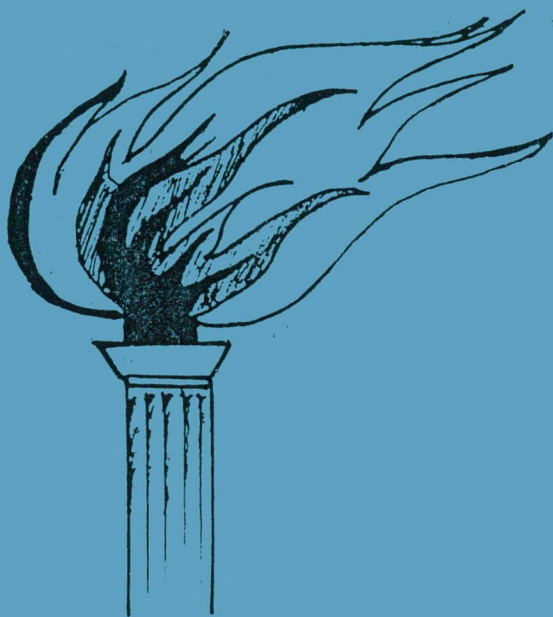


# TORCH BEARER



SOC

SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

# YOUR COMMITTEE

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COMMITTEE: Robert Farley, Robert Kensit.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BACK ISSUES:

At present, back issues of TORCH BEARER are still available to Volume 1, Issue 1, (March 1984), though there are now very few complete sets of Volume 1. When these run out, they will not be reprinted. It is Society policy to ensure that new members will be able to purchase back issues for a four year period, but we do not guarantee stocks for longer than this. Back issues cost £1.00 each, or £4.00 for a year's issues, including postage by surface mail. If ordering single copies, please indicate which volume you require. Cheques should be made payable to the SOCIETY OF OLYMPIC COLLECTORS and sent with the order to John Miller at the above address. If you wish to receive back issues by airmail, please add 60 pence per issue ( £2.40 per volume.)

## LIBRARY.

Photocopies of articles are available through the Librarian at 10 pence per sheet. Please enclose money with the order. Books may be borrowed, but postage must be paid IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. The Librarian's address is listed above.

## COPY DATES.

TORCH BEARER is published four times a year; in February, May, August and November. Articles or adverts for inclusion in a particular issue should be sent at least two months in advance.

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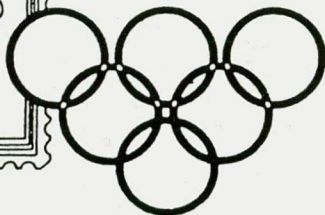


# Heiko Volk Olympia-Philatelie

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**FOOTBALL-WORLDCHAMPIONSHIP-MATERIAL**  
**1934-1982**

# FRONT PAGE

By the time you read this, our second AGM will be over. Unfortunately, the timing of printing the magazine is such that it is not possible to print a report of the meeting in this issue. I printed details of the last AGM in the February issue, believing that it might be best to print it shortly before the next meeting, so that those attending have the details to hand. Does anyone have any other suggestions, or is it agreeable with most of you that we continue with this format?

I owe an apology to our two Committee members, Bob Farley and Robert Kensit. For some unknown reason I have omitted their names from the list of Committee members. I assure you that they are both still on the Committee and contributing to the well-being of the Society. John Osborne has advised me that he will no longer be able to continue on the Committee, and is relinquishing his post as the Society's PRO. John finds that his other commitments prevent him from devoting as much time as he would like to outside activities. You may recall that John was the Society's first Secretary and did a tremendous job in promoting the Society in the early days. We all wish him well in his new endeavours.

Have you made a note in your diary about THEMATICA, the thematic show that is taking place on 24 and 25 June? Unfortunately, John Fosbery, who organised the show in 1987 and 1988, has had to give up his involvement because of ill health. We all wish him well and a speedy recovery. John's dedication and enthusiasm will be sadly missed. Maurice Gale of Cameo Stamps, has taken over the helm. THEMATICA will now run for two days and will be bigger than ever. There will be many more dealers than in the past, and, as mentioned in the last issue of TORCH BEARER, there will be a competition that anyone can enter. Entry forms are available from Brian Sole, PO Box 255, 6 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6JR.

The postcard honouring Dorando Pietri that the Society produced last year, was a resounding success. There are still some cards left with the Stampex cancellation and with the National Postal Museum cancellation. Mint cards are now sold out. It is the intention to produce a new card to commemorate the IOC Session in Birmingham in 1991, and perhaps to organise a small philatelic exhibition to be held in conjunction with it. 1991 also sees the World Student Games in Sheffield. These games are almost as important on the world scene as the Olympic Games themselves, and many of the participants eventually go on to become Olympic competitors. We are discussing ways of participating. Obviously, the Society will be doing something special in 1992.

STAMP WORLD LONDON '90 gets ever nearer. When this magazine appears, it will be just a year away. Although none of our members have indicated whether they would like a meeting to be organised during the exhibition, our sister society in Germany, IMOS, has asked me to arrange a joint meeting of our two societies during the exhibition, so I am trying to organise something. Full details will be published as soon as they are available.

# MEMBER'S FORUM

Dr Roman Babut, P.O.Box 913, 00-950 Warsaw 1, Poland is looking for any early cancellations for Henley Regatta, in particular, that for 1903. Can anyone help?. Roman also has another query. He has a cancellation: LONDON WC, 1925 Sept 9, with text "TORCHLIGHT TATTOO - STADIUM WEMBLEY - 21st AUG - 26th SEPT - 8.0PM". What was the event? (ED. Roman has kindly donated the magazine of the Polish Olympic Society to our Library, as well as a Polish Football catalogue. He tells me that he has further copies of the football catalogue for sale, if any members are interested.)

\*\*\*\*\*

Member, Muhammad Sohail, Krushi Muhammad (WAPDA) Shama Park, Salamat Pura, Lahore-a 54920, Pakistan, would like an exchange partner. He can send Indian and Pakistani Olympic stamps and covers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Member Michael Berry, of Healey and Wise (you will find his advert on the back cover of TORCH BEARER) tells me that he will be holding three thematic postal auctions each year. Material will include Sports and Olympics from 1900 to 1960. Subscription for the catalogues is £1.50 (inland), £2.00 (Europe) or £3.00 (Airmail) Write to Michael at PO Box 7, Tadworth Surrey KT20 7QA

\*\*\*\*\*

Member Donald. Bigsby, 177 W.Okara Drive, Schenectady, NY 12303 USA, is a serious collector looking for award medals and torches from Olympic Games. If anyone has any of these items for sale or exchange, please contact Don direct.

\*\*\*\*\*

Roger Bowers, 28 High View, Cheam, Surrey SM2 7DY, one of our earliest members, is leaving the Society for personal reasons. He has for disposal a complete run of TORCH BEARER from Volume 1, Issue 1 up to the end of 1988. If anyone is interested in acquiring them, please contact Roger at the above address.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Dutch War Museum in Overloon held an exhibition entitled SPORT AND POLITICS from 1 September until 31 December 1988. The central point of the exhibition was devoted to the Olympic Games of 1936, possibly the most political sporting event of all time. Apart from memorabilia, housed in several showcases, philatelic material was also on display. Dutch Society members Laurentz Jonker and Anthony Bijkerk supplied much of the material on show, including an Olympic torch, postcards, literature, as well as the philatelic items. Of particular interest was the section devoted to the "Games" at Woldenberg and Gross Born. Illustrated is the cover of the brochure that accompanied the exhibition.

\*\*\*\*\*

# SPORT EN POLITIEK DE OLYMPISCHE SPELEN

1936 - 1998

Olympiade onder dictatuur  
Tentoonstelling:  
Sport, kunst, wetenschap, documenten

GERMANY  
BERLIN 1936  
16 AUGUST

OLYMPIC GAMES

amsterdam  
augustus  
1936  
gebouw  
de geelvink  
singel 530

Tentoonstellingsduur: van 1 sept. t.m. 31 dec. 1988  
Dagelijks geopend van 10.00 - 17.00 uur

 Nationaal Oorlogs- en Verzetsmuseum  
Museumpark 1 - Overloon - Telefoon 04788 - 1250

Congratulations to member Alan Sabey for winning the First Prize in the Hounslow Philatelic Society's thematic competition with his exhibit of the 1948 Olympic Games. This exhibit will now probably go forward and be entered by Middlesex for their Federation competition later this year.

\*\*\*\*\*

Congratulations are also due to our members Dieter Germann of West Germany for his Gold Medal in the Thematic Class in INDIA '89 and to Jim Bowman of the United States for a Vermeil Medal in the same exhibition. Both members have collections of the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany, though both are very different in their approach.

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Member Iacon Nemecek, 2200 Brasov, Str. Smirdan Nr. 3, Romania, is looking for an exchange partner. His collection covers all Olympic Games from 1896 until 1944. If anyone can help, please write directly to him.

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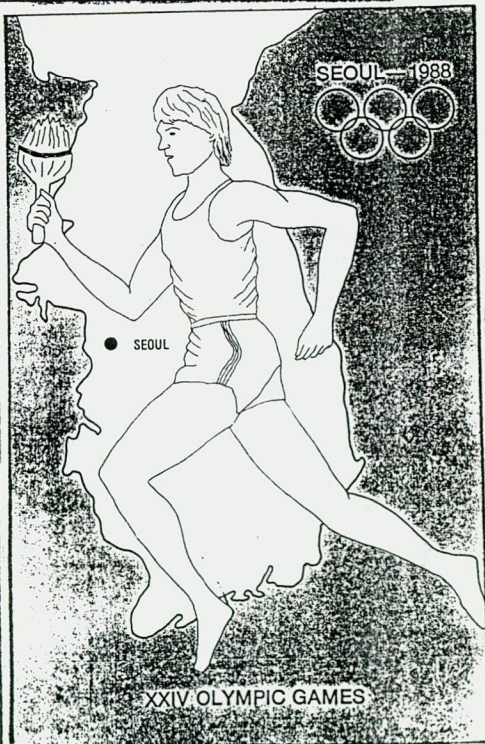
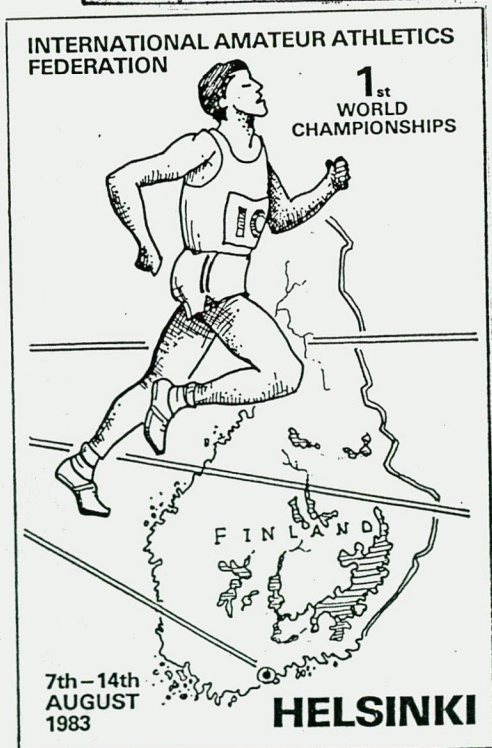
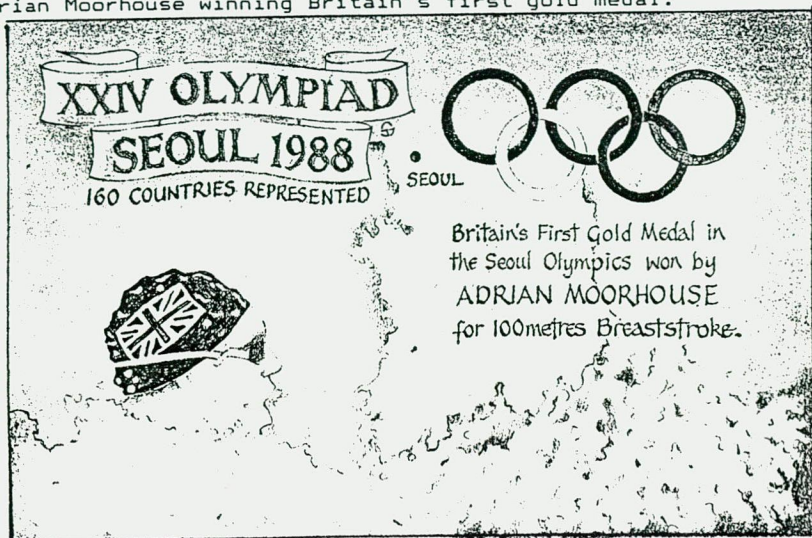
Robert Kensit, 26 Ritabrook Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP2 9JH, asks whether there are any members living in Japan, or who have contacts with Japan. He hears that their sports magazines are of very high quality (in photographic terms), and that they have included material on women's gymnastics. He would be interested in receiving past and future issues, and can exchange any required material from Great Britain.

