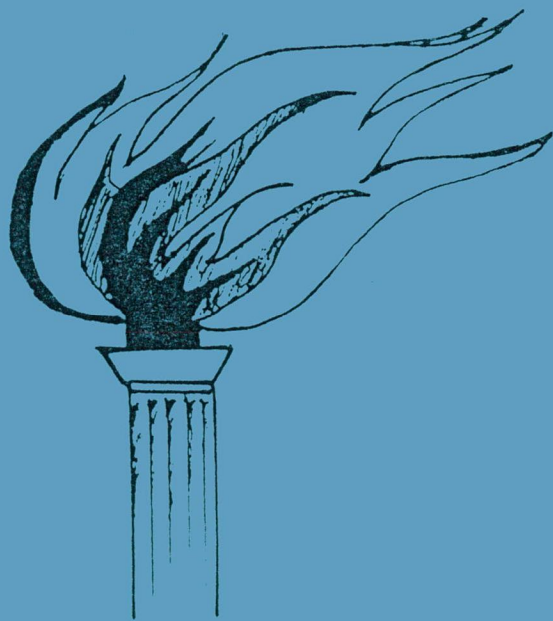


# TORCH BEARER



SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

# YOUR COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Mrs Franceska Rapkin, Eaglewood, Oxhey Lane,  
Hatch End, Middx HA5 4AL Great Britain.

SECRETARY: Mrs Elizabeth Miller, 258 Torrisholme Road,  
Lancaster LA1 2TU, Great Britain.

TREASURER: Colin Faers, 8 Farm Lane, West Lulworth,  
Dorset BH20 5SJ, Great Britain.

AUCTION MANAGER: John Crowther, 3 Hill Drive, Handforth,  
Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 3AP, Great Britain.

LIBRARIAN: Kenneth Cook, 31 Thorn Lane, Rainham, Essex  
RM13 9SJ, Great Britain.

PACKET MANAGER: Bob Wilcock, 24 Hamilton Crescent, Brentwood,  
Essex CM14 5ES, Great Britain.

P.R.O. Vacant

BACK ISSUES AND DISTRIBUTION: John Miller, 258 Torrisholme Road, Lancaster  
LA1 2TU, Great Britain.

EDITOR: Mrs Franceska Rapkin, Eaglewood, Oxhey Lane,  
Hatch End, Middx HA5 4AL, Great Britain.

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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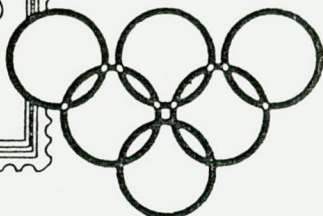


# Heiko Volk Olympia-Philatelie

POSTBOX 3447  
ERBACHER STR. 49  
D-6120 MICHELSTADT/ODW.  
WEST GERMANY



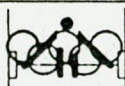
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BOOKS AND PROGRAMMES

VIGNETTES

PHOTOS

OLYMPIC-STICKERS



FOOTBALL-WORLDCHAMPIONSHIP-MATERIAL  
1934-1982

# FRONT PAGE

## IT'S SUBSCRIPTION TIME AGAIN

Once again we have managed to avoid an increase in subscriptions for 1990. With the new format, I am sure you will agree that the extra pages give members very good value for money. With this issue you will find enclosed your membership renewal slip. PLEASE, PLEASE, fill it out and send it back to our Treasurer by the stated date. If you wish to give up your membership, it only takes a minute to drop me a line, but it saves the Society a great deal of expense and valuable time.

It seems incredible that another year has flown by. Next year, 1990, will be an important milestone for British Philately. It marks the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black and the Centenary of the First International Stamp Exhibition held in London. It is fitting that in 1990 Britain should once again act as the host to stamp collectors from all over the world. In case you have not yet seen any advance publicity (which I would think is extremely doubtful), the dates to remember are 3 - 13 May 1990, when STAMP WORLD LONDON '90 will be held at Alexandra Palace, the beautiful exhibition complex a few miles from the centre of the capital. There will be a meeting for members of our Society, and all collectors of Olympic and sports philately will be very welcome. I am hoping that several members from our sister societies in Germany and the United States will also be visiting the exhibition, and that they will be able to time their visit to coincide with the meeting. Full details of the date and venue will be published in the next issue of TORCH BEARER. To give some prior notice, it is anticipated that the meeting will take place either on Saturday 12 May or Sunday 13 May, but this has yet to be confirmed.

In this issue you will find an article by Masaoki Ichimura of Japan on the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964. He has been the only member, so far, to answer my plea for articles on Olympiads that have not yet been covered in our magazine. Masaoki sent me photocopies of his collection, and from the information on the leaves, it was easy to put together a simple story to accompany the illustrations. If other members would like to adopt a similar approach, I will be happy to turn the notes into a story.

The next Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on Sunday 4 March at 3.00pm at The Royal Horticultural Hall, Greycoat Street, London SW1 during STAMPEX. Full details will appear in the next issue of TORCH BEARER. However, if you have any items that should be included on the Agenda, please let our Secretary, Elizabeth Miller, know by 1 January 1990, so that they can be included with the February magazine.

Once again, I would like to thank the members of the Committee for their efforts on behalf of the Society during the last year, and to wish you all, wherever you are, a very Happy Festive Season.

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# MEMBER'S FORUM

NORTHERN SPORTS THEMATIC MEETING IN LEEDS.

On 6 May 1989, a meeting was held for those interested in sports philately, jointly sponsored by SOC and the British Society of Football Philatelists. While most of those attending were from our own Society, it was good to meet other enthusiastic collectors, and we all enjoyed both good fellowship and interesting displays. The highlight was provided by Jack Murray our member from Glasgow, who displayed three times, showing rare football items, a display of the 1908 Olympic Games and a World Cup display. The medal winning display of Golf, by Graham Winter was also very well received. Others who showed material included John Crowther - 1936 Olympics, Bob Farley - Calgary 1988, John Osborne - Barcelona, Malcolm Stockhill - Football Stamps from equatorial New Guinea, and Victor Hale - Olympic Cinderellas. Others who attended were Ken Cook and John and Elizabeth Miller.

\*\*\*\*\*

Alan Sabey writes that he has recently purchased a cover from Vaasa advertising the 1948 Olympic Games in London. The interesting point is that the postmark is dated 28 May 1948, is addressed to Helsinki, where it received a machine arrival mark dated 29 May. In TORCH BEARER, Volume 3, Issue 2, page 86, Ossi Virtanen gives the earliest date of use as 9 June 1948. Alan wonders if other members have found earlier dates than those stated in the article. Alan would also like to know whether anyone has found a cover posted at Wembley on 29 July 1948, the opening day of the London Olympic Games, with the time given as between 8.45am and 1.00pm. He suspects that there must have been a collection at about 11.00am, but has not been able to find anything in the post office records to back up this theory.

\*\*\*\*\*

Rather belated congratulations to our South African members, Harry and Naomi Beinart. Harry won a gold medal for his exhibit, THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1896 - 1948 at the South African national exhibition held in Pietermaritzburg in November 1988. Naomi was awarded a vermeil medal for her exhibit of modern Rhodesia and a silver medal with felicitations for Southern Rhodesia World War 2 Postal History in the same exhibition.

\*\*\*\*\*

Thanks are due to our Greek member, Pandelis Drossos, who has donated a complete run of Ernest Trory's newsletter THE OLYMPIC PHILATELIST to the Society's library. There were sixteen issues of this magazine, which ran from 1963 to 1964. At present, they are with your Editor, who will extract interesting items for inclusion in future issues of TORCH BEARER. If any other members have magazines or books which they no longer require, your Librarian will be very happy to receive them.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bob Wilcock reports on a holiday of a lifetime in California this summer. SOC member and former Sports Philatelists International President, Sherwin Podolsky and his wife Adele provided wonderful hospitality on 4 July. With temperatures well into the hundreds, the ladies enjoyed the pool while Sherwin and Bob were lost in the cool of his study with his fabulous Olympic collection. The Mohave Desert, Yosemite National Park and San Francisco provided non-philatelic diversions, (forgive the understatement!) then a visit to Lake Casitas, venue for the 1984 rowing events. Sadly, there is not a sign now of the Olympic connection, but there was a superb second hand bookshop in nearby Ojai with books on the 1952 Oslo Games and the 1980 torch run.

SPI's current President, Mark Maestrono, drove up from San Diego and Bob had a "working" lunch on the last day on the Queen Mary. Fortunately (!) he was flying on the infamous "jinxed jumbo" and the return flight was delayed by fifty four hours, which meant he had a full day with Mark, and a bonus day with Hugh Gottfried at the North Hollywood and Pasadena stamp fairs. At Pasadena, he spent two absorbing hours with Judy Neima of Clipper Cargo, and spent the last of his dollars on choice items from her extensive Olympic stock.

He looks forward to returning the wonderful hospitality one day, perhaps during STAMP WORLD LONDON 90, and hopefully an Olympic Day to be jointly arranged for SOC, IMOS and SPI members.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our Treasurer, Colin Faers, recently bought the illustrated postcard from the 1912 Games in Stockholm and is intrigued by the message, which reads, "Many thanks for your card. We are now here practising for the regatta next week. This is a ripping place. - C.G.R. -"

Does anyone know whether there was a yachtsman with the initials CGR who was a part of the Olympic yachting events in 1912 and from what country he came? The card is dated 11 July 1912.



New member, Karl Biernat, Am Lindlein 4, 8532 Bad Windsheim, West Germany, has a query about the illustrated card. It reads, "The USA girls didn't do as well in the discus and javelin throw but the fellows are making up for it. Torrand had bad arm in shot put event and therefore didn't equal his own records tough luck. Best wishes Ada Lunardonì". Does any member who Ada Lunardonì was, and what about Torrand? Please let your Editor know if you can shed any light, so that all members can share the information.

OLYMPISCHES DORE, den

*The U.S. girls didn't do so well  
in the discus + javelin throw but the  
fellows are making up for it.*

*Torrand had bad arm in shot put  
event + therefore didn't equal his <sup>own</sup> records  
tough luck - best wishes  
Ada Lunardonì*

\*\*\*\*\*

Member Peter Wade, 7620 Dubonnet Way, Indianapolis, Indiana 46278, USA is a collector of Olympic medals, badges and pins. Peter would like to make contact with other members in Great Britain, Europe or other parts of the world. He is interested in trading or buying material from other collectors. Anyone interested should contact Peter direct.

\*\*\*\*\*

At PHILEXFRANCE, held in Paris from 7 - 17 July 1989, there were only three Olympic exhibits in the Thematic Class. Many congratulations to SOC member Dieter Germann, who was awarded a Gold Medal for his exhibit, "The 1936 Olympic Games". A Gold Medal was also won by Ladislav Karel of Switzerland for "The Olympic Games 1896 - 1952" and a Large Vermeil Medal was awarded to Fritz Karpinski of West Germany for "I summon the Youth of the World", another collection of the XI Olympiad. Greek member Michael Tsironis won a Large Gold Medal in the Championship Class for his exhibit of the Olympic issues of Greece, 1896, 1900 and 1906.

\*\*\*\*\*

WHO WILL HELP?

Fritz Karpinski, Barlachweg 20, D4220 Dinslaken, West Germany is a member of our German sister society IMOS. He has made a lifetime study of the postal rates of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. If you are able to help Fritz in his research into the registration labels for these Games, please write to him direct.

"The chapter relating to the registration labels for the Olympic Summer Games of 1936 poses many questions. In all the literature that has appeared until the present time, only approximately 190 different registration labels have been listed as having been used at the 14 special post offices. To these must be added the registration labels with small or large lettering of BERLIN from the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Village, Olympic Riding Stadium and the Deutschlandhalle. These increase the number of different registration labels considerably. So far, my researches have only discovered 65 different registration labels for these Games, and all have been documented with photocopies. From a roll of one thousand registration labels, (001 - 999, 000 representing 1000), this would mean that 65,000 registration labels should be possible, since all the rolls were used up. There was no surplus. Since the Olympia Post Bureau alone processed and sent out 66,000 registered letters, there must still be many registration labels that are unknown to me. Alternatively, there must have been several rolls which bore the same numbers and distinguishing letters. In this case, there must be registration labels with the same inscription and number, but sent to a different address, with a different date, different handstamp and different franking. In this case, all the registration labels that have already been documented by me can come in useful.

In order to research further the chapter relating to the registration labels, can I please ask all SOC members to help me in my task. I am trying to document every known registered letter. Could I please ask you to let me have the following information from items that you may have, or which are known to you. It would be helpful if you could lay them out similar to the following examples:

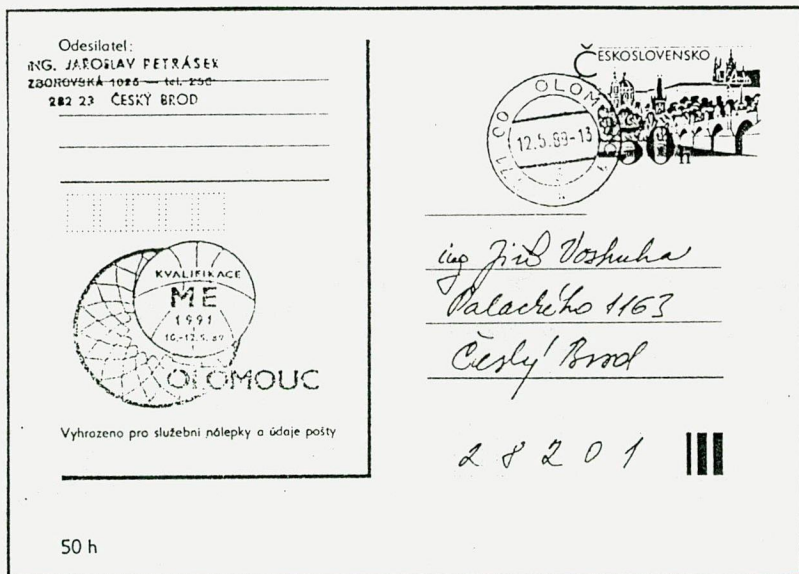
Item	Special cancel	R. label	Arrival	Franking
R letter	Date and identifying letter.	Inscription and number	Cancel	Catalogue number
Overseas R. Letter	Olympic Stadium 1.8.36.-16 w/out	01. Postbureau 399 m	Lengau 23.8.36	Michel No. 609 - 616
Airmail R. Letter	Olympic Riding 1.8.36.-16 a	01. Postbureau 399 m	Apolde 2.8.36	609 - 616

If you send me photocopies, can I please ask that you indicate if there is a backstamp on the reverse, and details of it. Please also indicate if there is no arrival mark at all.

