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# JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

**VOLUME 32** 

**MAY-JUNE 1994** 

NUMBER 5

Celebration of the 1944 Silver Jubilee of the International Olympic Committee











VOL. 32 NO. 5 MAY-JUNE 1994

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#### 3rd International Convention of SPI at SESCAL 94

It's time to mark your calendars for our next SPI Convention. From September 30 through October 2, 1994, the folks at SESCAL, namely the Federated Stamp Clubs of Southern California, are playing host to our society. SESCAL has long been one of the most successful and enjoyable of the World Series of Philately national-level exhibitions in the United States.

As always, we would like to present a really fine showing of sports and Olympic exhibits. I've mentioned this before, but it bears repeating: if you want to exhibit at the upcoming Olymphilex 96 in Atlanta during the Olympic Games, SESCAL will present an excellent opportunity to qualify your exhibit. So saying, we have enclosed the SESCAL exhibition prospectus and application with this copy of the journal. Those of you who plan to exhibit should complete this form as soon as possible (the deadline is June 15) and mail it in to SESCAL. Also, please let me know the title of your exhibit and number of frames so that I may keep track of our frame count.

For the rest of you, why not come to the show and enjoy the Friday night reception, general meeting on Saturday, and the comraderie of your fellow sports and Olympic collectors. Elsewhere in this issue are further details, including how to reserve your hotel reservations. I look forward to seeing you there!

This issue of the journal is dedicated to the International Olympic Committee which celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

Sherwin Podolsky has managed to gather together a great deal of information on the 1944 Jubilee celebration in Lausanne, Switzerland. The highlight, of course, was a set of three stamps depicting the head of Apollo. Sherwin explores the details of this fascinating, yet often overlooked, issue. In addition, a Mobile Post Office (MPO) of the Swiss PTT coordinated its activities with the Jubilee organizing committee. There were many sporting events that took place during the Jubilee, and the MPO was present at many of them, providing a special hand cancel.

We hope these three articles will shed some light on this gala event!

For those looking ahead to future Olympic Games, we have some addresses.

The 2000 Olympic Games will be held in Sydney, Australia. The last time the Games went "down under" was in 1956 when Melbourne played host. Those wishing further information on Sydney's preparations may write to them at: Level 14 The Maritime Centre, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW, Australia. This is actually the Bid Committee's address, but it should be current enough to establish contact.

Even farther ahead are the 2004 Games. The first announced bid is from Stockhölm, Sweden, site of the 1912 Olympic Games. Their address is: Stockhölm 2004-kommittén, Box 7542, 103 93 Stockhölm, Sweden.

Thanks to Bill Mallon and the journal he edits (Citius, Altius, Fortius) for the above information. This journal is published three times per year and is distributed to all members of the International Society of Olympic Historians. Membership in this excellent organization is by nomination. Annual membership is \$15 in the U.S. More information may be obtained by contacting Dr. Bill Mallon, 303 Sutherland Court, Durham, NC 27712, U.S.A.

#### **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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#### More on the 1993 World University Games

I read, with interest, your comments in your article on page 26 of the January/February issue concerning the postmarks used during last summer's World University Games, held here in the Buffalo area. I trust you might find the following information on cancel variations of interest.

First of all, you are correct in the fact that there were two different cancels available during the Games: the rather nondescript pictorial cancel (commonly referred to around here as the "torpedo cancel") and the special ring cancel (CDS). Both were used interchangeably in many variations throughout the event.

According to David Kornacki, Philatelic Division Coordinator at the Buffalo Post Office, the World Games Station was a full-service postal facility on site, and both cancels were used on mail that was serviced there during the Games. As both cancels were of the variable date style, one can find any combination of "torpedo" and CDS ring cancels for each date between July 8 and 18. There were at least a few brave souls who had a single piece canceled each day of the event with one, or both, cancels.

Upon the conclusion of the Games, cancels could still be obtained through the Philatelic Division at the Buffalo Main Postal Facility. However, while both cancellation devices were used, only the 8th and 18th dates were made available, to commemorate the opening and closing ceremonies. In actuality, there were four different devices in use: two "torpedoes," and two rings ... each style with either the July 8 or 18 dates.

One other interesting Games collectible was the University Games Postcard Puzzle issued by the U.S. Postal Service (Figures 1 and 2). These were available at the World Games Station during the Games, as well as at the Philatelic Division at the Buffalo Main Postal Facility after the Games closed. Many collectors acquired these puzzles, affixed World University Games stamps on them, and had them cancelled in any one of a number of variations of dates and cancels.

I have also included a photocopy of the hand-colored cover I created to commemorate the event (Figure 3).

Lastly, I am not presently aware of any Canadian cancels that commemorated the Games, or the events held across the border.

> John T. Slater Niagara Falls, NY

[Thanks, John, for the update. If any of our Canadian members have differing information on 1993 World University Games cancels "north of the border," please let your editor know.]



Figure 1. World University Games Postcard Puzzle produced by the USPS and available both during and after the Games.



Figure 2. Reverse of the postcard puzzle in Figure 1, with both the special CDS and "torpedo" cancels for the Games.



Figure 3. A hand-colored cacheted cover created by the writer, and cancelled with the special Games CDS on both the opening and closing days (July 8 and 18).



port has always played an important role in the cultural history of mankind. Whether in triumph or failure, the athlete is revered for his strength, bravery, and skill. Yet in the end, these accomplishments are fleeting, reduced to mere marks in the record books.

For the fortunate few, their efforts not only endure over time, but are self-perpetuating. Such is the case for the Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his creation, the International Olympic Committee.

r very quadrennium, the world gathers at the Olympic Games to be awed by the athletic feats of sportsmen and women. For over 1,000 years, the Olympic athlete was the mortal personification of Apollo's youth and beauty. An Olympic Truce of all warfare transferred the arena of competition from the battlefield to the field-of-play.

**T**t was the dream of de Coubertin and likeminded sports-■ men to resurrect these Games after 1,500 years. On June 23, 1894, in Paris, the IOC was formed with the mandate to conduct a modern Olympic Games in keeping with the original Greek spirit. This they accomplished. More difficult, though, was reinstituting the Olympic Truce. As a World War ravaged Europe, the 1916 Games were cancelled. Again in 1940 and 1944, the world failed to lay down their arms for the Olympic Games.

The cities of Lausanne, Switzerland and Paris, France will Leelebrate the centenary of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement on June 23, 1994, just as these cities did for the Silver Jubilee in 1944. This issue of the journal celebrates this 100th anniversary by looking back at the valiant efforts of a wartorn Europe to commemorate the Jubilee fifty years ago.

Mark C. Maestrone

#### The Olympic Movement Endures

#### by Sherwin Podolsky

To understand how the Olympic Movement endured the supreme test of World War II, we need to look back to 1937. Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games and President of the International Olympic Committee from 1896 to 1925 died on September 2, 1937 during a walk in a Lausanne, Switzerland park.

He was impressed by the way the Germans had prepared for the Olympic Games in 1936 and believed that the Olympic Movement had reached one of its shining moments. Did he truly believe that peace could be preserved by Olympism? In one of his last speeches on the occasion

of the departure of the Olympic torch from Olympia to Berlin, de Coubertin said:

"We live in somber times; all around us unexpected events are happening. And while these spread as a fog on the face of Europe and that of emerging Asia, it seems that humanity finds that the crisis which it is debating is, above all, a crisis of education.

"For me, fifty years have passed since that day in 1886 when, setting aside all personal thought, I pledged my life to the preparation of educational reform, convinced that neither political nor social stability could be obtained without it.

"I am conscious of having fulfilled my mission, but not completely. Now, in innumerable stadia throughout the world, the sounds of muscular joy arise as they did formerly from the gymnasiums of

ancient Greece. No effort, no class, no profession is excluded. The cult of re-established athleticism not only strengthens the public health, it emits a sort of smiling stoicism, itself aiding the individual in his or her resistance to the trials and to the daily (ups and) downs of life.

"Let us congratulate ourselves for such results. However, everything is not finished. It is necessary that the Spirit, when freed of the bonds imposed on it by fanatical specialists, must escape the narrow oppression of these exclusive disciplines...The future is for those people who dare to change the upbringing of the young adult."

In keeping with his final wishes, Baron Pierre de Coubertin's body was buried in the Bois-de-Vaux Cemetery in Lausanne, while his heart was interred at Ancient Olympia under a marble monument commemorating the renewal of the Olympic Games (Figure 1).

#### **Indirect Victim of the War**

While de Coubertin remained active in the Olympic Movement until his death, the operation of the IOC had long since been turned over to a new president. Since 1925, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium (Figure 2) continued his predecessor's strong leadership. However, the Olympic Movement once again found itself in mourning when, during the night of January 6, 1942, de Baillet-Latour suffered a heart attack. He was not able to overcome

the death of his son who was accidentally killed in a military training exercise in the United States.

With the aid of the Americans, de Baillet-Latour succeeded in preventing the Nazis from committing outrages in organizing the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games. The Nazis replaced Berlin Olympic Organizing Committee President, Dr. Theodor Lewald (Figure 3), whose paternal grandmother was a Jew, with an officer of the Wehrmacht, Hans von Tschammer-und-Osten. Count de Baillet-Latour saw to it that Lewald was reappointed to his office. This gesture placated inflamed U.S. public opinion and avoided a boycott of the Games.



Figure 1. The stele at Ancient Olympia, Greece, under which Baron de Coubertin's heart is interred.

#### The Third President

Storm clouds were already gathering across Europe. Austria and the Czech Sudeten had already fallen to Hitler, and there seemed no end to his voracious appetite for conquest.

It was painfully obvious that the 1940 Olympics would not be held. And if war broke out, as many expected, it would be impossible to predict when the Games would next be celebrated.

Against this backdrop, the IOC conducted its 1939 session in London with de Baillet-Latour presiding. On the recommendation of IOC Vice President J. Sigfrid Edström of Sweden, the IOC voted to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee and the modern Olympic Movement. The 1944 jubilee celebrations would be held at Lausanne in neutral Switzerland.

Upon the death of Count Henri de Baillet-Latour in 1942, the IOC presidency passed to Edström, a former world class sprinter, who had helped organize the enormously successful 1912 Stockhölm Olympic Games. He was therefore eminently qualified to succeed de Baillet-Latour. It was not until 1946 that the IOC General Assembly confirmed Edström as its third President (Figure 4).

# Henry de BAILLET-LATOUR

Figure 2. Maximum card showing Henri de Baillet-Latour of Belgium, IOC President from 1925-1942.

