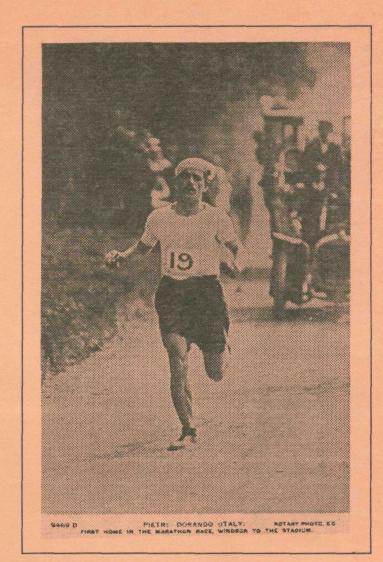
JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

VOLUME 30

JULY-AUGUST 1992

NUMBER 6

The Olympic Marathon Race of 1908











VOL. 30 NO. 6 JULY-AUG. 1992

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SPORTS PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

PRESIDENT. Mark C. Maestrone, 2824 Curie Place, San Diego, CA 92122 VICE-PRESIDENT: Sherwin D. Podolsky, 16035 Tupper Street, North Hills, CA 91343 SEC.-TREASURER: C.A. Reiss, 322 Riverside Drive, Huron, OH 44839 DIRECTORS: Edward B. Epstein, 570 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, NY 10033 Glenn A. Estus, P.O. Box 451, Westport, NY 12993 Norman F. Jacobs, Jr., 2712 N. Decatur Rd., Decatur, GA 30033 John La Porta, P.O. Box 2286, La Grange, IL 60525 Dorothy E. Weihrauch, Nine Island Avenue, Apt. 906, Miami Beach, FL 33139 Robert E. Wilcock, 24 Hamilton Cres., Brentwood, Essex, CM14 5ES, ENGLAND SPECIAL REP TO ACOG: Norman F. Jacobs, Jr., 2712 N. Decatur Rd., Decatur, GA 30033 AUCTIONS: Glenn A. Estus, P.O. Box 451, Westport, NY 12993 MEMBERSHIP: Margaret A. Jones, 3715 Ashford-Dunwoody Road N.E., Atlanta, GA 30319 SALES DEPT .: Jack W. Ryan, 140 W. Lafayette Road, Apt. 3, Medina, OH 44256 Sports Philatelists International is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the study and collecting of postage stamps and related collateral material dealing with sports (including Olympics) and recreation and to the promotion of international understanding and goodwill through mutual interest in philately and sports. Its activities are planned and carried on entirely by the unpaid, volunteer services of its members. All members in good standing receive the bi-monthly issue of the Journal of Sports Philately. Annual dues: \$10.00 U.S. membership, \$15.00 foreign (Surface Mail), \$20.00 foreign (Airmail).

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SPI Selected to Organize **OLYMPHILEX '96**

The biggest news since my last message is that SPI has been selected by the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) to organize Olymphilex '96. This competitive exhibition of sports and Olympic philately is to be conducted as a part of the Cultural Olympiad celebrating the centennial Games of the XXVIth Olympiad during the summer of 1996. We expect to showcase 1400-plus frames of philatelic material along with interactive displays, informative programs, and other special features that will help "tell" the story of the Olympic Movement through philately. Financing for this tremendous undertaking will come primarily from the United States Postal Service, with the ACOG lending extensive support.

In order for us to accomplish this task, we will need volunteer support from all of you. It doesn't matter if you don't live near Atlanta, nor is it a prerequisite that you be an exhibitor. There are a number of committees that are going to need your skills. A questionnaire insert in this issue outlines the various areas in which we need help.

Please consider volunteering some of your time to make this show the best Olymphilex in history. And don't delay responding - a great deal must be accomplished in the next

This issue of JSP marks the end of another year for Sports Philatelists International, and a pretty busy year it's been! Consider the following:

- You, the membership, continue to positively respond to our revised format for the journal, by contributing thoughtful pieces as well as snippets of information that you come across. Let's continue this trend. If you have something to say but are a bit shy about writing an article, contact me and we'll match you up with an assistant editor to help smooth the way.
- Many new international members are jumping on board the SPI bandwagon as we see the fruits of democratization in Eastern Europe. Long silenced by the bonds of communism, our fellow collectors in these newly independent nations are flooding our auctions with choice material not often seen, and contributing scholarly articles on subjects that we in the west know little about. If you presently correspond with a non-member in Europe, encourage him to join SPI.
- We successfully held our 2nd Annual Convention during World Columbian Stamp Expo '92 in the Chicago suburb of Rosemont with approximately 40 members in

attendance. Further details on our activities are reported elsewhere in this issue.

Now on to some other topics. Don't worry if this issue of JSP exploded with loose paper when you opened it. In addition to our bimonthly auction, here's what's inside:

- A ballot for our biannual election
- Your membership renewal notice
- A questionnaire about Olymphilex '96 and other important services

Even though your officers and directors are running unopposed, they will appreciate your vote of confidence. We may not have as "amusing" a slate of incumbents as you'll find on your November ballots, but we guarantee we won't bounce any checks! And don't delay mailing in your renewal notices, as you certainly won't want to miss any of our exciting issues next year.

Finally, the questionnaire is your opportunity to provide us with some feedback on current programs and possible future services. We need translators for foreign language philatelic articles, an Ad Manager (the present one isn't working out), a new Sales Division Manager for our FDCs (Jack Ryan would like to retire and do some traveling), and help on a Sports Handbook (a "how to" guide for new collectors).

Suggested new services include the sale of foreign monographs/handbooks and Atlanta Olympic post cards through SPI. We'd like to know what you think and look forward to hearing from you!

Correction

Two illustrations are incorrect in Glenn Estus' "Olympic Cancel Update" in the May/June issue of JSP. On page 11, the meters depicted in Figures 3 and 5 were accidentally reversed. The author had identified the meters correctly when he submitted his article. Your editor regrets the

ATA Sports Checklist Service

The following Sports Checklists are available to SPI members. Please include 15¢ per page and a large enough stamped envelope(s) – with sufficient postage (5 pages = 1 ounce: U.S. @ 29¢ for first ounce and 23¢ for each additional ounce; Canada: first ounce @ 40¢ and 23¢ for each additional ounce; Europe, etc. @ 50¢ per ½ ounce). Mail to Mrs. Joan R. Bleakley, 15906 Crest Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191.

*=abbreviated list (no descriptions)

Last Entry	Sport	Last Entry	Sport	Last Entry	Sport
11Jan92 19Mar89 17Dec91 10Jul90 06Nov91 31Mar90 18Jan91 17aug91 17Apr92 27Mar92 27Mar92 18Jan91 26Mar92 18Jan91 13Mar92 20Mar92 20Mar92 17Jan91 10Oct88 03Sep87	Archery 7 Pages Automobiles 25P Badminton 2P Baseball 7P Basketball 8P* Biathlon 2P* Bobsled, Luge, etc. 3P Bowling 1P Boxing 9P Chess 8P Cricket (Sport) 6P Diving Competition 3P* Fencing 8P Field Hockey 3P Golf 2P Gymnastics, Men 6P Gymnastics, Women 8P Horse Racing 4P Hunting & Shooting 6P Hunting Scenes 2P	18Jan91 03May91 30Mar91 21Jan92 03May91 30Nov91 15Apr92 30Jan91 12Mar92 23Jan91 18Apr92 16Jan92 01Feb91 17aug92 21Apr92 19Jan91 30Mar90 01May91 19Jan91 18Apr92	Ice Hockey 4 Pages* Judo 4P Karate 2P Kites 2P Martial Arts 5P Motorcycles 10P Mountain Climbing 3P* Parachute 3P Playing Cards 1P Polo 1P Roller Skating 1P Rowing 4P Rugby 2P Scuba 5P Sailing 7P Skating (no Hockey) 8P Skiing (no Biathlon) 16P Soccer 28P Swimming 7P* Table Tennis 3P	12Mar92 Track & F 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 10Oct90 23Feb92 18Jan91 18Jan91 19Jan91	Tennis 10 Pages Field Events: Discus 5 Pages Hammer Throw 2P High Jump 4P Hurdles 6P Javelin 5P Long Jump 3P Pole Vault 3P Relay Race 2P Running 18P Shot Put 3P Triple Jump 1P Walking 1P Volleyball 5P Water Polo 1P* Water Skiing/Surfing 2P* Windsurfing 2P* Wrestling 6P*

New SPI Cacheted FD Covers

Now available! Cacheted covers for this year's five Winter Olympic stamps and the Olympic Baseball issue. Each Winter Olympic cover bears a single stamp matched to the single color cachet: silver (skiing), mauve (hockey), dark brown (bobsled), blue (speed skating), and orange (figure skating). Only 50 sets were produced and are available for \$7.50 postpaid per set, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope. The baseball stamp, with a brown cachet similar to the stamp's design, is \$1.50 postpaid, plus a SASE. Please order from Jack Ryan, 140 W. Lafayette Road, Apt. 3, Medina, OH 44256.









The Olympic Marathon Race of 1908

by Sherwin Podolsky

The fascinating story of the 1908 Marathon Race at the Fourth Olympiad at London 1908 has been told many times. Here is the story again, embellished with stamps, postmarks, postcards, vignettes and a cover.

The 1908 Olympic Marathon is historic because it was the first to standardize the distance at 26 miles, 385 yards (42.263 kilometers). The 385 yards around the cinder track inside the stadium was added so that the race would end at the Royal Box of Queen Alexandra (Figure 1). It was the last time that the race was run with different start and finish lines. Beginning in 1912 at the Stockholm Olympics, the Marathon began and ended in the stadium. On the hot, stagnant and muggy day of July 24, 1908, 56 runners lined up in four rows on the lawns of Windsor Castle, East Terrace (Figure 2). The course ran from the Castle grounds to the Great White Stadium at Shepherds Bush. 250,000 spectators along the route witnessed the spectacular event. Several firms provided motor cars for use by the officials. A special car was designated to pick up runners who abandoned the race.

There were twelve runners each



Queen Alexandra presided over the running of the Marathon Race at the 1908 Olympic Games in London.

from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Other countries represented included Australasia, South Africa, Greece, Finland, Russia, Holland, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, and Belgium. At a signal from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Lord Desborough fired the starter's pistol at precisely 2:30 in the afternoon. Competitors raced down the left side of the road.

Refreshments along the route included hot and cold Oxo (similar to beef bouillon), Oxo and soda, rice pudding, raisins, bananas, soda and milk. Stimulants were available in case of a runner's collapse. Cologne and sponges were available at four refreshment booths along the route.

The British runners, under great pressure from the crowds, started off too fast and exhausted themselves too soon. The Official Report lists names of the two to six leading runners at the end of each mile. Pietri Dorando of Italy placed among the leaders, but not as the leader until the 25th mile (Figure 3).

At the 15 mile mark, Charles Hefferon of South Africa was leading. By the 20 mile mark, Hefferon had a lead of 3 minutes, 52 seconds. He then accepted a drink of champagne and, within a mile, developed stomach cramps and became dizzy. Meanwhile, John J. Hayes of the United States was steadily passing one runner after another. At 22 miles, Hayes pulled even with Hefferon. With only two more miles to go, and with great effort at the urging of the wild crowd, Pietri Dorando of Italy made a disastrous spurt to pass both of the leaders.

