever through the heavy murk of European history, 1939 to 1945.

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In 1913, a year before the assassination of an Austrian prince and his princess at Sarajevo, the Philippines, on her own initiative conceived the idea of a set of games. She set in motion the Far Eastern Athletic Association Championships which were held that year in Manila and to which China and Japan were invited.

Two years later, the games had their second time around at Shanghai in May. By then, the first World War was in progress. The adverse conditions that existed in Singapore and in Bangkok at the time prevented either Malaya or Siam from competing although both, by then, had joined the F.E.A.A.

Still undeterred by the holocaust that was fanning the hatreds of Europe, 1917 saw the championships again renewed, this time in Tokyo. And they were back in Manila May 12-16, 1919, after the war had ended. It should be noted that these games were held in great friendliness with no untoward events taking place.

In 1934, other nations in the East were invited to take part in the Far Eastern Championships. The Netherlands Indies sent a team. Manchukuo announced its intention to compete but was unable to do. India was invited again.

Also in 1934, the Western Asiatic Games Federation was born and the first Western Asiatic Games were held in New Delhi. But both the Far Eastern and the Western groups came to grief when World War II broke out.

It was in 1948, before the London Olympic Games, that a move was made to revive the Far Eastern Athletic Association and bring into the fold all nations of the east. This was again under Philippine leadership, namely of that of Jorge B. Vargas, president of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation and member of the Internal Olympic Committee. Mr. Vargas had all the plans, even including a proposed constitution, and left by plane for London intending to invite representatives of the various Asian countries at London to discuss the formation of a new association.

At the same time, India also had similar plans to bring about the rebirth of the Western Federation and larger in scope than its forerunner had been. Mr. G. D. Sondhi, on August 8, 1948 invited representatives of Asian countries that had taken part in the Olympic Games to a meeting at the Hotel Mt. Royal where he brought up the matter of forming an Asiatic Athletic Association. Naturally, Vargas revealed his similar idea. Realizing their aim was the same, they agreed to work together with the founding of the Asian Games Federation as a goal.

A sub-committee was formed to draw up a constitution and by-laws of the proposed federation. It reported back on August 11 with the proposals; 1. that an Asian Amateur Athletic Federation (later changed to Asian Games Federation at the New Delhi meeting) be set up, 2. that this federation should hold Asian championships every four years, starting in 1950, patterned after the Olympic Games, 3. that the program of the championships should include track and field, swimming, tennis, baseball, hockey, basketball, volleyball, association football, boxing and wrestling, and 4. that the constitution and by-laws of the proposed federation be made final at a meeting in New Delhi during the Invitational Meet in February 1949.

As scheduled, this meeting was held on February 13th. The delegates unanimously agreed to the organization of the Asian Games Federation, in close cooperation with the I.O.C. The new athletic federation was patterned after the European and South American Games Federations.

Afghanistan, Burma, India, Pakistan and the Philippines signed the constitution as a token of their full acceptance. Indonesia, Ceylon, Nepal and Siam also signed subject to the ratification by their governments or their national athletic associations.

The Asian Games Championships were to be held every four years commencing with games in 1950. At the London meeting in '48, it had been decided that India would hold invitation games in '49, and that the Philippines, boasting complete facilities, would host the

Games in '50. Later the invitation games in India failed to materialize and India was chosen as first host. Therefore, the first Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. As scheduled, the second Asian Games were held in the Philippines in 1954. Successive meets have been held in Japan, Indonesia and Thailand so it appears the Asian Games are fairly well established and, as might have been predicted, are producing better and better performances from the athletes of these nations.

EUROPEAN FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS, BUDAPEST, FEB. 5-9, 1963

Men's Singles:

1. Alain Calmat-France, 2255 (10)
2. Schneldorfer-Germany 2227.4 (17)
3. Danzer-Austria, 2093.5 (40)
4. Jonas (Austria), 2074.5 (44)
5. Schonmeltzer-W. Germany, 2064.2 (47)

Couples:

1. Kilius-Baumler-W. Germany, 211 (9)
2. Doulousova-Protopopov-USSR, 207.6 (18)
3. Zsok-Gavrilov-USSR, 195.8 (33)
4. Senf-Goebel-E. Germany, 192.2 (47)
5. Koubikova-Votrouba-CSR, 190.7 (56)