#### The City of Lausanne

In the wake of World War I, de Coubertin had moved the administrative headquarters of the IOC to Lausanne, Switzerland on April 10, 1915. By doing so, he hoped to preserve the institution by establishing it in a neutral country (Figure 5). Prior to then, de Coubertin carried out all the secretarial duties of the IOC from his headquarters in

Marcel Henninger, President of the Swiss Olympic Committee, outlined the reasons for de Coubertin's choice of Lausanne: the city's central location (in Europe), a modern sports stadium, facilities for conventions, outstanding hotels, and easy access by rail and highway. The city donated a lovely mansion in Lausanne, the Villa Mon Repos, to house the offices, museum and library of the IOC.

#### The Olympic Jubilee in Lausanne

In spite of the war, the city of Lausanne went all out in 1944 with a dignified celebration of the 50th anniversary of the IOC. However, the international situation hardly lent itself to a gala festival. A committee was appointed to take charge of planning the celebration. It consisted of Marcel Henninger, President of the Swiss Olympic Committee (SOC); Dr. Francis Messerli, SOC General Secretary; and Albert Mayer, the Swiss IOC member. Surprisingly, the city authorities were able to assemble 33 guests from various National Olympic Committees on both sides of the

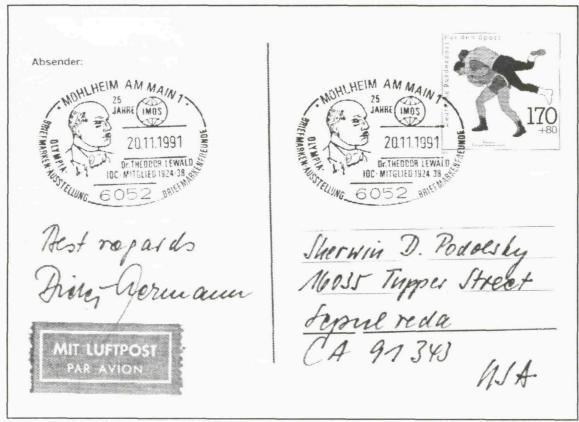


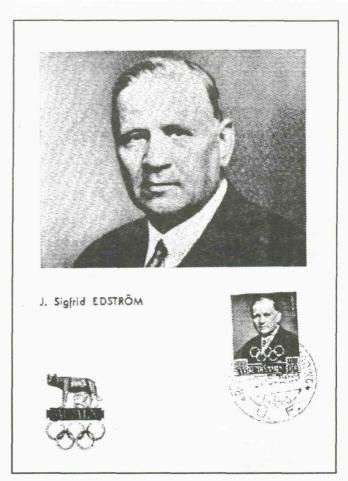
Figure 3. Special cancellation showing Dr. Theodor Lewald, German member of the IOC from 1924-1938, and president of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Organizing Committee.

conflict. Yet, there was only one German member of the IOC among them.

As part of the ceremonies, a black marble monument was dedicated to the founder of the Games in front of the Villa Mon Repos. De Coubertin's words were engraved on the monument: "The Olympic movement brings together in a radical fashion, all principles contributing to the perfection of man." In 1944, in a Europe at war, this quotation was perhaps utopian.

> Figure 4 (at right). Maximum card showing J. Sigfrid Edström, appointed Acting President of the IOC in 1942. Formally elected President in 1946, serving until 1952.

Figure 5 (below). 1984 Swiss stamp issued to commemorate Lausanne, the Olympic City. Registered cover from Olymphilex '85.





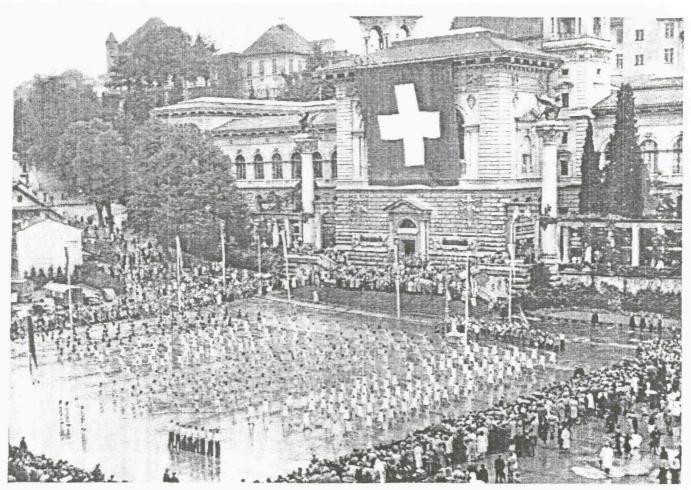


Figure 1. The 1944 Silver Jubilee of the IOC was celebrated in Lausanne. On the opening day, June 17, a demonstration of gymnastics took place outside the University at Place de Riponne.

# The 1944 Celebration of the IOC's Silver Jubilee

#### by Sherwin Podolsky

The Silver Jubilee of the IOC was celebrated with great dignity at Lausanne on June 17, 1944 (Figure 1). Due to illness, IOC Acting President J. Sigfrid Edström could not attend. IOC Executive Committee member, Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, was placed in charge of the celebrations. Because of the war, only a few of the expected official delegations made the trip to Lausanne. IOC members from Bulgaria and Switzerland attended. A member of the Hungarian National Olympic Committee member arrived after the festival. Several representatives of international sports federations for hockey, basketball, soccer, rowing and athletics participated.

The widow of the founder, Baroness de Coubertin, assisted in the preparations, and was an honored guest during the festival (Figure 2). Numerous Swiss sports leaders attended, along with other sportsmen from around the world. Many of these sportsmen were captured soldiers interned in Switzerland, yet they all held one ideal in

common: respect for the Olympic movement.

The Swiss Olympic Committee and the city of Lausanne shared in the planning of the program of events. The opening day of the jubilee, June 17, 1944, began with a pilgrimage to the tomb of de Coubertin in the Bois-de-Vaux Cemetery. A Catholic priest and an archpatriarch of the Greek church led prayers in de Coubertin's memory.

Festivities were held in the beautiful celebration hall of the University of Lausanne where, beginning with the Olympic Congress of 1913, many Olympic ceremonies had taken place. A seminar devoted to the legacy of de Coubertin was held in the morning. The official jubilee session of the congress was held in the afternoon.

On behalf of IOC Acting President Edström, Albert Mayer, the Swiss IOC member, delivered a speech on the origins of modern sport, an overview of the Olympic Games, and the essential goal of defending amateurism and chivalrous spirit (Figure 3). He expressed the IOC's gratitude to the Swiss Olympic Committee and the city of Lausanne for arranging the celebration.



Figure 2. Baroness de Coubertin, at center, was an honored guest at the official Olympic Jubilee Celebration. General Guisan, Commandant and Chief of the Swiss Army, is seated to her left.

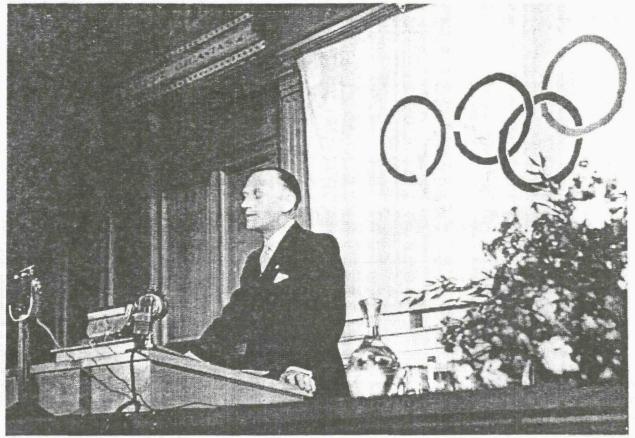


Figure 3. Albert Mayer, Swiss member of the IOC, delivered the official address at the ceremony. IOC Acting President, Sigfrid Edström, was in ill health and not able to travel to Lausanne for the festivities.

Mayer's speech ended by expressing the hope that the celebration would give a new impetus to the Olympic movement.

Other programs included visits to the Olympic Museum, a night open air presentation of "Oedipus Rex" in French, sports science congresses, and a celebration of athletics at the Vidy Stadium. A calendar of events for the Jubilee celebration, including times and locations where available, appears in Table 1.

At the Sorbonne University in Paris, the French Olympic Committee held a ceremony on June 23. It was on this day in 1894 that de Coubertin delivered his speech recommending the renovation of the ancient Olympic Games. In the grand ballroom before a portrait of Baron de Coubertin, officials and French Olympians gathered to pay homage to the great man. Speeches were given in his memory, while orchestral music and choirs provided a feeling of solemnity.

# Table 1 1944 Jubilee Celebration Calendar of Events

#### Friday, June 16

Sports congress, Palais de Rumine (university).

#### Saturday, June 17

- 9:00 Pilgrimage to Coubertin's grave, Bois-de-Vaux Cemetery.
- 10:00 Palais de Rumine: "The Ideas and Teachings of Pierre de Coubertin."
- 16:00 Memorial celebration at the university auditorium by the Swiss Olympic Committee.
- 17:15 Parade and gymnastic exercises of 600 athletes of Lausanne, Place de la Riponne.
- 18:00 Dedication of memorial plaque to de Coubertin, Villa Mon Repos.
- 20:00 "Oedipus Rex" by Sophocles, Theatre du Chateau.

#### Saturday & Sunday, June 17-18

Swiss Championships: Greco-Roman wrestling and Swiss athletic championships in the Casino de Montbenon

#### Sunday, June 18

- 14:30 National track and field meet: Stade de Vidy, with 42 best Swiss athletes. Arrival of the 12 x 4 km. relay race, Geneva to Lausanne.
- 17:15 American 300 meter relay race. Arrival of long distance walk participants, Zurich to Lausanne.

#### June 18-25

Tennis: Interregional tournament, Group A.

#### Monday & Tuesday, June 19-20

Sports Congress: Continued from June 16.

#### Saturday, June 24

Cycling: Great Anniversary Prize. 100 km. amateur team race for city teams, from Bern to Lausanne, arrival at race track, Lausanne, Pontaise.

Cycling: Grand Prize. Professional cyclists, from Zurich to Pontaise race track in Lausanne.

Swimming: National meet, Montchoisi Pool, 20:15 pm.

#### Sunday, June 25

National Sports Exhibition. Under patronage of the central committee of the Swiss sports club. Participation of the 40 best show athletes and 40 best national athletes (Schwinger) of Switzerland.

Fencing: Swiss championships. Participation of all qualified fencers, at Lausanne Palace.

#### Saturday & Sunday, June 24-25

Great National Sailing Regatta: General Guisan Challenge Cup.

#### Saturday, July 1

Swiss College Championships (through July 2): Competition of the Swiss Student Teams; Track and Field, Swimming, Shooting, Fencing, Tennis, Football, Basketball, Handball.

Swiss Canoe Championships: Kayak Club, long distance championship and exhibition.

Football tournament (through July 2): National league teams: Servette, Lugano, Basel and Lausanne.

#### Sunday, July 2

Swiss Canoe Championships: short distance championship, relay race 4 x 500 m., exhibition.

National golf tournament (June 18-July 12): Lausanne golf course "En Marin."

