

FOOTBALL

1. Acquaintance with the football

- 1.1 Origin
- 1.2 Football Association
- 1.3 Ground and ball
- 1.4 Rules
- 1.5 Firsts matches

2. Football in Olympics

- 2.1 The decade of Olympic Games 1906
- 2.2 Olympic Games until 1920
- 2.3 Paris, Olympic Games 1924
- 2.4 Decisive Olympic Games 1928
- 2.5 Other Olympic Games

3. F.I.F.A.

4. Jules Rimet Cup

- 4.1 Uruguay 1930
- 4.2 Italy 1934
- 4.3 France 1938
- 4.4 Brazil 1950
- 4.5 Switzerland 1954
- 4.6 Sweden 1958
- 4.7 Chile 1962
- 4.8 England 1966
- 4.9 Mexico 1970 ,the final

5. Other tournaments

- 5.1 Central America championship
- 5.2 Central Europa Cup
- 5.3 Balkan Cup
- 5.4 International matches
- 5.5 Football in Africa

6. World Cup

- 6.1 1974 West Germany, the new cup
- 6.2 1978 Pinaset's Argentina
- 6.3 Espana 1982
- 6.4 Mexico 1986, the phenomenon Maradona
- 6.5 1990 in Italy
- 6.6 1994 USA
- 6.7 1998 in France, 50 years after.

7. U.E.F.A

- 7.1 Champions Ling
- 7.1 Juniors Tournaments

8. The social impact of Football

- 8.1 The charms and the sorrows of foot ball
- 8.2 The woman in the football
- 8.3 Football's heroes
- 8.4The football and the means of mass briefing

Football, soccer, calcio, voetbal, fussball, podosfairo, however we say football in other languages it remains the most popular sport, with the most supporters in the world. In the next pages you will see the routes of football, its evolution, its Rules and the birth of the Football Association. You will see the most important tournaments, the social impact to the masses, and the games course in the pass of the time.



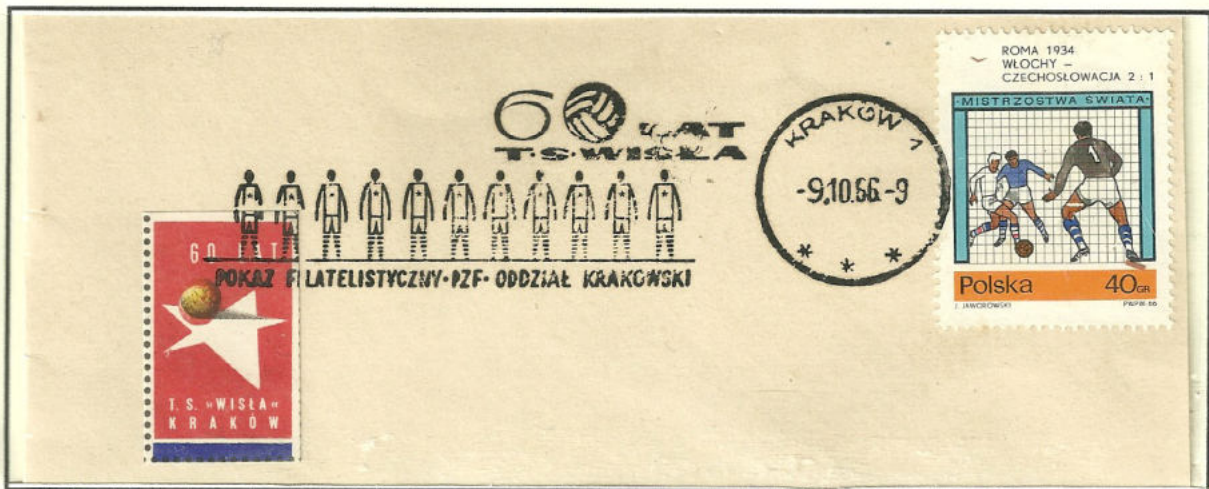
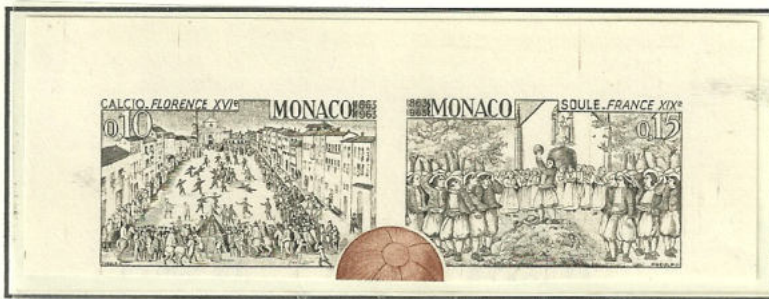
Proof in green

1.1 ORIGIN

A ballgame with feet was played in Ancient Greece, known as Episkiron and in Rome as Harpostrum. The I IV c. the Chinese Emperor allowed his guard to play the game of the ball with his feet.



The I VI c. in Florence it was called Calcio and later in France Soule, its final form is taken in England in I IX c.



As in Cambridge University the dormitories had ten heads plus the leader's it was decided that the game will be played by teams of 11 players each. It is decided that football will be played only with feet and since separated Rugby in utilizing feet and hands.



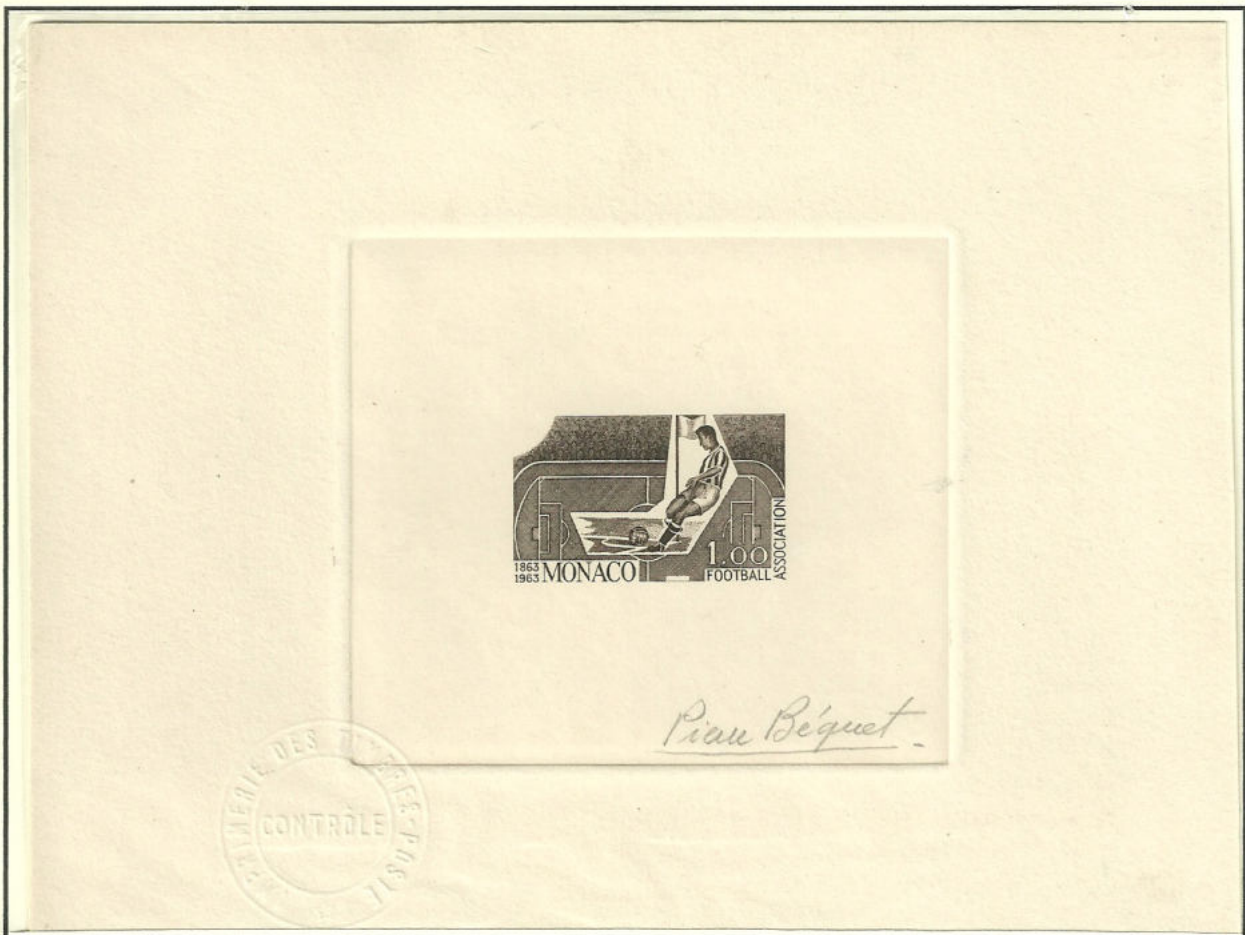
1.2 FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



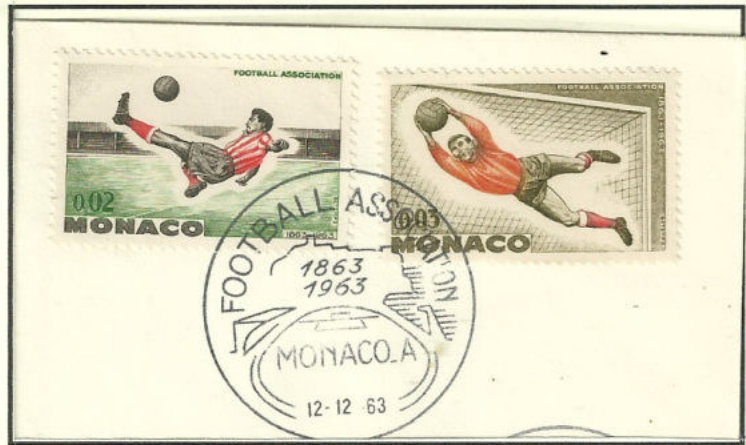
The night of 26 October, 1863 in a pub "Freemason's tavern" at London, were assembled eleven representatives from universities and college and they decided they create a contact with the name "The Football Association."



Color proof



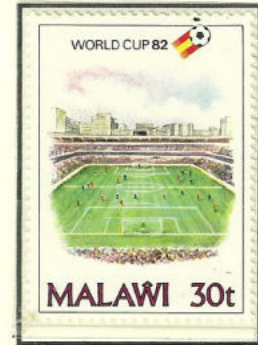
A black proof with the engraver signature.



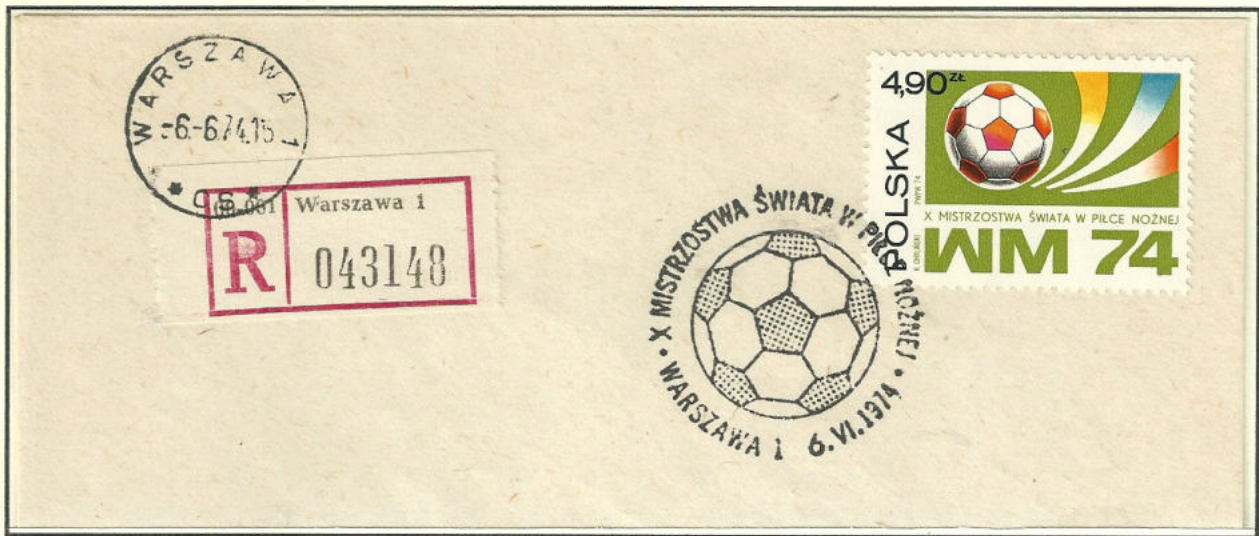
They settled the rules of the game, and among others they decided that the player standing in the front of goal-posts can use also his hands.



A color proof with the engraver signature.



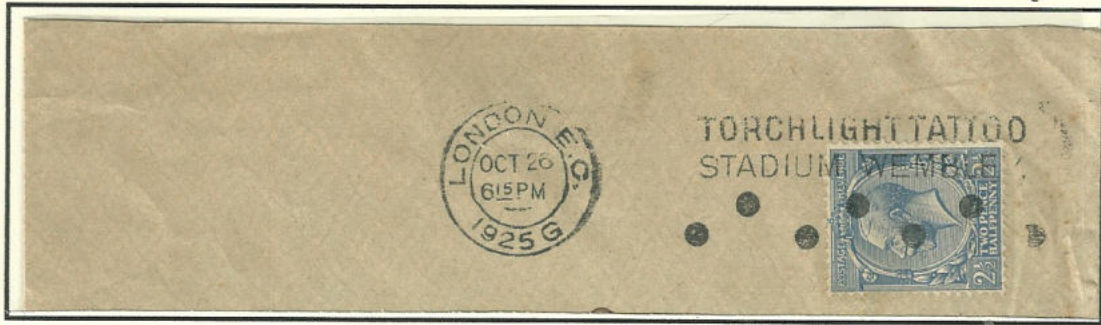
The field has a shape of an orthogonal parallelogram, it has a length of 90 to 120 m. and a width of 45 to 90 m.



The ball has a spherical shape, it is made of leather, it's circumference is 68 - 71 cm, ant has a weight of 396 - 453 grams.



With this exciting worldwide spread, big and legendary stadiums were built.



The stadium first turf was cut by King George V, and it was first opened to the public on 28 April 1923. The original Wembley Stadium, known as the Empire Stadium, was a football stadium in Wembley, a suburb of north-west London, standing on the site now occupied by the new Wembley Stadium that opened in 2007.

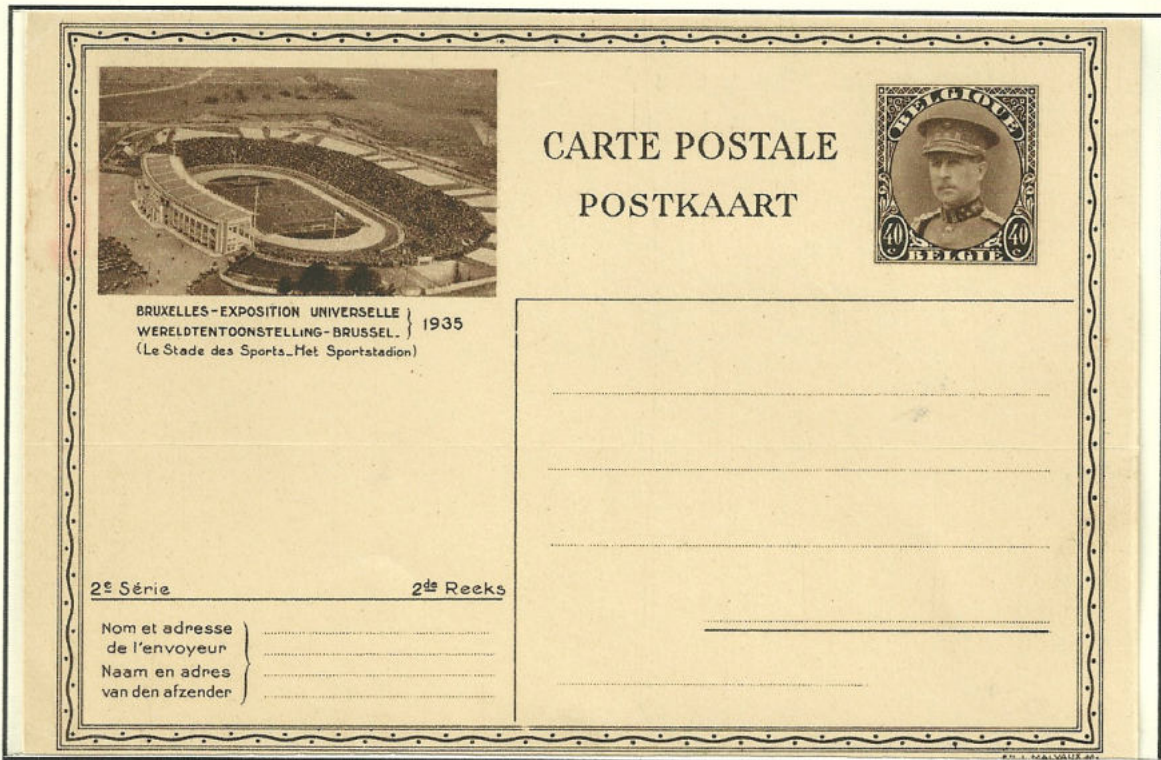
Stadium "28 Mai" in Braga, Portugal



In Braga Stadium the summertime 2004 the national team of Greece made the big surprise gaining the Europa Cup.