Women's Singles:

1. Dijkstra-Holland, 2324.6 (9)
2. Hassler-France, 2188.6 (25)
3. Heitzer-Austria, 2187.4 (27)
4. Mrzkova-CSR, 2171.5 (29)
5. Stapleford-England, 2052.2 (63)

Dancing:

1. Sherman-Phillips-England, 10252.2
2. Roman-Roman-CSR, 11252.8
3. Sawbridge-Hichinbottom-England, 21242.1
4. Korda-Vasarhelyi-Hungary, 34231.8
5. Panry-Mason-Hungary, 34233.5

WORLD FLY-FISHING CHAMPIONSHIPS, WORMELDANGE, SEPT. 22, 1963

Individual Standings:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1 Lane, W.H.-England | 4570 |
| 2 Tesse, Robert-France | 3230 |
| 3 Vanelli, Mauro-Italy | 2550 |
| 4 Gervais, Andre-France | 2550 |
| 5 Rowley, D.-England | 2545 |
| 6 Tedesco, Roberto-Italy | 2500 |
| 7 Garfoot, A.J.B.-England | 2285 |
| 8 Vigarani, Gino-Italy | 2170 |
| 9. Haslinger, Johann-Austria | 2010 |
| 10. Paquet, Jules-Belgium | 1550 |

Team Standings:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1. France | 57 |
| 2. Italy | 77 |
| 3. England | 80 |
| 4. Belgium | 81 |
| 5. Austria | 145 |
| 6. Luxembourg | 157 |
| 7. Germany | 175 |
| 8. Romania | 181 |
| 9. Holland | 208 |
| 10. Switzerland | 229 |
| 11. San Marino | 234 |
| 12. Yugoslavia | 261 |
| 13. Poland | 280 |
| 14. Spain | 319 |

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 Fete federale de lutte Vevey 25-26 aout 1923
 Salon international de l'automobile Geneve 14-23 mars 1924
 Aarau Juli - August 1924 Eidg. Schützenfest Jahnhundertfeier
 Tir federal Aarau Centenaire juillet-aout 1924
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 20 au 29 mars 1925
 58^{eme} Fete federale de gymnastique Geneve 17-21 juillet 1925
 Internationaler Schützenmatch St. Gallen 7.-13.VIII.1925 Matches internationaux de tir
 Salon de l'automobile Palais des expositions Geneve du 10 au 21 juin 1926
 Fete cantonale de gymnastique 3-5 juillet 1926 Lausanne
 Tir cantonal Neuchatel 10-20 juillet 1926
 Eidg. Schwing- & Aelplerfest Luzern 14.-15. August 1926
 Salon del'automobile Palais des expositions Geneve du 4 au 13 mars 1927
 27.Zürcher Kant. Turnfest Töss 1927 16.,17. u. 18. Juli
 Internationales Flugmeeting 12.-21. August 1927 Zürich
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 16 au 25 mars 1928
 Eidg. Turnfest Luzern 20.-24.VII. (1928)
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 15 au 24 mars et du 27 avril au 5 mai 1929
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 27 avril au 5 mai 1929
 Exposition internat. d'avions de sport & de tourisme Geneve 27 avril-5 mai 1929
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 21 - 30 mars 1930
 Schweiz. Artilleritage Luzern 31.V. - 2.VI. 1930
 Eidgenössisches Pontonier Wettfahren Aarau 19. - 21. Juli 1930
 Fete federale de gymnastique a l'artistique Vevey 9 - 10 aout 1930
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 6/15 mars 1931
 25. Kantonaltturnfest St. Gallen 18. & 19. Juli 1931
 Hyspa Bern 24. Juli - 20. September 1931
 Hyspa Berne 24 juillet - 20 septembre 1931
 Hyspa Berna 24 luglio - 20 settembre 1931
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 11/20 mars 1932
 Eidg. Turnfest Aarau 9. - 18. VII. (1932)
 Internationales Flugmeeting 22.-31. Juli 1932 Zürich
 Gordon Bennett Basel 25. Sept 1932
 Touristik und Verkehr Schweiz. Fongress in Zürich 30.III.-2.IV.1933
 Congres suisse du tourisme Zurich 30 mars au 2 avril 1933
 Congresso svizzero di turismo a Zurigo 30 marzo al 2 aprile 1933
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 10/19 mars 1933
 Journees suisses de sous-officiers Geneve 14 - 17 juillet 1933
 Fis-Rennen 15.-17.II.1934 St. Moritz-Engadin
 Courses Fis 15 au 17 II 1934 St. Moritz-Engadine
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 16/25 mars 1934
 Schweizerischer Verkehrskongress in Bern 25.-27.V.1934
 Congres suisse du tourisme Berne 25-27 V 1934
 Congresso svizzero di turismo a Berne 25-27 Maggio 1934
 Schweiz Artillerietage St. Gallen 2.-4. Juni 1934
 Eidg. Schützenfest Tir federal Fribourg 20.VII.-6.VIII.1934
 Eishockey-Weltmeisterschaft 19.-27. Jan. 1935 Davos
 Championnat du monde de hockey sur glace Davos 19-27 janv. 1935
 4. Akademische Weltwinterspiele 4.-10. Febr. 1935 St. Moritz
 4^{emes} Jeux d'hiver universitaires internationaux 4-10 fevr. 1935

