

# JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

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NUMBER 1

## Nagano 1998: Postal Notes From the XVIIIth Olympic Winter Games



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PHILATELISTS  
INTERNATIONAL

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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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by Mark Maestrone

## SPI Elections and FIPO News

Once again, we've successfully completed our biennial election for officers and members of the Board of Directors of SPI. We had a quite good turnout this time (51 votes or roughly 15% of the membership) considering the fact that all incumbents were running unopposed. Thanks to all those who voted! The results:

### *Officers:*

President - Mark Maestrone (51)

Vice President - Charles V. Covell Jr. (51)

Secretary/Treasurer - Andrew Urushima (51)

### *Board of Directors:* (\*elected)

\*Glenn A. Estus (51)

\*Norman F. Jacobs Jr. (51)

\*John La Porta (51)

\*Sherwin Podolsky (51)

\*Jeffrey R. Tishman (49)

\*Robert Wilcock (51)

Margaret A. Jones (1)

The IVth General Assembly of FIPO took place in Paris on June 27, 1998 during the World Cup of Soccer competitions. Delegates from 17 FIPO societies traveled to Paris to attend the meetings organized by AFCOS (our sister society in France), FIPO and the organizers of Philfoot '98 (the philatelic exhibition that took place at the same time).

Dr. Manfred Bergman, coordinator of the Olympic Collectors Commission (an arm of the International Olympic Committee), took the opportunity to report on Olympilex 2000. His report is as follows:

1. "The site is now known."
2. "CCO [the Olympic Collectors Commission] will have to find a means to finance the show as SOCOG [Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games] has no budget for Olympilex."
3. "Australia Post will make a large contribution if the rest of the budget is balanced."
4. "In the worse of cases, the exhibition will not be a competitive one."

Also on the General Assembly's agenda was the election of a representative from one of the FIPO member chapters to sit on the Board of Directors of FIPO. Mr. George Dolianitis of Greece was elected.

Lastly, FIP and FIPO have clarified their agreement with regard to medals earned in an Olympilex promotion class: "if a national philatelic federation agrees to treat a vermeil medal ... in the promotion class as their national equivalent, the collection... will be eligible to take part in FIP exhibitions."

### Corrections

On page 5 of Laurentz Jonker's article, "1920 Antwerp Olympic Games" (March/April 1998), the correct meanings of the abbreviations "Q.L." and "L.W." are "Quartier Leopold" and "Leopold Wijk," respectively. Further, the Brussels post offices Leopold, Nord/Noord, and Midi/Zuid refer to railway stations in Brussels. The author and editor regret the errors.

