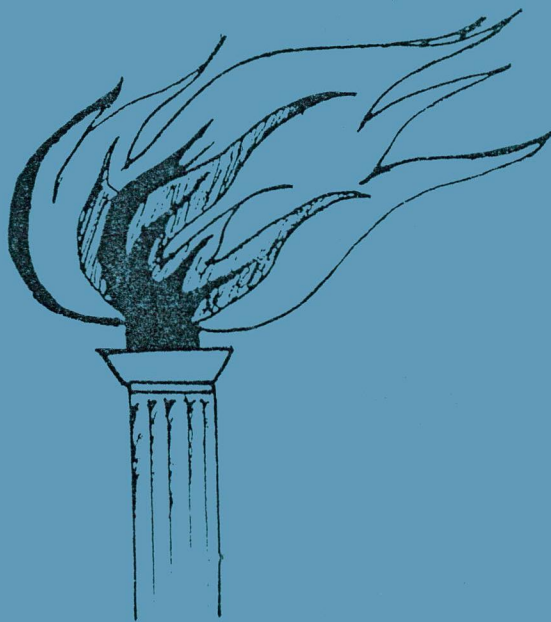


TORCH BEARER



SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

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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.

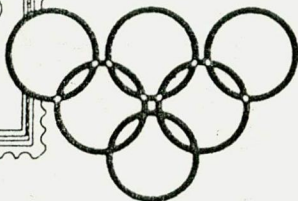
TORCH BEARER is published four times a year; in February, May, August and November. Articles or adverts for inclusion in a particular issue should be sent at least two months in advance.

Heiko Volk
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OLYMPIC-STICKERS



FOOTBALL-WORLDCHAMPIONSHIP-MATERIAL

1934-1982

FRONT PAGE

This is the first issue of what promises to be another exciting year. Those of you who have been asking repeatedly for detailed information about the 1936 Games in Germany will have little cause for complaint in 1990! Beginning with this issue, we are printing a translation of a major article written by our German member Dieter Germann, which first appeared in 1986 in the magazine of the German Post Office. We are grateful to them and to Dieter for allowing the Society to publish the English translation. This series will run through all four issues this year, starting with the Winter Games in Garmisch Partenkirchen and ending with the yachting events in Kiel.

Firstly, may I welcome Andy Potter to the Committee. Andy has agreed to take over the duties of our PRO, a vital job if our Society is to grow. We can all help by telling our sports collector friends about the Society and persuading them to join.

The third Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on Sunday 4 March 1990 at 2.00pm in Floral Room A in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Greycourt Street, London SW1. This year, the formal part of the meeting will be kept to a minimum, so that time can be spent looking at displays and generally looking at Olympic stamps. Do make a note in your diary and come along. If you have a display or some stamps to bring with you, so much the better. Our Auction Manager, John Crowther has promised to bring some pages from his collection, so we are in for a treat.

If anyone needs reminding, 1990 is the year of STAMP WORLD LONDON 90 the International Exhibition at Alexandra Palace from 3 - 13 May. Our Society will be holding a meeting during the afternoon of Sunday 13 May. Not only will this be an opportunity to visit an historic world exhibition, it will also be an opportunity to meet with friends and members from our sister societies in the United States and Germany, who will be visiting London at the time and will be attending our meeting.

I know that several members are also members of the Federational International de Philatelie Olympique (FIPO), an organisation that truly has within its power the possibility to further Olympic philately. Their most recent newsletter landed on my doorstep a little while ago, and while it now has a much smarter appearance than previously, I regret that the content is still not greatly improved. With all the money that is being spent by the IOC, would it not be possible to spend just a few pounds to have an accurate translation into English? The standard of translation is really quite appalling and does little to enhance the magazine.

I am sure that I do not need to remind you that this will be the last issue of TORCH BEARER that you will receive, if you have not yet paid your 1990 subscription. If it is still outstanding, DO SO NOW, before you forget. Reminder letters cost money and time that could be spent to better use.

MEMBER'S FORUM



XIVth Commonwealth Games
Auckland, New Zealand, 1990

Our New Zealand member, Robert Cyca, has kindly offered to assist those members who collect, or wish to collect philatelic material associated with the AUCKLAND 1990 COMMONWEALTH GAMES. Members may send him a list of their requirements, ie. FDC's, Plate Blocks, Postcards, Stickers, Sponsors envelopes. The illustration is Goldie the Kiwi, the Auckland '90 mascot. Eight stamps commemorating the Auckland Games were released on 8 November 1989. Their values are 3 x 40 cents, featuring the Games logo, the Kiwi mascot and gymnastics, 50 cents weightlifting, 65 cents swimming, 80 cents cycling, \$1.00 bowls and \$1.80 hurdling. Write to Robert at 20 Melrose Avenue, Rotorua, New Zealand.

Robert has a query regarding one of the stamps issued by Mexico for the 1968 Games - SG Number 1125 - from the 1966 second publicity series. Can any SOC members explain why such a design was incorporated into an Olympic set? American football is not the football of the Mexican people, nor is it an Olympic sport. Of all modern Olympic designs used by the host nations to publicise their Games, this particular stamp is a real enigma.

Denis Heenan, our Swaziland member, issues a warning to others. He writes: "Whenever people start collecting, irrespective of what, some bright boys with their eyes on the main chance, will start manufacturing those elusive and rare items that every collector wants. Unfortunately, I recently became the victim of a forgery, but at least for me, the story had a happy ending. I was dealing with an honourable auctioneer, and when I proved that the stamp I had bought was a forgery, he refunded my money without question. The stamp involved was the 1948 two and a half annas double overprint of Bahrain (SG 63A). The normal overprint is on two lines, but the double overprint appears on three lines, similar to that for the 1948 Silver Wedding issue. It was only the fact that the forger had not studied his subject properly that when I compared my purchase with the normal overprint, the two did not appear to match. The stamp was sent to an expertising committee in Great Britain, who declared that the double overprint was a forgery.

This forgery business seems to be quite a problem. I have in my

possession three of the top values of the 1896 Greek Olympic issue which have been stamped FALSCH on the back. If it had not been for this mark, I would never have known. There has been some controversy in the past about the habit of German expertisers identifying forgeries indelibly on the reverse. It has been known that, in the light of new information, supposed forgeries have turned out to be genuine after all. Once stamped FALSCH, the process is irreversible. However, the cases of mis-identification are infrequent, and the theory that once forgeries have been identified and marked as such, so that they can no longer cause any harm, is not a bad one. However, it is still up to the collector to be on his guard, and Caveat Emptor still applies.

One of our US members, Craig Perlow, makes an educated guess as to the occasion for the card and cancellation from the Italian Olympic Committee illustrated on page 106 of TORCH BEARER Volume 6, Issue 3. He believes that it was for the Italian Olympic Committee's Award Ceremony of the IOC's Olympic pins to its Olympic medallists. On pages 191 and 201 of the April 1988 issue of Olympic Review, mention is made of these pins. Pictured are gold, silver and bronze pins, and excluding the bar and the date, the design matches that of the card's cancellation exactly. Since the Olympic Review first article appeared over a year ago, many more have been written as National Olympic Committees around the world honour their Olympic medallists in this way. Craig feels that the 3 May ceremony of the Italian Olympic Committee will also appear in the pages of Olympic Review in due course. He will keep us posted.

Craig would like to make a correction to Mark Maestroni's article entitled "Barcelona 1992", pages 114-117 in the same issue of TORCH BEARER. Please note that the 29th Session of the IOC, and not the 23rd as stated, was held in Berlin in 1930, and the 30th Session, not the 24th, was held in Barcelona in 1931.

Craig probably has the largest collection of IOC related pins and badges in the United States. It consists of items from the Sessions, Congresses and Executive Board meetings, and currently numbers about one hundred and ten items. He has recently been approached by Denis Eschard, the Editor of the Olympic Review about having his collection photographed for inclusion in a future issue. Craig is proud and excited about the project, but is still wondering how best to photograph everything! I am sure we all send him congratulations and wish him well with his task.

Congratulations to our member Vic Manikian of Anchorage, Alaska, on winning an ATA vermeil medal and an SPI gold medal at HoupeX in Houston, Texas, September 1989 for his exhibit entitled The Summer Olympics 1896 - 1956.

Our hard-working Treasurer, Colin Faers, gave a display on the 1936 and 1972 Olympic Games in Garmisch Partenkirchen, Berlin and Munich to the Southampton and District Philatelic Society

last November, which was very well received. If possible, please let your Editor know well in advance if you are giving a display, so that other members living in the area may be able to attend.

The two questions raised in the November issue of TORCH BEARER by Colin Faers and Karl Biernat brought in replies from members Manfred Bergman, G.D. Goodrich, Karl-Heinz Koller, Helmut Mensch and Mark Maestroni. Between them, they have managed to give a very complete background picture.

JACK TORRANCE (not Torrand) competed in the shot put at Berlin. Jack, a 304-pound policeman from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was the current world-record holder in this event, having set the record in Oslo, Norway on 5 August 1934 with a put of 57' 1" or 17.40 m. He qualified for the U.S. Olympic team during the trials at Randall's Island Stadium, New York on 11-12 July 1936 with a 51' 6.38" heave. His fifth place result in Berlin was disappointing, having only one 50 feet heave in the preliminaries, and 50'5.5" (15.38 m.) in the finals. Coincidentally, the winner with a new Olympic record of 16.20 m., Hans Woellke of Germany, was also a policeman! It would appear that the kindly inference on the postcard that Torrance had hurt his arm, is very much a dilution of the truth! Between 1934 and 1936 his form deteriorated rapidly, through loss of enthusiasm, lack of training and an excess of weight.

ADA LUSARDI, the writer of the card, was a member of the eight-woman U.S. gymnastics team. She was selected at the Women's Olympic Gymnastics Tryouts in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 9 May 1936. In Berlin, Ada was placed 38th in the unofficial All-Round competition. The U.S. Women's team was placed 5th overall. Ada was married to fellow U.S. gymnast Frank Cuminsky, who was himself competing for the second of the three times as a member of the U.S. gymnastics team. This is in itself a remarkable achievement when one considers that the 1932, 1936 and 1948 Olympics span a period of sixteen years! Frank was 36 years old in his final competition in London in 1948, and still achieved the fourth highest score in the Pommel Horse event (there was a three-way tie for first place).

CHARLES GARDNER ROUGHT was a member of the Thames Rowing Club and a member of the GB Olympic Coxed Fours team at the Stockholm Games of 1912. He was born on 16 October 1884, so that at the time of the rowing events, he would have been twenty seven years old. The British Coxed Fours, or "Fours Outriggers" as they were then known, had a walk-over in the first round on 17 July 1912, as Germany withdrew. On Friday 19 July, they met Germany in the finals, where they secured second place and the silver medal, having been beaten by sixteen lengths. Can anyone please explain how Germany came to be in the final, since they had withdrawn in the first round?

Alan Sabey's query in the same issue of TORCH BEARER brought a fast response from our Finnish member, Ossi Virtanen, who wrote the original article. He says that, while it was true that his information was up-to-date when he wrote it in 1986, recent new

research about the slogan cancellations used in Finland has revealed some earlier dates, including those introduced for the 1948 Olympic Games. The new findings are listed below:

City/Town	Period of Use
Helsinki, bilingual text	7.5 - 16.8 1948
Jyvaskyla	19.5 - 13.8 1948
Kemi	18.5 - 22.7 1948
Kotka	20.5 - 14.8 1948
Kuopio	18.5 - 4.9 1948
Lahti	21.5 - 18.9 1948
Lappeenranta	24.5 - 1.10 1948
Oulu	19.5 - 14.8 1948
Pori	13.5 - 11.8 1948
Tampere	11.5 - 22.8 1948
Turku, bilingual text	10.5 - 18.8 1948
Vaasa, bilingual text	15.5 - 1.4 1949

The text, "REMEMBER THE OLYMPIC CONTRIBUTION" or "DON'T FORGET THE OLYMPIC CONTRIBUTION" in the postmarks was in Finnish (Muistakaa Olympiakeraaysta) with the exception of the three bilingual cities, Helsinki-Helsingfors, Turku-Abo and Vaasa-Vasa, (Muistakaa Olympiakeraaysta-Kom ihag Olympiainsamlingen).

U.S. member, Mark Maestrono, 2824 Curie Place, San Diego, CA 92122, USA asks: "In part 2 of the article Olympic Winners (TORCH BEARER November 1989 pp 175) mention is made of a private German stationery card issued for the 1972 Grosstaustag, and depicting the West German gymnast Helmut Bantz. Without further information, such as the city of issue, type of postal stationery, imprinted postage type or catalogue number, it is virtually impossible to find the listing in Michel's PRIVATGANZSACHEN KATALOG. Can anyone help with further details, or better yet, a copy for sale or trade. Your Editor would also be interested in details of this item, so that others too can be informed.

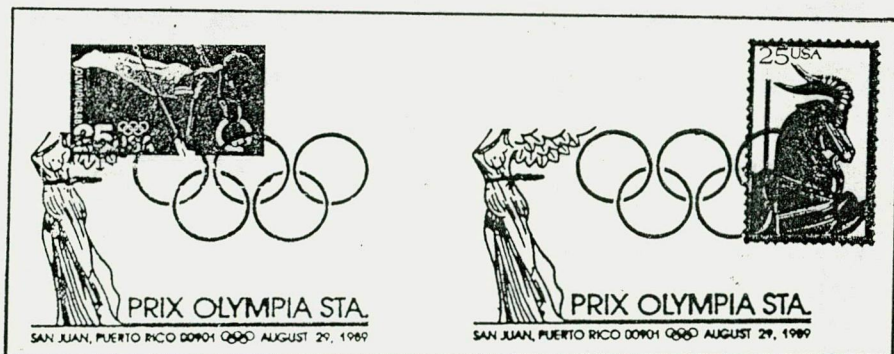
Betty Toull, 59A Bulmer Road, London E11 1DE has a query regarding the 1972 Olympic Torch Run. She says that in the 1968/72 Winterheimer catalogue, cancellations for the relay are mentioned from countries such as Spain and Poland. Did the relay go through these countries, which would have been a considerable detour? Betty would like to hear from any member who has accurate information about the route taken in 1972.

Mario Bruges Ramos, Alto de Saboga, Bloca B, Casa 4, 3880 Ovar, Portugal, is interested in acquiring the 1980 West German stamp prepared, but not officially released, for the Moscow Games. Does anyone know where he can obtain a GENUINE copy, and not one of those fabricated by Phila-Report mentioned in the November issue of TORCH BEARER.