#### Monday, July 3

Olympic Anniversary Sailing Regatta.

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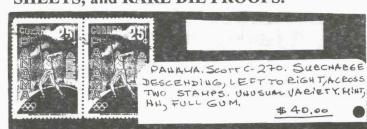
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Figure 1. First day cover of 1944 Swiss Jubilee stamps, postmarked March 21, 1944. Registered from Rorschach, Switzerland to Munich. Censored by the Germans with tape label at left.

# The 1944 Silver Jubilee Philatelic Program

by Sherwin Podolsky

Lausanne journalist Felix Perret was in charge of the Press and Propaganda Department for the Jubilee celebration. On January 31, 1944 he approached the Swiss Postal Administration (PTT - Posts, Telephone and Telegraph) at Bern urging them to issue a set of commemorative stamps for the Olympic Jubilee. Perret's proposal received

the full support of Jubilee Organizing Committee President, J.H. Addor.

There was ample precedent for releasing philatelic issues related to international organizations based in Switzerland. Switzerland philatelically commemorated the Universal Postal Union in 1900 and 1925 and the Red Cross in 1939. The League of Nations and International Labor Bureau were allowed their own stamps in 1922 and 1923, respectively.

The top PTT officials, Dr. Muri and H. Gaudard, quickly approved Perret's

proposal for an Olympic Jubilee stamp issue. Production took only 50 days; the stamps were placed on sale in record time on March 21, 1944 (Figure 1).

The set of three bicolor stamps (Scott #290-2) depict the head and upper torso of Apollo, the Greek god of youth and protector of the sacred Olympic truce. The sculpture from which the stamps were modeled is part of the frieze on the west pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Ancient

Olympia, constructed in 460 B.C. by the famed Greek architect, Libon. Entitled "The Fight of the Lapithae and the Centaurs," the frieze relates the story of how Apollo intervened when the Centaurs tried to disrupt the wedding of the Lapithaen king, Peirithous.

The stamps were designed by graphic artist Maya Allenbach of Bern. They were rotogravure printed by the House of Courvoisier on chalky surfaced, unwatermarked, granite paper (red and blue fibers). The etched cylinders consisted of 100 subjects divided into two 50-stamp



Figure 2. The rare "Open Eye" retouch variety is on the left stamp. A normal copy appears at right in this pair.

panes. M. Essig, Director of Courvoisier, personally supervised all phases of the stamps' production.

Special paper with a standard of 1/10 of a gram was supplied by the Sihl Mills and the Biberist Mills. The granite fibers in the Sihl paper are short, while the Biberist paper is composed of fibers that are longer and more readily visible. Specialist catalogs list the following quantities for the two paper varieties:

	Biberist	Sihl		
10c dark yellow orange & grey	3,950,000	1,450,000		
20c rose carmine & grey	3,000,000	650,000		
30c bright blue & grey	1,500,000	775,000		

Otto Volk, in his book Die Olympishen Spiele im Blickpunkt der Philatelie und ihren Randgebieten (The Olympic Games From the Viewpoint of Philately and Its Related Areas), provides a more detailed description of the two types of paper. Biberist paper has large, clearly visible blue and red fibers. The gum is yellowish and thin. Sihl paper has a smoother, thicker, whitish gum and short blue and red fibers. Values from the Zumstein catalog are given below in Swiss francs (1 Sfr. = \$0.68).

	Mint NH	Used	On Cover
Biberist Paper			
10c	.50	1.75	3.50
20c	1.00	1.75	3.50
30c	2.00	17.00	25.00
First Day Co	ver	260.00	
Sihl Paper			
10c	3.00	40.00	50.00
20c	4.00	40.00	50.00
30c	9.00	62.00	95.00

An imperforate proof exists of the 30c in the issued color. It has margins slightly larger than the dimensions of the issued stamp. Only one example is known to exist, which was offered recently by a Swiss dealer for \$2,800.

There are several printing varieties. The most famous is the "Open Eye" variety found on the 30c value. It should be collected in at least a pair to facilitate side-by-side comparison with the regular printing (Figure 2). The PTT describes the variety as the "result of repairing some slight cylinder damage which occurred during the printing. The variety is located on sheet B11, position 23. The number of copies is not known, there being no records as to when the correction was made." A mint block of four retails for SFr. 500 (approximately \$340). A single copy is listed in the Amateur Collector Catalog (1990) at \$280 mint and \$1750.00 for a used copy. On cover, the variety is a top quality auction item. Other printing varieties include:

10c: White dots near left side of Apollo's face.
White dot at left of "M" in "OLYMPIQUE."
White dot above "L" in "OLYMPIQUE."
White dot above Apollo's shoulder.

20c: White dot at left edge of Apollo's arm.

The 50-stamp panes are printed in horizontal format with five rows of ten stamps. Perforations extend completely across the selvedge on all four sides. The left and right selvedge carry identical inscriptions: "1944 Jubilé Olympique Lausanne 1944." The inscription reads upwards at the left and downwards at the right (Figure 3). Inscribed tabs appear along the bottom row of stamps. Except for the two tabs at the far right, the inscriptions are identical, giving the dates of validity for the issue (March 21 through December 31, 1944) in German, French and Italian. The last two tabs are imprinted with plate and inventory control numbers. The selvedge along the top of each pane provides the total value of the five stamps in each column as an aid to postal clerks.



Figure 3. Left corner block of six, with selvedge.

#### Cancels

A machine publicity slogan cancellation was used for a limited period of time in 1944. It consists of two parts. At left is a framed box reproducing the Apollo design from the stamps with the five Olympic Rings at bottom. The text at right reads: JUBILÉ OLYMPIQUE/Juin-Juillet 1944/Lausanne vous attend (translated: Lausanne welcomes you). A standard double circle date stamp appears at right. This cancel was only applied at the Lausanne 2 post office. It is not very common and the quality of inked impressions varies widely (Figure 4).

The Swiss Postal Administration placed a Mobile Post Office at the disposal of the Jubilee organizing committee

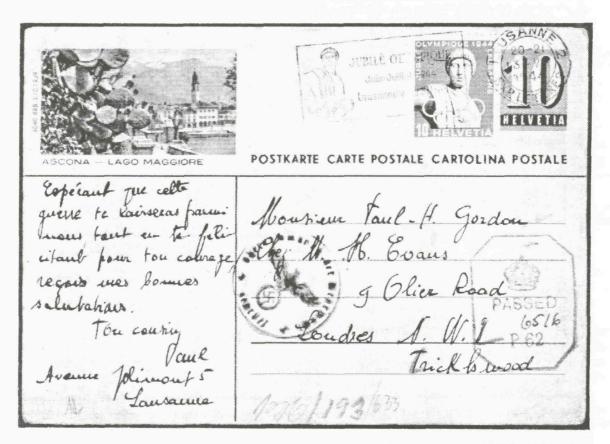


Figure 4. Postal card with machine publicity slogan, postmarked at Lausanne, 13 July 1944, after the conclusion of the Jubilee. Lausanne to London with German and British (crown) censor marks.

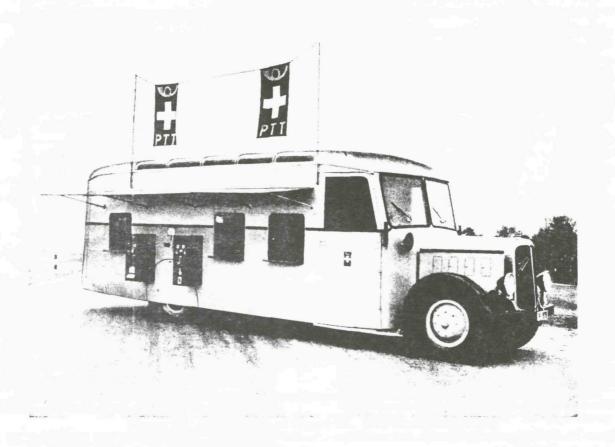


Figure 5. The Swiss PTT Mobile Post Office Bus.



Figure 6. Postcard with the date stamp of the Bureau de Poste Automobile Suisse, July 2, 1944 which was the last date of use at the Mobile Post Office. Also with rubberstamp cachet for the Olympic Jubilee. The cachet usually appears in gray and the postmark is normally black.

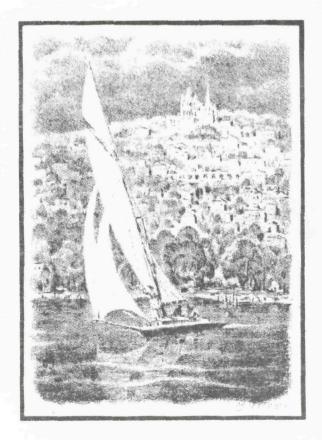


Figure 7A. Sailing on Lake Geneva. Art and lithography by Carl Moos.



Figure 8A. Gliding Over the Alps. Art by H. Schreiber, lithography by Alex W. Diggelman.

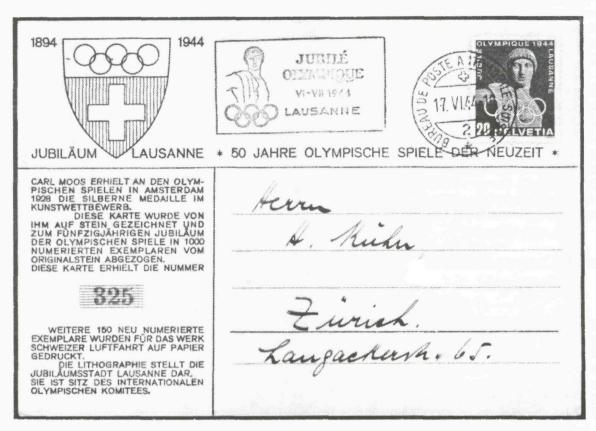


Figure 7B. Address side of Figure 7A. The number is printed in red. 1000 examples printed.



Figure 8B. Address side of Figure 8A. 1000 examples printed.

(Figure 5). The postal bus was stationed at the various sporting venues around Lausanne on the three successive weekends of the Jubilee festival (June 17-18, June 24-25, and July 1-2, 1944). Table 1, at bottom right, outlines the schedule of the Mobile Post Office. [For a listing of the Jubilee calendar of events, please refer to Table 1 in the article "The 1944 Celebration of the IOC's Silver Jubilee" elsewhere in this issue.

A special cachet and a separate postmark were hand applied to all mail at the Mobile Post Office (Figure 6). Covers with June 17 cancels, the opening day of the celebrations, predominate. Later postmarks are less common.

#### **Three Commemorative Postcards**

Graphic artist Alex W. Diggelman produced two special lithographed cards. The first, lithographed by his friend Carl Moos, shows sailing on Lake Geneva (Figure 7A). Diggelman lithographed the second card which depicts a glider over the Alps as rendered by H. Schreiber (Figures 8A).

