

# Cycling races and rainbow jersey

“Traguardo” - “Finish line”



“Cycling board game”

**Introduction:** One of my greatest passions has always been cycling and in my youthful years, my main purpose was to become a Champion but I did not become one, even though in 1970 I win the Italian Champion “Allievi” of sprint on track, and my biggest regret was and remains that I failed to participate in World Championships, participation that would be “il Traguardo” of my life. This passion of mine in time l'transported in the field of collecting and I began to collect everything that concerned the World Championships and then stamps, postmarks, postcards, autograph, figurines, photos, badges and even the medals of the winners and the jersey of the World Champions, which through this collection I am pleased to share this love for “all the colors of rainbow jersey”. **Pasquale Polo**

## Organization of Exhibit

## Sheets

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Total n. 120

## References

Angelo Gardellin - Pagine di gloria del ciclismo italiano, “Attraverso la storia dei Campionati Mondiali in pista e su strada 1868-1956”. 1957  
UCI - Un hommage au sport cycliste/A tribute to cycle sport, 1900-2000 Centenaire-Centenary  
René Jacobs, Hector Mahau - Le prestige de la route “L'arc-en-ciel et son histoire”. 2002  
Pasquale Polo - lo Collezione “Tutti i colori dell'iride”. 2016  
Piet Hein Hilarides - “Cyclo-Philatelie”, Catalog. 2018.

## Certificates

The certificates of authenticity are indicated with a red logogram (@) and are attached on the back of the sheet.



# 1 - THE STEEL HORSE

## 1.1 - The initial push

Many of man's inventions passed in history like meteors with little trace left on humanity. Other inventions have reached greater importance, but have not been fully appreciated due to unfavorable events. Certainly the bicycle, among many others, never found its proper place, only because destiny wanted it ultimately completed just before the birth of the combustion engine.



Peugeot cycles and vehicles

France 1924 - Telegram form

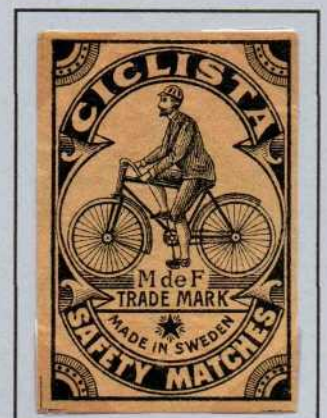
Lets us imagine wath would the bicycle have represented to humanity had it been ready a couple of centuries earlier. The history of cycling could have been the history of an instrument of work and life. Instead, at birth, the bicycle was alredsly replaced by the automobile and became an instrument of play and sport.

Germany 1900 - Postal Stationery printed to private order

Photocopy address side



Magdeburg 3-7 August 1900 - 17th National "Deutschen Radfahrer Bundes" Meeting



Safety matchbox label



During the restoration of the "Codice Atlantico" of Leonardo da Vinci, hidden on the back of a page, among the various drawings, probably drawn by his assistants, was also identified what represented a vehicle extraordinarily similar to the modern bicycle, complete with pedals and chain of transmission, the discovery divided the researchers but it was subsequently considered a forgery.



The "Bicycle"  
by Leonardo da Vinci



Turin 1975 - Exhibition of drawings by Leonardo da Vinci

The first means of transportation independently powered by man was designed in 1817 by the german nobleman, Baron Karl von Drais Sauerbronn, this vehicle was equipped with two wooden wheels with eight spokes each and a mobile handlebar for directionality, and advanced with the thrust of his feet toward the ground. This revolutionary vehicle was officially presented in 1818 in the Luxembourg Gardens of Paris and called "Draisine" (named after its inventor).



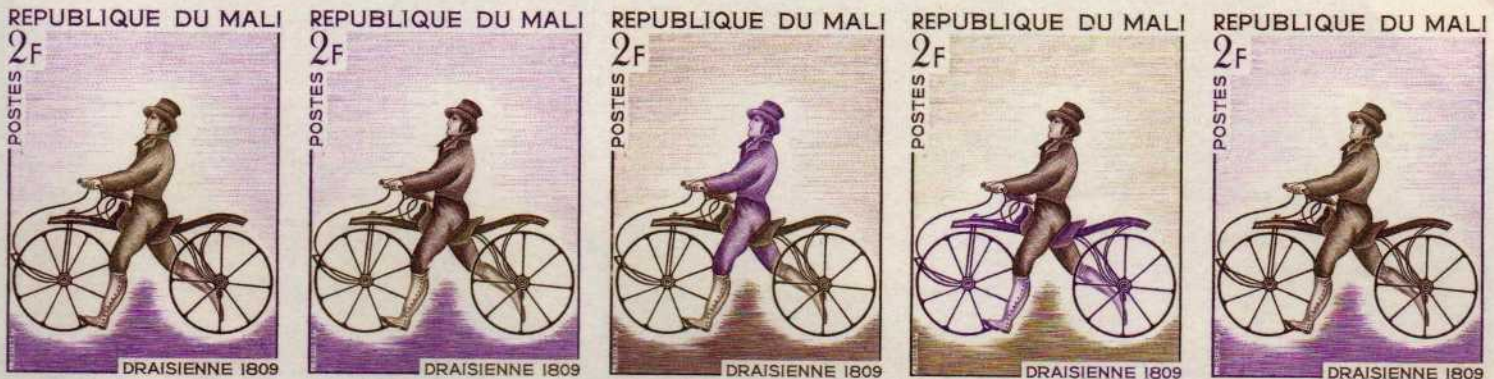
Draisine

Color Essay

1817 - 200th Anniversary  
"Draisine"



Karlsruhe - 225th Anniversary birth of Baron Karl von Drais Sauerbronn



Baron Karl von Drais Sauerbronn on his Draisine

Color Essays



Only in 1840, inventors began to think of an adaption wich would allow movement without setting down one's feet on the ground. The first to attempt this was Scottish blacksmith Mac-Millan who devised a vehicle equipped with a sort of pedal crank, which, through two fixed bars propelled by the rider's legs, enabled the vehicle to continue to roll. Unfortunately during its first public experiment, the blaksmith ran over a child and was sentenced to pay a hefty fine, so much so that he was forced to abandon his invention.



1840 - Velocipede Mac-Millan



1861 - Velocipede Michaux

Then the brothers Pierre and Ernest Michaux come up with the righth solution, they applied two footrests to the front weel axle of the Draisine, thus creating the pedals.



Artist Proof printed in green, signed by the artist, Jean Delpedch

Pierre and Ernest Michaux



The first International Bicycle Exhibition is held in 1867 during the Universal Exhibition in Paris where the brothers Michaux introduced to the great public their velocipedes with pedal.



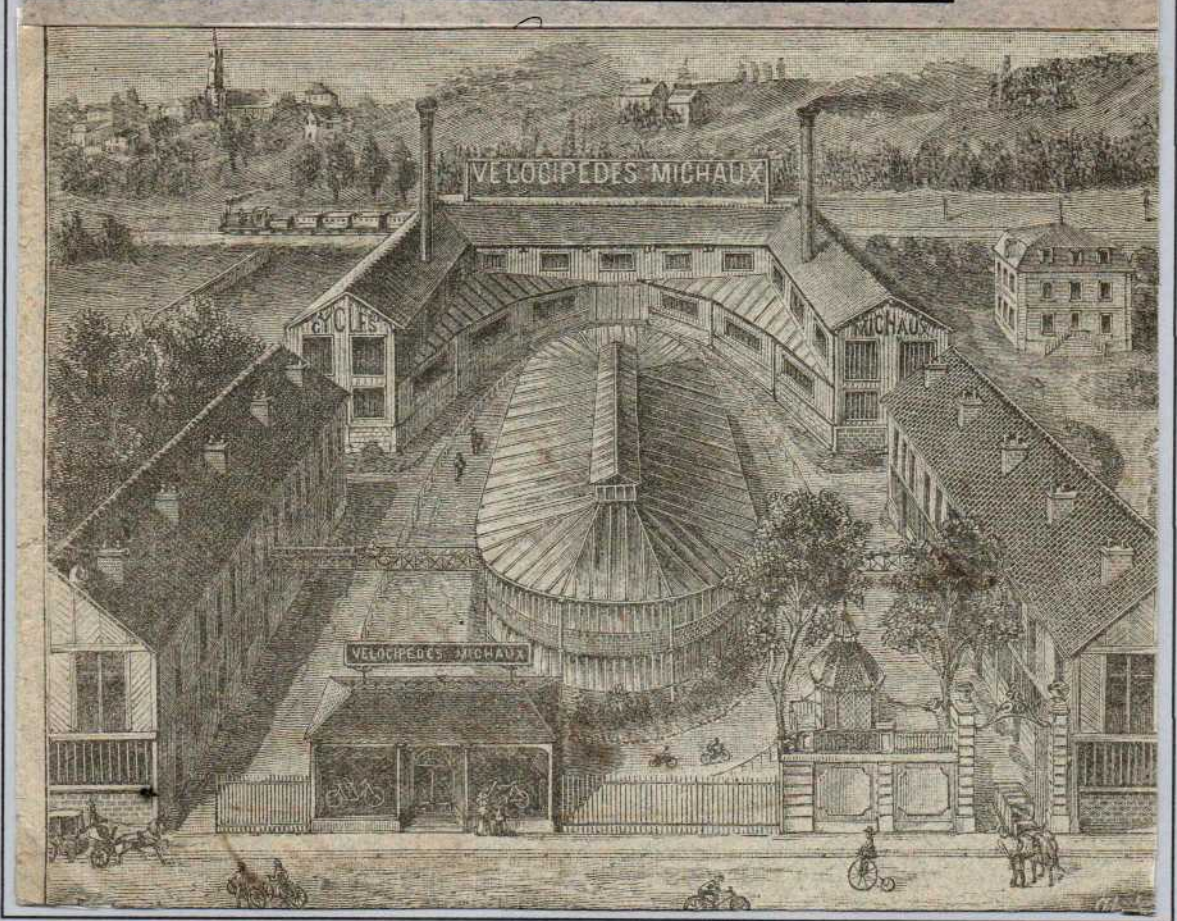
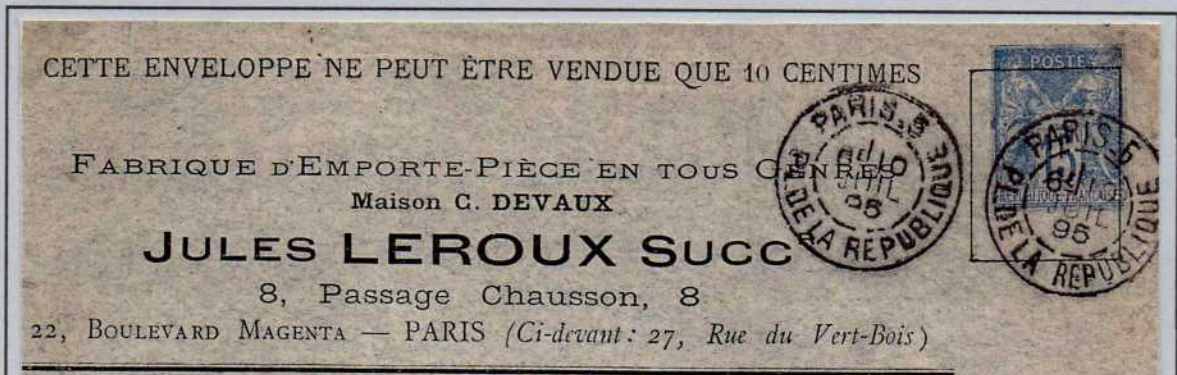
Velocipede Michaux



1867 - Paris Universal Exhibition

1895 France - Postal Stationery with advertising "La Commerciale", on sale for 10 c. instead of 15 c.

(Photocopy address side)



"Michaux Velocipedes" factory with test track and sales office



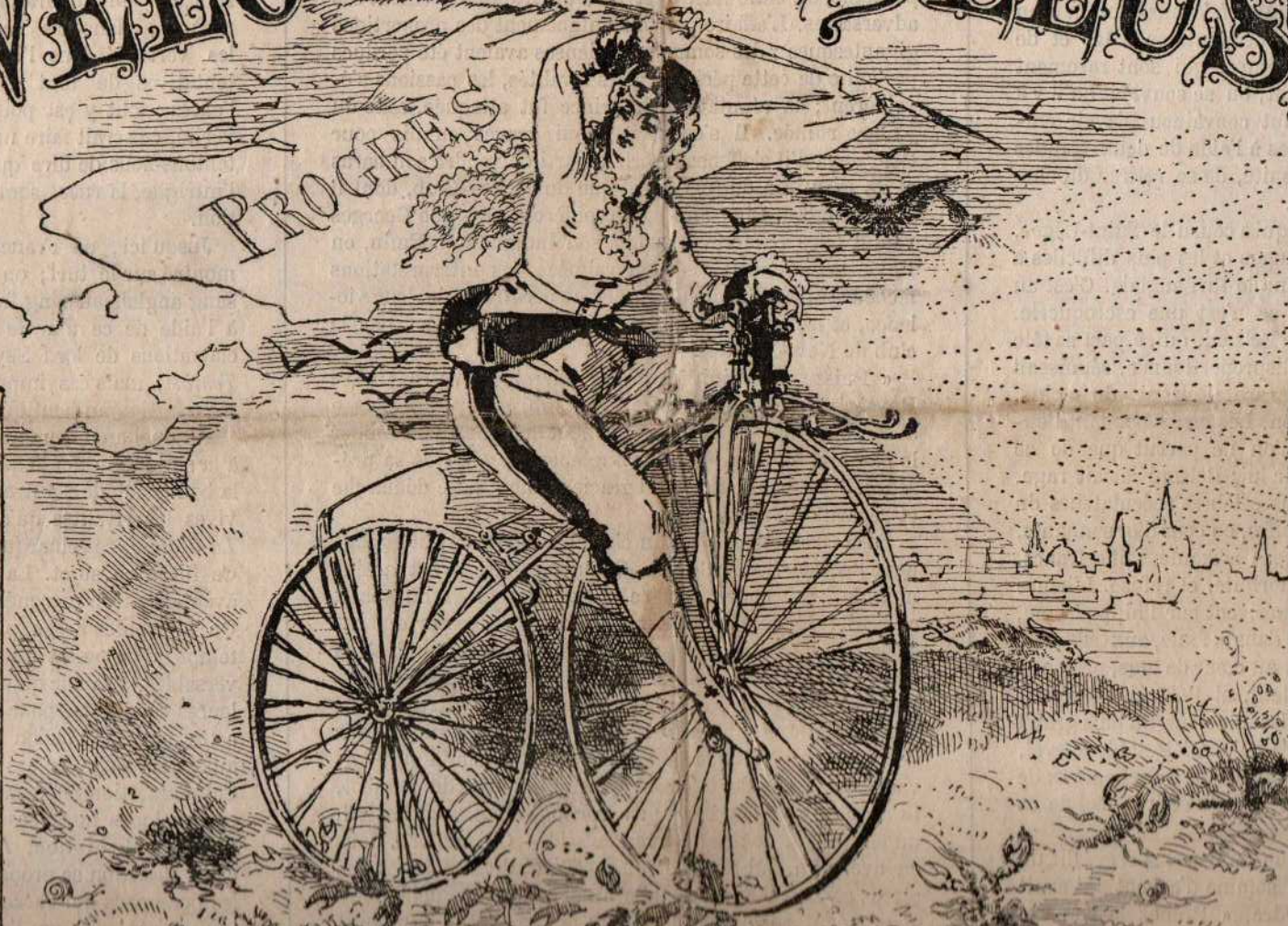
"Lady Progress" astride at "boneshaker" of a Michaux velocipede

12 May 1870 "Le Vélocipède illustré"

2<sup>e</sup> ANNÉE. — N° 104.

JEUDI 12 MAI 1870.

# LE VÉLOCIPÈDE ILLUSTRÉ



LE NUMÉRO : 10 CENTIMES.

**Abonnements — France :**

Trois mois.....	3 fr.
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Changements d'adresse : 0 fr. 50.

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Collection de la 1<sup>re</sup> année

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Pour la France.....	9 fr.
Pour l'Étranger.....	12 fr.

Franco par les messageries.

DIRECTION ET RÉDACTION

**LE GRAND JACQUES**

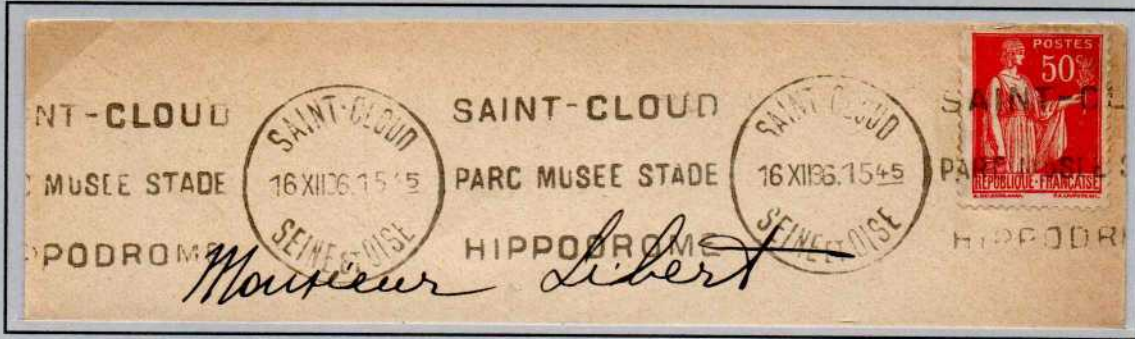
19, rue des Martyrs

PARIS



## 2.1 - Amateurs (Under-23)

Soon after pedals were introduced by Michaux, cycling gradually became more and more competitive, a process which began with endurance and balance trails; as the vehicle evolved, competitions involved speed and endurance trials. Through the introduction of the pedals, the first real competitions were held.



"Park of Saint-Cloud"

The first regularly cycling race of 1,200 meters, was disputed on May 31, 1868 at the park of Saint-Cloud adjacent to Paris, with ten participants at the start. English man James Moore won this race, as well as the one held the following year on the road from Paris to Rouen covering 135 kilometres, with a velocipede Michaux.

Chain Renold & Coventry



The pedals and the main corona connected to the rear pinion, through a chain, allowed the rear wheel to become the drive wheel and allow for a safer ride. In addition, this new element allowed the driver to sit in a more comfortable position.



Stamp "Imperforated"

Color Essay



The Rover safety bicycle





Despite all the technical improvements applied to bicycles, last century's cyclists were subject to violent vibrations cause by bad road conditions which the solid tyres attached to the rims of the wheels, transmitted to the bones of those pedaling.

"Rudge" Bicycles Tricycles



1887 - USA Postal Stationery overprinted privately by the Stoddard Lovering & C. Company



Specimen



Bicycle Puch



(Photocopy address side)

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Discount, 5 Wheels, **40 & 10%**

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TO PEDALS, WHEELS, SPROCKET  
WHEEL AND STEERING HEAD.  
KIRKPATRICK SADDLE.

**E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.**

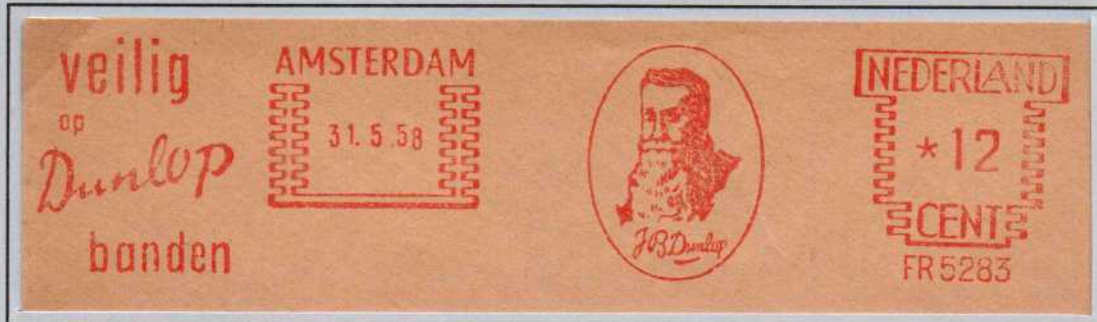
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

1893 USA - Postal Stationery overprinted privately with "Meacham bicycle advertising"



The solution to this problem was found in 1888 by Scottish John Boyd Dunlop. Working as a veterinarian, Dunlop was forced to use rubber gloves, which he himself made. Exactly by building a couple of pairs of these gloves that he had the idea to package a special air liner inner tube to be applied to the wheels of his child's tricycle. Encouraged by this initial success, Dunlop quit his job to dedicate himself to improving the tyre, which was finally patented.

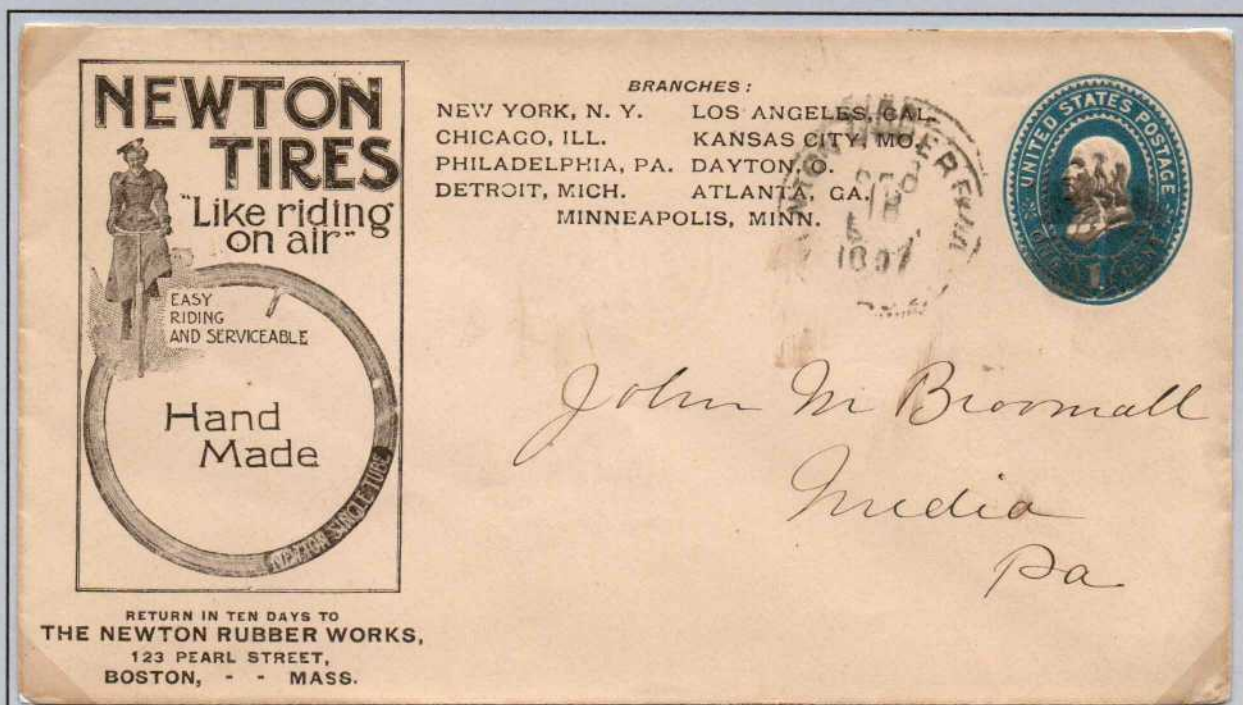


John Boyd Dunlop



India 1932 - Receipt for inland telegram with Dunlop advertisement

Newton Tires advertisement "Like riding on air" - "Easy riding and serviceable"



1897 USA - Postal Stationery overprinted privately by the Newton Rubber Works, Boston - Massachussets



The inception and consolidation of national federations ushered in the debut of the first national Championships, from which national teams were selected to participate in Olympics and World Championships.



1881 - Union Vélocipédique de France



1985 - Dutch National Championships, Committee for track and road races



"Cyclist without red jersey"



1883 - Schweizerischer Radfahrer-Bund

1911 - Germany Postal Stationery printed by private commission

1911 - Francoforte a/M 28<sup>th</sup> DRB National Meeting



(Photocopy)

1884 Deutschen Radfahrer - Bundes



1887 - Local Post Frankfurt a/M 4<sup>th</sup> DRB National Meeting



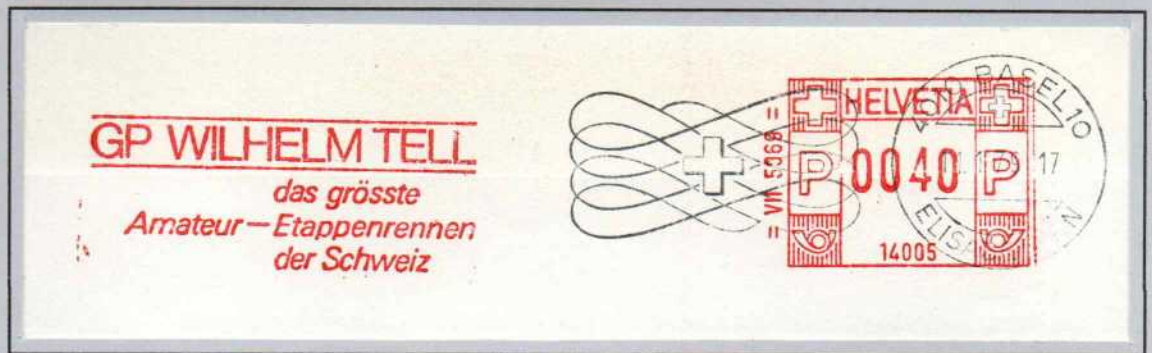
For the Amateurs cyclists (currently the Under-23), there will be street competitions pretty much throughout the world, the importance of these races varies by location.



1937 - Czechoslovakia "Achilles Cup"



1958 - "5th International Cycling Tour of Egypt"



1979 - Switzerland, Grand Prix "Wilhelm Tell", Amateur stage race

1952 - Free territory of Trieste, Zone "B" Jugoslavian occupation

Color Essays



1970 - "4th Cycling Tour of New Caledonie"



Perforated vertical moved



Nevertheless, some races have consolidated traditions and an established following especially in those countries without established Professional cycling.



1951 - "Romania Cycling Tour"



1973 - "5th Algeria Cycling Tour"  
Badge for Organize Committee



1968 - Grand Prix  
"President of the Turkish Republic"

These competitions are important at different levels and places, but we seldom see winners of these events covered by the news media.

1948 - Budapest (Hungary)  
"Balkan and Southern  
Europe Championships"



Badge for Participants



1948 - "Poland Cycling Tour"



1960 - "Tour of Bulgaria"



1985 - "XX Vuelta Ciclista  
a Costa Rica"



The most important among these was undoubtedly the Peace race. The race hosted by newspapers "Glos Ludu" of Warsaw (then renamed Trybuna Ludu) and "Rude Pravo" of Prague, initially disputed on the route from Prague-Warsaw and Warsaw-Prague, in two distinct races.



1948 Prague-Warsaw and Warsaw-Prague

Pečlivě uschovejte!

Odesílatel vyplní silně ohraničenou část.

Podací lístek

Druh zásky (na př. R)	(Zkratky viz na druhé straně pod A)			
Udaná cena nebo vplacená částka	K (číslicemi)	h	Do- bírka	K (číslicemi) h
Adresát	Martin Greguš Brno, Pellicova č 73.			
Místo určení				

Služební údaje

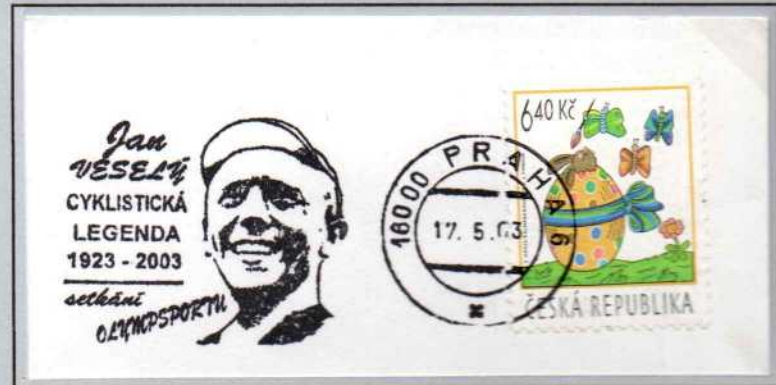
1. V. 1948

RUDÉ PRAVO  
GLOS LUDU  
MIEDZYNARODOWY BIEG KOLARSKI  
WARSAWA PRAHA WARSZAWA

Podací číslo	Váha	
2	kg	g

Príjím:

12 A (II-1944)



1949 - Jan Vesely (Czechoslovakia) winner of the Prague-Warsaw

1948 - Badge of Peace race Prague-Warsaw and Warsaw-Prague



Postal receipt for registered letter from Zlin, 1 May 1948



1952 - Warsaw-Berlin-Prague



With the logistical support of newspaper "Neues Deutschland", in 1952 this race was extended to East Germany and as it connected the capital cities of these three nations, it also became known as the Warsaw-Berlin-Prague.

