

V. 3385 ✓

# JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

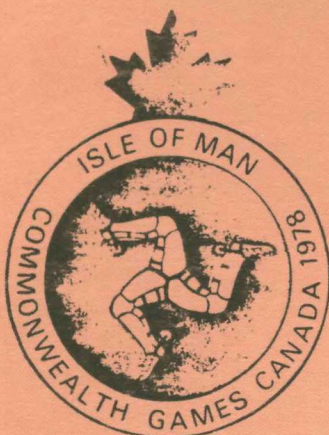
VOLUME 33

MAY-JUNE 1995

NUMBER 5

## Edmonton '78: The Friendly Games

  
XI Commonwealth Games  
EDMONTON 1978



Isle of Man Post Office Authority  
Official First Day Cover







**VOL. 33 NO. 5  
MAY-JUNE 1995**

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### 1995 SPI Convention Travels To Virginia Beach

VAPEX '95 will be the host for our 4th Annual International Convention. This World Series of Philately exhibition will be held from Friday, October 20 through Sunday, October 22, 1995.

The venue for this annual Virginia Philatelic Federation show is the Pavilion Convention Center. Adjacent to the convention center is the show hotel, the Radisson Virginia Beach. Special hotel rates at this facility are truly a bargain on the national exhibition circuit — only \$39 per night, single or double! This is a full service hotel with a restaurant, lounge and pool. All SPI members planning to attend the show are encouraged to book your rooms as early as possible. The Radisson's toll free number is 800-333-3333. You must mention "VAPEX" to get the special show rates.

In addition to SPI, the Military Postal History Society and the Confederate Stamp Alliance will also be holding their annual conventions at VAPEX.

Up to 300 16-page AMERIPEX-style exhibit frames are offered. The host committee has provisionally reserved 50 frames for SPI. For exhibitors'

convenience, a prospectus has been enclosed with this issue of the journal. This will likely be one of the last opportunities for sports and Olympic exhibitors in the U.S. to qualify their exhibits for OLYMPHILEX '96, so do not delay sending in your applications to exhibit.

Friday evening, a public stamp auction will be conducted by Alan Blair. Those wishing to consign material or request a catalog should write to: Alan Blair, 5407 Lakeside Avenue, Richmond, VA 23228.

SPI will have a general meeting featuring a guest speaker of interest to all. Although a date and time are not yet fixed, it will likely be held on Saturday, October 21.

The VAPEX Awards Banquet will be held Saturday evening at the Radisson. A no-host cocktail party begins at 7:00 p.m., followed by the banquet at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are \$25 per person if purchased by September 15. After that date and during the show, the price is \$27.50 per person. Requests for tickets, as well as information on exhibiting, can be obtained from Leroy Collins, Box 2183, Norfolk, VA 23501.

#### Attention All SPI Members!

Your editor has exhausted his supply of articles for the journal. It's up to all members, not just three or four, to support your journal with material. You need not be a Hemingway; our editorial staff can help you shape up your article. However, the basic piece must come from you. If you've been thinking about writing something but just haven't gotten around to it, then now is the time to stop procrastinating. Remember, it's just as important to be a contributor as a reader!

Articles with some depth to them, rather than just checklists of stamps, will receive priority. If possible, please submit your article on a computer disk either as an ASCII file or in Word Perfect 5.0/5.1. Otherwise, your article should be typewritten and double-spaced. Originals of illustrations are preferable (these will be handled carefully and returned to you). If this is not possible, then clear photocopies are acceptable. Mail all illustrations flat, even photocopies. All material should be mailed to the editor, Mark Maestrone. Thanks, in advance, to all of you budding writers!

# **4<sup>th</sup> International Convention of Sports Philatelists International**

**To be held during  
VAPEX '95  
October 20-22, 1995  
Pavilion Convention Center  
Virginia Beach, Virginia**

## **Schedule of Events**

**General Meeting, Saturday, October 21 (tentative)  
Pavilion Convention Center**

**VAPEX Awards Banquet, Saturday, October 21  
Radisson Virginia Beach Hotel**

**No-host Cocktails, 7:00 p.m., Banquet, 8:00 p.m.  
Banquet Tickets: \$25 per person before September 15,  
\$27.50 thereafter and at the show**

The Radisson Virginia Beach is the official VAPEX hotel. Special show rates: \$39 per night, single or double. Call (800) 333-3333 for reservations.

For general information, contact the VAPEX General Chairman, Mr. Rudy Roy, P.O. Box 5367, Virginia Beach, VA 23455. Prospectus & banquet tickets available from Leroy Collins, Box 2183, Norfolk, VA 23501.



# Edmonton '78: The Friendly Games

[The following article first appeared in the March 1, 1994 issue of *The Canadian Connection*, the journal of the Canadiana Study Unit, and is reprinted with their kind permission.]

by John Peebles

“Eight days ago, I entrusted this message to the first of the Queen’s relay runners in London. Since then it has travelled nearly 5,000 miles and passed through 287 hands. In recent years, Prince Philip, as your President, has performed the opening ceremony and has read my message, and I have closed the Games. This year our roles are reversed, and, for the first time I am able to give you my message in person.”

Those were the opening words of Her Majesty the Queen, Patron of the British Commonwealth Games. It was August 3, 1978. The location was Edmonton, Alberta. The occasion was the Opening Ceremonies of the 11th Commonwealth Games.

The Queen’s message had begun its journey to Alberta eight days earlier when runner Ben Jipcho of Kenya had started it off from Buckingham Palace in England. Days later, athlete Diane Jones-Konihowski, an Edmonton native, had the honour of carrying the Queen’s opening message into the stadium. The missive was contained in a Narwhal tusk which had been specially carved in the Canadian North by an Inuit craftsman named Nick Sikkuark.

The Edmonton weather was termed “perfect” that day. The clear blue skies of the Canadian West greeted the 42,500 spectators and thousands of participants in Edmonton’s splendid, brand-new, \$8.5 million Commonwealth Stadium. Millions more people across Canada and throughout the world enjoyed the opening spectacle on live television.

The Queen’s opening remarks continued.

“It was fifty years since the first Games were entrusted to Hamilton and I am particularly pleased to be in Edmonton when the Games are being held in Canada for the third time. As Queen of Canada, I warmly welcome you and know that all Canadians join me in wishing you good fortune during your visit. You have trained hard and practised for many months and for long hours and you have earned the right to be here. Enthusiasm for sports is a characteristic of all Canadians and the presence in this Stadium of so many athletes shows that this enthusiasm is shared throughout the Commonwealth. I congratulate all those who have been responsible for staging this splendid setting in Edmonton. As head of the Commonwealth, I regard today as a highlight in our calendar. We are a voluntary associa-

tion of friendly nations from which there are more teams than ever before at Edmonton, but it is not the number that really matters, it is the spirit in which you came.

“But one of the most striking features of the Commonwealth Games is the friendships made among the people who would otherwise never have met. Whenever I have talked with the competitors, I have been impressed by the way they get on together. Perhaps that more than anything else, is responsible for the highest standards for sportsmanship which we always see at these gatherings. I am greatly looking forward in the next few days to meeting many of you and to watching the competitions. Whether you will stand on the rostrum to receive a gold medal or are sadly eliminated in the first round, whether you are a member of the federation council, or the leader of a team, or simply someone who works hard in the administration, I trust that all of you will enjoy to the full this special Commonwealth occasion.

“I hereby declare, the XI Commonwealth Games, open!”

The people of Edmonton proceeded to put on the most extensive opening show in Commonwealth Games history.

The spectacle opened with military precision. There were the inevitable anthems and flag raisings. Canada’s famous precision flying team, the Snowbirds, swooped across the Alberta skies. The Queen and Prince Philip were driven around the track to enthusiastic approval of the spectators. Then all formality ended as the stars of the show, the athletes, arrived.

Led into the Stadium by New Zealand, the previous host country, more than 1,200 athletes and officials paraded into Commonwealth Stadium. From Antigua to Zambia they came, representing some 46 nations in total. As athletes from the corners of the Commonwealth, from Fiji to Papua New Guinea to Sri Lanka, marched into the stadium, the field became a sea of colour. There were Africans in bright tribal ceremonial dress; the Canadians sported colours of red and white along with traditional western Canadian cowboy hats.

The ceremonial Games flag was passed from Christchurch, New Zealand, to Edmonton. It was raised to the top of a pole in the south-east corner of the field to the accompaniment of an 11-gun salute in honour of the 11th Commonwealth Games. Canadian diver Beverly Boys took the Oath of the Games on behalf of the competitors.

The Royal party then departed the stadium followed by the athletes. Commonwealth Stadium emptied. But all would return the next day as competitions would begin.



## Edmonton's Turn

It had been six years earlier, on August 24, 1972, at the Munich Olympic Games, that the 44 nations of the Commonwealth Games Federation Assembly had awarded the '78 Games to Edmonton. After hearing half-hour presentations from Edmonton and Leeds, England, the vote was 24 to 10 in favour of the Canadian bid.

Delegates from Edmonton had been somewhat taken aback to learn that few, if any, Commonwealth delegates knew much about the Canadian city. "Where is Edmonton?" "What is Edmonton?" These were not uncommon questions.

### From Fur Trading Post To Modern Metropolis

Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan River, is located in the centre of [the Province of] Alberta. A site, 25 miles downstream from today's city location, was chosen in 1795 for a fur trading post. The outpost was established by William Tomlinson, an employee of the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers, trading out of Hudson's Bay. The post was named Fort Edmonton in honour of Edmonton, England, the birthplace of Sir James Winter-Lake, then deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Because Fort Edmonton led to the passes through the Rocky Mountains, the fort dominated the fur trade in the Northwest for some 80 years. At that time the area of Canada west of Hudson's Bay was called Rupert's Land.

Growth of the Edmonton settlement was slow. In fact, the Hudson's Bay Company, which owned Rupert's Land, did not allow any settlement outside of the log walls of Fort Edmonton until the mid-1800's. In 1870 the Hudson's Bay Company sold Rupert's Land to Canada.



Figure 1

The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Calgary in 1892 brought settlers and Edmonton incorporated as a town of 300 residents. By 1898 the popula-

tion had grown to 3,000 residents. By the turn of the 19th century, the town welcomed newcomers seeking the riches of the Klondike gold fields.

In 1904 there were 5,000 residents; Edmonton was then incorporated as a city. One year later, in 1905, Alberta became a Canadian province and Edmonton was named the provincial capital.

Thereafter Edmonton entered a boom period. In 1912 the population grew to 40,000. Edmonton's growth between the two World Wars was built largely around an agricultural economy. The city was Canada's ninth largest in 1941 with a population of 92,000.

During World War II Edmonton undertook new roles. It became a strategic centre for northern military operations. It was in 1942 that the United States made the decision to build the Alaska Highway. Edmonton was chosen as the staging point. In 1992 the United States issued a single commemorative (Figure 1) in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the building of the Alaska Highway.

The discovery of oil at nearby Leduc in 1947 established much of Edmonton's future prosperity. The city became a servicing and processing centre for the petroleum industry. It has become the major location of oil refining and the petrochemical industry in Western Canada. Today Edmonton is known as Alberta's government and administration centre.

Currently Edmonton, the cosmopolitan capital of Alberta, has a population exceeding 800,000. It is a gateway to Western Canada and Canada's North. The beauty of the river-side city is enhanced by 3,440 hectares (8,500 acres) of parkland. In fact, Edmonton has more parkland per capita than any other city in Canada.

So in 1978, it was a city of 600,000 residents, the capital and largest metropolitan centre in Alberta, that was poised to host the Commonwealth in the 11th edition of the Commonwealth Games. Before we revisit the Edmonton Games let us briefly review the history of the Commonwealth Games.

### History Of The Friendly Games

The Commonwealth Games, originally called the British Empire Games, were first held in 1930 at Hamilton, Ontario, to provide competition for the member nations of the British Commonwealth two years after each Olympic Games competition.

As early as 1891, Reverend Astley Cooper of England had first proposed a sports festival "to draw closer ties between Nations of the Empire ... as a means of increasing the goodwill and the good understanding of the Empire."

In 1911 teams from Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United Kingdom had competed in various sports at London to mark the coronation of King George V. The event was known as the Festival of the Empire





Figure 2

Games. But little other progress was made towards instituting a recurring sports festival.

Some years later Canada again proposed a Commonwealth sporting event with Canada to be the host nation. At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in 1924, outgoing National Secretary, Norton H. Crowe said, "I would again bring before the Union the advisability of taking the initiative in an all British Empire Games, to be held between the Olympic Games." The resolution was passed that the Canadian Olympic Committee "be asked to consider the advisability of instituting the all British Empire Games."

Prior to the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics a proposal to hold the first British Empire Games at the Canadian city of Hamilton, Ontario was made to representatives of other Empire countries in meetings at Amsterdam and later in London, England. Hamilton pledged free lodging for all athletes and travel grants for those countries which needed them. When the holding of the Hamilton Games was formally endorsed at a meeting in London in 1930, the following statement was made:

"It will be designed on the Olympic model, both in general construction and its stern definition of the amateur. But the Games will be very different, free from both the excessive stimulus and the babel of the international stadium. They should be merrier and less stern, and will substitute the stimulus of novel adventure

for the pressure of international rivalry."

With these lofty ideals in place, the "British Empire Games," as they were first called, became a reality.

The Games began modestly in Canada. Hamilton hosted 400 competitors from 11 countries in August of 1930. Joining Canada at those first Games were Australia, Bermuda, England, Guyana, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Africa and Wales. Canada treated all teams to free accommodations and meals. Before 20,000 spectators Canada's great sprinter Percy Williams, winner of both the 100m and 200m sprints at the 1928 Olympics, proclaimed the oath of allegiance on behalf of all competitors. There were six sports at the initial Games: athletics (track and field), bowls (lawn bowling), boxing, rowing, wrestling, and swimming and diving.