**The new SPI web site is located at:**  
**<http://www.geocities.com/colosseum/track/6279>**

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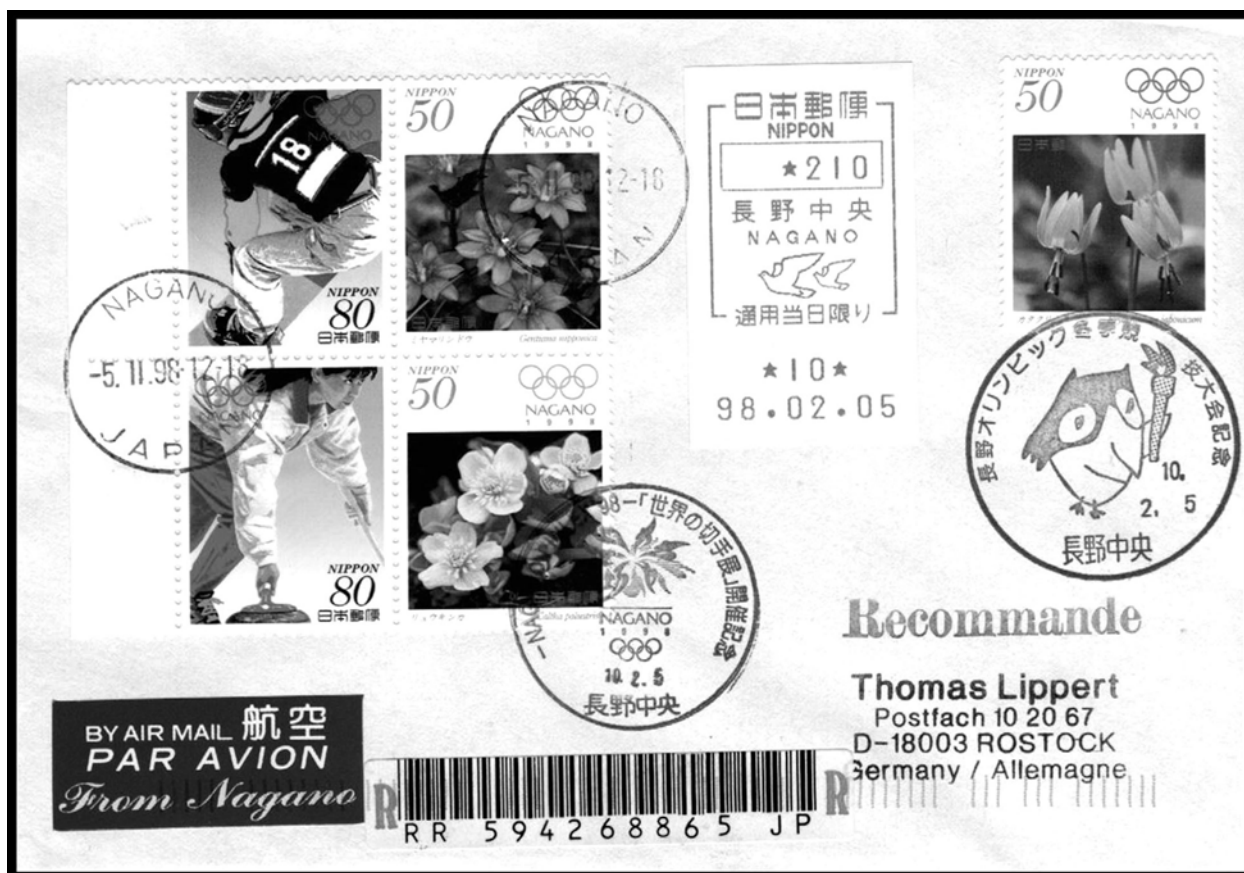


Figure 1. Registered First Day of Issue cover from the Nagano CPO bearing two of the four FD cancels (Logo and Mascot) as well as the standard post office date cancel. All four first day cancels, plus the NAGANOPHILEX '98 cancel, were available on February 5, 1998 at this post office.

## Nagano 1998: Postal Notes From the XVIIIth Olympic Winter Games

by Thomas Lippert

This isn't the first time a host country's Olympic stamp program has been shrouded in mystery. What occurred in Atlanta in 1996 seems to have happened again. As late as November 1997, the bulletin of the Nagano Olympic Organizing Committee (NAOC) noted briefly only that there would be Olympic stamps. The notice added that a decision on number of stamps, denominations and designs was yet to be taken. This was small consolation. At least, though, we could be sure that Olympic stamps *would* be issued.

Similarly, knowledge about my forthcoming "Olympic experience" was equally vague. In November I was still convinced that I would be sitting at home watching the Nagano Olympics on televi-

sion. Plans suddenly changed, thanks to Bob Farley of the Society of Olympic Collectors and opportunities and information afforded by searching the Internet. So we – Bob, his wife Brenda, and I – were able to arrange for accommodations in Matsumoto not far from the Olympic capital. Our proximity to Nagano gave us the chance to be present on the first day of issue of the Olympic and Paralympic stamps (Figure 1).

On February 5, just two days before the Olympic Opening Ceremonies, long queues inside the Central Post Office (CPO) of Nagano demonstrated the popularity of the stamps, in souvenir sheet format. Details on the issues had finally been announced.

I heard many different opinions, especially from foreigners, regarding the relationship between flowers and the Olympic Games as portrayed on



Figure 2. Mascot and Logo cancels were used for the first day of the Olympic sheetlets (above) and the Paralympic Games (below) on February 5, 1998.



these stamps. Maybe one observation of mine will help explain the connection. The day following the first day of issue, the floor of the CPO had been completely changed. In place of the special sales counters and desks for postmarking, a display of the Japanese art of *ikebana* (flower arranging) had been installed. The official emblem of the Games and one of the mottos ("From around the world – to flower as one") speak of the Japanese people's love of nature and flowers.

