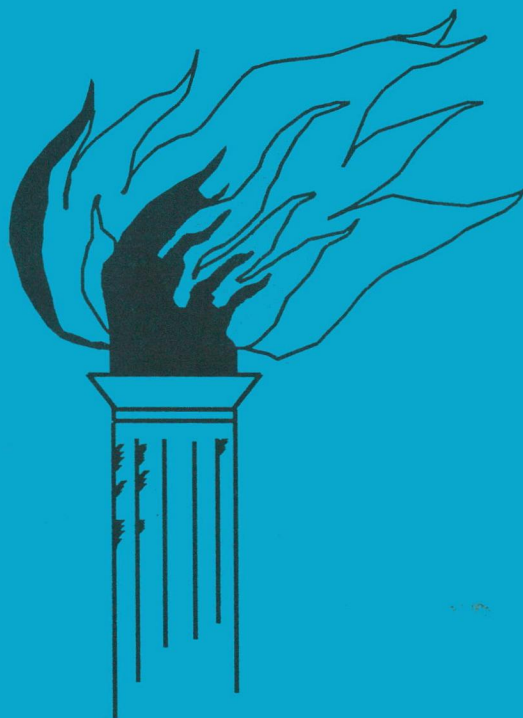


Volume 12 Issue 4

TORCH BEARER



SOC

SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

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BACK ISSUES : At present, most issues of TORCH BEARER are still available to Volume 1, Issue 1, (March 1984), though some are now exhausted. As stocks of each issue 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.

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NOVEMBER 1995

ISSUE 4

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY OF OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

Membership starts on election, of which applicants will be notified, and will last for one calendar year. All back issues of the magazine will be sent to members joining during the year.

Junior members are those aged under 18 years in the year of joining, subscription rates are half of the adult rate until the 18th birthday.

Applications should be made to the Secretary, and should include the following details: Name, Address, Telephone No, Occupation, Collecting Interests, Membership details of other Societies and be signed by the applicant.

In the case of junior applicants, date of birth should also be stated, and the application must be countersigned by a parent or guardian.

Subscription rates at 1st January 1995 are: United Kingdom £7.00, Europe £9.00, (DM25, \$US17), Outside Europe £12.00, (DM35, \$US23).

American cheques drawn in \$US in the USA are acceptable, but all other overseas payments should be made in either Sterling, US Dollar or Deutschmark currency notes, or by Sterling cheques payable in London.

FRONT PAGE

Yet again the end of a collecting year, completion of another volume, and time to wish all our members the very best for the coming festive season and success for 1996 – which will see the staging of the Centennial Olympic Games.

I would like to particularly thank all of those members who have contributed to Torch Bearer, by which I mean not only the authors of articles, but all those who have provided news items, taken part in Members Forum and those who have sown the seeds of ideas for articles. The continued support of these members (and, I hope others), is essential to maintaining your society journal.

An interesting side effect of exchanging journals with the other sport and Olympic collector groups world-wide, is that we now get to see how often articles are duplicated, translated or adapted for use – I think that the SOC can claim to be a major source of original articles, and that the minimal duplication with other 'English language' journals is seen by very few members.

I have tried to maintain a diversity of content across collecting fields, in keeping with the name of the Society, but remain conscious of the fact that many collecting fields are yet to be featured – if you collect any such items, I would be delighted to publish articles offered, you may be surprised at the degree of interest! Matchboxes have certainly proven this point during 1995.

I must offer two apologies; the first is for spelling errors in the August issue, I'm afraid that that complications arose from my relocation, and my failure to run a 'spell check'. As I read my copy, I was alarmed at the number of errors, and decided that it may be wise to suggest a competition to spot the most errors! Having subsequently corrected my files, I would find it extremely embarrassing to have to publish a winners name, if I had to declare the number of mistakes spotted – so, I'm afraid the apology is the chosen alternative.

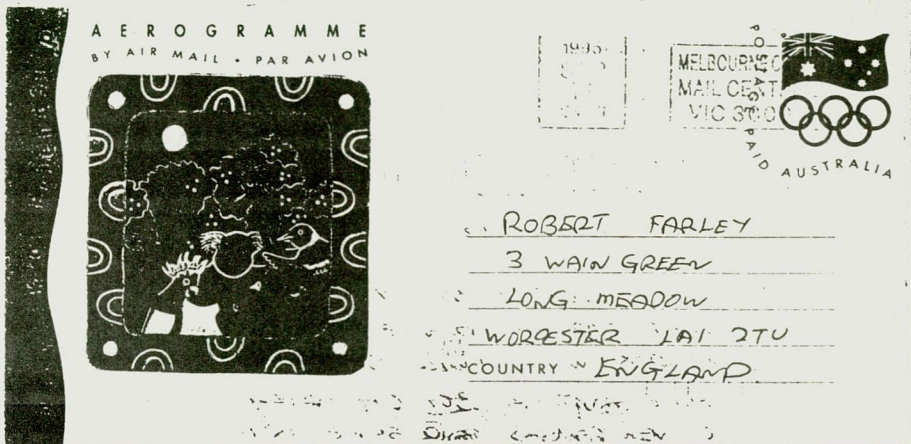
The second apology, is for the seven – ten days delay you will have experienced in receiving this issue, due mainly to the timing of our printers deadline, and my wish to include a report on the 2nd World Collectors Fair.

It is also time for subscription renewals, as usual, your committee would appreciate prompt payment, it enables us to plan ahead with confidence, and avoids the waste of resources created by having to chase those who are late. Please take advantage of the **Small Ad** facility that we have decided to offer for those that remit promptly, details of which you will find in this issue.

You may also notice a small change to the text of the inside front cover, some issues of Torch Bearer are now completely exhausted. In line with our policy of keeping issues 'in print' for a period of four years, this means that complete volumes of all back issues are no longer available.

Finally, I hope that we may enjoy the company of many of you at Spring Stampex – do come along and witness our attempts to widen the interest in our collecting theme, and promote the SOC. If you do visit, take the time to make yourself known – a representative of the Society will be available at all times.

NEWS FROM MEMBERS



Thanks to Robert Budge for the illustrated copy of the Airletter issued by Australia Post during September. The Postage Paid design incorporates the Olympic Rings, and text on the reverse explains the 'Network of Friendship'.

"The Network of Friendship is part of the Olympics 2000 Schools Strategy, a joint initiative of the Australian Olympic Committee and the NSW Department of School Education. Proudly sponsored by Australia Post."

Another of our Australian members sends details of the following 'cinderella' issues for local posts.

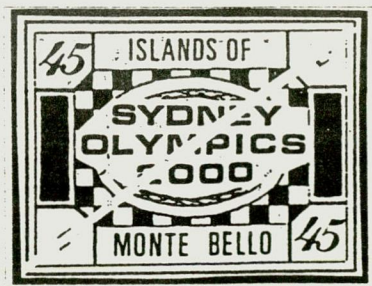
Brisbane Town Post

Printed on deep yellow paper (Black ink) commemorating Barcelona 1992. Perforated.

Printed on Buff paper (Red ink), * overprinted in black ink. 'Sydney host of 2000 Olympics' Imperforate, mini-sheet size.

Monte Bello Islands

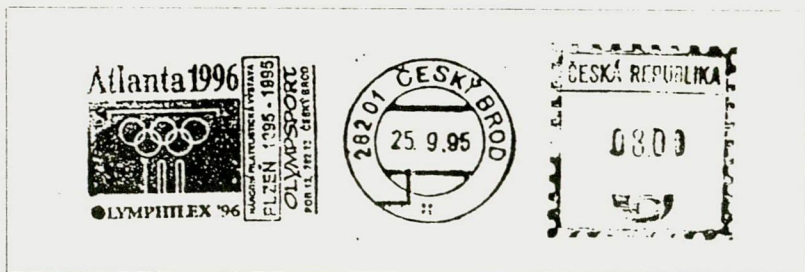
See illustration
Printed on Pale Blue paper (Red ink), overprinted in black ink.



Stamp News – March 1995 attributes the Monte Bello issue to:— Tim Bolotnikoff, GPO Box 1861, Brisbane, Qld, 4001

* See Torch Bearer Volume 11, page 54

The Monte Bello Islands are off the Western Australian coast, and were used for a series of atomic bomb tests by Great Britain during 1951–2, a set of three bogus labels were produced at that time – probably in London. A more recent issue was produced in New Zealand during 1993. Tim Bolotnikoff has now set up the Monte Bello Philatelic Bureau.



From Jaroslav Petrasek, of Olympsport (and an SOC member), we have news of two recent meters from the Czech Republic.

Above: Advertising meter for Atlanta and Olympiex 1996.

Below: Commemorative meter for the 16th. General Assembly of the European Olympic Council, used on a privately produced postal stationery card also commemorating the event.



Program of Temporary Exhibitions, The Olympic Museum, Lausanne

Until 31 December, 1995. – Philately; 1916, 1940 and 1944, the Games that never took place.

Until 25 February, 1996. – Victor Vasarely, 50 years of creativity.

7 February, 1996. – 16 June, 1996. – 1896 Athens. First Olympic Games of the Modern era.

7 March, 1996. – 12 May, 1996. – James Rizzi.

22 May, 1996. – 1 September, 1996. – 'Truth and Beauty'.

26 June, 1996. – 29 September, 1996. – The Tour de France.

7 – 13 October, 1996. – Olympic Week.

MEMBERS FORUM

From R C Horman of Queensland, Australia, we have further information about the Redhead matchbox labels (although not the actual Olympic series).

Mr Horman was employed by Bryant and May, he recalls that the General Manager, Tim Joshua was the instigator of the Redhead idea circa 1948. The Redhead label was designed and drawn by Les Alexander, the pay clerk, and printed at the Bryant and May works by Les Green. The original Redheads were larger, and used a larger label than the Olympic series.

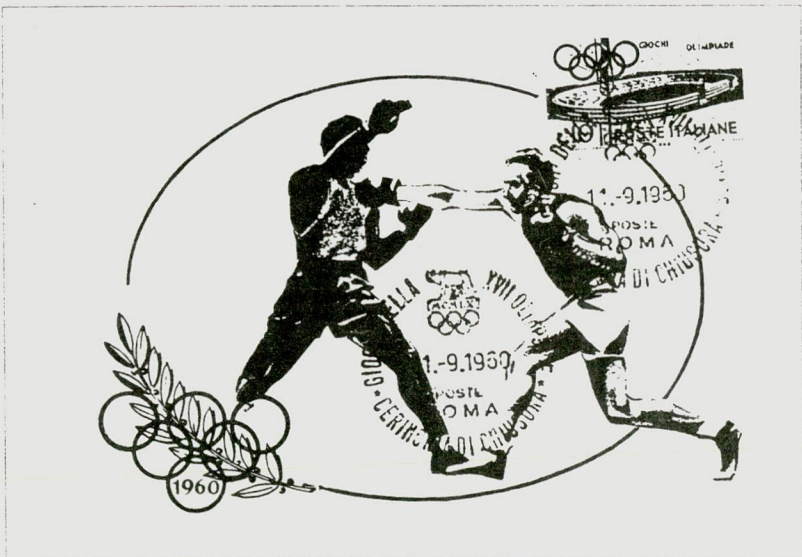
Apparently telephone cards are currently 'the big deal' in Australia, Mr Horman asks why there appears to be no interest in either telephone cards or coins on the Olympic theme within the S. O. C. – do we have any members who would like to respond?

From David Buxton our Treasurer:

An article in the Picture Postcard Monthly of July, 1995 commented on the postcards produced by Stufidre of Anzio (Rome) for the 1960 Olympic Games.

The full set of 36 cards was listed, and the fact that they are usually found in maxi-card format, used with stamps from the Olympic series and special handstamps dated May 23, August 25, 26 or 31, September 5 to 11, and 15. The author of the article was asking the significance of these dates and cancellations. Any ideas?

Could any member with the answer let David know, so that he can pass it on to the magazine together with details of the S. O. C.