Subsequent Games have been held every four years, except for 1942 and 1946, in London, England (1934), Sydney, Australia (1938), Auckland, New Zealand (1950), Vancouver, Canada (1954), Cardiff, Wales (1958), Perth, Australia (1962), Kingston, Jamaica (1966), Edinburgh, Scotland (1970), Christchurch, New Zealand (1974), Edmonton, Canada (1978), Brisbane, Australia (1982), Edinburgh, Scotland (1986), and Auckland, New Zealand (1990). Canada will again host the Games this summer [1994] in Victoria, British Columbia. (Incidentally, the 1942 Games had been



awarded to Montreal but were cancelled because of World War II. The chosen site for the Montreal Games was the same location as the 1976 Olympics venue.)

The Games, because of their generally non-political nature and friendly spirit of competition soon acquired the label of "The Friendly Games."

Although several different sports are featured at the Commonwealth Games, the Games became best known for their world-class competitions in swimming and track and field.

A milestone in sports history occurred at the 1954 Games in Vancouver when Roger Bannister of Great Britain and John Landy of Australia met in competition for the first time. They were the only two men in the world who had run the mile in less than 4 minutes. Bannister won the event with his best time ever, 3:58.8.

It was also at the fifth edition of the Games in Vancouver that the name of the gathering was changed from British Empire Games to British Empire and Commonwealth Games.

The VIII Games were held in Kingston, Jamaica from August 4-13, 1966. It was at those Games, on August 7, that the title of the event was again changed from the British Empire and Commonwealth Games to the British Commonwealth Games.

At the Kingston, Jamaica Games, Canada became known as a power in women's swimming. The star of the competition was 15-year old Vancouverite Elaine Tanner, nicknamed "Mighty Mouse," who won an amazing 4 gold and 3 silver medals. She also established a new World Record for the 220-yard butterfly event and contributed to a World Record set by the Canadian 4x100-yard freestyle relay team. The strength of Commonwealth swimmers was proven as no less than 15 World Records were set in swimming events at the 1966 Games. Canadian participation in the Kingston Games is noted on a souvenir sheet (Figure 2) issued by host country Jamaica. Names of participating Commonwealth nations are listed in gold lettering about the perimeter of the sheet, with "Canada" located at the top, centre.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the British Commonwealth Games Federation held during the 1970 event in Edinburgh, Scotland, the 1974 Games were awarded to Christchurch, New Zealand. It was also agreed that in the future the host city would be selected six years prior to the following Games, at a meeting to be held during the Olympic Games. So it was at the Munich Summer Olympic Games in 1972 that the city of Edmonton was awarded the 1978 Commonwealth Games.

## Edmonton In '78

Canada was about to become the first nation to have hosted the Commonwealth Games on three separate occasions. Interestingly, on all three occasions the

Games were held under different names. In 1930 at Hamilton they were the British Empire Games; in 1954 at Vancouver they were the British Empire and Commonwealth Games; and Edmonton was to become the first city to host the Games with the new, simpler title of the Commonwealth Games.

In all, 53 Commonwealth nations were invited to participate in Edmonton. Botswana, Malta and Tonga did not accept the invitation. Brunei accepted but did not participate. The Seychelles accepted but the tiny nation, which is comprised of a group of islands off the African coast, was unable to raise the necessary funds. Nigeria withdrew from the Games just a week before the opening in protest over New Zealand's sporting relationships with South Africa. Uganda, the African nation which was suffering turmoil under the control of the notorious dictator Idi Amin, also withdrew.

So, of the 53 invited nations, 46 actually participated. This was an increase of 8 over the 38 countries that were represented at Christchurch in 1974.

For 10 days, from August 3 to August 12, the athletes competed — a grand total of 1,475 athletes from the far corners of the world.

Sporting events featured at the Edmonton Games were athletics, badminton, boxing, cycling, gymnastics, lawn bowls, shooting, swimming, weightlifting, and wrestling. Lacrosse was featured as a demonstration sport.

Host country, Canada, had the largest contingent at 204 athletes, followed by England with 192, Australia with 148, New Zealand with 103 and Scotland with 100. At the other end of the scale, the Cook Islands sent one athlete accompanied by two team officials.

By the time the final and tenth day was over, the Canadian team was at the top of the medals list. Having captured 45 gold, 31 silver and 33 bronze medals, the total Canadian count was 109. Other top finishers were England with 87, Australia with 84, New Zealand with 20 and Kenya with 18 medals. In all, 394 medals had been awarded. The 1978 Games marked the first time that Canada had finished at the top of the medals standings, perhaps fitting for the host nation.

Among the outstanding participants for Canada was local hero Graham Smith. The Edmonton swimmer won four individual and two relay gold medals. All of these represented Commonwealth Games records. At the end of 1978, in a poll of sportswriters and sportscasters annually conducted by *The Canadian Press*, Graham Smith was picked as Canada's male athlete of the year for 1978.

## Philatelic Output

The philatelic output for the XI Commonwealth Games was modest by the standards of today. In all, six Commonwealth nations issued stamps and/or souvenir





Figure 3



Figure 4

sheets. Included in this total are four Canadian stamps, Scott #757-758, 761-762.

Tonga, a Kingdom in the British Commonwealth, is a group of islands in the south Pacific Ocean south of Samoa. Although Tonga chose not to participate, it did issue a set of 13 stamps in 1978 to honour the XI Commonwealth Games. The stamps were self-adhesives, designed and printed in England by Walsall Security Printers under the supervision of Maurice Meers.

The Tonga commemoratives appeared in three basic designs: 5 stamps for regular postage, 5 regular airmail stamps, and 3 official adhesives.

The design of the regular commemoratives (Figure 3) features the Canadian flag at the top, the Tongan flag at the bottom with the Games inscription text between. When removed from their self-adhesive backings, the five regular stamps are in the shape of a cross echoing the red cross found in the Tongan flag. The stamps are in denominations of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 45 senti.

The regular airmail values (Figure 4), when removed from their backing, are in the shape of a maple leaf, emblem of Canada. The coat of arms of Tonga appears at the top of the maple leaf. Airmail denominations are 17, 35, 38, 40 and 65 senti.

The official airmail stamps (Figure 5), when removed from their backing, are in the shape of a teardrop. Each of the three stamps features the official Edmonton



Figure 5

XI Commonwealth Games logo, a sleek, four-element, red and blue stylized maple leaf.

The logo is derived from these four elements: the Canadian maple leaf, the Union Jack (with the red, white and blue colours of the Commonwealth), converging arrows depicting worldwide attention and movement toward Edmonton, and a series of V's symbolizing the efforts of the volunteers who make the Games possible. Creator of the logo was Edmonton freelance artist Michael Prytula.

On June 10, 1978 the Isle of Man Post Office Authority issued a single commemorative (Figure 6) to honour Edmonton's Games. The Isle of Man, located in the Irish Sea off the northwest coast of England, is recognized as semi-autonomous within the British Commonwealth.



Figure 6

The Isle of Man was admitted to the Commonwealth Games in 1958 with an equal vote with all others in the Games Federation. From then until the 1978 Games, athletes from the tiny island of only 65,000 people had won three Commonwealth Games medals. At the Cardiff Games in Wales in 1958 Manx cyclist Stuart Slack, an employee of the Isle of Man Post Office, won a bronze medal in the gruelling 120 mile cycle road race. At Jamaica in 1966 the Isle of Man won its first gold medal when Peter Buckley won the 120 mile cycle road race by over five minutes. In 1970 at Edinburgh, Alex Jackson won a bronze medal in the 220-yard women's freestyle swimming event.

The design of the Isle of Man Edmonton Games stamp (Figure 6) features three events at which Manx athletes have excelled: swimming, cycling and running. The stamp was designed and printed in England by John Waddington of Kirkstall Limited by four-colour lithography. The commemorative appeared in sheets of 50 containing two panes of 25 stamps.

As the first day of issue of the Isle of Man stamp coincided with CAPEX '78, an international philatelic exhibition in Toronto, the Manx postal authorities had a first day of issue in Toronto. Specially prepared first day covers bearing the Edmonton Games stamps and a handstamp cachet were available at the Toronto show. One of these covers is shown on the cover of this issue. In addition, the Isle of Man postal authorities prepared





Figure 7



Figure 8

a special souvenir folder for the Edmonton Games stamp. The red and white folder, printed in London, England by The House of Questa, contained a mint copy of the Isle of Man stamp plus a descriptive history of the Island's participation in Commonwealth Games.

At the Edmonton event the Isle of Man was represented by 26 athletes and 7 team officials. The team did manage to win one medal when Stewart Watterson took the bronze in the small bore rifle shooting competition.

Kenya, although well-known for its long distance runners, chose instead to honour boxing and the javelin on its Edmonton Games output of four stamps. The stamps were issued on July 15, 1978.

On the low value 50¢ and high value 5 shillings stamps, boxing was commemorated (Figure 7). On the 1 shilling value (Figure 8), Kenyan President Kenyatta is shown welcoming the 1968 Olympic team. Two athletes tossing the javelin are depicted on the 3 shilling stamp (Figure 8). All four stamps in the set show the Edmonton Games logo.

Kenya had a large contingent in Edmonton including 75 competitors and 28 team officials for a total of 103 participants. The Kenyan athletes excelled in their events.

In the final medal count, Kenya finished fifth overall with a total of 20 medals, including seven golds. Two of the golds were in boxing; the other five were won on the track. Golds were taken by runners in the 800-metres, 5,000-metres, 3,000-metre steeplechase, 400-metre hurdles and the 4x400-metre relay.

In *Edmonton '78: The Official Pictorial Record of the XI Commonwealth Games*, Kenyan runner Henry Rono was described as "track's newest world class superstar." At the time of the 11th Commonwealth Games, Rono was the finest distance runner in the world. Holder of world records in both the 5,000-metres

and the 3,000-metre steeplechase, Rono easily won both events in Edmonton.

At the southern extremity of the Bahamas is a group of islands known as the Turks and Caicos Islands. Until 1959 the Islands were a dependency of Jamaica. Even though the Turks and Caicos has a total population under 10,000 inhabitants, a team of 10 athletes and 7 officials was sent to Edmonton for the 1978 Games. Island athletes competed in three events: athletics, shooting and weightlifting. No medals were won.

The Turks and Caicos produced a set of four stamps and one souvenir sheet to commemorate participation in the Edmonton Games. Depicted on the four stamps were the hurdles on the 6¢, weightlifting on the 20¢, boxing on the 55¢ and cycling on the \$2 value. The four stamps are illustrated in Figure 9.

It was in boxing that Hugh Wilson of the Turks and Caicos had the best results for the island nation as he finished sixth in the light heavyweight competition.

On a \$1 stamp on the souvenir sheet (Figure 10) two sprinters are depicted while in the sheet margin three female runners are shown.

Even though Uganda, along with Nigeria, eventually withdrew from the Edmonton Games, a Ugandan set of four stamps and a souvenir sheet (Figure 11) had already been issued on July 10, 1978.

Events pictured on the stamps include shot put on the 50¢, the long jump on the 1 shilling, running on the 2 shilling and boxing on the 5 shilling value (Figure 12).

The souvenir sheet ties together the same four stamp designs. However, the stamps of the souvenir sheet are distinguishable by a different perforation of 12½x12, while those from panes are perf. 14.

On August 1, 1979, the Edmonton Commonwealth Games set of four Ugandan stamps was re-issued as an



Figure 9





Figure 10

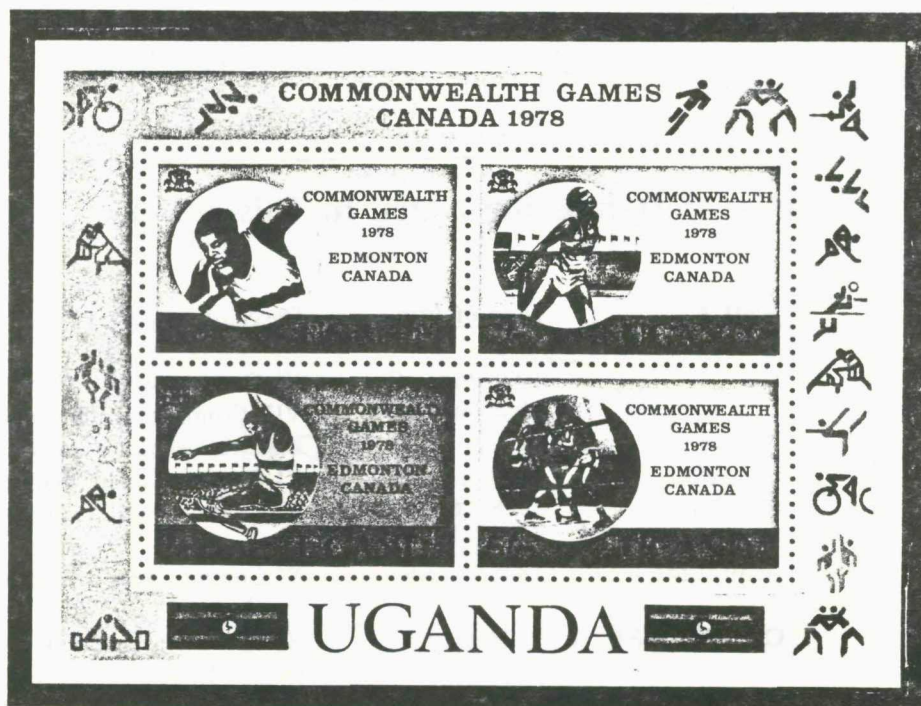


Figure 11





Figure 12

overprinted set. The overprint reads "UGANDA LIBERATED 1979."