Both stamp sheetlets were very popular with the public. This is only the third time in the history of Japan Post that additional quantities of commemorative stamps were printed. The final numbers, according to a review in *Philately in Japan* (#2, 1998), were 5.35 million Olympic sheets and 1.25 million of the Paralympic issue.

The CPO in Nagano hosted the first day of both the Olympic and Paralympic sheetlets. As is typical in Japan, some larger post offices use machine first day postmarks. These were only available on the first day of issue. According to the information bulletin from Japan Post, the CPOs in Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagano, Nagoya, Osaka, Okayama and Fukuoka were supplied with machine FD cancels. In approximately 60 other post offices, first day cancellations were by hand, and could be

obtained up to a week after the fact. Figure 2 illustrates all four first day cancels. As mentioned in part one of this article (Volume 36, #6) a hand cancel was also supplied to the Nagano Olympic Village.

The item shown on the cover of this issue of the journal reproduces a cancel that is of interest: one of the so-called "scenic" postmarks. These cancels, created exclusively for use in a specific region, depict the beauties of that area. Nagano's scenic postmark illustrates the Zenkoji Temple, an attraction for many of the Olympic visitors.

The Nagano Olympic Winter Games were accompanied by an extensive program of postmarks. At least in Japan, announcements were made in time for collectors to prepare covers. With the exception of the first day cancels, the special Olympic postmarks fall into two general groups: Group A: General Olympic postmarks (Logo and Mascot); Group B: Olympic Event postmarks.

The NAGANOPHILEX '98 postmark is a special case. Table 1 delineates those post offices equipped with Group A (General) postmark devices. Most of the post offices mentioned in Table 1 received postmarks customized with their own name. For instance, at the Higashi post office, the Group A postmarks, inscribed simply "Nagano," could be applied along with postmarks reading "Nagano Higashi." In Kawanakajima, which is a district within Nagano (not a separate town), even the designation "Nagano" disappeared. Their special cancels for figure skating and short track speed skating read "Kawanakajima" only.

Table 1 Post Offices with Group "A" Cancels	
長野 *Nagano	長野野沢温泉 Nozawa Onsen
長野白馬 Hakuba	長野千ヶ滝 Sengataki
長野神城 Kamishiro	長野湯田中 Yudanaka
軽井沢 Karuizawa	
*Both postmarks with text "Nagano" (not "Nagano CPO") were made for the post offices at Nagano East (Higashi), Shinonoi, Matsushiro, Kawanakajima, Olympic Villages of Nagano and special post office at the IOC hotel.	

<b>Table 2</b> <b>Post Offices with Group "B" Cancels</b>	
<b>長野中央</b> Nagano CPO	Freestyle Skiing, Ice Hockey
<b>長野東</b> Nagano East (Higashi)	Luge, Speed Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsled
<b>長野白馬</b> Hakuba	Ski Jumping, Nordic Combined, Alpine Skiing
<b>長野神城</b> Kamishiro	Cross Country Skiing, Nordic Combined
<b>軽井沢</b> Karuizawa	Curling
<b>川中島</b> Kawanakajima	Figure Skating, Short Track Speed Skating
<b>長野野沢温泉</b> Nozawa Onsen	Biathlon
<b>篠ノ井</b> Shinonoi	Opening & Closing Ceremonies
<b>長野湯田中</b> Yudanaka	Snowboarding, Alpine Skiing (2 cancels)

Table 2 lists the regular post offices where event cancels were available.

By comparing the list of post offices in Tables 1 and 2, one will immediately notice an overlap. On any given day between February 7 and 22, these regular post offices might have anywhere from two to six different special postmarks from both Groups A and B available for cancellation (Figures 3 and 4). Cancels could be obtained anytime during normal post office hours, regardless of the actual time of a competition. By special request, covers could be left at a post office to be postmarked with a special cancel on a future date and then placed in the mailstream. Specifically, this allowed collectors to have postmarks applied on dates when the post office was not open. This is not the first time at an Olympic Games where such a service was available, and covers with these dates should be respected as genuine Olympic mail *providing they were not produced after the fact*. Of course, it may be difficult to prove this one way or the other.