Fis-Rennen Mürren 22.-25. Febr. 1935
 Mürren Courses "Fis" 22-25 fevr. 1935
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 15/24 mars 1935
 Schweizerischer Verkehrskongress in Montreux 13.-14. April 1935
 Congres suisse du tourisme Montreux 13-14 IV 1935
 Congresso svizzero di turismo a Montreux 13-14 Aprile 1935
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 20/29 mars 1936
 Tir cantonal vaudois Montreux 10-19 juillet 1936
 Eidg. Turnfest Winterthur 17.-20. Juli (1936)
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneva du 12/21 mars 1937
 Grosser Preis von Europa für Motorräder 3./4. Juli 1937 (Bern)
 IV. Internationales Flugmeeting Zürich 23.VII.-1.VIII.1937
 Schweizerische Unteroffizierstage Luzern 16.-19. Juli 1937
 Grosser Preis der Schweiz für Automobile 21./22. Aug. 1937 Bern
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneve du 11/20 fevrier 1938
 Fis-Rennen Engelberg 5. - 7. März 1938
 Bern. Kantonaltturnfest Burgdorf 16.-18. Juli 1938
 Schweiz. Arbeiter Turn- und Sportfest Biel 6.-7. Aug. 1938
 Meeting internat. Canots automobiles Geneve 6-8 aout 1938
 Grand Prix Berne 21 VIII 1938
 Eidg. Kunstturnertag Solothurn 27./28. August 1938
 Samariterwoche 27.VIII.-11.IX.1938 50 Jahre Schweiz. Samariterbund
 Semaine des samaritains 27 VIII-11 IX 1938 Cinquantenaire de l'All. Suisse Samaritains
 Settimana dei Samaritani 27 ag.-11 sett. 1938 Cinquantenario Fed. Svizz. Samaritani
 Welt- u. Europa-Eishockey Meisterschaft Basel-Zürich 3.-12. Feb. 1939
 Salon de l'automobile a Geneva du 3/12 mars 1939
 Eidg. Schützenfest Luzern Internationaler Match 16. Juni-11. Juli 1939
 Tir federal Lucerne Match International 16 juin- 11 juillet 1939
 Tiro federale Lucerna Campionato mondiale di tiro 16 giugno- 11 luglio 1939
 14. Eidg. Pontonierwettfahren Bremgarten Aarg. 24. - 26. Juni 1939
 Grosser Preis der Schweiz für Automobile Bern 20.VIII.1939
 Eidg. Kadettentage Aarau 9.-11. Sept. 1939
 Schweiz. Armee-Meisterschaften Basel 14.-7. Sept. 1941
 6es championnats d'Armee Fribourg 27-30 aout 1942
 Ali dell'avvenire Mostra aeronautica Locarno 27 agosto - 12 sett. 1943
 7.-10. September 1944 Sommer Armee-Meisterschaften St. Gallen
 39. Schweizer Skirennen 2.-4. März 1945 Engelberg
 14 juillet Grand prix suisse des motocyclettes Geneve Grand prix automobile des Nations 21 / juillet
 Canots automobiles, Championnat du monde et Grand Prix Geneve 26,27,28,29 juillet
 Internationale Hundausstellung Luzern 11. u. 12. Mai 1946
 7. Schweiz. Arbeiter Turn- und Sportfest Basel 19. - 21. Juli 1946
 3. - 5. Aug. 1946 XVI. Eidg. Pontonier-Wettfahren Murgenthal
 Salon International de l'Automobile 13-23.mars 1947 GENEVE
 Grosser Preis der Schweiz für Automobile, von Europa für Motorräder Bern, 7./8. Juni 1947
 62. Eidg. Turnfest Bern 1947 12.-13. und 18.-21. Juli
 VIII. Turnfest des Schweiz. kath. Turn- und Sportverbandes 4.-6. Juli 1947 Basel
 Europameisterschaften im Rudern 29.-31. Aug. 1947 Luzern
 Grand prix international de l'automobile Lausanne 4 et 5 octobre 1947