## On To Brisbane, Australia

Fire dancers from Samoa, Chinese dancers from Hong Kong, a steel drum band from the Caribbean — all were part of a spectacular closing show for the 11th Commonwealth Games. It was August 12, 1978. When the show was over the athletes poured onto the field at Edmonton's Commonwealth Stadium to say farewell and to thank the people of Edmonton. The giant scoreboard proclaimed "THE XI COMMONWEALTH GAMES ARE OFFICIALLY CLOSED. SO LONG EDMONTON SEE YOU IN 1982 IN BRISBANE."

Prince Philip had the task of officially proclaiming the Games over. "No one who attended the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton is ever likely to forget the experience," he said. "Splendidly organized in a city whose people gave the word 'hospitality' a new meaning, this great festival of Commonwealth Sport captured the imagination of competitors, officials and spectators alike.

"Many people believe that it is only necessary to arrange international sports competitions and that happiness, goodwill and friendship are the inevitable consequence. I have been to many such contests and I have no hesitation in asserting that the Commonwealth Games is the only one to come so near to these expectations. I call the Edmonton Games as a convincing witness." □

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## Checklist of Stamps Illustrated In This Article

<u>Country</u>	<u>Scott #</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Description</u>
Isle of Man	139	1978 June 10	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton
Jamaica	257a s/s	1966 August 4	VIII Commonwealth Games, Kingston, Jamaica, Participating Countries
Kenya	117-120	1978 July 15	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton
Tonga	419-423	1978 May 5	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton, Maple Leaf
Tonga	C239-C243	1978 May 5	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton, Maple Leaf
Tonga	CO129-CO131	1978 May 5	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton, Games Logo
Turks & Caicos Islands	355-358, 359 s/s	1978 August 3	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton
Uganda	199-202, 202a s/s	1978 July 10	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton
Uganda	249-252	1979 August 1	XI Commonwealth Games, Edmonton, overprint of #199-202
United States	2635	1992 May 30	Alaska Highway 50th Anniversary



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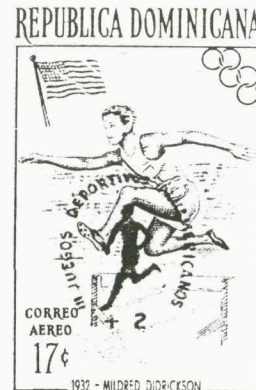
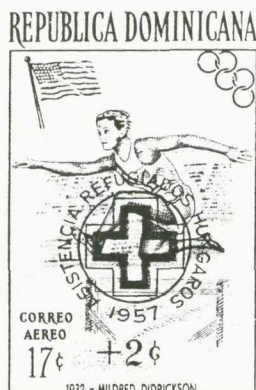
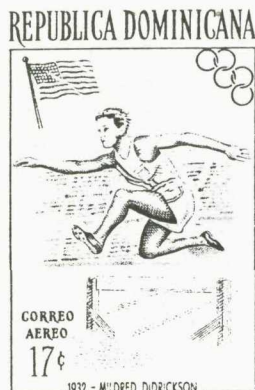
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*Three variations of the Mildred Didriksen stamp: the original issue (#C99) and two overprints (#CB3 and CB18). Do they all belong in a topical golf collection?*

## Are They Golf Stamps?

by John G. Capers, III

I am often asked, "What constitutes a golf stamp?" My answer is, "That's up to the collector." It's not a smart answer, but it is honest, especially with regard to a topical collection.

Over ninety worldwide issues could be considered part of a golf collection. Included in that number are stamps showing golfers, golf courses, former golf courses, people supposedly playing golf, equipment used for golf, cars named "Golf", and future golfers. Each collector must choose where to begin and end.

An excellent example of a golf stamp presenting multiple collecting possibilities is one for Mildred Didriksen (later, Babe Didriksen Zaharias). She is portrayed on a January 24, 1957 Dominican Republic stamp commemorating the 1956 Olympic Games (Scott #C99). She competed in the hurdles at those Games; it was not until later in life that she achieved notoriety as an excellent golfer. Some collectors — myself included — have this issue in their collections. It is felt that the entire set of stamps of which the Didriksen stamp is a part (Scott #474-478 sur-

face mail stamps and #C97-99 airmail stamps) belong in a complete Didriksen collection. However, a golf collector need only include the #C99 value.

An individual's decision does not stop here since the stamps were issued both perforated and imperforate. Souvenir sheets are also available, again either perforated or imperforate.

All four formats can be collected on first day covers, adding further possibilities.

This issue presents additional choices — it was overprinted twice. The first time was on February 18, 1957 for the Red Cross Hungarian Relief (#B1-5, #CB1-3). This overprint was applied to the perforated stamps, and to both the perforated and imperforate souvenir sheets. First day covers of all three types may be found.

The Third Pan American Games was the subject of a second overprinting on September 10, 1959 (#B26-30, #CB16-18). No souvenir sheets were overprinted, however there are first day covers for the sheet stamps.

To summarize, there are four ways this Mildred Didriksen stamp is available, plus as many souvenir sheets. Is your collection complete with just #C99? Yes ... but then again, it's up to you.



# Volleyball — A Truly American Sport

by LeRoy Haberkorn

Volleyball is one of our truly American sports. The game was invented in 1895 by William G. Morgan of the Holyoke, Massachusetts Y.M.C.A. His objective was to create a game that could be played by older men. Athletic activities for this group were scarce. Existing sports were either too strenuous, or required large playing areas.

Much of the early growth of the game can be credited to the Y.M.C.A.'s of America. Morgan modeled the sport after the game of tennis. He raised the net, and used a larger inflated ball. Instead of a racquet, the ball was hit with the hand. Initially, a basketball was used, but this was found to be too heavy. Hence, a smaller, lighter ball was invented.

As a result of its adoption as a popular recreational pastime for U.S. military troops, volleyball spread rapidly throughout the world. It has since become one of the most common gymnasium games for students. Since 1922, championship tournaments have been held. The Amateur Athletic Union initiated its own championships in 1928. At the Tokyo Olympic Games of 1964, volleyball became a medal sport for both men and women (Figure 1). Although volleyball began as an indoor game, it has since evolved into an outdoor game as well. Courts may be found in parks, playgrounds, backyards and even at the beach.



Figure 1. Volleyball made its Olympic debut at the 1964 Tokyo Games. (Mihon, or specimen, stamp)

The earliest games were slow, creating little spectator interest. At that time, rules allowed the ball to come to rest in the hands. In the late 1920's, I saw a game in the Denver Y.M.C.A. in which the ball was "trapped" (to use a modern term) on all hits. With the advent of faster underhand and overhand serves, and the use of spiking, the game became faster and more interesting to watch.

A set of rules should be consulted for more details; however, the following explains the basics. The modern game requires the ball to be returned over the net after no more than three hits. No player can hit the ball twice in succession. Blocking a spike is not considered one of the three allowable hits (Figure 2).

Only the serving side can score. A team scores by hitting the ball over the net without the receiving side

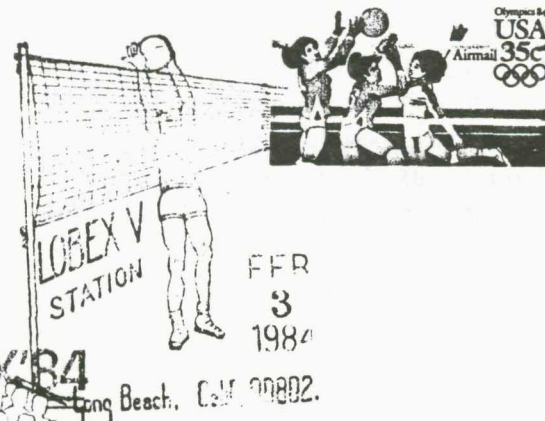
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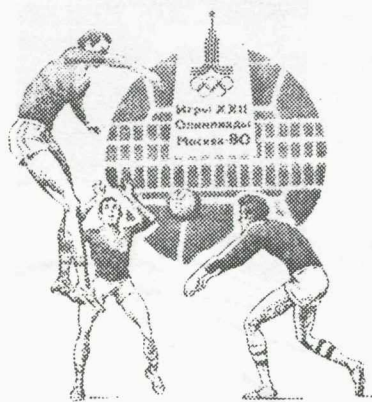
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Figure 2. One or more players may try to block the ball as it crosses the net.





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Figure 3. An underhand hit is illustrated on both the cachet and cancel.

returning it. A score is also recorded if the receiving side returns the ball, but it lands outside the 30 foot by 30 foot playing area.

Six players normally constitute a team. Three play in the front line and three in the back (Figure 3). When the receiving team wins the point, it is called a "side out" and no point is scored. The receiving team then takes over the serve. Before the new side serves, the team rotates clockwise one position. A player in the backline at the time of the serve cannot hit the ball over the net from within a line 10 feet from the net.

As with many team sports, certain physical attributes are a "must" for a good volleyball player. Height plays a large part, especially in top level competition. In the last ten years, volleyball has become a popular inter-collegiate sport. High schools have included volleyball in their interscholastic programs.

Volleyball is extensively commemorated on stamps, cancels, and postal stationery. Those interested in beginning, or expanding, a volleyball collection should obtain the five-page checklist of volleyball stamps from Mrs. Joan Bleakley, 15906 Crest Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191. The cost for the entire checklist is 75¢ plus a self-addressed envelope franked with 32¢ postage for the U.S., 63¢ for Canada, 45¢ for Mexico, or 95¢ for all other countries. □

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## Richard Kennelly: From Seoul *To* Barcelona, A Rower's Reprise

[The following article appears with the kind permission of the author and the *University of Virginia Alumni News*, in which it was first published. The photo of Mr. Kennelly, shown above, is by the author. All philatelically related references and illustrations were added by Mark Maestroni.]

by Bill Sublette

Carefully hefting his racing shell, Richard Kennelly heads out of the U.Va. [University of Virginia] boathouse and down to the dock, wearing two shirts to ward off the damp chill of a fall morning. Printed on the outer layer is the red, white and blue logo of the U.S. Olympic rowing team.

"It's OK to wear this, now that I've retired," says Mr. Kennelly as he balances himself in the razor-thin boat before a workout on the Rivanna Reservoir. Then he explains that it's bad luck for Olympic veterans to sport their official attire if they plan to try out for the team again. Mr. Kennelly, who has rowed for the United States in two Olympiads, says he is giving up world-level competition to prepare for a career that will combine law and environmental policy.

A student in a U.Va. program that results in a J.D. degree from the law school and a master's degree in

planning from the architecture school, Mr. Kennelly sat out the fall semester to devote more time to his wife and 10-month-old daughter. After all, he had spent months away from them last spring and summer as he prepared for the 1992 Olympic Games, earning a seat in the U.S. men's eight. The Americans reached the finals in that event and finished fourth behind the Germans, the Romanians, and the Canadians, who captured the gold.

The 27-year-old rower, who has been competing internationally since his prep school days, knew the drill in Barcelona. He had been on the U.S. team in Seoul four years earlier, when he held the stroke position in the men's straight four (without coxswain) and won the silver medal (Figure 1). Though he didn't bring home hardware last year, he waxes enthusiastic about his experience in Banyoles, the venue for the rowing events.

"At Seoul, we were right in the Olympic Village. As exciting as it was, we had to go through security all the time and wait in line for meals. Just going to practice twice a day and eating meals took all our time," he says. "This year, we were on a beautiful lake two hours from Barcelona. There was no smog. There were no lines. It was easy to get through security. It was bliss."