I am happy to pay any postage or photocopying charges in German stamps. I thank all members in anticipation for helping me in my researches. Details of any findings will be published later.

# NEWS

Our Czech member, Jaroslav Petrasek, sends information about quite a number of recent special Olympic events in Czechoslovakia which have been commemorated philatelically. The postal stationery card was issued for the qualifying rounds for the Men's European Basketball Championships, to be held in 1991, which took place in Olomouc from 10 - 12 May 1989. Czechoslovakia were the winners and Romania was placed second. Finland and Austria also participated.



The cover and cancellation shown overleaf was released on 29 June 1989 to commemorate the hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of Josef Rossler-Orovsky, who was born on 29 June 1869 in Prague. He is probably Czechoslovakia's best known Olympian. In 1881, he founded the first Czech ice skating club, while he was still studying at school. He won his first canoeing event in 1897, and was the most successful member of the Blesk Rowing Club. On 5 January 1887, Josef Rossler imported the first pair of skis into Czechoslovakia from Norway, and from this time, he was an enthusiast of this sport. He was an all-round sportsman, particularly enjoying cycling, athletics, tennis, football and ice hockey. Both as a sportsman and as a businessman, he travelled to many countries in Europe. In the spring of 1893 he was living in London, and, as a member of the Vesta Rowing Club, he was able to train together with both the Oxford and Cambridge crews. In autumn 1893, Rossler was back in Czechoslovakia and founded the first Czech Lawn Tennis Club, I.CLTK in Prague. A year later, he founded the Czech Yacht Club, CYK. As a footballer, Rossler was a member of the White Rowers in Paris, and played in Fulham in London as a member of their team.

ING. JAROSLAV PETRÁSEK  
ZBOROVSKÁ 1028 — tel. 2827  
282 23 ČESKÝ BŘOJ

J. RÖSSLER  
OŘOVSKÝ



1869-1989



J. RÖSSLER  
OŘOVSKÝ



\*29. 6. 1869



1971 EXHIBITION  
MOSCOW 1980



Mrs. Fr. Rappin  
Eaglewood, Oxhey Lane  
Hatch End, Middx  
HA5 4AL

ENGLAND  
ANGLIE

ING. JAROSLAV PETRÁSEK  
ZBOROVSKÁ 1028 — tel. 2827  
282 23 ČESKÝ BŘOJ

Otevřená listová zpráva

ČSOV  
9000  
1899-1989



ČSOV  
9000  
1899-1989



Mrs. Fr. Rappin  
Eaglewood, Oxhey Lane  
Hatch End, Middx.  
HA5 4AL



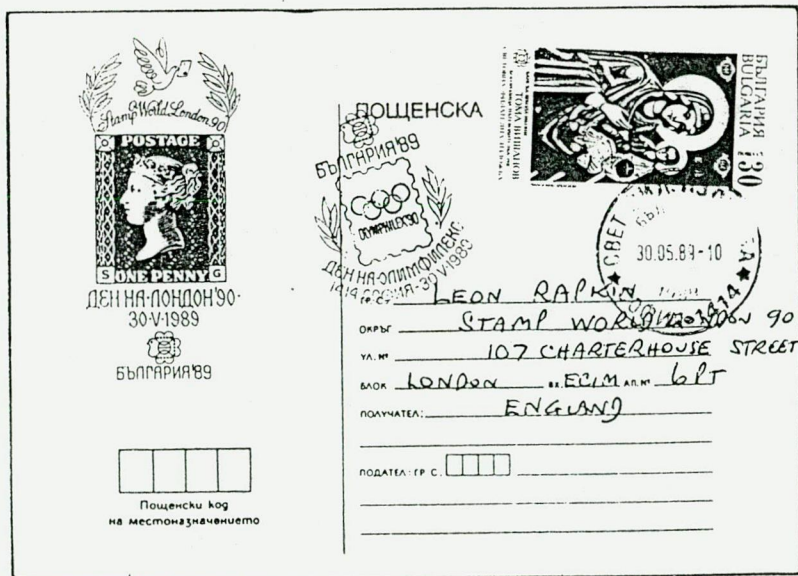
England

He acted as a referee at one of the first Czech football tournaments. In spite of his sporting prowess, Rossler's importance to Czech sport was as an activist, as a member of many Czech sporting federations, and as Czech representative on many international sporting federations. In 1897, he founded the Czech Amateur Athletics Union and began to prepare the Czech team for the Olympic Games in Paris. The Czech Olympic Committee was founded in 1899. The first Chairman was Dr S. Guth Jarkovsky and Josef Rossler was the first Secretary. He used his second surname, Orovsky, in most of his sporting ventures. He died in Prague on 17 January 1933.

Finally, 1989 also marks the ninetieth anniversary of the Czech Olympic Committee and a postal stationery card was issued on 18 May to mark the occasion. Mention of both the Rossler and the NOC card was made in the May issue of TORCH BEARER, but at the time, illustrations were not to hand.

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Bulgaria intends to host the next Olympilex exhibition in the late summer or early autumn of 1990. At first, it was intended that this should be held in the capital Sofia, but it now seems likely that it will be held at the Black Sea resort of Varna. At the recent international stamp exhibition in Sofia, BULGARIA '89 the day that the IOC President visited the exhibition, 30 May, was declared Olympilex Day and a special cancellation was used.



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The Greek government has approved a budget of about \$2 billion in an attempt to be chosen to host the centennial of the Olympic Games in Athens in 1996. Atlanta (United States), Toronto

(Canada), Melbourne (Australia), Manchester (Great Britain) and Belgrade (Yugoslavia) are the other candidates. The International Olympic Committee will announce its choice in the autumn of 1990.

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At the recent international philatelic exhibition held in Paris from 7 - 17 July 1989, PHILEXFRANCE, in honour of the Bicentenary of the French Revolution, 8 July was declared Day of Sport, and a special handstamp was used for one day only. Unfortunately, although the cancellation bears the word "SPORTS", there is no sporting motif in the design, which simply shows the Eiffel Tower.

\*\*\*\*\*

The city of Buffalo, New York, has been awarded the 1993 World Student Games by the Federation Internationale Sport Universitaire (FISU) executive committee at their meeting in Duisburg at the end of June. The committee made its decision after only a very short discussion following presentations from Buffalo, Shanghai in China and Fukuoka in Japan. Japan hosted the Student Games in 1985, and the recent troubles in China, left Buffalo the clear favourite. The 1989 World Student Games were held in Duisburg this year, while those of 1991 will be held in Sheffield. The 1993 World Student Winter Games were awarded to Zakopane in Poland. These student games are of great interest to the Olympian, for on several occasions in the past, students who have done well at these games have later been selected by their National Olympic Committees as a part of their Olympic team.

\*\*\*\*\*

CAVEAT EMPTOR - BUYER BEWARE.



There has been a new twist in the Gscheidl tale. Older members may recall that in 1980, the West German postal authorities withdrew the stamp that they had prepared for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow before it was released. Subsequently, a few used copies turned up in German auction houses, which had been used by Frau Gscheidl, the wife of the then Minister of Posts, who had

taken the odd sheet home with him as a memento. It is now appearing on the market on paper without fluorescence and sized 50mm x 30mm. The original stamps were printed on fluorescent paper and their size is 43mm x 27mm. The larger format stamps are reprints that have been produced by PHILA-REPORT. Although they are imprinted "NACHDRUCK" in the lower sheet margin, when this is removed, it is difficult to tell it from the original. Where these stamps have appeared on the market in used condition, the cancellation is also a forgery. If any member is offered any of these 1980 Olympic stamps, please let your Editor know.

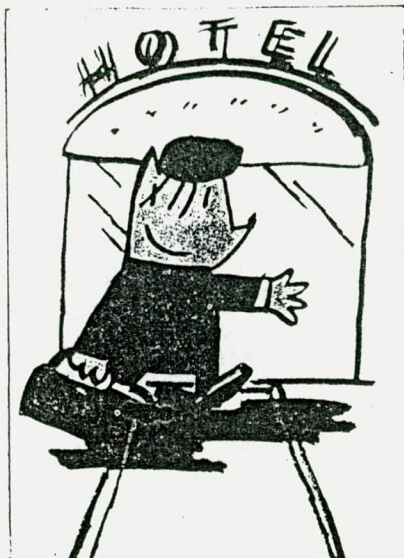
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# BARCELONA 1992

Bob Wilcock.

It has been announced that Prince Felipe de Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Organising Committee of the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games (COOB '92). His mother, the then Princess Sofia of Greece, competed in Rome in 1960 as a member of the Greek yachting team, while his father, the Prince Juan Carlos, competed in Kiel in the yachting events of the 1972 Olympic Games. His sister, Princess Cristina, was a member of the Spanish yachting team for the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

A recent press release from COOB '92 suggests that all the yachting events will now take place off Barcelona itself, and the yachting crews competing off Barcelona will, for the first time, be accommodated in the same Olympic Village as the other competitors. Olympic officials and judges will be accommodated in apartments very close to the Village, in Parc de Mar, while the press will have their own village accommodating over five thousand people in Badalona, just north of Barcelona, while a smaller village accommodating two thousand four hundred journalists will be sited in the Val d'Hebron area of Barcelona.



The Princess Sofia Hotel will become the IOC headquarters in 1992, and members of the national Olympic committees, and the international federations will be accommodated in the city under an agreement whereby 80% of Barcelona's hotel capacity has been reserved for members of the Olympic Family. The public will be mostly accommodated in the surrounding resorts, and at prices no higher than those charged in 1991, but to supplement the hotel accommodation, six luxury trans-Atlantic liners will be anchored in the port of Barcelona, which will provide 6,000 beds for the period of the Games. One liner will probably be reserved for British visitors. Those hotels covered by the Olympic agreement will be able to display the Games logo and have the right to reproduce the mascot Cobi, dressed as a porter.

The Games will be "THE GAMES WITHOUT DISTANCE", COOB '92 claiming them to be the most compact Games in Olympic history. The Games will also be "smokeless". The sale of cigarettes will be prohibited at Olympic venues, and tobacco manufacturers will not be accepted as sponsors or advertisers. The aim is to provide a smokeless environment for the competitors during the Games.

## A CHILD'S DESIGN.



The official distributors of Spanish stamps are TABACALERA SA, the state tobacco monopoly, (as in other European countries, more stamps are sold in tobacconists than in post offices). TABACALERA sponsored and organised Spain's first Schools Philatelic Competition. The winning design was one of two stamps designed by children and issued by Spain on 3 January 1989. One is on the

subject of philately, but the design of the second, winner of the TABACALERA competition, symbolises 1992. It is a 20 peseta stamp (5,000,000 copies) designed by Jose Luis Villegas Lopez of Huelva. The symbolic design includes the artist's representation of the Olympic rings, and also alludes to the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyage of discovery and the 1992 Seville World's Fair.

## ART AND THE AVANT-GARDE.

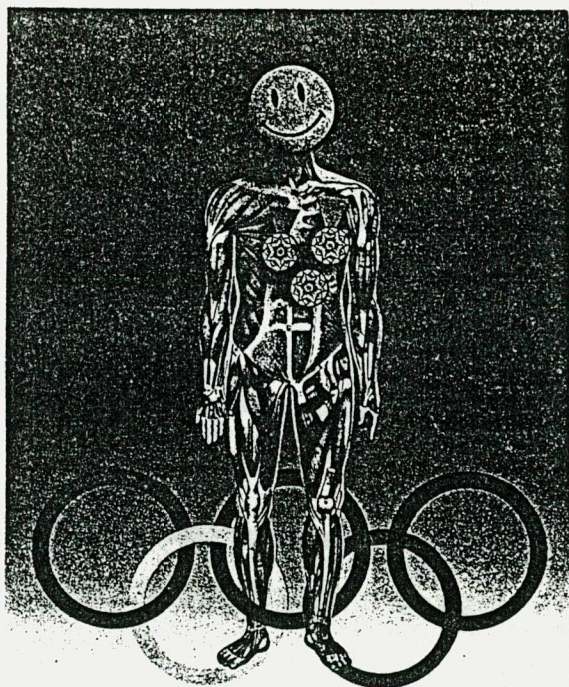
Every Games reflect the personality and character of the Hosts. For Mexico there was the Aztec influence in both the Games themselves and in the stamp programme. Los Angeles was bold and sometimes brash, a feature again reflected in the bright and sometimes harshly coloured stamps, while Seoul gave us a softer and more reflective oriental atmosphere. Barcelona has always regarded itself as a city of art. The candidature logo was skilful artistry, and the bolder Games logo was rightly unveiled at the Miro Foundation. The mascot Cobi perhaps takes avant-garde to the extreme, and art also contributes to the Spanish Olympic stamps.



*Alert 88*

The nomination pair of July 1987 included chimneys by Gaudi, whose uniquely eccentric buildings are a major attraction of Barcelona, and the first pre-Olympic set of 3 October 1988 includes three highly individualistic sporting designs by Peret (TORCH BEARER February 1989). At least it is possible to relate his designs to the sports as depicted, but the relevance of the anatomical man to the Olympics as depicted on his postcard (see next page), defeats me. Compare the Peret designs to unaccepted designs from E. Alert Doval, the Barcelona artist and stamp dealer. These designs are much more conventional.

The design by Jose Luis Villegas Lopez in the children's competition was a highly allegorical design, and the designs by Bartolozzi, chosen for the second pre-Olympic set issued on 7 March 1989, show once more the art of the avant-garde.



# BARCELONA'92

There are 2.2 million of each design, and each carries a 5 pesetas surcharge for the Olympic funds. The subjects are:

- |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 8+5 (local letter rate)       | handball   |
| 18+5 (national postcard rate) | boxing     |
| 20+5 (national letter rate)   | cycling    |
| 45+5 (European letter rate)   | equestrian |

The first day machine postmarks from Madrid and Barcelona depict a horse and rider, and there was a handstamp with the logo, similar to that used on 3 October 1988.

