

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 £1.25 each, or £5.00 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.

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CONTENTS:

Front Page	163
Members' Forum	164
News	168
Albertville 1992	176
News From Seoul	179
The Reichspost in 1936 (Conclusion)	182
The Belgrade Bid	187
Athens 1996?	189
Profile (Juan Antonio Samaranch)	190
The 1948 Olympic Flame	193
Melbourne Olympics in 1850	195
Amsterdam 1928	196
In Brief	201
The Stockholm Olympics	203
Stop Press	208

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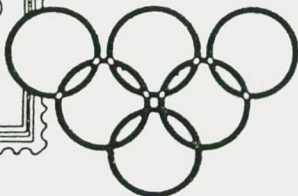


Heiko Volk Olympia-Philatelie

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<u>PICTURE-CARDS</u>	<u>OLYMPIC-STICKERS</u>



FOOTBALL-WORLDCHAMPIONSHIP-MATERIAL
1934-1982

FRONT PAGE

Time passes very quickly, and another year is almost behind us. 1991 is Pre-Olympic Year, and it is not too soon to make arrangements to participate as a spectator. Our German sister Society, IMOS, always arranges trips for their members for the Olympic Games, and this Society would also be very happy to arrange a similar trip for our members, if there is sufficient interest. If you are interested in participating in a visit to Albertville or Barcelona, please write to me before Christmas, so that I can give a progress report when we meet for the AGM at the beginning of March.

It is also once again time to remind members that their subscriptions for 1991 are due by the end of January. I know that this is still two months off, but why not write your cheque out TODAY? That way, it will not be forgotten. Late payers cause a great deal of unnecessary work and expense for the members of your Committee, all of whom work for the Society on a voluntary basis. You can all do your bit to help the smooth running of your Society by paying promptly. You will see from the enclosed subscription renewal slip, that we have managed to keep the subscription at the same level as last year, so with increasing inflation, membership to the Society is better value than ever.

Next year should be a fairly eventful year for British sports enthusiasts. In May, the International Olympic Committee will be holding their 97th Session in Birmingham, the first time it has been held in Great Britain since 1948, and the first time outside London. We are hoping that the British Post Office will issue a special cancellation to mark the event. Later in the year, the World Student Games will be held in Sheffield, and four stamps will be released by Royal Mail to mark the event. We are hoping that it will be possible to organise some other philatelic events at the same time, but more of that in due course.

Once again, we will be holding our Annual General Meeting during Spring Stampex. Make a note in your new diary to come to the meeting, which is being held on Sunday 3 March at 3.00pm in Floral Room A on the third floor of the Royal Horticultural New Hall. The business part of the meeting will be kept to a minimum, with plenty of time for displays, exchange and chat.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of your Committee for their efforts on behalf of the Society throughout the past year. Without their contribution, the Society would cease to function. I would also like to thank my husband, Leon, who has continued to proof read and correct the pages of TORCH BEARER. Thanks are also due to all of you who have contributed to the success of the magazine by sending me your articles and comments. Please keep them coming, for they are a vital link in a successful society.

To all of you, wherever you are, I wish you an enjoyable and merry Festive Season, and a happy, healthy and prosperous 1991.

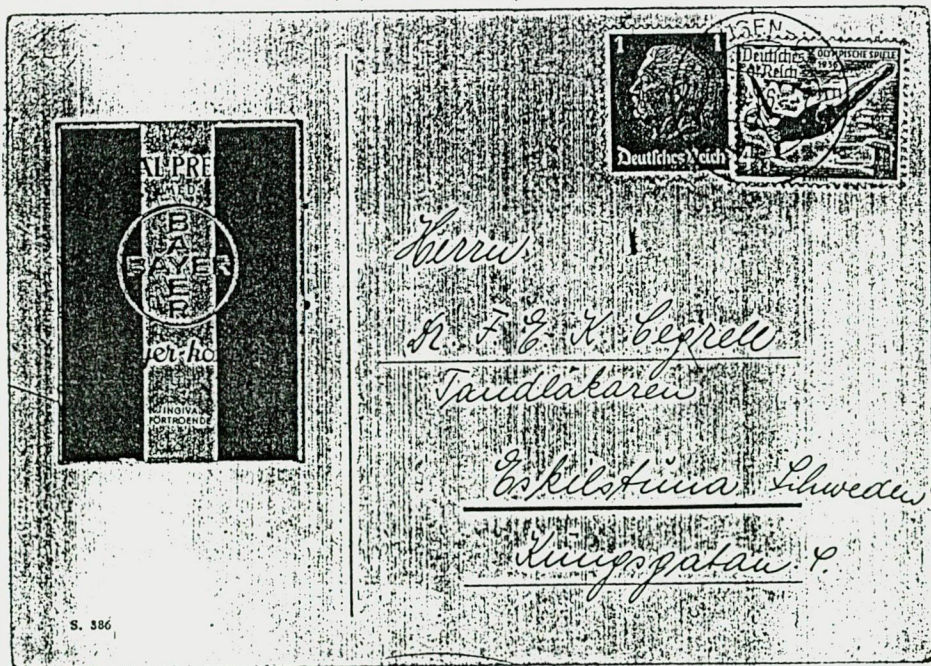
MEMBER'S FORUM

Australian member, Edwin Jewell, PO Box 346, Warragul, Victoria 3820, Australia, collects all items relating to the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne. Not unnaturally, he has now started a collection of items related to Melbourne's bid for the 1996 Games. Would other members who have material relating to the other bid cities, Athens, Toronto, Atlanta, Belgrade and Manchester be interested in exchanging material and information? If so, contact Edwin direct at the above address.

Our Packet Manager, Bob Wilcock, has recently come into possession of a most interesting advertising postcard from the 1936 Games in Berlin. It was prepared by Bayer Chemicals in Leverkusen and has an Olympic message in Swedish on the message side. Unlike the better-known Bayer 1936 Olympic commemorative card, it does not have an Olympic illustration. The vignette on the left is coloured red/white/red with the Bayer logo in silver

DENTAL-PREPARAT/MED/BAYER-KORSET/INGIVA/FORTROENDE

The card is franked with a 4+3pf Olympic stamp with an additional 1pf Hindenburg definitive stamp. It is postmarked in Leverkusen-IG Werk on 17 August 1936. Does anyone know anything about these cards? Has anyone seen further examples? Does it exist in other languages? If anyone is able to shed further light on these hitherto unknown cards, please let your Editor know.



Leverkusen a. Rh., I. G.-Werk, augusti 1936

Hjärtliga gratulationer

till den storartade olympiska framgång Edert land vunnit i Berlin. Vi veta av egen erfarenhet, vilka ansträngningar en olympisk seger kostar och deltaga i Eder glädje över det erkännande Edert land sålunda vunnit.

Med utmärkt högaktning

»Bayer«

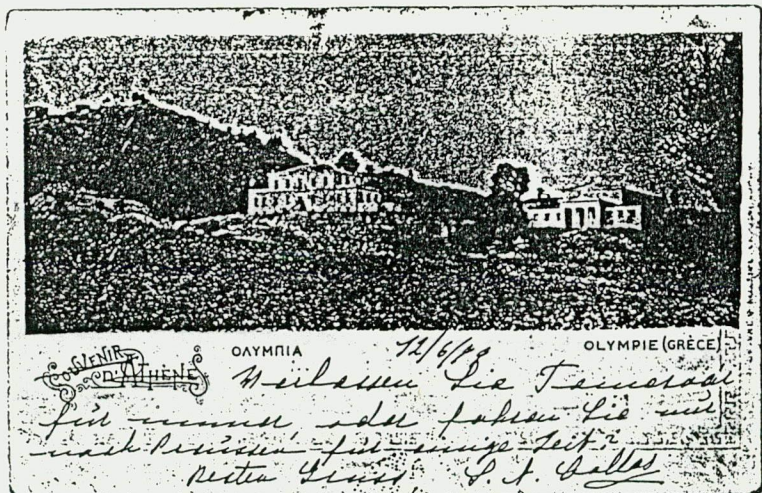
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Dental-Abteilung



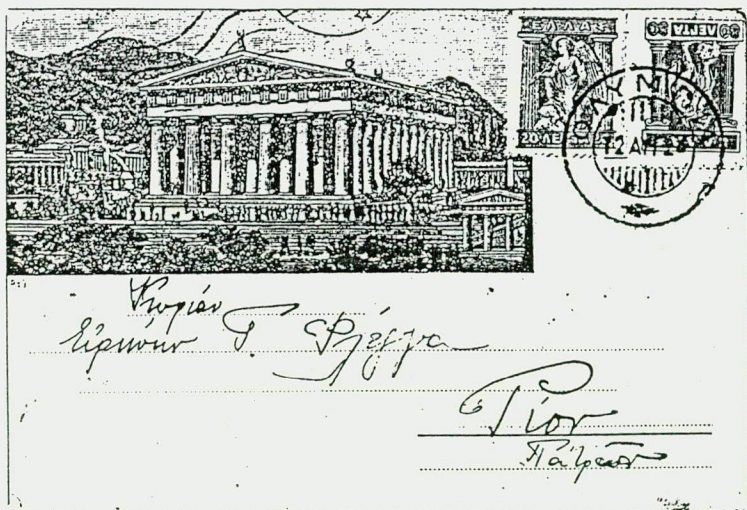
Our Dutch member, Laurentz Jonker adds the following information to the article by Walter Maxwell that appeared in the August 1990 issue of TORCH BEARER. Illustrated below and overleaf is a postcard from Olympia with a violet "GRAND HOTEL DE LA CIE DU CHEMIN DE FER cachet. The card travelled overland to Patras, thence to Temesvar in Hungary on 12 June 1899.



Before Olympia had its own post office on 15 September 1899 mail posted at Olympia was taken to Patras where it was cancelled.

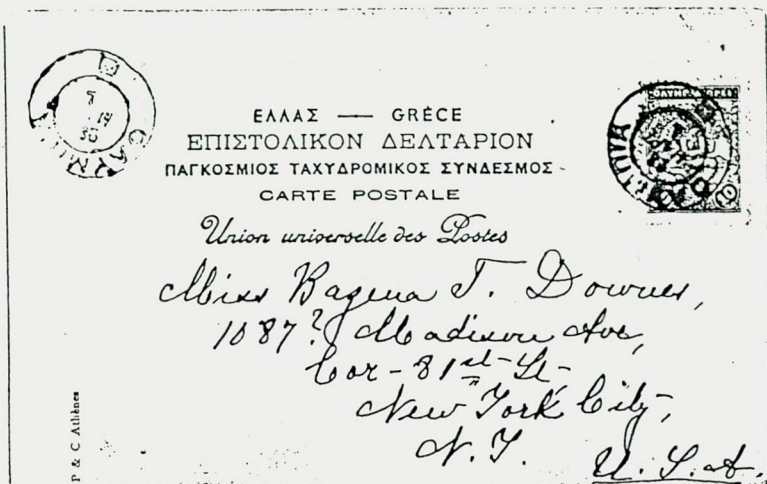


Mr Maxwell writes that the illustrated cancellation was used during the 1930's. Here it was used on 12 August 1928. Does any other member have this cancellation used from a pre-1930 date?