The card designs were: –

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1 – 4 | Gymnastics | 11 – 12 | Cycling | 19 – 20 | Equestrian | 25 – 28 | Skiing |
| 5 – 6 | Football | 13 – 15 | Swimming | 21 – 22 | Tennis | 29 | Basketball |
| 7 – 9 | Combat sports | 16 – 17 | Fencing | 23 | Shooting | 30 | Ice Hockey |
| 10 | Canoeing | 18 | Weightlifting | 24 | Yachting | 31 – 36 | Athletics |

Craig R. Perlow, of New York, responds to the request for information on collectibles from the 2002 candidates. Collecting 'Bid Pins' has become one of his specialities.

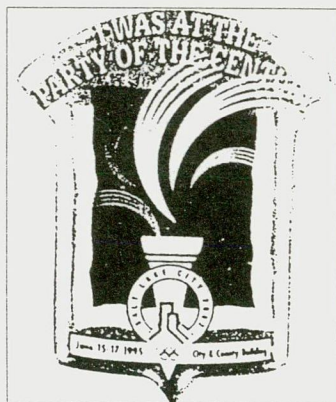
Craig is aware of seven different pins for the 2002 bid of Salt Lake City. The example illustrated on page of volume 11, is the earliest.

The five illustrated here are in approximate order of release, the seventh which is not shown, is actually the penultimate 'Bid Pin' – the "cowboy hat" pin given out by Bid Committee Members at the 104th IOC Session in Budapest.



The Club 2002 pin is the membership pin for the supporters club.

The final pin I was at the Party of the Century was available during the three day party held in front of the City and County Building in downtown Salt Lake City from the 15th – 17th June to coincide with the 104th IOC Session in Budapest. Technically it is the final Salt Lake 'bid pin', as the City was chosen to host the XIX Olympic Winter Games during the evening of the 16th June (Budapest time).



SPRING STAMPEX – 1996

*New venue ** 24 – 28 January 1996 ** New venue*

**Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington,
London.**

**1996 Theme – a Centenary Celebration of the
Modern Olympic Games**

TELEPHONE CARDS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

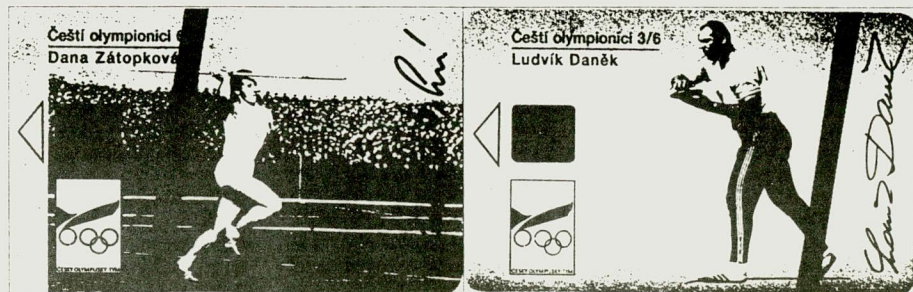
ing Jaroslav Petrasek – Olympsport

The Czech Republic issued its first series of telephone cards with an Olympic theme during 1994/5. The cards were issued as a result of collaboration between Czech SPT Telecom, the Czech National Olympic Committee and its sponsors; – AUTO SKODA, ADIDAS, AGB (Agricultural Bank), BVV (Fairs and Exhibitions Brno), CT (Czech TV), RADEGAST (Brewery), MF DNES (Newspapers), DOBRA VODA (Water), JME (South Moravian Energy), TRANS GAS, SAMSUNG CALEX and SAZKA (State Agency).

The complete series contains six cards, each for 50 units of calls. The issued quantity of each card was either 30,000 or 50,000 copies. The cards also acted as lottery tickets, and as a consequence complete sets are very difficult to find.

The cards were also issued individually through the year, so they were not available to purchase in sets.

Each design features a Czech Olympic medallist.



No. 1. – III/94 – 30,000 Emil Zátopek.

Athletics: 10,000 m. gold medal and 5,000 m. silver medal London 1948.
5,000 m., 10,000 m., and marathon gold medals Helsinki 1952.

No. 2. – V/94 – 30,000 Kveta Jeriova.

Cross-country skiing: 5 km. bronze medal, Lake Placid 1980.
5 km. bronze and 4 x 5 km silver medal, Sarajevo 1984.

No. 3. – IX/94 – 30,000 Ludvík Daněk.

Discus: gold medal, Munich 1972; silver medal, Tokyo 1964.
bronze medal, Mexico 1968.

No. 4. – XI/94 – 50,000 Jiri Raska.

Ski jumping: 70 m. gold medal, Grenoble 1968.

No. 5. – XII/94 – 50,000 Robert Zmelík.

Decathlon: gold medal, Barcelona 1992.

No. 6. – I/95 – 50,000 Dana Zátopková.

Javelin: gold medal, Helsinki 1952; silver medal, Rome 1960.

Helsinki 1952 – Through my Postcards

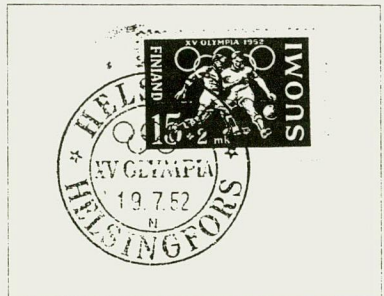
David Buxton

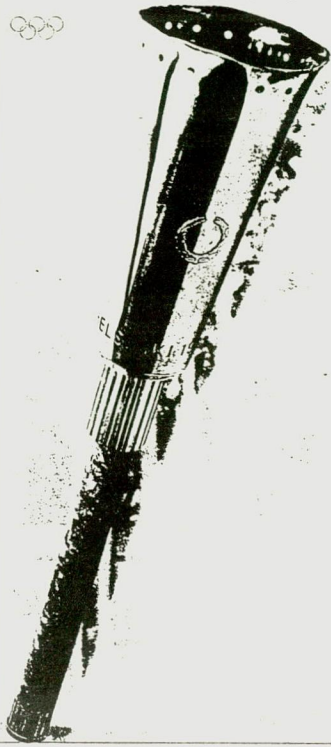
When writing about a particular Olympic Games it is difficult to know what to include and what to leave out as some readers will have their own favourite memories. I was at first going to write about some of the athletes, as any games that can list on their roll of honour, Hannes Kolehmainen, Paavo Nurmi, Roger Bannister and Emil Zatopek must be special. In the end I have decided to cover a variety of sports and use my collection of postcards and collector cards as the basis to choose the events to be included.

The opening ceremony was held on 19th July and, looking at my first postcard, it rained. The postcard shows the march past by the team from the United States of America, and has facsimile signatures of some of the team, and the special cancellation of the 19th July



The rain could not dampen the spirits of the crowd in the stadium when the final runner of the Torch Relay entered the Stadium and was recognised as Paavo Nurmi who had won gold medals spanning every track event from 1500 metres to 10,000 metres at the 1920, 1924 and 1928 Games. After he lit the Olympic flame, Paavo Nurmi handed the torch to Hannes Kolehmainen the first of the Flying Finns, winner of the 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres at the 1912 Games, who lit another flame at the top of the tower. My card of Hannes Kolehmainen is a modern reproduction for the centenary of his birth, with centenary postmark and commemorative stamp.





Top left: The 1952 Torch shown on a card published in Olympic Magazine.

Below: Hannes Kolenmainen 1889 –1966, shown on the birth centenary card published by the Philatelic Society of Kuopio.

Below: Stamp and cancel for the Hannes Kolenmainen card.



1914

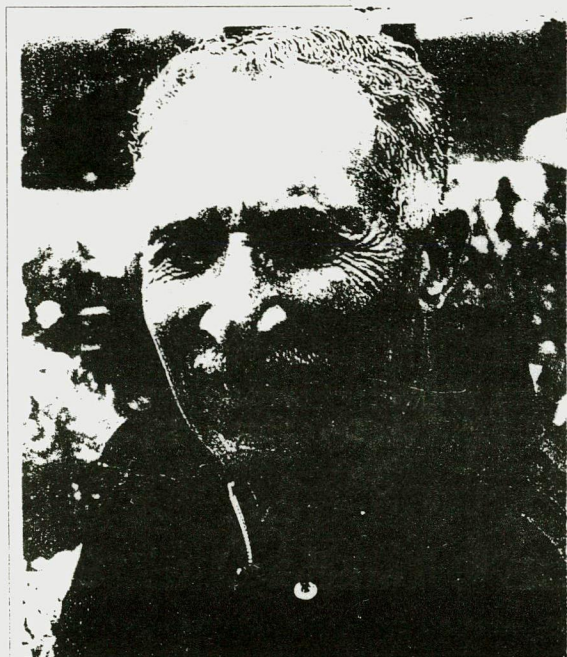


The personality of the Games has to be Emil Zatopek, who won Gold Medals at the 5,000 metres, 10,000 metres and the Marathon all within seven days. I have several cards of Zatopek and have chosen the one illustrated as it has a facsimile signature.

Emil Zatopek's wife Dana made it four gold medals for the family when she won the Javelin.



Zatopek



Alain MIMOUN

Le plus célèbre des marathoniens français (champion olympique en 1955 à Melbourne) est au côté de Carrefour pour promouvoir le Marathon de Paris 1986

Carrefour (↔)

The Silver medal winner in both the 5,000 metres and the 10,000 metres was Alain Mimoun of France who was to win the Marathon four years later at the 1956 Games in Melbourne. Of the two cards in my collection that show Alain Mimoun, the more interesting is an advertising card for Carrefour and the Paris Marathon of 1986.

Another runner in the 5,000 metres was Chris Chataway who fell at the final bend whilst challenging the leading runners. Chris Chataway was to become one of the pacemakers two years later when Roger Bannister ran the first sub—four minute mile.

Roger Bannister was one of the favourites for the 1500 metres and finished in fourth place. Most of the postcards I have of Roger Bannister are of the first sub—four minute mile, or of the Commonwealth Games of 1954. The other famous pacemaker along with Chris Chataway was Chris Brasher who reached the final of the 3,000 metre steeplechase and won the same event in 1956. The 1500 metres was another classic race which was run by Josef Barthel of Luxembourg. An athlete who did not reach 1500 metre final but was to become more famous a few years later, was John Landy of Australia. Landy was the athlete most likely to run the first sub—four minute mile, and soon after Roger Bannister's historic run, he became the second runner to break four minutes. A winner in two different events over two consecutive games was Harrison Dillard who won the 110 metres Hurdles in Helsinki, having won the 100 metres in 1948 at London.