1953  
Prague-Berlin-Warsaw



1954 - German Democratic Republic



1954 Warsaw-Berlin-Prague



Wyścig Pokoju, Závod Miru, Friedensfahrt, threedifferent languages, resectvely, Polish, Czechoslovakian and German, to say Peace Race.



1957 - Mobile Office, located in the park "Julia Fučika" in Prague, for the start of the 10th edition of "Peace Race"

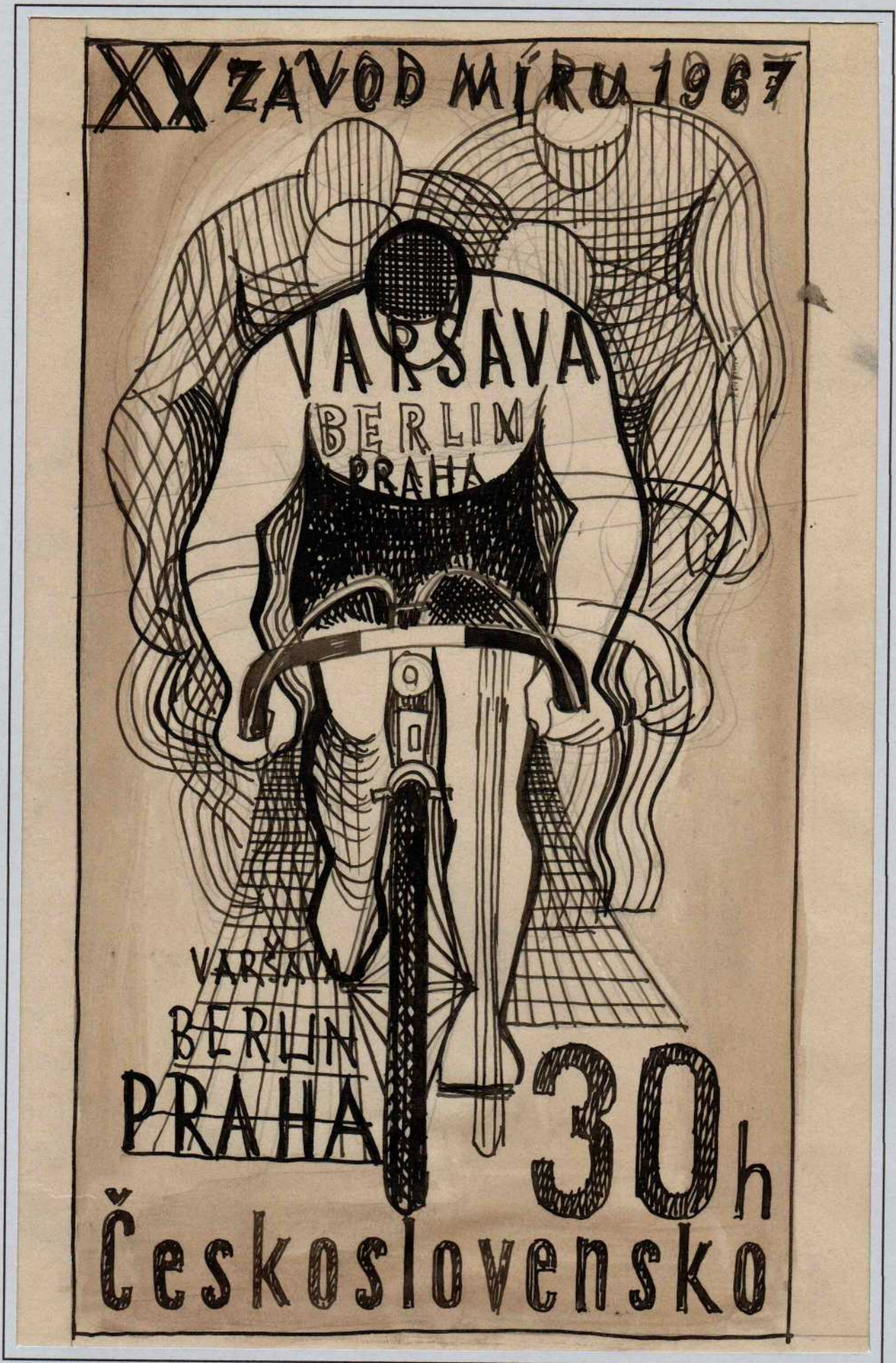
1957 - German Democratic Republic



Herbert Grohmann, drawings for stamps of the 10th edition of the Peace Race "not adopted"



1967 - Warsaw - Berlin - Prague



1967 Czechoslovakia - Artwork for stamp commemorating the XX<sup>th</sup> edition of the Peace Race, "not adopted"



Mirroring the spirit of the Olympics, to give all nations, even the smallest, the possibility to stand out and earn some medals, every two or four years, the IOC also participated in hosting continental or zone games, which always include competitive cycling events, proving the widespread popularity of bicycles.



1931 - Bulgaria, "Sofia Balkaniad"

1997 Bari (Italy), XIII Mediterranean Games



Gold medal for winner



1962 - VII British Empire and Commonwealth Games Perth, W. A., Australia



1978 - Algiers (Algeria) African Games, Badge for participants



2003 - Santo Domingo Pan-American Games Milton Wynants Cycling Gold Medal



In 1965, complying with IOC directives and to continue to participate in the Olympics, the UCI decided to differentiate Amateurs from Professionals, establishing two independent international federations: the "Fédération Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme" (FIAC) and the "Fédération Internationale de Cyclisme Professionnel" (FICP).

Patch for the members of UCI



1976 Ostuni (Italy) - Congress of the "FICP"



1976 Montreal (Canada) - Bert Johansson (Sweden) Olympic Road race Champion



1988 Seoul (South Korea) Badge for the FIAC Meeting

This distinction between the Amateurs and Professionals was removed in 1996 when the UCI established new categories; "Under-23" (from 19 to 22 years) and "Elite" (for all cyclists from 23 to 40 years, allowing cyclists to participate in the Olympics). Today the UCI manages all the events and categories of competitive cycling.



2005 Madrid (Spain) Badge for the UCI Congress

Personalised stamp



1996 Atlanta (USA) Miguel Indurain, Gold medal individual Time Trial



2008 Beijing (China) Sabine Spitz Gold medal Women Cross-Country



2012 London (Great Britain) Bradley Wiggins Gold medal individual Time Trial



## 2.2 - Professionals (Elite)

The need to advertise their production and establish themselves on the market, led the cycle and tyres industries to form teams to engage the best cyclists, who then became authentic Professionals, standing apart from the rest who practiced this sport for mere fun.



1896 Nantes (France) - Silver medal for bicycles competition



1920 - Perforation S.E.B. "Società Eduardo Bianchi"

The separation between Professionals and Amateurs was very marked and the Professionals were closed the doors of Olympia, while it was necessary to inventing other competitions in which the best could measure themselves.

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**M<sup>or</sup> AUBERT Jeune**  
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23, r. Em.-Zola, Brest

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Une des 1<sup>res</sup> Marques  
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**BREST**  
Bordeaux-Paris  
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Milan-San Remo etc.  
SONT NOS VICTOIRES  
Garage  
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**Mr Foulon et Guantin**  
20 rue Malher  
Paris



Label "Pneus Pirelli"



Label "Legnano"  
"Bicycle World Champion"

1908 France - Envelope with a 10 c stamp, sold at price reduced by 5 c. with advertising for "Alcyon" Cycles, winners of the Bordeaux-Paris, Paris-Roubaix and Milano-Sanremo, etc.



Dunlop's invention was later perfected by Eduard Michelin, who devise detachable rubber tyres. This invention was tested in 1891 during the Paris-Brest-Paris race, won by famous french champion Charles Terront.

1922 "Busta Lettera Postale"



Envelope with stamp overprinted BLP was sold at a discount of 5 c.

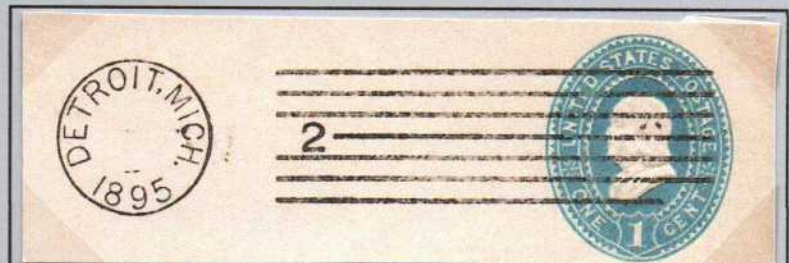


Charles Terront, winner in the 1891 of the first Paris-Brest Paris race, 1200km in 72 hours and 22 minutes, equipped with Michelin tyres

(Photocopy)

Registered envelope with 40 c. (overprint BLP) + 50 c. (rights of registered fee), with Michelin tyre advertising

Detroit 1985 - 4th edition of the "Hilsendegen 310 road race", with \$ 5,000.00 in prizes



1919/1923 - Metallic disk with "Pirelli Tyres" advertising, containing a 10 c. stamp, to be used as emergency money



1895 USA - Postal Stationery with privately advertising overprint



In the early 60's of the last century, the increasing motorization and the consequent decrease in the production of bicycles, put in difficulty the industry of bicycles and its accessories, which financed the main professional cycling teams, who began to have financial problems.



Advertising "Automoto" Bicycle victorious Tour de France 1923

France - Stamps Booklet

Subsequently, industries not related to cycling entered the world of professional cycling, but popular products in the process of expansion and widespread use such as household appliances, furniture, soft drinks, etc. who, thanks to take advantage of the great popularity of cycling champions, managed to convey their advertising message to an audience of enormous proportions.



Eddy Merckx  
"Team Faema"



"Faema" Coffee machines



"Ignis"  
The "Champion"  
of refrigerators



"Nivea" Body care products



The true protagonists however, those who create the stories and legends of cycling, are the Professionals. And these stories, these legends were written on steep slopes or on the flat, on cobbles and rough tracks, throughout Europe, the scene of the great stage races.



Henry Desgrange



1903 - 1983 80th Anniversary Tour de France

Since the beginning of the century they wind through the road of many countries imitating the first, the fabulous Tour de France, invented by Henry Desgrange as early as 1903.

Lausanne  
Olympic Museum  
Exhibition "Tour de  
France", the world's  
largest stadium"



"L'Auto" - Newspaper organizer of the Tour de France

Deux fils spéciaux

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VELAUTO-PARIS

**L'Auto**

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3 <sup>e</sup> ligne	CENTRAL	28-50
4 <sup>e</sup> ligne	PROVENCE	49-14
5 <sup>e</sup> ligne	PROVENCE	53-82
6 <sup>e</sup> ligne	PROVENCE	90-34
7 <sup>e</sup> ligne	PROVENCE	90-35
8 <sup>e</sup> ligne	INTER-SPECIAL	315

PARIS (9<sup>e</sup>) — 10, Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre, 10 — PARIS (9<sup>e</sup>)

R. C. Seine 211312b

TOUR DE FRANCE CYCLISTE  
DU 30 JUIN AU 20 JUILLET  
1929

REPRODUCTION  
FRANCAISE  
50c  
POSTES  
ALCOB

Messieurs Monet & Goyon

Ingénieurs

Rue du Pavillon

Macon



Color Essays



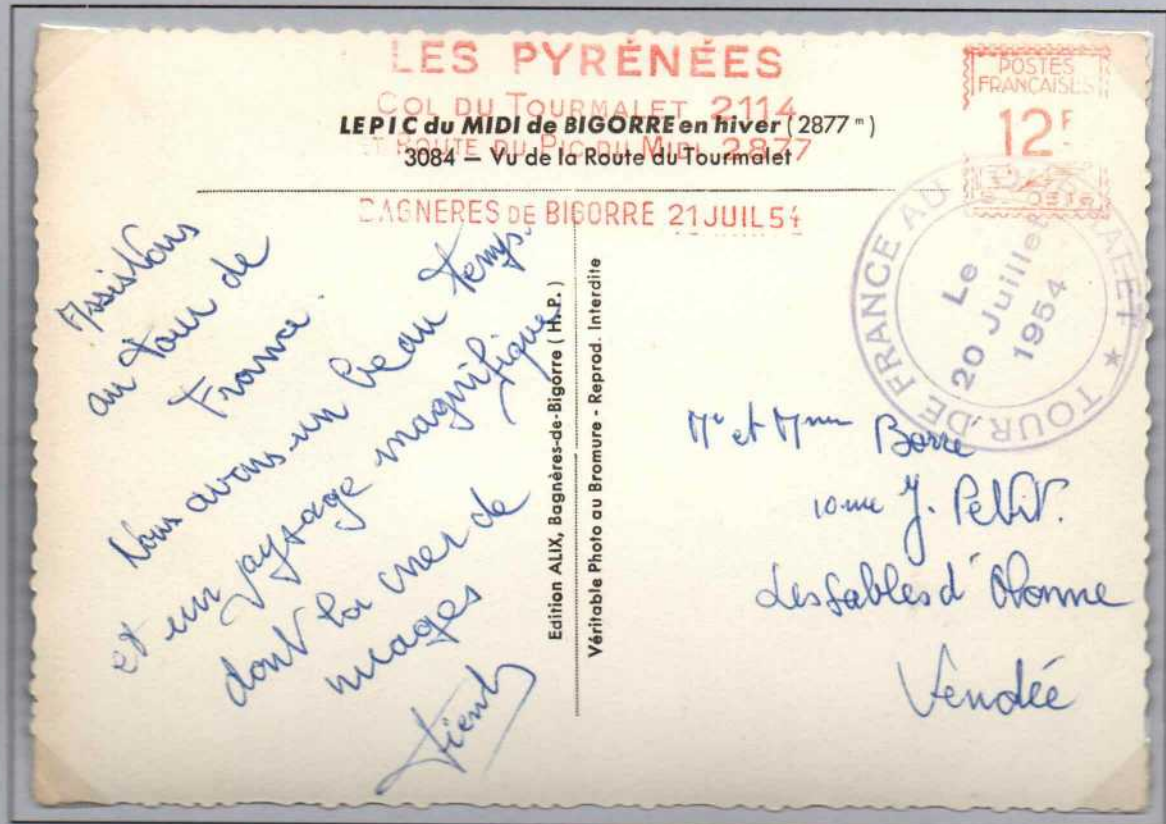
Meter mark Havas "Tiranty" n. A'0006 with slogan advertising  
"Tour de France cycliste du 30 Juin au 20 Juillet 1929"



1949 - Tour de France, stage Briançon-Aosta



Badge - Saint Vincent, Tour de France pass in Valle d'Aosta (Italy)



20 Juillet 1954 - Tour de France, stage Pau - Luchon, the passage on the Col du Tourmalet

Since then every year the multicoloured caravan, captained by the race leader in his yellow jersey, moves along the roads of France, often visiting neighbouring countries, with its interest, creating a formidable spectacle.



1958 - Brussels, start of Tour de France

Automobile Post Office "C"



1965 - Tour de France, stage at Barcellona (Spain), medal for participants





The race leader jersey changes colour, pink not yellow, and we are talking about another great stage race, the "Giro d'Italia" organized by the "Gazzetta dello Sport", the Italian sport newspaper, printed on pink paper. In fact in 1909 the "Gazzetta dello Sport" organized the first "Giro d'Italia", with departure from Milan and stages in Bologna, Chieti, Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Turin and the final arrival in Milan.



"Società Editrice Stampa Sportiva" - Publisher of the Gazzetta dello Sport



Luigi Ganna winner of the "Giro d'Italia" 1909

1909 - 2009 100 years of the "Giro d'Italia"



1965 - San Marino, Start of "48th Giro d'Italia"





1955 - "38th Giro d'Italia"

Automobile Post Office - Registered letter with tax charged

Easier than the Tour de France, the Giro has become famous for the variety and beauty of the countryside it passes through, the route which changes every year, has, over the years visited every corner of the "Bel Paese", making it better known throughout the world.

1958 - "41th Giro d'Italia"

Automobile Post Office



The Dolomites - 1935 Postmark "Falzarego Pass - Hotel Marmolada"





1986 - "Vuelta a Espana"

The panorama of stages race, whose highest expression is in the races focussed on Europe, with many traditional races and great Halls of Fame, we find the "Vuelta a Espana", the "Tour de Suisse" and the "Deutschland Tour".



1957 - "Tour de Suisse"

The "Tour de Suisse", during the period of World War II continued to take place (though in a reduced form) in 1941 and 1942.



1949  
"Deutschland Tour"



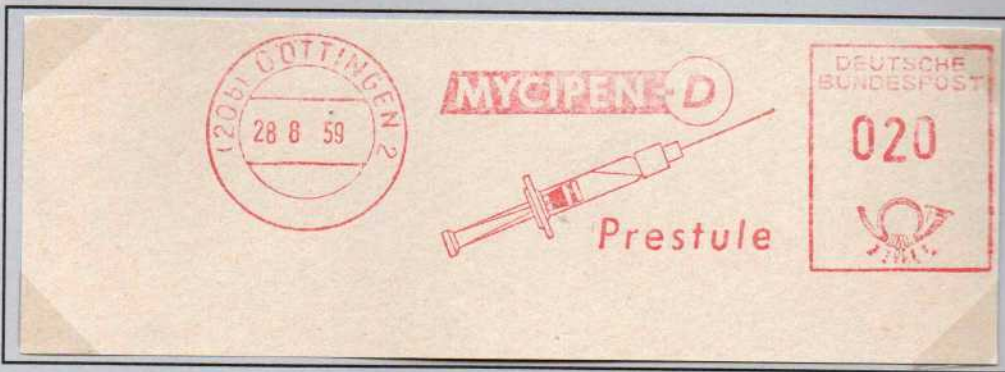
Tour de Suisse 1942 - "Despite war in sport united",  
Labels prepared by the Organizing Committee



The highly competitive spirit, the desire to excel and to profit among the professional teams, has pushed some cyclist to use medicinal products to improve the sport performance. At first caffeine, then efedrine, then more specifically anabolic steroids to develop muscles and finally Epo transfusions.



Injection glass vials



Syringe and medications pills drug



Blood transfusion



1999 - Lausanne, the World Conference on "Doping in Sport"

In order to oppose this practice, since 1962 the UCI and the varied Federations National have created antidoping controls with laboratories and specialized techniques. In 1999 in Lausanne, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), a Foundation created by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to combat doping in sport, was created. In 2002, WADA headquarters were moved to Montreal in Canada.

Laboratories Antidoping



Badge for WADA staff





### 2.3 - International Cyclists Association

One of the primary needs of competitive cycling at the turn of the 19th century was to join national federations into a growing international federation to set the rules and proceed to manage international cycling races.



"Sturmey-Archer", 3-speed bicycle gear hub

Following a few planning meetings, thanks to English engineer, journalist and sportsman Henry Sturmey, who later became famous for having given his name to the speed changer built into the hub of the back tyre, known all over the world as the "Sturmey-Archer", in London in 1892, during the annual International Cycling Show, a meeting was held with the participation of representatives from the cycling federations of the USA, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France (even two federations), Netherlands and England (Scotland and Ireland sent in their participation although they did not attend). At the end of the meeting, the "International Cyclists Association" was established.



Medal of the "National Cyclists' Union (England)"



Badge of the "Liga Vélocipédica de España"



Badge of the "Algemene Nederlandsche Wielrenbond" (Netherlands)



Badge of the "Union Vélocipédique de France"



Badge of the "Süd-Deutscher Radfahrer"



Badge of the "Canadian Cycling Association"



Badge of the "Dansk Bicycle Club"



Badge of the "League of American Wheelmen"



The "Unione Velocipedistica Italiana" was not invited to this constitutional meeting of the ICA due to the ever-increasing discord on the role of Professionals in the Anglo-Saxon sports scene. Precisely due to the exacerbated nationalism of the English, and the obstinacy to exclusively support amateur sport, tensions immediately developed with Latin nations that ultimately resulted in open conflict on the issue of amateurism.

1885/1910

Medal of the 25th anniversary of the "Unione Velocipedistica Italiana"



Logo of the "Unione Velocipedistica Italiana"



1885/1935  
Medal of the 50th anniversary of the "Unione Velocipedistica Italiana and "Federazione Ciclistica Italiana"



During the meeting held in London, it was also decided to organize in Chicago, as part of the "World's Columbian Exposition-1893", the first Cycling World Championships on track, with 3 events held exclusively for Amateurs. Sprint of one mile, the 10km and the 100km with trainers.



"Chicago World's Columbian Exposition" Badge "Judge"



9 October 1893 - Ticket for "Chicago Day", Track Cycling World Championships

Card Panini "Sprint 71"



Arthur Augustus Zimmerman winner of the first World Championship in 1893



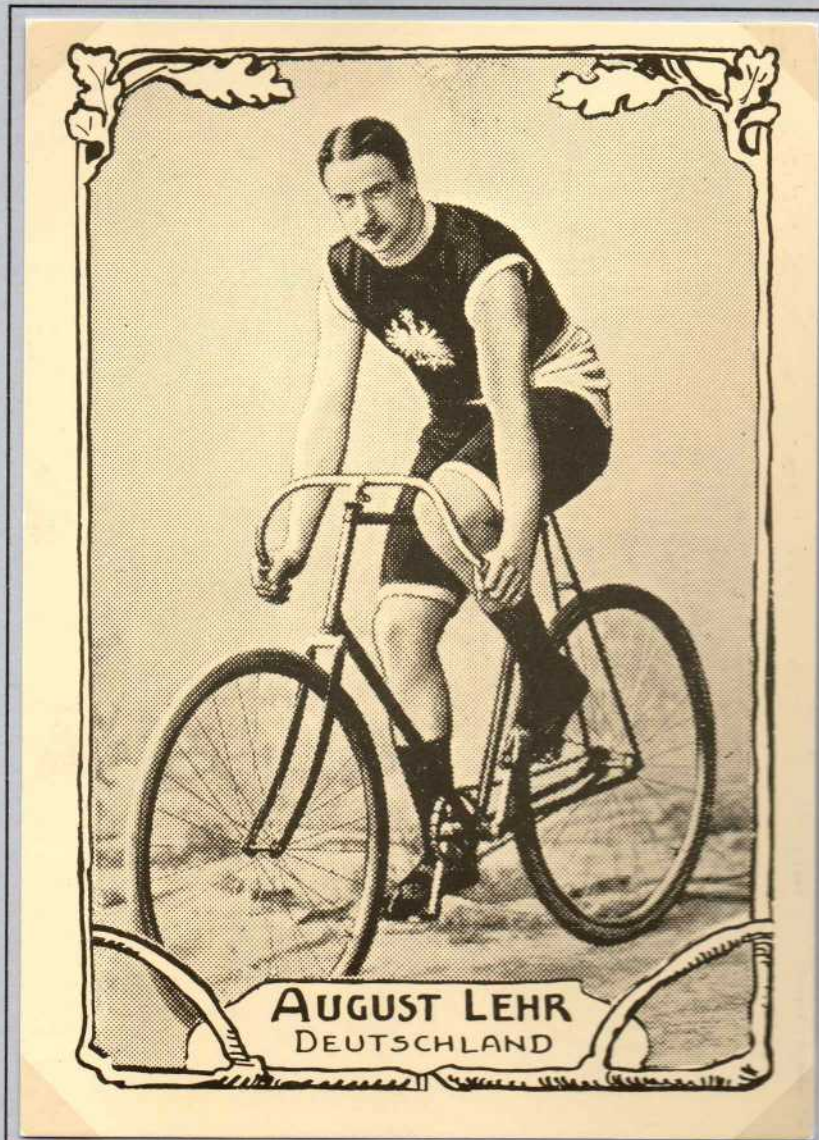
Chicago 1893 - "World's Fair Station" - Track Cycling World Championships



The following year in Antwerp, the World Championships held during the "1894 - Universal Exhibition" with competitions reserved only for Amateurs. In the 1895, the International Cyclists Association decided to create, the World Championships on track also reserved to Professionals and the number of events changed to four, Sprint and the 100km with trainers, for Amateurs and Professionals.



1894 - "Universal Exhibition" of Antwerp (Belgium)



1894 - Antwerp (Belgium) - August Lehr (Germany)  
World Champion Sprint Amateurs



Germany 1895 - Postal Stationery with privately overprint

1895 Cologne (Germany)  
World Championships



ICA medal, awarded to English cyclist C.G.Wridgway, who participated in the World Championship Amateurs 100km with trainers



After that the ICA, while continuing its function, without forgetting the english origins of its promoters, became increasingly more an ensemble of Union rather than an Union of Nations.

1897 Celtic Park - Glasgow  
(Scotland)  
World Championships



ICA medal, awarded to English cyclist H. Brown, who participated in the World Championship Amateurs Sprint over one mile

Sextuplet with trainers for Mid-distance races.



Rudolf M. Rohrer, Brunn.

Rad - Welt-  
Meister -  
schaften -  
Wien 1898.

1898 - Vienna (Austria-Hungary)  
World Championships

1899 - Montreal (Canada)  
Badge for participants in the  
World Championships

In 1899 the Championships once again crossed the Atlantic Ocean and this time they were hosted by the Canadian Wheelman's Association which selected the Majestic Montreal velodrome as a venue for the competition. One of the major innovations introduced in this edition of the World Championships was the use of the first petrol-driven mechanic trainers for the two 100km Mid-distance races.





## 2.4 - Union Cycliste Internationale

In 1900, to oppose Secretary Sturmev and the presence of the Union from British Commonwealth which represented an overwhelming majority in all the votes and in the leadership of the International Cyclist's Association, the "Union Cycliste Internationale" was founded in Paris.

Union Cycliste Internationale  
Founded in 1900



Silver Medal for 1925  
UCI World Championships



1910 - License to participate in cycling races, issued by the  
Union Vélocipédique de France"

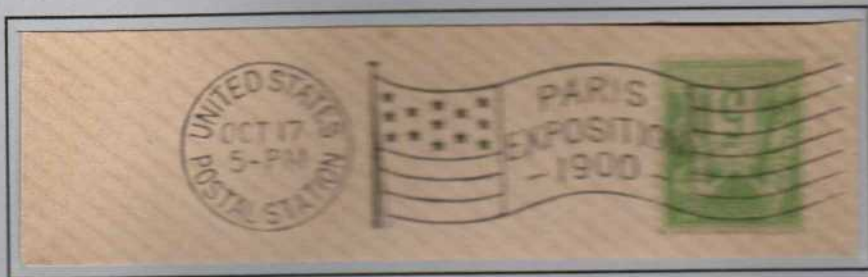
The constitutive assembly was attended by the delegates of the six federations most representative of cycling at the end of the century: "Ligue Vélocipédique Belge", "Unione Velocipedistica Italiana", "Union Cycliste de Suisse", "National Cycling Association" for the USA, "Union Vélocipédique de France" and "Union des Sociétés Français de Sports Athlétiques".



"Artwork "not adopted prepared by Alberto Rinnaudo, author of the italian stamp for the Centenary of the UCI



Also in Paris, in the constitutive meeting of the Union Cycliste Internationale, the representatives set the date for the first World Championships of the new World Federation; the competitive events, organized by the Union Vélocipédique de France, took place, as part of the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1900, on the track of the velodrome "Parc des Princes".