An illustrated postcard showing the head of Hermes by Praxiteles written on 9 April (without year) was cancelled with a 10 lepta stamp from the 1906 issue with the postmark "OLYMPIA 28 MAI 1906", again, without year. In place of the year, the letter L appears in the cancellation. Laurentz asks whether other members also know of this cancellation, from which year does it come, and for

how long was it used?. Members should know that before Greece adopted the Gregorian calendar, the Gregorian date of 9 April equates with the Julian date of 28 March.



WANTS LISTS INVITED FOR OLYMPICS AND SPORT!

(plus any other philatelic items)

I HAVE GOOD STOCKS OF MINT EUROPE (EAST AND WEST)

(but can supply anything against specific Wants Lists.)

I ATTEND ALL MAJOR STAMP SHOWS IN THIS COUNTRY,

WHERE MY FULL STOCK IS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING.

BARRY OLIVER

STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY
OF THE WORLD



404, YORKTOWN ROAD,
COLLEGE TOWN,
CAMBERLEY,
SURREY
0276 - 32587 or
04837 - 70580 (24 hr)

THE STAMP CENTRE

NEWS

A collection of several thousand pre-1914 Cinderella labels was auctioned by Christies' Robson Lowe in their Bournemouth sale on 4 October 1990. Among the highlights of interest in the collection are six of the different language labels produced for the 1912 Stockholm Games and the Austrian publicity labels commemorating the Austrian participation at the same Games. An issue showing the head of Edward VII and a French allegorical lady is captioned BRITISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON 1908



The 1990 Olympic Festival in the United States started with the Torch Run in Duluth Minnesota on 3 June. It visited thirty four cities and was surely commemorated philatelically in several of them. If any member has further details of this Torch Run, or for that matter, about the Olympic Festival itself, please let your Editor know.

USA

OF PEOPLE FREELY TO ASSEMBLE
USA 9c

OF AMERICAN RIGHT

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
FRANCE

GO FOR THE GOLD

TORCH RUN STATION
JUNE 3, 1990
DULUTH, MN 55801

FRANCE: DE BAIN DE LA
ENGLEWOOD, OXHEY LANE,
HATCH END, HINGESSEX WATERLOO,
GREAT BRITAIN. (M005)
VIA AIRMAIL

Shlomo Vurgan writes that he has a series of FDC's for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, which all have the identical envelope showing the Seoul '88 logo and the Olympic rings. The covers come from Uganda (16 May 1988), Maldives (6 July 1988), Turks and Caicos Islands (28 August 1988), Ghana (10 October 1988) and Lesotho (11 November 1988). With the exception of Ghana, which issued five stamps, the others issued sets of four stamps. All of them also issued a miniature sheet containing one stamp. The first day cancellations in each case are circular date stamps without illustrations.

Sportsworld Travel, New Abbey Court, Stert Street, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 3JZ have again been chosen as the official United Kingdom tour operator for the XVI Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and the Twenty Fifth Summer Games in Barcelona. They will make all travel arrangements, as well as obtaining tickets for all the events.

The Labour controlled Association of London Authorities (ALA) said that London should aim to host the Olympic Games in 2000 or 2004. As part of an initiative to expand sports and leisure activities in the capital, the ALA wants additional investment in football grounds, sports fields and play centres.

China will announce that it wants to host the Olympic Games in 2000 after the Asian Games in Peking in September, according to He Zheliang, a senior Chinese sports official. He said China also hoped to stage the fourth Asian Winter Games in 1999.

CBS has won the US television and radio rights to the 1994 Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer with a \$300 million bid. This follows their successful bid of \$243 million for the 1992 Olympic Winter Games in Albertville. CBS has farmed out some of the Olympic coverage to cable's Turner Network Television, who has agreed to pay \$50 million to CBS for fifty hours of programming from the Winter Games of 1992 and 1994. Of the \$300 million for the Lillehammer Games, \$30 million will go to the US Olympic Committee under a 1985 agreement with the IOC.

A new Sports and Olympic philatelic society has recently been formed in East Germany. They have produced their first magazine, date of issue in 1990 not known, which includes articles on the 1988 Games in Seoul, sports collections shown at national exhibitions and sports cancellations in the German Democratic Republic. For further details, write to their Chairman, Gunter Sauer, Franz-Stenzer Strasse 35, 1140 Berlin, GDR.



OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS STATION
 SECOND DAY OF ISSUE
 COMPTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 JULY 7, 1990 - COMPTON, CA 90220



MINNESOTA
 OLYMPIAN STATION
 SECOND DAY OF ISSUE
 ST PAUL MN 55155 JUL 7 1990

US member, Daniel Keren sent copies of two Olympic cancellations which were used on 7 July 1990. The one from Compton in California notes that the United States Postal Service is an official Olympic sponsor. The second, from St Paul Minnesota depicts the rotunda of the Minnesota State Capitol Building.



Greece issued five further stamps on 13 July 1990 in honour of their candidature to host the 1996 "Golden Olympics". Designed by P Gravvalos, they were printed in multi-coloured offset by the Mich. A. Moatsos Corp. Graphic Arts in Athens. Each stamp has as its main theme the Athens '96 logo as well as a sport in the upper segment: 20 drachmae sailing, 50 dr wrestling, 80 dr running, 100 dr handball and 250 dr football. 500,000 full sets of the five stamps were printed in quintuples sheet.

(five stamps joined) in sheets of twenty ie. four full sets per sheet. Further quantities were printed in sheets of 50 of each value. The first day cancellation again showed the 1996 logo.



Australia Post issued three postal stationery cards on 22 June 1990 to publicise the bid to host the 1996 Olympic Summer Games. All three cards have an imprinted stamp showing a map of the world, including Australia in black and the Melbourne candidature logo in full colour. Each card has an imprinted airmail label,

Australia Post



POSTAGE PRE-PAID AUSTRALIA



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
Olympics for Melbourne 1996
22 JUNE 1990 MELBOURNE VIC 3

FOR POSTING IN AUSTRALIA AND DELIVERY WORLDWIDE

Royal Exhibition Building - J. Baker, A. P. J. Keads - C. & S. Phillips, A.N.T. Photo Library

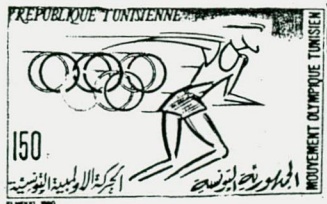


Royal Exhibition Building.
Venue for Boxing • Fencing • Judo
• Wrestling • Modern Pentathlon
(Fencing).

Olympics for
Melbourne
Australia 1996

MS FRANCESKA RAPKIN
EAGLEWOOD, OXHEY LANE,
HATCH END, MIDDLESEX HA5 4AL
ENGLAND

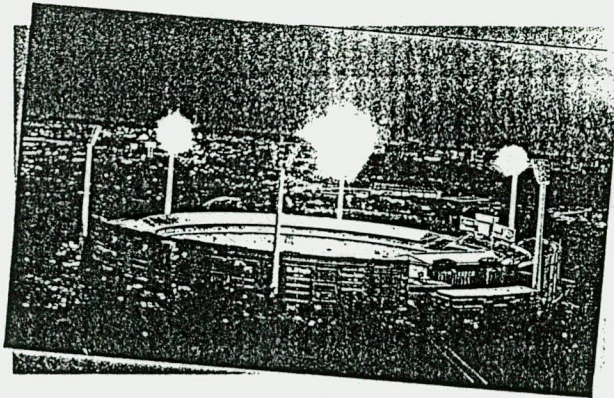
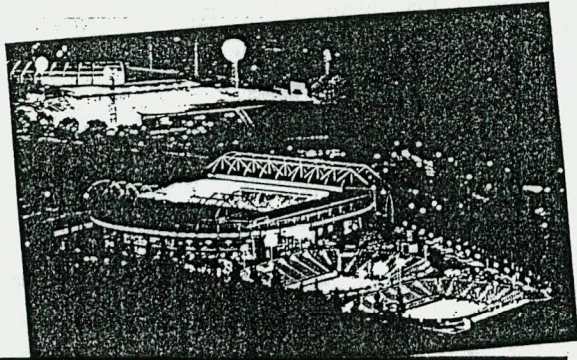
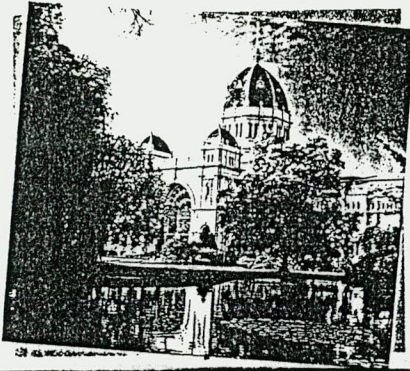
and a small photograph of a koala bear (each different) in the bottom left corner of the message side. The main message on each card reads OLYMPICS FOR MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA 1996, as well as a description of the illustration on the picture side of the card. The pictures show The Royal Exchange Building, venue for boxing, fencing, judo, wrestling and modern pentathlon (fencing), the National Tennis Centre, venue for gymnastics, tennis and finals of the European handball and the Melbourne Cricket ground, which will be the main Olympic stadium, venue for the opening and closing ceremonies, athletics and the soccer (football) final. The first day cancellation echoes the simple message, OLYMPICS FOR MELBOURNE 1996.



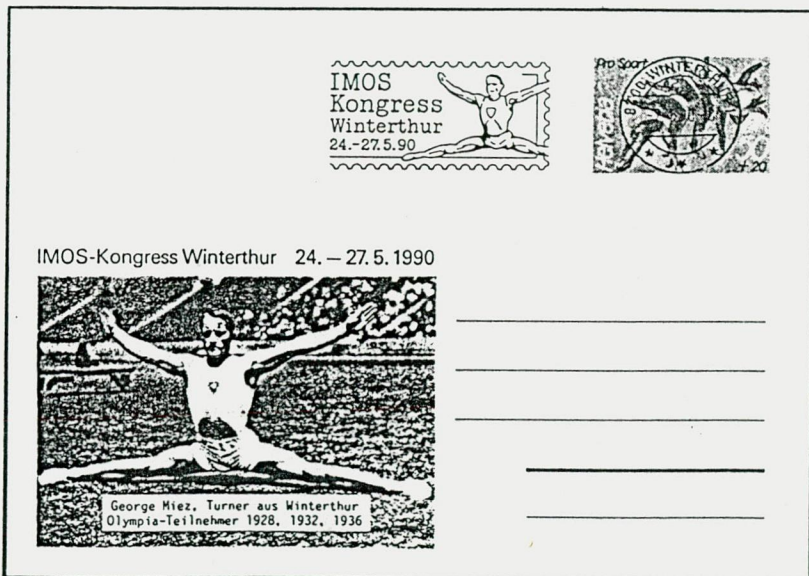
Tunisia released a single stamp on 27 May 1990 to commemorate Tunisia's participation in the Olympic Movement. The stamp was designed by Hatim El Mekki and printed on phosphorescent paper by Heraclio Fournier in Spain. When Tunisia gained independence from France, a national Federation of Sport was founded, which became the National Olympic Committee on 20 May 1957.

