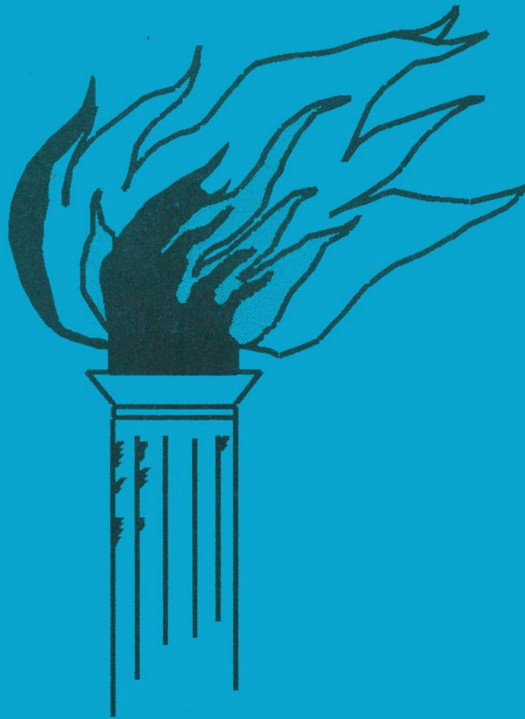


Volume 14 Issue 1

# TORCH BEARER



SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

# SOCIETY OF OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

PRESIDENT: Mrs Franceska Rapkin

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|                                  |  |
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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 £2.00 each, or £8.00 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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## 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 for 1997 are: United Kingdom £8.00, Europe £10.00, (DM30, \$US20), Outside Europe £15.00, (DM40, \$US28).

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

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Another year has dawned, and I hope that you all had an enjoyable break and took the opportunity to recharge ready for the year ahead.

Whilst 1997 is not a year in which any Olympic Games will be celebrated, there are at least two events of significance; at the end of March, we have the third World Olympic Collectors Fair at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne; we also have the selection of the host for the 2004 Olympic Summer Games – initial reduction to the shortlist, with final selection at the IOC Session in Lausanne during September.

I am sure that both of these events will become the subject of articles in Torch Bearer, and no doubt both will offer new material for the Collector.

As every year, I must appeal to all of you to submit material for publication in Torch Bearer, articles, news, questions and of course your views. All will be welcome.

I have no doubt that sufficient material is available to produce the next three issues but unless further items arrive, I'm afraid that the majority of articles will be provided by those of us who concentrate on the more recent Olympiads – I'm sure that there must be a number of collectors of pre-1972 material out there who have knowledge to share.

On a brighter note, 'The United States Commemorative Stamps of the Twentieth Century' by Max G. Johl, has been brought to my attention. This was a two volume work published in 1947, and contains very detailed information on the Louisiana Purchase issue (the philatelic link to the St. Louis Games of 1904), and the 1932 commemorative stamps for Lake Placid and Los Angeles. The latter you will find in this issue, the former will appear later this year.

Our Secretary Betty Miller has been very active in trying to find venues at stamp fairs around the country where organizers are prepared to allow us either a room or quiet corner with a few seats to invite members to meet on an informal basis. You will find a list of the confirmed venues in this issue. The venues listed will be attended by at least two committee members, and other society members. If you have never attended an AGM, or do not actually know any of your fellow members, why not drop in to a venue near you? It rally will be informal, possibly a cup of coffee and a chat, invariably some gloating over purchases, possibly a chance to look through others material or duplicates – and of course a chance to meet each other.

All of our members are recipients of Torch Bearer, and the majority participate in either the auction or packet, however contact by correspondence is relatively impersonal. I'm afraid that in the twenty five years that I have collected Olympic material, I have met a very small number of Olympic collectors in the UK, and I can certainly put more 'faces to names' amongst our overseas members than in the UK. I am fairly confident that this is the case for all of those that travel overseas. How about we try to address this situation in 1997 / 1998? Your committee members are all collectors first and foremost, and those that do know us will attest to the fact that none of us bite! Equally, whilst some may be very knowledgeable on specific Olympiads, we all have an awful lot to learn, and informal chats usually benefit all parties.

Your committee look forward to meeting more of you in the near future.

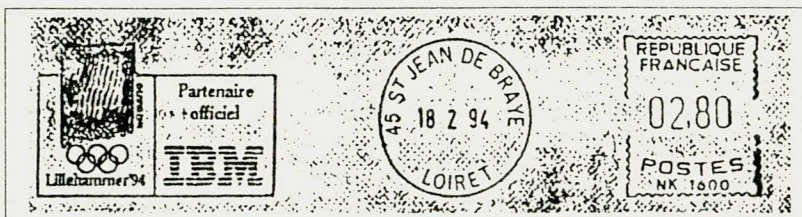
# NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Thomas Lippert provided a copy of this sheetlet of vignettes. Two different designs commemorate Amaroussion as the birthplace of Spyros Loui – winner of the marathon at the 1896 Olympic Games.

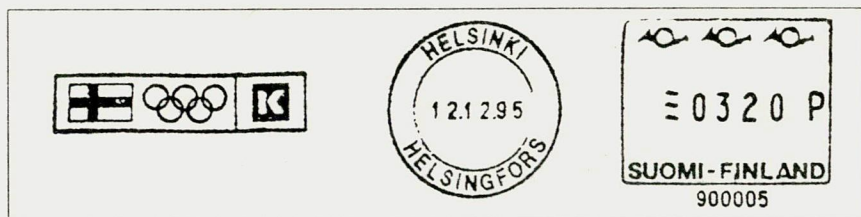


The labels are superbly produced, alternate designs have text in Greek or English. The marginal inscriptions also alternate. It is thought that the vignettes are a joint production of the Amaroussin council and post office.

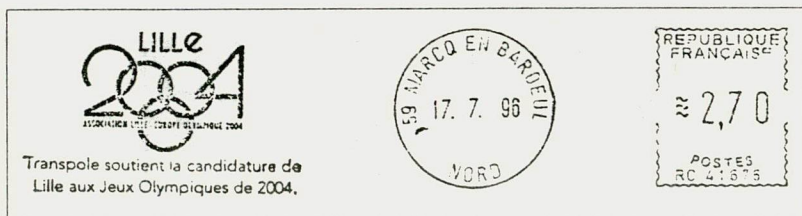
News of a number of franking meter marks has been received from Bob Wilcock, Kenny Cook and the journal of the French Society of Olympic and Sports Collectors.



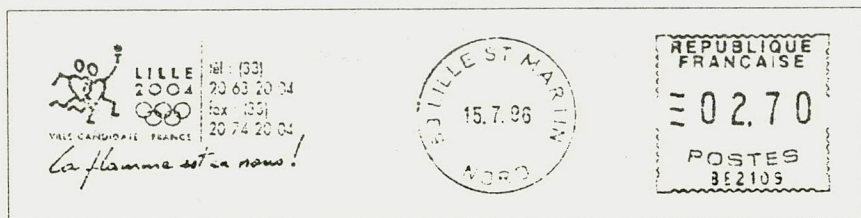
*Lillehammer '94 / Partenaire / officiel / IBM / 45 ST JEAN DE BRAYE / LOIRET  
Meter number NK 1600*



*Finnish flag, Olympic rings, 'K' / HELSINKI / HELSINGFORS  
Meter number 900005*



*LILLE / 2004 / ASSOCIATION LILLE – EUROPE OLYMPIQUE 2004 / Transpole  
soutient la candidature de / Lille aux Jeux Olympiques de 2004. / 59 MARCQ EN  
BAROEUL / NORD Meter number RC 41676*



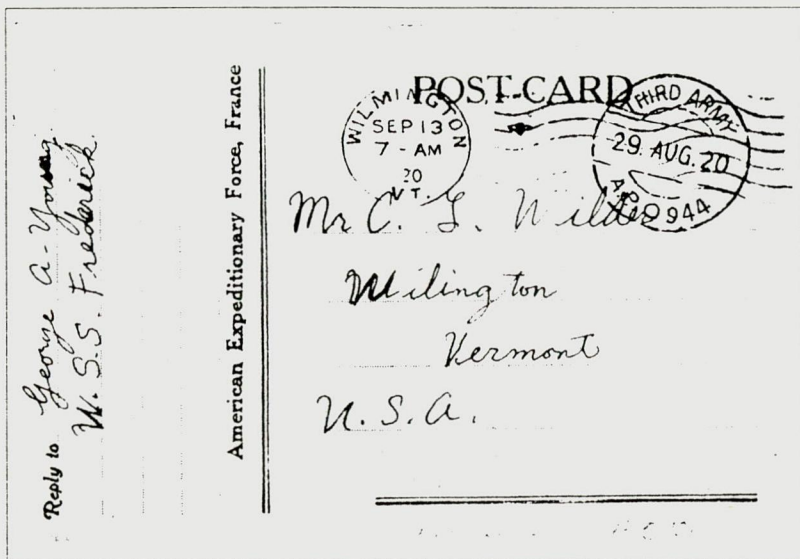
*'Running hearts' logo / LILLE / 2004 / Olympic rings / VILLE CANDIDATURE –  
FRANCE / la flamme est en nous! / 59 LILLE ST MARTIN NORD  
Meter number BE2109*

## MEMBERS FORUM

John Crowther, is seeking information about Antwerp 1920:

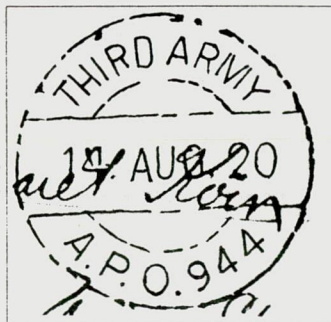
'I have recently acquired two postcards mailed from a sailor on USS 'Frederick', Antwerp with APO 944 cancels dated 14 Aug and 29 Aug 1920. I understood that the 'Frederick' (ex - USS 'Maryland') carried the US Olympic Team to Antwerp in July 1920 and remained there until September, serving as housing for the US Olympians.

However, on investigating further I have found that the American Olympic Committee had hired the USS 'Princess Matoika' to transport it's team overseas. ... I would appreciate members comments as to this obvious anomaly."

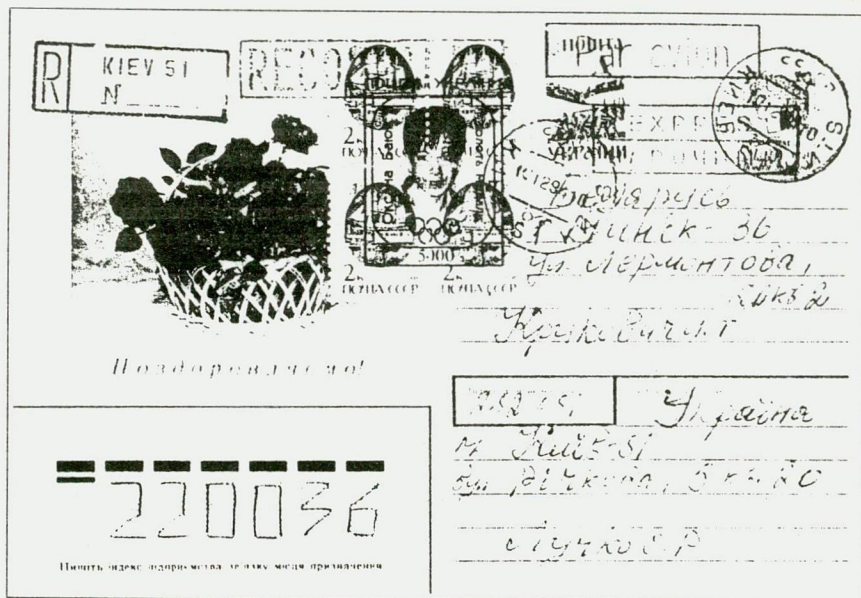
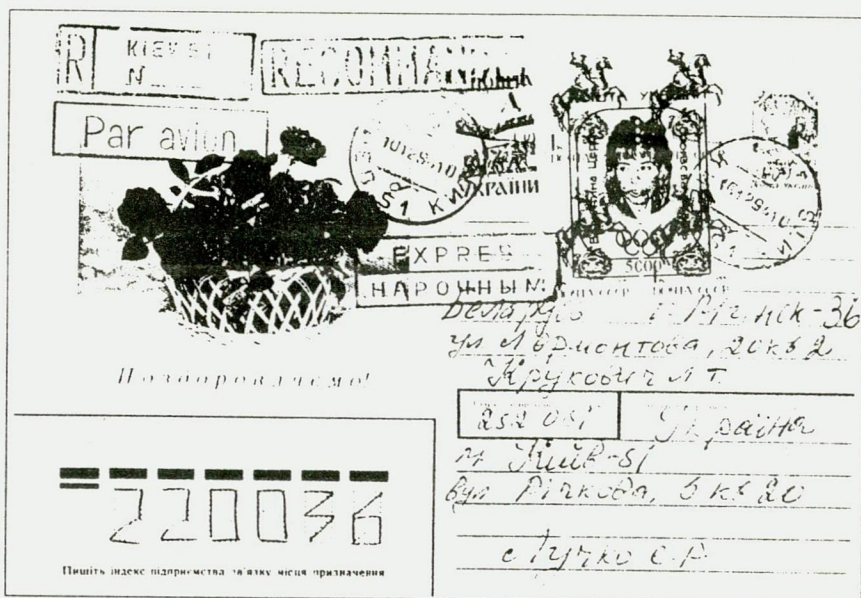


Above: The back of the postcard with 'THIRD ARMY / A.P.O. 944 cancel dated 29. AUG. 20, with a WILMINGTON SEP 13 1920 receiving mark.