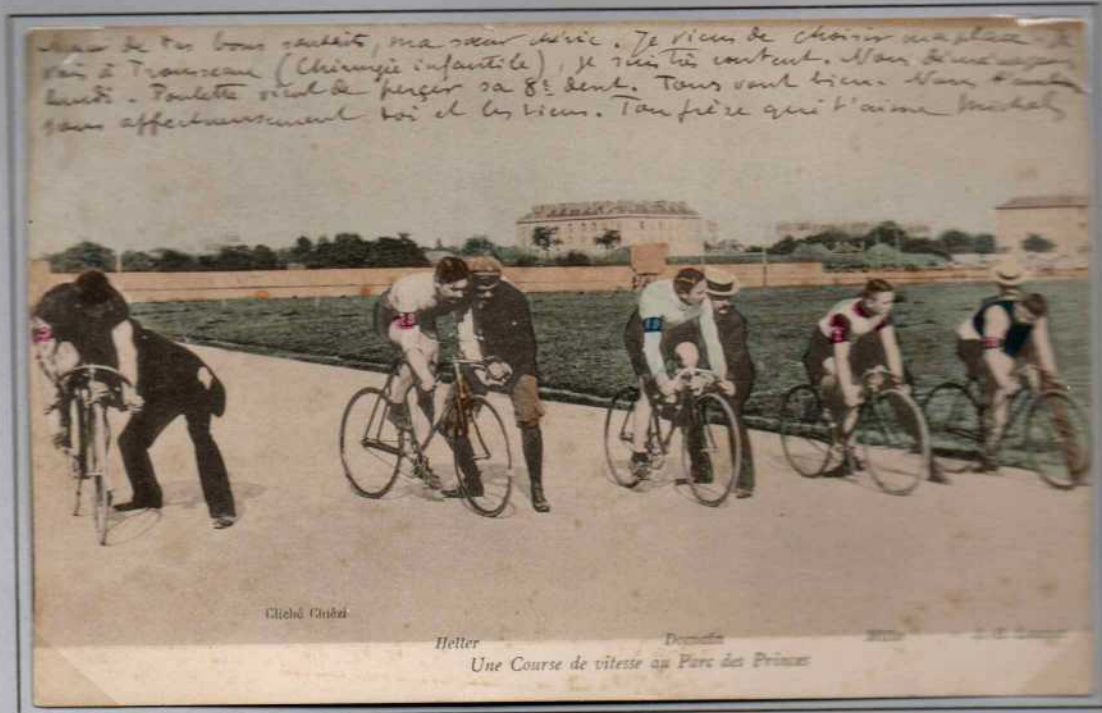
1900 Paris (France) - Exposition Universelle



Badge of the Union Vélocipédique de France



Commemorative label of 1900 Paris



Paris - Velodrome "Parc des Princes"

In 1902, the two World Championships of the 100 km Mid-distance, were held on the Fridenau track in Berlin (Germany) which was suitable for racing with the powerful motor-cycles of the stayers.

In 1905, the World Championships was held in Belgium, at Antwerp wooden track velodrome.



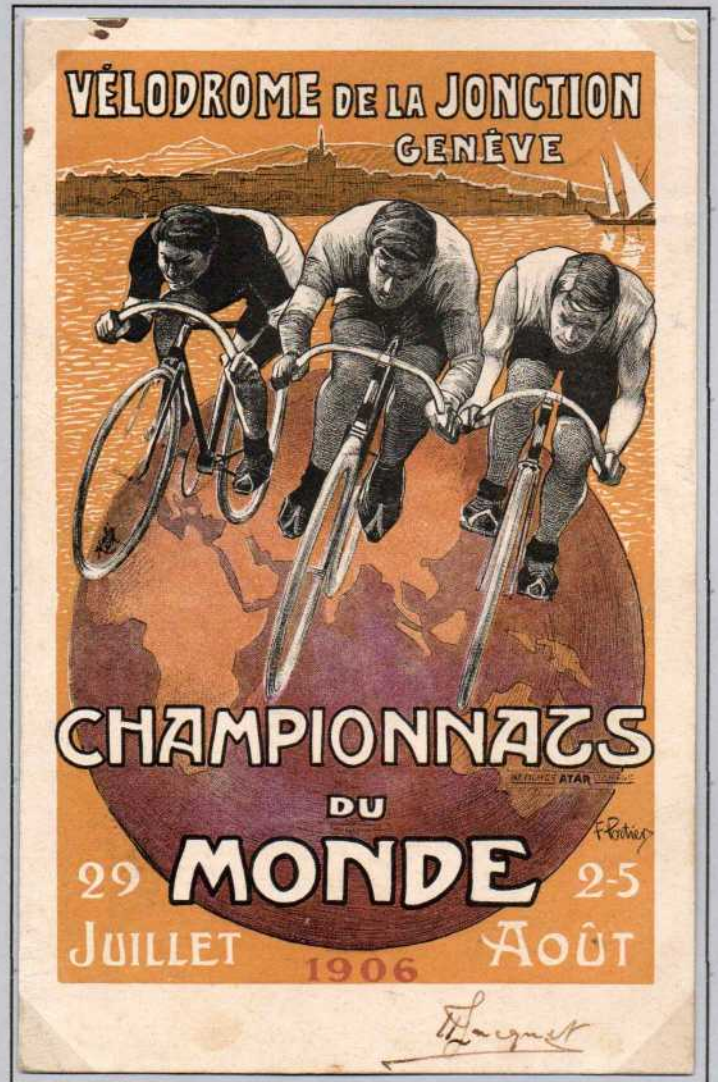
Velodrome Fridenau - Start of the Professional Mid-distance World Championship



1905 Antwerp (Belgium) World Championships. Badge for Committee



The World Championships 1906, which were held at the "Junction Velodrome" in Geneva, marked the first World Championship won by an Italian participant. Francesco Verri, who had unconditionally triumphed at the Paris Grand Prix, completed his incredible season by seeing his name inscribed into the hall of fame of the World Championship in the Amateur Sprint.



1906 - Geneva (Switzerland) World Championships



In 1907, the World Championships was hosted by the French Cycling Federation and once again held in Paris "Parc des Princes" velodrome.

1907 - Paris (France)  
Postcard commemorating the World Championships illustrated with the Velodrome of the "Parc des Princes" and the Champions participants



In 1910, during the Universal Exhibition that took place in Brussels, the "Ligue Vélocipédique Belge, organized in the velodrome "Kameveld" the Cycling World Championships.



1910 Brussels (Belgium) - Universal Exposition and Cycling World Championships

During the 1914 World Cycling Championships in Copenhagen, World War I broke out. On this occasion, there was only the Mid-distance Amateurs even took place, although only four participants lined up at the start line.



1914 - Copenhagen  
Badge for participants

The Championships were suspended and the cyclists found themselves fighting against one another in war. The races did not return until 1920, when the that the World Championships were held in Antwerp (Belgium), which in the same year also hosted the renaissance of Olympic Games.

1917 - Franchise Postcard for Italian Army "Bersaglieri" illustrated with a military cyclist





The first World Championship on the road, reserved only for Amateurs, was held in Denmark in 1921. The individual timed race took place over a distance of 120 kilometers along the streets of Copenhagen.



1921 Copenhagen (Denmark)  
Badge for participants

After holding some preliminary races, the 1922 World Championship on track, initially held in Liverpool was moved to Paris due the adverse climate conditions and the finals were held on the track of the Parc des Princes velodrome.



1922 Liverpool (Great Britain),  
Finals in Paris (France)  
UCI Silver medal 2nd class.  
Sprint Professionals



1924 Paris (France),  
UCI Silver medal 2nd class.  
Sprint Professionals



1923 Zurich (Switzerland)  
Badge for participants

It wasn't until 1925 that the World Championship was held on a linear path, along the road from Zurich to Basel and back (150 kilometres). After the 1924 Olympic Games, Paris also hosted the Track and Road World Championships.



1926 - Milan - Turin  
Badge for "Patroness"  
of the World Championships

In 1926, the World Championships was held in Italy, with road race along the route from Milan to Turin, Speed races on the track of the Sempione Velodrome in Milan, while the Mid-distance Professionals event following motorist was held at the Turin Motor-Velodrome, a more appropriate venue for these demanding and dangerous events.



1926 - Postcard sent from Milan with cachet of the Organizing Committee "U.V.I. - Campionati Mondiali 1926"





GIRARDENGO

Costante Girardengo



"Grand Prix Wolber"

Before the creation of the World Championships for Professionals, the "Wolber Grand Prix" (French tyre industry), was considered the World Championship for Professionals, for this reason his palmares from 1922 to 1926 is full of champions, Henry Suter (Switzerland), Emile Masson (Belgium), Costante Girardengo (Italy) and Francis Pelissier (France).



1927 - Adenau (Germany) Badge for "Presse"

In 1927, in Adenau (Germany), on the automotive circuit of the Nurburgring, was organized, the first World Championship on road, featuring an "Open" formula, open to Professionals and also to Amateurs. For that first edition, the UCI decided to assign only one World Champion title to the first arrived, whatever the category to which it belonged.



Herrn Dr. Meinicke

Drucksache

Eisenach

Wörthstraße 29

1927 - Adenau (Germany) - Opening of the circuit of Nurburgring



Advertising label of change gear "Torpedo" used by Alfredo Binda in the World Championship of 1927

The race, was won by Alfredo Binda who received the title and World Champion jersey, the Belgian amateur Jean Aerts who placed at 5th place in the race and first in the Amateurs, received the title of "UCI Road Champion", and was inscribed "by righ" into the Hall of Fame of the Amateurs World Championships.



In the edition of Budapest in 1928, the start of the World Championships on the same circuit was given first to the Professionals, while the Amateurs left 50 minutes later and at the end were assigned two titles of World Champion. Finally in Zurich in 1929, road races for Amateurs and Professionals was held separately in two days.

In 1930, included in the program of celebrations for the centenary of the independence of Belgium, the World Championships took place in Liège, road races and in Brussels in the new stadium Heysel the track races.



1928 Budapest (Hungary)  
Badge for "UCI Member"

Figure  
"Giaccolato Dolomiti"



Liège 1930 - Alfredo Binda  
World Champion of Road  
Professionals



1929 Zurich (Switzerland)  
Badge for "Presse"



Participant's medal for  
1930 World Championships

In 1931, the UCI revolutionized the schedule of road events, returning to time trial races both for Amateurs and Professionals.

The rainbow competitions were held in Copenhagen (Denmark) and were won by "time trial specialists" Henry Hansen of Denmark, who had also won at the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam (also timed events) and by Learco Guerra who, precisely due to this timed event victory was nicknamed the "Human locomotive" by fans.



Learco Guerra (Italy) the "Human locomotive"



1931 Copenhagen  
Badge for World Championships



When Italy was picked to host the World Championship in 1932, it was the organizers' intentions to prove efficient both in terms of sports and politics. That's why they selected Rome, capital city of the Roman Empire, for the track events built inside the Stadium "Partito Nazionale Fascista", a cycling track, then transferred to Milan to give rise to the legendary Vigorelli.



World Championships 1932  
Badge for participants



Organizing Committee



Rome Stadium "Partito Nazionale Fascista"



26 October 2002 - "Binda Day"  
Centenary of the birth of Alfredo Binda

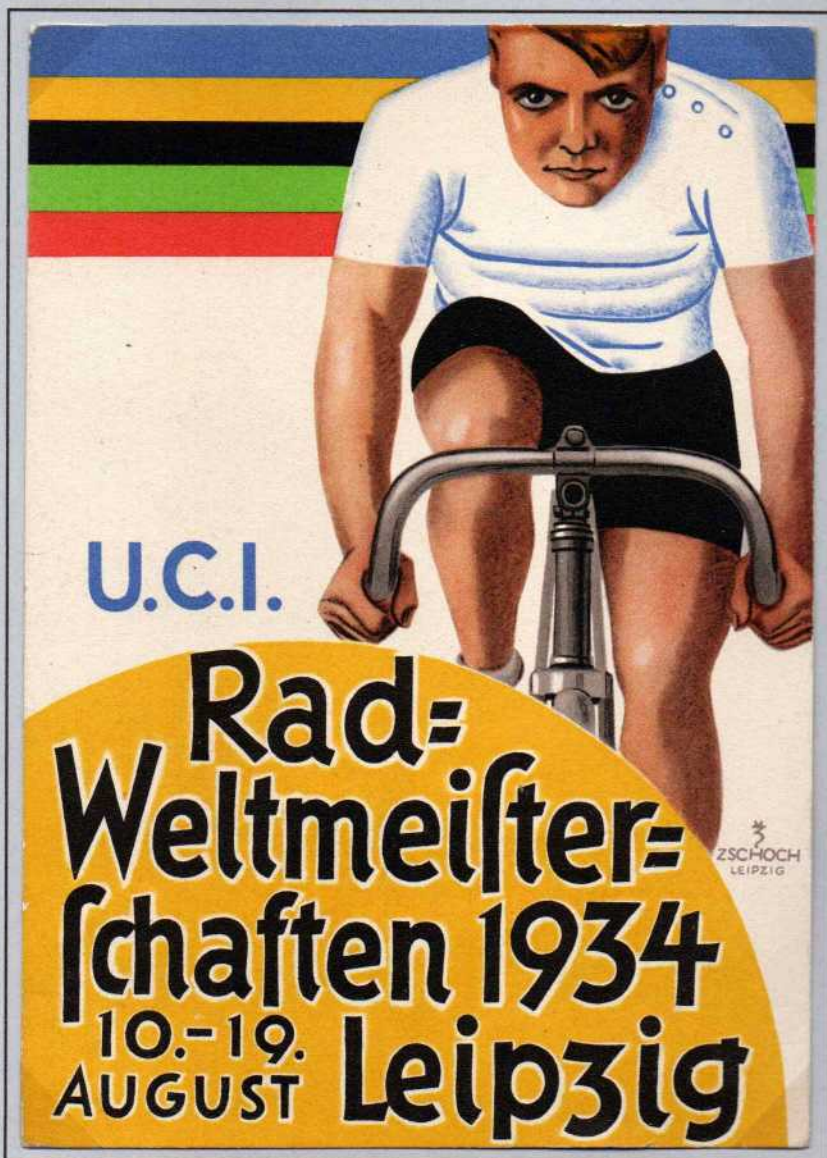
For the road events they selected a track on the Alban Hills along the road from Rome to Rocca di Papa to be completed 4 times. Italian team successfully won both events, with Martano in the Amateurs and Binda in the Professionals, the latter winning his 3<sup>rd</sup> rainbow title in six years.



Germany returned to host the Cycling World Championship in 1934, on the circuit of the park Scheiben Holz, on the outskirts of Leipzig, she won a surprise the Belgian Karel Kaers, that in a kind of race track on a road surface almost all flat and therefore suitable for high speeds, prevails at the end of a sprint with Learco Guerra not without controversy.



12 August 1934 - Leipzig, Track races in Sportplatz Velodrome



19 August 1934 Leipzig Professionals Road race World Championship



1934 Leipzig (Germany) Badge for competitor





1935 Brussels (Belgium) - Universal Exhibition

In 1935, the Cycling World Championships were held in Belgium, as part of the organized sports event for the Universal Exhibition in Brussels. For this special occasion, the cycling track was installed inside the Heysel Stadium, while the road events were held on the Floreffe circuit. Belgian cyclist Jean Aerts won the Professionals road race, who, after briefly wearing 1927 rainbow jersey (first among Amateurs), very proudly worn the Professionals rainbow jersey.

1935 World Championships  
Heysel and Floreffe



1935 Brussels (Belgium)  
Badge for participants





The World Championships in 1936, that were held in Switzerland, the track racing at velodrome "Oerlikon" in Zurich, and the road races took place on the circuit of Bremgarten (motorsport race track in Bern).



1936 Zurich (Switzerland)  
World Championships  
Badge "Press"



Postcard - Hotel Sternen Zurich - Oerlikon,  
Headquarters of the Organizing Committee  
of the Cycling World Championships 1936

The 1937 World Cycling Championships were held at Copenhagen (Denmark), the track racing, at "Velodrome d'Ordrup", and the road races on the circuit of Lundtofte.



1937 Copenhagen (Denmark)  
World Championships  
Badge "Press"



Commemorative label for the  
World Championships 1938  
Amsterdam - Valkenburg

In Netherlands, the Track World Championships of 1938 were held at the Olympic Stadium in Amsterdam, while road races took place on the circuit of Valkenburg.



1938 - Badge  
for World Championships



The World Championships of 1939, which were assigned to Italy, began with the track races at the Vigorelli Velodrome in Milan, but in the middle of the agonistic program, when he was only awarded the title of Sprint Amateurs, the World Championships was suspended and postponed until a later date, for the beginning of the War. On September 3, date of the road race, the soldiers of Hitler had already invaded Poland and World Championships would have talked again only six years later.



1939 - Milan (Italy)  
World Championships  
Badge "Delegate"

Varese 3 September 1939  
World Championship road race

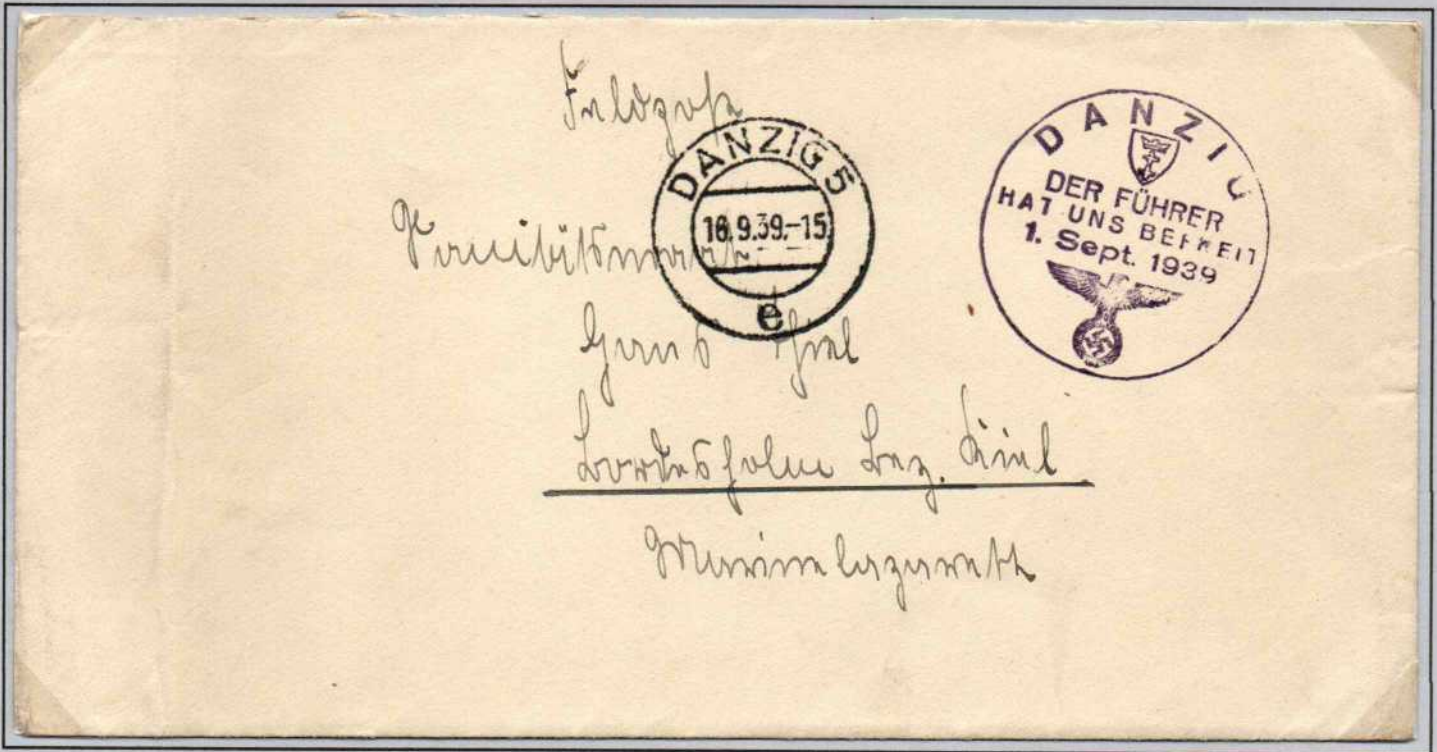


Envelope of the Organizing Committee and special postmark prepared for the road race, but not used for the suspension of the Championships - "only recorded strike of this cancel"



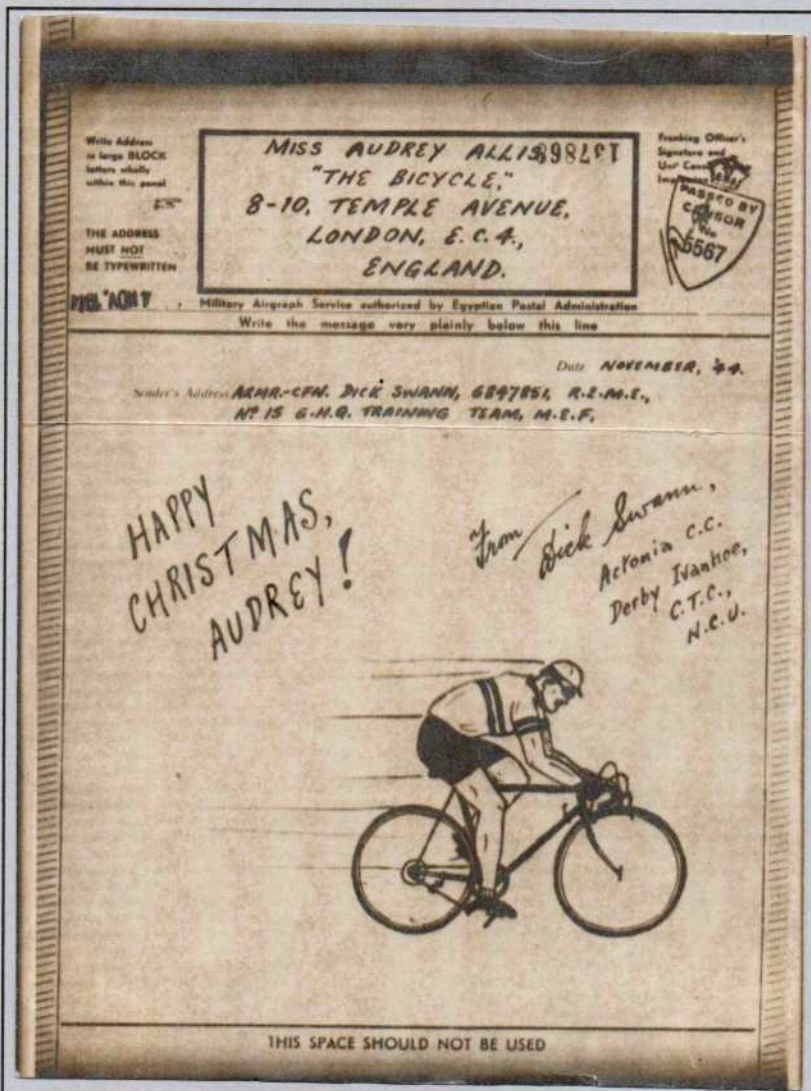
Danzing "1 September 1939" - The Blitzkrieg in Poland

"The Führer has liberated us



Free German military mail

Postmark commemorating the start of World War II



1944 - Airgraph by the H. Q. of British troops in the Middle East, sent to the editorial staff of the magazine "The Bicycle" in London - "Happy Christmas" with Cyclist in race clothes

The conflict began on 1 September 1939 with the attack of Germany on Poland and ended, in the European theatre, on 7 May 1945 with the German surrender and, in the Asian one, the following August 14 1945 with the surrender of the Japanese Empire. It was a pause that did not dim the love for the cycling sport. As soon as the hostilities stopped, the athletes were ready to compete again.



The signing of the German surrender at Remis, May 7, 1945



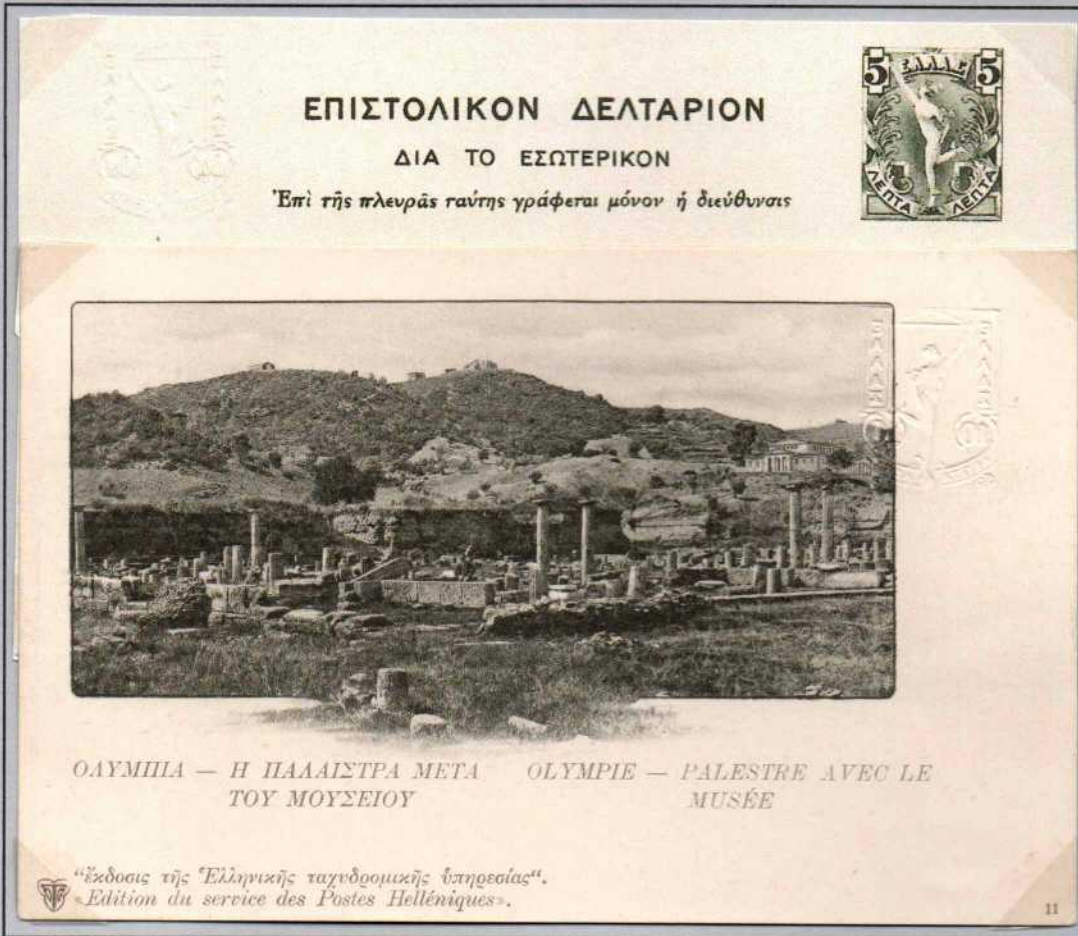
The President of the United States, Truman announces the surrender of Japan August 14, 1945



2.5 - Olympic cycling

The Olympics was resurrected in modern time by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who has done revived the idea of the ancient Olympic Games in Olympia and founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894.

(Photocopy of address side)



Olympia



Stadium

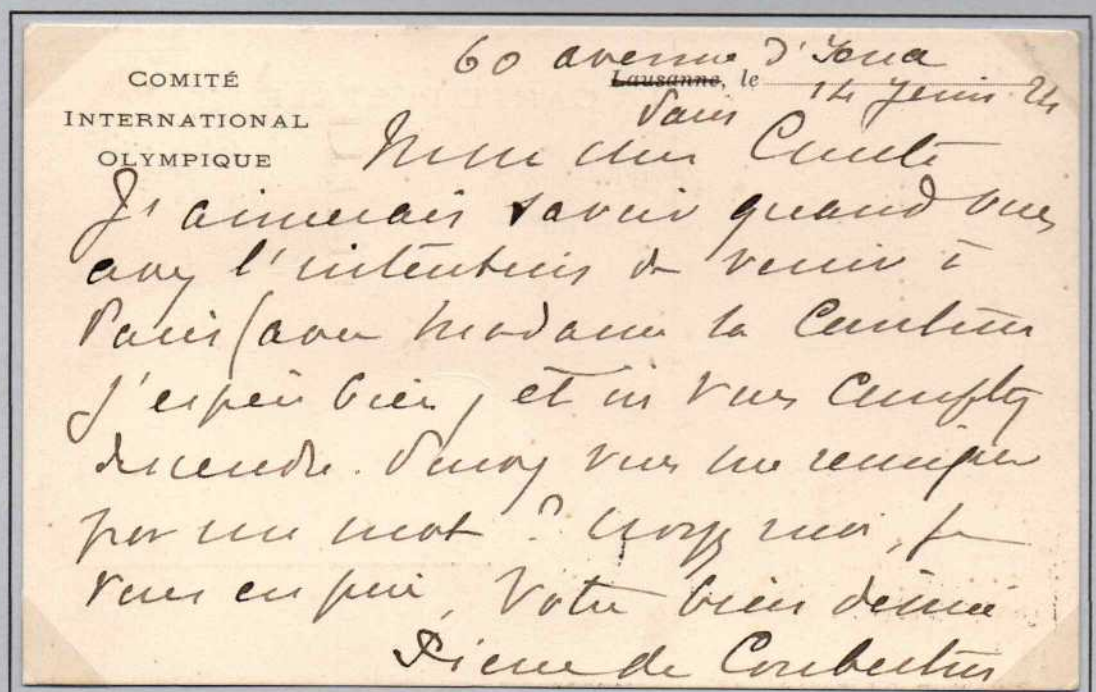
Greece 1900 - Postal Stationery with Olympia view of the gymnasium and museum

Cycling has been part of the Olympic Program since the 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Games of modern era held in Athens in 1896.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin



Stamp "Imperforated"



Paris 14 June 1924 - Autographed postcard, sent by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to the Count Bonacossa, with an invitation to attend the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris



The competitive program of the first Olympic Games included 87km Road race, while the Track races were held in the Cycle Stadium of Neo Phaliron near Athens, with competitions on 2km, 10km, 100km, 12 hours and 1 lap of the Track.