During the Session of the IOC held in Sofia, Bulgaria later that year, the Tunisian Olympic Committee was recognised and admitted as a member of the IOC. The first participation of Tunisian athletes at an Olympic Games was in Rome in 1960.

Some people have all the luck! Bob Farley recently came into possession of a couple of metres of navy tie silk woven with the



logo of the Salt Lake City Candidature Committee. The design is in a circle, with the Olympic rings and the base and the inscription CANDIDATE 1998 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES. Bob has threatened to have the material made up into a waistcoat, and I look forward to seeing the finished result. On a more serious note, does any member know if any ties were manufactured for the Salt Lake City bid, or whether this was simply an experimental piece of fabric?



For the Annual General Meeting, held in Winterthur in Switzerland, of IMOS, our sister organisation in Germany, a commemorative postcard was issued to mark the occasion. Both the handstamp and the picture on the face of the card show the Swiss Olympic gymnast, George Miez. Miez was born in Winterthur on 2 October 1904 and he began his gymnastic career with the Winterthur-Toss Gymnastic Federation. He was one of the greatest gymnasts ever produced by Switzerland, and was amongst the medal winners in three consecutive Olympiads. At the Games of Amsterdam in 1928, he won gold medals in the Men's All Round event and the horizontal bar and a silver medal in the pommel horse. He was also a part of the winning team in the combined exercises. In 1932 in Los Angeles Miez won a silver medal in the floor exercises and finally, in 1936 at the Berlin Games, he won a gold medal in the floor exercises and a silver medal as a part of the Swiss team in the combined exercises. George Miez is now eighty six years old and living in southern Switzerland.



A pictorial cancellation was used for the International Olympic Committee Day on 23 June 1990 at the 41101 post office in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Our member Ivan Libric designed the cancellation from graphics by Zlatko Jakus, a Swedish stamp engraver who was born in Zagreb. It shows a tennis player hitting a backhand.

The final East German athletics championships took place in Dresden in August. The East German Athletic Federation (DVfL) will merge with its West German counterpart on 24 November and a unified German team will compete internationally from 1 January 1991. At the European championships, held in Split, Yugoslavia, at the end of August, the two German teams shared quarters, hosted joint news conferences and put out a joint brochure. It is the last time that they will compete against each other as two nations. The President of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, attended a meeting in East Berlin on 17 August at which East and West German Olympic officials agreed to unite their National Olympic Committees by mid-November. With officials from leading Olympic sports like gymnastics, boxing and swimming also moving towards united federations, a powerful all-German Olympic team is virtually certain to appear in Barcelona in 1992. With German political unification expected by November, agreement for the sporting move needs only to be given the full support of the IOC for Barcelona to witness the first all-German team since 1964. Senor Samaranch said after the August meeting that the IOC would accept any decision that is reached by the two National Olympic Committees.

Alan Sabey writes that the Grange Museum of Local History, Neasden Lane, London NW10 has an Olympic display comprising photographs, programmes and tickets, as well as newspaper cuttings for the various events at the 1948 Olympic Games in Wembley. Also included is a torch that was found in the Mayor's office at Brent Town Hall, which has now been deposited with the museum. This torch was carried by a runner on Saturday 22 September 1990 from Wembley Stadium to Willesden Sports Centre which was the venue for the First London Special "Olympics" for People With Learning Difficulties. These games were organised by the London borough of Brent. Alan hopes that he has persuaded the staff at the museum to keep the Olympic exhibit on display until the end of the year. The museum is open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 12 noon until 5.00pm and on Saturdays from 10.00 till 12.00 and 1.00 till 5.00pm and entrance is free. The museum is situated at the Willesden end of the Neasden Underpass under the North Circular Road and is signposted. There is plenty of parking space for those coming by car. The nearest underground station is Neasden.

The Norwegian Post Office issued a miniature sheet with four stamps on 5 October 1990 as a part of their Olympic programme.

The four stamps show previous Norwegian Olympic medallists. Thorleif Haug, who won three gold medals and a bronze at the 1924 Olympic Games in Nordic skiing and ski jumping; Sonja Henie, who won the gold medal in figure skating at three successive Olympic Games, in 1928, 1932 and 1936; Ivar Ballangrud, again a medal winner in 1928, 1932 and 1936, when he won three gold medals (breaking three Olympic records) and a silver medal in speed skating. Finally, the fourth stamp commemorates Hjalmar Andersen, who won three gold medals at the 1952 Olympic Winter Games in Oslo. The stamps were designed by Knut Lokke-Sorensen and were printed on phosphor paper by Emil Moestue A/S. All four stamps have a face value of 4 Norwegian Kroner, and the sheet carries a surcharge of 4 NOK for the Olympic fund.

A small stone tablet has been discovered at Bahrtal in the district of Dresden, on the German-Czech border which commemorates the spot where the last Czech torch runner handed over the flame to the first German athlete at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. The inscription on the stone reads "An dieser Stelle ubergaben Sportler der CSR 1936 die olymp. Fackel auf ihrem Wege v. Athen n. Berlin den Deutschen Sportlern". (On this spot athletes of the CSR 1936 handed over the Olympic flame to German athletes on the journey from Athens to Berlin.)

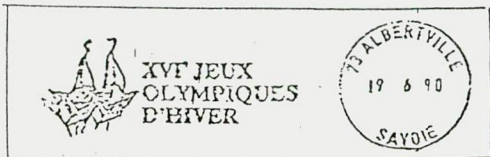
American member, Craig Perlow writes to correct an error that appeared in the last issue of TORCH BEARER. In the article about the International Olympic Committee (pages 151-2), George Scheffels wrote that the Executive Board has nine members, consisting of a President, three Vice Presidents and five members. Craig writes that the Executive Board until the 94th IOC Session in Seoul consisted of eleven members, a President, three Vice Presidents and SEVEN members. At that time, the decision was made to keep the total number of members at eleven, but to restructure the Board as follows: Mr Zhenliang He (China) "moved up" from member to the newly created position as Fourth Vice President, and Mr Robert Helmick (USA) became a member, replacing Mr Marc Hodler (Switzerland) whose mandate had expired. The above changes were actually implemented at the 95th IOC Session in Puerto Rico in 1989.

Sam Ramsamy, the main architect of South Africa's sporting isolation, visited South Africa on 3 August on a fact finding mission for the IOC and the Association of African National Olympic Committees (AANOC). His report will be discussed at a meeting in Harare later this year. A recommendation by AANOC is crucial if South Africa is to be readmitted to the Olympic Games. It was expelled from the Olympic Movement in 1963 because its racial policies contravened the Charter. The Separate Amenities Act was scrapped in October this year and other acts promoting apartheid are likely to be discarded in the near future. It now looks as though South Africa's readmittance to the IOC is a real possibility.

ALBERTVILLE 1992

Bob Wilcock and Bob Farley.

OLYMPIC METERS.



COJO. at last added a pictorial element to their meter in June 1990, two snow crystal figures that are the Games' mascots and the text "XVI JEUX OLYMPIQUES/D'HIVER". However, their newsletter "Flash COJO" for July

arrived with the same meter (F 2046) but with the pictorial element removed again. We must wait to see whether it re-appears, perhaps early in 1991. When I visited COJO's press liaison offices in Paris, I was told that the mascot is to be "launched" one year before the Games, and only then will the name be revealed.

The AGF meter reported in the August issue of TORCH BEARER (page 125) is now also in use from an office in Paris 8, and its use will no doubt spread to other AGF offices.

OLYMPIC BOOKLETS.

The 20 franc "discount booklet" heralded in March was finally released in July and was available from the French Philatelic Bureau, but at the full value of the stamps, Ffr. 20.70. Every tenth French booklet has the printing date on the selvage whereby the stamps are affixed to the cover. My booklet's stamps were printed on 27 February 1990. My 10 franc booklet (TORCH BEARER August page 123) has stamps printed on 21 February.



In late July or early August, a third booklet was released with Olympic cover. This is a Ffr. 23.00 booklet (ten definitive stamps at Ffr. 2.30) and is sold over post office counters and from conventional machines. These currently take two 10 franc

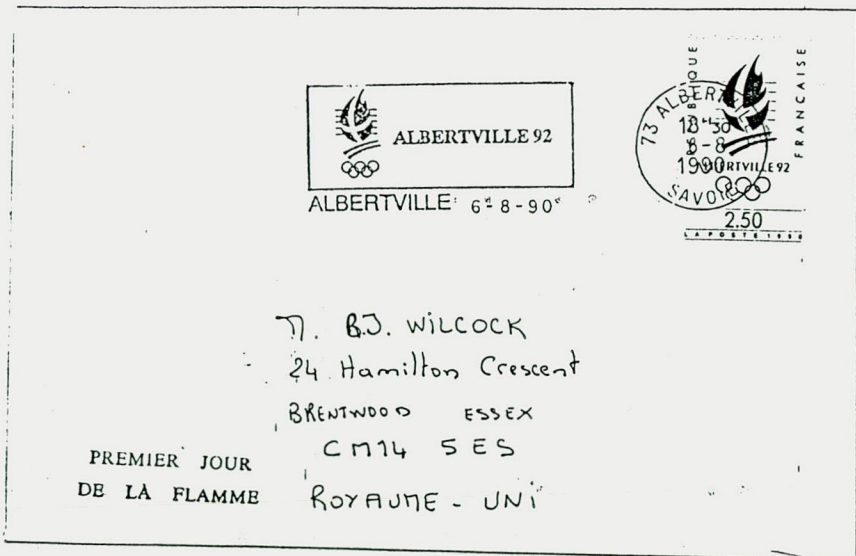
coins and one 5 franc coin and gives 2 francs change. I was very pleased with the machine at Auch that gave me 22 francs change! The Olympic text on the front cover is the same as that on the discount booklet:

VXI JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER
 COMMENCEZ VOTRE
 COLLECTION PHILATELIQUE OFFICIELLE

It is known so far, firstly with postage rates on the back cover (and my copy has stamps printed on 19 July 1990) and secondly with an advertisement for a music festival on the back cover. The normal production methods incorporate positional markers on the front cover and certain booklets have a blue band around three sides. This is all part of the normal production techniques. However, some booklets have slipped through with the contents omitted in error from the front cover, but with the Olympic text still present. Examples of this error were available at Paris's open air stamp market in September.

POSTMARK SLOGAN.

Albertville's new Olympic postmark slogan was finally brought into use on 6 August. The post office also added a two line cachet on the first day: "PREMIER JOUR/DE LA FLAMME" (unboxed). The Albertville Philatelic Society used the same text in Green and boxed.



OLYMPIC POSTCARDS.

A superbly produced postcard has been released by the French artist Schangi of Marckolsheim. In a limited edition of 92, each card has a golden border and has been hand painted so that no two cards are identical. They cost Ffr. 25.00 and are available from Jean Kientz, BP No. 3, 1 Rte d'Artzenheim, 67390 France.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAN ANYBODY HELP?