One Olympic cancel should be added though it is not special in the same sense:

Jubilee olympique Juin-Juillet 1944 Lausanne vous attend

-Barbara T. Williams-

- ALGERIA Sept. 4, 1967. Mediterranean Games. 30c., stylized runner, diver and basketball player. Designed by Ali Khodja. Printed by Central Bank of Algeria
- BOTSWANA Oct. 2, 1967. Chobe Game Reserve. 35c., fishing on Chobe River. Designed by G.L. Vasarrhelyi; printed by photogravure-Harrison & Sons
- BHUTAN Aug. 1, 1967. Boy Scout Jamboree, Idaho. Scout set issued March 28 overprinted: "World Jamboree-Idaho-USA-August 1-9-67." S/S perf. and imperf. ovptd. same. Imperforate sets issued too. Quantities: 10,000 sets, S/S 5,000.
- CAMEROONS Oct. 11, 1967. Xth Winter Olympic Games. 30f., crossed skis, Olympic flame and mountains. Des. and eng. by Betemps. Recess by Paris State Ptg. Office
- CEN. AF. REP. Sept. 26, 1967. International Tourist Year. 30 f., Safari hotel at Bangui. Designed by Aufschneider. Photogravure by SoGeIm
- CUBA July 22, 1967. 5th Pan-American Games. 1c. baseball; 2c. swimming; 3c. basketball; 4c. gymnastics; 5c. water polo; 13c. weightlifting; 20c. javelin throw. Designed by Heriberto Echeverria. 140,000 sets
- CUBA Sept. 5, 1967. International Skin-Diving Competition. 1c. moray eel; 2c. octopus; 3c. barracuda; 4c. shark; 5c. jewfish; 13c. ray; 20c. green turtle. Designed by Josefina Delgado. Offset. 145,000 sets.
- CYPRUS Oct. 16, 1967. International Tourist Year. 40m., beach scene; Famagusta; 100m, skier.
- CYPRUS Sept. 9, 1967. Games with Athletes from Cyprus, Crete and Salonica. 15m, Javelin thrower; 35, Runners; 100m, High jumper; S/S 250m, map of Mediterranean area and four runners. Offset lithographed by Aspioti-Elka
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA August 21, 1967. 5th Postal Employees Sports Festival-Karlovy Vary 1967. Karlovy Vars Spa. Des. by Jaroslav Lukaysky; eng. by Bedrich Housa. Recess.
- DAHOMEY August 1967, Boy Scout Jamboree, Idaho. 30f, scouts hiking; 70f, scouts with canoe; 100f, scout insignie. All values show emblem of the Jamboree. Designed by Monvoisin. Recess.
- DAHOMEY Sept. 2, 1967, 10th Winter Olympic Games. 30f, 45f, Grenoble scene and emblem of Games; 100f, Grenoble scene, emblem and inset of Pierre de Coubertin; S/S of all three stamps. Des. and eng. by Betemps. Recess by Paris State Ptg. Office
- FIJI Oct. 2, 1967 International Tourist Year. 9p, reef diving. Des. by J. Vasarrhelyi. Photogravure printed by Harrison & Sons
- GABON Aug. 1, 1967. World Boy Scout Jamboree, 50f, compass & scout emblem; 100f, scouts of two continents, emblem. Des. and eng. by Haley in copperplate.
- G.D.R. Aug. 15, 1967. Horse racing in the Socialist States. 5f, mare and colt; 10f race horse; 50f, horses fighting. Designers: Klaus Hennig and Herhard Blaser
- G.D.R. July 18, 1967. Cards. 5p, Jack of Diamonds; 10p, Jack of Hearts; 20p, Jack of Spades; 25p, jack of clubs. Des. Heinz Babbe; photogravure printed by V.E.B., Leipzig
- GIBRALTAR June 15, 1967. Tourist Year. 9d, Shark, Queen, Tourist Year Emblem; 1s, Skin Diver, Queen, Emblem. Des. F. Ryman; photogravure by Harrison
- HUNGARY September 1967. Aerofila '67 (2nd set). 2+1f, parachutist; s/s-parachutist, helicopter, plane and space station. Issued imperf as well. 470,000 sets, 8000 imperf sets; 270,000 sheets, 8,000 imperf sheets. Des. by Josef Vertel
- JUGOSLAVIA Sept. 22, 1967. International Hunting & Fishing Fair & Exhibition, Novi Sad. 30p, field partridge; 50p, pike; 1.20d, stag; 5d, falcon. Designers: B. Spremo and A. Milenkovic. 200,000 sets.
- KOREA Oct. 5, 1967. 48th National Athletic Meeting, Seoul. 5w boxing; 7w, basketball. Designers: Chung Whan Oh (5w), Heui Han Chun (7w). 1,000,000 sets.
- KOREA Sept 15, 1967. Folklore. 4w, rope swinging; 5w, seesaw; 7w, gang-gang-sul-lae; S/S one of each stamp. Des. Chun Whan Kang; 1,000,000 sets; 100,000 sheets
- LIBERIA June 20, 1967. Olympic Games, Mexico. 10c, Pre-Hispanic Sculpture; 25c, Aztec Calendar and Olympic rings; 40c, Mexican pottery, serape, sombrero, guitar; 50c S/S/, Pre-Hispanic sculpture, serape, Olympic rings
- LIBYA September 1967. Mediterranean Games. 5m, Legs of runners; 10m, hand holding javelin; 15m, cyclists foot on pedal; 45m foot about to kick soccer ball; 75m, swimmer's head and wings. Des. by F. Baghazi. Printed by Olympia SPA, Rome
- LUXEMBOURG Sept. 14, 1967. Youth Hostels. 1.50f, hikers and hostel at Ettelbruck
- MALAGASY Sept. 25, 1967. 2f, Bilo Sakaleva Dance; 30f, Antandray Dance; 200f, Southern Madagascan Dancer. Des. by Pierrette Lambert