NEWS

Iran issued a stamp in 1988 to commemorate Gholam Reza Takhti, who won a silver medal in the middleweight freestyle wrestling in Helsinki in 1952. He won the gold medal in 1956 in Melbourne in light heavyweight wrestling and won silver medal at the same weight in Rome in 1960. Takhti was born on 27 September 1930 and died on 8 January 1968.

Several decisions were taken during the IOC Session held in Puerto Rico at the end of August 1989. Juan Antonio Samaranch was unanimously re-elected President of the IOC until 1993. Zheniang He, of China, was elected as Vice President, standing against him were Marc Hodler of Switzerland and Robert Helmick of the United States. However, Robert Helmick was elected to the executive board. Prince de Medorode, the Chairman of the Medical Commission, had the budget approved for his flying, go-anywhere drug testing laboratory and Anita de Frantz of the United States has forced her IOC colleagues to consider a life ban for drug taking. Tennis has been confirmed as an Olympic sport in Barcelona in 1992, and rules governing participation at Olympic football matches will remain unchanged for the next Olympics.



SPECIAL CANCELLATION USED IN PUERTO RICO.

The Prix Olympia, awarded to the three best Olympic stamps for the Games of 1988 were won by Ireland (gold), San Marino, (silver) and Korea and Greece jointly (bronze). Twelve stamps were selected for the final competition and sent to almost a thousand people throughout the world for judgement. Apart from the Federation International de Philatelie Olympique (FIPO) board, the stamps were sent to members of the Board of the Federation International de Philatelie (FIP), the presidents of member federations, the IOC Board members, as well as sports journalists, sports federations and the organising committees

for the Games of 1992 in Albertville and Barcelona. The final decision was taken on 19 June 1989 at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne. Although the bronze medal was at first awarded outright to the Korean stamp, it was decided that the third prize should be shared with Greece, since both stamps shared the same design and were both the work of the Korean artist Hye-Ok Lee.

Medals won by Britain's greatest sprinter, Harold Abrahams, were sold by Christies on 21 November 1989. The sale included documents, letters and his stop watches. Mrs Susan Pottle, Abraham's adopted daughter, said that the items were sold because they were lying around in a plastic bag, and not because her husband, Patrick Pottle, needed the money to pay for his trial, in which he was accused of aiding the former spy, George Blake, to escape. Those who knew Harold Abrahams, including Sir Arthur Gold, the Chairman of the British Olympic Association, were surprised at their sale, since it was known that the medals and other mementos meant a great deal to the sprinter, who was passionately proud of them. Sir Arthur believed that one of the stop watches in the sale was that used to time Sir Roger Bannister's sub-four minute mile in 1954. Included in the sale were some thirty medals and the menu from the House of Commons dinner that was held in 1924 to celebrate the return of the British athletes from the Paris Olympic Games. The gold medal won by Abrahams in the 100 metres sprint in Paris was not included in the sale. It was stolen from his home in the 1970's and never recovered. Harold Abrahams is still the only Englishman to have won an Olympic gold medal at 100 metres, and his long jump record was unbroken for thirty two years.

The Chinese Olympic Committee has stated that they intend to bid for the Olympic Games in the year 2000. It is a plan of immense breadth built, like the Koreans before them, on holding the Asian Games of 1990 as a dress rehearsal. Unless there are further blunders by the Chinese government, it is likely that the IOC will look favourably upon the bid. At the time that the Chinese Olympic Committee issued the formal invitations to the eleventh Asian Games, they revealed their preparations, sixteen new stadia in a US\$500 million project, with a central complex of a village to house 6,500 athletes, as well as a press centre and two large hotels for the press immediately adjacent to the new athletics stadium. There will be a swimming stadium with a suspended roof, and open space at the centre of the complex which will be used for another main stadium and a second village, should China be awarded the Olympic Games.

Ben Johnson, who was stripped of his world records and titles after being found guilty of the use of steroids during the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, was told by the IOC that he could keep the medals that he had won at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

Over one hundred horses died in southern Spain in the latter part of 1989 in another outbreak of African horse plague, which could jeopardise the equestrian events at the 1992 Games. The International Equestrian Federation Vice Chairman, Count Landsberg Velen, said that the chances of Olympic equestrian events being held in Barcelona were slim. Five cities, Rome, Rotterdam, Aachen, Fontainebleau and Hickstead (in Britain) have already applied to host the events, should it prove impossible to hold them in Spain.

Princess Anne has returned "gifts" from cities vying for the royal vote in their bid to stage the 1996 Olympic Games. The Princess Royal, a member of the IOC, said in a British television interview that she had received various gifts from cities competing for the Games. She said that she found it extraordinary what people would do to gain votes and was surprised that they thought people would be swayed.

As President of the British Olympic Association and an IOC member Princess Anne is one of ninety odd delegates who will vote next year to decide which city will be awarded the Games in 1996.

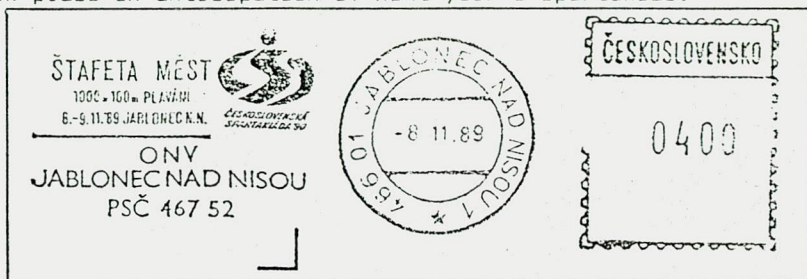
The US Olympic Committee has announced the signing of its first sponsor of the 1992 US Olympic team, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield organisation. As an official sponsor, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield system, which is composed of seventy three local organisations called Plans, will provide every member of the US Olympic team with a comprehensive health plan with \$1 million in benefits while they are competing in the 1992 Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona. In addition, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans have pledged to raise \$1.5 million for the US Olympic team by the end of 1992. Robert Helmick, the President of the United States Olympic Committee said that he was pleased by Blue Cross and Blue Shield's early signing of an agreement since he felt that the support of corporate America was very important to the US team. The Blue Cross and Blue Shield organisation is the world's largest provider of coverage for health care services.

The International Yachting Race Union (IYRU) has determined that "Olympic sailing will follow the lead of basketball and hockey and become an 'open' sport, meaning that professionals will be eligible in 1992. The Soling Class will sail match races in the semi-final and final Olympic rounds, after six fleet races have trimmed the field to four". (San Diego Union, 12 November 1989)

Voters in Utah, in a referendum on 7 November 1989 approved a \$56 million sports facility building programme in support of Salt Lake City's bid for the 1998 Olympic Winter Games. By a 57-43 percent margin, state sales tax revenues will be diverted to the construction of new ski jumps, bobsled/luge runs and a speed skating oval. The construction of these facilities was a prerequisite imposed by the U.S. Olympic Committee to mitigate

the criticism that not enough venues were being provided for the training of athletes in Olympic winter sports. The ballot results can only buoy the spirits of the Salt Lake City bid committee, who undoubtedly remember what happened seventeen years ago, almost to the day (8 November 1972), when the citizens of Denver, Colorado, voted in a similar referendum to deny their already-constituted organising committee public funds to hold the 1976 Olympic Winter Games in that city. This resulted in the forfeiture of the Games to Innsbruck in Austria.

Our Czech member, Jaroslav Petrasek, sends information about a meter cancellation used to publicise the Spartacus Games, which will be held in Prague from 25 June to 3 July 1990. There will also be a national stamp exhibition OLYMPSPORT 90, but Jaroslav does not yet know whether this exhibition will have any international participation. The meter cancellation was used in Jablonec Nad Nisou where a 1000 x 100 metres relay swimming event took place in anticipation of next year's Spartakiad.



In "CITY OF GOLD, THE XVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES", the magnificent moments of Winter Games in Calgary promise to thrill viewers with exquisite cinematography, focusing on the world's top athletes performing to an exciting original musical score. This thirty seven minutes, action-packed programme was sponsored by the US Olympic Committee and produced by Tower 18 Productions, Gregory J. Bonann, Pacific Palisades, California. Among the film's highlights are speed skater Bonnie Blair winning a gold medal in the 500 metres and a bronze in the 1000 metres. Figure skater Brian Boitano won the prestigious men's singles in a flawless programme to edge out Canadian hero Brian Orser and win the gold medal and the "battle of the Brians".

CITY OF GOLD- THE XVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES is available on half inch video on a free-loan basis from Modern Talking Picture Service, the world's largest distributor of sponsored videos, films and accompanying print materials. To order this official USOC film, write to Modern Talking Picture Service, Scheduling Centre, 5000 Park Street North, St. Petersburg FL 33709, USA. (This information is being printed especially for our US and Canadian members).

LILLEHAMMER 1994

Norwegian Post- Stamp Bureau.

15 September 1988 was a Red Letter Day for Norway. This was the day on which the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch, announced that the 1994 Olympic Winter Games would be held in Lillehammer.

This decision will influence many spheres of Norwegian life during the next few years, including our stamp-issuing policy. We started on National Stamp Day, 6 October 1989, by issuing a miniature sheet presenting four most recent Norwegian Olympic winners in different sports. At the same time, the Post Office issued its first official maximum card, and postmarks were used which relate to the Olympic Winter Games.

Although our plans are not yet complete, it is already clear that Olympic items and postmarks are going to play a major role from now until 1994. To make it easy for everyone interested to acquire the desired number of Olympic items from the very beginning, we have already made adjustments to our subscription service. For those who have a regular subscription, to avoid any confusion, the Olympic items have been given separate numbers on the Norwegian Post Office Stamp Bureau's order forms (Numbered 33 -39). Although it has not yet been decided what Olympic items will be included, the following information can be given:

Item 33. A miniature sheet will be issued each year with four stamps. The subjects of these will be Olympic gold medallists. The 1989 sheet, released on 6 October, cost 20.00 Norwegian Krona.

Items 34 and 35. Each of the miniature sheets will also be sold on first day covers and in presentation packs. The 1989 FDC's will cost NOK 22.00 each. FDC's with Olympic blocks are included in the ordinary subscription items 6-7, 16 and 27-28. Presentation packs with Olympic blocks are included under items 18-19.

Item 36. New Items. The miniature sheet stamps will be sold on maximum cards, in sets of four cards. This is a NEW ADDITION to the range and is thus not included among the basic items. The 1989 price per set of maximum cards is NOK 40.00. Maximum cards are very popular with collectors all over the world. A maximum card is a picture postcard with the postage stamp affixed on the illustrated side and stamped with a postmark which is related to the postage stamp. The illustration on the postcard also relates as closely as possible to the subject of the stamp and the postmark. The subjects of the first four Norwegian maximum cards will therefore be the Olympic events in which the winners on the miniature sheets won their gold medals.

Item 37. It is possible that 5-10 items of postal stationery will be issued between now and 1994. None of these issues has yet been planned. The price will be approximately NOK 3-5.00 each. This item will be included under Item 13 of the basic subscription.

Items 38 and 39. 25-30 special cancellation stamps/printing blocks will be made - most of them for use during the Winter Games in 1994. The impressions will be available on special envelopes which will be stamped with either:

- a definitive stamp with a value corresponding to the single rate for letters within Norway or
- the most recently issued miniature sheet.

In 1989 two different special cancellations/printing blocks will probably be made, in addition to the FD cancel. The price per cancellation of a definitive stamp will be NOK 5.00, and of a miniature sheet NOK 22.00.

The first Olympic Winter Games were arranged in Chamonix in 1924 and were a resounding success for Norwegian skiers, who won all the medals except for two bronze medals. The hero of the day was skiing ace Thorleif Haug, winner of three gold medals. Since then, the history of the Winter Olympics has been scattered with great Norwegian champions, so many that it is not possible for a country like Norway with her moderate stamp issuing policy to find room for them all on stamps. The first miniature sheet, issued on 6 October 1989, presented four of the most recent Olympic winners of different sports.

TOM SANDBERG, born in 1955, won a gold medal in the combined cross-country and ski-jumping at Sarajevo in 1984. He has also been world champion and nine times Norwegian champion in this discipline, which was a Norwegian speciality for a long time, but has now become popular among most of the world's skiing nations.



Tom Sandberg



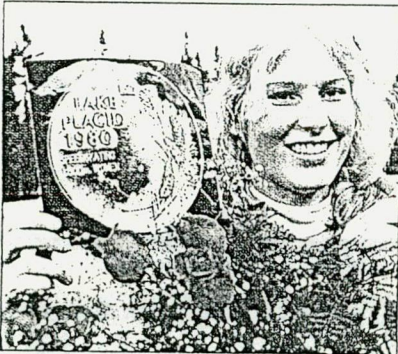
Eirik Kvalfoss

EIRIK KVALFOSS won a gold medal in the 10 kilometres biathlon in Sarajevo in 1984. He was born in 1959 and has been among the world elite in his sport. He has been world champion and won silver and bronze medals. Last season he was the winner of the World Cup in biathlon.



4 X 5 KILOMETRES WOMEN'S RELAY. The Norwegian team which won the gold medal in Sarajevo in 1984 consisted of Berit Aunli (born 1956), Anne Jahren (1963) Inger Helene Nybraten (1960) and Brit Pettersen (1961). These team members have all won world championship gold medals or other medals as a member of a relay team or individually in the women's cross country skiing championships, where Norway dominated for a number of years.

BJORG EVA JENSEN, born in 1960, won Norway's only Olympic gold medal at Lake Placid in the United States in 1980. She won the 3000 metres event with a time of 4.32.13, a new Olympic record. Norway has won a total of nineteen gold medals in speed skating, but Bjorn Eva Jensen is the only woman skater to bring home one of these medals.



The choice of Lillehammer and Norway as hosts of the 1994 Olympic Winter Games may have come as a surprise to many people, but it was a pleasant surprise for most. At the same time, however, a great deal of effort will be required in many areas. The effects of this choice will also be seen in Norwegian stamps from now until the big event actually takes place.

The Winter Olympics provide a unique opportunity to make Norway known, and one of the ways of doing this is through stamps and philatelic items. Winter Olympics have become very popular among collectors of special themes or subjects and this is why you will find so many, and not always serious, offers on the market. This will no doubt be the case in Norway too, during the next few years until the Olympic flame is lit in Lillehammer. So do remember that only items issued by the post offices or in collaboration with the post offices are regarded as genuine, approved display material. Like other countries who have arranged the Olympic Games, Norway will distribute a detailed programme listing issues of stamps, miniature sheets, machine postmarks and various other items. It is naturally not possible for us to send out a complete programme at this early date, but we can promise you that we will continually update our subscribers on new items. Nevertheless, it may be wise to get in at the start - and the start is now!