Bob Wilcock, our Packet Manager, has to give up running the Packet for health reasons. I know that Bob is very upset about this, and has kept going much longer than he should have done. On behalf of all the members of the Society, I would like to thank Bob most sincerely for all his efforts on our behalf and wish him a speedy return to full health. The good news is that Bob will continue to serve as a member of the Committee, so he will still have his finger on the pulse and the members of your Committee will have the benefit of his wise counsel.

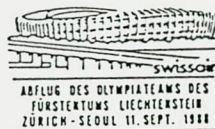
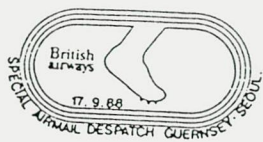
Along with the auction, the packet service is one of the most popular of the Society's services. We do need a new Packet Manager urgently. The packet takes approximately two to three hours a week on a regular basis, and somewhat more when the packet returns from circulation. It is ideally suited to a member who is numerate with a little time on his/her hands.

If any member feels that they would have the time to give to this job, please drop a line to either Bob or Franceska as soon as possible.

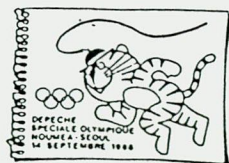
NEWS FROM SEOUL

Collectors are always happy to find material related to an Olympic collection, yet with an indirect connection. One such area are handstamps or meter cancellations used by the airlines that transported the athletes to the Games. The KOREAN STAMP REVIEW has prepared a list of the special cancellations and meters produced by the airlines, and they are reproduced below.

The following airlines are represented: British Airways, Air France, Iberia (Spain), Sabena (Belgium), Swissair, Korean Air, Liechtenstein, Olympic Airlines (Greece), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), Singapore Airlines, Air China, Air Canada, Aer Lingus (Ireland) Cyprus Airways, Thai Airways, Canadian, Finnair (Finland), Austrian Airways, SAS (Scandinavian Airways System), Air New Zealand, Air Malta, Cathay Pacific, KLM (Netherlands), Qantas (Australia) and Alitalia.







THE REICHSPOST IN 1936

Dieter Germann.

(Continued from the previous issue.)

OLYMPIC YACHTING COMPETITIONS, KIEL, 4-14 AUGUST 1936.

1. GENERAL.

As a part of the XI Olympic Summer Games of 1936 in Berlin, Kiel was designated as the venue for the yachting regatta. One hundred and sixty nine yachtsmen from twenty six countries participated. The Reichspost started their preparations in good time for these yachting Olympics, since they wanted to ensure that the participants and visitors from throughout the world were given a memorable and splendid event.

The postal service, motorised post, telegraph service and telephone network needed to be enlarged and augmented. Additionally, the Reichspost were responsible for the loudspeaker system that connected the start and finish lines with the quay, the auxiliary loudspeaker system, and the necessary radio interference suppression service, as well as the new broadcasting and information service for radio. The technical arrangements and the workers were provided by the Reichspost.

2. THE POSTAL SERVICE.

For the general postal service, an existing post office in the centre of Kiel became the special Olympic post office. This post office was located at the Civil Defence building in Dusternbrooker Weg, used from 1 - 14 August and open from 8 - 21 hours.

At the headquarters of the participating yachtsmen at the Hindenburgufer, Olympiaheim and in the Hotel Bellevue, two further special post offices were established. The post office at the Olympiaheim was operational from 22 July until 14 August for the Games and from 15 - 18 August for Kiel Week. The special post office at the Hotel Bellevue was used from 29 July until 14 August. Both post offices were open daily from 7 - 21 hours, and if the need arose, were open for longer. In the Institute for

World Commerce near the Olympic Harbour, a press post office was equipped for both national and international journalists, which was in used from 1 - 14 August. It was possible to work there undisturbed at the numerous desks, equipped with typewriters.



rite



At the head post office and the three special post offices, seven commemorative cancellers were used with the differentiating letters a - g. The design of the handstamp shows a yacht with the Olympic rings beneath. Two additional commemorative cancellers were used with the inscription PRESSE POSTAMT, with the differentiating letters a and b.

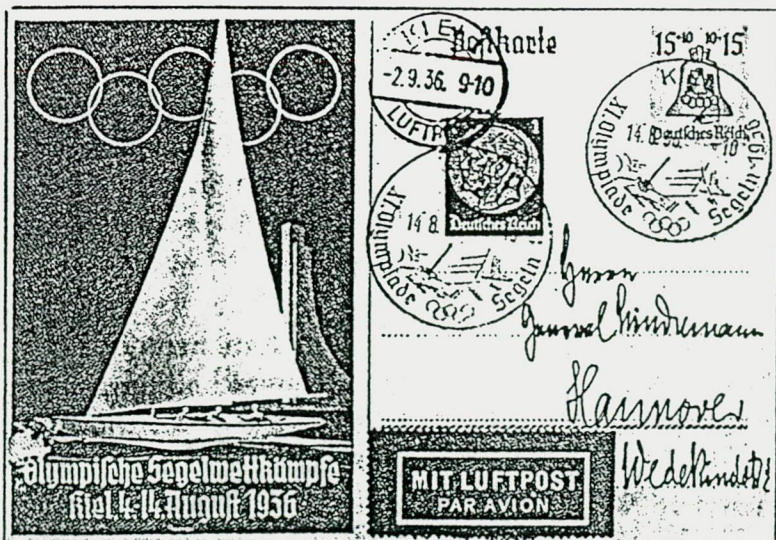
In Kiel, and in a further nineteen German towns, a single ring advertising slogan cancellation was used, and in four towns the same slogan was used with a double ring cancellation. Additionally, in Kiel and Saarbrücken, a single ring roller cancellation, with six wavy lines was used. The following post offices used the slogan cancellation to advertise the Olympic city of Kiel:

Aachen 1, Bremen 5, Bielefeld 2, Altona (Elbe) 1, Dusseldorf 1, all from 15 - 30 June.

Köln 1, Stettin 1, Ludwigshafen, Hannover, Duisburg 1, from 1 - 15 July.

Frankfurt (Main) 1, Berlin C2 (only until 24 July) Saarbrücken 2, Trier, Essen, from 16 - 31 July.

München 2, Stuttgart 9, Karlsruhe 2, Dortmund 1, from 1 - 14 August.



As for the Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch Partenkirchen and for the Summer Games in Berlin the Reichspost issued on 1 August two postal stationery cards with imprinted stamps for the yachting events in Kiel, (size 148 x 105 mm) and with the same denominations, 6+4 Rpf and 15+10 Rpf. These postcards were sold only at the special post offices in Berlin and Kiel, as well as

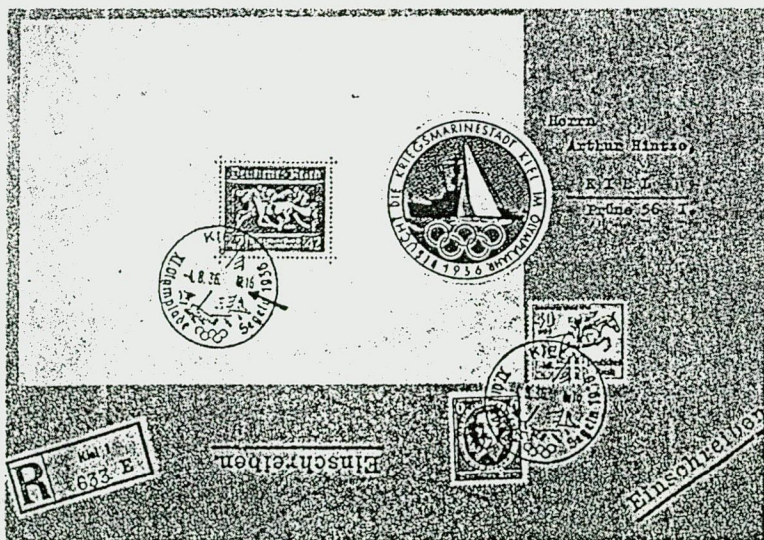
the special post office for written orders at Berlin W 30. The design of the postcards was by O. Anton, while the imprinted stamps were designed by the Berlin graphic artist, G. Fritz.

In Kiel, as in Garmisch Partenkirchen and Berlin, a special folded telegram sheet was used during the period from 20 July until 22 August. At the foot of the first page is printed the additional inscription OLYMPISCHE SEGELWETTFAHRTEN KIEL (Olympic Yachting Competitions Kiel).

Additionally, those who were interested could purchase for 2 RM. a souvenir sheet with the complete set of eight Olympic stamps, cancelled with the special Kiel handstamp, and the text SEGELWETT KAMPFE IN KIEL (Yachting competitions in Kiel).

There was some disappointment in Kiel that neither the special Olympic stamp issues nor the two miniature sheets included any design that related to the sport of sailing.

Specially prepared registration labels were not used for the yachting events. All the special post offices used the general Kiel registration labels which were printed with Kiel 1b, Kiel 1f, Kiel 1g and Kiel 1E. 3,737 registered letters were handed in at the post offices, of these 1,314 were handed in at the press post office. Additionally, thirteen insured letters were handed in. A specially inscribed insurance label was not issued.



The Olympic city of Kiel was included in the airmail network of Lufthansa. As a result, it was guaranteed that, in combination with the express delivery, the mail was forwarded more quickly. The main collections from the head post office in Jensenstrasse for delivery to the main German and European cities was at 07.05 and at 15.25 hours. At 10.25 the airmails left for Westerland (Sylt) and at 18.25 they left for Flensburg.

The special post offices were easily able to cope with the often considerable mail. The peak activity times were mostly relieved by the use of itinerant stamp salesmen. The eight newly installed automatic postcard vending machines were used to advantage. Considering the short time that the special postal arrangements were in operation, the sale of stamps was very high. The postal requests by stamp collectors for cancellations of the Kiel yachting events, as well as for the postage stamps, was so large that it was necessary to install a despatch point in the Kiel post office to deal with them. This office processed 6,661 orders during the course of the Games. Stamps were processed for a total of 41,000 RM. To this had to be added an inordinate amount of courtesy cancellations.

The postal delivery service for the yachtsmen and guests, staying in the Kiel Olympic area, was handled by the special post office at the Olympiaheim. Approximately 5,000 items were processed there. Two post motor boats collected and delivered over 4,000 items from yachts anchored at the buoys. The total mail, over and above the normal, amounted to some 315,000 items. Yachtsmen and guests were given an information leaflet on their arrival about the services provided by the Reichspost, and the special arrangements that were available during the yachting events.

3. MOTORISED POST.

Not only the mail and telephone service lay within the areas of responsibility of the Reichspost. They were also involved with the transport of passengers. For administrative reasons, the tram route number 3, from Seegarten through the Dusterbrookweg to the Lindenallee was discontinued during the period of the yachting events. As a replacement, a bus service was introduced by the Reichspost which travelled a circular route during that period. At the same time, twenty seven buses were introduced which carried some 90,000 passengers and covered approximately 24,000 kilometres. There was only one fare of 20 Rpf, with children carried at half price.