To reach Banyoles, Mr. Kennelly had to undergo nearly a year of intense training and to survive a rigor-





Figure 1. Richard Kennelly's first Olympic outing was at Seoul. In the men's four without coxswain, he won a silver medal.

ous selection process that left dozens of highly talented athletes by the wayside. What did it take to make the cut? What does he have that all those other world-class rower lacked? U.Va. crew coach Kevin Sauer, who watched Mr. Kennelly train last year, says it comes down to a few key traits. "First, he has an engine. And

he's not working with a four-banger; it's a V-8. He's very powerful," says Mr. Sauer. "Second, he has focus. He's someone you can joke around with, a very nice guy, but when he's in the boat, he can just turn the switch and he's focused. And third, he's a racer—a thoroughbred. There are just a few people who can push

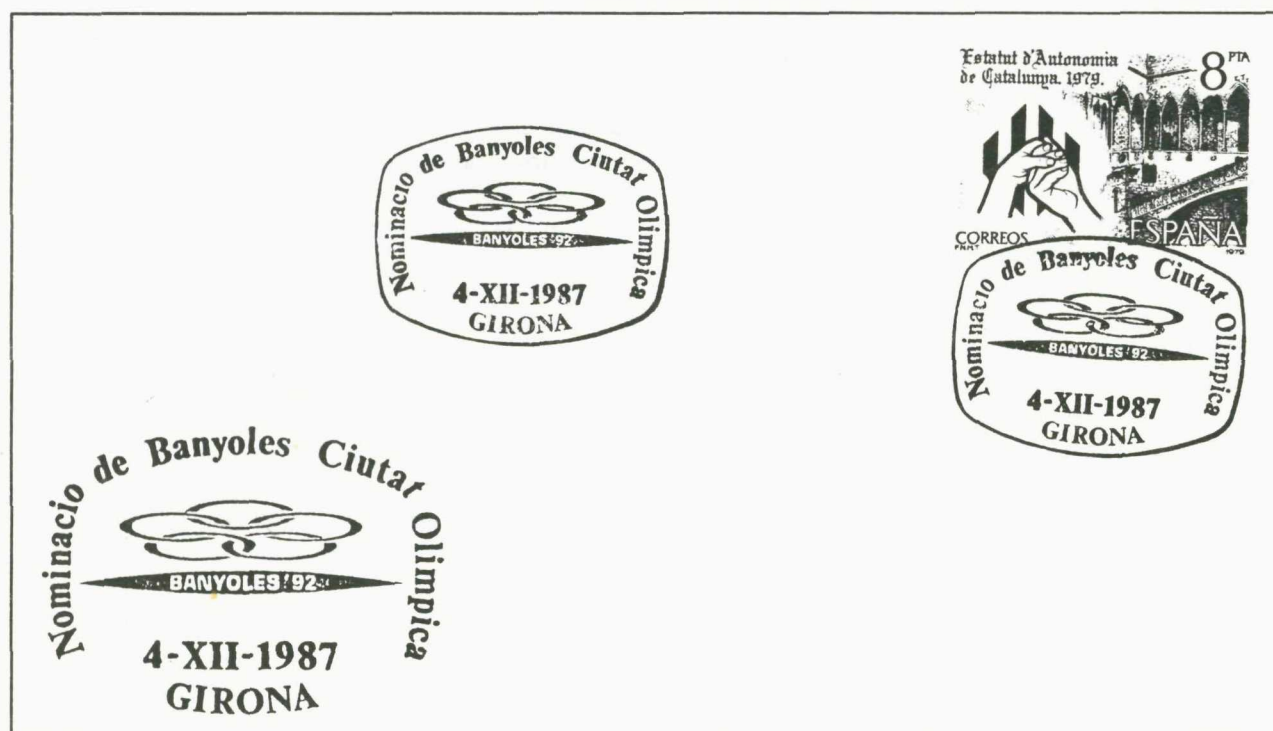
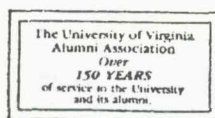


Figure 2. Kennelly competed in his second Olympic Games at the Banyoles rowing center near Barcelona. His eights team placed fourth behind the Canadians, Germans and Romanians.



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Figure 3. Now retired from competitive rowing, Mr. Kennelly is pursuing a joint degree in law and environmental policy at the University of Virginia.

themselves to the level he can."

The months of hard work were all invested in less than 18 minutes of rowing in three races—a qualifying heat, the semifinals and the finals (Figure 2). Olympic eights go through the 2,000-meter course in five and half minutes of sometimes grueling effort. The trick, says Mr. Kennelly, is knowing when to push and when to ease up.

"You go hard in the first quarter," he says. "You use your adrenaline to sprint a little bit. Then you change cadence, down from 45 strokes per minute to about 38. At that point, you're going aerobic. It's very efficient. It doesn't produce waste products in the bloodstream. You can go forever that way.

"Then, at the middle, you make your move, and in the last 500 meters it's a sprint, back to 45 strokes per minute. You throw all caution to the winds and go anaerobic. That produces lactic acid, which inhibits the flow of oxygen to your muscles. After you take that last stroke, you have built up so much lactic acid that you can't move."

In the early heats, the Americans performed well, coming in second behind the Germans (the gold medalists for the past four years) in the semifinals. But U.S. coach Kris Korzniewski thought his crew was pushing too hard too early, so he told the rowers to pace themselves in the finals—to avoid the "fly and die" syndrome. Mr. Kennelly believes the team took the advice too much to heart. They suffered a flat start and were never able to pull into medal contention.

"You have to start with an eager, excited mindset. You have to sprint off the line," says Mr. Kennelly, whose unflagging amiability masks the fierce competitor underneath.

A native of Boston who has lived in New Mexico and California, Richard Kennelly took up rowing while attending St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H. He got his first taste of international racing when the St. Paul's crew went to the Henley Royal Regatta in England. It would be the first of several trips to Henley-on-Thames for Mr. Kennelly. On the Harvard crew, he won the Grand Challenge Cup there in 1985, his sophomore year and his first year in the varsity boat. In 1987, his Harvard crew won the nationals and went to the World University Games in Yugoslavia. After college, the winning continued. In addition to taking the silver at Seoul in 1988, he was in the U.S. straight four that won the silver medal in the 1989 World Championships.

Mr. Kennelly entered U.Va. law school two years ago and plans to finish the joint-degree program in 1995 (Figure 3). These days he trains only occasionally, taking his shell out on the reservoir to keep his engine tuned. But now that he has "retired," where will he channel all that competitive drive? Into law, perhaps?

"I'm not sure I like the venue," he says. "They play dirty out there."

Instead, he's looking at a new tennis racket. □





*Unusual strip of labels from the Isle of Stroma.*

## Where in the World is the Isle of Stroma?

by Mark Maestroni

One of the most popular educational television shows for kids (and some adults) is a game called "Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?". As the name implies, this game stimulates one's knowledge of geography. So, here's a brain-teaser from member Bob DuBois: Where in the World is the Isle of Stroma?

The set of five labels illustrated above appears to have originally been issued for the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City. Subsequently, it was overprinted for the following 1972 Munich Olympics. The pictorial area on each stamp is in one of five colors — either blue, light brown, green, red, or yellow. The panel containing the text "Mexico 1968" is in silver. All text is printed in black. The strips come both perforated and imperforate.

Bob notes that he has looked this illusive isle up in an encyclopedia, atlas, and geographic dictionary — without luck. His best guess, due to the British currency denominations on the labels, is that they were produced somewhere in the British Isles. If anyone can provide more details on the location of the Isle of Stroma or on these labels, please drop your editor a line. □

## Graphic Design Services Needed

SPI is investigating the possibility of producing some post cards on the occasion of the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games. The picture side of the cards would reproduce one of various U.S. Olympic athletes that have not already been portrayed on U.S. postage stamps.

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# Stockholm, Sweden: Bid City For the 2004 Summer Olympic Games

by Mark Maestrone

With the Olympic calendar rotating at an even faster pace, candidate cities are constantly emerging with their grand plans to hold an Olympic summer or winter extravaganza.

Nearly a century has passed since the city of Stockholm, Sweden hosted an Olympiad. Back in 1912, the last time that the youth of the world gathered in this Scandinavian capital, the death knell was sounding for the modern Olympic Games. Following the relatively disastrous showings at the "exposition games" of 1900, 1904, and 1908, it seemed that the quadrennial competition might very well disappear back into sporting oblivion. Yet, the Swedish organizing committee demonstrated that an Olympic Games could, indeed, stand on its own without the distractions of a world's fair.

So it is that Stockholm once again enters the Olympic arena — this time bidding for the Games of 2004. The competitions would be scheduled for the second half of July "when Stockholmers are on vacation."

The more recent tradition of concentrating the Games in venue clusters will be followed in Stockholm (Figure 1). Plans call for focusing the action on three main areas: the Olympic Park (six events, plus the Olympic Village and Media Center), the Globe Arena (six events), and Stockholm's International Fairs (six events). These sites, plus the Media Village, fit neatly within a 5 km. radius circle. Only two events, shooting and yachting, will be held more than 10 km. from the Olympic Village. Preliminary competition in basketball, volleyball, and football will also be contested outside the immediate area.

The majority of the sports venues already exist. New facilities will be constructed for athletics, swimming, shooting, badminton, canoeing and rowing. A new exhibition hall is scheduled to be built at Stockholm International Fairs. Velodrome cycling is a sport that will be competed in that new facility.

The Olympic Park is the hub of the Games (Figure 2). A swath of Olympic venues extends from the waterfront inland to the 1912 Olympic Stadium. A

new Olympic stadium is planned which encompasses both the Main Press Center and International Broadcasting Center.

The Olympic Village next door to the new stadium affirms Sweden's position at the forefront of environmental planning ... the village will be constructed on an "old, contaminated industrial site, which will be cleaned up using the latest technologies."

The bid committee expects to draw 40,000 members of the Olympic family (athletes, coaches and the mass media). 25,000 of them will be housed in the Olympic Village and Media Village. The remainder

will be accommodated in the roughly 60,000 beds with an hour's drive. The Grand Hotel in Stockholm will likely be the home of the International Olympic Committee for the 16 days of the Games.

Transportation, always a concern for both athletes and visitors, can be kept to a minimum because of the close proximity of venues. Stockholm boasts an efficient system comprising subways, commuter trains and buses. During the Games, a special Olympic commuter will run between the Olympic Park, Villages, and Stockholm International Fairs.

A relatively modest budget has been constructed for the Games. Revenues are expected to be US\$1.45 billion from sponsors, ticket sales, lotteries, souvenirs and stamps. Half the cost will be for facilities, the other half for operations. Fortunately, much of the infrastructure is already in place. The two new villages and the small number of new sports facilities will be financed by developers (cost: US\$1.01 billion) and therefore are not included in direct Olympic Games budgeting.

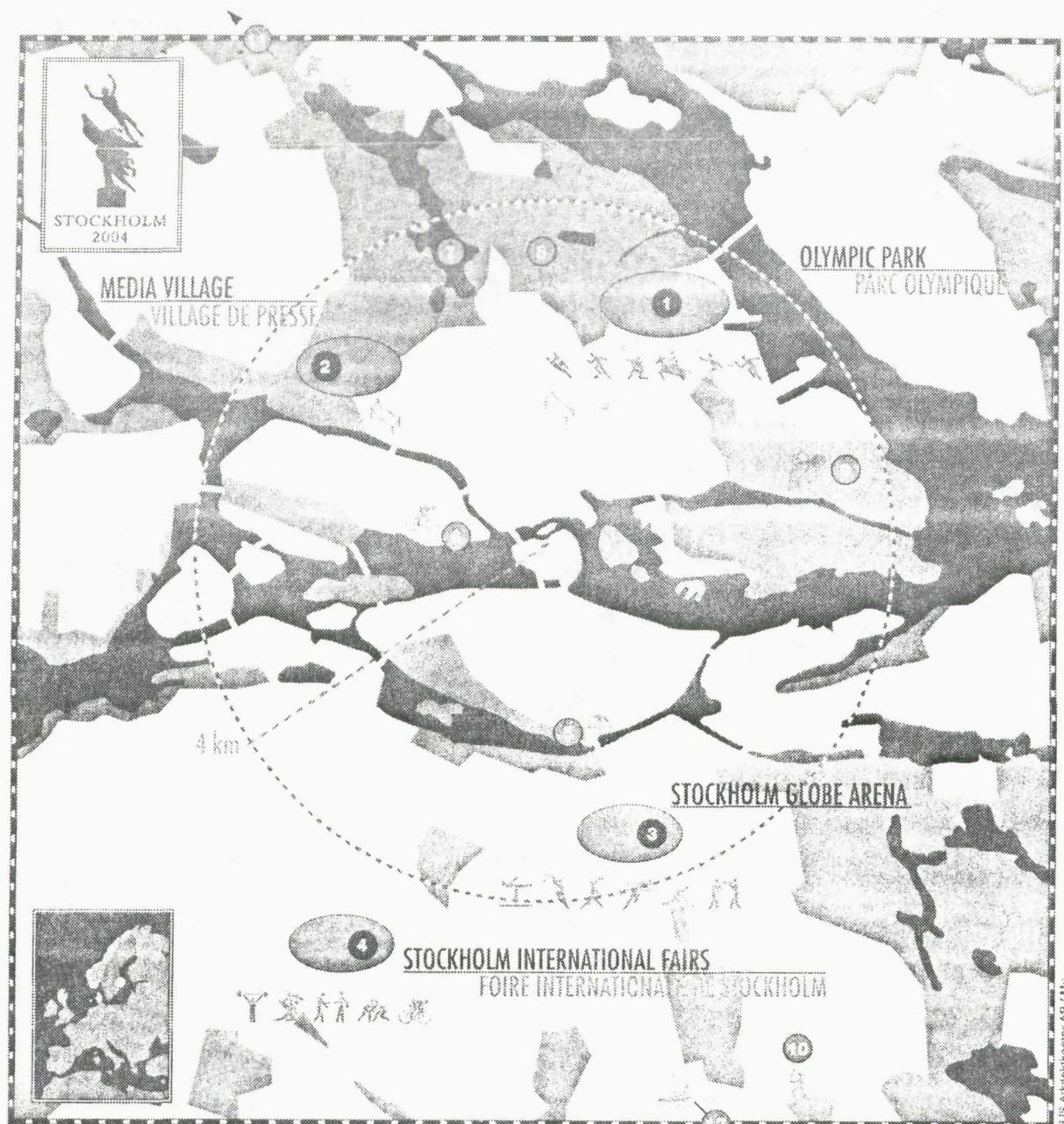
Of course, no Olympic Games would be complete without a Cultural Program. Stockholm will plan all manner of offerings from jazz to theater, and dance to film festivals. Olympic visitors and participants will have even more time to "play" due to the "white" summer nights when the Midnight Sun sets for only a few hours.

Those desiring further details of Stockholm's bid for the 2004 Olympic Games should write to: Stockholm 2004, Box 7542, 103 93 Stockholm, Sweden.