One example should serve to demonstrate problems encountered in obtaining cancels. Bob elected to visit the Shinonoi post office during the period leading up to the Games. If possible, he wanted to leave some covers to be canceled. The first surprise: no one understood English at this small post office. This was immediately followed by a second surprise: because this was a small post office, it would not be observing an Olympic schedule and would thus be closed on the days of the Opening and



Figure 3. Opening Day cover posted from the Nagano CPO with special cancels available that day.



Figure 4. Kawanakajima cover with different special cancels (mascots and figure skating), and standard post office cancel. Note that one cancel reads "Nagano" while the other is designated "Kawanakajima." The special silk cover with official logo was offered exclusively by Japan Post.

Closing Ceremonies. But this post office was provided with Ceremony postmarks even though it would not be open those two days. What to do?

The postmaster, with Bob in tow, sought out an English-speaking friend who lived half a kilometer

away. Acting as interpreter, the friend was able to convey Bob's request to the postmaster. Our covers were cheerfully and correctly processed for both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies! Bob's fantastic experience in overcoming the language barrier so that he could request special servicing of our covers came to symbolize the warmth of the Japanese hospitality throughout our stay.

Some post offices were quite accommodating to collectors by extending their hours of operation when events were being contested in the vicinity. The post office at Kamishiro, near the cross country skiing course at Hakuba (lyrically named "Snow Harp") opened on both Sundays (February 8 and 22).

Most of the regular post offices mentioned in Table 1 were responsible for specific competition sites in their vicinity (Table 3). These temporary venue post offices were in makeshift structures, and sometimes even tents. Their sole purpose was to provide the special cancellations to Olympic visitors.

Table 3 Temporary Olympic Post Offices		
Big Hat, Hall A	Nagano CPO	Ice Hockey
Izuna Kogen	Nagano CPO	Freestyle Skiing
Spiral	Nagano East (Higashi)	Luge, Bobsled
M-Wave	Nagano East (Higashi)	Speed Skating
Aqua Wing, Hall B	Nagano East (Higashi)	Ice Hockey
White Ring	Kawanakajima	Figure Skating, Short Track Speed Skating
Snow Harp	Kamishiro	Cross Country, Nordic Combined
Ski Jump	Hakuba	Ski Jumping, Nordic Combined
Happo-one	Hakuba	Alpine Skiing
Kazakoshi Park	Karuizawa	Curling
Biathlon	Nozawa Onsen	Biathlon
Minami Sports Park	Shinonoi	Opening/Closing Ceremonies
Kanbayashi Snowboard Park	Yudanaka	Snowboarding
Mt. Higashidate	Yudanaka	Alpine Skiing
Mt. Yakibitai	Yudanaka	Alpine Skiing

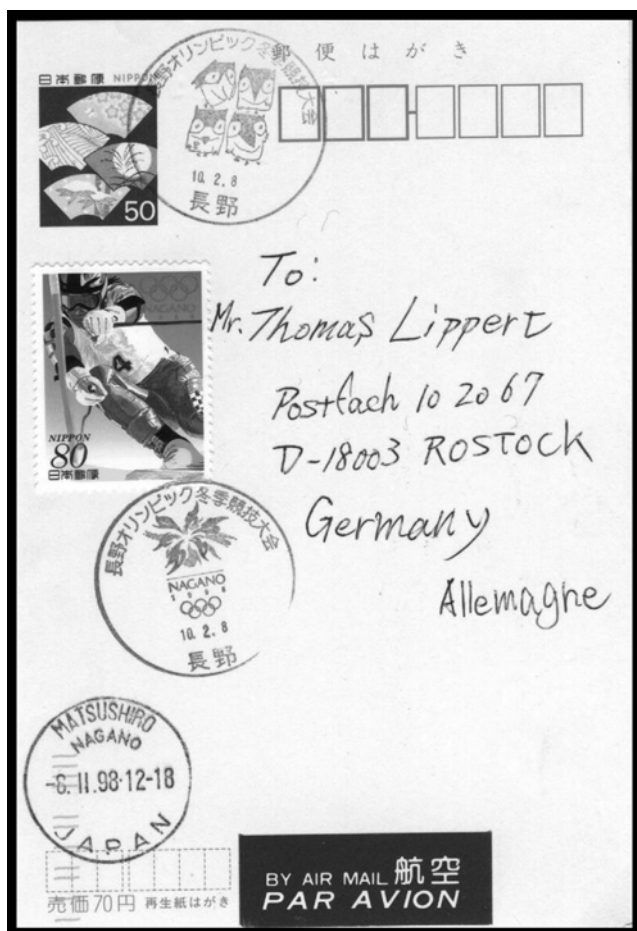


Figure 5. Special 1997 stationery item reissued by the Shinetsu regional post office for the Games.