The inscription on the reverse of both cards reads "50 Jahre Olympische Spiele der Neuzeit" (50 Years of the Olympic Games of the Modern Era). This is incorrect, for it was the Silver Jubilee of the International Olympic Committee that was being commemorated in 1944, not the first Olympic Games which were held two years later.

A long narrative appears at lower left on both cards. The first paragraph differs slightly between cards. The text in Figure 7B (the reverse of the card in Figure 7A) translates as: "Carl Moos received a silver medal in

the fine arts competition at the Olympic Games in Amsterdam in 1928." Diggleman's artistic accomplishments are noted on the reverse of the second card (Figure 8B): "A.W. Diggelman received a gold medal in the fine arts competition at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936."

The narrative's second and third paragraphs are identical: "This card was engraved by him in stone for the 50th anniversary of the Olympic Games and pulled from the original stone in 1000 numbered examples. This card received number [number printed in red]. Also, 150 numbered examples were printed on paper for the work of the Swiss Airlines."

An attractive official commemorative post card was also printed reproducing the stamps' design (Figure 9A). The pictorial design is in black, while the borders and text are printed in light blue. Figure 9B illustrates the reverse of this card, bearing the Mobile Post Office 2 registration label, standard circular date stamp, and special Jubilee cachet.



Figure 9A. The striking picture side of the official postcard issued by the Jubilee Organizing Committee. The arrival postmark appears on this side of the postcard.

#### Table 1 Jubilee Schedule of the Mobile Post Office

June 17: 9:00-18:00, Place de la Riponne

June 18: 9:00-12:00, Ouchy, Quai entrance

14:00-18:00, Vidy Stadium

June 24: 9:00-18:00, Pontaise Velodrome

June 25: 9:00-18:00, Vidy Stadium

July 1: 9:00-18:00, Vidy Stadium

July 2: 9:00-12:00, Ouchy, Quai entrance 14:00-18:00, Pontaise, land entrance

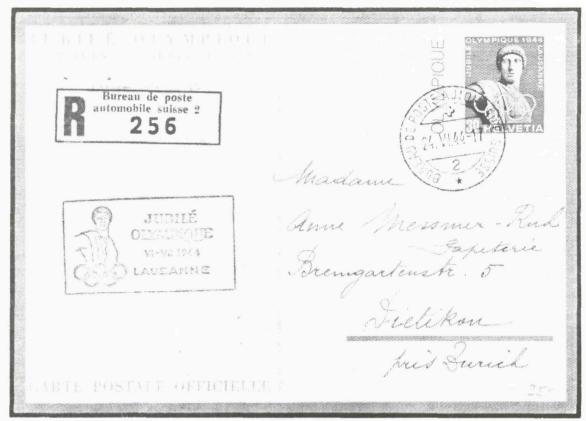


Figure 9B. Address side of Figure 9A. Registered official postcard postmarked June 24, 1944. Registered at the Mobile Post Office.

#### Acknowledgments

The preceding three articles on the 1944 Olympic Jubilee were compiled from numerous sources. The International Olympic Committee contributed the photographs and photocopies of articles from various contemporary sources. Ilse Buchheit and Glenn Estus kindly provided useful translations from German and French into English.

Walt Wehrle, a Swiss philatelic journalist, sent a copy of his article which will soon appear in a philatelic journal. It provided much useful information, especially for the article on the Jubilee philatelic program.

Otto Volk's book Die Olympischen Spiele im Blickpunkt der Philatelie und ihren Randgebieten (The Olympic Games From the Viewpoint of Philately and its Related Areas) was also consulted.

Over the years, Dieter Germann, Francis Daziniere and Laurentz Jonker sent covers with special cancellations which were used for some of the illustrations, or they provided information leading to the selection of illustrations.

The project took more than a year to complete and required much cross-referencing and patience. Mark Maestrone helped with the translation and with considerable editing work. No one person deserves all the credit, least of all myself. My thanks to everyone.

Sherwin Podolsky

#### Soccer Philately in a World Cup Year

by Charles V. Covell, Jr.

The slogan of World Cup U.S.A. '94 is "Making Soccer History," and 1994 is sure to be an historic year for North American soccer. After two earlier failures to establish major league soccer in the United States, the formation of a new league - the MLPS (Major League Professional Soccer, Inc.) — was announced at the World Cup Final Draw in Las Vegas, Nevada in December 1993. The U.S. is hosting World Cup XV in nine cities across the nation. Interest in this World Cup is expected to help jumpstart the MLPS. This will be the first entrepreneurial World Cup; previous competitions have usually been sponsored by the host country's government. The organization of the competition and the events surrounding it seem staggering. The games begin June 17 at Chicago's Soldier Field when Cup-holder Germany meets Bolivia. It concludes with the finals at the Pasadena Rose Bowl on Sunday, July 17. World Cup XV should catch the attention of the American public, even as grass-roots appreciation of soccer is broadening steadily in the



Figure 1. Jules Rimet, with the first World Cup trophy named in his honor.





Figure 2. Uruguay issued the first soccer stamps which commemorated their victories at the 1924 (top) and 1928 (bottom) Olympic Games.

United States, mainly among young players.

Until 1930, the largest soccer competitions in the world were at the quadrennial Olympic Games. However, these were reserved for amateur players. Many felt that professionals must be included if the event was to be considered a true world championship of football.

Jules Rimet, President of the FIFA (Federation International de Football Association) Congress at that time, is considered the "father of the World Cup" for encouraging the institution of an international soccer event for all players. For that reason, the World Cup award is known as the Jules Rimet Trophy (Figure 1). According to tradition, the cup is retired after a team wins three titles. The only time this has occurred was in 1970 when Brazil retired the original trophy. The current trophy has been in use since then.

Although the designs do not depict soccer, the earliest soccer-related stamps commemorate Uruguay's 1924 Olympic victory (Figure 2, top). The oldest stamp picturing soccer is a semi-postal issued by the Netherlands



Figure 3. Italy issued the first World Cup commemoratives as both host of the 1934 event as well as the winner. Three values of the set on a cover from Italy to the U.S. via England.



Figure 4. Brazil issued a set of three stamps to commemorate the 1950 World Cup, the first competition following the hiatus during World War II.

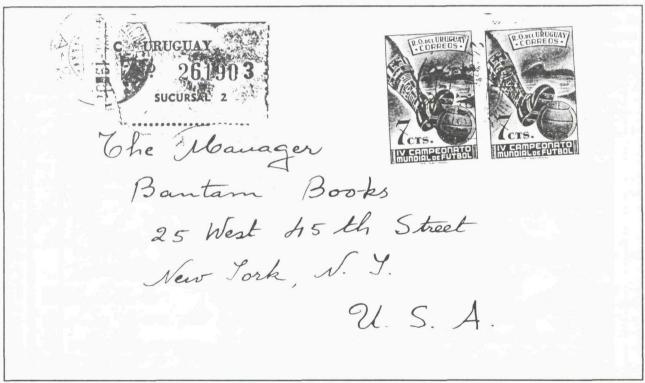


Figure 5. Uruguay's two 1951 stamps celebrate its single World Cup victory in 1950.

for the 1928 Olympic Games. That same year, Uruguay issued three stamps to celebrate another Olympic soccer victory. Note the small soccer balls in the upper corners of each stamp (Figure 2, bottom).

As the 1924 and 1928 Olympic

soccer victor, Uruguay was chosen to host the first World Cup finals in 1930 which they won. With the exception of 1942 and 1946, the World Cup has been held every four years in the even-numbered year between Olympiads. There are philatelic items associated with each, the quantity expanding greatly after the Munich finals in 1974. Soccer philately is very popular in many countries, especially in Europe. Several soccer exhibits earned high awards at the international thematic philately exhibition, GEN-

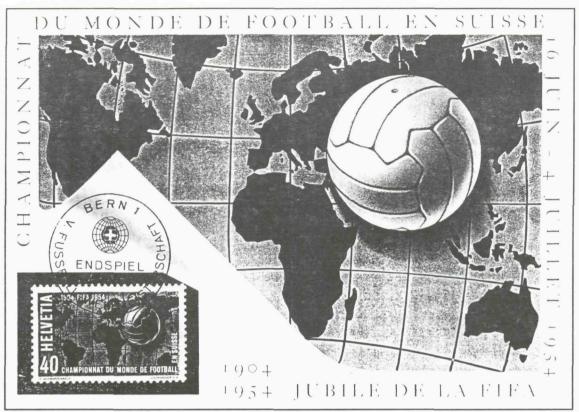


Figure 6. Souvenir card with Switzerland's 1954 World Cup stamp and cancel marking the final match ("endspiel") on July 4, 1954.

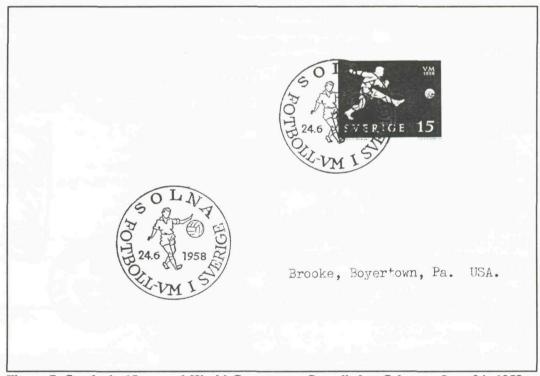


Figure 7. Sweden's 15 øre red World Cup stamp. Cancelled at Solna on June 24, 1958, a match date. The "VM" is the abbreviation for "world championship."

OVA 92. Recent contacts I have made indicate that interest in this topic is on the rise in North America, too.

If you seek stamps associated with Uruguay's 1930 World Cup, there are none. What does exist are four scarce slogan cancels announcing the event. As an example, one slogan reads: "In 1930 Europe and America will contest the world championship of football." Italy, the 1934 host and winner, issued the first World Cup commemoratives (Figure 3). This set consists of 30 stamps: nine each for Italy and the Aegean Islands, and twelve for the Italian Colonies. France played host in 1938, issuing a single stamp for the occasion. Following World War II, competition resumed in Brazil, where Uruguay edged the host to win the 1950 World Cup. Brazil issued three stamps (Figure 4); Uruguay celebrated their victory with two (Figure 5).

There is one stamp from 1954 World Cup host Switzerland (Figure 6), as well as several slogan cancels. Alas, no stamp commemorates the winner, West Germany. Sweden, the 1958 host, produced a single design in three denominations and colors. These were variously issued in three dif-



Figure 8. England's 4d World Cup stamp (left) was overprinted (right) following their 1966 win. Investment speculation on the latter stamp caused quite a philatelic stir!

ferent formats: sheets, coil and booklets. The "VM" on the special cancels (Figure 7) stands for "world championship."

In 1962, the World Cup returned to South America. Host, Chile, issued four large stamps. Brazil won its second championship, with Czechoslovakia coming in second. Both issued a single stamp.