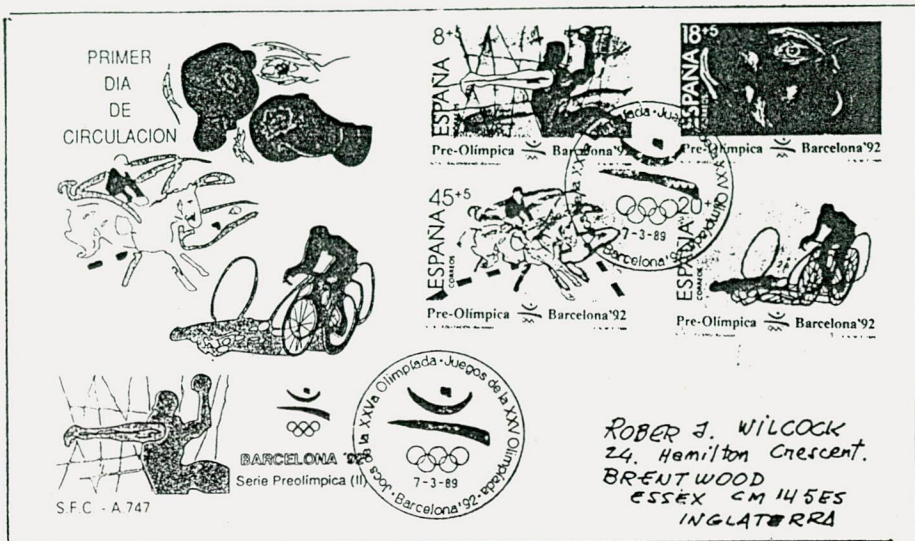
30 sellos de correos de 20+5 pesetas.

SERIE PRE-OLIMPICA BARCELONA'92

N.º 2.—ATLETISMO



It would appear that all the pre-Olympic series are being printed in sheets of thirty stamps, in 8 rows by 4. That means potentially thirty two stamps per sheet, but the two spaces at the top left (positions R1/1 and R1/2) have a text in black identifying each stamp.



#### "BARNA '92" PERFIN.

The February issue of **TORCH BEARER** mentioned the perfin stamp for "SANTS '88". It is now apparent that 1,500 stamps were perforated, and also 2,000 of the EXFILNA '87 miniature sheet (depicting the torch runner).

#### OLYMPIC HANDSTAMPS.



exhibition from 6 - 11 July, under the title, in Catalan, CAMI DEL 92, (The Road to 1992). The handstamp depicts a classical discus thrower.

#### VIGNETTES.

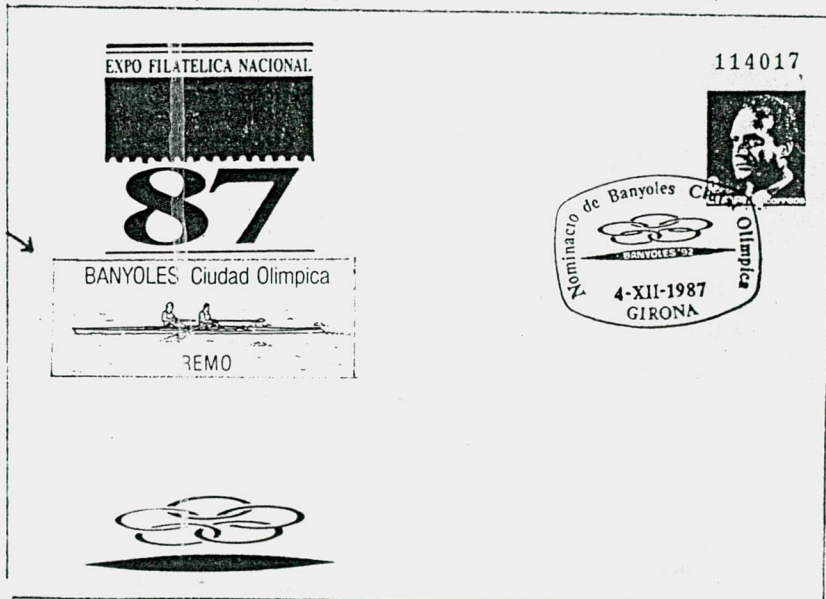
The mascot Cobi and the logo are now appearing on labels and vignettes of various sizes, individually and in sheets. Several unofficial vignettes bearing the candidature logo have been seen, one from the Football Club of Barcelona, two from the Real Club Deportivo Espanol, and one with the Columbus statue. There

is also one of Snoopy wearing the logo and carrying a torch, and one in the form of a number plate "B-1992". Only three trying to defeat the copyright in relation to the Games themselves have been seen so far; more no doubt will appear as time progresses. One in freestyle form depicts a dove, the Olympic rings and a label "Barce.92". There is an avant-garde free-form "B 92" and a less unconventional oval from the same artist.





One official vignette comes from the insurers of the Games, LA UNION Y EL FENIX ESPANOL SEGUROS GENERALES. These were printed in se-tenant strips and are shown above sideways. There is also a small rectangular sticker depicting two oarsmen with the text BANYOLES Ciudad Olimpica / REMO. (Remo is the Spanish word for rowing). It has so far only been seen stuck to the Exfilna '87 postal stationery envelope, with the Banyoles handstamp.



ISSUES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

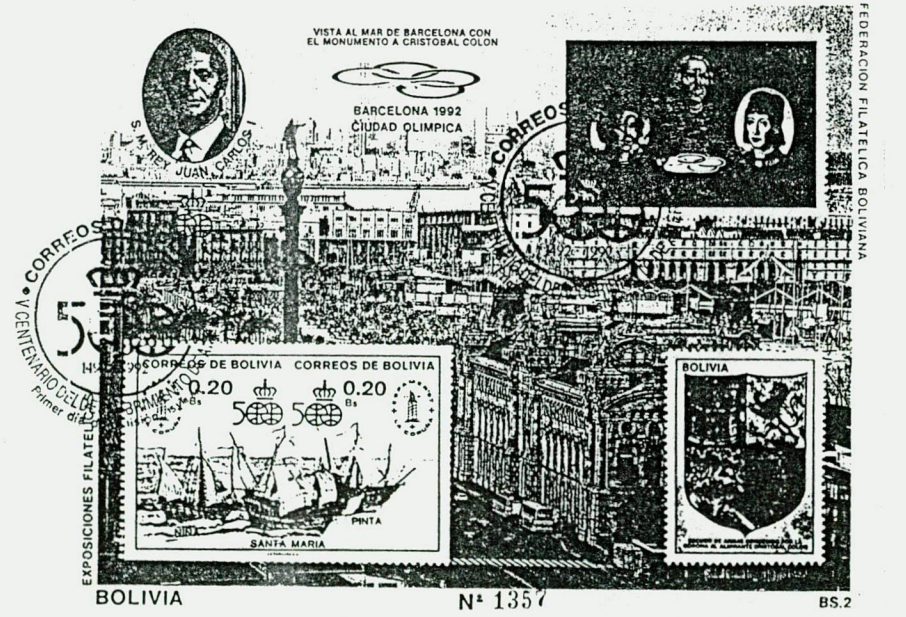


GUINE-BISSAU produced a pair of stamps even before the Spanish Post Office. The former Spanish Equatorial Guinea issued a sheetlet of sixteen stamps in late 1986. Eight anniversaries and events are commemorated, with two 15 peseta stamps for each subject, se-tenant vertically. The top stamp in the Olympic pair shows the Barcelona '92 candidature logo, and confusingly, at the bottom left is the inscription COREIA '88. The lower stamp shows the Columbus Monument in Barcelona, the candidature logo and also the Seville 1992 World Fair logo. SG Nos 981 & 982

THE SPANISH POST OFFICE IN ANDORRA produced a miniature sheet with two values on 20 July 1987 (not in fact the first nation, as we reported in the February 1988 issue of TORCH BEARER). SAN TOME E PRINCIPE incorporated the candidature logo in the designs of a set of three stamps issued on 30 December 1987 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the DGD Institute. (TORCH BEARER May 1988.)

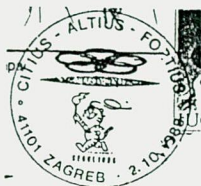
PARAGUAY overprinted two of its Seoul 1988 stamps for Exfilna '87 (TORCH BEARER February 1989, page 27); the Spanish Post Office also issued a pre-Olympic miniature sheet for the exhibition. Still in Latin America, MEXICO's miniature sheet for the Seoul Games included the 1992 candidature logo, and EL SALVADOR produced a set of five stamps jointly commemorating the Seoul Games and those of Barcelona. They included the Games logo, and were apparently printed firstly in sheetlets of ten stamps (each of the five values twice), and also in two numbered sheetlets with five vignettes. The vignettes on the first sheetlet showed the Seoul logo and Hodori, and the second sheetlet showing the Barcelona logo and Cobi. (See last page.) There are also two miniature sheets with a single \$2 stamp of the Olympic torch with the surround showing the Seoul Stadium. Seemingly identical at first glance, one sheetlet has the Seoul logo at the bottom left, the other the Barcelona logo.

The Central African Republic issued a set on 4 June 1987 (five values plus miniature sheet), Guinea (Conakry) issued a set of six values on 28 December 1987, and still in the French colonial world, Malagasy issued six stamps and a miniature sheet on 7 October 1987.



Finally, for now, Bolivia has produced a spectacular miniature sheet, both perforate and imperforate, of course, with a view of

Barcelona and inset stamp designs on 1992 themes, including the Games and the candidature logo.

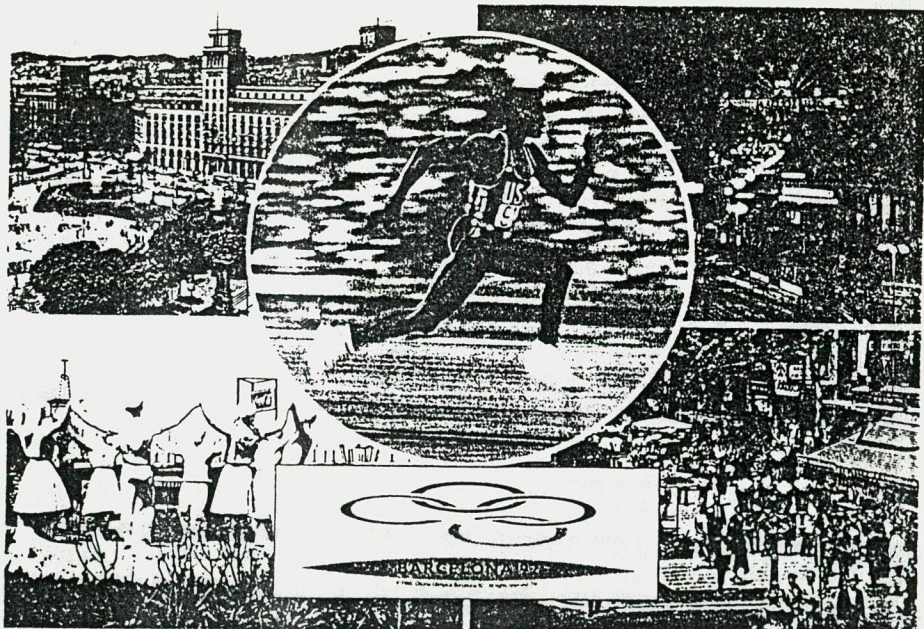


The first postmark to come our way is from Yugoslavia. From Zagreb on 2 October 1988, the final day of the Seoul Olympic Games, came a handstamp with Seoul's Hodori carrying a torch, and also the 1992 candidature logo.

**CANDIDATURE POSTCARDS.**

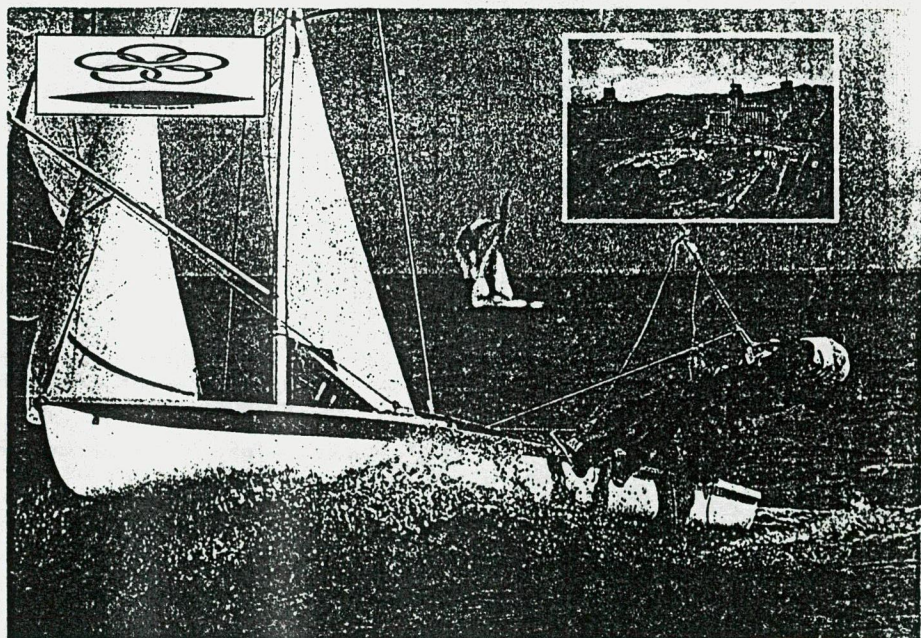
The candidature Committee authorised publication of a series of eighteen postcards by the ESCUDO DE ORO Company. The cards are large, (120mm x 165mm) and sales were restricted to a small number of outlets, and principally EL CORTE INGLES, Barcelona's main department stores. The cards feature the candidature logo in colour prominently on the front and in blue on the address side.