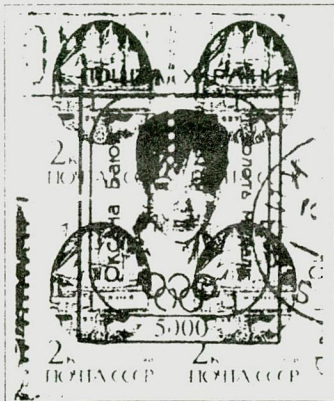
Right: Enlarged detail of the 'THIRD ARMY / A.P.O. 944 cancel dated 14. AUG. 20



Kenny Cook has been patiently waiting for these covers to be illustrated:



Covers mailed on the 10th December 1994.



*Can any of our members help with information about these overprinted blocks of four?*

*The basic issue was issued as two distinctive printings – do the overprints exist on both?*

*Are there other values?*



\*\*\*\*\*

## PROPOSED TOUR OF EUROPEAN OLYMPIC SITES

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David Buxton – Treasurer.

It was proposed at our last committee meeting (November 1996), that the Society should look into the possibility of touring the European Winter and Summer Olympic sites. IMOS arranged a similar tour a year or two ago and regularly arrange Olympic related excursions.

I envisage a tour of about two weeks duration, possibly in 1998, that would take in as many of the following as time distance and practical considerations will allow – Athens, Paris, London, Stockholm, Antwerp, Chamonix, St. Moritz, Amsterdam, Garmisch, Berlin, Oslo, Helsinki, Cortina, Rome, Innsbruck, Grenoble, Munich, Moscow, Sarajevo, Albertville, Barcelona and Lillehammer. Initial thoughts suggest either a 'northern', 'central' or 'southern' tour. I would also like to arrange some meetings or joint visits with our sister societies at some of the above venues.

I would be grateful to receive your ideas and an indication of the level of interest that there would be for such a tour.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BOA BACKS SPORTS ACADEMY AT UPPER HEYFORD

David Buxton

On 10th December, the Heritage Secretary, Virginia Bottomley, shortlisted to 13 applications the location for the new National Academy of Sport. The location backed by the British Olympic Association and 32 sport governing councils, is at the former USAF base at Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire about 4 miles from my home.

It will cost £175,000 to transform the former air base and provide facilities for future British Olympic hopefuls. The final selection is expected to be made on 31st. January.

## UNKNOWN OLYMPICA

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Vsevolod Furman

1996, the year of the Centennial Games, offered many opportunities, pleasant memories, joys and no doubt finds for the Olympic enthusiast and philatelist.

At the end of this remarkable year I would like to share with my collector colleagues a number of novelties which I discovered in researching my new book *"The Golden Age"*.

Few people will know that games were held in the summer of 1766 in Saint Petersburg. Mass competitions took place *'in the manner of the Ancient Greek Olympiads'*, under the eloquent motto *'From the Alpheus to Neva riversides'*. In accordance with the wishes of Catherine II, a large hippodrome–amphitheatre was built on Palace Square and the competitions were held there.



In 1987 Russian author *Valentin Pikul* described the event in his novel/chronicle *'Favourite'*, in the following way:

*".....Spectators by tickets got access to the amphitheatre where Catherine herself was sitting in state as the main goddess – between Minych and Panin...*

*Quadrigae started! Proud horses carried chariots driven by fearless women. Their transparent tunics were flying, but the beauties weren't ashamed of their nudity in the same way as the ancient world accepted it. Cavaliers' costumes were local copies, and a motley carnival of ancient Romans and Albanians,*

*heroes of Greek myths and Arabs, Serbs and Turks, Valachs and Moldavians spread in front of Petersburgians.....Music sounded, but it was strange. These were tunes of Ancient Hellas and Ancient Rome, music of Ancient world's stadiums where harmony of a human body was valued most of all. Grishka Orlov headed the Roman quadriga, and Alekhan headed the Turkish one... With mighty build, on mighty Bucephaluses they were undoubtedly majestic and beautiful!*

*... Sunburnt youths in tunics and sandals ran onto the square in front of the Winter Palace, they threw heavy javelins and hammers far off.*

*Slender horse–women with uncovered right breasts speared flower garlands at full gallop.*

*Gladiator–cadets in short cloaks, shields shining, jostling each other, fought with swords.*

*... The time came to stand up and make a bow to laureates rewarded by Minych with prizes. Winners, men and women, were presented with diamond buttons, canes with gold handles, snuffboxes with diamonds, jasper cases with drawing instruments."*





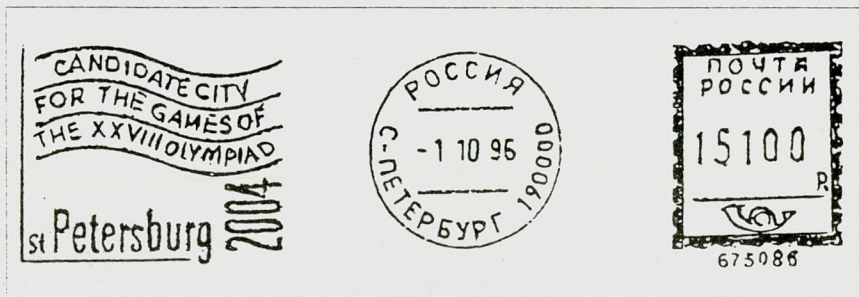
The author omits one important part of the reward, of particular interest to the collector. The winners also received special medals in addition to their prizes. The Neva river was depicted on the medal as a beautiful woman gazing at the amphitheatre as if watching the competitions; with Zeus like a bird – an eagle soaring above the hippodrome with a garland. The lower part of the medal was engraved with text detailing for what and to whom it had been awarded. For example: "To Countess Anna Sheremetyeva / the third prize and golden medal / July 11, 1766".

From the philatelic point of view this event can be illustrated by letters sent from St. Petersburg in July, 1766. Single line postmarks had been introduced in Russia just one year before the competitions in Dvortsovaya {Palace} square, as indicators of mail sent from the post offices of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Riga. These postmarks are of two types – in Russian (for inland letters), and in French (for letters sent abroad and to Baltic provinces). Senders dated letters by hand, and the post offices only applied the postmark of the city.

## С. ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.

The particular mark of interest « С.Петербургъ » or « St. Petersburg » (it should be noted that in XVIII<sup>th</sup> century script, the Latin letter « U » was written as « V »).

Unfortunately I have been unable to find any letters with a date closer to July, 1776 than an example dated May 11, 1776 from St. Petersburg, which I have utilized in my exhibit.



It is symbolic that after 230 years St. Petersburg came forward as a candidate to host the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004. The candidature is advertised by a commemorative red meter mark at the St. Petersburg post office.

Until recently it was considered (according to the research of M. Tsironis), that the latest proven use of the Olympic stamps of 1896 was during 1918.



In the June 1996 auction of O. Vlastos, I was attracted by a 25 lepta stamp cancelled by a very clear postmark of the « Minerva » steamship (the Austrian branch of the Lloyd shipping company) dated May 29, 1930. This is exciting, interesting, and quite genuine, as according to the decree of April 6, 1897, issued by King George I of Greece the use of the Olympic stamps was to be allowed until they became naturally exhausted, i.e. the period of their use was not limited, and the stamps were not withdrawn from circulation.

Therefore the date of latest postal use of the first Olympic stamps has moved forward by a further twelve years.

\* \* \* \* \*

Today we know of 17 towns, inhabited localities or geographical areas named 'Olympia'. Some of them, for example Olympia in Greece and Olympia in the USA (Washington state) are well known, others are less known.

Very few people know that there was once an inhabited locality called Olympia in the USSR in the territory of the Komi Autonomous SSR.

By a grim twist of fate, this locality was known only to relatives and friends of those who were imprisoned in the late 1930's and early 1940's in one of the Stalin GULAGS (main administration of reforming and labour camps) situated near a town with such a well known name as Olympia. This little town, which no longer exists, will be documented thanks to a few envelopes (I know of only two!) with impressions of a handstamp postmark, in the typical style of the USSR postal service at that time, a circular postmark of 30mm diameter.



The illustrated postmark has a Cyrillic letter 'b' in the lower section, which suggests that a second die with letter 'a' should exist. It was normal practise for the post master and the clerk to have individual cancellors.

Thus, yet another 'Olympia' is available to philatelists.

# AN EVENING WITH REDGRAVE AND PINSENT

David Buxton

"I'm not planning to go to the next Olympics to lose" was the response from Steve Redgrave when asked why he had decided to risk his winning run of four Olympic Games titles. "Winning is important, but it's a case of doing your best. If you produce your best in a race and get beaten then you can accept that." Steve Redgrave continued in the true Olympic spirit.

This was four months after Steve Redgrave and Matthew Pinsent had won the Olympic mens coxless pairs gold medal and Steve Redgrave's famous statement "If you see me anywhere near a boat again you have my permission to shoot me" something that he says he meant at the time and for about six to eight weeks afterwards. The Olympic champions have been touring the country in a series of roadshows and I was attending the first after Steve Redgrave's announcement that he was going to attempt to win his fifth Olympic gold, this time in the coxless fours at Sydney in the year 2000.

The evening started with Matthew Pinsent talking about the Olympics, the medals and the symbols such as the five rings. During this session the Olympic medals, Steve's four golds and one bronze and Matthew's two golds were handed around. The last person to touch them had been the Duke of Edinburgh at a lunchtime reception that day. Then Steve Redgrave spoke of their punishing training routine, some of which they actually enjoy. Matthew then spoke about the sport of rowing, the difference between the events, the types of oars, the types of boats, and the need to have the correct combination of rowers. Steve then spoke on life in the athletes Village with some amusing tales of the food bars, video machines and of course the transport!

Before the evening concluded with the signing autographs (including several postcards and pictures that I had taken along in the hope of getting them signed) and the taking of photographs, there were numerous questions, many on their training techniques up to and at the Games, and of course why the change of decision. Steve knew he had made the right decision when his five year old daughter had said "I'm glad you're going rowing daddy - I just want you to win."



**Steven Redgrave & Matthew Pinsent**  
*Olympic*



For some years it has been the custom of the various nations which were the hosts to the Olympic Games to issue a stamp or a series of stamps as a recognition of the international sporting events. In 1932 the United States was to be the host for the tenth Olympic Games. In conjunction with this major athletic event, but having no direct connection thereto, the United States was also to be host for the tenth Olympic Games. In conjunction with this major athletic event, but having no direct connection thereto, the United States was also to be host to the third Winter Olympics. This event was to take place in the early part of February at Lake Placid, N.Y.

In order to advertise the event and as a courtesy to the international competition, Representative Snell of New York, the Republican floor leader, requested the Postmaster General to issue a special stamp for this event. This request was granted and in the latter part of December the Postmaster General announced that such a stamp would be issued.

