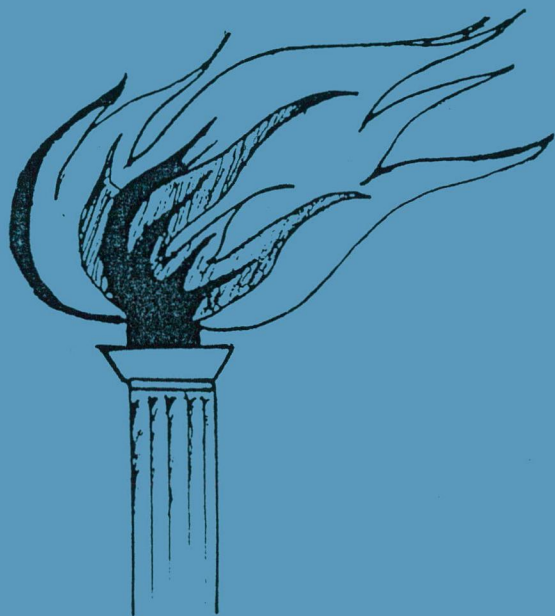


TORCH BEARER



SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

YOUR COMMITTEE

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

VICE CHAIRMAN: Robert Farley, 1 Lime Walk, Acton, Nr Sudbury
Suffolk CO10 OUL, Great Britain.

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

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

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

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

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

P.R.O. Andy Potter, 75 Morley Avenue, Wood Green,
London N22 6NG, Great Britain.

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

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

COMMITTEE: Robert Kensit, Bob Wilcock.

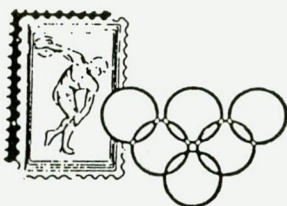
BACK ISSUES: At present, back issues of TORCH BEARER are still available to Volume 1, Issue 1, (March 1984), though there are now very few complete sets of Volume 1. When these run out, they will not be reprinted. It is Society policy to ensure that new members will be able to purchase back issues for 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 75 pence per issue (£3.00 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 Olympia-Philatelie

Postfach 3447 - Erbacher Str. 49 - D-6120 Michelstadt - West Germany
Tel. 06061-4899



ISSUING PRICELISTS WITH SPECIAL AUCTION SECTIONS

WE ARE THE TOP -

SPECIALISTS

ALL OVER THE WORLD IN



OLYMPICS

IN OUR STOCK WE HAVE MORE THAN 30,000 ITEMS FROM THE OLYMPIC GAMES
1896 ATHENS TO 1994 LILLEHAMMER, NORWAY

STAMPS-BLOCKS-SHEETS
FIRST DAY COVERS
POSTMARKS
POSTAL STATIONERY
AUTOGRAPHS
PICTURE CARDS

VIEW AND PHOTOCARDS
TICKETS
BOOKS AND PROGRAMS
VIGNETTES
PHOTOS
OLYMPIC STICKERS

Heiko Volk
Olympia-Philatelie

Erbacher Straße
D-6120 Michelstadt
Besuche nach Vereinbarung
Tel. 06061-4899



Briefmarken, Blocks, Kleinbogen, FDCs,
Sonderstempel, Freistempel, Ganzsachen, Programme, Photos,
Postkarten, Vignetten, Autogramme, Eintrittskarten, Bücher,
Anstecknadeln sowie andere Besonderheiten

● Ankauf ● Verkauf ● Beratung
Spezialversandservice
in alle Welt.

OLYMPIADE
und
FUSSBALL

- Klassik bis heute -



FRONT PAGE

It seems like only yesterday that I started work on the preparation of this Volume, now it is the end of the year. I hope that it has been a happy and successful year and that you have continued to enjoy our mutual hobby. I would like to take this opportunity to send all our members the Season's Greetings and to wish you all A Very Happy New Year. Next year is once again Olympic year, and I hope that TORCH BEARER will keep you up to date with the news and views.

In August I wrote that I would be in the United States to help our sister society in the US, SPI, celebrate their quarter century. Sadly, this trip had to be cancelled. In the early summer my husband, Leon, was diagnosed as having a cancer in the lymph gland, and all our plans came to nothing. At the time of writing, he is still undergoing treatment and we are very hopeful that this will be successful. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Leon once again for undertaking to proof-read this magazine for me. Without his help, there would be many more mistakes!

From your letters, it would seem that you appreciate the extra items that we include with TORCH BEARER from time to time, such as the PHILATELIC BULLETINS in 1990 and Bob Farley's booklets on Albertville this year. Starting with the February issue we will be enclosing a special souvenir card with each issue. These cards will only be available to paid up members. Each card will have a number, corresponding to the membership number. ONLY THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE PAID THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS BY 1 FEBRUARY WILL RECEIVE THE FIRST CARD. No extra cards will be printed, and they will not be available to non-members. The theme for the 1992 cards will be, appropriately, Torch Bearers.

Also in the February issue with the help of the French Post Office, Monsieur Robert, the Albertville Postmaster and member Rene Christin and others, Bob Wilcock hopes to have a full report to the start of the Winter Games, including full details of the Torch Run, cancellations that will be available during the Games, and details of how to service your own covers and cards. You will need French stamps for this. The Bureau Philatelique is at 18 Rue F Bonvin, 75758 Paris, Cedex 15. They accept Visa and Eurocard, or you can transfer funds by Giro (CCP 9022 20 E Paris). There is a 10 Franc handling charge.

Our AGM is taking place during Stampex on Sunday 1 March. Full details in the next issue. In 1991 very few members turned up, and they were greatly outnumbered by the Committee. This was a shame, for little time was spent on the business part of the meeting. There were several interesting displays, much lively discussion, and even exchange and sale of stamps and other Olympic items. Think how much more fun this would have been with a full house! Make a date in your diary NOW, and try to come along. With the exception of the Secretary, the Committee has remained unchanged since we started. If you would like to nominate an officer of the Society, or would like to stand yourself, please let the Secretary know, in writing, by year end.

MEMBER'S FORUM

SOC member and SPI Director, Glenn Estus, is organising a study group concentrating on sport and Olympic meter cancellations. He is willing to be the coordinator of the group and plans to publish a quarterly newsletter. Interested meter collectors should contact Glenn at PO Box 451, Westport NY 12993, USA.

Dutch member, Laurentz Jonker, has recently moved home. He specialises in the 1928 Games on Amsterdam, but collects everything Olympic. Members should note that his new address is Wiberstraat 20, NL 8017 GA Zwolle, Netherlands.



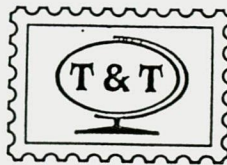
Illustrated is a card that was recently given to your Editor. It is based on a card that was produced by Deutsche Lufthansa in 1936 for the Berlin Olympic Games. This card is smaller than the original, the colours are less clear and the definition less sharp. On the reverse it has the central dividing line, 2 inches long with the legend Dalkeith's / Classic / Poster / Series above the line. POST - CARD and Correspondence-Address Only Here appears on either side of the central dividing line. There is a rectangular box where the stamp should be placed. Written in the bottom left corner of the message side is the legend "Dalkeith Classic Poster Card No. P60 / Germany 1936. Does anyone know anything about these cards? Are there more than sixty? Are they all related to previous Olympic Games? When were they produced, why and where? I think that they were produced in Great Britain, but I may be wrong. Please send any information to your Editor.

Andy Barcellona, 1210 Sandra Place, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701, USA, is a collector of Olympic memorabilia, and, in particular

items such as medals, badges, torches and official results from various Games. He is looking for badges from the 1908 and 1948 Games in London. If anyone can help, please write to him direct. He has many items for sale or exchange.

Karl Heinz Koller writes in IMOS, our sister society in Germany, that at a recent auction in Cologne, eight further postcards in the 1916 equestrian series (TORCH BEARER May 1991, pp 93-5) were offered for sale by a Cologne auction house. They show horses from the following breeding areas: Brandenburg, Hannover, Holstein, Ostfriesland (East Friesland), Ostpreußen (East Prussia), Mecklenburg, Pommern (Pomerania) and Westfalen (Westphalia). Since thirteen seems an odd number of cards, there may be other cards in the same series.

Alan Sabey writes that, when having a drink with friends recently, he found it being served on a Carlsberg Lager beer mat with an offer to win tickets to the 1992 Olympic Games. Unfortunately, the dark green mat is unsuitable for reproduction here. Apart from the Carlsberg logo, the mat also has the British Olympic Association logo and the legend OFFICIAL SPONSOR OF THE BRITISH OLYMPIC TEAM.

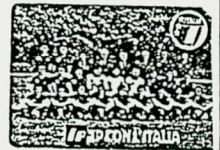


T & T SALES

34 Broom Grove, Rotherham S60 2TE England
Telephone: (0709) 375869

Postal Sales & Auctions

Sporting Themes on:



PHONECARDS, TELEGRAPHS
REVENUES, CINDERELLA'S



NEWS

News from two of our German members, Dieter Germann and Thomas Lippert informs us that Berlin is going to bid for the Summer Olympic Games in the year 2000. Olympic Day on 23 June 1991 was marked with a cancellation staking their claim to host the Twenty Sixth Olympiad. If the Berlin bid were to be successful, it is the intention to hold the yachting events in Rostock / Warnemunde. This was mentioned on the publicity card to publicise the Warnemunde Sailing Week and Hanse-Sail, both held in July.

(Rufnummer)
Thomas Lippert
Budoepster Straße 62


O - 2500 ROSTOCK
Germany

Warnemünder Segelwoche
5. bis 13. Juli 1991

HANSE-SAIL '91

22. - 28. Juli 1991

ROSTOCK/WARNEMUNDE -
Bewerber für die Olympischen Segel-
wettbewerbe im Jahre 2000



Postkarte

Mrs. Francesca Rapkin
Eaglewood Oxhoy Lane
Hatch "nd

(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)

Middx HA5 4AL
GREAT BRITAIN

(Postleitzahl) (Bestimmungsort)

A lone Scots piper played "Scotland the Brave" in Weifang, a drab city on the Shandadong plain in China. Groups of Chinese looked on bemused as about forty foreigners, some wearing kilts, followed the piper into Weifang Number Two Middle School, which once housed almost two thousand allied prisoners. They had come to honour Shandong's most famous Scot, Eric Liddell, the 1924 Olympic gold medallist, and one of the heroes of the film "Chariots of Fire". Liddell, almost as famous for refusing to run on the sabbath as for his win in the 400 metres at the Paris Games, died of a brain tumour in 1945 at what was then known as the Weixian Civilian Assembly Camp. Today, Eric Liddell lies in an unmarked grave in a flower bed just outside the school grounds, alongside other Allied civilians for whom three and a half years in a Japanese camp proved too much. The Chinese have built a small garden of remembrance where a seven feet high slab

of red granite from the Isle of Mull was unveiled which, in gold letters, detail the bare outlines of Liddell's life.

Usually, the Chinese government has little interest in foreigners, unless they were supporters of Communism, and missionaries were often considered to be "agents of imperialism". However, an exception was made in this instance, for the newly created Liddell Foundation was formed to bring Chinese, Hong Kong and British athletes together for sports and "character building education". The chief mover in this project was Mr Charles Walker, a Hong Kong based civil engineer and fellow countryman of Liddell.

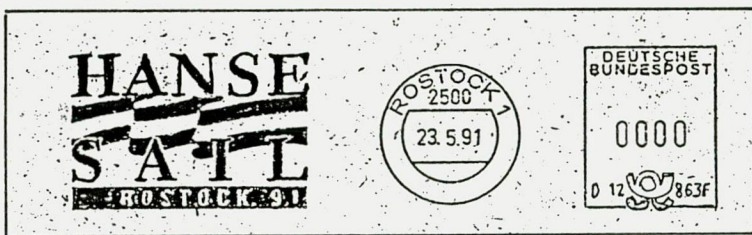
On 23 June 1991, another cancellation was used in Berlin, which honoured Dr Willibald Gebhardt, who could be considered to be the father of the German Olympic Movement. He was present at the Congress of Paris in 1894 and was one of the founders of the Olympic Committee, elected in 1895. Although he retired from the Olympic Committee in 1909, until his death in 1921, he strived ceaselessly to bring the Games to Germany.



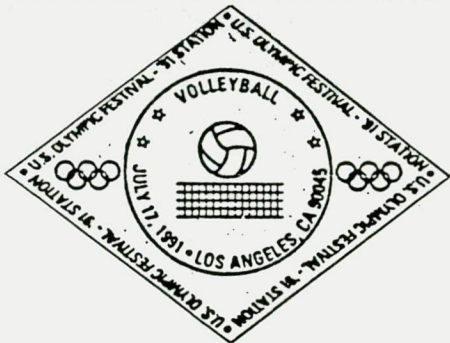
Thomas Lippert sends further information about Hanse-Sail, which was held from 22 - 28 July 1991 at the Baltic port of Rostock. He writes that the Tall Ships race was the most attractive highlight of this event. However yacht races for all the Olympic yachting disciplines were held in the previous week at Warnemunde. The event was also intended to demonstrate Warnemunde's and Rostock's ability to stage the Olympic yachting



events, should Berlin prove to be successful in its bid. A special cancellation was used from the beginning of July to publicise the event, and the organising committee used a meter cancellation for their mail. Further details of philatelic souvenirs are available from Thomas Lippert, Budapesterstrasse 62, D-0-2500 Rostock, Germany.



