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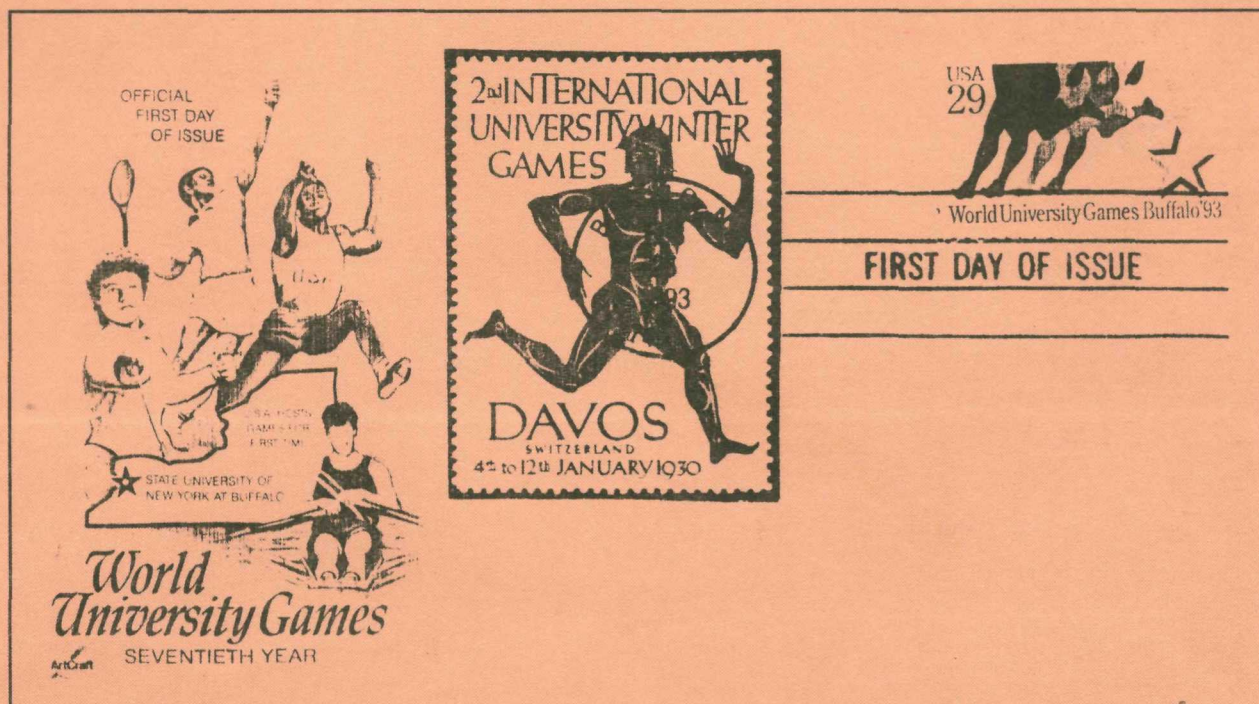
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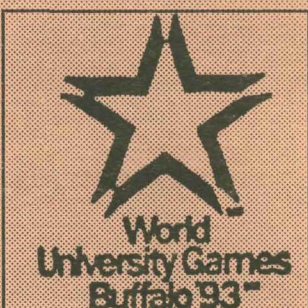
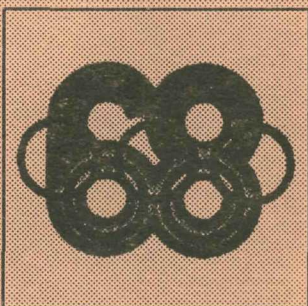
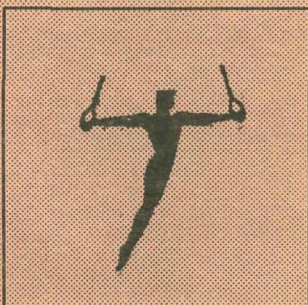
VOLUME 31

JULY-AUGUST 1993

NUMBER 6

Origins of the World University Games





**VOL. 31 NO. 6
JULY-AUG 1993**

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OLYMPHILEX '96 Secures Financing

Having recently returned from meetings in Atlanta with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG), I can now report excellent news. Dr. Jeffrey Babcock, Director of the Cultural Olympiad, has assured us that the ACOG will provide all financing for OLYMPHILEX '96. I don't need to tell you, my fellow SPI members, what a relief it was to hear this. The USPS has not been encouraging, of late, on the subject of philatelic exhibition sponsorship. This way, we are no longer dependent on their largesse to make OLYMPHILEX '96 a reality.

Another aspect that was discussed was participation of the Peach State Stamp Show (PSSS). As originally envisioned, PSSS was allotted 160 frames for their show. On further reflection, however, Dr. Babcock felt that PSSS's non-sport/Olympic exhibits did not fit into the greater OLYMPHILEX show. So, though the Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs (sponsor of PSSS) won't be able to hold their annual show in conjunction with OLYMPHILEX '96, we are confident that their members will help to make OLYMPHILEX a showcase for philately.

Speaking of assistance, I would like to ask all our members for their cooperation on a very special OLYMPHILEX project: the Multi-Media Interactive Olympic Presentation. The program is described in more detail on page 19 of this issue of *JSP*.

In a nutshell, this will be a hands-on computer display upon which visitors to the exhibition can explore the history of the Olympics, the athletes, and philately. A great many Olympic athletes have been immortalized on stamps, either directly or as models. For those that have been so honored, we would like to include a scanned image of "their" stamp along with their record in the athletes data base portion of the program. For this, we need to compile a listing of all known stamps showing Olympians. We hope each member will review his checklists, collections or exhibits and submit athletes' names and corresponding catalog numbers.

My recent pleas for more articles for *JSP* have gone largely ignored by the membership. It seems that everyone is hoping that the "other guy" will do the work.

Well, the time has come to stop passing the buck. Your editor has finally exhausted his backlog of articles. While this issue is a full 36 pages long, this will be scaled back in the future if we don't receive new material.

I know that everyone of you has knowledge to share on your specialized area of sports collecting or exhibiting. So, how come we never hear from you? Personally, I like to learn something about sports that I don't specifically collect.

So come on folks. Put pen to paper and give us some articles on what interests you.

Over the last year, a number of our foreign members, especially those in South America, Italy, and Spain, have notified us that they are not receiving their issues of the journal.

The cost of mailing "missing" copies, particularly to foreign members, is prohibitively expensive. The Board of Directors of SPI have therefore determined that each member, whether U.S.-resident or foreign, will be allowed one replacement issue per year at no cost. Beyond that, a charge of \$2.50 per copy (which includes postage) will be made. SPI regrets that this is necessary.

For many of you, a dues notice is enclosed with this issue. Please renew promptly as this saves us much wasted time and postage on sending out second notices.

And if you feel so inclined, why not renew for two or more years at a time. That way, you'll be sure not to miss an issue!

An important correction ... in my President's Message in the May issue of the journal, I stated that a national silver would be required to exhibit in the FIP Class at OLYMPHILEX '96. Actually, a national vermeil is needed. But for those of you who have not reached that level by the time applications go out in 1995, don't despair. A large Promotion Class, judged by the same international panel as the FIP Class, will accept applications from exhibits with less national exposure.

OLYMPHILEX Youth Stamp Program

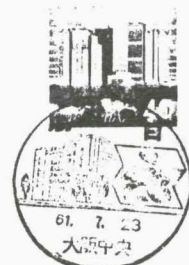
Olympic and sports stamps are needed for packets to be given to youth visitors at OLYMPHILEX '96. Please send your stamp donations (preferably used and washed) to Mrs. Trudy Innes, 14738 Darbydale Blvd., Woodbridge, VA 22193, U.S.A.

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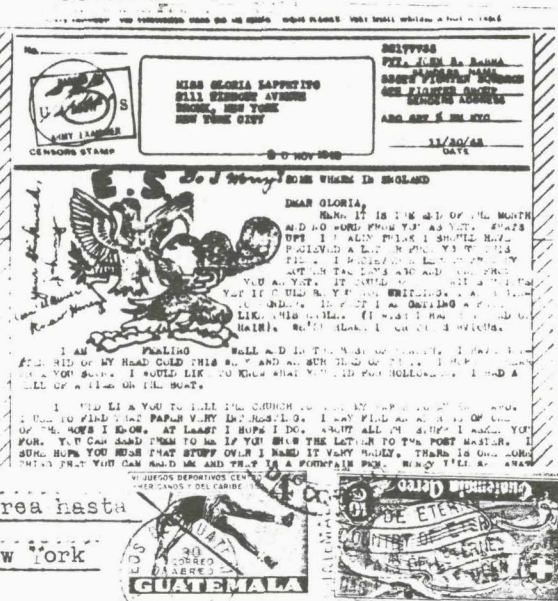


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The Dynamite Cover

by Sherwin Podolsky

I first saw the Dynamite cover when my friend, James Mason, showed me his latest acquisitions from a cover dealer back in the 1960s. He probably bought it from Albert Gold, a long-time postal history dealer on the East Coast.

James and I met in 1956, when I moved to Los Angeles to live. He was a bright young deaf man with superb writing skills. Later he wrote a family history that reached back to the times of the American Revolution. He worked as an aerospace engineer and liked fixing radios.

James quickly shared my enthusiasm for philately which I had brought with me from Chicago, my home town. We started collecting stamps for all the Olympiads and then branched out to covers and labels.

Together we scoured the local stamp shops, of which there were plenty then in Southern California. I married in 1958 and James followed the institution shortly thereafter. We kept up our collecting.

The 1960 Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, California gave us a

focal point for our enthusiasm. James went there. With the help of friends, his mother-in-law and my guidance, he amassed a collection of picture postcards, local stationery envelopes, slogan cancels, handcancels, meters (Figure 1) and FDCs. One of his covers was registered from Olympic Valley (Figures 2 and 2A), the temporary post office in operation from December 1, 1959 through March 3, 1960.

We were accumulators at the time. Requests for cancels were often duplicated because of the vagaries of the Post Office. Duplicates that survived in good condition were later useful for trading. We also collaborated on printing a vignette (Figure 3).

James built a disorganized collection from 1896 to the 1960 Winter Olympics. Our collections were housed in red or blue Elbe springback binders. He found an engraved, high relief metal plate commemorating the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics and mounted it on the cover of the album that housed his 1932 cover collection.

We moved to different parts of Los Angeles and gradually saw less of each other. In 1977, faced with a

divorce, James consigned his collection to Peter Kenedi, a local philatelic auctioneer. I discovered James' collection when I examined the lots before the sale. The collection was broken into two or three lots. I could only afford to buy one of the lots at the time.

When I came by to pick up my purchase, the auctioneer told me that the buyer of another lot wanted to sell it for the price he paid, \$400. Would I buy the lot from HL, the holder of the other lot? He had been greatly distressed with his purchase as he thought it was a collection of Olympic stamps from the Sand Dune countries, which was what he really wanted.

I remembered the lot. It had the 1896 Dynamite cover, a registered 1906 Olympic cover with the 1 drachma stamp, a decent collection of 1932 Olympic covers, a hodgepodge of mostly common 1936 Germany covers, a collection of 1956 Italy Winter Olympic mostly unaddressed favor covers, and the 1960 Winter Olympic covers and postcards. I was generally unimpressed with the lot and felt it was not worth \$400. However, I took note of HL's address and telephone.

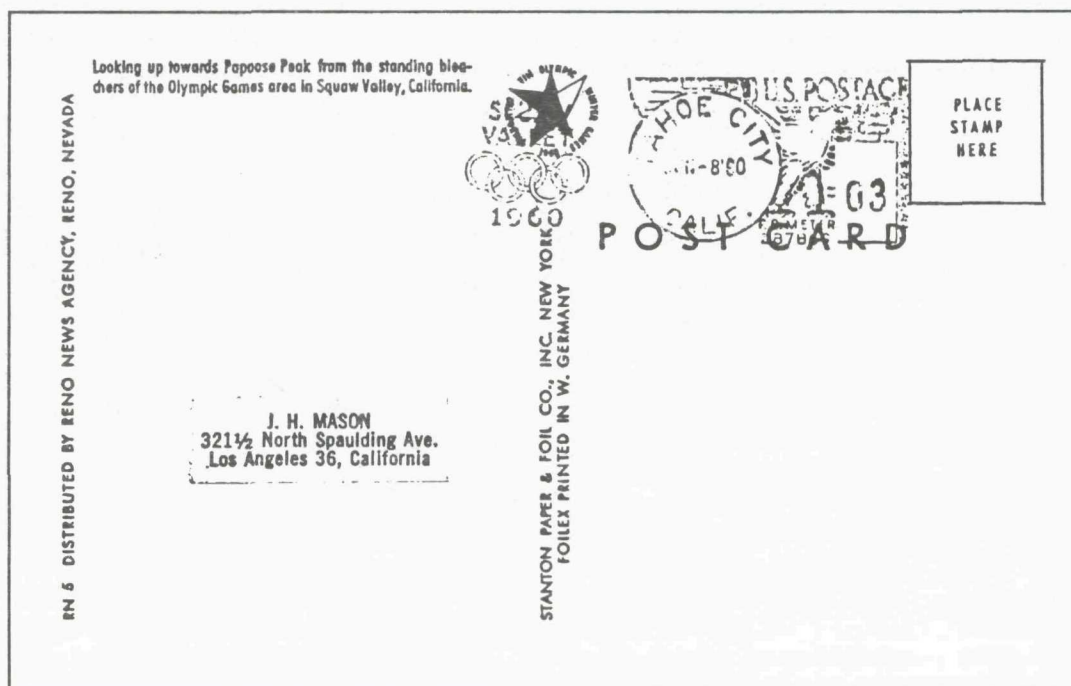


Figure 1. Postcard with red slogan meter dated June 8, 1960, Tahoe City, California. The slogan portion is partly obscured by the printed logo, but reads: Squaw/Valley (Olympic Rings) 1960. James Mason returned to Squaw Valley in June 1960 to obtain this meter.

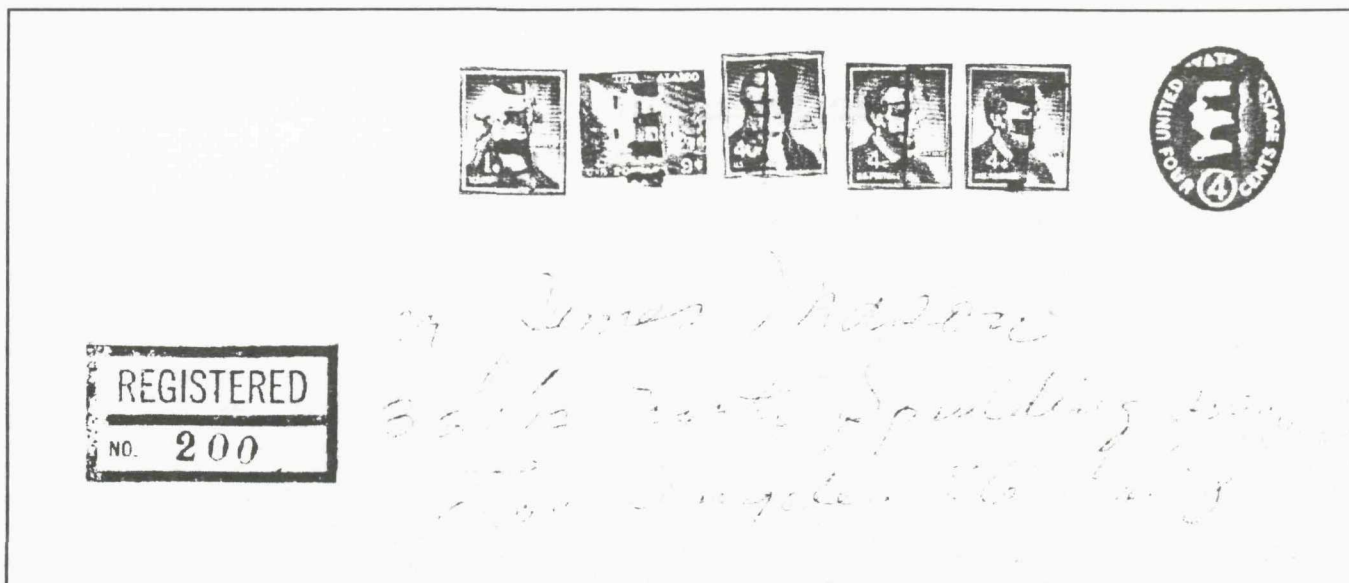


Figure 2. Front (above) and back (below) of a postally-correct registered cover from the Olympic Valley branch of the Tahoe City, California post office. The return address is that of H. Sigurdson, an interpreter for the deaf.