- BO 1 ("Barcelona and the World"): The statue of the Lady with The Umbrella (in la Cuidadela Park) with a view of the earth from space.
- BO 2 ("1492-1992"): Barcelona's statue of Columbus and a sunset view of Barcelona from the sea.
- BO 3 Fencing: card quartered horizontally with four views of Barcelona and central circular inset of two fencers.
- BO 4 Volleyball and hurdling: two vertical photos (hurdler from LA '84) with three small Barcelona views at base.
- BO 5 Basketball and sprint: two vertical photos and three small Barcelona views at foot.
- BO 6 Pole vault: Horizontal; central photo of vaulter with three views of Barcelona to the left of the card and three to the right.
- BO 7 Swimming: Horizontal; central photo of swimmers entering the water (backstroke) with two Barcelona views to the left and two to the right.
- BO 8 Gymnastics: Horizontal; left half a female gymnast somersaulting over a beam; right half shows four views of Barcelona.
- BO 9 Weightlifting: Horizontal; left half photo of weightlifter, right half four views of Barcelona.
- BO 10 High jump: card quartered horizontally with four views of Barcelona with central circular inset of high jumper
- BO 11 Running: card quartered horizontally with four views of Barcelona with a central circular inset of Carl Lewis. (See following page.)
- BO 12 Long jump: Horizontal; central photo of female long jumper with three Barcelona views to the left and three to the right of the card.
- BO 13 Boxing: Horizontal; plain grey background with photo of boxers on the left and an aerial view of the Ramblas (Barcelona main street) from the port on the right.
- BO 14 Swimming: Horizontal; plain grey background with photo of butterfly swimmer left, Barcelona Cathedral right.
- BO 15 Wrestling: Horizontal; plain grey background with photo of wrestlers left and La Sagrada Familia Church right.
- BO 16 Cycling: Vertical photo of US cycling team of four with inset view of Barcelona top right.



BO 17 Water Polo: Horizontal; dramatic goal mouth photo with inset top right showing photo of Columbus statue.

BO 18 Yachting: Horizontal photo of race at sea, with inset top right photo of Plaza de Cataluna.



UNOFFICIAL POSTCARDS.

The series of eight unofficial postcards on sale during the candidature period were described in TORCH BEARER February 1989, pp 25-26. They are reported to be withdrawn, but other cards alluding to the Olympics are starting to appear. They skate around the copyright problems in various ways.

Published by Martin Casanovas, Proenza 120, Barcelona.

No. 8 Barcelona Olimpica: large (120mm x165mm) vertical coloured drawing by PILARIES of a young torch runner in the Barcelona Olympic Stadium.



Published by Star Grafic, C/Padilla, 323 Interior 08025 Barcelona.

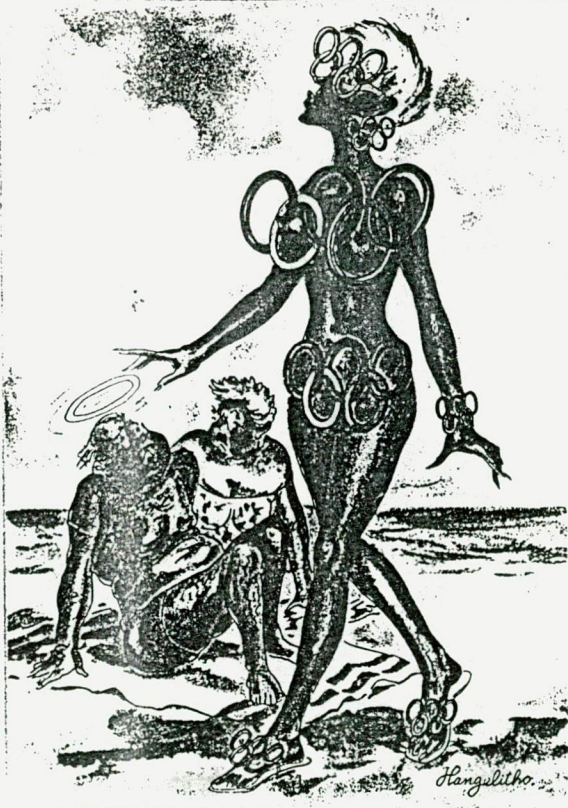
134 Barcelona '92 by Albert Rocarols; A largely black and grey design of a television in the corner of a room with a graphic "B" on the screen in red, blue and

yellow, and text in pink, yellow and blue rectangles  
"BAR/CEL/ONA/'92"

- 143 Barcelona '92 by Peret: An anatomical man with a yellow smiling face and three medals, standing in the Olympic rings above the text "BARCELONA '92" (See fourth illustration in this article.)
- 154 Barcelona, Olímpic Woman by Toni Riera: A female roller skater in a yellow and green track suit top, and text as title.
- 182 Barcelona Olímpica by Esteve Fort: A drawing of Barcelona from the north, looking towards Montjuic at sunrise, with golden light from the east, beneath the Olympic rings and a black sky lightening towards the horizon.

Published by Dos. SA. Padua 89, 08006 Barcelona.

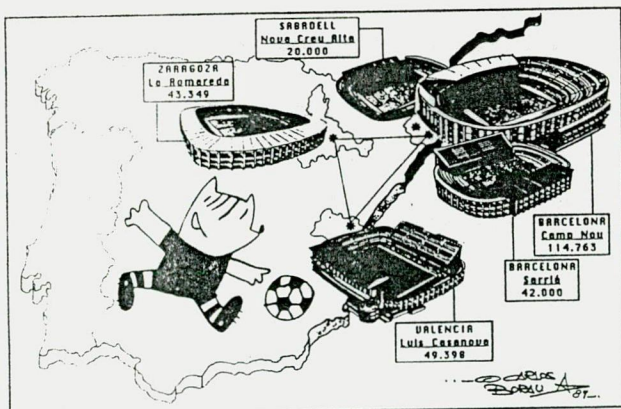
DLB.450-88 A young lady on a beach wearing Olympic rings as a bikini, bracelet, earrings, sunglasses and on her sandals. (Drawn by Hangelitho)





BARCELONA OLYMPIC NEWS is the title of the newsletter published by COOB '92 every two months. During the candidature period it was printed in the four Olympic languages, but now there are two editions, in Spanish and Catalan, and in English and French. It is now distributed by a mailing agency, RAPID POSY SA of Sabadell near Barcelona. The firm's ordinary meter machine is used, with no Olympic reference at present. Information from BARCELONA OLYMPIC NEWS has been incorporated in articles on the 1992 Games in TORCH BEARER and we shall continue to relay news of general interest and of special interest to collectors.

Issue 5 (July/August 1989) reports that the renovation of the Montjuic Stadium has been completed. It was used for the Spanish National Championships in August and the IAAF World Cup in the same month. The breakwater has been completed for the new yachting marina, with all the construction work scheduled to be completed in October. The five soccer stadia have been confirmed. The principal stadium is Nou Camp, home of Barcelona football club (114,763 capacity). The others are Barcelona's Sarria Stadium, Nova Creu Alta at nearby Sabadell, La Romareda in Zaragoza and the Luis Casanova Stadium in Valencia.



The triangle of the Olympic Programm will join four cities with long footballing traditions: Barcelona, Sabadell, Valencia and Zaragoza.

#### MARKETING AND SPONSORSHIP.

The 1992 marketing programme is expected to bring in nearly 30% of the Games revenues, exceeded only by television rights of 33%. World-wide rights are conferred under the TOP-2 programme promoted by the IOC and administered by ISL (International Sports and Leisure). Coca Cola were the first to sign, and from Albertville comes news that Kodak have signed. There is an international programme for Europe, the USA and Japan, avoiding overlap with TOP-2 sponsorships, and a Spanish programme divided into five categories:

##### 1. JOINT PARTNER.

A maximum of eight concerns from those providing goods and services essential to the organisation of the Games, with a minimum investment of 2,500 million pesetas (€12.5 million). Six have so far been named:

IBM. Computers.  
SEAT-VW-AUDI. Motor vehicles and sponsorship of the Volunteer training programme.  
BANESTO-UNION Y EL FENIX. Finance and insurance.  
ALCATEL. International media communications systems.  
COMPANIA TELEFONICA NACIONAL. Telecommunications.  
RANK XEROX. Publishing systems.

## 2. SPONSOR.

A maximum of forty companies wishing to integrate their brand names or image with that of the Olympic Games, for a minimum financial support of 600 million pesetas (63 million), which qualifies for 15% tax rebate under the terms of the Barcelona '92 tax system. Six have been named to date:

EDS-KPGM. Results management software.  
COCA COLA (TOP-2). Soft drinks.  
DAMM. Beer and non-alcoholic beer.  
DANONE. Yoghurts etc.  
COLA CAO. Soluble cocoa.  
CAMPOFRIO. Meat products.

## 3. SUPPLIER.

Firms supplying goods and services to a minimum value of 150 million pesetas. About seventy five firms are expected to qualify, including Apple office computing systems, Calcul i Gestio, business administration software, Sema-Metra, operational management software, Entel, communications and information systems software, Intelsa, telephone exchanges, Teletra, radiocommunication equipment, Porsan, sanitay ware, Mondo, athletics tracks, Balsam, artificial turf and tennis courts and Sony, giant screens.

## 4. LICENSEE.

The rights to use the Barcelona '92 symbols on mass market products for a percentage fee. None have yet been named, but pirate products featuring Cobi, made without license, have been confiscated by the police from a company called Disenos de Regalo. Amongst the items seized were paper-weights, bottle openers, bill-clips and tie-pins. Whether any have found their way onto the market has not been reported.

## 5. SPORTS MATERIAL.

This category is specially intended for the acquisition of sports material approved by the organisers of the various competitions.

Collectors will now have to ferret out the postage meters and other collectibles from the various sponsors. Do please keep the Editor informed of those you discover. A vignette is already known from the official insurers, Banesto-Union y el Fenix.

(My thanks to Andy Potter for his help in preparing the New Issue listing.)

# ATHENS 1996 ?

"Olympian"

Of all the great civilisations of history, the sun shines brightest on Greece. Civilisation, as defined by historians, that is, the development of agriculture, art, organised religion and written language - emerged first on the fertile plains of Mesopotamia, but it was on the sunny Greek islands of the Mediterranean and the hilly Greek mainland that ancient civilisation reached its zenith. Modern Greeks are fond of pointing out that the oldest civilisations were born on the banks of the great rivers, but they grew up beside the sea.

Surrounded on three sides by deep blue water, the people of the Greek peninsula - and of its many islands - established contact with the inhabitants of Asia, Africa and Europe at a very early stage in the development of civilisation. The result of the blending of cultures from these wide-spread areas was something totally unique in the history of man - the Hellenic cultures and its gifts to mankind. Medicine, philosophy, higher mathematics, and physics, art forms, theatre and the ultimate innovation in government, democracy.

Ancient Greece also provided the world with the Olympic Games, an athletic institution born in mythology, but one that has outlasted its religious beginnings by the better part of three millennia. The Olympics were first staged in the Archaic period of Greek history, (700 to 500 BC) a time when the city states had become fully developed and a uniform religion, social and political life had taken shape.

This new national identity stimulated "Pan-Hellenic" athletic contests. These games gradually took on religious significance, and it naturally followed that the greatest contests would be held at Olympia, which was believed, from the time of the earliest settlers in the region, to be the home of Zeus. The Olympic Games, held every fourth year from June until September, were staged in honour of Zeus, and during the time that they were being conducted, there was a sacred truce and a suspension of disputes among all the city states.

The Games lasted for a thousand years, but with the Roman conquest of Greece, they were eventually suspended. The ideals which the Greeks had instilled into the Games had gradually become eroded, some say because of Roman debauchery. For instance, in 66 AD, the Roman emperor Nero won Olympic "glory" by fixing a chariot race.

Nevertheless, the Olympic ideals - honest competition for the glory of sport - never really died, and in 1896 the Games were started again on a truly international scale. Fittingly, these first modern Games were held in Athens, financed in part by the sale of Greek commemorative stamps issued for the occasion. These first Olympic stamps and those issued by Greece for the Tenth Anniversary of the First Olympiad in 1906, were the progenitors of what has become a quadrennial tide of stamps,

and lately coins, honouring the Games. Those first Greek stamps were typical of Greek stamps generally, in that they adhered to classical themes. From the beginning of Greek philatelic history, classic traditions have dominated the nation's stamps. Ancient Greek statuary, the giants of mythology, portraits of the great thinkers of the Greek classical period and Hellenic heroes, such as Alexander the Great, predominate on the stamps of Greece.

Greece's first issue, in fact, pictured an elegant head of Hermes (Mercury to the Romans), and variations of this vignette appeared on all Greek definitive issues right up to the first Olympic commemorative issue in 1896. While Greece is justifiably proud of its classic past and its contributions to civilisation, the nation is also mindful of the fact that some of man's earliest technological advances took place on the Greek peninsula. It was the first inhabited part of Europe, with evidence of primitive man having lived there some 260,000 years ago. Excavations of caves have also produced evidence that these Paleolithic people were capable of lighting and using fire - in fact, this is the earliest known trace of man-made fire in the world.

These early developments in the history of man have made Greece an archeologist's paradise. Excavations have produced not only evidence of ancient Aegean Bronze Age civilisations, such as the fortified Minoan and Mycenaean palaces, some of which date from 2,800 BC, but of much earlier Neolithic cultures. The fertile valleys of Macedonia and Thessaly contain traces of the earliest farming and livestock breeding settlements in Europe, dating from 7,000 BC.

The Minoan and Mycenaean civilisation lasted until the 12th Century BC, when Dorian raiders began to devastate the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Using iron weapons, the Dorians gained supremacy over the entire region, developing the first Greek cities and colonising the Asia Minor coast. It was during this age, called the Geometric Period - 1,000 to 700 BC - that the new alphabet form of writing was introduced and spread across the entire area inhabited by the Greeks.

Out of the Dorian civilisation grew the Archaic Period, 700 to 500 BC, which saw the rise of the city states and the development of a uniform social, religious and political system. It was during this period that two major city states, Sparta and Athens, emerged. Although frequently at war with each other, they united in 490 BC to fight off the invading Persians at the Battle of Marathon. The wars with Persia did much to enhance the prestige of Athens during the ensuing Classical Period (500 to 323 BC), and Athenian ideas, such as democracy, spread to other city states. However, further wars between Sparta and Athens during the latter part of the Classical Period began to wear down Greek economic and political unity. Finally, King Philip II of Macedonia succeeded in unifying Greece by force, and his son, Alexander the Great, resumed the wars against the Persians. Alexander's conquests of most of the Middle East and Egypt caused the spread of Greek civilisation throughout the Mediterranean, but internal dissension and strife eventually weakened the nation to a point where, after several battles in the third and second centuries BC, it was subjugated by Rome.