- MALI July 10, 1967. World Boy Scout Jamboree. 70f, knots, scout emblem; 100f, scout using walkie-talkie, camp, jamboree patch; issued as tenant with label in center inscribed "Jamboree Mondial 1967, Spokane Etats Unis". Des. and eng. by Claude Haley. Recess by Paris State Printing Office
- MAURITANIA June 5, 1967. World Jamboree, Utah. 60f, Jamboree Badge, camp and scout hat; 90f, scouts and badge. Des. and eng. by Cecille Guillame
- MEXICO October 12, 1967. Olympic Games, Mexico. 20c-rowing; 40c-basketball; 50c-field hockey; 80c-cycling; 1p-fencing; 2p. **Airs**: 80c-swimmer; 1.20-runner; 2p-weight lifter; 5p-soccer; S/S-allvalues. Quantities: 20,40-10,000,000; 50,80-5,000,000; 1p-500,000; 2p-2,000,000; **airs**: 80,1.20-10,000,000; 2p-2,000,000; 5p-500,000; S/S-100,000
- MIDDLE CONGO Sept. 29, 1967. World Scout Jamboree. 50f, scouts in camp; 70f, scout saluting and camp scene. Des. and eng. by Monvoisin
- MOROCCO Oct. 14, 1967. International Horse Jumping Contest. 40,1.00-Horse and rider taking fence. Photogravure by Delrieu. 203,000 sets
- MOROCCO Sept. 8, 1967. Mediterranean Games. 25c, 40c-Map of Mediterranean, racing track and sports symbols. Des. J. Dandine. 200,000 sets
- NEW CALEDONIA June 5, 1967. 10f, Stadium of Magenta, Noumea; 20f, swimming pool at Ouen, Toro Des. by P. Lambert; photogravure by SoGelm
- NEW CALEDONIA April 15, 1967. 2nd Noumea to Whangerei (N.Z.) Sailing Race, 25f, yachts and map of route. Des. and eng. by Halley. Recess by Paris State Printing Office
- NEWZEALAND August 2, 1967. Health Stamps. 2½+1c-Boy running with rugby ball and shadow of All Black player; 3+1c-Boy placing ball in position for kick. Surtax went for children's health camps. Des. L.C. Mitchell. Sheets of 6 and also sheets of 100.
- NEW ZEALAND July 10, 1967. Definitive. 1.00-skier on Tasman Glacier. Des. S.G. Mitchell
- NIGER May 25, 1967. World Scout Jamboree. 30f, scout campfire and jamboree emblem; 45f, scouts hiking and emblem; 80f, scouts cooking, emblem. Des. Guillame; eng. Monvoisin
- PANAMA April 28, 1967. 19th Olympic Games, Mexico. .005b Teotihuacan; .01b-Tajin; .05b-Xochicalco; .10b-Monte Alban; .21b-Palenque; .31b-Chichenitza. Perf. S/S as .31b; imperf. S/S as .10 and .21b. Imperforates issued in change of colors. De. Mosdossy. Printed by de la Rue, Colombia
- PANAMA Sept. 1, 1967. Paintings. "Fox Hunt" by Delacroix on 30c. Offset by Lito Nacional, Portugal. 600,000 sets
- PERSIA May 5, 1967 65th International Olympic Congress, Teheran. 3r-skier; 6r-seal of I.O.C. Congress; 8r-wrestlers. Quantities: 3r-500,000; 6r,8r-400,000
- POLAND May 24, 1967. 1968 Olympic Games, 20g-100m. dash; 40g-equestrian jumper; 60g-women's 4x100 relay; 90g-weight lifter; 1.35z-hurdles; 3.40z-Gymnast on horse; 6.60z-high jump; 7z-boxing; 10+5z S/S, J. Kusocinski, winner of 10,000-meter run in 1932 Games. Printed on chalk-surfaced paper in sheets of 8 with 4 tabs by State Printing Works of Securities, Warsaw--offset. Des. Franciszek Winiarski. Quantities: 20,40-5,000,000; 60-5,500,000; 90-3,200,000; 1.35-4,700,000; 3.40-3,300,000; 6.60,7z-2,000,000; S/S900,000
- QATAR World Scout Jamboree. 1dh,2,3,5,10,75 and 2r-various scout scenes. Combination recess and lithography by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Sons
- RAS AL KHAIMA July 20, 1967. World Scout Jamboree. 1d-scout bugler; 2,75d-Lord Baden Powell; 3d-scouts cooking; 4d-scouts hiking; 35d-scout emblem; 1r-scouts mountain climbing and satellite. S/S showing 2 and 75 d. Perf-10,000 sets; imperf-3500 sets; SS, perf and imperf-7,000
- RAS AL KHAIMA Oct. 20, 1967. Olympic Games, Mexico. Mexican scenes and 10d-discus thrower; 20-weight lifter; 30-soccer player; 40-fencer; 1r-runner; 2r-boxer; S/S with 2r and Olympic rings. Des. Victor Whiteley; offset by Harrison & Sons. Imperfs issued as well.
- ROMANIA Sept. 28, 1967. 10th Winter Games. 20b-figure skater; 40b-biathlon; 55b-bobsled; 1 l.-downhill skier; 2 l.-emblem of Games; 2.30 l.-ski jumper; S/S 5 l.-bobsled. Des. Aurel Papescu. Photogravure printed. Quantities: 20,40-1,000,000; 55-3,500,000; 1,1.55,2-1,000,000; 2.30-250,000; S/S-120,000
- RUSSIA March 29, 1967. World Ice Hockey Championships, Vienna Scott 3201 overprinted "Beha (winner) 1967" in black on gold strip
- RUSSIA June 24, 1967. International Motor Rally, Moscow, 7-19-67. 10k-motorcyclist and emblem of event. Des. I. Martynov
- RUSSIA July 8, 1967. National Games for School Children. 4k-Cup, gymnasts, emblem of Games. Des. Lev Sharov and Zinaida Sharova