Greek member, Pandy Drossos, sends information about the five stamps that were issued to commemorate the Eleventh Mediterranean Games held in Athens last summer. The Games logo, similar to the Olympic rings, but only the top three, appears on each stamp as a part of the design. The five sports featured are swimming, basketball, gymnastics, weightlifting and hammer throw.



The US Postal Service created thirty eight pictorial cancels to mark the 1991 Olympic Festival, held in Los Angeles from 12 - 21 July, according to US member Daniel Keren. Each postmark was offered in conjunction with an individual Festival competition or ceremony and featured a line drawing of the event. The following postmarks were available: Festival Headquarters, Opening Ceremony, Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Baseball, Basket-

ball, bowling, boxing, canoe/kayak, cycling, diving, equestrian, fencing, field hockey, figure skating, gymnastics/rhythmic, ice hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, racquetball, roller skating, rowing, shooting, soccer, softball, speed skating, swimming, synchronised swimming, table tennis, taekwondo, team handball, tennis, volleyball, water polo, weightlifting, wrestling and yachting. Daniel believes that this number of cancellations are unnecessary, and shows considerable greed on the part of the USPS. What do other members think?

On 21 April 1991, the USPS issued its first Olympic related definitive stamp, which was issued in booklet form, another Olympic first for the USPS. Each booklet contains one pane of ten 29cents stamps, which is the current rate for domestic letters weighing up to one ounce. The stamp design shows the US flag with the Olympic rings in their correct colours below. It was designed by John Boyd of New York, and printed in photogravure by KCS. Sixty million were printed, one assumes that this refers to the number of stamps, and not the number of booklets. The booklet covers also has the flag/rings design with the domestic rates for first and third class mail for the various rates up to one pound weight. Further postal information is given on the inside covers. Appropriately, the First Day ceremony took place in Atlanta, Georgia, the venue for the 1996 Olympic Summer Games. On the second day of issue, the booklets were available from fifty state capital cities, as well as Washington DC. The booklets went on general sale on 23 April. They are printed in photogravure by KCS and are perforated 11. The design is by John Boyd of New York.

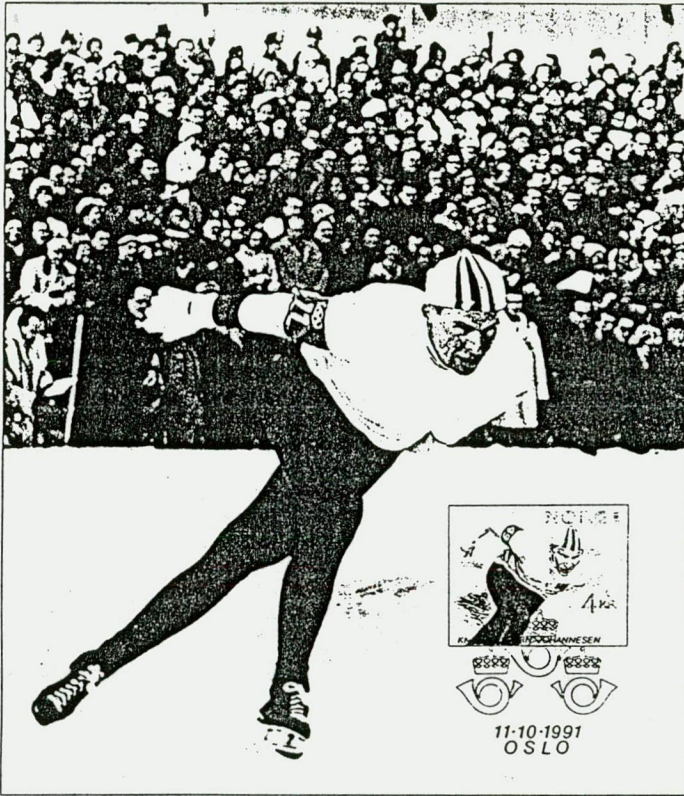
A further miniature sheet to celebrate the 1994 Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer was released on 11 October 1991. Once again, former Norwegian Olympic champions are depicted. The stamps were designed by Knut Lokke-Sorensen and printed in multi-coloured off-set by Emil Moestue A/S. Each stamp is valued at 4 Norwegian Kroner and the NOK 4.00 premium on the sheets is in aid of Norwegian Olympic sport. The athletes shown are:

JOHAN GROTTUMSBRATEN, one of the biggest names in the history of skiing and winner of six Olympic medals and three world championships. He was born in 1889 and competed in the first Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix in 1924, winning one silver and two bronze medals. In St Moritz in 1928, he won a gold medal in both the Nordic Combined and the 18 kilometres cross country. He took his third gold medal at Lake Placid in 1932.

BIRGER RUUD is a legend throughout the ski jumping world. He was born in 1911, and is one of three brothers who all became world champions, with ski jumping as their speciality. He won his first gold medal at Lake Placid in 1932, and defended it in Garmisch Partenkirchen in 1936, where he also won the downhill event and took fourth place in the combined downhill and slalom. His most impressive win was possibly his silver medal in St Moritz in 1948, at 37 years of age and sixteen years after his first victory.

KNUT JOHANNESSEN is known as "Kuppern" to Norwegian sports fans, a nickname demonstrating his popularity and Norwegians' love of long distance speed skaters. In this field he was one of the best. He was born in 1933, won a gold medal at Squaw Valley in 1960 in the 10,000 metres race and again at Innsbruck in 1964 in the 5,000 metres race. He also won a number of other Olympic medals as well as world and European championships.

MAGNAR SOLBERG was born in 1937 and was the first Norwegian to win a gold medal in the Biathlon after this event was included in the Winter programme in 1960. He was champion in Grenoble in 1968 and defended his title in Sapporo in 1972.



3,600 journalists from all over the world are to benefit from a massive database set up for the Barcelona Olympic Games. All are to receive a complimentary Toshiba lap-top computer which will allow them to share 200,000 hours of free access to the database in Spain, as well as an interactive electronic mail system which will answer specific questions. The project, which will see 160 selected UK sports and technical journalists taking part, is a joint operation between the '92 Olympic Organising Committee and the European telecommunications giant, Alcatel. Journalists in print and broadcasting are being selected and briefed at present. Each will be provided with the lap-top fitted with a modem and a simple access operation. The project contains eight sections and an electronic mail system. The sections include a history of the Olympic Games, news, background to the stars of the event, the Olympic Movement, and information about Barcelona and Spain. Each of the sections is accessed with a maximum of three operations, and in some cases, access can be gained by typing just one word. To get an athlete's biography his or her name will

bring up data on the background, physical characteristics and sports records. Each user will be able to send enquiries to the Alcatel Project Press Team in Barcelona and receive an answer, in one of a variety of languages within a short space of time.

As an official sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and the Olympic Summer Games in Barcelona, Uncle Ben's Rice, a product of Master Foods, was offering a selection of official merchandise. These were sports bags, sweatshirts, polo shirts and jogging suits. All that was needed to join this offer was the proof of purchase points on packs of Uncle Ben's Rice. The offer closed on 30 November 1991.

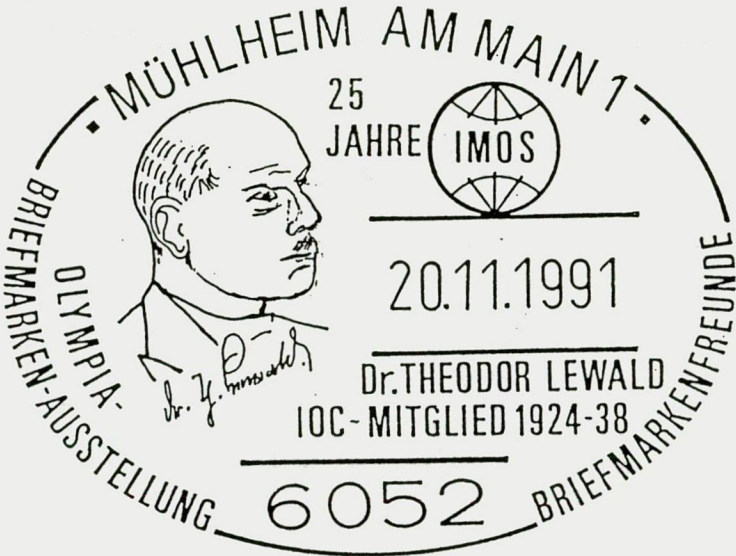
Member Daniel Keren writes from the United States that he has seen mention of a tennis cancellation used in Padova (Padua), Italy, on 22 June 1991 which incorporates the Olympic rings as a part of the design. Does any member know whether this tournament was in any way connected with the Olympic Games - eliminations, for instance, or why the rings should have been used. Perhaps some of our Italian members have the answer to this puzzle.



Manchester and other cities bidding to host the 2000 Olympic Games are threatened with disqualification if they infringe stringent limitations that are being set by the IOC. They include a £200 limit on any gift, and these are to be primarily small souvenirs. No receptions, cocktail parties etc., and no breakfasts, lunches and dinners beyond normal subsistence during maximum three day visits. No boat, restaurant or club to be used for meetings, which are to be restricted to a single room or suite. No exhibition, demonstration or other event. Bid-book documents or technical proposals - previously lavish colour print productions costing up to \$1 million - to be on economical A4 format paper. City delegations visiting IOC, International Federations and NOC meetings or events to be kept to a minimum size, probably six or less persons. All air tickets for IOC members to visit bid cities will be supplied by the IOC and will be non-refundable to the individual and then reimbursed by the city. It is understood that a small number of members are alleged to have double booked first class tickets and cashed one ticket. Serious or repeated breach of the above regulations will bring disqualification.

An Olympic stamp exhibition is taking place on 20 November 1991 in Muhlheim am Main organised by our member Dieter Germann. A special handstamp will be used at the exhibition which shows Theodor Lewald, one of the German members of the IOC before the Second World War, and the President of the Organising Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Summer Games in Berlin. It is the first time that Dr Lewald has been depicted philatelically. Carl Diem.

Lewald's colleague on the Olympic Organising Committee (he was the Secretary General), had had both a stamp and a cancellation dedicated to him.



ASHTON - FARNON PROMOTIONS

OLYMPICS ON STAMPS.

A beautiful composition of 1,000 different @ £50.00
500 different @ £25.00, 300 different @ £15.00
or 200 different @ £10.00.

Money back if dissatisfied. (Unlikely)

CASH WITH ORDER TO:



PO Box 76
Knutsford
Cheshire
WA16 9DT

AUCTION NEWS

Alan Sabey

GLASS SLIPPER, YORK.

3 May 1991.

Lot No:		Est:	Res:
2505	Label for XII Olympiad in Tokyo	£25	£27
2506	Rome 1960. Set of two Polish labels blue/brown se-tenant	£8	£8
2507	Berlin 1936. Label DAS BRAUNE BAND VON DEUTSCHLAND IM OLYMPIAJAHR etc.	£5	n/s
2508	Los Angeles 1932. Lutherians will meet, embossed issue, Original box supplied by the printers with single example attached to top. Contents are 75 u/m examples, equivalent to full sheet	£500	n/s
2509	1960 Winter Games. Rings and mountains (two different), each in sheets of 20	£40	n/s
2510	1960 Romania, exile regime, imperforate set of three labels overprinted for the European athletic championships.	£5	£19
2511	As above, set of three with tabs	£7	£21
2512	Athens 1906. Vertical label, pale blue	£10	£10
2513	As above, blue	£7	£11
2514	London 1980, British Olympic Committee label in pale blue.	£15	£55
2515	As above, but in green	£15	£80
2516	Circa 1912, Marathon runner label in two colours.	£5	£5
2518	DEUTSCHES STADION WEIHE label, 8 June 1913, Berlin	£12	£22
2519	1914, DuBois Catalogue, No.2	£25	£25
2520	Bayer Wintersport Dubois 3, 4 colours	£15	n/s
2521	As above, se-tenant strip	£20	n/s
2522	1914 20th Anniversary of modern Games Chatby Stadium, Alexandria, red label	£15	£23
2523	As above, in blue	£15	£23
2524	As above, in green	£15	£23
2525	1914, Russian label, inscribed in Cyrillic ПОЦЦНКАR O^HMNIAAA 1914	£6	£25
2526	1920 Antwerp, Hungarian label of hands	£10	£10
2527	As above, mounted mint	£8	n/s
2528	1924 Paris, French Olympic postage stamp with SG perfin	£5	n/s
2529	Label dated 21.6.1925, for event held in the Berlin Olympic Stadium	£5	£5
2530	Second Winter Games, 2 French, 2 German labels in blocks of four	£6	£16
2532	3rd Winter Games, label showing gymnast	£18	£23
2533	Lake Placid 1932, diamond shaped label showing a discus thrower	£6	£6
2535	1932 Los Angeles, label with large date	£5	£9
2536	1932 Los Angeles, label showing runners	£u10	£21
2537	1932 Los Angeles, label with acorn and oak leaf.	£10	£16

2538	1932 Los Angeles, 4 different labels showing Babe Didrickson	£5	£37
2539	1932 Los Angeles, "Lutherians" label	£5	£6.50
2540	1936 Berlin. German language label embossed red/white bell	£5	n/s
2541	1940 View with "The Olympic Games in Finland" in circle.	£15	£22
2542	1940 Circular label with Mt. Fuji and Olympic rings, XII OLYMPIAD TOKYO 1940	£30	£31
2543	1956 Winter Games. Cortina snowflake in block of four	£5	n/s
2544	1956 XVI Olympiad, label for equestrian events in Stockholm.	£5	£5
2547	1960 Rome. Romulus and Remus Dubois 61	£6	n/s
2548	As above with printing flaw, with normal for comparison.	£15	n/s
2549	1960 Rome, Romulus & Remus on coloured background.	£5	n/s

PHOENIX INTERNATIONAL (NOTTINGHAM)
4 May 1991.