ALBERTVILLE 1992

Bob Farley.

The following lists are postcards that are at present available.

ANDRE, GRENOBLE.

- 1992-2 Promenade en Vanoise
1992-3 Le petit ramoneur et une jeune savoyarde en costume regional.
1992-5 Paysage de Savoie
1992-10 Alpage en Vanoise
1992-12 En Vanoise La Dent Parrachee vue de Vallonbrum
1992-14 En Vanoise La Grande Motte (3656m) Vue de l'Arpont
1992-15 Bouquetin
1992-16 En Vanoise La Pointe du Chatelard Vue du lac de la Rocheuse
1992-18 En Vanoise Le Glacier du Pelve Au Fond, le Grand Roc Noir
1992-20 En Vanoise Pointe du Charbonnier
1992-21 En Vanoise Le Grand Roc Noir
1992-22 En Vanoise Le Dome de l'Arpont
1992-24 En Vanoise Le village de l'Ecot
1992-25 En Vanoise La Grande Casse (Alt. 3852m) Vue depuis Pralognan
1992-26 Flore des Alpes.

NOTE: Numbers 1992-1 to 1992-26 all have the Savoie "Flame" on the face of the card, and also within a rectangle with the inscription SAVOIE/OLYMPIQUE/1992 on the reverse of the card (top left hand corner).

NOTE: Numbers 1992-27 to 1992-50 all have a two line inscription: PAYSAGES DE LA SAVOIE/Neige et Soleil, except number 1992-45. No further inscription is given; the description below is to assist identification.

- 1992-27 Flore des Alpes - "Roses de Noel"
1992-28 Horses by stable (vertical)
1992-30 Horse drawing sledge (horizontal)
1992-31 Snow filled paddock (horizontal)
1992-32 Reservoir dam and tunnel (horizontal)
1992-33 Snow covered roof (horizontal)
1992-34 Snow covered roof (vertical)
1992-35 Mountains and cottages (horizontal)
1992-36 Mountains and cottages (horizontal)
1992-37 Mountain and cottage (vertical)
1992-38 Church and trees (horizontal)
1992-39 Buildings and footprints (vertical)
1992-40 Church and cottages (horizontal)
1992-41 Horse, sledge, dog (horizontal)
1992-42 Church and trees (horizontal)
1992-43 Cottages, trees, mountains (vertical)
1992-44 Trees, mountains, sunset (horizontal)

1992-45 Faune des Alpes - "Marmottes"
 1992-46 River, cottages, trees, (horizontal)
 1992-47 Mountains, sunrise or sunset (horizontal)
 1992-48 Mountains, skiers (horizontal)
 1992-49 Mountains, skiers, track (vertical)
 1992-50 Cottage, trees, mountains (horizontal)

NOTE: Numbers 1992-52-1992-77 all show action photographs of the stated discipline. With the text SAVOIE OLYMPIQUE 1992 on the face.

1992-52 Slalom special hommes/special men's slalom
 1992-53 Slalom special/special slalom
 1992-54 Slalom dames/women's slalom
 1992-55 Super geant dames/women's super giant slalom
 1992-56 Descente dames/women's downhill race
 1992-57 Ski nordique/Nordic skiing
 1992-58 Ski artistique/freestyle skiing
 1992-60 Slalom hommes/men's slalom
 1992-61 Descent combine hommes/men's combined slalom & downhill
 1992-63 Super geant hommes/men's super giant slalom
 1992-64 Descente hommes/men's downhill race
 1992-66 Patinage de vitesse/speed skating
 1992-67 Ski artistique/free style skiing
 1992-68 Patinage de vitesse/speed skating
 1992-69 Saut a ski/ski jumping
 1992-70 Ski de fond/ cross-country skiing
 1992-71 Biathlon
 1992-72 Bobsleigh
 1992-73 Hockey sur glace/ice-hockey
 1992-74 Patinage artistique/artistic skating
 1992-75 Patinage artistique/artistic skating
 1992-76 Patinage artistique/artistic skating
 1992-77 Patinage artistique/artistic skating
 1992-78 (No text) Show Savoie "flame" against mountains

D605 COURCHEVEL / Saut, hockey sur glace, combine nordique/
 ski jumping, ice-hockey, combined cross-country
 D606 COURCHEVEL / Saut, hockey sur glace, combine nordique/
 ski jumping, ice-hockey, combined cross-country
 D607 COURCHEVEL 1550 / Saut, hockey sur glace, combine
 nordique/ ski jumping, ice-hockey, combined cross-
 country (multi view card)
 D608 COURCHEVEL 1550 / Saut, hockey sur glace, combine
 nordique/ ski jumping, ice-hockey, combined cross-
 country (multi view card)
 73A102 PRALOGNAN LA VANOISE / Savoie-France (multi view card)
 73G64 MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES / Ski alpin femmes, hockey sur
 glace / Women's alpine skiing, ice-hockey
 73G65 MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES / Ski alpin femmes, hockey sur
 glace / Women's alpine skiing, ice-hockey
 73G66 MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES (1450m) / ski alpin femmes, hockey
 sur glace, / Women's alpine skiing, ice-hockey
 73G68 MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES / Ski alpin femmes, hockey sur
 glace, / Women's alpine skiing, ice-hockey
 73G72 MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES / Ski alpin femmes, hockey sur
 glace, / Women's alpine skiing, ice-hockey (multi view)
 73G73 MERIBEL-MOTTARET / Ski alpin femmes, hockey sur glace /
 Women's alpine skiing, ice-hockey
 73M56 LES ARCS 1800 / Ski de vitesse / Speed skiing

73N119 VAL D'ISERE / Ski alpin hommes, sauf slalom special / Men's alpine skiing (except special slalom) (multi view card)

73P151 TIGNES 2100-VAL CLARET / Ski artistique / Free style skiing

73V7 MERIBEL / Savoie - France / Vue generale

73CC70 LES MENUIRES / Slalom special hommes / Men's special slalom

73DK2 BRIDES-LES BAINS / Village Olympique / Savoie - France

73DK3 BRIDES-LES BAINS / Village Olympique / Savoie - France (multi view card)

73DK4 BRIDES-LES BAINS / Village Olympique / Olympic Village

73DP7 BOURG-ST.MAURICE / LES ARCS (multi view card)

73DQ1 MOUTIERS / Centre international de presse et de radio-television / International media centre

73DQ2 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ3 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ4 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ9 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DR2 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DR3 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DR4 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ5 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ8 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ10 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DQ13 MOUTIERS (as 73DQ1)

73DS6 ALBERTVILLE / Ceremonies d'ouverture et de cloture, patinage artistique et de vitesse / opening and closing ceremonies, artistic and speed skating (multi-view card).

73PH232 PANORAMA OFFICIEL DES JEUX D'HIVER / Savoie - France

74AL47 PRALOGNAN - LA VANOISE / Curling

AS DE COUER - CHAMBERY.

4- COL DES SAISIES (Savoie) / Altitude 1500m / Vallee du Beaufortin. (Multi view card text on face: les Saisies c'est Olympique).

62- Savoie - Tarentaise / LES ARCS / Altitude 1600 / 3200m. / Station Olympique

107- SAVOIE -FRANCE - TARENDAISE / Vallee Olympique / Val Thorens / Altitude 2300 / 3400m. . Massis de Pecllet Polset, ski d'ete'

1000- BRIDES-LES-BAINS / Savoie-France / La ville sous la neige / Village Olympique.

1053 MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES / Altitude 1600 / 2700m. station des 3 Vallees. / Centre Station Les Ravines / La Saulire et la piste de Cerf.

1102- TIGNES (Savoie-France) / Altitude 2100 / 3650m. / Jeux d'hiver 1992 / Du Sommet de la Toviere 2700m. / vue sur le col du Palet 2652m.

73.011.003 ALBERTVILLE (Savoie) / Conflans, cite medievale. / La Tour Sarrazine

73.011.007 ALBERTVILLE (Savoie) / La porte de Savoie a Conflans, / cite medievale.

73.011.009 ALBERTVILLE (Savoie) / Conflans, cite medievale, le Chateau MANUEL.

73.011.011 ALBERTVILLE (Savoie) / Vue generale / Jeux Olympiques d'hiver 1992.

BBL 140- Savoie Tarentaise / LES ARCS / Altitude 1600m-
Station Olympique / Au fond, la chaine du Mont-
Blanc.

BBL/58 Savoie Tarentaise / LES ARCS / Altitude 1600m-
Station Olympique.

BBL/59 Savoie Tarentaise / LES ARCS / Altitude 1600m-
Station Olympique / Au fond, la chaine du Mont-
Blanc.

BBL/73.296.45 Savoie Tarentaise / TIGNES / Altitude 2100m.-
Station Olympique.

BBL/73.296.47 Savoie Tarentaise / TIGNES / Altitude 2100m.-
Station Olympique

BBL/73.296.49 Savoie Tarentaise / TIGNES / Altitude 2100m.-
Station Olympique.

BBL/73.296.53 Savoie Tarentaise / TIGNES / Altitude 2100m.-
Station Olympique.

73.296.57 TIGNES / Altitude 2100 m. - Savoie - Tarentaise /
Station Olympique / La Grande Motte (3653m.), ski
d'ete. (multi view card)

73.296.58 TIGNES / Altitude 2100m. - Savoie - Tarentaise /
Station Olympique. (Multi view card)

BBL/112 - FRANCE - SAVOIE - TARENDAISE / Vallee Olympique /
VAL THORENS / Altitude 2300 / 3400m.

The following eight cards are views on thicker card with black margins bearing the text SAVOIE OLYMPIQUE in white.

BN/5057 Le graphisme des neiges.
BN/5082 Au lever du soleil.
BN/5400 Au soleil couchant sur la neige.
BN/5411 MASSIF DU MONT BLANC / L'Aiguille Vert et les Drus,
depuis la route du Col des Montets a Telechamp.
BN/5460 Images de nos montagnes en hiver.
BN/5462 Images de nos montagnes en hiver.
BN/5491 Paysage de montagne en hiver.
BN/5500 Lever de soleil sur la chapelle/enneigee.

DIFFU-CARTES - ANNECY - LE - -VIEUX.

No number. FACE SKIEZ 12 VALLEESS / un circuit unique au
monde / EN TARENDAISE / FRANCE / ORGANISATION:
A. & M. BIANCHINI (Shows relief panorama and Savoie
"flame").
BACK skiez 12 VALLEES Tour des Stations de
/Tarentaise en 7 jours organise par / A. & M.
BIANCHINI / 73440 VAL-THORENS / Tel. 79 00 00 95.

73200 V 5001-5 Albertville / (Savoie-France) / Ville Olympique-
1992 / Vue generale et la Negresse.

73200 V 5002 Albertville (Savoie-France) / La Sambuy - 1518m.
/ et la Belle Etoile - 1843m.

73200 V 5003 Albertville (Savoie-France) / Vue generale et la
Sambuy - 1518m.

73200 V 5004 Albertville (Savoie-France) / Vue generale et la
Negresse - 1719m.

73200 V 5006-5 Albertville / (Savoie-France) / Ville Olympique-
1992 / Vue generale des remparts de Conflans.

CELLARD - BRON.

S.670 ALBERTVILLE (SAVOIE) (face shows five circular views
arranged as Olympic rings).

ASPHODELE MACON.

C1/SCR/06 ANIMOTS DOUX (card shows chamois juggling Olympic rings with text on face : Vive les jeux d'hiver)

EDY - CHAMBERY.

73/7153 - S IMAGES DE CHEZ NOUS / En Tarentaise (Savoie) / BRIDES LES BAINS / Station Thermale - Village Olympique 1992 / - Vue generale face av Massif de la Vanosie / - La Source / - Le Parc. (multi view card).

83 - 0 IMAGES DE SAVOIE / LA TARENTEISE: en ete decouverte de la / Haute montagne, en hiver lieu privelege des / sports de neige. Jeux Olympiques d'hiver en / 1992. (card depicts map and views).
As 83 - 0. Reprint???

00B3 - 0

79 - 0 IMAGES DE SAVOIE / LE DEPARTEMENT DE LA SAVOIE / Toutes les Joies de l'eau, de la montagne et / de la neige. Jeux Olympiques d'hiver en / 1992. (Card depicts map and views).

REVALP - ALBERTVILLE.

3.15.ETH MERIBEL SAVOIE - Alt. 1600m. (card is multi view and includes ; MERIBEL / AU COEUR DES J.O.).

3.15.ETS MERIBEL SAVOIE (Alt: 1600m.) (Card is multi view and includes ; MERIBEL / AU COEUR DES J.O.).

TOKYO, A CORRECTION

Mark Maestrone.

In Masaaki Ichimura's most interesting article on the XVIIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, in the November 1989 issue of TORCH BEARER, a cover is illustrated at the top of page 188 that belongs, not with the Summer Games, but with a collection of the 1960 Squaw Valley Olympic Winter Games. The first clue is the cachet on the right of the cover, which depicts two figures - one holding a pair of figure skates and the other wearing skis.

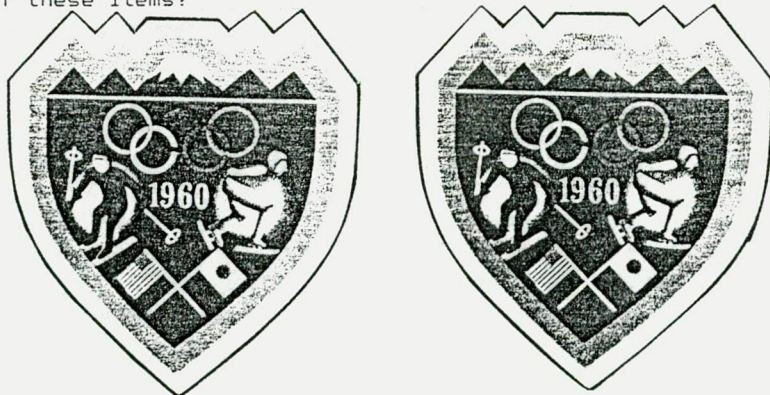
The contents of the cover however, tell the true story. I have very recently discovered this cover, with contents intact, and I am presently contacting other sources for further information to be used in a future article. Briefly, this envelope was used to mail a plea for financial support for the 1960 Japanese Olympic Winter team.