Over the past six months, Robert has found that a great many letters sent to Romania containing philatelic material have failed to reach their destination. Have other members encountered similar problems, or have they found ways of overcoming them? Is anyone planning on going to Romania who would be prepared to act as a courier for Robert? Please write to him at the above address.

\*\*\*\*\*

In the February 1989 issue of TORCH BEARER, Melvin Hodgson of El Paso, Texas had a query about the postcard issued by Crofton Collections in Birmingham. Our member David Buxton has sent this reply: This was the only postcard produced by the Crofton Collections for the Olympic Games. As with all Veldale postcards it was a limited printing, and in this case, 1,500 cards were produced and each card is numbered. The value of the card is approximately 40 pence and is readily available from dealers of modern cards, such as P.Davies, 19 Fisher Avenue, Woodthorpe, Nottingham NG5 4 JE, or Ron Griffiths, 47 Long Arrotts, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 3EX. The value of the card is unlikely to rise in the near future, since only one previous card, commemorating the Queen Mother's 80th Birthday has become scarce, and therefore of greater value. Vendale Postcards went out of production last year and have been revived this year by Crofton Collections. All their previous issues have been limited editions and only one previous card would be of interest to the Olympic collector. This was issued for the First World

Championships arranged by the I.A.A.F. in Helsinki in 1983. Readers may be interested in one other modern postcard issued for the 24th Olympic Games which shows an artists impression of Adrian Moorhouse winning Britain's first gold medal.



This card was published by P.H.Topics of Basingstoke and is valued at approximately 35 pence. The illustrations show all three cards mentioned above.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our Treasurer, Colin Faers writes: I have only a few of the German Olympic Committee postcards featuring Olympic events and winners from the 1936 Games. These cards seem to range in number from approximately 60 to 121. If anyone has items they would like to part with, I should like to know. As there does not appear to be a listing that I know of, does that mean that one does not exist? If not, I should be grateful for details of card numbers and the events to which they relate.

(ED. Our German sister society, IMOS, printed a list on two occasions of the cards that were produced by the Germans, as far as they are known. Gerd Bethke of Leverkusen prepared the list, though there still appear to be gaps in it. It would seem that the first series of cards, numbered 1 to 19, showed mainly the empty stadia before they were handed over to the Olympic Committee. Card No. 19 shows Hitler in the stadium for the opening ceremony. This card is misleading, since it shows the OPENING OF THE STADIUM, and not the opening of the Olympic Games. The next series starts with Card no.20 and shows Rudolf Ismayr taking the Olympic Oath on behalf of the athletes. There are gaps between Cards No.20 and 52 and again, mainly stadia buildings and statuary are illustrated. The last series starts with Card No. 60 which shows Cornelius Johnson winning the High Jump and ends with Card No. 121 showing Margaret Gestring in the Women's High Diving. All these cards show events taking place in the Olympic stadia during the period of the Games. My own guess is that they were printed overnight and were ready for sale to the public on the day after the event took place.

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American member, Mark Maestroni, writes that he has covers from three companies that used the FRIENDS OF THE 1988 TEAM Friden meter slogan cancellation illustrated on page 21 of the February issue of TORCH BEARER. They are Bill Nelson, Retired Professor of Marketing, P.O.Box 41630, Tucson, Arizona 85717-1630. (He is a pin collecting dealer). His meter machine number is 8215580/ The U.S. Olympic Committee, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909 used meter machine number 9001353 and Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc, (Stock Brokers) 7825 Fay Avenue, La Jolla CA 92037. The meter number on Mark's cover is illegible.

Mark also writes that he saw an item in the SAN DIEGO UNION newspaper on 23 February which states, "After years of denials, Anchorage Organising Committee officials admitted public money may be needed to build facilities for the 1998 Winter Olympics". Anchorage hopes to be the USOC's selection, once again, as the U.S. entry for the 1998 Olympic Winter Games after their unsuccessful attempts to obtain the 1992 and 1994 Winter Games.

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**SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY!** Use the Society Packet or Auction to sell your unwanted material.

# NEWS FROM SEOUL

Unfortunately, the news coming from Korea about postal installations and things philatelic is sparse and minimal. Our coverage of the event is therefore not as detailed as that from Calgary. If any of our members have information about Seoul, please keep your Editor informed, so that what little knowledge there is can be shared by all members. The following is a Press Release issued by the SLOOC in November 1988.

"The greatest-ever human drama, the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul, Korea, have entered history, winding up its sixteen days extravaganza. Citiu, Altiu, Fortius. More than 13,000 delegates from a record 160 countries fought for their own and national glory, promoting mutual understanding and friendship in this part of the globe. The curtain drew closed and the Sacred Flame went out, with the people from across the world pledging to meet again in Barcelona in four years. The Seoul Olympics not only recorded the participation of 160 countries, but also presented many records to the philatelists from all over the world.

According to the Euro Promotion Co. Ltd., an official distributor of Seoul Olympic related philatelic items, appointed by the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC), the Korean Postal Authority issued a record number of 35 different stamps and 31 miniature sheets, starting on 30 October 1981 and ending on 19 September 1988. The Ministry of Communications is now considering issuing a stamp and souvenir sheet to commemorate the successful completion of the Seoul Olympiad, so the number of Olympic issues will be added to shortly.

Beside the stamps and the souvenir sheets, 35 different special postmarks (cancellations) were used in major post offices in Korea, plus 25 different cancellations in various sports designs that were used at the temporary post offices at the main Olympic stadium and other sites.

The postal stationery section is also interesting. The Postal Authority issued 6 different post cards with changed face value plus 3 commemorative post cards including the one for OLYMPHILEX exhibition held in Seoul during the Games. They also issued one airmail post card to be used for foreign mail and five different aerogrammes.

Those issued by the Ministry of Communications are relatively easy to get in comparison to the meter stamps used by private companies using the Olympic emblem. According to a recent survey made by the Euro Promotion Co. Ltd., four private companies and organisations used meter stamps, including IMB Korea, SLOOC and Pohang Iron and Steel Company. Six main post offices also used Olympic related meter cancellations. Considering all these Olympic Games related philatelic items, it is clear that the Seoul Olympic Games made another record for philatelists. Collectors wishing to have further information on Seoul Olympic meter stamps and other philatelic items may write, with return postage, to the Euro Promotion Co. Ltd. K.P.O Box 243, Seoul 110-602, Korea.



Various official cultural events, including Olymphilex '88 were held during the Seoul Olympic Games. One of them was the '88 Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress and academic conference in which world famous scholars in the field of sports science took part. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, the Prime Minister of Korea, the President of Dankuk University and many others attended the opening ceremony held on 9 September at the Chonan campus of the university.

A stamp exhibition was also held and souvenir cancellations were issued in commemoration of the congress. Many philatelists were much interested in it, and commented that the picture postcards were very beautiful in their design and set the exhibition off to advantage. (ED. Does anyone have any details about these congress cards?)

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Illustrated are some of the special cancellations that were supplied by foreign post offices for OLYMPHILEX '88.



SEOUL 19-28 SET. 1988



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'88 SEOUL PARALYMPICS.



Following the 24th Seoul Olympics, the 8th Seoul Paralympics were also held in Seoul from 15 until 24 October. "Challenge and Overcoming", "Peace and Friendship" and "Participation and Equality" were the mottoes of the Games, which were, as expected, a great sports festival of amity and unity for the handicapped of the world, as well as a moving moment of physical and mental handicaps being overcome by human will. Athletic activities, moreover, are of special significance for the handicapped since they help, not only to prevent further reduction of function of the affected part, but also help in the recovery of the function of the surviving part. The Ministry of Communications issued two postage stamps in commemoration of the '88 Seoul Paralympics which it is hoped will show that this world is full of both types of athlete,

and that the handicapped should not be shunned or seen as an object for sympathy, but regarded as normal people with a disability. It is also hoped that the one million disabled people of Korea will again be encouraged in their will to overcome their handicap, and that Korea will come closer to its ambition of further expanding their facilities for the disabled.

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On 12 September 1988 at the IOC Session in Seoul, Her Royal Highness, The Princess Anne, the Princess Royal and the President of the British Olympic Association, was admitted to the British Olympic Committee. Subsequently, she officiated at various events, notably the equestrian events, where her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, was a member of the British team for the Three Day Event.

To mark the Princess Royal's visit to Korea, a special postmark and commemorative covers were sponsored on behalf of the Joint Services Philatelic Charities Fund. The proceeds are destined for the Lord Dowding Sheltered Housing Trust. There are two covers. The standard cover at £2.50 each, has a British stamp and the BFPO 2185 Royal Visit postmark, with flight details, pilot signed and Korean Olympic stamps and cachets on the reverse. The second cover has Korean stamps and is postmarked in the Olympic Village. It was signed in Korea by various members of the British Olympic delegation and team. These covers are £4.00 each. One hundred each of one or other of the covers was signed by the following medal winners:

Peter Elliott, Silver, 1500 metres  
 Fatima Whitbread, Silver, Women's Javelin  
 Daley Thompson, Decathlon  
 Bryn Vaile, Gold, Star Class Yachting  
 Adrian Moorhouse, Gold, 100 metres Breast Stroke  
 Elizabeth McColgan, Silver, Women's 10,000 metres  
 Linford Christie, Silver, 100 metres.

These last covers are £7.50 each. The covers are superbly produced, and form part of a series of Royal Flight covers, and numbers are limited. Interested SOC members should send an SAE for details of those still available to: Group Captain WSO Randle, 60 Shelters Way, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 8QF Great Britain.

RAF(IRV15)

*Royal Visit*  
 by  
 Her Royal Highness  
 The Princess Royal to Korea  
 September 1988



*Fairey III F K115 1930*  
*During the tour of South America in 1931 on 9 April APR41*  
*The Prince of Wales carried out the first Royal deck landing when he*  
*flew on to the deck of HMS Eagle in a Fairey III F off the coast of Brazil*



*Elizabeth McColgan*

ELIZABETH McCOLGAN  
 SILVER MEDAL  
 WOMEN'S 10,000 METRES



Flown in BAe146, ZE 701 of the Queen's Flight from Seoul Kai Tak Hong Kong.

ROYAL PARTY: Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, Lord Alton of Liverpool, Lord Sainsbury of Turville, Lord Gifford, Lord Williams of Gresty, Captain J.F.B. Jones RAF - Secretary: Miss Joanna Hockley - Inspector P. Schmidt: Inspector P. Robinson

FLIGHT CREW:  
 Captain: Wing Commander M.L. Schofield RAF - Co-Pilot: Flight Lieutenant D.J.M. Howard RAF - 1st Pilot: Wing Commander N.E.L. Beresford RAF - Navigator: Flight Lieutenant R.H. Stanton RAF - Steward: Sergeant T.J. Griffiths  
 Crew Chief: Chief Technician A. Gibson  
 SUPPORT CREW: Chief Technician M. Langford - Chief Technician L. Tucker - Sergeant C.P.E. Riordan  
 SECURITY: Corporal T.A.B. Kerr

OFFICER COMMANDING  
 THE QUEEN'S FLIGHT  
 ROYAL AIR FORCE  
 BENSON

FLIGHT TIME: 4 Hours 15 Minutes

Certified copy of 104 of 098

Group Captain W. S. G. Randle J.S.P.C.F.