25 March 1896

27 March 1896  
100km Track race

30 March 1896

Neo Phaliron (Cycle Stadium)  
First day of issue of Olympic stamps  
and first day of Olympic Games

10km, 2km and 1 lap of the Track



Olympic Games 1896 - Start of 12 hours Track race in Cycle Stadium



1st April 1896  
12 hours Track race



Athens 1896  
Participation medal



31 March 1896  
Road race



Aristidis Konstantinidis (Greece)  
Olympic Champion Road race



Later on, the Olympic Games Paris 1900, St. Louis 1904 and London 1908, all inserted in Universal Exhibitions, organized only track events and sprint races on disparate distances.

(Photocopy )



Official Seal  
EX.U 1900



Paris 1900 "Universal Exhibition" Postal franchise of the Organizing Committee

In 1900, a Paris the cycling competitions were held at the Vincennes Municipal Velodrome.



Ticket for "Universal Exhibition"

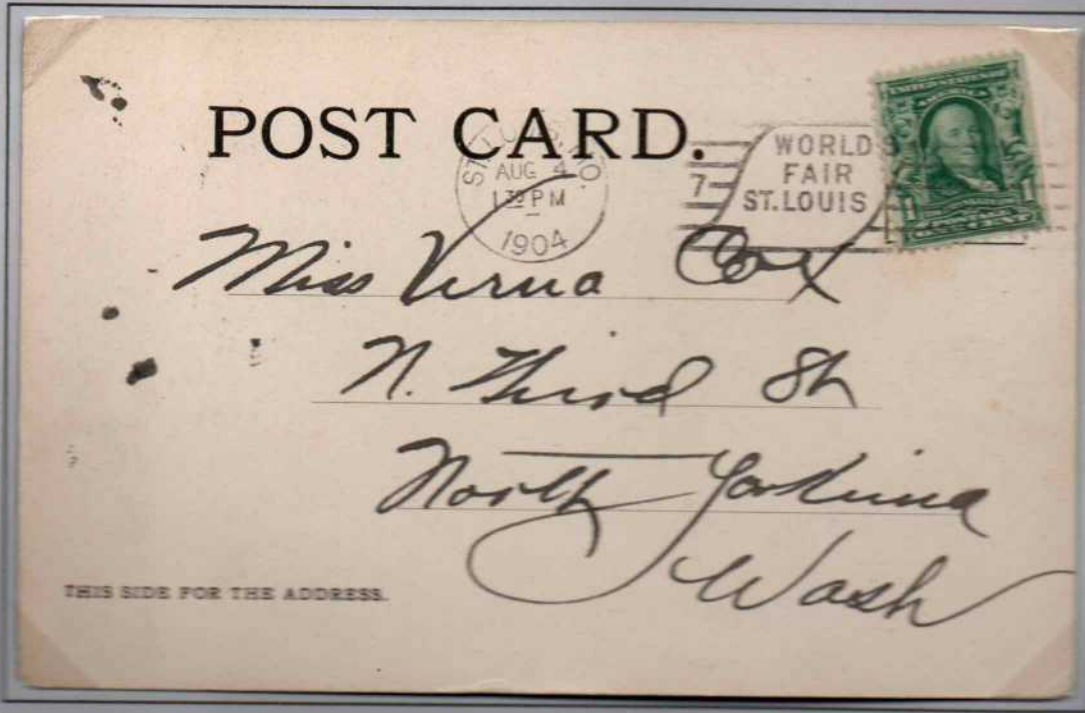
"Universal Exhibition" Paris 9 September 1900, Cycling races



13 September 1900 - "Annexe Exposition Vincennes", Final Sprint 2000m



1904 - St. Louis "World Fair"



"World Fair" St. Louis - 4 August 1904, 1:22 PM



1904 St. Louis Exhibition Badge for visitors



1904 St. Louis "Louisiana Purchase Exposition" Label advertising

1908 - London "Franco-British Exhibition"



1908 London, Franco-British Exhibition Label "British Olympic Committee"



Olympic Games London 1908 Badge for Competitor



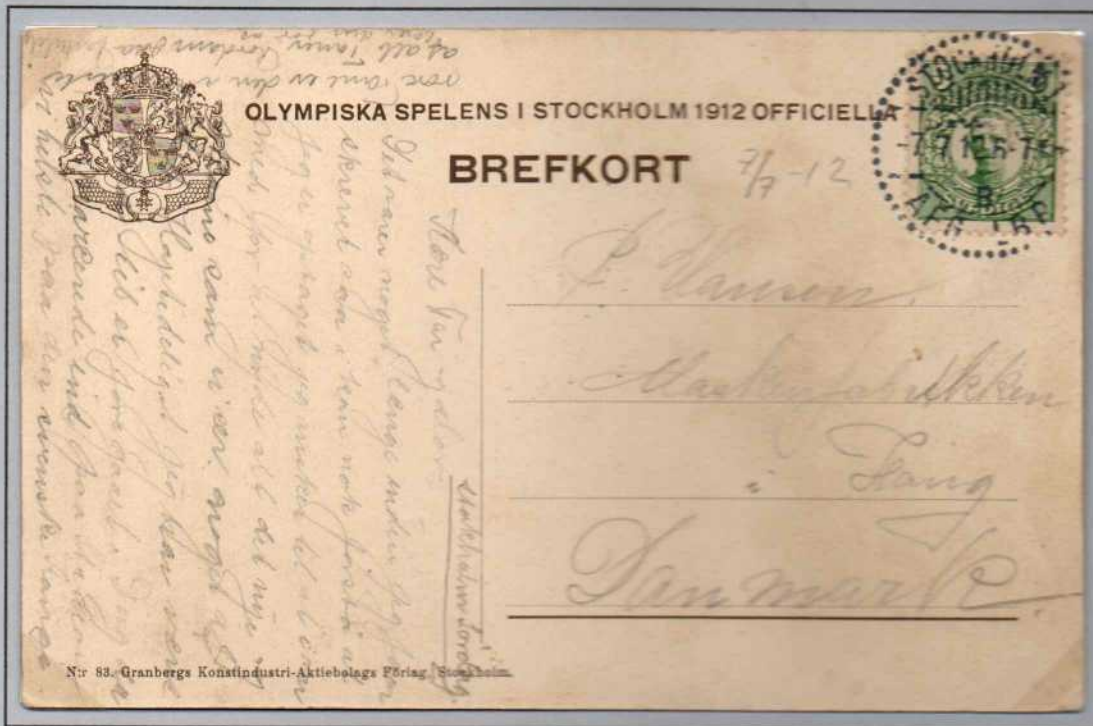
London 1908 "Franco-British Exhibition" Green Label



London 1908 - "Franco-British Exhibition" White City Stadium



The Time trial road race took place over a truly unusual distance for Amateurs, 320km on the Lake Mälär circuit with arrival at the Stadion in Stockholm. In addition to the Olympic title of the individual race in 1912, for the first time the Olympic title of the team event was also awarded, (adding the times of the first 4 runners classified for each nation), which was won by Sweden.



Stockholm 1912  
V Olympic Games



Olympic Games 1912  
Badge for competitor

Official Olympic postcard - Stockholm 7 July 1912. Olympic time trial road race

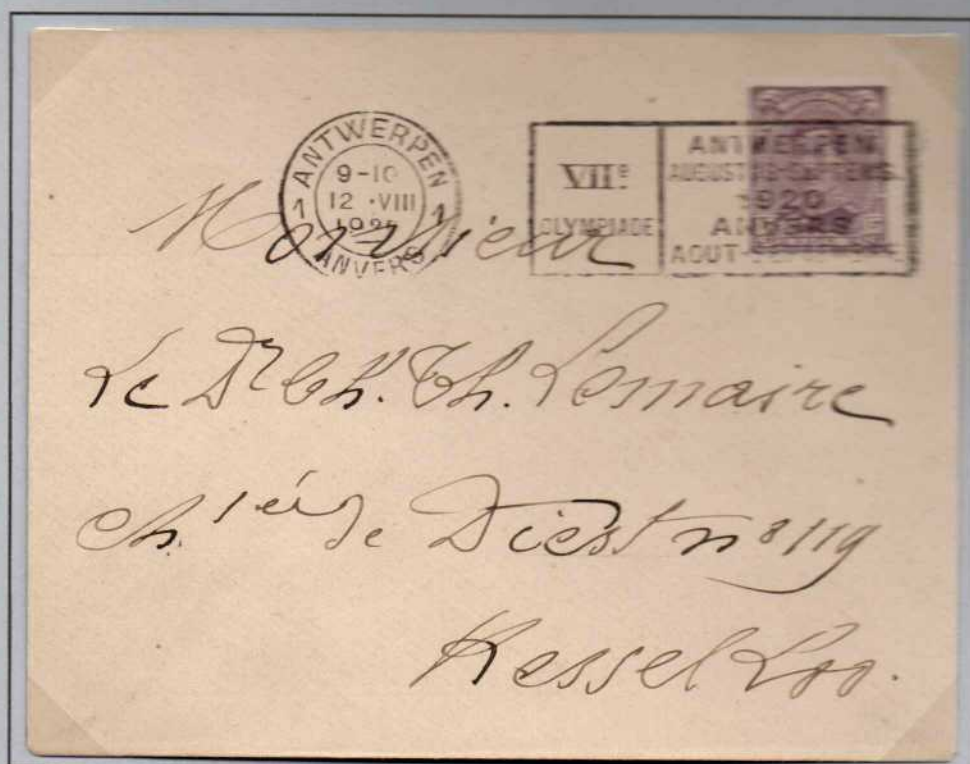
The program of cyclist events in Antwerp 1920 included individual and team time trial road races while track events included individual sprint, tandem, team pursuit and 50km track.



Tandem



Antwerp - 1920  
Label issued by the  
Organizing Committee  
of Olympic Games



Antwerp 12 August 1920 - Individual and Team time trial road races



The track races of the 1924 Paris Olympics took place once again in the Municipal Velodrome of Vincennes (called "La Cipale"), which also hosted the Olympic cycling races in 1900. While the individual time trial (188km) took place on the suburban streets of Paris, starting and finishing at the Colombes Stadium, chosen as the main Olympic Stadium for the Olympic Games.



Colombes Stadium



1924 Paris (France)  
Badge for competitor

Paris 1924 - Cover with the Organizing Committee commemorative label

In 1928 in Amsterdam, the 50km race were replaced by the 1 kilometer with standing start. These specialties, individual sprint, tandem, team Pursuit and 1km, calls also Olympic specialties, remained unchanged until Melbourne 1956.



1928 - Amsterdam  
(Netherlands)  
Badge for competitor



Amsterdam 1928 - Postal Stationery, prepared by Huygens Bookstore - Den Haag, authorized to overprint for the benefit of the "Olympic Found"



The cycling races of the Olympic Games of Los Angeles 1932, took place, on the circuit of Santa Monica the Time Trial on the road, while the track races were held on the bicycle track temporarily built inside the "Rose Bowl" legendary American Football Stadium.



Alfredo Pavesi - 1932 Olympic Champion  
Road race Individual and Team

Italy Team  
(Atilio Pavesi - Guglielmo Segato - Giuseppe Olmo)  
1932 Olympic Champions  
Road race Team



Olympic Games - Berlin 1936  
Badge for Cycling Team

In 1936 in Berlin the Road race was ridden as a mass start for the first time in Olympic history. The course was too easy to break apart the Peloton, and consequently, the race ended with a general sprint and only eight seconds separated the five teams that had three riders to finish the race.



Toni Meitens (Germany) 1936 - Olympic Champion Sprint



With the beginning of World War II almost all sports competitions and especially international meetings were cancelled and postponed to a date to be set. The 1940 Olympics, which were first assigned to Japan, were also moved from Tokyo to Helsinki in Finland, but the continuation of the War in Europe also led to the definitive cancellation of these Olympics.



1940 Tokio (Japan) Olympic Games

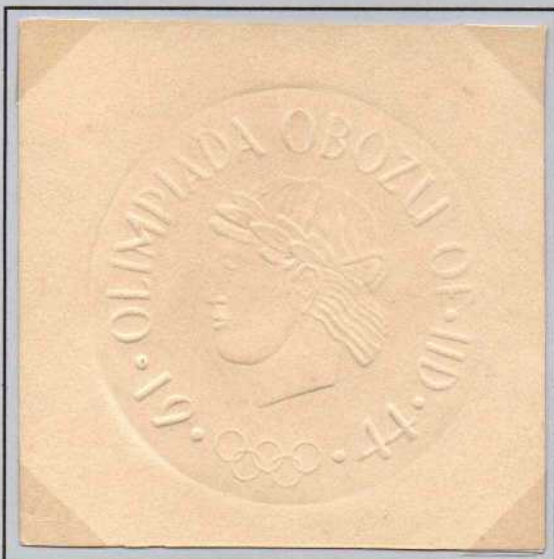
1940 Helsinki (Finland) Olympic Games



The IOC also tried to plan the 1944 Olympics, assigning the organization to London, but these too were cancelled.



9 May 1942 - Official envelope of the Auschwitz (Poland) Concentration Camp



1944 - Gross Born (Poland), Medal embossed paper, for Olympic Games disputed in Prisoner of War Camp



Albert Richter (Germany), Martyr of Nazism  
Amateurs Sprint World Champion 1932

In Europe and all over the world, athletes were measured in the battlefields and in the concentration camps, of competitive sport and Olympic medals and they only returned to speak again in 1945 with the return of peace in the world.



Cycling races scheduled for the Olympic Games of 1948 were the individual and team road race and the four races on the track, Sprint, Tandem, 1000m time trial and the Pursuit Team 4000m. The track cycling races were held at the Herne Hill velodrome, the road race were held in Windsor Great Park.



London 1948 (Great Britain)  
Badge for "Cycling Official"

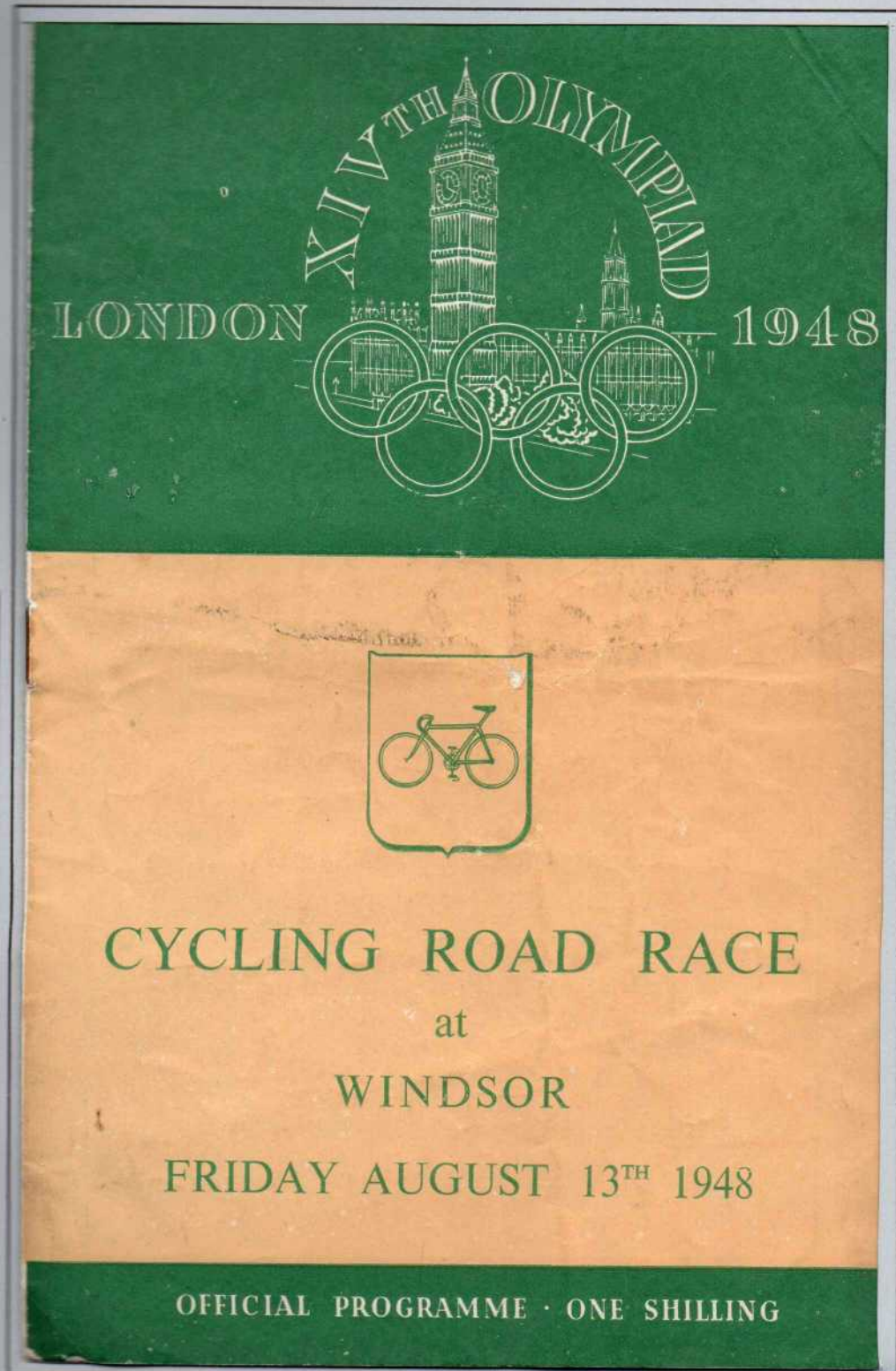
Figurine Sodima (Paris)



Mario Ghella (Italy)  
Olympic Champion Men's Sprint



London 7 August 1948 - Cycling races on the track



London 1948 - Programme for Cycling road race



Also for the following Olympics of Helsinki 1952 and Melbourne 1956 the Olympic program of cycling remained the same.



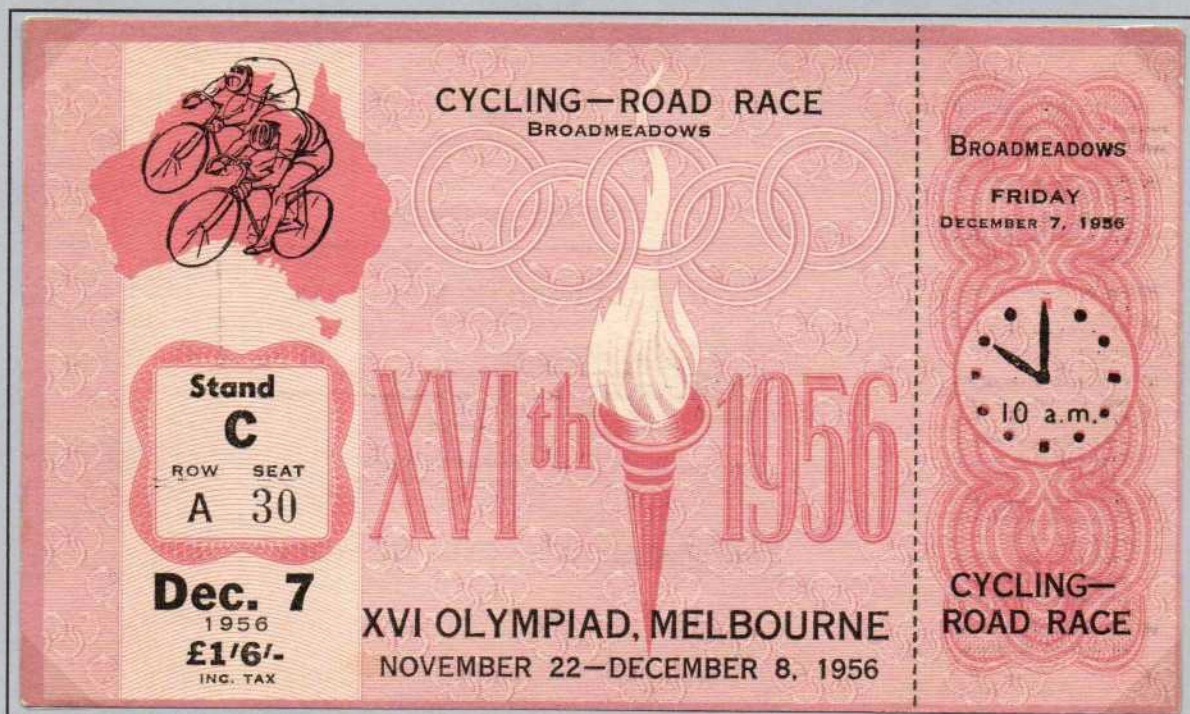
Helsinki 1952 - Badge for Cycling competitor



1956 Melbourne - Postcard sent by the Italian national cycling team with autographs Olympic Champions E. Baldini, L. Faggin, V. Gasparella, A. Domenicali, F. Gandini



Melbourne 1956 - Ercole Baldini, Olympic Champion Road race



Broadmeadows 1956 - Ticket for Olympic Cycling Road race



In 1960 Olympic Games a new competition were introduced, the 100km Time Trials with a team of 4 riders (the final time was the arrival time of the 3rd rider) which replaced the classic team race in which medals were assigned according to the amount of time used by the first 3 riders of each nation in the individual race (from 1924 to 1952). In 1912 and 1920, they used to sum up the time of 4 riders while in 1956, it was instead the arrival position of the first 3 riders of each nation.



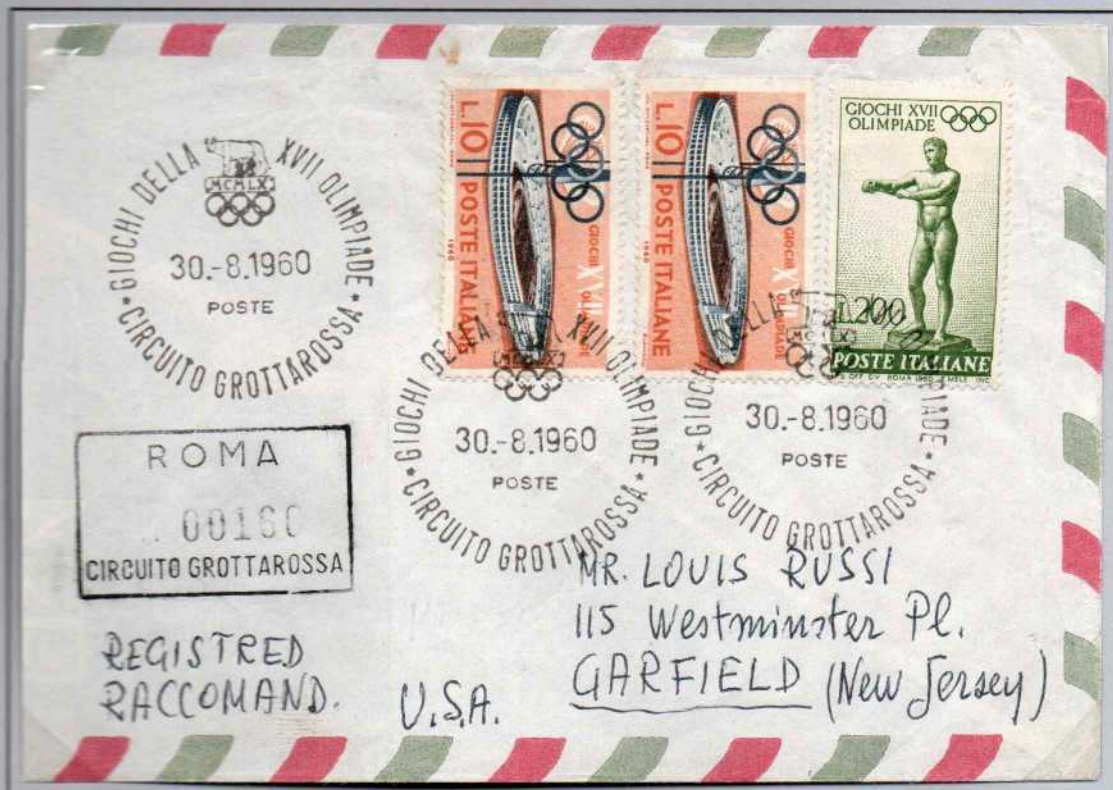
26 August 1960 - Ticket for the 100km Time Trial team

On the Grottarossa circuit, only Viktor Kapitonov (URSS) was able to beat Livio Trapè (Italy) in the final sprint on the finishing line.

Grottarossa 30 August 1960 - "Individual Road race"



Roma 1960  
Badge for cyclists



e "Circuito Grottarossa" - Numerator automatic quick acceptance of registered letters " probably unique: registered letters with such numerator are not recorded in official letterature"



Rome Olympic Velodrome

The Olympic Velodrome of Rome, is officially inaugurated on April 30 1960, this structure hosted the Olympic cycling races in the same year, but, if we exclude the 1968 World Championships, it was never utilize again, and the track built with precious "Doussie" wood made of Cameroon was left to decay in total neglect until its ultimate destruction.



© Fold paper



Shift brown color

Roma 29 August 1960 - "Finals Sprint and Team Pursuit"



"Velodromo Olimpico" - Numerator automatic quick acceptance of registered letters  
 "probably unique: registered letters with such numerator are not recorded in official letterature"



Original wooden strips "Doussie" from Cameroon, coming from the track of the Olympic Velodrome in Rome



In Tokio 1964, a new discipline, individual pursuit on 4000m, was included in the Olympic program.



Belgium - Commemorative stamps of the centenary of the Belgian Cycling Federation printed on cardboard for the Tokyo Olympics 1964



Olympic Games - Tokio 1964 Badge for competitor cycling



1964 Tokio - Postcard sent by the Italian national cycling team with autographs Olympic Champions; S. Bianchetto, A. Damiano, G. Pettenella, and M. Zanin





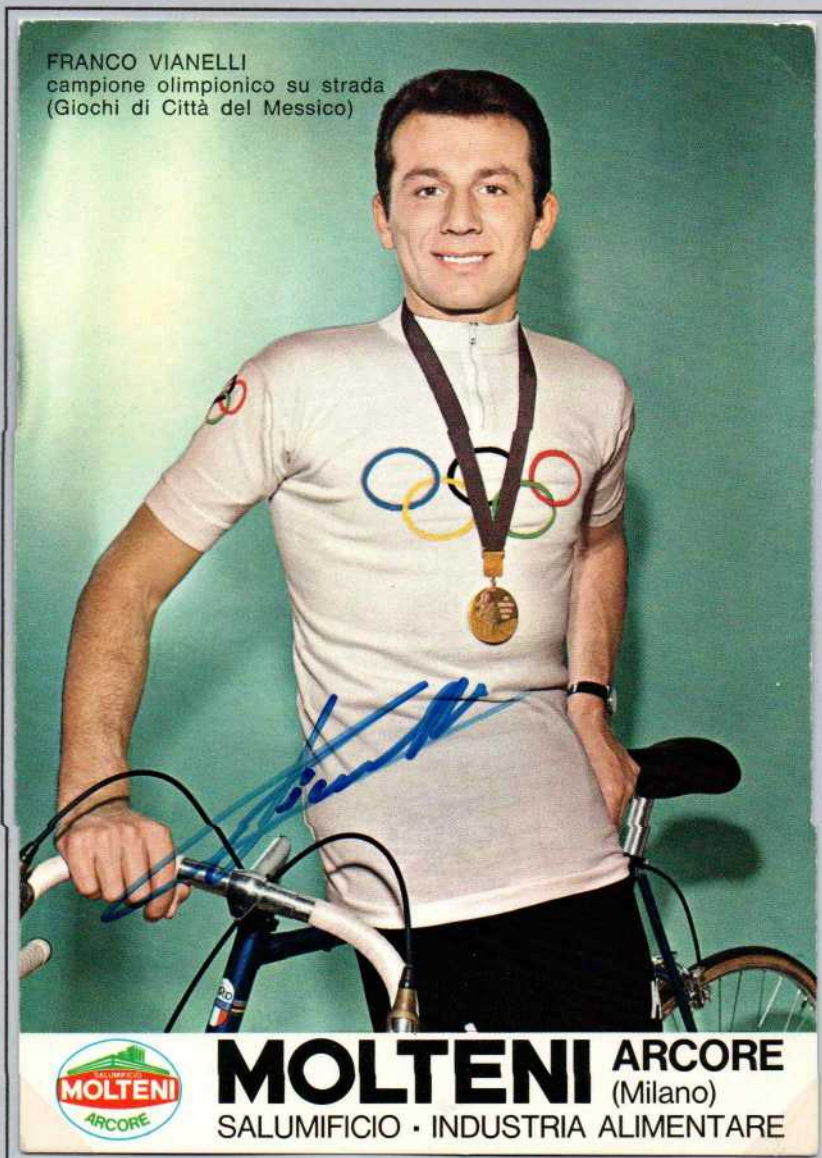


Ticket for Olympic cycling races at the velodrome

In 1968, the cycling program remained the same as that of Tokyo, the track races were held at the Agustin Melgar velodrome in Mexico City, located at 2000m altitude, which allowed cyclists to obtain different world records, while road races took place on the Satellite circuit of Mexico City.