To put this into historical perspective, one must remember that, although many years had passed since the end of World War 2, Japan was not yet the world economic power that it is today. Like many "developing" countries, it carefully budgeted its hard currencies (eg. US Dollars) for necessary foreign purchases. Only a certain number of US Dollars were therefore allocated to the Japanese team for their expenses in Squaw Valley. The first

letter from the American Olympic Committee to Aid the Winter Olympic Team of Japan, dated 10 December 1959, inferred this situation: "Due to government restrictions of dollar exchange, the Japanese Olympic team is scheduled to arrive at Squaw Valley only four days prior to the competition". It does go on to mention that "other representative teams will arrive two weeks or more in advance, in order to acclimatise themselves to the conditions at an altitude of 7,000 feet. We would like it to be made possible for the Japanese team to arrive at least one week prior to competition to give them maximum performance".

The second letter, also of the same date, is from the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association, the National Skating Union of Japan, National Ski Association of Japan and the Winter Olympic Team of Japan: "We entreat your kind support to the Winter Olympic Team of Japan. We are sending ski and skating teams to the Winter Olympic [sic] in 1960 which will be held in Squaw Valley, California.....We are not expecting your donation for extravagance, but to gain the best condition necessary for our athletes [sic] to enjoy fair play..... The competitors are now very hard in final training to meet your expectation".

Both letters are also translated into Japanese. A third letter, only in Japanese, has to be translated before I can report on it. Also enclosed with these letters was an envelope pre-addressed to the Consulate-General of Japan in San Francisco (obviously for the return of donations), plus two colourful decals, illustrated on the next page. The decals mentioned in the first letter, are "enclosed in appreciation and anticipation of your interest". Other gifts were available for certain levels of contributions: "...more than two dollars an attractive Olympic lapel ornament; for ten dollars donation an exquisite silver tie pin for men or dress pin for ladies will be sent". Has anyone ever located any of these items?



Hopefully, my further research into this subject will yield information on the success of this fund-raising campaign. I would welcome information from our members, who may write to me directly: Mark Maestroni, 2824 Curie Place, San Diego, California 92122, USA. If any member is fluent in Japanese and English, I would very much like to have that third letter translated. (It appears to be very short.)

OLYMPIC WINNERS

In the last two issues of TORCH BEARER was reprinted the article that first appeared in the magazine of the Italian Thematic Association, CIPT. The conclusion appeared in the same magazine at the end of 1986.

In addition to the philatelic items that were mentioned in the previous article, other items have since come to light, which should be added to the original listing. For the Summer Games, the following can be included:



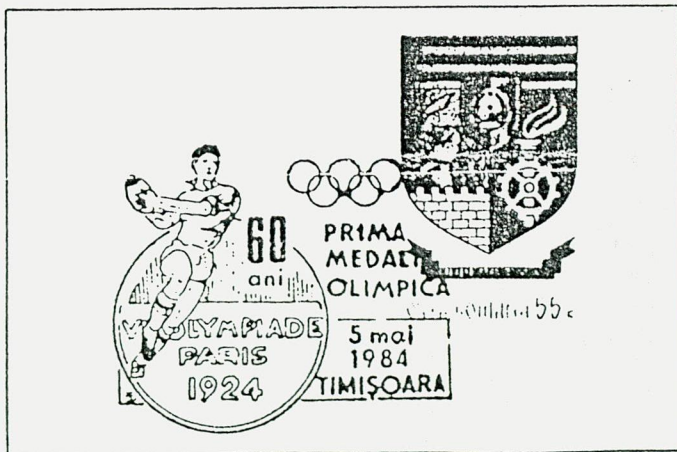
LONDON 1908.

Dorando Pietri, who would have won the marathon, but, reaching the stadium in a state of exhaustion, he was helped over the finishing line by the track officials. The severe jury disqualified him, and gave the gold medal to the second man to finish, the American Hayes, who finished 32 seconds behind Dorando. Queen Alexandra, however, took pity on the little Italian and wanted to reward him personally and presented him with an enormous gold cup as a consolation for his unfortunate valour. The DAILY MAIL raised a subscription for

him and the composer Irving Berlin composed a song entitled 'Dorando'. Carpi, his home town in Italy, wanted to remember him and produced a handstamp on the occasion of the 71st Italian Marathon Championships in 1985, which was also the centenary of Dorando's birth.

PARIS 1924.

Romania won the bronze medal in the Rugby championship.



Incidentally, this was the first ever Olympic medal to be won by Romania. Rugby was introduced into the Olympic programme in 1900, and 1924 was the last Olympiad in which it was played. The gold medal was won by the United States, who beat France by 18 points to 3.

LOS ANGELES 1932.

Jakob Brendel, of Germany, already mentioned in the first article was shown on a West German postal stationery card in June 1972 for the Grosstaustag in Speyer.



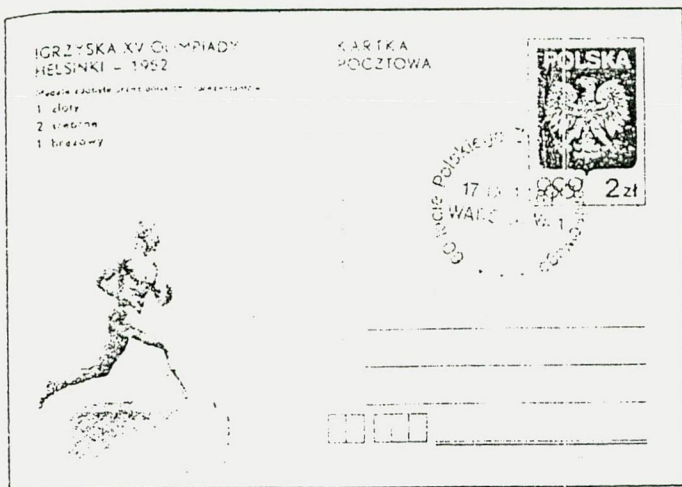
BERLIN 1936.

Rudolf Harbig of Germany was the bronze medal winner as a part of the German 4 x 400 metres relay team. He was honoured with a cancellation in Bad Honningen on 30 October 1983. Helene Mayer, already mentioned in the earlier article, was shown on a handstamp used in Wissen on 14 April 1984 during an Olympic stamp exhibition.

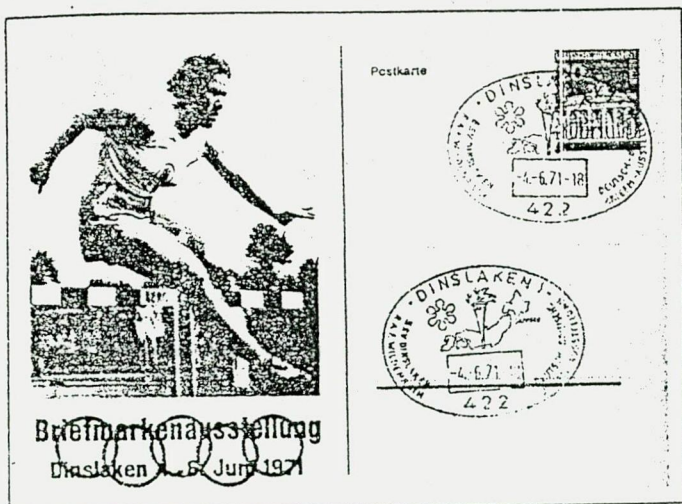


Jesse Owens, already mentioned in the previous article, is shown on a postal stationery card issued by the United States for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. (ED. The United States Postal Service strongly deny that the black athlete shown on the postal

the Men's Gymnastics floor exercises) and 1 bronze medal Teodor Kocerka in the single sculls rowing).



Maria Sander of West Germany won a bronze medal in the women's 80 metres hurdles and a silver medal as part of the German team in the 4 x 400 metres relay. A postal stationery card was produced in June 1971 for the Dinslaken stamp exhibition which shows a picture of her going over the hurdles.

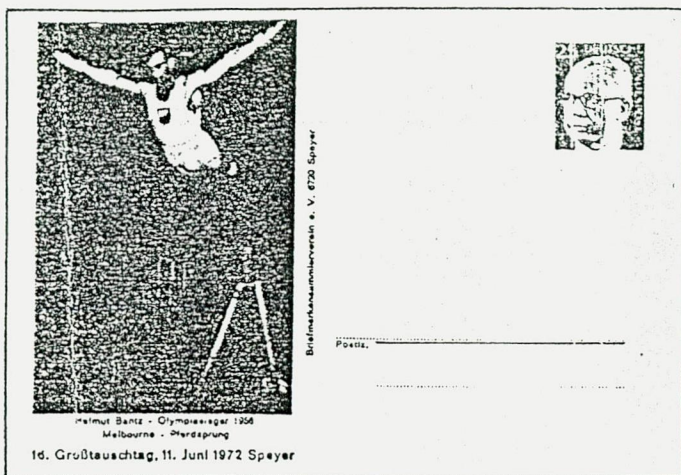


MELBOURNE 1956.

Thiedemann, already mentioned in the previous article for his success in both the Helsinki Games and at Melbourne on his horse Meteor, was shown on a second meter cancellation from Elmshorn.



Helmut Bantz of West Germany, already discussed in the previous article, had a postal stationery card dedicated to him in 1972 for the Speyer Grosstauchtag.



TOKYO 1964.

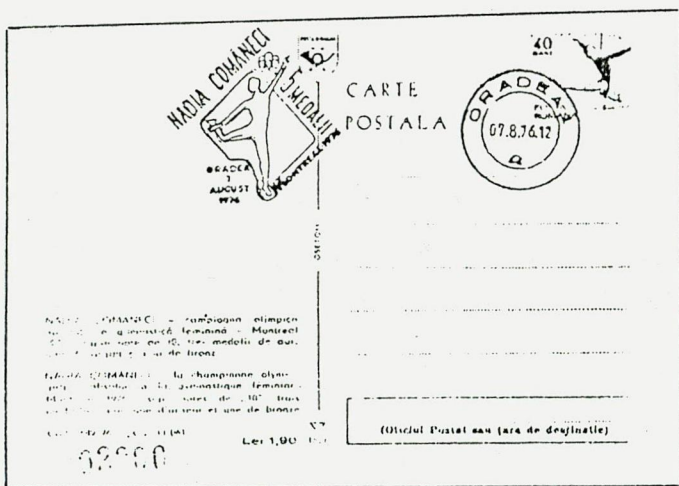
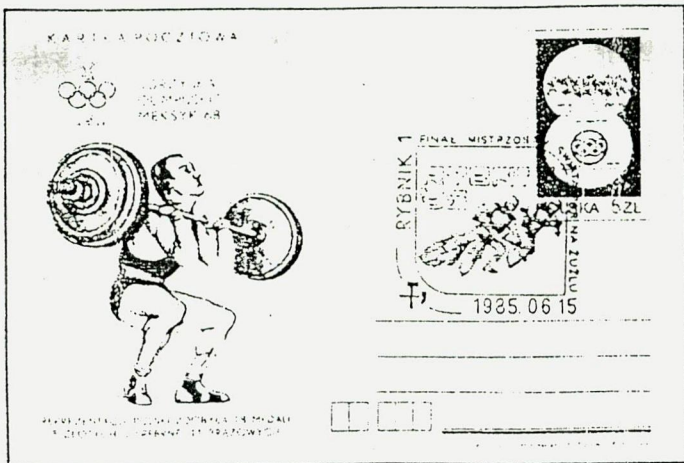
Poland again issued a postal stationery card to commemorate her successes in the Tokyo Games (seven gold, six silver and ten bronze medals).

MEXICO 1968.

Poland won five gold, two silver and eleven bronze medals, and the postal stationery card produced in 1965 shows a weight lifter. Poland won five medals in the various weight lifting contests. (See overleaf)

MOSCOW 1980.

Romania produced a special cachet which was used with the gymnastics postal stationery card to honour Nadia Comaneci, issued on 7 August 1976. (See overleaf)



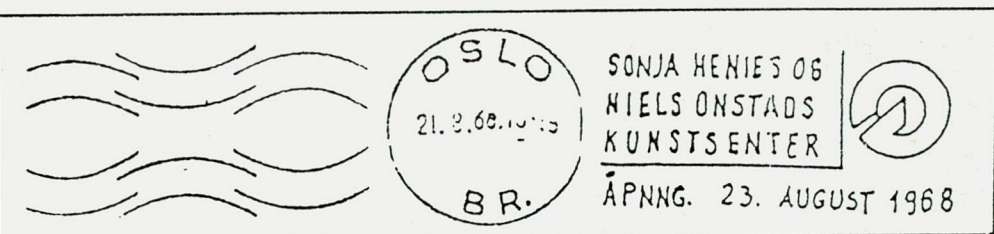
LOS ANGELES 1984.
China won fifteen gold medals at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, and to commemorate this event, a series of sixteen postal stationery cards were produced which recorded those victories. The first card records all the gold medals that were won by China on the back of the card, while the front (the address side) illustrates the Los Angeles gold medal. The other fifteen cards are each dedicated to a single athlete and show the sport in which he or she won the gold medal. China participated in the Olympic Summer Games for the first time since the war in 1984, and they proved to be very popular and well-liked competitors. (ED. This series of Chinese postcards was discussed at length by Shlomo Vurgan in TORCH BEARER, Volume 5, Issue 1, page 33.)

THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

Having listed those winners at the Summer Games that have been commemorated philatelically, let us now turn our attention to those winners in the Olympic Winter Games who have been similarly honoured, and who were left off the original list.

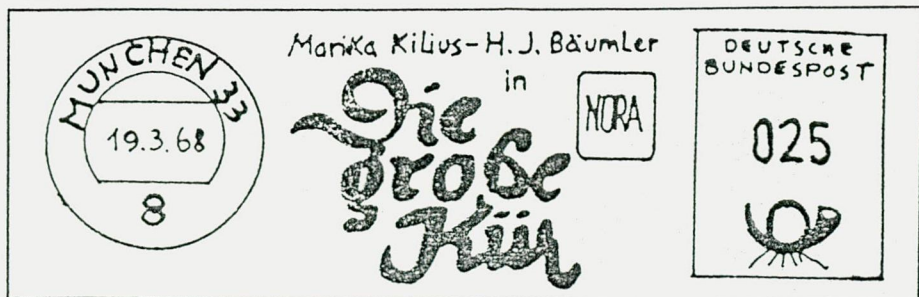
ST. MORITZ 1928.

Sonja Henie was the undisputed ladies figure skating champion from 1928 until the outbreak of the Second World War. She took part as an eleven year old at the First Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix in 1924, but was unplaced. In 1928, she won her first Olympic gold medal, which she reconfirmed both in Lake Placid in 1932 and in Garmisch Partenkirchen in 1936. Meter cancellation used in Berlin to herald the start of her Hollywood film career in 1938. Cancellation used in Oslo to advertise the Sonja Henie Centre.



SQUAW VALLEY 1960.