<u>SINGAPORE</u>	Aug. 9, 1967. National Day. 6,15,50c-Parade of athletes and inscription "Build a Vigorous Singapore"
<u>SURINAM</u>	Nov. 24, 1967. Child Welfare. 10+5c-Ting-koko (walking on stilts); 15+8c-Bons-bak (Playing marbles); 20+10c-Pinkinston (Playing jacks); 25+12c-Fefi-Printa (Making a kite). S/S of 2x 10+5c and 20+10c. Offset by Joh. Enschede & Sons. Des. by S. Robles de Medina
<u>TUNISIA</u>	Sept. 8, 1967. Mediterranean Games. 5m-Tennis court; 10m-athletic symbols; 15m-Swimming pool; 35m-Arena; 75m-Stadium. Des. Hatim El Mekki
<u>TURKEY</u>	July 2, 1967. 1st National Olympic Games. 50k-Selim Sirri Tarcan (1874-1957); 60k-Pierre de Coubertain (1863-1937). 300,000 sets. Des. Baber Kocumagloy; offset by Ayans-Turk
<u>U.A.R.</u>	June 7, 1967. International Tourist Year. 35m-duck hunting; 115m-fishing on the Red Sea. Printed by Postal Authority Printing House. 600,000 sets
<u>UPPER.VOLTA</u>	November 28, 1967. 10th Winter Olympics. 15f-St. Nizier du Moucherette; 50f-Les Deus Alpes; 100f-Villard de Lans. Des. and eng. Betemps. Recess
<u>YEMEN</u>	Sept. 10, 1967. World Scout Jamboree. 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 4, 6, 10, 20b-Scout scenes. S/S with 20b Imperforate stamps issued too. Offset. 10,000 perf sets; 4,000 imperf sets; 8,000 sheets.