"Estadio do Dragao" capacity 52000, costs 98 millions euro, floodlights 1600, first match F.C. Porto - Barcelona 2 - 0, November 16, 2003.

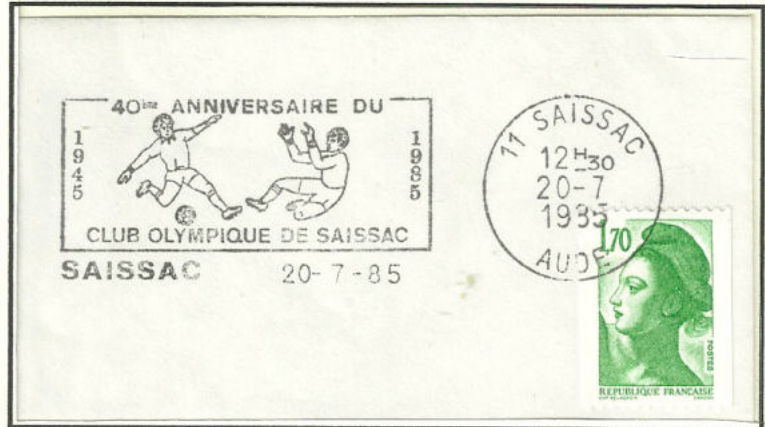


Stadium Heysel in Bruxelles, Belgium.

The Heysel Stadium disaster occurred owing to football hooliganism in which a retaining wall, of the Heysel Stadium in Brussels collapsed on May 29, 1985 before a football match between Liverpool F.C. from England and Juventus F.C. from Italy, 39 people were killed mostly Italian Juventus fans, and hundreds more were injured. The match was final of 1985 European Cup tournament.

1.4 THE RULES

The Goalkeeper



The goalkeeper is the only player who is allowed to use hands. By coming out by handling and jumping he protects his goal post.



(Black proof)



The basic compulsory equipment of a goalkeeper is: - each goalkeeper wears colors which distinguish him from the other players, the referee and the assistant referees.



Color proof with the engraver signature.

1.4 THE RULES

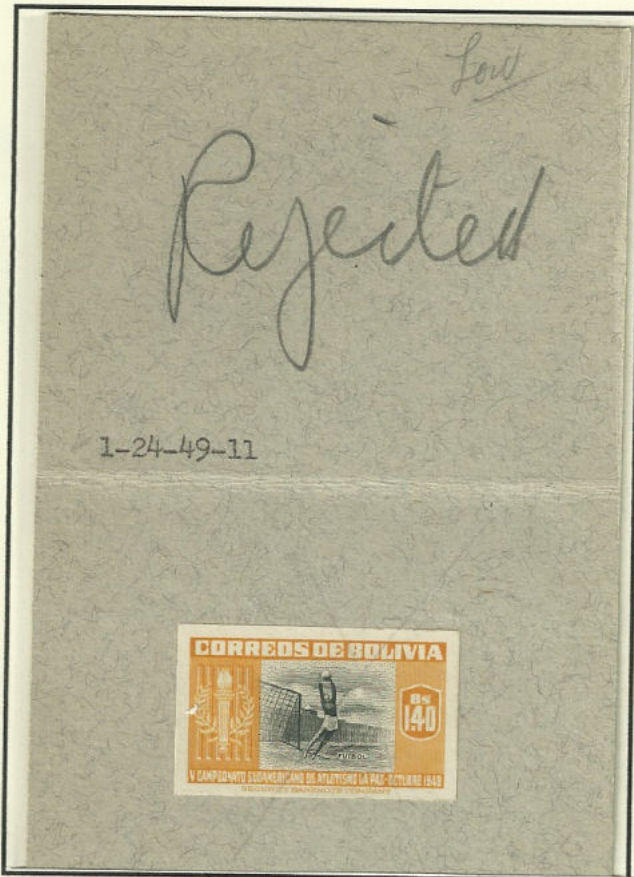
The Goalkeeper is the only player who is allowed to use hands.



SPECIMEN & with security puncture



Frame proof



Imperforate proof on card "Rejected"



Center proof



Photographic proof "Football" (not futbol as issued)



Complete proof

1.4 THE RULES

The Referee,



with the help of two assistant referees manages the game,

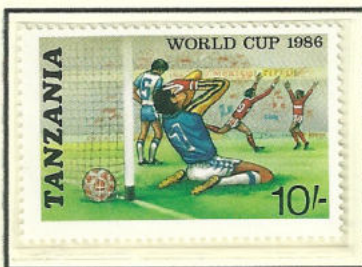


Punishes the offenders

watches closely the phases, notes the breaches,



A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line.



Offside: A player is in an offside position if he is nearer to his Opponent's, goal line than both the ball and the second-to-last opponent's; he is not offside if he is on his half of the field or is level with the second-to last opponent or level with the last two opponents; an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the offside occurs.

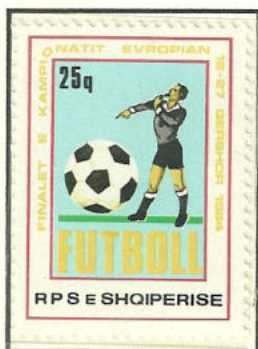
Free Kicks

Free Kicks are either direct or indirect. For both direct and indirect free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player. All opponents are at least 10 yds [9.15 m] from the ball until it is in play. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves, the free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred.



The Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded against a team that commits one of the ten offenses for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play. A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.



Illegal tackling and

Penalty, the ball at the 11 steps,

The Corner Kick

A corner kick is a method of restarting play. A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick is awarded when: the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air.



The Throw- In

A throw-in is a method of restarting play. A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in. A throw-in is awarded: - when the whole of the ball passes over the touch line, either on the ground or in the air. -from the point where it crossed the touch line. -to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball.

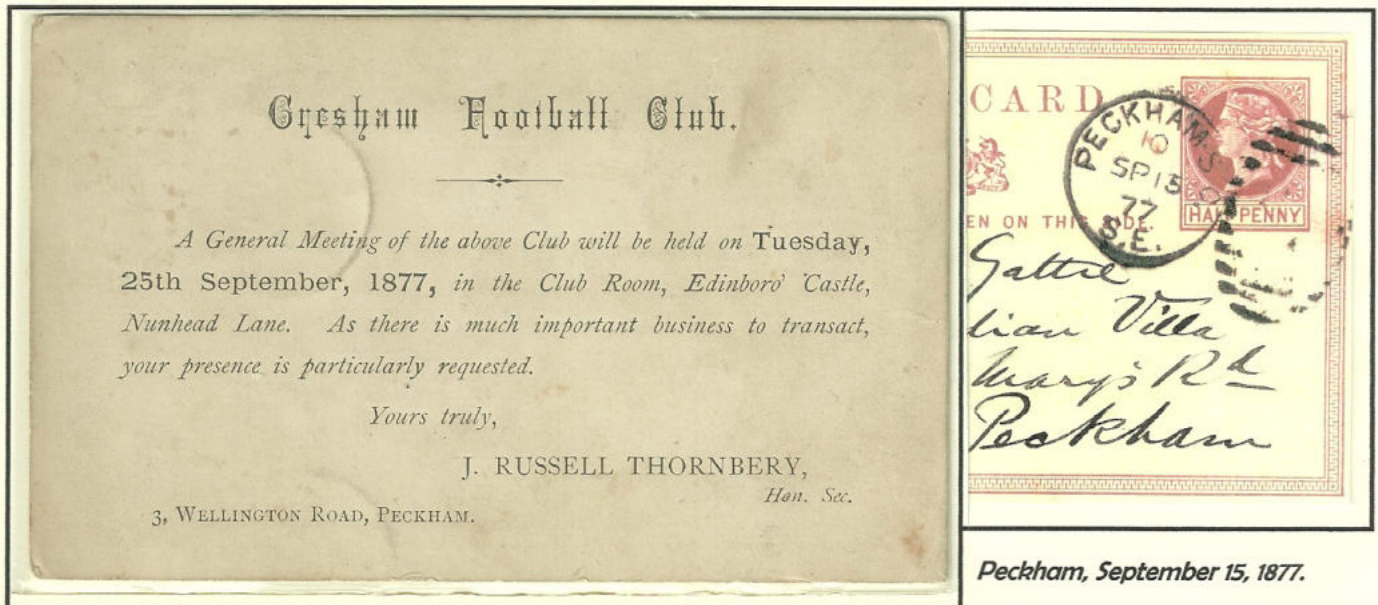
1.5 THE FIRSTS MATCHES

After the creation of the football Association the first teams are created and matches are organized with the new rules. Some of the teams activities can be found on post cards that were used at that time.



A black proof with the engraver signature.

Gresham Football Club



Notice of General Meeting to place in September 1877

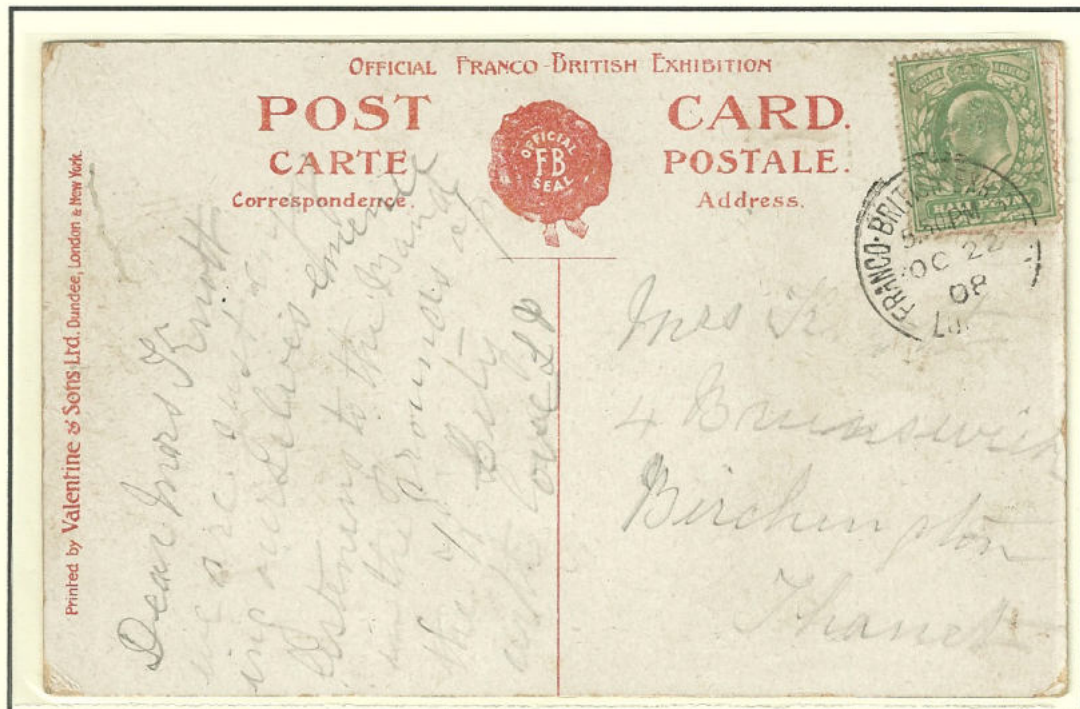
The home of Gresham Football Club was in the Brixton area of South London. They played in the FA Challenge Cup completion in two seasons; in 1876 -77 when there were only 37 entries, and 7 of them withdrew playing a match-the were beaten 1- 4 in the first round by Forest School; in 1879 - 80 they defeated Kildare 3 - 0 in the first round but were heavily defeated in second round, 0-9 by Grey Friars

2. FOOTBALL IN OLYMPIC GAMES

Football is included in Olympic games with teams of amateurs. Before the World Cup officially established, the gold medallist of the Olympic games was also considered as world champion.



In 1908 the Olympic Games were held at London, and the final match was between England - Denmark 2 - 0.



Franco British Exhibition October 22.1908. Day of football semi finals. Denmark v France and England v Holland.

1896-1906 at the 10th anniversary of the Olympics, a small Olympic event was organized in Athens. The matches have taken place velodrome, which late was reconstructed and names Karaiskaki stadium.



Participated only for teams, Denmark, Athens, Smyrna and Salonika the first day, April 10, 1906 Denmark vs Smyrna 5-2 and Athens vs Salonika 3-1



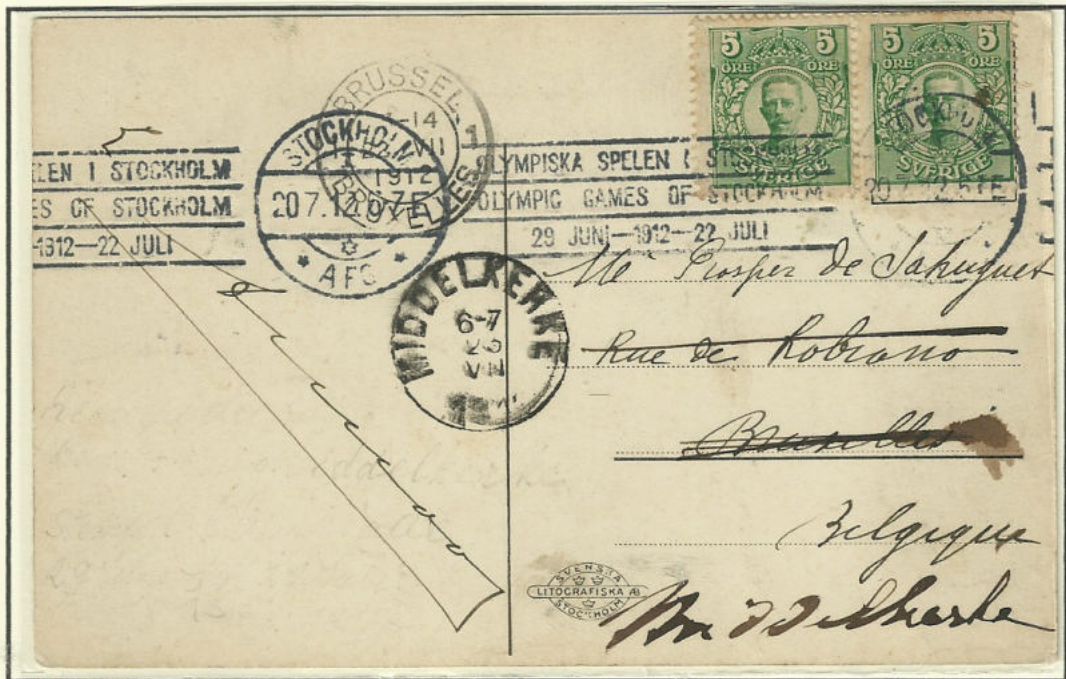
Postcard mailed from Athens 10.4.1906, matches day

April 11, 1906. Final match Denmark-Athens 9-0



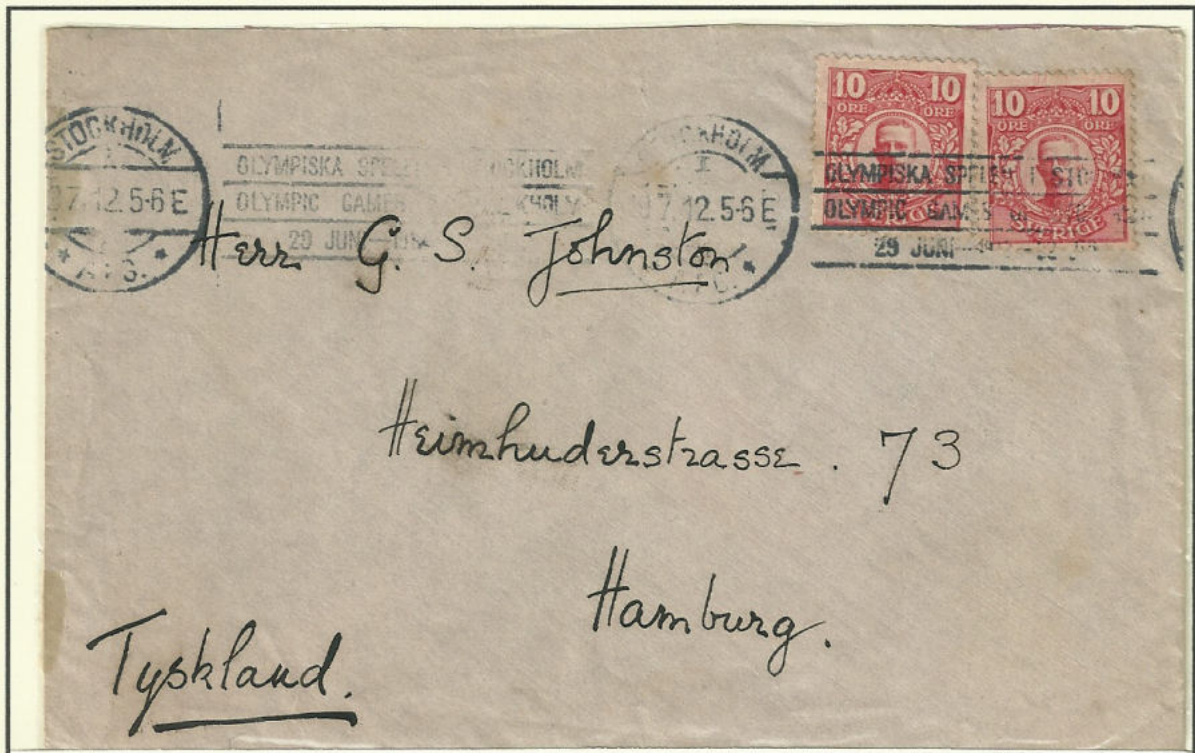
Postcard mailed from Athens. April 11.1906 and time 4 o'clock. Was held the final match.

