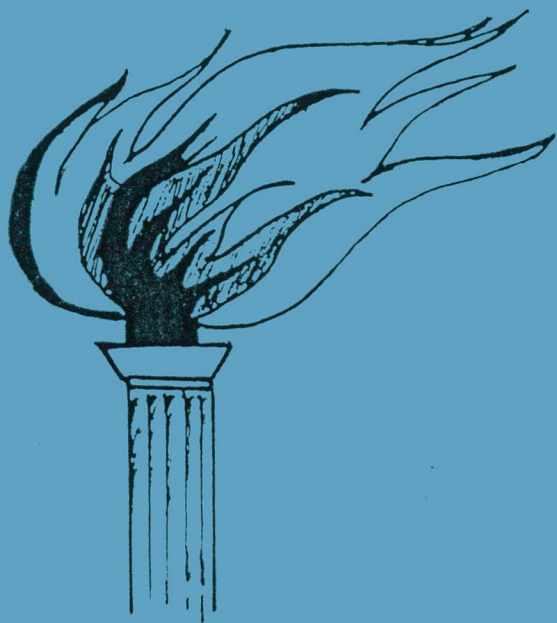


TORCH BEARER



SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

TORCH BEARER

VOLUME II.

JUNE 1985.

ISSUE 2.

CONTENTS:

Your Committee.	51
Front Page.	52
Member's Forum.	53
Postal Arrangements for L.A. 1984.	56
Reading Matters.	67
Thoughts About Olympic Collectors.	69
The 1984 Olympic Winter Games.	76
Dear Sir.	91
Olymphilex '85.	93
In Brief.	99

Editor: Franceska Rapkin.

Heiko Volk Olympia-Philatelie

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MEMBER'S FORUM

Hans Albert Matthes, WI Wolkowstrasse 8, DDR 3033 Magdeburg, East Germany, is looking for a British correspondent. He collects Olympic Games 1896 to 1988, with the exception of 1936, which is forbidden in the Democratic Republic. Do not send stamps in the first instance.

Member Roger Bowers has for sale the following official handbooks for Olympic competitors from Great Britain: 1972 Munich, 1976 Montreal and 1980 Moscow. Also for British competitors at the Commonwealth Games of 1966 Kingston Jamaica, 1970 Edinburgh and 1978 Edmonton Canada. If anyone would like further details, phone Roger on 01 642 9527.

Member Robert Kensit reports that "International Gymnast" magazine contained extensive reports of the Olympic gymnastic events in the September, October and November issues. "International Gymnast" is published by Sundby Sports Inc., PO Box 110, Santa Monica CA 90406, USA. Copies are available for \$5 per copy, plus \$1 postage outside the USA. The January 1985 issue included a major article about Nadia Comaneci. The British Amateur Gymnastics Association also publish a bi-monthly magazine, "The Gymnast". Their address is 2 Buckingham Avenue East, Slough, Berks SL1 3AE.

Robert would be interested to hear from anyone who can supply any material on the new Olympic sport of modern rhythmic gymnastics, in particular, he would like to obtain the address of someone in Bulgaria who would be willing to exchange material. Contact Robert at 33 Haymead Lane, Bishops Stortford, Herts CM23 5JJ.

Collett's International bookshop, Charing Cross Road, near Tottenham Court Road tube station, has a wide range of books and periodicals from all the Warsaw Pact nations, many in English, and many devoted to sport.

Official reports, Guides, entrance tickets, Daily programmes, bulletins, medals, diplomas, badges, results, participants lists, as well as Diplomas and I.O.C. bulletins and autographs of Olympic medal winners. If you are interested in buying, selling or exchange, please contact R.A.Huurman, Gooiergracht 145, 1251 VE Laren, NH Netherlands for a full list of available items.

I have the limited edition, colour 1984 Olympic Gold Medal series posters - Lewis, Loughanis, Gaines, Moses, Retton, Vidmar, Opening Ceremony closing ceremony etc. Size 24 x 34, only \$3:50 each. Retton, Lewis and Moses autographed, at \$20, plus \$3 postage. Tom Leonard, 592 Jean Str. Apt. No. 304, Oakland, CA 94610, USA.

Brian Gamble, 20 Elizabeth Street, Junee, NSW 2663 Australia wants any items from the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, or from any other Games, including stamps, books, posters, badges or information about car number plates. He writes: I am proud to be a new member of your society, and look forward to hearing from members from all over the world. I am mainly interested in the Melbourne Games, but would like to obtain articles and information about other Games. I started my collection in June 1984, after obtaining items from Bottle and Collectors shows which I attend regularly. I have made many contacts and friends since starting. My collection consists of: Olympic stamps, mint, an envelope with 52 Olympic postmarks, torch carriers medals, official badges, souvenir badges, spoons, cup, saucer and plate, ashtray, jam dish, match box tops, playing cards, postcards, autographs, belt buckle, bottle opener and car badges! My most treasured possession is a very rare car number plate which were made only for official cars. Only twelve such plates are still known to exist.

The two winners in the Holiday Quiz were our hard-working Auction Manager, John Crowther, and member John Clark from Whitehaven. No-one sent in an all-correct solution. Everyone fell down on Question 1, which did not have the obvious answer. Many of you also thought that the televising of the Games started much later than 1936. Since there were only two entries that had only one mistake, others having more, only two prizes have been awarded. My answer to Question 20, which athlete took four gold medals in the track and field events, was Jesse Owens. Some of you, quite rightly, pointed out that Alvin Kraenzlein was the first winner of four gold medals in the 1900 Paris Games. 60 metres Dash, 110 metres hurdles, 200 metres hurdles and long jump.

Miguel Oliveras, Virgen de Fatima 8, Olot, (Gerona) Spain wants to exchange stamps, FDC's cancellations and other philatelic items associated with the Olympic Games. Can correspond in English or French.

Member Anthony Bijkerk, P.O, Box 625, 8901 BK Leeuwarden, Netherlands, is looking for the following material:

London 1908. Official badge, official programme or the regulation book. He is also looking for the following books, written by Thomas A. Cook. "The Olympic Games, London 1908", "A Short History of the Olympic Movement", written 1910 and "The Cruise of the Branwen" written 1906. For exchange or sale, Anthony has many FDC's from 1956, 1960, 1964 and 1968. Several meter cancellations, including the scarce ones, from Japan Airlines and Japan Tourist Association for the 1964 Tokyo Games, and Ernest Trory's book on Olympic philately.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR L.A. 1984

Bob Wilcock.

The USPS anticipated that there would be a huge demand from collectors, souvenir hunters and sports fans for stamps and postal facilities during the LA Games, and planning and organisation commenced at an early date. A special Olympic post office was set up at Long Beach to arrange and co-ordinate the whole programme. This office had its own zip code (CA 90884-9998) and its own pre-printed official postage paid penalty envelope. This was printed in blue and measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ " X $4\frac{1}{4}$ ".

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
1984 OLYMPIC PROGRAM
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90884-9998

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE
USE TO AVOID PAYMENT
OF POSTAGE. \$300



Their headed note paper bore, not only the US PS eagle motif, but also the 'Stars in Motion' motif, which for some strange reason did not appear on any of the stamps or postmarks or other philatelic products.