During the period of the Olympic festival, it was necessary to engage an extra two hundred employees. All contributed to the smooth running of the postal service, and their selfless devotion helped to ensure that the 1936 Olympic Games were such a success.

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12 Deutsche Reichspost: Führer for Post-Telegraphie-Fernsprecher. **Luftpost**

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"	100 g " 250 g	80 "
"	250 g " 500 g	125 "
"	500 g " 1 kg	250 "
	für jedes weitere angefangene ¼ kg (soweit schwerere Sendungen zugelassen) . .	125 "

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Art für je 20 g 15 "

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- b) mit dem Luftschiff „Hindenburg“ und mit den Luftposten in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika für Briefe je 5 g und Postkarten für Drucksachen, Warenproben, Geschäftspapiere, Mischsendungen, Päckchen je 25 g 60 "
100 "
- c) mit den Luftposten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ab New York } besondere
nach Kanada, Mexiko, Mittelamerika, } Zuschläge
Westindien, Kolumbien und Venezuela }

Luftpost nach Südamerika

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für Briefe je 5 g und Postkarten 150 "
andere Briefsendungen je 25 g 150 "

THE BELGRADE BID

Robert Kensit.

(The information for this article was taken from two articles that appeared in the magazine BELGRADE REVIEW, January-April 1990. "The Olympic Tradition in Yugoslavia (1910-1990)", by Stefan Ilic, and "Everything is Ready" by Rade Stanojevic.

THE HISTORY OF JUGOSLAVIA IN THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT.

Although Yugoslavia, or Serbia, as it was then known, did not become a member of the International Olympic Committee until 1912, the country's involvement goes back to the first modern Olympic Games. In 1896 the King of Serbia, Alexander Obrenovic, organised a visit to Greece and spent five days watching the first Olympic Games and viewing the competition sites.

Serbian athletes competed in the Olympic Games before 1912, but as citizens of other countries. In 1896 Momcilo Tapavica competed in the wrestling events as a member of the Hungarian team. At the 1900 Olympics, Mihajlo Neralic was a member of the Austrian team and at the Intercalated Games held in Athens in 1906, another Serbian called Djuro Stantic, represented Hungary in the swimming events. A Serb was also on the British team, Pavle Radmilovic, who took part in the 100 metres and one mile swimming events. He also competed in the 1908 Games in several swimming events, including water polo.

In 1910, the Serbian Olympic Club was formed in Belgrade by a group of army officers led by Captain Svetomir Djukic, who became a member of the IOC in 1912. The Serbian team at the 1912 Games did not do particularly well and was one of the smallest teams at the Games. The Serbian Olympic Club grew into the Serbian Olympic Committee, which in 1919 became the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

In 1920, Dr Franjo Bucar, the head of the committee, was elected to the IOC, while Djukic was still a member, making Yugoslavia one of the few states to have more than one member on the IOC at the same time. Yugoslavia sent a team of just eleven sportsmen - one soccer team - to the 1920 Games, but four years later, when the Games took place in Paris, it sent fifty four athletes, one of whom, the gymnast Leon Skukejl, won a gold medal. A similar sized team was sent to the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, when five medals were won by the Yugoslav gymnastics team.

Jugoslavia's gymnasts were once again successful members of their national team at the 1936 Games in Berlin, although a number of Yugoslav athletes joined the boycott of the Games. So many of the soccer players joined the boycott that an Olympic team could not be formed.

Since the Second World War, Yugoslavia has continued to send teams to both the Winter and the Summer Games and has won 120 gold medals, 159 silver medals and 65 bronze medals. In 1984, it hosted the Fourteenth Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo.

BELGRADE'S BID FOR THE 1996 SUMMER OLYMPICS.

1996 will be Jugoslavia's third application to host the Summer Olympic games, and the host city, Belgrade, already boasts a number of excellent facilities. One of the main features of Belgrade's bid is that all the venues and the Olympic Village will be in close proximity to each other, centred around the Olympic stadium, which currently seats over 97,000 spectators.

An indoor hall with a capacity for 18,000 spectators is to be built for the World Basketball Championships in 1994, which would be used for the Olympic basketball and volleyball events. The gymnastic events would take place in the largest hall of the Belgrade fairgrounds, which can seat 15,000. Boxing and Judo will occupy the smaller of the fairground halls.

Rowing, kayak and canoe events will take place at Ava Lake on Ada Ciganlija Island, while soccer matches will take place at the grounds of the Rad Soccer Club in Banjica. The Tasmajdan sports centre has both an indoor and an outdoor swimming pool and will be used for swimming and water polo, while diving will take place at a venue in Kosuntnajak Park.

Tennis will be held at the Partizan Club next door to the Olympic Stadium. The Pionir Hall will be used for handball, the Novi Beograd Sports Centre will be used for the wrestling events, while shooting will be held in the same district. The field at Kosutnjak will be used for archery. The Belgrade Hippodrome will be the home of the equestrian events.

Only three contests will take place outside Belgrade; table tennis at Novi Sad, badminton at Obrenovac and windsurfing at Split on the Adriatic Sea.

The Olympic Village will be at Novi Beograd, only ten minutes by motorway from the airport. A separate village for the world's press will also be built on the site of the old fairgrounds across the River Sava. The second largest hall will be used as the press centre.

Belgrade is so confident of being awarded the 1996 Games that it has already drawn up a schedule of events which will begin on 24 August and will close on 8 September.

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Bob needs more material now if he is to have enough books to send out worthwhile packets in the coming year. So do yourself and the Society a favour, prepare one or two booklets now. To save you looking, Bob's address is 24 Hamilton Crescent, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 5ES, Great Britain.

ATHENS 1996 ?

Franceska Rapkin

On Friday 29 June 1990, a lecture on the Contribution of the Olympic Games to the Development of Letters and Art was held at Beveridge Hall in the University of London. A friend of John Crowther on the Manchester Bid Committee was invited, but, unable to attend, offered the ticket to John. He too was unable to make the journey to London, and passed the ticket on to me. I thought it could be interesting, and an opportunity to meet members of the Greek Olympic Organising Committee.

I would love to be able to report that it was a fascinating experience, and that I learned a great deal. Regrettably, I cannot. The lecture itself, by Professor Nicholas Yalouris was long and rambling, and had he been awarded marks by thematic rules, he would not have got to first base, since the subject of his lecture and its title bore little relation to one another. Unfortunately, many worthy professors, though well versed in their subject have little idea how to entertain an audience, and to hold the attention for almost an hour needs a very accomplished speaker.

After the lecture, we were introduced to Madame Fani Palli-Petralia, the Under Secretary of Culture and amongst those responsible for the organisation of the 1996 Athens Bid. Madame Palli-Petralia spoke no English, so she had an interpreter, who was very efficient. However, after a few minutes, she decided that the interruptions for those who did not understand Greek stemmed her flow of rhetoric. Therefore, she dispensed with the interpreter's services and rambled on, unabated, for almost another hour, by which time, it was time for the reception that followed, and a translation was never given to the unfortunates who had sat patiently through her impassioned pleading.

Each visitor to the lecture was given a handsome folder containing a press bulletin from the Athens Olympic Bid Committee, a book on recent Greek sporting achievements and several labels with the Greek bid logo. Outside at the entrance to the lecture theatre, were long tables containing badges, pins, more labels and different booklets. I attended the lecture with my husband, and managed to get a couple of samples of everything (there were plenty available before the lecture started), but when we came out after two hours, very few items were still available, and the pins were all gone.

I must confess, I left the evening feeling despondent and unhappy. If this is how the Greeks are going to organise the Olympic Games in 1996, I have serious doubts as to their success. I am truly sorry if my comments cause offense to our Greek members. That is not the intention. Many of them are deeply involved with the planning for the 1996 Games, and if they can know NOW how things are being organised in the Greek name in other parts of the world, perhaps it is not too late to make changes and try to ensure that their bid for the Games is successful.

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PROFILE

Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Apart from Pierre de Coubertin himself, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the seventh President of the International Olympic Committee, has appeared on more postage stamps than any other member of the I.O.C. until the Princess Royal became the new British member at the end of 1988. It is not surprising that de Coubertin's image should frequently appear, last but not least, he was the founder of the Modern Olympic Games, and as such, is worthy of recognition. Princess Anne's countenance on stamps is also hardly surprising, considering that she is a member of the British Royal Family.

Samaranch was first shown on a stamp from San Marino in 1987, part of a series started in 1959 honouring IOC Presidents and Italian members of the IOC. More recently, he has appeared on stamps issued to commemorate the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Juan Antonio Samaranch was born in Barcelona on 17 July 1920, and after completing his education at the Barcelona Institute for Business Studies, he became an economics professor, as well as being elected a municipal councillor for Barcelona, with particular responsibility for sport. He became a member of the Spanish Olympic Committee in 1954, and the Spanish member of the International Olympic Committee in 1966, becoming its Vice President in 1974. From 1977 until 1980, he was the Spanish Ambassador to the USSR and Mongolia, during which time he was also President of the International Roller Skating Federation. Since 1980, he has been the President of the IOC, a position that he will hold until at least 1992.

When Avery Brundage, the fifth President of the IOC, handed over to Lord Killanin in 1972 after the Munich Massacre, it seemed doubtful that there would be a successor to Killanin. Politics, commercialism and terrorism seemed to have gained the upper hand. The subsequent boycotts at the Montreal Games in 1976 and Moscow in 1980, did little to encourage the thought that the Olympic Games could survive until their centenary. At one stage it even seemed likely that there would be no candidate to host the Games in 1984.

The fact that they did survive, and that the biggest and best Games of recent years took place in a divided country is largely due to one man, namely Senor Samaranch. In the eight years that he has been in office, he has largely changed the IOC elderly and outdated organisation into the modern structure that it is today. To achieve this, it was necessary for him to move to Lausanne, where the headquarters of the IOC are based. During the presidencies of Brundage and Killanin, much of the day to day running of the IOC was undertaken by Monique Berlioux, and perhaps it was inevitable that she would resent having a president who was firmly at the helm. The split came in 1985 at the IOC Session in East Berlin, when she was finally ousted by Samaranch.

It is perhaps surprising in this day of equal opportunities that until the new president took over in 1980, there were no women members of the IOC. This was one of Samaranch's first innovations and Pirjo Haggman of Finland became the first woman on the committee in 1981. There are now six women on the IOC, the most recent being the Princess Royal. Using his influence (by no means absolute) for the selection of new members, he has encouraged the election of former Olympians to the committee.

It is however, in the most controversial areas that his influence has been most obvious. He is a realist, who accepts that we live in a changing world of professionalism, commercialism, apartheid and East-West politics. He avoids meeting problems head on, preferring to spend weeks or months in discussion, until the solutions appear to come not from him, but from others.

He has upset many traditionalists by the introduction of professional competitors. However, his opinion that if the socialist countries were not to dominate future Olympic Games with state sponsored competitors, Western professionalism had to be admitted, is the opinion of a realist. He feels that unless the Games include the world's best athletes in all sports, they have little chance of maintaining their prestige and surviving into the twenty first century. Brundage might turn in his grave, but de Coubertin was also a realist, and would probably have enjoyed the spectacle that took place in Seoul.