2.2 STOCKHOLM 1912



Post-card with Olympic slogan four-line roller cancel "Stockholm 20.7.12"

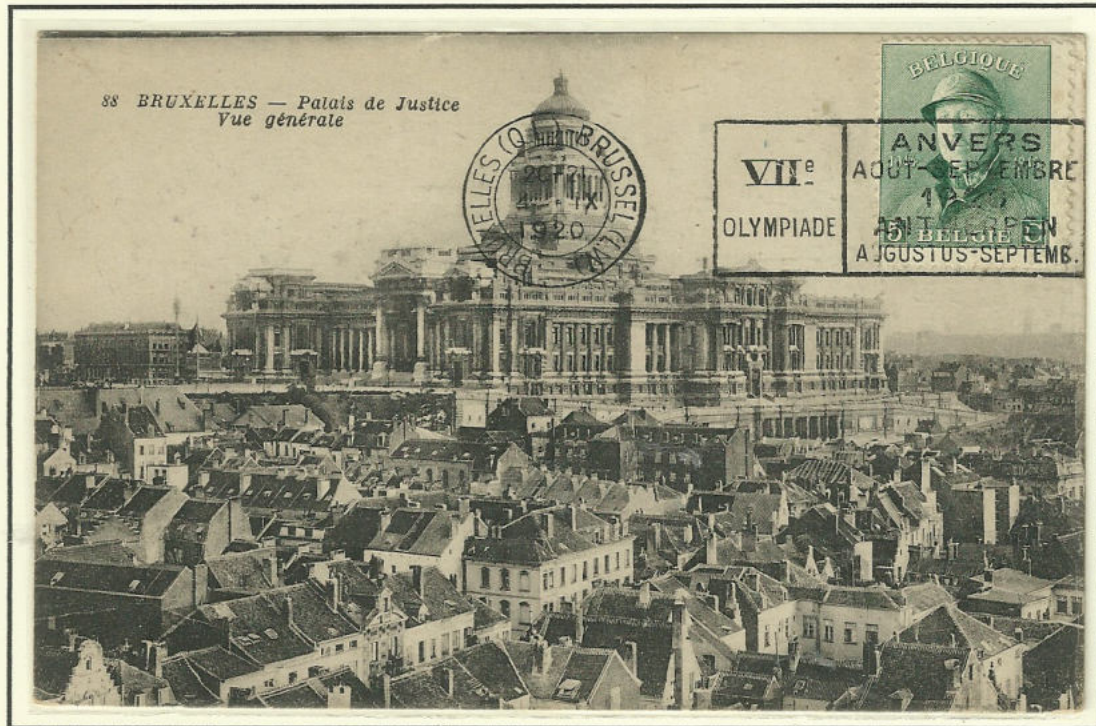
In the Olympic tournament of 1912 the participation of the national teams was bigger in the final match England won Denmark 4-2 and conquer the golden medal. Denmark remained with the silver and Holland conquest the bronze.



Letter with Olympic slogan four-line roller cancel "Stockholm 19.7.12"

2.2 ANTWERP 1920

In 1920 at Antwerp we see the British team and the Danish team losing their form, but we see a new comer with a powerful side; Uruguay. At the final match on 4th September 1920, Belgium wins against Czechoslovakia 2-0. The Czechoslovakian side decided to forfeit the match before the end as the ref was unfair to them.



Post card mailed from Brussels, Belgium to Sierra Leone. September 4, 1920. Final match day.

Four years later at Paris, Uruguay will win the gold medal.



Celebrating her win Uruguay creates a series of stamps "The win of Samothraki"

In 1924 the Olympic games were held at Paris, and the final match was between Uruguay – Switzerland 3 - 0. it is worth noting that this was the first big football tournament in the Olympic games.



June 28.1924. Day of football match Ireland v Belgium.



June 29.1924. Day of 2nd round football competition (Italy v Luxemburg, Egypt v Hungary, Sweden v Belgium).



Registered letter mailed at Montevideo, Uruguay bearing the special stamping :URUGUAY CAMPEON DE FOOTBALL

2.3 PARIS 1924

Uruguay won the gold medal in the Olympics, an event that made them the most powerful team in the world.



For the conquest of the medal a three stamp series publication of stamps was issued showing the "Victory of Samothraki" This series also constitutes the first dedication of football on stamps in the world.



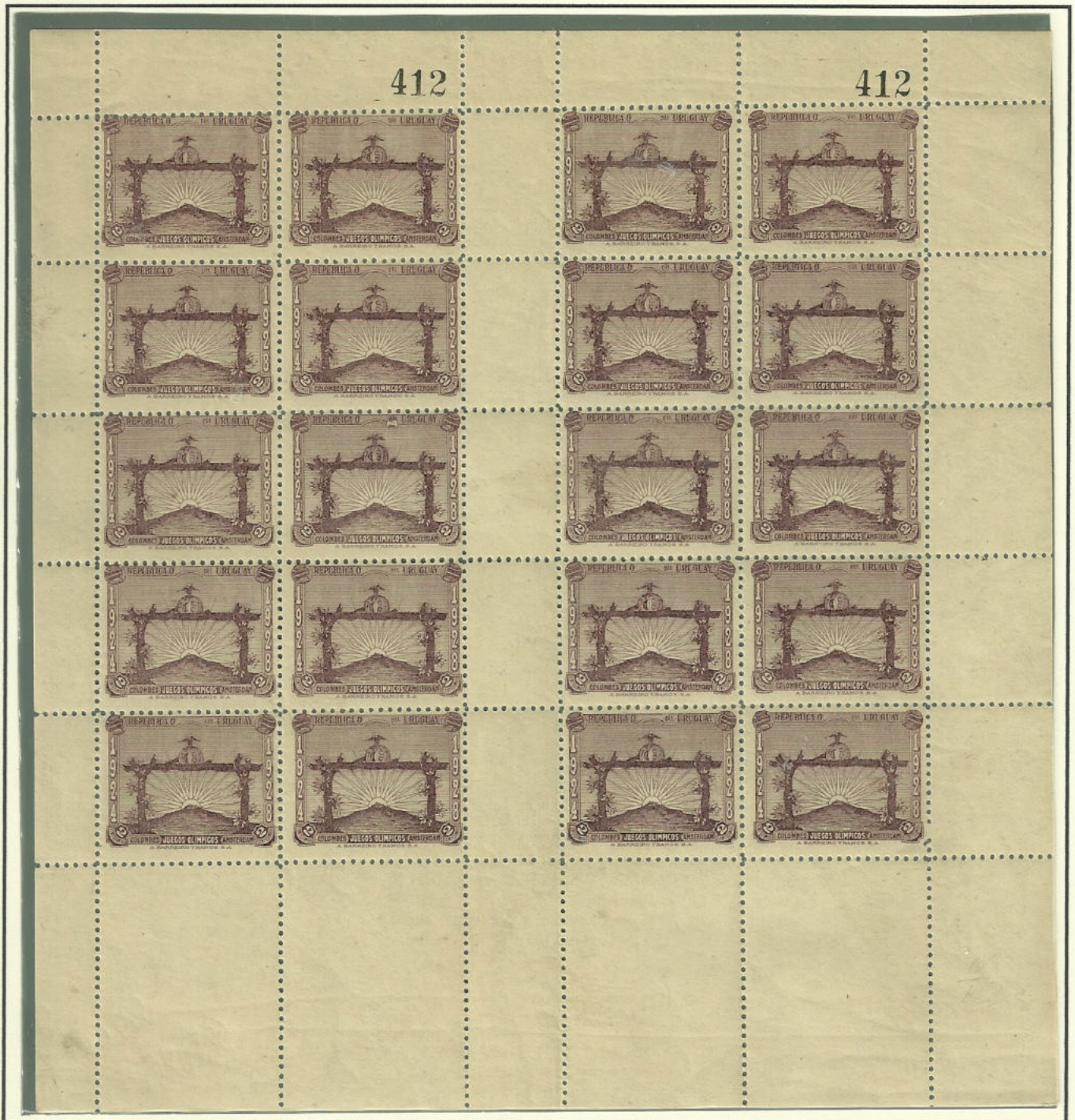
A circulation of 500 sets printed on yellow paper was also issued. An amount of these were put on commemorative paper and were given as a present from the federation to select addressees.

2.4 AMSTERDAM 1928

In 1928 the Olympic games were held at Amsterdam, and the final match was Uruguay – Argentina 2-1.



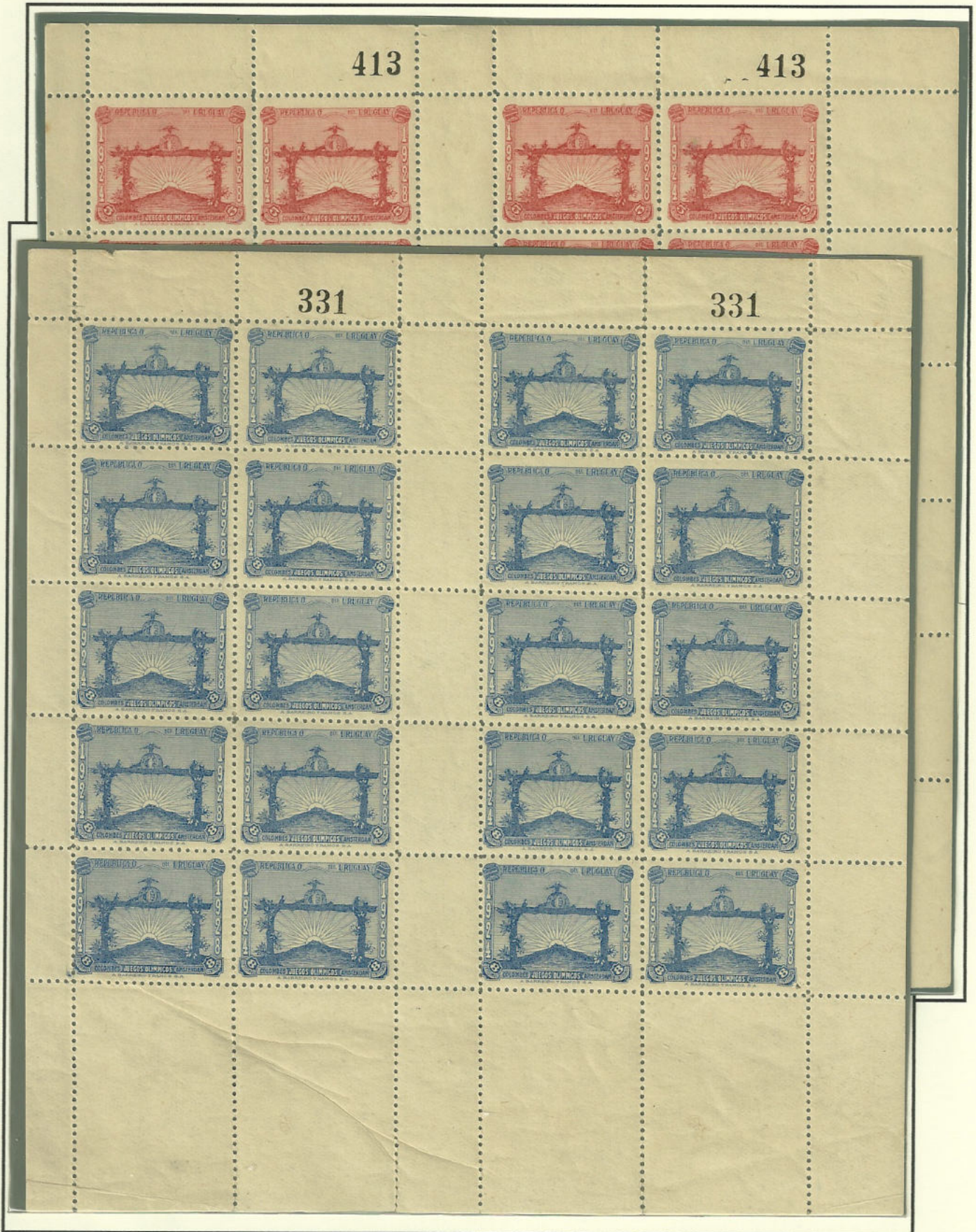
The first Olympic stamp that illustrates a football player, issued in Holland at the 1928 Olympics, value 3 c.



1928 Uruguay. Olympic Victory football issue (Value 2 cent. In sheet let of 20)

2.4 AMSTERDAM 1928

Also in 1928 the Uruguayans won the Olympic tournament in Amsterdam, so confirming to the best players in the world.



1928 Uruguay. Olympic Victory football issue. (Value 5 and 8 cent. In sheet let of 20)



Registered letter ,mailed from Montevideo, and addressed to Buenos Aires 30-7-1928. Olympic Victory football issue

In the duration of Olympic Games 1928 became in Amsterdam the congress of FIFA and was decided organization tournament except Olympic Games.

Candidature submitted Hungary, Spain, Italy, Holland, Sweden and Uruguay.

The first organization in 1930 it was given in Uruguay which with The two medals that conquered In 1924 and 1928 constituted the First football's force of season.



OLYMPIADE

ALS DAAR STRAKS DE WERELDGASTEN
A JUICHEND DOOR DE STRATEN GAAN
MOET HEEL NEERLAND KUNNEN ZEGGEN
DAAR HEB IK AAN MEEGEDAAN! —

COPYRIGHT DAGBLAD DE TELEGRAAF



Dien cents

Serie F. 1.

O. E. H. B. H.A.

BRIEFKAART



2.4 AMSTERDAM 1928

In Amsterdam at 1928, Uruguay repeated the achievement of 1924 in Paris receiving the gold medal in Football, thus reaching the first place in the world classification. At the same time obtained the right to organise the first World Cup.



Card of the Uruguayan Post donated to personalities with the set for the gold medal in the Amsterdam Olympic Games affixed.

The Olympic games were held in 1936 two years after the World cup in Italy, and the teams were after the medals. On the other hand the teams had a chance to see their form for the World cup in France two years on.



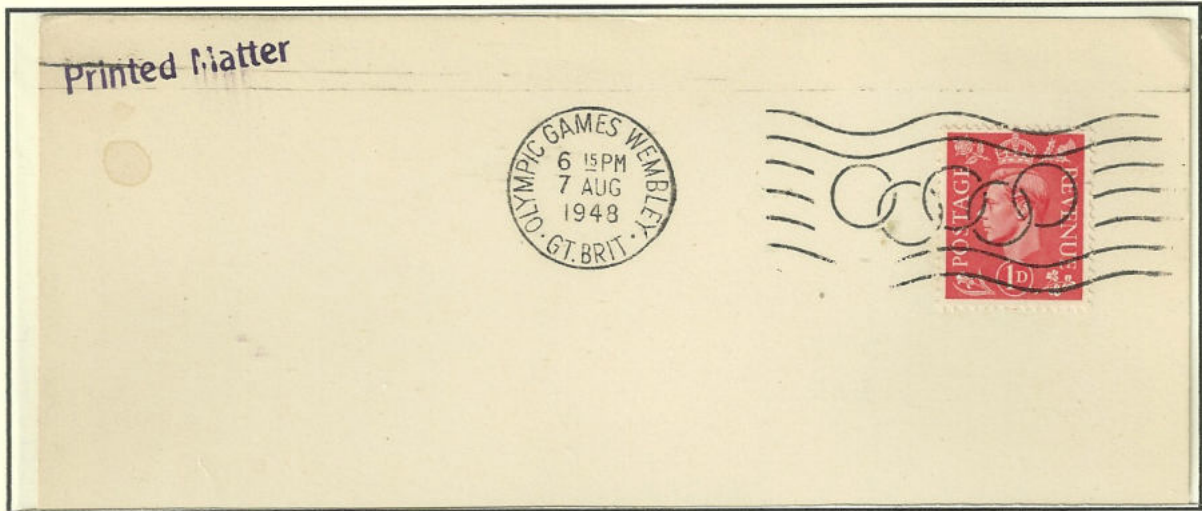
On 5 August, Austria beats Egypt 3-1 and continues victories to reach the final and gain silver medal.
 On the same day Poland beats Hungary 3-0 and their victory goes on further until they face Norway and lose 3-2.



At the Olympic games in 1936 the football final took place at the Berlin stadium on 15 August. Italy beats Austria 2-1.