Track and Field



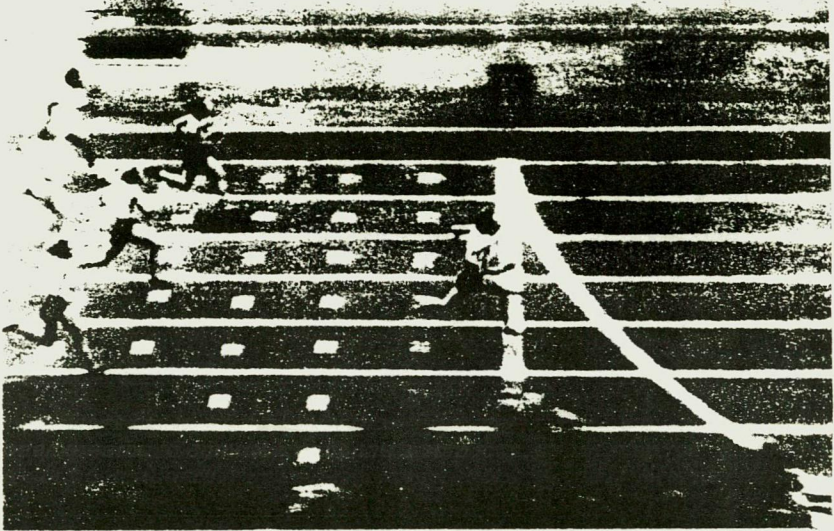
Herbert McKenley



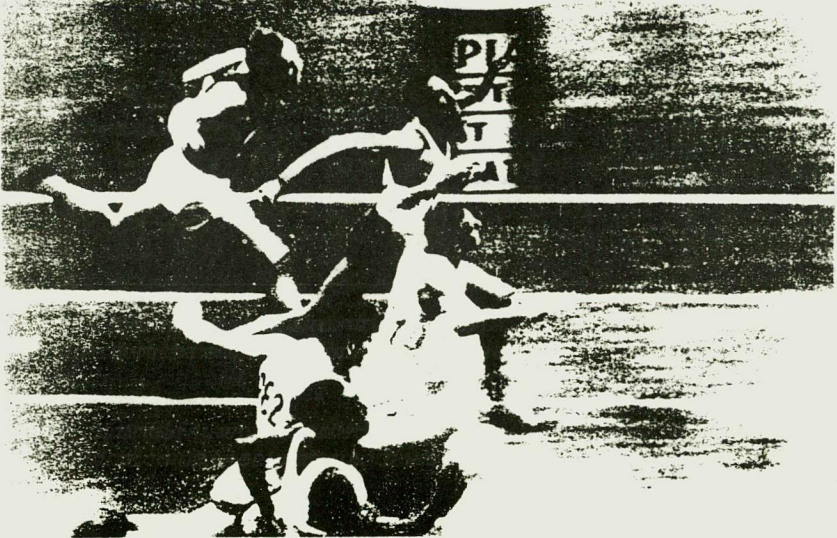
Jamaica won the Gold in the mens 4 x 100 metre relay in a world record time and two of the athletes had individual successes; Arthur Wint with a silver medal in the 800 metres and Herbert McKenley who won silver medals in the 100 metres and the 400 metres. Both athletes won medals in 1948 at London.

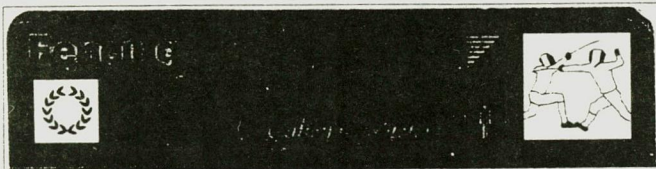
One of the finest sprinters must be Marjorie Jackson of Australia, known as "The Blue Streak" and the "Lithgow Flash". Having won the womens 100 metres and 200 metres, equalling three world records and breaking one, in Helsinki she missed out on a hat trick when she lost the baton on the final changeover.

Marjorie Jackson went on to win a further seven gold medals at the 1950 and 1954 Commonwealth Games and set six world records. Of the two postcards that I have, one is a modern Australian reproduction by Pastcards showing Jackson four yards ahead at the finish of the 200 metres.



A closer sprint finish, also produced by Pastcards, is the mens 100 metre final. The first four home all clocked 10.4 seconds. The winner was Lindy Remigino of the U.S.A. who was awarded the gold medal as his shoulder was judged to be an inch ahead of Herbert McKenley of Jamaica. I have mentioned McKenley in the previous paragraph, and in one of the finest acceptances of defeat; Herbert McKenley looking at the photo finish picture in the deserted stadium and feeling certain that he had won, said "No. I don't want to win on a protest – or a photograph. I want to win on my legs."

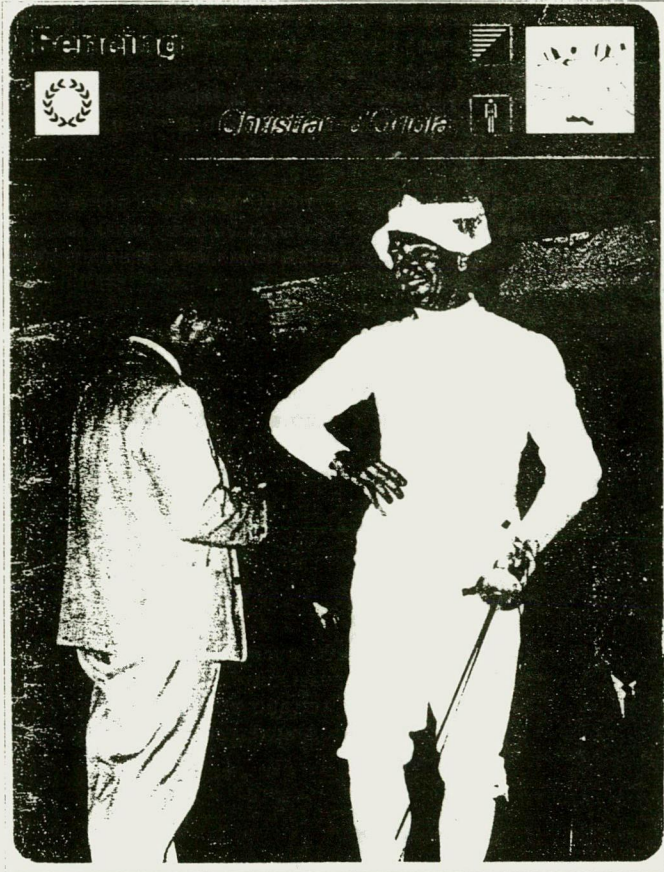




Yet another postcard by Pastcard is of Shirley Strickland winner of the 80 metres hurdles in a world record time. A non finisher in the same race was the 1948 champion Fanny Blankers-Koen who is shown on two of my postcards of the 1948 Olympics. Shirley Strickland retained the gold medal at Melbourne and it is a postcard of the 1956 games which is shown.

Other cards feature sports other than athletics. Gillian Sheen became the first British fencing champion in 1956 and at Helsinki she became a quarter finalist in the individual foil.

Another fencing champion on my cards is Christian d'Oriola "the d'Artagnan from Perpignan" who won gold medals in both the individual and team foil. He also won gold and silver medals in both these events in 1948 and 1956.

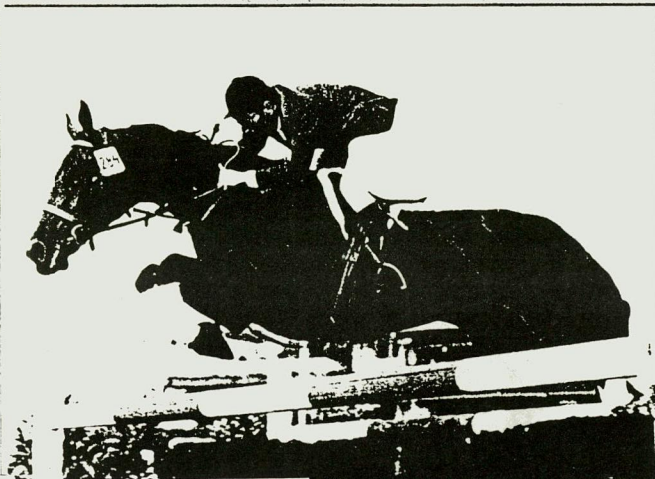


Competitions



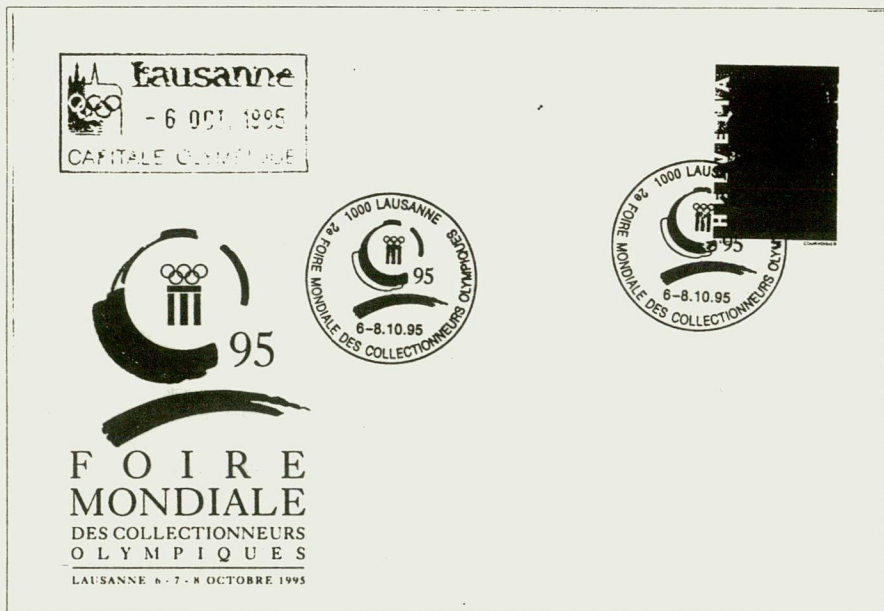
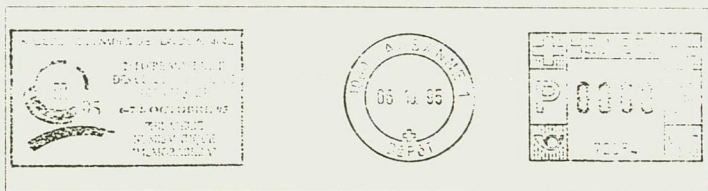
Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola

Christian had a cousin named Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola who won the show jumping gold at Helsinki on "Ali Baba". Pierre d'Oriola also won a gold and silver medal in 1964 and a silver medal in 1968.



My final postcard brings this article up to date, firstly because it was purchased at the Second World Olympic Collectors Fair in Lausanne last month, and secondly it shows some Argentinean weightlifters at a Coca Cola stand at the Helsinki games. The card is produced by the Sports Museum of Finland. Up to date because I wonder how many more Olympic competitors will have their photograph taken against a Coca Cola backdrop at Atlanta next year?

SECOND OLYMPIC COLLECTORS WORLD FAIR



Two official souvenirs were available at the Fair, a cover bearing the illustrated meter, with promotional text, and the same commemorative cover cancelled with the event handstamp.

An airship flight was planned for the final day, and it was intended to carry special covers, but it is believed that did not take place.

Additional space was provided this year, with a second marquee on the terrace, I suspect that attendance can be summed up by the fact that traders from the second marquee decided to move their stock half way through the first day and take up unoccupied tables in the other marquee – commenting that they were receiving very few visitors.

Philatelically, the available stocks were rather disappointing, those attending for the second time, had not had sufficient time to replenish stocks, and in reality they were all either societies or collectors. Dealers had stayed away because of the punitive customs regulations imposed by the Swiss authorities.

The serious trading was taking place at tables on the terrace, with small groups

gathering around opened suitcases, or passing around stockbooks. In some ways, this could be claimed to be the most important way of trading, collector to collector, with much friendly discussion, and the formation of new friendships.

The main feature of the Fair was undoubtedly the sale of many official publications and duplicated library stock, the various scrummages that took place on announcement of more stock arriving would have put the packs of some national rugby teams to shame.

Pins appeared popular, although the level of actual sales or exchanges is difficult to gauge.

Comments received in response to the 1994 event had been acted upon, a currency exchange point was available, and far more space was available around the tables.

At a meeting of delegates from the FIPO Societies, Dr Manfred Bergman, recognised the customs difficulties facing dealers, and the lack of accommodation due to a clash with an International Telecom Conference, and expressed the intention of ensuring a wider variety of philatelic material at future events.

Considering the difficulties of accommodation, customs and the relatively high costs in Switzerland, perhaps it is time to consider an alternative venue – Paris, with plentiful accommodation at all standards, two international airports, plentiful rail and road links, numerous suitable venues, and less onerous customs regulations for many dealers within the European Economic Community would seem a prime candidate.



This commemorative postcard with special handstamp from Zagreb, was the only 'unofficial' philatelic souvenir seen at this years event. A number of the Societies responsible for souvenirs at the 1994 event, were only represented by the attendance of groups of members this year, without a Society table as a focus.