A HAPPY 1968

COINS ON SPORTS STAMPS

There are two stamps of Greece depicting coins which, with explanations, might properly be included in a sports stamp collection.

The first of these is Sc RA 90 which the catalogue describes as Philip II of Macedonia. This is an error but not an error by the cataloguer but by the Greek government. True, the coin depicted is a silver stater which was minted for Philip but the custom did not then exist of portraying living people on coins. Thus, the coin minted in Philip's name is a portrayal of Zeus. It was the Greek government's error in inscribing on the stamp the name "Philippos". This particular coin saw wide use since the success of Philip of Macedon saw his armies overrun a number of towns, particularly in northern Greece. These places had their own mints until the takeover. The Macedonian staters then became the chief money in circulation.

It is the reverse of this coin that makes it of interest here. It shows a boy on horseback waving a palm branch--an allusion, say the experts--to Philips' victories at the Olympic Games of 437 B.C. If memory serves correctly, he was a winning charioteer.

A second coin stamp, also of Greece, has even more sports significance. The stamp is Sc 641, the 50 l. value of the 1959 coin set. It depicts the obverse and reverse of a Syracusan dekadrach (10 drachmae) which was really minted as a medal.

The city of Syracuse in Sicily was colonized by the Greeks and flourished. But when the Syracusans revolted, Athens sent out a punitive force to whip its colony into line. The revolt of 415 B.C. turned into a rout of the Athenians at the Battle of Assinarus in 412. Jubilantly, the Syracusans established the Assinarian Games as a symbol of their victory and celebrated them for many years.

To humiliate the Athenians, the armor of the beaten Greeks was used first as prizes at the Assinarian Games until, quite probably, they ran out of armor. So large silver medals, such as that depicted on this stamp, became the prize to winners. The obverse shows the nymph Arethusa, the patroness of Syracuse with her hair worn in a fishnet and her head surrounded by dolphins. On the flip side, a victorious charioteer and quadriga go towards making this a very handsome coin indeed. Beneath the chariot in an area termed the exergue are depicted a shield, pair of greaves, cuirass and helmet, the armor which the Greeks had lost and which had served at first as prizes in these Games. This was really giving the Greeks the needle. To make sure there was no mistaking what was meant the word "athla" also appears, it meaning prizes. Thus an athlete is one who competed for prizes.

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