The stamps were printed on flat plate presses from four hundred subject plates. The sheets were divided into four panes by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminated by arrows, along which they were cut into post office panes of one hundred and so issued. The plate numbers were above and below the fifth vertical row on the left pane and in similar position on the sixth row of the right pane. The top right plate number was preceded by an "F". There were no side plate numbers. They were first delivered to the Post Office Department on January 18th. First day sale was at Lake Placid, New York, scene of the Winter Olympics on January 25, 1932.

**#716--2 Cent, Carmine "SKI JUMPER," No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued January 25, 1932

This being an issue for the winter Olympics it was to be expected that the design would represent one of the principal events, and it was decided to use a ski jumper. Several designs were prepared, the first two (illustrated), showed the action from left to right and seemed to have been a much more natural pose than the later design, (illustrated), which showed the action from right to left. None of these designs were approved, but the accepted design was a combination of one of the earlier designs and the later one, with the date and location of the winter games placed at the bottom of the design.



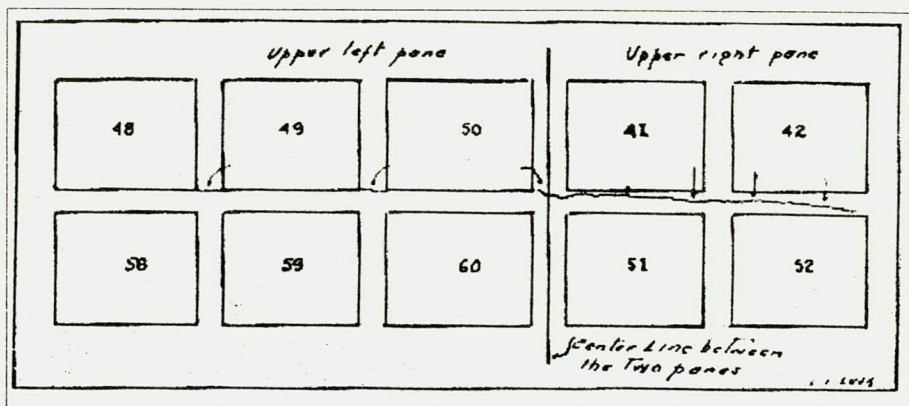
The stamp as issued was designed by A.R. Meissner, and the engraving of the vignette was executed by J. Eissler, and the frame and lettering by E.M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

There being twelve plates used, the forty-eight post office panes gave collectors ample field for study of possible plate defects, and several major varieties were found, the most prominent of these being a long rocking-in plate crack on the upper panes of plate No. 20823. This followed the bottom frame line of several stamps in the fifth horizontal row. Though discovered a short time after the stamps had been issued, only a few sheets were found by collectors, and it was believed that the defect had been discovered after a short run and the plate removed. We checked this with the Bureau and they informed us that plate No. 20823 was used for printing 3,618,000 perfect stamps, (quantity found satisfactory for issuance to post offices.) This means that there were over 9,000 full sheets issued. However, as the stamps were widely distributed and promptly used, only a small supply was saved.

This variety should not be confused with the gripper slot cracks on the Bicentennials. It is much more marked and is the first commemorative stamp of the twentieth century showing a "rocking-in" crack. The metal in plate No. 20823 seems to have been defective, as another small crack was found under the bottom frame line of stamp #61 of the upper right pane. There were numerous other varieties, some minor in character though easily seen. Only the more important ones have been listed.

Shades: Carmine rose, bright carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks  
b: Usual twelve position blocks



#### Cracked Plate.

c: Cracked plate – right and left panes

20823 U.L.R. Plate crack (Illustrated). A careful study of the

upper right pane of this stamp will show this crack as progressive.

Copies have been seen where the crack extends only as far as the left of the "N" of "CENTS". Other copies, from a later printing, show this crack to extend as far over as the "S".

20823 U.R. 61 Defective frame line below "NTS" also a little extra line below that looks like a small crack.

d: Recut.

20824 U.R. 22 Top frame line recut. It is heavier and consists of two lines with a slight thinning at center.

e: Double transfer.

20815 U.R. 83 A small double transfer, showing in the upper margin at the upper left corner as a triangular dot and slightly above the top frame line at the upper right. Also at the bottom of the "W" of "two" An upward displacement of fair degree and extent but very low in clarity

f: Plate flaw.

20815 U.R. 64 Large dot (red snowball) before the ski jumper.

20824 U.R. 82 "Curl" in the tail of the right numeral.

20826 L.L. 29 Two large dots below the left corner of the stamp.

On some copies this looks like a heavy dash or line

Plates used: 20815 – 16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26.

Quantity issued: 51,102,800

## OLYMPIC SUMMER GAMES ISSUE – 1932

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When the modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 Greece issued a series of stamps to commemorate the event. Since that time most of the countries that were hosts to the quadrennial contests have issued a series of stamps. It was therefore natural that we do likewise when our turn came to host them in the summer of 1932.

As early as 1930 a member of Congress suggested to the Postmaster General that a series be issued in 1932. In the summer of 1931, during a visit to California, Postmaster General Brown was approached by Mr. Garland, President, and Mr. Young, Secretary of the Olympic Committee, with the request that a series of commemorative stamps be issued for the Olympic Games. At that time the Postmaster was reported as being in favor of a single 2 Cent stamp. It was, however, called to his attention that many of the participants would come from abroad and that for their benefit a 5 Cent stamp should be made available for use on their letters home. Once a decision was made the Bureau set to work to prepare a series of sketches for these stamps.

There was little doubt that more designs were prepared for this two-stamp set than on any previous issue. The designs generally were grouped in two major classifications, one showing the classic design which had been previously used by various foreign countries, and the other a more modern type. In the modern type the subjects generally consisted of the four of the five events in the "Pentathlon," and consisted of jumping, discus throwing, running and wrestling. For some reason boxing seems to have been omitted in the preliminary plan.

Early in 1932 a sketch, (illustrated), was submitted by Everett A. Vordenbaum, Postmaster at Randolph Field, Texas, which so appealed to the Department that it was used as the basis for one of the designs accepted.



It was originally planned to issue these stamps about May 15th, so that the Olympic Games which were to take place in July would get ample publicity. However, as the time for issuing these stamps approached it became quite evident that the postal rate on first class mail would be raised to three cents an ounce. It was next hoped to be able to issue the stamps on June 1st. This date of issue was again advanced. Early in June it became quite evident that the signing of the bill by the President would take place any day and the date of issue was definitely set for June 15th. On June 6th the President signed the 3 Cent postage bill which would not become effective until thirty days later.

In spite of this it was decided to issue the 3 Cent stamp before the effective date of this value, so that the Olympic Games might derive some advertising benefit from the earlier use of these stamps, and on June 3rd the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made the first delivery of these stamps to the Post Office Department. The stamps were placed on first day sale at Los Angeles on June 15, 1932.

A short time after the 3 Cent stamp had been issued there was a rumor that the runner was Charles Paddock. However, upon investigating, it was discovered that the 3 Cent Olympic design was prepared from a photograph of J. A. LeConey of Lafayette College, Intercollegiate Sprint Champion, and that in engraving this stamp the face was changed considerably, as was the nose and the shape of the hands. This in no way changed the custom of not having the portrait of a living person on our stamps, as in this case LeConey was used simply as a model.



#718 – 3 Cent, Violet. **RUNNER AT STARTING MARK.** No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued June 15, 1932.

At the time the designs for this stamp were first prepared there was little thought of an increase in the postal rates, and all preliminary drawings were made for a 2 Cent stamp. The designs for this value might be grouped into two sections, one the classic, showing the use of "Victory" and "Discobolus" – the Discus Thrower – and the others portraying modern trackmen. Two different types of frames were used, one strictly architectural, the other more classic and portraying the garland wreath of victory. None of the preliminary designs were accepted except that the frame of the 2 Cent showing the discus thrower was used for both values. However, the discus thrower was used on the 5 Cent value and a runner in a crouched position, as if ready for the starting signal, was substituted for this value.



**Original Drawings  
"Victory" Design  
Not Used.**





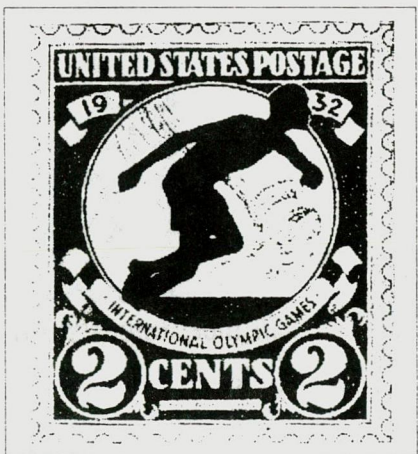
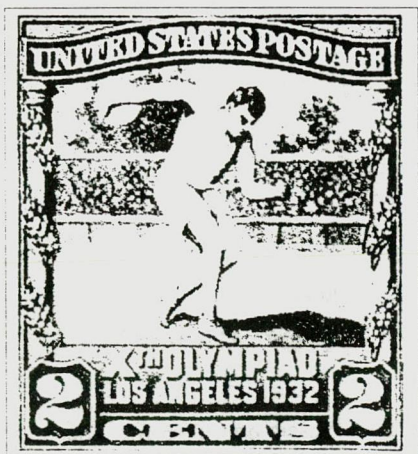
Because of the uncertainty of the date of the change of postal rates a 2 Cent master die was prepared of the accepted design and numbers were assigned to six plates. The first four of these plates were made using the 2 Cent design and, of course, never went to press. However, the other two plates had not been started and the new 3 Cent stamp was entered on these. They were put to press along with four later plates.



Original Drawing  
Discobolus Design –  
Frame Used for Stamps.

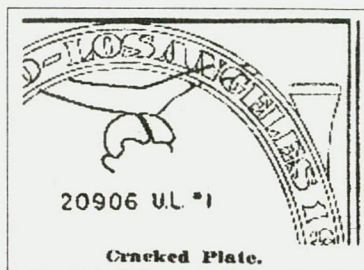
Original Drawing  
Approved Design –  
Issued as 3c Stamp.

The vignette of this stamp was engraved by J. Eissler after the design by Victor McCloskey, Jr., and the frame and lettering were engraved by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



There were few philatelic varieties on this value, the only one worthy of note being a crack in stamp #1 in the upper left pane of Plate No. 20906. As in the case of the Bicentennial issue this was also a crack caused by the gripper slots, and was found only on the later printings.

Because of the increase of the first class rates to 3 Cents there was a sudden demand for this value, and they were on general sale but a short time and had disappeared from post offices long before the 5 Cent.



**Shades:** Violet, deep violet.

**Quantity issued:** 168,885,300.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.  
 b: Cracked plate.  
 20906 U. L. 1 Cracked plate (illustrated). Only on late printings.

**Plates used:** 20864 – 65.  
 20906 – 07, 08, 09.

**Plates not used:** 2 Cent – 20860, 61, 62, 63.



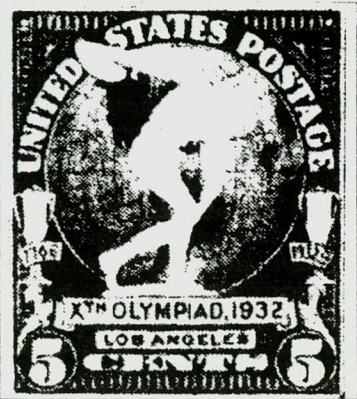
#719 – 5 Cent, Blue. "DISCUBOLUS." No Wmk. Perf. 11 x 10½.

Issued June 15, 1932.

Here again the Bureau made numerous designs both classic and modern. These in many ways were similar to those used on the 2 Cent. However, it seemed too have been the custom of various of the foreign countries to use the famous "Discobolus" or

Discus Thrower by Myron. on the 5 Cent stamp, and it was decided to continue this custom especially since the white statue shows up particularly well against a blue background. The accepted design had originally been prepared for the 2 Cent, and was based on the suggestion of the Postmaster at Randolph Field Texas. The die proof was approved March 22nd.