Figure 1. Stockholm 2004 Olympic Project Venue Map



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## 1. OLYMPIC PARK / PARC OLYMPIQUE

Olympic Village	Village olympique
Media Centre	Centre des Médias
Athletics	Athlétisme
Football	Football
Equestrian	Equitation
Modern Pentathlon	Pentathlon moderne
Badminton	Badminton
Table Tennis	Tennis de table

## 2. MEDIA VILLAGE / VILLAGE DE PRESSE

## 3. STOCKHOLM GLOBE ARENA

Gymnastics	Gymnastique
Basketball	Basket-ball
Handball	Handball
Volleyball	Volley-ball
Hockey	Hockey
Boxing	Boxe

## 4. STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL FAIRS FOIRE INTERNATIONALE DE STOCKHOLM

Fencing	Escrime
Judo	Judo
Weightlifting	Haltérophilie
Wrestling	Lutte
Cycling	Cyclisme

## 5. ERIKS DAL

Swimming	Natation
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## 6. NORR MÄLARSTRAND

Cycling	Cyclisme
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## 7. BRUNNSVIKEN

Canoeing	Canoë
Rowing	Aviron

## 8. FRESCATI

Tennis	Tennis
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## 9. KAKNÄS

Archery	Tir à l'arc
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## 10. SKARPNÄCK

Baseball	Base-ball
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## 11. ROSERSBERG

Shooting	Tir
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## 12. NYNÄSHAMN

Yachting	Voile
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Figure 2. Proposed Olympic Park In Stockholm



**OLYMPIC PARK IN STOCKHOLM    PARC OLYMPIQUE DE STOCKHOLM**

1. ATHLETICS WARM - UP AREA
2. OLYMPIC VILLAGE
3. EXISTING BUILDINGS
4. OLYMPIC SHUTTLE STATION
5. TRAM STATION
6. EQUESTRIAN STABLES
7. GYMNASTICS TRAINING
8. EQUESTRIAN TRAINING AND WARM - UP
9. COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
10. 1912 OLYMPIC STADIUM; EQUESTRIAN EVENTS
11. NEW OLYMPIC STADIUM; ATHLETICS, FOOTBALL, MEDIA CENTER
12. OLYMPIC VILLAGE, INTERNATIONAL ZONE
13. ATHLETICS TRAINING
14. BADMINTON COMPETITION
15. TABLE TENNIS COMPETITION AND TRAINING
16. BADMINTON TRAINING

1. ATHLÉTISME, STADE D'ECHAUFFEMENT
2. VILLAGE OLYMPIQUE
3. EDIFICES EXISTANTS
4. GARE DE LA NAVETTE FERROVIAIRE
5. GARE DES TRAMWAYS
6. EQUITATION, ÉCURIES
7. GYMNASIQUE, ENTRAÎNEMENT
8. EQUITATION, ENTRAÎNEMENT ET ECHAUFFEMENT
9. ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE DES SPORTS
10. STADE OLYMPIQUE DE 1912; ÉQUITATION
11. NOUVEAU STADE OLYMPIQUE; ATHLÉTISME, FOOTBALL, CENTRE DES MÉDIAS
12. VILLAGE OLYMPIQUE, ZONE INTERNATIONALE
13. ATHLÉTISME, ENTRAÎNEMENT
14. BADMINTON, COMPÉTITIONS
15. TENNIS DE TABLE, COMPÉTITIONS ET ENTRAÎNEMENT
16. BADMINTON, ENTRAÎNEMENT

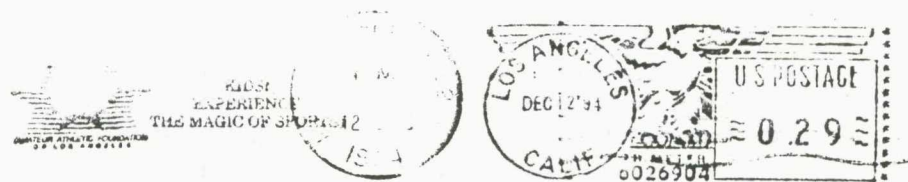


## Olympic News Update

By the time you read this, the ticket order forms for the 1996 Olympic Games should be available. As I indicated in my last article, tickets will go on sale on May 1, 1995. The 48-page ticket ordering brochures will be stocked by all Home Depot stores and by 15,000 grocery stores across the U.S. Since Coca-Cola is coordinating the grocery store distribution, they will not be available in a grocery store that does not carry Coca-Cola products, if such a store exists. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) is planning to print 36.5 million brochures in order to sell the 11 million tickets. The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee printed about one-fifth as many brochures for their 6.9 million tickets and managed to sell about 5.7 million tickets. In addition, Coca-Cola will be

giving away 100 four-day package trips to the Olympic Games, including tickets and a downtown hotel room.

Ticket requests will be filled in the order that they are received, so the sooner you send in your form, the more likely you are to get the seat selection you want. For oversubscribed events, the ticket system will choose "winners" at random, and the seat selection will depend on the date of receipt of your request. To be entered in the lottery, you must send in your ticket request by June 30. All orders will go to a post office box, so you cannot use overnight delivery services. As the forms will be optically scanned, photocopies and faxes will not be accepted. I have not seen any information on any plans to market tickets directly in other countries. The ACOG publicity information indicates that people out-



William Porter Payne  
Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games  
P.O. Box 1996  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301-1996



Figure 1. Youth sports are celebrated on this meter, in red, from the Amateur Athletic Federation of Los Angeles.



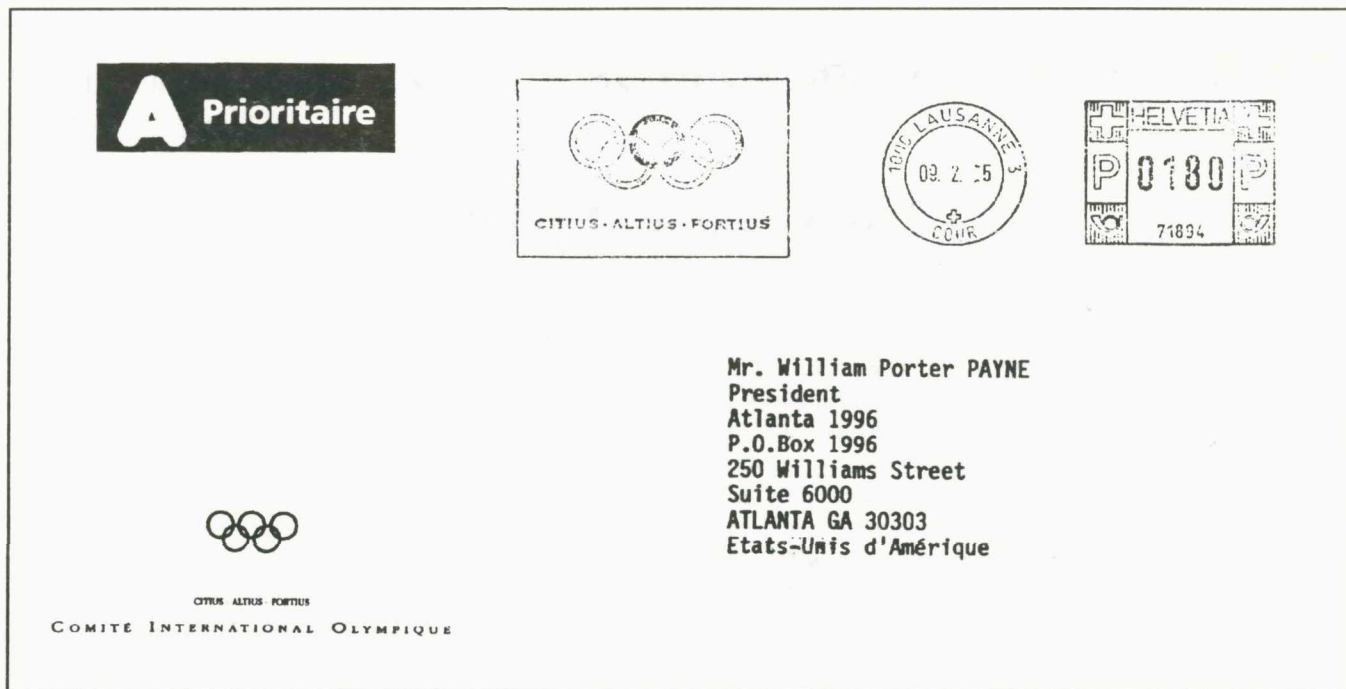


Figure 2. The IOC's red meter incorporates the primary Olympic elements: the Olympic rings and motto.

side the U.S. will have to make their ticket requests through the travel agency representing the National Olympic Committee in their country.

The Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984 featured a number of sports for which 100% of the tickets were sold, including archery, cycling, diving, fencing, artistic gymnastics, judo, swimming, tennis, and volleyball. For some other sports, the large venues and many preliminary rounds should assure that tickets will be easier to obtain, for example baseball and soccer. There will be several sports that can be watched without tickets, because they pass through the streets of Atlanta. These include the cycling road racing events, marathons, and racewalking. If you are planning to come to Atlanta prior to the official opening of the Games, don't forget about the podium training for women's artistic gymnastics. These are practice sessions that will be held in the Georgia Dome. At \$11 or \$22, this is a bargain.

What about hotels? This may be a problem, since ACOG has taken 80% of the 55,000 rooms in the Atlanta area in order to house media, sponsors and various VIPs. The other rooms have been booked by tour groups and travel agencies putting together trip packages. ACOG is planning to operate a computerized

room reservation service which will include private homes as well as hotel and motel rooms in surrounding areas. If you plan to make your own reservations, consider cities within a couple of hours drive from Atlanta, including Rome, Dalton, or Macon, Georgia, or even Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Atlanta *Journal-Constitution* newspaper has begun a weekly section on the Olympic Games published each Friday. Subscriptions for only the Friday paper are available. For information, call (800) 944-7363, extension 5024.

## ACOG Incoming Mail With Sports or Olympic Meters

Courtesy of Olympilex '96 Chairman Nancy Clark, I have received some interesting sports meters from ACOG. Figure 1 shows a meter marking from the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles, with the slogan "Kids! Experience the Magic of Sports!" addressed to Billy Payne, the President of ACOG. The Swiss cover in Figure 2 comes from the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, and includes the Olympic Rings and "Citius Altius Fortius" in the meter

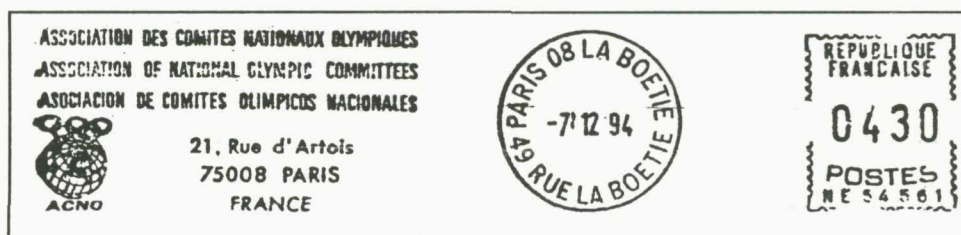


Figure 3. The Association of National Olympic Committees uses a globe surmounted by the Olympic rings as their logo, reproduced in this red meter marking.



and in the corner card at bottom left. Figure 3 illustrates the meter of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ACNO) in Paris. This meter includes a graphic representation of the globe and Olympic rings which may be difficult to see in the reproduction. The last cover (Figure 4) comes from the National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA), and includes a meter marking return address, as well as a centennial sticker with the Olympic rings. As we draw closer to the Olympics, I hope to be able to illustrate many more of these items, including a collection of corner cards from the various National Olympic Committees.

#### Atlanta Olympic Postcards: How To Order

Set #1: Sold Out. This set of 16 unofficial skyline cards will not be offered again.

Set #2: 13 Official Atlanta Olympic postcards. A representative sampling includes: all 8 poster cards (HM series), two logo cards (ACOG-10v & 11v), the flags card (ACOG-12), Georgia Dome card (ATL-61) and an Izzy sport card. Price (postpaid): \$13.00 in the U.S.; \$16.00 overseas (via airmail).

Set #3: Set of 51 cards. Different from those in Sets 1 and 2. This set includes the Izzy cards, new athlete cards, and venue skyline cards. Reserve a set from Norman Jacobs (see below). The cost of the entire set of 51 cards (postpaid): \$38.00 in the U.S.; \$41.00 overseas (via airmail). **DO NOT SEND MONEY FOR THIS COMPLETE SET UNTIL YOU ARE INVOICED.**

To order Set #2, send name and address, and payment in cash (registered mail, please), check (in US\$ drawn on a U.S. bank and made out to "Norman Jacobs") or International Money Order to: Norman Jacobs, Jr., 2712 North Decatur Rd., Decatur, GA 30033.