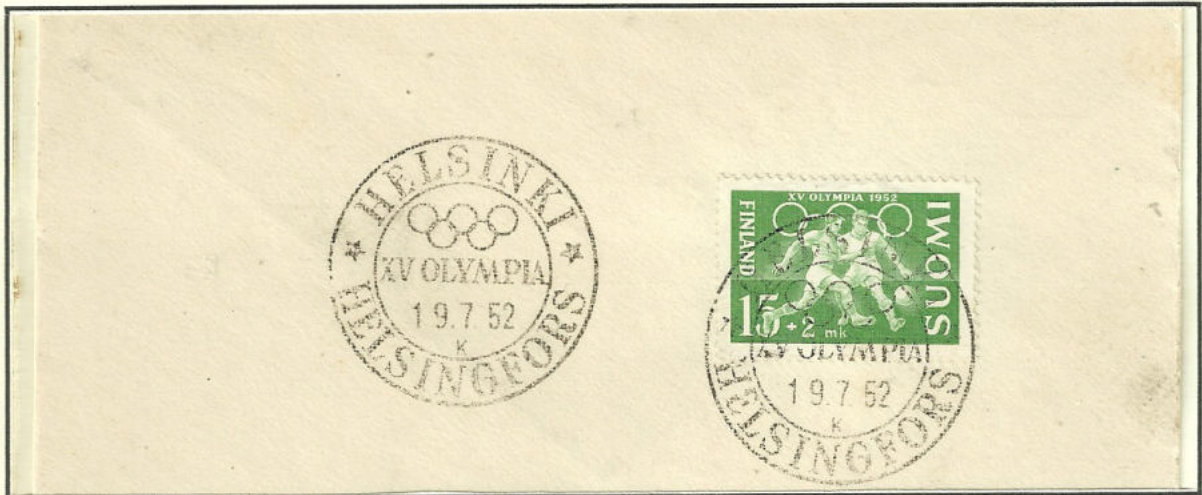
2.6 LONDON 1948

The 2nd World war follows and this would take the next final 12 years after.
At Wembley stadium London on 7 August, 1948 . Sweden beats Yugoslavia 3-1.



Rate of 1d, for regular letter f^t weight.

2.7 HELSINKI 1952



At Helsinki the first match is held on 19 June.



The final was on the 2nd August between Hungary and Yugoslavia, Hungary wins 2-0.

Seoul Olympic Stadium, 1988. October 1. Final match U.S.S.R.-Brazil 2-1 (penalties)



When the post office started its operation, it was ascertained that there was no blue ink. Every limited number (7) of postal items cancelled with red ink.



Registered letter EXPRESS, mailed from Pusan, South Korea and addressed to Neu-Ulm, Western Germany 27/9/88
Signature Franz BECENENBAUER

3. F I F A

The Federation International of Football Association was founded on May 21, 1904 at Paris, From the representatives of Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium.



April 1, 1905 entered in the FIFA England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Wales and were given end in up to then isolation of Brittany's



Its main offices are seated in Zurich, and are the supreme authority in football.

The F.I.F.A. organizes the World Cup every four years.

4. JULES RIMET CUP

A proposition that was made by Jules Rimet for the organization of the World Cup in December 1926 was seen by FIFA in more detail. The plans for the World cup were ready on February 1927, and on May 1928 at the general congress of FIFA in Amsterdam, they decided to organize the World Cup.



The first cup was called " Jules Rimet Cup " in honor of its creator. It was 30 cm height, 5 kg weigh, and was made of pure gold.



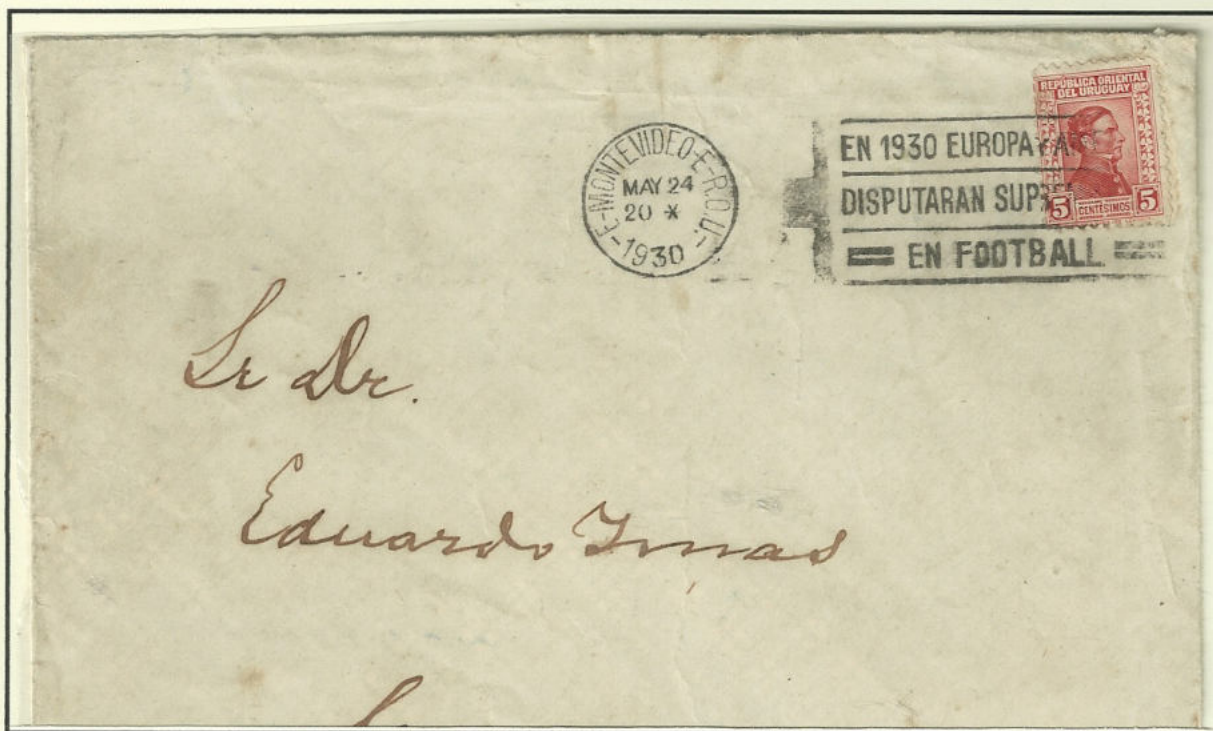
England 1966, progressive proof.



Registered letter, mailed from Sao Paulo, and addressed to Athens, November 8, 1984.

4.1 URUGUAY 1930

Thirteen teams took part and were split into 4 groups, the winners played the quarterfinal, and then the two winning teams played the final. In 1930 it was the only time that there were no matches for 3rd and 4th place. Final match, July 30, 1930 Montevideo, Stadium "Centenario" Uruguay -Argentina 4-2.



Aerogramme with 1930 World Championship slogan .(MONTEVIDEO 1930 Campeonato Mundial de Football)

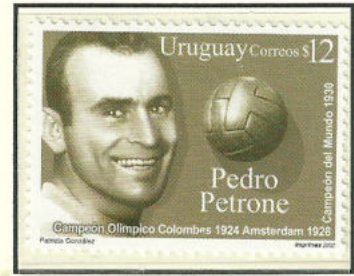
4.1 URUGUAY 1930



Alvaro Gestido



Lorenzo Fernandez



Pedro Petrone

The heroes of Uruguay afterwards conquest two golden medals in Olympic Games 1924 and 1928 led their team to the conquest of first World Cup.



Modevideo Jules 13, 1930. In the 19th minute of the match between France-Mexico (4 - 1), the French player Lucien Laurent scores the first ever goal in the World Cup.



Letter with 1930 World Championship slogan cancel.
(URUGUAY CONGREGARÁ EN A TODOS LOS FOOTBALLERS DEL MUNDO)

The second organization was effected in Italy, who won the cup. In 1934, 16 teams were split up into 4 groups, the winner of each group each other and the winners played in the final, the loser also played for second place.



In occasion the Italian post issued a set series of 9 values. It was issued on May 24, 1934.

Final became in the stadium "Partito Nazionale Fascista" presence of 50000 spectators. Italy overcame in the extension Czechoslovakia with 2-1 took the World Cup



Meter red : ROMA STADIO P.N.F., also vignette : CAMPIONATI MONDIALI DI CALCIO.

4.2 ITALY 1934

The first World Cup had achieved, thus in 1934 declared attendance in the qualifying Second 32 teams. This was very important because then the FIFA had only 50 countries -members. Two years before the conduct of second Mundial, the FIFA in her programmed 21st congress, decided it assigns the organization 1934 in Italy. The decision was unanimous.



Two sets, both regular and air post, on the occasion of Italy's hosting the World Cup, overprinted "ISOLE ITALIANE DELL' EGO" in red or black color. The sets were printed in different colors than their metropolitan equivalents (May 1934) and came in sheets of 50; they are watermarked and perforated 14x14 1/4 . They remained in circulation until September 30, 1934.



May 24, 1934. First day issue's

4.2 ITALY 1934

Italy was the abbeyy invincible team in the World Cup 1934. It had 4 victories in 5 matches. Marked 12 goals and accepted 3. Italy had still the better difference goal (+ 12).



June 5, 1934. the post issued during the championship a long commemorative series, to be used in the Italian Colonies: Initially it was formed by eleven values and then it was completed with 50 Lire value



On June 10, 1934 in a completely full stadium, final match Italy won against Czechoslovakia 2-1

And when the World Cup 1934 finished the persons turned in their daily occupations.



AVV. EMANUELE M. PARTENIADIS

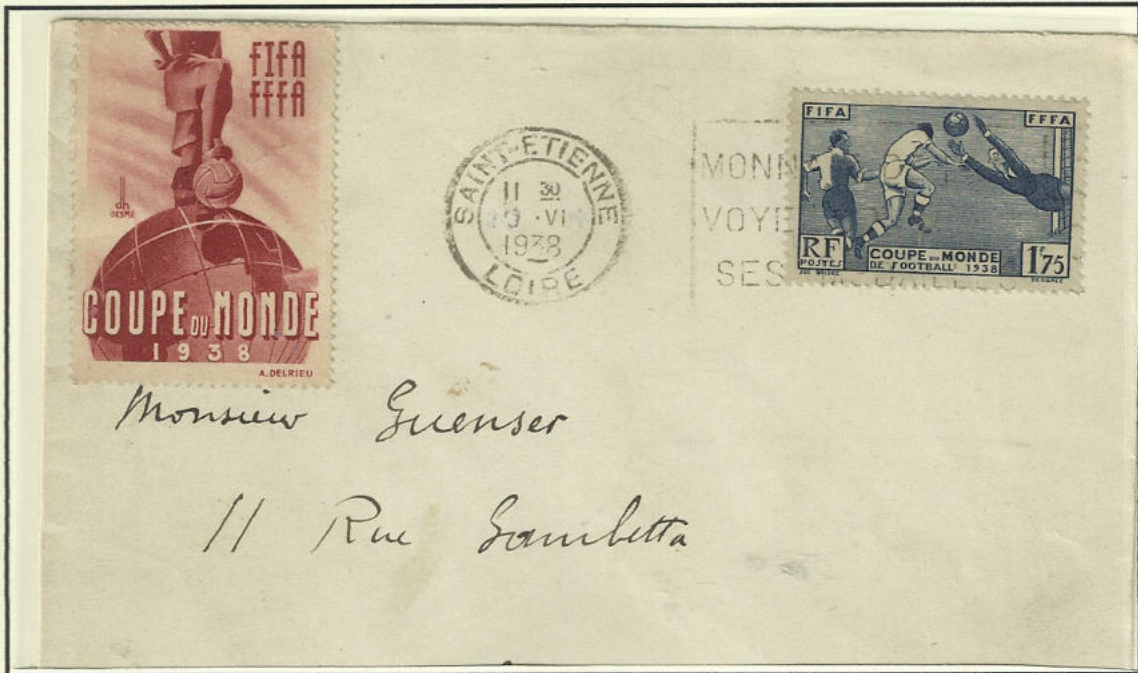
C O O -- (Igeo)

Commercial letter from CoO to Rodos . Rate 8,50 Lire !

Photostat of the rear side

4.3 FRANCE 1938

The 3rd World Cup was held in France, where 16 teams will participate. Italy will be the World Cup winners for the second time. As four years in Italy, thus and in France in 1938 was absent all South America, apart from Brazil.



In 1938 France was found in big social and economic crisis. All showed that the organization would fail. However was once more proved the force of football. The World Cup went well the income exceeded the forecasts one and the world went to the grounds.



4.3 FRANCE 1938

For first time was in effect from the world bowl of France the qualification Without qualifying the that had conquered the previous reward, as well as the team that represented the organizing country.

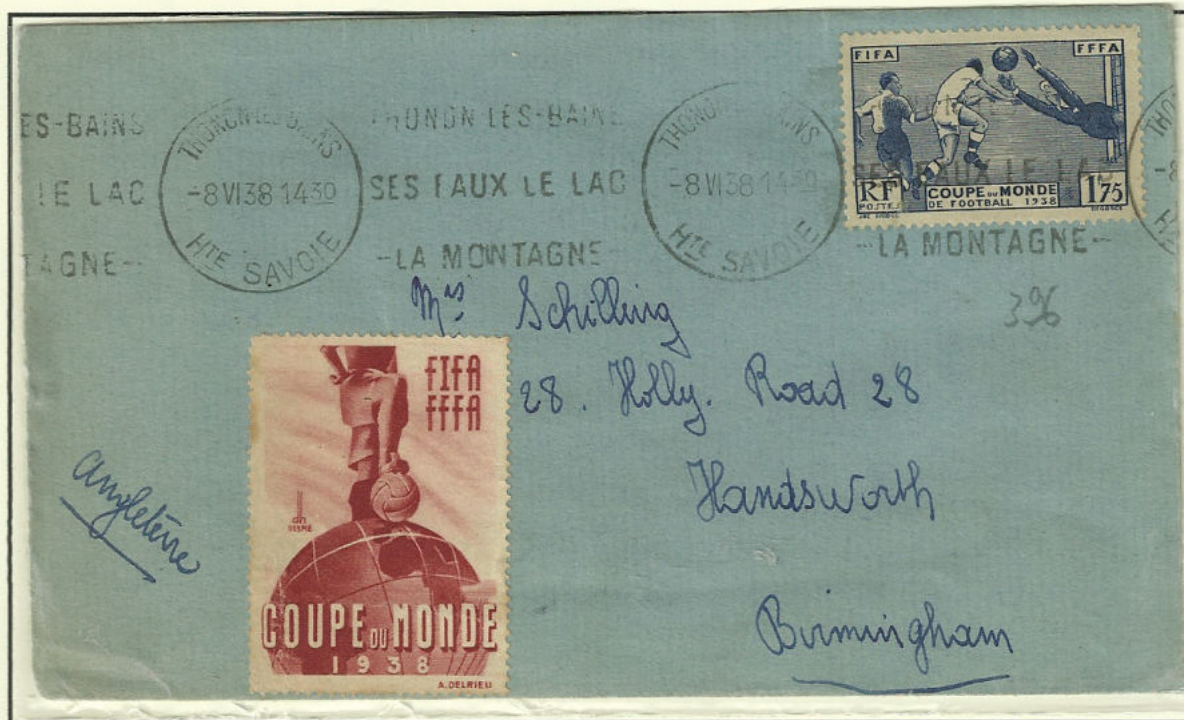


Paris June 19, 1938. At the Colombes Stadium, final match In front of 55000 spectators Italy beats Hungary 4 -2 .



4.3 FRANCE 1938

8 June, 1938. Cuba and Romania afterwards draw 3-3 in the first match are prepared for the repetitive match of next day.



13 June, 1938. One day afterwards the match that exiated ever with 1-1 Brazil and Czechoslovakia they are where they will resolve their differences



4.4 BRAZIL 1950

Due to the World Wars, in 1942 and 1946 the "Jules Rimet Cup" tournament did not take place. After the World Wars in 1950 the "Jules Rimet Cup" took place in Brazil. In 1950 at Brazil 13 teams were split up to for 4 tables, the winners played each other and were awarded with points for their victories. The one with the highest points wins the cup.



1950 Brazil 5 crs value in trial proof.



Envelope stamped Municipal Stadium June 24, 1950 (opening day World Cup). Memorial stamp for the World Cup, and another booster circular stamp with the date of the inverted center



Registered letter with two commemorative stamping for the World Cup 1950.

4.4 BRAZIL 1950



AIR MAIL

A letter with stamps costing 7 cts each that were issued for Uruguay for their win in the World Cup.

4.4 BRAZIL 1950

In 1950 in the World Cup took part 14 teams, these were, Brazil, Bolivia, Spain, United States, Chile, Italy, Yugoslavia, England, Mexico, Paraguay, Switzerland, Sweden, Uruguay.