But who conquered whom? Barely a century later, the Roman poet Horatius wrote that Greece, although vanquished, had really conquered Rome by instilling culture throughout the Roman empire.

However, the real legacy of Greece is that its classical thought and art did not end there. Eventually, they sparked the Renaissance and led to the revival of ancient Greek forms and ideals throughout Europe and America. Although it has been conquered many times in its long history, by Romans, Turks and Germans, its ancient spirit has never been subdued. The modern Olympic Games are only a small part of the legacy that has come down to us through the centuries.

It is not therefore surprising that, in spite of many difficulties, both financial and political, Athens is the odds-on favourite to host the 1996 "Golden" Games. Why the Greeks have chosen to call the centenary Olympiad "Golden" is not quite clear, but the answer should emerge eventually. Athens leads Manchester, the only other European contender for the 1996 Games.

The Greek capital is steaming ahead in an extensive programme of setting up the administrative and technical infra-structure to strengthen its bid. Athens already has an Olympic stadium, known as the Spiridon Louis Stadium in honour of the marathon winner of the 1896 Games. It was first used in 1982 to host the European Athletic Championships, and would be the main athletics centre for the Games.

The Stadium of Peace and Friendship in Piraeus, which seats 17,000 spectators under cover, would be the secondary athletics venue. The two stadia are already connected with the embryo Athens metro system, which now has barely 26 kilometres of track, but will have more than doubled that by 1996. The Olympic stadium area would be the focal point for the Games, and will be enlarged in time for the 1991 Mediterranean Games which are being held in Athens. A new section, with velodrome, indoor sports palace, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a media centre and a village, is being planned on land adjoining the stadium.

The Organising Committee, urged on by Culture Minister, Melina Mercouri, say all projects are being planned to Olympic specification. The second athletics venue, the Peace and Friendship Stadium, is next to the main football stadium, and near the sea, where some of the water events would take place. The Peristeri, another sporting hall for badminton and judo, would be one of the four now being planned in other locations in the capital.

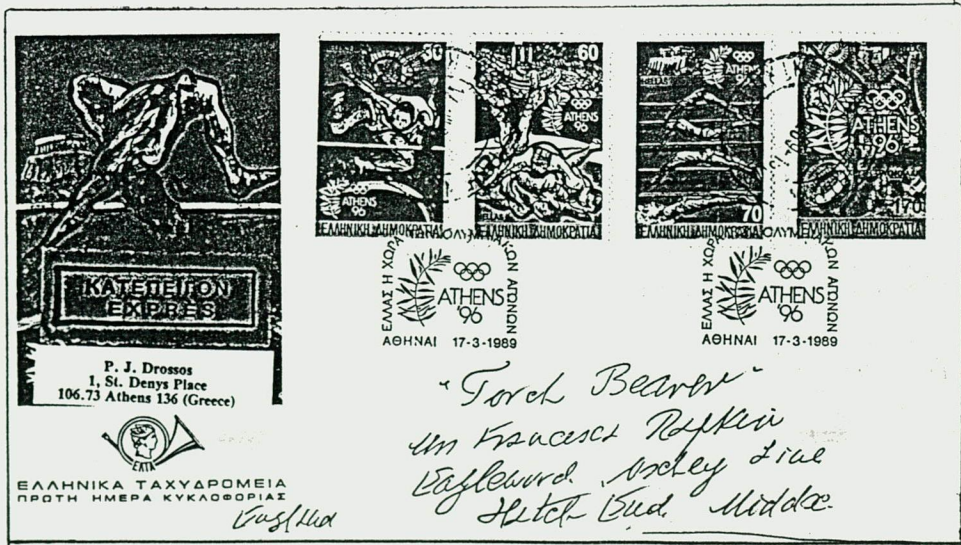
Athens is expected to win a nostalgic vote at the I.O.C. meeting that will decide the 1996 host in Tokyo in 1990. It is understood that I.O.C. President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, has been encouraging in his support of the Greek bid. The venture has the total support of the Greek people, Sports Minister, Mr Sifis Valyrakis, has stated. He believes that there have been no negative signs, and cannot remember when there has been such unanimity in Greek political life in recent times.

A new airport, and a highway bypass is planned to cope with the Athens traffic, which has doubled in the last decade. Olympic preparations are expected to cost \$US3 billion. The total

expenditure for 1990 will be covered by the Greek Football Lottery, while that for 1989 will be taken from the National Lottery. Expenses beyond 1990 will be paid for by an Olympic Lottery and from State funds. It is expected that the total expenditure will be more than covered by television rights, sponsorships, postage stamps, and most of the other fund-raising ventures that have become standard since 1984.

One major item of expenditure which does not appear to have been taken into consideration, is that required for security, which could cost many millions of dollars. In Seoul, the armed forces played the major role in security during the 1988 Games, and it is unlikely that the costs involved were ever completely listed. They were probably paid from government funds. The Greeks could adopt a similar policy in 1996. However, it is unlikely that Greek soldiers are as highly trained in anti-terrorist techniques as was the case in Korea. Several British and US officials, as well as prominent local business men, were murdered by terrorists in Greece in 1988, the most brutal recent attack being when terrorists boarded the Greek ferry "Island of Poros" in July 1988, leaving nine dead and eighty wounded. Mrs Mercouri, who is also the President of the Executive Committee for the Athens bid, said that full security details would be provided in the dossier that was being prepared for the Athens candidature.

Greece has been promoting her candidature philatelically, and the latest issue to emerge was released on 17 March 1989. All four values, as well as the first day cancellation, have, as a part of their design, the olive branch that forms a part of the 1996 Golden Olympics logo. The 30 Drachmae shows a high jumper with the Ancient Olympia in the background, 60 Drs shows wrestling with Delphi in the background, 70 Drs shows swimming and the Acropolis in Athens, while the 170 Drs is a free composition with the 1996 logo as the main design. 600,000 complete sets were printed, and 100,000 numbered booklets were also prepared containing four joined stamps, one of each value.



*"Torch Bearer"*  
*San Francesco Raffini*  
*Esplanade, Berkeley Drive*  
*Hotel Bud. Middle*

*Busfield*

# OLYMPIC WINNERS

(Continued from previous issue.)

Olympic Games did not take place in 1940 and 1944. The Games of the Fourteenth Olympiad took place in a war-torn London, and became known as the Austerity Games. For all that, more nations and more competitors took part than on any previous occasion.

## HELSINKI 1952. XV OLYMPIAD.

Thiedmann (Germany) was the bronze medallist in the equestrian event and Adhemar Ferreira da Silva of Brazil was the gold medallist and Olympic record holder in the triple jump. Both have had cancellations from their respective countries.



## MELBOURNE 1956. XVI OLYMPIAD.

Elzbieta Krzesinska (Poland) won the gold medal and set a new Olympic record in the women's long jump with a leap of 6.35 metres. She won a silver medal in the next Games in Rome in 1960 for the same event. Poland used a special cancellation and also issued a postal stationery card in her honour.



Thiedmann (Germany) again assured the success of the German team in the Prix de Nations equestrian event on his horse 'Meteor'. A red meter cancellation was used in Elmshorn West Germany which showed both horse and rider, but the illustration was too indistinct to reproduce well. Another West German, Helmut Bantz, won the gold medal in the gymnastics in the horse vault, and was placed sixth in the parallel bars and in the overall competition. Bantz was depicted on a private stationery card issued in Germany for the 1972 Grosstaustag. Ferreiro da Silva (Brazil) repeated his success of the previous Games with another Olympic record of 16.35 metres in the triple jump.

#### ROME 1960. XVII OLYMPIAD.

Thiedmann took part in his third Olympic Games, and once again helped Germany to win the gold medal in the Prix de Nations on 'Meteor'. Zdzislaw Krzuskowiak of Poland set a new Olympic record of 8 minutes 34.2 seconds and took the gold medal in the 3,000 metres steeplechase. Poland issued a souvenir card in his honour in 1983.



#### TOKYO 1964. XVIII OLYMPIAD.

Waleri Popentschenko (USSR) was the gold medal winner in the middle weight boxing competition. Another Russian, Anatoly Kolesov, won the gold medal in the welterweight Greco-Roman wrestling, and the Russian pair, Andrej Chimitsch and Stepan Orshepkow were the gold medal winners in the 1,000 metres canoeing pairs. Russia released a souvenir sheet to honour her Olympic winners on 16 May 1964.

#### MUNICH 1972. XX OLYMPIAD.

Victories for Romania in the nautical sports were commemorated in a series of four postcards; Ivan Patzaichin, gold medal in the Canadian singles, Patzaichin, with Covalior took the silver medal in the Canadian pairs. Viernescu, Zaifu, Verzolomen and Sciofnic won the silver medal in the Kayak fours and Maria Nikiforou with Victoria Dumitru won the bronze medal in the women's Kayak pairs.

In addition, Pekka Vasala of Finland won the gold medal in the 1,500 metres track event by overtaking at great speed the Kenyan Kip Keino, who was himself the winner of the event in the previous Olympic Games. Finland honoured Vasala by showing him on a cancellation in July 1973.

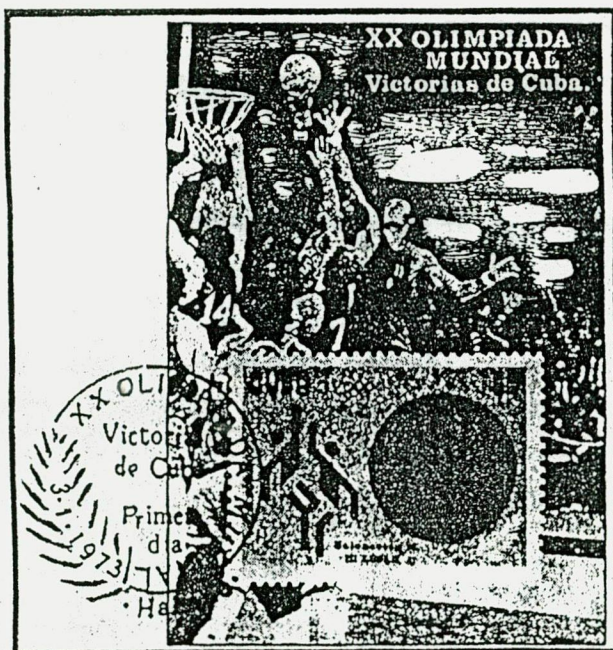


KALEVAN  
KISAT

10-12.8.  
Hyvinkää



Cuba won the bronze medal in the basketball competition, beating the Italian team by a single point in the play-off for their place. The Cubans issued a stamp with a special cancellation in January 1973.



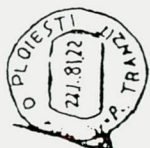
MONTREAL 1976. XXI OLYMPIAD.

Ivo Van Damme of Belgium was a promising 22 year old who succeeded in winning two silver medals in the 800 metres and 1,500 metres track events. His powerful running style promised a great future, unfortunately cut short by his untimely death in an automobile accident a few months later on 29 December 1976.

In 1977, Belgium opened the Ivo Van Damme Sports Centre in his memory.



Nadia Comaneci the sixteen year old Romanian gymnast became the overnight darling of these Olympic Games with her grace and vitality. She became the queen of the women gymnasts by beating the Russian contingent, who were expected to win most of the medals. Out of six events, this impressive Romanian, who rarely smiled, collected a total of five medals, three gold (individual combined exercises, asymmetrical bars and balance beam), a silver medal in the team event and a bronze medal for her floor exercises. Apart from the special cancellations, Romania issued a postal stationery card in her honour.



MOSCOW 1980. XXII OLYMPIAD.

Ruderin Sanda Toma of Romania was the gold medal winner in the women's canoeing event, and Romania issued a cancellation in 1981 to record her victory. (ED. Although Sanda Toma has been commemorated philatelically, this was in the world championships, and not in the Olympic Games. In the 1980 Games in Moscow, she was not placed among the top eight.)



The cancellations and postal stationery items mentioned above are by no means a complete list, but it is a start. With the addition of stamps, they will add interest and variety to any Olympic collection.

# EXHIBITING OLYMPICS

Sherwin Podolsky

(Some collectors seem to be having a certain amount of difficulty in understanding, or accepting, the new FIP thematic rules. In the following article, which will also appear in the Journal of Sports Philately, the magazine of our sister society in the United States, Sherwin puts forward his own views on the new rules. If any member would like to comment, or add their own views, space will be provided in TORCH BEARER to air the matter fully. ED.)

Many Olympic collectors are dismayed by the new thematic rules for exhibiting because they shut out a documentary approach to exhibiting.

The documentary approach emphasises a philatelic and chronological approach in the exhibit plan. The exhibit plan or outline will have sections dealing with the philatelic material in some order, such as: essays and proofs, issued stamps, stamp errors, postmarks, covers, meters etc. Olympic philately lends itself well to a chronological approach by presenting material by each Olympiad in sequence. In the documentary approach, the philatelic material is usually described in each section of the outline.

The new thematic rules require a plan based on the subject or the theme, not the philatelic material. Thus a thematic section may have a title such as Olympic Winners of the First Olympiad. A section entitled Paper Varieties of the 1924 Olympic proofs which could be found in a documentary collection cannot be used under the new rules.

However, the new thematic rules allow for philatelic studies to be subordinated in a thematic exhibit. This is the only compromise to the documentary approach in a thematic exhibit. The problem comes when the philatelic material cannot be thematically presented because it is overwhelming, especially when the design elements are irrelevant. Such material can include rare postal usages on cover, stamp and cancel errors and varieties, progressive colour proofs etc.

Normally, when one seeks a theme, the outline will develop to be comprehensive. That is fine when the subject allows for accumulating material that is equally comprehensive. In Olympic philately, such thematic comprehensiveness is not always reasonably possible, especially for earlier Olympiads. I have seen some thematic exhibit outline plans that seem unnaturally convoluted. This is because the exhibitor has first to look at his material and assign a subject category for each item. Somehow, those subject titles have to fall into an overall logically formulated outline plan.