Mexico City 1968 - Velodrome Agustin Melgar



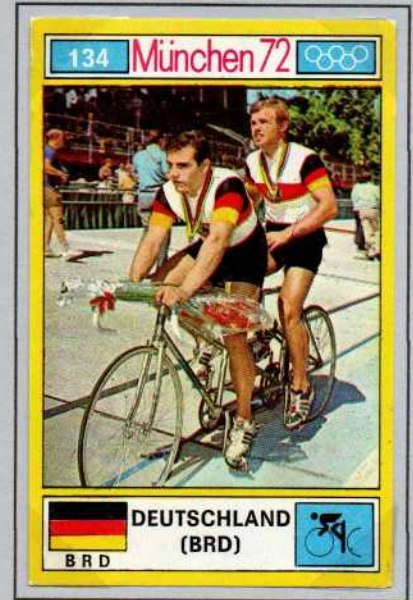
Pierfranco Vianelli (Italy) 1968 - Olympic Champion Road race





Grünwald 1972 - Olympic Road races

In 1972, in Munich, it was decided that men's events for Amateurs would also be valid as World Title for the category: consequently, during the Olympic years, road and track races for Amateurs were no more included in the program of World Championships. This arrangement was held until the Olympic Games in Atlanta when the cycling races have become "Open."



Card Panini "München 72" West Germany Tandem Jürgen Barth - Rainer Müller



World Champion Road race



1972 Munich Olympic Velodrome

It was during these Olympic Games that Tandem made its last Olympic appearance.



1972 - Munich Olympic Cycling Track





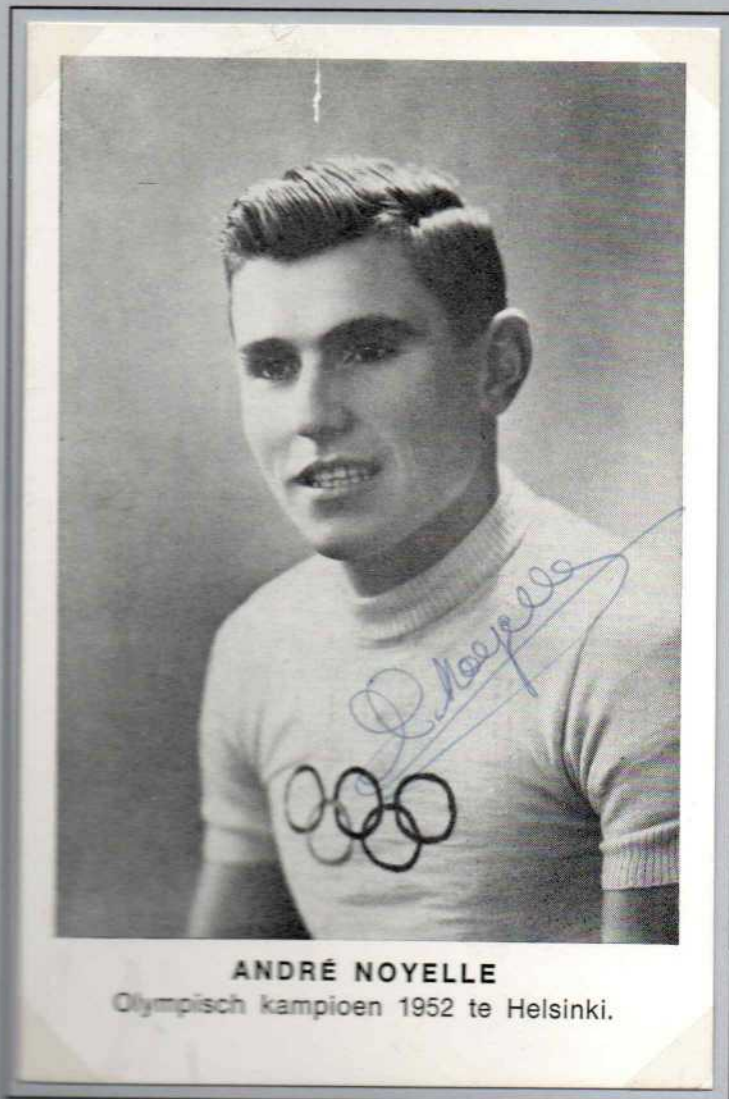
**ROGER BEAUFRAND**  
 Champion Olympique  
 Amsterdam 1900  
 Champion de France  
 1928-1930

Roger Beaufrand (France)

1900 Olympic Champion individual Sprint

This tradition was interrupted in 1972 and even after the opening in 1986 to Professionals, the IOC no longer allowed Olympic winners to wear the jersey with Olympic rings, not being able to associate the symbol of the Games with the sponsors of the professional teams of the Olympic Champions.

As at the World Cycling Championships, where the winners are wearing the World Championship jersey, from 1924 to 1972 the Olympic winners of the cycling races, in addition to the gold medal was made to wear a white jersey with the five olympic rings.



**ANDRÉ NOYELLE**

Olympisch kampioen 1952 te Helsinki.

André Noyelle (Belgium) 1952 Helsinki (Finland)

twice Olympic Champion individual and team road race

Czech Republic - Personalised stamps



Jiří Daler (Czechoslovakia) Tokio 1964  
 Olympic Champion individual Pursuit



1980 Moscow Olympic Games  
 Proof of God medal for winners

prepared by the Italian company Bertoni di Milano



The 1976 Montreal Olympic Games was the first of three consecutive editions to be boycotted.



Montreal 1976  
Badge for competitor



21 July 1976 Montreal Track races

On the eve of the Games in 1976, 29 predominantly african nations left Montreal due to the presence of New Zealand, which allowed All Blacks to play rugby matches in South Africa, excluded from the IOC by its government's apartheid regime.

In 1980, there was instead the american boycott for the soviet invasion in Afghanistan, to which 65 nations joined and other 15 sent the athletes but without national anthems and flags. This boycott also halved participation in cycling competitions, favouring the countries of the soviet bloc.

Moscow 1980 - Original rubber  
postmark used for special  
cancellation of cycling competitions



Moscow 28 July 1980 - Postmark used in the temporary Post Office located on the road race circuit



In response to the boycott in Moscow, after four years the boycott also affects the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, this time it is the Soviet Bloc (14) nations that do not participate in the Games, with the exception of China and Romania. Once again participation in the cycling races are halved and favor the western countries, USA, Italy, Germany Australia and Belgium.

Pitney Bowes Postage Meter n. 3328479, used in the Olympic Velodrome

**EXPRES**  
Special Delivery  
PS Label 57



Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad Los Angeles 1984







1 AUG 84



S. Podolsky  
c/o Jonker

Timmermeesterslaan 14  
8014 EL Zwolle Zuid  
HOLLAND



California State University, Dominguez Hills is the site for the new Olympic Velodrome, built specially for the 1984 games. This facility is the only world-class cycling track in the western United States. Permanent seating exists for 2,000 spectators and an additional 8,000 temporary seats were erected for the games.

**Official Licensee of the 1984 L.A. Olympic Games**

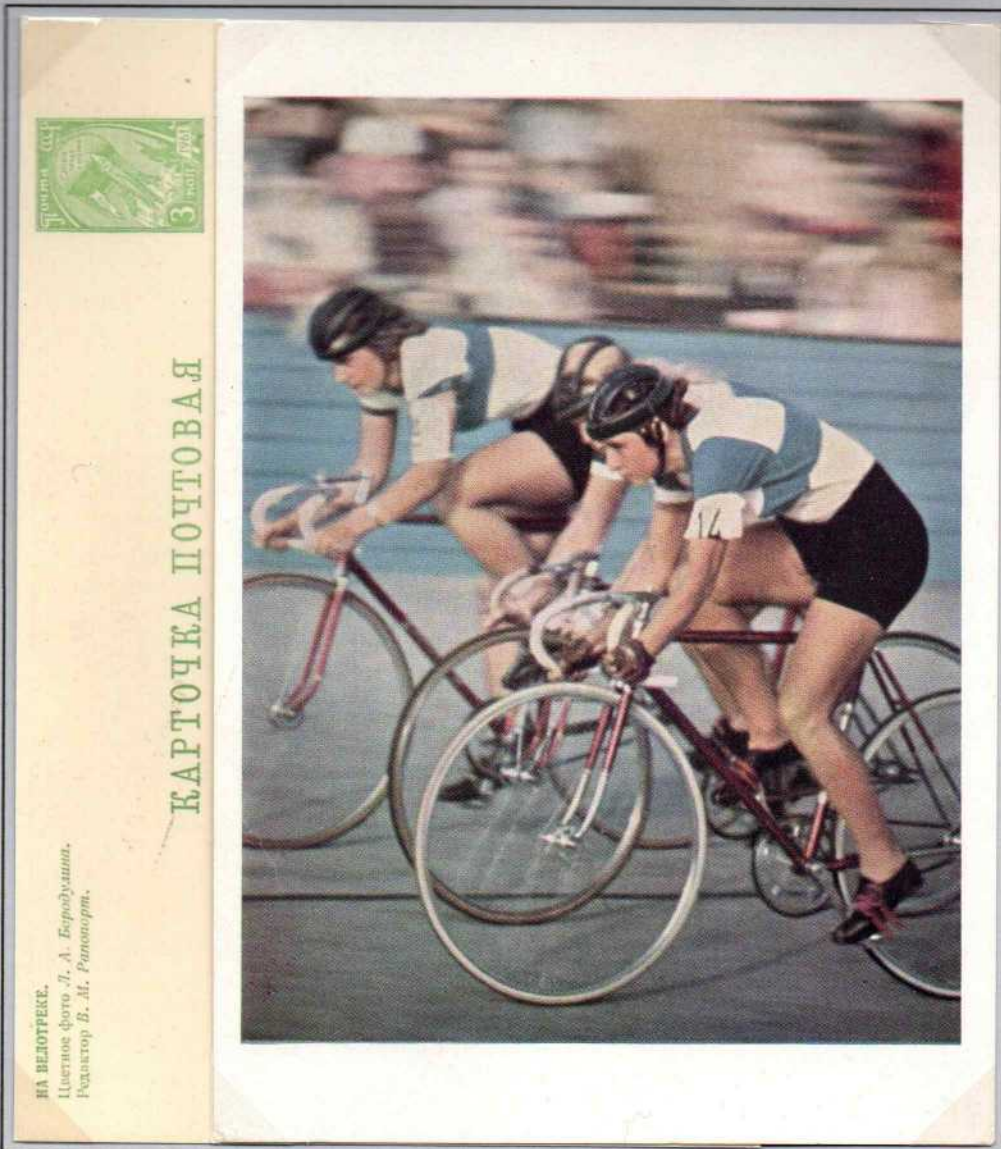
Sam, ©1981 L.A. Oly. Org. Com.  
Artist: Image/Chod Slotery

PZ 0060

Manual under license from the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee by Drawing Board Greeting Cards, Inc., P.O. Box 220355, Dallas, Texas, 75222-0355

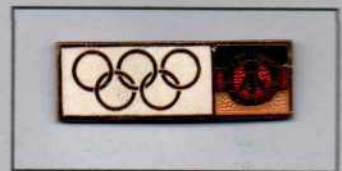


Los Angeles 1 August 1984 - Dominguez Hill Velodrome, Men's individual pursuit



КАРТОЧКА ПОЧТОВАЯ

НА ВЕЛОТРЕКЕ.  
Цветное фото Л. А. Бурдулина,  
Родственник В. М. Ратновского.



Seoul 1988 - The last Olympic participation of Olympic National Committee of GDR



Seoul 23 August 1988 - Track races

Other events were added to the program of the Los Angeles Olympic Games 1984, Women's road race and men's individual track points race. At Seoul, in 1988, also Women's sprint race was added while in Barcelona 1992, the Women's cycling program was completed by the individual pursuit on 3000m.



Monaco 1993  
101<sup>st</sup> Session of the IOC



Badge for IOC Member



Jan Ullrich

The 101<sup>st</sup> IOC Session, held in Monte Carlo in 1993, completely revamped the criteria for admission to the Olympic cycling events which became "Open" in Atlanta 1996, thus opening the doors of Olympism to the protagonist of professionals cycling, Armstrong, Indurain, Ullrich, Richard, Cipollini, Bettini, Wiggins.



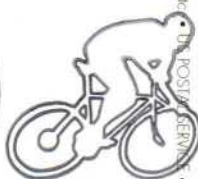
Lance Armstrong

Also the racing program was concerned by these changes and the first to pay for it were the 100km Time Trials Team. They were replaced by an individual Men's and Women's Time Trials on road.

Atlanta 1996 - Gold badge donated by IOC to Olympic Champions



Centennial Olympic Games  
Men's Cycling



AIR MAIL

CYCLING STATION



Greetings from  
ATLANTA  
Olympic Cycling  
Canada

Dr. Roman Babut  
P.O. Box 913  
00-950 WARSAW  
Poland

Sprint cycling was one of the original events in the 1896 Games. It combines speed and strategy on a banked track. A women's event was added in 1988.

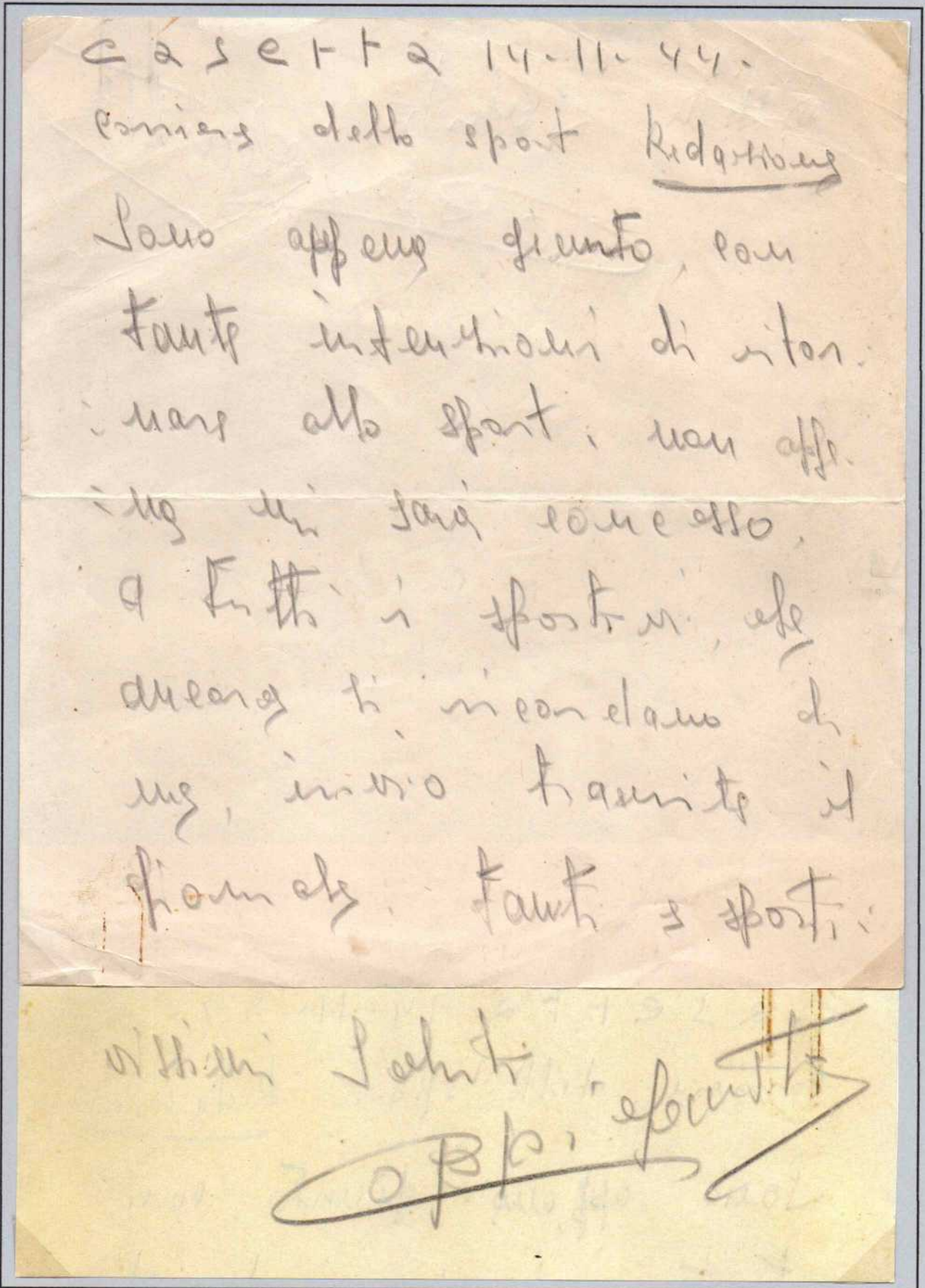
36 USC 380.



### 3 - THE WORLD OF CYCLING

#### 3.1 - On the roads of the world

During the dark years of World War II, 1940-1945, even those cyclists, including those more popular among the athletes, were called to make their contributions 'in arms' to defend their countries. Thus athletes like Fausto Coppi, who had formerly won the 1940 "Giro" of Italy and more recently held the record for the Vigorelli velodrome, found himself in Milan, while the city was being bombed by the Allies, and then called to don fatigues and be shipped off to the front lines in Africa, where he was captured by English troops.



© Caserta (Italy) November 14, 1944 - Letter sent by Prisoner of War Fausto Coppi, traveling North following the English troops through Italy, to the Rome's Corriere dello Sport



After five long years of inactivity, cycling competitions restarted almost immediately, as early as 1946 the World Championships were held once again, starting in Zurich, where the International Cycling Union was located.



1946 - Zurich (Switzerland)  
Badge for Delegate



1947 - Luxembourg  
Congress of the UCI



1947 - Reims / Paris (France)  
Badge for Presse



1948 - Valkenburg (Netherlands) - Road World Championships



1948 - Valkenburg / Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
Badge World Championships



1948 - Copenhagen (Denmark)  
Badge for Press

1950 - Belgium  
Badge of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Union Cycliste Internationale



1950 - Moorslede / Rocourt (Belgium)  
Badge for Delegate





Those were the years of the dualism between Fausto Coppi and Gino Bartali, who had split Italian public opinion and not only that of sports fans into Coppians and Bartalians. The 1951 World Championships were held in Italy, re-introducing the Three Varesine Valley circuit, during which Ferdi Kübler of Switzerland finished ahead of Fiorenzo Magni and Antonio Bevilacqua.



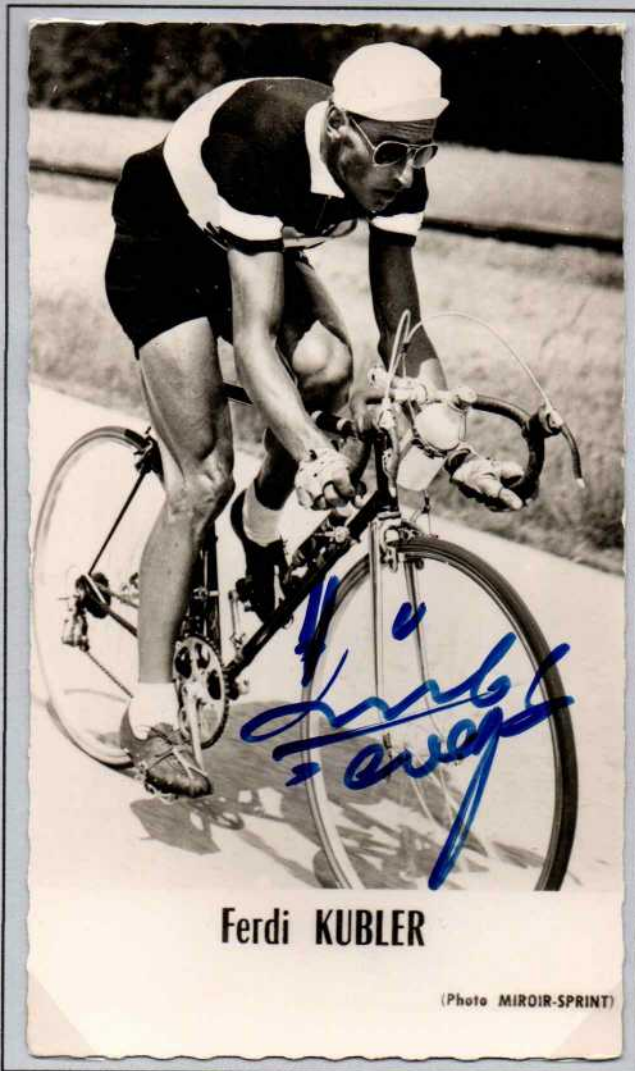
1951 Milan - Varese (Italy)  
Badge for Delegate



Fausto Coppi - Gino Bartali, "Calendar - Cycling 1953"  
Barber homage to their clients



1951 Milan - Varese (Italy) World Championships



Postcard with autograph Ferdi Kübler  
World Champion in 1951



1951 - Varese (Italy)  
Ticket for the Professional road race





1952 - Luxembourg, ticket for Professionals Road race



1952 Luxembourg Badge for Competitor

The 1952, World Championships was took place in Luxembourg and the race was won by Heinz Müller (West Germany) for Professionals, and Luciano Ciancola (Italy) for Amateurs, instead track racing took place at the Princes Park in Paris.



Luxembourg - August 23, 1952 - Road World Championship Amateurs



After the very flowing "track-like" circuit in Luxemburg in 1952, which ended with a crowded chase, the last World Championship held in Lugano in 1953 were disputed over a selective route, with the "Crespera" hill which will reveal to be a determining factor and enabling the best one to prevail: Fausto Coppi burned all competitors and reached the finish line alone more than 6 minutes ahead of the cyclist who came in second, Derijcke from Belgium.



August 30, 1953

Postcard sent from the World Championship of Lugano autographed by Fausto Coppi



Fausto Coppi figurine inserted in the "Corona" cap



Lugano, Fausto Coppi World Champion



1953 - Lugano (Switzerland) Badge for Competitor





1954 - Solingen  
Cologne/Wuppertal  
Badge for Soigneur

1954 - Municipality of Solingen - World Championships Organizing Committee

Over the following years, Road World Championships hall of fame adds a list of great champions, including Luisson Bobet who won the race in the "infernal" Solingen/Klingenring in 1954 and Stan Ockers, who came in first at Frascati in 1955.



1955 - Frascati , Armband for the personnel of Service



As we returned to easier routes, in 1956 in Ballerup (Denmark) and in 1957 in Belgium in Waregem cyclone Rik Van Steenbergen, who, following a successful 1949 in Copenhagen, collected three wins which rival Alfredo Binda's world titles.

1956 - Ballerup (Denmark)



1956 - Badge for participants



Ticket booklet to attend the 1956 World Championships



1956 - Ceramic badge for spectators



1956 - Ticket for Professionals road race

Post Office Mobile "C"



18 August 1957 - Waregem (Belgium) - Road World Championships Professionals



1957 - Waregem (Belgium) Badge for participants



In 1958, in Reims (France) once again featuring an automobile route, at the start is Melbourne Olympics Champion Ercole Baldini to start the winning breakaway group, protected by the entire Italian team, headed by Fausto Coppi, winning alone ahead of the French Luison Bobet and André Darrigade.



1958 - Reims (France) - Postcard featuring an autographed of the Italian team: Ercole Baldini, Fausto Coppi, Gastone Nencini and others.



1958 Reims Elsy Jacobs (Luxembourg) First World Champion Women's road race

1959 - Zandvoort (Netherlands) Road World Championships



1960 - Sachsenring (DDR) - Road World Championships



The 1962 Road World Championships were held in Salò and Roncadelle, Italy. In this edition they introduced the 100km Men's time trial, reserved for the Amateurs. The Italian team dominated, prevailing in the road race with Renato Bongioni and winning the first rainbow 100km time trial team with Mario Maino, Antonio Tagliani, Dino Zandegù and Danilo Grassi.



1962 - Roncadelle, Italy World Champions 100km time trial team  
Photo inserted as an attachment the Italian magazine for children "Intrepido"



1962 - Salò, Ticket for the Womens and Amateurs road races

1963 - Herentals  
100km time trial team  
World Championship



Salò - Jean Stablinski  
World Champion



Bronze medal won  
by the USSR 100km  
time trial team 1963



In 1964, the World Championships took place in France, in Paris (Pista) and in Savoy, individual road races were held at Salanches and in Albertville, the Team time trial was reserved for Amateurs.



1964 - Salanches (France)  
Badge for the UCI Managers



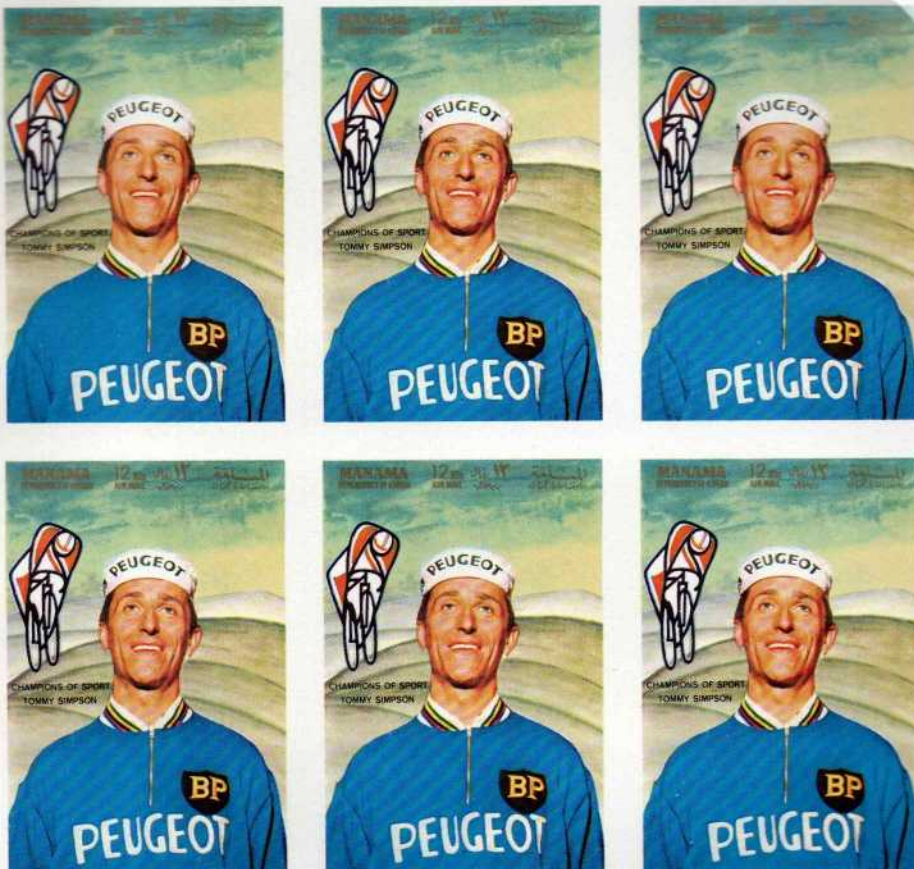
1964 - Salanches (France) World Championships



1965 - San Sebastian - Labels of the  
World Championships Organizing Committee



1965 - San Sebastian (Spain)  
Badge for the Participants



In San Sebastian (Spain), the title of 1965 World Champion was won by the British Tommy Simpson, who became known to the public a few years later, in the Tour de France in 1967, for having been a victim of doping, on the ascent that brought cyclists to Mount Ventoux.

Tommy Simpson  
World Champion 1965



In 1966, the World Championships returned to the difficult Nurburgring circuit, where in 1927 the first World Championship of Professionals was held, won by the Italian Alfredo Binda.