Yellow proof



Blue proof

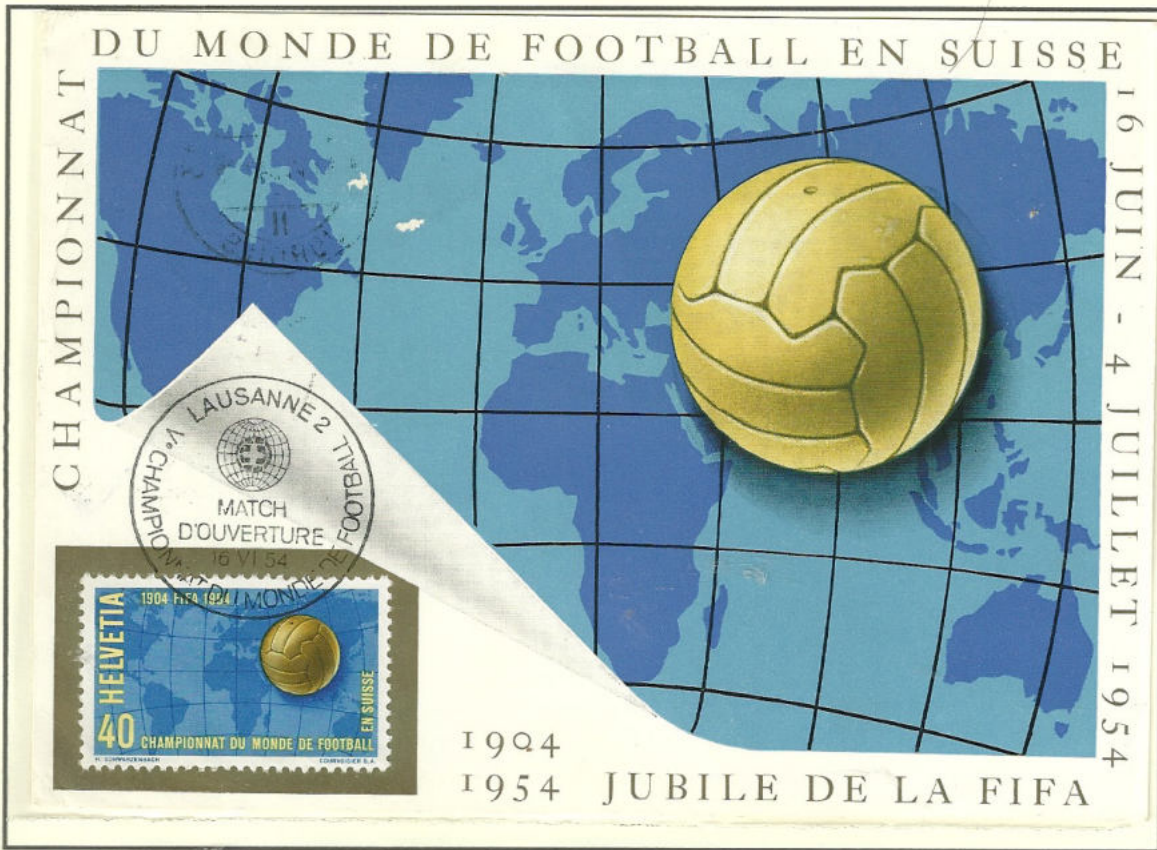


The "Final match" between Brazil –Uruguay ended 2-1 in favor of Uruguay. However, this was not a final match as such, coincidentally this match was critical to both sides and hence was like the final. The final classification of the teams was :
Uruguay 5, Brazil 4 , Sweden 2 , Spain 1 .



4.5 SWITZERLAND 1954

The sixteen teams who reached the final were divided in rounds with knockout competition. The championship was opened in Lausanne on June 16th with the match Yugoslavia-France 1-0.



Maximum card celebrating also the 50th anniversary of F.I.F.A. foundation, and special round Cancellation used for the opening match, mailed from Lausanne to Athens.



Registered letter with cancellation of the first day of issue. March 15th, 1954.



First day of games, June 16th, 1954. Post-card mailed from Switzerland to France. Depicting insufficient postage which was Added in France.

4.5 SWITZERLAND 1954

The quarter finals presented big interest, and the eight teams was capable of all. The four matches became in 26 and 27 June in the grounds of Lausanne, Basel, Bern and Geneva.

Uruguay overcame England with 4-2 with goal of Skiafino. In classic match Austria overcame the house - holders with 7-5

The next day West Germany excluded Yugoslavia with 2-0, in the other match that became in Bern afterwards from horrible episodes which for a lot of years remained known as "the battle of Bern" Hungary it overcame Brazil with 4-2 And it excluded him.



Ferenc Puskas the leading player of Hungary led his team in final.

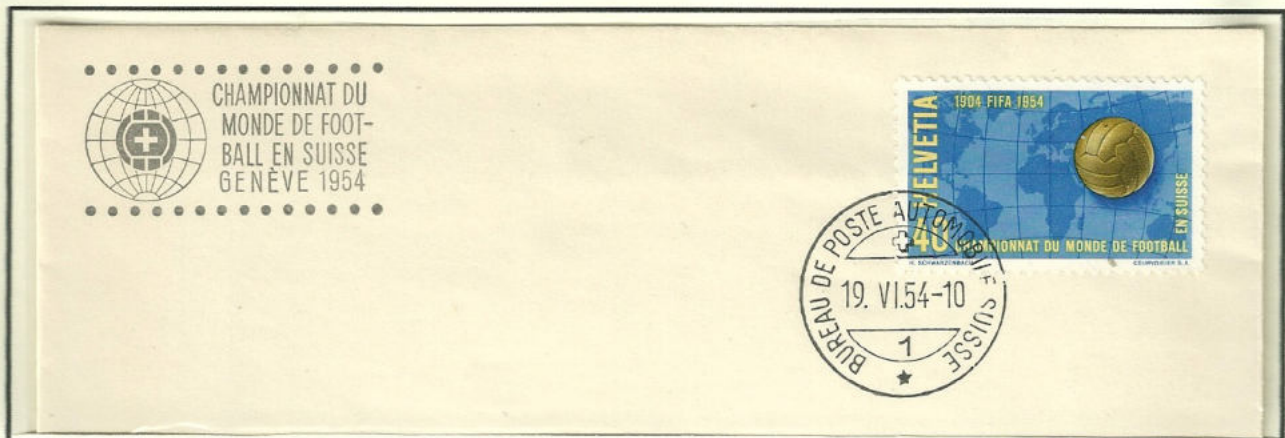


In semi-final that became in the Basel on 30 June 1954, Western Germany overcame Austria with 6-1 and it went in final.

4.5 SWITZERLAND 1954

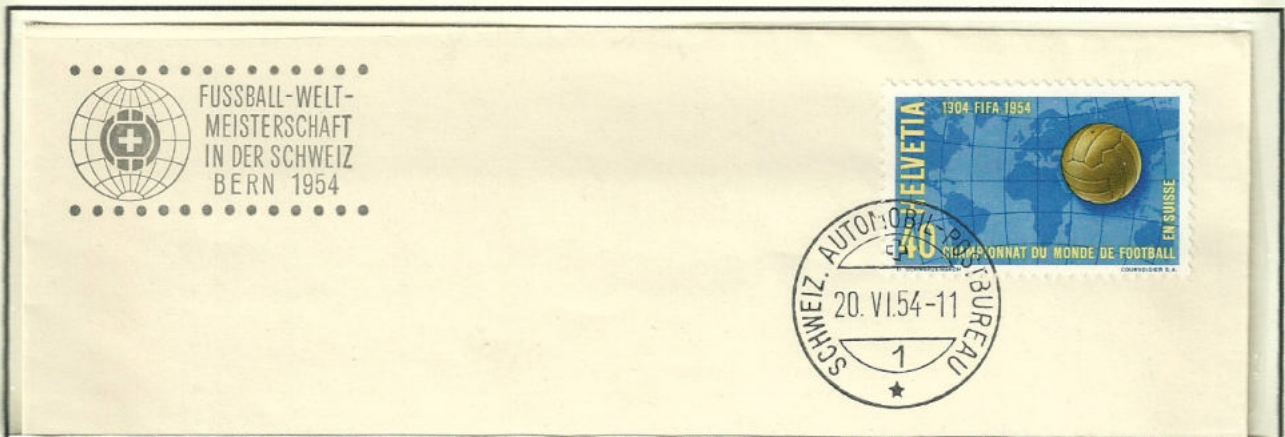


The matches were played in the stadiums of the following cities :



Geneva

June 19, 1954. Match for the first group, France-Mexico 3-2.



Bern

June 20, 1954. Match for the group 4, England- Switzerland 2-0

4.5 SWITZERLAND 1954

In 1954 FIFA celebrates 50 years from the day it was founded, and Switzerland hosts its 5th World cup. Sixteen teams took place, which were split up into 4 groups. The first two teams of each group moved on to the 2nd round. The winners went to the semi-final was held, also 2nd and 3rd place were held.



*Imperforated stamp, overprinted
In memory of the historic victory
November 25, 1953. Wembley Stadium,
England - Hungary 3 - 6!*



Herr
J. Schneider
Thunerhof

The first match was played at Lausanne on 16th June
and Yugoslavia wins against France 1-0.



Giuseppe Sabelli-Fioretti
direttore,
Via Giulio Romano 18.
Roma

During the preliminary match of the 5th World Cup took place a historic match, England-Hungary on November 25th, 1953, at the Wembley Stadium. The English team lost 6-3.

4.5 SWITZERLAND 1954

At the final which took place in Bern on 4th July 1954, West Germany surprises us all by winning Hungary 3-2, Hungarian team panned in the history of football as the "Queen without a crown".



On 18th July at the Olympic stadium of Munich, the 11 players of the national team and their coach Sepp Herberger, were honored by the President of German Federal Republic with the "Silbernen Lorbeer".



4.6 SWEDEN 1958

In 1958 at Sweden 16 teams will play the World cup? The Brazilian team is the one most talked about. At the final, in Stockholm at Rusounia stadium with a crowd of 49.737, Brazil won 5-2 against Sweden and won the cup.



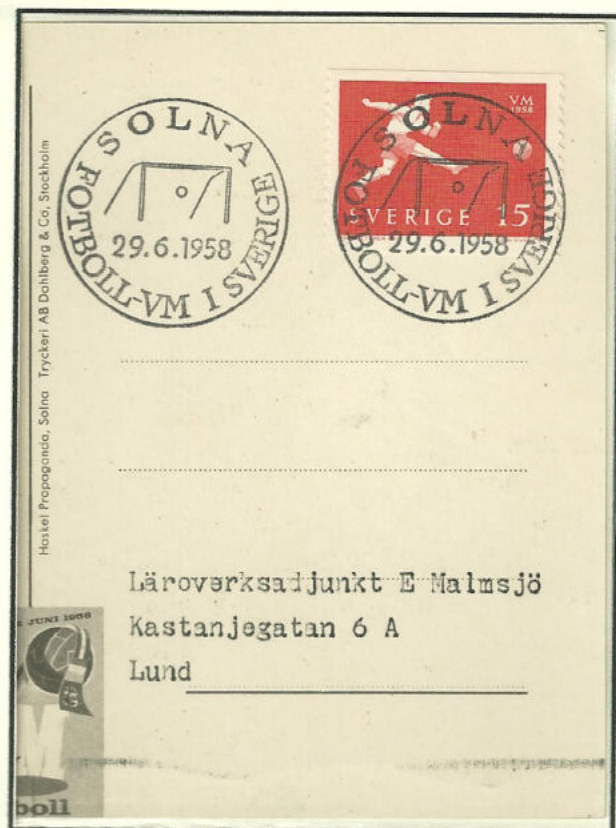
Commemorative stamping: BRAZIL WORLD CUP FOOTBALL CHAMPION



Brazil's issue, for their win at the World Cup in 1958.



Before the beginning of World Cup In 1958 no one did not know Enson Arantes Do Naspimento , when finished the world knew PELE .



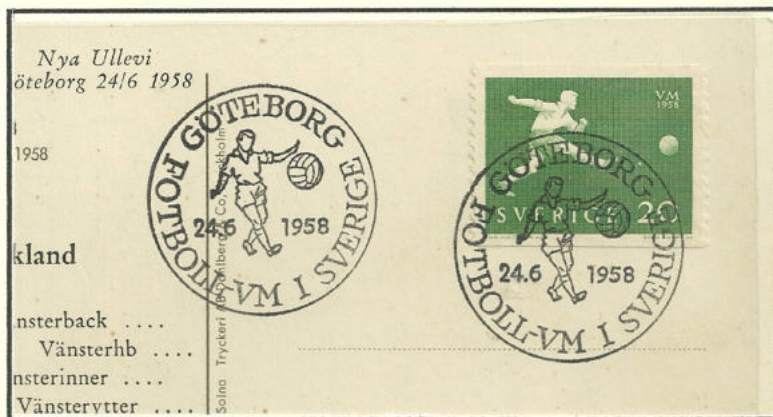
June 29th, 1958. Stockholm -final match
Brazil - Sweden 5 - 2



Booklets of 20 stamps were issued for the World cup in Sweden in 1958. Their cost was between 20 ore each.



June 24th, 1958 .Stockholm. Semi-final France - Brazil 2- 5 (2-1)
 Scorers, Brazil : 2' Vava, 39' Didi, 52', 64' and 75' Pele
 France : 9' Fonden, 83' Piantoni.
 Referee : Melvin benjamin Grefeths (Wales) . Spectators 27.100



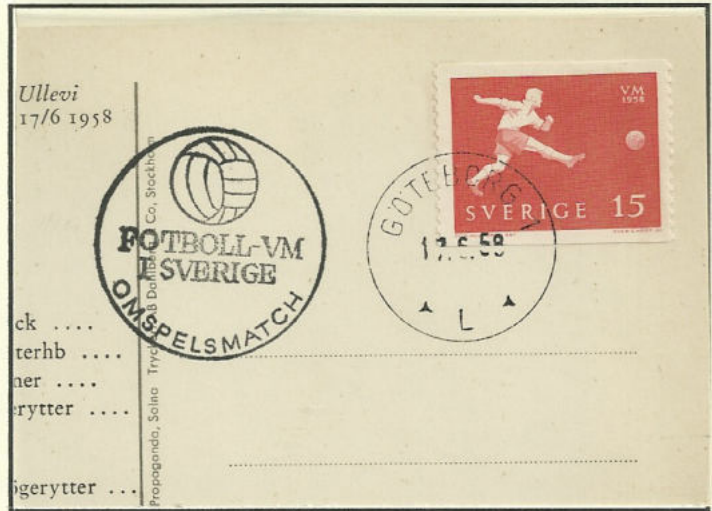
June 24th, 1958. Gedeborg. Semi-final Sweden-West German 3-1
 Scorers, Sweden : 32' Scogloud, 81' Grean and 88' Hamren.
 West Germany : 23' Sefer.
 Referee: Istvan Zoli (Hungary). Spectators 49.471

June 29th, 1958 . Final match
 Brazil – Sweden 5 – 2 .
 Scorers , Brazil : 9' and 32' Vava
 55' and 90' Pele, 68' Zagalo.
 Sweden : 3' Litchom, 80' Simonson.
 Referee : Morris Geeg (France).
 Spectators 49.737.

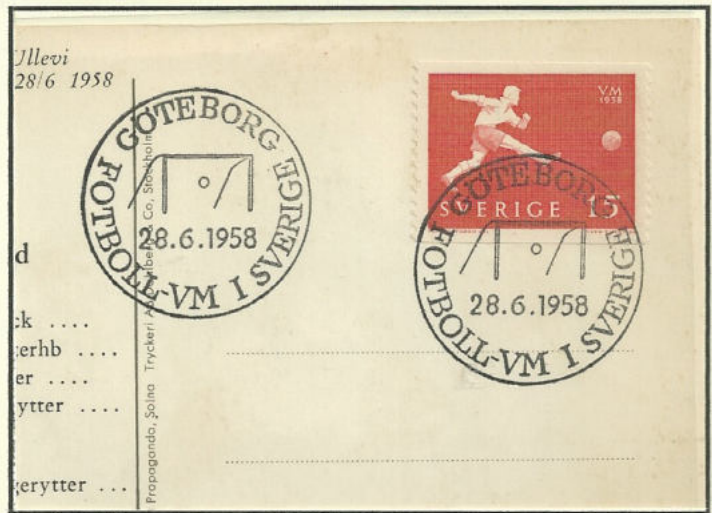




Booklets of 20 stamps were issued for the World Cup in Sweden in 1958. their cost was between 20 ore each.



Goteborg 1958, June 17. Match derby Soviet Union-England 1-0.



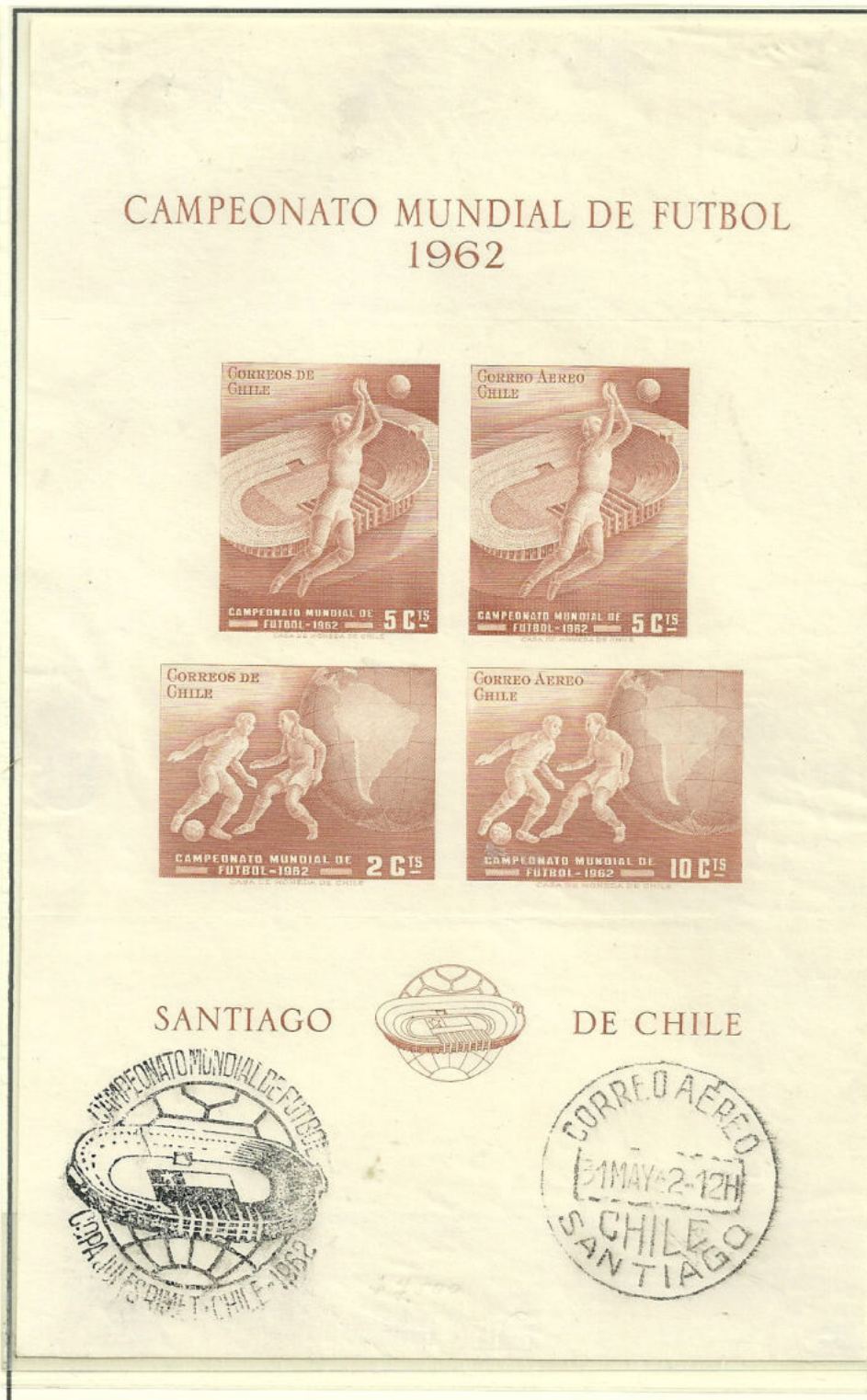
June 8th .1958. Geteborg, small final France-West Germany 6-3



Halsingborg. 1958, June 11, West Germany-Czechoslovakia 2-2.