The Stadium at the Great White City presented a remarkable sight (Figure 4). Over 100,000 people greeted the staggering leader. They were up trees and lamp posts and at every vantage point. A diminutive man, Dorando was nearly senseless with exhaustion (Figure 5). He trotted through the entrance, took a wrong turn to the right, and collapsed on the track. While many people screamed for the officials to help him, others,

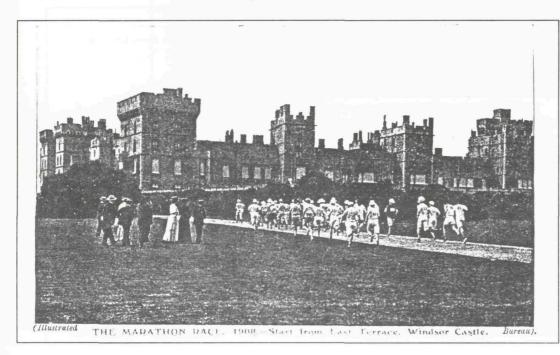


Figure 2. The East Terrace of Windsor Castle was the scene of much fanfare, as the 56 runners began their race toward the Great White Stadium, more than 26 miles distant.

knowing that such help would disqualify the plucky Italian, called out to leave him alone.

Dorando's nearly lifeless form was picked up by officials and turned toward his goal. He should have been taken to an ambulance, but, as long as he could stand, no one had the heart to stop him. The Official Report states: "It was impossible to leave him there, for it looked as if he might die in the very presence of the Queen." Doctors and officials, including famed author A. Conan Doyle, rushed to help him; Dorando managed to get to his feet and plod on, only to fall again, repeatedly. Then another runner-not Hefferon, a good man of the Empire-but Johnny Hayes of the U.S.A., entered the stadium.

This was too much for the British officials. Only the day before, they and the British crowd were incensed that American J.C. Carpenter prevented British Lieutenant Wyndam Halswell from passing in the 400 meter race. This time the British wanted anyone but an American to win. When Dorando started to collapse for the fifth time, Jack Andrew, Clerk of the Course, caught him and carried him across the finish line (Figure 6). The Italian flag was immediately run up the victory flagpole. Haves crossed the finish less than a minute later, establishing an Olympic record. The Americans lodged a protest. Dorando was carried away on a stretcher,

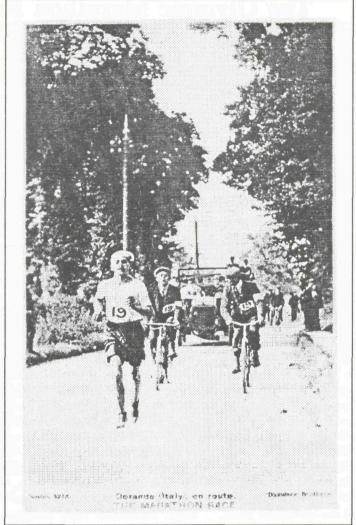


Figure 3. It wasn't until the 25th mile of the race that the Italian runner, Pietri Dorando, was able to pull ahead.

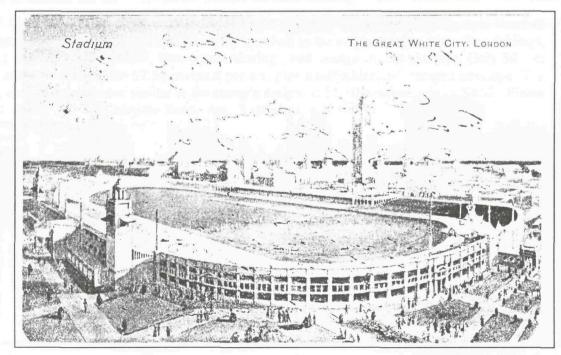


Figure 4. The ultimate destination of the Marathon runners: the Great White Stadium at Shepards Bush.

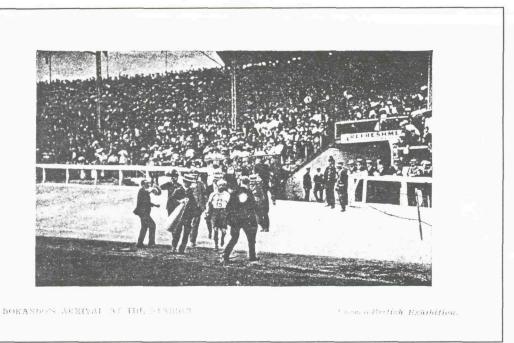


Figure 5. Confused with exhaustion, Dorando incorrectly headed to the right upon entering the stadium, but the race officials quickly turned him in the proper direction for the final lap.



Figure 6. Aided by the race officials, including the Clerk of the Course, Jack Andrew, Dorando was virtually carried across the finish line.

seemingly near death. The Official Report says that Dorando's heart was a half an inch out of place. The protest was allowed and Hayes was declared the winner.

The next day, Dorando was back on his feet and complained that he should have been left alone and that he could have finished under his own

power. As a token of her gracious sympathy with the courage she had watched, the Queen presented Dorando with a special large gold cup (Figure 7). Dorando became an international celebrity (Figure 8). Irving Berlin wrote songs about him.

The 1908 Official Report devoted no less than 16 pages to the Marathon

Race and described the finish to be "as unexpected as it was distressing." In the list of all the runners, Pietri Dorando heads all the rest. However, the first place designation is given to the second name on the list, J.J. Hayes of the United States.



Figure 7. Although disqualified, Dorando's bravery was rewarded by Queen Alexandra with a gold cup trophy.



Figure 8. Dorando with his cup — a "winner" after all!

John J. Hayes (Figures 9 and 10) was lost in the excitement. A 22year-old clerk at Bloomingdale's department store in New York City, Hayes had prepared by resting in bed for two days. In 1906 and 1907, Hayes practiced at Marathons in Boston and Yonkers. Mr. Bloomingdale ordered a cinder path built on the roof of his store so that Hayes could train during his breaks. When he was chosen for the Olympic team, Bloomingdale gave him a full vacation with pay. Upon winning the gold medal, Hayes was promoted to manager of the sporting goods department.

Hayes and Dorando turned professional, building up capital by running scores of races in the next couple of years. Dorando won two contests against Hayes in November 1908 and March 1909. Later, Dorando lived out his life as a taxi driver in Italy and received a stipend from the Italian government for scouting promising Marathon runners.

The drama of the Marathon Race has continued in subsequent Olympics and many cities have sponsored their own events. The story of human endurance is always exciting.



Figure 9. Hayes 1908 Olympic Marathon record was noted on a 1969 Haiti stamp featuring-the £1 King Edward VII stamp of Great Britain overprinted in black: Marathon/Hayes.

Postmarks

The Games were held as part of the 1908 Franco-British Exhibition. A branch Post Office was located in the British Industries Palace. Visitors could transact business, including the sending of registered letters, telegrams and making telephone calls. Two special handstamps, differing mainly in the word "London," were available for use at this post office. Bob Wilcock explains the difference as one type having narrow lettering and the other type having rounded lettering. The postmarks were used from May 26 to October 31, 1908. Figure 11 illustrates one of the two types.

An additional post office was established in the "Irish Village" at Ballymaclinton which was also allocated two handstamps (Figures 12 and 13). These were used from July 10 to October 31, 1908. Registered mail was canceled with the handstamp illustrated in Figure 13.

In A Philatelic History of the Olympic Games, Ernest Trory illustrates a handstamp with the words "STADIUM/FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION." The handstamp was issued to the Paddington District Office on July 9, 1908. However, this cancellation is not known to have ever been placed into use. (Figure 14).

On October 20, 1986, the town of Carpi, Italy, celebrated the centenary of the birth of Pietri Dorando with a pictorial handstamp showing him staggering while running (Figure 15). The pose in the cancel is identical to that shown on the postcard in Figure 6.

The reverse side of the Figure 15 postcard is shown in Figure 16 and



Figure 10. 22-year-old James J. Hayes of the United States was declared the winner of the 1908 Olympic Marathon.

features a commemorative medal minted for Dorando's birth centenary. One side of the medal shows the head of Dorando against a backdrop of Windsor Castle and the Parliament Buildings. The other side shows two runners. Dorando, with his mustache, is just a step ahead of a nude runner, who perhaps represents the ancient Marathon runner.









Figures 11-14 (left to right). Figure 11 reproduces one of the two types of postmarks used at the post office in the British Industries Palace, while Figures 12 and 13 cancelled mail at the "Irish Village" of Ballymaclinton, a display on the grounds of the exposition. The Figure 13 cancel was reserved for registered mail from that small branch post office. According to Olympic philatelist Ernest Trory, the Figure 14 cancel "was issued to the Paddington District Office, presumably for use on mail received from competitors and staff taking part in the Olympic Games." This postmark was never known to have been used.



Figure 15 (above). Italy commemorated the centenary of Dorando's birth on October 10, 1985 with a special handcancel in his hometown of Carpi, Italy. The occasion was the 71st Italian Marathon Championships.

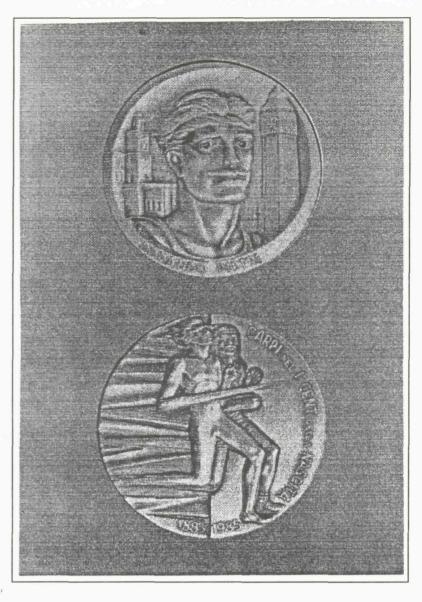
Figure 16 (right). A commemorative medal, illustrated on the postcard at right, was also minted for the centenary.



The seed for the 1908 Olympic Games was planted at the Athenian Games in 1906. Discussions between Pierre de Coubertin, Lord Desborough (of the English fencing team), King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (Figure 1) led to the suggestion that the 1908 Olympic Games be celebrated in England.

The British Olympic Association had been founded at a meeting held in the House of Commons in May 1905 when Mr. W.H. Grenfell, M.P., later Lord Desborough, was elected chairman. The Association helped raise funds for sending the English athletes to the Athenian Games in 1906.

The British Olympic Council was



formed by the election of delegates from the various English athletic and sporting associations. The Council accepted the invitation of the International Olympic Committee to hold the Olympic Games of 1908 in England.

Less than two years was available to organize the event. More than 20 separate competitions required individual books of rules to be translated into French and German and circulated among the competing countries. The organization of the Games, the definition of amateur qualifications, and the framing of the program all required great thought and labor.

Considerable study was given to the definition of the word 'country,' because many colonies and territories were not members of the IOC. The Official Report does not give specific examples in dealing with this problem.

In cooperation with the executive board of the Franco-British Exhibition, the British Olympic Council was able to provide an arena for the Games. It was by coincidence that the Exhibition grounds included a stadium that could be made available for the 1908 Olympic Games.

The meaning of 'amateur' again perplexed the Council because a universal definition had not been codified. Basically, an athlete who makes money in the sport in which he engages is not considered an amateur. The 1908 Games were only for amateurs.