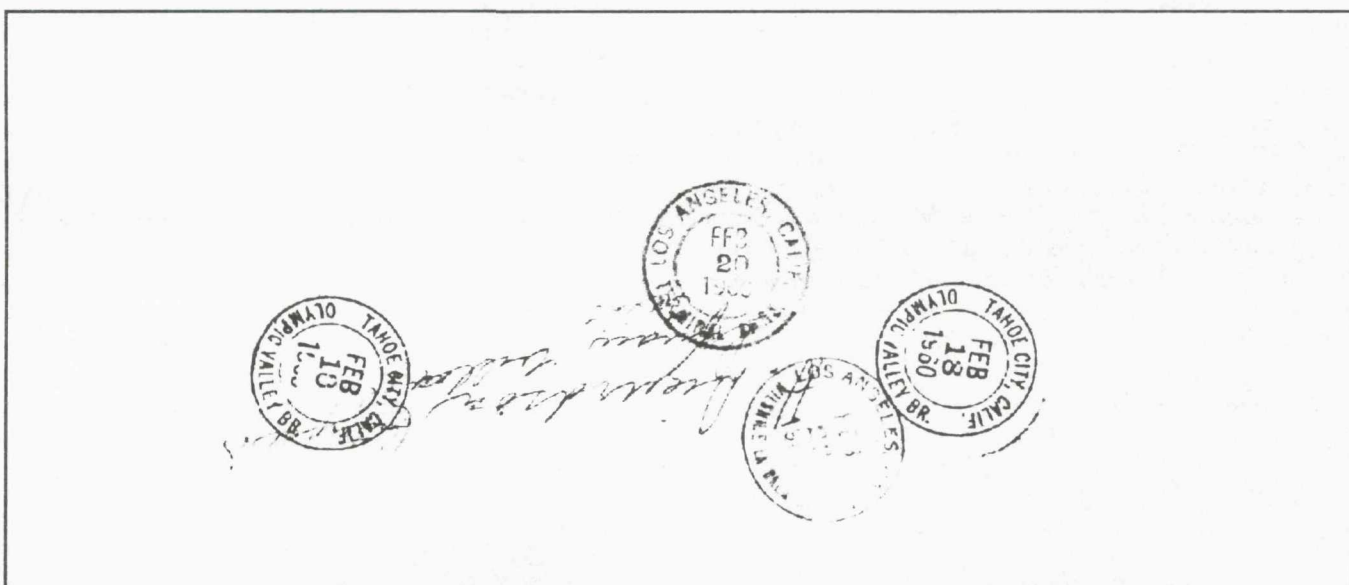


Figure 2A (right). Registry receipt for the registered letter illustrated in Figure 2, above.

REGISTERED NO. <u>200</u>		
Value \$ <u>70</u>	Spec. del'y fee \$ _____	
Fee \$ <u>50</u>	Ret. receipt fee \$ _____	
Surcharge \$ _____	Rest. del'y fee \$ _____	
Postage \$ <u>12</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Airmail	
Postmaster, By _____		
From <u>H. Sigurdson</u>		
<u>321 S North Spaulding Ave</u>		
<u>Los Angeles Calif</u>		
To <u>James Madison</u>		
<u>321 S North Spaulding Ave</u>		
<u>L.A. 36 Calif</u>		
POD Form 8806 May 1964 16-70403-1		

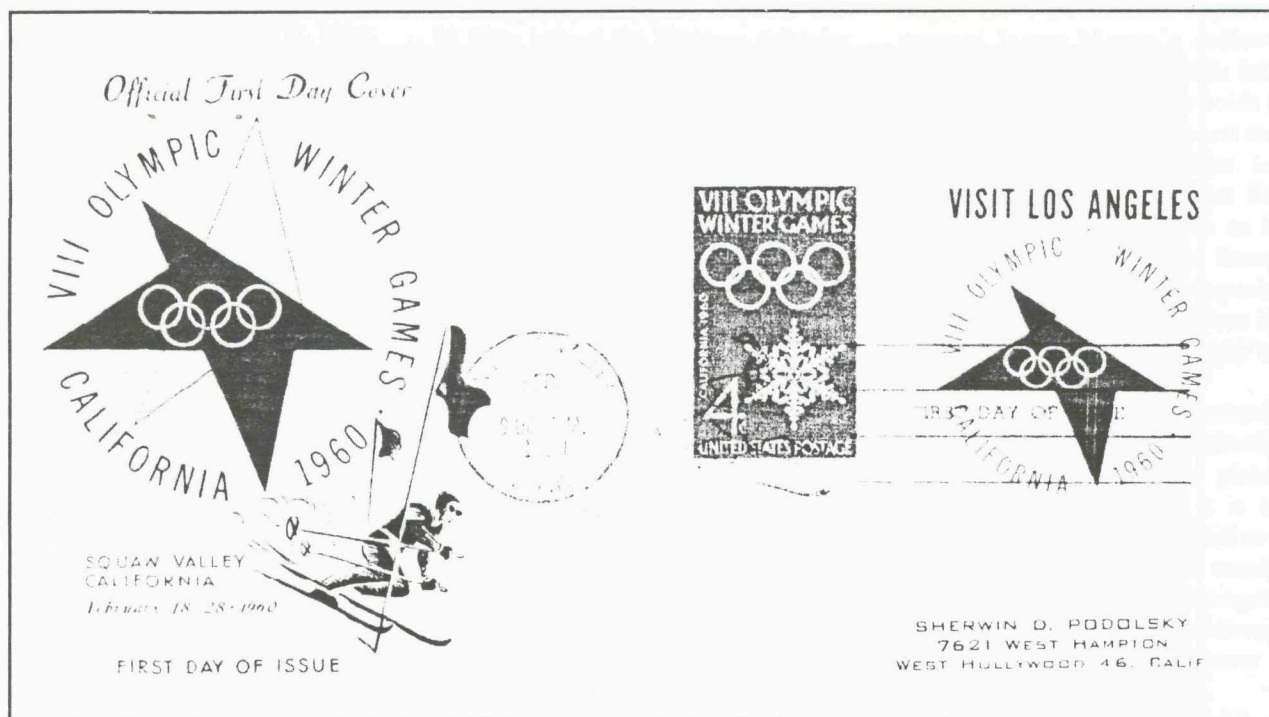


Figure 3. A FDC with the official cachet sent to the author by James Mason. The vignette (DuBois #2), tied by the postmark, was printed in an edition of 1,000 copies, but 500 were lost. A similar cover in the Alevizos mail bid sale had an opening bid considerably higher than the catalog estimate of \$50.

Over the years, I kept thinking of the Dynamite cover. Details of other parts of the collection dimmed in my memory. I asked HL to let me see the collection and he did. HL did not want to break up the lot. I was still not impressed with the value of the collection and again passed it up.

In 1989, I again wrote HL and he then asked me how much the collection was worth. Allowing for inflation, I quoted \$750, but told him I had to see the collection in order to give a fair estimate. He never contacted me again.

In January 1993, a lot in a Superior Galleries (Beverly Hills) auction catalog caught my eye. It described a collection of Olympic covers from 1896 to 1956 and valued at \$250 to \$350. A fellow SPI member and I found each other examining the lot. It was James Mason's collection from the 1977 Peter Kenedi auction absolutely intact in four original red spring back binders, an envelope of 1960 Winter Olympic covers mounted on notepaper pages, and the unhoused accumulation of 1956 Winter Olympic favor-cancelled cards and a cover. The lot description erroneously omitted the 1960 Winter Olympic covers.

Didn't Superior know that HL had paid \$400 for the lot many years ago? Obviously, HL had done nothing with the collection but store it away intact. What a shame not to have mounted and written up the lot.

My bid of \$1,050 was placed through a local auction agent. The lot sold for \$1150, plus the 10% buyer's commission, to another buyer, who was ready to bid "much, much more," according to the agent. Good-bye to the Dynamite cover, I thought. The local SPI member and I who lost our bids consoled ourselves in the knowledge that the lot was overpriced.

Then came the April 1, 1993 George Alevizos mail sale catalog and I was astonished to find the Mason collection broken up into many lots. Apparently, Alevizos was the successful bidder on the lot in the Superior auction. I tallied the estimates and found they totaled nearly \$4,500. I bid on some lots and later obtained the opening bids of several lots. They were well in excess of the estimates. With the 10% buyer's commission, the collection probably realized nearly \$6,000.

I finally focused on two of the lots: the Dynamite cover and the 1960

Winter Olympic lot containing FDCs, slogan meters and the registered cover from Olympic Valley. My bids were successful. At least I obtained the lots of greatest interest at a total cost of less than I had originally bid on the entire lot when it was listed with Superior.

Figure 4 shows the Dynamite cover. It has the Greece 1896 Olympic 25 lepta stamp tied by a socked-on-the-nose Athens 1 cancel dated April 2, 1896. I had not realized the significance of this date prior to my successful bid. The jet black cancel is dated on the ninth day of the Olympic Games. Tarassouleas, in his book, *Olympic Games in Athens 1896-1906*, states that "the official announcement of the winners and the distribution of prizes in the stadium" were to take place that day. People gathered in the stadium in the morning, but at 2 p.m., a pouring rain fell. The event was postponed to the next day.

The cover has the printed address of the Nobel Dynamite Action Company in Vienna. At the lower left corner is the rubberstamp of the Max Rothschild Company, founded in 1833, in Athens. Mark Maestroni translates the addressee as "Stock



An die

Action-Gesellschaft Dynamit Nobel

in



WIEN

I. Wallfischgasse 11.

Figure 4 (left). The Dynamite Cover. Postmark date is April 2, 1896, ninth day of the Olympic Games. The cover, dark gray in color, has no return address. Was dynamite used to construct the new Olympic Stadium for the First Olympiad in 1896?

Company of Nobel Dynamite." He suggests the cover was a return envelope for a stockholder's proxy, which could explain why the envelope was mailed by Max Rothschild, which he suspects was a banking firm in Athens.

A blue arrival cancel of Vienna dated April 18, 1896 is on the reverse side of the cover. However, it is important to note that Greece and Austria used two different calendars at the time. The Julian calendar was used by Greece and all other Balkan countries embracing the Greek Orthodox religion. Most Catholic countries including Austria used the Western Gregorian calendar. (Ernest Troxy, *A Philatelic History of the Olympic Games*).

In 1896, the Greek calendar was 12 days behind the Western calendar being used in most Catholic countries in Europe. The corresponding dates are as follows:

Greek Calendar	Western Calendar
April 2, 1896	April 14, 1896
April 6, 1896	April 18, 1896

Thus there were only four days from the date of posting in Athens to the date of arrival in Vienna.

The experience with James Mason's collection in two auctions and a mail sale was revealing. HL's \$400 investment in 1977 could have realized much more if the collection had been broken down by Superior in 1993 into many lots appealing to individual buyers. However, the work required to break down and describe many lots, possible lack of expertise in the material, the disorganized condition of the collection, the average price level for the smaller lots, and the time constraints for handling a huge number of other consignments,

might have persuaded Superior to present James Mason's collection, consigned by HL, as a single lot.

Superior Galleries also holds large auctions in numismatics, sports memorabilia, and other collectibles. In the March 1993 issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly*, Les Winick writes an interesting history of Superior Stamp & Coin. Winick states that Superior is considered to be the No. 3 firm in the collectibles field, after Sotheby's and Christies.

Readers might ask themselves: When the time comes, how should my valuable sport or Olympic philatelic collection be handled? If it is to be auctioned, who is an effective and reliable auctioneer? Can the consignor have control over the lot descriptions? Your answers would make interesting reading in the *Journal of Sports Philately*.

The Dynamite cover is also intriguing for a question it raises: Did the Nobel Dynamite Company have a role in the construction of the new stadium used for the 1896 Olympic Games? Can any reader provide an answer? □



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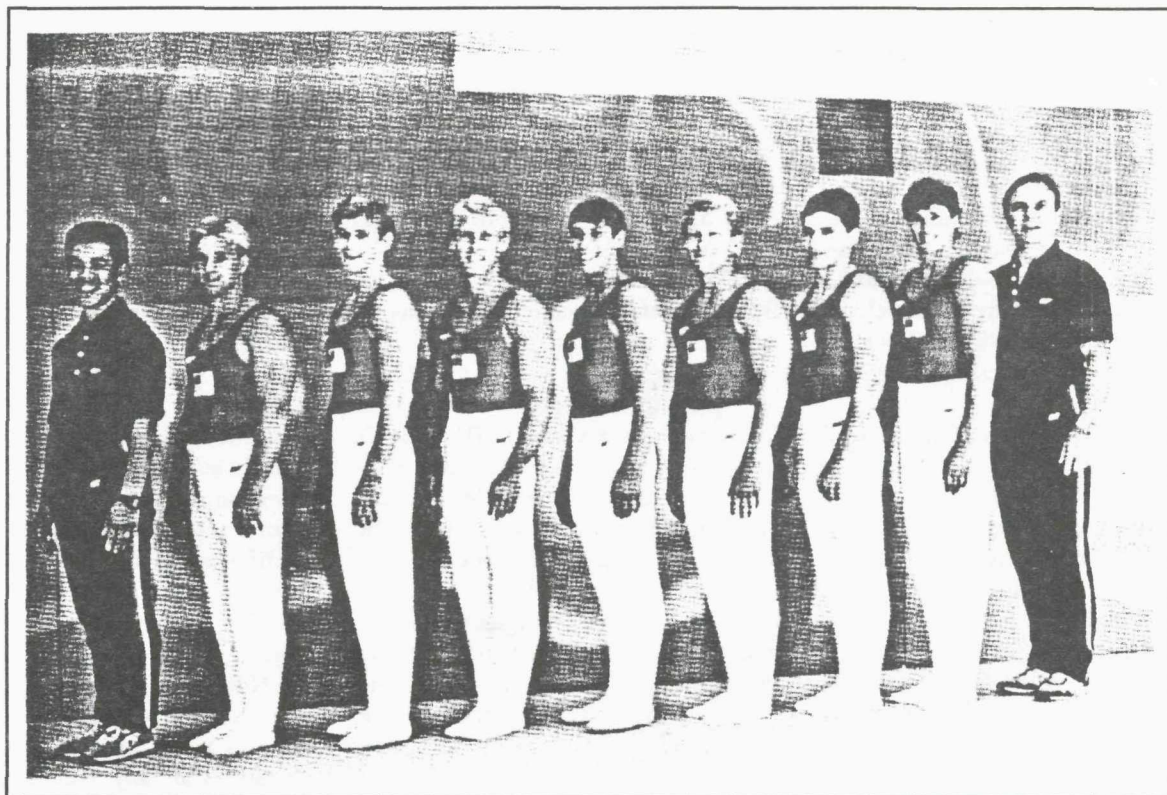


Figure 1. The 1984 U.S. Men's Olympic Team (from left to right): Assistant Coach Makato Sakamoto; Scott Johnson; Peter Vidmar; Bart Conner; Tim Daggett; Jim Hartung; Jim Mikus (alternate); Mitch Gaylord and Head Coach Abie Grossfeld. (Official USGF postcard)

Peter Glen Vidmar: Olympic Gymnastics Champion

by Mark Maestroni

The date? Tuesday, July 31, 1984. The place? Pauley Pavilion on the campus of UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles), gymnastics venue for the Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad. The time? Well, time was standing still as the final competitor for the United States men's team, Peter Vidmar, mounted the horizontal bar for his team's last exercise.

The crowd was hushed. At stake: the Olympic Team Championship. Sitting in my seat adjacent to the horizontal bar, I had been keeping score. To assure victory, Pete needed a score of 9.45. One fall—a 0.5 point deduction—could easily drop his score below that.

Through twists, flips and pirouettes, Vidmar swung his routine and then nailed his dismount. The wait for his score was agonizingly long. Finally, a 9.95 flashed on the scoreboard. The arena erupted in applause and cheers.

The final score: U.S.A. 591.40, China 590.80, Japan 586.70. For the first time in fifty-two years, since the Games' previous visit to Los Angeles in 1932, the U.S. had a gold medal in men's gymnastics. Not only had the U.S. men beaten the reigning World Champions, China, but they had bested the all-time Olympic score of 589.60 set by the U.S.S.R. in 1980 at the Moscow Olympic Games.

For Pete and his teammates (Figure 1), this was only the beginning of

their many triumphs at the 1984 Olympic Games.

A Late Start in Gymnastics

Hailing from the Los Angeles, California area, Peter didn't begin his gymnastics training until 1972 at the age of 11. This is surprisingly late for a world class competitor in this sport.

By his own admission, his smaller size (5'5", 130 pounds) made him a liability on most sports teams to which American youth gravitate: basketball, football, and baseball. However, it was ideal for gymnastics. Peter began training at a club run by the Sakamoto brothers in Culver City.



Figure 2. Vidmar's first international medal was a team bronze at the 1979 World Gymnastics Championships at Fort Worth, Texas. He qualified for the team at the Trials in September 1979.