# ALBERTVILLE 1992

Bob Wilcock

At the IOC Session in Vienna in December 1988, it was agreed to add three disciplines to the 1992 Olympic Winter Games programme; Women's Biathlon, Short-track Speed Skating and Freestyle Skiing (Moguls). Wilf Reilly of Great Britain won two gold medals in the Short-track Speed Skating at Calgary when the sport had only demonstration status. Freestyle Aerials and Ballet, and Curling, the other demonstration sports in Calgary have not been selected for full medal status at Albertville, but remain on the programme as demonstration sports, together with Speed Skiing.



An Olympic postmark has been introduced at Bozel. It is a village in the Albertville community, some twenty five miles away from Albertville itself, just beyond Bride les Bains, site

of the Olympic Village, and at the foot of the approach road to Courcheval, where work on the ski jumps has just started. To obtain a copy, send an addressed envelope with Fr. 2.20 stamp (EEC) or IRC to M. le Receveur des PTT, 73 Bozel, Savoy, France.

February's issue of TORCH BEARER gave details of the "TGV" postmark used from 3-14 December 1988. It was originally announced that it would be in use for three months from 17 December. It is not yet clear why the release was brought forward, but the withdrawal was on the orders of the central postal administration in Paris. It was not replaced by a "permanent" Olympic postmark slogan, but by a very old postmark referring to Conflans, the Medieval city that is now a part of Albertville. One can only speculate that there may be copyright or royalty problems, but collectors are recommended to make sure they get their copies now.

Two thirds of the income arising to COJO will come from "commercialisation" of the Games. The new logo shown in February's TORCH BEARER is copyright and will be carefully protected. Licences to use the candidature logo expired in March after the Calgary Games, but the first licences to use the new logo did not come into effect until 1 January 1989 (and will run until 31 December 1992). The first contract is with the company "SPORTSWEAR '92" for Olympic sweat shirts, tee shirts, track suits, umbrellas and soft toys. Key rings will follow.

The agreement for the Olympic coin programme has also been signed with the Paris Mint, and the first coins will be issued in October 1989. COJO will receive 45.00 for each gold coin sold,

and £4.00 for each silver coin sold, with a minimum guarantee of £5,000,000 from sales.

In addition to product licensees, six commercial sponsors for the Games have so far signed up for the "Club Coubertin '92", as the sponsors are known. They are IBM France, Credit Lyonnais (bankers), Renault, AGF Insurance, SNCF (French railways) and "Bis". Can any Francophile please let us know what "Bis" are?

COJO have opened their Paris office at 20 Avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, 75008 Paris. Envelopes from COJO now bear the new logo, and the original plain meter is still in use at Albertville. As yet, there is no pictorial meter. Correspondence has yet to be received from the Paris office.

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## BARCELONA 1992

The Organising Committee for the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, COOB '92, produced the first of their colour news bulletins, BARCELONA OLYMPIC NEWS in June 1988 and the second in November. The magazine, printed in Spanish, English, French and Catalan, is full of interesting information about the personalities involved with the organisation of the Games, progress on the various structures and articles of general interest. Members interested in obtaining copies should write to Comitè Organitzador Olímpic Barcelona '92 SA, Plaça de la Font Màgica s/n, 08004 Barcelona, Spain.

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The illustration shows the new slogan meter cancellation being used by COOB in Barcelona.

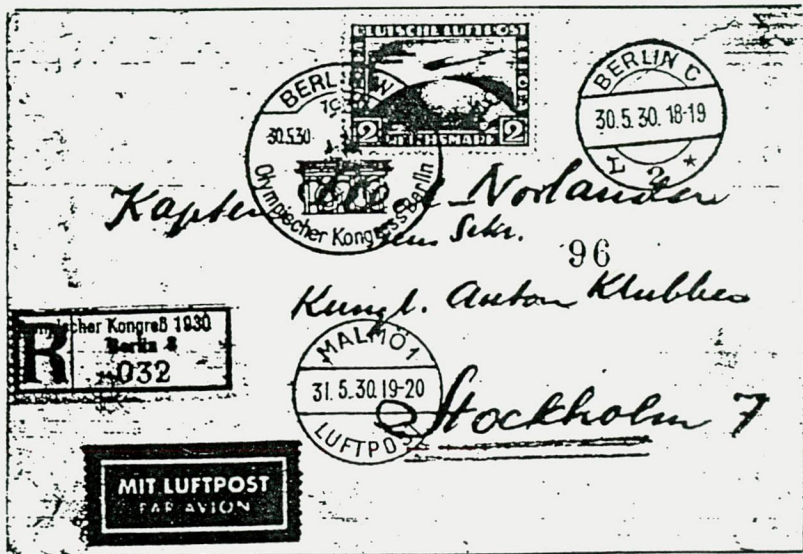


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# BERLIN OLYMPIC CONGRESS

Caroline Neidel.

Earlier this year one of the smaller German auction houses offered for sale a registered card from the Olympic Congress in Berlin. The card was particularly interesting since it had the special registration label prepared for the Congress, and it was numbered 1. Even on piece, the handstamp that was used in Berlin from 22 - 30 May in honour of the Congress is hard to find. It follows that they are more desirable on a complete card or cover, and on a registered item they are extremely rare. To date, only labels up to number 32 have been found, and of these, only eight are still positively known to exist. It is possible, of course, that someone, somewhere has further copies in the attic!



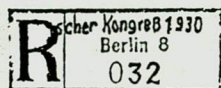
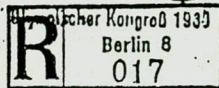
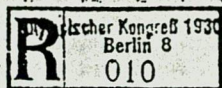
At the Amsterdam Games of 1928, the first time that Germany was invited to participate in an Olympiad after the Great War, Germany was placed second behind the United States in the unofficial medal table. The success of the German athletes prompted Theodor Lewald, the President of the German Olympic Committee to apply for the Games of 1936. In this, he had an ally in President Paul von Hindenburg, and in order to further this plan, the IOC were invited to hold their Congress in Berlin in 1930.

The IOC held their meetings in the Frederizianischen Aula of the Berlin University from 22 - 30 May 1930. Sixty six members from forty four nations were present when Theodor Lewald, who was

also the President of the Reich Commission for Physical Training, formally applied for Berlin to host the Games of 1936. Count Henri Baillet Latour, who had taken over from Pierre de Coubertin as the President of the IOC in 1925, was the Chairman at the meetings. San Marino issued a series of stamps in 1959 showing members of the IOC, including Baillet Latour, Count Bonacossa of Italy and Sigfrid Edstrom, himself a future President of the IOC., both of whom were also present at the Berlin Congress.

At the 30th Session of the IOC, which took place in Barcelona from 25 - 26 April 1931, seven further nominations were proposed to host the 1936 Games; Alexandria, Barcelona, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Dublin, Helsinki and Rome. At this meeting Theodor Lewald presented detailed plans for the modernisation of the 1914 Olympic Stadium at Grunewald. However, since only nineteen out of a possible sixty seven members were present at this session because of political unrest in Spain, Baillet Latour suggested that, to be fair, all members should have the opportunity to vote. He therefore suggested that all members send their preference by letter or telegram to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne. When these were opened on 13 May 1931, forty three members had voted for Berlin, sixteen for Barcelona and eight members had abstained.

During the period of the Olympic Congress in Berlin a special handstamp was used at Berlin West 8, Franzöischerstrasse post office, which for the first time combined the Brandenburg Gate (the symbol of Berlin) and the Olympic Rings. At the meeting held on 26 May, when Lewald proposed Berlin as the host for 1936, only one other city was under consideration, namely Barcelona. The special registration was imprinted BERLIN 8, but additionally had a blue rubber stamp inscribed OLYMPISCHER KONGRESS 1930 at the top. Most of the registered items are known used on cards, rather than on covers. Of the very few registered cards that have so far come to light very few were used in the early days of the Congress and most have a cancellation after 27 May.



Correspondence cards, with the wording OLYMPISCHER KONGRESS BERLIN 1930 at the top, the Brandenburg Gate in black, at the left and the Olympic Rings in their correct colours at the centre, with the Olympic Motto, Citius, Altius, Fortius, above and to the sides, were also produced.



There are two types of card, the more common having the address BERLIN W9 Leipzigerstrasse 3, while the other gives the address as BERLIN W 35 Kurfurstenstrasse 48, some two miles distant. Why two addresses are given is not known. Although these cards did not have an imprinted stamp, many were used as postcards in conjunction with the Congress handstamp.



5238



Deutscher Reichsausschuss  
für Leibesübungen

In the early 1930's, the Reichsausschuss für Leibesübungen was using the illustrated meter cancellation on mail posted from their headquarters in the Hardenbergstrasse. Since this was also the headquarters of the German Olympic Committee,

metered mail from this office used after 13 May 1931 can be considered to be a part of the 1936 Olympic story. Meter cancellations from the Reichsausschuss für Leibesübungen from the period 22 - 30 May 1930, the time that the IOC Congress was in session, would also belong to the Olympic theme, though cancellations with this date have, so far, not come to light.

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# ALWAYS AHEAD OF THE REST



1980 SPORTS 12p  
Spectacular corner fold has caused Queen's head to be missing and runner's head to be printed on reverse. A unique colour omission

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# MORE THOUGHTS ON EXHIBITING

Robert Kensit

I read with great interest Ossi Virtanen's article in the February 1989 issue of TORCH BEARER, and happily take up his request for members to air their views on the subject of exhibiting at international level.

At the present time, I am planning to enter a thirty two page exhibit in a future British Philatelic Exhibition, in the hope of attaining the vermeil medal which would enable me to enter an international exhibition. If I am fortunate enough to do so, it is my ultimate ambition to enter a future Olympic philatelic exhibition, such as OLYMPHILEX. Indeed, it has never even occurred to me that I might enter any other exhibition. There are many incentives to persuade an Olympic collector to think as I do. I know that an exhibit shown at an Olympic event would not only be viewed by a more appreciative philatelic audience, but also, (I hope) by fellow sports enthusiasts who have little knowledge of philately. Furthermore, in what other branch of philately can one exhibit as a part of the very event that one collects? Surely every sports philatelist, just as every athlete, regards taking part in the Olympic Games as the ultimate achievement in his chosen activity.

In preparing for even a national exhibition entry, I have found that several factors in the present system of judging thematic exhibits weigh against me. I wish to make it clear that this is not another article criticising the present regulations regarding thematic exhibiting; there have been too many already. The present regulations are needed to enforce and maintain standards, and are there to be followed, not argued about. However, if a significant proportion of thematic collectors are disadvantaged by those rules, there may be a case for establishing separate exhibitions for that category. Having said this, I see no reason why this situation need arise for sports philatelists at society, county or regional level, nor would I wish to discourage anyone from entering thematic exhibitions at every level.

I had better "come clean" and declare my own interests! I collect one specific sport, or rather socio-cultural activity, namely Gymnastics, and the Olympic Games form only one part of that collection. While the history of gymnastics is almost as old as western civilisation, my own particular field of study is the progress of gymnastics as a sport since the 1960's. Like many sports philatelists, therefore, I mainly seek after modern and recent material. However, this does not mean that I am any less aware that my fellow collectors, who collect more traditional subjects, of the damage that many modern spurious issues are doing to our hobby.

Assuming that I have the ability to put together the best possible exhibit from my collection, what obstacles remain? Firstly, I suspect that there are still too many judges, at least at society and county level, who may have come around to accepting the validity of thematic exhibiting, but still regard

sports as a less than serious subject than, for instance, birds or medicine. Sport still carries the stigma of being a frivolous activity, hence the poor status of physical education in British schools. (I would be interested to hear other members views on this matter.)

Secondly, an entry comprising exclusively of recent issues will suffer low marks under "condition and rarity". Looking at Mr Virtanen's report, I see that out of six entries, none deal with the Olympic Games after 1952, half deal exclusively with the 1936 Games, and one with the Games of antiquity. Does this mean that the past nine Olympiads can have no place in international exhibitions? I am in the situation of knowing that, in order to have any chance of qualifying for entry into an international competition, I will have to buy a certain number of expensive items for my collection - items in which I have no great interest - except for their ability to "buy" me a higher category of medal.