REVIEW OF MAGAZINES WITH OLYMPIC INTEREST

OLYMPIC MAGAZINE

Issue 6, June 1995. The magazine of the Olympic Museum.

There appears to be a return to the art format of the first four issues. The Museum celebrated its award as the European Museum of the Year for 1995, and there were three articles on the Pop Artist Andy Warhol. A number of Warhol's works were displayed at the Museum during the summer. The majority of the magazine reverts to interest in the world of creative Arts, including the I.O.C. Sports Photographic Contest, an interview with Zhenliang He, the chairman of the Cultural Commission of the I.O.C., the models who posed for sculptors for the Museum, a review of the Cultural programme of Nagano and the exhibition of paintings by Victor Vasarely..

Articles that are not artistically based include, the 1994 American Basketball Team, the involvement of I.B.M. with the Olympic Movement, and the Second Annual Report.

Available from The Olympic Museum, 1, Quai d'Ouchy, CH-1001, Lausanne, Switzerland.

[DB]

Journal of Sports Philately

The magazine of Sports Philatelists International.

Volume 33, Issue 6, July 1995.

Publication date was late enough to feature the award of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games to Salt Lake City. There are comprehensive articles on Olympic philately covering the Ancient Olympics, and the Games of 1912 to 1948.

One article deals with the philately of Badminton. Two articles deal with progress towards Olympiflex '96 in Atlanta, one of which, Norman Jacobs regular 'column', keeps readers up to date with developments in various collecting fields.

Membership details available from, Margaret Jones, 5310 Lindenwood Ave., St. Louis, MO 63109, United States of America.

[DB]

CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS.

The journal of the International Society of Olympic Historians.

Volume 3, Issue 2, Spring 1995.

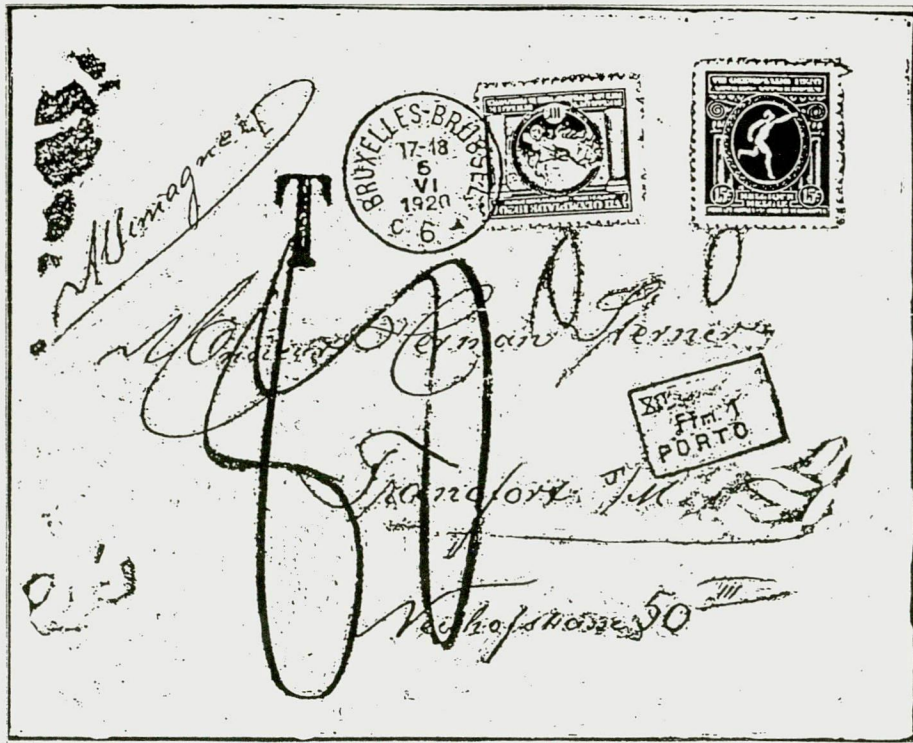
Feature articles include; Olympic Education (a report on the working group which met at Olympia in May), Willibald Gebhardt and the beginning of the German Olympic Movement, The philately of the games held in the Polish Prisoner of War Camps 1944, and the text of Olympic Memorabilia Collecting presented by Robert Christianson at the First Collectors Fair in Lausanne during October 1994.

Membership details available from, Ian Buchanan, The Old Fighting Cocks, Burgh-next- Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6TP, England.

[DB]

the VIIIth Olympiad published by the Belgian Olympic Committee. These were duly purchased for the library, and "packed" for later study.

On our return to England, John forwarded a photocopy of the message side of the card (having telephoned to say that "It will prove very interesting"), in the meantime, I had skipped through LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE 1920 A ANVERS, by R Van Rompay, FRPSL., the study of the 1920 Olympic stamp issue. I was amazed to find an illustrated cover (it's always easier to look at the pictures first), with the description: '*Letter to Germany on the 6th June 1920 with invalid 10c and 15c Olympic stamps. The charge to the addressee of 80c indicated in crayon (25c + 2 x 25c penalty, rounded to the nearest 10c above)*'



Reading through the text, I then found further confirmation '*In conformity with the regulations of the UPU at that time, they {the Olympic stamps} could only be used for internal service until the 30th July 1920. After this date, they could also be used for mail to France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgian Congo, and Rwanda-Urundi. Following a further notice of 16th October 1920, foreign use was extended to include Italy, Japan, United States of America, and Australia.*'

The initial announcement by the Post Office dated 28th April 1920, is reproduced in the booklet, and copied on the following page with a translation of the main points. The extension to foreign usage was obviously the subject of further notices.

POSTES

Emission de timbres-poste spéciaux, dits des
« Jeux olympiques ».

ALBERT, Roi des Belges.

A tous, présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu l'article 40 de la loi du 30 mai 1879, autorisant le Gouvernement à émettre des timbres-poste, à leur assigner un terme de validité, etc.

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre des chemins de fer, marine, postes et télégraphes,

NOUS AVONS ARRÊTÉ ET ARRÊTONS :

ARTICLE PREMIER. — A l'occasion de la VII^e Olympiade qui se tiendra à Anvers en 1920, il sera émis des timbres-poste spéciaux dont la vente donnera lieu au prélèvement d'une surtaxe de 5 centimes au profit des mutilés de la guerre.

Ces timbres serviront, à leur valeur nominale, aux mêmes fins que les timbres-poste ordinaires. Ils ne pourront, toutefois, être utilisés pour l'affranchissement des envois à destination des pays étrangers.

ART. 2. — Notre Ministre des chemins de fer, marine, postes et télégraphes déterminera la contexture, la valeur, les conditions de débit ainsi que le terme de validité de ces timbres et il prendra toutes les autres mesures nécessaires à l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 28 avril 1920.

ALBERT.

Par le Roi :

*Le Ministre des chemins de fer,
marine, postes et télégraphes,*

POULLET.

* * *

First Article. — On the occasion of the VIIth Olympiad which will be held in Antwerp in 1920, a series of special postage stamps will be issued. The price will include a surtax of 5c for the benefit of war invalids. These stamps will serve at their nominal value, alongside the definitive issue. They cannot be used for franking overseas mail.

Second Article. confirms the authority of the Minister of Posts to determine the design, value, period of validity and 'all other measures necessary' to achieve their issue and withdrawal.

Anvers 29/8, 20.

Monsieur Mueller.

J'ai bien reçu v^{re} lettre du 27 et
 vous m'avez envoyé il y a quelques
 temps quelques enveloppes que j'ai
 mis à la poste et que sans doute
 vous aurez reçu avec l'oblit réch^é
 une pour la vue olympique, je l'espère
 du moins, car il arrive aussi
 parfois qu'à certaines heures les
 lettres sont oblitérés avec le cachet
 ordinaire à main. Ce que vous
 me demandez maintenant est
 l'oblitération spéciale du Bureau
 de Poste établi au Stadion même
 pendant les Jeux Olympiques -
 vous recevrez la présente carte
 avec le Cachet du Stadion, je
 la mettrai à la poste au Bureau
 de Poste du Stadion est après midi
 Pour ce qui des timb. Spéc. des Olym.
 qui destination des pays alliés
 et de la Suisse et Espagne - Je ne puis
 donc v^{ous} en envoyer directement p. lettre Recomm.
 J'ai encore une enveloppe oblitérée le 14^{ème} jour
 de l'ouverture du Stadion, Prix 5 Mk.
 (plus port) - Dixies 4 lettres Rai Casaque
 (Stahlserie) 1 à 50c, Recomm. avec oblité.

du Stadion. Ces timbres étant valables p^{our}
 l'Allemagne. Cette série peut vous être envoyée
 directement à v^{otre} adresse.

Prix: 20 Mk (plus port) (Nicht annehmen)

ANVERS

ve Damburgh, C

ANVERS

No 4044
 C. Schreyer

J'ai bien reçu v^{re} lettre du 27 et vous m'avez envoyé il y a quelques temps quelques enveloppes que j'ai mis à la poste et que sans doute vous aurez reçu avec l'oblitération spéciale du Bureau de Poste établi au Stadion même pendant les Jeux Olympiques - vous recevrez la présente carte avec le Cachet du Stadion, je la mettrai à la poste au Bureau de Poste du Stadion est après midi Pour ce qui des timb. Spéc. des Olym. qui destination des pays alliés et de la Suisse et Espagne - Je ne puis donc vous en envoyer directement p. lettre Recomm. J'ai encore une enveloppe oblitérée le 14^{ème} jour de l'ouverture du Stadion, Prix 5 Mk. (plus port) - Dixies 4 lettres Rai Casaque (Stahlserie) 1 à 50c, Recomm. avec oblité.

The full text of the message from the postal stationery card is reproduced opposite, and translates as:

Antwerp 29/8/1920

Mr Mueller,

I received your letter of the 27th safely. There are a number of envelopes that I mailed to you on different days, that you have undoubtedly received, with the slogan cancellation for the VIIth Olympiad. I would like to know how they arrived, because at certain times letters are cancelled by the ordinary cancellation.

The order you placed was for the special cancel of the post office established at the stadium during the Olympic Games.

You will receive this card with the cancel from the stadium. I will mail it at the stadium office this afternoon.

For those used with the special Olympic stamps – these are not valid, except for destinations in the Allied countries, Switzerland and Spain. I cannot therefore send them to you direct on a registered letter.

I have however an envelope cancelled the 14th August, opening day of the stadium, price 5 marks (plus postage) – a set on letters, definitives (steel series) 1 to 50c registered, with the stadium cancel, these are valid for Germany. This set I can send you immediately, price 20 marks (in bank notes).

The content of the text seems generally correct, although there is some conflict between the precise overseas destinations for which the stamps were valid according to the study by R Van Rompay, and the generality of 'Allied countries' stated in the message. On close inspection, the assumed reference to Spain in the message may be an inaccurate translation.

The postal stationery card is lot 27 of the current auction, and awaits a new owner.

It serves as a perfect demonstration of the importance of examining such items very closely, it also underlines the need to be inquisitive, the value of building reliable references, and the fact that we rarely know as much as we may think!

Les Jeux Olympiques de 1920 a Anvers, by R Van Rompay, FRPSL, will be reviewed fully in Volume 13, Issue 1. It is published by the Belgian Philatelic Club, and contains 17 A4 pages, text in French.

Copies may be obtained from: Julien De Vuyst, Belgian Olympic Philatelic Club,
c/o Belgian Olympic Committee,
Avenue de Bouchout 9,
B – 1020 Bruxelles

Approximate cost £6.00 plus postage.

We hope to be able to feature similar items from future auctions, although the chance of being able to find such an interesting item is unlikely. No doubt many of our members have equally important and interesting items. Why not share them with us all through a short article? For the earlier Games, such items, which are unique, offer the most probable source for an original article.

Collecting Olympic Postcards

M. Maurizio Tecardi

The following paper was presented as the catalyst for a round-table discussion on Friday 6, October during the 2nd Olympic Collectors Fair, Lausanne.