868	Lebanon. 1924 Paris, SG 18-21, set of 4 surcharged, fresh mint, cat. £80	£25	£28
869	Lebanon. 1924 Paris, SG 18a, 50c, block of 4, overprint inverted.	£250	£285
876	Lebanon. 1924 Paris SG 49-52 Olympic Games surcharged set of 4 fresh mint	£28	£30
877	Lebanon. 1924 Paris. Overprints on Olympic issue, selection of mint varieties, including missing fraction, ten items, including two pairs.	£125	£135
1459	Syria. 1924 Paris. SG 139-142, Olympic set surcharged, fresh mint	£30	£31
1460	Syria. 1924 Paris. SG 166-169, Olympic set surcharged. Apparently unmounted.	£35	£36

JOHN BAREFOOT, EUROPE POSTAL AUCTION
29 June 1991

667	1896 Olympics, 40 lepta. SG 116, cancelled 25 March 1896, the first day of the Games.	£10	£13
-----	---	-----	-----

RUGBY PHILATELIC AUCTIONS (SALE 62)
8 August 1991

634	1896 Olympics 5 Drachmae unused, slight thin, (Cat. £400)	£30	£26
-----	---	-----	-----

RICHARD ALLAN (SHREWSBURY) ALL WORLD
13 August 1991

96	Greece, collection of large and small Hermes heads plus 1896 Olympics to 2 Drachmae etc	£60	£65
----	---	-----	-----

N.W.P. AUCTIONS
21 August 1991

719	1896 and 1906 Olympic sets on album leaves. Sets complete, but faults. STC £465, 28 stamps.	£30	£42
-----	--	-----	-----

WURTEMBERGERISCHES AUKTIONSHAUS, STUTTGART
3 September 1991

4829	1936 Olympic postal stationery, with additional franking, with red Zeppelin special cancellation to Berlin Charlottenburg, on reverse and on front, the autograph of Martha Genenger, swimmer.	DM400
------	--	-------

POTSDAMER PHILATELISTISCHES BUREAU GmbH, POTSDAM
6 September 1991

1796	Olympia 1936, Winter unmounted mint, Summer cancelled, plus 10 unmounted se-tenant pieces	DM55
1798	1936 Miniature sheets, one with colour offset, unmounted mint	DM130
1799	Miniature sheets with cancellation AUSSTELLUNG DEUTSCHLAND and STADION	DM110
1800	Miniature sheets cancelled STADION and KANULAGER	DM110
1801	Miniature sheets with cancellation PRESSE HAUPTQUARTIER and STADION	DM90
1802	Miniature sheets with cancellation GRUNAU REGATTABAHN and KANULAGER one with slight thin, otherwise fine	DM100
1803	Miniature sheets with cancellation OLYMPIA REITERPLATZ and INT. SPORT-STUDENTENLAGER, fine	DM110
1804	Miniature sheets on a registered letter to Switzerland with additional franking, special cancel of OLYMPIA-STADION 16.8.36, arrival cancel from Zurich.	DM275

Prices realised for the German auctions were not available at the time of going to press.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you wish to receive all the special cards that are being given as a free gift to Society members in 1992, make sure that you pay your subscription on time. Each card bears a membership number, and NO extra cards will be prepared.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Jeux Olympiques - Olympische Spiele - Giochi Olimpici

Juegos Olímpicos - olimpiat játékok - Olympiska Spelen - Olympiakisat
igrzyska olimpijskie - Olimpijské hry - olümpiamängud - Olimpiyatlar - olimpijski

1896-1992

Always Buying/Selling:

- Official Reports
- Daily Programs
- Rules, Regulations
- Official Guides
- Bulletins
- Official Results
- Books
- Biographies
- Documents & Letters
- IOC/NOC Publications
- Periodicals/Magazines
- Newsletters
- Brochures & Maps

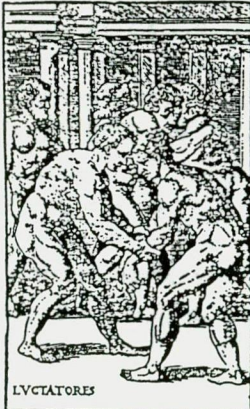
PÁRIS PROGRAMME 1924



- Winner's Medals
- Participant's Medallions
- Diplomas
- Official's Badges
- Pins
- Original Posters
- Artwork
- Torches
- Collectables
- Graphics
- Tickets
- Ephemera
- Illustrated Postcards

PERIODIC CATALOGS ISSUED.
CONSIGNMENTS WELCOME.

Catalogs include both fixed-price list and auction sections. Subscription brochures and consignment brochures are available upon request. I purchase single items or entire collections. Appraisals, research and consulting services available.



Specializing in:

*Olympic Games
History of Sport
Physical Education
Sports & Athletics
Wrestling
Expositions*

HARVEY ABRAMS - BOOKS
P.O. Box 732
State College, PA.
U.S.A. 16804



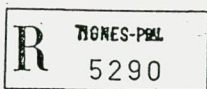
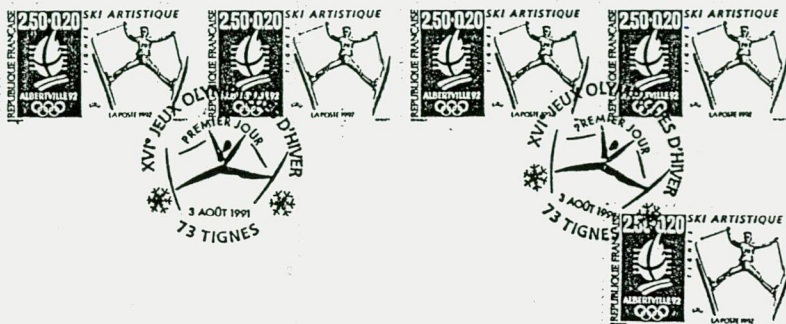
(814) 237-8331 - (814) 237-3604 (Messages)

ALBERTVILLE 1992

Bob Wilcock.

3 AUGUST 1991: Tignes - Artistic Skiing; Ffr 2.50 + 0.20.

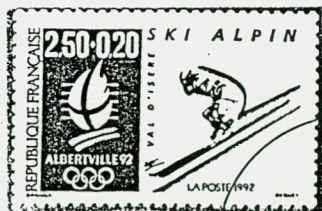
This is quite a dramatic stamp in the sports series, with one ski red, the other blue. The first day postmark has the skier in even more sensational splits - Can it be done in a ski suit?



R J WILCOCK
24 HAMILTON CRESCENT
BRENTWOOD
ESSEX
CM14 5ES

GRANDE - BRETAGNE

Skiers have always messed around on skis for fun, but artistic skiing as a sport is a development of recent years. It was a demonstration sport in Calgary, and it appears in 1992 as a full Olympic sport for the first time. Is this also the first time that the sport has featured on a stamp or postmark? If it has appeared before, please send the Editor information and photocopies.



17 AUGUST 1991: Val d'Iserre - Alpine Skiing; Ffr 2.50 + 0.20

This stamp completes the sports series. Both it and the artistic skiing stamp are dated 1992, reflecting the provisional dates of issue first announced.

CLUB COUBERTIN: JEUX de l'AVENIR 1991.

The fourth youth games in Paris took place from 17-21 June 1991, and there was a commemorative handstamp almost identical to the 1989 handstamp mentioned in August's TORCH BEARER (page 127). The Club Coubertin logo again provides a link with the Olympics.

ATLANTA 1996

Peg Jones (SPI)

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) was formed on 28 January 1991. The signatories of the agreement were Robert Helmick, US Olympic Committee; William Porter "Billy" Payne, President and CEO of the ACOG; Andrew Young, ACOG Co-Chairman and Maynard Jackson, Mayor of Atlanta. This agreement will provide for the formation of a non-profit foundation for amateur athletics, similar to the Los Angeles Amateur Athletic Foundation funded by the Los Angeles Olympic Committee.

A.D.Frazier, Chief Operating Officer, joined the ACOG in April. He is responsible for the implementation of the 1996 Games. Other officers are Payne, Ginger Watkins, Executive Vice President; Charlie Battle, Executive Vice President for External Relations; Shirley Franklin, Senior Vice President for External Relations; Pat Glisson, Senior Vice President, Finance and Administration; Linda Stephenson, Senior Vice President for Olympic Programmes and Morris Dillard, Senior Vice President for Operations and Support.

Recently added to the team is William J Moss, presently Vice President for Construction at MCA, Inc./Universal Studios. Mr Moss, whose experience includes the construction of Epcot Centre at Disney World in Florida, will serve as Senior Vice President for Construction and Capital Programmes. He will oversee the \$500 million building programme for the Games. The timetable calls for planning and design drafts to take place in 1991 and 1992, and construction to be done between 1993 and 1995.

Currently sixteen of the sports will be held within the city of Atlanta and seven sports will take place at nearby Stone Mountain Park. The tennis venue is to be approved in June by the IOC and the International Tennis Federation. Due to the summer heat in Georgia, the relocation of part of the equestrian events has been requested and will be decided upon in September of this year.

Between 1993 and 1996 annual four-week artistic celebrations are being planned. The Olympic Arts Festival, during which Olympihlex '96 will hopefully take place, is scheduled for the ten-week period prior to the 1996 Olympic Games.

On 30 April, the ACOG moved to its new offices at 250 Williams Street, Suite 6000, Atlanta GA 30303. On hand to cut the Olympic blue, yellow, black, green and red ribbon was IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch. Following the cutting ceremony, President Samaranch started the entrance digital countdown clock indicating 1,910 days to the 1996 Olympic Opening Ceremony. The 29,000 square feet of space is being provided at cost by a subsidiary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Work stations are donated by GTE Mobile Communications.

The ACOG has made a portion of its Bid Book available to the general public. The first two volumes of the five-volume set,

entitled "Welcome Book" and "Atlanta Book" are primarily picture books and are the first two in the series. The others are "The Questions Book", "The Games Book" and "The Media/Support Book". Three of the books are perfect bound, the others spiral bound, all of which fit neatly into a slip case. The work was commissioned by the Atlanta Organising Committee (AOC), forerunner of ACOG. It required nearly one year to research, photograph, design, print and bind.

Five hundred and fifty copies were produced, of which one hundred were bound in genuine leather. Presumably, these were the ones that were presented to the members of the IOC at the Tokyo Session in 1990. The remainder were covered in bonded leather.

Peachtree Publishers in Atlanta, who are distributing the books for the ACOG, said that they became available in October or November 1990 - shortly after Atlanta won the bid for the Games of the XXVIth Olympiad. The Bid Books are being offered in three different formats: "Gold" leather bound set of two for \$500 plus \$5 for shipping and handling (limited to 300 numbered copies); "Silver" cloth covered set of two for \$150 plus \$5 shipping and handling (1000 available for sale) and "Bronze" paperback version for \$17.50 per volume plus \$2 shipping and handling per volume.

While the paperback versions are available at ACOG outlet stores around the Atlanta area, the more expensive hardbound versions may only be purchased from Peachtree Publishers, 494 Armour Circle NE, Atlanta GA 30324, USA, Attention: ANNIE. They may also be ordered by calling tollfree 1-800-241-0113. Proceeds from the sale of the Bid Books support the ACOG.

The Olympic flags are already out on the streets of Atlanta, a full five years before the city is due to host the 26th Olympiad. Winning the bid to host the event confirmed what its citizens have long believed, that Atlanta is a city of international stature and deserves greater recognition.