Postal Franchise - Frankfurt am Main 1

1966 - Nurburgring (Germany) World Championships



1967 - Municipality of Heerlen - World Championships Organizing Committee

In the Netherlands in 1967, on the circuit of Heerlen, he climbs the top step of the podium of Professionals Eddy Mercks "The Cannibal", who in sprint wins his first rainbow jersey.



1967 - Heerlen (Netherlands)  
Ticket for the World Championships

1967 - Heerlen (Netherlands)  
Badge for the Participants





1968 - Montevideo (Uruguay)  
Badge for Manager

In 1968, for the first time the World Championships were divided, that of the Amateurs was held in Montevideo in Uruguay.



1968 - Montevideo, Ticket for the Track races

While those of the Professionals and Womens were held in Italy, in Rome the track races and the road races on the circuit "3 Monti" of Imola.

1968 - Imola (Italy)  
Postcard featuring an autographed of the Italian Professionals team with Vittorio Adorni (World Champion), Michele Dancelli (Bronze medal), Felice Gimondi, the Italian Coach Mario Ricci and others team members.



1968 - Imola (Italy) Ticket for Womens and Professionals Road World Championships



Also in 1969 The World Championships were held in two different locations, the Amateurs in Brno (Czechoslovakia), while those for Professionals and Womens were held in the circuit of Zolder in Belgium.



1969 - Brno  
Badge for Team

1969 - Brno (Czechoslovakia) Postcard for World Championships



1969 Zolder (Belgium) - World Championships  
Coasters for Rodenbach beer

In 1970, the World Championships returned to the traditional program with amateurs, Professionals and Womens. Road racing took place at the Mallory Park circuit in Leicester (Great Britain).



1970 - Leicester (Great Britain)  
Badge for Competitor



1970 - Leicester (Great Britain) World Championships



Since 1975, the Junior category (athletes up to 18 years old), competed in their World Championships on the road and on track, in 1987, the Junior Women joined the competition.



1975 - Lausanne (Switzerland) Juniors World Cycling Championships



1975 - Lausanne (Switzerland) Badge for participants of Juniors World Cycling Championships



1981 - Grimma (DDR) Juniors World Cycling Championships



1987 - Bergamo (Italy) Juniors World Cycling Championships





1991 - Colorado Springs (USA)  
Badge for FIAC Dirigent

The Juniors World Championships were held initially separately (1975-1996 and 2005-2010), while currently, road races are held together with the World Championships "Elite" and "Under-23" while the track races are held separately from the UCI Track Cycling World Championships.

1994 - Quito (Ecuador)  
Juniors World Cycling  
Championships



1995 - San Marino/Ravenna/Forlì  
Juniors World Cycling Championships



1996 - Novo Mesto (Slovenia) Juniors World Cycling Championships



2000 - Fiorenzuola d'Arda (Italy) Juniors Track World Cycling Championships

Austria - Personalised stamp



2005 - Salzburg (Austria) Juniors Road World Cycling Championships



In 1994, in Sicily, they modified the schedule of road events by adding to the traditional road race events individual time trials for all classes, which replaced the time trials for the national teams.



100km Time trial Amateurs team



1994 - Sicily  
Pin for the World Championships



1994 - Sicily, "Press" telephone card



1994 - Sicily, "Pass" for the members of the UCI



1995 - Bogotá (Colombia) Miguel Indurain,  
World Champion individual time trial Professionals



1995 - Colombia  
Pin for the World Championships



In 1996, the UCI carried out a real organizational revolution. The World Championships, which until 1995 had been held, with road and track races concentrated in two weeks and almost always in the same place or in the same country, were organized separately in different locations and dates.



1996 - Lugano (Switzerland) Road World Championships

Furthermore, in 1996, for male athletes, they eliminated the separation between Professionals and Amateurs, replacing it with the two new categories, Elite (with no age limits) and Under 23 (reserved for those below 23 years old).

Belgium 2002  
Proof stamps numbered



FRIDAY 11, SATURDAY 12 & SUNDAY 13 OCTOBER 2002 010797		SUNDAY	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
 	<b>World Championships Road Racing</b> <b>GENERAL ENTRANCE</b> <b>WK WIELRENNEN 2002</b>	13/10/02 10.30 a.m. Men Elite	12/10/02 09.00 a.m. Junior Men 02.00 p.m. Women Elite	11/10/02 09.00 a.m. Junior Women 12.30 p.m. Men under 23
		11/10/02 09.00 a.m. Junior Women 12.30 p.m. Men under 23 12/10/02 09.00 a.m. Junior Men 02.00 p.m. Women Elite 13/10/02 10.30 a.m. Men Elite	WK WIELRENNEN	
 ADVANCE BOOKING: 30 € BOX OFFICE: 35 € VAT included				
		010797	010797	010797

2002 - Heusden-Zolder (Belgium) Ticket subscription valid for all categories of Road World Championships



In the program of the 2012 World Championships, held at Limburg in the Netherlands, two Team time trial, were inserted for the Elite Clubs' teams of men's and women's.

2012 Limburg  
(Netherlands)  
Personalised stamp



Private Post - "GPS" Globe Postal Service  
Zone 2 - adesive stickers



Booklet for Private Post "GPS" Globe Postal Service  
Zone 3 - adesive stickers

2013 Firenze (Italy) - Road World Championships

The Team time trial for Clubs were held until 2018, replaced in 2019 by the National Mixed Team (Elite men's and women's), time trial relay, with 6 riders for team (3 women and 3 men).



2017 Bergen (Norway)  
Road World Championships



Booklet with adesive stamps



### 3.2 - At full speed

Cycling on the track takes place in the velodromes that can be outdoors or indoor, in wood, resin, cement, asphalt, for this races are used specials bicycles with the pinion fixed, without brakes and speed change.



1913 - General view of Velodrome in Kiev (Russia Empire)



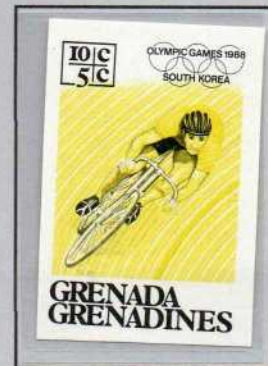
1980 Moscow  
Krylatskoye Sports  
Complex Velodrome



2008 Beijing - Laoshan Velodrome

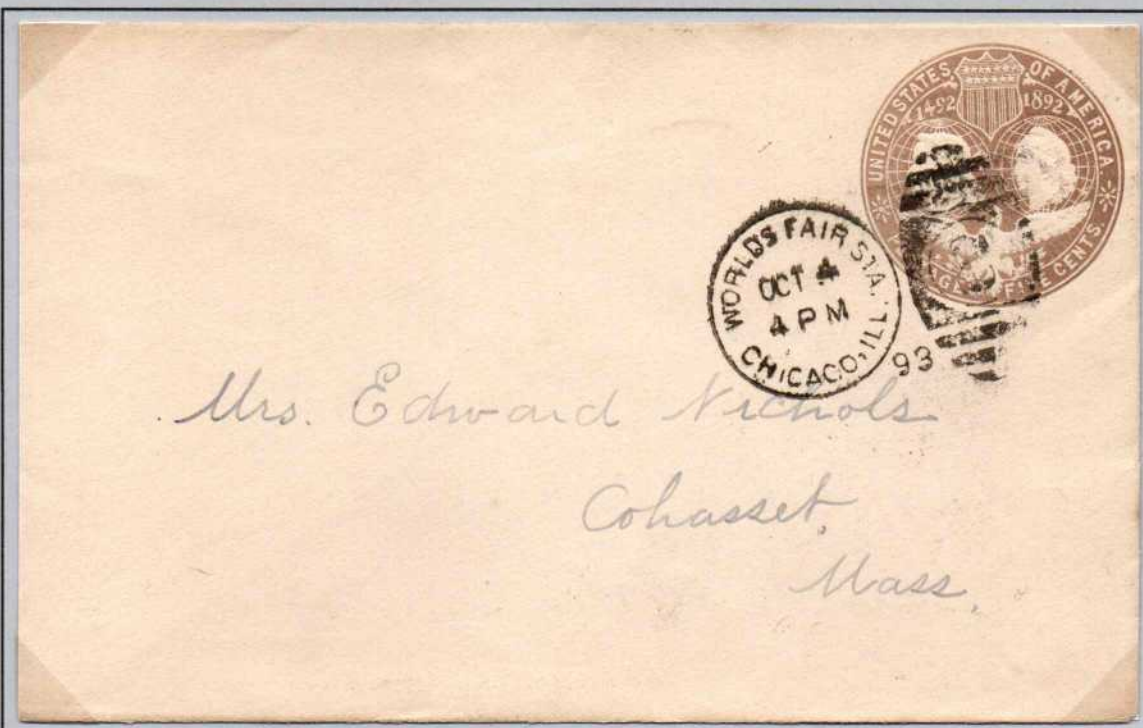


Bicycles for track races



Color Essay

The first World Championship of cycling on track was held in 1893 in Chicago (USA) and was reserved for Amateurs with competitions of Sprint, 10km and the 100km with trainers, later were added also the races reserved for Professionals.



4 October 1893 Chicago - World's Fair Station





The most important specialty of cycling on the track has always been the "Sprint" and competitions between the great champions were able to fill the velodromes with memorable races.



25 Piste Municipale, où se court le Grand-Prix de Paris



Badge for "Commissioner" of the Vincennes Municipal Cycling Track

1906 - Grand Prix of Paris on the Municipal Cycling Track of Vincennes



№ 502  
БРЯНСК  
П. Т. К.

СПЕШНАЯ  
ПОЧТА.  
Н. К. П. Т.

Куда: Москва  
Наименование места где находится почта, области или края для станций—наименование железной дороги

Тверской бульвар  
улица, № дома и квартиры  
дом № 8, кв. 6  
район, село или деревня

Кому: Чирковскому Александру  
Леонидовичу  
подробное наименование адресата

Адрес отправителя: г. Брянск Зав. аб. № 3  
ул. Пролетарская, дом № 36  
Сергей Тейтх Семенович (от М.А.)

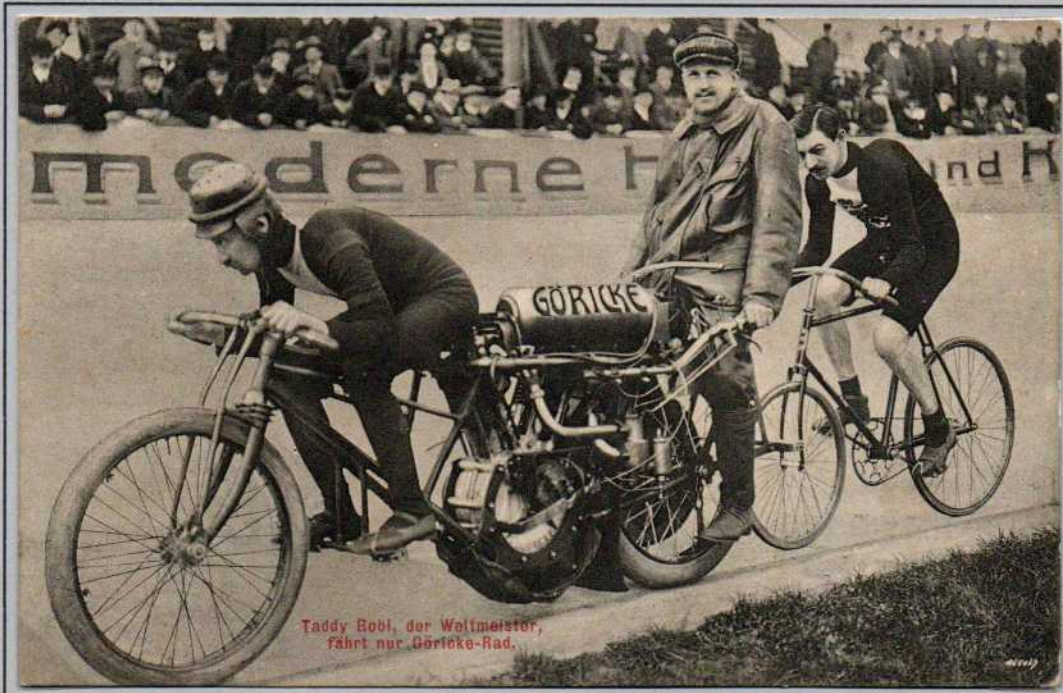
1935 - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, First World Spartakiad in Moscow, not disputed by organizational difficulties



In the first years, for the 100km race, human trainers were used, which on board of tandem and multiple bicycles (up to six seats), allowed a high and constant speed. With the use of the new motorcycles trainers, the Stayers using the trail of motorcycles, to reach very high speeds, 70/80 km/h.



Trainers with tandem



Taddy Robl (Germany), World Champion Stayers 1901 and 1902

Given the high costs to be incurred for the trainers and motorcycle trips, in 1920 the race of the Amateurs Stayers was removed from the program of the World Championships and only in 1958 in Leipzig (DDR) returned to dispute.



1962 - Milano (Italy)  
Stayers World Championships



1962 - Westfalenhalle Dortmund (Germany)  
Ticket of the revenge of the Stayers World Championships



On several occasions the World Championships on track were distorted by the decisions of the Judges, as in 1931 in Copenhagen, when the victory in the Professionals Sprint was awarded to danish Willy Falk-Hansen, although in fact the first to passing the finish line was the french Lucien Michard who lost the chance to win for the 5th consecutive World Champion title.



Figurine Sports Nestle



"Unione Velocipedistica Italiana" Starting Judge



Lucien Michard (France)  
World Champion Amateurs  
Sprint 1923/1924 and  
Professionals Sprint  
1927/1928/1929/1930

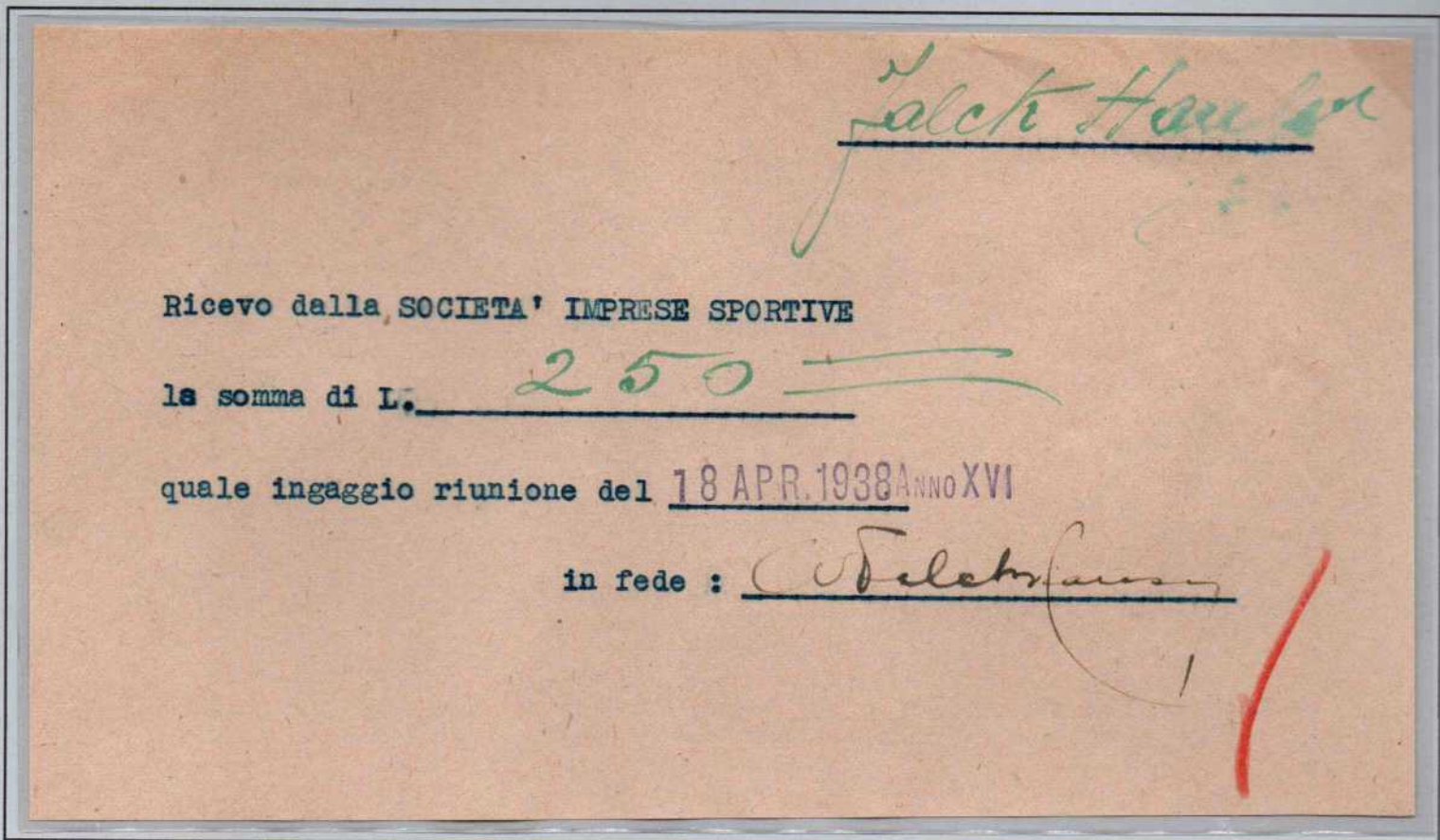
Today the arrival orders are established by sophisticated digital chronographs that have reached almost perfection and have replaced the old but always efficient photofinish.



Color Essay "Photofinish"



The "Finish line" with the electronic timing



18 April 1938 - Receipt of 250 lire, for participation in the cycling races at the Velodrome Vigorelli in Milan, signed by the danish Champion Willy Falk-Hansen



In 1927 the two Sprint races were disputed in Cologne, while the Professionals Stayers race was disputed at the Elberfeld velodrome, which was more suited to the high speeds of the Stayers.



1927 - Cologne (D)  
Badge for the Organizing  
Committee of the World  
Championships

1927 - Cologne/Elberfeld (D)  
Badge for Track  
World Championships

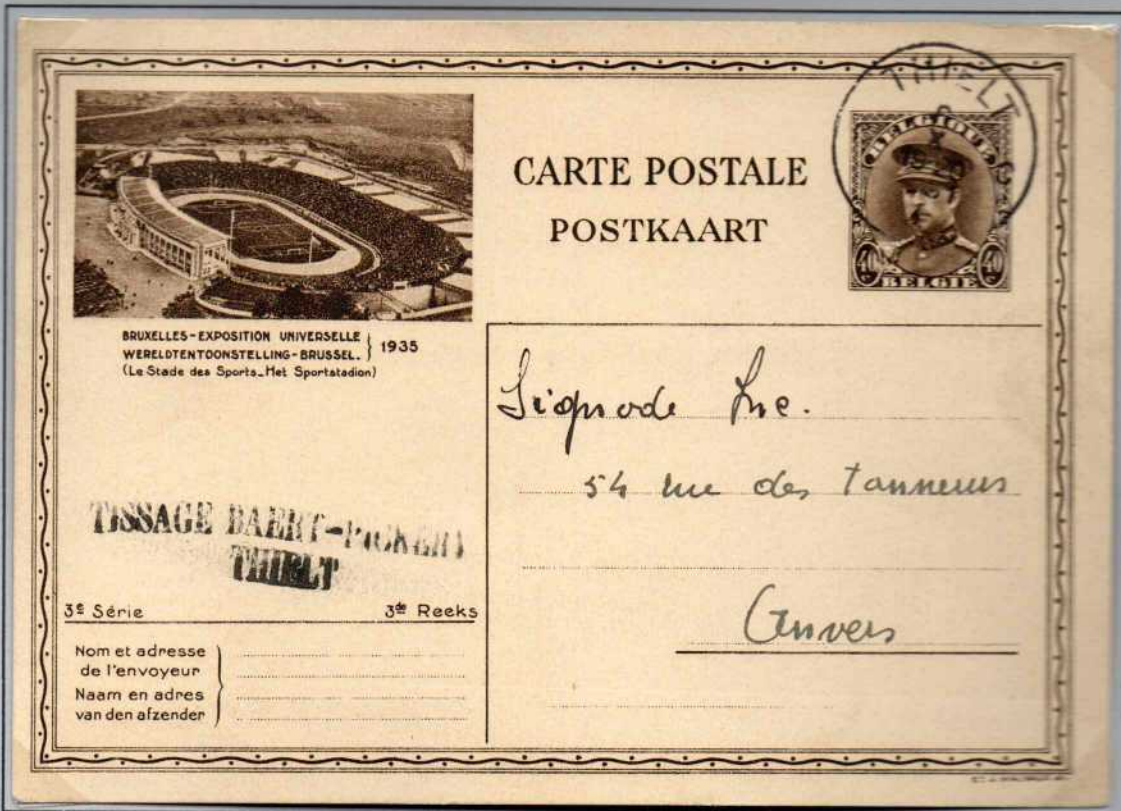


Figure Blue Band 1954 Sportboek



Sprint Professionals: Reginald Harris vs. Arie Van Vliet

From the 1920 edition to the tragic 1935 edition, there were only three races at the Track World Championships: Amateurs Sprint, Professionals Sprint and Professionals Stayer.



Brussels International Exposition of 1935 - Track World Championships  
disputed in Heysel stadium where a cycle track was installed inside



1936 - Zurich (Switzerland)  
Badge for World  
Championships





1932 - Rome (Italy) National Stadium Track World Championships

The track was later moved to Milano to become the legendary Velodrome Vigorelli, where several editions of the World Championships were held, in 1939 (interrupted by World War II), 1951, 1955 and 1962.

In 1932 the World Championships on track was held in Rome and the capital wishes to display both sporting and political efficiency. For this occasion the cycle track was built inside the National Stadium.



1939 - Milano/Vigorelli Badge for the Organizing Committee of the World Championships



1940 - Milano/Vigorelli "Littoriali dello Sport" Track Cycling



1955 - Milano/Vigorelli Invitation-tickets booklet to attend the Track World Championships



Following the interruption caused by World War II, the Track Cycling World Championships restarted in 1946 in Zurich (Switzerland), at the location of the UCI. Two new events were introduced into the events schedule: Individual Pursuit Professionals (5.000m) and Individual Pursuit Amateurs (4.000m).



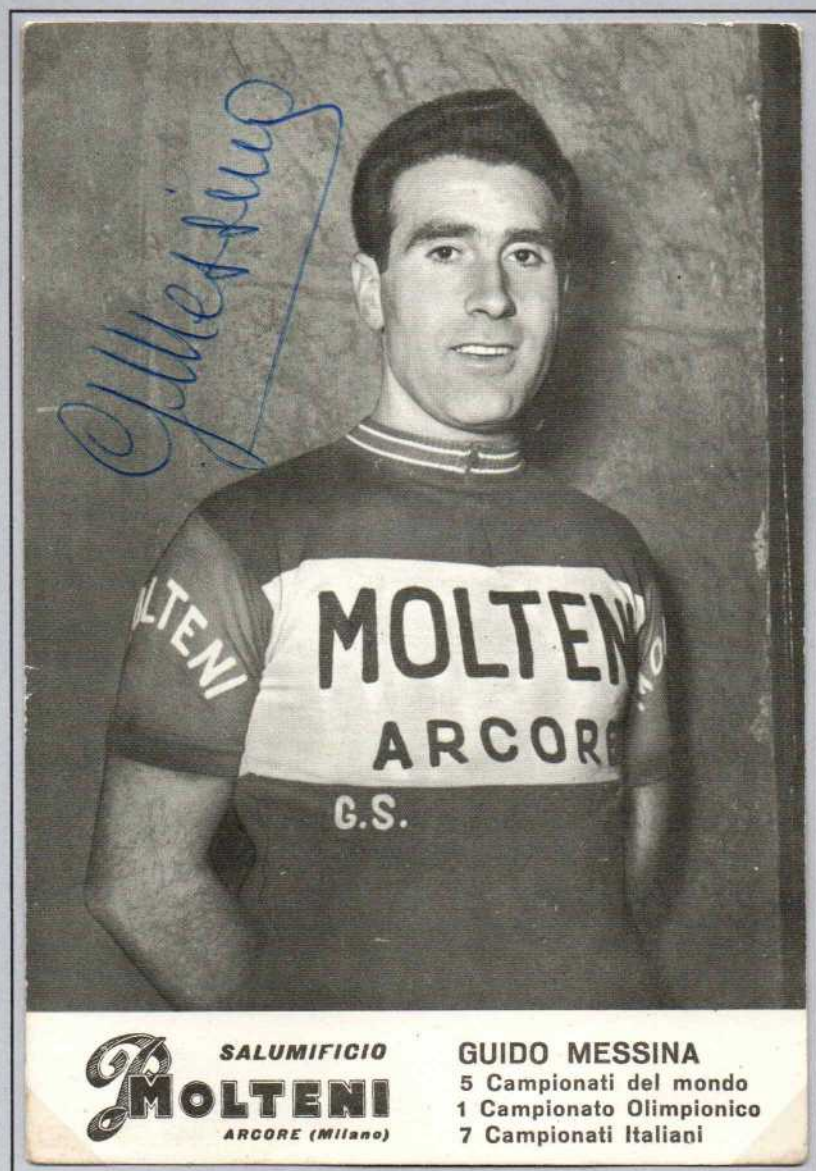
1946 - Zurich - Oerlikon Ticket for Track races



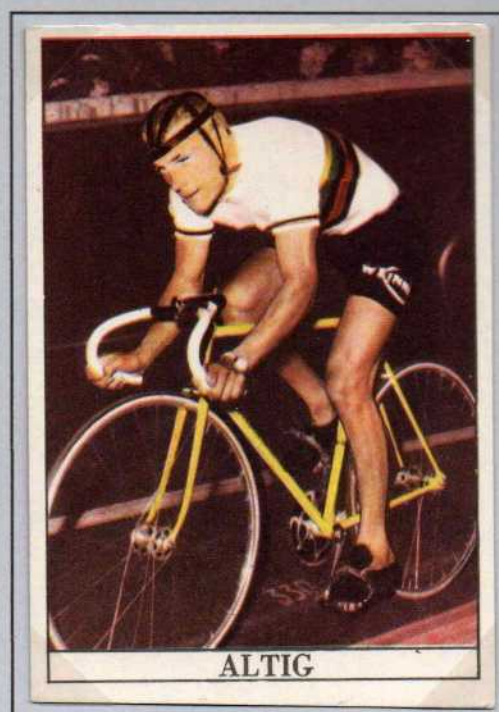
1946 - Zurich (Switzerland)



1947 - Paris - Atilio François (Uruguay)  
Silver medal Individual Pursuit Amateurs



Autographed postcard of Guido Messina, World Champion  
Individual Pursuit Amateurs 1948/1949  
Individual Pursuit Professionals 1953/1954/1955/1956  
Olympic Champion 1952 Team Pursuit



Rudy Altig, World Champion  
Individual Pursuit Amateurs 1959  
Individual Pursuit Professionals 1960/1961  
and Professionals Road race 1966



In 1958, the Track World Championship, hosted by the French Cycling Federation, was held at the Parc des Princes velodrome. The event schedule included eight events, Sprint, Professionals, Amateurs and Women's, Individual Pursuit, Professionals, Amateurs and Women's, Stayers Professionals and Amateurs. With the addition of the Women's events, the events schedule remained the same until 1961.