The vignette of this stamp was engraved by L.S. Schofield after the design by Victor McCloskey, Jr., and the lettering and frame engraved by E.M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



It was on this stamp that the first gripper slot cracks were discovered. These were first found on the upper right pane of Plate No. 20868, stamp #10. It was later also discovered that there were similar cracks in the upper left pane. However, unlike the 3 Cent crack these positions were never found without these marks.

Whereas the 3 Cent value soon disappeared from post office stocks the 5 Cent seemed to be on sale for a considerably longer time than might have been expected. This no doubt was largely due to the fact that the air mail rate had been raised to 8 Cents. Six plates were prepared for this value, of which four went to press.





Shades: Blue, bright blue, deep blue.

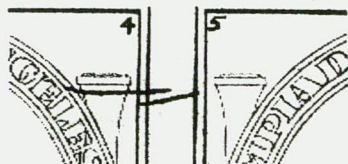
Quantity issued: 52,376,100

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks

b: Cracked plate. 20868 U.L. 1 Cracked plate. Runs from the colorless inside vignette frame line below the first "E" of "LOS ANGELES" running into the globe following along the 4th horizontal shading line. (Illustrated).

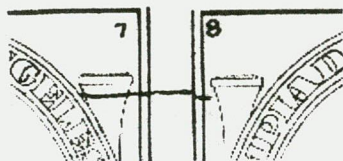


Cracked  
Plate  
20868  
U. L.

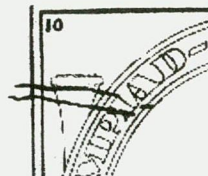


4-5 Cracked plate. There is a crack running from the frame of #5 through the gutter just beyond the frame of #4. There is another crack just above this, starting in the gutter and running into the design of #4. It can be seen passing over the torch at the left and disappearing above the "E" of "LOS ANGELES." (Illustrated).

7-8 A similar crack to the one described as 4 & 5. This however is a single line and again runs through the torch to the right (Illustrated).



Cracked  
Plate



U.R. 10 Has a marked scratch in the right 5. There is also a series of cracks in this stamp consisting of two almost parallel lines which run from the inside vignette frame line through the "I" of "OLYMPIAD" and into the gutter half way to #9. (Illustrated).

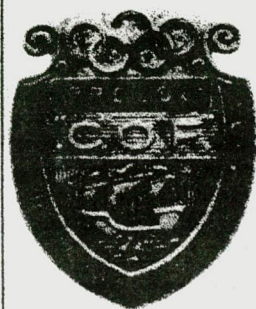
c: Plate flaw. On position #91 of an U.R. pane of an unknown plate, there is a prominent curl through the "P" of "POSTAGE." It has been seen on numerous copies and is known to be constant. The curl is large and well defined, crossing the colorless panel above the shading line and through the "S" of "LOS ANGELES."

Plates used: 20868 -69,70,71

Plates not used: 20866-67.

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# THE NAZI OLYMPICS BERLIN 1936

Morris Rosen

Nazi Germany camouflaged it's racists and militaristic character while hosting the Berlin Olympics in 1936.

To commemorate the opening of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta and the sixtieth anniversary of the Berlin Olympic Games the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum opened "The Nazi Olympics Berlin 1936" in the Sidney Kimmel and Rena Rowan Exhibition Gallery.

**THE NAZI OLYMPICS  
BERLIN 1936**

July 19, 1996–July 27, 1997

In August 1936, Adolf Hitler's Nazi dictatorship hosted the Summer Olympics. **THE NAZI OLYMPICS Berlin** highlights the stories of athletes who participated, but, or were barred from the Games.

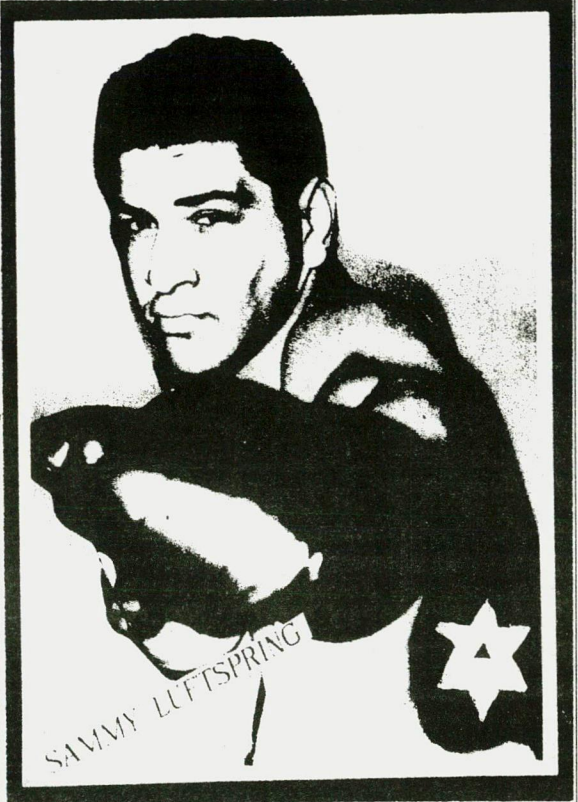
*"We would have been very [loath] to hurt the feelings of our fellow Jews, by going to a land that would exterminate them if it could."*

Sammy Luftspring and Norman "Babe" Yack, two Canadian Jewish boxers who opposed the 1936 Olympic Games.

Photo courtesy of Dr. George F. Kell

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum  
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20024 | 202-498-0400

**GO CARD**



*In conjunction with and to commemorate the exhibit the Museum printed some postcards.*

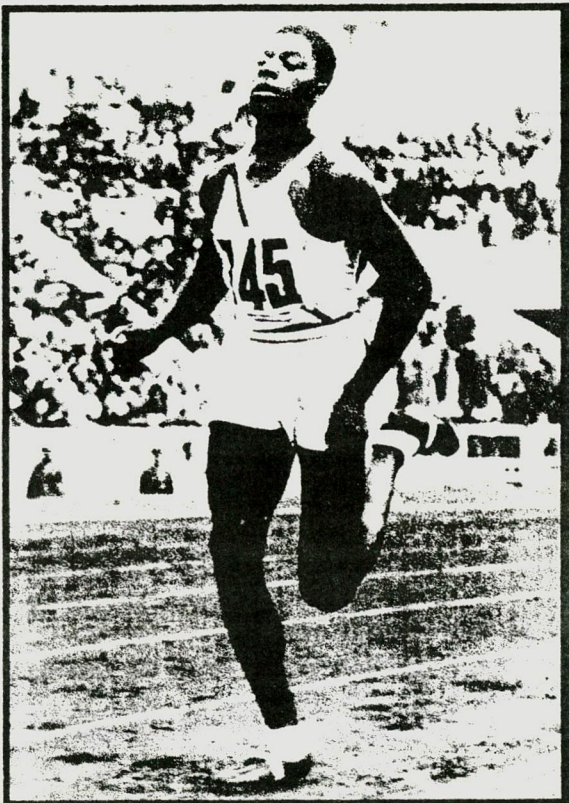
*"We would have been very [loath] to hurt the feelings of our fellow Jews, by going to a land that would exterminate them if it could."*

– **Sammy Luftspring and Norman "Babe" Yack, two Canadian Jewish boxers who opposed the 1936 Olympic Games.**

The visitor is greeted by a huge blown up photograph of the torch bearer entering the Berlin stadium amidst the legions of young Germans wearing the uniforms of the Hitler Youth, and cannot escape the feeling that soon they will be the nazis on the march. The viewer passes and reflects on the blown up pictures and artefacts on the sixty one panels, and listens to the six videos to grasp the meaning of those Nazi Games. The panels and videos illustrate conditions existing in Germany between 1933 and 1936, preparation for the games, the elimination of Jewish athletes from the Games, the boycott controversy, the splendour of the Games, the Afro-American participation, and the fate of gold medallists during the Holocaust. The viewer can also learn how the Nazis controlled German sports and prepared for the Summer Olympics at their Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen with posters showing the world the Aryan ideals represented by the Germans. The enlargements of post cards from the Winter Games held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen with blond Germans on each one of them are a preview to the elimination of Jewish sportsmen and women in the 1936 Summer Games.

The visitor is then shown how the Germans went about pretending that they were not anti-Semitic by letting Helem Meyer and a handful of other Jewish athletes participate in the Games. In practise Hitler ordered the exclusion of all Jews from the Games. The enlarged copy of that order attests to the fate of the Jewish participants. The lighted panels present a view of 12 gold medallists, and make you wonder if the medals did protect them from the horror of the Holocaust if they belonged to "the undesirables".

Not forgotten is the success of the Afro-American athletes who to Hitler's chagrin gained 70 out of the total of 187 USA points during the Games. The Afro-American heroes returned to Jim Crow country in the South.



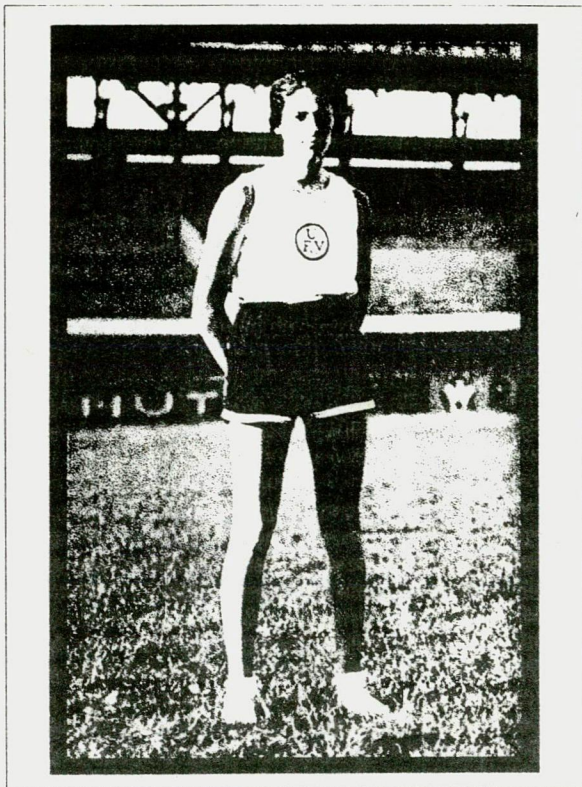
*John Woodruff, the gold medallist in the 800-meter run, was one of the 18 Black athletes who represented the United States in the 1936 Olympics. Although African Americans dominated the track and field events, the continuing social and economic discrimination they faced upon returning home underscored the irony of their victory in racist Germany.*

However in the same way as Jewish Olympic official Furstner was dismissed from the Olympic Committee because he was Jewish, the twelve Jewish medallists were not spared during the German march through Europe.

A separate panel shows the faces of the Jewish medallists from the 1936 Berlin Olympics, 8 gold, 3 silver and one bronze, and beneath them we read of their fate in the aftermath of the Games.

Personally, I was touched by the faces of the Jewish medallists who had disproved the Nazi insistence of the inferiority of Jews. What disturbed me most was the fact that many medallists from the Berlin or previous Olympic Games, including the Gypsy boxer Johann Trallman, and Roman Kantor the fencing master who was so admired by Heydrich that he brought him back from Soviet occupied Poland, were not spared in the Holocaust. I was especially sorry to know that Janusz Kusocinski, who won a gold medal for his 10,000 metres and Jadwiga Wajs, who was Jewish, whom I idolized as an 11 year old youngster in Poland, were also murdered during the Holocaust. Ilja Szajbaum was another victim who died in the Warsaw Ghetto.

The United States Memorial Holocaust Museum has done an excellent job of illustrating the event that glorified Nazi Germany and gained them legitimacy among the nations of the world, whilst being nothing but a cover for preparation for war and the Holocaust.



*Germany barred high jumper Gretel Bergmann from its Olympic team because she was Jewish. At the Games a Hungarian took the gold at 5 feet 3 inches, the height Bergmann (now known as Margaret Lambert) cleared just four weeks earlier.*

The exhibit will be at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum until July 1997. It will then travel from Washington D.C. throughout the world arriving in Australia in time for the Sydney Olympic Games in the year 2000.

I can take pleasure in the knowledge that, as an Olympic philatelist I contributed some material to this great exhibit.

## **REVIEW OF MAGAZINES WITH OLYMPIC INTEREST**

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### Journal of Sports Philately

The magazine of Sports Philatelists International, published in the USA. Since the last review Volume 35, Issue 2 has been received.