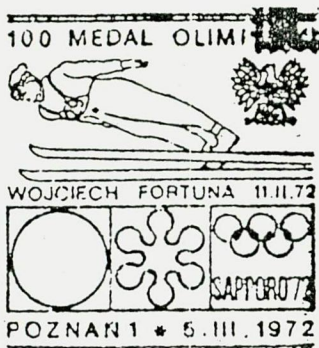
Marika Kilius and Hans Jurgen Baumler of West Germany won the silver medal in the pairs figure skating, a medal which they retained in 1964. However, their 1964 medal was taken away from them two years later, when it was discovered that they had signed a contract to skate professionally, before taking part in the Innsbruck Games.



SAPPORO 1972.

Wojciech Fortuna of Poland jumps 110 metres at his first attempt in the ski jumping, and goes on to win the gold medal.

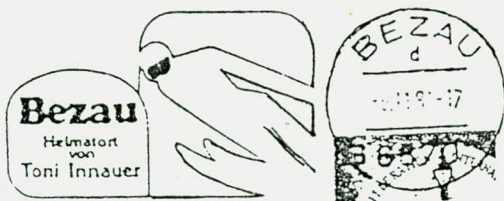
Wolfgang Zimmerer and Peter Utzschneider of West Germany won the gold medal in the two man bob, and were part of the bronze medal team in the four man bob, together with Stefan Gaisreiter and Walter Steinbauer.



Anne Marie Proll of Austria won two silver medals in the downhill and giant slalom skiing events, and she was first in the women's alpine team. Austria issued a cancellation which honoured her on the occasion when she won the World Cup in 1971, before her Olympic successes. During her career, this great champion won the World Cup six times, was placed second three times, as well as twelve speciality cups and sixty two competition cups. She won her second gold medal in the Olympic Games in 1980 in the downhill, and in 1974 and 1978 was the world champion for the same event.

INNSBRUCK 1976.

Anton, 'Toni' Innauer of Austria won the silver medal in the 90 metres ski jump with a leap of 102.5 metres. Although this was the best jump in the competition, his second jump of 91.0 metres pulled him down into second position. His compatriot, Karl Schnabl, took the gold medal with two jumps of 97.5 metres and 97.0 metres.



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FLOWERS AND FAUNA 1990



BARCELONA 1992

Bob Wilcock.

THE OLYMPIC STADIUM AT MONTJUIC.

King Alfonso XIII presided over the opening ceremony of the old Montjuic Stadium on 20 May 1929. Sixty years later, his grandson, King Juan Carlos I will open the refurbished and modernised Olympic Stadium in which the Olympic Games of 1992 will be held.

The stadium was constructed specially for the Barcelona Universal Exhibition of 1929, and as a part of the planned candidature for the Olympic Games of the XI Olympiad in 1936. The foundation stone of the original Montjuic Stadium was laid on 5 April 1927, and the President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Henri Baillet-Latour, and the President of the Spanish Olympic Committee, Baron de Guell, were present.

The stadium was designed by the architect Pere Domenech i Roura, who also contributed to the Palau Nacional and other buildings at the Montjuic exhibition site. The stadium covered an area of 45,225 square metres, and in 1929, cost three million pesetas.

Opposite the main entrance to the stadium there were two large areas for carriages, while long gently rising staircases and discrete slopes made for easy access, both for pedestrians and vehicles right up to the gates of the coliseum.

The programme of the stadium's opening ceremonies, which formed part of the international exhibition, included a football match between a Catalan national team, with a line-up including such legendary heroes of Spanish football as Zamora and Samitier, and Bolton Wanderers, the English Football Association cup winners. As part of the sporting programme, there was a 100 metres sprint and a rugby match between Spanish and Italian national teams.

Throughout its history, the Montjuic Stadium was the scene of many great sporting events, amongst which the historic world championship boxing match between Max Schmelling and Paulino Uzcudum in November 1930 was especially memorable, or indeed, the other heavyweight match between the legendary Primo Carnera and Uzcudum. In 1936, Montjuic was the scene of the athletics competitions of the People's Olympiad, and in 1955, the second Mediterranean Games were held there.

When the course of time had converted it into a truly historic ruin, the Barcelona Games saved it for history by transforming it into the Olympic Stadium of 1992.

Twenty new events have been added to the programme of the Olympic Summer Games by the International Olympic Committee after a meeting of the IOC's Executive Board in Barcelona from 24 - 26 April 1989. The IOC also eliminated two events, the Men's and Women's Archery Team Competition, though the International Archery Federation may be able to appeal against the decision.

Among the new events added to the 1992 programme are the Women's 4,000 metres individual pursuit in cycling, replacement of the 50 metres running game target with the 10 metres running game target in shooting, and replacement of the Women's coxed fours by Women's coxless fours in rowing. Other medal events which have already been approved, but which were discussed by the Executive Board, include Baseball, which will hold a men's tournament with eight teams, Women's Judo, with seven weight categories, the women's 10 kilometres walk in track and field, the women's sailboard and single handed dinghy in yachting, men's and women's singles and doubles in badminton, 50 metres Freestyle for men and women in swimming, and four new events in canoe/kayak whitewater slalom - the men's K-1, the men's C-1, the women's K-1 and the men's C-2. The Board has also voted to increase the women's field in tennis, table tennis and badminton from thirty two to sixty four competitors.

Other proposed medal events that were rejected by the IOC Board included team events in synchronized swimming and rhythmic gymnastics, and a mixed doubles event in table tennis, tennis and badminton. The Board will consider how many entries per country will be allowed whitewater competitions in canoe/kayak. The 4x200 metres freestyle relay was added to the swimming programme in Seoul, but will be reconsidered for the 1992 Games. The men's elimination race in cycling will be considered for future inclusion in the Olympic programme. The Board will also discuss the possibility of increasing the number of women's teams in team handball, volleyball and basketball.

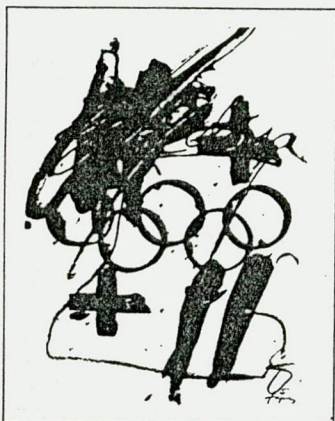
New events will add approximately 900 to 1,000 athletes to the competitive programme in Barcelona, and should bring the number of athletes in 1992 to more than 10,000.

In late October last we were able to make a flying visit to Barcelona. Flying visit it really was, because sadly there was no time to go into Barcelona itself. We arrived at the airport at seven o'clock in the evening and were met by fellow Olympic collector Manuel Alcala Gamez. He showed us the Olympic souvenir shop, where there were mugs, tumblers and wine glasses, T-shirts, aprons and socks and many other kitsch souvenirs with the logo or Cobi, or both, at prices more than twice those in the department store El Corte Ingles. Interestingly, the mugs were made in England by Coloroll. There were also limited edition COOB '92 first day covers and maximum cards, again at inflated prices. We walked by to pick up our hire car, and then to spend a very pleasant philatelic evening with Manuel and his charming wife Anna (who spoke beautifully clear and simple Spanish for us, and served us the lightest and tastiest tortilla). From the balcony we could see the lights of the Montjuic Stadium ten miles away, but we had to turn our backs on it the next morning and head south to Valencia.

1982 VIGNETTE.

Manuel showed us his fine collection, and had plenty of Olympic news. Way back in December 1985 we illustrated in TORCH BEARER a postcard issued by the Barcelona City Council at the time of the 1982 soccer World Cup, to promote their Olympic candidature. This had been missing from Manuel's collection, and was not to be found with the Barcelona stamp dealers, or in the Ramblas, or the Sunday stamp market in the Plaza Real. Manuel tried the city

BARCELONA
PRO JOCS OLIMPICS
1992



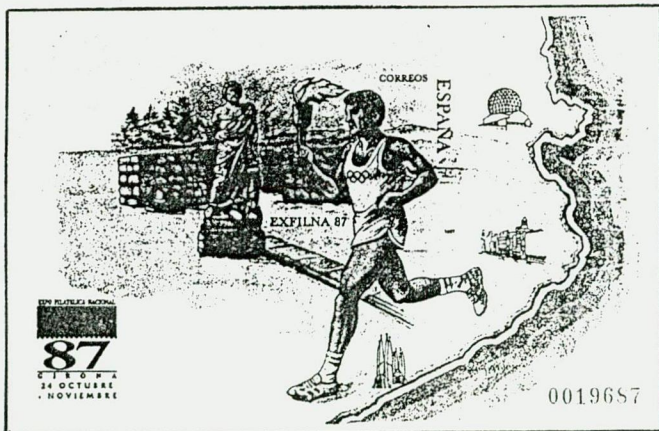
Ajuntament de Barcelona 1982

Council without success, and since he is nothing but persistent, he finally found a sports journalist with a copy, not only of the postcard, but also of a vignette in the identical design, which I am pleased to illustrate.

EXFILNA '87.

We reported on the 20 pesetas Torch Runner miniature sheet and the Olympic postal stationery envelope and postmarks for Exfilna '87 in the May and October 1988 issues of TORCH BEARER. As an exhibition souvenir a "colour proof" of the miniature sheet was also available. It is bistre-brown and black and is gummed, but the 20 peseta value tablet is removed and the "stamp" is imperforate. It was printed by FNMT the official stamp printers who produced the actual sheet, and their initials appear at the foot of the plinth in the design. The colour proofs are numbered and the copy that I obtained in the

Sunday stamp market in Valencia suggests there could have been 20,000 printed. The official brochure of Exfilna '87 souvenirs does not list the sheet separately from the souvenir folder (album sized with the sheet and proof, postal stationery envelope and all the postmarks, Olympic and otherwise), and only 5,000 of these envelopes were produced.



INAUGURATION OF THE OLYMPIC STADIUM.

Good weather throughout 1989 helped to put the rebuilding schedule for the Montjuic Stadium back on course after labour problems in 1988 and, in a ceremony held in the stadium itself, the keys were handed to COOB '92 by the contractors on 25 July 1989, exactly three years before the Games.

Exceptionally bad weather during the inaugural international event, the Vth Athletics World Cup, showed that the stadium was far from fully ready, and much more needs to be done. Manuel and his son Luis had seats in the covered Tribunal area, but the leaks from the roof meant that they got as wet as those in the main uncovered stands. The press were critical of the parking arrangements, but Manuel found these very good. Ticket holders had to drive to car parks in central Barcelona from where there was a continuous shuttle of buses to the stadium. The only cars allowed on the Montjuic mountain were those of the press and officials, and the unfinished works caused problems for them.

Vth ATHLETICS WORLD CUP.

On 1 September 1989 a 50 pesetas stamp was issued (international letter rate, sheets of eighty stamps, perforated 13.75, 4.5 million printed), with first day postmarks from Madrid and Barcelona. The stamp design shows a foot leaving the starting block in a time-lapse sequence.

The World Cup took place on 8-10 September, and for the first two days a special handstamp was available from a temporary post office inside the stadium. The handstamp shows the World Cup logo, a stylised design of running track lanes in a circle. Because access to the post office was restricted to ticket holders, the number of postally travelled and genuinely cancelled covers and cards will be relatively small. However, Manuel understands that the handstamp was sent to Madrid for the preparation of philatelic covers for the trade.

MUSEU I CENTRE D'ESTUDIS DE L'ESPORT DE MELCIOR COLET



"EXPO-ESPORT '89"
(LA FILATELIA A L'ESPORT)
DEL 7 AL 28 DE SETEMBRE DE 1989



1 PTA
ESPAÑA Adreços
EXPO-ESPORT '89
LA FILATELIA A L'ESPORT
DEL 7 AL 28 DE SETEMBRE DE 1989
BARCELONA



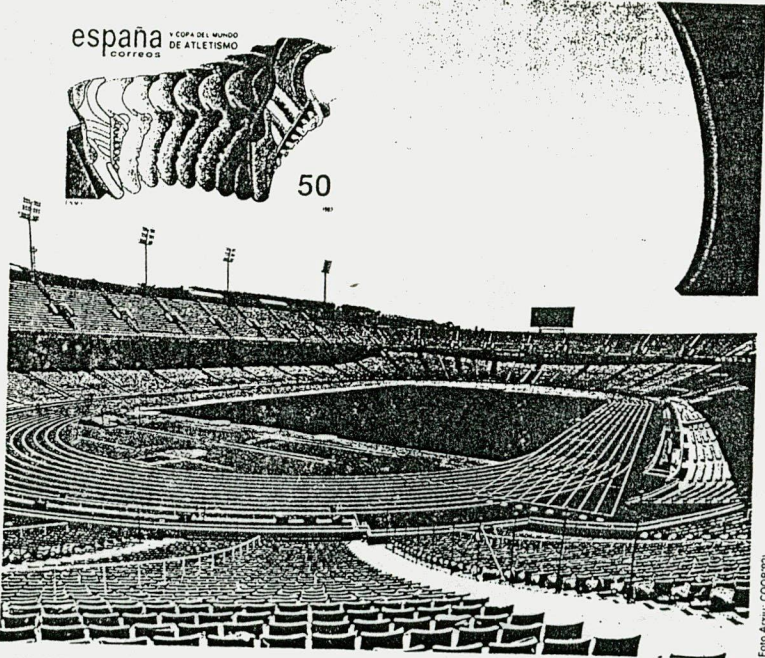
EXPO-ESPORT '89
LA FILATELIA A L'ESPORT
DEL 7 AL 28 DE SETEMBRE DE 1989
BARCELONA

Comissió de Control
Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament de Cultura
Secretaria General del Esport

EDICIÓ LIMITADA: 500 exemplars No 00209



ESTADI DE MONTJUÏC "Vª COPA DEL MÓN D'ATLETISME"



(Foto Arnu: COOB'92)

MUSEU I CENTRE D'ESTUDIS DE L'ESPORT DE MELCIOR COLET



"EXPO-ESPORT '89"

LA FILATELIA A L'ESPORT

Pre-Olimpíada Barcelona

DEL 7 AL 28 DE SETEMBRE DE 1989



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament de la Presidència
Secretaria General de l'Esport

EDICIÓ LIMITADA:
500 exemplars



Nº 00103

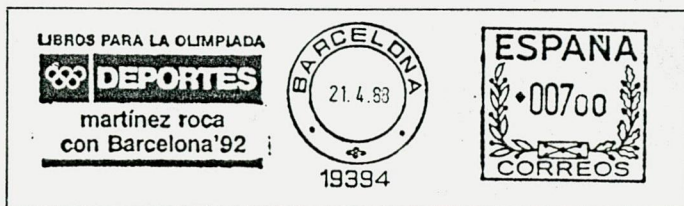
EXPO-ESPORT '89.