1958 - Reims/Parigi (France)  
Badge for Participants



1960 - Karl Marx Stadt (DDR)  
Ticket for Track World Championships



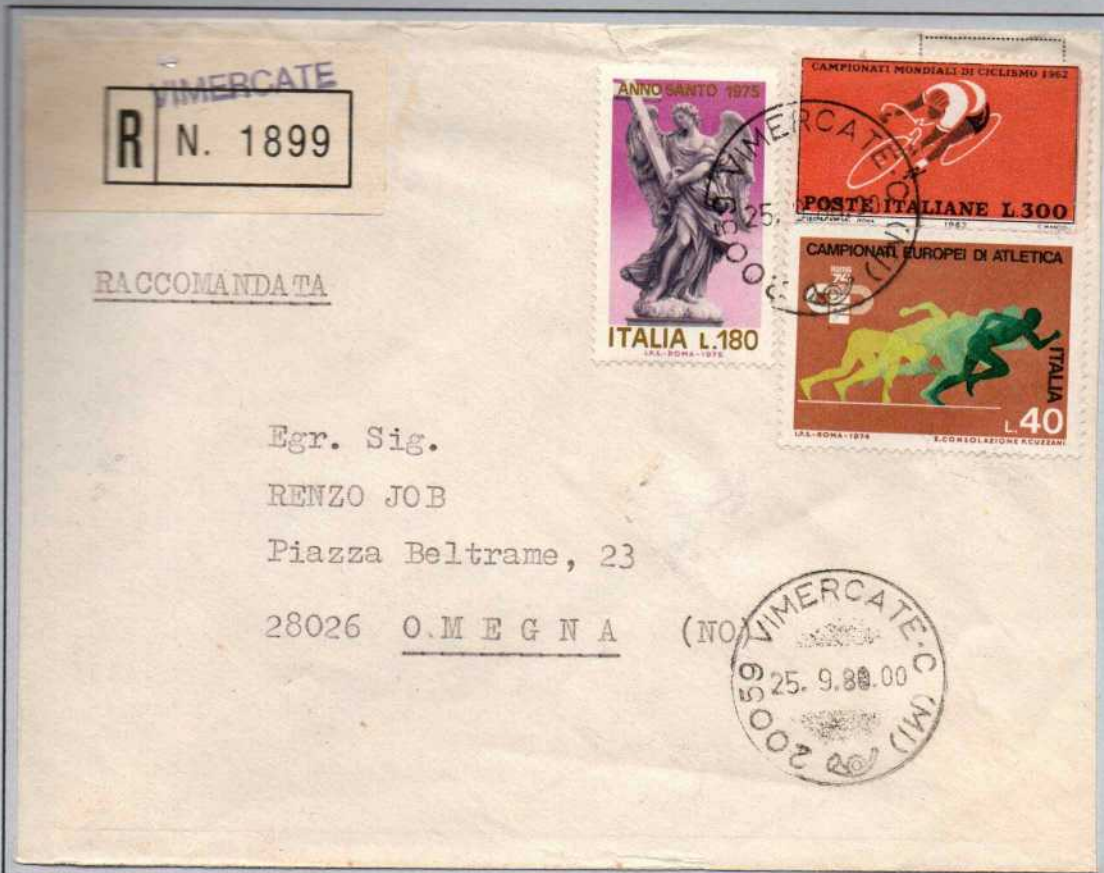
1961 - Douglas (Great Britain)  
Badge for Women's World Championships

In 1961 the World Championships for Women's were held separately, to Douglas in the Isle of Man (Great Britain).

The event schedule for track at the 1962 World Championships was held at Milan's Vigorelli velodrome and saw the addition of the Amateurs Team Pursuit event.



Team Pursuit an event whose name refers to the fact that two teams (made up of four racers) face off starting from two opposite spots on the track; the final time is recorded on the third racer for each team.



1962 - Italy 300 L. Imperforated "FORGERY STAMP" mounted on a stamp perforated





World World Cycling Championships UCI - The Women's Track World Championships



1967 - Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
Silver medal in the individual Pursuit Women



1969 - Brno (Czechoslovakia)  
Gold medal in the individual Pursuit Women



Marc Cavendish (GB)  
Elite World Champion  
Road race 2011

The UCI awards the winner of the title of World Champion of each discipline a gold medal and the rainbow jersey, which is worn on the podium. As is tradition in the Olympic Games, the second arrived is awarded with the silver medal and the third arrived is awarded with the bronze medal



1969 - Brno (Czechoslovakia)  
Gold medal in the Amateur  
Team Pursuit

Amateur Team Pursuit  
1st URSS, 2nd Italy, 3rd France



1969 - Brno (Czechoslovakia)  
Bronze medal in the Amateur  
Team Pursuit



During the 1966 World Championships, held in Germany, on track in Frankfurt, the events scheduled for Amateurs track races saw the addition of two events: the Kilometer race with standing start and the Tandem Sprint two events that until then had been held only at the Olympics.



1966 Frankfurt, Badge for Press



Calendar - Barbers homage to their clients  
Rome Olympics 1960 - Tandem Sprint



Fredy Schmidtke (Germany)  
World Champion 1982  
and Olympic Champion in 1984  
Kilometer from a standing start



1968 - Rome, Artwork of the company  
"Fratelli Lorioli" for the World Championships logo

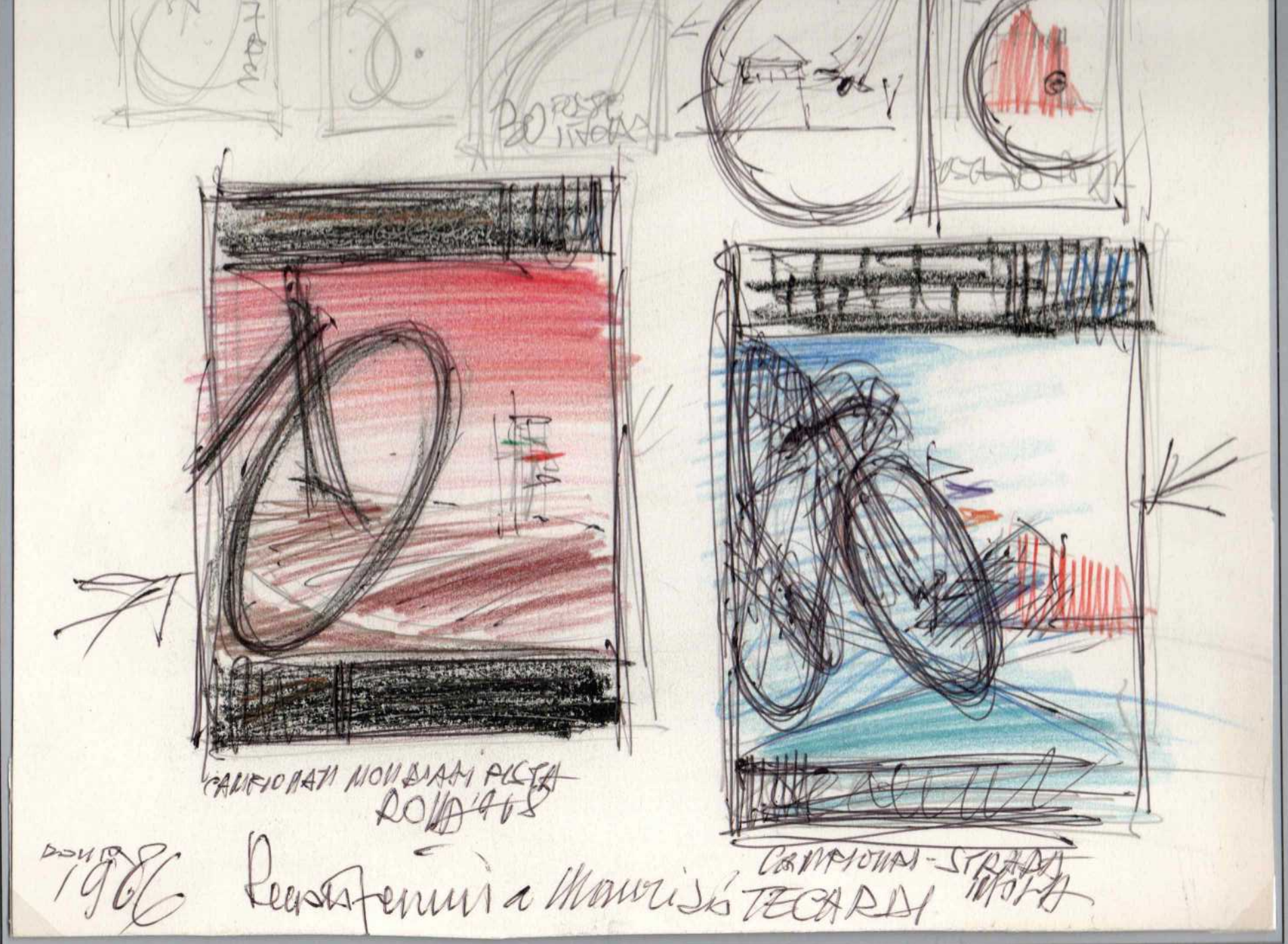


1968 - Roma, Ticket for Track World Championships



1968 Roma, Badge for Press

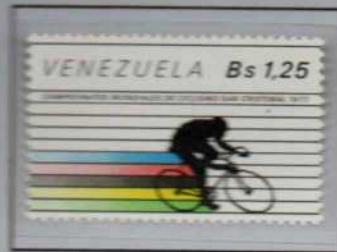




Renato Ferrini, author of Italian stamps issued for the World Cycling Championships in 1968, original artwork for definitive stamps



In 1977 it is Venezuela that welcomes the best cyclists in the world, the novelty is the inclusion of the individual points race, in the program of Amateurs. While the Professionals competed in the World Championship of the individual points race in 1980 in Besançon in France, where the Kerin, the legendary specialty of the Japanese velodromes, was also played for the first time.



1977 - San Cristobal (Venezuela) World Championships



1980 - Besançon / Sallanches (France)  
Specimen of slogan postmark "SECAP"



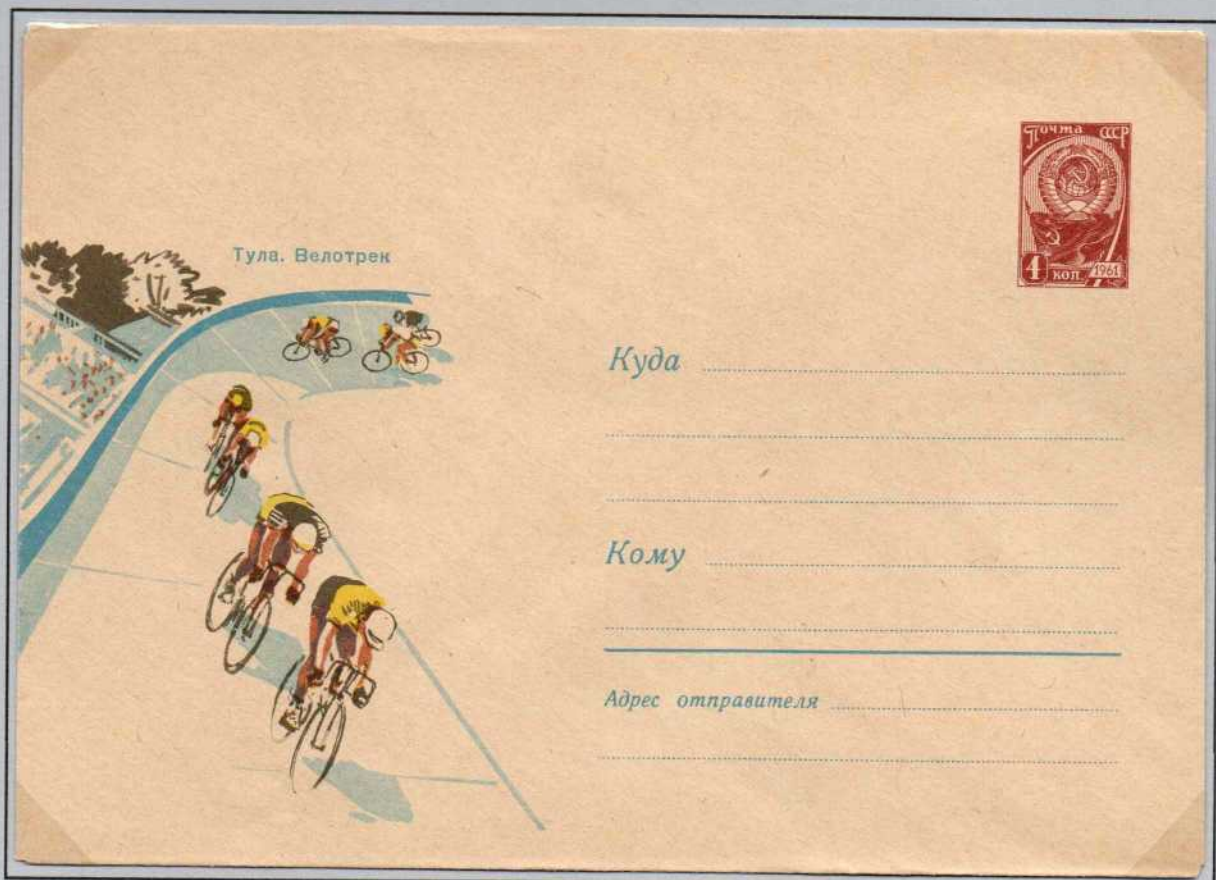
1988 Ghent / Ronse (Belgium)  
Badge for UCI Members

For women, the individual points race was included in the World Championships program in 1988 in Ghent (Belgium)

Mihon - Specimen



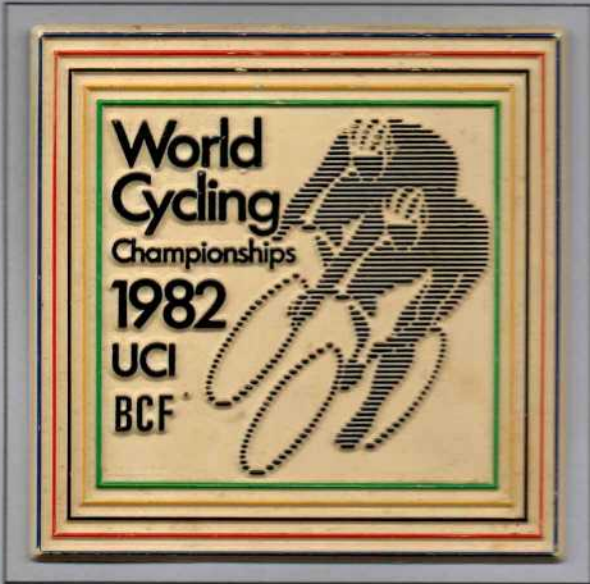
1948 Japan - 3rd National Athletics Meeting, with Kerin races



Individual points race



For the second time, in 1982 the World Championship on Track returned to Great Britain in the Velodrome "Saffron Lane Sports Centre" of Leicester.



1982 - Leicester (Great Britain)  
Badge for Competitor

The 1985 World Championships were held at the Velodrome "Rino Mercante" in Bassano del Grappa (Italy).

1985 - Bassano del Grappa (Italy)  
Badge for Competitor



Advertising plate of the 1985 World Championships used by the Postage Meter Pitney Bowes n. CC 266 of CONI



1985 - Bassano del Grappa (Italy) Track World Championships



1986 - Colorado Springs (USA) "7 Eleven" Velodrome Memorial Park  
Ticket for Track World Championships



1986 - Colorado Springs (USA)  
Badge for World Championships

In 1986 the Velodrome "7 Eleven" of Colorado Springs hosted the World Track Championships, while the Stayers races remained in Europe and were held in Zurich (Switzerland), in the most suitable and proven Velodrome of Oerlikon.

1986 - Zurich/Oerlikon (Switzerland)  
Badge for participants in the Stayers World Championships





In 1993, the UCI conference held in Oslo, decided to merge the two federations, FIAC (International Amateur Cycling Federation) and FICP (International Professional Cycling Federation). They eliminated the "Professionals" and "Amateurs" designations and they introduced the word "Open", which means that events are open to both Professionals and Amateurs.



1944 Switzerland - Licence for Amateur

1993 - Oslo (Norway),  
Congress of Union  
Cycliste Internationale



UCI Bronze medal for the  
third place in the World  
Championships



1986 - Tour of Sweden "Open"

The first "Open" Championships took place in 1993 in Hamar (Norway). The event schedule featured eleven events, Men's and Women's, Sprint, Individual Pursuit, Point race, Men's Kilometer race with standing start, Team Pursuit, Tandem, Keirin and Stayers.



1993 - Hamar (Norway) - Olympic Hall  
Badge for Official



1993 - Hamar (Norway) - Olympic Hall, "Open" Track World Championships



In 1995, they also introduced the women's 500 meters and, subsequently, in 2002, they added three new events, the Women's Keirin as well as Men's and Women's Scratch Race. An additional event, the Omnium (now comprising 4 events), was introduced in 2007 for Men and in 2009 for Women. The women's schedule of competitive events is completed by the addition in 2008 of the Team Sprint event and the Team Pursuit.



Tempo Race



Individual Points Race

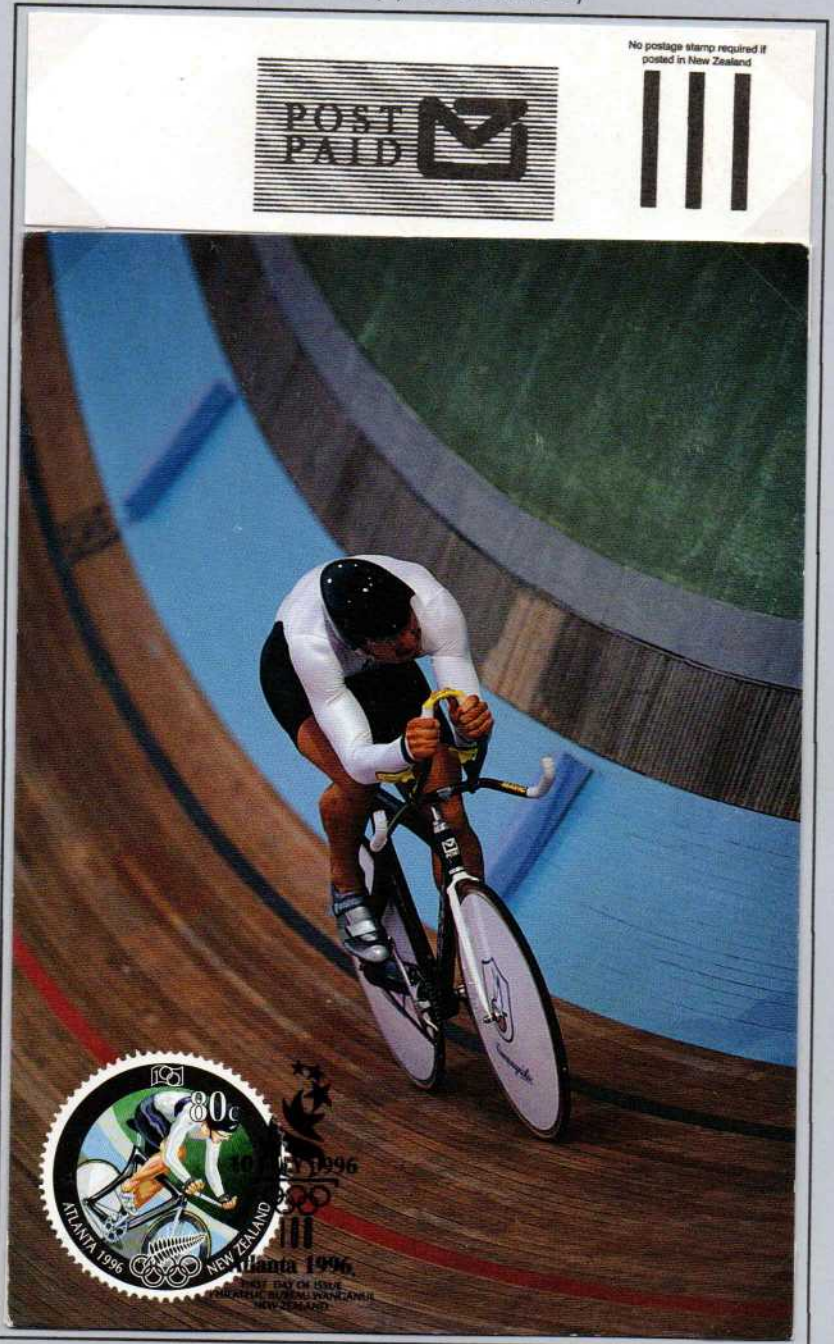


The Men's and Woman's Omnium comprises four events: 1 - Scratch 10km (M) - 7,5km (W), 2 - Tempo Race 10km (M) - 7,5 (W), 3 - Elimination (M,W), 4 - Points race 25km (M) - 20km (W).



Elimination

(Photocopy address side)



- New Zealand - Postal Stationery



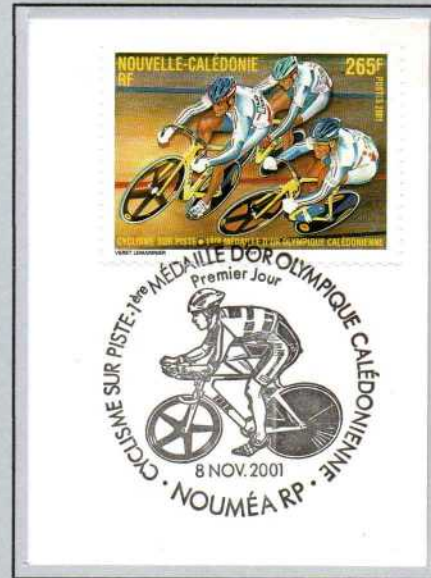
Scratch Race





The new events schedule lasted only for two years and was again changed in 1995; Tandem Sprint, considered too dangerous and with too few participants was replaced by Team Sprint; the Stayers, also limited by motorcycles and trainers, was replaced by the Men's Madison Team Race.

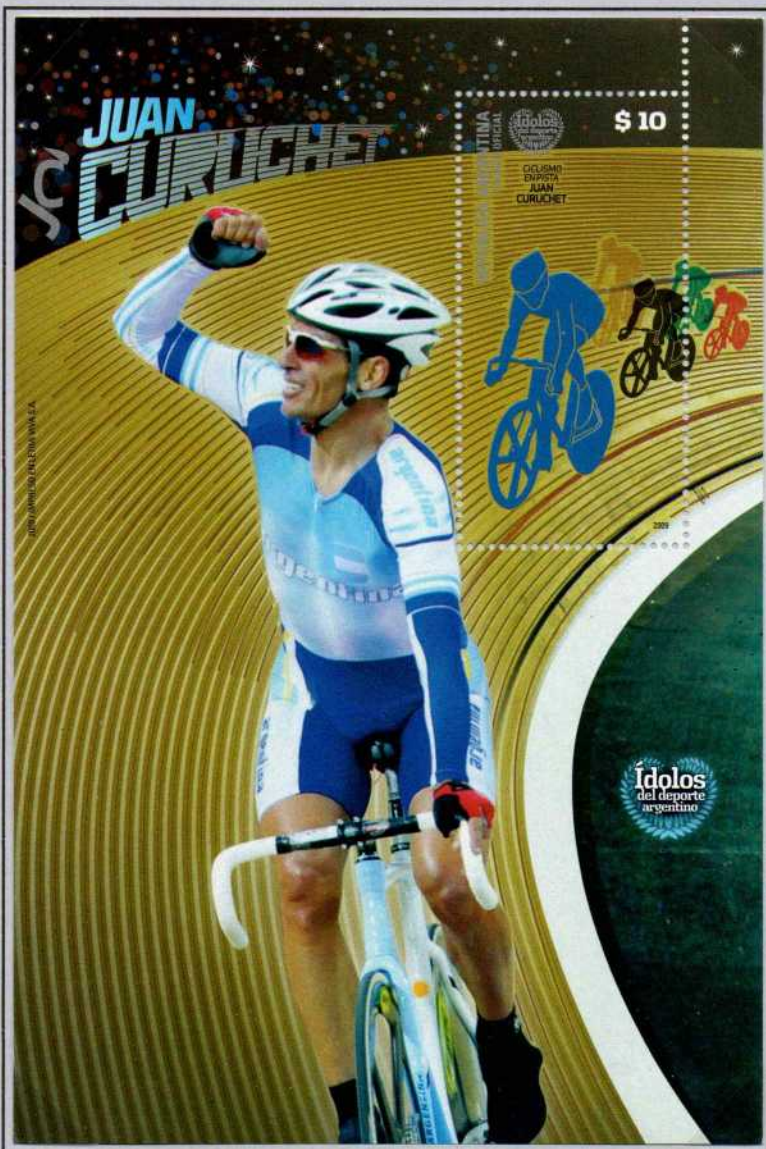
Team Sprint



Team Sprint is a race of team, made up of three racers, over three laps around the track; each racer leads her team for one lap and then veers off, so only the third racer reaches the finish line.



2000 - France Olympic Champion Team Sprint (Gane, Rousseau and Tournant)



Madison Team Race



The Madison Team Race is a race in which teams are made up of pairs of cyclists and can take over for each other at any time (usually every 2 laps). The changeover takes place by tapping one's teammate with one's hand. Every 10 laps, they perform sprint which grant the racers 5 points to the racer who comes in first, 3 points to the racer who comes in second, 2 points to the third and 1 point to the Fourth; the final sprint generates double points. In the event that any pair gains an advantage of a lap earns 20 points, the pair who accumulates the most points wins the race.

Argentine - Juan Curuchet, 2004 World Champion and 2008 Olympic Champion, Madison race with Walter Pérez



The six-day races are track cycling competitions, composed of a program combining cycling events and entertainment with teams formed by two or three competitors, who for six days compete in various competitions, including the Madison race, which remains the main competition of the Six Days.



Dortmund Westfalenhalle - Six Days 1972



Essen Grugahalle - Six Days 1960



Gand - Six Days 1968

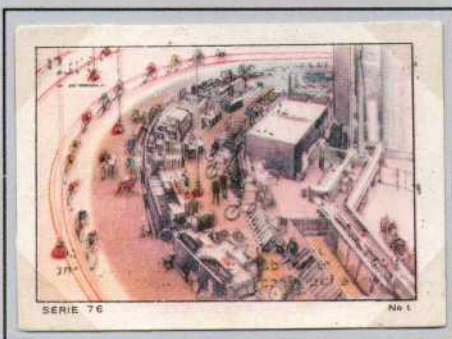


1914 Six Days of Berlin - Labels

1941 - Denmark Stamps Booklet



1934 - Six Days of Copenhagen, Advertising Coffee Richs



Figurine Sport Nestle

Six Days of Zurich



### 3.3 - Competitions for specialists

Always considered the poor relative of cycling, Cyclo-Cross was born in France around 1900 to allow cyclists to maintain physical condition even in winter.



Eugene Christophe, first yellow jersey at Tour de France



Octavie Lapize, winner of three Paris-Roubaix

The Cyclo-Cross had its fame thanks to some Champions of the road, first of all Eugène Christophe, unbeatable on the dirt tracks and six times Champion of France Cyclo-Cross (1909-1914) winner of a Milano-Sanremo in 1910, first cyclist to wear the yellow jersey of the Tour de France and Octavie Lapize, Cyclo-Cross Champion of France in 1907, winner of three Paris-Roubaix (1909-1910-1911) and Tour de France 1910.



1950 - Jean Robic first World Champion Cyclo-Cross

1954 - Crenna di Gallarate (Italy) World Championship



Italy Postal Stationery printed to private order

In 1950 the UCI created the World Championship of the Cyclo-Cross, which was held with the Open formula, that is open to both Professional and Amateur, with a single jersey awarded.



1954 - Crenna di Gallarate (Italy) Commemorative medal



In 1955 the World Championship was organized a Saarbrücken in the small territory of the Saar and for the second time was won by the French Champion André Dufraisse.



Post Office Saarbrücken 2 (Saar) - Postal Franchise



1955 - Saarbrücken (Saar) World Championship



1955 - Saarbrücken (Saar) Badge for Delegate



After being defeated, in 1963, in Calais (France), by the german Rolf Wolfshohl, Renato Longo, in 1964 and in 1965 in Cavaria (Italy), before his fans, took back the title of World Champion.

1965 - Cavaria (Italy)  
World Championship



1965 - Cavaria (Italy)  
Badge for participants

Figure Panini "Sprint 72"

From the 1967, in Zurich, Professional and Amateur split up and the World Champions became two.



Eric De Vlaeminck, seven-time World Champion of Cyclo-Cross



1968 - Luxembourg (Luxembourg) World Championships



1978 - Amorebieta (Spain)  
World Championships

1970 - Zolder (Belgium)  
World Championships  
Participant medal





The French series of victories was interrupted in 1959 with an alternation of victories between the Italian Renato Longo (5 titles) and the German Rolf Wolfshohl (3 titles).

Renato Longo (Italy)



Figurine Panini "Campioni dello Sport" 1967 - 1968



1961 - Hannover (West Germany) Badge for Official

Rolf Wolfshohl (West Germany)



Figurine Panini "Sprint 72"

In 1962 in Esch-sur-Alzette in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Renato Longo, beating the French Maurice Gandolfo and the multi-titled André Dufraisse, won for the second time the title of World Champion.

1962 - Esch-sur-Alzette (Luxembourg) World Championship



Return to sender "Material not admitted" - Cover opened by Czechoslovak postal censorship



In 1979 the World Championships are held in Saccolongo (Italy), also in 1979 the Junior World Championship is established, held in Villafranca de Ortiza (Spain), in 1980 will be included in the World Championships program.