The main article covers the Post and Communications at the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games and Thomas Lippert's search for the Post Offices and special cancellations in and around Atlanta (with help from SOC and SPI members). If read in conjunction with Torch Bearer articles and previous JSP reports, the activities of a number of our 'active' members are now well chronicled.

Other articles cover the 1998 Commonwealth Games Postcards, which have some superb designs, a profile of Spiridon Louis and the 1896 Olympic marathon race, and a follow up article on Billiards.

Available from Margaret Jones, 5310 Lindenwood Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63109, USA.

### Olympic Magazine

The magazine of the Olympic Museum in Lausanne have issued numbers 10 and 11 since the last review.

Issue 10 outlines the arrangements at the Museum during the 16 days of the Olympic Games in Atlanta, from decorating the Park to simulate walking through Atlanta with the attendants wearing the same uniforms as the Atlanta volunteers and a large screen to project the 'opening and closing ceremonies' each day. Visitors can also attempt to break some of the records of discontinued events (the records are listed in the magazine). Other articles feature the Games on Film from Athens to Atlanta, and the setting up of the Olympic Museum presence in Atlanta. Interviews with Anita DeFranz, Billy Payne, Andrew Young, Manol Romero, John Ryan (creator of Izzy) and Bud Greenspan and their contribution to and hopes for the Games are included. The efforts of the Museum to bring Olympic Art to Sarajevo in the cause of peace are detailed. A further focus on Atlanta considers the decoration of the Olympic venues, the design of the medals, sponsorship and the official theme song, fashion, posters and Olympihelix.

Issue 11 leads with coverage of the exhibition at the Museum on Jean-Michel Folon the water colour artist. Other articles deal with the mementoes donated to the Museum by competitors of the Atlanta Games, interviews with H.R.H. the Infanta Dona Pilar de Borbon (President of the International Equestrian Federation), and Prince de Merode (President of the I.O.C. Medical Commission), sports outfitters Mizuno, the creation of a new Museum Mascot and a report on the World Conference on Women and Sport.

The magazine will now be distributed in February, June, and October at the reduced rates (Sfr 24 in Europe and Sfr 33 for overseas).

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

## OLYMPIC AND SPORTS PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS 1996

From the reports in Volume 13, you will all be aware of the two major Olympic and Sports Philatelic Exhibitions held in 1996. Athens 1896 – 1996, and the philatelic souvenirs available were reported in detail in issue 2. Olympilex in Atlanta has been mentioned but the philatelic souvenirs have not yet reported in detail – this will be remedied in a future issue.

Society of Olympic Collectors members exhibited in both of these major events, and I am sure that many of you would like to join me in offering congratulations to all those who participated.

It is important that we recognize the diversity and knowledge of our exhibiting members, after all their knowledge is often made available to you through Torch Bearer.

The following results are extracted from the palmares for each event, and I hope that there are no omissions, if you find that you have been missed please accept my apology and let me know so that I can redress any errors in the next issue.

### ATHENS 1896 – 1996

#### Court of Honour

M. Bergmann

M. Tsironis

#### Competitive Class

|               |                                 |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| O Virtanen    | Olympic Movement 1894 – 1995.   | Large Gold and Grand Prix |
| D. Germann    | Olympic Games in Germany.       | Gold and Special Prize    |
| C. Earle      | The Grey Goose Wing.            | Large Vermeil             |
| M. Rosen      | Olympic Games 1896 – 1932.      | Large Vermeil             |
| J. Petrasek   | History of Czech Sport to 1939. | Vermeil                   |
| R. Farley     | Winter Games in Calgary 1988.   | Bronze                    |
| D. Tagnellini | The Walking Race.               | Bronze                    |

#### Promotional Class

|             |   |               |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| C. Varotsis | Barcelona 1992.                                 | Silver        |
| A. Sabey    | The Stamps for the 14th. Olympiad, London 1948. | Silver        |
| M. Boucher  | A Century of Olympism in France.                | Silver Bronze |
| T. Lippert  | Lillehammer 1994, Postal Activities.            | Bronze        |
| C. Varotsis | Travels of the Olympic Flame.                   | Bronze        |

I understand that Ossi Virtanen was honoured with a reception staged by the Finnish Olympic Association on his return in recognition of his achievement. From my limited meetings with him, I am sure that this will have been greatly appreciated.

# OLYMPHILEX '96 – ATLANTA

## Court of Honour

M. Bergmann

M. Tsironis

## Competitive Class

|               |   |                               |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| D. Germann    | Olympic Games in Germany 1936.                          | Gold and Grand Prix           |
| C. Earle      | The Grey Goose Wing.                                    | Gold                          |
| U. Stefanutti | History of Skiing as a Competitive Sport.               | Gold                          |
| V. Manikian   | The Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games 1894 – 1948. | Large Vermeil + Special Prize |
| M. Rosen      | Olympic Games 1896 – 1932.                              | Large Vermeil + Special Prize |
| J. Bowman     | 1936 Olympic Games.                                     | Large Vermeil                 |
| K. Biernat    | The Air above the Olympia Stadium.                      | Vermeil with Felicitations    |
| J. Petrasek   | History of Czech Sport to 1939.                         | Vermeil                       |
| M. Maestrone  | Olympians on Stamps (literature).                       | Vermeil                       |
| M. Maestrone  | Journal of Sports Philately (literature).               | Large Silver                  |
| J. Petrasek   | Olympic Congress Prague 1925 (literature).              | Silver                        |
| J. Murray     | Olympic Football 1900 – 1948.                           | Silver Bronze                 |
| J. Petrasek   | Barcelona 1992 (literature).                            | Bronze                        |
| D. C. Sharma  | Nauru Sports (literature).                              | Bronze                        |

## Promotional Class

|                 |  |               |
|-----------------|--|---------------|
| S. Podolsky     | Olympic Games 1896 – 1944.   | Large Vermeil |
| N. Jacobs Jr.   | Tennis.  | Large Silver  |
| M. Boucher      | A Century of Olympism in France.                                       | Silver        |
| G. Galeotti     | Games of the XXII Olympiad, Los Angeles.                               | Silver Bronze |
| T. Lippert      | Lillehammer 1994, Postal Activities.                                   | Silver Bronze |
| N. Penev        | The Long Way to Victory – English Football from Foundation until 1966. | Silver Bronze |
| D. Tognellini   | Baseball.  | Silver Bronze |
| D. C. Sharma    | Olympic Games.   | Bronze        |
| M. Winterheimer | Olympic Medal Winners 1896 – 1936.                                     | Bronze        |

## SPONSORS OF THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES (7)

John Miller

(ii) NATIONAL

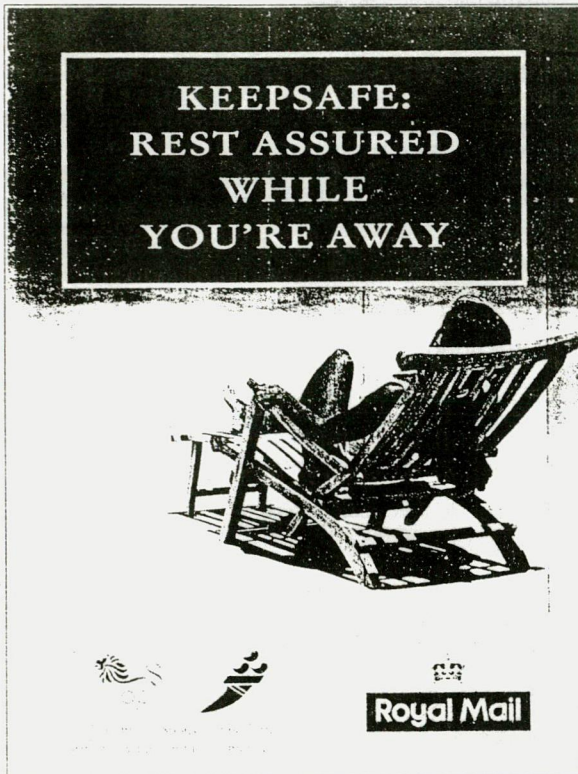
(a) ROYAL MAIL

### Advertising Material:

Many of the Wall Posters (usually A2 size), A3 size posters and A4 Grill Cards used to advertise the Royal Mail stamp issues during 1996, have shown the BOA/BPA logos and sponsorship text. There are many variations in size, layout and text.

### Merchandising Leaflets:

The two merchandising leaflets 96MLA and 96WBA have been in circulation for some time. Another C5 leaflet in field format, was included in the Olympics '96 Presentation Pack (No. 268). This is printed in full colour on its face, black and white on its reverse. The reverse includes an order form for nine of the goods offered on the earlier leaflets. The address for placing orders is the same as the Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh. Both sides of the new leaflet show the BOA/BPA logos and text. The face has the Royal Mail logo added. The source code for this leaflet is 96AGA.



### Christmas Cards:

The card distributed by the London Division shows the BOA/BPA logos and text on the back page. Cards from the National Postal Museum and the Wales and The Marches Division carry no sponsorship information.

Royal Mail is divided into nine Regions. Each is supervised by a Director and has its own marketing team. Each follows its own marketing strategy under the general guidance of Royal Mail Retail. There could well be nine different Christmas Cards, with or without sponsorship information on them. Keep your eyes open.

### Ideal Home Exhibition:

Royal Mail had a stand at this exhibition and promoted a prize draw which was held on the 8th of April, the final day. The front and back of the publicity postcard is illustrated.

## ROYAL MAIL'S GRAND PRIZE DRAW

Win a fabulous weekend away at Grayshot  
Hall Health Farm for two worth £800.

Come to our stand (directly opposite) and collect a  
competition sheet.

All you need to do is answer four easy questions and  
you could be visiting this top health resort courtesy of  
Royal Mail.

All the answers can be found at the Royal Mail  
stand 826.

*A draw will be held on the final day of this exhibition - 8th April.*

Stand 826  
Daily Mail Ideal  
Home Exhibition  
Earls Court  
LONDON  
SW5 9TA

## STAMP BOOKLETS – GENERAL ISSUES

Due to the continued use of the Olympic branding artwork, an additional group of booklets has been created. This is the Asda, Promotional booklet and it is listed as C2. The W.H. Smith, Promotional booklet listed as C in part 6 is now changed to C1. The whole range of Olympic branded booklets of four or ten, first and second class stamps continue to be on sale but the Asda booklet is restricted to the supermarket's stores only until the promotion ends on the 31st of December. It will then be available from the Philatelic Bureau and other Royal Mail outlets. The following additional cylinder numbers are known up to mid December 1996.

| Printer | Content  | DP No.  | Cylinder   | Group                            |
|---------|----------|---------|--|----------------------------------|
| Questa  | 10 x 2nd | DP 194C | Q26Q26/Q2  | A4                               |
| Walsall | 10 x 1st | DP 195B | W54W41W44<br>W54W42W44   | C2<br>C2                         |
| Walsall | 4 x 1st  | DP 200C | W44W49W55<br>W45W49W55<br>W45W49W56<br>W46W50W56<br>W47W50W57<br>W47W51W57 | A1<br>A1<br>A1<br>A1<br>A1<br>A1 |
| Walsall | 4 x 2nd  | DP 193A | W14W19   | A1                               |

The total number of booklets, including cylinder number changes, is now sixty one. Collectors of this type of material would be well advised to continue making regular checks on what is available at their local PO's and other retail outlets up to March or April 1997. The number of booklets is sure to increase.

### Defacing Bars.

This is the official title given to a black or white line printed across the illustration of a stamp with the intention of preventing it being cut out and used as the genuine article. Once strictly adhered to, the use of it has tended to lapse as the volume of postage stamps has risen. Statistics released by Royal Mail in 1994 record the handling of 64 million items of mail each day and the use of 17 million 1st class stamps per day. On the NVI booklets it is shown as a white diagonal line in the bottom right corner of each stamp illustrated on the front cover. Of the three printers involved in the production of Olympic branded booklets, Harrison and Questa have always printed the defacing bar. Walsall have omitted it on the General issue, value indicated booklets; the NVI, 4 x 1st Queen's Birthday, Commemorative booklet and the 10 x 1st Initial booklet. However, the 4 x 1st class booklets exist with and without defacing bars and it appears that some of the covers from the Commemorative issue, which had only been printed on the outside, were used for the General issue booklets.