The programme had two aspects, the mail order arrangements, and the facilities to be provided in and around Los Angeles at the time of the Olympic Games. I wrote to Long Beach in May 1984 for details of the mail order arrangements, and received in the same (Olympic) envelope, two letters under the signature of Henry J.

DeSimas Jr. the Programme Manager, one telling me that his office will be issuing details of the programme, and that I should write again, and the other saying that a press release would soon be issued, and I had been put on the mailing list. I never was, and one of my correspondents in California had to send me the details. I was not exactly filled with confidence when I sent off my batch of covers and cards to be cancelled, but by the end, I was extremely impressed; everything I had sent myself and all the items arranged for me by correspondents came back very quickly, and had clearly left LA on the day of the post-mark, and even those bearing only surface postage, mostly came back by airmail. The quality of the cancels was good, but not superb, and the clerks appeared to have gone out of their way to avoid tying stickers and vignettes (fortunately, British phosphor dots did tie a few) All items were cancelled by hand, and by the end of the Games, some 3.5 million items had been dealt with. No items were sent out under protective outer cover, except after the Games, when items sent back because of an error, (e.g. cancel applied upside down) were sometimes returned, or replacements sent under separate cover. This means that even the mail order items genuinely travelled individually through the post. There is no discernable difference from the cancels used at the venues, and since most **US collectors** at the venues will have had their covers cancelled on a hand back basis, ironically, if a cover is postally used, it is more likely to have come from the Olympic centre than one of the venues!

Incidentally, although mail order requests had to be sent to Long Beach, the work was actually done at La Habra, just outside Los Angeles

County, in Orange County, just north of Fullerton, where the handball competitions took place. Bulk commercial orders were handled through Washington, and these usually received printed cancellations. Also, requests for the cancels for the soccer preliminaries at Palo Alto, Cambridge and Annapolis had to be sent to those cities.

During the Games, there were postal stations serving each of the venues on the days of the events. In Moscow, many of these temporary post offices had been inside the venues, and therefore accessible only to ticket holders. For LA, only the three Village post offices, press centre and broadcast centre, had restricted access. Everywhere else, the public not only had access, they overwhelmed the post offices and the queues were enormous.

Some of the post offices served more than one venue; thus the three units at the Coliseum also served the boxing at the nearby Sports Arena, all three events in Long Beach were served by the same post office, as were gymnastics and tennis. One post bus served the cycling events, and then moved on to cover archery. Another mobile post bus covered the modern pentathlon, (at both locations) and then moved on to cover the judo. At many of the venues portable units were used, some with three windows, others with six. The general arrangement was that each unit would provide a full range of postal services, including **special** delivery and registered mail; these services and the sale of Olympic stamps, maximum cards, (mint and in pre-cancelled packs) and the Golden Moments book at \$20, took place from the unit itself. Set up outside in the sun, with shade for the postal clerks, but not for the queues of customers,

were tables where the Olympic handstamps would be applied, either version, with or without 'killer bars' to almost anything bearing 20 cents in mint stamps or 13 cents for a postcard. Needless to say, almost anything was proffered, tickets, dollar bills, the Golden Moments book.....

Although the units in the three Villages opened on 14 July, and those serving the Press and Broadcasting centres on 16 July, the public in general, and the collectors in particular, had their first opportunity to sample the arrangements at Olymphilex, the official philatelic exhibition which opened on 25 July, three days before the Games. Only then did it emerge just how the full range of postal services would be provided. It was known in advance that only Olympic stamps would be on sale, (plus the Jim Thorpe 1912 Pentathlon winner stamp, as well as the Babe Ruth baseball commemorative) There were to be no special registration labels, only the standard issue, but only at Olymphilex did it become clear that when Olympic stamps would not suffice, then postage would be indicated by a postage meter label. All the meters had the same text in the dial "LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS 1984", but each machine had a different number.

This was a complete surprise, and posed quite a problem for the specialist; to get examples from every venue meant visiting each venue while the event was in progress, which involved hundreds of miles of travel and a lot of time, not just getting there, but queuing. The hours of opening were not always predictable, and most of the post offices closed for lunch. To obtain postage meters meant a queue

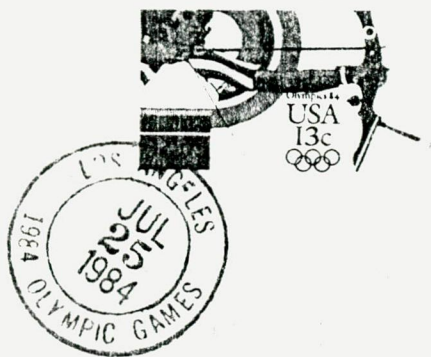
for window service, but sometimes collector requests were refused, even at Olympihlex collectors had problems; after the first day, the supervisor there decreed a minimum charge of \$1 for a metered item, then a few days later the meter was withdrawn, and was not restored until after complaints had been made to the Olympic Programme headquarters at Long Beach. Meter service was refused at the Modern Pentathlon Station on the first day, 29 July, and on 4 August, meter service was refused at all three stations at the Coliseum. One collector, having prepared covers with athletic stamps and queued to have them cancelled with the pictorial handstamp, had to resort to going to the post office of the swimming venue, a few blocks away, where he obtained meter tapes for the additional postage that his covers required, and was actually able to post them. At least he obtained covers with the unusual combination of the athletic stamp and handstamp, and the swimming venue meter cancellation.

The accompanying table lists the normal combinations possible; each machine is listed, the venue(s) available from the same post office unit. For full details of the handstamps and dates of use, see the official US PS guide, available from John Osborne for £1.

While the best covers are undoubtedly the combination covers with matching Olympic stamp, handstamp and venue meter, these were the hardest to obtain at the time. Having arrived at the venue post office, double queuing was then necessary, once at the tables for the handstamp, and again for window service and the meter, and all in the hot sun. Therefore, many covers simply bear the meter, and if you come

across such a cover, you will need to check the number to see from which postal unit it originated.

Reverting to Olymphilex, not only was the meter a surprise on opening day, so was the date which it showed; 'JUN 25' instead of 'JUL 25'. I illustrate a combination cover showing the error tied to a cover with the pictorial handstamp showing the correct date, and likewise a double ring handstamp. (Identical handstamps were in use at all the Olympic post offices.) It is believed that the error was corrected before the end of the day, but although some 25 - 30 covers are known with the error, so far, only one has been reported bearing the correct date.



Meters do not exist for all potential dates, not only because of the problem previously referred to, but also because it appears that very few collectors, and even fewer members of the general public, were asking for meters or services which required a meter. This makes the behaviour of the postal clerks even more difficult to explain! It is estimated that some 200 -300 metered items were serviced at Olymphilex (machine no. 3300619) but the numbers from other machines are very much smaller. It is reckoned that there are perhaps fifty or so from each of the machines at the Coliseum, individually or in combination with one of the four pictorial cancels available from there, although the 12 August 'Olympic Flame' cancel has only been reported in combination with machine 3319693, and the other two Coliseum machines may not have been in use on that day. There may be similar numbers from accessible and popular venues, such as gymnastics and soccer (Rose Bowl), but generally it is believed only twenty or thirty examples exist from other venues. There are very few examples in collector hands from the Press and Broadcasting centres. The machine intended for the Village at UCSB was never brought into use, apparently because it was faulty, and it is not clear whether the machines at the other two villages were ever brought into general use; the UCLA machine is only known to have been brought into use for a few minutes on 12 August for one collector, and that at USC is only known to have been used on 31 July and 12 August (on the latter date it erroneously showed 12 July) There was no machine at Rancho Santa Fe, (the equestrian venue on 1 August only) nor at the three postal stations for the football preliminaries, so that in total, there are twenty five different machines.