The metric system was introduced at the 1908 Olympics. While this was an inconvenience for the British athletes accustomed to inches, feet and yards, standardized measurements allowed a comparison of successive records.

The program and prizes of the Olympic Games of 1908 at London were approved at the IOC meeting at The Hague in 1907. Prizes consisted of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Exhibition vignettes were prepared by the French and British authorities. A. Saquet and R. St. Laurent of Paris printed the French labels. It is the French vignette headed "British Olympic Committee" that is of relevance here (Figure 17). This vignette was issued se-tenant with other designs and produced perforate and imperforate. DuBois lists eight different colors or shades. The imperforate vignettes are said to be proofs. I have never seen the label tied by a contemporary postmark on a cover.

One cover is known with a corner card reading "British Olympic Association" (Figure 18). 1908 covers to or from the British Olympic Committee or the British Olympic Council have not been reported.

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Trory, Ernest, A Philatelic History of the Olympic Games. Brighton (Great Britain): Crabtree Press Ltd., 1956. Notably, pp 13-14.



Figure 17. Imperforate pair of vignettes inscribed "British Olympic Committee."

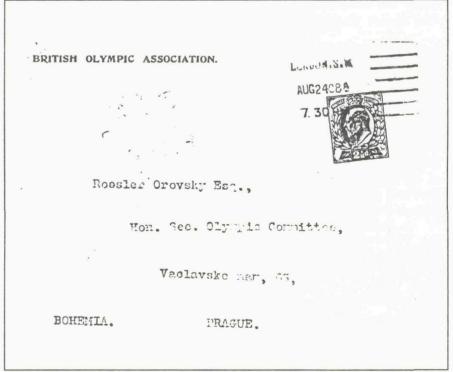


Figure 18. Cover with the corner card of the "British Olympic Association." Postmarked London, S.W., August 24, 1908.

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Rhythmic Gymnastics: Dance

Rhythmic gymnastics without hand apparatus (dance) borrows from both ballet and modern dance techniques, as well as from acrobatics. Intended to be expressive rather than theatrical, it was dropped from modern competition because of over-theatricality.







Forty years of Bulgarian rhythmic dance (1938, 1958, and 1987)
_the attire has changed.









Some balletic aspects of rhythmic dance: lunge, attitude, lunge, arabesque.







Some acrobatic aspects of rhythmic dance: split leap, running step, side bend.

Rhythmic Gymnastics: Hoop



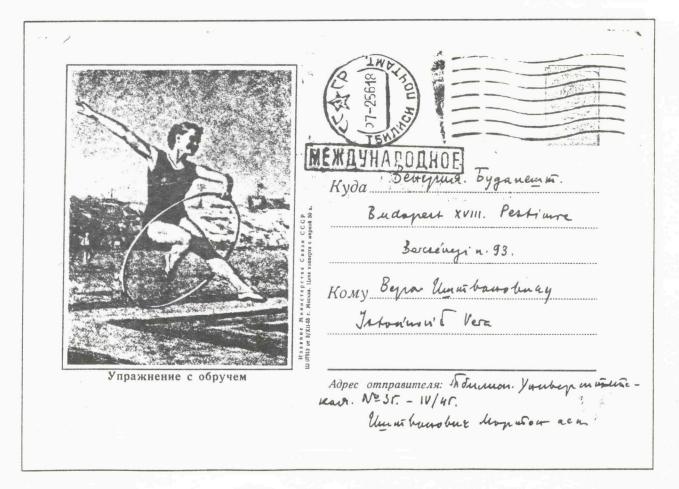
The hoop has been a childhood toy for a long time, whether it was rolled with sticks or swung around the waist as the modern hula hoop. It was an exercise tool of the ancient Greeks, and a favorite of the Greek physician Hippocrates.

In early rhythmic gymnastics, the hoop was used more as a decoration, as in this stag leap. ('Mihon' specimen at far right).





Now, swinging, turning, circling, throwing and catching, rolling, and jumping through the hoop accompany acrobatic activities in rhythm.



Finland's Great Arena

by Risto Pitkanen edited by Sherwin Podolsky

A Fund-Raising Cover

Figure 1 shows a cover with a small tear at top and partly indistinct postmarks. The cover is addressed in pencil and is obviously commercially mailed. The postmarks on front are dated either 18. or 19.1.35. A continuous arrival cancel on the back reads: Tampere, 21.1.35.

The unusual element on this cover is the light-gray design on the front. Shaped like a bishop's miter, the design frames a runner with the word "STADION" in large letters below. Along the bottom in a narrow white strip is Finnish wording that is difficult to read because it is so small and faint. Risto Pitkanen reports that this cover was printed and sold to finance the construction of the Helsinki Olympic Stadium.

Helsinki's Olympic Stadium— The Great Arena

Risto Pitkanen also provided an excerpt from Helge Nygren's book, *The Great Arena* which tells the story of the Helsinki Olympic Stadium illustrated on one of Finland's 1952 Olympic stamps (Figure 2).

On December 11, 1927, a Stadium Foundation was established to promote the construction of a Stadium in Helsinki that would meet international standards. Funds for the project came from Finnish citizens at home and abroad. In the 1930s, Yrjo Lindegren and Toivo Jantti prepared the designs. Construction began in 1934 and the Stadium was inaugurated on June 12, 1938. Lindegren won a gold medal in architecture at the 1948 Olympic Games at London.

The Stadium with a seating capacity of 40,158, can accommodate up to 50,000 spectators. The maximum length of the building is 243.10 meters including the annex. Without the annex, it is 159.30 meters. The height

of the tower is 243.10 meters. There are 56 entrances to the stands.

Included in the Stadium Annex is the Sport Museum of Finland. The Museum comprises a sports archives, a library and an information service, staffed by 17 permanent employees.

Some of the major events at the Stadium include (*=commemorated by postage stamps):

*Games of the XVth Olympiad, 1952 *First World Championships in Athletics, 1983

*European Championships in Amateur Athletics, 1971

World Championships in Speed Skating, 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1964 European Championships in Speed Skating, 1950, 1956 and 1961

World Bandy Championships, 1957 European Championships in American Football, 1987

Several European Cup championships in soccer



Figure 2. Finland 1952 Olympic stamp showing the Olympic Stadium and tower.

It is unusual for an outdoor athletic stadium to host winter sport ice events.

In all, 46 World Records in athletics have been set at the Stadium, which has hosted events in 17 different sports. Since 1984, the City of Helsinki has owned the Stadium, but the Stadium Foundation manages it.



Figure 1. Front of 1935 cover with large, but faint, STADION design showing a runner. This cover was sold to raise funds for constructing the Olympic Stadium.

Who Are These Men?

by Mark Maestrone

Rigures 1 and 2 reproduce two postcards discovered by one of our members at a recent postcard show. As the text indicates, the cards refer to the laying of the cornerstone of the Olympic stadium for the 1920 Antwerp Olym-

A number of questions arise. Who are the gentlemen in Figure 1? Were there difficulties in completing the Olympic stadium before the opening of the Games on April 20, 1920? When was the stadium actually completed and was either event commemorated philatelically?

Members who can shed some light on these, or other, questions may write me with details.



Figure 1. "Laying the 1st Stone of the 1920 Olympic Stadium. Anvers 4.7.19."

Figure 2. "VIIth Olympiade, Antwerp. On 4 July 1919 in the Xth Year of the Reign of His Majesty Albert I was layed the first stone of the stadium of the VIIth Olympiade 1920 by Monsieur J. de Vos, Mayor of the Town of Anvers in the presence of civilian, military and consular authorities. The Executive Committee. Honorably presided over by His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold." Members of the committee are listed, including Count Henry de Baillet LaTour, President of the IOC.



Britain's Olympic Role

by Franceska Rapkin

[The following is a lecture that was presented by Franceska Rapkin at the 2nd Annual General Meeting of Sports Philatelists International on May 30, 1992 at Chicago's World Columbian Stamp Expo '92.]

If anyone needs reminding, 1992 is once again an Olympic year. By the time the dust has settled on the track, so many stamps, miniature sheets and other philatelic wallpaper will have been produced that it will fill several albums, or paper a good sized room! For this reason, if no other, the general Olympic collector, like the general stamp collector before him, is probably as dead as the proverbial dodo.

Obviously, the hobby is not dead. There are still plenty of stamp collectors, and that new Olympic collectors are joining our ranks is clearly demonstrated by the continuing growth of both Sports Philatelists International and the Society of Olympic Collectors. What has changed, and changed dramatically, is the way that people collect.

I visited my first international stamp exhibition in Spain in 1975. It was also the first time that I exhibited, and I was awarded a diploma for my efforts! Mine was the only single country Olympic collection in the thematic class. The others either covered all modern Olympic Games up to the present time, or until the outbreak of the Second World War. While I freely admit that the thematic development in my 1975 exhibit was insufficient and the collection lacked the philatelic pieces that I was later able to add, nevertheless I believe that my low award had more than a little to do with the fact that, apart from the classic collections of 1896 and 1906, the thematic world was not yet ready for a single Olympiad exhibit.

Franco Canepa of Italy was, I believe, the first collector to win international recognition with an exhibit of a single Olympiad, namely the Paris Games of 1924. Since that time, Dieter Germann of Germany and I have won international gold medals with our collections of 1936, and your own Jim Bowman and Fritz Karpinski of Germany are not far behind.

Today, thematic development counts for more than the age and rarity of the philatelic pieces, so theoretically it should be possible to achieve the higher awards with relatively modern material. In practice this is not true, for 15% of the marks can be earned for condition and rarity. Even if not a single mark was dropped in all the other categories, which I believe to be an impossibility, the exhibit would still be short of at least 15 points needed for a small gold medal. On the other hand, even an International large silver medal is no mean achievement, when one considers that at least 75 marks are needed; sufficient for a very respectable B grade University degree!

I believe that many collectors are unrealistic in assessing their own collections, and truly believe that the jury do not know what they are talking about. I would suggest that if an exhibit which has not been substantially altered earns the same award on three consecutive occasions, this should be taken to be a fairly accurate assessment of the exhibit's worth.

With the exception of the first Games, which fall into the classic period, 1924 and 1936 are perhaps the only two pre-war Olympic Games that can be fully developed to an international standard. I know that American collectors believe that the Los Angeles Games of 1932 also fall into this category, but if the cacheted covers are disregarded, as is necessary according to the international guidelines because they do not contribute philatelic information, not a great deal of substance remains.

How, then, can a collector build a single Olympiad collection when only limited material is available? If the collection is literally limited to the events leading up to and including the two week sporting extravaganza, then clearly the collection will have a limited number of pages. If, however, instead of building a collection entitled, for example, "The 1948 Olympic Games in London," the subject is widened to become "Britain's Role in Olympic History," the theme is immediately given a much broader base, even though the central theme of the collection could still be the 1948 Games. By broadening the base to include all the Olympic Games where Britain participated, the theme is immediately expanded to enable the collector to use material from all Games without feeling obliged necessarily to use all material.

Britain is one of the very few countries that has participated in all Olympic Games, both Winter and Summer, since their inception. Britain participated at the Congress of Sorbonne in 1894, has had at least one member representing Great Britain on the International Olympic Committee since its inception, and perhaps uniquely, organized its own "Olympic Games" long before Pierre de Coubertin proposed the revival of the Modern Olympic Games.