In conjunction with the Athletics World Cup, the General Council of Catalonia sponsored a sports philately exhibition, EXPO-ESPORT '89. With patronage from Sr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the IOC, and Sr. Vidal Torrens of Barcelona, philatelic advisor to the IOC, it was organised by the Barcelona Philatelic and Numismatic Circle, and held in the Melcior Colet Museum and Centre for Sporting Studies from 7-28 September 1989. There were five invited displays and twenty one competitive entries from Catalonian and Spanish collectors.

There was a temporary post office and handstamp from 8-10 September. The design shows four classical athletes in a postage stamp frame. Two souvenir cards were issued, each in a limited edition of 500 copies. The smaller, postcard size (150mm x 104mm), depicts a chariot from an ancient Greek pavement. The larger, (150mm x 235mm) depicts the Olympic stadium with an enlarged illustration of the World Cup stamp. Manuel had a few copies of the large card handstamped at the exhibition, then took them to the stadium to be handstamped with the World Cup postmark, making an attractive double souvenir.

OLYMPIC METER.

Another meter has come to light, from the publishers Martinez Roca, SA, and has apparently been in use since 1986.



THIRD PRE-OLYMPIC ISSUE.

3 October 1989 saw the release of Spain's third pre-Olympic series, with three stamps designed by Catalan artist Robert Llimos i Oriol:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 18+5 ptas | Fencing. In the words of the artist "two shafts of light and steel attempting mutual contact". (National postcard rate) |
| 20+5 ptas | Football. A rectangle with two stylised players on the pitch, one with the intention of scoring a goal. (National letter rate) |
| 45+5 ptas | Gymnastics. A design aimed at showing the unity of movement and at the same time the power of mind over body. (Europe letter rate). |

The stamps are 40.9 x 28.8mm perforated 13.75 in sheetlets of twelve stamps, total printing about 2.2 million. The changed sheet format, twelve stamps instead of thirty, means that there are no labels as with the first two issues, but also means that it is practicable to collect stamps by the sheet. As a result, the stamps sold out in Barcelona on the day of issue. The official first day cover reproduced one of the soccer players and also sold out by late morning. The first day postmarks from Madrid and Barcelona,



depict a gymnast on the horse, and there was again a handstamp in Barcelona featuring Cobi used at a temporary post office near the Columbus statue by the port. For the first two issues, the temporary post office was situated in the Van der Rohe Pavilion, an annex of the Olympic Office.



PAST AND FUTURE ISSUES.

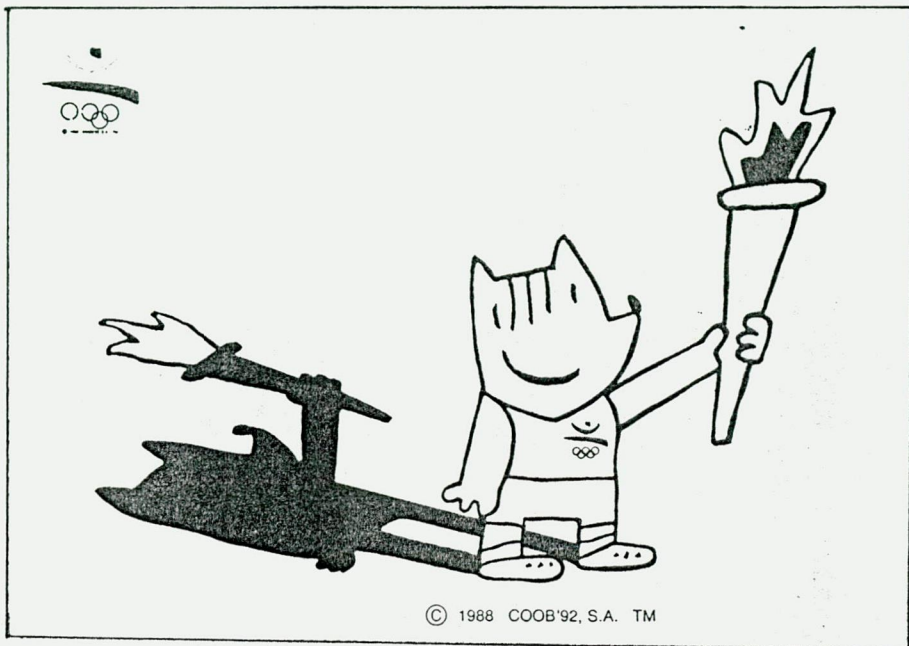
The majority of first day covers are, naturally, those from the post office. COOB '92 made available a cover with the logo for the first pre-Olympic issue on 3 October 1988. By the time of the second issue on 7 March 1989, they were more organised and produced numbered limited issue covers and maximum cards (on sale at Barcelona Airport). To make the series complete, they also produced a limited edition of the first set of stamps, but had to use the 7 March 1989 handstamp (logo). Manuel also showed me special presentation folders for each issue. They are album page sized and intended for a multi-ring album. Again, the producers were not organised, and the folder for the first pre-Olympic set has stamps with the 7 March 1989 logo handstamp. The pride of Manuel's collection is a folder with A4 sized reproductions of the first issue, signed by the artist.

Two more issues of three stamps are planned for 1990, two more in 1991 and one in the spring of 1992. For the opening of the Games themselves in July 1992, the provisional plan is an issue of a set of three stamps, a miniature sheet and a triptych.

OLYMPIC POSTCARDS.

The official licensee is a Catalan company Fotos Julian SA. Manuel understands that they plan to issue some sixty postcards, and so far over thirty have been seen, from the "Paisajes & Figuras" collection of Fotos Julian, and with numbers into the

nineties, so it may be that there will be more than sixty cards. On our brief visit to Spain we found cards in motorway service station shops and also in hypermarkets as far south as Valencia, some 200 miles from Barcelona, so it appears that they will be widely available. We shall be printing a full listing in a future issue of TORCH BEARER. Illustrated on the following page is Card number 8 of the series.



BARCELONA OLIMPICA.

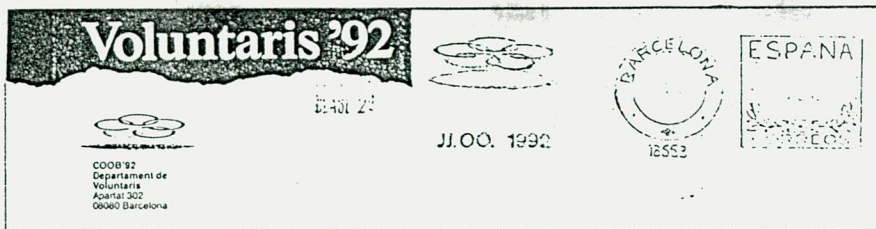
Barcelona Olimpica is a monthly magazine published by SPORTS EDITOR SA, Arago 250, 1-2B, 08007 Barcelona, Spain. It is a full colour glossy A4 size magazine, virtually all in Spanish, but profusely illustrated. An annual subscription outside Spain costs 6,000 pesetas (about £32.00, or under £3.00 per copy). The October 1989 issue includes a full report on the Athletics World Cup, on the 95th Session of the IOC in Puerto Rico, on the problems caused by equine 'flu in Spain (Andorra and Perpignan in "Catalan France" are named as possible venues if the equestrian events need to be moved), and much more. An unusual Olympic T-shirt is illustrated, the athletics vest that draped the headquarters of the Olympic sponsors SEAT, during the World Cup. There is an article on the Volunteers, (sponsored by SEAT), and for collectors, I illustrate an example of the official envelope, with the "Voluntaris '92" on a blue and red ground, and franked with the COOB meter (with the provisional logo and "Candidatura" deleted, in use from March to September 1988).

UN ATLETA LLAMADO SEAT, EN MARCHA HACIA EL '92

Con motivo de la inauguración del Estadio Olímpico de Montjuïc y la celebración del 25.º Centenario del Atletismo en Barcelona, SEAT ha lanzado una campaña de deportista. Una y para todos los aficionados de los automóviles.

Los atletas de SEAT, que se lanzan a la aventura de la competición, se enfrentan a los retos de la competición. SEAT, que se enfrenta a los retos de la competición, se enfrenta a los retos de la competición. SEAT, que se enfrenta a los retos de la competición, se enfrenta a los retos de la competición.





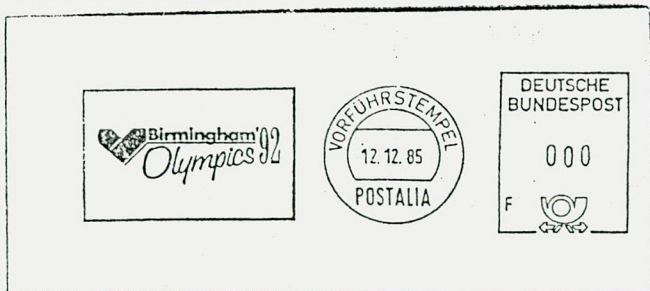
SPORTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Demonstration sports will no longer be included in the Olympic Games after 1992, but it is confirmed that roller hockey and pelota will be in the Barcelona programme, along with tae-kwondo again. There will be twelve teams in the roller-hockey competition, competing against each other over almost the whole period of the Games. Four medium sized rinks will be used, two in the Barcelona area, but also one at Vic just south of the city, and another at Reus, half an hour's drive down the motorway.

Pelota is an outdoor game with some affinities to squash and can be played with the bare hand or with a wicker catcher attached to the hand like an extended glove. It is played on a court known as a fronton, and is popular in Catalonia, and probably even more so in the Basque country, both French and Spanish. Basque pelota appears on a French stamp issued in 1956 (Yv 1073). There are no doubt other stamps and postmarks, and I am sure that roller hockey will have appeared on a stamp or two; perhaps among our members there are one or two who can let us know. It is not clear yet whether the demonstration sports will be featured in Spain's philatelic programme for the Games.

BIRMINGHAM 1992.

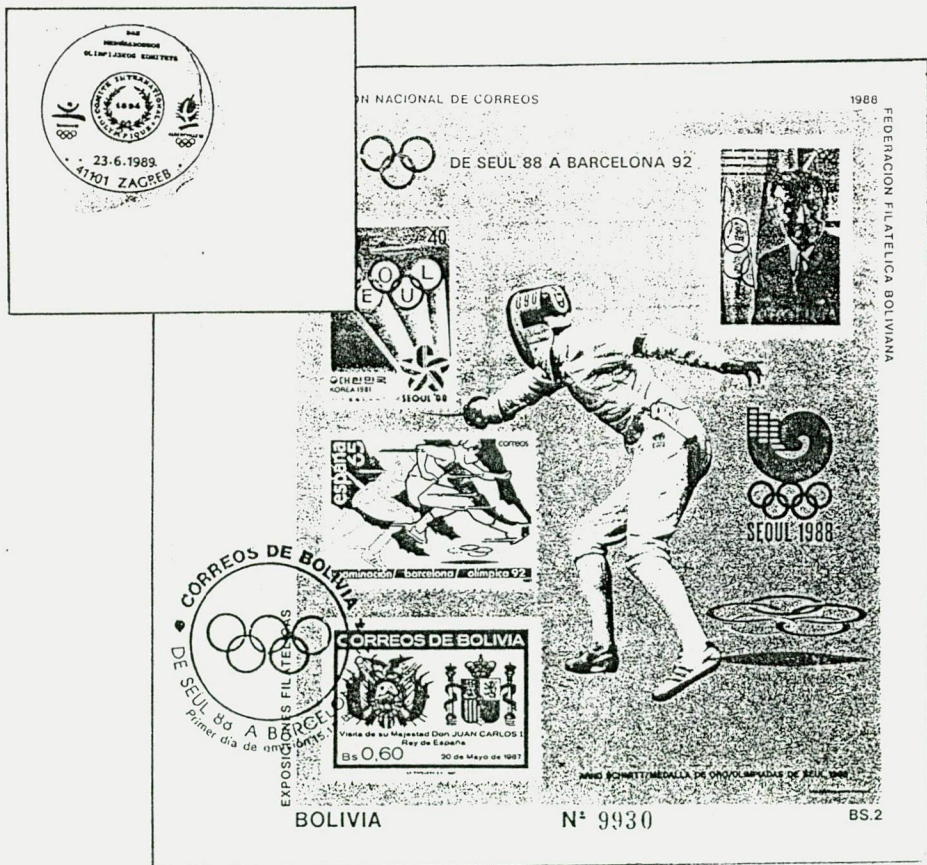
An oddity has come to light, a specimen meter from West Germany bearing the Birmingham '92 candidature logo. The German collector who sent it to me is not aware that it was ever used through the post, but it is not clear by whom it was prepared, and why. Please write either to me or to the Editor if you can cast any light on this cancellation.



(ED. The cancellation illustrated certainly has never been through the post. The 000 value makes it a courtesy cancellation, and in place of the town name, it bears the inscription VORFUHR-STEMPEL=DEMONSTRATION CANCELLATION.

ISSUES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

A Yugoslav postmark from Zagreb, used on 28 June 1989 to mark Olympic Day, illustrates the original IOC Seal and also the logos of Barcelona and Albertville. There are also stamp issues from Cambodia and Laos to look out for, (with Olympic first day postmarks) plus a further issue from El Salvador and a second miniature sheet from Bolivia. The Paraguay sheetlets for the Seoul medal winners issued on 8 and 20 March 1989 included the Barcelona candidature logo on stamps and vignettes. There is also a stamp relating to Barcelona '92 and another for Albertville in a composite sports set from Guyana, issued in February 1989. The Albertville stamp shows a bear on skis. It has been suggested that this is the Games mascot. In fact, the mascot is a stylised snow crystal imp, and I do not know where the designer got this idea from.



THE REICHSPOST IN 1936

Dieter Germann.

(This article first appeared in the ARCHIV FUR DEUTSCHE POSTGESCHICHTE, Issue 1, 1986, and is reprinted with permission.)

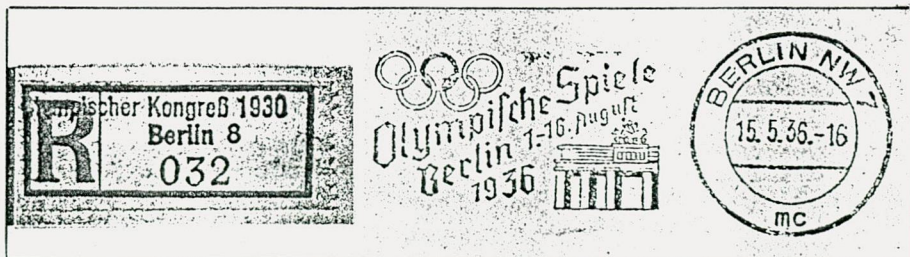
GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN - BERLIN - KIEL.