The cut off date for the Olympic artwork on this type of booklet is now reported to be the 4th of February 1997 when six new booklets of NVI stamps are due to be issued without the Olympic logos. This could be related to the anniversary of the first General issue on 6th February 1996. The new booklets are, 10 x 1st, Harrison and Walsall; 4 x 1st, Walsall; 10 x 2nd, Harrison and Questa and 4 x 2nd, Walsall. All these booklets will have the printer's initial on the back cover, first used on the W.H. Smith Promotional booklet and for the fourth General issue. The new 4 x 37p and 4 x 63p booklets with revised covers will also be issued on the same date.

Meanwhile, a number of other changes could occur which may affect the production of NVI booklets before February of 1997 and may incorporate the Olympic artwork. Walsall Security Printers are currently carrying out trials on a photogravure press and this is likely to be used for booklets in the new year. As cylinders for this method of printing last much longer than those produced for lithogravure, there should be a reduction in the glut of plate combinations which have appeared on the Walsall booklets. Somewhat to the relief of collectors. Further, there are some indications that The House of Questa may stop the production of booklets and that Jos. Enschede may take over. Again, the end of the year could be significant in this sort of changeover.

### STAMPS BOOKLETS – TRIATHLON, SCRATCH CARD

|   |                         |                        |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>1000</b><br><b>BOOKS OF</b><br><b>10</b><br><b>1st CLASS</b><br><b>OLYMPIC TRIATHLON</b><br><b>SCRATCH BOOKS</b> | <b>(10 @ 1st Class)</b> | 1C                     |
|   | EXAMINED <u>20</u>      | <b>WARRANT NO: 377</b> |
|   | CHECKED <u>10 30 63</u> |                        |
|   | PACKED <u>9</u>         |                        |
|   | REEL No. <u>87588.D</u> |                        |
|   | DATE <u>4.4.96</u>      |                        |
| HARRISON & SONS   |                         |                        |

The box label and 'sell first' sticker for these booklets are illustrated. Labels with the sticker and the manuscript 'D' for discount sales, have been seen. The sticker was also applied to the shrink wrapped packs of fifty booklets.

Additional information has been obtained about void panel numbers, numbers different from the final sequence issued and the illustration of covers showing the Light Margin Indicator (>) usually used by Walsall Security Printers.

Further questions arise from this. Hopefully, with the answers to these, a clearer picture about the makeup of these booklets will emerge.

FROM 12 5 96  
FOLD THESE  
LEAFLET STANDARD  
12 5 96

#### **(ae) London Division.**

##### **Covercraft and the London Marathon:**

The Carried Cover for this event was described in Torch Bearer Vol.13 No.3. An estimated 200 were produced and two important documents, a Delivery Card and a Computer Printout, should accompany each Cover. The first is illustrated along with the Cover on page 133. The second is far more complicated and a detailed explanation of the printout for the Cover on page 133 follows. This should be read along with the illustration on the following page.

*Line 1.* Job Number; title of work; date and system used.

*Lines 2 to 6.* Centre name; Business; date; and propaganda quote. The box to the right of these six lines contains similar information. 'SECURITY ACID' was entered because the system needed characters at that point.

*Line 7.* Date and time of printing; Royal Mail general track trace page number. The work was done about a month after the event. Each printout will have the same number, 1 of 1.

*Lines 8 & 9.* What was being done and who it was done for. The identifier, bar code item number is the same as that on the reverse of the Cover and Delivery Card.

*Lines 10 & 11. Column headings.* From this point on it is easier to understand the data if it is read from the penultimate line, 18, upwards to line 12. That is the chronological sequence of events on the 21st of April 1996. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in getting the Covers authenticated, principally in getting the modern electronic and mechanized postal system in sympathy with the runner who was carrying the Cover along the Marathon route. The mail route from Blackheath PDO (Postmans Delivery Office) to Victoria PDO is via the London South West 1 MLO (Mechanised Letter Office). But as the Blackheath PDO does not accept external mail on a Sunday, the day of the event, the London West MLO had to be substituted using the emergency shut down procedures which allow an office to record mail on the behalf of a different office. The £5.00 stamp cancelled with the Blackheath SDS (Sub-district Services) handstamp on the 20th of April was to legitimize this. This handstamp has not been in use for many years and it was brought out of the stores at Blackheath especially to service these Covers. From there on the journey is fairly straightforward.

*Line 18.* Put into the London West MLO as internal mail at 08:30 and scanned by the track point identifier bar code gun, serial number RML000087 and the time gun. This time is not related to the runners. All the runners started at 09:00 but did not pass through the start gate till later.



(ai) South Central.  
5-A-Side Football Championship.

A triple sheet C5 leaflet was displayed in the Regional Post Offices. This advertised the event which was held on the 17th of August 1996 at the Harriet Costello School, Basingstoke. The event was hosted by Kriss Akabusi. The first and second sheets of the leaflet gave information about the event, rules and a map showing the location of the school. The third sheet was a Business Reply Service card and entry form for teams. This could be returned to an address in Basingstoke.

# ROYAL MAIL 5-A-SIDE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HOSTED BY  
KRISS AKABUSI

"Come and meet me and compete in  
the Royal Mail 5-a-side Championship  
in aid of the British Olympic and  
Paralympic teams."

**SATURDAY 17 AUGUST 1996**  
**HARRIET COSTELLO SCHOOL**  
**BASINGSTOKE**



## RULES

- Entry fee per team £25.00
- League followed by knockout competition
- Six age groups, ten minutes per game
- Championship played under FA rules.

Simon Knibb  
Royal Mail Paralympic Appeal  
Public Relations Department  
11 Camp House  
Princes Road  
5A Basingstoke  
RG24 1ZX

## ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

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Kenny Cook

The following listing, details recent arrivals to the Society library, and it is intended that similar lists will be included in future issues of Torch Bearer. The Library seems to be an under utilized resource at the moment, so please make our librarian feel that he is wanted! A word of caution however – remember that the library is a potential source for your research. The librarian is not an unpaid researcher with unlimited time to seek answers to specific detailed questions. **Members Forum** is of course available to seek answers to your queries.

| Title  | Weight  |
|--|---------|
| <b>Five Rings over Korea</b> – <i>The secret negotiations behind the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.</i>                                  | 800 gr. |
| <b>Mind and Body</b> – <i>The Revival of the Olympic Idea, 19th and 20th century.</i>  | 2 Kg.   |
| <b>2004 = Issue 2.</b> – <i>Official magazine of the Cape Town 2004 Olympic Bid.</i>   | 150 gr. |
| <b>Themescene No. 44, September 1996.</b>  | 100 gr. |
| <b>Podium, No. 9, April 1996.</b> – <i>Magazine of the Argentine Sports and Olympic Collectors Group {Spanish text}.</i>               | 60 gr.  |
| <b>Official Proclamation of the Organization of the World Exhibition of Olympic – Sport Stamps and Documents "Athens 1896 – 1996".</b> |         |
| <b>Bulletin No. 1</b>  | 500 gr. |
| <b>Catalogue No. 2</b>   | 700 gr. |
| <b>Palmares No. 3</b>  | 250 gr. |
| <b>A. B. P. S. News Vol 2, No. 4, October '1995.</b>   | 60 gr.  |
| <b>Olympic Review XXV–9, June – July, 1996.</b>  | 300 gr. |
| <b>Olympic Message, Jan – Feb – Mar 1996.</b> – <i>The Olympic Movement and the Mass Media.</i>  | 900 gr. |
| <b>Olympihilex '96 Catalogue.</b>  | 400 gr. |
| <b>Malaysian Sporting Philately Newsletter No. 4.</b>  | 100 gr. |
| <b>Olympist – The OlympistCity,</b> – <i>Istanbul 2004, 16 pages.</i>  | 150 gr. |

\* \* \* \* \*

## "FAIR ATTRACTIONS"

*Arrangements for a Society of Olympic Collectors presence has been arranged at the following fairs. Where an 'open meeting' is proposed, at least two Committee members are intending to attend (and usually far more – subject to commitments). We would like to promote more regional opportunities for members to meet, chat, exchange and generally socialize. If you belong to a local Philatelic Society who organize an annual fair and may be prepared to make a room or quiet corner available to us – please contact our Secretary Betty Miller.*

### The Morecombe & District Philatelic Society Golden Jubilee

#### Presenting the North Western Federation Convention

Our Lady's High School – Lancaster  
15th March 1997. 10.00 – 4.00pm.

10.30 – Official opening  
by Franceska Rapkin.

11.00 – Presentation on Thematic  
collecting

12.00 – Open meeting of S.O.C.

23+ dealers in attendance

### Third Olympic Collectors' World Fair

28 – 29 – 30 MARCH 1997

Olympic Museum,  
Lausanne,  
Switzerland.

Dealers in all Olympic collectibles,  
'Swap tables', Society Tables.

Exhibitions – Entertainment  
Lectures – Debates, & of course,  
the Olympic Museum.

## MIDPEX

The Exhibition for National/Specialist Philatelic Societies

### Exhibition and Stamp Fair

Saturday 28 June 1997, 10.00 – 4.00pm.

MIDLAND SPORTS CENTRE FOR THE  
DISABLED

Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry.  
(Adjacent to B.R. Main Line Station)

\* S.O.C. Annual General Meeting \*

Olympic display by R. Frost

60 Specialist Societies  
&

Over 40 dealers catering for  
**ALL**  
philatelic tastes.

FREE PARKING – EASY ACCESS

York Stamp & Coin Fair  
29th August 1997

Area for open meeting of the SOC  
to chat, swap etc.

# ATLANTA 'OLYMPIC' MAIL AND U.P.S. OPERATIONS

Thomas Lippert

The special restrictions placed on the postal authorities for the Centennial Games have been mentioned in Volume 13, and it was surprising for those of us in Atlanta to find some examples of United States Postal Service presence inside the Olympic infrastructure.

A very interesting theme for philatelic exploration will be the handling of incoming mail through the ACOG office and marked with the Olympic postal zip code by postal equipment and clerks.

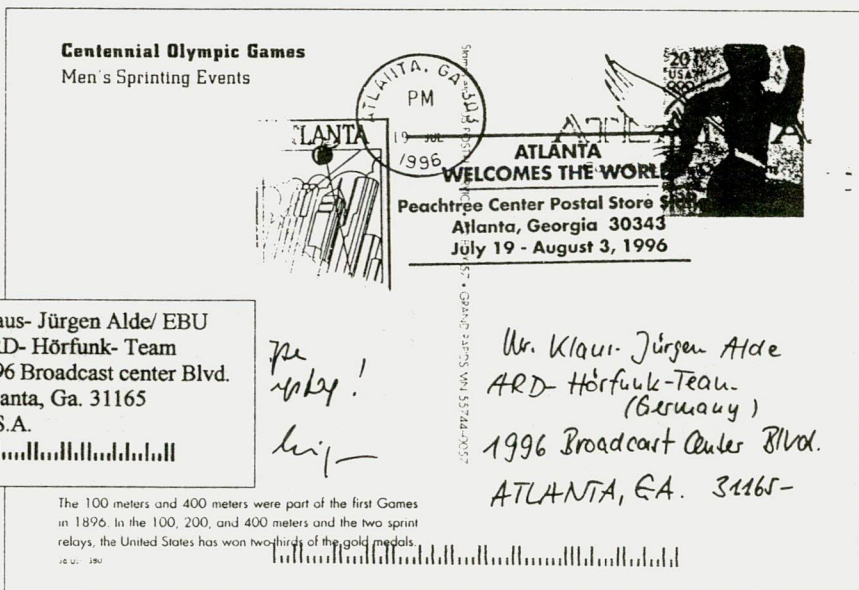


Fig 1: Postcard and address panel from mail received at the IBC, showing the automatic sorting marks for one of the 'Olympic' zip codes.

It will also be interesting to see how outgoing mail from the Olympic facilities and administration was handled. In volume 13, the USPS office inside the Olympic Village at Georgia Tech was reported. I was told that some Olympians managed to find this facility for posting mail.