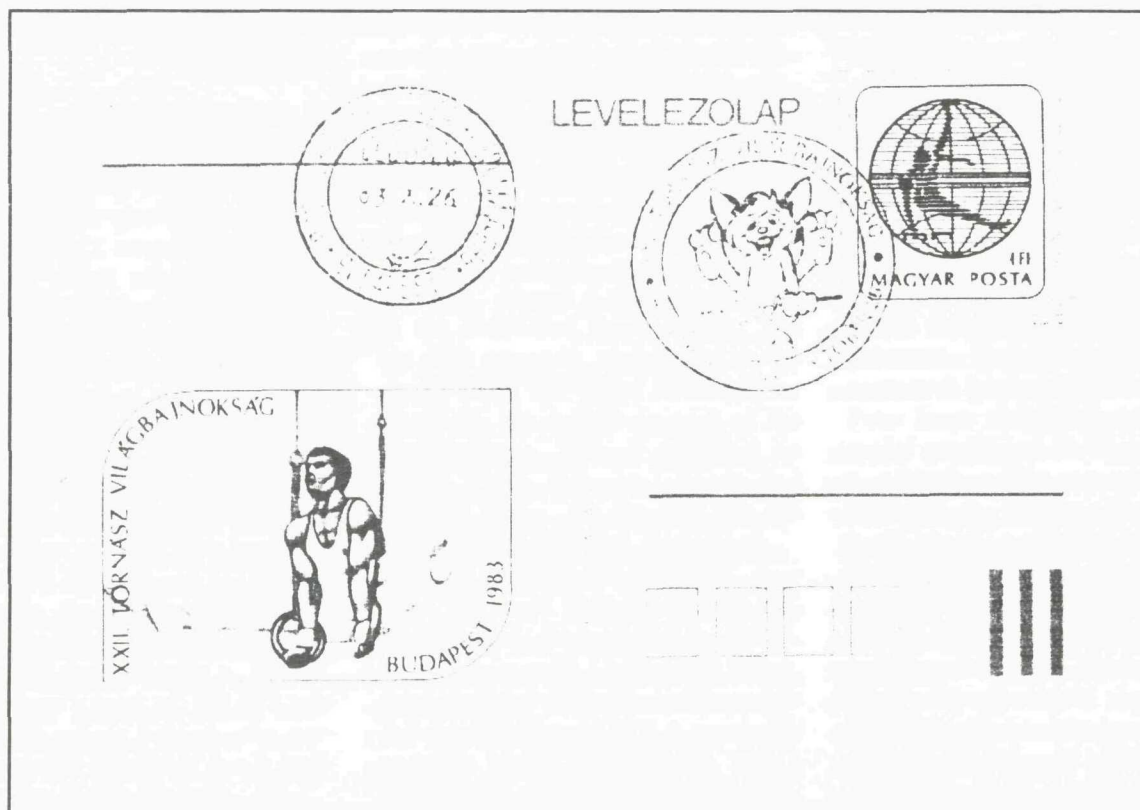


Figure 3. Peter competed on the U.S. Teams for the 1979, 1981, and 1983 World Gymnastics Championships. Although he didn't win a medal at 1983 Budapest, his performances impressed the judges.

PANCRATIASTS

The Ancient Olympic athletes knew as much about wrestling as we do today. The pancratium was a combination of wrestling and boxing, a very popular pastime.

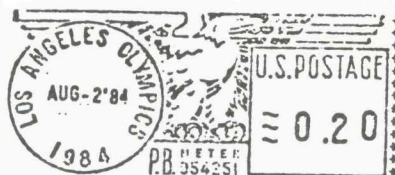
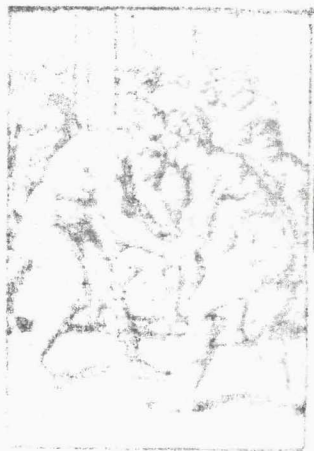


Figure 4. Vidmar's Olympic silver medal in the All-Around (best gymnast) event on August 2, 1994 was only .025 points out of first place. (Rare USPS "Los Angeles Olympics 1984" meter from the gymnastics venue)

Along with many other young gymnasts in the sports mecca of Southern California, he worked his way up through the various age level competitions. As a teen, Pete also developed a particular love for surfing, which he euphemistically referred to as his "hobby."

In both his junior and senior years in high school, Vidmar placed thirteenth in the annual U.S. National Championships. Fearing that he might have already peaked, he consulted his coach, Makato Sakamoto, who recommended he spend less time surfing and more time in the gym. Peter took his coach's advice. Surfing took a back seat, as he began putting in six hours a day in the gym.

Sakamoto readily admits that his student was not the most physically gifted, but he had "a singular determination and motivation" to succeed. The training paid off. At the September 1979 trials to select the U.S. team for the XXth World Gymnastics Championships, Peter secured a spot on the team (Figure 2). His reward was a bronze World Championship team medal at Fort Worth, the first for the U.S. For Vidmar, this was also his first international competition of any kind!

Entering UCLA in the fall of 1979, Peter majored in Business Economics. His boyhood coach, Makato Sakamoto, had since begun working as the Assistant Coach at UCLA. The following spring, at the 1980 U.S. National Championships, Vidmar won the All-Around competition as the best gymnast in the nation. Jumping thirteen places in one year was quite a remarkable achievement. From that point, Peter continued to improve in the sport, securing a spot on the ill-fated 1980 Olympic team which never went to Moscow.

The College Years

For the four years leading up to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, Peter continued to dominate U.S. men's gymnastics along with National teammates Bart Conner, Jim Hartung, and Mitch Gaylord.

Notable during this period were back-to-back firsts in the All-Around at the 1982 and 1983 NCAA (collegiate) Championships, 1982 and 1983 U.S. Championships, and 1983 and 1984 American Cup.

In the international arena, Pete was victorious at the 1981 Champions-

All competition in England; tied the top Soviet gymnast, Yuri Korolev, at the 1983 USA/USSR meet in Los Angeles; and participated on the U.S. teams to both the 1981 Moscow and 1983 Budapest World Championships (Figure 3).

1984 Olympic Games

The Team gold medal in Los Angeles was only the beginning. On Thursday, August 2, the top 36 gymnasts from the Team competition gathered to determine the best Olympic gymnast (Figure 4).

Peter's exceedingly high scores placed him in the lead entering the All-Around competition. Following close behind were Li Ning and Tong Fei of China, and Bart Conner of the U.S. In fifth place was Koji Gushiken of Japan, at 28, the "old man" of gymnastics!

Through each event, Gushiken whittled down the .175 point lead that Vidmar entered with. In the next-to-last event, Gushiken finally passed Peter with a margin of only .025 points.

In the final event, both gymnasts would need to throw caution to the wind. Peter was on Parallel Bars, Koji



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00125

Figure 5. Peter Vidmar (lower left) and Koji Gushiken (lower right) were honored for their All-Around medals at the 1984 Olympic Games in the margins of this Paraguayan souvenir sheet.

on Floor Exercise. Coincidentally, they both competed first, so neither could really calculate what score he would need.

Peter's score was given first: a 9.90. To win, Peter had to hope that Koji received no more than a 9.80. The wait seemed interminable—the judges always seem to take longer to score a floor exercise.

Finally, the decision was rendered. Koji Gushiken received a 9.90 to win the All-Around with a 118.70. Peter Vidmar's total of 118.675 was only 0.025 points behind—the narrowest possible margin in men's gymnastics (Figure 5)!

Peter's Olympic Team gold and All-Around silver were followed on

Saturday, August 4 with competition in the Individual Event Finals. The top eight gymnasts, again based on the scores from the Team competition, would vie for medals on each of the six apparatus. Vidmar qualified on three: Floor Exercise, Rings and Pommel Horse. On the first two, he placed fifth and fourth respectively.

The Pommel Horse event, perhaps the most difficult of the six, drew top men from around the world. Peter, along with Li Ning of China, entered with 9.950 scores. They were followed by Peter's UCLA roommate and best friend, Tim Daggett, with a preliminary score of 9.925 (Figure 6).

In the blind draw for order of competition, Peter would compete

last. This was a distinct advantage, as scores tended to increase with each gymnast. Co-leader Li Ning, who competed third, scored a perfect 10! Peter knew that he couldn't win the medal outright; a 10.00 would tie Li.

Discernably nervous, Vidmar mounted the horse with a jump to back Moor, continued with circles, flairs and scissors, and dismounted with a flair handstand. No falls, no errors! Fortunately, the judges agreed and awarded him a 10 as well.

For the first time since 1932, an American gymnast had won an individual apparatus gold medal. A stamp from Paraguay commemorates the occasion (Figure 7).

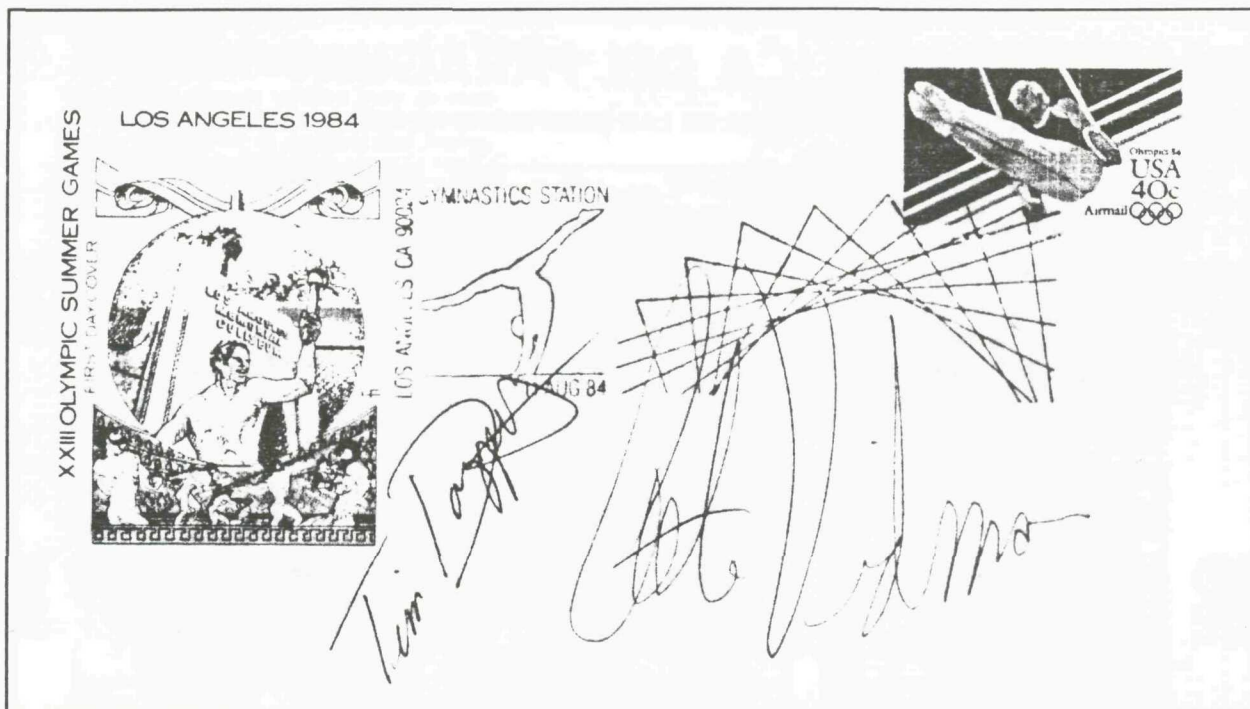


Figure 6. Best friends, Peter Vidmar and Tim Daggett, competed head-to-head in the apparatus finals of the Pommel Horse. Peter won gold, Tim bronze! (Autographs on '84 Olympic cover with Gymnastics Station cancel)

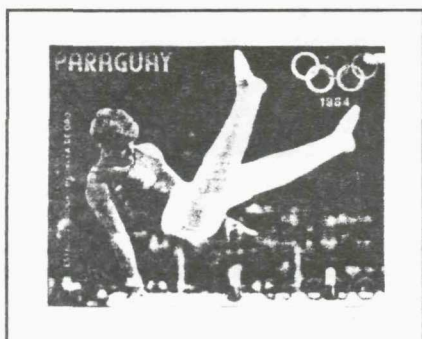


Figure 7. Peter Vidmar's gold medal on the Pommel Horse garnered him his own Olympic stamp from Paraguay.

Post-Olympics

Peter retired immediately after the Olympic Games, but not before receiving multiple accolades from his peers in the gymnastics community. The U.S.G.F. (United States Gymnastics Federation) honored him with the prestigious 1984 U.S. Gymnast of the Year award.

In 1990, President George Bush appointed Peter as a member of the President's Council on Physical Fitness Sports, a post in which he continues to serve. He is also a board mem-

ber of the U.S. Olympic Committee and U.S.G.F.

On November 2, 1991, Peter, along with fellow '84 teammate Bart Conner, were inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame (Figure 8). His accomplishments will continue to be recognized along with such greats as Jesse Owens, Dorothy Hamill and Charles Paddock (of "Chariots of Fire" fame).

Today, he lives with his wife Donna, also a former gymnast, and their children. The oldest, Timothy, is named after Tim Daggett. Peter is president of Vidmar & Company of Irvine, California. In addition to doing expert commentary for televised gymnastics competitions like the recent Barcelona Olympics, Peter is a motivational speaker much in demand on the corporate circuit.

And in keeping with his devotion to the sport and interest in helping young athletes, Peter continues to help out at summer gymnastics camps here in the U.S. A truly remarkable athlete! □

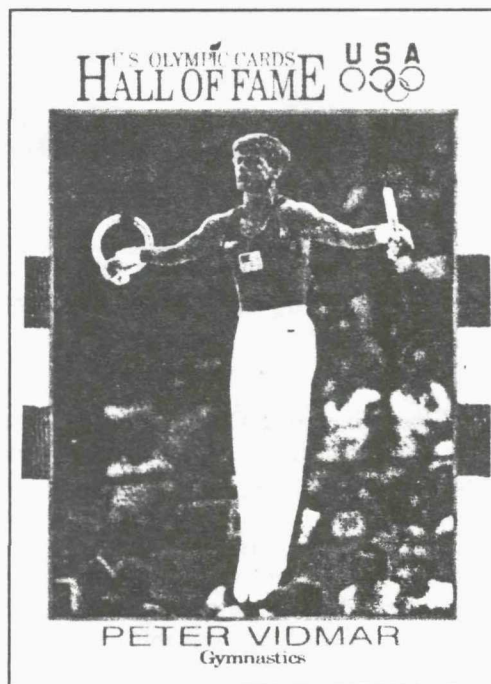


Figure 8. In 1991, Peter Vidmar was accorded the honor of being inducted into the U.S. Olympic Committee Hall of Fame. (Hall of Fame collectors card)

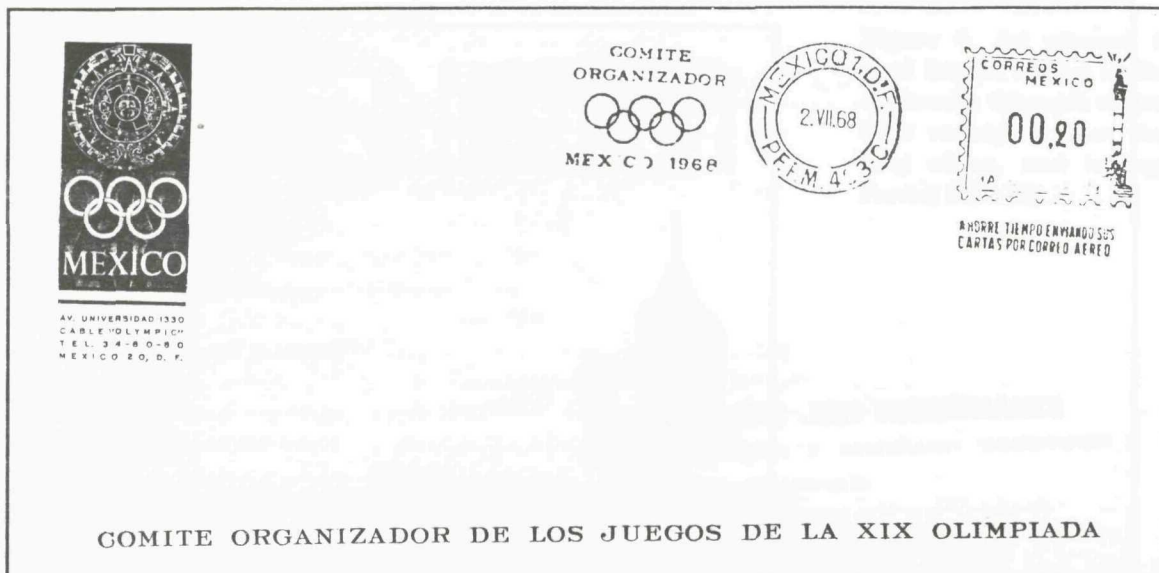


Figure 1. Slogan meter used on an Olympic Organizing Committee cover, July 2, 1968. One of three identical slogans, this example is from the machine with Permit 493-C, Mexico 1, D.F.

Mexican Olympic Meters for the 1968 Olympic Games

by John La Porta &
Mark Maestrone

Since the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, Olympic philatelists have been inundated with a quadrennial flood of stamps and souvenir sheets devoted to the topic. Commemorative hand cancels and even slogan machine cancels from sponsors, have grown to almost impossible collecting proportions.

One element of the philatelic arena, however, remains modest in size: slogan meters. While interest has grown in this area, meter cancels still remain largely ignored by the collecting public. For this reason, Olympic slogan meters are often difficult to find and, like the U.S. Postal Service Olympic meters from 1984 Los Angeles, sometimes quite expensive.

The 1968 Olympics in Mexico City spawned only twelve different types of Mexican meter slogans in 16 varieties (so far recorded). Little has been written on them, and their derivation is often a mystery.

Before discussing these Olympic meters, it is beneficial to understand the key elements for their identification. In addition to the slogan itself,

the circular dater needs to be examined. In the majority of cases, the dater notes the postal location (Mexico 1, D.F., for example) and a unique permit number, often abbreviated "PERM." Varieties of each meter type are often differentiated by this latter point, which is usually far easier to read than the meter's unique serial number.

Three of the meter slogan types that incorporate the name of the user are directly attributable to the Olympics. The earliest recorded meter was used by the Olympic Committee of Mexico. The two other types were employed by the Olympic Organizing Committee. Figure 1 illustrates one of these types on a committee cover. This three line red slogan—COMITE/ORGANIZADOR/MEXICO 1968—incorporates the Olympic Rings and bears Permit 493-C from Mexico 1, D.F. Two additional committee meter machines (Mexico 1, D.F., Permit 489-C and 524-C) used the same slogan type.