(During the period of the Olympic Games in 1936, the German postal authorities, the Reichspost, made a considerable contribution. As never before, the post office and its employees in the three areas of competition ensured that both the participants and the visitors to the competitions had every reason to be satisfied. This was further extended, in fact world-wide, by the efforts of the telephone and telegraph service, which was largely instrumental in ensuring that the news reports reached their destinations. Many of the lessons learnt during the period of the Olympic Games were of great use, and put into practice again during the XX Olympic Summer Games which took place in Munich in 1972.

This article is a review of the special tasks and achievements of the postal administration during the Olympic Games in 1936. This contribution has been written by a philatelist, and shows particularly the co-relationship between the history of the post and philately - ED. Archiv fur Deutsche Postgeschichte.)

Fifty years ago, the Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch Partenkirchen and the Olympic Summer Games in Berlin took place. Many branches of the German postal service, (post, telegraph, motorised post, telephone and radio) had to prepare well in advance for the many demands that would be made on the service.

For stamp collectors, items included the first Olympic miniature sheet, the first Olympic meter cancellations, the first overseas postal advertising by the host country, the first Olympic special telegram form for general use and the first Olympic flight by an airship of the Zeppelin company.



In May 1930, the Olympic Congress took place in Berlin. It was here that the German sports organisations made the proposal to

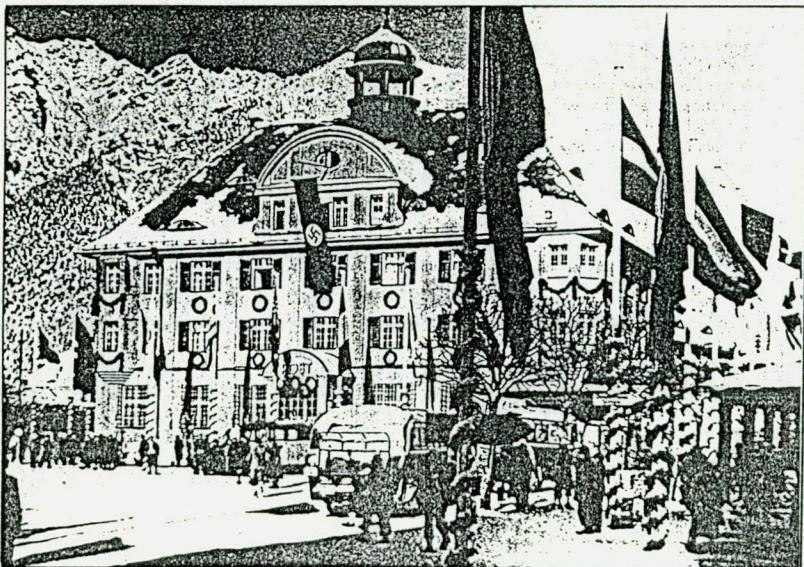
host the Winter and Summer Games in 1936. In 1931, the International Olympic Committee reached their decision. Garmisch Partenkirchen was selected as the site for the Winter Games in 1933. The National Socialists, as well as the Reichspost, used every opportunity to advertise the Games. The slogan cancellations alone for the Olympic towns of Garmisch Partenkirchen, Berlin and Kiel cut through the alphabet and embrace almost all German towns from Aachen to Zittau, so there are in total some four hundred varieties.

THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN
6 - 16 FEBRUARY 1936.

1. GENERAL.

With great care, the Reichspost made their plans for the Olympic Winter Games. More than a year ahead preparations were completed for the technical enlargement of the site. Discussions took place after the Winter Sports Championships held in 1935, and as a result, further improvements were made in the light of the experience gained. Because of the uncertain weather conditions at the end of January 1936, particularly heavy demands were made on the workers for the telephone terminals. Again and again, new telephone outlets were demanded in order to ensure maximum availability. Particularly for the cross country and downhill skiing events, it was necessary to be prepared for a change in the weather.

Twenty eight nations with eight hundred and thirty seven participants, of whom eighty one were women, took part in seventeen different disciplines. All Olympic visitors, including those staying in the Werdenfelser district, were given an information leaflet by the Reichspost which gave details about the post offices and the most important postal tariffs.



The Post Office in Garmisch.

2. THE POSTAL SERVICE.



As soon as the Games opened, the rush from stamp collectors started. At first, the post office in Garmisch used only a special handstamp at the ski stadium post office. This canceller was used from the end of 1935 for cancelling Olympic commemorative stamps. During the period of the Games, five further cancellers were added. These can be differentiated from the number of lines of shading in

the design. The design shows a mountain range and the Olympic rings. For the press post office canceller, the mountain range is omitted and the inscription PRESSEPOSTAMT is inserted.

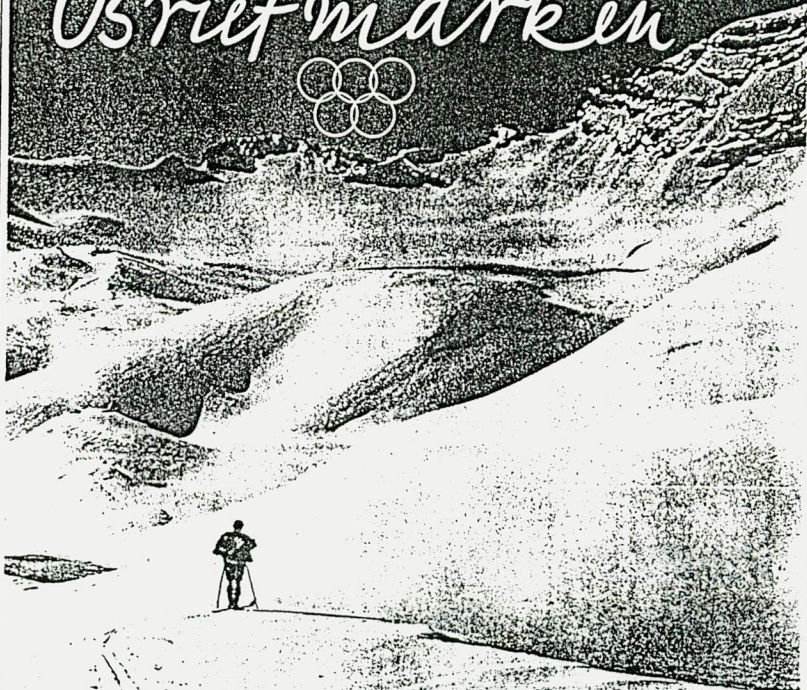
The following special post offices were established: the Olympic skiing stadium and the press post offices at Untermuhle, skiing stadium, ice stadium, Talstation, Kreuzeckbahn, Hausberg, Bobbahn and Riessersee.

The press post office at Untermuhle was in use from 15 January. Only journalists with a press pass had access to the post office. Until today only one type of cancellation is known. The main press post office was the daily meeting place for more than three hundred journalists from both home and overseas. The most important post offices, the main post office in the Bahnhofplatz, and the press post office at Untermuhle were open until midnight. The press post office at the ice stadium closed at 22.30, but these times had to be revised because of the large crowds.



The Press Post Office at Riessersee.

O · L Y M P I A · Briefmarken



Hier zu haben!

Sür die
**IV. Olympischen
Winterspiele**

In Garmisch-Partenkirchen
6. bis 16. Februar 1936
werden ausgegeben:

Briefmarken

zu 6 Rpf.	Verkaufspreis 10 Rpf.
- 12 -	- 18 -
- 25 -	- 40 -

Postkarten

mit eingeschlossener Belegkarte	
zu 6 Rpf.	Verkaufspreis 10 Rpf.
- 15 -	- 25 -

Olympische-Briefmarken
finden sämtliche Postwertzeichen



Werbeplakat der Deutschen Reichspost für den Kauf von Olympia-Briefmarken

In anticipation, three stamps were released on 25 November 1935 with a surcharge which went towards the Winter Games and which were available at all post office counters. Approximately 100,000 complete sets were released and these were valid for postage until 30 June 1937. Additionally, a part of this issue was sold through various sports organisations (Hilfsfonds für Deutschen Sport). These were the first German stamps in honour of the Olympic Games.

6 + 4 Rpf. Dark Green. Speedskater.
 12 + 6 Rpf. Carmine Red. Ski Jumper.
 25 + 15 Rpf. Ultramarine. 4 Man Bob.

Additionally, two postal stationery items, postcards with imprinted stamps, were issued. 6 + 4 Rpf brown for inland postage and 15 + 10 Rpf purple for postage outside Germany.



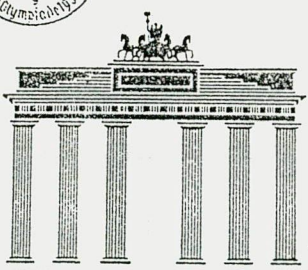
The designs of the postage stamps were the work of the Munich artist, Max Eschle and the postal stationery cards were designed by Max Diebisch, also from Munich. On the authorisation of the Reichspost, the stamps carried the name of the designer for the first time.

Additionally, a greetings telegram form was released. It was DIN44, folded, with the text IV OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN and with a design showing the wreathed head of an athlete. This telegram was used in Garmisch-Partenkirchen from 3-22 February 1936. All incoming telegrams for Olympic visitors, if they bore a suitable text, were delivered on these telegram forms without additional charges. The telegram form could be purchased unused for 40 Rpf.

To advertise the Winter Games of 1936, slogan cancellations were used at the post office in Garmisch-Partenkirchen with the following text WINTER/OLYMPIA/1936/GARMISCH/PARTENKIRCHEN from



XI. OLYMPISCHE SPIELE BERLIN 1936



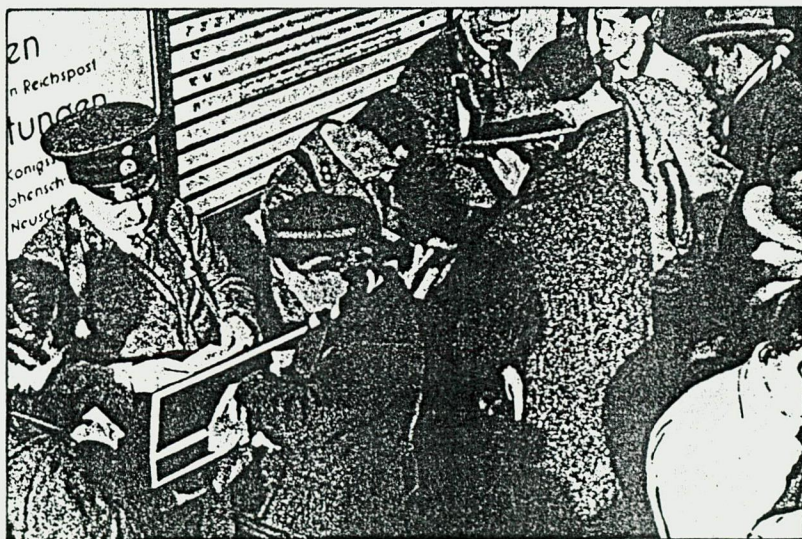
IV. OLYMPISCHE
WINTERSPIELE GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN



1933 onwards. The design on the cancellation shows a peak in the Garmisch area. The slogan OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE 6-16.2.1936 GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN was used in a single ring cancel by a hundred and fourteen post offices in seventy

eight towns, and in a double ring cancellation in thirty four post offices in twenty two towns. This slogan was also used by four towns in continuous roller cancellers, (distinguishable by six wavy lines). In Ansbach and Weiden, single ring meter cancellations in red were also used. The office of the mayor in Garmisch-Partenkirchen used a double ring red meter cancellation as an advertisement for the Olympic site.

The demands on the post office and special postal installations were considerable during the Olympic Winter Games. In consideration of the workers and to relieve them from the pressures of selling postage stamps during the peak periods, "itinerant stamp salesmen" were placed near to the post offices. On the opening and closing days of the Games, 6 and 16 February, some thirty of these stamp sellers were used, who gave the counter clerks valuable support. Additionally, postcard salesmen proved to be very useful at the special post offices.



The sale of stamps on the opening day amounted to 20,000 RM (a set of three stamps cost 68 Rpf), 5,000 registered letters were sent on this day and cancelled with the opening day handstamp-6.2.1936. The following amounts of mail were processed in the period from 6 - 16 February:

Letters, cards and printed matter,	900,000 incoming
	2,700,000 outgoing
Registered letters,	5,348 incoming
	34,300 outgoing

Registration labels with a special Olympic imprint were not used in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The post offices used the following registration labels:

- Garmisch Partenkirchen (without a hyphen)
- Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1
- Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2
- Garmisch-Partenkirchen 3

Additionally, the numbered registration labels are also known with an imprinted letter C.

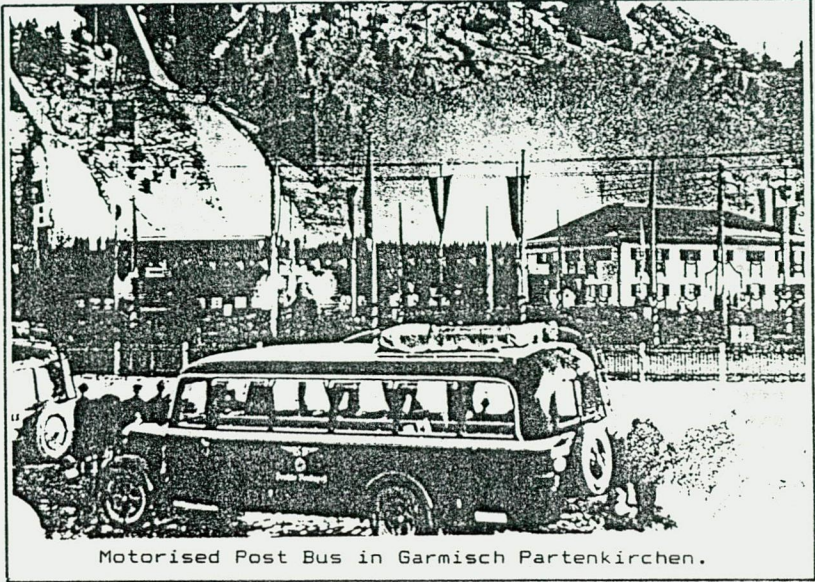


The collection of mail was considerably improved on account of the Olympic Winter Games. The last mail left Garmisch at midnight to join with Munich where the last mails left at 3.00am. For example, an express letter sent to Belgium was received by the addressee twenty four hours later. The first mails arrived in Garmisch at 5.00 am.