In contrast, the post offices in the Olympic infrastructure (e.g. Olympic Village, Media Press Center, Broadcast Center, etc.) had quite different tasks. It's logical, therefore, that the Nagano Olympic Village did not administer the various venue post offices.

For the most part, the venue post offices were only accessible to ticket holders. There were exceptions. I personally found a temporary post office located in front of the "Aqua Wing" ice hockey hall in East Nagano which was open to everyone.

Post offices offered a wide assortment of the Japan Post Olympic products. In addition to the Olympic sheets, which everyone seemed to enjoy, there were a number of items which couldn't be found at every location. One post office sold a small booklet containing Nagano Olympic silk covers (Figure 4) and self-adhesive greeting stamps. The wrapper and the silk covers bore the official Olympic logo, but the stamps were non-Olympic. The cost was little – the face value of the stamps.

Kamishiro and Hakuba offered three special types of greeting cards which could not be found anywhere else. Only the Olympic stamps contained

therein, and a small note on yellow paper, identified the items as Olympic. They sold out quickly.

In both cases, the products were prepared by Japan Post for distribution at the temporary post offices.

The Shinetsu regional post office reprinted two pieces of postal stationery that had originally been introduced in 1997. Both items relate to the Olympic sites of Hakuba and Shiga Kogen (Figure 5).

Services at the TPOs (Temporary Post Offices) were limited to the sale of stamps and souvenirs, and the acceptance of ordinary mail. Of course the various special cancellations were available as well. These were identical to the cancels provided at the regular post office responsible for that TPO (Figure 7). Any special event cancel available at a specific TPO could be obtained regardless of whether or not that event was being contested that day. A set of ordinary post office cancels, as well as rubber stamps for indicating a particular class of mail, were standard equipment at each TPO.

At each TPO visited by Bob or myself, registration of outgoing mail was not possible. However, a special request could be made of a TPO to accept mail for registration at the regular post office at a later time/date. In this way, some registered covers do exist. Obviously, though, a receipt for this service was not immediately available to the patron. I am assuming that this is what happened to my Kazakoshi Park Arena covers mailed from Karuizawa, despite the fact that the postal clerks had told me three days before the start of the Games that registration would be available from the TPO.

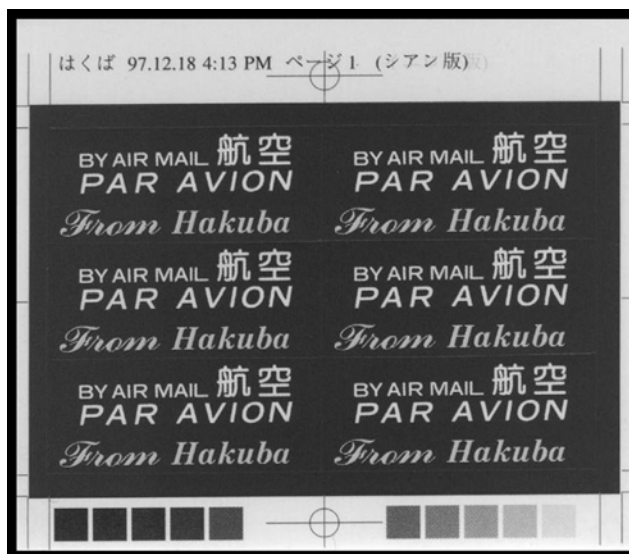


Figure 6. Airmail envelopes printed specifically for the Olympics and distributed at the Hakuba post office.





Figure 7. It was possible to mail Express letters for the TPOs. This cover, mailed from the Nagano Higashi TPO, was franked with 110 yen (20 grams to Europe), plus 260 yen for Express delivery. While this cover was inscribed "Spiral" TPO, it is generally impossible to differentiate between mail posted from a TPO or its controlling regular post office.