Claims from rival bidders that Atlanta won the vote because it spent most money, money which had come from Coca Cola which has its headquarters in Atlanta, are dismissed as untrue. In fact, Atlanta spent the fourth highest amount, and Coca Cola did not, or could not use its funds in support because there are divisions of the company in each of the bidding countries. Harry Shuman, a spokesman for the Atlanta Organising Committee believed that Atlanta won because of the friendly welcome given to the International Olympic Committee and that many of the facilities were already in place.

There will be 65,000 rooms in Atlanta by 1996. Hartsfield Airport is planning to add an international concourse. Facilities to be built include an 85,000 seat Olympic stadium, the Olympic Village and a yachting marina at Savannah where all the sailing events will be held. All construction is due to be completed a year before the Games begin. Eight million tickets will be available for sale and some 150,000 visitors a day are expected. The economic impact on Atlanta & Georgia is estimated at \$3.5 billion

THE ANCIENT GAMES AT OLYMPIA

Didier Laporte.

(This article first appeared in the December 1988 issue of Le Monde des Philatelistes and is reproduced with permission.)

THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO WIN.

The contests at Olympia were a wonderful illustration of the aristocratic temperament of the Greeks. Through them each participant was invited to develop those qualities which could distinguish him from the mass of the others. We are very far from the ideal proclaimed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin where "the important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part".

On the contrary, the great families sought the immense prestige which was attached to the "Olympionic", the victor at Olympia, and it was a question of who would see from among his own people one or several athletes appearing victorious on the sand of the stadium. The example of Diagoras of Rhodes speaks volumes on this point. He was a famous boxer, standing 6'5" in height, who was crowned at the four great games (in addition to Olympia, there were similar games as Delphi, Corinth and Nemea). His eldest son carried off the victor's palm in the Pancration, while another of his sons was a triple victor in the same discipline. A third son was a victor in boxing and Diagoras had two grandsons who were victors at Olympia and Delphi. As a result, this individual, who had a statue at Olympia, became almost legendary and a number of anecdotes about him, more or less authentic, went the rounds. One of these was used as an illustration on a Greek stamp of the "history" set of 1937-8. The inscription at the foot of the stamp means "Diagoras, victor at the Olympic Games". The day when two of his sons were victors at Olympia, it is said, Diagoras was present at the festival and the crowd carried in triumph this Olympionic, the father of two Olympic victors.

ARMED WITH WHIPS.

The judges or Hellanodices (the umpires of the Greeks), were themselves born of noble and rich families. Appointed every four years, they took up their duties ten months before the festivals, during which time they learned the extremely complicated regulations, graded the contestants, supervised the training and took steps to restore to good condition the sports installations which had not been used since the last games, and the granted permission for speeches and public recitations. Because of the crowds which they attracted, the Olympic festivals were in fact the favourite occasion when orators, philosophers and writers turned to the public to present their works, as was suggested by the text of the two stamps from Grenada.

They considered that any victory won in wrestling or boxing through the death of the opponent was worthless; on the contrary,

they could even place the winner's crown on the victor's dead body! With the help of constables armed with whips, they ensured



that the regulations were enforced under all circumstances and they brooked no demonstrations against their decrees. In addition, they had sworn in the name of Zeus that they would give their decisions with the most perfect impartiality. On the 1 drachma stamps of the 1960 Greek set can be seen a group of Hellanodices - they were ten in number in the 6th and 5th centuries BC - with palms in their hands at the entrance to the 'krypte', the vaulted passage that will lead to the stadium. A similar scene appears on the private stationery from West Berlin. The winner was solemnly proclaimed by the Herald who linked his name to that of his father and homeland. Then the chief of the judges would crown the victor and place a palm in his right hand. In addition to the 6 Drachma stamp of 1960, an illustrated handstamp, in use at the time of the Ninth European Athletic Championships in Athens in 1969 shows the crowning of the victor.



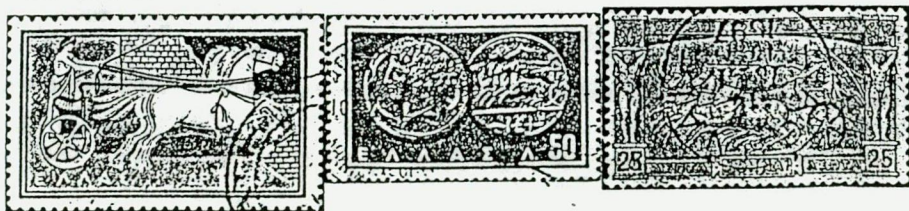
The crowns were made from twigs of wild olive, gathered from the sacred tree. This "olive tree with the beautiful crowns" (kallistephan) grew behind the temple of Zeus. At each Olympiad, boughs were cut with a golden sickle by a child whose father

and mother had still to be alive. Seen above on the 80 lepta value of the 1960 Greek issue. Once they had been crowned, the victors would go in procession to the Temple of Zeus and consecrate their palms and crowns to the god. During the ceremony, lyrical songs were sung, often composed specially for the event, such as the "VIIIth Olympic" by Pindar (518-438BC) who served on the occasion of the victory of the young wrestler Alkimedon of Aegina in 460BC. It was the first lines of this hymn which are to be read on a Greek stamp of 1968, issued for the Games of Mexico, under the bust of the poet. (See previous page) The translation is as follows: "Mother of the Games where there are awarded these crowns as precious as gold, Olympia, queen of truth, where soothsayers by questioning the flame of the sacrifices ask Zeus, master of the sparkling thunderbolt, if he will favour the men....." (with acknowledgement to the Universite de France Collection).

THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN.

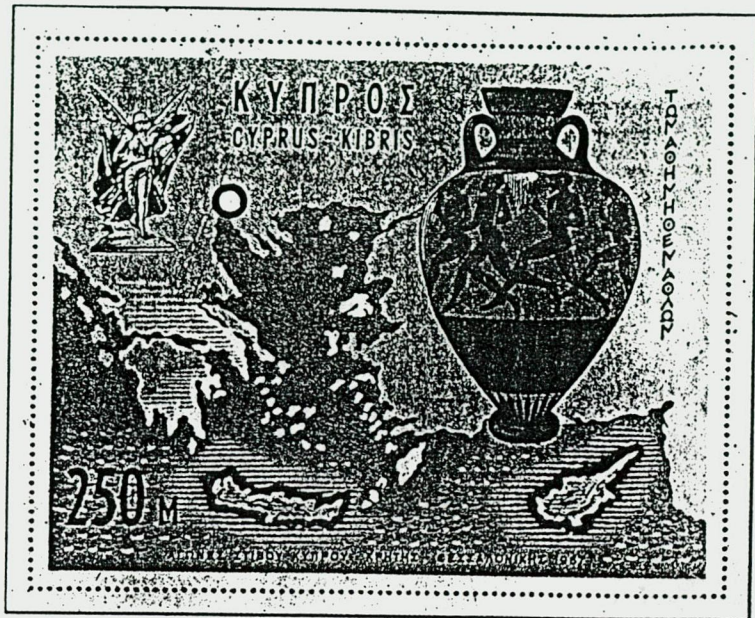
The description "Olympionic" was henceforth attached to the name of the victor, and the brilliance of his achievement would go on shining all the remaining years of his life. His triumphal return to the city which he had thus made famous was marked by public and private rejoicings. Towards the end of the 6th century BC the custom grew up for the princes and very rich families to commission from famous poets hymns destined to celebrate the victory of one of their own people. That is what was done by Pindar, whose Epinikia (from the word nike = victory) form our one and only collection of poems which have been preserved in their entirety. Among these, the "VIIth Olympic" is dedicated to Diagoras of Rhodes, the boxer.

Often coins perpetuated the glory of a famous victor. Thus there is to be found on certain of these, a quadriga surmounted by a winged Victory; a dekadrachma (10 drachma piece) in silver from Syracuse shows the local nymph Arethusa and a victorious quadriga which recalls to mind the trophy carried off at Olympia by the horses of Gelon, ruler of Syracuse from 485BC to 478BC. On two values of the 1896 set it is Victory in person who is urging on with her staff the horses of the quadriga on which she has taken her place.



The type of Winged Victory, nike, which is to be found in sculpture and painting might possibly have come into existence in Asia Minor. The finest example of this is provided by the monumental work of the sculptor Paeonios, 5th century BC, which was erected up in the Altis of Olympia on a thirty feet high pedestal from where it dominated all other offerings. Commissioned in 425BC, it celebrated a military victory and is to be found today in the Olympia Museum. On the philatelic level, the Victory of Paeonios is linked to sporting contests on

two Greek stamps, in 1896 and again in 1979 for the Golden Jubilee of the Balkan Games, and on a miniature sheet from Cyprus in 1967, which conjures up the spirit of the Pan-Greek Games of Salonika in that year. The 1979 stamp is the only one to reproduce the statue in its present-day condition, the others have restored to their former glory. It is also in its restored form that it appears, in a circle, on the stamps of the Cretan rebels in 1905.



Acting on the instigation of Eleutherios Venizelos the future Greek Prime Minister, the latter had revolted in order to demand the union of Crete with Greece (the word 'Enosis' which appears at the foot of the circle means 'union'), Crete having existed under an autonomous regime since 1897, justifying the issue of stamps starting in 1900. That union was to be an accomplished fact in 1913 as the outcome of the Balkan Wars. The choice of the statue here is evidently symbolic. These stamps, which were

not recognised by the UPU, were used only for mail passing within the area under rebel control. Numerous forgeries of these exist, recognisable by the appearance of the letter sigma (S), which is more drawn out vertically. It is the last letter of the word 'Crete' of the framed inscription in red, whose meaning is 'provisional government / of Crete / postal service'. On genuine stamps, this letter is more flattened.

The contests at Olympia had an important influence on Greek civilisation, by favouring the harmonious development of all parts of the human body. That is the origin of the growing interest which sculptors devoted to representing it. Greek statuary offers numerous examples of athletes among which we will mention the 'Diadumenus' of Polycletus, the statue of a victorious young athlete represented in the act of fastening round his hand a band which was the insignia of the athletes. The bronze original, executed around 430BC, having been lost, it is a copy in marble about 100BC which appears on the Greek stamps issued in 1966 on the occasion of the first World Junior Athletic Championships.



THE DISCUS THROWER.

By using it as a symbol, philately has made popular the image of the Discus Thrower. It has served to celebrate the Olympic Games of 1896 by a stamp from Greece, from Belgium in 1920, the United States in 1932, 1956 from Liberia and Monaco, 1960 from Haiti and Italy, 1964 Peru, 1968 Panama, 1972 Gabon, 1980 Mozambique, 1984 from Spain, or a retrospective look at the Olympic Games from Paraguay. Other sports competitions, described quite wrongly as "Olympics", borrowed the same theme in 1924 (Costa Rica), 1935 (Colombia and Salvador), 1937 (Dominican Republic) and 1939 (Bulgaria); also San Marino in 1953, Haiti and San Marino again in 1959, Colombia in 1970 and the Cook Islands in 1974. Chancing an adaptation of it to local circumstances, Upper Volta reproduced a negro athlete in the exact position of the Discus Thrower. He is to be found once more to mark various anniversaries, such as that of the National Olympics Committees of East Germany and Romania, the

reestablishment of the Olympic Games from Niger, or the birth of Baron de Coubertin from Monaco. *All these discus throwers are not just so many look-alikes. Certain ones have the head turned back towards the hand which is holding the discus, with the thumb of the left hand at a distance from the other fingers, on a level with the right knee. In this case, we are dealing with a marble copy of a bronze original by the sculptor Myron dating from 450BC (in the Museum of Thermes in Rome). Or again, the thrower is looking ahead, with his thumb close to the other fingers, and that is the copy of a work by Alcamenes, dating from the second half of the 5th century BC, which is in the Vatican Museum.

THE "FORBIDDEN" ISSUES.

We could not close this backward glimpse of the ancient Games of Olympia without taking into account those stamps which, although issued with rare exceptions on the occasion of the modern Olympiads and reproducing scenes drawn from ancient Greek art, do not have any place in a collection on the festivals at Olympia, for various reasons which we are now going to detail.



Since the Berlin Games in 1936, the Olympic Flame, lit in front of the Temple of Hera by 'priestesses' clad in the ancient style, burns during the entire period of the Games in the ceremonial bowl installed at the highest point of the stadium. Getting support from this tradition, which was from then on well established, several stamps show an athlete of ancient times holding a torch, as if this ritual were attached to the ancient Olympic Games.

It was Greece herself who, in 1954 showed an athlete carrying a torch in front of the Temple of Hera, or in 1968 reproduced a vase on which can be seen an athlete holding a lighted torch. A torch race taken from a Greek vase is outlined behind a modern

Olympic bearer of the Olympic flame on a stamp from the Camerouns issued in 1971. It was again a Greek stamp of 1906 (the last value of the set) which, if the Yvert catalogue is to be believed, suggest the "sacrifice of the Games". The same subject is taken up again to a certain extent in 1976. However, for the second stamps of the 1960 set, it is a question of the "sacred fire". Lastly, it was a special postal stationery item from the USSR on 9 November 1977, announcing the Moscow Games of 1980, which showed "two athletes of ancient Greece, bearers of the Olympic flame, (making their way on to) the tracks of a stylised stadium which surround the emblem of the Olympiad and the corresponding inscription. (Quotation taken from La Philatelie Francaise, Number 284, February 1978, page 121, where the stationery was reproduced.)