England, the cradle of soccer, hosted and won the 1966 World Cup. Three Great Britain stamps were released before the games. The 4d

value (Figure 8) was reissued following the finals overprinted with the text "England Winners." Gordon Milne relates an interesting anecdote about the "boom and crash" history of the overprint stamp in his column in the monthly philatelic newspaper, Global Stamp News (April 1994, page 45).

Many other countries issued World Cup stamps in 1966, including pairs of omnibus (common design) stamps from 20 British Commonwealth nations. Since then, an increasing number of countries have released World Cup stamps, even though many of them have had no team in the qualifying rounds that lead to selection of the final 16 (now 24) teams.

Brazil won the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, celebrating its third win with an equal number stamps. One of these stamps was even issued before the finals! Cancels proclaiming "o caneco é nosso!" ("the cup is ours") marked the unique achievement of winning three cup titles. This was also the high point of the career of Pele, the greatest player of all time. Brazil honored Pele in 1969 (Figure 9). Mexico also issued three stamps and a special cancel for the 1970 Cup.

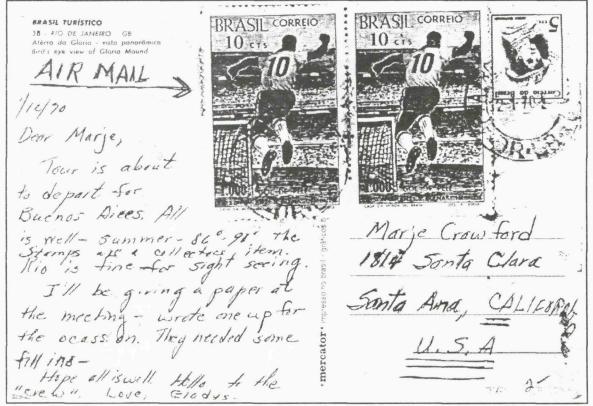


Figure 9. Pele, perhaps the world's most famous soccer player, was honored on a stamp from his native Brazil on the occasion of his 1000th goal in 1969.



Figure 10. Two of Spain's 11 stamps for World Cup España '82. The current trophy, which replaced the original retired by Brazil in 1970, is depicted on the 33 peseta stamp.



Figure 11. One of six of Mexico's World Cup '86 stamps reproducing paintings of soccer players. The first day cancel encorporates FIFA's two-hemisphere logo.

From 1974 to 1982, host country stamps introduced new design elements. Hosts West Germany (1974) and Argentina (1978) reproduced their official Cup logos on their commemorative stamps. Stamps from hosts Argentina and Spain (1982) employed the new practice of identifying the competition by the host country name followed by the year in abbreviated fashion - thus, Argentina '78 and España '82 (Figure 10). Spain's World Cup philatelic contributions were quite prolific; four sets consisting of ten stamps in all were produced beginning in 1980.

Mexico was again the World Cup site in 1986, where Argentina won thanks to the inspired play of Diego Maradona. Mexico printed two stamps in 1985, followed, in 1986, by five stamps depicting soccer paintings and a souvenir sheet (Figure 11).

Italy's stamp production for their finals in 1990 was voluminous. In addition to the single stamp released in 1988, the post office issued six sheetlets in 1990 honoring all the participating national teams. The winner, West Germany, reissued their stamp with a victor's overprint. Many other countries considered Italia '90 a good reason to issue numerous stamps and souvenir sheets.

Now, for World Cup U.S.A. '94. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is planning to release three stamps and a souvenir sheet containing one each of the three stamps (Figure 13). The first day is scheduled to be May 29. The values of the three stamps are: 29¢ for domestic letters, 40¢ for overseas-



Figure 12. Laos issued a stamp noting San Francisco as the site of the 1994 World Cup final game. The organizers later named the Pasadena Rose Bowl as the venue.





Figure 13. The USPS will issue three commemoratives for World Cup U.S.A. '94 in May 1994 (top). A slogan hand cancel for Springpex '94 (bottom) is the first U.S. postmark to salute the Cup.

bound postcards, and 50¢ for an international half-ounce letter.

Other participating countries will be commemorating their role in this sporting drama with stamp issues. To date, at least 20 countries have released pre-Cup philatelic material. Some are quite expensive, and all are from non-participating countries. Among the first to issue a stamp for World Cup U.S.A. '94 was Laos. Their commemorative notes San Francisco as the host city for the finals. The organizing committee subsequently selected Pasadena! A common denominator among most of these early stamps is the use of the U.S.A. '94 logo.

The soccer philatelist may wish to collect everything even remotely associated with this sport — a formidable challenge! In addition to all the World Cup stamps and cancels, there are soccer stamps for the Olympic Games and other major multisport events, such as the Balkan Games. Regional cup competitions are sometimes noted on philatelic material. These may include UEFA events (the European Confederation within FIFA), and stamps honoring professional teams (Italy commemorates its annual league champions).

Soccer-related stamps include soccer balls which appear on some stamps showing sports equipment or youngsters at play. Soccer field markings are fun to collect; look for them on stamps showing stadia.

To organize your collection, a checklist is a must. I use the list from the American Topical Association. The latest soccer list (July 28, 1993) is 29 pages long. Anyone may obtain a copy from Joan Bleakley, 15906 Crest Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191. A SASE and remittance of 15¢ perpage is required.

If you are a beginning soccer philatelist, you will find most stamps available and prices usually reasonable in the United States. However, many rare covers and cancels do not seem to be readily available, and one must seek out dealers, auctions and exchange partners abroad. The upcoming U.S. issues for World Cup U.S.A. '94 will provide excellent exchange material. Be sure not overlook special cancels that appear each week in Linn's Stamp News and in the "Commemorative Sports Cancels' column in each issue of the Journal of Sports Philately (Figure 13).

I am already enjoying a most exciting year as a soccer enthusiast. My plans include attending some World Cup matches, adding World Cup '94 items to my collection, and exchanges with soccer philatelists around the world. A great hobby and great sport come together in 1994!

#### U.S. Olympic Festival '94 Update

by Margaret A. Jones

Tinety years after it hosted the Olympic Games, St. Louis will be the focal point for the U.S. Olympic Festival '94. This festival was created in 1978 to provide American athletes with Olympic-style competition.

From July 1-10, over 4,000 athletes will compete in 37 sports, including the three winter sports of figure skating, speed skating, and ice hockey. Twenty-five sports venues on both sides of the Mississippi River will be involved. The Opening Ceremony will be held under the famed Gateway Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in conjunction with the annual Veiled Prophet Fair. The closing celebration will be at Busch Stadium immediately following the gold medal baseball game. The official competition schedule appears at right.

This year for the first time, 3,000 all-event passes will be sold at \$250 each. Tickets went on sale February 5, 1994. Athletes attending the first-day-of-sale event included Mary Lou Retton (1984 Olympic gold medal in gymnastics), Evander Holyfield (World Heavyweight Champion), Pablo Morales (1992 Olympic gold medal in swimming), Mark Henry (Olympic weightlifter), and Wendy Lian Williams (Olympic diver). A Celebrity Basketball Challenge and sports demonstrations were also featured.

Disadvantaged youth will be provided an opportunity to attend the festival. A torch run will be held to start the 10day festivities on July 1.

It has been a rocky road for the festival organizers. Mike Dyer has replaced Denny Bond as executive director, and Duane D. Christensen has been named chairman following the resignation of Edward "Tee" Bauer.

It had been hinted that Bond appeared during the final 1993 San Antonio, Texas, ceremony to avoid having Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr., a black, on stage — a charge, among others, denied by Bond. Earlier, Earl Wilson, Irving Clay, and Henry Givens, all African-Americans, resigned their positions.

Horace Wilkins, Jr. was named co-vice chairman along with 12 new organizing committee board members, most of them black. Mayor Bosley is now listed as the honorary general chairman. Joe Farrell is the other co-vice chairman.

These changes should end the controversies and permit the festival to move forward.

In the aftermath of the attack, in Detroit, on Nancy Kerrigan, festival organizers are assuring the public that tight security is being planned. Jack Wienert, security vice chairman, heads a committee of about 25 experts from all levels of government: federal, state, county and municipal. Most of these individuals were at the San Antonio Festival in 1993. They are working on limited access to venues by athletes and fans. For those not able to attend, thirty hours of this event are to be broadcast on television.

The USPS will hopefully provide a special substation and cancel(s) during the competition. To date, the organizing committee has been using their official logo (shown



#### Official Competition Schedule

36 USC 380

C = Competition

	Fr	Sa	Su	Мо	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
EVENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Opening Ceremonies						-		-		
Archery		С	С	С	С					
Badminton					_	С	С	C	С	
Baseball					_	-	C	C	C	С
Basketball	1	С	С	С	С	-		-	-	<u> </u>
Bowling	-	C	C	C	C	С		-		-
Boxing	-	C	C		C	-	-	-		-
Canoe/Kayak-Flt. Wtr.	+	C	C			-		_		-
Canoe/Kayak-Wht.Wtr.	-	-		-		С	С	-		-
Cycling- Time Trial	-	-			-	-	C			-
Road Race	-	-	-	-			C	С	-	_
	-	С	-	С	С	-		-		-
Diving	-	C	С	C	U	С		_		-
Disabled-	-	-				-	-	-		-
Soccer	-	-		_		-	С			
Basketball	-			С						
Table Tennis	-		_		_				С	С
Equestrian	-	С	С	С	С	_	_		_	_
Fencing	-	_	_	_	_			C	С	С
Field Hockey		С	С	С	С	С	С	C	С	_
Figure Skating	-	С	С							
Gymnastics-Artistic	_	_				_	С	С	С	С
Gymnastics-Rhythmic				С	С					
Ice Hockey				С		С	С	С	С	С
Judo	_								С	С
Modern Pentathlon						С	С	С		
Racquetball						С	С	С	С	С
Roller Skating		С	С	С						
Rowing								C	С	С
Sailing								С	С	C
Shooting		С	С	С						
Soccer		С	С	С	C	С	С	С	С	
Softball		С	С	С	С	С				
Speedskating						С	С			
Swimming		С	С	С						
Synch. Swimming								С	С	С
Table Tennis							С	С	С	С
Taekwondo								C	С	
Team Handball		С	С	С		С				
Tennis	С	С	С	С	С	С				
Track & Field								C	С	C
Volleyball					С	С	С	С	С	
Water Polo					С	С	С	C	С	С
Weightlifting								C	С	С
Wrestling		С	C	С	С	С				
Closing Celebration	1	-		-	-					

above) on their envelopes. No special slogan is being used in their meter machine.

For more information on the festival, a toll-free telephone number is available: 1-800-94-GAMES.

#### Is This A Bogus Egyptian Issue?

#### by Sherwin Podolsky

chance inquiry to Robson Lowe, A the respected professional philatelist in England, resulted in an offer of items for the 1976 Olympic Games at Montreal. Three items from a complete set of six are illustrated in Figure 1.