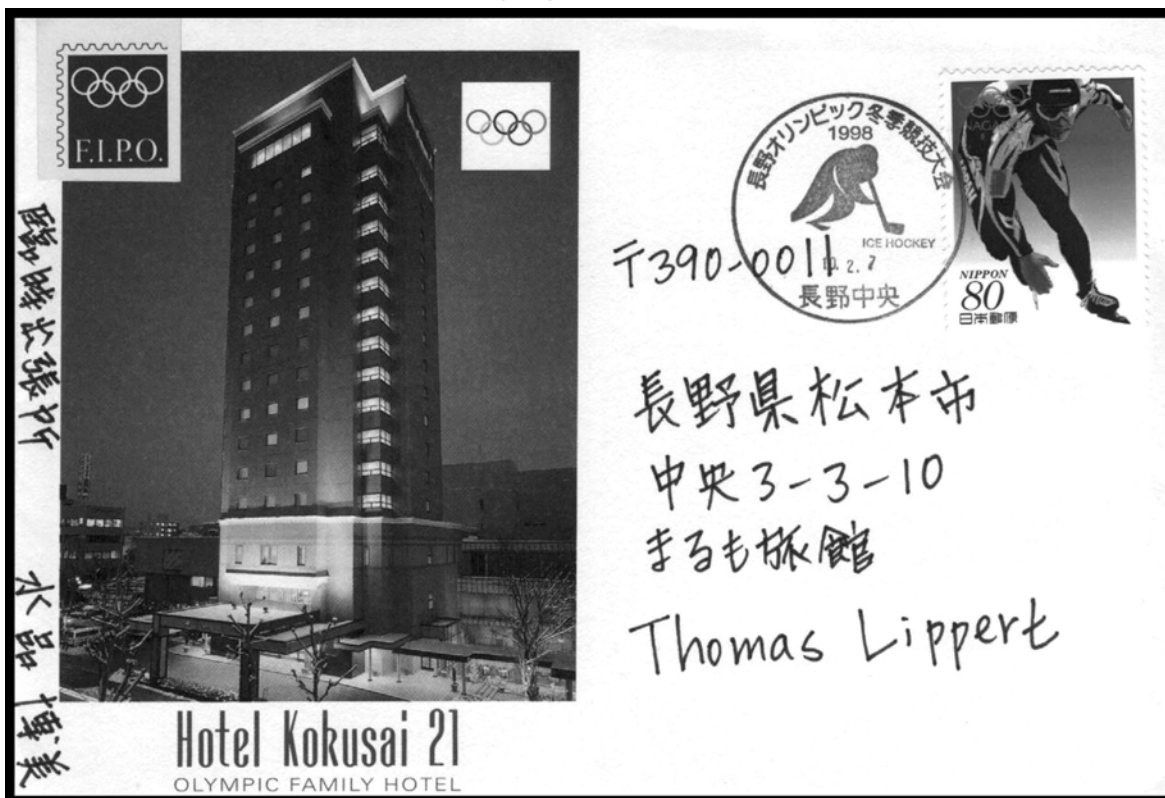


Figure 8. FIPO card available at the IOC Family Hotel. If it hadn't been for the kind staff at the TPO adding notations in the margin, it would be impossible to tell that the ice hockey cancel was applied at this facility rather than the Nagano CPO.



Figure 9. First day cancellation using standard circular date postmarks from the Mielparque Hotel post office which opened the same day. The elliptical scenic postmark is of interest because it shows the hotel and the Shinkansen Express train between Nagano and Tokyo. The construction of both were closely connected to improvements made to the Nagano's Olympic infrastructure.

Airmail etiquettes or labels are an interesting sideline. The label on the cover shown in Figure 9 reads "From Nagano" and was printed in sheetlets of ten (2 x 5). Several different postal clerks told us that these labels were indeed printed for the Olympic period even though the word "Olympic" does not appear anywhere on the label. Hakuba also had similar etiquettes with their name imprinted on them (Figure 6). Sheetlets of these were much smaller consisting of only six labels (2 x 3).

As mentioned in a previous article by Mark Maestroni on the activities of the United Parcel Service (UPS) (*JSP*, Volume 36, #5), Japan Post's TPOs were prevented from accepting any parcels. This was because UPS was the "Official Package Delivery Company" of the 1998 Olympic Winter Games. A sign in each TPO attested to this fact.