Although Pierre de Coubertin was the man with the vision and the perseverance to re-establish the modern Olympic Games, he turned for his inspiration to Britain's Rugby School and its headmaster, Thomas Allan of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" fame. He despaired of the French education system's neglect of sport, for he was convinced that sport was essential to the well-being of the individual as well as to society as a whole. Sport in one form or another has been a British tradition for countless centuries. Little is known of Robert Dover's Cotswold Olympicks held at Chipping Camden, other than that they were started in 1636 during the reign of the hapless Charles I, and were finally discontinued in 1851.

Far more is known about the Much Wenlock Olympian Games started in 1850 by William Penny-Brookes. "And of the Olympic Games, which Modern Greece has not yet revived, it is not a Greek to whom one is indebted, but rather to Dr. W.P. Brookes, now aged 82, still active, vigorous, organizing and animating them." Thus spoke Pierre de Coubertin in 1890 after his return from a visit to

Much Wenlock in Shropshire, where he had met Dr. Brookes and had been made an honorary member of the Olympian Society.

The National Olympian Association was founded in 1865 and the following year the first National Olympian Games were held at Crystal Palace. They were organized by a Herr Ravenstein, the Director of the German Gymnastics Society in London, who, with Brookes and Thomas Hulley of the Young Men's Christian Association, worked together to build the Olympic idea in Great Britain. A winner at these games of 1865 was the cricketer,



Britain has hosted an IOC Session five times — the latest was in Birmingham in 1991.

W.G. Grace, who left a match at the Oval for long enough to win the 440 yard hurdles! So it is that the bridge between the Cotswold Olympicks and the Shropshire Olympia Games give the British an unbroken heritage of 350 years of modern Olympic history.

Two of Britain's members of the International Olympic Committee have been depicted on stamps, albeit not in their capacity as members of the IOC. The Marquis of Exeter was depicted on a stamp of the Dominican Republic as Lord Burghley, winner of the 440 meter hurdles in Amsterdam in 1928, while Her Royal Highness, the Princess Anne has been depicted on many stamps in her role as the Queen of England's only daughter.

Although an Olympic Congress has never been held in Great Britain, London was the host of an Olympic Session on four separate occasions: in 1904, 1908, 1939 and 1948. More recently, an Olympic Session was held in Birmingham in 1991 in the newly opened International Conference Centre — opened directly before the Session by Her Majesty, the Queen.

A draft plan for a collection could be:

- 1. Britain and Olympism Before Revival
 - 1.1 Robert Dover's Cotswold Olympicks
 - 1.2 Much Wenlock Olympian Games
- 2. Britain and the International Olympic Committee
 - 2.1 Membership of the IOC
 - 2.2 Membership of Sub-committees
 - 2.3 Congresses and Sessions
- 3. British Participation at the Olympic Games
 - 3.1 Before the Second World War

- 3.1.1 1896 to 1912
- 3.1.2 1920 to 1936
- 3.2 After 1948
- 4. London as Host City
 - 4.1 1908
 - 4.2 1948
 - 4.2.1 Organization
 - 4.2.2 The Venues
 - 4.2.3 The Sports
- 5. British Olympians
 - 5.1 Teams
 - 5.2 Individuals
- 6. Try and Try Again, Endeavors to Host a 3rd Games
 - 6.1 1992 Birmingham
 - 6.2 1996 Manchester
 - 6.3 2000 Manchester, perhaps 3rd time lucky!

This is a very rough plan and should be considered as no more than an outline with little thought being given to whether sufficient philatelic material exists to develop the theme to its fullest extent. Clearly Chapter 4, "London as Host City," needs to be broken down into further subsections, particularly the paragraph dealing with the 1948 Olympic Games, since this is the foundation on which the whole collection is based. However, before we get to Chapter 4, let us take a more detailed look at the earlier chapters.

As already stated, Britain has participated at every Olympic event since the beginning. Some British Olympians have been depicted on stamps as Olympic winners, such as

Mary Peters and David Burghley. Others, such as Princess Anne, the Princess Royal, are shown on stamps in their more familiar roles. Postmarks, postal stationery, booklets and other philatelic material should also not be ignored. Long before a single item is mounted on the page, in depth study of all relevant thematic textbooks, as well as stamp catalogues is necessary. Yes, it is hard work; but the sense of achievement when another little piece of the jigsaw slips into place, makes it all worthwhile.

At this stage, it may be necessary to assess whether individual British Olympians fit better into the chapter on individual Games, or in the chapter on British Olympians. My own preference would be to leave them until the later chapter and to concentrate on participation and the sports in Chapter 3. This way, one avoids duplication and too much repetition of limited material.

Very little philatelic material is available that relates to the first Games to be held in London in 1908. The foundation of this section of the collection will need to be based on the postmarks of the Franco-British Exhibition with the relevant dates, supplemented with stamps and other philatelic items depicting the sports. Since the Games were officially opened by King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, they should have a place in the collection. There is no difficulty with this since the British King and Queen have been depicted on several stamps. Although ultimately a loser, the hero of the 1908 Games was undoubtedly Pietri Dorando, the little Italian marathon runner, who was first into the stadium at the end of the race but was so exhausted that he had to be helped across the finish line and was thereby disqualified. His home town produced a handstamp to commemorate the centenary of his birth, and this too would fit into the collection at this point.

By the end of the Second World War, both Pierre de Coubertin and his successor as President of the IOC, Count Henri Baillet-Latour, were dead. The new President was J. Sigfried Edstrom of Sweden, who, along with King George VI, officiated at the opening ceremony.

The Games of 1948, the "Austerity Games," are only marginally easier to depict philatelically. Britain had only recently finished a horrific war which had left untold damage and hardship in it wake. Hardly conducive to profligate spending. However, all was not lost! Austere the Games may have been, but they were a splendid example of Britain's ability to rise to the occasion. The centerpiece of the these Games, the Stadium where track and field events were held, was at Wembley, site of the 1924 and 1925 British Empire Exhibition. Although no stamp was issued in 1948 which showed the stadium, Monaco issued a single stamp in 1963 to commemorate the centenary of the British Football Association showing the famous twintowered stadium. Another was issued by Cameroon as a part of a set to commemorate the 1966 World Cup.

It is in the section devoted to the sports of 1948 that the heroes and heroines of 1948, such as Emil Zatopek and Fanny Blankers-Koen, both of whom have been depicted on stamps, will find their rightful place. Material is available. It is not always easy to find and to make the most of every piece. An in-depth study of the subject is necessary. It cannot be stressed often enough that non-philatelic books

relating to the themes are essential reading. Only this way is it possible to make the connection between suitable philatelic items and the thematic text.

As is often the way, the more recent the event, the more material there is. Care needs to be taken that the collection does not become unbalanced by too much emphasis being placed on relatively minor events. Both Birmingham's bid in 1992 and Manchester's bid four years later can be shown philatelically, and the problem here is not what to include but what to leave out. I am sure that there will be some interesting items when the time draws near for Manchester to stake her claim for the Turn-of-the-Century Games. Should Manchester be successful, then another chapter in British Olympic history will be started.

We tend to write about subjects that are near to our hearts, and of which we have some knowledge. The ideas that I have aired in my talk can equally be applied to the Olympic heritage of almost any nation that you care to mention. On this side of the Atlantic, you may well decide to see the Games through American eyes.

Here, another two chapters would need to be included. The British have always tried to keep politics and sports apart, not always successfully. When many nations decided to boycott the 1980 Moscow Games, although the British government-of-the-day would have liked the British Olympic Association to follow suit, it was left to the individual athletes to make up their own minds, and most decided to travel to Russia. The United States government, however, felt itself unable to leave the decision to the individuals and ordered the American team to withdraw. Therefore, the United States did not participate in 1980 and a chapter in boycotts and politics will need to be included. This will, of course, need to be carried forward to 1984 which also was affected by boycotts, this time from Russia and the Eastern

The Los Angeles Games of 1984 were the first to exploit sponsorship to its full extent, and this, too, would need to be discussed in detail in a collection of America and the Olympic Games. Los Angeles proved that the Olympic Games need not be the financial liability that they were in Montreal in 1976, but can, in fact, bring in a hefty profit. In this respect, the second Los Angeles Games acted as a watershed. Now that it has been proven that hosting an Olympic Games can bring many benefits, not least financial, there is an embarrassing clamor every four years from cities on all five continents, to be invited to host the next Games.

The general Olympic Collector may be a thing of the past. But Olympic Philately is alive and well. The range of the theme is only limited by the imagination of the collector and using one nation's Olympic history as the basis of a collection is only one facet of the kaleidoscope.

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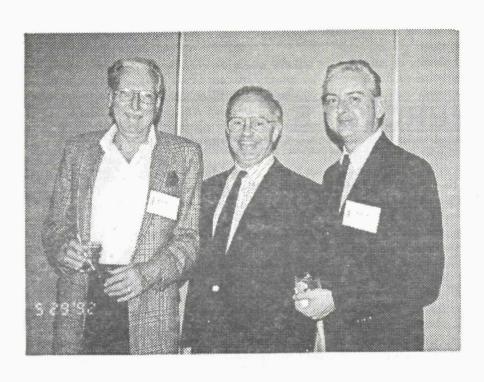
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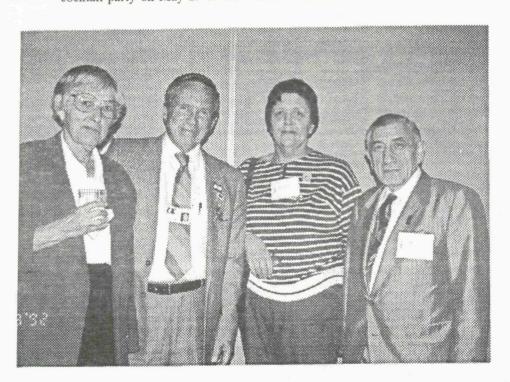
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SPI 2nd International Conver

photos by Ade



JSP cricket correspondent Peter Street and sports/Olympic dealer Michael Berry (Healey & Wise) join President Mark Maestrone for a photo op at the SPI cocktail party on May 29 at the Radisson Suite Hotel.



Dorothy Weihrauch, Jim Bowman, Cora Collins and Morris Rosen enjoyed our first convention at BALPEX so much that they couldn't resist our return engagement at Chicago.



Mark Maestrone presenting Rapkin, a special award for Olympic philately at the of Meeting on May 30. Mrs. Is at the meeting entitled "Br which was also presented to IOC/FIPO Philatelic Exhibit 1932 Lake Placid Olympic folder.



SPI members and guests, numberi us. Judging by some lively discussi following Franceska Rapkin's talk

at WCSE '92 a Great Success

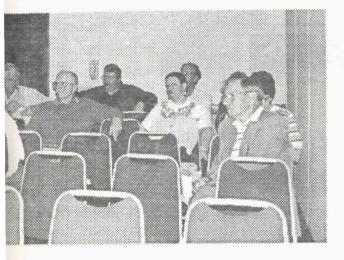
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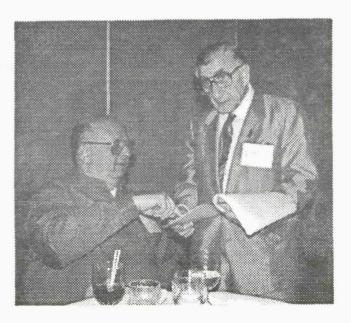
hairman, Mrs. Franceska ntributions to sports and 1 of the Annual General ivered the keynote address ympic Role." The award, rizio Tecardi, Manager of a plate block of six of the in a personalized leather



Olympic and sport vignette collector Bob DuBois shares some recent finds with the audience while Franceska Rapkin and Morris Rosen look on.



n 25 and 30, came from all regions of the country to join the business portion of the meeting, and sustained applause ed that a good time was had by all.