Robson Lowe sent me photocopies of three pages of material consisting of both vertical and horizontal stamplike labels with values in "mils":

#### Vertical format:

15 mils, Track

20 mils, Cycling

30 mils, Woman's high jump

#### Horizontal format:

5 mils, Women's swimming 10 mils, Men's weightlifting 25 mils, Equestrian jumping

The material is categorized as die proofs. One set of vertical format labels is described as "progressive proofs with the green, yellow and black printed." The other is supposedly a set of complete proofs with the red added. The description is similar for the vertical format labels except that the progressive proofs have blue instead of black.

The heading at the top of the first page reads: "The Egyptian team wanted to sell these officially as unissued postage stamps in Montreal at \$230 Canadian dollars. Permission was refused and a few were sold privately."

In his letter to me, Robson Lowe added: "The Egyptians thought they would be able to sell these at the Olympic Games, but the Canadian Post Office refused them permission. A number of sets were given to V.I.P.s but the balance had to be destroyed."

In the August 1993 issue of Torch Bearer, journal of the Society of Olympic Collectors, Colin Boston of Malta, reports buying a set of proofs at auction but felt that "it seemed most unlikely that it had anything to do with Egypt. I wrote to the auctioneer seeking some evidence to support his claim and I then heard he had gone out of business." Colin Boston's set is in the following colors:

5 mils, shades of green

10 mils, shades of magenta

15 mils, shades of yellow

20 mils, shades of orange

25 mils, shades of blue

30 mils, shades of blue

There is no indication of printer and there is no watermark. The perforations are 11 x 11, "which [continues Boston] is the only thing that links them with the Egyptian National Postal Printing House. Could these be from Syria, or are they merely worthless jokes, in which case, I've been had!"

I did not ask Robson Lowe what the price of the proofs were, nor did he offer a quote. However, the fact that he sent me, gratis, three of the finished stamps from the set seems to indicate something.

If anyone wants to investigate these labels further, I suggest contacting the Canadian Post Office and the Egyptian Olympic Committee for information. Until details can be officially authenticated, I suggest leaving the proofs and "stamps" alone.







Figure 1. Three of the stamp-like labels from a set of six. The labels are multicolored and do not appear to be proofs.

Margaret Jones provides some information on a great gift idea for baseball collectors.

Bill Goff, Inc. combines the love of baseball, baseball parks and art. Nine artists have been commissioned to create 78 paintings (so far). These paintings were then converted to offset limited-edition lithographs, and signed and numbered.

Subjects include places like Ebbets Field, the Polo Grounds, Sportsman's Park, Griffith Stadium, and Wrigley Field before lights, as well as in contemporary settings. Some paintings are diptych and triptych multi-panels giving a panorama of the park, complete with period billboards and recreating memorable baseball plays. Recent additions to the collection include "Classic Flatbush Flannel" and "Vintage Yankee Yarn" by Bill Williams picturing the paraphernalia used by players of those two teams.

In addition to prints, Hallowed Ground Calendars have been published for 1992, 1993, and 1994 featuring the ballpark art. All calendars are still available, however thirteen of the lithographs have been sold out.

Of particular interest to SPI members with baseball interests may be the 74 postcard sized reproductions from the prints. These might be used philatelically by affixing a stamp for a particular team/ballpark-related event.

This author had her lithographs framed, a service offered by the company.

Descriptions of each lithograph and the other items mentioned above may be obtained by writing Bill Goff, Inc., 5 Bridge Street, P.O. Box 977, Kent, CT 06757. A toll-free telephone number is available: 1-800-321-GOFF between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. EST. Their fax number is 1-203-927-1987.

From Bob DuBois, we have a couple of labels. First is one commemorating EUROPOL 1962, the Police Athletic Championships, held in Brussels, Belgium (Figure 1). The



Figure 1. Can anyone provide member Bob DuBois with further information on this EUROPOL 1962 vignette?

reverse of each gummed label has black printing at the bottom: "20 frs" and a serial number. A short phrase at top, in French and Flemish, reads: "These vignettes have no franking value."

Bob notes that his limited stock of labels ranges between serial no. 20,374 and 80,398. However, only the 20,000 series labels are overprinted, in red, with a boxed notation: "Bruxelles - Brussel/Europol/28 - 6 - 62." Neither the 38,000 nor 80,000 series labels have the overprint. Bob hypothesizes that maybe only the overprinted series of labels was actually sold for 20 francs.

Bob also obtained some 1994/1996 "I Support The US Olympic Team" labels from the U.S. Olympic Committee. Members with an interest in the Olympics may send a SASE to Bob to receive a free copy of the U.S. Team label. And if you have additional information on the EURO-POL 1962 label, Bob will include one of those as well. Write directly to him at: 838 Temple Road, Pottstown, PA, 19464. If any member can provide Bob with a complete listing of the Commonwealth Games locations and dates, he would greatly appreciate it.

The Olympic Architecture specialist may be interested in a very nice meter (in red) used by our German sister society, IMOS. The slogan die hub (Figure 2) commemorates the 1994 Lillehammer Olympic Winter Games.

To the left of the indicium and cds is a rectangular stamp-like design. Within this area are the official Olympic Speed Skating pictograph and reproduction of the Viking Ship arena in Hamar.

Some of the most memorable events of the Games took place in this striking facility. Dan Jansen finally broke the jinx that has plagued him through three previous Games by finally winning a gold medal in the 1,000 meters race—and in world-record time! Bonnie Blair became the first American woman to win three consecutive Winter Olympic gold medals in the same event (500 meters). And let's not forget the incredible feat of Norwegian Johann Olav Koss winning golds in all three long-distance races (1,500; 5,000; and 10,000 meters).

Philatelists wishing more information on this cancel, or who wish to join IMOS, should contact their secretary, Herbert Huber, Justus-von-Liebig-Strasse 14, D-6707 Schifferstadt, Germany.







Figure 2. An IMOS meter for the 1994 Lillehammer Olympics noting the Hamar speed skating arena.

#### Basketball Philatelic News

The February 1994 issue of this basketball collectors' newsletter is an especially good one, with a number of interesting features in addition to the usual reproductions of new philatelic material.

Editor George Killian reproduces his recent purchase—a block of 20 of United States Scott #2560, the 1991 basketball centennial stamp, with a significant color shift. A large basketball collection, property of Italian collector Elio Tomassini, is offered for private sale with a price of US \$15,000.

Auction lots of basketball material which were offered for sale in February 25, 1994 by the French firm CAPHILA, are listed. One of these, pictured on the catalog's back cover, is the artist's original pencil drawing for San Marino Scott #584. The minimum bid was FF 2,750.

A dozen examples of the newest collecting fad, telephone cards, are reproduced. Editor Killian illustrates a postcard mailed in 1907 at Fitchburg, Massachusetts which appears to indicate that Walter Dillon put together a local businessman's team there. And finally, two 1951 U.S. basketball meters, promoting the Celtics and Knickerbockers, are shown.

Basketball collectors will want to join this study group. Write George E. Killian, NJCAA, P.O. Box 7305, Colorado Springs, CO 80933, U.S.A.

#### La Philatelie Thematique — Supplement Sports

Francis Hournon is both chief of the Sports Group of the French Thematic Association and editor of its quarterly periodical. This issue, #51 for the first quarter of 1994, contains articles on basketball, the 1993 Tour de France bicycle race, Olympism, crossbow shooting and motorcycle racing. The material on basketball, Olympism and the crossbow is thin on text, consisting mainly of reproductions of cancellations, stamps and postal stationery.

Le Tour de France celebrated its 90th anniversary in 1993. It continues to be as popular among French sports enthusiasts as it was prior to and during the post-war years when the bicycle was the principal mode of private transportation. It has always been celebrated with a good deal of philatelic material, in particular cancellations from the towns which serve as "stops" on the Tour. These are points were the competitors overnight and from which the race resumes the following day. Some of the special material which appeared to honor the 1993 Tour is illustrated, including two private booklets and a series of attractive poster stamps commemorating heroes of previous years' races.

The article on motorcycle racing deals with the annual Paris-Dakar (Senegal) Rally, held annually since 1979, in which motorcycles, cars and trucks take part. While this article, too, is heavier on illustrations than on text, it does recap the history of the race while providing interesting anecdotes.

#### Tee Time

The International Philatelic Golf Society publishes this quarterly periodical. Issue #27 for March 1994, has just been received. Although the journal is edited in Great Britain, the society's officers are on both sides of the Atlantic. This issue includes the beginning of a listing, by date, of French permanent machine cancellations (flammes), which will be continued in subsequent issues. The first of these is a 1957 flamme from Le Touquet. Two of these cancellations are illustrated in Figure 1, below.

Also included in this issue are short articles on Scottish Secretariat Golf Cards, the 1990 Lundy Golf Tournament, and several early golf-related covers and postal cards. In addition, recent U.S. and British golf postmarks are reproduced and new golf stamps illustrated.

1994 dues are now payable. Unfortunately, the amount is not indicated. U.S. golf collectors wishing to join this society should write to the secretary, Kevin J. Hadlock, 447 Skyline Drive, Orange, CT 06477. New members may want to consider obtaining a complete run of back issues of this very informative periodical. They are available from the president, Cora B. Collins, P.O. Box 2183, Norfolk, VA 23501, at a postpaid price of \$2.50 or £1.50.

LE TOUQUET. 11.07.1957



SAINT-LUNAIRE. 28.09.1959

Nº 823

Nº 570A





Figure 1. Two of the many French machine cancellations (flammes) devoted to golf that are depicted in the March 1994 issue *Tee Time*, publication of the International Philatelic Golf Society.

#### A Tribute To William Milligan Sloane

As this issue of *JSP* recognizes and honors the 100th anniversary of the International Olympic Committee, my column will focus on the contributions of the American who participated in the revival of the Olympic Games, as well as the recent tribute to him by the ACOG and USOC.

Although Baron Pierre de Coubertin is rightly considered the father of the Olympic Movement, two other men played an important role in the development of the concept for the Olympic Games. In June 1894, an international congress of amateur sportsmen was held at the Sorbonne University in Paris "for the consideration and extension of the principles which underlie the idea of Amateur Sports" and to consider "the possibility of reestablishing the Olympic Games" (Figure 1). The committee which convened the congress consisted of three men: Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the General Secretary of the Union des Sports athletiques; Charles Herbert, the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association in London; and William Milligan Sloane, a professor at Princeton University in the United States.

Sloane was the only delegate from the U.S. to the congress. Once the decision was made to undertake the revival of the Olympic Games, he became the first International Olympic Committee (IOC) member to the United States, beginning in June 1894 and continuing for 31 years. In fact, Sloane and Coubertin served the IOC for an identical period of time, because both men submitted their resignations at the 24th IOC session in Prague on May 26, 1925. Sloane was also the founder and first President of the American Olympic Association\* (later, the United States Olympic Committee), a position he held from 1894 to 1899.