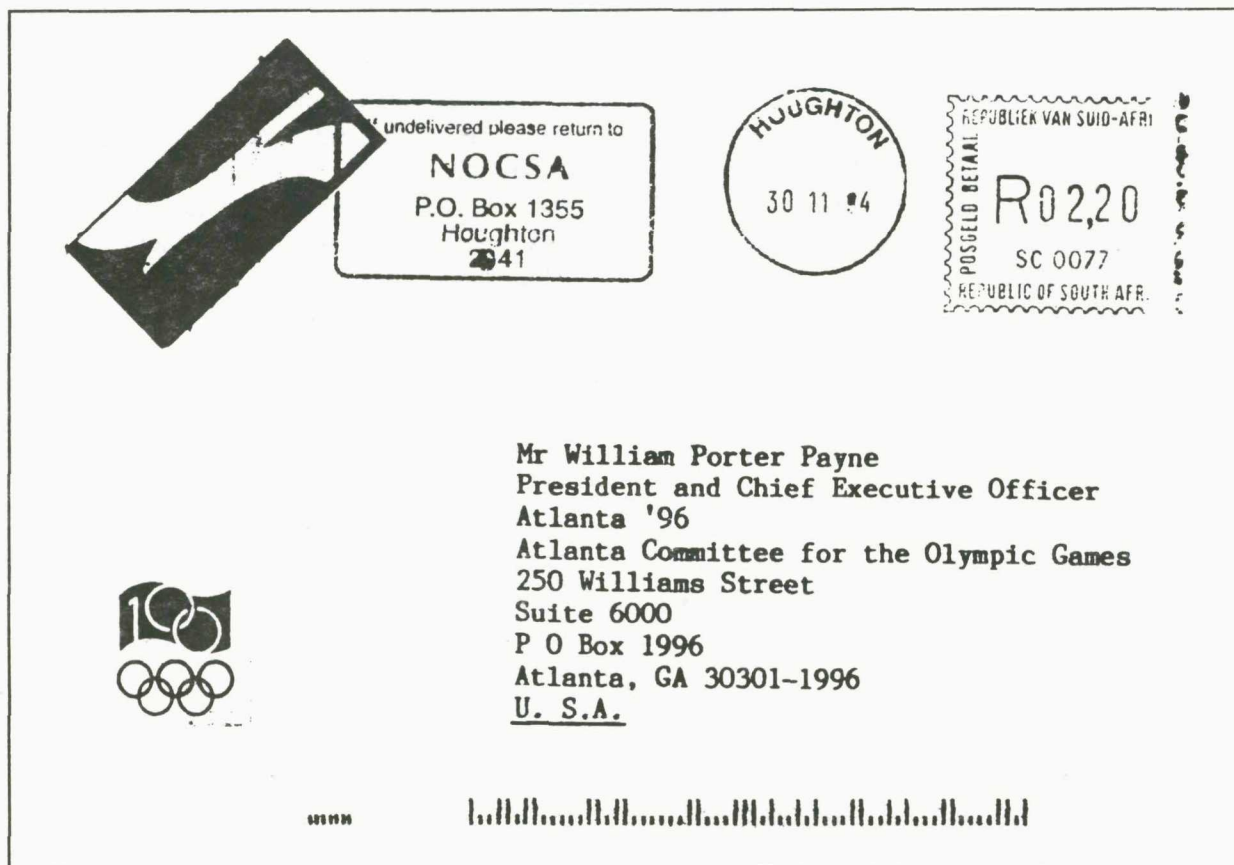


Figure 4. After a long absence, the National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA) is once again an integral member of the Olympic family. Their meter is in red.



# On Sports and Olympic Exhibiting

by James Bowman

This column is devoted to a discussion of the use of meter frankings as a means of enhancing a sports exhibit. Why consider meters?

1. They are essential elements of any thematic exhibit; and,
2. meters provide an opportunity to greatly expand the thematic text line.

The first reason is straightforward and has been discussed in previous columns. One should always strive to use the widest variety of philatelic elements regardless of whether one subscribes to topical (subject) or thematic exhibiting. However, the exhibitor should attempt to strike a balance by using different elements and evenly distributing them throughout the exhibit. In other words, don't use all your assets in one section.

At this point, it is important to understand the differences between topical (subject) and thematic exhibiting. In the broadest sense, a topical (subject) exhibit includes only material directly related to a subject or purpose of issue. A thematic exhibit develops a theme, and then illustrates it in accordance with a logical plan.

To clarify the differences, let's consider two approaches to exhibiting the sport of baseball. In an exhibit titled "Baseball," the topical exhibit would generally include only philatelic elements depicting baseball players, baseball equipment, baseball stadiums, etc. However, a thematic exhibit titled "Baseball, Our National Pastime" opens up a myriad of possibilities and permits the inclusion of philatelic elements that I refer to as "associative elements," i.e., those not normally found in a strictly topical development.

The recent baseball strike brings to mind the labor relations problems that have plagued baseball over the years. Such occurrences could certainly form an appropriate sub-theme to develop in my suggested baseball thematic.

Our national pastime also involves a variety of media reporting on a major scale. Included in this group would be the sports columnist, press photographers, play-by-play announcers, television broad-

casts, etc. All are appropriate subjects for my suggested thematic as they have become an integral part of the presentation of the game to its fans.

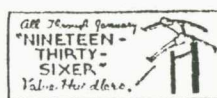
Inasmuch as baseball fans are somewhat ritualistic in their deportment at games, can you imagine attending a Los Angeles Dodgers game without having a "Dodger Dog," "Dodger Peanuts," or "The Pause That Refreshes?" I can't! In my opinion, it would be a major omission not to include these baseball fan activities in my suggested exhibit.

Since I promised at the beginning of this column to address meter frankings, I refer you to the accompanying page of illustrations which I hope demonstrate some of the concepts referred to above.

The left column of illustrations is a sampling of baseball related meters that would be considered appropriate in any baseball exhibit, topical or thematic. In the right hand column of the illustrated page, I have selected some examples of meters that relate to the media and conduct of baseball fans. These are only a few examples; there are many sub-themes that may be related to baseball. Space permits mention of only a few of them.

Where, then, might one look for meter information relating to sports themes, whether for baseball or other sports. I highly recommend the catalog *Pictorial Meter Stamps of the United States* by Douglas A. Kelsey, and published by Meter Stamp Associates, P.O. Box 30, Fishkill NY 12524, U.S.A.

In conclusion, I have selected, and illustrated below, a specimen meter from my collection that is awaiting the appropriate opportunity to find its way into my 1936 Olympic exhibit. Am I stretching the point a bit?

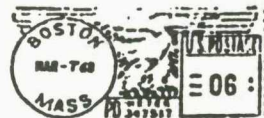
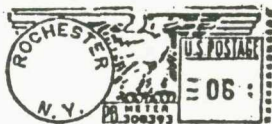
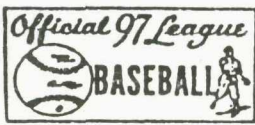




BASEBALL METERS FOR TOPICAL  
(SUBJECT) OR THEMATIC EXHIBITS



SEC.  
662  
PL. 7-11



METERS NOT NORMALLY USED IN  
BASEBALL SUBJECT EXHIBIT

1. Baseball is widely reported by the media in a variety of ways. Examples usable in a thematic.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER



PRESS BOX TYPEWRITER



NEWSPAPER



2. Baseball also provides opportunities to engage in ritual of consuming the traditional ballpark menu.

THE HOT-DOG



PEANUTS



SEC.  
662  
PL. 7-11



"THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES"





# Reviews of Periodicals

by D.W. Crockett & M. Maestroni

## *Olimpismo*

Issue #1 (September 1994) of this journal produced by La Union Espanola de Filatelia Olimpica (Spanish Union of Olympic Philately) is quite an impressive publication. U.E.F.O. is a new organization that was born as a result of the IOC's desire to have Olympic collector organizations in every country. I could not find information on the frequency of publication.

This premier issue features 40 pages of Olympic and sport articles on a variety of subjects. Although in Spanish, the depth of material and very good quality of the illustrations makes this one of the more desirable Olympic philatelic journals.

A very detailed 17-page review of OLYMPHILEX '92 opens this issue. The article begins by examining the precursor exhibitions going back to FILATEM '86 at which one of the first Barcelona Olympic cancels appeared. Virtually every philatelic item associated with OLYMPHILEX '92 is covered, including postal stationery, postcards, stamps, cancels, and coins. Even a postcard bearing stamps with rare "OLYMPHILEX '92" perfin is illustrated (Figure 1). Many countries issued special philatelic items for OLYMPHILEX '92, and these are illustrated and discussed. The article concludes by looking at philatelic items for Olympic year exhibitions following the Games. The last of these was a special cancel for the 31st International Nautical Salon held in Barcelona in November and December of 1992.

Other articles cover the bid cities for the 1996 Olympics, a history of the World Cup of Soccer, the XII Mediterranean Games, and the centenary of the International Olympic Committee. This latter article reviews many of the stamps and cancels issued worldwide for the IOC anniversary. A two-page spread devoted to the special International Olympic Academy cancels is particularly handy. It appears to illustrate all the cancels from 1961 through 1988.

This publication is provided free to members of U.E.F.O., however there is no information on how to, or who may, join. For further information write to them at: Apartado de Correos 21041, E-08080 Barcelona, Spain.

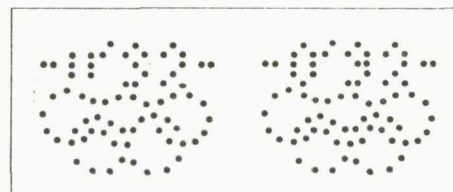
- M.M.

## *Phila-Sport #13*

Major feature articles in this issue of the Italian sports and Olympic collectors' journal discuss speed skating, collecting soccer philatelic material, and the biathlon. The speed skating article is a history of the



Figure 1. OLYMPHILEX '92 card with rare "perfin" stamps. A detail of the perfin is shown below. From Issue #1 of Olimpico.



sport, well-illustrated with philatelic material celebrating world and Olympic championships. It is particularly appropriate in that several men's and women's world speed skating championships were held in Italy this past winter.

In the soccer article the author suggests that, to keep a collection of recent soccer material within reasonable bounds, it be limited to the issuances of countries whose teams actually took part in the 1994 World Cup matches.

The article about the biathlon provides a detailed description of this relatively little-known sport and a discussion of changes in the competition rules over the years.

A new feature in this issue of *Phila-Sport* is the illustration of a number of postcards of the venues of the 1896 Olympics. In view of the increasing interest around the world in these collectibles, Maurizio Tecardi plans to run a series on Olympic-related postcards, of which this is the first.

A useful feature of *Phila-Sport* is a listing of world championship events scheduled for the current year with their locales and dates. Each issue of the journal also updates readers on new sports stamp issues and recent cancels and meters used worldwide.





Figure 2. Issue #13 of *Phila-Sport* examines the question of whether a set of Epirus stamps show a rifleman in competition as illustrated on this postcard.

The Italian group plans to repeat last year's successful competition for the best sports exhibit, again with a three-stage series of exhibitions. The first, for youth exhibitors and those who have not attained a national-level vermeil, was to have been held in April. The final (national) exhibition of 1995 is to take place in October. Each of the three events is the centerpiece of a 2-day stamp show devoted exclusively to the field of sports and Olympics. One marvels at how the Italians are able to generate — and maintain — such a high level of interest in both sports collecting and exhibiting.

Among the interesting shorter articles in this issue of *Phila-Sport* concerns a set of stamps from Epirus, Scott #5-12, issued in 1914. Scott identifies the figure shown as an infantryman with a rifle. A postcard of what appears to be a more complete view of the rifleman (Figure 2) and the immediate area around him leads one to believe he is actually shooting in a competition. A postmark used in 1971, showing a kneeling rifleman, does nothing to resolve the question.

- D. C.

## Podium

The Thematic Sports Group of the Thematic Philatelic Association of Argentina has begun publishing a small bulletin. In hand are their first two issues: December 1994 (12 pages) and February 1995 (16 pages).

Issued #1 covers World Cup '94, the 100th anniversary of the IOC, the 32nd World Championships of Vela Class Sailing, 8th Women's Hockey World Cup of 1994, and coverage of track & field and rugby events.

The second issue discusses a wide number of topics from soccer to the IOC centenary. One interesting piece discusses the famous revolutionary, and rugby player, Che Guevara. Another looks at the 1995 Pan American Games being played in Argentina.

Most articles in these bulletins are one page each; printing is on folded unbound pages. The quality of the illustrations varies. The bulletin is published bimonthly. Annual subscriptions (6 issues) can be paid for in mint sports stamps valued by the Yvert (French) catalog. Airmail to the Americas is 350 francs, 450 francs elsewhere. For more information, please write: Grupo Podium, C.C. 30, Suc. 19 (1419) Argentina.

- M.M.

## Torch Bearer

The featured article in the February 1995 issue of *Torch Bearer* concerns non-philatelic Olympic collectibles which relate to the symbolism of the flame in the Olympic movement. The topics discussed are matchbox labels and covers (Figure 3), matchbook covers, and cigarette lighters. A number of the items discussed and pictured are listed in the DuBois catalog — but many are not.

Other lengthy articles in this issue concern the events scheduled for the 1996 Atlanta Games; the Atlanta Cultural Olympiad; a visit by a group of UK collectors to the First World Olympic Collectors' Fair in Lausanne last October; and a summary of the paper given by Manfred Bergman at that Fair. The last named article delves into the evolution of Olympic collecting and projects its future, and thus should be "must" reading for all Olympic collectors.

Other shorter articles include one by editor Bob Farley appealing for photocopies of scarce material of the 1948 to 1960 Winter Olympics — to be incorporated into a definitive listing of such material. Another describes and illustrates some previously unknown Grenoble 1968 material. A third discusses Salt Lake City's perpetual candidature for the Winter Games. Finally, sever-



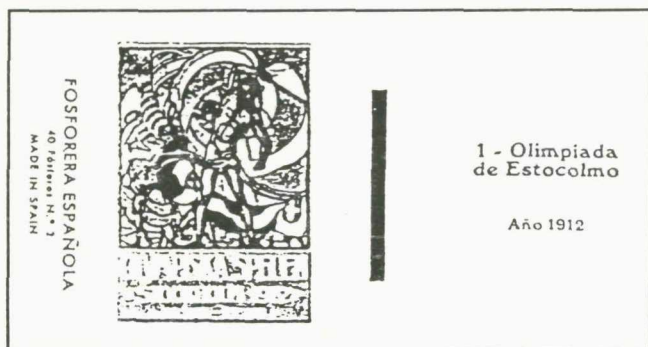


Figure 3. A discussion of Olympic matchbox material, including this example from Spain, is presented in the latest issue of *Torch Bearer*.

al pages are devoted to reproductions of contemporary newspaper clippings relating to the 1932 Lake Placid Games.