If we study the maps which most accredited Olympic visitors or guests from abroad received with their official information packs, all UPS (United Parcel Service) offices in Metro Atlanta and the Olympic facilities were clearly marked whereas there is no mention of USPS facilities either in the nerve centres of the Games or Metro Atlanta.

UPS offices were located in the three main centres, Olympic Village Georgia Tech, Main Press Centre (MPC), and the International Broadcast Centre (IBC), together with a further office inside the IOC Hotel Marriott Marquis. These four shipping offices (UPS terminology) offered special premium mail services, which were not really a substitute

for the majority of standard mail services required by athletes and users of these facilities. It seems that this was recognized by some members of the ACOG, and it was surprising to learn that UPS was also offering *mail services and stamp purchase facilities*.

In the IBC Handbook a slightly different account of the services is given; all of the UPS services are detailed; a separate mention is made of *Postal Services*. The reality when visiting the MPC and IBC was found to be the same at each venue. Figure 3 clearly shows what was actually provided for *mail or postal services*.

Adjacent to the UPS shipping office were three kinds of vending machine offering USPS postage stamps. Behind these was a mail drop (letter box). Any queries on the postal service were directed to a "1-800-..." USPS freephone telephone number by a notice above the vending machines. Mail placed in the mail drop was collected by UPS and passed to USPS (see also the comment in fig 2: extract from MPC handbook!).

Of course the collection of USPS mail was a very secondary operation of the UPS shipping office. Their primary function was to offer special package delivery services, including one called LETTER (LTR), which in reality means far more than a standard weight (or volume) letter – more suited to a commercial document delivery service.

| Venue                          | Code    |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| International Broadcast Centre | 307E71  |
| Main Press Centre              | 307E49  |
| Hotel Marriott Marquis         | 30753X  |
| Olympic Village *              | 307???? |

\* One code for the Olympic Athletes' Village is missing, unfortunately items despatched from the Village did not have all details completed.

### Mail Service

Incoming mail and packages for the MPC will be delivered to the Message Center where staff will sort and deliver directly to the addressee. If no one is available to receive the mail or package at the private offices, the item will be returned to the Message Center. Message Center staff will notify individuals that they have mail or a package via a telephone call and/or E-mail. A message also will be placed on the message board.

When sending mail to the MPC, please use the following address:

**Name**  
**News Agency**  
**1996 Main Press Center Blvd.**  
**Atlanta, GA 31180-(+4 digit add-on code)**

Use of a special + 4 digit code will help staff in sorting incoming mail and packages. The codes below should be used for press from the country or agency indicated.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| United Kingdom       | 31180-0100 |
| Italy                | 31180-0300 |
| japan                | 31180-0400 |
| Germany              | 31180-0500 |
| Korea                | 31180-0700 |
| Sweden               | 31180-0800 |
| United States        | 31180-0900 |
| Associated Press     | 31180-1000 |
| Agence France Presse | 31180-1100 |
| Reuters              | 31180-1200 |
| Other Countries      | 31180-0001 |

All outgoing mail is handled by UPS at its location on Main Street.

Fig. 2: Extract from the MPC handbook.

UPS created a temporary Olympic structure of shipping offices, each of these was designated a unique UPS code number, which was both temporary and exclusive for use during the Games.



Fig. 3: The 'mail service, stamp purchase' area at the IBC.

Fig. 4: Extract from IBC handbook.

| LOCATION    | SERVICE  | HOURS OF OPERATION | DATES OF OPERATION |
|-------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| MAIN STREET | United Parcel Service (package shipping, mail service, stamp purchase) | 8:00-21:00         | 6 July - 6 August  |

I can imagine that by now the "serious" philatelist will be shaking his or her head – *what has this to do with philately?*

This may seem to have some foundation. How can such material be collected? What makes the material interesting – the barcodes on the Shipping Documents or the manuscript inscription of the code from the temporary Olympic shipping office? Where are the stamps and cancels that make philatelic items so interesting to us?

Let us just pause for thought for a moment. Every collector interested in modern philately has to be aware of new technology or techniques in postal communications – in recent times this has led to cancellations from large sorting offices with inscriptions of place names far away from the point of mailing.

UPS produced a special set of very attractive Olympic envelopes for LETTERS. Designs were produced either for each country in anticipation of higher usage, (eg. USA, Germany, Great Britain), or for geographical regions where lower usage was expected (eg. Latin America). Some variations in the sports depicted occur, but the main differences are usually in the text and language of the inscriptions.

I have so far seen the following designs:

*Next Day Air:*

- Javelin Throwing;
- Womens' Hurdles;
- Swimming.

*Second Day Air:*

- Womens' Gymnastics.

*Worldwide Express:*

- Equestrian;
- Mens' Gymnastics;
- Swimming.

This was demonstrated at the Centennial Games; Olympic mail posted at Lake Larnier received the Athens machine cancellation; mail posted at the Olympic Youth Camp in Rome received the cancellation for Atlanta North.

The next step in this progression is the complete loss of any name in the machine cancellation, using only the region's zip or postal code (eg. Canada).

Many countries are using bar code labels for electronic sorting / processing of packages, express letters and registered mail – except when read by a bar code reader, these labels are completely anonymous. This clearly demonstrates that as philatelists we have learnt to live with these uses of modern technology, and specialist groups exist to study these developments in postal mechanization / automation.

We are aware of the trend to privatize postal services, in the same way that many telecommunications services have already pioneered. The United States is not alone in steering the familiar "yellow" postal service to privatization, the same process has been instigated in Germany. The *DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST* became the *DEUTSCHE POST AG*, although the State is still the shareholder. One department had to be excluded from this transition, and reverted to the control of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, as a direct result of postal regulations. This was the department for "stamp issuing policy and graphic design". If this had not happened, Deutsche Post AG would now be issuing private labels or Cinderella stamps. Philately has aligned with stamps and other items that are encompassed by the term "official postal issues". International postal regulations will have to evolve to recognize the privatization of postal services – what then happens to philately? It will surely evolve as it will not be possible to sustain definitions based on material issued by officially recognized members of the U P U. .... and of course there will then be 'forerunner' material!

I am convinced that it is not possible to report the system of material (postal) communication at the Centennial Olympic Games without acknowledgement of the UPS contribution. This should be understood before considering the following illustrations.

Fig. 5:

**UPS Next Day Air<sup>®</sup>**  
**UPS Worldwide Express**  
**Shipping Document**

**UPS DRIVER**  
 ■ RECORD 8-DIGIT UPS SHIPPER NUMBER FROM BOX [1]  
 ■ IF BOX [1] IS BLANK OR THE NUMBER IS MORE THAN 6 DIGITS, RECORD THE NUMBER FROM BOX [2].

**SHIPMENT FROM** [1] [2] 307E71  
 REFERENCE NUMBER TELEPHONE

101-J A-06  
 - EEU - A-00  
 1160 BROADSTONE SQUARE  
 ATLANTA, GA 30303

**DELIVERY TO** TELEPHONE  
 R. STUBBS  
 Room 270 Northside Inn  
 750 N. ALABAMA STREET  
 COLUMBUS, GA 31904

**WEIGHT AND ZONE** WEIGHT DIMENSIONAL WEIGHT ZONE  
 LTR 102

NEXT DAY AIR  WORLDWIDE EXPRESS (INTERNATIONAL)  
 SATURDAY PICKUP  SATURDAY DELIVERY  DOCUMENTS ONLY

**UPS USE INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENTS**

N034 373 561 3  
 N034 373 561 3  
 N034 373 561 3

BILL RECEIVER

**UPS Next Day Air<sup>®</sup>** EXTREMELY URGENT **1**

N034 373 561 3  
 N034 373 561 3

DATE OF SHIPMENT



# LETTERS



Official Package Delivery Company of the 1996 Olympic Games

**EXTREMELY URGENT**



Worldwide  
Olympic Sponsor

*Fig. 5: Shipping document for a UPS despatch from the IBC to Columbus – the code in the line FOR UPS USE (307E71) is a special temporary one for the period of Olympic Games in Atlanta.*

**Note:** LETTER (abbreviated on the shipping documents as LTR) by UPS definition means a large card cover which can be filled with documents. The delivery charge is per 'letter' – independent of weight, hence the use of LTR in the weight section.

In contrast to the rather plain shipping document with the rather anonymous (but special Olympic !!) code, the special covers issued for the Centennial Games are superb. The Olympic collector with an interest in commemorative match box, beer bottle or sugar labels, (together with many other items) will not hesitate in retaining any of these covers that come into their possession. The philatelist may well snub them.

*Fig. 6: (previous page) A cover for second day delivery (2nd Day Air) – the shipping document is fixed to the back. Actual size of cover: 317 x 241 mm.*

The next item for consideration, has even more similarities with 'official' postal items. UPS played an important role in communication between the French Olympic team and their homeland. Special arrangements for the carriage of messages were made by the French Olympic Committee (CNOSF) in conjunction with its sponsors, Mc Donalds, VISA, Coca-Cola, and Cantena. {See ATLANTA – MESSAGES FOR THE FRENCH TEAM, Volume 13 page 129}. Special post cards were printed for distribution in the premises of the sponsors. Their customers could complete them with a message for the French team or an individual Olympian in Atlanta. The cards were then collected from 'mail' boxes by UPS, packed in bags, and transported by UPS on their fleet of planes to the USA, and delivered to the Olympic Village. 100,033 supporters made use of this service as confirmed by the newspaper of the French team, *La Gazette* (No. 1, 18.07.96). In the French club in Atlanta, the cards were handed to the Chef du Mission and the spokeswoman of the team, Marie-Jose Perc, former, and now current Olympic champion.



*Fig. 7: The photograph shows the bags filled with the UPS carried Olympic greeting cards, as presented to the press in a ceremony at the Club France.*

On the reverse of the cards we find in place of a stamp, an imprint with the logo of a sponsor, the senders name and address, pre-printed destination in Atlanta and the rules of the competition for which all senders qualified.

The cards have seen genuine use, they were collected from boxes, carried as airmail (or more correctly airfreight) on the planes of UPS, and delivered to the addressee. Similar arrangements were made by LA POSTE for the Olympic Winter Games in Albertville, creating very collectable philatelic items for our collections. Should these new items, the product of a communication system operating in parallel to the state organized service be of any less interest?

The passage of time will provide the answer and resolve the way in which philately will enter the new millennium. As has been the case in the past, actual Olympic philately will undoubtedly reflect new technology and developments in written communication systems.

Finally, a nice philatelic item that illustrates the coexistence of the official and privatized mail services. UPS forwards its brochures *inside the USA*, not by its own delivery service, but as bulk mail by USPS. We finally have a philatelic item which also illustrates the sponsorship status of UPS through the photograph on the front cover. Of course this could be surpassed by a mailed copy that has attracted transit markings – but in reality who will have kept such an item?