Posters and postcards (in many cases postcards are reproductions of posters) have long been regarded as minor art, but have recently taken on greater importance and have attracted greater attention.

In fact, it should not be forgotten that many famous artists gave themselves passionately to this "minor art form" : from Toulouse-Lautrec to Picasso, Boccioni to De Chirico, etc.

Similarly, neither should we forget the "great illustrators" who, in this very field, have expressed the best of their imagination and skill : Mucha, Dudovich, Boccasile, Honestein, Capiella, etc.

As the poster, given its rather large format, is a somewhat impractical object to collect, the postcard has, in virtue of its small size, become an ideal collector's object.

When and how did the postcard come into being? This question concerns us from the point of view that it has been followed by the picture postcard (which is the main object of our interest).

Before the "postal stationery" existed – that means before the card or the envelope had the duty stamp printed on it – many companies used headed paper, with various decorative motifs, names or trademarks. There were also other cards, a kind of visiting card, that also bore the printed and corporate name of the company. These names have then eventually been supplemented by decorative motifs. The card often bore the inscription "Avis de Passage" and was used to notify businesses that a company representative was about to pay them a visit.

The postcard came into being as a "postal stationery" on October 1, 1868, as on the advice of Dr. Hermann, the Austrian postal service began to sell cards measuring 122 mm by 85 mm. These were called "Korrespondenz-Karten" and had an impression of a 2-Kreuzer stamp in the top right corner. They were the first official postcards.

Some time later, other types of similar "postal stationery" were issued in different languages to be used in territories under Austrian control. As we all know, this invention raised great interest throughout the world.

The system was started on October 1, 1870 in England and Switzerland, and at the beginning of the following year in Belgium, The Netherlands and Canada. Italy, Romania and Spain, recognising the practical usefulness of such a means of communication, gave it authorisation for circulation in 1873.

The first issues of postcards were used by commercial companies in order that they could overprint the company's corporate name as well as their trademark, or the companies created their own postcards.

These were the first and original forms of publicity-type postcards which, by virtue of their extremely practical nature, were soon to experience a boom throughout Europe.

Up to 1890, trademarks and graphic designs were rare and mostly very simple. With the gain of popularity and success, the letterheads took on greater importance and began to occupy a major proportion of the front of a postcard. Their creation was often entrusted to gifted engravers and typographers who were just as talented.

This evolution is clearly completed with the birth of the true picture postcard.

In 1882, in the photo-mechanical factory of the DANESI brothers in Rome, Baldassare SURDI, an Italian painter, began to produce artistic cards depicting views of major towns and cities and the most important monuments in Italy.

This initiative enjoyed minor initial success to the point that, some time later, the sales of these postcards dropped to zero.

It was only at the end of the 1880s that the creation and sale of picture postcards took off. It became a real industry with its own wide-ranging distribution network. It was at that time that the new card became the most popular collector's item.

Produced by private individuals or commercial agencies, the postcard, in addition to the sender's message, also told the whole world about the beauties of distant lands, panoramic views, towns and cities and countless other interesting subjects.

Enthusiastic collectors appeared on the scene and clubs were formed as well as associations to make international exchanges easier. Consequently, specialised periodicals and journals were started up and they, too, contributed to the increasing interest of collectors.

In fact, it was a real "boom" characterised by enthusiastic exchanges with correspondents in other towns and countries. However, sending oneself a large number of postcards from many places was common practise.

This was to remain the style of collecting up to 1908, when the frenzy died down and there was a decline up to the outbreak of World War One, a period during which the postcard regained a popular appeal. Up to then, the postcard had been the virtual monopoly of the European bourgeoisie, being purchased firstly as an article of use in postal terms and secondly as a souvenir, gift or type of "personal documentation".

After the First World War, there was a certain rekindling of interest, but once again, it progressively disappeared.

The years between 1920 and 1940 are characterised by a change in format. The classical 9 by 14 cm format gave way to a 10 by 15 cm format and the matt card became glossy.

At that time, postcards were still a means of tourist promotion and a publicity vehicle for large or small events. Mainly in Germany and Italy, they were also used as a support for the propaganda of the nazi and fascist regimes.

After the Second World War, the use of postcards returned to its normal, that is tourist and publicity role, but the enthusiasm was diminishing. Postcard collecting was tending to virtually die out by the end of the 1960s.

The major renaissance of all things from the past, that we have witnessed in recent years, has also affected postcards. This regaining of interest could be "dated" from the mid-1970s and began in France, spreading next to Germany and Italy. Since then, there has been no sign of decline.

There has been a world wide increase in interest for these souvenirs of the past, which has been slow but constant. Whether they represent landscapes, advertising, propaganda or the military, today, postcards have become an increasingly sought-after and valued collector's item.

Subjects for postcard collecting are myriad. Over several years I have happily noticed an ever-increasing interest for postcards dealing with subjects taken from sports. In some countries, this interest is nowadays highly developed and amongst sport cards, those most in demand are Olympic postcards representing the various disciplines.

In the Olympic movement, we have propaganda-type, commemorative, landscape or documentary cards. The many photographic cards representing the Olympic venues, specific moments in official ceremonies, sports competitions, athletes in action, must be classed in this latter category.

There are still more specialised collections, namely those which relate to one or more Olympic Games, winter or summer, or to one specific discipline. To this, we must add the many collectors who devote themselves exclusively to collecting Olympic cards sent by athletes participating in the Olympic Games, or those who collect cards carrying Olympic stamps.

All in all, there may be many forms of collecting Olympic postcards. All tastes are certainly catered for.

Let us now move to the more specific subject of this round table : postcards devoted to the Olympic Movement by Greece.

The origin of these postcards coincides with the date of the first Olympic Games in the modern era, that is 1896. Postcards dealing with mythological subjects referring to the Olympic Games of Antiquity, in colour lithography, were issued to mark the staging of these first Games. However, it seems to me that the most interesting ones are those which reproduce certain moments in the sports competitions of 1896 in the form of photographs.

I know only very few of them, and these cards may be regarded as extremely rare pieces, both from the collector's point of view in general and from the point of view of Olympic Movement documentation in particular.

Finally, there are postcards which are illustrated with Olympic postage stamps, also issued in 1896. Some are extremely humorous and were issued in Austria.

A large number of postcards relating to the intermediate Games which took place in Athens in 1906 were created in conjunction with the boom in the creation of postcards and collecting phenomenon.

We are therefore faced with a minor invasion of photographic images depicting athletes and Olympic personalities in the very early years of the movement's universal and

popular appeal. It seems that postcards have played a large part in the development of the latter.

To go back to the postcards of 1906, it must be pointed out that the majority of them – about thirty examples mostly printed in blue with some in black – are issued by the Athens publisher "Pallis and Cotzias".

There are other postcards from Greek publishers, some are not well known. They include the publishers colour postcards depicting the winners. Olympic postage stamps dating from 1906 have also been reproduced on colour cards.

Memories of the intermediate Games were preserved on postcards by a number of Italian, Norwegian, German and Swedish publishers, too. These cards are regarded as extremely rare.

I will finish this brief speech by mentioning a rare postcard, printed in Greece and concerning an Olympic subject, namely the card which appeared in 1936 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the modern Olympic Games.

{See Torch Bearer, Volume 11, page 96}

* * * * *

Following the presentation of the above paper, Dr. Bergman offered a number of slides, concentrating on postcards of the Stadium in Stockholm (1912). The cards were all significant to the Olympic theme because of the illustration, the importance of some was increased by cancellation with either the advertising slogan, or the stadium mark, the importance of others could be found in the message.

Dr. Bergman proposed that the value of such cards to the Olympic collector or historian could be evaluated by considering three heads; the illustration (commercial reason for the card), the philatelic aspects (postal use), and the message (senders intention). Any card may include a combination of these.

The question was then put to the floor – should postcards be permitted in a competitive exhibit, particularly where very little philatelic material exists for a particular Games (for example 1908), and also when considering the vast range of material that may now be included (for example neck-ties depicting a stamp design)?

A healthy debate followed, involving known exhibitors and postcard collectors, a number of interesting points were raised – the status of postcards as postal items is obvious when they have been used.

A significant majority agreed that postcards form an integral (and justifiable) part of many collections, a slightly smaller majority were in favour of their inclusion in an exhibit for other than a purely philatelic reason.

If those present are representative of Olympic philatelists, It would be fair to say that the FIPO could claim a mandate to approach the FIP and lobby for the acceptance of postcards in competitive exhibits.

Why not add your voice to the debate through Torch Bearer? As we now circulate to the FIPO member societies the opportunity exists for a truly international debate.

Archery - Auto Racing - Badminton - Baseball - Basketball - Biathlon - Bobsled -

Boxing - Bowling - Canoeing - Commonwealth Games - Cricket - Cycling - Discus -

Do You

Diving - Equestrianism - Fencing - Field Hockey - Figure Skating - Fishing - Football -

Collect

Golf - Gymnastics - Hiking - Horse Racing - Ice Hockey - Judo - Karate - Kayaking -

One

Luge - Martial Arts - Mediterranean Games - Mountaineering - Olympic Games - Pan

Of

American Games - Polo - Rowing - Rugby - Running - Shooting - Skiing - Ski Jumping -

These?

Soccer - Softball - Sokol - South Pacific Games - Speed Skating - Squash - Surfing -

Swimming - Table Tennis - Tennis - Track & Field - University Games - Volleyball -

If so, then you should be a member of Sports Philatelists International. Our bimonthly 36-page journal, auctions, and handbooks enhance both your knowledge and your collection. For a membership prospectus and application, write to Robert L. Mummert, 601 Greendale Road, York, PA 17403, U.S.A.



**Sports Philatelists
International**

1992 BARCELONA – THE ROLE OF THE SHIPS

Thomas Lippert

Ships have played an important role in Olympic philately before. Remember the remarkable number of ships involved in the Los Angeles games of 1932, and their daily cancellations. Examples can also be found at other Olympics, especially from the yachting venues, or as a more recent example consider Lillehammer, when the MS Kong Frederik transported the Olympic flame in the far north at the beginning of 1994.

Less is generally known about the philatelic items available to illustrate the involvement of ships in the harbour at Barcelona during the 1992 Summer Olympic Games. The first involvement of a ship, was before the games. The Olympic Flame was lit at Olympia on June 5th, 1992, and was carried via Patras, Corinth and Athens to the harbour of Piraeus, from there it was carried not by plane, but by a Spanish frigate Cataluna (F-73). The Frigate had been participating in the NATO exercise 'Dragon Hammer' during May, it finally departed Barcelona on May 27th, travelling via Genoa, Italy to the Pirean port to collect it's precious cargo.

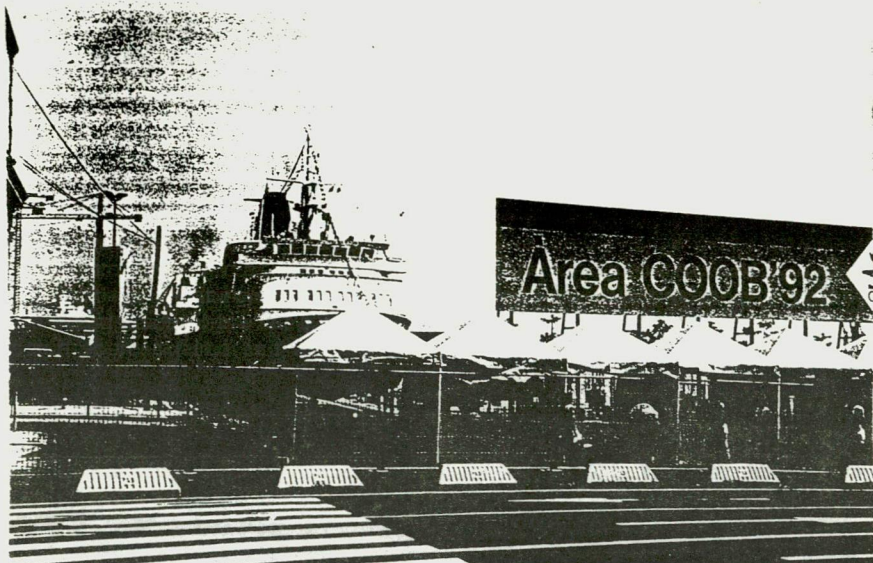
On July 9th, at 08:26 it arrived with the flame at the Iberian peninsular. From Blanes, (11.7.92), and Empuries, (13.7.92), we find the earliest of the few official postmarks that commemorate the Torch relay.