Membership in the Society of Olympic Collectors, which publishes *Torch Bearer*, is \$23.00 annually for addressees outside of Europe. Write the society secretary: Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, 258 Torrisholme Road, Lancaster LA1 2TU, Great Britain. - D. C.

Sebastian Sabate Culla, First Vice President of U.E.F.O., has authored a book titled "El Podio Olímpico" ["The Olympic Victory Stand"]. The subheading

explains the nature of the book: "Heroes of the Olympic Games from the Ancient Olympics to Barcelona '92."

The announcement was enclosed with the above-reviewed premier issue of the U.E.F.O. journal.

Billed as a book that "no library should be without," the single 256-page volume tells the history of the Olympic Games "in great detail." Topics covered include the Ancient Olympic Games, rites of the celebrations, and their modern restoration by Pierre de Coubertin. Olympic victors are illustrated through philatelic material from around the world.

A two-page spread covering the Paris Olympics of 1924 is reproduced. The illustrations are crisp; the text, in Spanish, is extensive.

The book may be ordered for \$20 US (including postage) from U.E.F.O., Apartado de Correos, 21041, E-08080 Barcelona, Spain.

The Association Francaise des Collectionneurs Olympiques et Sportifs was formed in November 1994, according to a recent announcement.

This new sport and Olympic group hopes to have the premier issue of its journal ready during the first half of this year. As yet untitled, the journal is expected to be about 20 pages long and cover Olympic philately, numismatics, and memorabilia. We hope to have the opportunity of reviewing this in the near future.

## United States Olympic Academy XVII

"Sport For Change — Change For Sport" is the topic of the upcoming U.S. Olympic Academy XVII to be held June 22-24, 1995 at the U.S. Olympic Complex at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The Academy will provide participants with information on critical issues currently facing the Olympic Movement. Topics to be covered include: communication between generations, sport ethics, and Title IX. Speakers range from Bud Greenspan of Olympic film-making fame to Karin Bucholtz from the U.S. Tennis Association.

The Academy is open to all interested individuals. [Your editor has attended in the past and found it to be a most worthwhile experience.] The cost, per person, is \$200 until May 20 (\$225 thereafter). This includes registration fees, meals, and housing in the Olympic Training Center dormitories.

For further information, contact: Jan Schnittger (719) 578-4575 or 578-4802. Space is limited, so please register early.



# News of Our Members

by Dorothy W. Crockett & Margaret Jones

## New Members

1983R Boris I. Fomenko, 9 Penn Estates, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301 USA. Boris collects tennis and translates Russian into English. (Mummert)

1984R Steve Ciniglio, P.O. Box 6327, Malibu, CA 90265. Owner of Steve Ciniglio Baseball Memorabilia and sales representative for S/A Sports Covers, he is a general sports collector. (Slater)

1985R Raymond P. Villeneuve, P.O. Box 126, Sarsfield, Ontario, Canada K0A 3E0. A teacher, he collects Olympic host countries, Winter Olympics, and Olympic issues up to 1956. (Jones)

1986R Jorge Armando Casalia, C.C. 30 Suc. 19, Buenos Aires, 1419 Argentina. Jorge is a publisher fluent in Spanish and French. He specializes in Olympics, general sports, and chess. (Maestrone)

1987R John F. Dunn, Mekeel's Stamp News, Box 5050, White Plains, NY 10602. A publisher, he collects general sports, including Olympics. (Jones)

1988R Kai-Egil Evjen, Skagveien 75, N-9950, Vardo, Norway. Kai-Egil collects Olympic host nations. (Mummert)

1989R Larry K. Elliott, P.O. Box 369, Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546. He is self-employed and collects all winter snow sports, Winter Olympics, SCUBA, windsurfing, and summer beach sports. (Jones)

1990R Deborah Eve Rubin, 6808 Greyswood Road, Bethesda, MD 20817-1541. She is a writer and collects equestrian sports and archery. (Jones)

1991R Tropin Sergey, Av. Ilushin, 15-1, Flat 10, St. Petersburg, Russia 197373. Is fluent in English, French and German; and collects soccer and ice hockey. (Reiss)

1992R Charles W. Ray, 1155 Regency Drive, Bloomington, IN 47401. He is retired and collects men's basketball. (Jones)

1993R Thomas E. Nelson, 426 Clinton, Oak Park, IL 60302. Thomas is a printer and collects Olympics only. (Jones)

1994L Jiraprasertkun Phairot, 1271-3 New Road, Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand 10500. Is a decorator and collects 1896 and 1936 Olympics, boxing, soccer and Summer Olympics to name a few. (Jones)

1995R Erich W. List, 10636 Heather Street, Alta Loma, CA 91737. Erich, a student, collects soccer. (Jones)

1996R Clayton H. Griffin, 221 South Chace, Atlanta, GA 30328. He is retired and collects 1996 Summer Olympics. (Jones)

1997R Bruce R. Glenn, 621 Frederick Road, Lansdale, PA 19446-2953. A retired statistician, he collects professional sports. (Jones)

1998R Gerald J. Alsid, 8323 Beryl Road, Baltimore, MD 21234-4505. He is a counselor and collects soccer and World Cup Soccer. (Jones)

1999R Debbie Wills, 14720 Pebble Hill Lane, Gaithersburg, MD 20878-2447. Debbie, a Federal employee, collects general sports and Olympics. (Gregg)

2000R Larry Byers, Department of Chemistry, Tulane University, New Orleans LA 70118. He is a professor and collects baseball. (Jones)

2001R Henny Janny Vincze, #78 51404 Rge. Road 264, Spruce Grove, Alberta, Canada T7Y 1E5. Henny, a dietary technologist, collects bicycles. (Jones)

2002R Hernan D. Romero, 13061 N. Kendall Drive, Miami, FL 33186-1708. Hernan, a part-time dealer, collects general sports, including Olympics. (Jones)

2003R George T. Vesely, 271 Woodstock Avenue, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514. In sales, he collects soccer. (Jones)

2004A Marian K. Laudin, Middelburgsestraat 59, 2587 CT den Haag, Holland. Mr. Laudin is a Dutch National Tennis Coach and is a general sports collector, specializing in tennis. (Mummert)

**Total Membership, February 28, 1995**

**424**

## New Addresses:

Naomi Beinart, P.O. Box 791, Sea Point 8060, Cape Town, South Africa.



Larry T. Langen, 3010 L Street NE, Auburn, WA 98002 USA.

Stephen J. Tosti, 33 Addison Street, Arlington, MA 02174-8107 USA.

Benjamin T. Wright, 98 Common Street, Belmont, MA 02178-3043 USA.

#### Deceased

742R Lawrence R. Moriarty, Rochester, New York USA.

1213R Ruperta S. Waters, Baltimore, Maryland USA.

## **Sports & Olympic Exhibits Awards**

### **National Shows**

ARIPEX '95, sponsored by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs, held in January at Tucson. Among adult exhibitors, Alice Johnson received a silver for "Figure Skating," and Vincent Leonardson received a silver-bronze for "Runners and Blades." Three youth exhibitors also received awards for sports exhibits:

Robert Leske a vermeil, the youth Reserve Grand, the JPA blue ribbon and best exhibit ribbon for a 12/13 year old, for "Batter Up"; Matthew Triplett received a silver-bronze for "Olympics"; and Jessica Zucker won an honorable mention for "The King of Sports."

### **Regional and Local Shows**

PENPEX, held last December in Redwood City, CA. A silver, as well as the novice award and ATA award, went to William E. Dutcher for "Horse Racing: Race Horses on Stamps, Covers and Cancellations."

VICPEX '95, held last October in Victoria, British Columbia. Vincent Leonardson won a vermeil for "Runners and Blades."

### **Golf Topicals & Sport Cancels**

Golf topical stamps, FDCs, cancels, postcards for sale. Also all sports cancels. Trades OK. Please write for listings.

William Wollney, 1571 W. Ogden 1536, La-Grange Park, IL 60525, U.S.A.



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# New Stamp Issues

by Brian Bjorgo

New sports related stamps have been reported in various philatelic publications, namely *Linn's* and *Scott's Monthly Journal*, which are this editors' main sources of data. If members note any errors in these listings, please contact me. The following listings appeared between 1 December 1994 and 1 February 1995.

**Algeria:** 25 June 1994, IOC Centenary. One 12d stamp depicts the Olympic rings and flag. Scott #1002.

**Angola:** 17 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. Three stamps, 500kz, 700kz and 2500kz, each depicts soccer ball and symbolic design.

**Andorra (Fr):** 11 July 1994, Tourism and Sport. Two triptychs of two 2.80f stamps and label. Depicted are climbing, fishing, horseback riding, mountain biking. Scott #439-42, 439a, 442a.

**Antigua & Barbuda:** June 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s: 50c, \$1.50 and \$6 s/s. All depict athletes.

4 August 1994, Cricket. Set of three stamps and one s/s, each depicting players, 35c, 75c, \$1.20, and \$3. s/s. Scott #1817-20.

19 September 1994, World Cup Soccer. Six stamps and two s/s. Each stamp depicts soccer player from a different country. Denominations are 15c, 35c, 65c, \$1.20, \$4, \$5, with each s/s containing a \$6 stamp depicting a player from Maldives, the World Cup trophy and aerial view of stadium in Maldives. Scott #1835-42.

**Argentina:** 23 July 1994, World Cup Soccer. Four stamps of 75c, each depicting players.

**Aruba:** 7 July 1994, World Cup Soccer. Two stamps depicting players and ball. Scott #107-8.

**Bahamas:** 14 June 1994, IOC Centenary. Set of four stamps each honoring a different Olympic Games: 15c, 1968 Mexico; 55c, 1976 Montreal; 60c, 1984 Los Angeles; and 70c, Barcelona 1992.

**Bolivia:** 22 March 1994, World Cup Soccer. Seven stamps and one s/s which depict either teams or players from South American countries and or flags of participating countries. Denominations are: 80c, 1.80b, 2.30b, se-tenant pair of 2.50b, 2.70b, and 3.50b. The s/s includes all stamps except 80c with border depicting mascot and flags.

**Bulgaria:** 27 April 1994, World Cup Soccer. Five stamps and two s/s: 3L, 6L, 7L, 9L, 10L, and two 5L s/s.

**Cameroon:** June 1994, World Cup Soccer. One 1325f s/s containing four stamps: 125f, 250f, 450f, 500f, each depicting players. Scott #890a. Each stamp assigned numbers 890-3.

**Cape Verde:** 31 May 1994, World Cup Soccer. One s/s with 100c stamp depicting RFK stadium.

**China (P.R.):** 23 June 1994, IOC Centenary. One 20f stamp. Design not reported.

**Colombia:** 1994, World Cup Soccer. Three stamps and one s/s. Designs not reported, but denominations are 180p, 270p, 560p, and 1110p s/s.

**Croatia:** 7 June 1994, Basketball. One 1d stamp depicts player named D. Petrovic. Scott #194.

**Czech Rep.:** 1 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. One 8kc stamp which depicts soccer ball and Statue of Liberty.

**Dominica:** 26 July 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s, each depicting athletes, 55c, \$1.45 and \$6 s/s. Scott #1716-18.

26 July 1994, World Cup Soccer. M/S of six se-tenant \$1 stamps depicting soccer players, and two s/s each with \$6 stamp depicting stadium and Italian player Mancini.

26 July 1994, Cricket. Set of three and one s/s depicting players, 55c, 90c, \$1, and \$3 s/s.

**Finland:** 26 August 1994, Sweden/Finland Track and Field Meet. Booklet of four 2.40m stamps of two designs depicting an athlete from each country.

**Gambia:** 16 August 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s. Denominations 1.50d and 5d depict athletes and 20d s/s depicts Swedish hockey team. Scott #1564-66.

1 September 1994, World Cup Soccer. Set of eight stamps and two s/s depict players: 50d, 75d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 8d, 10d, 15d, and 25d s/s. Scott #1577-86.

**Ghana:** 4 July 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s depict athletes, 300c, 400c and 1500c s/s. Scott #1711-13.

25 July 1994, World Cup Soccer. M/S of six 200c stamps and two s/s of 1200c, each depicting players. Scott #1719-21, 1719a-f.

**Grenada:** June 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s each depict athletes: 50c, \$1.50 and s/s \$6. Scott #2360-62.

July 1994, World Cup Soccer. M/S of six se-tenant stamps 75c each, and two \$6 s/s each depicting players. The s/s depicts Chicago's Soldier Field stadium. Scott #2347a-f, 2348-49.

**Grenada-Grenadines:** 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s. Stamps and s/s each depict athletes. Denominations are 50c and \$1.50 and s/s \$6. Scott #1694-6.

July 1994, World Cup Soccer. M/S of six se-tenant 75c stamps and two \$6 s/s's. All stamps and s/s depict players, with borders of s/s depicting Rose Bowl and Cotton Bowl. Scott #1677a-f, 1678-79.