If there are a number of serious collectors who wish to exhibit material from the contemporary Olympic period, then perhaps provision should be made for this purpose. The obvious way to do this would be for philatelic exhibitions at future Olympic Games to relax the entrance requirements. The idea of OLYMPHILEX is still in its infancy, and this development could easily be introduced in 1992.

This situation could cause further problems. Would it cause, as Mr Virtanen suggests is now happening, a reduction in the number of Olympic exhibits at other international events? I hope not, or we will alienate ourselves from the greater philatelic world. Perhaps other exhibitions will consider creating a sub-section for sports thematic exhibits, but if they do, how will the rules be modified, and will other branches of thematic philately expect the same treatment?

Perhaps the final answer would be to violate my promise made earlier, and consider the validity of the present regulations, which demand the inclusion of older material. Perhaps the context of the theme exhibited could be taken into consideration. If we continue to regard all philatelic items issued before 1960 as having a higher status than any contemporary material, we will turn philately into a purely historical study, instead of a current and evolving study of the events of our time.

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#### FURTHER THOUGHTS ON OLYMPIC EXHIBITING.

Franceska Rapkin.

Those of you who have been members of the Society since the beginning, probably know that I avoid writing for the TORCH BEARER other than in the Editorial, preferring to leave the membership to voice their opinions without hindrance. However, I feel that I do need to respond to some of the comments made by Robert in the above article, not as Editor of our magazine, but as the Chairman of the British Thematic Association and as a member of the team of national thematic judges. For simplicity, I will take each of the points that need clarification in the

order in which they have been presented above.

Firstly, Robert is perhaps under a misapprehension if he believes that OLYMPHILEX or similar Sport/Olympic-oriented exhibitions are only open to those collectors who have attained the necessary award nationally. The first OLYMPHILEX, held in Los Angeles at the time of the 1984 Games was by invitation only, and the same thing applied at the recent OLYMPEX, held in conjunction with the Olympic Winter Games in Calgary in 1988. OLYMPHILEX 1985, held in Lausanne was open to anyone who cared to enter, so long as the collection was Sport/Olympic oriented. OLYMPHILEX 1987, held in Rome at the time of the World Athletic Championship, and OLYMPHILEX 1988, held at the time of the Games in Seoul followed a new format, and one which is likely to continue in the future. There were three separate classes. The first, the Court of Honour, was only by invitation, and included such collections as that formed by the President of the I.O.C., Juan Antonio Samaranch. The second, competitive class, was indeed an international competition under the auspices of the Federation International de Philatelie (F.I.P.), and the rules governing international exhibitions applied. The third class was the Promotional Class, and here anyone could enter, irrelevant whether or not the exhibit had any qualification, or for that matter, whether it followed the accepted thematic rules. In Seoul, it was decided to mark these exhibits to a national standard, and the awards gained would be acceptable at a future international exhibition, if the exhibitor's national federation were prepared to accept the jury's markings. This was not made clear to the competitors in this class before the exhibition, which may account for the relatively low awards. It is probable that most of the entrants, believing they were only displaying for fun, did not follow any rules.

I fully agree with Robert that British judges at society and federation level need training. Too many of the judges used at present have little or no understanding of the thematic discipline and the end result is often guided by the likes and dislikes of the jury. For this reason, I have written a little booklet entitled GUIDELINES FOR THEMATIC JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS AT FEDERATION LEVEL. A wordy title, but it says it all! Ideally, of course, only those who have competed in a thematic competition themselves would be invited to act as a judge of others. Unfortunately, we do not live in an ideal world. I disagree with Robert if he truly believes that judges are biased against a particular subject or theme. I have never come across such a negative attitude in society and federation competitions, and I can state categorically that it does not exist at national level.

Ignoring society and county exhibition marks, which, at present vary from one area to another in Great Britain, let us analyse the marks, and how they are distributed, in our national exhibition.

Presentation of Entry	10 points
Plan of the Collection and its Implementation	20 points
Development of the Theme	25 points
Originality of the Theme	10 points
Philatelic Knowledge	20 points
Condition and Rarity	15 points.

Theoretically, every exhibitor ought to be able to earn ten marks for his presentation of the entry. It should be neat, clean and pleasingly laid out with a good balance between text, stamps and other philatelic items. This should be within the grasp of every serious thematic philatelist.

The plan of the collection and its implementation should, again, earn the collector almost a full set of marks, if the plan has been well and carefully thought out in relation to the theme and the story that the collector wants to tell. The same applies to the development of the theme. It does mean, of course, that the collector must have a great knowledge of the subject itself, as well as the philatelic material that is available. Philatelic knowledge is demonstrated by the variety of philatelic material that is used, and its appropriateness in the context in which it is being used.

All the above do not take condition and rarity into account, and yet so far, we have a possible 80 marks, sufficient for a very respectable small vermeil medal, which covers the range from 75 to 85 marks. Of course better material will earn higher marks under condition and rarity, and will probably influence the number of marks in the philatelic knowledge category as well. All I am saying is, that it IS possible to get a qualifying award with every-day material, but the collector must ensure that he loses as few marks as possible in those sections where his knowledge, both thematic and philatelic, are demonstrated. Since we are dealing with a sporting theme, it is worth bearing in mind that, although many athletes would like to be chosen to participate in the Olympic Games, only the best are chosen. As in all fields of endeavour, there is very little room at the top, but that should not deter anyone from striving for one of those coveted places.

I do not believe that there is really too much need for gloom as regards the number of sports and Olympic exhibits on the international scene. One must always take into account the location of the exhibition and the year in which it is held. Last year was Olympic Year. Several countries held national exhibitions with an Olympic theme, there was OLYMPEX in February and OLYMPHILEX in September. It is expensive to exhibit competitively internationally, and most collectors try to avoid over-exposure. All these factors will have a bearing on the number of Olympic exhibits at an International. I am sure that 1989, 1990 and 1991 will see an increase of sports exhibits on the world scene, followed again by a sharp decline in 1992.

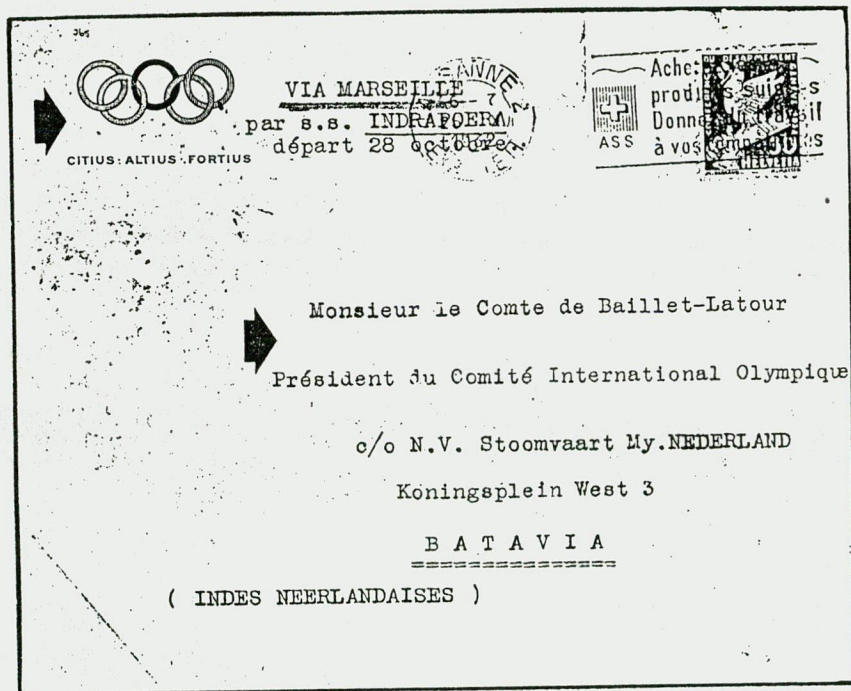
Finally, Robert might be interested to know that judges, even at international level, would expect to see some of the newest issues that relate to a theme. It shows that the collector is keeping abreast of the news and is not allowing his collection to stagnate!

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# MORE POST FROM THE IOC

Laurentz Jonker.

I read with interest the article by Vsevolod Foorman in the November 1988 issue of TORCH BEARER (Volume 5, Issue 4, pages 193-202). Some items in my collection, which are illustrated, add to the story, and several pose questions, which perhaps one of our members can answer.



Illustrated above is a cover sent in 1932 from the IOC in Lausanne to Count Henri Baillet-Latour, at that time the President of the IOC. It is addressed to him in Batavia in the Dutch Indies. Does anyone know whether the Count was there on official IOC business, or merely taking a well-earned rest? After all, it was shortly after the close of the X Olympic Games in Los Angeles. (Although, with the exception of the year, the date on the postmark is illegible the cover is inscribed "VIA MARSEILLES par SS INDRAPOERA depart 28 octobre."

Also illustrated is a letter dated 29 June 1897 written by Pierre de Coubertin on IOC stationery. Note the inclusion of the first Olympic Games in Athens in 1896 and the next Games in Paris in 1900 on the letter head. The rubber stamp "CONGRES DU HAVRE 1897" refers to the Olympic Congress that was held there that year. The letter refers to this Congress and was probably written at that time. Does anyone know the exact dates of the 1897 Congress?

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL  
des  
JEUX OLYMPIQUES

Athènes, 1896

Paris, 1900.

CONGRÈS DU HAVRE  
1897

40 Rue de Lubec  
Paris. Juin 29. 97

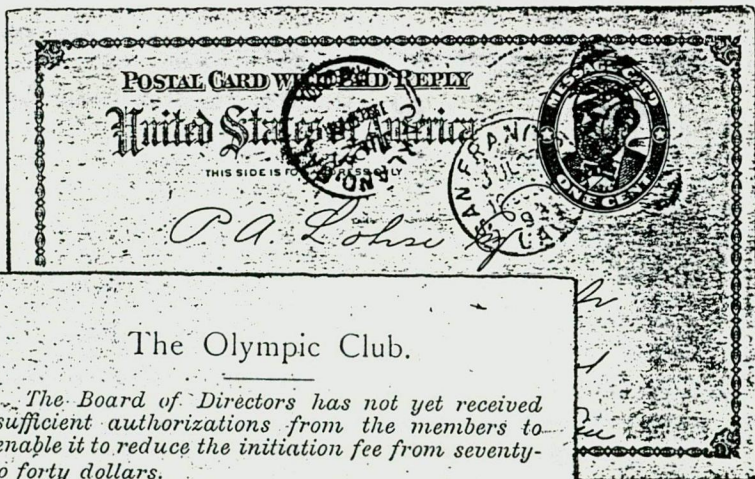
Messieurs

Les questions de pédagogie psychologique - les cours  
à l'ordre du jour du Congrès sont celles qui  
figurent sur le programme à-jour, et  
je ne puis que vous recommander le désir de leur  
part au Congrès et de les en faire bénéficier -

Croyez, Messieurs, à mes sentiments  
les plus distingués

Pierre de Lubec

Illustrated is the message and address side of a reply card sent from the Olympic Club in San Francisco in 1893. It is particularly interesting since I have established that Pierre de Coubertin did visit San Francisco in 1893 and visited the club by invitation. I have not been able to find out from any literature what he was doing in that city. Did he try to find support for the revival of the Olympic Games? He travelled to New York at this time for that purpose. Does anyone know whether Pierre de Coubertin spoke with members of the club on the revival of the Games? From the IOC Headquarters in Lausanne, I have learned that Pierre de Coubertin made mention of his visit to San Francisco in his book "Olympic Memoirs" and also in his article, "La Preface des Jeux Olympiques" published in COSMOPOLIS in April 1896. He also mentions that during his four months trip, he had several conversations, speeches and interviews throughout the States in which he explained his proposal to restore the Olympic Games. It is known that he spent much of his time in speaking to universities and similar institutions, and it would be logical that he would have spoken with such an organisation as the Olympic Club. I know that the Olympic Club still exists today, though they were unable to supply me with any information. The club produces a very nice magazine, which also did not contain information about de Coubertin's visit in 1893. I also know that the Olympic Club sponsored the US Olympic teams by quite a considerable amount from 1920 to 1952, and probably also in other years as well, though this is not documented.