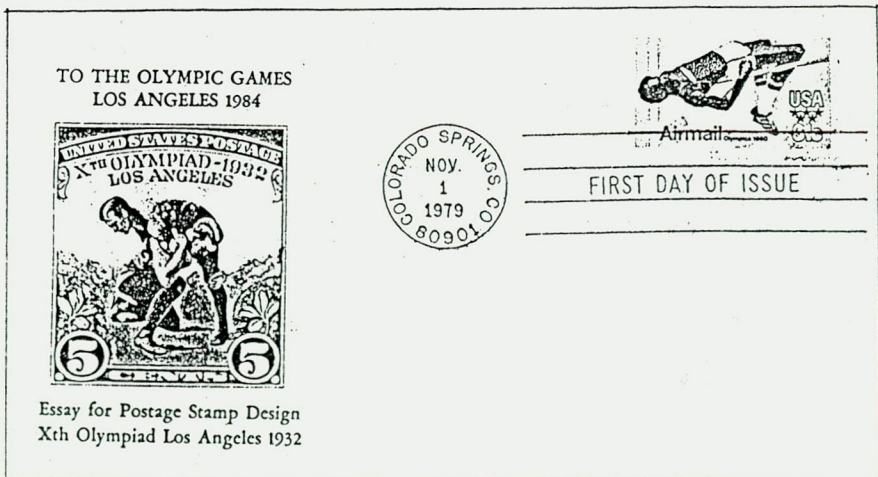
Recognised exhibiting categories include Thematic, Traditional, Maximaphily (maximum cards) and, in the United States, First Day Covers. Olympic philately is broad enough to be exhibited in any

of these categories. Let us take a look and see how Olympic exhibits might fare in each category.

In the thematic category, a chronological approach will not fit because its sections will usually bear a title referring to philatelic material. Yet, Olympic philately is broad enough to encompass such thematic exhibits as The Life of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, or the American Contribution to Olympism. Such exhibits do well because of reliance on much recent material consisting of postmarks and commonly available stamps.

A documentary exhibit emphasising a chronological approach would have to be put in a traditional exhibit category because it would not fit anywhere else. How have Olympic documentary exhibits fared by being judged in the traditional class? This is fine, so long as the documentary exhibit is limited to the 1896 Games or those of 1936 in Berlin, for example, since such exhibits would be devoted to material from one country. However, how would traditional judges treat an exhibit that jumps from Athens 1896 to Paris 1900, to St. Louis 1904, to London 1908 and Stockholm 1912? Traditional judges usually have expertise in just certain areas, much fewer than are found in a wide-ranging documentary Olympic exhibit. I invite comments from traditional judges of documentary thematic exhibits.

First Day Covers are a new exhibit category in the United States. Some non-FDC material can be included, but there is an important emphasis on cachets. However, the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) has not recognised FDC's as an exhibition category, and I know of no other country that does.

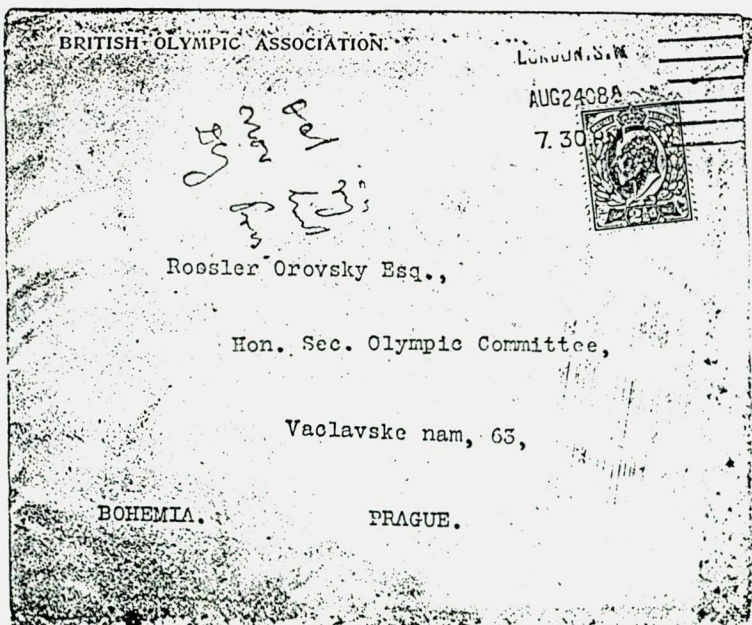


First Day Cover for the 1980 Games. It has a number of minus points. It is unaddressed, thus not postally used. The new thematic rules ignore anything that does not relate to mail movement. Yet the cachet has thematic relevance. Should exhibit rules be changed or created to accommodate this cover?

Starting at Seoul 1988, a competitive category was created at OLYMPHILEX to allow judging according to national and not FIP standards, which presumably are those of the host country. I

doubt that any country, other than the United States, would treat an exhibit of FDC's with respect. By respect, I mean recognising and valuing cachets and not treating cachets as having no value or even considering them as being worthy of demerits. Yet some very fine 1932 US Olympic FDC exhibits include cachet varieties and have been presented on their own as single subjects. The FDC rules even allow for thematic presentation using cachets.

The FIP recognises Maximaphily as an exhibition category. The non-philatelic element in maximum cards is the picture on the postcard. Maximaphily, more popular in Europe, is the only FIP exhibition category with a respected non-philatelic aspect. If private pictures are recognised on maximum cards and, in the USA, cachets on FDC's, there is another non-postal element waiting for recognition: addresses. For example, covers of Olympic Organising Committees, Olympic sponsors, sports federations and even IOC presidents could fit thematically in many fine Olympic exhibits. Often these and other covers have non-FDC cachets. It is time to accept this material in Olympic exhibiting.



How can the Olympic exhibitor present this cover? Traditionalists and the new thematic rules would ignore the corner imprint of the British Olympic Association, which was responsible for organising the Olympic Games in London in 1908. I believe that the thematic elements of the address and the corner imprint should be accepted and recognised in Olympic exhibits.

#### MY PROPOSALS.

1. A separate exhibition category should be established for the

documentary exhibit allowing for philatelic presentation of the material. It may or may not be chronological. However, it would not be arranged alphabetically by country.

2. The documentary exhibit may include a subordinated thematic section or sections. The thematic section should bear the title of the actual subject, such as "Minorities at the 1972 Olympics", and not a title such as "Thematic Section".

3. The documentary exhibit should recognise and value cachets and addresses if used in the material and the write-up.

4. The documentary exhibit must balance the use of addresses and cachets with respect to the period covered. For example, postmark variety is limited for the 1932 Games, whereas cachet variety is abundant. 75% of a 1932 exhibit might consist of cachets and still be considered balanced. However, a 1948 London Games exhibit might be only 25% cachet material, because the range of cachet material is much smaller.

5. A documentary exhibit would allow material from two or more countries to be included in the exhibit. Exhibits limited to the material of one country would probably belong in the traditional exhibit category. However, the traditional class does not allow the use of cachets and addresses. One country exhibits using cachets and addresses can be accepted in the documentary exhibit category.

6. A further category of Olympic FDC's should be accepted at future Olympihlex exhibitions. The rules used by the American Philatelic Society for FDC exhibits should be used. In such exhibits, a much higher number of items can be devoted to FDC's only, including cachets and postmarks and even addresses. However, a limited amount of non-FDC material should be included. Cachets may be thematically presented.

7. The new thematic exhibition rules should allow use and recognition and valuing of cachets and addresses. At worst, such aspects should not earn demerits.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

My proposals call for the creation of two new exhibition categories: Documentary and First Day Covers. These categories should be adopted at national and international levels and also at all future Olympihlex exhibitions. These new categories would enlarge opportunities for Olympic collectors to maximise the use of available material to best advantage. Olympic collectors would have a greater number of choices of how to exhibit.

The category of FDC's accepts cacheted unaddressed covers and thus opens up a popular avenue for novice exhibitors.

Exhibitors who feel shut out by the new thematic rules should assert themselves. This includes not only Olympic collectors but also specialists in Red Cross, Scouting and Esperanto topics. They too would benefit from the reinstatement of the Documentary category, together with the enhancement of recognising cachets and addresses. The Documentary approach deserves respect.

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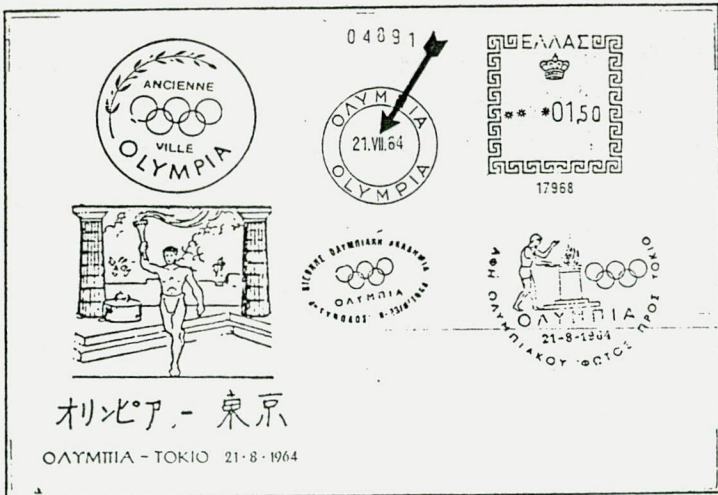
# THE XVIII OLYMPIAD, TOKYO

Masaaki Ichimura.

The following article is based on the collection entitled THE EIGHTEENTH OLYMPIC TOKYO GAMES, which was shown in the non-competitive class at Olympilex in Seoul in September 1988.

The Eighteenth Olympic Games were held in Tokyo, Japan for fifteen days, from 10 to 24 October 1964. Originally, they were to be held in Tokyo in 1940 and would have been the Twelfth Olympiad, but after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War on 7 July 1937, they were given to Helsinki in Finland. Japan had to wait another twenty six years until Tokyo became the first Asian city to host the Games.

Although the Games did not start until 10 October, the festivities for the Summer Games began on 21 August 1964 with the lighting of the Olympic torch in the Temple of Hera at ancient Olympia.

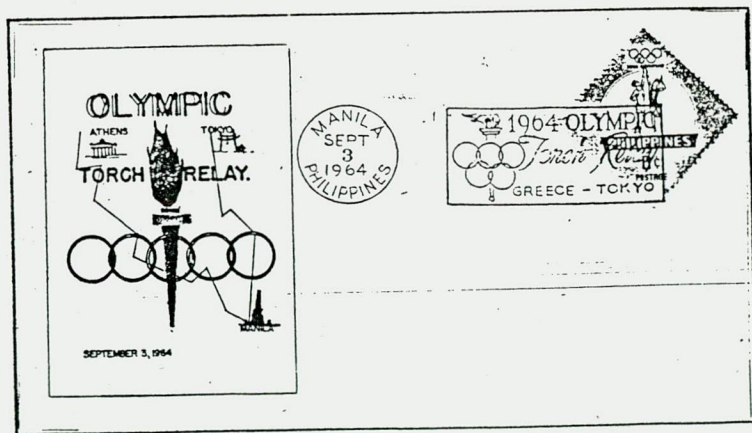
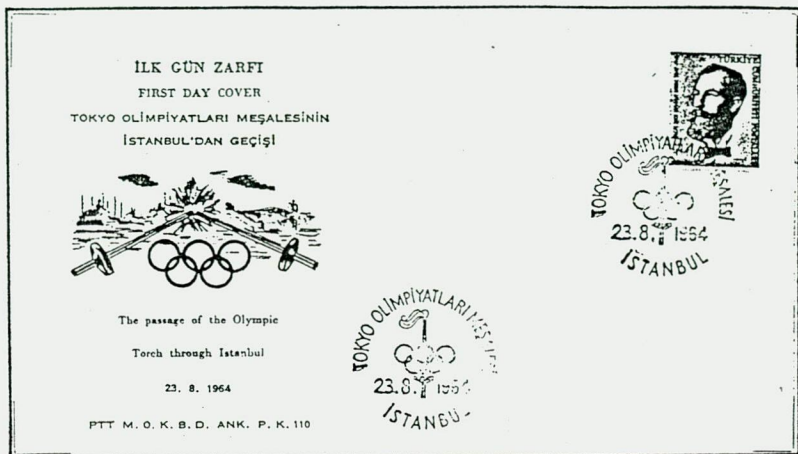


Meter cancellation from Olympia with 21.VII.(July)64 error.



After leaving Greece, the flame was carried to Istanbul, where a commemorative cancellation was used on 23 August, before heading

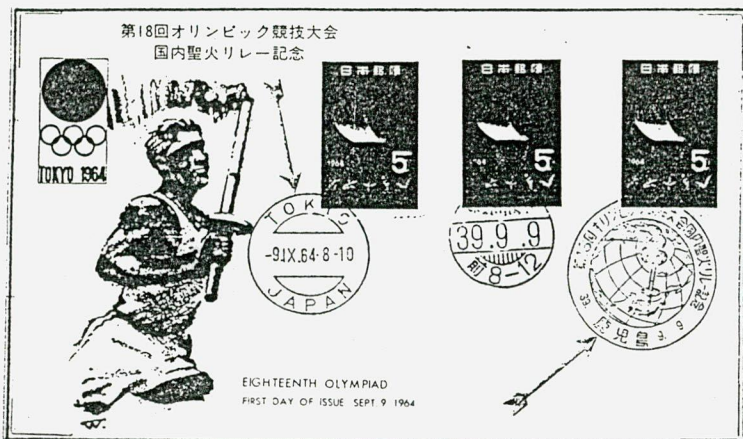
across the Middle East and India and arriving in Manila in the Philippines. As in Istanbul, a commemorative cancellation was used in Manila on 3 September.