1979 - Saccolongo (Italy) World Championships



1985 - Munich (West Germany)  
Badge for participant



1987 - Mlada Boleslav (Czechoslovakia)  
Badge for participant

Cyclo-Cross bicycles are similar to racing bicycles, lightweight, with narrow tires and drop handlebars. They have to be lightweight because competitors need to carry their bicycle to overcome barriers or slopes too steep to climb in the saddle. The sight of competitors struggling up a muddy slope with bicycles on their shoulders is the classic image of the sport.



1989 - Pont Chateau (France)  
Ticket for World Championships





2007 - Hoogede - Gits (Belgium) World Championships

Belgium - Booklet with adhesive stamps

Since 2000, the Woman Elite race has been included in the World Championships program and since 2016 also the race reserved for the Woman Under-23.



2019 - Bogense (Denmark), number for competitor in World Championships



There are also specializations little known to the public such as Cycle-Ball, and Artistic Cycling, which are played only in Nordic countries, and hold annual World Championships with rainbow jerseys assigned to the winners.



Liebig Card - Sport cycling "Polo"



Cycle-Ball and Artistic Cycling

Dating back to the 1930s, Cycle-Ball World Championships are held exclusively for men's teams (2 cyclists per team); in the early years, rainbow jersey events were inserted into the event schedule for the Track World Championships.

Gold medals won by the german Cycle-Ball team



1934 - Leipzig (Germany)  
Cycle-Ball World Championships



1935 - Brussels (Belgium)  
Cycle-Ball World Championships



1958 - Karl-Marx-Stadt (DDR)  
Ticket for World Championships

Since 1956 the UCI has combined Artistic Cycling and the Cycle-Ball giving life to the Indoor Cycling World Championships.



1958 - Badge for Press



The the matches of Cycle-Ball are held in two times of seven minutes each, the ball can be moved only with wheels, it is forbidden to use the feet, only the goalkeeper is allowed to use his hands to defend.



1959 - Stuttgart (West Germany) World Championships



1961 - St. Gallen World Championships

1964 - Copenhagen (Denmark) Badge for the World Championships



1965 - Praha (Czechoslovakia) World Championships



1969 - Erfurt (DDR) World Championships



Cycle-Ball





The first official Artistic Cycling World Championships, were held in 1956 (only for men), for the women, from 1959 onwards, was awarded only with the "Achille Joinard" Trophy (President UCI 1947-1958). Only in 1970 he was officially inserted in the program with the title of World Champion.

1965 - Praha (Czechoslovakia) World Championships



Commemorative labels - "Cycle-Ball, Artistic Cycling with Single and Pair exercises"

This sport is comparable to ice-skating and artistic gymnastics. The competitors (Single, Pair and Team 4) present a 5-minute programme set to music.



Harry Bodmer (West Germany) - Single Artistic Cycling World Champion 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992



1974 - Heerlen (Netherlands) European and World Championships



1975 - Ghent (Belgium) Medal for second place Women's Artistic Cycling World Championships



### 3.4 - The new specialities of cycling

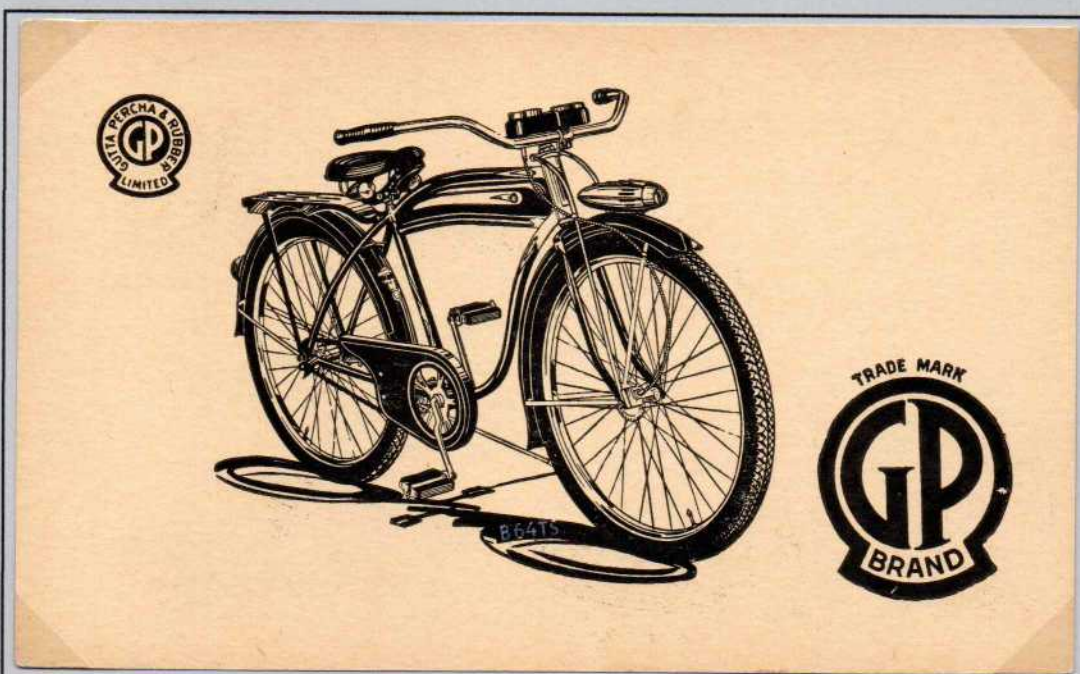
In 1972, Gary Fisher, Tom Richey and John Breeze, a group of young men with a passion for cycling, while looking for something different that could also be fun, invented alternative cycling. These pioneers decided to rush down at headlong speed from Tomalpais, a mountain not far from San Francisco, but realized right away that the racing bikes were not fit for that purpose and started looking for the old but very strong Excelsior (28kg), created by the Schwinn Co. in the forties.



"Schwinn Bicycles"



These bicycles, first created for door to door newspaper delivery, were reprocessed and made lighter in such way they could climb mountains and rush down at breakneck speed: the first "Mountain Bike" was born!



Canada - Postal Stationery printed to private order - Gutta Percha Limited



(Photocopy address side)





Such a strong interest resulted in many sports events and most of them took place in the USA, including the birth of the International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA).



International Mountain Bike Association

At this point, in 1990, UCI which had relied until then upon the initiatives of the pioneers, started making laws to define categories, special disciplines, regulations and also established a calendar of international races, a World Cup including various events and the World Championships: Cross-Country, Team-Relay, Downhill, Four-Cross (which has replaced Dual-Slalom), Marathon, Cross-Country Eliminator, and Trial.



1992 - Bromont (Canada)



1993 - Metabief (France)



1994 - Vail (USA)



1995 - Kirchzarten (Germany)

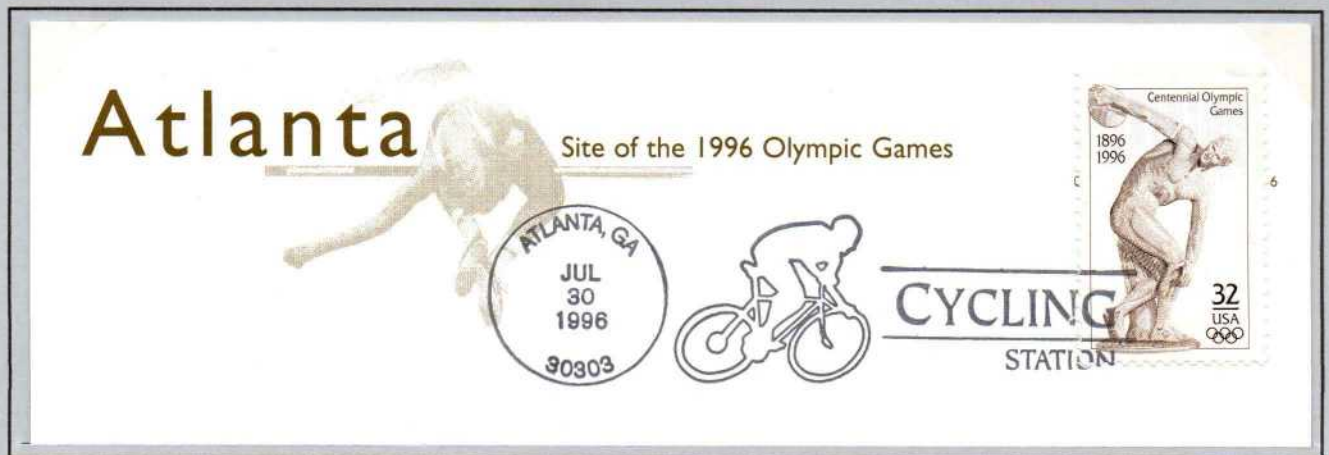


The 101<sup>st</sup> IOC Session held in Monte-Carlo in 1993 included in the Olympic Program the new category of Mountain Bike "Cross-Country", both for men and women. The first Olympic competition took place in 1996 in Atlanta, during the XXVI Olympic Games.



1993 - Monte Carlo  
101st Session of the International Olympic Committee

Bart Brentjens (Netherlands) and Paola Pezzo (Italy) were the first Olympic champions of Mountain Bike



Atlanta 30 July 1996 - Mountain Bike "Cross-Country"



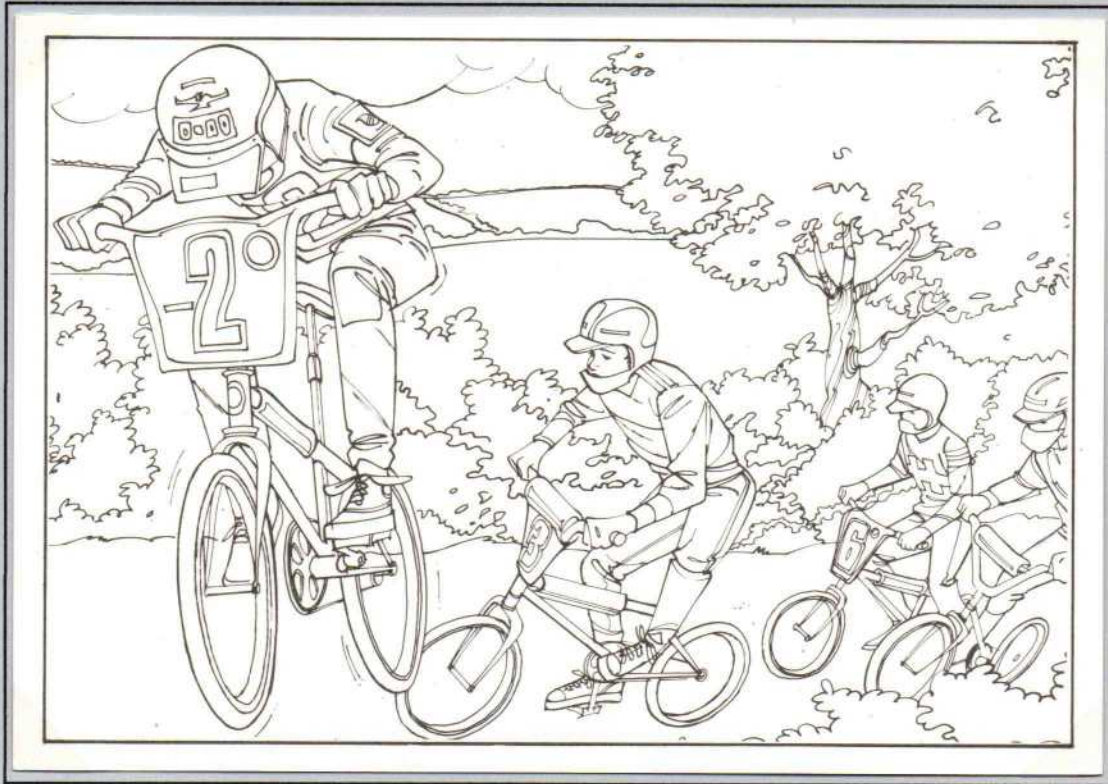
2008 - Beijing



2012 London - Jaroslav Kulhavý (Czech Republic) Olympic Champion



BMX (Bicycle Motocross) is a born in the United States of America ever in '60, when teenagers imitated their motocross heroes on their bicycle, and has spread rapidly in the rest of the world.



BMX

Eire - Painting Postal Stationery



(Photocopy address side)



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"The flying bicycle"



In 1981, the International BMX Federation (I.BMX.F.) was established and immediately in 1982 organized by Dayton (USA), the first World BMX Championship, later in 1985 FIAC-UCI also began organizing its own World Championships.



1985 - Whistler (Canada)  
I.BMX.F. - BMX World Championship

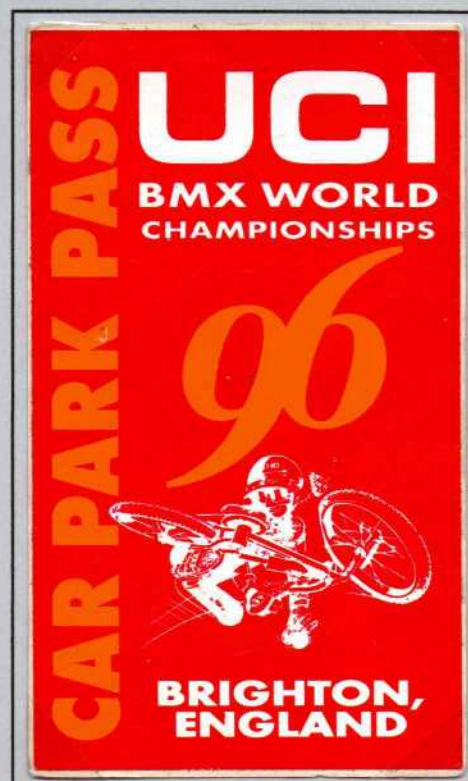


1991 - Sandnes (Norway) FIAC/UCI - BMX World Championship



1994 - Waterford (USA)  
FIAC/UCI - BMX World Championship

1996 - Brighton  
(Great Britain)  
Car Park Pass for  
UCI - BMX World  
Championships



2018 - Baku (Azerbaijan)  
UCI - BMX World Championships

After a period of discord with the I.BMX.F., in 1996 the UCI granted full recognition to the BMX discipline, and proceeded to take over hosting the World Championship and recognizing the World Championship titles previously awarded by the dissolved I.BMX.F.



Tanks at the big development, in 2003 the IOC has decided to enter the BMX in the official programme starting from 2008 Beijing Olympics.



2008 - Switzerland  
Official stamp, only  
for the International  
Olympic Committee



2008 Beijing Olympic Games - Ticket for the Laoshan BMX - Track



Daniel Schlang (Germany)  
(RCS Cottubus), participant  
at London 2012 BMX Race



BMX Olympic Champion 2008 - 2012



"RPV Briefservice", Germany private mail



London 2012



### 3.5 - World Champions

This jersey is one of the most coveted symbols in the world of cycling, just like the Tour de France's "yellow jersey" and the Giro d'Italia "pink jersey", however these jerseys are worn only during the competition, while the World Champion is authorized to wear the "rainbow jersey" for a period of one year to all the races in which he participates.

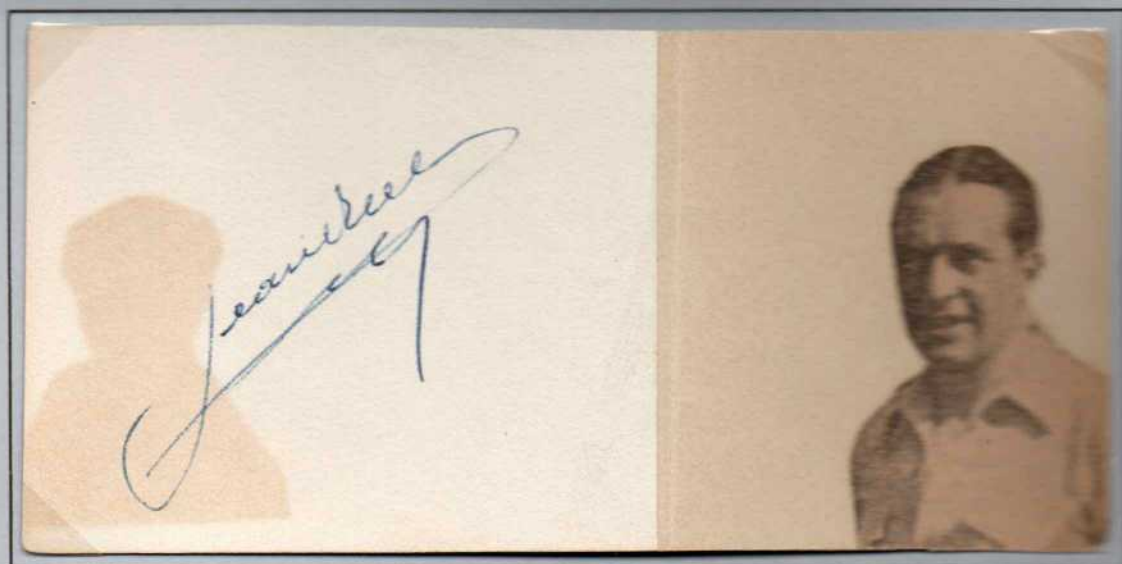


Pin for supporters of Alfredo Binda

Municipality of Cittiglio 100th anniversary celebration of three-time World Champion Road Professionals Alfredo Binda, 1927, 1930, 1932



Allegro Grandi (Italy)  
World Champion  
Road Amateurs 1928,  
Card "Majestic"



Autograph of Jean Aerts (Belgium), World Champion Road Professionals 1930,  
and "UCI Road Champion" Amateurs 1927



Henry Hansen (Denmark) World Champion Time Trial Road Amateurs 1931  
and Olympic Champion 1928

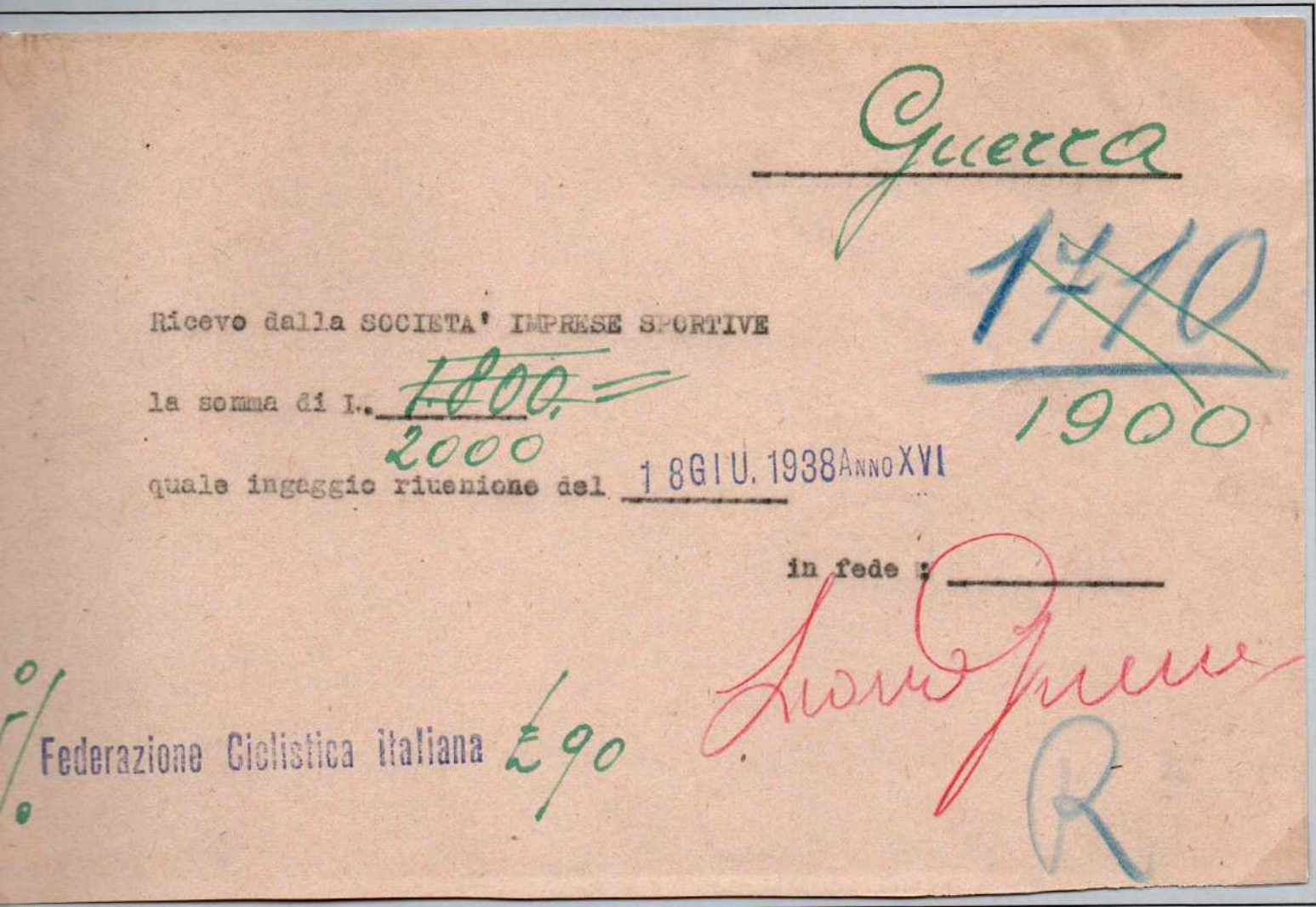




The rainbow jersey worn by the cycling World Champions



Many discussions have challenged the merits of the single race competition planned for road events, which would clearly not allow the best to clearly stand out; however, browsing the hall of fame, one can see all the great champions who have worn the World Champion jersey, except for a few exceptions, namely first of all Gino Bartali, Fiorenzo Magni, Jacques Anquetil and Roger De Vlaeminck.



18 Jun 1938 - Receipt of 2000 lire, for participation in the cycling races at the Velodrome Vigorelli in Milan, signed by the World Champion Learco Guerra

"Sidam" card for vending machines



Rick Van Steenberg (Belgium), World Champion Road Professionals 1949/56/57



Plasticised diskette produced by Martesano - Pozzuolo

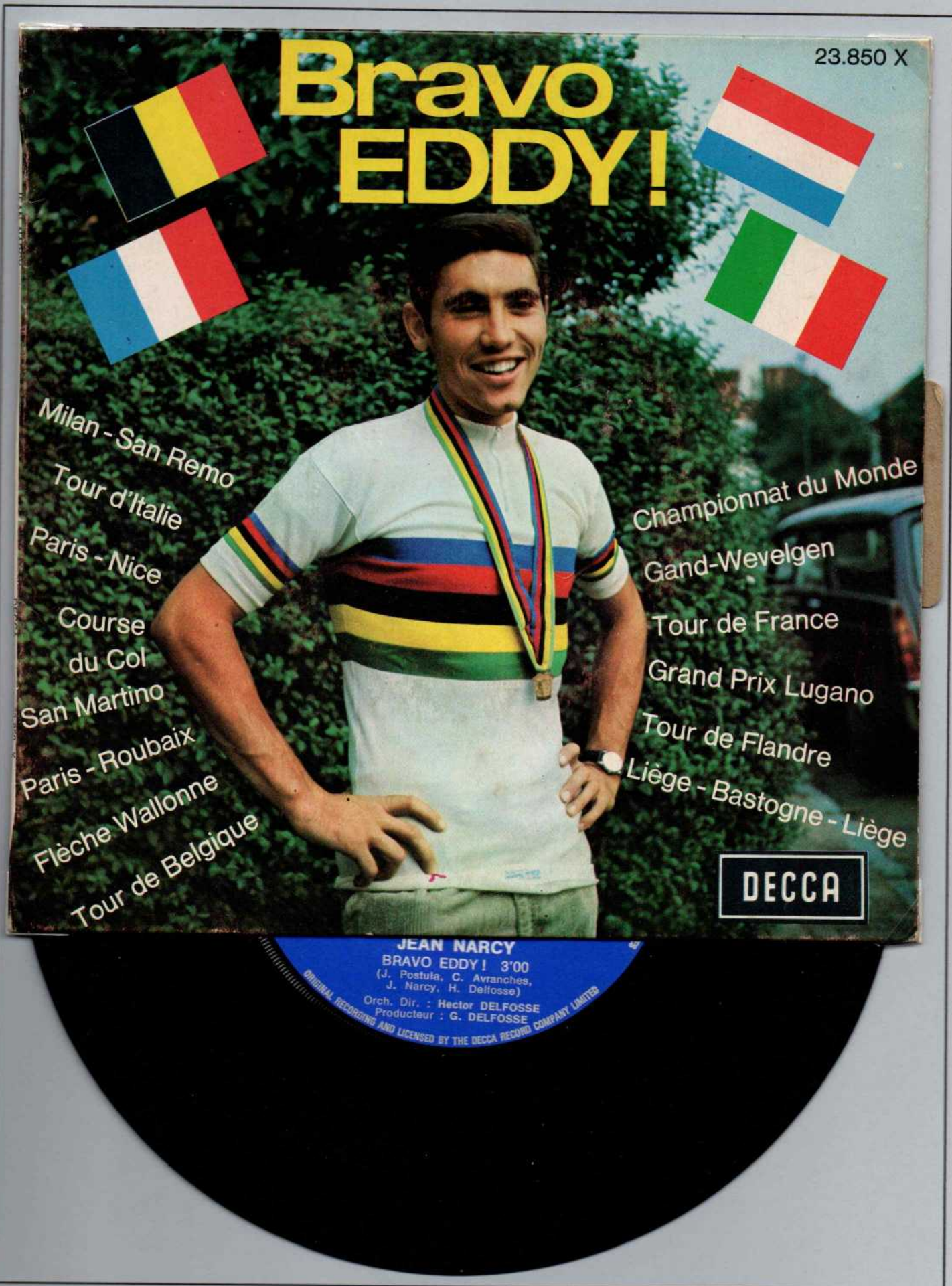


Constant Ockers (Belgium), World Champion Road Professionals 1955

The "Campionissimo" Fausto Coppi, card inserted in packages of french cheese "La Vache serieuse - Grosjean"



The "cannibale" Eddy Merckx, after winning in Sallanches Amateurs World Championships, passed on to professionalism in 1965 and wore the world jersey in 1967 at Heerlen, in 1971 in Mendrisio and in Montreal in 1974.



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Disco with the song "Bravo Eddy" dedicated to the victories of Eddy Merckx, by Belgian singer Jean Narcy



Pin for supporters

Salvarani Team medal



Rik Van Looy (Belgium),  
World Champion Road  
Professionals 1960-1961



Felice Gimondi (Italy)  
World Champion Road  
Professionals 1973

Bernard Hinault (France),  
World Champion Road  
Professionals 1980



Advertising keychain



Jean Stabinski (France),  
World Champion Road  
Professionals 1962



Miguel Indurain (Spain) - World Champion Time Trial race  
Professionals 1995



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Peter Sagan (Slovakia), World Champion Road Elite 2015-2016-2017





Joseph Scherens (Belgium)  
7-Time Professionals Sprint World Champion  
1932/33/34/35/36/37/47

The Champions of the Velodromes

Coaster for  
Stella Artois  
beer



Paul Suter (Switzerland)  
World Champion Professionals  
Stayers 1923



Sidney Patterson (Australia)  
World Champion Amateurs  
Sprint 1949 - Pursuit 1950, and  
Professionals Pursuit 1952-1953



Rogers Riviere  
(France) World  
Champion Professionals  
Pursuit 1957-1958-1959



Antonio Maspes 7-Time Professionals  
Sprint World Champion  
1955/56/59/60/61/62/64



JAN DERKSEN  
Wereldkampioen Sprint  
Professionals 1957  
Berijder der alom bekende Radium tubes

Jan Derksen (Netherlands) World Champion Amateurs Sprint 1939,  
Professionals Sprint 1946 and 1957



Leandro Faggin (Italy)  
Olympic Champion  
1956 1km, Team Pursuit  
World Champion  
Amateurs Pursuit 1954,  
and Professionals  
Pursuit 1963/1965/1966



Metz Post Office - Meter mark "Cyclisme C. Marsal n.1"

Women Champions of the World



1990 - Catherine Marsal (France), Women World Road Champion



Erika Salumäe (URSS)  
Women World Sprint  
Champion 1987-1989,  
Olympic Sprint Champion 1988  
and 1992 with Estonian Team

Lithuanian Olympic  
Committee figurine



Rebecca Twigg (USA), Women Pursuit World Champion,  
1982-1984-1985-1987-1993-1995



Diana ŽILIŪTĖ

Diana Žiliūtė (Lithuania)  
Women World Road  
Champion 1998

Germany - Personalised stamp



Kristina Vogel (Germany)  
11-Time Women World  
Champion in Sprint,  
Team Sprint and Kerin