There was a meter in the post office at the Hotel Biltmore, and this post office had a special handstamp outside the general Olympic series, to mark the 88th Session of the International Olympic Committee, which was held there. This handstamp was officially available from 16 July to 12 August, but examples dated 13 August have been found. The illustration reproduced overleaf, has been reduced by half.

Collectors will be aware of the many ships cancels that were produced for the 1932 Games in Los Angeles. There was only one in 1984; the US coast guard cutter 'Polar Star' used a large circular datestamp with four killer bars, and an even larger hand cachet. My copy is dated 7 August, but additionally has a black wavy line machine cancel from Portland, Oregon, of 13 September. It seems that some of the mail was left on board when the ship sailed after the Games, and it was not put ashore till it reached Portland some weeks later.

Lillehammer Norway



AUG
6
1984



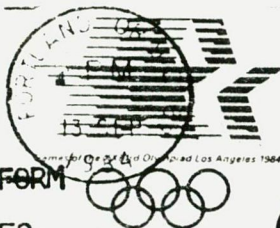
LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 6TH. 1984.

Edward B. Epstein

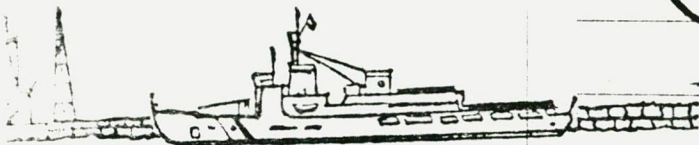
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Supervisor of Fine Arts
Paterson Board of Ed.
33 Church Street
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07505

USCGC POLAR STAR
WAGB - 10

COMMAND AND CONTROL PLATFORM
for the
1984 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES
SAILING EVENTS
San Pedro Bay, CA



EISENHOWER-USA



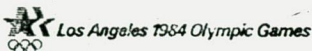
Finally, there were two 'return to sender' cachets:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. RETURN TO SENDER
NO SUCH ADDRESSEE
AT OLYMPIC VILLAGE | 2. RETURN TO SENDER
OLYMPIC GAMES
OFFICIALLY CLOSED |
|--|---|

The first has only been reported in red, the second in red or black. Clear copies of either are difficult to find.

By the time the Games closed, the Olympic postal units had grossed more than \$2.7million; \$34,000 was taken at the Coliseum on the first day alone, and 62,000 'Golden Moments' books were sold, at \$20 each. Two million maximum cards were sold, including 80,000 of the Torch Run card; the LA stock of that card sold out on the last day. Ten thousand were sold during the Torch Run itself, and a further 10,000 were sold by mail order. The harrassed clerks in the post offices cancelled 3 million items, in addition to the 3.5 million by mail order. Confusion, there may have been at times, but there is no doubt that the statistics of the Los Angeles operation are impressive.

1984
 LOS ANGELES
 OLYMPIC GAMES
 POSTAGE METERS
 RETURN TO SENDER
 OLYMPIC GAMES
 OFFICIALLY CLOSED



IMPRIMÉS PAR AVIC,
 J. STOLTZ
 POSTE RESTANTE
 LOS ANGELES AIRPORT

LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS 1984 POSTAGE METERS.

METER.	LOCATION.	EVENT.
954251	UCLA	Gymnastics
		Tennis
959772	Pepperdine University	Water Polo
3300254	The Forum, Inglewood.	Basketball
		Handball
3300619	Pasadena Convention Centre.	Olympihlex
3301128	Coto de Caza	Mod. Pentathlon
	Heritage Swimming Park	" "
	Cal. State University, LA	Judo
3312445	Rose Bowl.	Soccer
3312477	USC	Swimming
		Diving
3313369	UCLA	01. Village.
3314303	USC	01. Village.
3319693	Coliseum. (1)	01. Flame.
		(28 July)
		(12 August)
		Athletics
		Boxing

3321915	Prado Park.	Shooting.
3322532	Lake Casitas	Rowing.
		Canoeing.
3322567	Dodger Stadium.	Baseball.
3322613	Anaheim Convention Centre.	Wrestling.
3323804	Santa Anita.	Equestrian.
3323805	Loyola Marymount University.	Weightlifting
3328453	Hotel Biltmore.	I.O.C.
3328463	East LA College.	Hockey
3328479	Cal. State University Carson.	Cycling.
	El Dorado Park, Long Beach.	Archery.
3328485	Cal State University Fullerton	Handball.
3328790	Coliseum. (2)	As Coliseum
		1 and 3.
3328814	Press Centre.	Press Centre
3328833	Long Beach Arena & Auditorium.	Fencing.
		Volleyball.
3328844	Coliseum. (3)	Yachting.
3328945	Broadcast Centre.	Coliseum.
		Broadcast
		Centre.



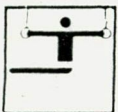
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your interests.

READING MATTERS

POST, PHILATELY AND OLYMPIISM. Edited by Fioretti and Vila. Published by the I.O.C., Lausanne, Switzerland, Price SF30.

This book, a review of Olympic philately to 1930, is an excellent idea; an ordinary specialised catalogue makes very dull reading. Well-written narrative articles are much more interesting, and this book tries to combine the two. Sadly, it falls completely between the two stools, and falls very far short of what the President of the I.O.C., and himself a distinguished Olympic philatelist, Juan Antonio Samaranch, describes in his preface as "an exhaustive study". Neither the narrative nor the technical details, nor the illustrations, are anything like adequate to do justice to the subject. There are inconsistencies; postcards are mentioned for some Games, but not for others, and there are many omissions and errors, of which even I, a humble amateur in comparison to the authors, am aware. I suspect that most readers will know of the many postcards showing Dorando and the 1908 London Marathon, and there are many other cards depicting scenes from the 1908 Games. The book dismisses these Games in half a page, and quite wrongly, reports "the many postcards and two special postmarks were entirely devoted to the Franco-British Exhibition, without any Olympic allusion". Varieties of the French 1924 stamps are dismissed in two sentences, without mention of the perforation shift that puts the engraver's name at the top, instead of the foot of the stamps, and there are many other examples. Throughout, the technical information is mostly given in textual form, which may make it more readable, but unfortunately makes it less intelligible, and what use is the statement, "There are several forgeries of these three (1906) postmarks, some of them difficult to detect", without further description and illustration, particularly as there is an almost blank page following this remark on which the

necessary details could have been printed. The authors ask that details of errors and omissions be submitted, for incorporation in a second edition, but really, I have to say that the whole concept and format must be subjected to a fundamental review. The idea is a good one, and the book is quite interesting to read for background or introductory reading, but I cannot recommend it to my readers. I wish that I could!

R.J.Wilcock.

BRITISH CHALLENGE AT THE 1984 OLYMPICS. Text by Brian Glanville, former sports editor of the Sunday Times, and paintings by Kevin Whitney. Published by Muller, Blond and White Ltd. 55/57 Great Ormond Street, London WC1N 3HZ at £10:95. Available from large booksellers. An Olympic book with a difference. Contains biographies and photographs of Olympic heroes past and present, but its main purpose is to show the paintings of Kevin Whitney to a larger audience. In 1983 Whitney was appointed the first official artist for the British Olympic Assoc. since 1908, and the book includes his paintings of Daley Thompson, Sebastian Coe and Judy Livermore, among others.