Sherwin Podolsky and Morris Rosen discussing some of the finer points of philately over refreshments at the cocktail/reception.

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Olympic Games in Athens, 1896-1906 by Ath. Tarassouleas. Published by the author in 1988, 221 pages, 7 x 9¾ inches. Hard bound with dust cover, illustrated, in English, French, or Greek versions (specify when ordering). Available from the author at 88-91 Eumenous Str., Vironas-Attica, Greece.

The author is a retired banker and a collector of banknotes and stamps. His book has won the Golden Prize of the Greek Sports Writers Association. The book was inspired by Greece's candidacy to host the 1996 Olympic Games and the coming centenary of the First Modern Olympic Games of 1896.

The author has drawn on numerous references including, but not limited to, contemporary newspapers and magazines, the National Museum of Athens, and the Hellenic Olympic Committee.

Although lacking a table of contents, a useful index is provided which presents the main topics in page number sequence. The text is about equally divided between 1896 and 1906. The Second Olympiad at Paris in 1900 and the Third Olympiad at St. Louis in 1904 are only briefly touched upon.

A profusion of illustrations, sometimes in color, are a feast for the Olympic and sports enthusiast. Medals, postcards, stamps, programs, lottery tickets, event tickets, trophies, photographs, labels, and scale maps are depicted. The special 1906 postmarks are only superficially mentioned and not illustrated.

What is missing is a calendar matrix identifying event dates with event sites. Instead, the text has headings for each day of the 1896 and 1906 Games. Under each day, all the events are discussed. The reader may want to make his own calendar matrix drawing on this information, which may then prove useful in relating postmarks to event dates.

As might be expected with a book published by a non-English author, there are misspellings and minor errors. April 13, 1906 is erroneously noted as Tuesday, although it chronologically follows Wednesday, April 12 in the text. A discussion of the 1906 social and philatelic activities at the Acropolis and Zappeion would have been of interest. There are special postmarks for each of these places.

The narrative is uneven. While the statistics of winners and their scores are easily available in many other Olympic references, the main value of this book is the description it provides of the surrounding social activities.

Olympic Games in Athens may also be obtained from SPI member Harvey Abrams, and from Healey & Wise, regular advertisers in JSP. Much information on 1896 can also be obtained in the 1966 translation of The Olympic Games of 1896. A soft cover edition of the translation may be obtained from the Hellenic Olympic Committee. Addresses of Harvey Abrams and the Hellenic Olympic Committee may be found in the SPI Membership Handbook.

[Ed: Clem Reiss provided an additional source: Philathens, Ltd., P.O. Box 81, Hounslow TW5 9XJ, Middlesex, U.K. The price is \$39.00 postpaid to the U.S.]



Φλάκ, νικητής του δρόμου των 800 και 1500 μέτρων. Flack, vainqueur aux Courses de 800 et de 1500 mètres. Flack, winner of the 800 and 1500 metre races.



Κλάρκ, νικητής, έν άλματι είς μῆκος. Clark, vainqueur au saut en longuer. Clark, winner of the long (broad) jump.

Engravings from the 1966 translation of The Olympic Games of 1896 showing 1896 gold medalists Australian Edwin Flack and Ellery Clark of the U.S.A.

Whitewater canoeing and kayaking are sports that we don't often hear about. Now that they are a part of the Olympic Games, thereby lending them a "stamp of approval" so to speak, I suspect their popularity as a spectator sport will increase.

Speed, strength and agility are prerequisites for these athletes who must navigate either a 4.5 mile downriver sprint in the wildwater event, or a quarter mile series of 25 gates in the slalom competition.

This sport is significantly different from standard canoeing and kayaking which are normally practiced on a placid lake. Whitewater specialists navigate a turbulent, fast flowing river complete with rocks and other obstructions, and small falls!

The premier site for this sport in the eastern U.S. is along the Savage River in Western Maryland. The World Championships were held there in 1989. This year, the U.S. Olympic Trials were conducted on May 16.

One of our members (he did not include his name with the packet sent to me) informed me that he was working on a special hand cancel for the event. Two possible sites for use were mentioned in his note: McHenry, Maryland, the sponsors' headquarters and starting control point, or Bloomington, Maryland, the nearest USPS post office to the post/finish line. A copy of the artwork for the proposed cancel is reproduced in Figure 1.

Does anyone out there have more information on this sport and the special commemorative cancels? Were there postmarks for the 1989 World Championships? Let me know.

For those of you that are hooked on both sports and computer games, John La Porta recently ran across a new video game. *The Games: Winter Challenge* is for those of us who prefer the warm coziness of our homes to the frigid slopes of the Savoie, yet still yearn for the experience of hurling down a slope at 60 miles per hour.

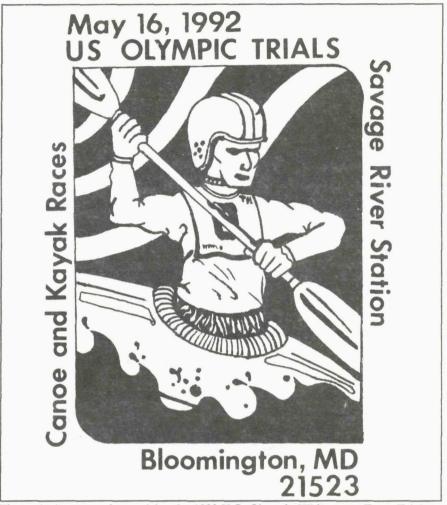


Figure 1. A proposed cancel for the 1992 U.S. Olympic Whitewater Team Trials to be conducted on the Savage River in Western Maryland.

Various levels of experience can be designated as you, the athlete, compete in the luge, bobsled, cross-country and downhill skiing, speed skating, giant slalom, biathlon or ski jump. If practice runs aren't exhilarating enough for you, then a competitive mode is available where friends, either real or computer-generated, can participate.

The review that I read on this computer game (the February 25, 1992 issue of *PC Magazine*) judged the 256-color bitmapped VGA graphics to be superior, but cautioned that a fast computer (20 MHz or better) is desirable if you really want to experience the thrills.

The Games: Winter Challenge is listed at \$54.95, and is available from Accolade, 559 S. Winchester Blvd., San Jose, CA 95128, or by calling 800-245-7744.

From time to time, I have quoted interesting pieces of sports and Olympic information from an interesting two-page newsletter entitled *Sports Letter*. This bi-monthly publication is distributed by the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles' Paul Ziffren Sports Resource Center. I am not sure whether or not a contribution is required to get on their mailing list, but you may want to enquire by writing them at 2141 West Adams Blvd.,

Los Angeles, CA 90018. The Resource Center is the preeminent Olympic and sports library in the western U.S. In a future issue of JSP, we will provide a more detailed look at the library, the research materials available there, and how to access this wealth of knowledge. Stay tuned.

Member Clem Reiss has discovered an interesting philatelic publication for an unusual sports collecting area: race walking.

Entitled Race Walkers in Sports Topical, and authored by Dino Tognellini, the "nine page pamphlet covers all stamps on the topic, including illustrations. Cacheted covers and cancels are also discussed and reproduced. It is informative about subjects illustrated, such as Olympic results. The author points out that many of us believe that the marathon is the longest Olympic event, when it is the '50kilometer race walk'."

Published in 1991, the pamphlet is available from the author, who is also an SPI member, at P.O. Box 11/116, 00141 Rome, Italy. No price is given.

Another worthwhile publication for the Olympic and sports collector is Harvey Abrams' Catalog #9 for 1991-1992. The catalog is both a fixed price list and short mail auction. Although the latter took place on February 29, 1992, the catalog is still a valuable reference item. Included are books, medals, ephemera, graphics, posters, etc. on all sports and the Olympics from 1896 to the present.

The catalog is available from SPI member Harvey Abrams for \$10.00 postpaid at P.O. Box 732, State College, PA 16804.

In mid-May, the USPS unveiled their plans for a festive salute to the U.S. Olympic Team bound for Barcelona. Post offices across the U.S. participated by exhibiting a rectangular card approximately 2 by 3 feet in size. For \$1, customers could sign their names on the card along with a short message to the team. Proceeds went to the U.S. Olympic Team.

In return, the customer also received two copies of the postcard illustrated in Figure 2. The front of the card pictured a full-color starspangled torch and flag. The reverse of the card was preaddressed to: Go Team USA, PO Box 1992, Merrifield, VA 22116-1992. In the upper left corner was the message "This official Olympic postcard with your personal message of support will be forwarded to the U.S. Team in Barcelona. It is a replica of the giant postcard that will be assembled in Washington, DC, for the July 12, 1992 salute to Team USA." No pre-printed postal indicia was included.

As the postal employee at my branch explained, the large card that I signed on the wall was actually a small piece of the giant postcard referred to above. Our card was white; obviously there were cards at other post offices that were red, gold, and probably blue.

This program was conducted for only one week. I noted that the small postcards, which are official USPS stationery by the way, were available for maybe a few days more. I suspect that these postcards will be prized items because of their official nature and the limited length of time that they were available.



Figure 2. The USPS will salute the 1992 U.S. Summer Olympic Team with a giant postcard on July 12 in Washington, DC, identical to the illustration on this picture postcard.

Great American Pastime Honored On Olympic Stamp

by Mark Maestrone & Peg Jones

rinally, the crack of the bat will resound throughout an Olympic stadium with a gold medal going to the winner! After 80 years as an onagain-off-again demonstration sport at the Olympic Games, baseball will be a full medal sport at the upcoming Barcelona Olympics this summer.

Baseball has been relegated to demonstration status at the Games since it made its debut at the Stockhölm Olympics of 1912. In the intervening eight decades, it appeared six additional times: 1932 Los Angeles, 1984 Los Angeles, and 1988 Seoul.

To celebrate this event, the USPS conducted a special design contest which ran from September 12 through December 30, 1990. From eighty entries, all with a baseball theme, Boston artist Anthony DeLuz's depiction was selected. This was DeLuz's first stamp commission. In addition to the customary \$3,000 design fee, he received an all expense paid trip to Barcelona.

A similar design contest was held by eight other postal administrations: Brazil, Cyprus, France, Greece, Kenya, South Korea, Mexico, and New Zealand. Like the USPS, these other countries preselected a theme representative of their participation in sports and the Olympic Games. Their "contest" stamps were also issued on April 3 with the exception of South Korea's two stamps which will appear on July 25 — opening day of the Games.

The stamp design focuses on the action at home plate as a runner slides in, hopefully evading a tag by the catcher. As the catcher remains "masked" and with the ball still in his mitt, it's a good guess that the runner was trying to steal home. Was he safe? You'll have to be your own umpire on that one!

Table 1, above, provides the pertinent printing details for the Olympic baseball stamp. The total quantity printed is not known.