Of the other nine slogan types, only one incorporates the name of the commercial user: Financiera del Norte, S.A. (Figure 2). The boxed slogan, in red, bears the financial institu-

tion's name at top. Beneath are the words "MEXICO/OLIMPIADAS/1968" and an elongated version of the Olympic Rings. The permit number of this machine is 470-C (Hasler #17415). The postal location of the meter is Mexico 1, D.F.

Those that participate in philatelic exhibiting know from experience that making reference to corner cards is frowned upon. In the case of the next five slogan types, however, it's the corner cards that help identify the source of the meters!

The first of these types is from Kodak Mexicana, Ltd. (Figure 3). With a Mexico 1, D.F. postal location, the metered postmark, in red, is dated April 22, 1968 and is from a Pitney Bowes meter with Permit 1077 A. The five-line slogan (partially obscured by the corner card) reads: MEXICO Sede de los/JUEGOS DE LA XIX/OLIMPIADA DE 1968. This roughly translates as "Mexico, site of the Games of the XIXth Olympiad of 1968." In addition, the slogan carries an often used phrase found on Mexican meters: Ahorre Tiempo Enviando/Sus Cartas Por Correo Aereo (Save time send your letters by Airmail). Usually, this exhortation appears



Figure 2. This cover from a finance firm in Mexico City is the only commercial Olympic meter that incorporates the company's name in the slogan: Financiera del Norte, S.A.

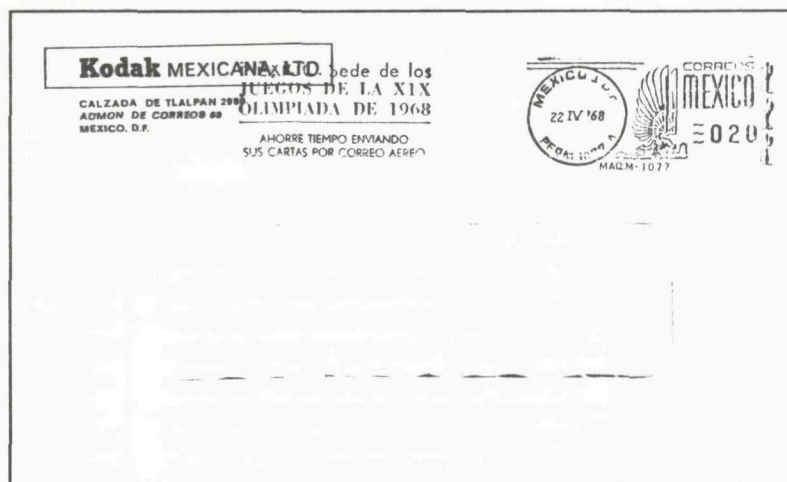


Figure 3. Kodak, a likely sponsor of the 1968 Olympic Games, used a meter that was strictly Olympic in nature. The bottom two lines of the meter urge mailers to use Airmail for faster service.

beneath the meter's indicium as exhibited on other covers that accompany this article.

While the slogan makes no such mention, it is likely that Kodak was an Olympic sponsor. Present-day commercial Olympic supporters, whether sponsors, suppliers, or licensees, are governed by far more stringent rules regarding the use of Olympic logos and other devices. As for 1968, we can only assume that companies employing Olympic meters had some legitimate right to their use.

An intriguing design element was incorporated in the slogan from the next company, Banco Internacional,

S.A. (Figures 4 and 5). The interesting semi-circular design employs the Olympic Torch as the central feature. Along the arc are the words JUEGOS OLIMPICOS. The numeral 1968 flanks the torch's shaft.

Two varieties of this red meter exist. The Figure 4 meter is Permit RB. 36, while the second variety (Figure 5) is from the Permit 851 A meter. Despite the fact that the postal locations differ—the former is simply Mexico D.F. while the latter is Mexico 1, D.F.—it is assumed that both meters were used concurrently in the same office. This theory is supported by the fact that the corner cards on

both envelopes match, and the dates of use are within two days of each other.

Another interesting point illustrated by these two covers is the rubber stamp impression at lower left. The "MEXICO 68" graphic device was the logo for the Games. Although it may be difficult to see, the Olympic Rings are carefully interwoven into the numeral 68. It was also surprising to discover that the Olympic Organizing Committee had created what could only be termed a motto for the Games, which is in two lines below the logo: "Ofrecemos Y Deseamos Amistad Con Todos Los Pueblos De La Tierra". Freely translated, it reads

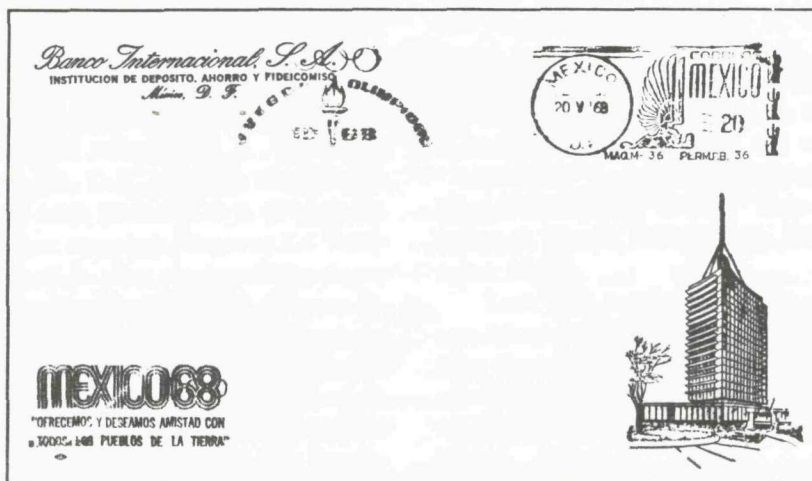


Figure 4. An unusual design was used for the slogan in Banco Internacional's Olympic meter—a torch. This variety is from their Mexico City office, and is registered as Permit RB. 36.

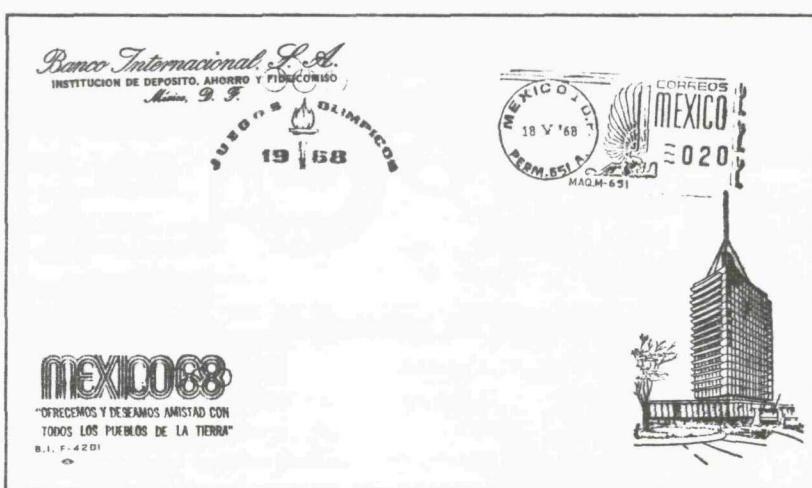


Figure 5. Banco Internacional had more than one meter machine in operation with the Olympic torch slogan. This meter is identical to Figure 4, except that it is designated Permit 651 A, and notes its location as Mexico 1, D.F.

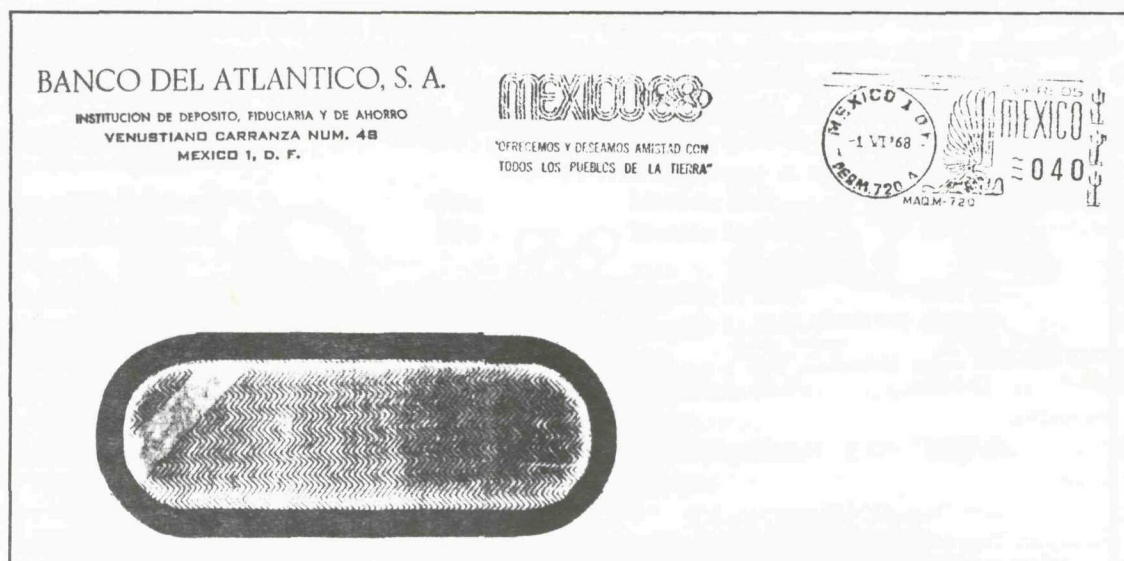


Figure 6. Banco Atlantico's meter was much more traditional, but no less interesting from a thematic viewpoint. The official Games logo and motto were combined to create the slogan.

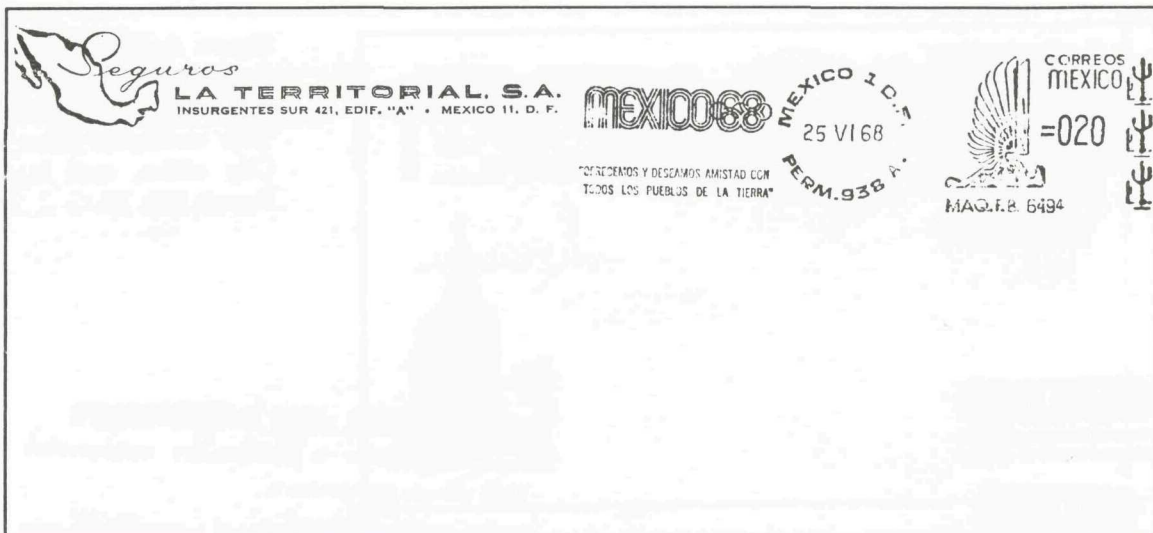


Figure 7. Seguros La Territorial also used the Olympic Logo/Motto slogan illustrated in Figure 6.



Figure 8. Perhaps the most graphically pleasing meter slogan was the one adopted by Travesias Universales. Their slogan utilized the Olympic Rings and words "Mexico 1968" in block letters.



Figure 9. The only non-Mexico City Olympic meter was from the offices of Customs Broker Juan Duran Z. in Matamoras. The text is similar to the Kodak meter in Figure 3.

“welcoming all the peoples of the world in friendship and good wishes.”

This brings us to the next slogan type which utilizes both the logo and motto. Both meter imprints are in red. Banco del Atlantico, S.A., located in Mexico 1, D.F. used this slogan in its meter with Permit 720 A (Figure 6). Another company, Seguros La Territorial, S.A. also employed the slogan with meter Permit 938 A (Figure 7). It is not clear what line of business this firm was in. There is also a conflict between the address of the company (Mexico 11, D.F.) and the meter designation (Mexico 1, D.F.). Possibly Mexico 11 was a substation within the Mexico 1 area.

Another meter which does not match the return address with respect to the postal location was used by Travesias Universales, S.A. (Figure 8). The office of this firm, which I

guess to have been a travel company, was located in the Mexico 6, D.F. postal area. On the other hand, the meter designation is Mexico 1, D.F.

Their meter slogan is simple from a design standpoint, with the word “MEXICO” above the Olympic Rings, and 1968 below. This red meter is Permit 454-C from Hasler meter 20544.

Last, but not least, is our only non-Mexico City meter (Figure 9). Juan Duran Z. was a customs brokerage firm with offices in H. Matamoros, Tamps., Mexico and Brownsville, Texas.

The meter, which is again in red, is similar to the Kodak meter in Figure 3. In this case, the Olympic Rings appear on top of a shorter version of the text. The two-line Olympic slogan reads: “MEXICO SEDE DE/LOS JUEGOS OLIMPICOS 1968.” The

previously mentioned advice to use Airmail for faster service takes up an additional two lines in very fine print.

This meter is Permit 1487 A from Pitney Bowes machine #17396.

Despite attempts, no further information was unearthed about the firms that used these many different slogan meter cancels. The official report of the Games was of no aid. Published philatelic articles on these Games do not go into much depth either.

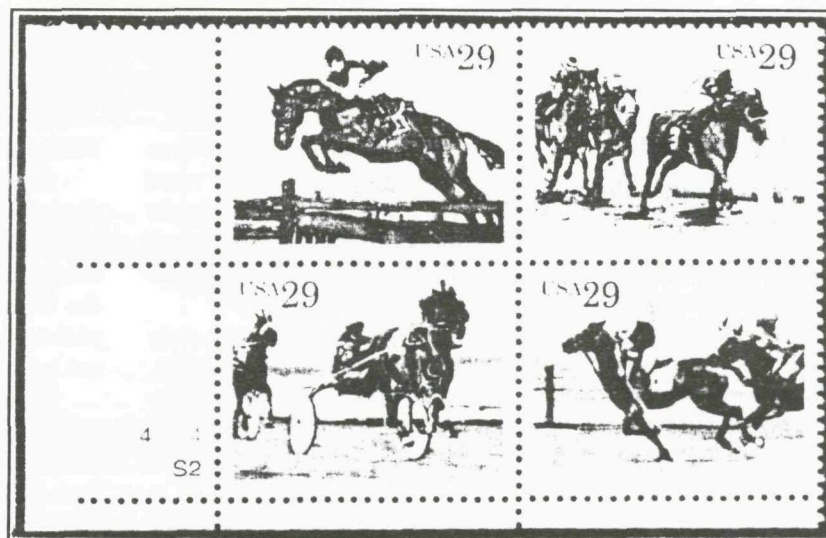
A summary of information presented in this article is portrayed in Table 1, below. A number of questions still remain though. Were these companies Olympic sponsors of some sort? If they provided a service, what kind was it? Did they have other offices that also used the meter slogans? Hopefully some of our members will be able to provide further information. □

Table 1
Summary of Illustrated 1968 Olympic Meters

Fig	User	Wi. #*	P.O.	Permit	Meter**
1	Org. Committee	F3b	Mexico 1, D.F.	493-C	H 23359
	?	F3a	Mexico 1, D.F.	489-C	?
	?	F3c	Mexico 1, D.F.	524-C	?
2	Financiera Del Norte, S.A.	F7	Mexico 1, D.F.	470-C	H 17415
3	Kodak Mexicana, Ltd.	F9	Mexico 1, D.F.	1077 A	M 1077
4	Banco Internacional, S.A.	F5a	Mexico, D.F.	RB. 36	PB 36
5	Banco Internacional, S.A.	F5b	Mexico 1, D.F.	651 A	M 651
6	Banco Del Atlantico, S.A.	F8b	Mexico 1, D.F.	720 A	M 720
7	Seguros La Territorial, S.A.	F8a	Mexico 1, D.F.	938 A	PB 6494
8	Travesias Universales, S.A.	F4	Mexico 1, D.F.	454-C	H 20544
9	Juan Duran Z.	F6	H. Matamoros, Tamps.	1487 A	PB 17396

* Winternheimer, Manfred. Poststempel, Ganzsachen Und Sonder-Einschreibzettel zu den Olympischen Spielen 1968-1972. Schwabenheim (Germany): IMOS, 1974.

** H=Hasler; PB= Pitney Bowes; M=?



U.S. Sports Horses Block Issued at Kentucky Derby

by Mark Maestroni

For the horse lovers among us, the new block of four Sports Horses stamps issued by the U.S. Postal Service is quite a treat. In the past, U.S. issues depicting horses have concentrated primarily on thoroughbreds and horse racing. Here, how-

ever, the many other sporting disciplines in which our equine friends are involved are finally recognized.

The artist, Michael Dudash, has rendered his designs in a soft watercolor that is well suited to accentuating the subtle musculature of the animals and their human "drivers."

Represented are the sports of

steeplechase, thoroughbred racing (again), harness racing, and polo. Each stamp stands alone, rather than being part of an overall collage like the recent Circus commemoratives.