THE 1980 BOOK OF THE OLYMPICS. The Games since 1896, a pictorial record, by James Coote. Published by Webb Publications International, 33 West Street, Brighton, England at £7:95, but available at Bookends at £2:95. Profusely illustrated coffee-table book of Olympic facts and figures. Contains few facts that are not available from other sources, but some of the photographs are seldom seen, particularly of the early Games. Good value at £2:95, but there are better books at £7:95.

THE OLYMPIANS. A quest for Gold. Triumphs, Heroes and Legends, by Sebastian Coe with Nicholas Mason. Pavillion Press, published by Michael Joseph, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 in 1984. Hard cover book, selling for £8:95.

THOUGHTS ABOUT OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

Manfred Bergman.

Mr Heenan's article, "Calling All Olympic Collectors" in the March 1985 issue of TORCH BEARER, in fact asks the main question today: Quo Vadis Olympic collector? What are we Olympic collectors supposed to do in regard to the tremendous number of issues of the past, and surely increasing number of issues of the future?

The problem is not an easy one, and whatever can be offered as a solution will not apply to all collectors. Every philatelist dreams about having as complete a collection as possible. Can this dream become a reality for the Olympic collector? I do not believe so! Sufficient financial means is a handicap, but not the main one. There are some Olympic collectors who have sufficient means and can afford to buy all the issues. Whether this is commendable is not under discussion here for the moment. The main point is that stamps are only one part of an Olympic collection, which must also include proofs, essays, varieties, postal stationery, cancellations, etc. etc. Consequently, the available material, both past and future, is much more than just stamps. If one even tried to near completion, including the multitude of Olympic philatelic material, not just stamps, one can just forget it! We will never succeed. However, since completion is, and always was, the ultimate goal of ambitious philatelists, we have to try to limit ourselves geographically, temporally, or thematically. Self imposed limitations will give us a chance to near completion.

The traditional philatelist had the same problem fifty or seventy years ago. Do we still see collections embracing ALL old German or Italian States? Do we still see country collections from

the first issue until today? No! The ever-increasing material, of old vinatage and new, forced the traditional collector to specialise, one state, one period, or even one issue.

Most thematic collectors have the same problem. Can one imagine a complete, or near complete, collection of all animals? On all types of **communication** and transportation? The same applies to the Olympic collector. The difference between us and the traditional collectors is that WE DO NOT SPECIALISE, we only LIMIT the scope of our theme. Claude Debussy said: "Sir, I do not like specialists. For me, to specialise means proportionately restricting one's universe." Specialisation means restricting, while setting limits still permits enlarging one's universe within the limits. Limits can always be extended.

Mr Heenan, in fact, discussed the limits: collecting only host nations, and by extension, the participating nations. Those are general limits, not specific ones. Nevertheless, let us discuss them. 1. Participating countries with few athletes and many stamps. Mr Heenan gave Panama as an example. He is correct in pointing out a disproportion. My advice would be that one should include one stamp or one set, if possible the best one, but on a commercial, not a philatelic cover. 2. **Non-participating** countries: our goal with our collection is to tell the story or the history of the Olympic Games by means of philatelic material. That is thematic collecting. You will never read about non-participating nations in the official reports or in a book on the Games, unless there was a boycott, which is another story. Ergo, why should stamps or other philatelic material of non-participating nations

appear in our story? But we should not limit ourselves to host nations alone, for this would be specialisation! 3. Olympic or not Olympic material: another decision to be made, is to evaluate whether the material is really Olympic, or just using the name "Olympic", "Olympiad" or "Olympicos" illegally. The 1924 Costa Rica set, mentioned by Mr Heenan, is not an Olympic one. Costa Rica did not "just issue the set because they felt like it". The set was issued for the Central American and Carribean Games, which took place in December 1924, but the term "Juegos Olympicos" was usurped. The same applies to the issues of Brazil of 1952, Dominican Republic 1937, even though it was specified that they were "National Olympic Games", Ecuador 1939, (Bolivar Olympic Games) Indonesia in 1951, Colombia 1935, Lithuania 1938, Egypt used the Olympic Rings on its stamps for the first Mediterranean Games in 1951, but this was permitted by the I.O.C., which gave its patronage to these games.

These sets are not to be included in a classical Olympic Games collection, but can be included in certain thematic collections, as we shall see later on. 4. Any decision made should be related to thematic or philatelic knowledge. I am afraid that I shall have to correct some of Mr Heenan's assertions, used by him to support his statements. A. Mr Heenan tells us that a non-participating country, Uruguay, issued stamps in 1924 and 1928 to commemorate its victory in an event! For a moment I was afraid that I had passed into the Fourth Dimension! Asimov would have loved this phrase! How can one win and not participate all at the same time? Well, Uruguay participated and won in 1924 and 1928, so we are back in the Third Dimension, and both sets belong to an Olympic collection. B. Mr Heenan mentions that Peru issued imperforate stamps in 1948. These were not stamps, they were proofs. If Mr Heenan

would study these "Imperforates", he will see that they are different from the issued stamps. C. Monaco's imperforates from 1948. At that time Monaco's stamps were still printed in Paris by the French. The French always print a certain amount of imperforate sheets, which they call "Feuille Temoin", meaning proof sheets.

I agree with Mr Heenan that the rot set in, but this happened much later, and the 1948 imperforate Peru and Monaco sets were not the beginning of this rot. Enough of secondary issues. What limits can we set ourselves so that we can form a meaningful Olympic collection?

A. Geographical limits. We could collect one country, for instance. If we choose this way, then we have, of course, to collect everything that relates to that country and the Olympic Games. This type of collection would appeal firstly to those collectors living in or around that country. They would have easier access to the material. It would also, let us be honest, appeal to their patriotic instincts. Who was the man of the 1984 Olympics? Carl Lewis? Daley Thompson? In my opinion, it was the Swiss woman marathon runner, Gaby Anderson-Schiess. But then, I live in Switzerland.

A Few examples:

- 1.1. Greece and the Olympic Games.
 - .1. The Games of 1896.
 - .2. The overprints of 1900-1901.
 - .3. The Games of 1906.
 - .4. The Olympic Torch Relay.
 - .5. Greek participation in other Olympics.
 - .6. Greek issues for other Olympic Games.
 - .7. Greek activities in the Olympic Movement.

- 2.1. France and the Olympic Games.
 - .1. Coubertin, the Innovator of the Games, and the Congress of 1894.
 - .2. The Games of 1900.
 - .3. The Winter Games of 1924.
 - .4. The Summer Games of 1924.
 - .5. The Winter Games of 1968.
 - .6. Paris Candidature for the Games of 1992.
 - .7. French participation at other Games, also selection meetings.
 - .8. French issues for other Games.
 - .9. I.O.C. activities, meetings and Congresses in France. **Anniversaries.**

The same could be done for Great Britain, U.S.A. Germany etc. Alternatively, one could collect a continent. (You try and make your own plan, it's a lot of fun.)