*UPS has made a splash with its Worldwide Olympic Games Sponsorship. In addition to employee programs, such as the Athlete Training Assistance Program, UPS has sponsored several teams and sporting events around the world. Here, competitors challenge the whitewater at the Olympic Games venue during the UPS Whitewater World Cup I.*



Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Atlanta, GA  
Permit No. 747

## **DR. WILLIAM PENNY BROOKES** **(Founder in 1850 of the Wenlock Olympian Society)**

---

*The role of Dr. William Penny Brookes in the formation of the Modern Olympic Movement is now widely recognised, including by the I.O.C..*

*The following article and letter are extracts from the programme for the 110th Annual Wenlock Olympian Games. The Games were staged from the 12th – 14th July 1996, just before the Centennial Olympic Games.*

### **Dr. William Penny Brookes –**

1. Born in 1809 in the home of his father, the local doctor, in Wilmore Street, Much Wenlock, opposite the Parish Church, and now Lloyds Bank PLC.
2. Left Much Wenlock to study at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in London, and then in Padua and Paris.
3. After qualifying in 1831 he returned to Much Wenlock and took over his late father's practice in 1841 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and became a Commissioner of Roads and Taxes. Later he played an important role in the renovation of the Council Chamber in the Guildhall, the building of the Corn Exchange, the formation of the Wenlock Gas Company and the building of the Much Wenlock and Severn Junction Railway.
4. In 1841 he founded the Agricultural Reading Society and it was from this that in 1850 he founded the Wenlock Olympian Society to "promote the moral physical and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of the town and beighbourhood of Wenlock and especially of the Working Classes, by the encouragement of out-door recreation and by the award of prizes annually at public meetings of skill in athletic exercises, and proficiency in intellectual and industrial attainments."
5. The first games held in October 1850, were a mixture of old country sports – cricket, football, quoits – and athletics. During the early years a fun event was usually added to the programme. Pageantry was an important element from the outset. A band led the procession of flag bearers, competitors and officials which marched through the decorated streets of the town to the Racecourse where the Games were held.
6. From the beginning some events were open to all comers, in the much expanded 1851 Games for example according to the newspaper report, Poyner of Albrighton won three events, Badger of Wolverhampton came second in the "half mile footrace" while Mainwaring of Birmingham won the "leaping in distance" event.
7. In 1859 Brookes was in contact with Greece, sending £10 to be presented to the winner of an event in the Athens Olympian Games organised by Zappas. The Greek Committee decided to award the WENLOCK PRIZE to the winner of the "LONG OR SEVEN FOLD" race.
8. The SHROPSHIRE OLYMPIAN GAMES were founded in 1861 through his initiative, and in 1865 he was one of the leading lights in the formation of the NATIONAL OLYMPIAN SOCIETY. Their first festival in 1866 at the Crystal Palace was a great success attracting 10,000 spectators. The king of Greece donated a silver cup to be awarded to the winner of the PENTATHLON at the 1877 National Olympian Games.

9. Brookes had been for many years a persistent campaigner for the inclusion of physical education in school. The Wenlock Society petitioned Parliament in 1868, 1870, and 1890, while Brookes wrote to Gladstone and other notables on numerous occasions. He lived long enough to learn that the Board of Education had agreed to give special grants for physical education as part of the curriculum.

10. From 1880 Brookes was in contact with the Greek authorities especially Gennadius the Greek minister in London advocating the holding of an international Olympic Games in Athens. The Greek newspaper "Clio" in June 1881 reported "Dr. Brookes this enthusiastic Philhellene is endeavouring to organise an international Olympian Festival, to be held in Athens

11. In 1889, Baron de Coubertin, the organiser of an international Congress on Physical Education, appealed for help in some English newspapers. Brookes responded. The Baron was so impressed that he came to Wenlock in October 1890 to see a meeting of the Wenlock Olympian Games. On his return to France he wrote in "La Revue Athletique" – "If the Olympic Games that Modern Greece has not yet been able to revive still survives today, it is due, not to a Greek, but to Dr. W.P. Brookes."

12. Although Brookes was listed as an honorary member of the 1984 Congress, he was unable to attend because of ill health. Regrettably he died in December 1895, and so did not see his dream come to fruition.

13. Since then the people of Much Wenlock have been able to keep the tradition going with some gaps in the event, notably during the two world wars. Since 1977, the latest revival date, the society has gone from strength to strength, with the good doctor's objectives first and foremost, i.e. provision of physical and cultural activities for those living in the area. There is a thriving athletic section with over 130 members, who compete in many athletic events, including indoor athletics, track and field leagues and championships, cross country and road races. The Fencing Section is flourishing with a number of internationals in the Club. The annual Live Arts Festival in March attracts over 200 young musicians, poets, prose writers, etc. The Games now are more wide ranging with a larger than ever athletic programme, including six Pentathlon events, a 7 mile Road Race and a Triathlon. Other events include Fencing, Archery, 5-a-side Soccer, Bowls, Swimming, Karate, Volley Ball and Clay Pidgeon Shooting. Since 1981 athletic events for the Disabled have been incorporated into the programme.

Special games have been mounted over the years.

In 1950 they were revived for the first time after the second world war and celebrated the centenary of their very first games.

In 1980 a special Festival was held to celebrate the founding of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1880.

In 1986 the society celebrated its own 100th games with distinguished visitors from the British Olympic Association, the international Olympic Committee, and the grand-nephew of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Geoffrey de Navacelle, coming over from France as the guest of honour.

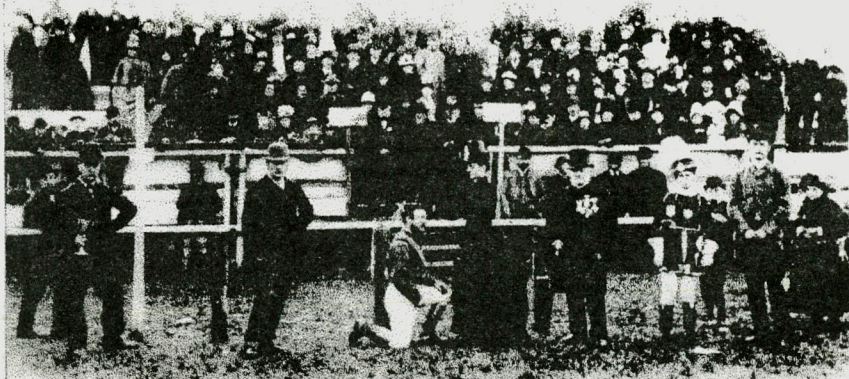
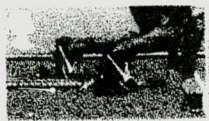
1990 was the centenary of the visit of Baron Pierre de Coubertin to the Wenlock Games and the guest of honour was the President of the British Olympic Association, H.R.H. The Princess Royal, the Princess Anne. She led representatives from the British Olympic Association, including their Chairman, Sir Arthur Gold, and Dr. Don Anthony, who has done so much to forge the link between the Wenlock Society and the British Olympic Association.

The year 1994/1995 saw two important events in July 1994 the President of the International Olympic Association, H.E. Juan Antonio Samaranch, visited Much Wenlock. When asked why he had come replied: "I have come because this is where the Modern Olympics started." He visited the Brookes sites and planted a tree, a Spanish Oak, on the Linden Fields. On this visit he invited a party from the William Brookes School, together with the hon. Sec. Norman Wood and his wife Barbara, to visit the international H.Q. in Lausanne, Switzerland. This visit took place in April, 1995, and proved to be an exciting event.

A special event on the 4th and 5th July, 1995, was the arrival of the Olympic Torch for the European Youth Olympics at Bath for an overnight stay in Much Wenlock.

There are several commemorative items to Dr. Brookes in Much Wenlock. A plaque in Holy Trinity Church, another on the Corn Exchange and one on Lloyds Bank. An oak tree in the Churchyard planted by Geoffrey de Navacelle. An oak tree on the Linden Fields planted by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and another oak tree on the Linden Fields planted by The Princess Royal, Princess Anne and one by H.E. Juan Samaranch, President of the international Olympic Association.

ARD  
ON THIS SIDE



\*\*\*\*\*

*Some members may not be aware that the first S.O.C. postcard was published to commemorate the Society attendance at the 100th Olympian Games in 1986. Copies with commemorative handstamp and cachet are still available from David Buxton.*

## ***A Letter from Dr. Brookes to Baron Pierre de Coubertin:***

---

*Much Wenlock, May 22, 1894*

Dear Baron,

I have called a meeting of the members of the Wenlock Olympian society to be held on Thursday next May 24th, to consider the various propositions contained in the circular you sent me—many of which they will be satisfied to leave to the decision of the congress. In one, however, you will, I feel assured have their cordial concurrence, viz: the establishment of an international Olympian Association and the arrangement that such gatherings shall be held in rotation, in or near the capitals of all nations joining the movement. This has long been a cherished idea of mine so far as making Greece the centre, but the plan of your congress, embracing as it does all nations. It should, however, be carried out with as little delay as possible because, as my experience convinces me, success is most likely to be secured by prompt and energetic action during the period of enthusiasm. You will not regret acting upon my advice and may rely upon my warm advocacy of your movement in all quarters where I have influence. I have sent you three papers containing reports of our 44th Annual Festival and will, as soon after Thursday as I can, forward to you an account of the views of the Wenlock Olympian Society with regard to international Olympic Festivals. I wish I were younger and able to have the pleasure of being present at your congress for the success of which you have the warmest wishes of myself and the Wenlock Olympian Society

Yours sincerely, W.P. Brookes.

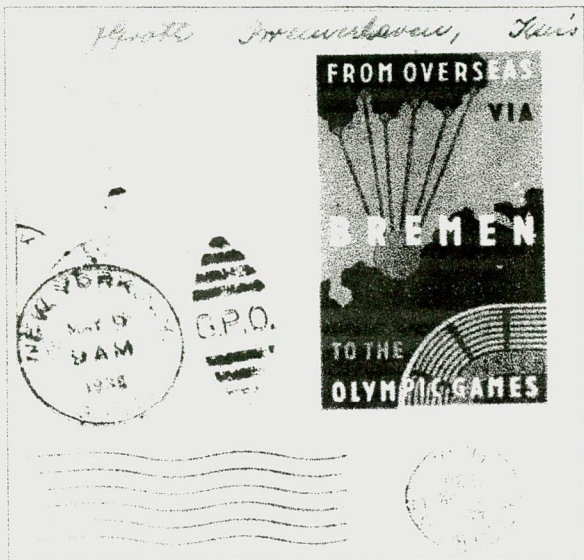
### **OLYMPIC GAMES MEMORABILIA WANTED**

**MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, BADGES  
PINS, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES  
TORCHES, TICKETS & SOUVENIRS**

**ULF STRÖM**

**Wahlbergsgatan 10, S-121 38 JOHANNESHOV, Sweden  
Tel & Fax +46 8 600 34 52; Mobile +46 70 790 00 52**

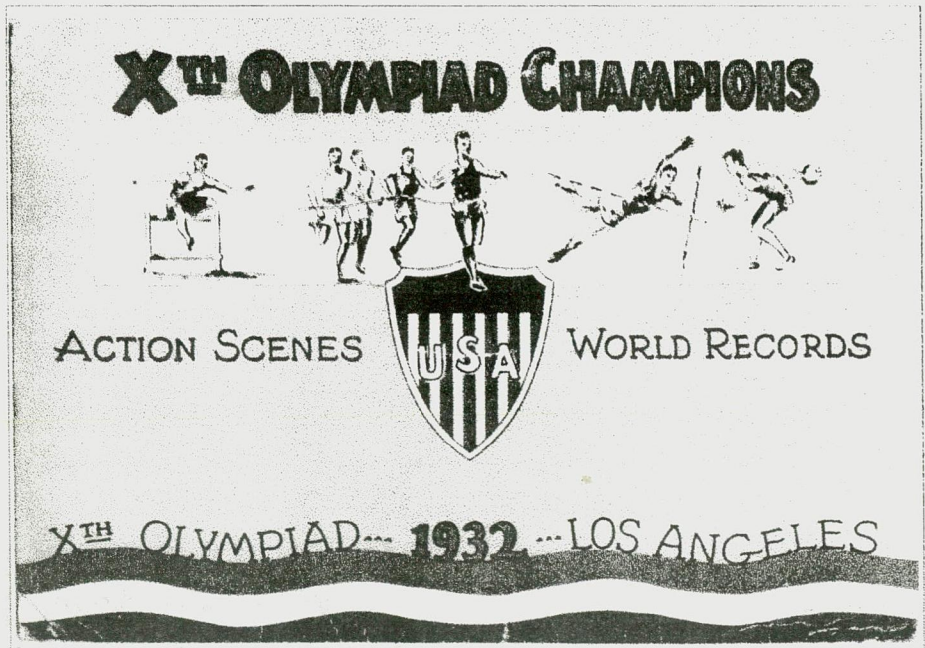
## FROM THE AUCTION



*Left:* detail from a complete cover mailed from Frankfurt (Main) by 'Hindenburg' 28.4.36 with Europa – Nordamerika cachet in red. Receiving marks for New York, May 9, 1936 and Westwood, May 11, 1936. Minor surface scuffs on the vignette, which is not tied.

*Below:* View-card of the Xth Olympiad, 1932 Los Angeles. Postally used with one 3 c. Olympic stamp, cancelled Los Angeles / Arcade Sta. machine with wavy lines on Aug 17, 1932. Includes 14 action views from the Games.

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