The format of the pane of stamps is such that there will be more than one arrangement in which a se-tenant block of four stamps can be collected. The same pair of designs is alternated in every other row as follows:

1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3
1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3

Although the same designs will always be adjacent in pairs, a block may have the same vertical pair on either the right or left. Also, because there are five stamps per row, two designs will appear more often in a pane (1 and 3, in the above example). Table 1 provides printing details for this issue.

While I have not received information on the First Day Ceremony, *Linn's Stamp News* (April 26, 1993 issue) noted that the ceremony was to take place on May 1 before the running of the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs in Louisville. Collectors without tickets to the Derby could obtain first day cancels at various Louisville post offices. □

Table 1
29¢ Sports Horses Stamps

First Day: May 1, 1993 in Louisville, KY.

General Sale: Beginning May 2, 1993.

Scott Number: Not yet assigned.

Format: Block of four se-tenant in post office pane of 40 stamps (8 rows of 5 stamps each).

Perforation: 11

Process: Offset & Intaglio, by Stamp Venturers.

Colors: Magenta, yellow, cyan, and black.

Stamp Size: Horizontal 1.41" x 1.09" (image); 1.56" x 1.24" (overall)

Quantity Printed: Not known.

Plate Number: One intaglio number preceded by letter "S" and four offset numbers.

Marginal Markings: "©U.S. Postal Service 1992"; "Use Correct ZIP Code®".

Designer: Michael Dudash, Moretown, VT.

Art Director: Derry Noyes, design coordinator, USPS.

Typographer: John Boyd, Anagraphics Inc., New York, NY.

Project Manager: Terry McCaffrey, USPS.

Modeler: Richard C. Sennett, Stamp Venturers.

Engraver: Yves Baril.

The Olymphilex '96 Multi-Media Interactive Olympic Presentation

One of our most ambitious special displays at OLYMPHILEX '96 will be a computer-based interactive system that will utilize video presentations, sound and text messages to convey the history of the Olympic Games and the athletes who competed in them.

Users will be able to access information on all the Olympic Games, both summer and winter, and on any Olympic Athlete from 1896 to the present. A parallel story of Olympic philately will be woven into the fabric of the presentation and include references to the actual exhibits on display at OLYMPHILEX '96.

This interactive display is actually an amalgamation of several elements. One important portion that I hope our membership can help with is a data base of Olympic athletes on stamps. Once this list is compiled, we will be able

to include a scanned stamp for an athlete in the data base. That way, when a visitor calls up a specific athlete, his athletic biography will be illustrated with a stamp!

Presented here is a partial list which barely scratches the surface. I would like to ask each member to please check this list against his or her sport or Olympic checklist. The athlete does not have to be a medal winner, but he or she must have competed in an Olympic Games in order to be listed. Please supply the athlete's last name, first name, and stamps he or she is portrayed on. Scott Catalog numbers are preferred, but others, such as Michel, are fine as well.

Please send your additions to this list to your Editor, Mark Maestroni, at 2824 Curie Place, San Diego, CA 92122.

Albright, Tenley	Dominican Rep. 486	Kingdom, Roger	Uganda 651
Andrianov, Nikolai	Madagascar C169	Klimke, Reiner	Paraguay 89C14
Artemov, Vladimir	Dominica 1154	Korjus, Tapio	Uganda 653
Baldini, Ercole	Dominican Rep. 488	Lang, Thomas	Sierra Leone 1028
Barton, Greg	Grenada 1688	Lantschner, Gustav	Austria B140
Behrendt, Holger	Grenada 1691	Lewis, Carl	Penrhyn Is. 364
Bergmann, Arnfinn	Norway 1021b	Lovelock, Jack	New Zealand B137
Biondi, Matt	Central Africa 911	Mathias, Bob	Dominican Rep. 478
Blankers-Koen, Fanny	Dominican Rep. 474	Mayer, Helen	Germany B436
Borchmayer, Erich	Monaco 205	Mayotte, Tim	Cook Is. 1000b
Bordin, Gelindo	Aitutaki 420	Mecir, Miloslav	Comoro Is. C183
Brenden, Hallgeir	Norway 1021a	Mimoun, Alain	Dominican Rep. 482
Burghley, Lord	Dominican Rep. 477	Nakayama, Akinori	Mongolia 522
Capilla, Joaquin	Dominican Rep. 487	Nanyook, Choo	Dominica 1152
Carpenter, Kenneth	France B61	Nesty, Anthony	Surinam 826
Chukarin, Viktor	Russia 1970	Niehaus, Jutta	Sierra Leone 1027
Cranz, Cristl	Austria B139	Nykanen, Matti	Finland 770
Cuthbert, Betty	Dominican Rep. 480	Otto, Kristin	Sierra Leone 1033
Danielsen, Egil	Dominican Rep. 481	Ouellette, Gerald	Dominican Rep. 484
Delaney, Ron	Dominican Rep. 485	Owens, Jesse	Dominican Rep. 475
Durand, Pierre	Central Africa 913	Read, Norman	Dominican Rep. 483
Eagan, Eddie	USA 2499	Ritter, Louise	Penrhyn Is. 365
Endo, Yukio	Togo C501	Rono, Peter	Grenada 1687
Eriksen, Stein	Norway 1021c	Sabatini, Gabriela	Comoro Is. C186
Ewry, Ray	USA 2497	Saito, Hitoshi	Aitutaki 421
Fichtel, Anja	Sierra Leone 1034	Saleh, Ahmed	Djibouti C242
Graf, Steffi	Grenada 1686	Schenk, Christian	Sierra Leone 1025
Grecu, Dan	Romania 2650	Seelenbinder, Werner	GDR B99
Griffith-Joyner, Florence	Aitutaki 419	Shaklin, Boris	Canada B11
Gushiken, Koji	Guinea-Bissau 612	Sike, Andras	Sierra Leone 1032
Hall, Lars	Dominican Rep. 479	Slattvik, Simon	Norway 1021d
Harbig, Rudolf	Germany B435	Suleymanoglu, Naim	Turkey 2418
Hudec, Alois	Czechoslovakia 203	Timmerman, Ulf	Penrhyn Is. 366
Iketani, Yukio	Grenada 1693	Todd, Mark	Comoro Is. 426
Joyner-Kersey, Jackie	Penrhyn Is. 368a	Uphoff, Nicole	Comoro Is. 426
Kato, Sawao	Chad 203	Wightman, Helen	USA 2498
Kee, Chung Sohn	Dominican Rep. 476	Xu, Yanmei	Dominica 1153

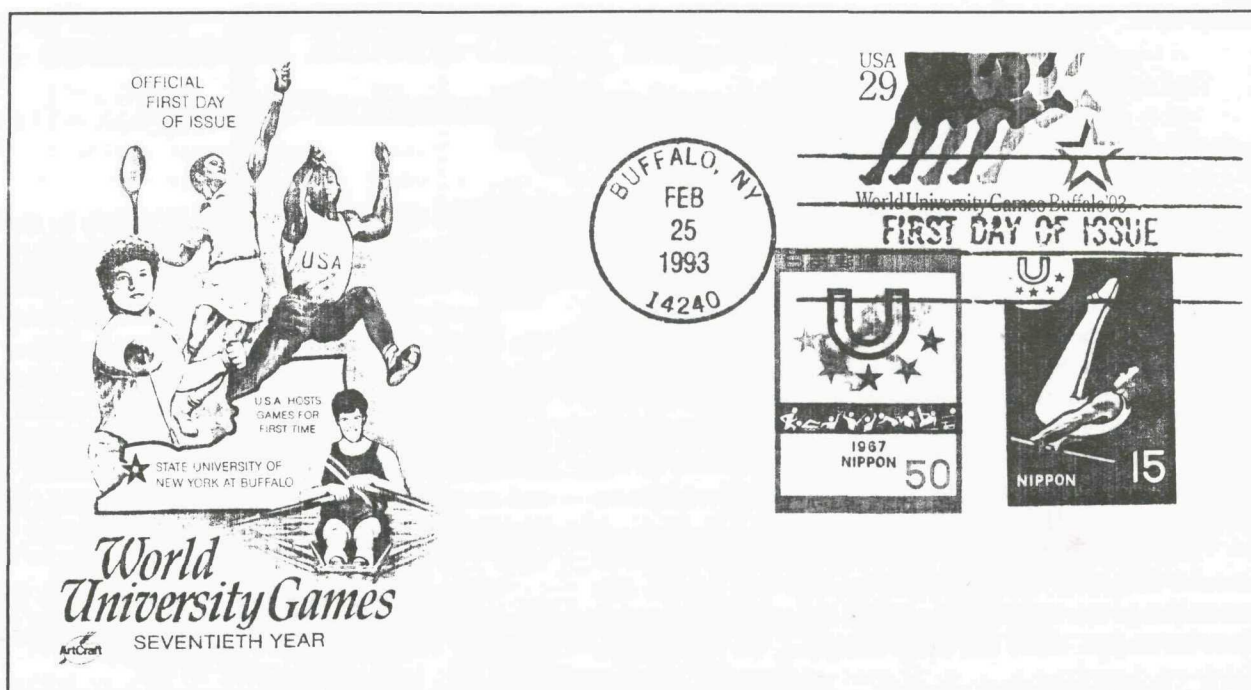


Figure 1. The governing body of the Universiade is FISU (International Federation of University Sports). The games logo, depicted on the Japan 1967 Universiade stamp is a "U" surrounded by five stars.

Origins of the World University Games

by Mark Maestroni &
Bob Du Bois

The May-June 1993 issue of the *Journal of Sports Philately* covered the first day of issue for this year's 29¢ World University Games stamp. The games, to be held July 8-18, 1993 in Buffalo, New York, will feature some 5,000 athletes from 120 countries competing in twelve sports. The sports being contested are athletics (track & field), baseball, basketball, diving, fencing, gymnastics, rowing, soccer, swimming, tennis, volleyball, and water polo.

The Universiade, which always refers to the summer sports competition, is held every odd-numbered year so as not to conflict with the Olympiad (Summer Olympics). While most of the world refers to the games by this name, we in North America call them "World University Games." In Great Britain, they are the "World Student Games." Their winter games counterpart is the Winter Universiade, and is normally conducted in the same year as the summer University Games.

History of the Universiade

The 1993 edition will be the 17th Universiade. However, they are actually the 30th time that an international competition in summer sports for college students aged 17 to 28 has taken place. The first meeting was in 1923 in Paris, France.

As Table 1 indicates, these games have gone by different names, which explains the variation in numbers. The first eight games (1923-1939) were contested under the title "International University Games." They were organized by the International Confederation of Students (CIE), which was founded in 1919.

Table 2 lists the Winter Universiade competitions. The First Winter Universiade, known as "International University Winter Games," was in 1928 at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy.

Like the Olympics, both the summer and winter University Games were dormant during World War II. They eventually were reborn; their original organizer, the CIE, was not.

In 1946, the International Union of Students (IUS) was formed, whose goal was to try to reorganize the games. The result, in 1947, was a winter sports competition held in Davos, Switzerland. This meeting was recognized as the First World Students Championships. The IUS followed up this success with a second winter contest in 1949 in Spindleruv Mlyn, Czechoslovakia.

The IUS had not been able to organize a summer competition, though. A parallel group, the International Federation of University Sports (FISU) was organized in 1948 (Figure 1). Their first action was to fill this gap. The First International University Sports Week for summer-sport competitors was held by FISU in 1949 at Merano, Italy. By 1951, they had managed to assemble a competing winter version in Bad Gastein, Austria.

The IUS was not pleased; in 1953 and 1955 competing winter games were held by each organization, adding to the general confusion. A summer games was never held by the IUS.

Table 1
Universiade (Summer) Competitions

<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Official Name</u>
1	1923	Paris, France	1st International University Games
2	1927	Rome, Italy	2nd International University Games
3	1928	Paris, France	3rd International University Games
4	1930	Darmstadt, Germany	4th International University Games
5	1933	Turin, Italy	5th International University Games
6	1935	Budapest, Hungary	6th International University Games
7	1937	Paris, France	7th International University Games
8	1939	Vienna, Austria	8th International University Games
9	1949	Merano, Italy	1st International University Sports Week
10	1951	Luxembourg	2nd International University Sports Week
11	1953	Dortmund, West Germany	3rd International University Sports Week
12	1955	San Sebastian, Spain	4th International University Sports Week
13	1957	Paris, France	5th International University Sports Week
14	1959	Turin, Italy	1st Universiade
15	1961	Sofia, Bulgaria	2nd Universiade
16	1963	Porto Allegre, Brazil	3rd Universiade
17	1965	Budapest, Hungary	4th Universiade
18	1967	Tokyo, Japan	5th Universiade
19	1970	Turin, Italy	6th Universiade
20	1973	Moscow, USSR	7th Universiade
21	1975	Rome, Italy	8th Universiade
22	1977	Sofia, Bulgaria	9th Universiade
23	1979	Mexico City, Mexico	10th Universiade
24	1981	Bucharest, Romania	11th Universiade
25	1983	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	12th Universiade
26	1985	Kobe, Japan	13th Universiade
27	1987	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	14th Universiade
28	1989	Duisburg, West Germany	15th Universiade
29	1991	Sheffield, England	16th Universiade
30	1993	Buffalo, New York, USA	17th Universiade
31	1995	Fukuoka, Japan	18th Universiade

Finally, the two sports groups, FISU and IUS, buried their differences. Only one winter University Games was held in 1957 and 1959. Later that year, the first "Universiade," as the games are officially known today, took place in Turin, Italy. The premier Winter Universiade was staged in Chamonix, France in 1960.

Since 1967, the U.S. Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC) has been the recognized FISU member in the United States. The U.S. Olympic Committee, since 1977, has played an important role helping the USCSC prepare

athletes for each Universiade. A joint USOC/USCSC committee sets the policy for the administration of the Universiade program for athletes in the United States.

Early Universiade Philately

The first adhesive commemoration of these games was for the 3rd International University Games of 1928 in Paris, France. A multi-color vignette was produced (Figure 2) which includes mention of the 10th CIE Con-

gress that was conducted at the same time. Apparently, the CIE held annual congresses since their founding in 1919.

The text (light brown) reads: X^{ème} CONGRÈS/9 au 25 AOÛT/1928. A shield in the center of the vignette carries a depiction of the Eiffel Tower against a map of the eastern hemisphere. In the top panel is text (in white) reading: JEUX/INTERNATIONAUX/UNIVERSITAIRES/PARIS 1928. In the bottom panel are the initials "CIE" in light brown, which stand for Confédération International d'Etudiants.

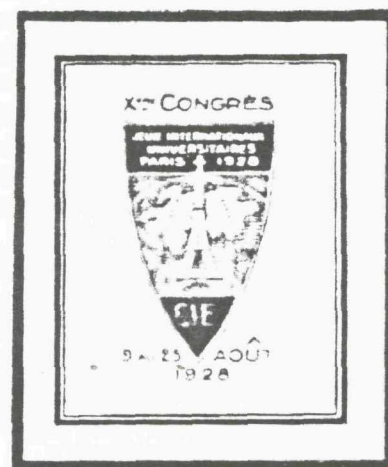
Table 2
Winter Universiade Competitions

<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Official Name</u>
1	1928	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy	1st International University Winter Games
2	1930	Davos, Switzerland	2nd International University Winter Games
3	1933	Bardonecchia, Italy	3rd International University Winter Games
4	1935	St. Moritz, Switzerland	4th International University Winter Games
5	1937	Zell Am See, Austria	5th International University Winter Games
6	1939	Trondheim, Norway	6th International University Winter Games
	1947	Davos, Switzerland	1st World Students Championships (IUS)
	1949	Spindleruv Mlyn, Czech.	2nd World Students Championships (IUS)
7	1951	Bad Gastein, Austria	1st International Winter Sports Week (FISU)
	1951	Iarna, Romania	3rd World Students Championships (IUS)
8	1953	St. Moritz, Switzerland	2nd International Winter Sports Week (FISU)
	1953	Semmerling, Austria	4th World Students Championships (IUS)
9	1955	Jahorina, Yugoslavia	3rd International Winter Sports Week (FISU)
	1955	Zakopane, Poland	5th World Students Championships (IUS)
10	1957	Oberammergau, Germany	4th International Winter Sports Week (FISU)
11	1959	Zell Am See, Austria	5th International Winter Sports Week (FISU)
12	1960	Chamonix, France	1st Winter Universiade
13	1962	Villars, Switzerland	2nd Winter Universiade
14	1964	Spindleruv Mlyn, Czech.	3rd Winter Universiade
15	1966	Sestriere, Italy	4th Winter Universiade
16	1968	Innsbruck, Austria	5th Winter Universiade
17	1970	Rovaniemi, Finland	6th Winter Universiade
18	1972	Lake Placid, New York, USA	7th Winter Universiade
19	1975	Livigno, Italy	8th Winter Universiade
20	1978	Spindleruv Mlyn, Czech.	9th Winter Universiade
21	1981	Jaca, Spain	10th Winter Universiade
22	1983	Sofia, Bulgaria	11th Winter Universiade
23	1985	Belluno, Italy	12th Winter Universiade
24	1987	Strbske Pleso, Czech.	13th Winter Universiade
25	1989	Sofia, Bulgaria	14th Winter Universiade
26	1991	Sapporo, Japan	15th Winter Universiade
27	1993	Zakopane, Poland	16th Winter Universiade
28	1995	Jaca, Spain	17th Winter Universiade

The shield colors are blue, light brown and red (roughly approximating the French tricolor). Text outside the shield is in light brown, with the outside frame lines in blue. The design measures 43mm x 49mm, and is imperforate.