B. Temporal limits:

1. We could collect one Game. Three Olympic Games have left their imprint on the history of the Olympic Games, namely, 1896, 1924 and 1936. Should one opt for this type of collection, one must keep in mind that everything around those Games should be considered: before, after, and even anniversaries of today. And those considerations are not purely Olympic, but also postal, political etc. This is not to suggest that the collecting of other single Games is to be discouraged. It is a free choice.

2. We could collect over a certain period of time: 1896-1924, 1896- 1936 (1940), 1912-1948, 1952-1972 etc. One must choose these periods according to **personal** taste and the effort that one is prepared to put into the collection.

C. Thematic limits. This is a vast area, so the following list is far from being exhaustive.

- .1. The Ancient Olympic Games.
- .2. De Coubertin, his life, his work, his impact on the Games, his participation.
- .3. How the Olympic programme developed. (That's a tough one!)
- .4. The Winter Games. (For Ski fans)
- .5. Women and the Olympic Games. (For Women's Libbers!)
- .6. Politics and the Games. (For Cynics)
- .7. The **parallel** movements and their games: Worker's Olympiads, the Spartakiades (have you seen the 1928 cancellation for the Spartakiade?) the Friendship Games, (that is for the ideologists)
- .8. The postal facilities for the Games and their evolution. (This is for the postal history-minded collector)
- .9. The preparations for the Games, and where they took place. Construction, organization, finance and the participating teams Pre-Olympic meetings, selection meetings,
- .10. Olympic champions, medallists, participants, (for the Whos's Who investigator)
- .11. The Olympic Movement: the I.O.C., Olympic Congresses, sessions of the I.O.C., the international federations, the national Olympic Committees, etc.
- .12. The Olympic torch relay. (Very good for the geographically-minded collector)
- .13. The Games that never took place, and why. 1916, 1940 and 1944. There is a lot to this collection, since it also needs philatelic items related to the history of the events that caused the non-celebration.

The Olympic universe is vast, and still expands. There are more Olympic items than there are stars that we can see and **observe** with the naked eye. We can reach the moon, but it is as well to remember that only a few people get there! (And at what cost) So let us stay on earth and search for our niche of happiness and satis-

faction. Let us admit, and accept, our limits. One final word. Those countries, participating, organising and non-participating, that issue Olympic material galore, and the dealers that sell this material to us, DO NOT EXPLOIT US. WE ARE LETTING OURSELVES BE EXPLOITED. We seem to be craving to be exploited, because we do not know our limits, or more precisely, because we do not want to fix our limits. Those countries and dealers thrive on such "suckers", not on intelligent collectors. If we stop the demand, the floodgates will close.

In conclusion. QUO VADIS, OLYMPIC COLLECTOR?

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THE 1984 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

David Kerr.

By the time you read this article, the 1984 Olympic Winter Games will have come and gone and it may be appropriate to summarise the stamps and postmarks associated with the event before the memory fades. I shall consider the various issues in several sections:-

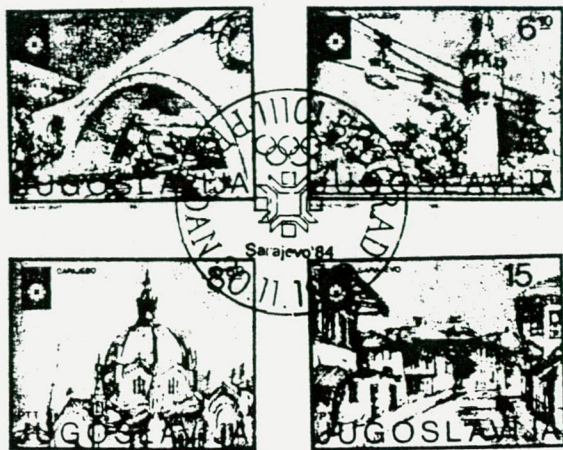
1. Stamps and First Day Covers.
2. Official commemorative covers and postmarks.
3. The Olympic Torch postmarks.
4. Other commemorative postmarks.
5. The Los Angeles Olympics.

The volume of material in the last category is naturally much less than for the Sarajevo Games, and is included here for convenience.

STAMPS AND FIRST DAY COVERS. The first set associated with the Winter Olympics was issued on 20 November 1982 to publicise Sarajevo as the chosen venue and shows views of the city on its four values. This set was quite plentiful up to the beginning of this year, but prices have risen quite sharply as a result of the demand from thematic collectors. First day postmarks exist from Belgrade and Zagreb, the latter being much scarcer, as is usually the case.

Further publicity was given to Sarajevo when a new 10d definitive in the Tourism series was issued on 2 September 1983. This shows a street scene and incorporates the Winter Olympic logo at the upper left. I have not seen an official F.D.C., but there is an attractive maximum card on which the stamp can be found cancelled with the standard (non-pictorial) Belgrade first day postmark. The card was produced by the Belgrade Philatelic Society, and can also be found franked with other Olympic stamps and postmarks. The 10d

definitive was first issued with perforation 13.25, but later appeared perforated 13.25 x 12.50, which is the scarcer of the two.



The next stamp associated with the event was a 2d Tax stamp issued on 20 October 1983. Yugoslavia has for a number of years funded its Olympic team by means of compulsory tax stamps, although in this case, one wonders what proportion of the cost of staging the Games was raised in this way. The stamp, in shades of blue, shows the Winter Olympic logo and the silhouette of a skier, and was printed in sheets of 25. These tax stamps are normally compulsory for a limited period, usually a week, but in this case, the stamp was reissued for a further period of use. (see below)

A further set of stamps publicising the Games was issued on 25 November 1983, consisting of six values and a miniature sheet. The designs of the stamps (two each of 4d, 16.50d and 23.70d) show venues for the forthcoming events, while the 50d miniature sheet shows the logo. The stamps were printed by multi-colour off-set at the State

Mint, and are among the most attractive of recent years. Pictorial first day postmarks exist from Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo, the latter two being quite hard to come by.

JUGOSLAVIJA
1984



JUGOSLAVIJA
1984



ZIMSKIH OLIMPIJSKE IGRE
SARAJEVO '84



The 2d Olympic tax stamp was reissued on 20 January 1984, this time in sheetlets of nine with inscriptions around the sheet margins. The shade of this printing differs noticeably from the first issue. The background colour is darker and there is less contrast between it and the silhouette of the skier. First day covers are not normally issued for tax stamps, although I have seen unofficial ones cancelled with the standard Belgrade first day postmark. The Belgrade Philatelic Society again produced a maximum card with a representation of a skier at the right and the Bjelasnica ski runs at the left. These can be found with a wide range of commemorative post marks, although I have not seen a first day cancellation.

XIV ZIMSKIE OLIMPIJSKE IGRICE
SARAJEVO 1984

JUGOSLAVIJA

XIV ZIMSKIE OLIMPIJSKE IGRICE
SARAJEVO 1984



XIV OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
SARAJEVO 1984



XIV-EMES JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER
SARAJEVO 1984

The opening of the Winter Olympics was marked by a further issue, this time of eight values, (two each of 4d, 5d, 16-50d and 23.70d) and two miniature sheets of 50d and 100d. The stamps show competitors in various events, while the sheets show the Olympic Flame and its route through Yugoslavia respectively. Again, pictorial first day postmarks are known from Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo.