### The Olympic Club.



The Board of Directors has not yet received sufficient authorizations from the members to enable it to reduce the initiation fee from seventy-five dollars to forty dollars.

Your name is among the names of those from whom no response has been made to the former request for action in this matter. Will you please express your decision on the annexed form, detach it and drop it in the mail?

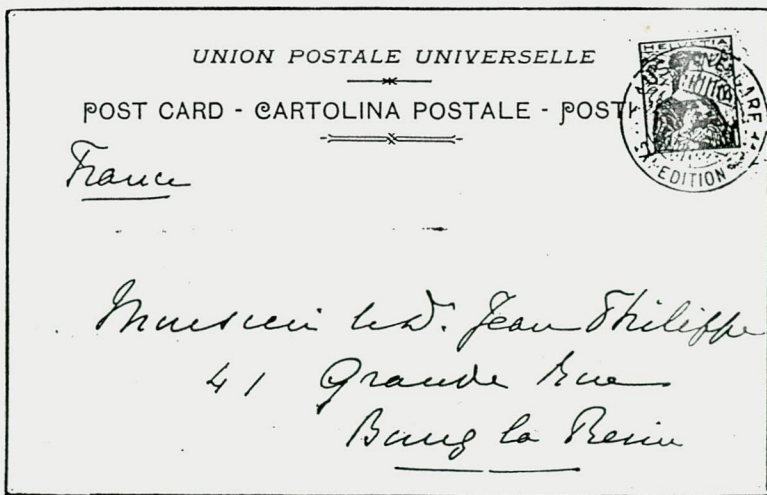
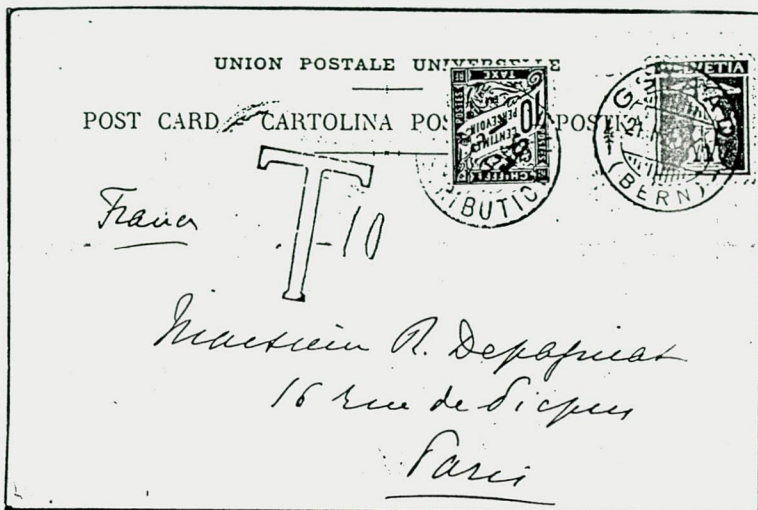
It is desired to have the matter determined as early as possible.

By order of the Board of Directors.

- ALEX. C. FORSYTH,  
Secretary.

San Francisco, July 25, 1893.

Finally, I can illustrate the address side of the two cards that are illustrated by Vsevolod Foorman in his article (page 194). It can be seen that Pierre de Coubertin made a mistake when franking the first card, since it incurred a postage due charge of 10 centimes on arrival in France.



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# THE 1948 OLYMPIC ISSUE

Douglas Muir, Philatelic Curator of the National Postal Museum.

After the end of World War II a number of requests were received by the GPO for special stamp issues marking various events which took place in fairly rapid succession. There was the Victory itself, pressure for a regional issue for the Channel Islands (which eventually resulted in the Liberation pair) and various Royal events, such as the King and Queen's Silver Wedding, the marriage of Princess Elizabeth and the birth of Prince Charles. Since the stamp issuing policy at the time was very conservative, not all serious proposals resulted in commemorative stamps but one event could not be ignored and that was the holding of the 14th Olympiad in London and the south of England.

First discussions within the GPO took place in May 1947 and on 28 July of that year the Postmaster General authorised the issue of two values 2 d and 3d. This was the current standard as in the Victory and Channel Islands Liberation issues, though the number of values was later increased to four. The Council of Industrial Design were asked to submit a list of possible artists and they nominated 10. The Post Office then added a further 10 including four printers, the College of Arms and previously successful artists such as Edmund Dulac, Harold Nelson and Barnett Freedman. Not all took up the challenge and only 13 of the 20 submitted designs. A total of 26 designs were received. All of these are now in the National Postal Museum and were on display in the exhibition entitled "British Philately at the Olympic Games".

The instructions to the artists were detailed and make interesting reading.

To celebrate the occasion of the Olympic Games to be held in this country in 1948 it is proposed to issue commemorative postage stamps of the 2 d and 3d denominations.

The stamps will be approximately the same colour as the current stamps of the relative values except that the dye used will be of a richer and deeper shade than the current issues of the values named. They will be printed by the photogravure process..... The denomination must appear once or twice in clear numerals approximately of the size of the numerals in the current 2 d and 3d stamps. The denomination of the stamp may not be shown in words. The legend 'Olympic Games 1948' must also appear. No other words, letters or numerals may be introduced.

The design must include space for a representation of the King's head (not of less than the size in the current 2 d stamp) which may be to the right, left or central. It is suggested that a position to the right or the left will give greater scope for the associated design. The head may be shown uncrowned but if so a crown proportionate to the size of the head must be included in the design. The actual representation of the head (of the size to suit the design)

will be provided by the Post Office separately. The artist's drawing should include merely a rough indication of the head in the space which it will fill.

The remaining space should be devoted to a design suitable to the occasion of the Olympic Games preferably symbolising athletics generally and the international character of the gathering.

The photogravure process by which the stamps are to be printed reproduces a number of graduated tones, and care should be taken to use material that will permit of photographing each tone in its true value. A card showing the range of tones is enclosed, and the finished drawing should be as nearly as possible in the same colour, a kind of sepia-grey. The details embodied in the design should be such as can be reproduced in the size of a finished stamp. It is essential that any designs submitted should be suitable for immediate reproduction, and to this end it is hoped that you will maintain, from an early stage, the closest contact with the stamp printers.....

The dimensions of the drawing should preferably, though not necessarily, be six times the actual size, ie. 5.16 ins. by 9.06 ins., and it would be of great assistance if a photograph of it of approximately stamp size could be submitted with each drawing.

The designs had to be submitted by 22 October and would become the property of the Postmaster General. A fee of 40 guineas (£42) would be paid for one or more designs for each denomination with a further fee of 160 guineas (£168) for any design accepted for use. A note at the end explained the reason for the King's head:

The International Postal Union Convention provides that postage stamps should bear an indication of the Country of issue in Roman characters. This has never been done in the case of British stamps. It has been held that the Sovereign's Head is so well known that other Countries can be expected to recognise it. Britain invented the postage stamp and it is no doubt for this reason that no other country has raised the matter officially. This is why the King's head must be given a prominent position on any British stamp.

In the files it is noted that 25 designs were received though, in fact, 26 are now in the Museum. The one designer not mentioned in the lists is G. Knipe, though he worked for Harrisons and the clerks may have considered that two of Harrisons' other submissions were so similar as to be counted as one. The only difference was in the legend which appeared in Esperanto in one and English in the other.

The artists who submitted designs were:

Leonard Beaumont (2)  
Harold Nelson (2)  
Wilson Parker (3)  
John Armstrong (2)  
College of Arms (George Bellew) (2)



Percy Metcalfe (1)  
 John Farleigh (1)  
 Edmund Dulac (1)  
 Thomas Eckersley (1)  
 Abram\* Games (1)  
 Reynolds Stone (1)  
 Bradbury Wilkinson (W.S.Matthews & A.C.King) (2)  
 Harrisons (including G. Knipe) (3)  
 Waterlows (S.D. Scott) (1)

\*often misrepresented in the files as "Abraham"

At the end of October, representatives of the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland and the Council of Industrial Design were invited to view the designs and make their recommendations. Those from the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland (Haswell Miller, Pilkington Jackson and Reginald Fairlie) looked at the designs in Postal Headquarters on 30 October and chose five (in order):

- A. No. 21 Armstrong's design with mounted horse.
- B. No. 14 Dulac's
- C. No. 10 Metcalfe's
- D. No. 7 Harold Nelson's heraldic design.
- E. No. 9 Waterlow's (Scott)

No. 21 by Armstrong was regarded as distinctly the best design. The others were about equal though that by Scott was placed last.

The following day the representatives of the Council of Industrial Design arrived. They were Sir Kenneth Clark, Sir Francis Meynell and Mrs Tomrley, the Secretary. Their choice was similar, but different in detail, and was largely to be followed by the GPO:



- A. No. 15 Knipe of Harrisons - for 2 d
- B. No. 23 Games - for 3d
- C. No. 9 Waterlows - for 6d
- D. No. 14 Dulac - for 1s
- E. No. 10 Metcalfe.

At discussions with the Director General of the Post Office, and subsequently with the Postmaster General on 4 November, the designs were chosen for submission to the King. These were No. 15 (Knipe) or No. 10 (Metcalfe) for the 2 d stamp; No. 23 (Games) for the 3d stamp; No. 9 (Scott) for the 6d stamp; and No. 14 (Dulac) for the 1s stamp.

If No. 10 were to be chosen for the 2 d value, as indeed it was, consideration should be given to placing the crossed hands by the five continents, the letter "M" in both "Olympic" and "Games" to be reshaped. This was, in fact, done on the first essay, the five continents referring to the Olympic rings.

For the Games design used on the 3d value the artist was to be asked to bring out the face and the indications of speed, though this was not ready in time for the first essay. The Scott design (No. 9) was particularly chosen for the 6d stamp because it was felt that it should be relatively simple to cut a letterpress die for use on the air mail letter form which it was also intended to issue.

The Postmaster General thought that the King's choice would be too restricted with only five designs and he personally liked No. 21 - Armstrong's design, also thought highly of by the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland. So these six designs were sent to Harrisons for bromides and essays to be prepared. The printers were told to make sure that the features of the jumper on design No. 15 could not be recognised. All agreed that Harold Nelson's heraldic design (chosen by the Scottish Fine Art Commission) was "not in the running".

There was now a pause in activity (in the files at least) until February 1948. Christmas intervened and Harrisons were also working on the Silver Wedding and Channel Islands Liberation issues. However, essays of the six designs were to hand by 18 February and the Postmaster General (the Rt. Hon. Wilfred Paling MP) asked for an audience with the King to seek his approval. This was granted on 26 February and the essays were shown in the colours of the recommended values - ie. blue for the 2 d even though the value still read 3d. The essays were numbered A to F with essays E and F (the designs by Armstrong and Knipe) not being recommended but still essayed in the colour of the 2 d.

The recommendations were:

Essay A (Artist P.Metcalf) is recommended for the 2 d stamp

Essay B.(Artist A.Games) is recommended for the 3d stamp.

Essay C.(Artist Scott [Waterlows]) is recommended for the 6d stamp.

Essay D. (Artist E.Dulac) is recommended for the 1s stamp.

The King retained the essays for a day or two for proper examination and then returned them, approved but with comments in his own hand. On Essay A he wrote "Change the Crown to the same as in B" and on Essay B "This is the right Crown". The final essays showed the changes as required.

(5)

*Change the crown to  
be same as in B*



A.

2½<sup>d</sup>

- This Colour.

*This is the right  
Crown*



B.      3d.      - This Colour.

Contact was now made with the artists for them to carry out the changes required and to insert the correct denominations. Games submitted new artwork strengthening the lines indicating speed but the other artists reworked the original pieces of artwork. If the design by Metcalfe is examined minutely traces of its original denomination (3d) can be seen coming through the background colour but none of the other changes are visible. Final essays were approved in May.

When the stamps were issued on 29 July 1948, the first day of the Games, the Post Office sent out a press release giving some background details:

The 2 d stamp designed by Mr Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O., R.D.I., shows the globe, symbolising the universality of the Games, surrounded by the laurel wreath of Victory.