A series of vignettes were produced for the 2nd International University Winter Games of 1930 at Davos, Switzerland (Figure 3). These adhesives portray an ancient Greek runner in red against a white background.

Figure 2. The first adhesive commemorating the University Games was a vignette for the 1928 summer competition in Paris (3rd International University Games). This was also the 10th Congress of the CIE, early organizers of the games.



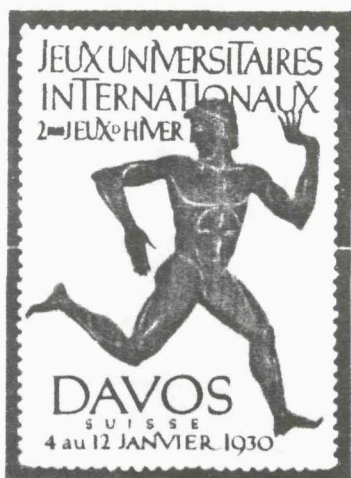
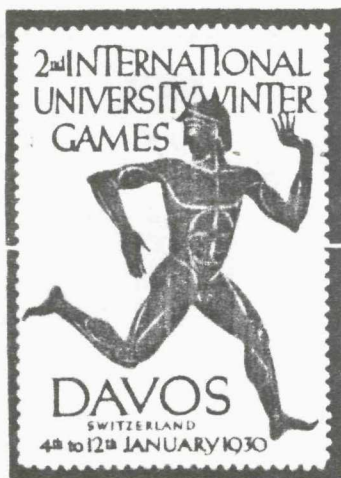


Figure 3. Vignettes for the 2nd International University Winter Games in 1930 at Davos, Switzerland. The labels are identical, and in three languages: English, French, and German.

These labels were printed in at least three languages: English, French and German. This is probably the complete set. An Italian version was supposedly scheduled, but authorities feel it may never have been issued. All labels are identical except for black text, which reads: 2nd INTERNATIONAL/UNIVERSITY WINTER/GAMES/DAVOS/SWITZERLAND/4th TO 12th JANUARY 1930. Each vignette is perforated 11½. The design measures 38mm x 53mm, while the overall size is 42mm x 59mm.

These three labels have appeared in Herb LaTuchie's Auction #19 as Lot #182. The estimate is \$30-\$50. Two of these vignettes were offered by the Italian firm, FILTEMA, quite some time back for the equivalent of about \$10 each.

For the first few years, the 1928 and 1930 labels were the only adhesives commemorating the University Games. In 1933, Italy hosted both the winter (3rd) and summer (5th) competitions. The latter were held in Turin. Italy issued four stamps for the occasion (Figure 4) on August 16,

1933 (Scott #306-9), depicting an athlete standing in front of an obelisk. They are denominated in 10c, 20c, 50c, and 1.25 lira values.

U.S. Philatelic Contributions

It is traditional for the U.S. to issue stamps for the Olympic Games. Not so for other multi-sport international competitions. In fact, the recently released 29¢ World University Games stamp is only the third non-



Figure 4. The first set of stamps for a University Games were issued by Italy in 1933 for that year's 5th International University Games at Turin.

Olympic stamp in this category (Figure 5). The other two were for the Pan American Games of 1959 (Chicago-Scott #C56) and 1987 (Indianapolis-Scott #2247).

While the 1972 Winter Universiade was held in Lake Placid, NY, no stamps were issued for the event.

The information presented in this article really only scratches the surface, as numerous labels and stamps have been issued over the years. As you sit back to watch the televised competition from Buffalo this month, you'll have all the inside information on the games' history at your fingertips! □

[ED: Information for this article was provided, in part, from material published in the February 26, 1993 and April 2, 1993 issues of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.]

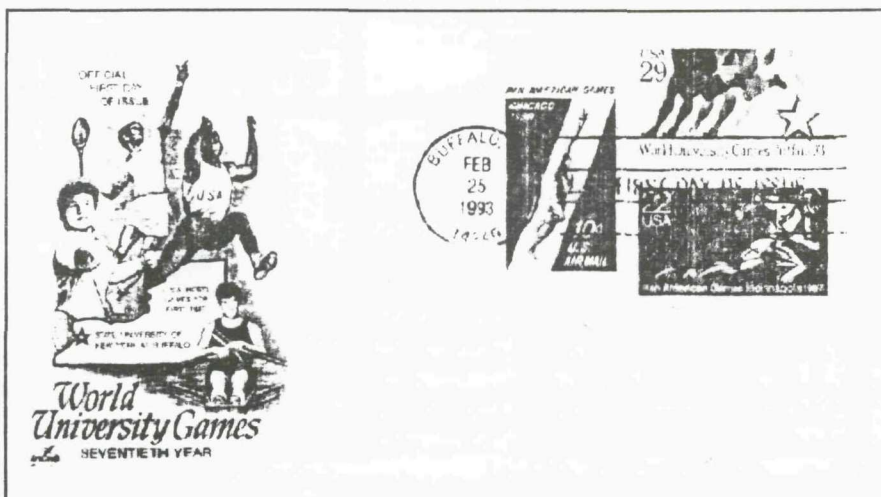


Figure 5. The only non-Olympic stamps issued in the U.S. for a multi-sport international competition were for the 1959 and 1987 Pan American Games.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Plate Proofs | <input type="checkbox"/> 1964 to date |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sepia Inspection Sheets | <input type="checkbox"/> Stage Proofs |
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1996 Atlanta Olympic Games

by Norman Jacobs

Beginning with this issue, I will be writing a column on the 1996 Olympics for *JSP*. As the start of the Atlanta Games draws closer, I anticipate that many philatelic items with a connection to the 1996 Games will be produced. I will try to keep *JSP* readers aware of these, particularly the locally used postal cancellations, meters, and other items which will not be catalogued elsewhere. However, even at this early date, the Olympic collector can find some philatelic material with a direct Atlanta-Olympic connection, as described below.

In addition, I will be on the lookout for collateral material such as postcards which feature the Olympics as a direct or implied theme (see the article by Mark Maestroni in the May/June 1993 issue). These will be collectible in their own right, and will also allow you to prepare personalized covers and maximum cards using 1996 Olympic stamps and official cancellations available during the Games. From time to time, I will also include information on other collectibles such as cinderellas and coins and medals.

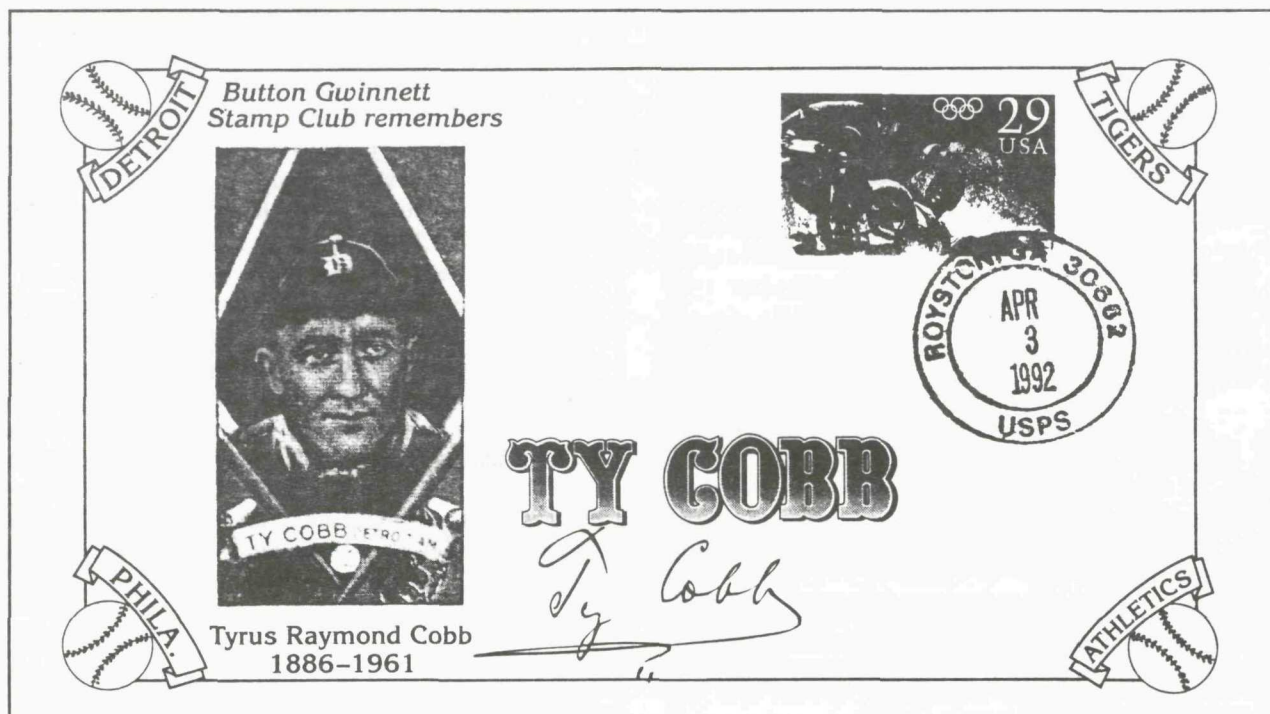
To keep the *JSP* readership informed on the overall progress (and problems) of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, the column will also include updates on venues, politics, mascots, logos, and the many pre-Olympic festivals and events which have already begun.

As an Atlanta resident and member of the Olympihlex Organizing Committee, I hope I will be in the right place to accomplish these goals, but I would like to invite other members to contribute material which they discover, or to write entire guest columns on the 1996 Olympics. My

address appears on the Table of Contents page of each issue, or you may send material directly to the Editor.

The 1992 Olympic baseball stamp has been featured previously in *JSP* (July/August 1992 issue), but I have found two additional unofficial first day covers. The first uses the town of Ball Ground, GA for a cancel that evokes the nomenclature of baseball (illustrated below). The other cover uses Ty Cobb's hometown of Royston, GA along with a cachet. These were prepared by Roy Johnson of the Button-Gwinnett Stamp Club. Only a few were made. No one else used Royston for cancels; one dealer did prepare some covers in Ball Ground.

As you probably know, the baseball stamp was abruptly withdrawn from sale by the USPS. A lawsuit is still pending over the source of the original photograph used for the stamp's artwork. In 1992, the Peach State Stamp Show in Atlanta used this baseball stamp and a special handcancel showing the Olympic Rings and the words "Olympic Games Baseball Salute" for its show cover. Since the USPS was an official Olympic sponsor in 1992, permission was obtainable through the USPS to use the Olympic Rings in the cancel. Some copies of the show cancel are still available to SPI members. You can contact C.H. Zatsick, Director of Mail Sales, P.O. Box 104, Taylorsville, GA 30178-0104. The show cancel with cachet is \$1.00. An Artcraft FDC with the show cancel on a second stamp is also available for \$1.00, while they last. Please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with your order, and remember to mention that you are a member of SPI.



Exhibiting At OLYMPHILEX '96

In the "President's Message" in the May/June 1993 issue of *JSP*, Mark Maestroni noted that the prospectus for OLYMPHILEX '96 should be available in early 1995. For those SPI members who are unfamiliar with the requirements for qualification and other protocol relative to entering an OLYMPHILEX competition, I will devote a portion of this column to the subject. The information provided is based upon my knowledge of the OLYMPHILEX events held in Seoul in 1988 and Barcelona in 1992. I expect that the requirements for OLYMPHILEX '96 at Atlanta will be quite similar.

Basically, there are three classes of participation, one being a Non-Competitive class which is by invitation only. This includes a Court of Honor, Official Class (e.g. exhibits from postal administrations and museums), and exhibits by members of the jury.

The two classes of interest to SPI members desiring to enter an OLYMPHILEX are the FIP Competitive Class and the Promotion Class. For the FIP Competitive Class, an adult exhibitor must have received at least a vermeil at a National Exhibition and a junior exhibitor a silver-bronze. To qualify for the Promotion Class, an exhibit should have received at least a silver at a National Exhibition.

For SPI members residing in the United States, any of the WSP (World Series of Philately) Exhibitions listed in the *The American Philatelist* and periodically in the philatelic press are considered National Exhibitions. The 1992-93 issue of the *APS Handbook* lists 34 WSP exhibitions. Those living in the U.S. are extremely fortunate to have so many qualifying exhibitions; most other countries have only one National-Level Exhibition per year.

One need not be an Olympic Games exhibitor to qualify for an OLYMPHILEX since there are ample categories to satisfy any prospective sports exhibitor. The four general categories are:

- Olympic Games (Summer)
- Olympic Winter Games
- Sports (Such as golf, tennis, soccer, hockey, etc., etc.)
- International Sports Events (World Championships and World Cups, Latin American Games, Central American Games, Pan-American Games, etc.)

So, as one can readily see, there is no problem in finding a category that fits your need. The main problem is making the decision *now* to prepare and qualify an exhibit for OLYMPHILEX '96!

For those members interested in collecting and exhibiting recent Olympiads, I call to your attention an article by Manfred Bergman appearing in the May 1993 issue of the

Torch Bearer, the journal of the Society of Olympic Collectors in Great Britain. Bergman makes an excellent point by titling his article "Collecting Recent Olympiads" rather than "Exhibiting Recent Olympiads." His point being that "... before showing, one has to make a collection and only after the latter is reasonably complete, can one think about showing it." He further states: "While there are, in principle, no time limits from the moment a collection is started until the first international showing (promotion class), I still would suggest that 5-6 years is a reasonable period to put together a valid selection."

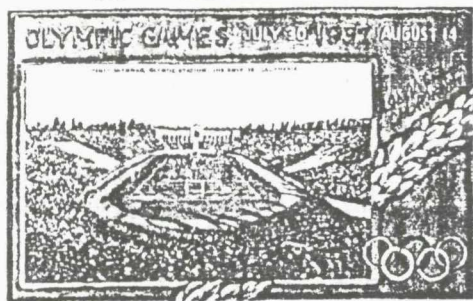
I would suspect that there are many SPI members who have already devoted more than the recommended period in collecting. Now, they have only to take that next step into the arena of the exhibition hall. Usually, the minimum number of 16-page frames required for an entry is in the range of 4 to 5 frames. The typical maximum number of frames allotted to an exhibit is 8 frames.

Conrad Klinkner, an SPI member and long-time collector of the 1932 Games, recently took the first step by entering AmeriStamp Expo '93 which was the first major one-frame exhibition ever held in the United States. I believe this to be an important first step, as the 1932 Games is an extremely difficult topic to treat thematically due to a paucity of material. Conrad was awarded a silver medal for his first time out.

In the September/October 1991 issue of *JSP*, guest columnist Franceska Rapkin made the point that "Of the Games held before the Second World War, only two lend themselves to treatment as a collection of a single Olympiad—those of 1924 in Paris and those of 1936 held in Berlin." Obviously, Conrad has selected a most difficult challenge in striving to develop his exhibit titled "'Let The Games Begin' XTH Olympiad Los Angeles, 1932." Hopefully, he will continue to develop the exhibit and qualify it for OLYMPHILEX '96.

Conrad tells me that he received some very good advice from members of the jury as to how to improve and expand his presentation. Certainly, starting with a one-framer is a fine way to get your feet wet in exhibit preparation. At the same time, you can avail yourself of knowledge and advice from judges and other exhibitors at the show. Without making comment as to the relative merits of the content and presentation, the first three pages from Conrad's single-frame exhibit are reproduced at right. It will be interesting to see how it is altered over time and hopefully we can take another peek at it as it develops.

"LET THE GAMES BEGIN" XTH OLYMPIAD LOS ANGELES, 1932



(Issued in Japan by Matsuzaki department store.)

In the summer of 1932 with the eyes of the world upon it, the city of Los Angeles staged one of the greatest sports spectacles of all time. The seed for hosting this grand event was planted with the I.O.C. in 1920, nurtured in 1923 with the awarding of the Games and came to fruition in 1929 as the I.O.C. announced the exact dates. While gripped by a massive economic depression, the people of this community paid homage to the men and women athletes of the Xth Olympic Games. The advertising and publicity campaign was a great success inspiring widespread participation resulting in record ticket sales and attendance. Anticipation grew with the arrival of the athletes and the opening of the Olympic village. On July 30th the Games of the Xth Olympiad were declared open and for the next two weeks Olympic and world records were broken. With the closing ceremonies on August 14th the Olympic flag was lowered and Count on Baillet-Latour called upon the youth of every country to assemble in four years at Berlin.

PLAN OF EXHIBIT

TITLE PAGE/PLAN	Pages		Pages
1. BACKGROUND	1	3. PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATHLETES	
1.1 Acquisition of the Games	1	3.1 Transportation to the Games	1
1.2 International and national scene	1	3.2 Olympic Village	1
1.3 International acceptance	1	4. GAMES IN PROGRESS	
2. ADVERTISING/PUBLICITY		4.1 First day Opening Ceremonies	1
2.1 Commercial	1	4.2 Participations	2
2.2 U.S. Government	1	4.3 Closing Ceremonies	1
2.3 Ticket sales	1		16

1. BACKGROUND

In 1920 William Garland, President of the California Fitness Association, attended the VIII Olympiad in Antwerp, Belgium. It was here that invitations to consider holding the Olympics in Los Angeles were presented to the International Olympic Committee.

1.1 Acquisition of Games



Belgian postal stationery with Olympic machine cancel "BRUXELLES (013)-BRUSSELS (L.W.) 14 VII 1920". This is the opening day of the Olympics and has a vignette issued by the Organizing Committee.