Mail was carried aboard, and passed to the Hellenic Post at Piraeus, it was marked by the ships cachet – but this was not official ships mail, nevertheless, thanks to the efforts of a few collectors we have a souvenir of this part of the relay.



The cover illustrated, received a machine cancel which comments in Greek and French on the political situation in the Balkan region at that time "Macedonia is Greek – and only Greek ". The cover could be used in a thematic display to illustrate the situation that led to the appearance of athletes from the former Yugoslavia under the IOP (Independent Olympic Participant) banner – in accord with the UNO rules relating to the Bosnia conflict.

Ships were used in a new way at Barcelona, they were integrated into the accommodation plans. This was an officially planned role, part of the COOB '92 strategy. The 'Hotel flotantes' (floating hotels), were moored in an official AREA COOB '92, as close as possible to the city centre.



Large areas of the port were designated as AREA COOB '92. At this access the MS Golden Odysee (foreground) and MS Berlin (behind) can be seen.

The designated moorings were actually within the city, and the presence of the ships formed an impressive view. They played a far more important role than that of a decorative backdrop in the Olympic city, they had been chartered by world-wide sponsors, and media companies, as luxurious accommodation and reception areas.

Officially fifteen ships were listed as 'Hotels flotante' and a part of the Olympic infrastructure. These comprised twelve well known cruise ships, and three lesser known tall ships.

The illustration on the following page is taken from Sport 92, 23rd July, 1992. and shows that the fleet was considered newsworthy. The area shown was the largest allocated as AREA COOB '92 containing 10 of the cruise ships. Further areas acted as moorings to SALLY ALBATROS and CROWN JEWEL (chartered by Visa), and the three tall ships.

As a collector from a city on the Baltic sea with an interest in ship mail, I decided to try my luck in Barcelona – with some success. Very little has been reported previously on the subject of mail from these official vessels.

Mail posted aboard, either placed into a box aboard or given to the reception for posting, was handled in the 'normal' way. Often cruise ships have a special cachet prepared for a certain cruise or route. Unfortunately this was not the case for the stay in Barcelona (perhaps, because this was a charter at a mooring, not a cruise). Only the German MS "Berlin" employed a special Olympic cachet.

Funcionamiento del primer hotel flotante en el Puerto de Barcelona

Barco	C. Naviera	Cabinas	Usuario	Funcionamiento
Atlantida Princess	Cunard	356	KODAK, CAMPOFRIO, ALCATEL	del 19.07 al 30.08
Sea Goddess II	Cunard	59	CHANNEL 7	del 23.07 al 10.08
Royal Viking Sun	Royal Viking Line	370	NBC	del 23.07 al 10.08
Golden Odyssey	Royal Cruise Line	223	NET	del 24.07 al 10.08
Seabourn Spirit	Seabourn	311	IBM	del 24.07 al 10.08
Daphne	Costa Crociere	205	IBM	del 21.07 al 10.08
Crystal Harmony	Crystal Cruises	480	COCA-COLA, MARS	del 23.07 al 10.08
Berlín	Peter Dalmann	210	RANK XEROX	del 21.07 al 13.08
Club Med. 1	Club France	193	DELEGACION OFICIAL FRANCESA	del 24.07 al 9.08

Residentes: 30.000 personas
Personal COOB: 150 personas
Superficie Area COOB: 200.000 m²

Aparcamiento: 15.800 m²
Tinglados: 1.700 m²
Superficie COOB: 2.400 m²
Telecomunicaciones: 250 líneas

Reja submarina de seguridad

Acceso 1: Centro COOB, Tinglado, Berlín, Dársena de San Beltrán, Golden Odyssey, Crystal Harmony, Viking Sund, Royal Viking Sund, Daphne, Sea Goddess II, Muelle Poniente Norte, Muelle Poniente Sur.

Acceso 2: Tinglado, Club Med. 1, Cunard Princess, Seabourn Spirit, Vistafjord, Dársena Morrot, Muelle Poniente Sur.

Acceso 3: Club Med. 1, Cunard Princess, Seabourn Spirit, Vistafjord, Dársena Morrot, Muelle Poniente Sur.

Valla de seguridad: Valles de Seguritat, Muelle de Seguritat, Muelle de Seguritat.

Mapa de España: Anillo Olímpico, Hoteles Olímpicos.

Gráfico: M. HEIRRE

Los 10 hoteles flotantes del puerto de Barcelona

The lack of a specific 'Olympic' cachet does not detract from the fact that mail from these ships plays witness to their part in Olympic history.



The MS "BERLIN" is equipped with an official German postmark, but according to the regulations it can only be used on the high sea, not during a stay in port. This rule has been rigorously applied by the German Post after 'problems with maritime collectors' on a previous occasion. Mail with Spanish postage has been marked with the ship's cachet, and then handed over to the Spanish postal service for further handling.

Back at sea, on a journey to the United States of America, the ships postmark could be used.

The Olympic cachet has also been applied by request, although the Games were over.





Posted aboard the "Royal Viking Sun", as the stamp has been cancelled by the ships postmark, and sent on to the temporary Olympic office in the press village, Vall d'Hebron, a nice item has been created from the luxury cruiser of the Royal Viking Line. Royal Viking Sun was stationed in the special AREA COOB '92 from July 23rd – August 10th, 1992, and acted as host to media personnel from NBC.



The Cunard Princess was equipped with it's cachets, but did not use it's postmark. It housed personnel from Kodak, Campofrio and Alcatel from 24th July, until 10th August.



Only a one line cachet was used by the MS Golden Odyssey, chartered by SEAT.

112 COLECCION OLIMPICA BARCELONA '92
Entre figuras y surtidores.
Parque España Industrial, BARCELONA



Jocs de la 15^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992 Jocs de la 16^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992 Jocs de la 17^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992 Jocs de la 18^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992



EL NÚMERO DE ESTE
RESERVADOS

PRODUCTO LICENCIADO OFICIAL



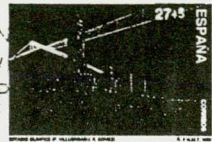
The postmark from MS Crystal Harmony was not used for cancelling Spanish stamps whilst in harbour, but it has been applied as a cachet, together with the pictorial cachet.

This luxury liner served as accommodation for Coca Cola and Mars.

NO. 112 COLECCION OLIMPICA BARCELONA '92
Entre figuras y surtidores.
Parque España Industrial, BARCELONA



CONSIGNA
SUS ENV
CODIGO



PRODUCTO LICENCIADO OFICIAL



Jocs de la 15^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992 Jocs de la 16^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992 Jocs de la 17^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992 Jocs de la 18^a Olimpíada Barcelona 1992

*Herliche jüpe bei
gang der Hafen
in dem die schiffe den
Hafen liegen!*
Klaus



The Sally Albatross was moored in the centre of the public area of the harbour, secured by a safety cordon. This ship has an unlucky history, having been involved in a number of accidents. It formed an impressive sight in Barcelona.

A cachet was in use.

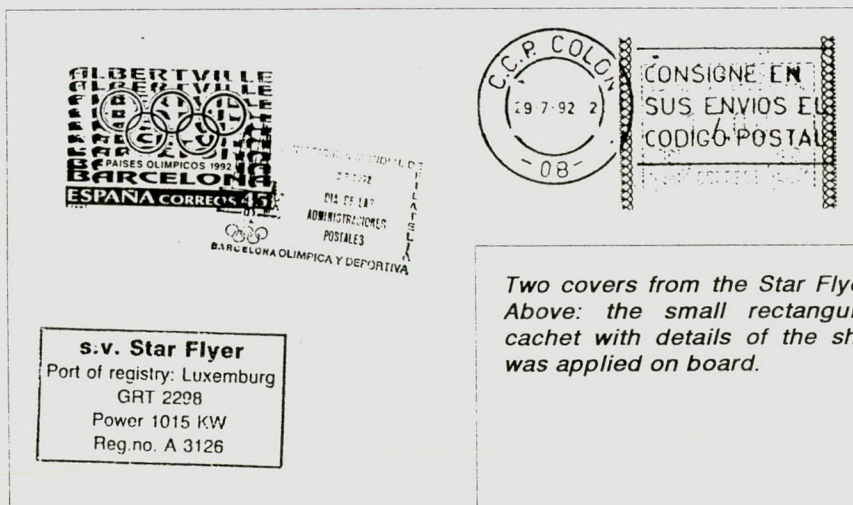
Believed to have operated as a centre for the Scandinavians.

Unfortunately, letters mailed on several ships with Spanish postage, were handed to the Barcelona post office (or put into a nearby post box?) for onward transmission without receiving any cachet or ship mark. Such unmarked covers prove difficult to identify with a particular vessel – lost opportunities from Olympic Barcelona, – or can any SOC members add further information?

It must also be mentioned, that other ships entered the port of Barcelona during the Olympic Games, for instance the well known ACHILLE LAURO was there for a short stopover during a cruise. The main difference for the Olympic collector between these itinerant vessels and those mentioned previously, is their status – only twelve ships belonged to the official Olympic infrastructure. Some of the 'visiting' vessels will certainly have hosted people directly linked to the games. The MS "Ivan Franko" was certainly used to host functions involving members of the Unified Team from the former USSR, and it was moored close to the Crown Jewel, but it was not an 'official Olympic ship'. Items mailed from the Ivan Franko (if they exist), could be used to illustrate the activities of the Unified Team.

German ship / maritime collectors tried to document the presence of the tall ships in the port of Barcelona during the Olympics, by creating philatelic souvenirs. They prepared special cachets for several sailing ships (tall ships), mailing items with cachets for the 'Stadsraad Lehmkuhl', 'Wind Star', 'Druzhba', 'Atlantis', 'Sea Cloud', 'Star Clipper', and 'Star Flyer'.

Only the final three of these were part of the official Olympic structure.

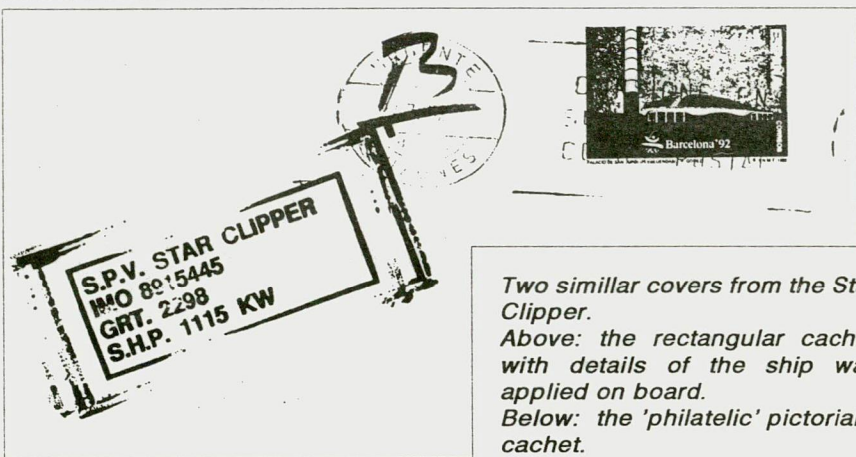
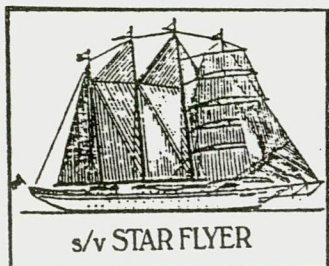


Two covers from the Star Flyer; Above: the small rectangular cachet with details of the ship was applied on board.