Jugoslavia gained its first Winter Olympic medal when Jure Franko came second in the giant slalom, and this event was marked by an unscheduled issue which appeared on 28 April 1984. The single 23.70d stamp shows Franko, unrecognisable in goggles, and the silver medal. The first day postmark also shows the medal. I have seen it from Belgrade only, although there may also be a Zagreb version.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATIVE COVERS AND POSTMARKS.

The series of twenty seven postmarks are illustrated. (1 to 24 are shown smaller than actual size) The first line of text in the postmark indicates the event, and the second the venue. It will be noticed that where different stages of the same event took place at different venues, there is a postmark for each. Apart from No.1, these should be found only with the date of the particular event, although I do have No. 3 with a 9 February date, No. 10 dated 19 February and No. 22 dated 18 February. Nos. 26 and 27 are in a different format, having the text arranged around the circumference.

This set of postmarks can be found on a series of covers produced by the Organising Committee of the Games. I believe that there are nineteen covers in the series, so the full range of event postmarks are not featured. This discrepancy can

be partly explained by there being only one cover for the **events** that took place at two venues and there are not separate covers for men's and women's events. However, there are four covers which are not associated with any event. One of these shows the Arms of Sarajevo, the other three show the official mascot "Vucko" with various slogans. These are all cancelled with No. 1. The postmarks which I have not seen on this series of covers are Nos. 3, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23 and 25. All the covers are franked with the Winter Olympic commemoratives, except those with postmarks Nos. 26 and 27, which are franked with the 2d tax stamp and the 10d Sarajevo definitive respectively.

Complete sets of the event postmarks can be found on the two maximum cards described above, not necessarily franked with the matching stamps. I have also seen a set of Sarajevo 10d maxicards used on the first day of issue with the event postmarks applied to the back at a later date. All these would appear to be the work of private enterprise!

1. Winter Olympic Logo.
2. Ice Hockey. Zetra.
3. Ice Hockey. Skenderija.
4. Opening Ceremony.
5. Men's Downhill Skiing.
6. Luge.
7. Speed Skating.
8. Cross Country Skiing.
9. Two-Man Bob.
10. Free-Style Skating.
11. Women's Downhill Skiing.
12. Nordic Combination I.
13. Biathlon.
14. Nordic Combination II.
15. Ski Jump.
16. Men's Free Style Skating.
17. Women's Grand Slalom.
18. Luge. (Two Man)



19. Free Style Skating.
20. Men's Grand Slalom.
21. Women's Slalom.
22. Four-Man Bob.
23. Men's Slalom.
24. Closing Ceremony.
25. Women's Free Style Skating.
26. Olympic Games Philatelic Exhibition.
27. 87th Session of the I.O.C.



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27

Lower three cancellations, actual size.

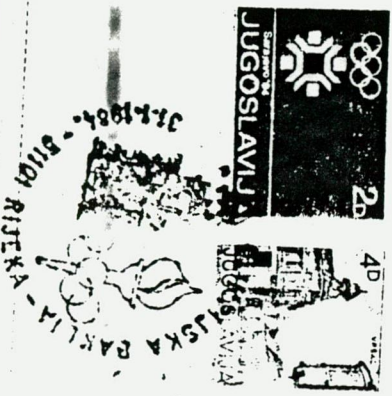
OLYMPIC TORCH POSTMARKS.

In some ways, these are the most interesting of the covers associated with the Games. They were produced by the local organisations in many of the towns through which the Olympic Torch passed on its way to Sarajevo. In most cases the numbers produced were small in relation to potential demand, being in the range of 200-500. Fortunately, no attempt was made to co-ordinate the postmarks into an "omnibus" series, so they are all different. For those unfamiliar with Serbo-Croat, it may be helpful to note that "plamen" = flame, "vatra" and "ogenj" (in Slovenie) = fire and "baklja" = torch, the wording varies from place to place. Almost all of this series of postmarks are on specially produced covers

or postal stationery, ie. normal postal stationery additionally printed with a device or logo. Lack of space precludes the illustration of these items in their entirety. As you can see, the range of postmarks is large.

The first item illustrated under this section is not actually an Olympic Flame postmark, but publicises the Committee for the Olympic Flame which met in Dubrovnik, the site chosen for the arrival of the flame on 29 November 1983. The flame arrived on the first direct flight from Athens exactly two months later, and began its journey to Sarajevo in two spurs. The routes are shown on the 100d miniature sheet issued on 8 February, and can be traced, in part at least, by the special postmarks which are illustrated here in sequence. Not every town had a special postmark and there are some surprising omissions, such as Split and Ljubljana. (I shall be pleased to hear from any reader who has postmarks other than those illustrated) The southern spur is marked by fewer postmarks, especially in its early stages. This is perhaps not surprising; philately is a phenomenon of developed nations and more evidence of philatelic awareness can be expected in Slovenia, Croatia and in Serbia than in Montenegro and Macedonia. I have illustrated postmarks from the following towns:
Northern route: Sibenik, Pula, Rijeka, Maribor, Kumovec, Karlovac, Zagreb, Sisak, Jajce, Travnik.
Southern route: Although the route wends its way through the south of the country via Titgrad, Pristina, Skopje and Nis, I have seen no postmarks prior to the arrival of the flame in Belgrade, thereafter the route includes Becej, Ada, Senta, Kanjiza, Sombor, Osijek, Novi Sad.

OLYMPIC TORCH POSTMARKS - NORTHERN ROUTE



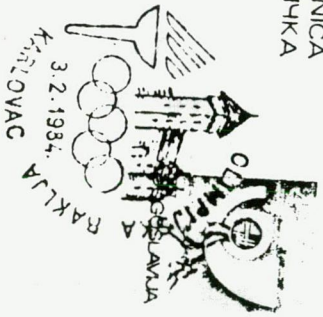
NORTHERN ROUTE.



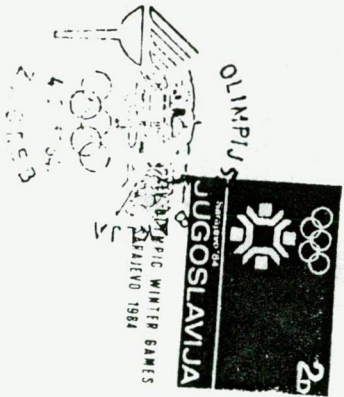
DOPIŠNICA
LAPTIČKA



41235
KUMROVEC

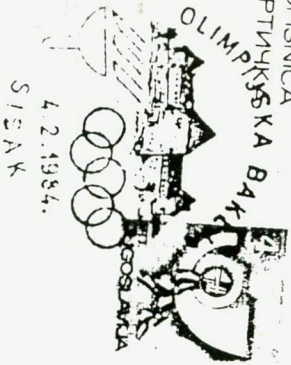


3.2.1984
KARLOVAC

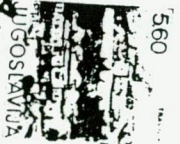


OLIMPIJSKI
ZIMSKI
IGRIŠTA
SARAJEVO 1984

A-DOPISNICA
A KAPTIČKA

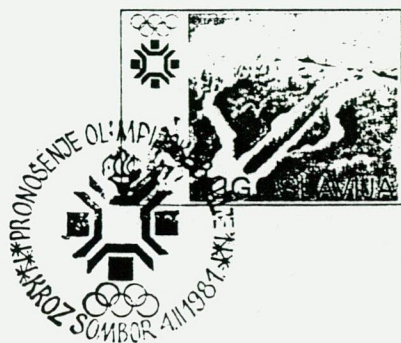


4.2.1984
SISAK



560

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

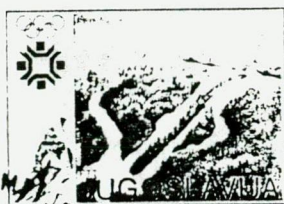
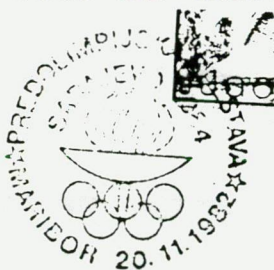


XIV - EMES JEUX OLYMPIQUES
SARAJEVO



OTHER COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS.