The 3d stamp, designed by Mr Abram Games, F.S.I.A., shows the figure of an athlete combined with the world, symbolising the athletic striving of all the nations taking part in the Games. The horizontal drawing of the athlete and the lines running from express the movement and vitality of the Games.

The 6d stamp, designed by Mr Stanley D. Scott, of Waterlow and Sons Ltd., shows the King's head superimposed on the five interlaced rings. Formalised laurel branches on the

left and right, each with 14 leaves, are indicative of the fourteenth Olympiad.

The 1s stamp, designed by Mr Edmund Dulac, shows a winged Victory running round the world calling to the nations and holding out the crown of laurel destined for the victor in the Games.

All four stamps have been produced by Messrs Harrison and Sons Ltd., of London, Hayes (Middlesex) and High Wycombe (Bucks) by the photogravure process. They have been printed on paper specially provided for the purpose by Messrs Portals (John Allen & Sons) Ltd. at their Ivybridge Mills. The air letter forms (but not the stamp printed on them) have been printed by Messrs McCorquodales of Wolverton (Bucks). Messrs Harrison and Sons Ltd. printed the stamp on these forms by the photogravure process.

Biographical details were then given of the artists:

Percy Metcalfe, C.V.O., R.D.I. has had a long artistic career. He is on the Livery of the Goldsmiths' Company; has designed coinage for Eire, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, New Zealand, Fiji, Greece and Bulgaria, the Great Seal of the Realm, 1928 the Great Seals of Eire and South Africa; Coronation medals.

Abram Games, F.S.I.A., born in London, age 34, is self taught; worked in studio until 21, then free lance. Joined the Army in 1940 and made War Office poster designer, designing exclusively for the Army, including the controversial "A.T.S. Glamour Girl". War posters exhibited in London, New York, Paris, Moscow, Leningrad, Prague, Switzerland etc. One man shows in Stockholm (1943) and Brussels (1946). Demobilized 1946 and free lance once again. Lecturer in design at the Royal College of Art, London.

Stanley D. Scott, aged 28, designer for Messrs Waterlow and Sons Ltd. Received art training at the West Ham School of Art and joined the firm in 1935. Saw six years war service with the Field Survey, Royal Engineers, almost four of which were spent overseas with the Eighth Army.

Edmund Dulac, well-known in the artistic world. His work includes book illustrations, portraits, caricatures, stage settings and costumes and decorations. He designed and modelled the King's Poetry Prize medal; the King George VI Coronation stamp (1937) the King George VI cameo portrait used in all the current stamps. He also designed the present 7d to 5s stamps. The Free French Colonial stamps and bank notes and the first post-war stamp for Metropolitan France - "Marianne" - also were designed by Mr Dulac.

On 27 May discussions took place about how many stamps should be printed. The quantities were considered in the light of sales of the Silver Wedding and Channel Islands stamps. In the case of the 2d Silver Wedding stamp one million sheets had proved to be too few. For the 3d, 6d and 1s values, the Director of Postal Services considered that 100,000 sheets (12 million sets) should be provided for philatelic sales. As a result the revised quantities of non-overprinted stamps were:

2 d 1,250,000 sheets of 120 (150,000,000 stamps)  
 3d 250,000 sheets of 120 (30,000,000 stamps)  
 6d 200,000 sheets of 120 (24,000,000 stamps)  
 1s 250,000 sheets of 120 (30,000,000 stamps)

This was an increase for the 2 d and 1s values but, in fact, the final quantities ordered from the printers were even higher. As reported on 28 January 1949 they were:

2 d 1,375,000 sheets (165,000,000 stamps)  
 3d 300,000 sheets (36,000,000 stamps)  
 6d 240,000 sheets (28,800,000 stamps)  
 1s 300,000 sheets (36,000,000 stamps)

A detailed breakdown gave figures for wastage and final sales.

	2 d	3d	6d	1s
Ordered	165,000,000	36,000,000	28,800,000	36,000,000
Good	156,965,880	34,311,240	26,278,560	34,638,000
Waste	8,034,120	1,688,760	2,521,440	1,362,000
Transferred for overprinting	1,584,000	1,584,000	1,584,000	1,584,000
Specimens etc	2,425	2,425	2,545	2,425
Departmental waste etc	1,955	1,355	1,595	1,235
Issued to Post masters	155,377,500	32,723,460	24,690,420	33,050,340
Withdrawn from sale January 1949	26,520	168,818	293,050	862,875
Postmasters estimated sales	155,350,980	32,554,642	24,397,370	32,187,465

\* Not the final figures as postmasters were still returning stamps when the list was compiled.

This does, however, conceal considerable overordering by those concerned. On 3 September a memo stated that "it seems quite clear that our guess regarding the demand for the 3d, 6d and 1s stamps was wide of the mark..... the only way to dispose of these stamps is for the Stores to keep pumping them out, holding back the normal 3d, 6d and 1s stamps until the Olympic Games stamps are disposed of." At that point there were still outstanding: 2 d 67,000 sheets; 3d 120,000 sheets, 6d 95,000 sheets; 1s 166,000 sheets; - in other words about half the printing of the higher values. Stocks were not finally recalled until the end of January 1949 and the print figures for the UPU issue which appeared on 10 October were considerably reduced.

As can be seen from the detailed figures a total of 13,200 sheets of each value was needed for overprinting. This was a vast reduction from the 82,500 sheets originally envisaged, done "in the light of the experience gained with the Royal Silver Wedding overprints". The postal agencies needing these were in Tangier (3,300 sheets), Tetuan (3,300 sheets), Bahrain (2,200 sheets), Kuwait (2,200 sheets) and Muscat and Dubai (2,200 sheets). Even these estimates were wide of the mark as the final sales were:

	Bahrain	Kuwait	Muscat	Morocco Agencies	Tangier
2 d	99,304	89,264	73,998	107,309	101,965
3d	112,515	91,203	72,226	100,020	101,638
6d	112,919	83,677	68,904	94,278	101,175
1s	87,858	83,395	66,867	93,304	96,190

In other words, only about quarter of the print figures were actually sold and, of course, a good number of these went to stamp dealers.

#### AIRLETTER

From the outset, it had been planned to issue a commemorative airletter, the first such ever. At the time, airletters were printed letterpress by McCorquodales with a special letterpress die for the imprinted stamp. As has been seen from the 6d design, the value needed for the airletter, was specifically recommended as being suitable for letterpress reproduction but there was always some doubt about this. Discussions took place between the Post Office, the Royal Mint and the printers at the beginning of March 1948.

On 8 March, the Royal Mint was shown an essay of the 6d value and asked if they could supply 12 or 16 rotary letterpress dies for delivery to McCorquodales by the end of May. For the Mint Mr Whitaker said that "this could be done if an existing engraving of the King's head could be used, but that it would be impossible if a new engraving of the head was required". The head used for the current airletter would be right for size but the engraver would need a line drawing as well.

Harrisons had offered to print the stamp in photogravure if letterpress should prove impracticable and it was agreed that this was "likely to produce a much better job whilst obviating the necessity for converting a photogravure design into letterpress, with the risk of losing the effect". Difficulties of registration were cited by Harrisons as a reason for them printing the whole job in gravure but it was decided that the background stipple and text would be printed in letterpress by McCorquodales at their works at Wolverton and the sheets would then be sent to High Wycombe for the stamp to be added in gravure by Harrisons.

Warrants for 4,200,000 forms, including stamped waste, were issued, being a month's supply, but, not unnaturally, problems arose in production. McCorquodales had recently rejected 30 tons of paper for airletter production as being of poor quality. The replacement delivery was of better quality but in a drab shade rather than azure and was rejected as far as the Olympic issue was concerned. Because of the paper quota system, however, it was accepted for use on ordinary airletters. Up to standard supplies were purchased from another firm. Printing took place on the same rotary press used by McCorquodales for postal orders.

About half the amount had been printed by McCorquodales and supplied to Harrisons by May when the latter asked that no more be sent for the time being. This was because the cylinder was not approved until 11 May and no printing was taking place. When the stamps had been printed on the on the uncut sheets, these were returned to McCorquodales for cutting and gumming.

The airletter was placed on sale on 29 July, the same day as the stamps, the total sales amounting to 4,060,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Postmaster General was asked on 23 February 1949 about sales figures. These he gave to the nearest thousand. He regretted that information regarding stamps bought by philatelists was not available. "The Post Office has no means of identifying postage stamps bought for philatelic purposes as opposed to those bought for use for prepayment of postage"

REFERENCES.

Post Office Archives Files: Post 102/12 (M133488/49) Postage  
Stamps Commemorative: Channel  
Islands Liberation and Olympic  
Games. BUS 62

Wilcock, R. The Olympic Games London 1948. The British Philatelic Bulletin Vol. 26 pp 71-74.

CHRONOLOGY: 1948 OLYMPIC GAMES ISSUE.

May 1947	First discussions
28 July 1947	PMG authorises issue of two values (2 d & 3d)
8 August 1947	Council of Industrial Design suggest artists All designs to be received by this date
30 October 1947	Scottish Fine Arts Commission view designs at GPO Headquarters.
31 October 1947	Council of Industrial Design view designs.
4 November 1947	Designs chosen to submit to the King. Harrisons to produce bromides and essays of six designs.
18 February 1948	Olympic essays to hand
26 February 1948	PMG sees the King. Six essays shown A - F, E and F not being recommended.
27 February 1948	The King returns essays, approving C and D
1 March 1948	The King has approved A,B,C and D with the crown to be changed on stamp A.
3 March 1948	Conference at GPO Headquarters - changes in detail. "Further colour pulls wanted when denominations are altered". Essays returned to Harrisons.
8 March 1948	Discussion at Royal Mint on airletter.
15 March 1948	Printers agree that the airletter should be printed letterpress by McCorquodales with the stamp gravure by Harrisons.
19 March 1948	New drawing by Games showing 3d inserted with more graded shading handed over to Harrisons.
4 May 1948	Essay of 3d value approved
6 May 1948	Essay of 6d value approved
11 May 1948	Cylinder proof of 6d value for airletter approved
27 May 1948	Essays of 2 d and 1s values approved
29 July 1948	First day of sale of the stamps and airletter, and the first day of the Games.

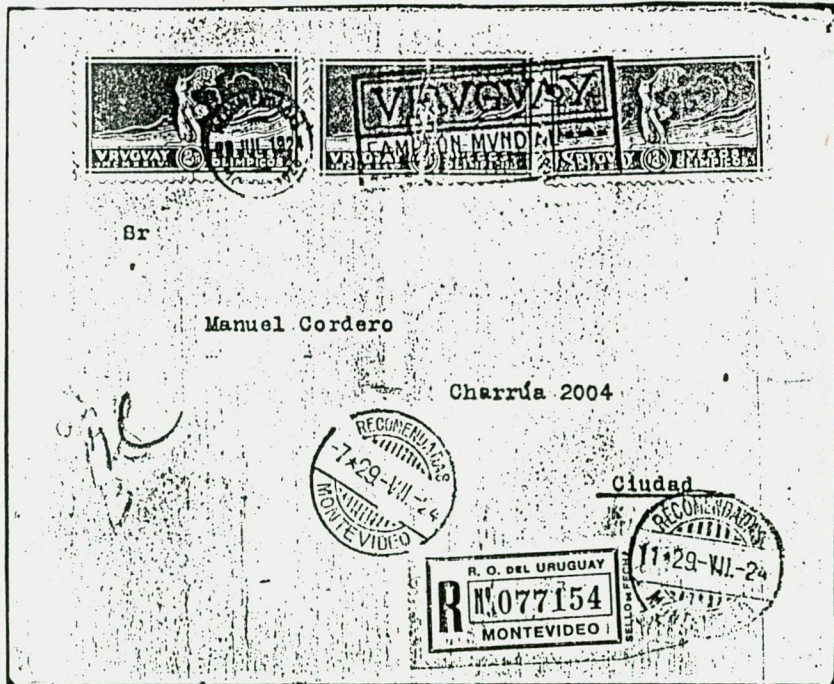
Douglas N.Muir  
Copyright: National Postal Museum.  
October 1988

# WHEN WAS I ISSUED? THE ANSWER

John Murray.