Unfortunately, the USPS once

Table 1 29¢ Olympic Baseball

First Day: April 3, 1992 at Atlanta, Georgia General Sale: Beginning April 4, 1992

Scott Number: 2619

Format: Post office pane of 50 stamps (10 rows of 5 stamps each)

Perforation: 11

Process: Gravure, by Bureau of Engraving & Printing

Colors: Magenta, cyan, yellow, black, & PMS 282C (blue background)

Stamp Size: .84" x 1.41" (image area); .99" x 1.56" (overall)

Quantity Printed: Not known

Plate Number: One group of five gravure cylinder numbers

Marginal Markings: 1991 USPS copyright symbol, USPS Olympic Logo,

36USC380, "Use Correct ZIP Code Designer: Anthony DeLuz, Boston, MA

Art Director, Typographer: Richard Sheaff (CSAC)

Project Manager: Joseph Brockert (USPS)

again decided against a formal First Day Ceremony open to the public. There was, however, a special "media-only event" at the Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium (home of the Atlanta Braves and venue for the baseball competition at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games). Scheduled to be in attendance were Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves; Dr. Creighton Hale, President of Little League International; Peter O'Malley, President of the Los Angeles Dodgers; Richard Case, Executive Director of the U.S. Baseball Federation; and, Anthony DeLuz, the stamp's designer. Marty Appel, Director of Public Relations of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games was to speak briefly on preparations for the 1996 Olympic Games. Following were Dr. Robert Smith, President of the International Baseball Association, and Jerry K. Lee, southern regional Postmaster who unveiled the new stamp.

To call the play, Maury Wills took the side of the stamp's base runner while Steve Yeager argued the catcher's view of the situation. The final decision was up to retired major league umpire Ron Luciano. Does anyone know what the outcome of the decision was?

A handsome first day cancel was

used in Atlanta (see accompanying illustration). The circular design depicts a baseball diamond and shortened outfield with the Olympic Rings above third base. Superimposed over the field are a bat, ball, and glove.

As there was no formal first day ceremony, the USPS produced a pair of free handouts for the media and guests in attendance. Figure 1 is a 5 x 7 inch card featuring the new stamp and first day cancel. Up the left hand side of the card, reading from bottom to top, is the inscription "Olympic Baseball" in gold. Figure 2 reproduces a special cacheted FD #10 envelope. There is no postal service inscription on this item, so I suspect that it was privately produced for distribution.

Desperately Wanted!

The table tennis, racquetball, and/or badminton cancels for the 1991 U.S. Olympic Festival in Los Angeles, CA. Please contact Mark Maestrone, 2824 Curie Place, San Diego, CA 92122 with your offer.

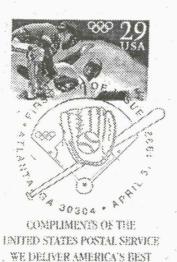




Figure 1. In lieu of a formal First Day Ceremony Program, the USPS produced a card featuring the baseball stamp and first day cancel. The words "Olympic Baseball" are in gold, while the remaining inscription and USPS logo are printed in blue. The media and special guests present at the stamp's issuing celebration at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium each received a copy of this special card.

Figure 2 (right). Special cacheted first day cover, assumed to be privately produced, bearing the new Olympic baseball commemorative stamp. Like the card in Figure 1, it was given to those attending the first day program in Atlanta.

Commemorating the First Year of Olympic Baseball



Atlanta, Georgia 1992



For a change of pace, I will briefly discuss the maturation and award level history of my exhibit devoted to the 1936 Olympic Games. In so doing, I hope to convey some of my "lessons learned" and also impress upon those about to embark upon the path of exhibit preparation that there is, in most cases, a long road ahead.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Journal of Sports Philately, you will find a transcript of the fine talk given by Franceska Rapkin of Great Britain to those attending the recent SPI meeting at World Columbian Stamp Expo '92 in Chicago. She discusses the preparation of a thematic exhibit devoted to only one Olympiad and points out some of the pitfalls, especially for the earlier Olympiads where available material may be somewhat limited.

In 1980, I hit the road with my first three-frame exhibit on the 1936 Olympic Games. At that time, it was limited to the Summer Games but I soon expanded it to include the Winter Games. The text was hand lettered and received both compliments and complaints regarding readability. In retrospect, the use of a lettering style with serifs did not make it easy to read, but it sure looked "pretty." In 1988, I finally changed to a typewritten format. LESSON LEARNED #1: Typewritten pages facilitate the judges comprehension of what you are attempting to present.

Initially, I rapidly advanced to the gold award level at local shows and soon followed with two successive golds at World Series of Philately (WSP) National Shows. However, the bubble soon burst and it took two complete revisions and nine years to return to a gold and reserve grand at BALPEX in 1991! During this period, thematic exhibiting was also undergoing a maturing process. Where early in the exhibit's history, a documentary approach was tolerated and somewhat the norm for Olympic exhibiting, philatelic terms became unacceptable in the exhibit plan and a

strong thematic line was expected to appear on each page of the exhibit. LESSON LEARNED #2: Pay attention to the APS Manual of Philatelic Judging and articles in the AAPE and other journals regarding thematic exhibiting. Both exhibiting and judging thematics are dynamic processes and you must always be ready to react to new criteria. LESSON LEARNED #3: Don't rush to make wholesale changes and, most importantly, get a consensus from more that one jury before doing so (hopefully from jury members that are "thematic smart").

My experience on the international level has been another story. I achieved silvers at TEMBAL '83 and OLYMPHILEX '85 and then dropped to a large bronze at AMERIPEX '86 after violating LESSONS LEARNED #2 and #3. Obviously, major surgery was needed and the revision process began in earnest. The results were three successive international vermeils but I just could not break into the next higher level award. Incidentally, it is

interesting to note that while getting the international vermeils, I was often receiving silver awards at WSP National Shows. More tuning up was needed. The exhibit was put on the shelf for almost two years while I acquired material with better usages and destinations, paid more attention to use of material with proper rates, eliminated some of my favorite "philatelically-inspired" and collateral items, and strengthened the thematic elements. LESSON LEARNED #4: You will never be satisfied with your exhibit...it can always be improved. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate two pages from my exhibit as it currently stands.

The graph in Figure 1 entitled "Award History" is a somewhat crude visual attempt to summarize the medal levels achieved over the past twelve years by categorizing the three levels of exhibitions, i.e., Local Shows, National (WSP) Shows, and International Shows. On the vertical axis, I have provided an arbitrary value scale with 1 being a bronze award, 5

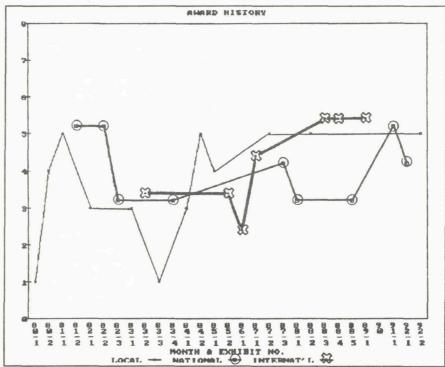


Figure 1. Award History of Jim Bowman's 1936 Olympic Games exhibit at local, national and international shows. 1=bronze; 5=national gold/international vermeil; 6=int. large vermeil; 7=int. gold; 8=int. large gold.

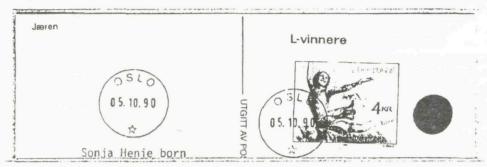
being the equivalent of a national level gold or an international vermeil. On the international level, 6, 7, and 8 would represent, respectively, a large vermeil, gold, and large gold. As you can readily see, there are many opportunities ahead for the growth of this particular exhibit.

Later this year, my 1936 Olympic Games exhibit will be exhibited at OLYMPHILEX '92 in Barcelona and GENOVA '92. I'll give you an update later this year and will probably have some more LESSONS LEARNED, proving the old adage "that one is never too old to learn."

If any reader of this column has specific questions about preparation of a sports thematic exhibit, I will be happy to provide assistance. If you should happen to have some exhibit pages already put together, send me a copy and I will review and provide suggestions.

II GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN - 1936 3.0 Games in Progress - 3.1 Participants

Twenty-eight nations comprising over 1000 athletes took part in the sports (skiing, speed skating, figure skating, ice hockey, and bobsled) and two demonstration events. The Games opened 6 February and continued thru 16 February. Norway took the team honors with 22 places in the various competitions including seven gold medals.



Sonja Henie was highlight of figure skating championships, winning her third gold medal, one each previously 1928 and 1932 Games. Henie was born in Kristiana (now Oslo).



4kr. international postcard rate from Oslo to USA on day of issue of stamp.

Sonja Henie went on to a long career in professional ice skating and upon retirement, settled in Oslo with her husband, Niels Onstad, and became very active in the arts.



Sonja Henie/Niels Onstad Art Collection in 1968

Figure 2. "The 1936 Olympic Games": Exhibit page featuring participants at the Winter Games.

III. BERLIN/KIEL - 1936
3.0 Games in Progress - 3.4 Participants

The competitive events started August 2nd following the Opening Ceremonies on the previous day. Every day until closing on August 16, winners were being determined at various sites in or near Berlin as well as Kiel. Track and Field Events were extremely popular and were dominated by the exploits of Jesse Owens from Ohio State University who won gold medals for the 100 meter dash, broad jump, 200 meter race, and as member of the 400 meter relay team.



Owens was clocked at a record breaking pace 10.2 seconds in the 100 meter dash but the record was disallowed due to the wind. Owens, holder of world broad jump record, almost failed to make qualifying jump of 23' 5 1/2". Making finals, he beat field of 16 jumpers for a new Olympic record of 26' 5 5/16".



Although not winners of gold medals, Germany did garner medals in the 400 and 1600 meter relays.



Erich Borchmeyer, member of Germany's bronze medal winning 400 meter relay team. He also placed 5th in the finals of the 100 meter dash event.



Rudolf Harbig, also received bronze medal running with Germany's 1600 meter relay team. He also ran in the 800 meters preliminaries but did not qualify for the finals.

Turkey honored two Americans in their 1940 Balkan Games issues. Original photos were the basis of the stamp designs.

Earl Meadows of the University of Southern California won the pole vault at 14' 3 1/4" which was a new Olympic record for the event.



In 1936, the world discus record was held by Schroder of Germany. In the Games, he fell short of his record of 53.1 meters by 5 meters. Kenneth Carpenter won gold with toss of 50.48 m.



Figure 3. "The 1936 Olympic Games": Exhibit page discussing participants at the Summer Games.

Wrestling Material Wanted

Collector of worldwide wrestling material including stamps, postcards. FDCs, souvenir sheets, meters, cancels, etc., would like to sell or trade his other sports material for wrestling items. If interested please contact:



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Part 4A (unlisted) 10.90 (1.25)
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Part 3
22nd Games (1980) Part 1 10.00 (2.00)
Part 2 17.50 (2.50)
Part 3 Final 45.50 (4.50)
(22nd Games Complete have 201 pages)

Torch Bearer

Torch Bearer is the publication of the British-based Society of Olympic Collectors, whose chairman (and editor of its publication) is Franceska Rapkin, the internationally known Olympics exhibitor and judge. The issue for May 1992 (volume 9, issue 2) has been received for review. No information is provided about the cost of membership in the Society, but copies of the back issues of its publication are available to non-members for £1.75 each (which includes surface mail postage) from John Miller, 258 Torrisholme Road, Lancaster LA1 2TU, Great Britain.