So much for the TPO's at the venues. Let's now talk about other special post offices of philatelic interest. The Hotel Kokusai 21 housed the International Olympic Committee and other official members of the IOC. A TPO was included in this facility (Figure 8). Its first day of operation, February 3, 1998, coincided with the opening day of the IOC

Session which was also being held in the hotel. At noon that day, ordinary post office cancels arrived from the CPO overseeing this operation. Up to that time, mail was collected for machine cancellation at the CPO. In due course, the various Olympic postmarks were available as well.

The opening of the NAGANOPHILEX '98 philatelic exhibition occurred on February 5. This was a non-competitive "by invitation only" exhibition displaying prominent collections from France, Italy, Switzerland and Japan. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch (who also serves as president of FIPO – the International Federation of Olympic Philately) opened the exhibition at the Mielparque Hotel. Distinguished guests included members of the IOC and Japan Post officials.

Naturally the exhibition was provided with its own TPO opened the same day (Figure 9). It was equipped with the special postmark for NAGANOPHILEX '98. Japan Post and FIPO shared tables on the exhibition floor. Mail was collected for further posting from either the CPO or the regular Mielparque Hotel post office on the ground floor. Special services, such as registration, were not available.

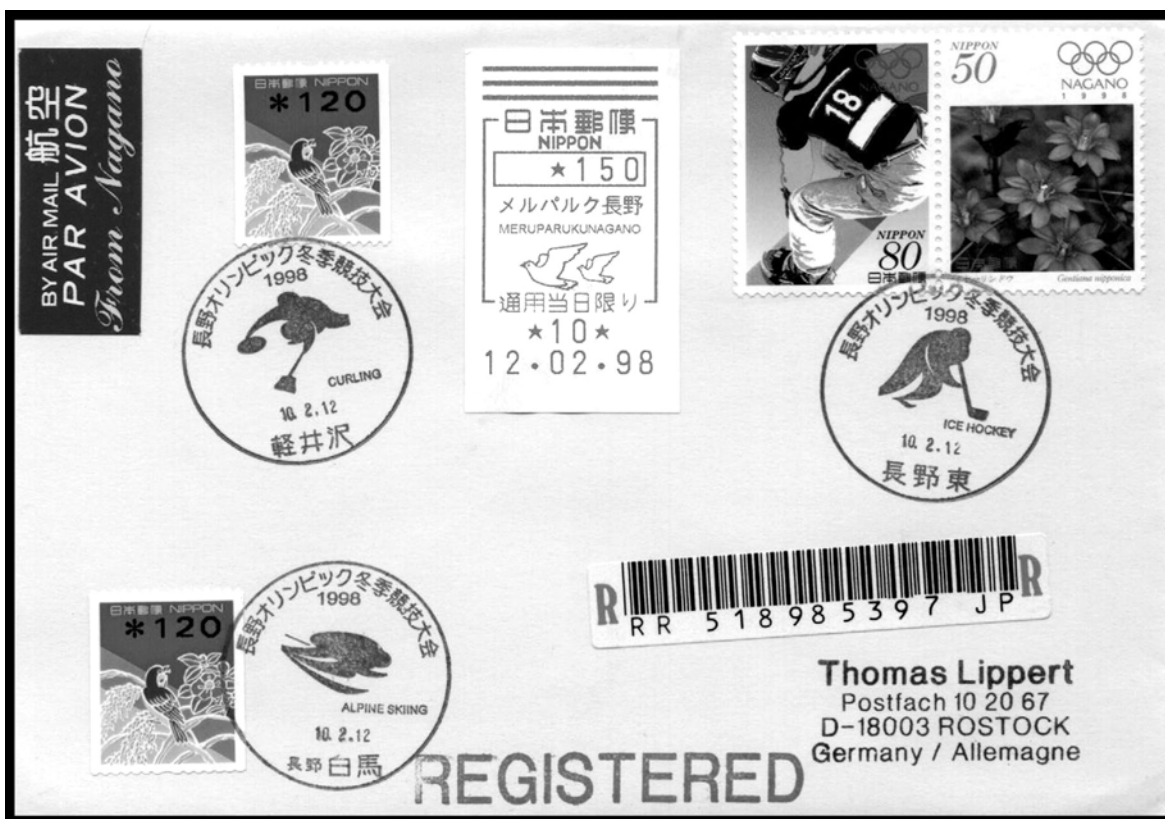


Figure 10. The only place where cancels from all venue post offices could be obtained was the special post office set up at the Mielparque Hotel. The three cancels shown here are Curling (Karuizawa), Ice Hockey (Nagano Higashi), and Alpine Skiing (Yudanaka).