THE TORCH RACES.

All these stamps refer in fact to the torch races (lampadedromia) which accompanied certain ancient festivals at Athens, not at Olympia. It was a competition between Athenian clans. About forty competitors ran a relay race with laps of twenty five yards or so over a distance of something above a thousand yards on the road out of Athens. The victory went to the team which was the first to light the fire on the altar of Prometheus, who, according to mythology, had made the gift of fire to mankind. The stamp said to show the "sacrifice of the Games", reproducing a vase painting, shows nothing other than the final scene of this race. The runners have their foreheads encircled by a characteristic crown. On the headband of the victor who is holding his torch above the altar can be read the name of the Antiochides clan, victorious because of him. On the 1960 stamp, an athlete appears to have lit the fire on the altar; it is true that at Olympia sacrifices preceded and concluded the contests - assuming the flames of the hearth on which the slaughtered animals were burning - but it was the priests who officiated under such circumstances, and not the athletes.

We must therefore exclude from the ancient Olympic ritual any picture of a torch, which has been attached to the Olympic Games only through modern approaches to these events.



The three stamps issued by Cyprus in 1964 for the Tokyo Games took their subjects from the vases of the Mycenaean era (1400-1300BC), much before the appearance of the Olympic Games in history. These marching men, there can be no question about them being runners, these boxers, the chariot (taken from the scene of a procession) have only little to do with

Olympic contests. The Cypriot post office doubtless wanted to make use of some material which was at hand in the Nicosia Museum, or which had been created locally, without being too

fussed about taking such an easy-going approach to the subject!

FORBIDDEN HORSES.



Other approximations may be mentioned. To illustrate the equestrian competitions at the Melbourne Games of 1956 - these had to take place in Sweden, since Australia forbids the import of horses onto her territory - the Swedish postal authorities reproduced a horseman taken from the frieze carved on the Parthenon, which has as its subject the procession at the Panathenaea festival - a procession set out from the Ceramicus

district to the north of Athens, to carry the sacred garment of the goddess Athena solemnly onto the Acropolis. A fragment of a stele representing a youth placing a crown on his head, or saluting the deity, which was found in the sanctuary of Athena at Cape Sounion, appears on a stamp of Greece in 1972, or from the Ivory Coast in 1974.



In the same Greek set for the Munich Games can be found a girl runner from Sparta, already mentioned, when women were absent from the games (they had their own competitions at the time of the festivals of Hera). As for the 4.50 Drachma stamp, this shows youths playing with a ball on one of the sides of the pedestal of a statue, where in addition, two wrestlers were to be seen. It is also a ball player - an activity which was no part of the Olympic Games - which balances the modern handball players on the stamps of the 1976 issue. A bronze statuette representing a diver was reproduced by Greece in 1976 and by Spain in 1984. There again, only comparison with a modern discipline can explain the choice of design that was made.



Certain stamps of the Greek sets of 1896 and 1906 have to be set aside, since they do not offer any direct link with the Games at Olympia. Numbers 105 and 107 show Panathenaic amphora, the prize offered at the festivals of Athena, whilst number 109 - used again as a design in 1976 - shows a view of Athens, the site of the Games of the First Modern Olympiad, with the Acropolis in the background (seen from the west on number 112). In the foreground is the marble stadium on the site of the ancient stadium where the gymnastics contests of the Panathenaic festivals took place, reconstructed thanks to the generosity of Georges Averoff, the patron of Greek origin.

The "Hermes carrying the Child Dionysus" by the sculptor Praxiteles seen on number 110 has indeed been discovered in the Temple of Hera, to be displayed to public admiration in the Museum at Olympia. However, it scarcely concerns our theme, other than that Hermes, like Herakles, was a protector of the gymnasia. The first two values of the 1906 issue (numbers 165-6) reproduce the design of the coin of the island of Kos in the Aegean Sea on which can be seen a discus thrower and in the background a tripod, an illusion to the prize at the games in honour of Apollo organised at Cape Triopion on the coast of Asia Minor. Number 169 is likewise taken from a coinage design - on a coin from Terina, a Greek colony in southern Italy, the local goddess of the same name is seated on an amphora, holding a caduceus in her right hand and a bird in her left hand.

Numbers 170 and 174 make an allusion to one of the labours of Herakles - the Golden Apples of the Garden of the Hesperides (the design from the lecythus or funerary urn, with a white background, dating from the beginning of the 5th century BC). The wrestlers on number 172 correspond to the Hellenistic group, which has been mentioned when dealing with wrestling. Number 173 leaves us puzzled for the moment, for want of having managed to find any exact information about it (might it be a coinage design?) The stamp catalogues do not agree - Athena with birds says Yvert, Victory and a dove according to Michel, the Guardian Spirit of the Games if we are to believe Stanley Gibbons.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Olympic sanctuary in the Peloponnese does not hide behind every Olympia! The capital of the state of Washington in the United States is also called Olympia and is situated not far from Seattle. Several American cities do in actual fact take their names from the world of ancient Greece, thus Ithaca in New York, Euclid in Ohio and Eureka in California, Nevada and Utah. However, it is not the same in the case of Olympia WA, whose name comes from the Olympic Mountains which dominate the city, mountains named thus in memory of Mount Olympus (summit 9,570 ft) in Thessaly, where the Greeks placed the home of their gods. In Washington too, the highest peak in the Olympic range is named Mount Olympus (8,060 ft).

OLYMPIC PEN PAL CLUB

The United States Postal Service launched the Olympic Pen Pal Club in February 1991 in an attempt to introduce young people to philately. The main features of the programme are as follows;

The US Postal Service Olympic sponsorship agreements with partner postal administrations include the commitment to develop, implement and manage an Olympic Pen Pal Club. This programme is designed to increase awareness of stamps and stamp collecting, encourage letter writing and stamp exchange activity among the participants and generate goodwill for the USPS and partner administrations.

The primary objectives of the Olympic Pen Pal Club will be met through a comprehensive, worldwide pen pal concept based on a compelling theme with a mascot who guides participants through each phase. The Olympic Pen Pal Club will offer participating postal administrations an opportunity to shape the opinion of future customers, to begin to build postal loyalty and to develop stamp collecting behaviour in children.

The theme of the Club is designed to give children, primarily between the ages of 8 and 14 years, the opportunity to learn about sports through stamps and through exchanging letters with other children around the world. The programme is designed to appeal to children who are interested in the Games as spectators, and will include the opportunity to meet his or her pen pal in Barcelona at the Olympic Games. The theme and mascot will also appeal to those children who hope to build up their own athletic skills to a level which might provide them with the opportunity to compete in the Olympic Games.

The goals of the programme are:

- Increase awareness of stamps and stamp collecting
- Develop letter writing habits
- Develop stamp trading among pen pals
- Improve the postal image worldwide

Long term benefits include:

- Developing stamp collecting behaviour among children
- Developing a direct mail list for future philatelic product sales.
- Improved loyalty and appreciation of postal services.

The Olympic Pen Pal Club will be guided by "Stamper", a mascot based on the Postal Eagle. He will add strength to the Club by

teaching without lecturing and guiding without ordering. Stamper's appearance will help to advertise and promote the programme and will be prominently featured on the membership kit "official gear", which will be available mainly through mail order. The programme will be introduced through partner postal administration mailing lists, through targeted advertising and through lobby displays at US post offices. The programme will be introduced through advertising, which offers the opportunity to purchase a registration kit for \$9.95 which includes everything needed to get started.

The Postal Service will also publish a quarterly newsletter to support the programme. Articles may include how to learn about sports through stamps, how to develop a long lasting pen pal relationship, letters from famous athletes and coaches and information about the USOC training facilities.

One of the most thrilling aspects of participating in the Pen Pal Programme will be the opportunity to compete for a chance to attend the Olympic Games in Barcelona.

The United States Postal Service will design a contest to allow up to five entrants to attend the 1992 Olympic Games. If the winner is a pen pal club member, he or she will be accompanied by their parents and will have the opportunity to meet their pen pal at the 1992 Summer Games. Contest winners will be announced in April 1992.

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

IOC SESSION, BIRMINGHAM

Sidney Amery

By all accounts, the city of Birmingham produced the most spectacular and emotional opening ceremony of the IOC for its 97th Session, which opened at the newly built International Conference Centre on 12 June 1991.

The Session, which was officially opened by Her Majesty, the Queen, is not exactly a sporting event. Basically, it is a speech by the Headmaster, (the President of the IOC) to the staff (the members) and their associated family, before the annual conference.

Birmingham was elected to be the host for the 97th Session by one vote at the IOC Session in Istanbul in 1987, probably as a sop for having lost the vote to host the 1992 Olympic Summer Games. At that time, Dennis Howell, one time Minister for Sport under a Labour Government, the Member of Parliament for Birmingham, and the Chairman of the IOC Session Committee, thought that the British Olympic Association would again nominate Birmingham to be the British candidate for 1996 or 2000. The irony of the success of the opening ceremony of the 97th Session is that it may well help the campaign of Manchester, Howell's arch rival for the Games of 2000.

Apart from the voting for the host city for the 1998 Olympic Winter Games, two of the major items on the agenda were whether to lift the boycott on South Africa and whether to give the thirty one presidents of the federations of Olympic sports, besides the six who are already members of the IOC, the right to vote for future host cities.

At present, this is only a decision taken by the IOC Executive Board and it is not certain whether this proposal will be out to a future Session for ratification. If the proposal is passed, the sports federations, together with a delegate from each of the five continental associations, and probably one athlete's representative, will participate from 1993 in the election of a host city. This could make the bidding process about 30% more expensive for the prospective hosts, since all these representatives will also need to be invited to come a-visiting. It is certainly an anomaly that Primo Nebiolo, the president of the prime Olympic sport, athletics, should have not direct involvement in Olympic affairs. The election of Mario Vazquez-Rana, the President of the 166-strong Association of National Olympic Committees as an IOC member, could well speed up the process of democratisation of the IOC. Eventually, it could mean that a representative of each national Olympic Committee will also have a right to vote for a host city.

The principal item on the agenda was to hear the report of its own working party on whether South Africa can be readmitted to the Olympic family. Judge Kebe Mbaye of Senegal told the session that he was optimistic that the final pillars of apartheid would be down in July. This date was crucial, since it was the last opportunity to invite South Africa to compete in Barcelona.

Prince de Merode, the chairman of the Medical Commission of the IOC said that blood tests may be introduced to complement urine tests in the fight against drug abuse in sport. The introduction of blood testing would appear to indicate that, at present sport is not keeping up with the cheats.

For many Olympic enthusiasts, the last item on the agenda, the vote for the host city for the 1998 Olympic Winter Games, was also the most important. In the first round of the voting, Aosta (Italy) and Salt Lake City (USA) tied for last place and a separate vote was necessary between the two resorts, which Aosta lost. In the second round, Jaca (Spain) was eliminated. In the third round, Ostersund (Sweden) polled 23 votes, Salt Lake City 29 and Nagano 36. Ostersund was eliminated, and their votes were then allocated 10-13 for the respective yen and dollar rivals to give the Japanese candidate a 46-42 majority and the second Winter Olympic Games to Asia.

The way that Olympic hosts are selected may well be altered in future. Announcing the number of votes drawn in each round creates a great deal of acrimony, and it may well be that before too long, only the name of the eliminated city is announced.

Originally, there had been six candidates bidding to host the Olympic Winter Games in 1998, but Sochi in Russia pulled out at the last moment. The first time that many people knew of Sochi's decision to pull out, was at the opening session, when President Samaranch announced the names of the five remaining candidates. The order of presentations to the Session on the final day was Ostersund, Sweden, Jaca, Spain and Aosta, Italy before lunch and Nagano, Japan and Salt Lake City, USA in the afternoon. Tom Welch, the Chairman of the Salt Lake City bid, said that if they were unsuccessful, they would not be bidding again for the Winter Games in 2002.

All five of the prospective winter Games candidates sent delegations to Birmingham, but the strongest by far was that sent by Japan. Each day they were in the square outside the conference center, young and old, rich and poor, creating an atmosphere of goodwill in the often rain-soaked square. SOC members, Ken Cook and Bob Farley were there for the Friday and Saturday, and you can read Bob's report elsewhere in this magazine.

Staging the Session cost Birmingham city council some £700,000, a sound investment in its publicity for the city's international relations, which culminated in the televised vote for the host city of the 1998 Olympic Winter Games. The vote was beamed live all around the world. What a shame that British television stations could not find a slot for it until lunch time the following day.

SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY

Use the Society Packet and Auction to dispose of your surplus material. Both the Auction and Packet Managers will be happy to advise you. Find their addresses on the inside front cover.

XVIII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Bob Farley.

At 7.30pm on Saturday 15 June 1991, almost seven hundred citizens of the Nagano region of Japan finally received a signal through the glass-clad frontage of the Birmingham Convention Centre. An insider unfurled a banner, "Congratulations Nagano". Reactions varied from expressions of joy, impromptu singing, chanting, hugging and hand shaking, many of the older citizens simply wept with joy.

Within minutes, celebrations had begun, despite rainfall preventing full use of the paved square which the Japanese contingent had monopolised for two days. As the defeated candidature parties emerged from the convention centre, the exchange of souvenirs, congratulations and commiserations were often emotional, but the atmosphere of friendship could herald a superb Winter Games in 1998 if those present prove typical of the attitude and sheer enthusiasm of the Nagano area.

Seven hundred residents of the Nagano area, as well as their candidature party, travelled to Birmingham, the residents coming at their own cost. They established the square in front of the convention centre as the main area to show their enthusiasm for the nomination, traditional dancing and kite flying helped to create an atmosphere that I have not experienced in conjunction with the Olympic movement since the celebrations in the Olympic Plaza in Calgary. I have doubts that any focal points will exist to permit such celebrations in the Savoie due to the geography of the venues.

The Jaca supporters added their musical talents to the festivities on the square, and it would be remiss not to credit their efforts. However, the most striking difference between the Japanese and the Spanish contingents was perhaps the demographic content of the respective groups. The Japanese group covered all ages from toddlers to senior citizens, whilst the ages of the Spanish group did not appear to span more than ten years.

Regardless of the actual nomination, the public of Birmingham could be forgiven for thinking that the bidding involved only two factions, or even for thinking that the whole event was a Japanese cultural visit. The majority of the effort by the candidates for the nomination undoubtedly took place in areas restricted to the public, and were directed to the voting members of the International Olympic Committee. Nagano and Jaca gave some sense of the enjoyment and enthusiasm to an extremely formal and staid event.

THE NAGANO BID - AN OUTLINE.

The bid is based on four main towns or cities.

NAGANO, where it is intended to hold the following events:

OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONIES, at a multi-purpose stadium to be constructed inside a sports park some

three kilometres from the Olympic Village.
ICE HOCKEY, at two facilities to be constructed six and eleven kilometres from the Olympic Village.
SHORT TRACK SPEED SKATING, at facilities nine kilometres from the Olympic Village.

SHIGA KOGEN, where it is intended to hold the following events:
ALPINE SKIING, (except Men's Downhill and Men's Giant Slalom) fifty two kilometres from the Olympic Village.

IIZUNA, where it is intended to hold the following events:
BOBSLEIGH/LUGE, on a refrigerated track to be constructed twenty five kilometres from the Olympic Village.
FREESTYLE SKIING, at the Iizuna Kogen Ski Grounds, twenty one kilometres from the Olympic Village.

HAKUBA, where it is intended to hold the following events:
MEN'S DOWNHILL AND MEN'S SUPER GIANT SLALOM, to be held at the existing courses at the resort of Happoone, forty five kilometres from the Olympic Village.
SKI JUMPING, on jumps to be constructed forty kilometres from the Olympic Village. (Commenced and due for completion in 1992)
CROSS COUNTRY, at a course to be constructed thirty five kilometres from the Olympic Village.
BIATHLON, adjacent to the Cross Country course.

It is also intended to provide practice facilities at the towns of Nozawa Onsen for the ski jumping and skiing disciplines, at Karuizawa for ice hockey and speed skating and also at Asama for speed skating.

Nagano is approximately two hundred kilometres from Tokyo, with rail and road links. The airport at Matsumoto (fifty six kilometres) offers nearby flight facilities. It is intended to undertake a number of substantial infrastructure improvements. The Shinkansen (bullet train) from Tokyo to Nagano. Construction of the Karuizawa-Nagano section began in 1991, overall completion is due in 1997, and the travel time from Tokyo will be one hour twenty minutes.

The Nagano-Tokyo Expressway. Tokyo-Nagano via Matsumoto is due for completion in 1992.

The Joshinetsu Expressway. Tokyo-Nagano via Karuizawa, due for completion in 1997.

Olympic Road. Nagano-Hakuba, Nagano-Shiga Kogen, due for completion in 1994. Literature designates Olympic Road as Accredited Cars only, creating difficulties for access for non-event ticket holding collectors seeking access to postal facilities.

In November 1990, the Nagano Bidding Committee adopted a design by Mt Susumu Matsushita for a cartoon-style "okojo", or Japanese Weasel as their mascot. The mascot was named with public involvement as "Snowple". Snowple was present in Birmingham during the dance sessions and made many friends with local children. It will be interesting to see if Snowple is adopted by

the organising committee. The Nagano Bidding Committee have utilised a five colour logo throughout their campaign, the colours from left to right being blue, yellow, black, green and red. When used in conjunction with the Olympic rings, the rings are coloured gold.



COLLECTABLE ITEMS.

Known to exist at present are:

PHILATELIC (AND RELATED)

Bidding Committee envelopes.

- A) 155 x 104mm, white with logo and rings at top left
- B) 175 x 120mm, white with logo and rings and address: NAGANO/WINTER OLYMPICS/BIDDING COMMITTEE/New Municipal Bldg/1613 Midori-Cho Nagano, 380 JAPAN, at top left.
- C) 234 x 105mm, white with logo and rings and address as B
- D) 330 x 236mm, white with logo and rings and address as B and additional line: Phone: (81,262) 35-2000.

Bidding Committee paper.

- E) 140 x 191mm, cream with logo and rings at top left, pre-indented for central horizontal fold.
- F) 210 x 297mm, cream with logo and rings and address as B above, additional lines for Phone, Fax and Telex.

VIGNETTES AND STICKERS.

Giveaway or Bid Committee use.

- G) 21mm diameter, logo and Olympic rings, text round top edge: CANDIDATE FOR THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES NAGANO JAPAN. Self adhesive, clear background.
- H) 21mm diameter, logo (no rings), text in Japanese characters round top edge and two lines beneath logo, self adhesive, white background.
- I) 45.5mm diameter, logo, (no rings), text in Japanese characters round top edge and one line beneath logo, self adhesive, white background.

- J) 105mm diameter, logo and Olympic rings, text round top edge: CANDIDATE FOR THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES NAGANO JAPAN, self adhesive, white background.
- K) 105mm diameter, "Snowple" (face), text round edge: CANDIDATE FOR THE 1998 WINTER OLYMPICS / NAGANO JAPAN. Self adhesive, white background.
- L) 21 x 16mm rectangular, logo (no rings) in shades of gold, one line of Japanese text below, self adhesive, white background with repeated orange underprint "1998 / nagano".
- M) 68 x 49mm freeform, weasel? in green and purple with flag over shoulder with Nagano logo "CATCH 1998 NAGANO JAPAN / Catch / (Japanese text).
- N) 152 x 107mm, otherwise as M) above.
(M) and (N) were produced on a 220 x 125mm sheet. They are self-adhesive with a white background.
- O) 80 x 80mm square, logo (no rings or text), water-released clear background transfer (decal).

COMMEMORATIVE PINS.

- P) 20mm diameter, logo and Olympic rings, text in gold round top edge: NAGANO JAPAN 1998.
- Q) 18 x 27mm (18 x 18mm square over Olympic rings) logo with gold text over: candidate for the / Olympic Winter Games / NAGANO JAPAN.

LITERATURE.

A vast number of promotional brochures invariably exist, the following have been seen and are very informative (text in English and French)

SPIRIT OF JAPAN, WELCOME TO NAGANO

"Plans for Preparation of the Facilities" lists the intended venues with photographs and diagrammatic map. Single folded sheet.

1998 NAGANO JAPAN.

Beautiful Nagano, We Bring the World Together. Provides details of the nine principal reasons that Nagano considers itself ideal for the Games.

A LETTER FROM NAGANO-JAPAN.

The Newsletter of the Bidding Committee issues 1 - 10 providing details of the progress of the Bid.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (Giveaways in Birmingham)

Tie pin, motif as Pin (P)

Key ring with music box bearing bid logo.

Tie, dark blue with single motif, logo over Olympic rings, CANDIDATE FOR THE / OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES / NAGANO thin diagonal stripe, blue, yellow, black, green red.

Paper flag, 290 x 245mm, logo, Olympic rings and text.

Handkerchief, white with printed logo.

The following items do not carry any markings linking them to the bid, however all have inserted instructions or information leaflets, in English, with reference to the bid or illustrations of the logo.

DARUMA, a good-luck charm, a papier-mache doll in the form of the Daruma master, founder of Zen Buddhism.

Packets of pansy seeds.

Origami kits.

THE U.S. OLYMPIC FESTIVAL 1991



The Correct
Cover
is US\$ 3.90

12, 1991
LOS ANGELES, CA 90052

Francesca Rapkin
Eaglewood, Oxhey Lane
Hatch End, Mid. HA5 4AL
GREAT BRITAIN



FIRST DAY
ISSUE
JULY
12, 1991

LOS ANGELES, CA 90052

FIRST DAY
ISSUE
JULY
12, 1991

LOS ANGELES, CA 90052

Barcelona



Games of the XXVth Olympiad

Sherwin Podolsky.

The US Olympic Festival was held in Los Angeles this year and the USPS went all out with its philatelic commemoration. The Torch Run cancels alone were an incredible number. The Olympic Festival is a competition to see who will be on the US Olympic team at Barcelona next year. I guess that they could be called "Eliminations".

During the time of the Festival, the latest USPS Olympic stamps, five in a se-tenant strip, were released on 12 July. Mark Maestrono and I attended the First Day ceremony at the UCLA. I thought that this was one of the most exciting and well-presented ceremonies that I have ever attended. The artist, Joni Carter, gave a fascinating talk about how she created the designs on her computer.

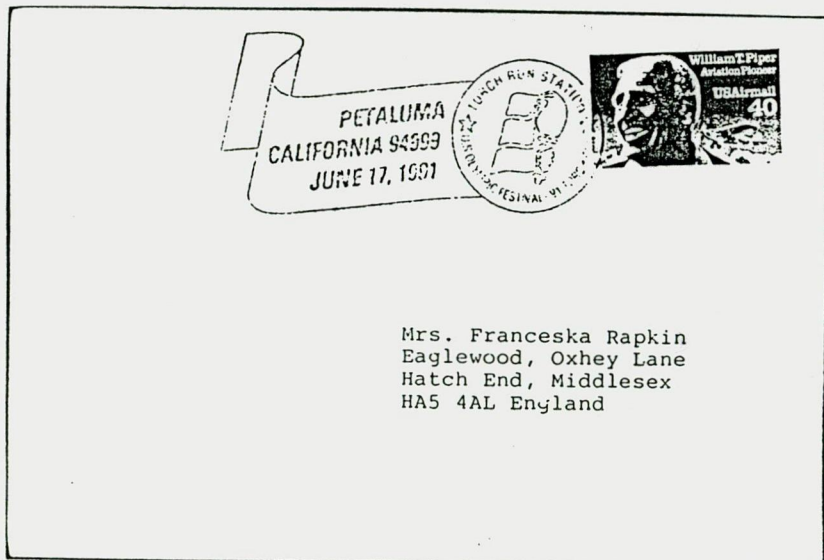
I visited the art gallery in Beverly Hills a few days later and saw a frame with a large montage of the essays in full colour. I could see that the denominations of 25, 29 and 30 cents were considered. Of course, there were all kinds of shades and colour varieties. Nearly all the essays were stamp size, but some were larger, almost postcard size. Only one or two items had any kind of selvege as one so commonly expects on proofs and essays. There was also a very short video on the

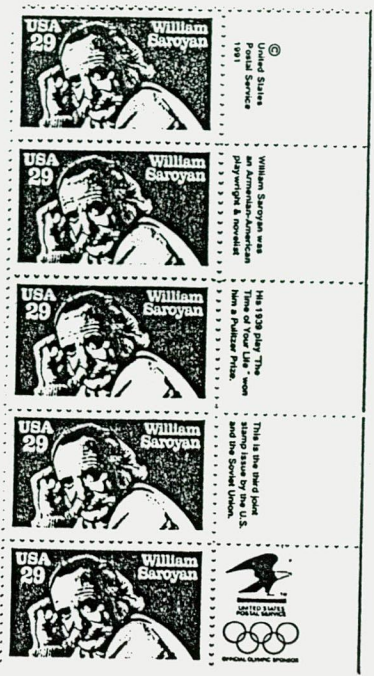
computer screen so that visitors could see the progression of the designs. I am trying to find out about obtaining some of these colour essays. Superior Stamp and Coin have already contacted the artist and her manager, so they probably will have the inside track. Superior's resources are formidable. They are an interesting company. They bought the Olympic Station post office building in Beverly Hills and set up their own large building with separate quarters or offices for the philatelic, numismatic, jewellery and ancient artifacts operations. The Olympic Station was where I was able to obtain some useful hand cancels during the 1984 Olympic Games.