During his entire career, he played a role in amateur athletics, beginning with the chairmanship of the Princeton University Faculty Committee on Athletic Sports from 1877 to 1896. He was also a member (1879-1912) and Chairman (1891-99) of the Ivy Collegiate Faculty Committee on Athletic Sports, the precursor of today's National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

In addition to all of these activities on behalf of amateur sports, Sloane was a leading scholar and a productive

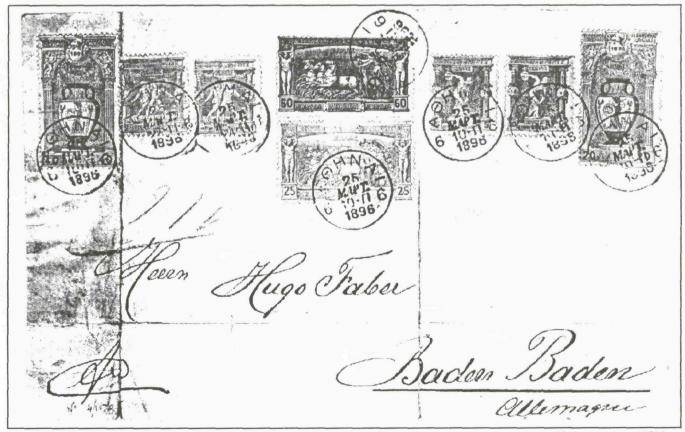


Figure 1. On the opening day of the 1896 Olympics, the American Team, led by American IOC member William Milligan Sloane, won two events. This was also the first day of issue for the Greek Olympic stamps.

writer who received many honors during his university career. He was professor of history first at Princeton and then at Columbia, and was at various times President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, President of the American Historical Society, and President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He wrote over a dozen books; the best-known of these is his four-volume *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*. Sloane died in 1928 at the age of 77.

To honor Sloane, the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games and the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) jointly presented a bust of Dr. Sloane to the International Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland on June 21, 1993. The bust, which is life size, depicts Sloane as he appeared in 1894 at age 44. It is sculpted of bronze, mounted on a Belgian marble base, and displayed atop a Georgia Red Oak finished-wood pedestal. The sculptor, Kristin Curtis Lothrop, is not only a distinguished Boston sculptor, but also the granddaughter of Thomas Pelham Curtis, one of 13 members of the U.S. Olympic Team at the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. Curtis brought home a gold medal in the 110-meter hurdles. The sculpture is shown in Figure 2. The very lifelike appearance of the sculpture results from the use of historical photographs of Sloane from the collection of material gathered by World Sport Research and Publication, Inc. (WSRP) for its 1st Century Project. WSRP is producing a 25-volume video and book series entitled *The* Official 1st Century History of the Modern Olympic Movement under license from the USOC.

Two copies of the Sloane sculpture, base, and pedestal were made. The original is on display at the IOC Museum, and the second sculpture is in the foyer of the ACOG headquarters. After the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, the second sculpture will be placed on permanent display at the USOC Headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Although Dr. Sloane has not been honored philatelically, I hope that we can persuade the U.S. Postal Service to at least issue a special cancellation in his honor before or during the 1996 Olympic Games. Lacking this, the story of his involvement in the Olympic Movement can only be told in an indirect way, by using material depicting Coubertin, the IOC, and the early Olympic Games to which he devoted so much energy and foresight.

[\*Editor's Note: Until very recently, the U.S. Olympic Committee has listed A.G. Spaulding as the first *elected* President of what was then called the American Olympic Association. Spaulding served in that position from 1900 to 1904. Nevertheless, Dr. Sloane had attempted to form a National Olympic Committee in the United States after returning from the Paris Congress of 1894. A lack of interest on the part of U.S. amateur sports officials precluded the formation of an NOC in the U.S. until later. Despite the lack of a formal organization, Sloane was *de facto* President, representing Olympic interests in the United States until 1899. The latest official USOC list of Presidents now recognizes Dr. William Milligan Sloane as the first President.]

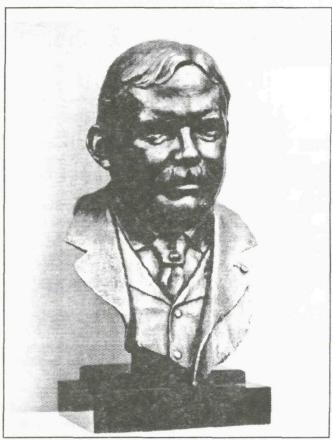


Figure 1. Bronze bust of William Milligan Sloane, first U.S. member of the IOC.

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#### **New Members**

- 1942R William Young, 4921 Sunset Drive, Fresno, CA 93704. William is an attorney who collects both Summer and Winter Olympics as well as soccer. (Reiss)
- 1943R James Bennett, 2052 Placita De Quedo, Santa Fe, NM 87505. An office manager, James' interests include the Summer and Winter Olympic Games. (La Porta)
- 1944R Rainer Martens, 27 Fields East, Champaign, IL 61821. Rainer is a publisher, and collects wrestling, baseball, and early Olympics. (Jones)
- 1945A Dr. Stephen Don, P.O. Box 361, Edgecliff, NSW, Australia. Don, a sports gynæcologist, specializes in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics as well as the upcoming 2000 Games to be held in Sydney. (Podolsky)
- 1946R Roberto Lopez, Au Del Trabaio No. 240, SLP Mexico. Roberto collects the Olympic Games. (Jones)
- 1947A Peter Thomsen, Slettebjerget 25, DK 3400 Hillerod, Denmark. Peter is a soccer collector. (Mummert)

#### Address Corrections

Lim Lik, Pejabat FELCRA Negeri Perak, N.D. 678, 30990 Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia.

Mary Harris, 4037 Millview Court, Columbus, OH 43207.

Susan Maslowski, 3100 Seven Oaks Dr., Laura, OH 45337.

Total Membership, February 28, 1994

#### Sportswomen Info Wanted

I need further biographical information on the following "sportswomen on stamps":

Ruth Kyalisima of Uganda (Scott 417 & 458). Uganda's sportswoman of the year in 1983.

Karolina Kociecka of Poland (Scott 2780) was a Polish cycling champion in 1898.

Members may write Dr. Helen Cockburn, 34 Newton Street, North Epping NSW 2121, Australia.

# Sports & Olympics Exhibits Awards

#### **National Shows**

SARAPEX, held February 1994 in Sarasota, FL, sponsored by the Sarasota Philatelic Club. Alice Johnson was awarded a vermeil and the ATA bronze for "Figure Skating."

# Exhibits Invited To ODESPHIL 94

In September 1994, an international philatelic exhibition, ODESPHIL 94, will be held in Odessa, Ukraine. Only photocopies of exhibits will be shown, with an extra point given for color. Members should send a clear photocopy only of their exhibit to Vsevolod Furman, Tchkalov Str. 90, Fl. 4, 270020 Odessa 20, Ukraine.

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For more information on SESCAL '94, please contact the SESCAL General Chairman, Mr. Wallace A. Craig, P.O. Box 3391, Fullerton, CA 92634.



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#### **Golf Topicals**

Golf Topical stamps, FDCs, cancels, post cards for sale. Trades okay. Please write or call for listings: William Wollney, 1571 W. Ogden, #1536, La Grange Park, IL 60525; phone (708) 579-7113.

Information for this list has been obtained from various sources including Linn's, STAMPS, Stamp Wholesaler, Stamp Collector and Scott's Monthly Journal between 1 December 1993 and 31 January 1994. Those sets previously listed in this column and which have recently been assigned Scott's numbers have been placed in a separate column. Only the denomination and sport depicted on each stamp will be mentioned.

- Albania: 20 June 1993, Mediterranean Sea Games. Three values and one s/s: 3 lek running; 16 lek canoeing; 21 lek cycling; and 20 lek s/s, design not reported.
- Antigua & Barbuda: 30 July 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Twelve \$2 stamps and two \$6 s/s. The stamps show members of the 1966 English Championship team and the emblem of the 1994 event.
  - 16 August 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. One stamp and one s/s. Various Olympic winners are depicted in pairs figure skating, giant slalom, women's speed skating. Denominations are 15c and \$6 s/s.
- Argentina: 27 March 1993, Soccer Association. One 38c stamp depicts two soccer players. Scott #1791.
  - 28 August 1993, National Sports. One 1-peso stamp depicts polo player on horse.
- Bulgaria: 20 July 1993, World Summer Games for the Deaf. Four stamps and one s/s: symbolic designs on each stamp, 1 lev with pole; 2 lev with swimming lanes; 3 lev with bicycle; 4 lev with ball; and 5 lev s/s with soccer ball. Scott #3779-83.
- Burkino Faso: 8 April 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Two stamp set: 500F Statue of Liberty and globe; 100F players. Scott #962-3.
- Burundi: 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Two stamp set: 130F players, stadium, USA flag and Statue of Liberty; 200F shows players, stadium, USA flag and Golden Gate Bridge.
- Cambodia: 23 September 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Five stamps and one s/s; 250, 350, 600, 800, 1000r and 1500r s/s each depicting soccer players and emblem of the event.
- China (Taiwan): 9 May 1993, First East Asian Games. Setenant pair of 50f stamps depicting runner and mascot.
  - October 1993, Sports. Two se-tenant \$5 stamps depicting gymnastics and martial arts.

- Congo: 15 January 1994, '94 World Soccer Cup. Set of six stamps depicting soccer plays: 75, 95, 120, 200, 250 and 400F.
- Egypt: 1 December 1993, 35th Military International Championship. One 15p stamp depicts emblem of championship.
- El Salvador: 1993, Fifth Central American Games. Four stamps: 50c mascot; 1.60c emblem with Olympic Rings and flags of the participating nations; 2.20c mascot and map; 4.50c mascot and map of El Salvador.
- Gabon: 15 September 1993, Trap Hunting. Set of four stamps, designs not reported: 100, 175, 200 and 300F.
- Gambia: October 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Set of four stamps and one s/s: Players are depicted on 1.50, 3, 10 and 12D stamps; the 25D s/s depicts the Ireland and Brazil teams.
- Grenada: 1 July 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Two stamps and one s/s: Olympic winners and their sports: 35c speed skater Boucher; \$5 men's figure skater Schramm; \$6 s/s women's super giant slalom skiers Wolf, Percy, and Figini.
- Grenada-Grenadines: 1 July 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Two stamps and one s/s: 35c ice hockey players from USA and CIS; \$5 men's giant slalom winner Tomba; \$6 s/s the 1992 70-meter ski jump winner Zogragski.
- Guyana: 16 August 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Two stamps and one s/s: \$40 men's singles luge and winner Hackl; \$130 women's figure skater Magnussen; \$325 s/s German four man bobsled winners.
- Ivory Coast: 24 September 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup Set of four stamps, designs not reported: 150, 200, 300, and 400F.
- Macao: 16 November 1993, Macao Grand Prix 40th Anniversary. Set of three stamps: 1.50 Nissan stock car; 2 motorcycle; 4.50 Indy car.
- Malagasy: 7 July 1990, '92 Albertville Winter Olympics. One stamp and one s/s: 5000F pairs figure skating; 5000F ice hockey. Scott #978A, B.
  - 1992, Race Cars. Se-tenant block of eight stamps depicting race cars (the stamps have a 1990 date on them, but were issued in 1992): two each 20f, 140f, 1250f, 3000f. Scott #1101, 1101a-h.