3. MOTORISED POST.

Already at the time of the German Winter Sports Championships in 1935, the Garmisch-Partenkirchen council realised that the motorised post would need to be considerably enlarged for the IV Olympic Winter Games. One of the tasks of the motorised post was to ensure that on the opening and closing days the large number of spectators reached the stadium in an orderly fashion. By introducing extra coaches, all hold-ups were quickly sorted out. The new bright red buses of the motorised post were an integral part of the colourful street scene in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The motorised post was studied with great interest by all branches of the Reichspost. On the first day of activity, 3 February 1936, almost 1,700 people used the special buses between the Marienplatz, railway station and the skiing stadium.

On the opening day, the number of passengers exceeded 5,000 for the first time and on Sunday 9 February, some 21,000 passengers were carried. During the period of the Winter Games, some 137,841 people were transported within the town. The peak days for the motorised post were 13 and 14 February with 17,000 passengers and 15 February with 18,000.



Motorised Post Bus in Garmisch Partenkirchen.

Special journeys were undertaken for the press and for officials. On the closing day of the IV Olympic Winter Games, private cars within the town were controlled by the police, since it was unthinkable, with 150,000 visitors on that day alone, that traffic could move without control. For the Reichspost this measure was a great relief. Since the German Railways needed the track from Garmisch to Griesen, to keep the empty coaches that would later be needed, additional post buses were required to be used on that route. There was no alternative. From the railways' records, it would appear that 5,000 people were transported in twenty eight post buses.

Another innovation for the Winter Games was the introduction of a post bus service from Garmisch-Partenkirchen to Oberammergau for the benefit of the many visitors to that area. From 6 - 16 February, 21,200 people used this route. In total, ninety four post buses were used on the Garmisch Partenkirchen - Wallgau route, which carried 4,092 passengers. The service started in the early hours of the morning and generally ended towards midnight.

- To be continued -

NEWS FROM SEOUL

Bob Wilcock.

Along Seoul's main thoroughfare, municipal workers strung faded and slightly frayed Seoul 1988 banners as a part of the festivities to commemorate the first anniversary of the 1988 Olympic Games. Thousands of runners also took part in a seventy-four city rerun of the torch relay. A year after staging the Games, South Korean government officials have become nostalgic for Seoul's glory days, and have wondered what happened to the Olympic spirit they spent seven years and \$3.1 billion to create. In spite of forced festivities, the glow left by the dozen gold medals, the dazzling opening and closing ceremonies, as well as the lavish praise for its remarkable economic recovery, has all but faded. "All the people are required to live up to the spirit of the Olympic Games" the President, Roh Rae Woo, said recently when announcing the creation of a \$300,000 biennial Seoul Peace Prize to commemorate the 24th Olympiad.

In the wake of the Olympic Games, South Korea faced a year-long string of political crises, labour strikes and economic problems. A month after the end of the Games, the former President, Chun Doo Hwan, who had overseen nearly all the preparations for the Olympics during his eight years in office, was forced to make a televised apology for corruption and human rights abuses during his regime. Last spring, hundreds of businesses were crippled by a massive wave of strikes, many of them violent, that cost the country billions of dollars in lost production.

In addition, the Olympics have whetted the appetite for luxury among a people previously known to be frugal and hard working. A recent survey found that half those questioned blamed the Olympic Games for a "first, most and biggest" syndrome that has led Korea to live beyond its means. A recent report, by the government-funded Korea Development Institute on the impact of the Olympic Games on Korea's national development, found that most people had already forgotten the Olympic spirit, and called for the establishment of a Movement for the Promotion of the Olympic Spirit. With this in mind, the first World Korean Sports Festival was held, in which ethnic Koreans from forty six countries participated. Three new sculptures were recently unveiled at Olympic Park featuring Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the IOC.

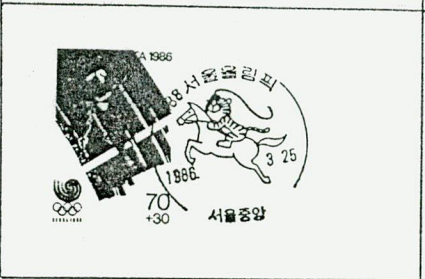
Korea's twelve gold medal winners at the 1988 Games - the most it has ever won - have been amply rewarded. They are receiving a lifetime government pension as a reward for the pride that they brought their country.

Meanwhile, those who brought shame, have been quietly rehabilitated. The five Korean boxing officials who attacked a referee from New Zealand after a controversial decision were fined between \$450 and \$750 each. One now serves as an executive of Korea's amateur boxing association, while the others are back at work as referees!

SEOUL 1988 STAMPS.

This listing updates and corrects the information previously published in TORCH BEARER and includes all Olympic related issues up to the final miniature sheet to mark the successful conclusion of the Games.

30 Oct. 1981	In commemoration of the IOC choice of Seoul (provisional logo)		40 Won
22 June 1984	'88 Olympic Expressway		70 Won
20 Mar. 1985	Emblem (sheets of 20)		70+30
	Mascot		70+30
	Miniature sheet (one of each design)		200 Won
10 June 1985	Track and Field (Hurdler)		70+30
	Rowing		70+30
	Miniature sheet (one of each design)		200 Won
16 Sep. 1985	Basketball		70+30
	Boxing		70+30
	Miniature sheet (one of each design)		200 Won
1 Nov. 1985	Canoeing		70+30
	Cycling		70+30
	Miniature sheet (one of each design)		200 Won
25 Mar. 1986	Equestrian	Sheets of 20	Min. Sheet
	Fencing	70+30	370+100x4
	Football	70+30	400+100x4
	Gymnastics (Rings)	70+30	440+100x4
21 Apr. 1986	IOC Meetings and ANOC General Assembly	70 Won	
30 Sep. 1986	5th Anniversary of the IOC choice of Seoul	80 Won	
10 Oct. 1986	Weightlifting	70+30	370+100x4
	Handball	70+30	400+100x4
1 Nov. 1986	Judo	80+50	440+100x4
	Hockey	80+50	470+100x4
The 1987 and 1988 issues in the main Olympic series come in sheets of twenty stamps (5 million stamps) and miniature sheets of two stamps of the same design and value (500,000 issued)			
25 May 1987	Wrestling		80+50
	Swimming (Diver)		80+50
	Modern Pentathlon		80+50
	Tennis		80+50
10 Oct. 1987	Table Tennis		80+50
	Shooting		80+50
	Archery		80+50
	Volleyball		80+50
24 Feb. 1988	Inauguration of the 13th President (Olympic stadium and portrait). (no miniature sheet)		80 Won



5 Mar. 1988	Yachting Taekwondo	80+20 80+20
6 May 1988	Torch Relay Main Stadium	80+20 80+20
16 Sep. 1988	Pierre de Coubertin Olympic Arch Olympic Village Opening Ceremony (mass dance)	80 Won 80 Won 80 Won 80 Won
19 Sep. 1988	Olympihlex	80 Won
20 Dec. 1988	The Games successful completion (single stamp in m/s 130mm x 90mm)	550 Won ms

SEOUL PARALYMPICS 15-24 OCTOBER 1988

Two stamps were issued (no miniature sheets)

15 Oct. 1988	Two bears in 3-legged race Wheelchair archery	80 Won 80 Won
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SEOUL 1988 POSTAL STATIONERY.

- I: Picture postcard "Athletic Stadium for '88 Olympic Games". 40 Won imprinted 'stamp' of Korean building. Date of issue not known, but probably issued for the inauguration of the Olympic Stadium on 29 September 1984 and can be found with the Olympic handstamp for that occasion.
- II: Philakorea 1984 advertising card. Red 'stamp' of stylised birds (no value). Panel bottom left including Games logo and Hodori. 1985 Korean stamp issue programme on reverse.
- III: Plain postcards with small illustration bottom left of a hand writing on paper.
A: Seoul logo as imprinted stamp design.
B: Hodori as imprinted stamp design.
i. 40 Won values 20 March 1985
ii. 50 Won values 1 Decem. 1985
iii: 60 Won values 16 Sept. 1986
- IV: Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress
Illustration bottom left shows a bear in a mortar board and holding a large pencil, also Congress logo.
60 Won Hodori 'stamp' 9(?) Sept. 1988
- V: Plain postcard with Hodori and Games logo at bottom left.
60 Won logo 'stamp' 16 Sept. 1988
- VI: OLYMPHILEX 1988
Illustration bottom left of Hodori holding a large Olympihlex '88 stamp.
60 Won logo 'stamp' 19(?) Sept. 1988

- VII: FRIENDSHIP POSTCARDS
 Four picture postcards with imprinted 300 Won 'stamp' on the reverse. 1 May 1987:
- i. Five human rings beneath a sun.
 - ii. "Welcome to Korea", a flying flag of the Games logo wrapped around streamers.
 - iii. Two dancers (colour photograph)
 - iv. Dancing Troupe and Korean Buildings (drawing)

- VIII: AEROGRAMMES
 Seven aerogrammes with different imprinted 'stamps' of 350 Won and a pictorial panel on the reverse.

15 May 1985:

- i. Hodori and Torch; photo of Seoul sports complex.
- ii. Blue aircraft outline leading to circular Korean emblem; Seoul Olympic logo and Hodori in the panel
- iii. Paper dart and clouds; panel shows Hodori with his "Sangmo" ribbon making the letters SEOUL.
- iv. Blue 4-engined jet; panel shows Hodori's Sangmo making the letters KOREA

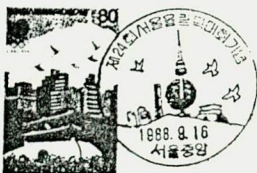
25 May 1985:

- v. Hodori and Korean flag; panel photo of Seoul sports complex as (i) above.

The above dates are taken from the official philatelic album. However, philatelic copies of the aerogrammes have been seen dated 20 March 1989 with the first day postmarks of the stamps that were issued on that date.

The following aerogrammes are not listed in the album:

- vi. Blue and red stamp of Korean flag and flowers; panel photo of Seoul sports complex as (i) above.
- vii. Blue and red stamp of Korean flag and flowers; panel photo "Athletic Stadium for '88 Olympic Games".



THE I.O.C. SESSION BADGE

Craig R. Perlow.

AN HISTORIC AND COLOURFUL COLLECTIBLE.

After a week-long Congress convened in Paris to consider the re-establishment of the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee was founded by Baron Pierre de Coubertin on 23 June 1894. At this time, although it was not actually so designated, the first IOC Session was held among de Coubertin and twelve other newly-appointed IOC members who were hand-picked by him.

Since then, with few exceptions, primarily due to the two World Wars, these IOC Sessions or general meetings of the individual IOC members (who now number ninety five), have been held at least once a year and, since 1936, twice a year in Olympic years, with the Winter and Summer Games cities acting as hosts.

Although I do not know for sure when the first badges were issued for the delegates - my first two date from the 24th Session in Prague in 1925 - these unusual and ornate items are now starting to become more exposed to the collecting public. My purpose here is to promote that process even further.

During the XV Olympic Winter Games in Calgary, I had the good fortune to be introduced to Charly Fardel, a staff member of the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland. We became good friends and I had the pleasure of making several exchanges with him on quite a number of Session badges during the ensuing two weeks. However, my trip was really made complete when Charly introduced me to Jean-Francois Pahud, the Museum's Director, in his room at the Palliser Hotel, which acted as IOC headquarters. There, a few more exchanges took place and, to this day, Monsieur Pahud and I have stayed in touch and continue to make exchanges with one another.

From the newer items that I have received in this way, and from the research that I have done on the older badges that are already in my collection, I have learned to identify which badges were issued for which recipients, solely based on the colour(s) of the ribbon which is usually attached. Until the 93rd and 94th Sessions, in Calgary and Seoul respectively, the designation of the recipient has been inscribed on the bottom of the badge or on the bar which is attached to the ribbon. However, for whatever reason, this was not done for the badges of the two Sessions of 1988.

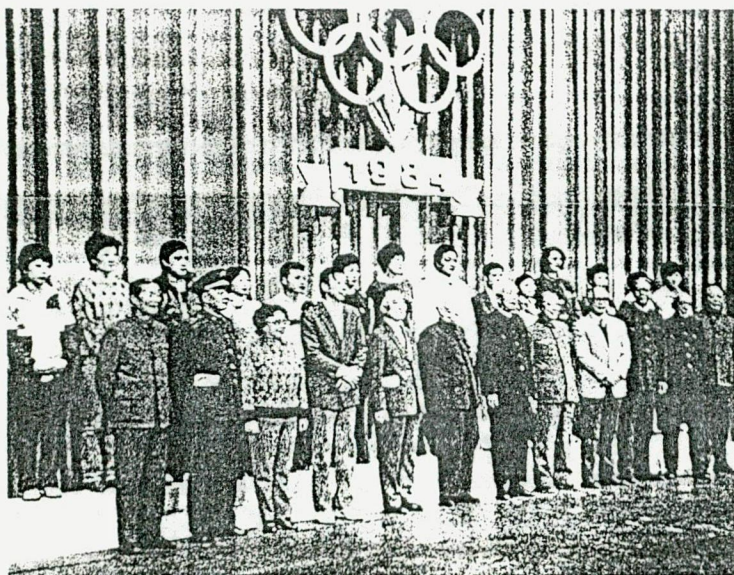
So, in the case of the 93rd Session in Calgary, for example, there were fourteen badges and their ribbon colour(s) and designation of their recipient are listed on the next page. Although I have discovered a few exceptions to the system before the late 1970's, it seems to be completely reliable from that time until the present.

RIBBON COLOUR(S)

DESIGNATION OF RECIPIENT

Purple	OCOS - Organising Committee of Session.
Red	OCOG - Organising Committee of Games.
Red/White	Candidate City.
White	IOC
White/Blue/White	IOC Guest
Red/White/Red	IOC Commission
White/Red/White	IOC Secretariat
Green	National Olympic Committees
Green/White/Green	NOC Guest
Blue	IF - International Federations
Blue/White/Blue	IF Guest
Yellow	Press
Yellow/Black/Yellow	Photo Press
Orange	Television

For those of you interested in exchanging, selling, buying or simply identifying your own IOC Session badges, please feel free to write to me at: 240 West 71st Street, New York, NY 10023, USA or telephone 212-595-4436 (8-11 pm EDT).



Olympic medalists and officials from the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the ceremony to award the Olympic Pins.



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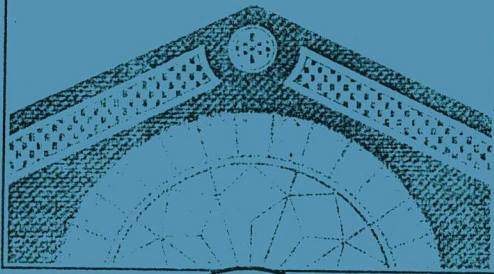
More details can be obtained from

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