There were thirty eight Olympic Festival cancellations, each with a design related to a specific sporting event. The cancels were also available at the temporary post office at the event site and also at some central locations. Postally used covers with these cancellations are expected to be quite scarce.

Apart from the special Olympic issues (definitive in booklet form and se-tenant strip), many stamps are being issued which show the Olympic logo. However, commemorative and airmail stamps which are being issued this year will also have the Olympic logo of the USPS Eagle and the Olympic rings in the sheet margin. The logo appears next to one stamp on the sheet selvage, even though the stamps themselves do not contain the Olympic logo and have nothing to do with the Games. The new track and field stamps also have the logo in the selvage, either on the left or the right hand side.

The 1991 Olympic Torch Run through California was also a part of the Olympic Festival, and many cancellations from along its route are known.





THE GERMAN TURNHALLE

Alan Sabey

The Turnhalle, or gymnasium, at Kings Cross was commissioned by the German Gymnastics Society and was built around 1864. The sports practiced at the Turnhalle were gymnastics, fencing, boxing, wrestling, "leaping", running, putting the shot and "lifting the bar and broadsword", otherwise, weight lifting. The national governing bodies of most of those sports today can trace their origins to the German Gymnastics Society and the Turnhalle.

One of the early directors of the German Gymnastics Society was Ernst Ravenstein who, with others, in 1865 organised the first National Olympian Games in London. The outdoor events took place at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, South London, and on the River Thames. The indoor events of these games took place in the Turnhalle. By 1866, Mrs Ravenstein was instructing classes of gymnastics for women (which was quite unheard of in Victorian times) at the Turnhalle.

The building stands in Pancras Road facing the length of the train shed of St Pancras station. It backs onto Cheney Road and Kings Cross Station. If you have ever left an umbrella or briefcase on a train and been to Kings Cross to retrieve it, then you will have been inside the Turnhalle building, as the rear part was used by British Rail as a Lost Property office. An apt nameplate used to surmount that entrance - for indeed it is a "Property Lost" to sport and physical education.

At first glance inside, you would not realise that it had originally ever been used for anything other than a railway building because of its architectural similarity to the interior of Kings Cross station. In the summer of 1991, this section of the building became the boxing training hall of the British Rail Sports Association. In fact, it is the earliest purpose-built public gymnasium in the country, and is a rare example of a laminated timber arch roof. The Turnhalle is a Grade II listed building, so that it should not be demolished.

The whole area behind Kings Cross is due for major redevelopment in the next few years. The London Borough of Camden have recently realised the need for new sports and recreation facilities in the Kings Cross area, and together with the longer term campaign by the British Olympic Association and Sports Council for the preservation of the Turnhalle, it is hoped that the Turnhalle will be saved.

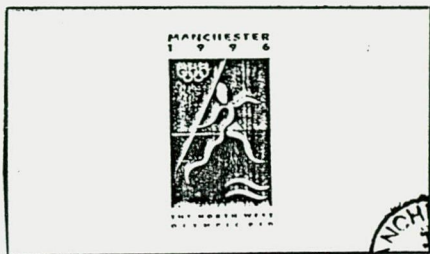
It does rely on the willingness of the consortium of developers of the Kings Cross area to include the building as it is as a part of their plans. The present day body of the original German Gymnastics Society have been generous in offering help to finance its restoration, and one must hope that this will be sufficient to save an historic building.

MANCHESTER 1996

Bob Wilcock.

On the pages that follow are listed all the known "paper" collectibles issued in support of Manchester's bid for the 1996 Olympic Games. There were also Tee shirts, hats, balloons etc.

THE LOGO.



The vignette bears the early provisional logo. Once the British Olympic Association had accepted Manchester as its candidate in preference to Birmingham (who had bid in 1992), a new logo was introduced, a medal ribbon in the five Olympic colours supporting the BOA logo with border text "MANCHESTER 1996. THE BRITISH OLYMPIC BID" and the slogan "DRIVING THE DREAM".

For the Manchester Olympic Festival in June and July 1990, the BOA element in the logo was replaced by a stylised Olympic flame.

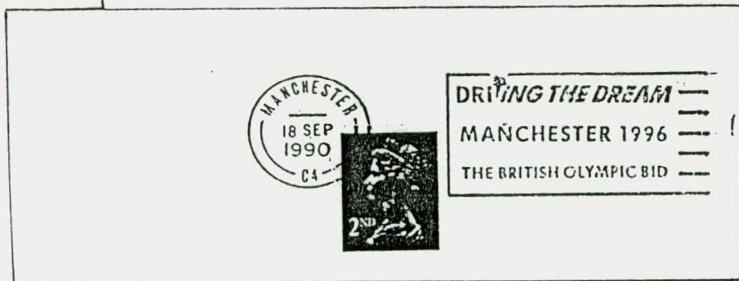
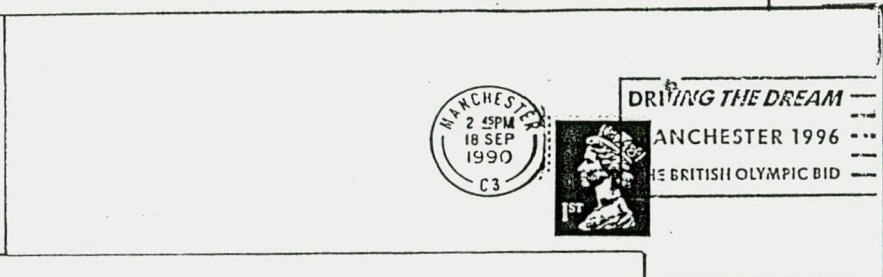
SLOGAN POSTMARKS.

There were four dies intended for a machine with four sorting and cancelling faces. Philatelic requests for copies of the postmark were fed into the machine by hand, and for simplicity, the operator sometimes just removed the first class slug to put through the covers with second class postage, or put all letters through a first class face, so that second class would show the time slug incorrectly.

Some time in mid June, the circular date stamp on the face "C.2." was replaced, and the style brought into line with the other three faces, ie. without the stops.

For a large part of 1990, because the first class stamp was black, the Post Office introduced red ink for all slogan postmarks. From Monday 17 September 1990 postage rates changed (first class from 20 pence to 22 pence and second class from 15 pence to 17 pence) and the colour of the first class stamp changed to red-orange, so that the canceller reverted to black. The Olympic slogans were therefore in use for just two days with black ink; coincidentally, a colour for mourning the fact that Manchester had not been awarded the Games.

Had Manchester been successful, two dies of a suitable slogan had been prepared for immediate introduction. Unfortunately, we have not been able to obtain an illustration of the design.



The four slugs without fullstop.

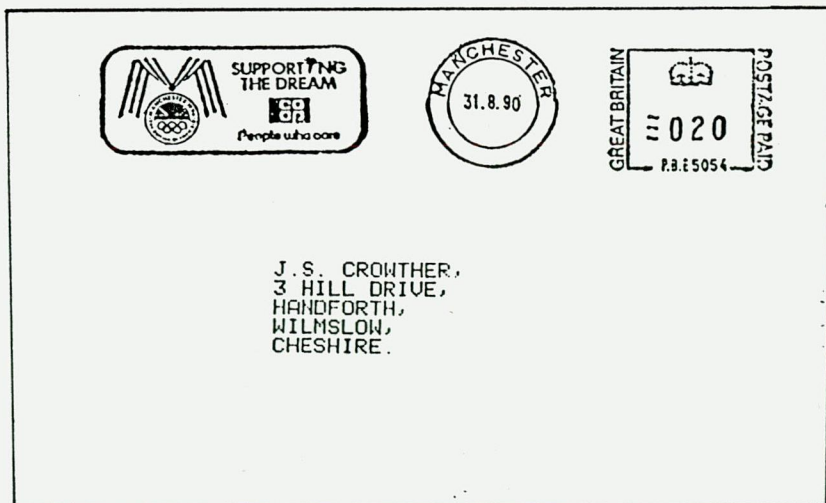
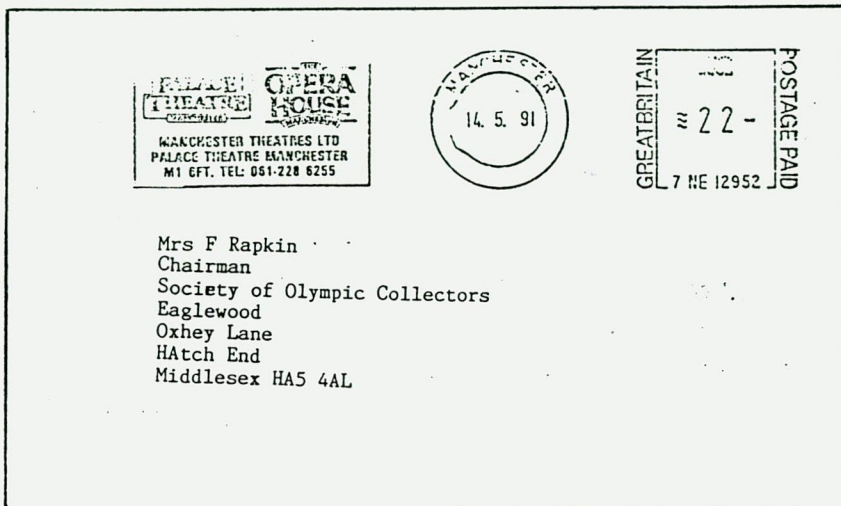


The C.2. slug with full stops.

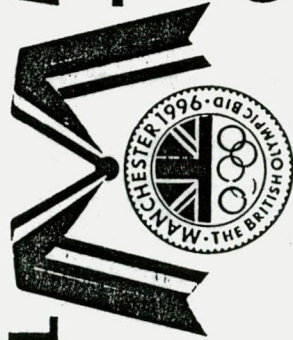
COVERS

The Bid Committee used envelopes with the logo only in blue. Their mail was attached to the Palace Theatre, and their mail was normally cancelled with the theatre meter cancellation.

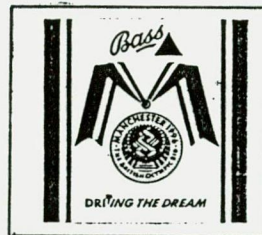
On 5 June 1990 there was a fund raising "Telethon", with numerous events in the Manchester area, and souvenir covers were sold bearing the logo in full colour and postmarked with the Manchester "C.2." slogan in red. The Manchester Video Exhibition was also held on 5 June, the source of the five postcards.



MANCHESTER 1996
THE BRITISH
OLYMPIC BID



BLACKPOOL
PLEASURE
BEACH
SUPPORTS



MANCHESTER 1996

A: Vignettes

- 1: MANCHESTER 1996 / THE NORTH WEST / OLYMPIC BID
Rectangular 78mm x 45mm, grey panel 18 x 28mm with outline of javelin thrower and Olympic Rings.
- 2: DRIVING THE DREAM and logo all in black
Circular, 50mm diameter.
- 3: SAFELY DRIVE THE DREAM (red)
WITH / MANCHESTER CITY COUNCILS / ROAD SAFETY UNIT (black)
Rectangular, 57 x 46mm; red Olympic rings forming road signs.
- 4: Bass / DRIVING THE DREAM (red)
38mm square, full colour Olympic Festival logo and 5 coloured vertical lines left and right borders.
- 5: SUPPORTING THE DREAM / CO-OP People who care. *Circular, 55mm diameter full colour logo.*
- 6: SUNRISE RADIO 102 FM / KEEPIN' THE DREAM ALIVE. *Rectangular 140 x 73mm with radio station logo; only the text gives a clue to the Olympic link.*

Bumper Stickers:

- 7: DRIVING THE DREAM / NatWest IS PLEASED TO SUPPORT /
THE MANCHESTER OLYMPIC BID.
Reverse printed for car rear window; full colour bid logo to the left, NatWest Bank logo to the right.
- 8: "BLACKPOOL / PLEASURE / BEACH / SUPPORTS"
to left of full colour logo; to right:
"MANCHESTER 1996 / THE BRITISH / OLYMPIC BID."