In my previous article, "When Was I Issued?", published in TORCH BEARER Volume 3, Issue 2, I put the question to our readers regarding the date of issue of the 1928 Uruguay Olympic Football commemoratives issued to honour her gold medal victory in the Amsterdam Games. My original contention had been that the date shown on the postal presentation booklet, which was illustrated, had shown the date as 30 July 1928, whereas catalogues give the release date as 29 July 1928. Since this date fell on a Sunday, when most continental post offices are closed to the public, I assumed that 30 July was the correct date, and that the catalogue editors were in error.

Since publication of the above article, I am delighted to report that I was the very lucky recipient of a First Day Card with the complete set cancelled on 29 July 1928, as quoted in the catalogues. Therefore, the confusion about the dates has now been resolved. It would appear to be the case that the postal authorities did, in fact, cancel mail on that day, (possibly to coincide with the first day of issue of the previous Olympic Victory commemoratives, issued on 29 July 1924, after the Paris Games). The presentation booklets could have been issued the following day when they were presented to the members of the winning football team and Uruguay Olympic officials.





# UNIVERSIADE IN ZAGREB

Ivan Libric.

The city of Zagreb was named as the host for the Fourteenth Universiade by the Executive Committee of F.I.S.U. (International University Sports Federation) at their Session held in Venice from 11-13 May 1984. This was proposed by the University Council for Physical Culture of Zagreb. The Universiade, or World Student Games, is a series of international athletic events, which every second year attract top student athletes from 17 to 28 years of age. Participants must either be enrolled in a university, or have graduated not more than one year prior to these "Student Olympics". These young people are the world's sportsmen of tomorrow. They come not only from member countries of F.I.S.U., but from all countries within the Olympic Movement, and even from some countries outside the Movement which have a university sports council. The concept for the Universiade dates back to 1923, and the games themselves have been held regularly since 1959.

The Universiade is a truly universal cultural and athletic exchange, spreading peace and friendship throughout the globe.

The events of the 1987 Universiade include the ten required sports (decathlon, basketball, football (soccer), fencing, gymnastics, swimming, diving, waterpolo, tennis and volleyball), as well as the additional two sports chosen by the host country, rowing and canoeing. Competitions in these twelve sports, the largest number in the history of the Universiade, were held in the existing and newly-built athletic facilities. The key sports facilities were the Jarun Recreational Centre, the Salata Recreational Centre, Mladost Park, Dinamo Stadium and the Dom Sportove Sports Centre, which are within the Zagreb city limits. The participants were housed in twelve hotels with combined accommodation for six thousand to a high standard of comfort. Some of the competitions and preparatory facilities for the athletes were located in seven cities within the Greater Zagreb region; Cakovec, Jastrebarsko, Karlovac, Petrinja, Sisak, Varazdin and Zelina. The participants in the Universiade had the use of twenty one indoor gymnasias, two stadia, five swimming pools, thirty three open playing fields, three tennis complexes and one regatta course.

The emblem of the Universiade '87 symbolised the figure of a young athlete with arms outstretched in victory, forming with his body the letter "Y", representing Yugoslavia, the host nation. The motion of his arm creates a dynamic spectrum of the five Olympic colours representing the five continents. The globe which serves as the figure's head represents the universality of its message. The blue of the figure's outline is the traditional colour of Zagreb, the host city, and the traditional colour worn by Yugoslav representatives in athletic competitions throughout the world. Together, the elements of this figure stand for the shared joy of the Universiade, Zagreb and Yugoslavia with the youth of the world in the sheer act of living. The mascot of the Universiade '87 is a squirrel called ZAGI, often seen in the Zagreb parks and the forests surrounding the city. Incessantly

in motion, quick and lively, the squirrel is a living symbol of athletic dynamics. His hat is characteristic of the folk costumes of the Zagreb region.

Universiade '78 was very rich in philatelic material, for many items, including stamps, special pictorial postmarks and other material were issued.

#### A. POSTAGE STAMPS.

DEFINITIVE ISSUES. Two single stamps.  
70 din. Issued 1 July 1985, view of old university building in Zagreb.  
100 din. Issued 6 December 1985, view of the Sports Hall "Zagreb" in Zagreb.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES. Two sets with 4 values each.  
30 din, 40 din, 100 din and 150 din, issued on 22 December 1986. Designs show squirrel mascot, Zagi.

60 din, 150 din, 200 din and 400 din, issued 8 August 1987. Design shows various sports scenes. The stamps were issued in sheetlets of eight stamps plus a sports pictogramme in the middle field.

OBLIGATORY TAX STAMPS. One stamp.  
Issued on 1 July 1987, 20 din value. Design shows the emblem and mascot of the games. The stamp was obligatory on all inland letters sent within Croatia.

#### B. POSTAL CANCELLATIONS.

##### SPECIAL POSTMARKS.

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE CANCELLATIONS. 4 postmarks.  
Issued 22 September 1986. Two postmarks, each one from the post office 11101 BEOGRAD and 41101 ZAGREB.  
Issued 8 July 1987. Two postmarks, as above.

PICTORIAL CANCELLATIONS. 36 handstamps.  
Ten pre-games handstamps, nineteen sports discipline at games handstamps, six handstamps with other activities at the games, and one post-games handstamp.

PRINTED PICTORIAL HANDSTAMP. 28 postmarks.

SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS. 3 cancellations.  
At post office 41000 Zagreb. December 1985-January 1986. Date left of slogan and games logo. Zagreb 41000 post office, April-July 1987, as above, but with date to right of slogan.

##### METER CANCELLATIONS.

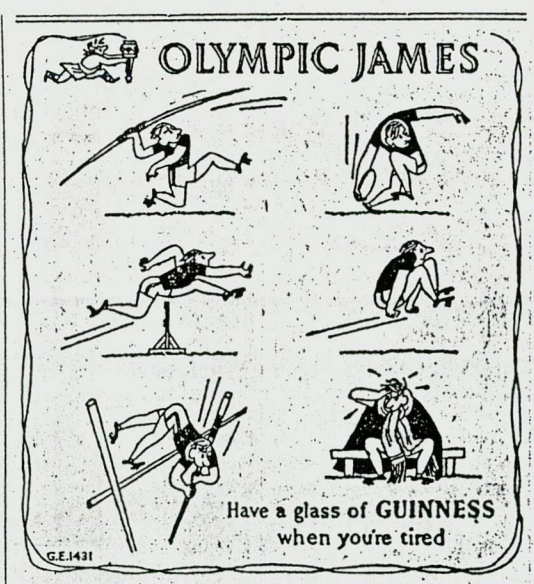
Four cancellations used by various sponsors.

SPECIAL DATE STAMPS.

Temporary PO 41101 ZAGREB STADION DINAMO, used for opening and closing ceremony, athletics and football final.  
Temporary PO 41101 ZAGREB-DOM SPORTOVA "ZAGREB", venue of gymnastics, fencing, volley & basketball.

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# OLYMPIC TRIVIA



Even the Olympic Games can be seen from an amusing angle! Older British members may recall the advertising campaign of **GUINNESS**, the stout (a type of strong dark beer) manufacturers, who used the slogan "Guinness is good for you". The illustration shows a cartoon advertisement that was popular during the time of the 1948 Games in London.

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Modern day swimmers would shudder at the thought of the conditions old timers had to put up with. Take the US team on its way to the Antwerp Games of 1920. They had to make the journey across the Atlantic aboard the "Princess Matoika". There were no exotic swimming pools for the Yanks to train in. The swimmers continued to work out while tethered to the side of a canvas tank measuring just 9 feet by 12 feet. While this is commonplace in a lot of training pools now, the Americans may well have pioneered the idea. The US team that year included the famous surfing master, Duke Kahanomoku, who used to entertain other team members by trying to reach the other side of the tank. The training certainly did the Americans no harm. Of the ten swimming events in Antwerp, they won eight, with "the Duke" defending the 100 metres free style gold medal he won in Stockholm in 1912.

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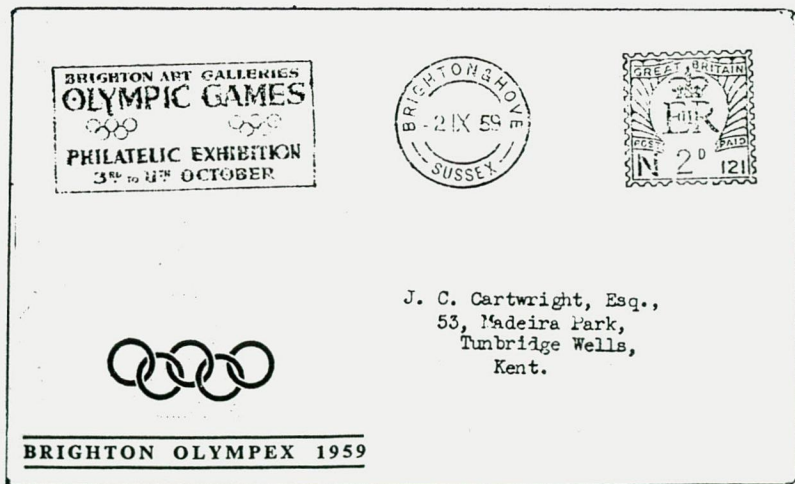
# 1959 OLYMPIC EXHIBITION

Sidney Amery.

How many collectors have been collecting Olympic Games stamps for long enough to remember the Olympic Games Philatelic Exhibition in Brighton from 3 - 11 October 1959? How many members even know that such an event took place in Great Britain?

A name from the past that some of you many remember is that of Ernest Trory. He was the Brighton stamp dealer who specialised in the Olympic Games, and was probably the first serious collector of Olympic issues in this country. He wrote THE PHILATELIC HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES, which covered the Games from 1896 to 1936, and which is still a useful reference work for the older issues.

The Brighton exhibition, which was organised by Trory, was held in the Art Gallery in Church Street and was officially opened by His Excellency Count Vittorio Zoppi, then the Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James'. He was there as the representative of the host nation of the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. The Mayor of Brighton, and Mr Ewart Gerrish, the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, as well as representatives of the British Olympic Association, were also present at the opening ceremony.



A meter cancellation was used to advertise the exhibition which incorporated a suitable slogan, but whether this was organised by Ernest Trory's stamp shop, the Brighton art gallery or the town council, is not known.

From the catalogue, the front cover of which is illustrated, I understand that the philatelic material on display, in eighty

# OLYMPIC GAMES PHILATELIC EXHIBITION



Under the Joint Auspices of the  
BRIGHTON & HOVE PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
and the  
BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

In the ART GALLERIES,  
Church Street, Brighton  
3rd - 11th OCTOBER, 1959

### Opening Ceremony

at noon on the 3rd October, 1959  
by His Excellency Count Vittorio Zoppi, Italian  
Ambassador in London, representing the Host  
Nation for the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome;  
with His Worship the Mayor of Brighton,  
Alderman Ernest Kippin, presiding,  
supported by  
Ewart Gerrish, Esq., President of the Royal  
Philatelic Society of London; R. G. Hinks, Esq., of  
of the British Olympic Association; and a represent-  
ative of the Home Counties Region of the General  
Post Office.

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR CATALOGUE  
PRICE 6d.

five six page  
frames, was all the  
property of Ernest  
Trory. Reading  
between the lines,  
it would appear  
that the display  
was a straight-  
forward run of  
stamps,  
cancellations and  
postal history of  
the period from  
1896 to 1959. The  
last two frames  
showed advance  
material related to  
the forthcoming  
1960 Games. By  
modern standards,  
it would be  
considered a  
specialised display  
of Olympics, rather  
than a thematic  
display in the  
sense in which it  
is understood  
today. The meaning  
of thematic  
philately has  
changed quite  
dramatically in the  
intervening period.  
Although Mr Trory  
had some very  
interesting and  
rare material in

his collection, it is doubtful whether it would achieve a high award in a modern thematic competition, unless it were entirely rewritten.