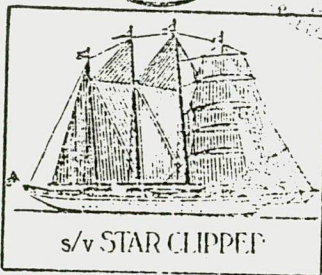
The second cover (next page) with a pictorial cachet has never been aboard the ship.

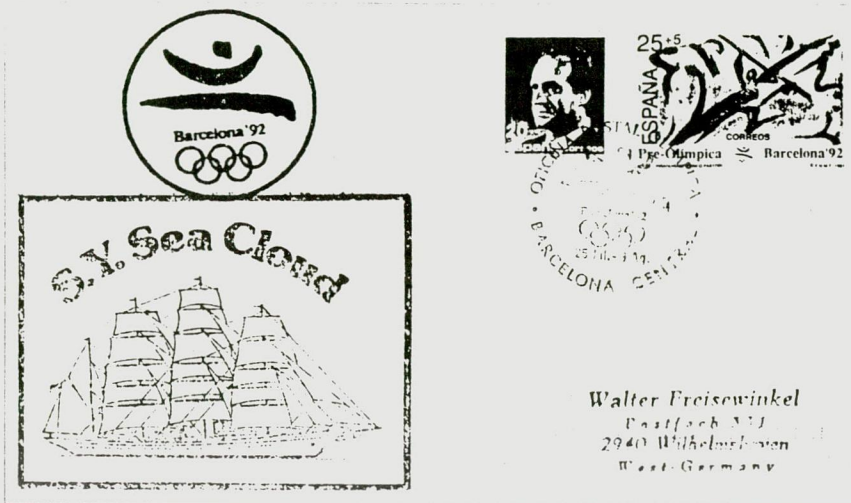
The sailing ship was described in the local newspaper Maritimas, as the world's largest sailing ship with a sail area of about 3300 square metres.

It acted as the Belgian centre for the Olympic Games, hosting the NOC and Belgian sponsors.



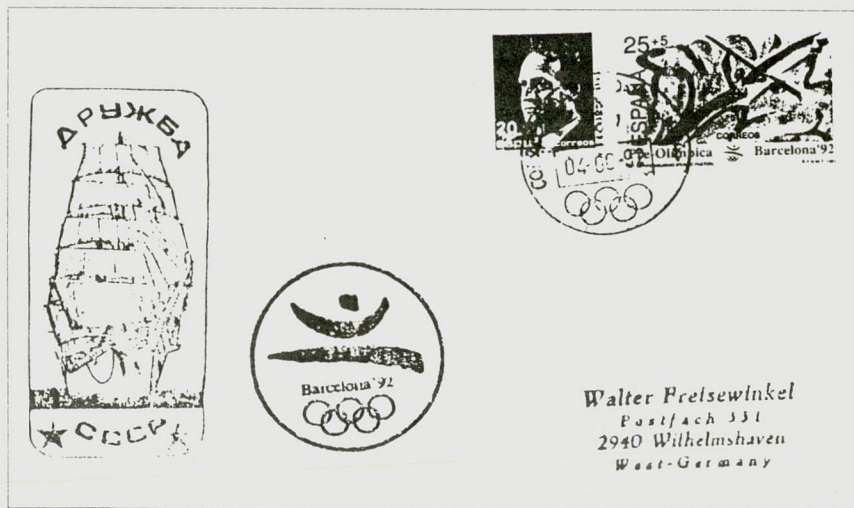
Two similar covers from the Star Clipper.
Above: the rectangular cachet with details of the ship was applied on board.
Below: the 'philatelic' pictorial cachet.





Walter Freisewinkel
 Postfach 331
 2940 Wilhelmshaven
 West-Germany

The Sea Cloud was the last of the official tall ships. This cover with pictorial cachet, has again been created to commemorate the involvement of the ship for collectors, and has not been aboard.



Walter Freisewinkel
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 2940 Wilhelmshaven
 West-Germany

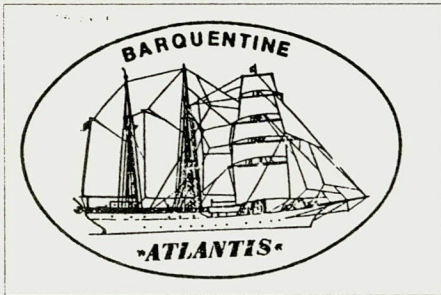
Cover with pictorial cachet for the tall ship 'Druzhba' (in Russian: friendship), a nice philatelic item to commemorate the visit of the ship to Barcelona, but the cover has certainly never been aboard.

The name of the country of origin (СССР for USSR), is of course incorrect, as by this time separation of the component nations of the USSR had taken place

Whilst the covers with pictorial cachets should be treated with caution, that is as philatelic souvenirs, to allow the collector a means of commemorating the visit of the particular vessel during the Olympic games, they have a more interesting feature.

The majority have been postmarked in the MPO (Main Post Office) of Barcelona, either with the "universal" postmark (25.7. – 9.8.), or the very scarce 'Correos Barcelona Central with Olympic rings, which was not available at any public counter, being used only in the basement entrance "E", where bulk mail was received.

It seems clear, that the commemorative mail for the tall ships was collected in Germany, marked with the ornate pictorial cachets, and then forwarded to the MPO in Barcelona for onward transmission. The additional circular cachet with the logo and Olympic rings that appears on these covers is not a Spanish postal marking.



German pictorial cachet for "Atlantis"

German pictorial cachet for "Wind Star"

References:

- 1) Manuel Garcia, CRONICA FILATELICA, January 1993, page 70.
- 2) SPORT '92, 23.7.92, page 26.
- 3) MARITIMAS – Informacion comercial, 27.7.92, page 1.

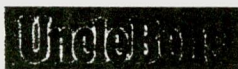
SPRING STAMPEX – 1996

New venue ** 24 – 28 January 1996 ** *New venue*

**Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington,
London.**

**1996 Theme – a Centenary Celebration of the
Modern Olympic Games**

SPONSORS OF THE BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION



John Miller

Following the article in Vol.12 No.2, further information about U.K. Sponsors for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta can now be added.

(i) INTERNATIONAL

{b} KODAK

On the more common retail products, neither the logo or text used by Kodak during the 1992 sponsorship have been changed.

For the first time, the declaration of sponsorship has been seen on 'professional' film products. The text differs and is illustrated below.

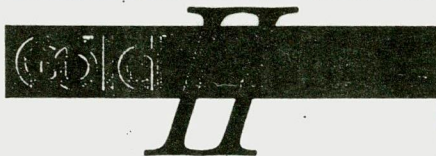
Kodak

Official
Professional Film
of the
Olympic Games



Kodak

Ektacolor
160 PROFESSIONAL
Colour Negative Film



This was printed in red and black on the deep yellow background of the packet.

(ii) NATIONAL

{a} ROYAL MAIL

Examples of the sponsorship logo and text illustrated in Vol.12 No.3 (p105), have now been seen on official stationery from the International, Trade Marketing, Philatelic Marketing and Revenue Management sections.

Arrangements are being made for an issue to commemorate the centenary of the Olympic Games. Precise details are not yet available but it seems the issue will be made about two months before the opening of the Games and there could be some other associated products.

{aa} Anglia Division

Anglia, a regional division of Royal Mail, ran a free prize draw, offering prizes of a trip to the Olympic Games in Atlanta. Leaflets were posted through Anglia area letterboxes inviting people to attend 'the world's largest sack race' and asking that they sponsor their local Royal Mail team.

The reverse of the leaflet had a space to stick unused postage stamps, which the Royal Mail would redeem at full value as a donation to the Olympic Association.

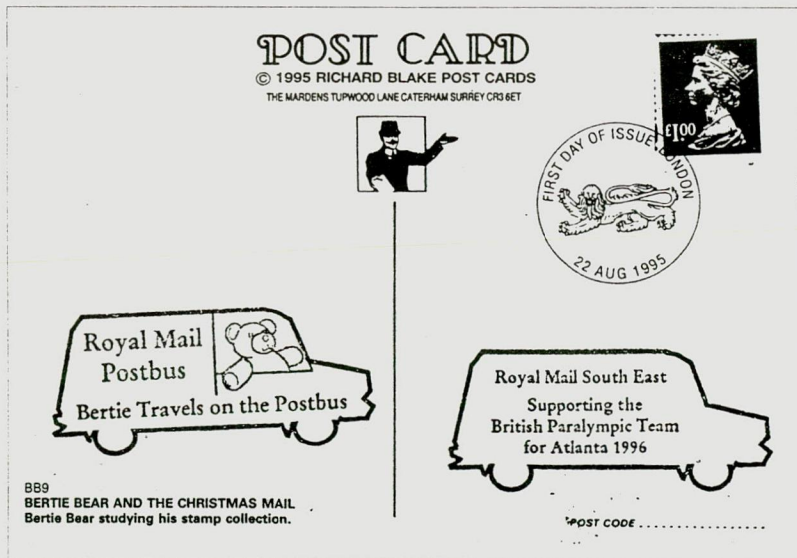
The leaflet is also of interest, because it contains the new style British Olympic Association logo.

{ab} South East Division

This Division of Royal Mail has already produced one postcard. It was serviced with the new £1.00 definitive stamp and postmarked on the 22nd August with an additional cachet indicating support for the British Paralympic Team. A limited edition of 100 cards were prepared. Funds from the sale of the card will be donated to the Paralympics Appeal.

The card is available from: -
Postbus Manager, Royal Mail SE Division,
Fleet Administration Office, 18 East Street,
Epsom, Surrey, KT17 1AA

Price £3.00 postpaid (within the UK). Cheques or postal orders should be made payable to Royal Mail. Further cards are being considered to help the Appeal.



FREE PRIZE DRAW

ROYAL MAIL, as Official Sponsors of the British Olympic and Paralympic teams, offer you the chance to

Win **TWO VIP TICKETS**
to the 1996 **OLYMPIC GAMES**
in Atlanta USA!!



THE GREAT ROYAL MAILBAG RACE

Royal Mail, in association with The Imperial War Museum Duxford, is staging THE GREAT ROYAL MAILBAG RACE (an attempt at the world's largest sack race) at Duxford Airfield* on Sunday 3rd September 1995

HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT THIS FUND RAISING EVENT:

- By sponsoring your local Royal Mail team when they take part in this **WORLD RECORD ATTEMPT**.
- By coming along and joining us on September 3rd to watch, or *better still take part* in this Record Attempt whilst enjoying the sideshows, attractions and outstanding Duxford exhibitions.

SPONSORSHIP COULDN'T BE EASIER

- Just stick any amount of Unused Postage Stamps on the reverse of this leaflet and return to the FREEPOST address stated. Royal Mail, on receipt, will convert the value to cash and pass **EVERY PENNY** onto the Olympic Associations.
- Your donations will help both organisations, who rely on Sponsorship and Fundraising to pay the costs of taking the teams to next year's Olympic Games in Atlanta, as well as the money needed to support the athletes' training and medical programmes. Neither receive a penny of Government support and do not benefit from Lottery Funds.

YOUR CHANCE TO WIN THE VIP PRIZE - TWO TICKETS FOR THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATLANTA, USA

Simply complete your Name and Address on the reverse of this leaflet and send to the FREEPOST address shown to arrive no later than September 3rd 1995.

*Standard admission fees to The Imperial War Museum Duxford, (Duxford Airfield, Cambridge CB2 4QR) apply.