- Malagasy (cont'd.): 1993, World Soccer Cup Championships. Players are depicted on each of the five stamps. Scott #1095-9.
  - 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Four stamps and one s/s: 140f biathlon; 1250f ice hockey; 2000f figure skating; 2500f ski jump; one s/s contains all four stamps. Also reported were miniature sheets of four for each of the stamps.
  - 1993, '96 Atlanta Summer Olympics. Set consists of four denominations, and s/s: 640f equestrian; 1000f shotput; 1500f tennis; 3000f soccer; one s/s contains all four stamps; four s/s's of four each denomination; two 1500f gold foil stamps depicting pole vaulting; one s/s gold foil depicting pole vaulting.
- Maldives: 11 October 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Two stamps and one s/s: 8r women's downhill skier Kiehl; 15r cross-country skier Ulvang; 25r s/s 1980 ice hockey match between USA and Soviet Union.
- Mexico: 25 August 1993, 11th Mexico City Marathon. One 1.30p stamp depicts runners. Scott #1825.
  - 21 October 1993, 20th National Wheelchair Games. One 1.30p stamp depicts man in wheelchair with torch.
- Nevis: October 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Seven stamps and two s/s depicting scenes from recent soccer championships and the emblem of the 1994 event: 10, 25, 50, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5; s/s's are \$5.
- Nicaragua: 1993, Overprints honoring sports events. Three s/s overprinted: '90 World Soccer Cup on 7.50c s/s; '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics on '92 Albertville Winter Olympics s/s with 7.50c stamp; and '96 Atlanta Summer Olympics on '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics s/s with \$6 stamp. Scott #1825a, 1925a, and 1933a.
  - October 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Set of seven stamps and one s/s depicting scenes from recent championships and emblem: 50c, two 1c stamps, 1.50c, 2c, 2.50c, 3.50c; 10c s/s.
- Norway: 27 November 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympic Torch Relay. Se-tenant pair of two 3.50k stamps depicting skier with torch and buildings of Lillehammer.
- **Panama:** 24 June 1992, '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics. One 10c stamp depicts hurdles, long jump and javelin.
- **Philippines:** 18 June 1993, South East Asian Games. Six stamps: three each 2.00p and 6.00p; one 10.00p s/s.
- *Polynesia:* 17 November 1993, Alain Gerbault Birth Centenary. One 150F stamp depicts Gerbault, tennis player, pilot and navigator.

- Qatar: 25 July 1992, '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics. Set of two stamps: 50d runner, Olympic Rings and emblem; 1.50r soccer player, Olympic Rings and emblem. Scott #805-6.
  - 27 November 1992, Soccer Championships. Set of two stamps: 50d soccer ball and emblem; 1r ball, net, and emblem. Scott #807-8.
- Romania: 1 February 1992, '92 Albertville Winter Olympic. One 1.25l stamp. Scott #3722.
  - 30 December 1992, '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics. Eight stamps in two se-tenant blocks of four, all 35 lei: shooting, wrestling, weightlifting, and boxing; women's gymnastics, 4-man skulls, fencing and high jump. Scott #3797-8, 3797a-d, 3798a-d.
- St. Thomas & Prince Islands: 1992, '92 Olymphilex. One s/s of three 300d stamps: woman runner, woman gymnast and Magic Johnson.
  - 1993, '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics Winners. Seven stamps, all 300 Db, and one s/s: wrestling, women's track, swimming, men's track, windsurfing, equestrian, field hockey; 1000 Db s/s lists medals with winners' portraits.
  - 1993, '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics Closing Ceremony. Two stamps and three s/s's: two 300 Db stamps of mascot and fireworks; three 1000 Db s/s of flag lowering, winners shaking hands and Olympic flame.
- St. Vincent: 15 December 1992, Disney: How to Play Football. Sheetlet of nine 60c stamps and two \$6 s/s. Various scenes "Hurray for the Team" and "Touchdown." Scott #1792J, 1807A-B.
- St. Vincent & Grenadines: 4 October 1993, Reggie Jackson's Baseball Hall of Fame Selection. One \$2 stamp depicting Jackson's portrait.
- San Marino: 26 May 1993, United Europe. One 750l stamp of a miniature sheet of 12 stamps depicts a toreador in the bullring. Scott #1285.
- Saudi Arabia: 15 March 1993, King Fahd Championship Soccer Cup. Set of two stamps: 75h and 150h depict flags, globe and the King Fahd Stadium.
- Slovenia: 8 June 1993, Mediterranean Games. One 36t stamp depicts swimming, hurdles and basketball. Scott #172.
  - 30 July 1993, European Dressage Championship. One 65t stamp depicts statue of horse and diagram of manege.
- *Tadzikistan:* 1993, '92 Barcelona Summer Olympics. One 50.00 s/s. Design not reported.

Tanzania: 1993, Summer Sports. Six stamps and one s/s: 20/- boxing; 50/- hockey; 70/- horse racing; 100/-marathon; 150/- football (soccer); 200/- diving; and 400/-s/s basketball.

12 July 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Two stamps and one s/s: 300/- ski jump (1988); 400/- men's luge (1992); 500/-s/s men's downhil! skiing (1972).

30 June 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. Two stamps and one s/s: 300/- ski jumper Nykaenen; 400/-lugers Krausse and Behrendt; 500/- s/s men's downhill competitor from 1972 WOG and speedskater Flaim.

Turkey: 11 August 1993, Publicity for Istanbul's Bid for the Olympic Games in 2000. One 2000 liras stamp depicting the emblem and Olympic Rings.

Uganda: October 1993, '94 World Soccer Cup. Set of eight stamps and two s/s depicting scenes from recent championship events and emblem of 1994 event: 30, 200, 250, 300, 800, 900, 1000, 2000/- stamps; two s/s each with a 2500/-stamp.

United Arab Emirates: 28 January 1993, Dubai Golf and Yacht Club. Two stamps: 2d the club; 2.50d club and seashore.

United States: 1 May 1993, Sporting Horses. Se-tenant block of four 29¢ stamps. Scott #2756-9.

22 June 1993, Joe Louis. One 29¢ stamp depicting the boxer. Scott #2766.

Uruguay: 21 May 1992, Penarol Soccer Championship Team. One \$600 stamp depicting trophy.

1993, Brasiliana '93/'94 World Soccer Cup. One 5p s/s of two 2.50p stamps, one depicting soccer players, the other depicting the 1943 Brazil stamp.

Vanuatu: 7 July 1993, Definitives. One stamp of 70v denomination of a long set depicts a scuba diver. Scott #605.

#### **Scott Numbers Assigned**

The following list indicates the numbers assigned by *Scott Monthly Journal* through January 1994. Each set has previously been listed in the New Issues Column.

Antigua: 16 March 1992, '92 Barcelona Olympics/Disney. #1529, 1532, 1534 and 1535.

Antigua & Barbuda: Nov. 1992, America's Cup. #1377.

Aruba: 30 July 1993, Water Sports. #95-7.

Bangladesh: 1993, Soccer. #425.

Benin: 1992, Overprint on 1982 Scott #C292. Scott Q10B. Bolivia: 17 September 1992, Canoe Regatta. Scott #851A. 1992, World Cup Soccer 1994. Scott #865.

Burundi: 5 July 1993, World Cup Soccer 1994. #700-1. Central African Republic: 13 January 1981, Soccer. #C239A-C239B.

China P.R.: 5 May 1993, First East Asian Games. #2442-3 and 2443a.

Croatia: 15 June 1993, Mediterranean Games 1993. #165. Cuba: 20 July 1992, '92 Barcelona Oly. #3437-40.

Czech Republic: 12 May 1993, Weightlifting. #2284.

Equatorial Guinea: 1993, Olympic Winners. #179-82.

Finland: 8 October 1993, Physical Education. #926.

France: 27 September 1993, Whitbread Yacht Race. #2375.

Gambia: 25 March 1993, Baseball Film. #1351B.

Guinea: 1993, Provisionals, Overprints on Baseball, Winter and Summer Olympics, Tennis and World Cup Soccer issues. #1065-6, 1106, 1113, 1139 and C170 were overprinted with new values. #1182A, B, D, E, I, J, P and R.

Guyana: 26 July 1993, Sports Personalities. #2676, a-i.

Indonesia: 1 April 1993, Running. #1532.

Italy: 7 June 1993, Soccer. #1933.

Moldova: 24 Oct. 1992, '92 Barcelona Sum. Oly. #53-7.

Netherlands: 1 June 1993, Eur. Youth Oly. #836-7.

Nicaragua: 1993, '94 Lillehammer Winter Oly. #1925a. 1993, '96 Atlanta Oly. 1933a.

Norway: 17 June 1993, Sports Championships. #1040-1.

Pakistan: 5 July 1992, Sports Equipment. #782c.

Palau: 11 August 1993, Scuba Diver. #315a.

Paraguay: 1 Sept. 1992, '92 Barcelona Oly. #2404-9.

Philippines: 4 Aug. 1992, '92 Barcelona Oly. #2170-72A.
St. Thomas & Prince: 29 July 1992, Olymphilex '92. #1055, a-c.

#1033, a-c.

Seychelles: 21 Aug. 1993, 4th Ind. Oc. Games. #755-8.

Singapore: 12 June 1993, SE Asian Games. #654-9.

Slovenia: 30 July 1993, Dressage. #178.

South Korea: 1993, Definitives, Wrestling. #1590.

Tanzania: 10 March 1993, Women's Running. #998d.

Tonga: 16 March 1993, Health Week. #837-9.

1 July 1993, King Tupou Birthday. #851a.

United Arab Emirates: 1992, '92 Barcelona Oly. #393-6.

Uruguay: 21 May 1992, Soccer. #1451A-B, 1472.

Virgin Islands: April 1993, Tourism. Scuba diver. #768,

770.

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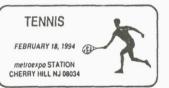
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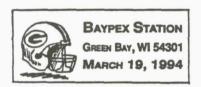
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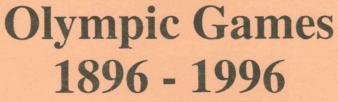


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