

HUNFILA 2021 BUDAPEST

BÁNÁS Artúr: One of the most popular Winter Sports - Alpine Skiing (88 G SP)

1. keret

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<p>2.1 Alpine skis and bindings Until the late 19th century wooden ski and spring bindings, flexible to various ways at the heel, were used. </p> <p>2.2 Alpine skis and bindings as basic devices Ski as reported by Maurice Four, during exhibition LES TIMBRES-POSTE DES XIV^e JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER D'ALBERTVILLE ET DE LA SAVOIE</p> <p>2.3 Good quality alpine ski boots are important Design of 40 foot shows different development of ski booting </p>	<p>2.1 Alpine skis and bindings Early reinforced skis made with good quality leather because the water protection was needed these construction </p> <p>2.2 Alpine skis and bindings as basic devices Ski as reported by Maurice Four, during exhibition LES TIMBRES-POSTE DES XIV^e JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER D'ALBERTVILLE ET DE LA SAVOIE</p> <p>2.3 Good quality alpine ski boots are important Original (below) and 10% copy of detail of the address card </p>	<p>2.1 Alpine skis and bindings Until the late 19th century wooden ski and spring bindings, flexible to various ways at the heel, were used. </p> <p>2.2 Alpine skis and bindings as basic devices Ski as reported by Maurice Four, during exhibition LES TIMBRES-POSTE DES XIV^e JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER D'ALBERTVILLE ET DE LA SAVOIE</p> <p>2.3 Good quality alpine ski boots are important Design of 40 foot shows different development of ski booting </p>	<p>2.1 Alpine skis and bindings Until the late 19th century wooden ski and spring bindings, flexible to various ways at the heel, were used. </p> <p>2.2 Alpine skis and bindings as basic devices Ski as reported by Maurice Four, during exhibition LES TIMBRES-POSTE DES XIV^e JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER D'ALBERTVILLE ET DE LA SAVOIE</p> <p>2.3 Good quality alpine ski boots are important Original (below) and 10% copy of detail of the address card </p>
13	14	15	16
<p>2.3 The role of ski poles Ski poles are important especially in alpine skiing. Four phases of use can be seen in the picture: 1. Specific training of the place name 2. Competition 3. Training 4. Training for the Olympics The photo of Hermannstad is due to the famous first report of Hermannstad We can see all the different types of ski factory operating here in 1946. </p>	<p>2.3 The role of ski poles Design and development of ski poles </p>	<p>2.3 The role of ski poles Design and development of ski poles </p>	<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipment Ski clothing is still a mix of practicality and fashion </p>
17	18	19	20
<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments Older clothing </p>	<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments Development of ski wear </p>	<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments The speed of skiing increased over time, and the means of defense also improved in proportion to this. Specialized clothing has been developed to protect the skin, eyes, hands and face. Of these, outer head protection is the most important. </p>	<p>2.5 Ski lifts to reach the ski tracks Ski lift is a necessary arm for transporting skiers up and down. Ski lifts are typically a service at ski resorts. We know many lifts. </p>
21	22	23	24
<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments Sparkasse der Stadt Klosterneuburg </p>	<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments Female and male skiers in breeches </p>	<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments Today's good quality ski wear, helmets and gloves are a must. Color-free ski glasses are worn by professionals and amateurs </p>	<p>2.4 Clothing and safety equipments A ski lift was invented in the 19th century. Today's racing clothing </p>