4.7 CHILE 1962

In 1962 at Chile 16 teams were split up into 4 groups. The first two of each group Played a quarter final, the winners played in the semi final and the winners of the semi final progressed to the final.



Commemorative issue Chile's for the World Cup 1962, with an initial cost eight times the cost of the normal price.

4.7 CHILE 1962



The final was held at the Santiago National stadium at 17 June 1962. Brazil won the match against Czechoslovakia 3-1, in front of 60068 people present. Brazil had won the cup for the second time.



Bulgarian team participation in the World Cup in 1962.



(Imperforated stamp)



4.7 CHILE 1962

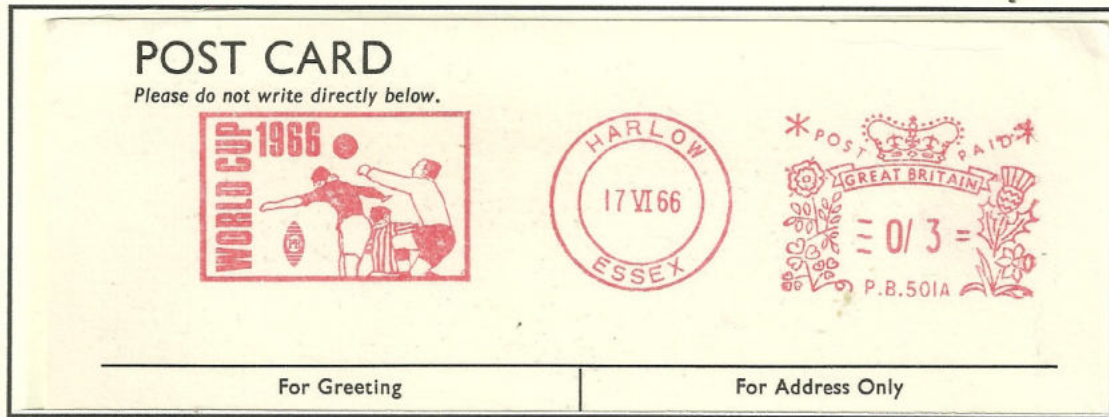


For the needs of the World Cup games there were several special flights from / to Santiago, one of them was of Swissair dated May 19th,1962 from Santiago to Zurich.

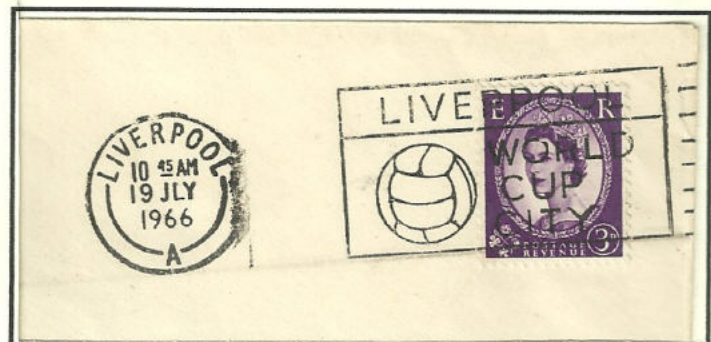


Registered letter from Santiago-Chile addressed to Sir Stanley Rous, President of FIFA London. One day after the end of World Cup 16.6.1962.

4.8 ENGLAND 1966



On 11th July at Wembley, the first match of the 1st group was England Vs Uruguay, the result was 0-0, both teams progress to the second round.



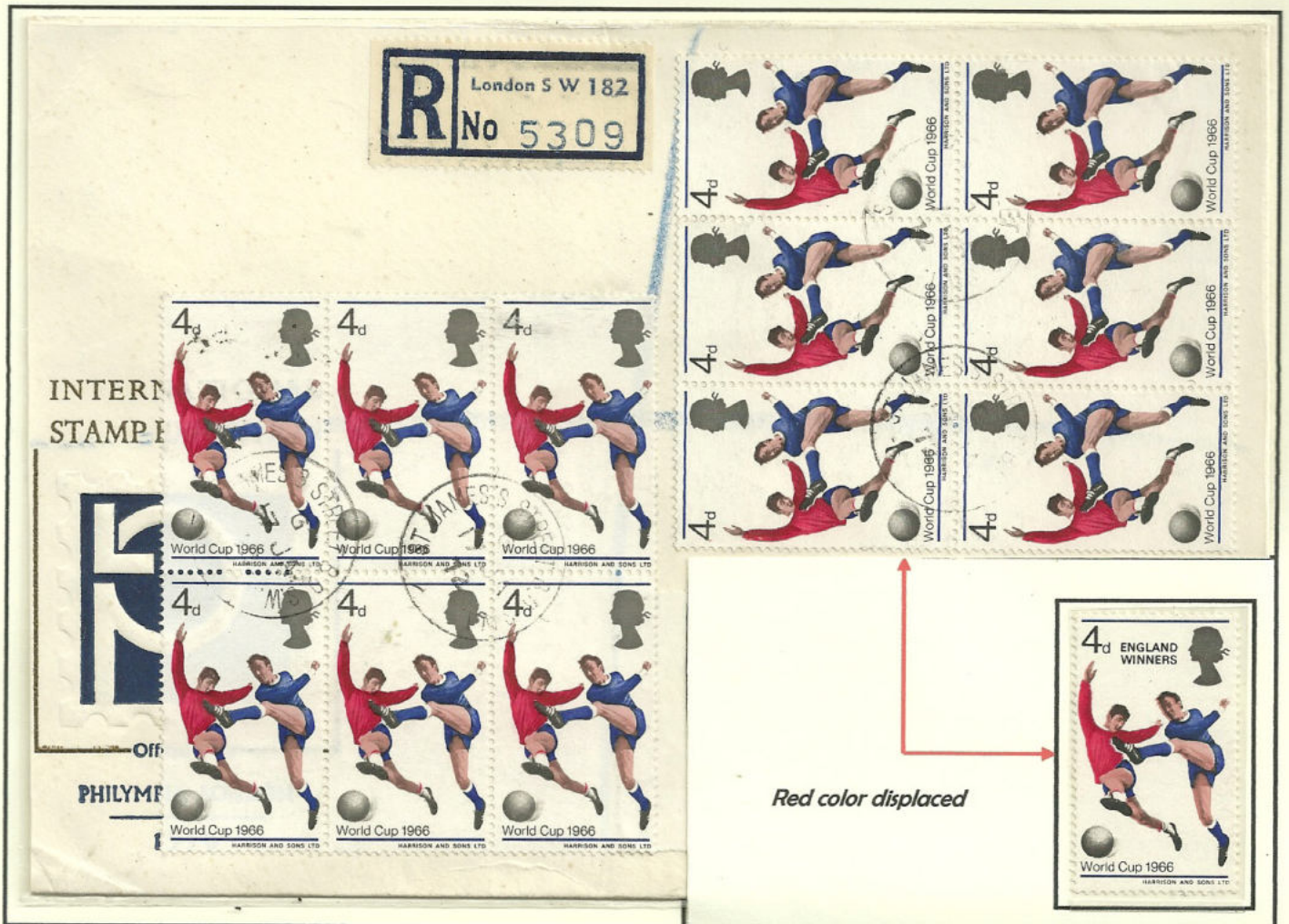
On 19th July at Goudison Park –Liverpool. Portugal beats Brazil 3-1, and gains 1st position in their group, Brazil goes home earlier than expected.

Corner pair with signature of designer David Gentleman in margin.

In 1966 the World cup was hosted in England. Sixteen teams were split into four groups. The winner of each group would go on to play the team in second position from the other groups, the winners would go on and play the final.



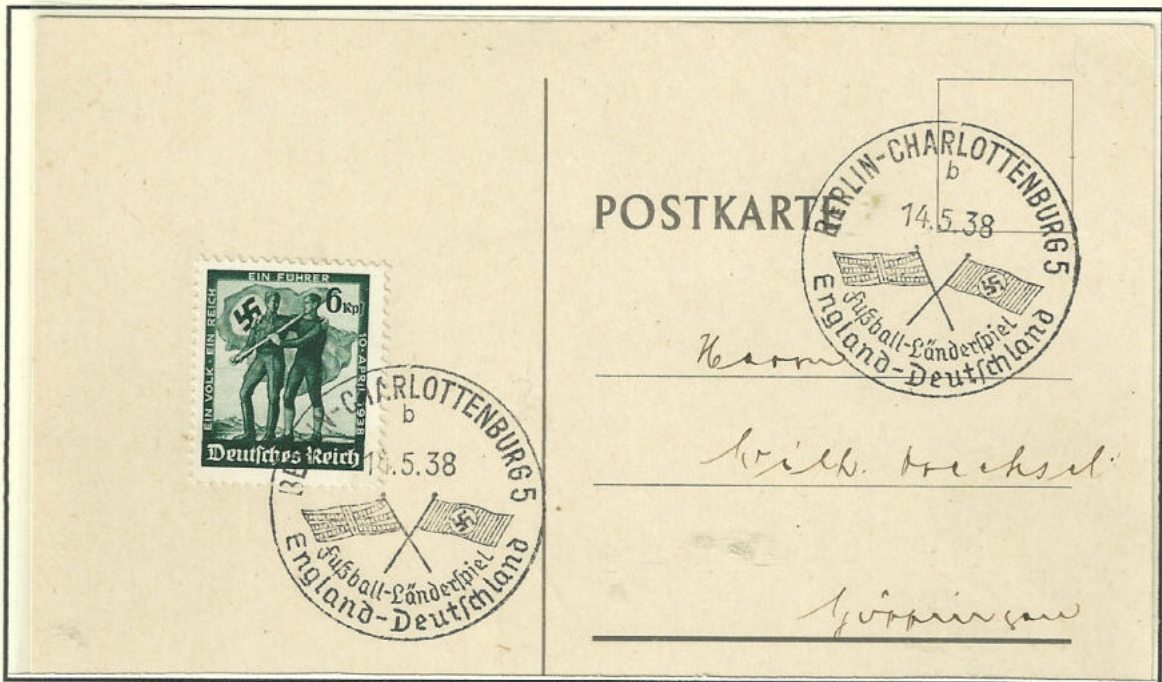
Colors proof



Registered letter from London, to Athens. Six stamps red color displaced.

4.8 ENGLAND 1966

The World Cup final in 1966 would see England Vs West Germany.
This reminded the supporters of great matches between the two teams.



The final was held at Wembley with a crowd of 100000. After a tough match England wins 4-2 [2-2] in extra time and takes the World Cup.



Bobby Moore England's team captain, World champion 1966



Wembley, July 30, 1966. Final match day.



Overprinted: CAMPEONATO DE FOOTBALL
Copa Mundial 1966 Inglaterra-Alemania Wembley, Julio 30.



overprinted : CHAMPION ENGLAND

4.9 MEXICO 1970

In 1970 the final matches of the world cup are held in Mexico. Sixteen teams were split into four groups. Italy, West Germany, Brazil and Uruguay pass into the semi-finals. So everyone knew that all 4 teams had already taken the Jules Rimet Cup home twice each, so this would be the last Jules Rimet Cup held after 9 times.



Brazil Vs Uruguay 3-1 and Italy Vs West Germany 4-3 a match that we all remember historically at the Aztec stadium at Mexico on the 21st June with a crowd of 105.000 supporters Brazil beats Italy 4-1, and takes the Jules Rimet cup home for the last and final time.



overprinted: BRAZIL - ITALY 4-1



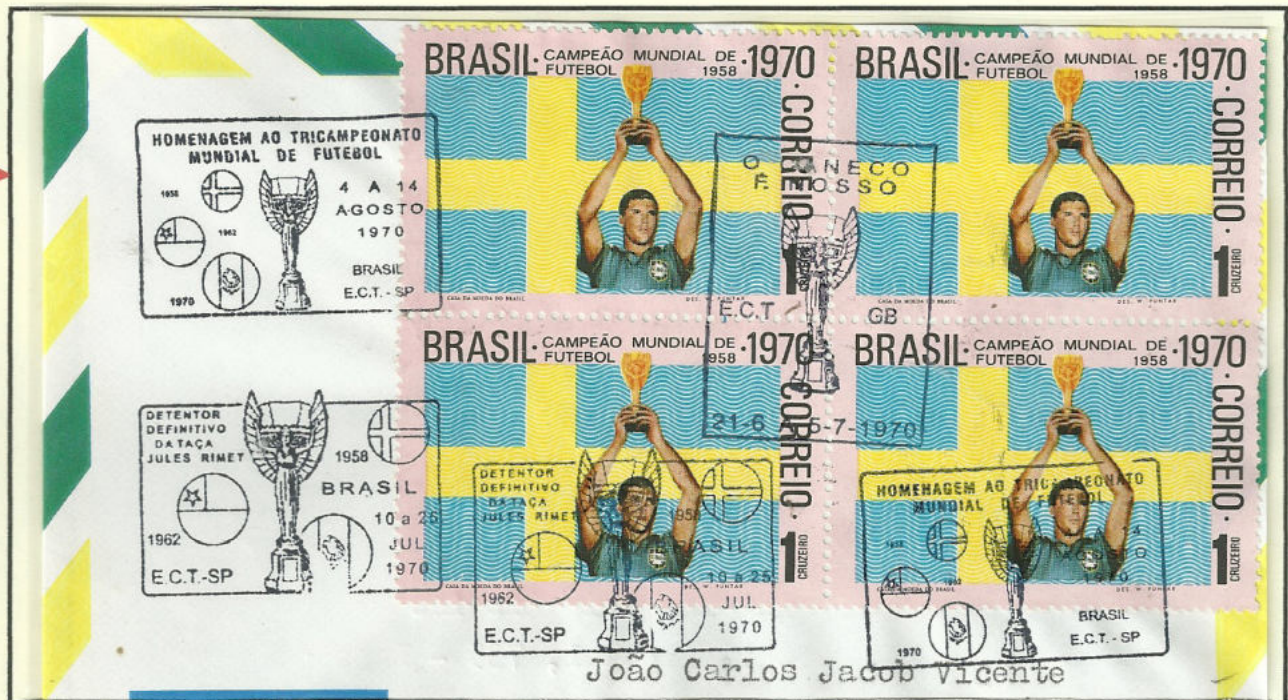
Lower side imperforated Right side imperforated Bulgarian issues for the World Cup in Mexico in 1970

4.9 MEXICO 1970

After Brazils victories in Sweden (1958) and Chile (1962),
It move on to win the Jules Rimet Cup in Mexico too.



Pele and his team placed the cup in a cabinet at the
Brazilian Football Association, where it remained forever.



Commemorative cancellation : HOMENAGEM AO TRICAMPEONATO MUNDIAL DE FUTEBOL 14.8.1970



5. FOOTBALL AL OVER THE WORLD

Especially in the countries of Eastern Europe football often appeared in sport issues dedicated to international competitions.



Issue dedicated to the 1935 Spartakiad games in Russia.



The Balkans tournament was among the teams of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Romania. At a later stage it was held with national teams every two years. During the war it stopped continuing after the creation of the European Nations Cup.

Разписката, следъ като се подпише отъ получателя, трѣбва да се възвърне съ първа пощата на станцията, която е отпращаила

Форма № 84.

Обратна разписка

(за препоръчено писмо)

Подписаниятъ получатель..... *Прокурора при Окръжния Съд*
 въ..... *гр. Враца*..... уведомява, че препоръченото писмо
 подъ №..... *306*..... отъ..... *Севлиево*..... му е връчено
 отъ..... *Архивна служба*..... пощенско писалище
 на..... *16.11.1932*..... 19..... год.