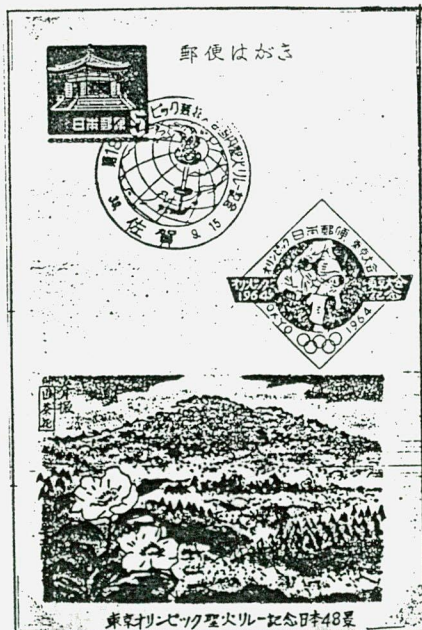
The flame travelled through the Republic of China and Taipei, where it was again commemorated by a special cancellation. At Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands the handstamp was used in conjunction with a stamp issued to mark the occasion. Before arriving at Naha, Okinawa on 6 September the flame had already visited eleven countries. After a two day relay run around the island of Okinawa, the torch started on its last flight to Kagoshima on Japan's south island.

On arrival in Japan, the torch was separated into three more flames. The original flame went from Kagoshima to Tokyo, while the new torches were flown by Nippon Airways to Miyazaki and Sapporo. Three torches started their journey to Tokyo on 9

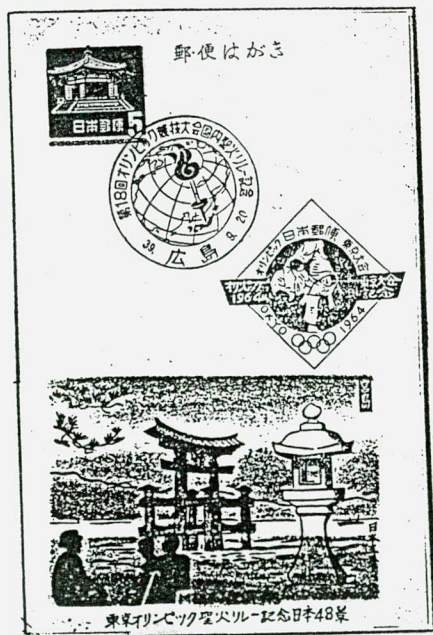
September and there are commemorative handstamps from Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Sapporo from this date. The Sapporo route split into two at Aomori in the north on 17 September. Throughout the route it was commemorated with handstamps, many showing interesting landmarks from the areas through which it passed.



Cancellations from Tokyo and Kagoshima, 9 September 1964.



Saga, 15 September 1964



Hiroshima, 20 September 1964

As already stated, all the domestic torch relay routes started at Kagoshima. The western Kyushu-Sanin-Hokkaido route was as follows: Kagoshima 9 September, Kumamoto 12 September, Nagasaki 14 September, Saga 15 September, Fukuoka 16 September, Yamaguchi 18 September, Hiroshima 20 September, Matsue 22 September, Totri 25 September, Fukui 29 September, Kanazawa 30 September, Toyama 1 October, Nagano 3 October and Kofu 6 October.

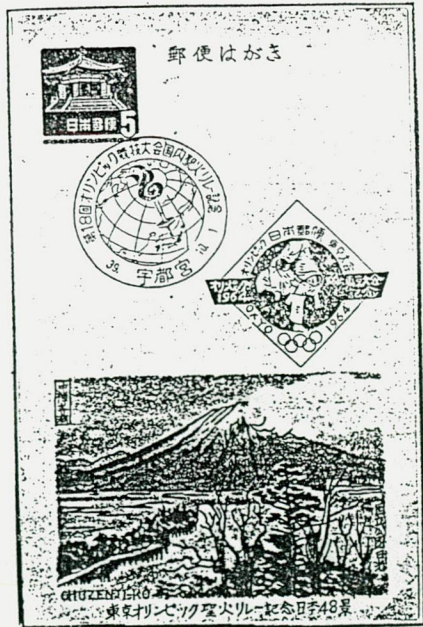
The eastern Kyushu-Shikoku-Tokai route started on 9 September in Miyazaki and thence to Oita on 11 September, Matsuyama 12 September, Kochi 15 September, Tokushima 18 September, Takamatsu 20 September, Okayama 21 September, Kobe 24 September, Osaka 25 September, Wakayama 26 September, Nara 27 September, Kyoto 28 September, Otsu 29 September, Tsu 30 September, Gifu 1 October, Nagoya 2 October, Shizuoka 4 October and Yokohama 7 October.

The eastern Oshu-Kanto route started in Aomori on 17 September and then to Akita on 22 September, Yamagata 27 September, Niigata 1 October, Maebashi 5 October and Urawa 6 October.

The Hokkaido-western Oshu-Kanto route started in Sapporo, where the flame was carried through the city for three days from 9-11 September, then to Otaru 11 September, Hakodate 15 September, Morioka 22 September, Sendai 26 September, Fukushima 28 September, Utsunomiya 1 October, Mita 3 October, Chiba 6 October and Tokyo 7 October. At all the above mentioned towns on all the routes, commemorative handstamps were used.



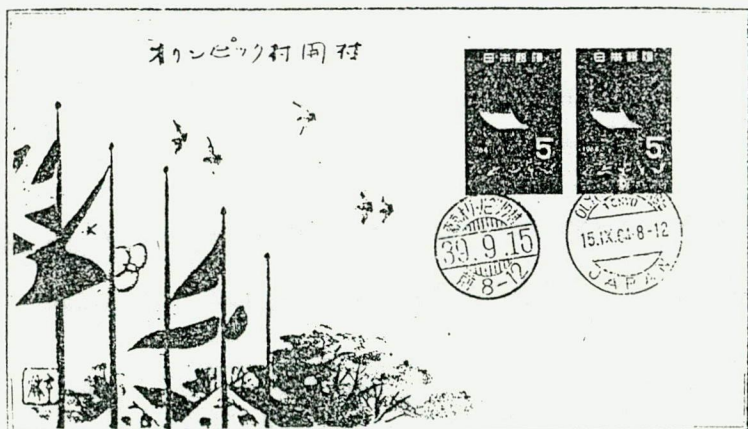
Hakodate 15 September 1964



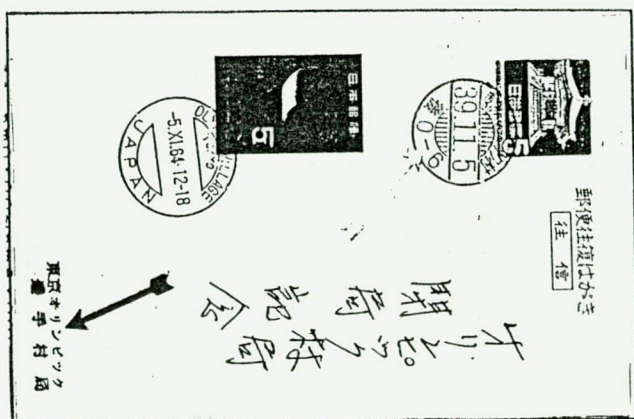
Utsunomiya 1 October

By the time that the flames reached Tokyo, the runners had covered a distance of some 6,700 kilometres within Japan in a period of thirty days. Each section of the relay covered between one and two kilometres along first class highways at an average speed of 12 kilometres per hour. Each of the four groups consisted of less than twenty people including a bearer, two sub-bearers and other runners. The flame was carried into the stadium for the final leg of its journey for the opening ceremony on 10 October.

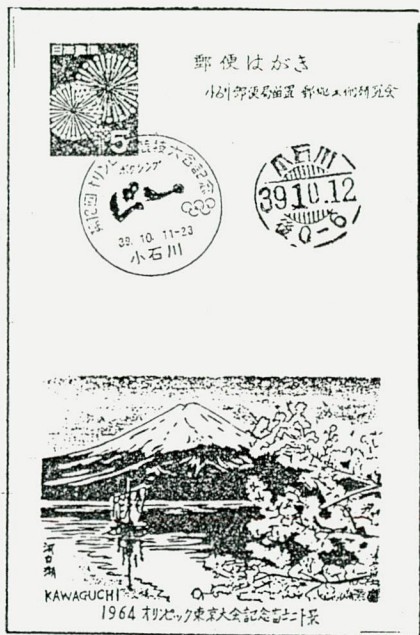
As at all Olympic Games since 1932 in Los Angeles, an Olympic Village was installed for the use of the athletes. This was first inaugurated on 15 September 1964, and a commemorative handstamp was used to mark the occasion.



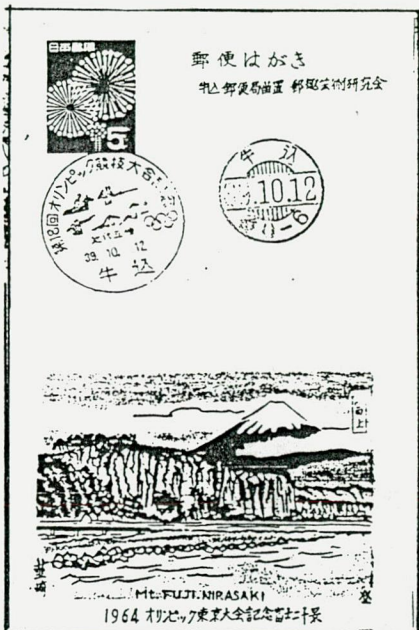
Similarly, when the Village was finally closed on 5 November 1964, a handstamp was used to commemorate the event. Two different types are known, with the times as 0.00 (6.00pm, as shown) and 6.00 = 12.00.



For each of the sporting disciplines, special cancellations were used that depicted the various sports in stick form. Complementary postcards were issued at the same time which bore an appropriate inscription, if not a suitable illustration; many appear to illustrate Japan's numerous volcanic snow-capped mountains.



Boxing.



Modern Pentathlon.

The Olympic Organising Committee was using the Japanese Olympic Committee's stationery and facilities in Tokyo in January 1960, but by 1962, they had their own office at Kanda-surugadai, Chyoda-ku, Tokyo. The office moved again in 1963 to Akasaka Palace, Minato-ku, Tokyo and by 1964, the Organising Committee were at their final office at 25 Jinnan-Cho Shibuka-Ku. This also appears to have been the headquarters of the Japanese Olympic Committee, at least during the period leading up to the Games. The offices of the Organising Committee finally closed for the last time on 30 June 1965.

THE JAPANESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

"Nippon Taiiku Kyokai"  
Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku,  
TOKYO



For Olympic!



*asaki*

*M 38 th Ave.  
4, Colo.  
U. S. A.*



VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. J. N. van den Houten  
Hon. Secretary  
Netherlands Olympic Committee  
Surinamestraat 31  
The Hague, HOLLAND

THE  
ORGANIZING  
COMMITTEE  
FOR THE  
GAMES OF  
THE 18TH OLYMPIAD



TOKYO 1964



JAPANESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE  
25, KANNAMI-CHO, SHIBUYA-KU, TOKYO.

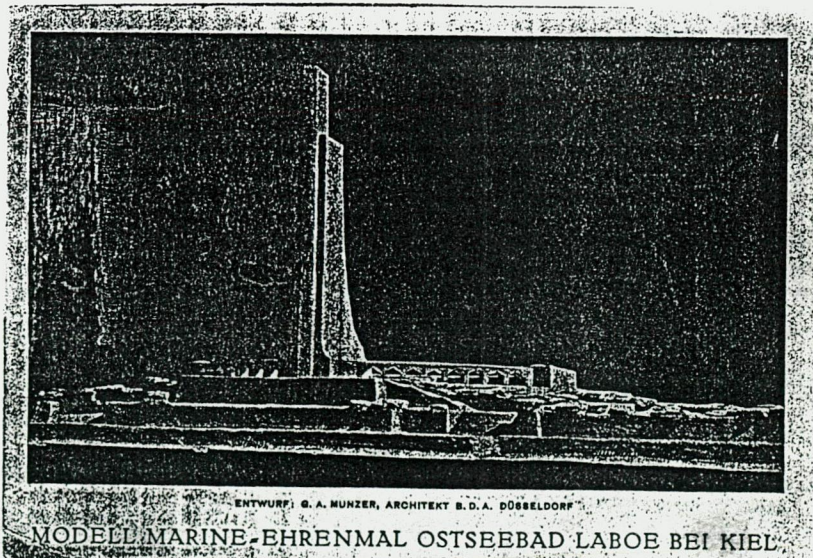
# MORE ABOUT KIEL

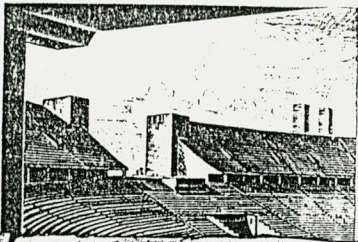
Edwin Parrasch.

Enclosed are photostats from my collection which may add further to the knowledge of the Kiel slogan cancellations. Although I have been specialising in the 1936 Games for twenty one years, I have only managed to find six of these Kiel cancellations. They are quite hard to find here.

The covers on the next page show, from the top, Essen dated 25 July, from Karlsruhe (Baden) dated 15 August (one day after the close of the yachting events), from Stettin dated 29 June (two days earlier than stated) and from Kiel (with the broken 'F' variety) dated 11 August. This card has an additional handstamp in purple Schilksee uber Kiel. (ED. This was general practice in Germany where a village was too small to warrant its own postal service. All mail leaving the village had a handstamp applied which indicated the name of the village and the name of the post office which administered its needs.)

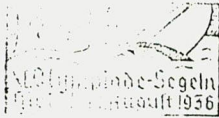
Members may also be interested in seeing the card issued in 1929 which shows a model of the marine memorial at Laboe, which was designed by G.A. Munzer, a Dusseldorf architect. The inscription on the message side of the card states that the Marine federations wished to erect a worthy memorial for their 35,000 comrades who fell in the war. For this purpose, a fund was set up to raise the necessary capital. The location of Laboe was chosen because of its importance on the northern shipping route, and would therefore be seen by sailors of all nations.





Postkarte

6<sup>14</sup> 4<sup>6</sup>



*Ferris*



Baab Karcher Thyssen G.m.b.H.