No philatelic exhibition is complete without a special cover and a handstamp, and one was available for each day of the exhibition. Most of the covers which I saw, (in Baltimore, Maryland, of all places) were used in conjunction with the 1948 British Olympic issue, though some covers were franked with the Wilding definitive issue which was current at that time. Since finding the first card, I have found a few more at Stampex and local fairs, though they are not numerous, and worth purchasing when found. In most cases £2 or £3 will purchase an example with an Olympic stamp, and a cover with a Wilding stamp will cost a little less.

A display by the British Olympic Association included gold, silver and bronze medals, as well as commemorative medals from previous Olympiads. An Olympic torch that was used at the 1948 Games was also mentioned. Could this be the same torch belonging to Sandy Duncan, (Vice President of The British Olympic Association and the Curator of their museum) that we were

privileged to see at Stampex last year? By all accounts, it was a considerably smaller exhibition than that put on by our Society, but I believe that it was a British "First", and as such, it deserves a place in Olympic philatelic history.

OLYMPIC GAMES PHILATELIC  
EXHIBITION  
BRIGHTON ART GALLERIES  
OCTOBER 3rd - 11th 1959



BRIGHTON OLYMPEX 1959



Mr. Ernest Trory,  
57, Tivoli Crescent,  
Brighton 5,  
Sussex

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# OLYMPHILEX '88

Robert de Violini.

As the United States Commissioner for OLYMPHILEX '88, I was responsible for the receipt of the U.S. exhibits and for their subsequent transport from the United States to the venue in Seoul, South Korea. OLYMPHILEX '88 was the world philatelic exhibition held under the auspices of the International Federation of Philately (FIP) from 19 to 28 September in Seoul.

The XXIV Olympiad in Seoul included an Olympic Arts Festival, similar to that held in Los Angeles in 1984. In accordance with the Olympic Charter, both the 1984 and 1988 festivals included an exhibition of sports and Olympic philately.

Travelling with me were my wife, Lois, and Jim and Marion Bowman of Simi Valley, California. We were able to attend OLYMPHILEX '88 and many Olympic events together.

Security was tight, both at the airports and the Olympic Family Town, where we shared an apartment with the Bowmans. I estimate that the OLYMPHILEX exhibition area covered some 40,000 square feet. Exhibits from thirty nine countries were on display.

Some countries have more active sports philatelic groups than other countries do, and the number of exhibits reflected this. West German collectors showed fifteen competitive and eight non-competitive exhibits. There were ten competitive and five non-competitive exhibits from United States collectors. The number of respective competitive and non-competitive exhibits from some of the countries represented gives an idea of the broad interest in sports philately.

South Korea had five competitive and thirteen non-competitive exhibits, Switzerland six and seven, Russia and Romania six competitive exhibits each, Yugoslavia six and three, Spain six and two, France three and seven, Italy three and five, India one and thirteen, and Japan and New Zealand one and six each. (Great Britain had two exhibits in the competitive class and none in the other. ED.)

Sports philately has come a long way. The first stamp exhibition to be held in conjunction with the Olympic games was held in a car dealer's showroom in Melbourne, Australia, in 1956. The 1984 exhibition was the first to use the name OLYMPHILEX, and since then an OLYMPHILEX has been held every other year in Europe in conjunction with activities of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

As indicated, this was an FIP-judged exhibition. The jury was composed of Ladislav Dvoracek, (President of FIP), Y.H.Kahn, Heinrich Mannhart, D.N.Jatia, Manfred Bergman, Maurizio Teardi, S.P.Chatterjea, Michael Tsironis, Christo Nickoltchev, D.S.Rhee and Georgios Dolianitis. An opening reception was held on the Sunday evening, 18 September, prior to the opening of the exhibition to the public. H.E. Juan Antonio Samaranch, President

of the IOC, attended for a short time and spoke briefly about the quality of the material at OLYMPHILEX '88. Part of his collection of blocks of Olympic stamps was on display in the Court of Honour.

The judging of some 1,300 frames of sports and Olympic philatelic material did not go rapidly. It was not until the end of the first week of the exhibition that the award ribbons were placed on the frames. A measure of the level of the judging was that there were only four small gold medals awarded among the 115 exhibits. Three of the four exhibits winning golds were from Switzerland. The fourth was from Great Britain. A gold and the Grand Award was presented to Ladislav Karel for his exhibit "Olympic Games 1896 - 1952". The other gold medals went to Franceska Rapkin of Great Britain for her exhibit on the "1936 Olympic Games", to Erich Brenzikofer for "Games and Sports on Snow and Ice" and to Jean Michel for his exhibit "The History of Tennis". The highest award to an exhibit from the United States was a large vermeil, won by Morris Rosen for his exhibit of the Olympic material from 1896 to 1932. He was also presented with a special award. Jim Bowman won a vermeil for his "1936 Olympische Spiele". The rest of the exhibits from the United States were large silvers and silvers.

Collectors could also enter the supposedly non-competitive "Olympic and Sports Philately Promotional Class". It turned out that this class was judged as at a European national exhibition. One exhibit was judged to be the best in the promotional section. The award was a large silver medal, and it went to an exhibit from West Germany, "The Games of the XX Olympiad, 1972" owned by Walter Weber. The promotional class exhibits from the United States did not fare very well, bronze being the highest award.

Although we saw one or another of the jury members briefly, there was never a real opportunity to get together with any of them to obtain some comments on the exhibits so that the competitor could be helped in preparing another exhibit. An unfortunate situation, indeed.

A small competitive literature class was part of OLYMPHILEX. Seven of the nine entries were on display for a day or two after the show opened. The apparent loss of one item early in the show caused them all to be removed from display. Language difficulties precluded my having any access to the literature later when I enquired about its whereabouts. The literature entries were from Korea, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. They received one silver, one bronze silver, two bronzes and two certificates of participation. The seventh entry was removed from the competition because it was older than permitted under FIP rules. There were no literature entries from either the United States or Great Britain.

During the first week of the exhibition, the South Korean Ministry of Communications hosted a reception for all OLYMPHILEX '88 participants. It was during that event that the Commissioner from West Germany, Dieter Germann, and I were recognised for our efforts in getting exhibits for the exhibition. Between us, we were responsible for more than 20% of the competitive exhibits and almost 15% of the non-competitive entries. We each received a beautiful, large celadon vase, a ceramic style dating from the

Koryo dynasty of the 11th century.

The Palmares, or awards ceremony, was held in the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, located on the bluff overlooking most of Seoul. The several hundred diners were treated to an excellent meal, the announcement of the gold, large vermeil and special awards, and a very interesting and beautiful presentation of traditional Korean dances and music.

We were able to attend half a dozen athletic events during the time we were there, including the controversial Ben Johnson 100 metres event. Transportation to the venues was easy and reliable. The Seoul subway is clean, quiet and safe, with station announcements in both Korean and English. Taxis are easily available, clean and inexpensive.

I was last in Seoul thirty five years ago, a few months before the armistice was signed at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953. Then, Seoul was a city strewn with rubble, its buildings showing stark evidence of having changed hands several times, its inhabitants living from day to day. I was often asked if this was my first trip to Korea, and the questioner was usually someone born after the Korean War. Once, an older gentleman responded quietly, "You helped us to keep our freedom". I didn't quite know how to answer. Now Seoul is one of the beautiful cities of Asia, with broad clean streets and modern buildings. Its population is more than 10 million.

The people of the Republic of Korea are justifiably proud of their accomplishments over the past thirty five years, and the recently completed Games of the XXIV Olympiad are the crowning touch of their emergence as a nation, though unhappily, still divided between North and South.

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# **THEMATICA '89**

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# READING MATTERS

OFFICIAL OLYMPIC GAMES REPORT, CALGARY AND SEOUL 1988. Published by the British Olympic Association and sent free to members. The membership for the British Olympic Association is £5.00 per annum, and it is worth it just to receive the Official Report every four years. In fact, one gets considerably more for one's money. Earlier in the year, before the start of the Winter Games in Calgary, members were sent the OFFICIAL GUIDE AND TEAM HAND BOOK, which was by way of a preview to the events that lay ahead. A similar team handbook and official guide was prepared before the start of the Summer Games in Seoul. Apart from listing all the results from the 1988 Winter and Summer Games, the OFFICIAL REPORT gives interesting background information about the various sports, as well as personal impressions of many of those taking part. The book may not be as profusely illustrated as some of the glossier productions, but it is full of hard facts and figures, and is a must on every serious Olympic collector's bookshelf. Available from British Olympic Association, 1 Wandsworth Plain, London SW18 1EH, Great Britain.

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THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATHENS 1896 - 1906. Thanassis Tarassouleas. Published by the author, and available from 89-91 Euseuous St. Vironas-Attica, Greece. Published in English and Greek, the book has been written as a plea for the Greek nation to support the hosting of the "Golden Games" of 1996. Thanassis Tarassouleas is himself a stamp, coin and postcard collector, as well as being a dealer in these items. The book is full of illustrations of cards and posters, many of which are unfamiliar outside Greece. Unfortunately, some of the historical facts quoted by Mr Tarassouleas are not always accurate, though this does not detract from the illustrations, which are quite splendid. He claims that the Greek runners came 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the Marathon, when in fact, the third Greek, Spiridon Belokas, rode part of the way in a cart and the third place was awarded to the Hungarian runner, Gyula Kellner. The book was awarded the Golden Prize of the Greek Sports Writers Association in 1988. Price of the book is not known, but a card to the author at the above address, should answer that question.

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BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE XI OLYMPIAD. In contrast to the modern BOA Official report reviewed above, this is a very sombre affair in comparison. However, we must not forget that this was written over fifty years ago, and colour illustrations were the exception, rather than the rule. The information contained in the book is just as detailed as the newer volume, and was also probably issued free to members of the BOA. These old volumes do not very often appear on the market, and if they are offered for sale through an auction, they can fetch high prices. However, jumble sales and market book stalls are often a rich source for such material, and if found, are likely to cost pence, rather than pounds.

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# IN BRIEF

The outstanding track and field competitor of the 1896 Games was Robert Garrett of the U.S.A. He won the gold medal in the shot put and discus, a silver medal in the broad jump and was fifth in the high jump. Strangely enough, it was only on the day before the event that Garrett saw his first real discus. He was amazed that it was only half the size of the 20lb disc that he had practiced with at home. In the final, Garrett was the last to throw. Paraskevopoulos, the Greek champion, had hurled the discus 89' 12" and already had the home crowd cheering him as the winner. Garrett took an awkward swing and threw the discus 95' 8", one of the most astounding upsets in Olympic history. By today's standard, Garrett's throw is high school distance. Ludvik Danek in the 1972 Munich Games won the gold medal with a throw of 211' 3".

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Michael Teatro, who won the marathon at the Paris Games of 1900, was a baker's roundsman who practised for the event carrying a loaded tray of bread and confectionery! The route around the old city walls of Paris helped Teatro, who was well accustomed to the local geography. The race soon became a two man show, with Teatro and his compatriot, Emile Champion, opening an enormous gap. By the end of the race, they led by over half an hour from the bronze medallist, Ernst Fast of Sweden. Arthur Newton, the U.S.A. marathon favourite finished last. He claimed he had taken the lead at the half way mark and had never been overtaken. He argued that Teatro's knowledge of the Paris back streets had given him the advantage of a short cut. Although enquiries were made after the race, Newton's allegations were proved to be unfounded.

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Hannes Kolehmainen from Finland, the victor in the 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres races in Stockholm in 1912, ran again at the first Games after the Great War in Antwerp in 1920, this time in the marathon. There were thirty five runners in the field, and Kolehmainen won in a time of 2 hours 32 minutes 35.8 seconds, some four minutes inside McArthur's winning time in Stockholm. A remarkable feat, since it was discovered that the course was 2,500 metres longer than in Stockholm - the longest marathon ever run. The excited Finnish supporters wrapped Kolehmainen in a flag, placed a laurel wreath on his head and forced him to run an exhausting lap of honour.

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At the 1908 Games in London, two gold medals were awarded for the pole vault. Gilbert and Cooke of the United States reached the same height, and because of delays, there was no jump-off. At the same Games, no medals were awarded to the 1,000 metres cyclists. The race was declared void as the finalists failed to finish within the time limit of 105 seconds.

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