DEAR FRANCESKA

I took time to visit the Manchester Museum exhibition on 19 June 1990. I was rewarded with a comprehensive SOC Olympic display. It was encouraging to see identical material as in my own collection being displayed to the public, and realising what an awful lot of philatelic items are available to be collected. From the exhibition I gained more knowledge on a schematic layout, and on specific items of interest, some of which had never been seen by me before. Overall, I found it an impressive display. After some three and an half hours of quiet study, my own Summer Olympic collection will be better off for the experience. Well done those SOC members for putting on the show. These events do not just "grow" overnight and a lot of hard work must have gone into putting it all together.

Since joining SOC, I must thank the Editor and the members for providing an excellent service to us - the collectors. Certainly the information provided has enhanced my Summer Olympiad collection tremendously.

-Ian Paton-

1948 OLYMPIC FLAME

Alan Sabey.

I was very interested in Walter Maxwell's article "Olympia Cancellations" (TORCH BEARER Volume 7/3). I was particularly glad to know the date of the lighting of the flame in 1948, as the date is not given in the Official Report.

However, I cannot agree with his statement that the flame was carried by armoured car to Athens and thence by air to London. Page 210 of the Official Report (opposite the map of the route) states: "The route to be followed was fixed with the Olympic Committees of the countries concerned and the final route decided upon was as follows:

GREECE. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, the flame went direct from Olympia to the coast at Katakolon, thence by Greek warship to the island of Corfu.

ADRIATIC. The Admiralty willingly gave their co-operation in providing warships to make the sea passages. From Corfu HMS Whitesand Bay, a frigate of the Mediterranean Fleet, carried the flame to Bari in Italy.

Though this passage was planned to take only twenty two hours, HMS Whitesand Bay had to be ready to carry the flame for up to forty eight hours in case there was a last minute change of route in Greece. It was therefore decided that she should burn a gas flame, and a special burner for this was made by Spencers (London) Ltd. It was fed with butane gas, the same fuel that was used for the flame at Wembley and Torquay. The burner, piping and gas cylinders were sent to the Mediterranean by the Admiralty, being shipped in HMS Liverpool in April 1948, when she also took the torches for Greece.

ITALY. Bari, Foggia, Pescara, Ancona, Rimini, Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, Milan, Domodossola, the Simplon Pass to

SWITZERLAND. Brig, Martigny, Montreux, Lausanne, Geneva, Perly.

FRANCE. St.Julien en Genevois, Belgarde, Nantua, Lons-le-Saunier, Poligny, Besancon, Vesoul, Epinal, Nancy, Metz, Thionville, Evrange.

LUXEMBOURG. Frisange, Esch, Luxembourg City, Ettelbruck, Wiltz.

BELGIUM.- Bras, Bastogne, Marche, Namur, Brussels, Renaix, Tournai, Hertain.

FRANCE. Lille, Armentieres, St.Omer, Calais.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. HMS Bicester, a destroyer of the Nore Command, was detailed to carry the flame from Calais to Dover.

ENGLAND. The route from Dover to Wembley passed through the following towns:-
Dover, Canterbury, Charing, Maidstone, Westerham, Redhill, Reigate, Dorking, Guildford, Bagshot, Ascot, Windsor, Slough and Uxbridge.

The runners were chosen from clubs affiliated to the County Amateur Athletics Associations, one runner from each club being the general rule, with preference given to those clubs through whose area the route passed. Stages in England were as near two miles as possible, change-over points being at places where the runners could shelter in case of bad weather.

The route from Wembley to Torquay was as follows:-
Uxbridge, Slough, Maidenhead, Reading, Basingstoke, Andover, Salisbury, Sherbourne, Yeovil, Exeter, Newton Abbot to Torquay.

This should put the record straight on the conveyance of the flame in 1948. If anyone would like limited details from the Official Report of 1948, I would be happy to oblige on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. If the request should prove lengthy, I would advise the enquirer about the number of pages involved, and photocopies are 10 pence a sheet plus postage. My address is 46 Thorncliffe Road, Norwood Green, Southall, Middlesex UB2 5RQ, Great Britain.

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MELBOURNE OLYMPICS IN 1850

In August 1850, beside the Maribyrnong River, there was running, throwing and other games of skill. It was the "Olympic Games" forty six years before Baron Pierre de Coubertin got his sports carnival off the ground. The 1850 Melbourne Olympics were rediscovered by University of Melbourne archivist, Frank Strachan, when the diary of Henry George Alfred Stephen, a legal clerk, was donated to the archives by the Carré Liddell family in 1968. The find raised a few "hows about that" and some publicity at the time of the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968, but it is now felt that it may be of considerable help to the candidature committee to host the 1996 Games in Melbourne.

Strachan cross-checked the diary entries of 11 and 12 August 1850 and found detailed accounts of the athletic meeting held "on the Melbourne Racecourse near the Saltwater River". The two day event was called the "Olympic Games" and the "Victorian Gymnastic Games in the Colony of Victoria" in the Melbourne Morning Herald.

Some of the contests have not survived the intervening one hundred and forty years, but the first Melbourne games set a number of precedents - the first being that Melburnians will watch anything! About six thousand of the colonies 76,000 citizens turned up for the sprinting,, hurdling, putting of the heavy stone and other fashionable pursuits. A special grandstand was built for the ladies, although it was soon occupied by some ungentlemanly types and the police expected trouble. These fears proved unfounded, as no disturbances were reported: "save one that was perpetuated by a young lady in black silk, who pitched into a young gemman (sic) for looking saucy at her!"

On the arena there was an awesome display of strength, near disaster and at least one controversial finish. The hero of the day was a Mr Bell of Colac, who threw the 22 pound heavy stone 32 feet without "divesting himself of his coat". The villain was a Mr Armstrong, who lost his grip on the light hammer which was heading dangerously close to the crowd when it hit a horse. "Had it missed the horse, in all human probability it would have brought the games to a lamentable conclusion" says the report. The report doesn't say what happened to the horse, but one suspects the worst. The diarist, Stephen, contested the 400 yards hurdles, in which he claims to have overtaken the leaders near the finish line, but: "the stewards refused to listen to reason or hear several witnesses who came forward to prove my statement..... a most unfair decision in my opinion and that of many others, they placed me third!!!"

Stephen's indignation was understandable. The amateur ideal had not been enforced and a prize of five pounds was at stake in the race for competitors who had each put up an entry fee of five shillings. "I found out Mr Holmes (who won the hurdles) and challenged him to run again" writes Stephen the day after the race. There are no further entries on the subject, so it can be assumed that the five pounds stayed in Mr Holmes' pocket!

AMSTERDAM 1928

Karl Heinz Koller.

(This article first appeared in the catalogue of the joint IMOS-CIFT exhibition, held in Koblenz on 1-2 July 1978)

The 1928 Games in Amsterdam can be divided into two sections. The first, from 20 May until 10 June embraced the football and hockey competitions, while the main part of the Olympic Games, took place from 28 July until 12 August. The decision to award the Games of the Ninth Olympiad to Amsterdam was taken during the Olympic Congress in Prague in 1925. This was the first occasion that the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, did not sit in the place of honour at the opening ceremony. At the Prague Congress, de Coubertin relinquished the Presidency of the IOC after more than twenty five years in office and handed the mantle to the Belgian member of the IOC, Count Henri Baillet Latour. This Olympiad brought several innovations to the Games which have since become a part of Olympic tradition.

The Olympic Flag with its five rings was shown for the first time. (ED The Olympic flag was first seen at the Chatby Stadium in Alexandria in 1914 to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee. It was first flown at an Olympic Games in Antwerp in 1920.)

Women participated officially for the first time at the Olympic Games. (ED. Not strictly correct. Although it was the first time that women took part in the track and field events, they had been participants since 1900 in tennis and golf, and since 1912 in the swimming events.)

At Amsterdam the medal ceremony took place for the first time in its present form.

For Germany, it was the first time that her athletes had participated since 1912. The 1916 Games did not take place because of the First World War, and at the 1920 and 1924 Games in Antwerp and Paris, no German was invited to be at the starting post. In 1928, amongst the 3,292 participants from 47 nations, Germany was again amongst those who were invited. The Germans could be well pleased with their performance. When the competitions were over and the medals counted, German sportsmen and women had won ten gold, seven silver and fourteen bronze medals. To mention all the German medal winners, would make this article far too long. I will therefore limit myself to only those who were gold medal winners.

In the 800 metres for women, the first and only time this event was contested until the Rome Games in 1960, the winner was Lina Radtke-Batschauer in a world record time of 2.16,08 minutes. The winner in the individual dressage in the equestrian events was Carl-Friedrich von Langen-Parow, who won a second gold medal in the team event with his compatriots Eugen von Lotzbeck and Hermann Linkenbach. Helene Mayer won a gold medal in fencing,

and Kurt Helbig and Josef Strassberger were both winners in weight lifting events. Kurt Leucht was another victor in the bantam weight Greco-Roman wrestling. In the swimming events, Hildegard Schrader stood on the winner's podium for the 200 metres breast stroke, and Erich Rademacher won the silver medal for men in the same event. He was also one of the winning team in the water polo, and therefore qualifies as a gold medallist. Rowers Kurt Moeschter and Bruno Muller won a gold medal in the two man rowing without cox, and therefore became the first Germans to win a rowing gold at an Olympic Games.

Two famous names are associated with the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, as indeed they were already in Paris in 1924. The legendary Paavo Nurmi collected his ninth gold medal in the 10,000 metres and in swimming, Johnny Weissmuller retained the gold medal in the 100 metres freestyle. Johnny went on to achieve fame and fortune as Tarzan in six films about the ape man.

For philatelists, there was sufficient material to be able to document these Games in the stamp album, though unfortunately, it is not so easy to find the material today. A machine slogan cancellation was used at the Amsterdam Central Post Office from 1 April until 5 June 1928.