This publication's format is 5¾ inches by 8¼ inches. The May 1992 issue totals 48 pages. It contains a variety of well-researched articles on Olympic topics, both the philatelic aspects and the Games themselves. The longest, regarding thematic errors on Olympics stamps, is entitled "Olympic Errors." There is also a "Members' Forum" for those seeking exchange partners or specific material. Much new Olympic-related philatelic material is also discussed and, in some instances, reproduced (Figure 1). Because of the printing method used, however, most reproductions are of poor quality. Clearly, membership in the Society of Olympic Collectors is a "must" for Olympic collectors.

FIPO Document #24

The December 1991 issue (59 pages) of this publication of the International Federation of Olympic Philately includes articles on PANAMFILEX '91, held in Havana in connection with the Pan American Games; Olympic autographs on philatelic covers; and the third part of a continuing article on postal material issued by the Soviet Union for the 1980 Olympics. Several short articles, reproductions of postal administrations' press releases about new sports and Olympic material, reproduction of covers sent by members featuring new sports-related cancellations, and letters from members wishing to exchange sports material, complete this issue. The text of all articles appears in English and French.

In his editorial, Maurizio Tecardi points out that in 1992 FIPO celebrates its 10th anniversary and notes that it now appears necessary to change its organization, returning to the original idea of making it a federation of national sports philatelic organizations. He encourages the creation of such national organizations in countries where they do not exist. In 1992, only two issues of FIPO documents will appear — one following the Albertville Winter Games and the second after the Barcelona Summer Games.

Phila-Sport

This is a new Italian language publication provided free to the members of the Unione Italiana Filatelisti Olimpici e Sportivi (Italian Union of Sports and Olympic Philatelists), known by the acronym UIFOS. The newly formed group intends to attract Italian sports and Olympic collectors dissatisfied with existing groups (which presumably means the Sports Group of CIFT, the Italian Center for Thematic Philately). No information is given on how to join this new group or what the membership fees are. The issue of Phila-Sport just received is #1 dated January-March 1992.

> It, like all publications reviewed in this column, is being donated to the American Philatelic Society's library.

> This first issue of Phila-Sport is an impressive effort, forty pages plus cover, size 814 inches by 1134 inches. It includes a long article on indoor track and field events, another on the Rugby World Cup, one on sports/ Olympic exhibiting in which exhibit plan pages of a number of Italian exhibitors are reproduced, and an article on important sports and Olympic material offered in a number of recent European auctions. There is also excellent coverage of recent stamp issues and new postmarks which are sports or Olympic related.

The president of this new group is Maurizio Tecardi, and the organization's address is given as Via dei Monti Tiburtini 600, 00157 Rome, Italy. We wish UIFOS and its publication well.



Figure 1. A cover from Czechoslovakia, which is discussed in the May 1992 issue of Torch Bearer, bears a special Czech slogan cancel for the Albertville Winter Games.

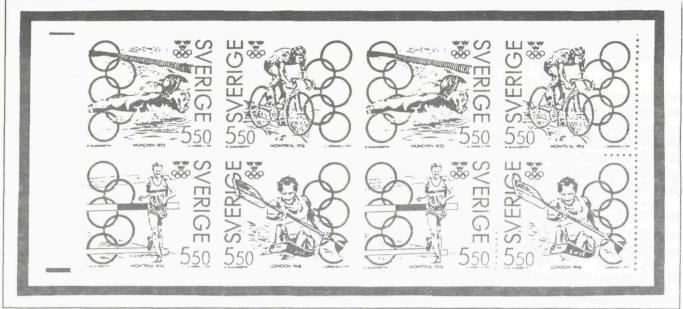


Figure 2. Bicycle Stamps illustrated this 1992 Swedish Olympic booklet depicting cycling, swimming, running and canoeing. The dates at the bottom of each stamp correspond to Swedish gold medals in those sports.

Bicycle Stamps

Eight pages of this 32-page issue of Bicycle Stamps are devoted to reproductions of Romanian postal stationery which picture the bicycle, either as a major or minor element of the design. Some of these relate to the sports or recreational use of the bicycle. Also of interest to the sports philatelist is a short article about the Frankfurt locals of 1887, which the author contends are the first postage stamps depicting a bicycle race. Some new sports-related bicycle stamps and cancellations are also reproduced in this issue (Figure 2). The balance of the material is of interest to those who collect all aspects of the bicycle on philatelic material, not just its sports-recreational aspects.

Bicycle Stamps is the semi-annual publication of the Bicycle Stamps Club and is provided free to members. Annual dues are U.S. \$20.00 or £11. Contact Bill Hofmann, Treasurer, at 610 N. Pin Oak Lane, Muncie, IN 47304.

Sports Meter Line

SPI Director and Auction Manager Glenn Estus is editing Sports Meter Line, the quarterly newsletter of the SPI Sports and Olympic Meter Study Group. Drawing on material submitted by members from around the world, it promises to be an excellent source of information about new sports and Olympic meters. The most recent issue for March 1992, concentrates on basketball meters, those of Olympic sponsors worldwide, and recent Italian meters related to various sports.

A one year's subscription (4 issues) to Sports Meter Line costs \$5.00. If you would like to be placed on the mailing list for this publication, please contact Glenn A. Estus, P.O. Box 451, Westport, NY 12993.

La Philatelie Thematique Groupe Sports

Issue #42 of the French Thematic Association's Sports Group's periodical (4th issue for 1991) includes articles on tennis, cycling, Olympic Games and ice hockey, while issue #43 (first issue for 1992 of this quarterly) has articles on the Olympics, motor cycle racing, volleyball, mountain climbing and basketball. Issue #41 has yet to be received.

One of the two articles on tennis discusses the design used on the 1991 French stamp issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the French tennis championships — an abstract painting by Jean Miro which in no way relates to tennis. The author speculates that Philippe Chatrier, President of the French Tennis Federation, wished to please Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and thus chose the work of an artist who, like Samaranch, was a native of Barcelona for the poster publicizing the centenary. Inexplicably, the French postal authorities elected to use this same design for its stamp. One of the Olympic articles is a brief but detailed study of the Belgian stamps and cancellations of the 1920 Olympics. The other article, continued in issue #43, discusses briefly, but with extensive illustrations of relevant philatelic material, the modern Olympic Movement. An announcement in this issue calls attention to an philatelic exposition (by invitation only) on the theme of winter sports and Olympism to be held at Albertville during the 1992 Winter Games.

The principal article in issue #43 is on volleyball. It consists of a brief history of the sport and makes mention, with illustrations, of some of the earlier stamps and cancellations. The other articles in this issue are heavy on illustrations of philatelic material and light on text, as is usually the case with articles in this publication.

New Members

1834R Thomas Lippert, Budapester Str. 62, Rostock D-0-2500, Germany. He is a teacher and engineer. Thomas is fluent in English and German. He collects Olympic host countries, Olympic airmail and pre-1964 Olympics. (La Porta)

1835A Grosjean Bertrand, 68 rue des Marronniers, 91550 Paray vieille poste, France. He is an electrician and fluent in French and English. He collects only basketball. (Reiss)

1836S Francisco Gil Duran, Damaso Calvet N-19 Bajoj, Palma Mia 07010 Spain. He's an administrator fluent in Italian, Spanish and Finnish. He collects Olympics, World Cup Soccer, FDC, souvenir sheets. (Jones)

1837R Capt. Russ Lukens, 15208B Catawba Circle S., Matthews, NC 28105. He is retired and collects Olympics. (Jones)

1838R Michael H. Collins, 11016 Edgemere Rd., Dallas, TX 75730. He is a lawyer and collects basketball.

1839A Ivan Libric, J. Pupacica 4, 41090 Zagreb, Croatia. (Dal Pra)

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Total Membership March 20, 1992

Sports & Olympics Exhibits Awards

National Shows

ROPEX '92. Sponsored by the Rochester Philatelic Association. Held March 1992, in Rochester NY. Dorothy Weihrauch was awarded a vermeil plus the ATA bronze, SPI certificate, and the AAPE award for excellence of presentation for "GAME, SET, MATCH: The Story of Tennis." Alice J. Johnson received a silver for "Figure Skating."

Local and Regional Shows

APEX '92, held in February 1992, at Anchorage, Alaska. Sponsored by the Anchorage Philatelic Society. A gold and the grand award went to Vic Manikian for "Olympic Games, 1896-1948."

YORK COUNTY STAMP SHOW, sponsored by the White Rose Philatelic Society, held Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1992 at York, PA. A silver-bronze went to William Barnes for "Olympic Winter Games, 1932-1980."

VICTOPICAL '92, held Jan. 31-Feb. 1 at Victoria, British Columbia. Sponsored by the philatelic societies of Victoria. Elmer Kennedy received a gold, the Reserve Grand and the ATA silver for "XXI Olympiad - Events and Winners."

Organizers of U.S. stamp shows wishing to award the SPI "Best of Show" certificate should contact SPI Secretary-Treasurer C.A. Reiss.

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Information for this list has been obtained from various sources including Linn's, STAMPS, Stamp Collector, Mekeels, Stamp Wholesaler, and Scott's Monthly Journal between 1 July 1991 and 31 December 1991. Also listed are issues received by this editor from correspondents in several countries, that have not been noted in the above sources. As additional information on previously reported sets is made available (e.g. Scott Catalog numbers or the subject of a stamp's design), it will appear in this column keyed by a double asterisk (**). If any SPI members have comments about issues listed in this column, please contact the New Stamps Issues editor.

Egypt: September 1991, FIFTH ALL-AFRICA GAMES. 10p single, three se-tenant pairs of 10p stamps, 50p s/s. 10p (Horus, the games mascot). 10p se-tenant pairs each show the emblem, mascot and a symbolic person representing various sports: judo, karate, taekwando; table tennis, field hockey, tennis; boxing, wrestling, weight lifting; sport with ball, cycling, volleyball; running, gymnastics, swimming; soccer, basketball, shooting, 50p s/s (mascot, map, rings, symbolic stadium and flame).

Equatorial Guinea: 1991, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic Games. Two values and s/s: 150F (tennis player), 250F (bicycle racer), 500F s/s (equestrian race on stamp, horse in border. Scott #153-155.

Finland: 4 October 1991, Hobbies Among Youth. One 8.40mk s/s containing four 2.10mk stamps (leisure skiing, ski boarding, freestyle skiing and speed skiing).

France: 2 April 1991, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. 2.50F+.20F (curling). Scott #B627.