Подпись на получателя:

№ 692/922. Вър: 0 Стер. 2403—1931

Receipt advise (Avis de réception)

5.1 BALKAN CUP

Balkan football tournament (Balkan Cup) 16-23 June, 1935

The Balkan championship of football they was a institution between the Balkan countries with a lot of interest for the sports fans. The attendance of however big teams in the other organizations UEFA and the attendance of teams of smaller value had result the progressive fall of interest up to his final interruption.



In 1935 Bulgaria dedicated a complete set commemorating the football Balkan tournament.



Registered letter with commemorative cancellation: SOFIA 19-VI-35 V BALKAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

5.1 BALKAN CUP

Balkan football tournament (Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania) June 16-23, 1935.



Commemorative postcard with commemorative cancellation (violet color):
Balkan Football tournament Sofia 19- VI- 1935. First match day.



June 23rd, 1935. Final match day.



5.2 MITROPA CUP



The Mitropa Cup (Cup of Central Europe) started in 1927. The winners of each country league of Central Europe took part. After world war II Mitropa Cup lost its flame and it was carried on with lower class teams. The creation of UEFA Cup brought Mitropa Cup to a definitive end.

Here again we see the date wrong 15.XI.35 it should say 15.IX.35



15 September, 1935. Final match A.C. Sparta – Ferencvaros. A.C. Sparta winners.



Here we see a special cancel, notice that the date is wrong 13.IX.35. It should say 15.IX.35, which is the day of the final match.



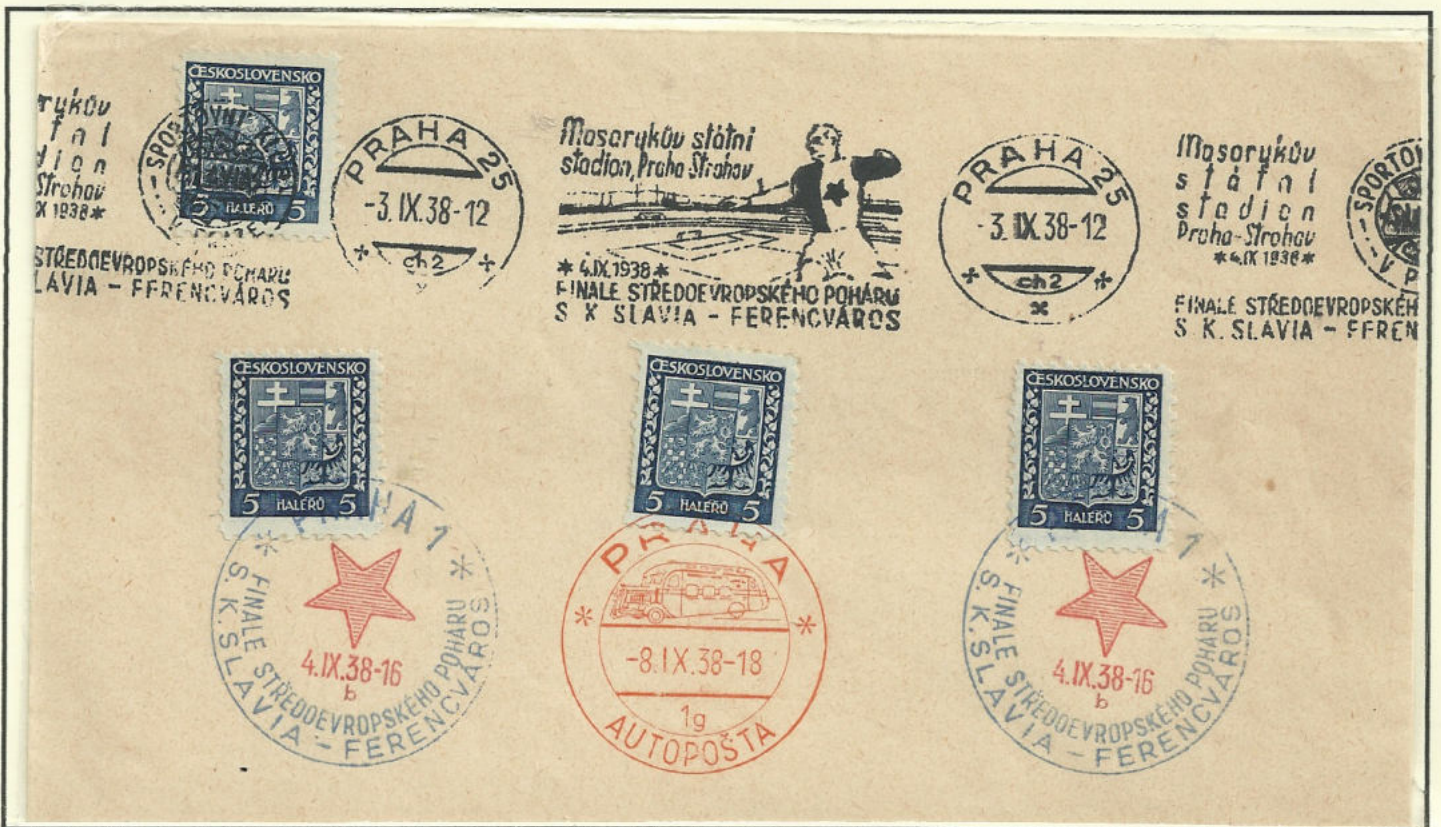
13 September, 1936. final match A. C. Sparta – F. K. Austria
Winners F. K. Austria

5.2 MITROPA CUP

The Mitropa Cup (Cup of Central Europe) started in 1927. The winners of each country league of Central Europe took part . After world war II Mitropa Cup lost its flame and it was carried on with lower class teams. The creation of UEFA Cup brought Mitropa Cup to a definitive end.



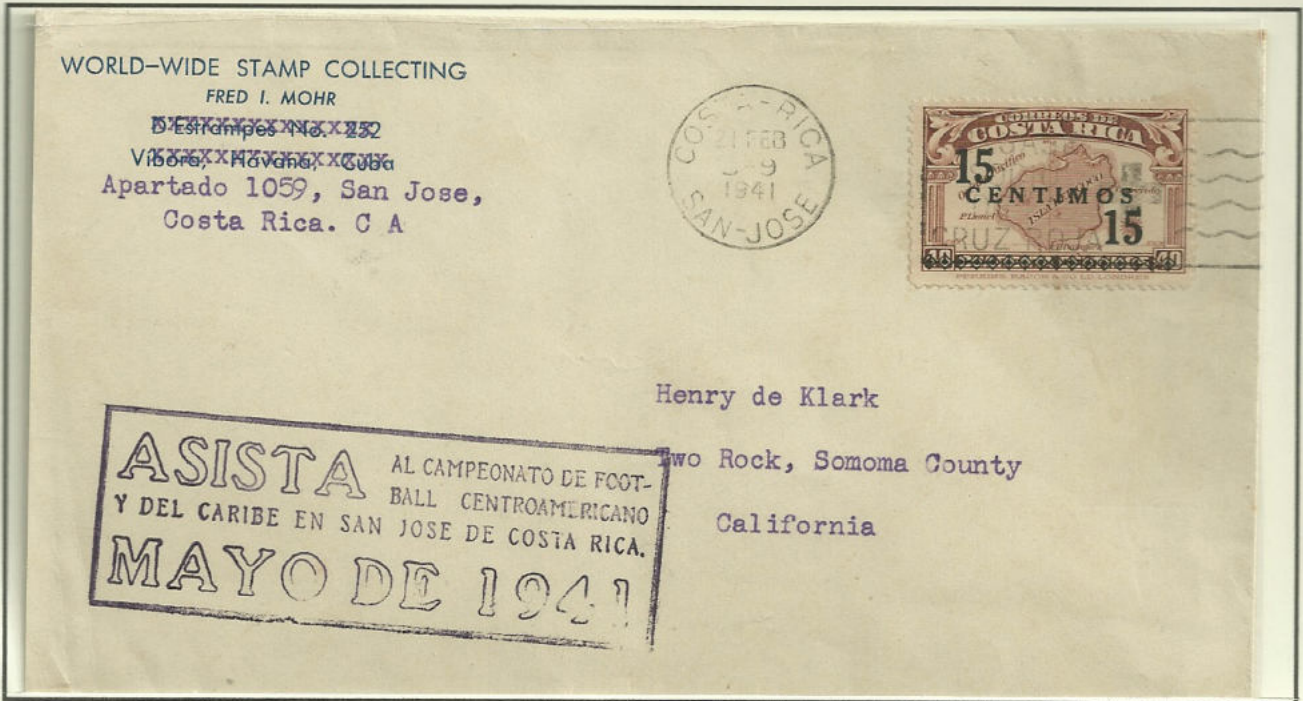
Finals matches, September 13th, 1936 . A.C.Sparta-F.K.Austria, winners Austria.



Final match 4 September, 1938 . S.K.Slavia –Ferencvaros, winners Slavia.

5.3 CHAMPIONSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA

1942 and 1946 the World cup is not carried out because of world war. In areas however not affected by the war, international matches were carried out regularly.



ASSISTANCE The football championship of the Central America and Caribbean MAY,1941.



Letter mailed in San Jose, and addressed to Munched, bearing the stamping: CORREO AEREO TRANSATLANTICO It bears a censorship from Costa Rica as well as a German censorship.

5 3 CHAMPIONSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA



For the 1941 edition Costa Rica promoted the event with a long commemorative set of 18 stamps, eight of ordinary mail



Registered Letter in Costa Rica, to USA, special chance first day May 9. 1941.

5.3 CHAMPIONSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA

..... and ten for air mail.



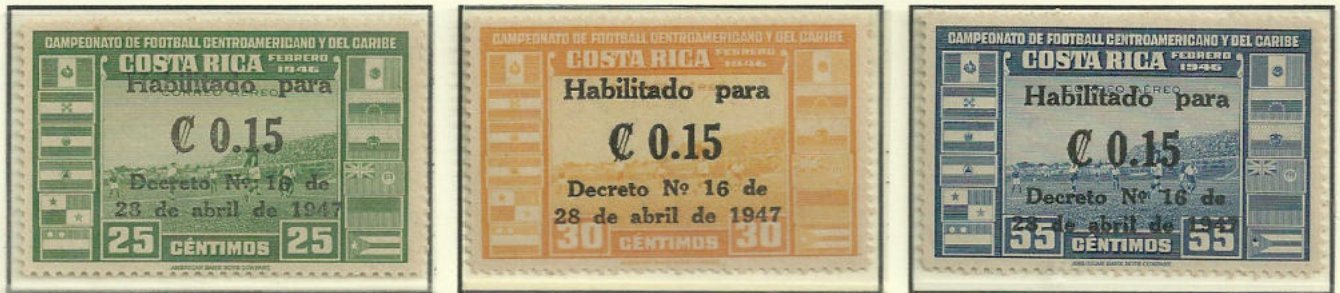
SPECIMEN & with security puncture

5.3 CHAMPIONSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

The war that lasted did not allow the conduct of international championships. In regions where it did not touch upon him the war the life rolled regularly. Costa Rica in 1946 organizes the championship of states of Central America and Caribbean.



SPECIMEN &with security puncture



Issues of stamps from Costa Rica for the football tournament, with new prices printed on team.



VIII Championship Central America and Caribbean 1957, Nederland Antilles champions
Registered letter from Curacao to Holland, August 6, 1957.

5.3 CENTRAL AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

Football Championship Concacaf,
San Jose, Costa Rica November 23 - December 7, 1969



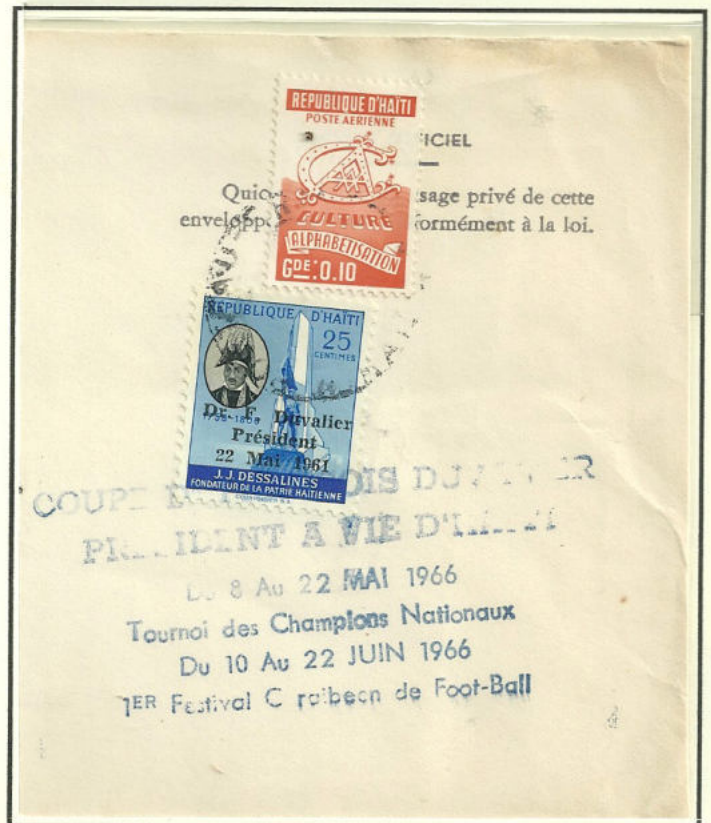
The Costa Rica first 9 points, Guatemala second 8 points, and third Trinidad Tobago 5 points.



Overprinted : GUATEMALA CAMPEON

VI Championship football Central America and Caribbean, Guatemala 1950.

In March 1948 was her Guatemala
It undertakes the conduct of IV
Championship of Central America
and Caribbean.



Football tourney champion's Caribbean,
Haiti, 10-22 June 1966

5.5 FOOTBALL IN AFRICA

The Confederation of African Football [CAF] is based in Cairo, Egypt. The CAF was created in 1956. In 1957 the African Nations Cup was established, which took place every two years. The first cup was won by Egypt.



1963, 5th African Nations Cup, the winners were Ghana.



Overprint : BLACK STARS RETAIN AFRICA CUP 21 NOV.1965

overprint : "GHANA WINNERS"



Registered letter from Accra-Ghana

Photostat of the rear side

6.1 WEST GERMANY 1974

After the definitive conquest of "Jules Rimet Cup" by Brazil, FIFA decided the construction of a new one, under the name "FIFA Cup. The new cup was designed by the Italian Silvio Gatzanika. It was made of 18 karat gold, 36 cm in height and 4970 grams of weight. The FIFA Cup was first appeared in public at the Olympic Stadium of Munich, in the final match of July 7, 1974.



The first World Cup match was held in Frankfurt in 1974 on 13 June and West Germany beat Chile 1-0 .

In 1974 we had 16 teams that were split up into four groups . The two teams that finished first in their groups would go on to form two groups with four teams, they then went on with the points system, the first two teams played the final and the last two had a chance to play the small final.



In 1978 we had 16 teams that were split up into four groups. The two teams that finished first in their groups would go on to form two groups with four teams, they then went on with the points system, the first two teams played the final and last two had a chance to play the small final.



At the final match on 25th June at the River Plate stadium in Buenos Aires with a crowd of 78,000 supporters, Argentina wins 3-1 against Holland.



On 11. 6. 1978 the one thousandth goal was scored in the World Cup tournament, at the match Scotland Vs Holland the goal scorer goes down in history Rensenbriak from the Dutch team.

6.3 ESPAÑA 1982

<p>GRUPO I JUGARA EN VIGO Y LA CORUÑA</p> <p>ITALIA POLONIA PERU CAMERUN</p>	<p>GRUPO II JUGARA EN GIJON Y OVIEDO</p> <p>ALEMANIA ARGELIA CHILE AUSTRIA</p>
<p>GRUPO III JUGARA EN ALICANTE Y ELCHE</p> <p>ARGENTINA BELGICA HUNGRIA EL SALVADOR</p>	<p>GRUPO IV JUGARA EN BILBAO Y VALLADOLID</p> <p>INGLATERRA FRANCIA CHECOSLOVAQUIA KUWAIT</p>
<p>GRUPO V JUGARA EN VALENCIA Y ZARAGOZA</p> <p>ESPAÑA IRLANDA DEL NORTE YUGOSLAVIA HONDURAS</p>	<p>GRUPO VI JUGARA EN SEVILLA Y MALAGA</p> <p>BRASIL URSS ESCOCIA NUEVA ZELANDA</p>

TARJETA POSTAL

españa
9 PTA
CORREOS

00705578

COPA MUNDIAL DE FUTBOL '82
Argentina - Brasil
2 JULIO 1982
BARCELONA

ESPAÑA 82
REMITENTE:

F. N. M. T.

At Spain in 1982 24 teams went to the finals. The teams were split into 6 groups with 4 teams in each groups. The 2 top teams of each group progressed to the second phase. At the second phase the teams were split into 4 groups of 3 teams in each, the winners of each group went to the semi-finals. The four teams played the semi-finals and hence we had 2 finalist for first position and 2 finalist for third place.

COPA MUNDIAL DE FUTBOL
ESPAÑA
14 PTA
CORREOS

COPA MUNDIAL DE FUTBOL
33 PTA
CORREOS
ESPAÑA '82

ITALIA
R. F. A.
11 JULIO 1982
MADRID

ITALIA CAMPIONE DEL MONDO
DI CALCIO 1982

ITALIA
1000
RENATO GUTTUSO

The Italians hold the World Cup again after 44 years.

Italy is victorious over West Germany at the final 3-1.

6.4 MEXICO 1986

On 1986 Colombia was elected to organize the finals of the World cup, but Earthquakes on the area obliged the transfer of organization to Mexico.