All mail posted at the Olympic Stadium from 17 May until 12 August received a hand cancellation. Its design was a pentagon in which

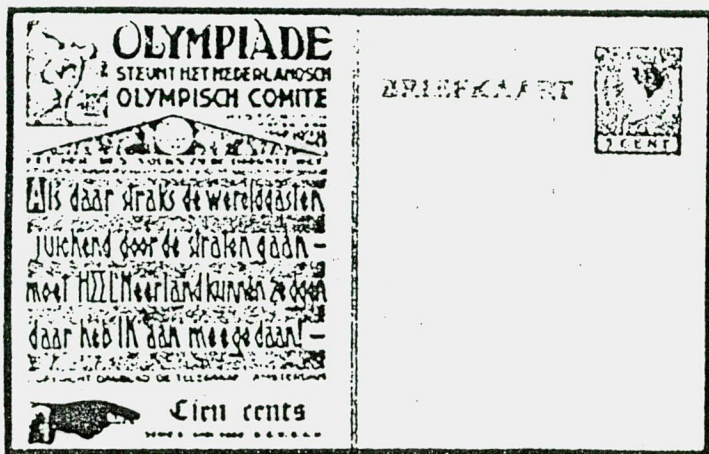
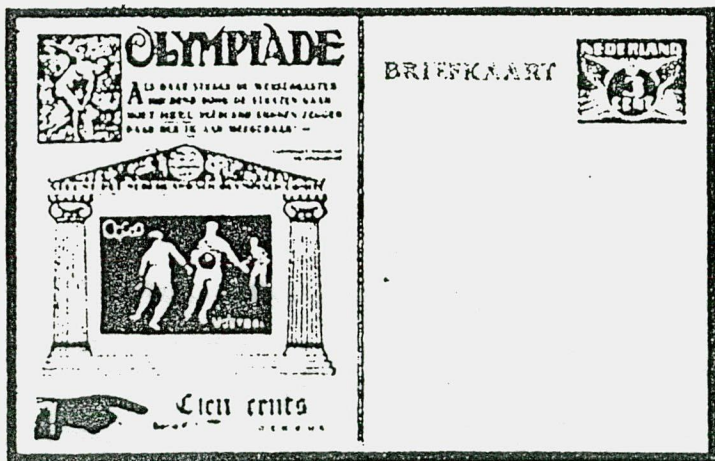
was placed a five pointed star. In each of the prongs was a letter, which related to postal information, thus, D=Dag=Day, M=Maand=Month, J=Jaar=Year and U=Uur=Time. The fifth point bore the inscription N1, N2 or N3. Therefore, there were three cancellers, which can be differentiated by the number. Generally, these cancellations are found in black ink, however, examples in violet ink are also known to exist. Cancellation Number 3 is known to exist with an Arabic numeral. So far, only seven examples have been discovered. On the other cancellers, Roman numerals have been found on the month "point". Registered letters sent from the Olympic Stadium received a special registration label which bore a violet handstamped inscription AMSTERDAM STADION. Another type of registration label bore a similar inscription, but written in by hand.

was placed a five pointed star. In each of the prongs was a letter, which related to postal information, thus, D=Dag=Day, M=Maand=Month, J=Jaar=Year and U=Uur=Time. The fifth point bore the inscription N1, N2 or N3. Therefore, there were three cancellers, which can be differentiated by the number. Generally, these cancellations are found in black ink, however, examples in violet ink are also known to exist. Cancellation Number 3 is known to exist with an Arabic numeral. So far, only seven examples have been discovered. On the other cancellers, Roman numerals have been found on the month "point".

The Dutch post office released a series of eight stamps on 27 March 1928, with a surcharge that went towards the financing of the Games. The stamps were valid for postage until 31 December 1928.



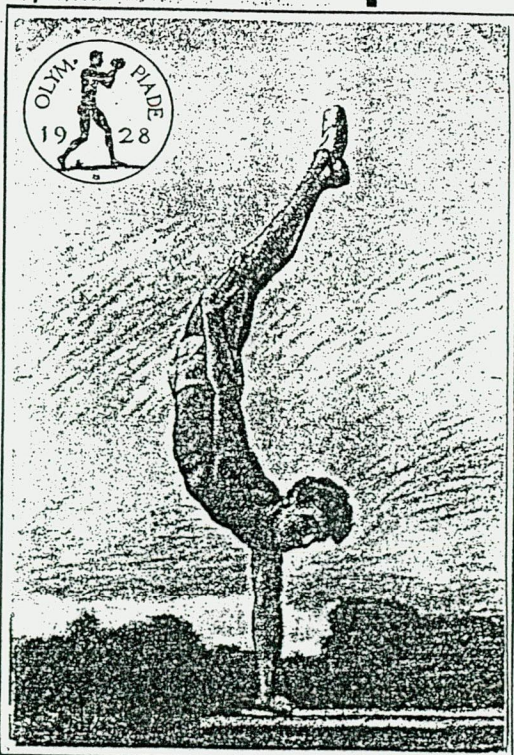
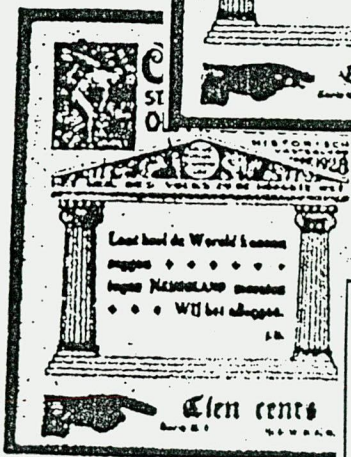
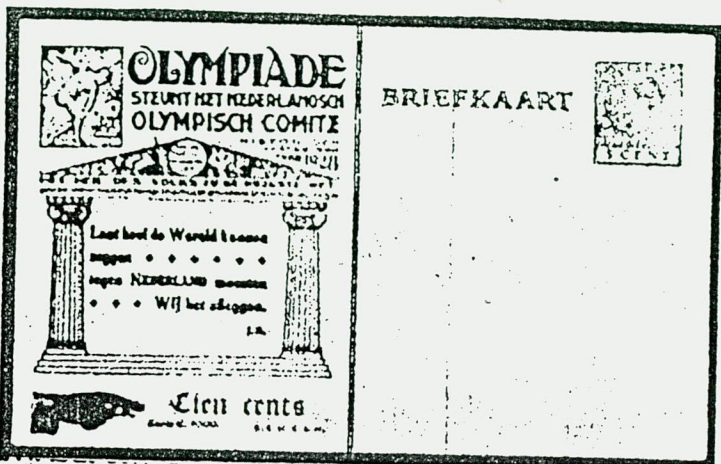
A series of official postal stationery cards, with a privately produced Olympic inscription or illustration were also available. These cards also bore a surcharge and helped to support the Dutch Olympic team.



The International Esperanto Association sold a folded leaflet during the Games which was franked with the complete set of Olympic stamps, which were cancelled with the Stadium handstamp.

Several private postcard companies produced cards as souvenirs. The "official" cards were printed in a brown colour, and those showing scenes from the Olympic events are the best known. Vignettes were also produced, and several different types are known to exist.

From Germany, there are only philatelic items from the Provinzial Reiterturnier (Equestrian tournament) in Hanover from 1 - 4 June 1928. These were preliminary rounds in the riding contests to

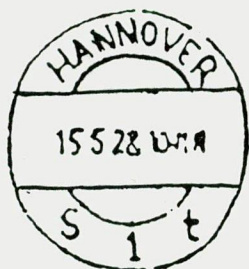


decide which riders would represent Germany in the coming Games. Two types of cancellation were used, a continuous roller cancellation and a single ring cancellation. The Reichsbund für Leibesübungen, the German National Sports Federation, also released a series of cards, which showed coloured drawings of the most popular Olympic disciplines. Since these cards do not have imprinted stamps, they have no philatelic validity in a competitive exhibit.

Provinzial
Reit- u. Fahrturnier
Olympiade
Ausscheidungs-Turnier
1 - 4 Juni 1928 in Hannover



IAL
PNIER
DE
RNIER
NNOVER



PROVINZIAL
REIT-UND FAHRTURNIER
OLYMPIADE
AUSSCHIEDUNGS-TURNIER
1- 4 JUNI 1928 IN HANNOVER



Very few countries apart from the Netherlands issued stamps to commemorate these Games. Portugal issued a single stamp on 22 May 1928, which originally was used as a compulsory tax stamp (to finance the Portuguese team?), but which was later used as a regular postage stamp. On 30 April, a Postage Due stamp was issued, but there was a special purpose for this. In the period from 22 - 24 May 1928, Portugal celebrated her so-called Olympic Days. All mail posted during these days had to have one of the Olympic tax stamps, as well as the regular postage. Letters which did not have these tax stamps were stuck with a postage due stamp and the recipient had to pay double the tax of 30 cents. Uruguay released three special stamps on 29 July 1928 to commemorate her win in the Olympic football contests. Later, these were used as official service stamps by punching a hole or a star through the middle of them.

For collectors, this was a golden time. Today's torrents of stamps were still unknown, and one was able to document an event such as the 1928 Olympic Games with a sufficient availability of material. However, even today, we are the collectors and we should not let ourselves be dictated to. It must not be forgotten though, that today's new issues will be old stamps tomorrow, so one must be careful not to allow oneself to get into the position where one says.....If only I had collected them in time!

IN BRIEF

Compiled by Robert Budge.

The marathon of 1908 from Windsor Castle to the White City Stadium will always be remembered as Dorando's Marathon. The courageous Italian, Dorando Pietri, received more glory in failure than did Johnny Hayes, the winner. Pietri had built up a good lead, but as he entered the stadium he was close to collapse and turned in the wrong direction and fell. The crowd were willing him to get up and win, but it was not to be. In the excitement, officials forgot the rules and helped the dazed winner over the line. Dorando's tremendous effort had misplaced his heart by almost an inch, but to no avail. He was disqualified for receiving assistance. However, Dorando was presented with a gold cup the following day by Queen Alexandra, and Irving Berlin composed a song about him. Hayes was declared the winner, but the glory belonged to Pietri.

Very much a part of the original Olympic Games, the javelin was not introduced into the Olympic programme until the 1908 Games in London. Important in successful throwing is a whiplash action, which can take the arm to speeds of 75 m.p.h. The trunk forms itself into a bow, with the end of the arm containing the arrow. The first Olympian medallist was a Swede, Erik Lemming, who joined the exclusive band of Olympic champions to combine a gold medal with Olympic and World record performances. Lemming won both javelin titles, one in which the javelin was held in the centre, as today, and the other, where any grip could be used. In 1908, Lemming won his medal with a throw of 179 feet 10 inches. Four years later in Stockholm, he again won the gold medal with a world record throw on 198 feet 2 inches.

In front of the Royal party and a London crowd, Lt. Wyndham Halswelle, a British regular army officer, won the 400 metres gold medal, and it was a walk-over. In the final, Halswelle, the fastest man in the heats, was joined by three Americans, J.C. Carpenter, John Taylor and W.C. Robbins. Halswelle drew second position, but in 1908 the event was not run in lanes, and the result was a fiasco. Then Carpenter, ran across Halswelle's path in the home stretch, effectively obstructing him. The crowd went wild with anger, and the race was declared void, after the British officials broke the tape before Carpenter could reach it. Taylor was physically pulled off the track by the officials. British and American partisans argued and yelled at each other for over half an hour before the track could be cleared. Carpenter was disqualified, and the race was ordered to be rerun two days later without him, this time with string laid out to divide the lanes. Robbins and Taylor refused to participate, and Halswelle found himself alone. He completed the distance in lonely dignity, and went alone to receive his gold medal from Queen Alexandra.



ANNOUNCING AN OLYMPIC AUCTION

Long-time collectors and SOC members Bob Christianson and Craig Perlow will be holding their first major mail auction of Olympic Memorabilia in early 1991. The following items will be included: **Participants' & Winners' Medals; Pins & Badges of the IOC, NOCs, Teams, Organizing Committees, and Media; Official Reports & Publications; Tickets; Posters; Programs; Ephemera; Rare Philatelic Material; Torches; Clothing and Uniforms**. A FREE auction catalogue will be sent to prospective consignors and /or bidders who list their area(s) of interest and contact: Craig R. Perlow, 240 West 71st St., New York, NY 10023 USA tel: 212-595-4436



THE STOCKHOLM OLYMPICS

Goran Moden.