M. F. Godfroid
17 rue de Progrès
Faruwelz

Belgian VIII Olympic Games commemorative issues with hand cancel, "ANTWERPEN 1920 VIII OLYMPIADE"



In May of 1930 at Humboldt University the I.O.C. Long essay to consider the report on the preparations to the forthcoming Games. As a result the Congress set the dates for the event as July 30 to August 14, 1932.



In Rome in 1925 the I.O.C. awarded the Games of the Xth Olympiad to Los Angeles.

1. BACKGROUND

1.2 National/ International scene

The worldwide economic depression was thought by some to be too great a burden for the host country to overcome in staging such a significant event. The people of Los Angeles and Americans nationwide proved that this responsibility would not be restricted. The Depression would, however, play a major role in the 1932 presidential campaign and thus have a minor impact on Olympic tradition.

Bank failures and runs on banks were unprecedented.



Economic activity was abnormal with as much as 25% unemployment.



In some areas of the U.S. up to as many as 75% of the families received relief. Bread lines were commonplace.



In the "Grapes of Wrath" John Steinbeck brought to life the hardships and despair of the Depression.

Herbert Hoover, President of the U.S., was seeking a second term.



Franklin Roosevelt was Governor of New York and the Democratic candidate for president.

On July 7, 1932 F.D.R. delivered a speech outlining his "New Deal" and revealing himself as a very aggressive campaigner. Because of this Pres. Hoover broke with tradition and decided he could not spare the time to officiate the Olympics. He, therefore, sent in his place the V.P., Charles Curtis, to formally open the Xth Olympic Games.

Those who originally came from foreign shores were also asked to support their former countrymen.

Stor
Norsk Deltagelse
Olympiaden
1932



"Give support to Norwegians participating in the Olympic Games of 1932." Simon/ Walsh type DE 18
machine cancel used in the U.S. for postcard.

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News of Our Members

by Clem Reiss & Dorothy Weihrauch

New Members

- 1906R Paul Foster, 69 Forest St., New Bedford, MA 02740. He collects host country Olympics. (Jones)
- 1907R Nancy Horiuchi, 5002 46th SW, Seattle, WA 98136. She is a graduate student and general collector with specialized interests in basketball and bicycling. (Reiss)
- 1908R Edgar P. Kaiser, 18102 15th Ave #301, Seattle, WA 98155. He is a clergyman and collects tennis. (Jones)
- 1909R Reg Beaumont, 66 Birchmont Rd., Merrimac, MA 01860. He collects soccer including Olympics and World Cup. (La Porta)
- 1910A Yakup Nakri, Box 788 SISLI, 80226 Istanbul, Turkey. He is a stamp dealer specializing in the Middle East, Balkans and postal history. (Reiss)
- 1911A Giorgio Sini, Via Roma 41, Tagliolom 15070 Italy. He's fluent in English and collects soccer. (Jones)
- 1912A Korean Olympic Sports Philatelic Club, Lee Jong Koo, President, Box 1028, Busan 600-610, South Korea. Interests are Olympics, soccer, winter sports, yachting and gymnastics (Podolsky)
- 1913R Godfrey Fearn, 657 Coronation Blvd., Cambridge, Ont. N1R 3G3, Canada. He is an electro-sprayer. Godfrey collects cricket, golf and badminton. (Jones)
- 1914R William Cochrane, 30 Varley Drive, Kanata, Ont. K2K 1G2 Canada. He is a public servant and general collector. His special interests are soccer, Olympics and curling. (Jones)
- 1915R Walter A Paruk, 11609 Lumpkin St., Hamtramick, MI 46212. He is fluent in Polish, a general collector and is retired. (La Porta)
- 1916R Marjorie S. Boyle, 2 Riverdale Ave., Monmouth Beach, NJ 07750-1411. She is retired and a beginning collector of Olympics, tennis and basketball. (Jones)

New Addresses

Winston Brown, 8503 Stickney, Wauwatosa, WI 53226
Carol Costa, 365 Misty Oak Ct., Datron, OH 45415-1378
Brian Eatough, 29 Willow Ave., Somerville, MA 02144.
Stan Hansen, 17 Woodglen Crescent, Bracebridge, Ont. P1L 1A1 Canada

Corrections

James P. Edmunds (not Edwards, as noted in March issue)
Victor Manikian (collecting interests should be corrected as follows: Summer Olympics 1896-1948, with specialty in 1924, 1936 and 1948. Sport interest: track & field.)
J. Kenneth Soucy (correction to last name)

Reinstated Members

P. Drossos, Greece; B. Eatough, Somerville, MA; Rex

Haggett, England; J. Salazar, Mendoza, Argentina

Deceased Members

Evald Raid, Toronto, Canada - died Jan 24, 1993
George Scheffel, Concord, CA - died Feb. 27, 1993

Total Membership, April 2, 1993

428

Sports & Olympic Exhibits Awards

Local and Regional Shows

NASHVILLE STAMP SHOW '93, held in January at Nashville, TN. A vermeil was awarded to Charles Covell, Jr. for "Soccer—Just for Kicks."

EUPEX '93, held in February in Cleveland, OH, sponsored by the Euclid Stamp Club. Charles V. Covell, Jr. received a gold and the ATA medal for "Soccer—Just For Kicks."

NOVAPEX '93, held in March in Redding CA. Sponsored by the Redding Stamp Club. There were two awards for junior exhibitors of sports material: a silver to Thomas Fitzpatrick for "U.S. Sports Stamps" and a bronze to Todd Frandsen for "Sports Around the World."

National Shows

ARIPEX '93, sponsored by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs and held in Tucson in January. James Bowman received a gold and the ATA silver for "1936 Olympische Spiele." In the Youth category, Justin Curran received a bronze award for "Through the Hoop."

WESTPEX '93, sponsored by the Association for Western Philatelic Exhibitions, held in San Francisco in April. Samantha Burde won a junior award of a silver for "U.S. Olympic Stamps."

MARCH PARTY '93, held in March in Cleveland, sponsored by the Garfield Perry Stamp Club. A silver and the award for best topical went to Alice J. Johnson for "Figure Skating." A silver also was awarded to William Smithett for "A Postal History of the First Eleven Olympiads."

Please remember, when writing an officer or board member of SPI, include a self-addressed stamped envelope if you need a reply. Help keep our operating costs in check!

Filatelìa Sport-Olympica

Issue #33, dated March 1993, arrived together with a 28-page booklet dealing with basketball, and a long letter from Editor Luciano Calenda. In the latter he describes in detail the reasons for the organizational and publications changes on the Italian sports philately scene. Briefly, problems arose due to the dissatisfaction of some collectors with the FIP (International Federation of Philately) exhibiting rules vis-a-vis those of FIPO (International Federation of Olympic Philately). A group of those who opposed FIP decided to quit the Italian Thematic Association's Sports Group and found a new organization. Thus UIFOS (Unione Italiana Filatelisti Olimpici e Sportivi) was formed and its publication (Phila-Sport) is subsidized by the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI). *Filatelìa Sport-Olympica* continues to be the umbrella publication of the other Italian sports collectors. In addition there will be six specialized publications issued during the course of the year, one devoted to each of the following fields: Olympic Games, soccer, basketball, volleyball, cycling and motor sports. That for basketball, also edited by the energetic Signor Calenda, is the second to arrive, the soccer publication having appeared earlier.

As in the past there are several long articles and many short ones in the current issue of *Filatelìa Sport-Olympica*. There is good coverage of new meters and cancellations, a long article on the Games of the Small States of Europe, articles on the 1993 Mediterranean Games

and on the Winter University Games. Among other shorter pieces are one on Japanese Echo Cards with a tennis theme, and another on Japanese baseball cancellations. There is a continuation of the coverage of stamps and cancellations showing stick-figures or pictograms depicting various sports, and a column devoted to the sale or exchange of material among members. In fact, this issue of *Filatelìa Sport-Olympica* is as interesting and helpful as its predecessors.

The booklet on basketball is devoted to showing both new and old material featuring this sport. The longest article concerns the texts and basketball-related illustrations found in the margins of souvenir sheets. Other shorter coverage deals with basketball poster stamps (Figure 1), and international basketball competitions scheduled for 1993. A discussion was presented on which of several Romanian basketball cancellations were official and which were private markings.

FIPO Document #26

Editor Maurizio Tecardi advises us that this issue of the *FIPO Document* is the final edition in the format to which we have become accustomed over the years. The present International Federation of Olympic Philately is being restructured as a federation of national sports and Olympic philately associations. Presumably any future publication issued by the reconstituted FIPO will be addressed to the various national federations, not to individual members.

This last issue of the *FIPO Document* is devoted almost entirely to the Barcelona Olympics with some coverage of OLYMPHILEX '92 as well. Editor Tecardi, who was present in Barcelona during the Games, critiques the philatelic services provided by the Spanish postal authorities, in terms of uninformed employees, unavailability of information about the location of venue post offices, insufficient numbers of such post offices, shortage of Olympic stamps at the venues, absence of Olympics-related postal stationery and too many philatelically-incompetent venue post office employees.

With respect to OLYMPHILEX '92, Mr. Tecardi was impressed with the high level of the exhibits shown, noting the qualitative improvement in exhibits which had occurred during the ten years of FIPO's existence. He indicates that while the Italians were first in the world in sports and Olympics exhibiting, the Germans have now caught up with them and there are "a few" outstanding individual collections among the English, Spanish, Americans, Swiss, Swedes, Norwegians and Greeks. He is hopeful that further progress will be made as a result of the efforts of FIPO and the national associations of sports and Olympic collectors that it will be instrumental in forming.

There are three other short articles in this issue. One, by Mr. Tecardi, concerns a Spanish innovation, a machine

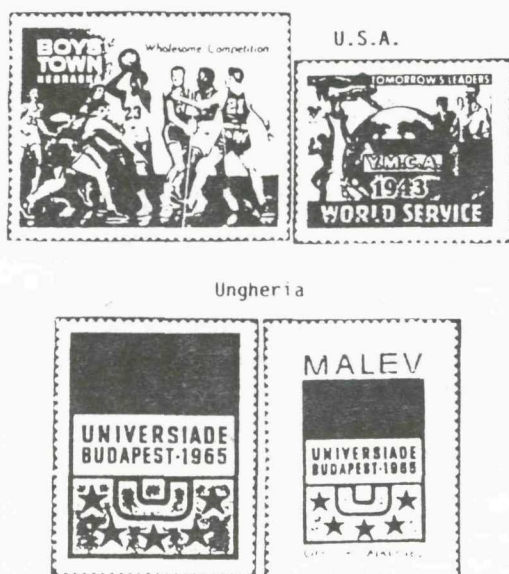


Figure 1. Four of the many basketball vignettes discussed in an article in Issue 33 of *Filatelìa Sport-Olympica*.

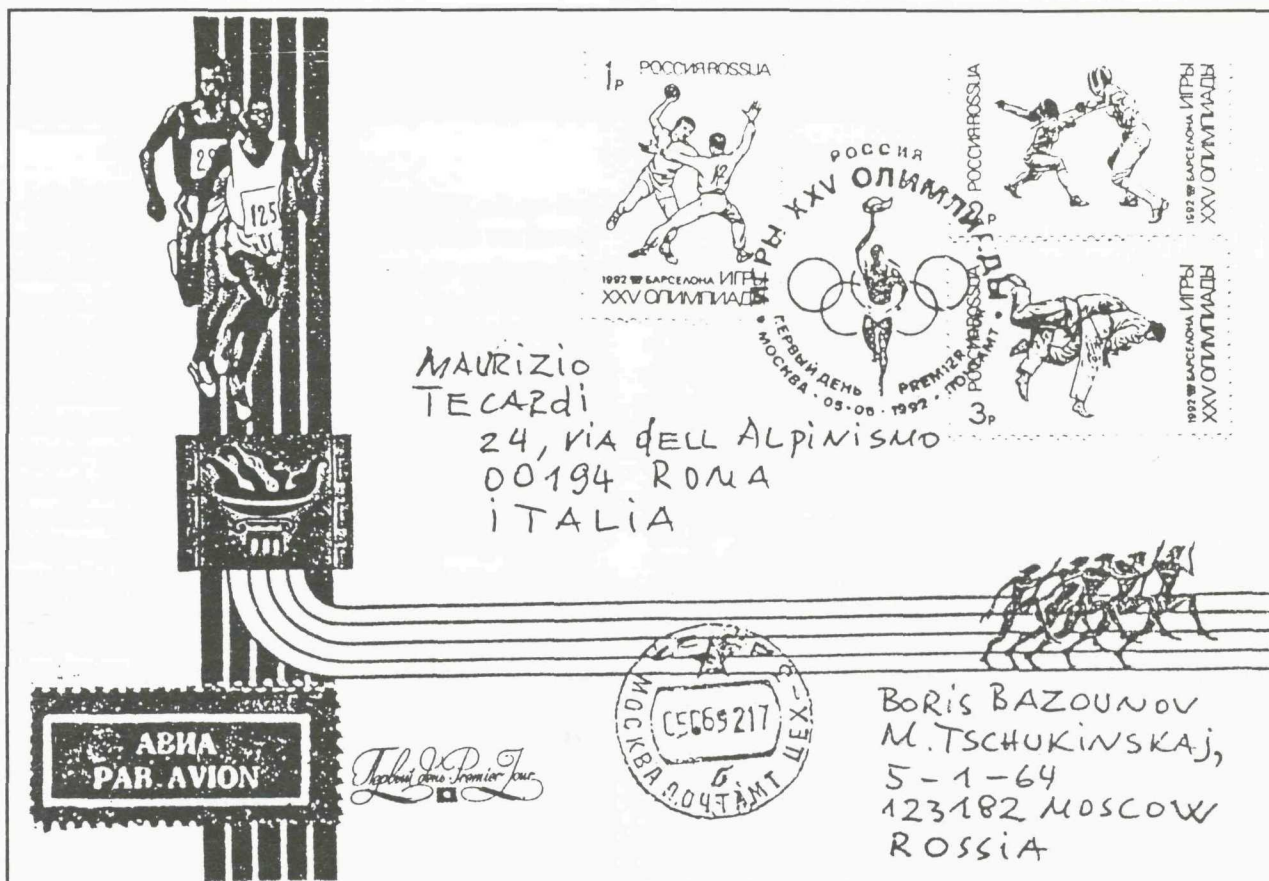


Figure 2. A FDC from an article on Russia's 1992 Pre-Olympic stamp issue appeared in the final edition of the *FIPO Document*, Number 26.

introduced at OLYMPHILEX '92, which dispensed variable denomination stamps with a Barcelona Games emblem. Another article concerns Russia's pre-Olympic stamp issue (Figure 2). The Dutch PTT's cartoon-type Olympic postcards (NOT postal stationery) are also discussed. The balance of this last issue of the *FIPO Document* (about 100 pages) consists of filler in the form of reproduced first day and commemorative covers for recent sports and Olympic stamps, and postal services' press releases describing such stamps.

La Philatelie Thematique-Supplement Sports

The current issue of the French Thematic Association's sports group's bulletin (#48 for the second quarter, 1993) contains articles on cycling, basketball and volleyball, and the continuation of an article on Olympism. The latter consists of a listing (with philatelic illustrations) of all Olympic sports, when each was granted status as a medal sport and the name of the first winner of a gold medal.

The article on cycling primarily presents reproductions of the 1992 French cancels relating to that sport, augmented by minimal text. Similarly the basketball article illustrates a number of French meters publicizing the sport with some identifying text. The article on volleyball is a continuation of one begun over a year ago, covering the history of volleyball's world championship and of the sport's admis-

sion to Olympic medal status. The research for this article is more apparent than for most of the other material in this issue.



Figure 3. This rare 1926 meter is discussed in a cycling article in issue #48 of the French sports thematic group's publication.

Figure 3 illustrates the article on cycling, and pictures a scarce 1926 advertising meter of the Hutchinson Company whose tires were used on each of the bicycles winning four consecutive Tours de France, the premier annual French cycling race.

Torch Bearer

The May 1993, issue of this periodical of the Society of Olympic Collectors has several excellent feature articles. Manfred Bergman writes on "Collecting Recent Olympiads," John Miller summarizes his research into "Royal Mail Olympic Booklets," Robert Budge presents "News

from Australia" (Figure 4) and Michaelis E. Tsironis discusses "Forgeries of the First Greek Issue." A regular feature, Alan Sabey's "Auction News" is edifying, as always. It lists Olympics material offered in recent European auctions, including both the describer's estimate and the actual price realized or, quite often, the fact that the lot did not sell.

Shorter articles—on Lillehammer 1994, aspects of the 1908 London Games, Grenoble meters and a color shift on an ice hockey stamp of Poland—make up the balance of this issue. Editor Francesca Rapkin, who in the previous issue had indicated her desire to resign as editor, notes with surprise that a volunteer has not yet stepped forward offering to replace her. Not surprising, it seems to me, since she will indeed be a hard act to follow.

To join the Society of Olympic Collectors and receive its quarterly periodical, write Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, 258 Torrisholme Rd., Lancaster LA1 2TU, England.