- Guinea-Bissau:** 17 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. Four stamps depict stylized players: 4000p, 5000p, 5500p, 6500p.
- Guyana:** 20 June 1994, IOC Centenary. Three stamps and one s/s: \$1.30, \$20, and \$35 and \$325 s/s depict athletes. Scott #2846-49.
- 1994, German Athletes and 1996 Atlanta OG. Set of nine stamps and two s/s: \$6, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$50, \$60, \$130, \$190, and \$250 stamps, and two \$325 s/s. Scott #2862-72.
- Hong Kong:** 25 August 1994, Commonwealth Games. Set of four stamps depicting symbolic athletes, \$1, \$1.90, \$2.40 and \$5.
- Isle of Man:** 11 October 1994, IOC Centenary. Set of five stamps, 10p, 20p, 24p, 35p and 48p depicting various sports and IOC logo. Scott #615-19.
- Jamaica:** 7 September 1994, Tourism. One stamp of set depicts windsurfer, \$5. Scott #341.
- Japan:** 30 September 1994, 12th Asian Games. Three stamps, one single and pair se-tenant stamps, 50y, two 80y. Scott #2426-28, 2428a.
- Jordan:** 1994, IOC Centenary. Set of four stamps, 60f, 125f, 160f, 240f, depict Olympic rings and various symbols. Scott #1495-98.
- Jugoslavia:** 11 April 1994, Lillehammer 1994 WOG. Three se-tenant stamps depict men's speed skating, Olympic torch and rings, and women's slalom skiing.
- Kenya:** August 1994, Golf. Four stamps, 6/-, 17.50/-, 20/- and 25/- depict golfers and golf clubs.
- Laos:** 1994, IOC Centenary. Set of three stamps, 100k depicts Olympic flag and flame, 250k depicts ancient Greek athlete, and 100k depicts Pierre de Coubertain.
- Macao:** 7 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. Se-tenant pair of 2p stamps depicting symbolic players.
- 30 September 1994, Asian Games. Set of four stamps, 1p, 2p, 3p, and 3.50p depict various sports.
- Maldives:** July 1994, World Cup Soccer. Two m/s's of six se-tenant stamps various denominations, and one s/s, all depict athletes of various nations. Scott #1999-2001.
- August 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps, 7R and 12R, and one 25R s/s depict athletes. Scott #2007-9.
- Mali:** 12 February 1994, Lillehammer 1994 WOG. Four stamps and one s/s depict various sports; 150f, 200f, 225f, 750f, and 2000f s/s.
- 15 March 1994, World Cup Soccer. Four stamps and one s/s depict players from various nations, 200f, 240f, 260f 100f, and 2000f s/s.
- 1994, World Cup Soccer. One 3000f gold foil stamp and one 3000f gold foil s/s. Designs not reported.
- Mexico:** July 1994, World Cup Soccer. Se-tenant pair of two \$2 stamps. Designs not reported.
- Moldova:** 12 February 1994, Lillehammer WOG. Set of two stamps, 5b, and 1.50b, depict biathlete. Scott #113-4.
- Mongolia:** 1994, Lillehammer WOG. Six stamps and one s/s, 50t, 60t, 80t, 100t, 120t, 200t, and 400t s/s depict various sports.
- Morocco:** 1994, IOC Centenary. One 4.80d stamp depicts Olympic rings. Scott #782.
- Nicaragua:** 2 August 1994, 32nd World Amateur Baseball Championship. One 4c stamp depicts medal. Scott #2038.
- 19 September 1994, World Cup Soccer. M/S of eight se-tenant 5c stamps depicting athletes of various nations and two s/s of 10c depicting Colombian players. Scott #2042-44.
- 3 October 1994, IOC Centenary. Two 3.50c stamps and one 10c s/s depict various athletes. Scott #2047-49.
- Palau:** 14 October 1994, Disney Characters visit Palau. One s/s depicts scuba diving, \$1. Scott #341.
- Paraguay:** 19 July 1994, World Congress of IPPE. Set of two: 200g and 1000g depict map and athletes. Scott #2381-2.
- 2 August 1994, Brazil's Winning of World Cup Soccer Trophy. Set of three overprinted stamps, 250g, 500g, and 1000g issued 2 June 1994. Scott #2483-85.
- Poland:** 10 December 1993, Posters. One 2000d: skiers.
- 17 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. One 6000z stamp depicts world as a soccer ball. Scott #3202.
- Romania:** 12 February 1994, Lillehammer 1994 WOG. Six stamps and one s/s depict various sports: 70 lei, 115 lei, 125 lei, 245 lei, 255 lei, 325 lei, 1590 lei s/s. Scott #3887-93.
- 17 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. Six stamps and one s/s depict various players in action, 90 lei, 130 lei, 150 lei, 280 lei, 500 lei 635 lei and 2075 lei s/s. Scott #3923-29.
- 23 June 1994, IOC Centenary. Four stamps and one s/s depict ancient Olympians, 150 lei, 280 lei, 500 lei 635 lei, and 2075 lei s/s. Scott #3930-34.
- St Vincent/Grenadines:** 22 March 1994, Turin Soccer Club. Set of eleven \$1 stamps depicting players. Scott #2023-34.
- 25 July 1994, IOC Centenary. Set of four and one s/s, depicting various athletes. Scott #2102-6. 1994, Japanese Soccer. Three m/s's of various denominations depicting players. Scott #2123a-l, 2124a-f, and 2136a-l.
- San Marino:** 23 May 1994, World Cup Soccer. Five se-tenant 600-lira stamps depict players in action.
- Saudi Arabia:** 1994, World Cup Soccer. Two stamps, 75h and 150h. Designs not reported.
- Slovenia:** 4 February 1994, Lillehammer 1994 WOG. Two s/s of six stamps of two different designs: Olympic rings & skiers.
- 10 June 1994, IOC Centenary. One 100t stamp with symbolic design. Scott #198.



**Sierra Leone:** 15 July 1994, World Cup Soccer. M/S of six 250Le stamps and two 1500 Le s/s's depicting players. Scott #1731a-f, 1732-3.

**Spain:** 27 October 1994, IOC Centenary. M/S of ten 20p stamps and ten labels: symbols of various sports. Scott #2797a-j.

**Sudan:** 1 August 1994, IOC Centenary. Set of three stamps depicting Olympic rings, 5d, 7d, and 15d.

**Suriname:** 15 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. Set of three stamps and one s/s, 100fl, 250fl, 200fl, and 500fl s/s containing the 250fl and 300fl stamps. Stamps depict players.

4 July 1994, IOC Centenary. One 250fl stamp. Scott #971.

**Sweden:** 11 May 1994, World Cup Soccer. One 320kr stamp depicts soccer match. Scott #2002.

**Syria:** 17 June 1994, World Cup Soccer. Two stamps and one s/s: soccer scenes, 1700p (2), 4000p s/s. Scott #1313-14.

**Tanzania:** 1994, Lillehammer 1994 WOG. Set of seven stamps and one s/s all depicting winter sports, 40/-, 50/-, 70/-, 100/-, 120/-, 170/-, 250/- and 500/- s/s. Scott #1201-8.

26 September 1994, World Cup Soccer. Set of eight stamps, each 300/-, depict players, and one s/s depicting trophy. Scott #1173a-h, 1174.

**Tunisia:** 7 July 1994, IOC Centenary. One 450m stamp depicting Olympic flame, rings and flag.

**Turks and Caicos:** 26 September 1994, World Cup Soccer. Set of seven (8c, 10c, 50c, 65c, 80c, \$1, and #1.10) and two \$2 s/s all depicting players.

**Uganda:** June 1994, IOC Centenary. Two stamps and one s/s, 350/-, 900/- and s/s 2500/- depicting various athletes. Scott #1261-3.

**Uruguay:** 1994, WOG Medalists. One s/s with four 1.20p stamps depicting various athletes.

1994, World Cup Soccer. One s/s with four 1.25p stamps depicting soccer ball and flags of various nations.

1994, IOC Centenary. One 4.80p stamp depicts athletes. Scott #1538.

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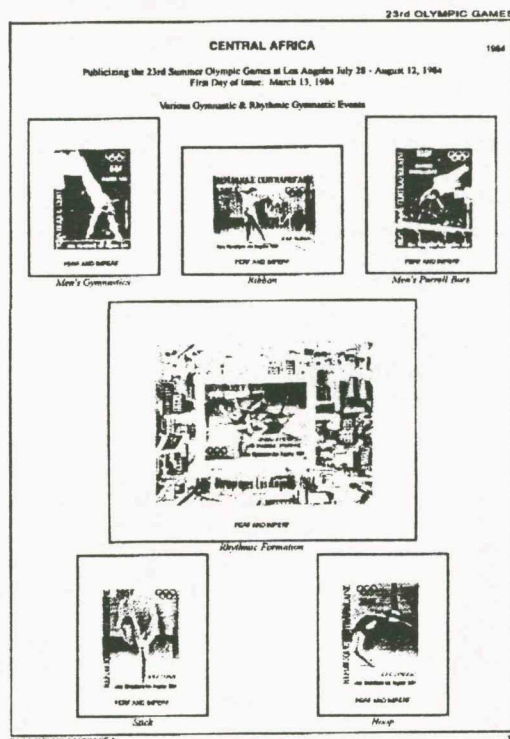
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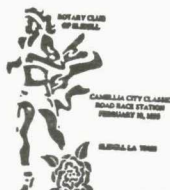
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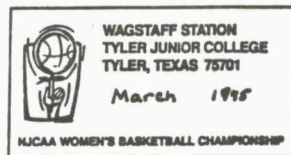
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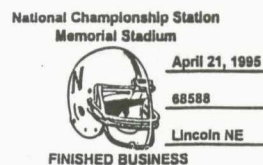
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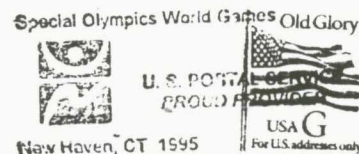
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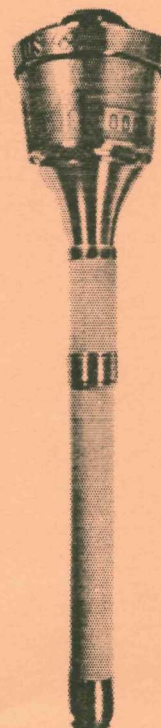
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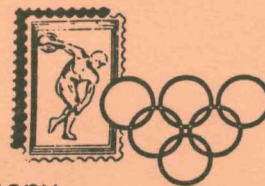
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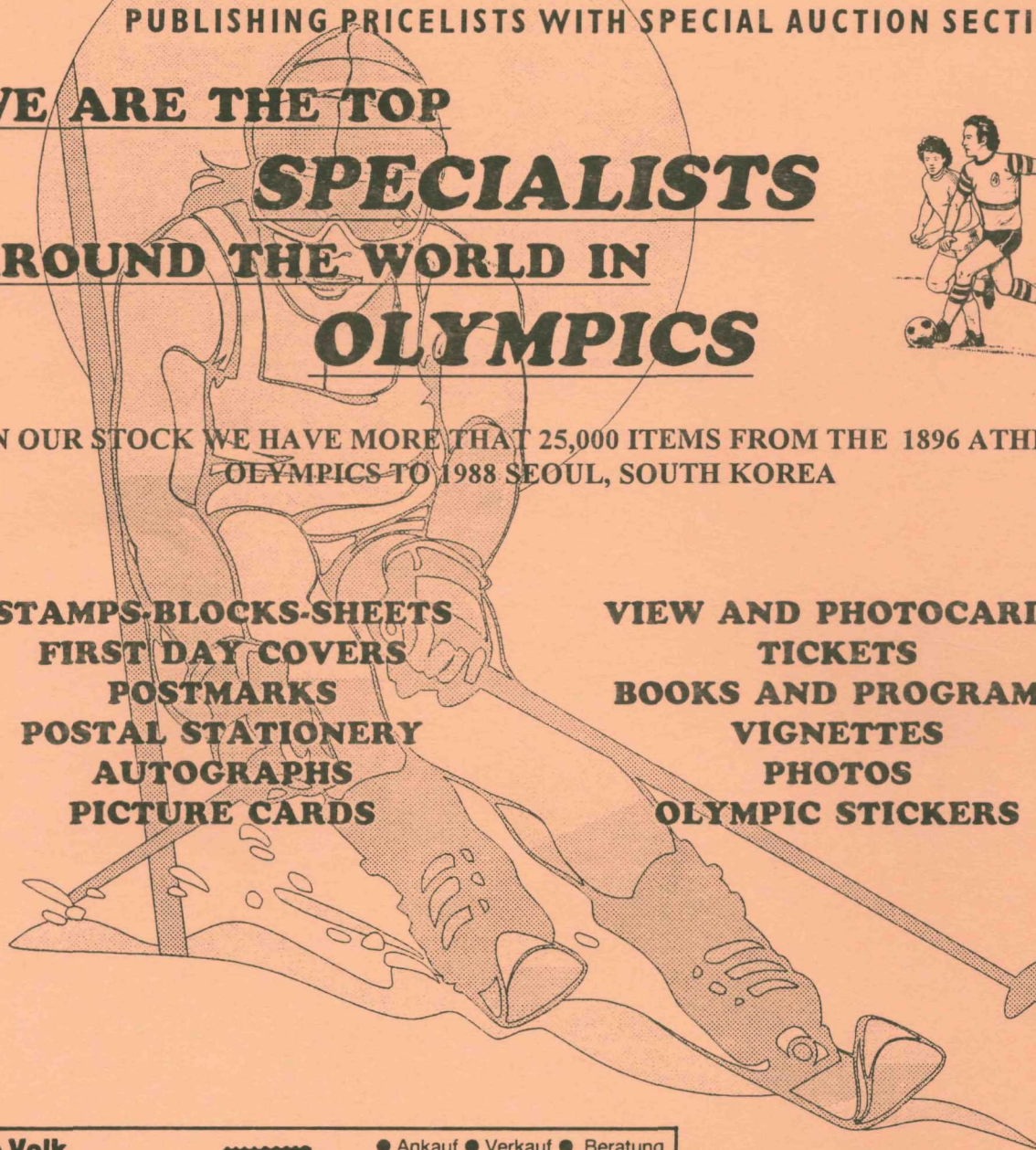
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