21 May 1991, 100 Years of the ROLAND GARROS TOURNAMENT. 3.50F. Scott #2258.

5 August 1991, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. 2.50F+.20F (freestyle ski jumping). Scott #B636.

19 August 1991, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. 2.50F+.50F (alpine skiing). Scott #B637.

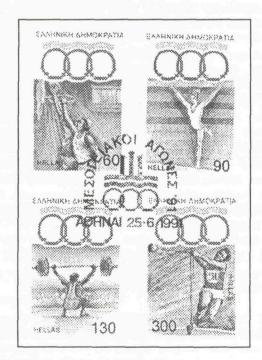
Gambia: August or September 1991, PHILANIPPON '91 & DISNEY SALUTES JAPANESE GAMES AND SPORTS. Eight stamps and four s/s: 50b (Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse play game of "Go"), 75b (Morty and Ferdie sumo wrestle with Pete), 1d (Minnie Mouse, Clarabelle and Daisy Duck play battledore and shuttlecock-oibane), 1.25d (Mickey and Goofy watch an Okinawa bullfight), 5d (Mickey as a hawk hunter), 7d (Mickey Minnie and Donald play jan-ken-pon), 10d (Goofy shows his archery form in Kyu-jutsu), 15d (Morty and Ferdie fly Japanese kites). Four 20d s/s: Goofy at bat for Lions, Mickey catches for Tigers, Donald as Umpire; Donald, Goofy, Scrooge McDuck and Mickey play kemari, Japanese football; Mickey and Goofy fishing; Mickey and Goofy climbing Mount Fuii.

Germany: 8 January 1991, WORLD BOBSLED CHAMP-IONSHIPS, Altenberg. 100pf s/s (aerial photo of course, bobsled on stamp.

Ghana: 18 December 1990, ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. Four stamps (players from participating countries) and two s/s: 20c (Italy), 60c (Cameroun), 80c (Romania), 600c (West Germany), 800c s/s (United Arab Emirates), 800c s/s (Colombia). Scott #1248, 1251-3.

Gibraltar: 15 April 1992, ROUND THE WORLD RAL-LY 1991-92. Four values: 21p, 24p, 25p, and 70p s/s. (Designs not reported.)

Great Britain: 11 June 1991, WORLD STUDENT GAMES & RUGBY WORLD CUP. Set of four: 22p (fencing), 26p (hurdling), 31 (diving), 37p (rugby). Scott #1378-81.



Greece: 25 June 1991, 11th MED. GAMES. 5 values: 10d (swimming), 60d (basketball), 90d (gymnast), 130d (weightlifter), 300d (hammer toss). Scott #1717-21.

- Greenland: 15 May 1991, Tourism. 8.50K (skiers and sled dogs). Scott #241.
- Guinea: 1 April 1991, ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. Seven values and two s/s: 200F (Rudi Voller), 250F (Uwe Bein), 300F (Pierre Littbarski), 400F (Jurgen Klinsmann), 450F (Lothar Matthaus), 500F (Andreas Brehme), 1500F (player and Chateau Saint-Ange), 750F s/s (Brehme), 1500F s/s (player and Chateau Saint-Ange). Scott #1144-1152.
- Guyana: 30 December 1987, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games. Se-tenant strip of 3 and s/s: \$2 (jumping), \$3 (discus), \$5 (running), \$3.50 s/s (Olympic rings). Scott #710-713, 712a.
 - 1 December 1988, '88 CALGARY Winter Olympic Games. \$7 (downhill skiing), \$3.50 s/s (Olympic rings). The \$7 stamp also exists in s/s of one stamp. Scott #722-3.
 - 5 December 1989, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic Games. Six stamps, six miniature sheets and two s/s: six \$2.55 stamps (vase with ancient athletes, boxing, chariot race, javelin, running, wrestling); six miniature sheets of the same designs; two \$10 s/s (runners, the border shows Apollo; Columbus Walk painting by Picasso). Scott #768-775. Each value of the six value set also exists in s/s of one stamp.
 - 20 November 1989, ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. Set of four and s/s. Various soccer players depicted on each of the stamps, all \$2.55 denomination. \$20 s/s (championship emblem). Each value of the set also exists in a s/s of one stamp. Scott #763-767.
 - 12 August (?), OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL WIN-NERS. Sheetlet of nine \$25 stamps (the background shows Olympic medals from Olympics held in London, the Tower Bridge, statue of Eros and a doubledecker bus): gymnast Sawao Kato of Japan; fencer Rudolf Karpati of Hungary; fencer Jeno Fuchs of Hungary; runner Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia; hurdler Fanny Blankers-Koen of the Netherlands; runner Melvin Sheppard of the United States; kayaker Gert Fredriksson of Sweden; yachting race with Paul Elvstrom of Denmark; runner Harrison W. Dillard of the United States.
 - DOI Unknown, ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. \$2 stamp and \$2 s/s: (trophy and flags surrounding a map of South America).
 - DOI Unknown, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. \$2 stamp and \$2 s/s (skier and mascot on skis).
 - DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL, Gold Medal Winners. One m/s of twenty-five 10c butterfly issue overprinted with Gold Medal winners names and country, Seoul Olympics, Korea, 1988: 16 stamps have winners names

- and country; five stamps have Seoul Olympics; three stamps have Korea; and one stamp has 1988 overprint.
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL & '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic Games. \$2 stamp and \$8 s/s (four \$2 stamps): view of Barcelona, Olympic rings, Barcelona '92 and Korea '88. S/S has serial number.
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games Winners. \$2 stamp, m/s of four, and two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border-depicting a run-
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games Winners. \$2 stamp, m/s of four, and two s/s-one with gold border, one with silver border-depicting marathon runners.
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games Winners. \$2 stamp, m/s of four, and two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border-depicting woman runner.
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games Winners. \$2 stamp, m/s of four, and two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border-depicting equestrian rider.
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games Winners. \$3.50 stamp on two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border-discobulus and cosmic athlete painting by Dali.
- DOI Unknown, '88 SEOUL Summer Olympic Games Winners. \$3.50 stamp on two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border—depicting various athletes on podium, runners, tennis, plus list of 46 countries participating with totals of gold, silver and bronze medals.
- DOI Unknown, '88 CALGARY Winter Olympic Games Winners. \$7 stamp, m/s of four, and s/s: downhill skier and list of 17 countries with totals of the gold, silver and bronze medals won by those countries (This may be Scott #722 stamp, but no mention is made of m/s of four and the s/s).
- DOI Unknown, NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES-BAR-CELONA 92 (as inscribed in border of s/s). \$2 stamp, m/s of four, and two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border-mascots for Korea '88 and Barcelona '92 Olympic Games.
- DOI Unknown, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic Games. \$2 stamp and two s/s—one with gold border, one with silver border-margin has cathedral with Olympic rings and BARCELONA '92 in lights.
- Hungary: 13 June 1991, 44TH WORLD FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP. 12Ft (Hungary's national colors and

world championship logo with fencing scene). Scott #3294.

27 June 1991, 100 YEARS OF BASKETBALL. 12Ft (basketball scene with cartoon figures). Scott #3302.

Iceland: 14 August 1991, Competitive SPORTS. Two 26K stamps (golf and wrestling match).

Indonesia: 8 June 1991, ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. 75R, 150R and 400R depicting various players in action. 1500R s/s also issued. Scott #1435 (s/s). Set not Scott listed.

Ireland: 3 September 1991, CENTENARY OF GOLF-ING UNION OF IRELAND. 28p (golfers on the 15th green at Portmarnock Gold Club—Walker Cup, 32p (turn-of-the-century golfer and logo of the Golfing Union of Ireland).



Israel: 9 April 1991, 14TH HAPOEL GAMES. Three values with tabs featuring the Hapoel Games logo: .60NIS (karate), .90NIS (table tennis), 1.10NIS (soccer). Scott #1081-1083.

Italy: 27 May 1991, ITALIAN SPORTS/NATIONAL SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP. 3,000 lire (soccer ball, colors of Italian flag and Genova lighthouse). Scott #1843.

5 June 1991, ITALIAN SPORTS/100TH ANNIVER-SARY OF BASKETBALL. 500 lire (hands and basketball). Scott #1844.

Ivory Coast: 24 May 1991, FRENCH OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS. Two m/s of nine 200F stamps depicting 18 famous tennis players. Scott #900a depicts Henri Cochet, Rene Lacoste, Jean Borotra, Don Budge, Marcel Bernard, Ken Rosewall, Rod Laver, Bjorn Borg, and Yannick Noah. Scott #901a depicts Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills Moody, Simone Mathier, Maureen Connolly, Francoise Durr, Margaret Court, Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova, and Steffi Graf. Individual stamps were assigned Scott #900a-900i and 901a-901i.

Japan: 1 March 1991, '91 WINTER UNIV.: 41y (fig. skating), 62y (speed skating).

> 2 September 1991, Prefecture (Ishikawa) Series. 41y (mascot, 4th Nat. Ath. Meet).



Jugoslavia: 24 April 1991, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING. 7.50d (Tomo Besen climbing South Face of Mount Lhotse in the Himalayas). Scott #2095.

15 June 1991, 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BASKET-BALL. Two values: 11d and 15d (stylized symbols of the basketball). Scott #2104-5.

Laos: ** 1990, SOCCER. Set of 6 and 1 s/s depicting various soccer players in action. Scott #998-1004.

1990, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic Games. Six stamps and one s/s: 10k (basketball), 30k (hurdles), 45k (high jump), 50k (cycling), 60k (javelin), 90k (tennis), 95k s/s (rhythmic gymnastics). Scott #959-965.

1990, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. Six values and one s/s: 10k (speed skating), 25k (cross-country skiing), 30k (slalom skiing), 35k (luge), 80k (ice dancing), 90k (biathlon), 95k s/s (hockey). Scott #1024 (10k), 1019 (25k), 1027 (30k), 1018 (35k), 1021 (90k).

25 January 1991, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic Games. Five values: 22k (pair's canoeing), 32k (single kayaking), 285k (diving), 330k (yachting), 1000k (swimming). Scott #1016 (22k), 1017 (32k), 1022 (285k), 1023 (330k) and 1025 (1000k). (Note that Scott has combined the 1990 and 1991 stamps into one set.)

22 February 1991, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. 700k s/s (downhill skiing).

Libya: 1990, ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. Three stamps and one s/s: 100d, 400d, 500d (globe and soccer player dribbling ball), 500d s/s (trophy and map). Scott #1381-4.

Liechtenstein: 2 December 1991, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympic Games. Three value set: 70r, 80r, and 1.60F. Designs not noted.

Malagasy: 1990, THIRD INDIAN OCEAN GAMES. Four values: 100f and 350F (torch), semi-postals 100F+20F and 350F+20F (mascot).

Maldives: 11 March 1991, HISTORICAL EVENTS AND ANNIVERSARIES. 50L (first marathon run by Pheidippides in 490 B.C. and the Olympic rings). Scott #1506.

10 May 1991, IYC Children's Drawings. 25r (scuba diver). Scott #1522.

27 December 1991 (per Scott), ITALIA '90 World Cup Soccer. Two 20r s/s (soccer players, one Italian, one Argentine). Scott #1492-3. (Note: Scott sequence of numbering, believe set was issued in 1990.)

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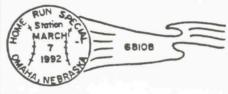
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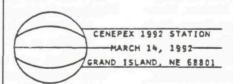
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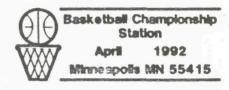


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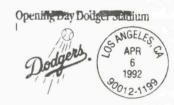
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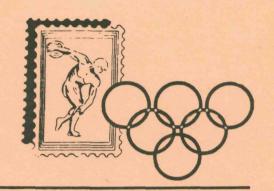
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