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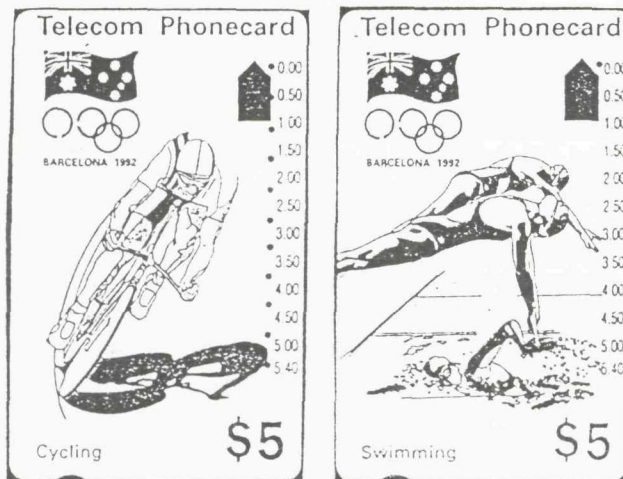
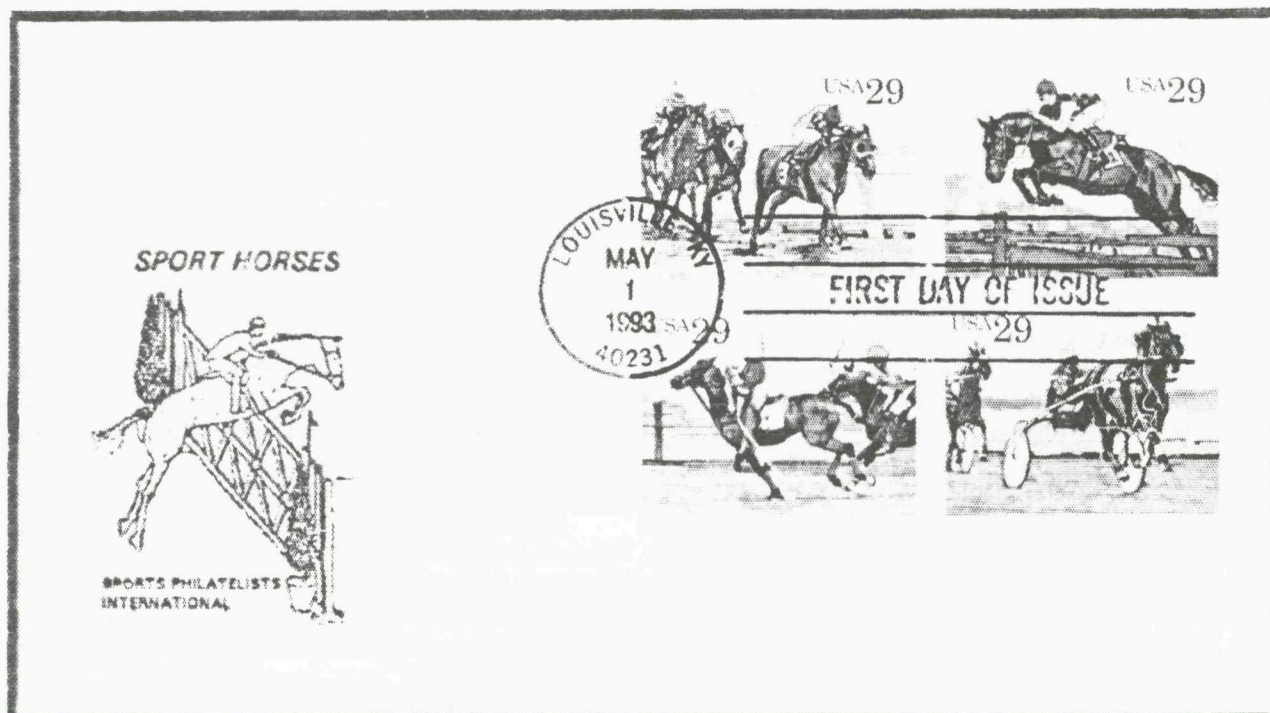


Figure 4. The May issue of *Torch Bearer* contains news from Australia in which 1992 Olympic phonecards are described.

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New Stamp Issues

by Brian Bjorgo

Information for this list has been obtained from various sources including *Linn's*, *STAMPS*, *Stamp Collector*, *Mekeels*, *Stamp Wholesaler* and *Scott's Monthly Journal* between 1 October 1992 and 30 March 1993. Those sets previously listed in this column and which have recently been assigned Scott numbers have been placed in a separate column. Instead of lengthy descriptions of the stamp designs, only the depicted sport will be mentioned. Comments from SPI members are welcome and should be directed to the New Stamp Issues editor.

Greenland: 15 May 1991, Tourism. Two-value set of which one stamp (8.50k) depicts skiers and sled dogs. Recreational category. Scott #241.

Hungary: 4 September 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympic medal winners. S/S with Olympic medals, laurel leaf and rings; semipostal 50f+20f value. Scott #B349.

India: 8 August 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four-value set: 1re discus; 6re gymnastics; 8re field hockey; and 11re boxing. Scott #1413-6.

Isle of Man: 8 November 1992, FORMULA ONE Championship, Nigel Mansell. Two-value set (20p and 24p) depicting Mansell.

Japan: 4 September 1992, 47th National Athletic Championships. 41y stamp depicts canoeing competition.

Kenya: 24 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics/Part 2. Five-value set: 3/- winning; 8/- judo; 10/- volleyball; 11/- 4x100 meters relay; and 14/- 10,000 meters race.

Korea, Peoples Republic: 31 August 1992, Sampdoria, the Italian 1991 SOCCER Champion. Sheetlet of six stamps depicting individual players and team president; one S/S depicting president of ERG and the Sampdoria sponsor. Denominations of stamps: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60ch, and 1w; s/s denomination is 1w.

1 September 1992: Eighth World TAEKWONDO Championship. Five stamps: 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90ch depict various taekwondo scenes; one 2.50w sheetlet containing the five stamps and label; and one 1.20w s/s depicts Choi Honghi, creator of this sport.

Korea, South: 10 October 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics Marathon Championship. Set of two tenanted 100w stamps and one s/s, depicting gold medalists, laurel leaf, and Olympic rings.

Kuwait: 25 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Set of three stamps: each stamp includes a portrait of Fahed Al Ahmed Al Sabah, an Olympic Flag, map of Kuwait and emblem of the Games; 50f swimmer and soccer player; 100f runner and basketball player; 150f judo and equestrian event. Scott 1190-2.

Liberia: 7 August 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four-value set and s/s: 45c boxing; 50c soccer; \$1 weightlifting; \$2 water polo; and \$1.50 s/s running. Scott #1151-5.

Libya: 15 June 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Three 50dh stamps, tennis, long jump, and discus; and one 100dh s/s depicting the Olympic Rings. Scott 1429-32.

Malaysia: 25 July 1992, THOMAS CUP. Two \$1 stamps depicting the trophy and tournament; one \$2 s/s depicting the team with the trophy. Scott #457-8.

Maldives: No DOI September 1992, Walt DISNEY/Goofy Anniversary. One value of 12-value set depicts "Double Dribble" (15rf), and one \$6 s/s depicts "Double Dribble."

Morocco: 24 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. One 3.40dh stamp depicts Olympic flame and Rings. Scott #744.

Mozambique: 21 December 1992, CHILDREN'S GAMES. Four-value set: 40mt jumping rope; 150mt playing with top; 400mt marbles; and 900mt hopscotch.

Myanmar (Burma): No DOI 1992, National Sports Festival. One 50pyas stamp depicts the emblem and rings.

Netherlands: 5 January 1993, Centenary of RAI Association. One value of two-value set depicts cyclists (70c).

New Zealand: 4 November 1992, The 1920's. One value of six-value set depicts a member of the New Zealand's All Blacks rugby team known as the Invincibles.

Norway: 9 November 1992, Lillehammer 1994 Winter Olympics. Two-value set: 3.30k symbolic flags and buildings; 4.20k flag.

23 February 1993, Norwegian Olympic Champions. One 22K s/s of four 4.50k stamps depicts athletes.

Paraguay: 1 September 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Six-value set: 50g soccer; 100g tennis; 150g running; 200 swimming; 250g judo; 350g fencing.

Philippines: 4 August 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Three stamps and one s/s. Each design includes the Olympic Rings; 2p swimming; 7p boxing; 8p hurdles; the 16p s/s depicts the three stamps.

Poland: 25 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four-value set: 1500z fencing; 2000z boxing; 2500z running; and 3000z cycling. Scott #3095-9.

Portugal: 29 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four stamps and one s/s: 38e running; 70e soccer; 85e hurdles; 120e field hockey; and 250e s/s basketball.

Romania: 7 June 1992, 30th CHESS Olympiad Manila 1992. Two 10L stamps and one 75L s/s: various chess pieces depicted.

17 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Eight stamps and one s/s: 6L pistol marksmanship; 7L weightlifting; 9L rowing; 10L volleyball; 25L wrestling; 30L fencing; 50L track; 55L boxing; and 100L s/s oarsmen rowing on stamp with stadium and water in border.

St. Thomas & Principe: 11 October 1991, Iberoamericana 91, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. One 800db s/s depicts runner on stamp with flags and cathedral in border.

St. Vincent: 5 August 1992, BASEBALL Cards. Twelve \$4 stamps which are the same size as baseball cards and are printed on cardboard and have the players statistics on the reverse. They are inscribed St. Vincent and The Grenadines. All players are Hall of Fame heroes: Ty Cobb; Dizzy Dean; Bob Feller; Whitey Ford; Lou Gehrig; Rogers Hornsby; Mel Ott; Satchel Paige; Babe Ruth; Casey Stengel; Honus Wagner; and Cy Young.

21 December 1992, BASEBALL Hall of Fame. Three \$2 stamps depicting Hank Aaron, Tom Seaver, and Roberto Clemente.

21 December 1992, AMERICA'S CUP. One 75c stamp. Design not reported.

22 December 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics Basketball Dream Team. Two sheetlets of six \$2 stamps depicting members of the team: Jordan, Barkley, Stockton, Mullin, Drexler, Ewing, Pippen, Johnson, Bird, Laetner, Malone, and Robinson.

San Marino: 22 May 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. One s/s of four 1250L stamps depicting soccer, track, swimming and shooting, with basketball, pole vaulting and logos in the border.

29 January 1993, Sporting Events. Set of six stamps, designs not reported: 300L, 400L, 550L, 600L, 700L and 1330L.

Senegal: 24 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Set of four stamps: 145f map; 180f runner; 200f sprinter; and 300 torch bearer. Scott #1008-11.

Slovenia: 25 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Se-tenant pair of rhomboid-shaped stamps: 40t gymnast Stukelj and medals; 40t Olympic Rings and statue of Apoxiomenos.

Spain: 7 September 1992, '92 SPECIAL OLYMPICS. One 27p stamp depicting line drawing of two competitors racing.

Sri Lanka: 8 September 1992, CRICKET in Sri Lanka. One 5r stamp depicts cricketers in a match.

15 September 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Set of four stamps and one s/s of the four stamps: 1R running; 11R rifle shooting; 13R swimmer; and 15R weightlifter. Scott #1049-52.

Sweden: 28 January 1993, Sports Championships. Booklet of six se-tenant stamps (each 6K) depicting gliding, wrestling; table tennis; bowling; handball; and skiing. Scott 1956a.

Tanzania: 23 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four stamps and s/s: 40/- basketball; 100/- billiards; 200/- table tennis; 400/- darts; and 500/- s/s weightlifting. Scott #888-92.

Turkey: 25 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four value set: 500L doves; 1000L boxing; 1500L weightlifting; 2000L wrestling. Scott #2546-9.

18 December 1992, Mountain Tourism. Set of two stamps depicting winter sports: 500t and 100t. Designs not reported.

Turkmenistan: 15 December 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Se-tenant strip of five stamps, each a different denomination: 1r weightlifting; 3r wrestling; 5r equestrian; 10r team rowing; 15r Turkmenistan's Olympic emblem. A 15r s/s depicts ten flags of different nations and pictograms of four events in which Turkmenistan athletes participated.

Uganda: No DOI 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Four values and one s/s. 250/- volleyball; 300/- women's diving; 500/- team cycling; 1000/- tennis; 2500/-s/s baseball. Scott 1047-52.

No DOI September 1992, Walt DISNEY/Goofy Anniversary. Four stamps of an eight-value set various cartoons: 100/- cycling; 250/- skiing; the 1500/- and 2000/- stamps depict "The Olympic Champ".

Ukraine: 14 December 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Three stamps: 3k gymnastics; 4k pole vaulting; 5k not reported.

Previously Listed New Issues Assigned Scott Numbers

The *Scott Monthly Journal* has now assigned catalog numbers to various sports and Olympic stamp sets previously listed, but unnumbered, in this "New Stamp Issues" column.

Grenada: No DOI July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #2093-2102.

Honduras: No DOI 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #374-6.

Lesotho: No DOI July 1992, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #917-26.

Malawi: 28 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #600-3, 603a. S/S was issued after listing of this set and depicts the set of four stamps.

Maldives: 1 June 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #1712-21.

Malta: 24 June 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #802-4.

Namibia: 24 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott 718-21, 721a. S/S was issued after listing of this set and depicts the set of four stamps.

New Zealand: 12 August 1992, Children's Health semipostals. Scott #B141-2, 141a, 142a.

Penrhyn: 27 July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #401-4.

Poland: 7 June 1992, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympics. Scott #3076-7.

Russia: 5 June 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #6084-6.

St. Vincent: 21 April 1992, '92 ALBERTVILLE Summer Olympics Medalists. Scott #1706, 1706a-1706g, 1708.

St. Vincent-Grenadines: No DOI July 1992, '92 BARCELONA Summer Olympics. Scott #914-26.

Sierra Leone: No DOI July 1992, '92 ALBERTVILLE Winter Olympics. Scott #1510-19.

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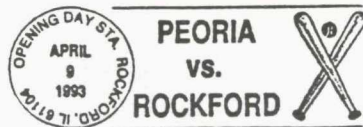
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[Note: The following entries and accompanying illustrations, when available, have been assembled from Linn's "Postmark Pursuit" column and USPS Bulletins.]

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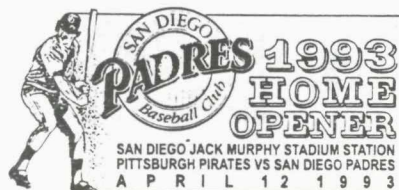
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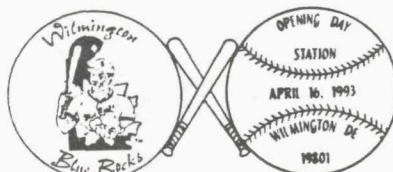
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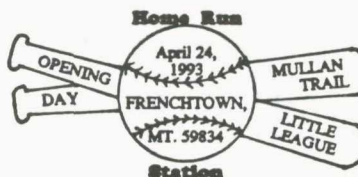


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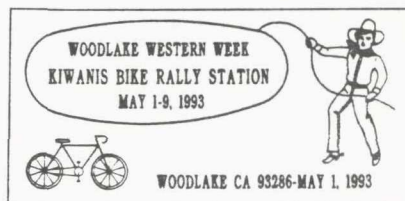
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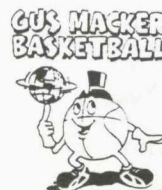
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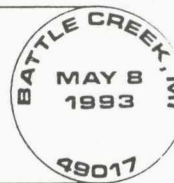
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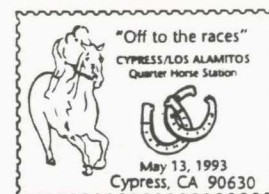


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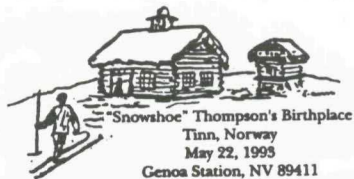
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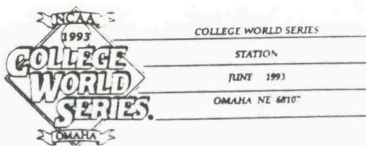
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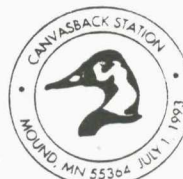


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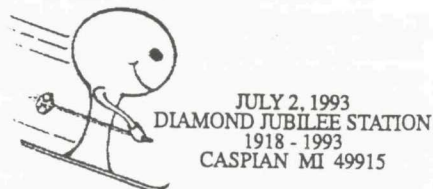
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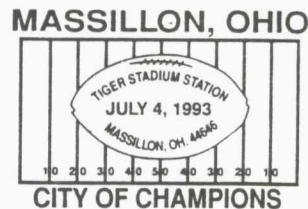
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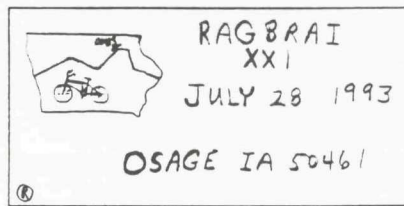
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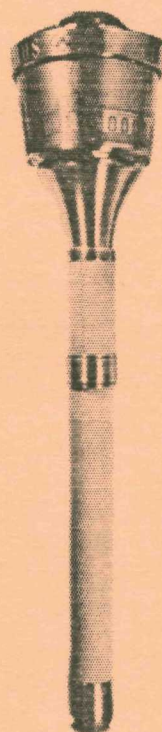
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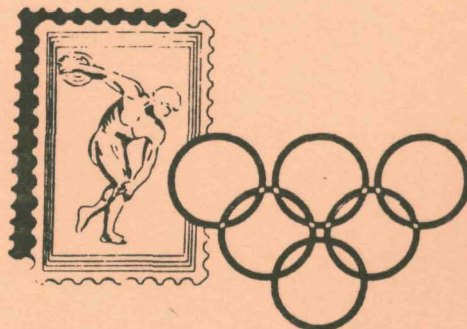
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