**PLEASE STICK YOUR UNUSED
POSTAGE STAMPS HERE**

Any British Postage Stamps May be Used.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ POSTCODE _____

HOME TELEPHONE No. _____

ENTRIES MUST ARRIVE BY SEPTEMBER 3RD 1995

The Great Royal Mailbag Race
FREEPOST
Royal Mail Anglia,
Unit 1, Ampthill Industrial Estate,
Ampthill, Bedfordshire MK45 2QW

PRIZE DRAW RULES

1. Entrants must be aged 18 or over.
2. Royal Mail Anglia may use the winners names, hometowns and photographs in any publicity as a result of this draw.
3. The prize must be accepted as offered, there are no cash alternatives.
4. Closing date for entries is September 3rd 1995 and the draw will take place on September 11th 1995.
5. The prizewinner will be notified by post.
6. Entrance into the prize draw assumes acceptance of these rules (full details available on written request from the address shown).
7. No purchase necessary for entry into prize draw.

ROYAL MAIL ANGLIA WISH TO THANK

- All its Postmen/Postwomen for delivering this leaflet without payment.
- The Design & Print Partnership (01245 269361) for producing this leaflet at cost.

{b} British Sugar Company

Having recorded three stages of the British Sugar sponsorship scheme since March 1995, on the 18th August 1995 a fourth stage was on sale. It seems that this firm's programme of sponsorship for the 1996 Games is extensive and there is a need to list and record the date of the initial sighting of each stage. This is necessary as different lots of British Sugar products become mixed at retailers, and there can be two or three stages of the promotions on sale at the same time.

The packaging is coded with a two letter / three figure marking which is usually sealed in the folds at the bottom of the bag. This could help with dating the stages of the sponsorship, for example SA 7/95 would indicate a package filled in July 1995. The number of coded bags seen are insufficient to offer an accurate record.

The stages to date: -

- Stage 1: Advance publicity.
- Stage 2: Win a trip to Atlanta, (Silver Spoon).
- Stage 2a: Win a trip to Atlanta, (Silver Spoon and Kwik Save).
- Stage 3: Sharron Davies, Recipes.
- Stage 4: Sharron Davies, Olympic Trivia Quiz.

The final two recipes of stage 3 were seen during July, they are:

No. 5 "Midsummer Raspberry Muffins".

No. 6 "Fruits in Summer Sauce".

Up to the 18th August 1995 the recipes collected were numbers 1 - 4, on granulated sugar, numbers 5 and 6 on caster sugar.

It would appear that there are twelve items to collect.

Stage 4, an Olympic Trivia Quiz was also on sale during August in the Lancaster area. The back of the pack has six questions with the answers printed, inverted below. Six different sets of questions exist. Again they are published on both granulated and caster sugar packs, using the basic full colour design work of the 'Recipes' bags on the front.

The different packs are not numbered, they are listed below by reference to the answer to the first question: -

- 1. Oscar Swahn (SWE).
- 2. G.B., France, Greece, Switzerland and Australia.
- 3. U.S.A. 14.
- 4. Sarajevo, 1984.
- 5. At least one of the colours appears in the flags of all the Olympic nations.
- 6. 1900, Paris.



There are six different Sharron Davies Trivia Quizzes to test you. Look out for the numbers on the back of Silver Spoon Granulated Sugar and Caster Sugar packs.

" Enter the spirit of the Olympic Games, with these challenging, fun questions to test your sporting knowledge. "

Sharron Davies

OLYMPIC TRIVIA QUIZ

From 

1. Which country has won the 4x100m Relay most often?

2. Where is the Olympic torch lit prior to its journey to the Olympic Games?

3. The Olympic Games will celebrate its 100th birthday in 1996. In which city will this celebration take place?

4. What is the Olympic symbol?

5. Which country has won the most medals at the summer Games since the start of the Olympic Games?

6. What were the Olympic victors given in ancient times instead of a medal?

A I S W E R S

1. U.S.A. 14
 2. Olympia, Greece.
 3. Atlanta, U.S.A.
 4. 5 interlocking rings.
 5. U.S.A. 1: 510.
 6. Wreath of Olive tree branches.

Perhaps coincidentally, packs collected so far, are 1 – 4, on granulated sugar, 5 and 6, on caster sugar. Again suggesting twelve items to collect.

{d} Barclays Bank Plc

Further information on the "Draw / Competition" mentioned last issue. This was offered to 'Connect' card users only. An entry form to the competition was sent to all card holders. Completing three questions on the form and sending it together with a transaction slip, as proof of an overseas use of the card, gained entry to the competition. Those with correct answers were put into the draw, and the winner will receive an 'all expenses paid' trip to Atlanta.

This was not a sponsorship arrangement, and had no connection with the British Olympic Association, no further record will be reported.

{e} Triumph International Ltd

This firm produces ladies swimming costumes, underwear and foundation garments. It has been awarded a contract to produce garments for the British Olympic Team. Shop displays and advertising material confirming sponsor status are expected in a month or two.

Heinz A. Potschka

++++
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Olympic Pins ++ Postal Cards ++ Hologram

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This is the standard box.
Font sizes will be varied
to suit your text.
A maximum of six lines is
suggested.
As this example.

FOR SALE

Du Bois Catalogue
of
Olympic Vignettes
For details of how to order:

P Rickenback, 14 Rosslyn Hill,
London, NW3 1PF, G B

NEW FOR 1996 — A NEW SERVICE FOR MEMBERS.

Torch Bearer will include a 'Small Ad's Page' from Volume 13 Issue 1. Subject to demand, a page will initially be made available in each issue. Members 'Small Ad's' may also be used as space fillers.

Members Small Ad's will be accepted in two ways;

— Firstly, for members who have renewed their membership by 31st January 1996, copy may be submitted for two Small Ad's, free of charge. These will be published as space permits, and in order of receipt. Requests to run the same Ad twice will appear in two separate issues. (New members joining before June will be entitled to one Ad).

— Members may pay for the publication of a Small Ad, either in addition to their free entitlement, or to prioritise publication. A standard charge of 2 pounds will apply for a standard box (as above). These will be published in the first available issue (as space permits), and will take priority over free Ad's.

— All copy for Small Ad's must be accompanied by your S O C Membership Number.

Conditions for acceptance:

1. A name and address, or name and telephone number must appear within the Small Ad, in the case of telephone identification, the country of the advertiser must be clearly stated.
2. All items for sale must be offered on the basis of 'full refund if not satisfied, and returned within seven days of receipt'.
3. All requests for exchanges or correspondents must list the languages in which correspondence will take place.
4. Source catalogues must be clearly named where catalogue numbers are given as identification.
5. Small Ad's must either relate to Olympic collectables, or promote correspondence between members.
6. The Editor's decision on acceptance for publication is final.



NEWS RELEASE

1996 OLYMPIC ARTS FESTIVAL

Telephone 404-224-1996
Facsimile 404-224-1993
http://www.atlanta-olympic.org

The Atlanta Committee
for the Olympic Games
CULTURAL OLYMPIAD
250 Williams Street, Suite 9900
P.O. Box 1996
Atlanta, GA 30301-1996 USA

Contact: Margaret Doyle (404) 224-5122

"CENTENNIAL COLLECTIBLES" EXHIBITION ANNOUNCED AT 2ND OLYMPIC COLLECTORS' WORLD FAIR IN LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

Major Olympic Arts Festival exhibition will mark first time in Olympic history that collectors of Olympic stamps, coins and memorabilia will exhibit in the same space.

(Atlanta, Georgia...October 4, 1995) The broad outlines of "Centennial Collectibles," a major exhibition of the 1996 Olympic Arts Festival, were announced today at a press conference held in conjunction with the 2nd Olympic Collectors' World Fair at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland.

In his remarks about "Centennial Collectibles: OLYMPHILEX '96/Stamps, Coins and Memorabilia," Robert Huot--Director of the Olympic Coin Program and Member of the Olympic Collectors Commission--explained that the exhibition would mark the first time in modern Olympic history that collectors of Olympic stamps, coins and memorabilia will exhibit in the same space during the Olympic Games.

Philately, numismatics, and memorabilia have traditionally played a significant role in the history and evolution of the Olympic Games. In 1895, the Greek government used revenue from the anticipated sale of Olympic Games stamps to finance construction of many venues for the 1896 Athens Games. The Olympic coin tradition dates back to Philip II of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great, who issued coins in celebration of his chariot's winning an Ancient Olympic Games competition. Olympic Games memorabilia have been collected by many people over the years; this comprehensive and dynamic exhibition will showcase some of the world's major collections.

"Centennial Collectibles" will occupy 90,000 square feet in the Atlanta Merchandise Mart in downtown Atlanta. It runs July 19 through August 3, 1996 from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and is free to the public. Roughly one half of the exhibition space will be devoted to OLYMPHILEX '96/Stamps, one-quarter to coins and one-quarter to memorabilia.



--more--

OLYMPHILEX '96/Stamps. This portion of "Centennial Collectibles" will feature approximately 1100 frames (17,600 pages) of exhibits and a 1600-page "Court of Honor." The exhibitors, who are chosen by the OLYMPHILEX '96 committee, will be announced in January, 1996. At the end of the Collectibles exhibition, gold, vermeil, silver, silver-bronze and bronze medals will be awarded to the top exhibitors, as chosen by a 12-member panel of international jurors.

Additional participants in OLYMPHILEX '96 include numerous international postal administrations and dealers. There will be a number of "first day of issue" ceremonies, demonstrations by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and a Savvy Stamp Center, where one can learn more about stamps.

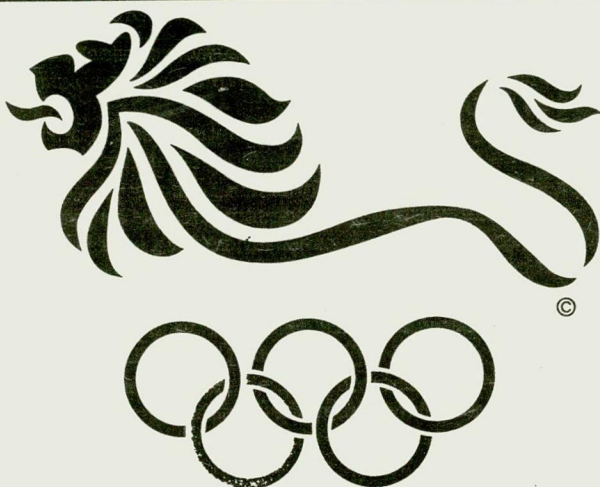
COINS. This portion of the Centennial Collectibles exhibition will feature approximately 20 coin dealers and three exhibits—one each on ancient Greek coins, on modern Olympic coins, and on historic coins from Georgia, minted with Dahlonega (GA) gold. Both the U.S. Mint and the Greek Mint will be selling commemorative coins, and the process of making coins—along with a hammerstrike—will be demonstrated to attendees.

MEMORABILIA. The core of this portion of the Centennial Collectibles exhibition will be the Centennial Exhibition, which was first brought together for the 1992 Olympic Flag Celebration and has been on tour since the fall of '92. Included are memorabilia from every Games since 1896--victory medals, uniforms, posters, programs, torches, mascots, etc. Approximately five memorabilia dealers will participate.

"Centennial Collectibles: OLYMPHILEX '96/Stamps, Coins and Memorabilia," is a major exhibition of the 1996 Olympic Arts Festival, the spectacular showcase of music, theater, dance and visual arts that takes place during the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta next summer.

###

OLYMPIC SYMBOL ETC. (PROTECTION) ACT



On 19th July 1995, Royal Assent was achieved for the Olympic Symbol Etc (Protection) Act.

The Act will be used to prevent unauthorised use of registered Olympic devices.

The British Olympic Association now have the illustrated logo copyrighted for their use.



Olympic Games 1896 - 1996

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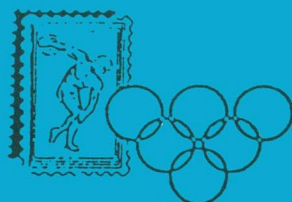
Ingrid O'Neil

P.O. Box 12346
Atlanta Ga.
U.S.A.

Tel: (404) 812-0106
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