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<p>3.1. Mass sport character of alpine skiing</p> <p>Stamp of ski sport goes to rising to well-knownness from the end of 1930 when due to the tournaments organized by Hungary, the interest was given. The Hungarian Ski Association organized alpine skiing competitions in the framework of the World Alpine Week in the Károly Mountains. These were the first ones in Europe.</p> <p>Stamp: 20.2.1939 - 26.01.1940</p> <p>However, it is known that the first international alpine skiing competitions in the world were held in 1923 in the Swiss Alps, where 10 countries and 1000 skiers have participated.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p></p> <p>The postcard shows a stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>3.2. It provides a determinative experience already in childhood</p> <p>Buition of the skiing can be learned in the school courses, organized each year, especially for children. Instruction for children at all schools is very important.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>3.3. The spectacular view of ski tracks</p> <p>...in Czechoslovakia</p> <p>Alpine skiing is a branch of sport which remains is always close to us, at a downhill from the peaks into the valley, the beautiful panorama changes in each second.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>3.3. The spectacular view of ski tracks</p> <p>...in San Marino and again in the Tatra</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>49</p>	<p>50</p> <p>3.3. The spectacular view of ski tracks</p> <p>Snowy landscapes</p> <p>This takes the place to belong to a sport, which is also a social sport. The skier makes the path on the snow, in a park, where going to hill.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>3.4. Skiing is not only an individual but also a social sport</p> <p>The alpine skier reaches the path by skier or foot, with his skis on the ground, in your downhill, but first, he looks around, trying to find the right place of the path, and in most cases, several skiers follow him, and the track is the snowdrift or wider surface for the downhill. Presence of the company, the team, makes sport even more happy and interesting.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>3.5. Test of courage, the extreme skiing</p> <p>Many skiers are constantly looking for extreme challenges. Like as climbing up mountains, they are looking for the most difficult paths. They are the most difficult paths, which are the highest mountain peaks of all continents, and the complex slope descent from them. After going many be marked as successful race programs.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>51</p>	<p>52</p> <p>3.5. Test of courage, the extreme skiing</p> <p>Snowy landscapes</p> <p>Many skiers are constantly looking for extreme challenges. Like as climbing up mountains, they are looking for the most difficult paths. They are the most difficult paths, which are the highest mountain peaks of all continents, and the complex slope descent from them. 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Based on experience of organizing, racing and judging on international competitions, it brings congress resolutions.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>55</p>	<p>56</p> <p>3.5. Test of courage, the extreme skiing</p> <p>Snowy landscapes</p> <p>Many skiers are constantly looking for extreme challenges. Like as climbing up mountains, they are looking for the most difficult paths. They are the most difficult paths, which are the highest mountain peaks of all continents, and the complex slope descent from them. After going many be marked as successful race programs.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>4.2. The tasks and roles of the F.I.S.</p> <p>Competence and role of F.I.S. is the main concern of the winter sport. It is also responsible for the effective special training and its continuous improvement. At the same time, F.I.S. is aimed for the best regulation for traffic on skis, FIS organizes regular training and training.</p> <p>The mentioned is illustrated by a few examples:</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>57</p>	<p>58</p> <p>4.1. Alpine during as an ORGANIZED RACING SPORT</p> <p>4.1. Foundation of the International Ski Association</p> <p>In 1924, besides the winter sports events, an international ski congress was held in Chamonix. 14 countries founded the International Ski Association. This organization, with 122 member countries, is the largest organization in the world. Based on experience of organizing, racing and judging on international competitions, it brings congress resolutions.</p> <p></p> <p>A postcard with stamp from the 1939-1940 World Alpine Week in Hungary.</p> <p>59</p>	<p>60</p> <p>4.2. The tasks and roles of the F.I.S.</p> <p>Competence and role of F.I.S. is the main concern of the winter sport. 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<p>4.3. Alpine ski racing disciplines</p> <p>When motor elements, conditions for training, and application of Alpine became known and the necessary infrastructure was developed, Alpine racing soon started. In accordance with FIS regulations, there were four disciplines at first: slalom, giant slalom, downhill, and cross-country. The different types of movement have created specific disciplines for a prior racing. The following classification is made according to the individual disciplines, such as:</p>	<p>4.3. Alpine ski racing disciplines</p> <p>The goal in the branches of racing introduced on the previous page - except for freestyle skiing - is to pass the track in the shortest time. For purposes of control, electronic-optical time measuring equipment is used, with a hundredth second accuracy.</p>	<p>4.3. Alpine ski racing disciplines</p> <p>Main characteristics of downhill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the straight sections the so-called "egg position": For reaching the alpine speed In the curves, the skier must be led along the curve, leaving the track 	<p>4.3. Alpine ski racing disciplines</p> <p>The helmet speed racer in helmet with forehead, hand and leg protectors has short skis, which are 1.55-1.65 m length and 12-14 cm wide in front, 10 cm width at the tail. The skis are made of wood or bamboo, with a thin skin. The skis are 250 cm long, the skier's height is 170 cm. The skier wears a small flag on the chest, which is visible from the side.</p> <p>4.3.1. Slalom</p> <p>The slalom race is held on a narrow, winding track with a distance between the gates of about 10-15 meters. The gates consist of two vertical wooden poles with a horizontal bar across them. The skier must pass through the gates in sequence, without touching them.</p>
61	62	63	64
<p>4.3. Alpine ski racing disciplines</p> <p>Earlier motion technique</p> <p>Since until the 1950s gates were bent like the made of wood, and not yet the technique of the race was quite different from the today's:</p>	<p>4.3. Alpine ski racing disciplines</p> <p>4.3.2. Slalom special</p> <p>Today's motion technique</p>	<p>4.4. Racing history of alpine skiing</p> <p>The aim of this chapter is to give survey about the measurable races, representing a stage of development in alpine skiing, in chronological order till 1967.</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>During this period, the development of the alpine racing was observable day by day. The first international competition was the first Winter Olympics in 1924. At the alpine ski competitions of FIS member countries met more and more often, and professionally organized and organized races.</p>	<p>4.4. Alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>The aim of this chapter is to give survey about the measurable races, representing a stage of development in alpine skiing, in chronological order till 1967.</p> <p>4.4.1.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>During this period, the development of the alpine racing was observable day by day. The first international competition was the first Winter Olympics in 1924. At the alpine ski competitions of FIS member countries met more and more often, and professionally organized and organized races.</p>
65	66	67	68
<p>4.4. Racing history of alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>Thanks to the successful introduction of a place racing, according to the decision of FIS, a skiing world championship was held in Innsbruck in 1930, the opening of the World Cup in 1932 in St. Moritz.</p>	<p>4.4. Racing history of alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>In 1936, skiers competed on two world races at the same time: the olympics and the world championship.</p>	<p>4.4. Racing history of alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>In 1937, champions got the right to organize the 7th Alpine Ski World Championship.</p>	<p>4.4. Alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>William Walch was the winner of the alpine competition.</p>
69	70	71	72
<p>4.4. Alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>1933. 1st Alpine Ski World Championship in Innsbruck. The Austrian Swiss became Swiss vice-champions. Postcard cancellation on the registered express cover</p>	<p>4.4. Alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>1936. 5th Alpine Ski Championship, Innsbruck. New names among the winners, the Swiss Rominger and the Austrian Kneisl. Special 750 cancellation.</p>	<p>4.4. Alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>1938. The Austrian Alpine Ski Championship was held on the popular slopes of Bad Gastein, near Salzburg.</p>	<p>4.4. Alpine skiing</p> <p>4.4.1. Racing of early times (1924-1941)</p> <p>1940. Alpine Skiing in the Polish Tatras. Helmut Landwehr and Josef Jašánek were the winners of the alpine races. Special cancellation on special issue.</p>

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