The five items in this section are postmarks commemorating events associated with the Games. The first three are all from Maribor and are pre-Olympic publicity rather than commemorating specific events. Of the remaining two postmarks, one celebrates the 75th anniversary of the Yugoslavian Olympic Committee and was in use in Zagreb on 3 February. The other commemorates a philatelic exhibition held in Cakovec from 6 to 26 February. This is rather curious as Cakovec is only a rather small town to the north east of Varazdin. One wonders at an exhibition which justifies three weeks in such an unusual venue. The postmark is rather attractive and is probably one of the more uncommon ones associated with the Games.



THE LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS.

A set of four stamps was issued for this event although they are not as attractive as the Winter Olympic issues. Special first day postmarks exist for Belgrade and Zagreb, the example of the latter illustrated here being on a postal stationery card overprinted at the left with the Donald Duck mascot of the Games and an appropriate inscription. It was originally intended to issue the stamps on 12 April, but for some reason this was put back to 14 May. The last illustration in this category is of the postmark used to commemorate the Olympic Games Philatelic Exhibition in Zagreb. The special cover has been franked, rather inappropriately, with the 1983 AVNOJ commemorative, probably due to the non-availability of the stamps commemorating the Games. Further material relating to the Los Angeles Olympic Games may yet turn up.



POSTSCRIPT:

Since writing the foregoing article, two further items have come to hand. The first, which can be grouped with the postmarks described under 4, commemorates a philatelic exhibition held in Senta and is dated 25 January 1984. The text around the circumference reads "Philatelic Exhibition SPORT in Honour of the Winter Olympic Games Sarajevo '84". The other item also commemorates a philatelic exhibition, this time in Pula. The card on which it is found relates to both Winter and Summer Olympic Games and was issued by the "Arena" Philatelic Society of Pula in an edition of 500.

This article first appeared in JUGOPOSTA, the magazine of the Yugoslavia Study Group, and is reproduced with permission.



The author would like to hear from any member who is able to add to the above information. David Kerr still has a few of the items that he mentions for sale. Write to him at 2, Thorn Street Earlston, Berwickshire, TD4 6DR

DEAR SIR

Manfred Bergman's article "Politics and the Olympic Games" was most interesting, and I'm sure more detailed reports of other political interference into the Olympic Movement might just possibly help to remove this most undesirable manifestation.

Probably the worst case of discrimination is that against South Africa, who last participated at the Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952. Since then, South Africa has been barred from every Games, though in actual fact, she never contravened the Olympic Charter. Due to the opprobrium in which her racial policies are rightly held, Communist and mainly black states have withheld, by majority vote, her right to participate in most sports on an international basis. Whether her policies are odious or not, is surely not the point. Participation in sport especially against people of different colour and creed, can only have beneficial results.

Since Helsinki, South Africa has moved a spectacular distance in her sporting outlook, to the stage where now there is no discrimination whatsoever in any sport. But does that satisfy the powers-that-be? Of course not! Although everything that was asked for in the sporting field has been done, the politicians now use the racial policies outside of sport to force the disbarment as in the Gleneagles Agreement.

The problem is, what will be the result if she were allowed to participate in Seoul? The Montreal boycott will pale into insignificance against the probable walk-out. But who is right? Obviously, the Olympic Committee bowed initially to pressure, but made a rod for their own back in the process, and now are in a position from which it is almost impossible to retreat. To rectify a serious wrong will jeopardise the

whole Olympic Movement. Apart from a total "about Face" in South Africa's internal policy, which will not happen overnight, what is the solution? Must the Olympic Games have to continue to live a lie?

It is a moot point that some of the most vociferous outcries against South Africa's participation come from countries rife with sectarian violence; who have put their women back in purdah; who have killed democracy with their one party states; who hold public executions and mutilations; who build gulags for their dissenters; who still unofficially allow slavery;whatever happened to justice?

Denis Heenan. Swaziland.

Bob Wilcock writes that gremlins got into his article on G.B. and the L.A. Olympics. (Issue 2 Volume 1, March, Page 29) H.F.C. had but one meter, Bracknell, Berks, P.B.T.2598J. It was American Express (Europe) Ltd that had two machines.

Bob would also like to thank those who responded to his request for information in December Torch Bearer; the Belgian slogan translates "Covered Skating Rink/ Baudouin Park/ St. Michaels/ Olympic Sized", so it is probably not a proper Olympic slogan. The Dutch Olympic Committee slogan was used from 25 May 1984 to 21 June in Arnhem, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague. The expression "Fair Play" is used internationally to indicate an honest approach to the Game.

++++
SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY! Use the auction or the packet to dispose of your surplus material.
++++

Bob Wilcock.

Olymphilex '85 in Lausanne was a superb exhibition, a philatelic feast, an overwhelmingly interesting and enjoyable experience. So many impressions..... the sheer number of displays; one thousand frames, more than one hundred and seventy entries, and all of them Olympic or Olympic sports..... and above all, the enormous diversity of material. The displays were non-competitive, apart from those devoted to the first Games of 1896, so that young collectors and novice Olympic specialists could, and did, display bright modern material and gain vastly from the experience of seeing it alongside the displays of more experienced collectors.

Surprisingly, there was an astonishing lack of duplication. Not only in the stamps and postmarks, but in the way that they were presented. If there were half a dozen known examples of a rarity, all half dozen were likely to be found somewhere in the hall, but in the way that they were presented, in the way that the displays were put together and the way that the thematic or postal history stories were told, they all appeared to be different..... and the quiet addition of modern material to add thematic highlights to what were once clearly 'classical' collections; a fascinating trend that did not always come off..... the number of people that were there, all lasting impressions. It was quiet on the first few days, but with the presence of the dealers on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, there were many visitors, and many of them were children. At its busiest, the exhibition never became crowded. There were always enough comfortable chairs and tables for collectors to sit around, to chat, to relax or to exchange material and ideas. This was what made the exhibition. The stamps

drew us there, but meeting fellow collectors in such convivial surroundings gave it a plus completely missing from any other stamp exhibition that I had previously visited.

The fun, the challenge and the interest of multi-lingual conversations around the tables, and not just about stamps and Olympics, but also about life in our respective countries. It was especially nice to meet so many overseas S.O.C. members, from Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Greece, the list goes on, and made me realise how far the society has come in a little over a year. It was especially nice to meet up with the German crowd from our sister society I.M.O.S.