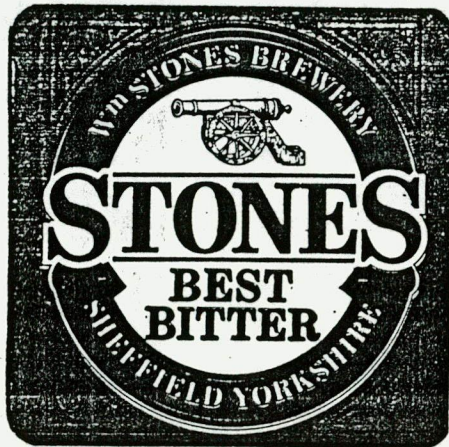
B: Phone Cards

British Telecom cards with logo and podium and ribbons design in full colour

- 1) 20 Units
- 2) 40 Units

C: Beer Mats

Reverse: Olympic Festival logo in full colour (as vignette A4)
Obverse: 1) Bass MILD / Brewed in the North
2) STONES / BEST / BITTER & cannon



D: Slogan Postmarks:

14.5.90 - 16.9.90 (red); 17 & 18.9.90 (black)

- 1: C1 a) Second Class red
- b) Second Class black
- 2: C.2. a) First Class red only (to mid-June)
- b) Second Class red (1st class die, time removed)
- 3: C2 a) First Class red (from mid-June)
- b) First Class black
- 4: C3: a) First Class red
- b) First Class black
- 5: C4: a) Second Class red
- b) Second Class black

Note: C2 & C3 may also exist second class, as C.2., i.e. with the time slugs removed. C2 black 1st class is known franking 2nd class stamp

E: Handstamp

- 13.9.90 B.O.A. logo (union Jack above Olympic Rings) with circular surround and text:

MANCHESTER 1996 THE BRITISH OLYMPIC BID

F: Covers

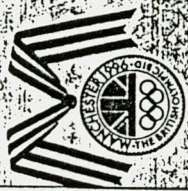
- 1: Bid Committee: logo bottom left in blue
- 2: Telethon 5.6.90: full colour logo bottom left
- 3: NORWEB buff envelope for electricity bills
"2 POSTAGE/PAID/MANCHESTER/SERIAL NO 22"
with bid logo in black bottom right
- 4: 13.9.90 (with h/e) 1948 Olympic stamps with torch "cancel"

G: Meters

- 1: Palace Theatre 7 NE 12952: Meter is not Olympic, but Bid Committee mail was sent from the Palace Theatre
- 2: Co-op: "SUPPORTING THE DREAM / CO-OP / People who care" -logo
 - a) P.B. E5054
 - b) P.B. E2222

POSTAGE STAMPS MUST BE AFFIXED
IF THIS ENVELOPE IS RE-USED

POSTAGE
PAID
MANCHESTER
SERIAL NO 22



BRITAIN - HOST TO THE 1948 OLYMPICS.
The Silver Wedding year of George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

COMMEMORATIVE COVER
Cover/Craft: PO Box 713 London SE19 2HH England

H: Postcards

1: MOVE; Manchester Olympic Video Exhibition;

- a) Faster Manchester: Seoul || Salford
Mike Jones/Simon Robertshaw
Satellite view of Earth, Negroid face, phone, Coke can, athletics pictogram.
- b) The Nation's Finest
Keith Piper
Sprinter leaving starting blocks inset over view of stadium crowds
- c) Going For Goldfish
Susan Collins/Julie Myers
Three naked female runners, each on a Greek column, and each carrying a giant carrot.
- d) Olympic Diver
Tina Keane
Close cropped view of diver's arm and head in swimming cap.
- e) Running Woman: A Video-Portrait of Paula Dunn
Marty St James & Anne Wilson
A view of Paula Dunn on running track, superimposed on head and shoulders portrait.

2: Visit to Manchester of Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, /
President of IOC. 10th July 1990

*Text and Bid logo overprinted on reverse of S.O.C. Postcard
No. 2 (Dorando)*

~~~~~

SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY!

If you enjoy receiving the packet, or enjoy receiving a cheque from sale of material through the packet, why not sit down and prepare a packet for our Packet Manager, Colin Faers NOW!

Colin needs more material now if he is to have enough books to send out worthwhile packets throughout the year. So do the Society and yourself a favour, prepare a booklet or two today.

You will find Colin's address on the inside front cover.

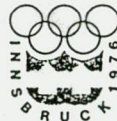
~~~~~

OLYMPIC ICE STADIA, INNSBRUCK

Report published on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Olympic Stadium Management Company Ltd.

So far, Innsbruck holds the unique position of having hosted the Olympic Winter Games on three occasions; in 1964, the IX Olympic Winter Games, in 1976, the XII games and finally, in 1984 the Third Olympic Winter Games for the Disabled.

Thanks to the almost perfect staging of these events, Innsbruck's renown in the world of winter sports has spread world wide. After the Games were over, the Olympic venues never fell into disuse, never became mere leftovers of past glory, but have ever since served as favourite sporting sites, being considered exemplary by international experts. Innsbruck owes this fine Olympic reputation to the farsighted efforts of leading public personalities, such as Mr Wallnofer, the Governor of the Tyrol, Dr Lugger, the Mayor of Innsbruck and Dr Pruckner, the senior officer of the Ministry of Education and Arts, among others. It was sensibly decided to form a limited company called "The Olympic Ice Stadium Management Company", which started working in January 1965, and has ever since been responsible for the management of the Olympic Ice Stadium and its outdoor facilities, including the Olympic speed skating oval. The entire complex is, in fact, owned by the Federal Republic of Austria.



OLYMPIA-EISSPORTZENTRUM-INNSBRUCK GESELLSCHAFT M. B. H.

OLYMPIA-STADION - Olympiastraße 10, A-6020 Innsbruck

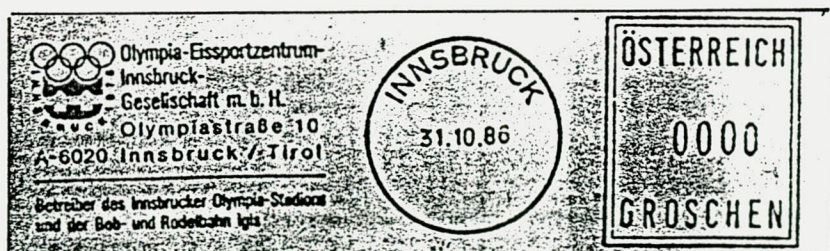
After the 1964 Olympic Winter Games, until 31 December 1964, the stadium was run by the sports division within the Ministry of Education and Arts, headed by Ministerialrat Robert Mader, and he was, in fact, the first manager of the ice stadium. From January 1965, Hofrat Professor Friedl Wolfgang, formerly the Secretary General of the 1964 Olympic Organising Committee, was appointed the managing director of the new company, while the erstwhile Chief of Press for the 1964 Games, Bertl Neumann, was named as the manager of the ice stadium. Partners in the venture were the Federal Republic of Austria, with 40% of the shares, the State of Tyrol with 20% and the City of Innsbruck with 40%. In 1985, the Olympic Stadium Management Company celebrated its 20th Anniversary. In the course of these two decades, the stadium has served multiple purposes. The area was, of course, home to all ice sports and their manifold manifestations and competitions,

but beyond these, the stadium has been used for a great variety of major entertainments, ranging from the Russian State Circus, to performances by the Harlem Globetrotters and pop stars such as the Rolling Stones. To be sure, during these past years the Olympic Ice Stadium and its facilities have turned into a recreational centre for sports and entertainment the Tyrolean capital could no longer be without.

After the retirement of Hofrat Friedl Wolfgang in 1976, manager Bertl Neumann was also named as the managing director of the company. In the autumn of 1980, the Olympic bobsleigh and luge run at Igls - since the 1976 Olympic Winter Games the property of the City of Innsbruck - came under their management of the ice stadium company. In August 1980, therefore, the company changed its name to "The Olympic Ice Sports Centres Innsbruck Company Ltd". This concept of merging all the Olympic ice sites under a single management proved most satisfactory, and would seem to be a worthwhile example for other Olympic towns to follow.

The stadium building is older than the company itself. The foundation stone was laid on 17 March 1961 by Dr Fritz Bock, then the Minister of Trade and Reconstruction. Hans Buchrainer and H.Gruber, two architects from the eastern Tyrol, designed the stadium. At the same time, a speed skating stadium of 400 metres, which also contained a practice rink, was also being erected. On 9 November 1963, the stadium was inaugurated with an ice hockey match between the Innsbruck Skating Club and the Tölz Ice Hockey Club. Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Baumler, West Germany's figure-skating world champions, delighted the opening day crowd with their exhibition skating.

Since Innsbruck was to celebrate the Olympic Winter Games for a second time, it was decided to update the arena and the outside facilities. Hence the outdoor ice competitions were staged in completely new rinks. Renovations were started in July 1973. The old speed skating rink was dismantled and replaced by the latest concrete based rink. A second practice rink was built alongside, also with a concrete surface, which is suitable for other sports during the summer months.



The Olympic Ice Sport Centres Innsbruck Company has been using a meter cancellation on its business mail since 1970. The cancellation illustrated has been in use since 1980, when the Olympic bobsleigh and luge track at Igls was merged with the Olympic stadium administration.

IN BRIEF

Compiled by Robert Budge.

Although almost overshadowed by the World Exhibition, the Paris Olympic Games of 1900 produced their share of personal triumphs. Charlotte Cooper of Great Britain became the first woman to win an Olympic gold medal by beating Helene Prevost of France in the women's lawn tennis singles. She won a second gold medal with her partner Reginald Doherty in the mixed doubles, when she again beat Miss Prevost partnered by Harold Mahony. Miss Cooper won the Wimbledon singles title three times between 1895 and 1898. As a part of her training, Miss Cooper ran up and down stairs - she could run up a flight of 300 stairs without any noticeable change in her breathing! This spartan practice gave her devastating speed on the tennis court, in spite of the long skirts that women players wore. Charlotte Cooper married in the year after she won her Olympic gold medals in Paris, and went on to win Wimbledon a fourth and fifth time in 1901 and 1908.

The Olympic pole vault championship was fixed for a Sunday at the Paris Games in 1900. However, several of the American top vaulters refused to take part since they were 'observers of the Sabbath'. It was agreed that the event should be postponed until the following day. Most of the Americans had left for church when the officials decided to change their minds, yet again, and hold the event as originally planned. One American who had not gone to church, Irving Baxter, won the event with a vault of 10 ft. 10 ins. Following the protests from the American officials, it was decided to restage the championship at a later date. This time the winner was Dan Horton of the United States, with a vault of 11 ft. 3.75 ins, an Olympic record. The French officials then changed their minds again, and decided that the original result should stand. Baxter's name was reentered into the record books, and the unfortunate Horton was offered the consolation prize of an umbrella!

Felix Carvajal, a Cuban postman, inspired by the tales of Spiridon Louis winning the marathon in the 1896 Olympic Games in Athens, wanted to emulate him. He decided to enter the marathon in the 1904 Games in St. Louis. Before leaving, Carajal's training programme consisted of running the length of his native Cuba a dozen times. As no official team was being sent by Cuba, the penniless postman raised his own funds by standing on a soap box in the streets of Havana and pleading his cause. Carajal set off for St. Louis, and foolishly lost everything in a dice game, arriving at the stadium half starved. Wearing heavy street shoes, an ordinary shirt and long trousers torn off above the knee, the Cuban started the race alone, as the others had already left. Undaunted, the cheerful postman began to close on the pack. Incredibly, Carajal finished fourth, and it is generally accepted that, with proper gear and guidance, he would have beaten gold medal winner, Thomas Hicks.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

1896-1992



WINNER'S MEDALS, PARTICIPATION MEDALS, COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

BADGES, TORCHES, POSTERS OFFICIAL REPORTS,

TICKETS, BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, VIGNETTES, SOUVENIRS, ETC.

AUCTIONS-

PRICE LISTS-

WANT LIST SERVICE-



Ingrid O'Neil

P.O. Box 962
East Lansing, MI 48826

Tel. (517)337-1569
Fax (517)337-7638

FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE: \$10.00

TOPICAL PHILATELIC HOUSE, INC.
SPECIALTIES AND COVERS FOR TOPICAL
AND THEMATIC COLLECTORS

5 EAST LONG STREET - P.O. BOX 15158
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215 USA

**MATERIALS AVAILABLE ON 10-DAYS
APPROVAL IN ALL THEMES AND TOPICS:**

- COVERS WITH FANCY CANCELS OF ALL KINDS: XIX CENTURY, XX CENTURY AND LATEST MODERN CANCELS
- * PRE-PHILATELIC COVERS WITH TOPICAL AND THEMATIC MARKINGS
- * LOCALS OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING PIGEON MAILS
- * ADVERTISING COVERS INCLUDING POSTAL STATIONERY WITH MULTIPLE ADVERTISEMENTS
- * POSTAL STATIONERY AND TELEGRAMS HANDLED BY POSTAL SERVICES
- * MINT STAMPS NOT LISTED IN MAJOR CATALOGS AND ALL KINDS OF LOCALS AND SEMI-PRIVATE ISSUES
- * PROOFS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION INCLUDING COLOR PROOFS, BLACK PROOFS, ARTIST'S PROOFS, BROMIDE PROOFS, DE LUXE SHEETS, DIE PROOFS, PROGRESSIVE PROOFS, ETC.
- * IMPERFORATES * SPECIMENS * ESSAYS * CINDERELLAS

ASK TODAY TO SEE A SELECTION
YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER IS YOUR REFERENCE