At Mexico in 1986, 24 teams went to the finals. The teams were split into 6 groups with 4 teams in each group. The 2 top teams of each group progressed to the second phase. At the second phase the teams were split into 4 groups of 3 teams in each, the winners of each group went to the semi-finals. The 4 teams played the semi-finals and hence we had 2 finalist for first position and 2 finalist for second place.



Azteca stadium, Mexico City June 29, 1986. Final match: Argentina- West Germany 3-2

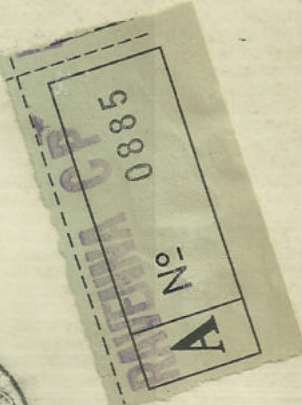


Argentina Champions



Egregio Signor
 Ing. PASTA Adriano
 via Reno/15/a
 00198 ROMA

In 1990 at Italy 24 teams were split into 6 groups, 16 of which went onto the second round. Here they played the K.O to the quarter finals, semi-finals which led to the final.



3200



10.000

Germany, World champions

Registered letter, with declared value, insured for 10000 Lire.

6.6 U.S.A. 1994

In 1994 at U.S.A 24 teams were split into 6 groups, 4 teams in each group, 16 of which went onto the second round. Here they played the K.O to the quarter finals, semi-finals which led to the final.



The Greek team for the first time qualifies for the World Cup finals. The Greek team played in the 4th group and finished in last place.



The finals is held between Brazil and Italy. Brazil wins the match at the penalty shoot outs 5-4. (The 90 mins. Match ended 0-0). Brazil wins the World Cup for the 4th time.

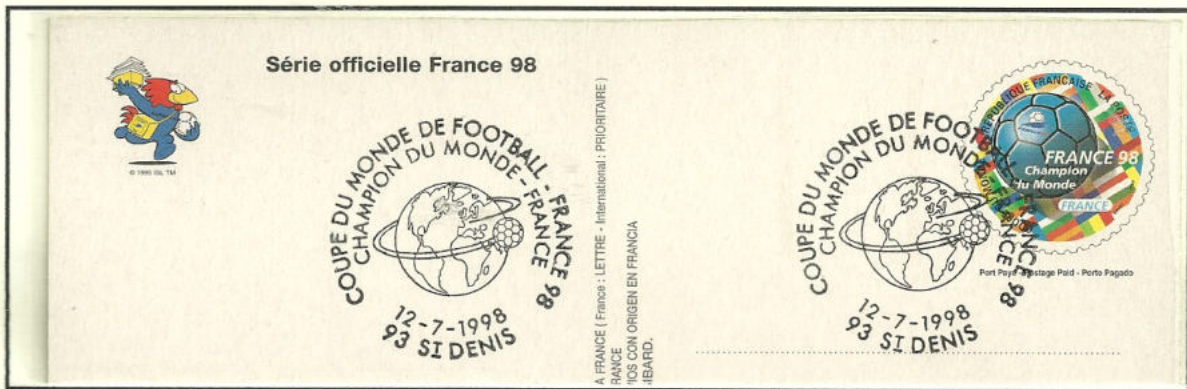
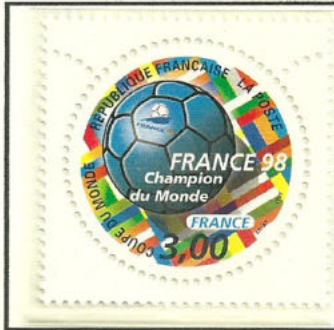


6.7 FRANCE 1998

In 1998, for the first time in France 32 teams were split into 8 groups, 4 teams in each group, 16 of which went onto the second round. Here they played the K.O to the quarterfinals, semi-finals which led to the final.



At the final match at "Stade de France" in Saint Denis on July 12, with an attendance of 80.000 supporters France wins 3 – 0 against Brazil and becomes the World Cup winner for the first time.



A postcard from the French post office depicting the French team as World Cup winners.



Aerogram, issue for the World Cup 1998.

16.6.98 Match day Brazil-Morocco 3-0

7. U.E.F.A.

UEFA supervises, since 1954 with their central offices based in Bern, Switzerland, as being a section of the FIFA the games of the European cups and championships of national teams.



XX Congress U.E.F.A
Malta, April 19th, 1990



Congress F.I.F.A. e U.E.F.A., Lisboan ,June 6th, 1956



At the UEFA congress decisions were made about the European cup, but also on the relationship between UEFA and FIFA.



Cyprus's issues for the 50th, anniversary U.E.F.A and commemorative cancellation.



1954-1979 U.E.F.A. silver jubilee (spesimen)



7.1 CHAMPION'S LEAGUE

The European championship is favored to the French journalist Gampriol Ano . After long discussions the tournament would be accepted and began between 1955-56.



In 1956 and for 5 years in a row Real Madrid rule in the tournament.

The English team that has the most European cups is Liverpool (5 cups).



Benfica F.C, Europa champions 1961-62

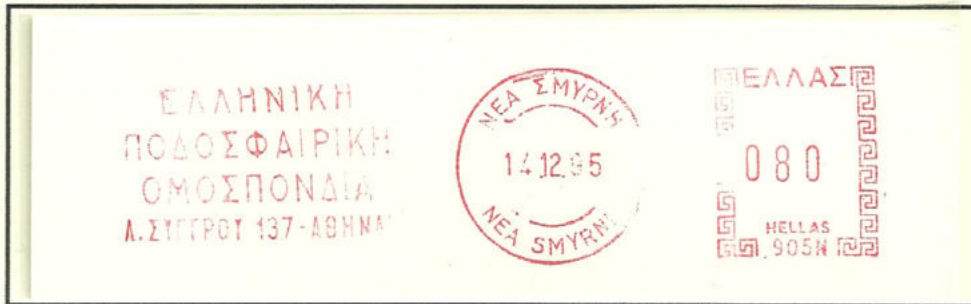


In 1969 Ajax would loose against Milan, at Wembley in 1971 they would be victorious against Panathinaikos with the result 2-0. For 3 years Kroif would rule Europe.



8.1 THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF FOOTBALL

Football is one of the most talked about sports in the world, it has become a major part of our social lives. After the creation of the football association in England in 1863, each country would follow and create its own. As time goes by we would see each country celebrating anniversaries of football associations.



The Federation Hellenic of Football was founded on 1929, at Athens.

Registered letter for the 50th anniversary Bulgarian football and commemorative cancellation



1904-2004, 100 years Federation International Football Association.



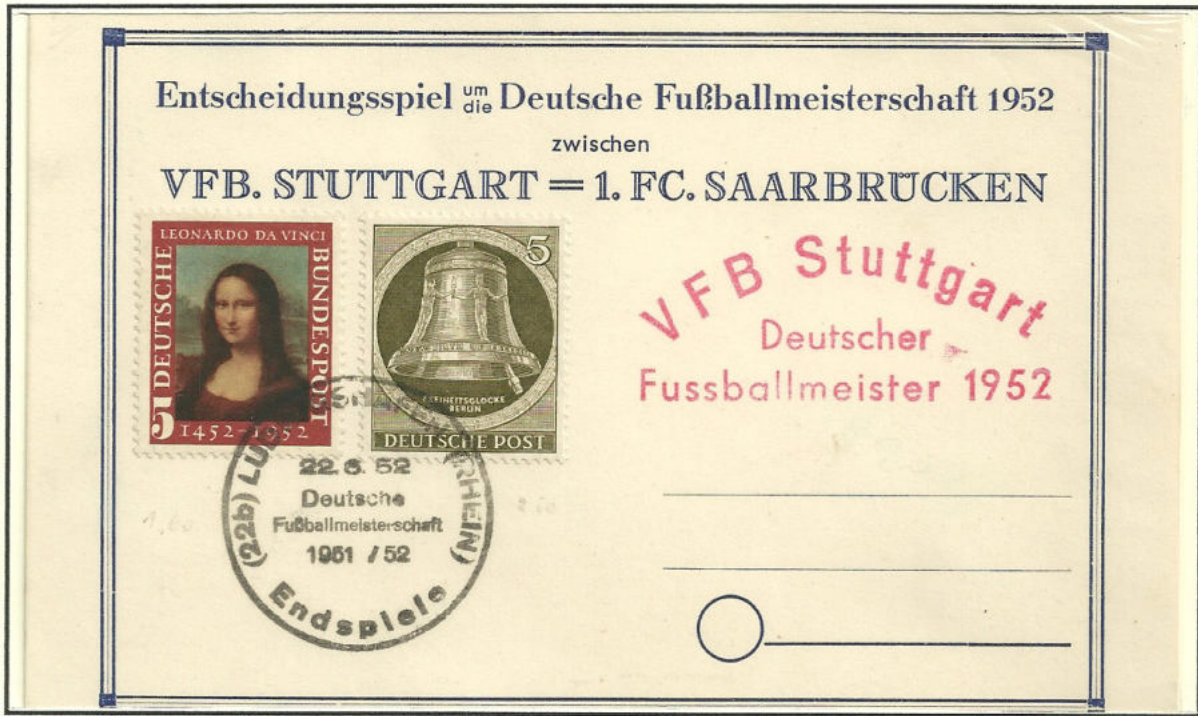
The Federation Italian of Football was founded on 1898, at Roma.

As interest grew rapidly for football so did the urge to place bets and play odds on teams, and so the bookies opened their doors. This of course was another way for the sport to gain extra money/income.



Due to footballs popularity among the masses bets and football pools were introduced. Football pools were played in most countries, in Italy they were known as "Totocalcio".

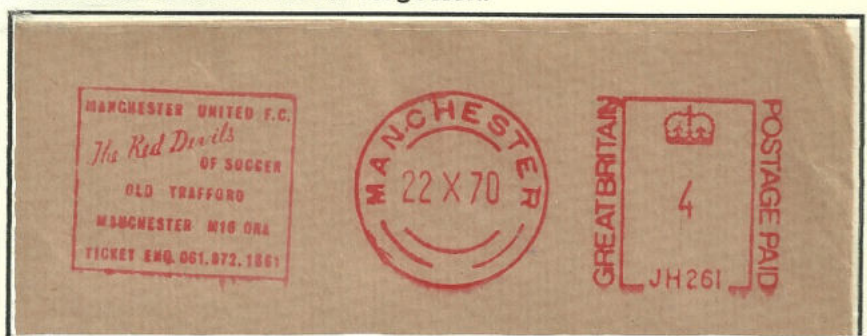
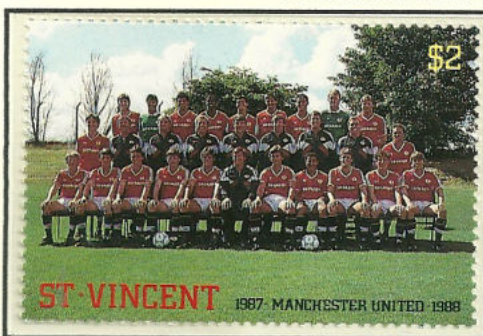




One victory in football is enough to make a town /city or country celebrate, a lose can be mourned and remembered for a long time.



Every airplane crash is a tragedy, but if a whole football team is lost also in the crash it will be never forgotten.



On 6th February 1958 in an airplane crash seven players from Manchester United team is lost .



On 4th May 1949 in an airplane crash the whole Torino football team is lost.

8.3 FOOTBALL'S HEROES



Cesar L. Gallardo
The hero of Uruguay in Olympic Games 1948



George Hagi
The hero that honored his country in the grounds 17 years



Garrincha

Certain footballers passed in the history as heroes, with their offer in the grounds, but also outside from them made the fellowmen happy but also proud.

Ricardo Martinez Zamora
The goalkeeper of Spain that became the hero World Cup 1934



Heinz Steyer, the hero antifascist 1909-1944

8.3 FOOTBALL'S HEROES

Football heroes on the playing ground have been and still are plenty, however, heroes who have written heroic moments outside the playing ground.



The players of the football team PONTOS, teachers, students and graduates of ANATOLIA COLLEGE in Merzifon, Turkey, have denied to change their uniform showing white and bleu lines (the colours of the Greek flag), they played wearing them and the Kemalists accused them for trason, were condemned to death and were hung the summer of 1921.

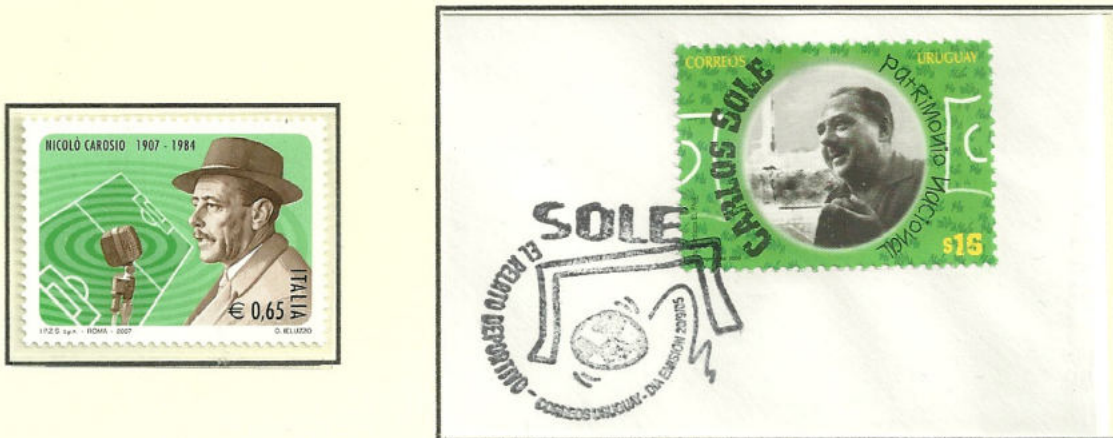
Postcard posted from Marsovan, Turkey on 16 December 1907 addressed to England in which the sender informms the addre ssee that is his team PONTOS and himself is the one who holds the ball.



Photostat of the rear side.

8.4 TYPES OF MEDIA SUPPORTING FOOTBALL

The radio would also play a major part in making football well known, a man sitting behind a microphone broadcasting a full match live would benefit those who could not be at pitch side.

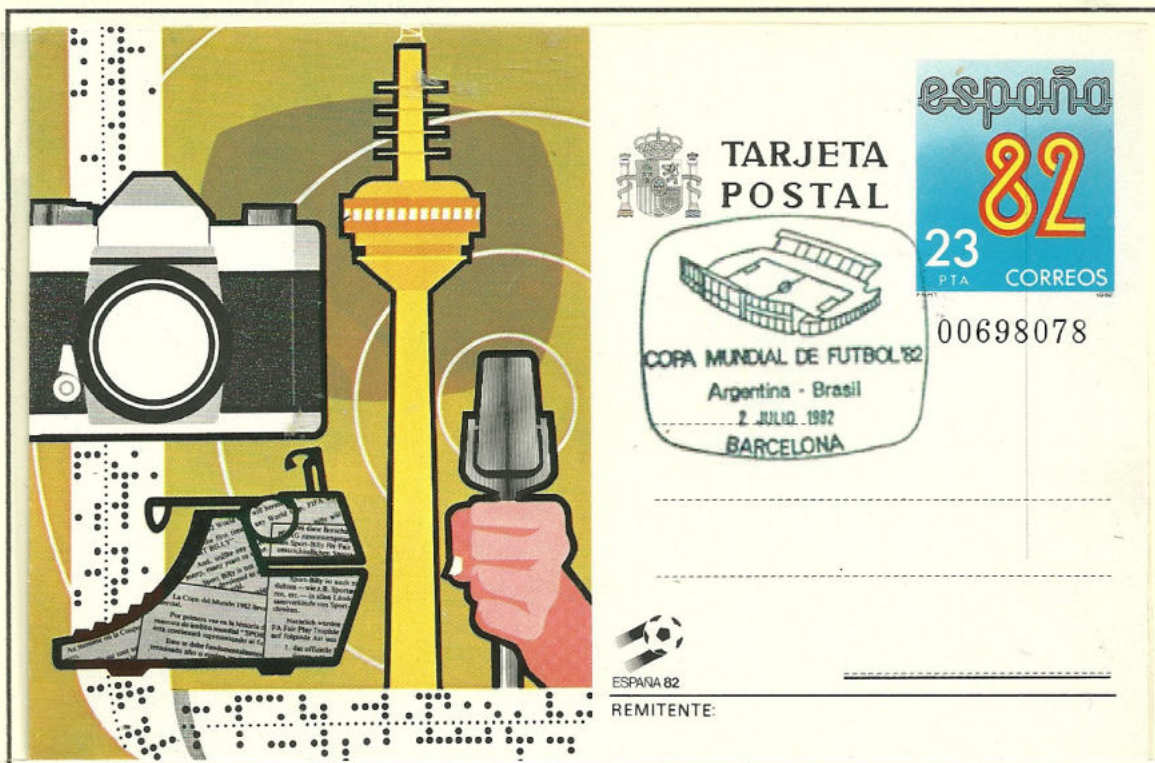


Television would bring football to everybody's homes. A match played on the other side of the world could be seen in the comfort of your home. At the beginning football benefited from television, now we see that television benefits more from showing and advertising football matches, the income for television is enormous.



The 1966 World cup was the first world cup seen in color.

All types



...of media transfer the football news.