*Dear Mr. Karcher,*

*I have your advertisement in the "Sport" magazine on their cover. I wish I could have been there too. But it won't be long now. I hope you are well and are all well as present. My love to all yours from all.*

*I kind regards from all.*

*Yours truly,*

*Edith Karcher*

*Photographie u. Verlag Geyer*

*8/14/36*

Schick see  
über Kiel

XI Olympiade-Segeln  
Kiel 4-14 August 1936

11 8 36  
18-19

15  
Neues Reich

601 Ocean Avenue  
Brooklyn New York  
U.S.A.

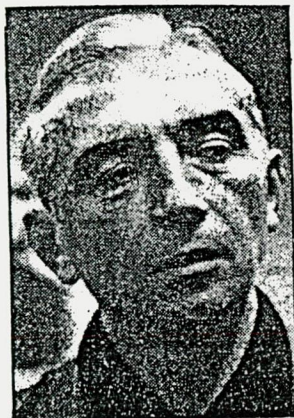
*Edith Karcher*

# THE ANCHORAGE BID

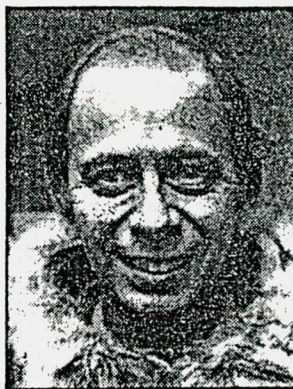
Compiled by Vic Manikian.

Anchorage lost the 1998 Winter Olympic Games bid to Salt Lake City. The International Olympic Committee will choose the 1998 site in 1991 during the Session of the IOC in Birmingham, England. Other contenders for these Games will be Nagano in Japan, Val D'Aosta in Italy and Ostersund in Sweden. The United States Olympic Committee has also decided to allow Salt Lake City to bid for the 2002 Winter Games if they are unsuccessful in 1991.

Even though I have worked hard on behalf of the Anchorage Organising Committee by physical and financial efforts, I do know Salt Lake City quite well (we lived there for six months). It is in a good central location for the American athletes to travel to and from different states, and is also very clean, with many skiing and resort facilities in the area. I really wish them all the luck for their bid for the Winter Games, though naturally I am sorry about Anchorage, for their efforts to win the American nomination go back a long way.



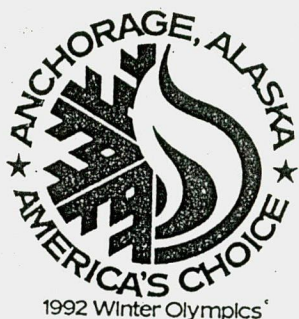
George Byer



Dave Baumeister

Anchorage first tried to bid for the Olympic Winter Games between 1964 and 1966 when the former Mayor, George Byer, led the first bid to host the Games. In 1966, the USOC, meeting in Chicago, selected Salt Lake City, in preference to Anchorage and other nominations, as the US candidate for the 1972 Olympic Winter Games. However, Sapporo in Japan was the IOC's choice on that occasion.

There the matter rested for eighteen years, until Dave Baumeister, after meeting with the Mayor of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, following the Winter Games of 1984, joined with Rick Mystrom in resurrecting the dream of bringing the Games to Anchorage. In late 1984 the Anchorage Organising



Committee was founded, with Mystrom as the Chairman and Baumeister as the President. On 15 June 1985, Anchorage received the United States Olympic Committee's designation as the US candidate for the Winter Olympic Games of 1992, and on 1 October of the same year, Anchorage residents passed, by a 2-1 majority, a public referendum showing their support of the bid to host the 1992 Games. Sadly, on 17 October 1986, at their Session in Lausanne, the IOC selected Albertville in France as the site for the 1992 Olympic Winter Games.

Anchorage's bid got seven first round votes, and the bid finished sixth among seven contenders, including Sofia in Bulgaria, Falun in Sweden, Lillehammer in Norway, Cortina d'Ampezzo in Italy and Berchtesgaden in West Germany. The Anchorage Organising Committee had spent \$2.24 million in the unsuccessful 1992 campaign. Earlier at the IOC Session in Lausanne, the members had voted 78-2 in favour of altering the sequence of the Winter and Summer Games, starting with Winter Games in 1994.



On 23 November 1986, the USOC pushed through Anchorage's 1992 nomination for the 1994 Olympic Winter Games. The USOC's action upsets the bid committees from Salt Lake City, Reno-Tahoe and Portland, who were also seeking the 1994 national bid.

On 23 August 1988, Anchorage voters approved a ballot issue allowing the municipality to financially guarantee the Winter Games by a 2-1 margin, should they be awarded to Anchorage by the members of the IOC. The IOC Charter had required a financial guarantee by the Olympic host cities since the 1970's; however, the Anchorage Organising Committee had not made that charter requirement public knowledge.

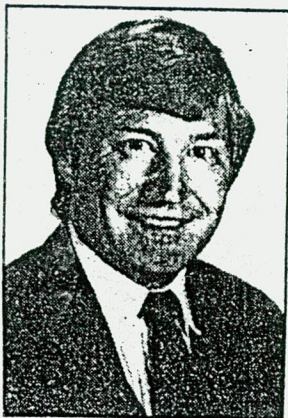
**LILLEHAMMER  
NORWAY-NORVEGE**



On 17 September at the IOC Session, the members selected Lillehammer in Norway to be the host for the 1994 Olympic Winter Games, much to the surprise of the experts, who had expected Ostersund in Sweden to be chosen. Along with Anchorage, the other candidate vying for the 1994 Games was Sofia in Bulgaria. The AOC had spent \$3.1 million on the 1994 bid.

On 13 November 1988, the USOC established the rule requiring the United States candidate for the 1998 Winter Olympics to start construction on world class speed skating, bob-sled and luge facilities within eighteen months of receiving the national nomination. The resolution, intended to aid what the USOC

officials described as "venue starved" sports, came in reaction to dissatisfaction with the efforts of the USOC to support US athletes, who had fared poorly at the 1988 Olympic Winter Games in Calgary. One member of the USOC's Athletic Advisory Council, a former speed skater, said the winter athletes were tired of seeing the US candidate "schmoozing" (chatting up) with IOC members, rather than helping US athletes.



Chris Swalling

On 21 February 1989, the Anchorage Organising Committee Chairman, Chris Swalling, admitted at a press conference that public funding may be needed to host the Olympic Winter Games. The AOC had, until then, touted both the bid and the plans for the Games as being financed entirely by the private sector.

On 9 May 1989, a seven member USOC site selection recommended eliminating Anchorage and Reno-Tahoe from the list of qualified candidates for the USOC's nomination, but this was overruled by the USOC President, Bob Helmick, and by other USOC executives. Finally, on 4 June 1989, the USOC heard representations from the Anchorage, Salt Lake City, Denver and Reno-Sparks-Tahoe bid committees and chose Salt Lake City as the American candidate for 1998.

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FROM THE PACKET MANAGER.

1989 has sadly been a troublesome year for the packet. We started with a loss, fortunately covered by insurance, but the real problem has been delay. Throughout the first six months I wasted an enormous amount of time that I could ill afford chasing up members who were not passing on the packet within the stipulated four days. Three packets were kept by members for over TWO months. Two members have been removed from the circuits, and the autumn has seen the packet moving freely again. My apologies yet again, to members for the long gaps at times and the bunching at others, and to vendors where payment has been badly delayed.

The delays have frustrated my ability to make quicker payment to vendors following the splitting of the packet into two circuits. Material goes into one circuit, and I hope to make an interim payment after about six months, with the final payment and return of unsold material after about a year at the completion of both circuits.

I am running short of material at present, especially stamps. Mint stamps sell better than used, and although I am happy to circulate non-Olympic sports material, it does not sell at all well. Common stamps and covers can sell rather slowly, and the best sales are of quality medium-difficult items at one third or half catalogue or dealers price. Overseas vendors do extremely well, but I ask members from abroad to write to me before sending material for the first time. U.K. members remember that it is only necessary to obtain a certificate of posting when sending contributions to ensure insurance cover.

# THE MANCHESTER BID

John Crowther

Visit to Manchester of Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch,  
President of IOC. 10th July 1989.



In the Second Floor suite of London's Cafe Royal at 4.30 pm on 19 May 1988, Charles Palmer, the then Chairman of the British Olympic Association, announced that Manchester had been accepted by the members of the National Olympic Committee as Great Britain's choice to host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. The vote, Birmingham 11, Manchester 20 was totally unexpected in view of the fact that Manchester had been comprehensively defeated by Birmingham in 1985 when competing for the 1992 Games. Birmingham was subsequently dismissed by the International Olympic Committee when placed fifth behind Barcelona, the eventual winners.

Manchester's bid is based upon the Manchester Ship Canal, which unites Liverpool and Manchester and, co-incidentally, celebrates its centenary in 1996. Most of the Olympic sites will be located close to the Canal, including the main stadium, which would be built in the old Weaste quarries just off the M 602 motorway. It is anticipated that the low level Olympic Village will be dismantled after the Games and donated to a Third World country. The Midland Hotel will be the headquarters of the IOC and the G-Mex Centre will provide a main indoor arena in the city centre. The Manchester area is well supplied with first class hotels, and for those seeking cheaper accommodation, there are five University halls of residence.

The North-West has one of the best motorway systems in the United Kingdom, and Manchester has the fastest growing airport in Europe. Both these facilities would assist in the fast movement of competitors and spectators.

The bid is being financed with private enterprise backing, and approximately £2 million has been raised, thirteen companies having each donated £100,000. Support has also been forthcoming from British Airways with free tickets. Austin Rover with four limousines, British Telecom with telecommunications systems, British Rail with free travel and Holiday Inns with free rooms at the Midland Hotel.

A crucial factor in Manchester's success came from the lessons of Los Angeles, the first Games to record a financial success. Bob Scott, the Chairman of the Manchester Bid Committee attended those Games and his enthusiasm was fired. He subsequently attended the IOC Session in Lausanne in 1986 and learned a lot in the process. Financial consultant Rick Parry has been seconded

by his firm, Arthur Young International, as the full time director of the Bid. He has worked in the sports and leisure area for five years and put together Manchester's original bid in 1985. He anticipates making a profit of up to £100 million after selling the television rights to the Games.

The President of the Bid Committee, the Duke of Westminster, is one of Britain's wealthiest men and he has agreed to use the grounds of his home at Eaton Hall, Chester, for one of the Pentathlon events. The remainder of the Committee comprise a mix of sporting, business and media personalities, including David Plowright, the Chairman of Granada Television, together with the chairmen of Merseyside, Central Manchester and the Trafford Park Development Associations. One of the most influential people working on behalf of the bid is HRH the Princess Royal, who, in addition to her position as President of the British Olympic Association, is also a member of the International Olympic Committee. In April of this year, she attended a most successful fund-raising event, hosted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at the Midland Hotel in Manchester. She also attended a reception hosted by London's Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, at which she urged the nation to give its full support to the Bid.

The campaign to host the Games gained momentum when Bob Scott and Rick Parry made a presentation to the President and Executive Board at the 94th Session of the IOC at the Shilla Hotel in Seoul during the Games. An extremely busy year has followed, which has included Bob Scott travelling to Lillehammer to learn from that town's successful bid to host the 1994 Olympic Winter Games. Rick Parry visited Barcelona, where he was assured by Dr Ignacio Masferrer, the architect of Barcelona's triumphant bid, that the Manchester strategy had been plotted on the right lines.

A visit was made together with the BOA Secretary, Dick Palmer, to Cairo to attend the first Arab Olympic Festival. The Manchester party on this trip included the legendary Bobby Charlton, who was to prove the star attraction. The most recent visit has been to the Session of the IOC in Puerto Rico.

Nearer to home there has been a schoolchildren's athletics contest at the giant G-Mex Centre in Manchester, which was attended by ten former Olympians, including Daley Thompson. Arthur Young International organised a seminar and dinner with the theme "Commercial opportunities created by Manchester's Olympic Bid", at which the main speaker was the Trade and Industry Minister, Tony Newton. An Olympic Arts Festival is planned for June 1990, with the Princess Royal as Patron.

The most important visit of the year was made by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch to Manchester on 10 July. He visited many of the proposed sites, but he was mainly looking for signs that the Bid had the support of the local people. Before departing, he said that "You have the right sort of people to put on an efficient Games".

Several visits have been made to Manchester by Steve Littel, who is a member of a small American consortium helping to plan Manchester's strategy. Steve and his staff arranged the accommodation for the 11,000 athletes and coaches in the Olympic Village in Los Angeles in 1984.

The marketing and PR advisors to the Bid are Bowden Dyble Hayes and Partners, who designed the first logo, a stylised javelin thrower with the Olympic rings above, with two waves below to represent the Ship Canal. A limited number of multi-coloured labels and pins were produced in 1988 with this design, together with a brochure giving comprehensive details of the sports and venues concerned. The logo was changed in 1989 and is now in the form of a medallion incorporating the Union Jack and the Olympic rings within a double ring which includes the wording MANCHESTER 1996 - THE BRITISH OLYMPIC BID. This is suspended from a ribbon in the shape of the letter M in the five Olympic colours. There is a further version which incorporates a stylised torch.

A further glossy brochure has been produced which bears the new multi-coloured logo and includes messages of support from HRH the Princess Royal and His Grace the Duke of Westminster. At the moment the Bid Committee have no special meter cancellation of their own, but are using the meter of the Palace Theatre, which can therefore be considered as an Olympic meter. On 10 July 1989 during the visit to Manchester of the President of the IOC, a small number of Society of Olympic Collector postcard Number 2 were overprinted with the logo in black with the words VISIT TO MANCHESTER OF MR JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH, PRESIDENT OF IOC, 10th JULY 1989. The cards were cancelled with the Palace Theatre meter cancellation for that day.

The fate of Manchester's Bid will be decided by the ninety three members of the IOC at their meeting in Tokyo in September 1990, and, anticipating their decision, the Bid Committee have acquired the following numbers :-

Telephone Number: 061 228 1996  
 Fax Number: 061 228 2000  
 Telex Number: 667777. BIDDIN.G

Visit to Manchester of Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch,  
 President of IOC, 10th July 1989.

PALACE THEATRE OPERA HOUSE

MANCHESTER 1996 THE BRITISH OLYMPIC BID

MANCHESTER 10.7.89

POSTAGE PAID 4-7 NE 12952

GREAT BRITAIN

Society of Olympic Collectors  
 Postcard No. 2  
 Stampex 1988

*Dorando finished first, was disqualified for assistance to the tape, but was awarded the Queen's Cup in recognition of his achievement.*

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