At the International Olympic Committee's Congress held in Berlin in 1909, it was decided that Stockholm in Sweden should be the host for the Fifth Olympic Games in 1912. The Swedish Olympic Committee had carefully investigated the economics of hosting this event and to keep the costs down, the Swedish Olympic Committee decided on some economy measures.

They planned to build a smaller stadium, and decided that the Games should not last for longer than eight days (in London they had lasted for twelve days). Later, this was revised to ten days including the athletics. Since the Swedish government had given their support to the idea of hosting the Games, the IOC Session unanimously decided to award the Games to Stockholm.

The Swedish Organising Committee explored all possibilities of finding extra funding to finance the Games; even in those early days, the organisers tried to find sponsors. Newspapers and magazines bought the rights to publish photographs taken at the Games, and the rights to have an amusement park close to the Olympic arenas gave the Committee a lot of money. The Organising Committee also gave the publishing house Granberg Konstindustri the sole sales rights to publish and sell picture postcards ie. the pictures taken of the various events in the stadium and other venues. In the agreement, it was stated that the pictures should be produced in Sweden and be up-to-date. If possible, the pictures taken one day should be available for sale on the following day. Two special kiosks were erected where these cards were sold. The publishers paid 13,000 SEK to the organising Committee for the sole rights to publish cards, and shows the interest in them. Two sets of cards were produced by Granberg. The first was published before the Games. These cards are yellow-brown and on the front they show Swedish champions in various sports, drawings by the Swedish artist I. Schonberg of well-known athletes and views of Stockholm and the stadium. All these cards have an inscription on the front in Swedish, English, German and French. The earliest known postmark is 6 April 1912.

If any member has any queries about these cards, please contact the author direct at P1 1200, S-83200 Froson, Sweden.

OFFICIAL PICTURE POSTCARDS FROM THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN STOCKHOLM.

Published by Granberg. Set 1. Brown colour.

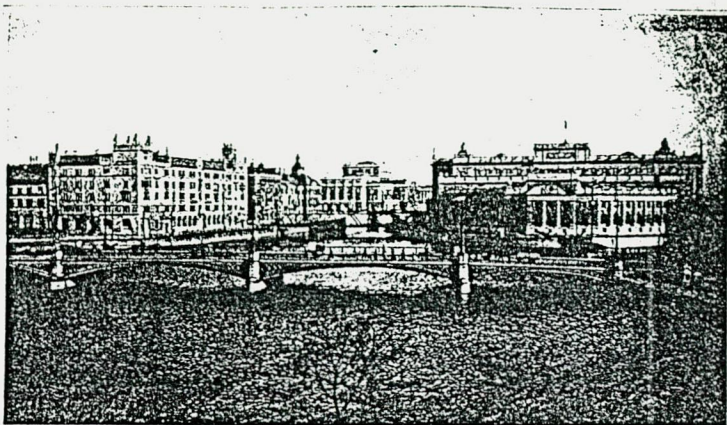
1. His Majesty King Gustav V, the Patron of the Games.
2. His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, the Honorary Chairman of the Olympic Committee.
3. Colonel V.G.Balck, Chairman of the Olympic Organising Committee.
4. The Organising Committee for the Olympic Games.
5. The Mark of the Olympic Games for Competitors and Functionaries.
6. The Medal of the Olympic Games.
7. Football (drawing)

8. Fencing (drawing)
9. Marathon Race
10. Lawn Tennis (drawing)
11. Marathon Race (drawing)
12. Lawn Tennis (drawing)
13. Hurdle Race (drawing)
14. Pole Vault (drawing)
15. Throwing the Discus (drawing)
16. Throwing the Javelin (drawing)
17. Marathon Race (drawing)
18. Shot Put (drawing)
19. Ralph Rose USA Putting the Weight. Drawing by T. Schonberg.



ROSE.
U. S. A.
Kulstötning.
Kugeltossen. Putting the Weight.
Lancement du poids.

20. Flanagan USA, Throwing the Hammer (drawing)
21. Porter USA, Running High Jump (drawing)
22. Gilbert USA, Pole Vault (drawing)
23. Sheppard USA, Athletics (drawing)
24. H. Moren. Won race around Lake Malaren nine consecutive times
25. Tug of War (drawing)
26. Water Polo
27. Sheridan USA, Throwing the Discus (drawing)
28. Ewry USA, Standing High Jump (drawing)
29. E. Lemming Sweden, Throwing the Javelin (drawing)
30. Lindberg, Footballer (drawing)
31. Stockholm, Riddarholmen
32. Stockholm, Vasa Bridge and Royal Bank Building
33. Stockholm scenery
34. Stockholm, Royal Opera House
35. Stockholm, Kungsträdgården - the King's Park
36. Stockholm, scenery, the view from Katarina
37. Stockholm, scenery
38. Stockholm, the Bridge to Djurgården
39. Stockholm, the Royal Dramatic Theatre
40. The Stadium interior, painted by Hj. Molin



STOCKHOLM. Vasabron och Riksbanken.
 Wasabrücke und Reichsbanksgebäude. Vasa-Bridge and Royal Bank Building.
 Pont de Vasa et Banque d'Etat.

Card No. 32. Stockholm, Vasa Bridge and Royal Bank Building.

- 41. The Stadium interior - painted by Hj. Molin.
- 42. Unknown
- 43. B.G.son Ugglå, Swedish Champion in Pole Vault.
- 44. Football, a critical moment.



FOTBOLL. En spännande situation.
 Fußball. Ein kritisches Moment. Football. A critical moment.
 Football. Un moment critique.

- 45. Cross Country Race.
- 46. H.Moren. Nine times winner of round Lake Malaren Race.
- 47. Erik Lemming. Swedish Javelin Champion.
- 48. Prize Shooting.
- 49. E. Tornros, Swedish Marathon Champion.
- 50. B.G.son Ugglå, Swedish Pole Vault Champion.

51. K. Kullerstrand, Swedish Running High Jump Champion.
52. Sigge Jacobsson, Sweden's best Marathon Runner.
53. Einar Nilsson, Swedish Shot Put Champion.
54. Gymnastic Parade.
55. Y.M.C.A. Gymnasts Exercises.
56. A.Aberg, Swedish Hammer Throw Champion.
57. K. Stenborg, Swedish 400 metres Champion.
58. S.Hagander, Running High Jump.
59. Cross Country Race.
60. H.Wieslander, Swedish Pentathlon Champion.
61. H.Mahl, Swedish Standing High Jump Champion.
62. O.R.Ekberg, Swedish Standing Broad Jump Champion.



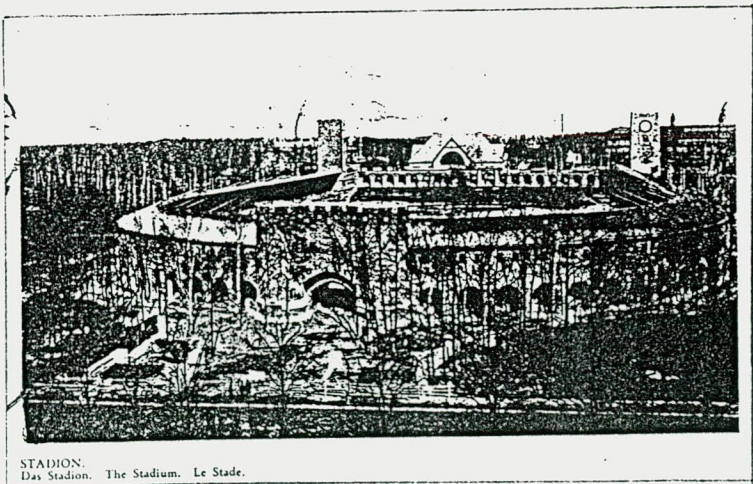
O. R. EKBERG, STOCKHOLM.
 Stående längdhopp. (Svensk mästare.)
 Weitsprung aus dem Stand. Standing Broad Jump. Saut en longueur sans élan.

63. Marathon Race.
64. A. Runstrom, Swedish High Diving Champion.
65. E.Vide, Swedish 800 metres and 1500 metres champion.
66. Military Walking Race.



MILITÄRTÄFLAN.
 Militärwettlauf. Military Walking Race. Concours de marche militaire.

67. Hilding Sonne, Throwing the Javelin.
68. K. Lundstrom, Swedish 10,000 metres Champion.
69. I. Moller, Swedish 110 m. and 200 metres Hurdles Champion.
70. G. Holmquist. Swedish Running Broad Jump Champion.
71. Thure Persson, wins the 200 metres Race.
72. Martin H. Persson, 10,000 metres Running.
73. The Wrestling Champion, E. Ahlgren with Ivar Tuomisti, his trainer.
74. Lennart Andren, 800 metres Running.
75. The Gold and Silversmiths Challenge Cup in Wrestling to the Winner in Heavy Weight.
76. His Majesty the Tsar of Russia's Challenge Cup to the Winner of the Pentathlon.
77. Count Geza Andrassy's Challenge Cup to the Winner in the Prize Jumping in Horseriding.
78. Countess de Casa Mirandas' Challenge Cup to the Winner in the High Diving for Ladies.
79. Ernie Hjertberg, Trainer for the Swedish Athletes.
80. Stockholm Stadium. (see below)



STADION.
Das Stadion. The Stadium. Le Stade.

81. Stockholm Stadium.
82. Stockholm Stadium.
83. Stockholm Stadium - interior.
84. Stockholm Stadium - interior.
85. Stockholm Stadium - interior.
86. Stockholm Stadium - interior, main entrance.
87. Stockholm Stadium - interior, the Royal Box.

Design of the Reverse of the Cards in the First Series.



OLYMPISKA SPELENS I STOCKHOLM 1912 OFFICIELLA

BREFKORT

Nr 32 Granbergs Konstindustri-Aktiebolags Förlag, Stockholm.

- To be Continued -

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ATLANTA WINS --- CONGRATULATIONS

19  96

The results of the five ballots were as follows:-

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
ATHENS	23	23	26	30	35
ATLANTA	19	20	26	34	51
TORONTO	14	17	18	22	
MELBOURNE	12	21	16		
MANCHESTER	11	5			
BELGRADE	7				

Sadly Manchester was not selected to host the 1996 Olympic Games. However, in spite of the fact they were knocked out after the second ballot, it was a great try. Our sympathy is offered to them and our thanks are extended to the 1996 Bid Committee along with all their team for the work they have done in the past two years.

How about "Manchester 2000 the British Olympic Bid" ?

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* Dorando's Marathon Run *

* With Stampex Olympic pmk. 1.3.88 £1.25# *

* With N.P.M. Olympic pmk. 18.10.88 £1.25# *

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* (Olympian Museum postcard as filler) *

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* S.O.C. Cover No. 2 *

* 1908 Olympic Fencing Poster *

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