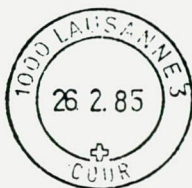
The skill of His Excellency Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, the I.O.C. President, in conducting the brief F.I.P.O. meeting in English and French was impressive, though it was disappointing that the full F.I.P.O. assembly was cancelled. After the meeting, there was a most pleasant reception of kir and canapés.

..... the amusing report in the Lausanne paper that told us that the Albanian representative who was selling Albanian Olymphilex stamps was also responsible for the export of handicrafts, carpets and.... cement!.... the waitress in the restaurant whose name-badge aptly indicated she was 'C. Bra'..... I could add many more impressions, but had better return to stamps!

Apart from Albania, Olymphilex stamps were also issued by Libya, Central African Republic and Mozambique. Spain, though not represented at the exhibition, also reportedly had issued a stamp. San Marino had an aerogramme, and there were some sixteen cachets from various postal administrations, plus the official exhibition hand-stamp from the Swiss post office. There were three publicity slogans from Lausanne, Berne

and Lugano, as well as the I.O.C. publicity meter cancellation. F.I.P.O. produced an official postcard and souvenir envelope. The South Korean post office pre-released the first 1985 stamps publicising the 1988 Olympic Games on 18 March, and also a postal stationery card which sold out rapidly.

Before the Seoul Games however, there will be Olympihlex '87, which will be held in Rome. Start saving now; you cannot afford to miss it! Finally, let me pass on the congratulations of all S.O.C. members to Mario Angelopoulos, Harry Beinart, Franco Canepa and Franceska Rapkin, all members of our society, who were awarded prizes for their collections. They are all outstanding collections, and deserved their prizes.



DÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
E PHILATÉLIE OLYMPIQUE

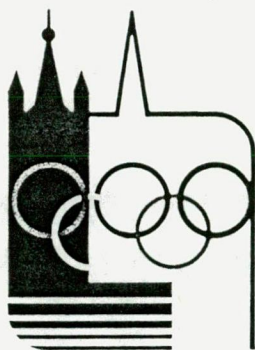


LAUSANNE

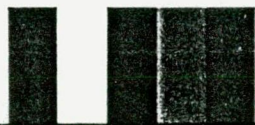
18-24 III 1985

PALAIS DE BEAULIEU

OLYMPHILEX '85



EXPOSITION
INTERNATIONALE
DE PHILATÉLIE
OLYMPIQUE



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC STAMP
EXHIBITION

THE JURY REPORT.

The international jury consisting of Messrs Manfred Bergman, Maurizio Tecardi and Michael Tsironis express their thanks to the I.O.C. and F.I.P.O. for having organised the first Sport-Olympic philatelic exhibition of a world standard.

In Particular, the jury are grateful to his Excellency Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch for the happy conception of this exhibition.

The jury judged the collections of Class 3A, "Collections of the first modern Olympic Games 1896". The results were as follows:

The first prize, donated by his Excellency Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch to the collection "The Spirit of Olympia" belonging to Mr Franco Pellegrini of Italy.

The second prize, donated by the I.O.C. to the collection "The first modern Olympic Games" belonging to Mr Mario Angelopoulos of Greece.

The third prize donated by the I.O.C. to the collection "Specialised collection of the first Olympic issues" belonging to Mr Giorgos Dolianitis of Greece.

The fourth prize donated by the I.O.C. to the collection "The Olympic Games of 1896" belonging to Mr Harry Beinart of South Africa.

The jury has taken the opportunity of the presence of the best Olympic collections in the world to evaluate these collections. The jury has awarded a special prize, hors concours, to the four best collections, namely:
"The Olympic Games from 1896 to 1956," belonging to Mr Ladislav Karel.
"Olympic Documentation 1896 to 1928" belonging to Mr Edmund Messmer.
"The Olympic Games of 1936" belonging to Mrs

Franceska Rapkin.
"The Games of the VIII Olympiad, Paris 1924"
belonging to Mr Franco Canepa.

Lausanne 21 March
1985.

Mr Bergman.

Mr Tecardi.

Mr Tsironis.

An aerogramme commemorating the official participation of the San Marino Postal Authorities at the Olymphilex '85 exhibition was released on 18 March 1985. It was printed on white paper by the I.P.Z.S. in Rome in off-set print. The face value was 600 Lire, and 120,000 copies were produced. Members wishing to obtain the aerogramme should write to the Azienda Autonoma di Stato, Filatelica-Numismatica, 47031 Repubblica di San Marino



The miniature sheet issued by the Belgian postal authorities has recently been at the centre of controversy between Belgian collectors and the post office. The postal authorities underestimated the collector interest and printed insufficient sheets to go around. Despite repeated assurances that the miniature sheets would not be reprinted, a second printing was undertaken, and this fact was spotted by beady-eyed collectors. The different printings can be identified from the position of the inscriptions and from some differences in the figures.

"Sportphilex '85 is an international sports exhibition sponsored by the American Stamp Dealers Association. It will be held in Madison Square Garden in New York from 19 to 22 September.

Participation is open to all collectors of stamps and documents related to Olympic sports. Applications should be sent to the exhibition organiser to arrive by 30 June at the latest. Frame fees will be \$5 per frame. If any member would like a copy of the rules and an entry form, photocopies are available from Franceska Rapkin, Eaglewood, Oxhey Lane, Hatch End, Middx HA5 4AL, or from the exhibition organiser, Kazimierz Kuzmin, P.O.Box 489, Glen Cove, NY 11542. U.S.A.

MAKE YOUR OWN OLYMPIC STAMPS.

This is not a prompt for more Cinderellas, but a novel souvenir. A firm in the United States is now offering six different sewing and stitching kits of some of the US L.A. '84 stamps. Designs available are 13 cents High Jump, 40 cents Male gymnastics, 28 c. female gymnastics, 28 c. hurdles, 13 cents discus and 40 cents swimming. In full colour, the completed designs measure 8x6 ins, price US \$ 9:95 each, plus postage. For full details, write to The Stitchery, 204 Worcester Street, Wellesley, MA 02181.

TWO FROM SPAIN.

Barcelona is one of the cities that has applied to host the 1992 Olympic Games. To publicise this fact, a handstamp was used from 26 December to 5 January 1985 during the 22nd Youth Festival



The meter cancellation was used in Barcelona in 1983. Does any member have any further details?

Certificado



BARCELONA
CAPALS JOCS
OLIMPICS



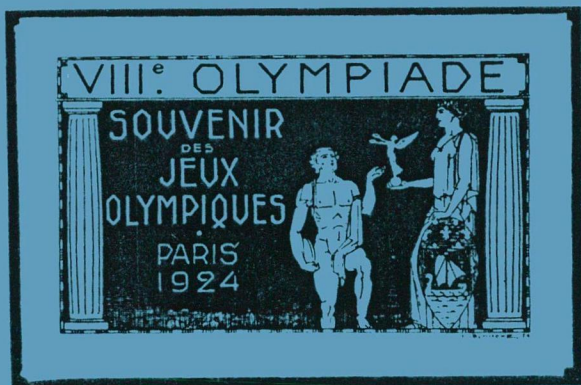
16620



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The second packet is now on its way around with material from overseas and British members. May I remind circuit members to let me know their summer holiday plans please. It really is important for the safety of the packet. Members who would like to join the circuit should send an s.a.e. for an application form to: Bob Wilcox 24 Hamilton Crescent, Brentwood, Essex CM14 5ES.

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