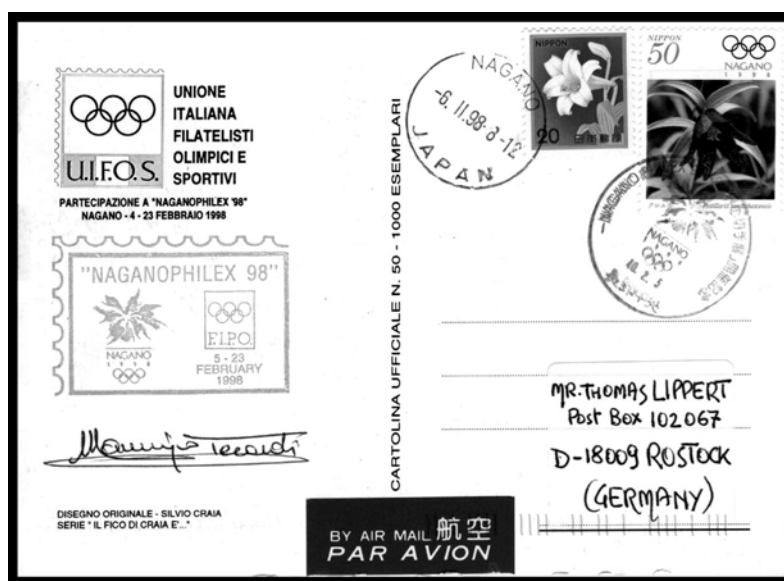


Figure 11. UIFOS Olympic post card and FIPO cachet in red or green. Both were available for sale at NAGANOPHILEX '98.



*Figure 12. The TPO at Snow Harp was typical of the venue post offices.*

The Mielparque Hotel played an important role in Olympic philately. Coincident with the opening of the Games on February 7, Japan Post's central cancellation point for all special Olympic postmarks was placed in service at the hotel. Long lines were typical throughout the period while this TPO was in service (February 7-22). This facility was not intended as a mailing point for covers. Those desiring that service could do so at the regular post office in the hotel.

SPI members who attended the Games in Atlanta will recall a similar situation. Meters and registration were not available at OLYMPHILEX '96. In order to obtain either on a cover with cancels from the exhibition, one had to go to the nearby post office in the Marta underground station. At NAGANOPHILEX, this service was available in the ground floor full-service post office (Figure 10).

Items of interest of a strictly philatelic nature were also available at this location. UIFOS, our sister society in Italy, honored its participation in the exhibition with a special post card. FIPO provided a special cachet in red or green (Figure 11).

In conclusion, exploring the postal activities at an Olympic Games has once again been a great adventure, made even more enjoyable by the participation of Japan Post. Their TPOs were always well frequented by Olympic visitors (Figure 12). And who wouldn't admire such nice touches as the Olympic

mailboxes (Figure 13)? I'm sure that philatelic details of these Nagano Olympic Winter Games will continue to occupy us for some time to come. 📮



*Figure 13. Olympic mailbox outside Nagano CPO.*

# John Heisman: The Man Behind the Trophy

submitted by Tom Collins

**J**ohn William Heisman was born in 1869, the same year that the first intercollegiate football game was played when Princeton faced Rutgers on the school's commons in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He played his first game seventeen years later for Titusville High School in western Pennsylvania, against the wishes of his father, who described the game as "bestial."

That introduction to football began a love affair with the sport that would last almost 50 years. He went to Brown in 1887, where he played for three years, then to Pennsylvania for another two years of varsity ball. In 1892, he abandoned his study of law and took up coaching at Oberlin College. It was the beginning of a 36-year, peripatetic career that would take him to eight different colleges. As a grand strategist and innovator, his name would come to rank in football lore with those of Camp, Stagg, and Warner.

Heisman was a short man, a little stumpy at about 155 pounds, who usually wore a turtleneck sweater and a baseball cap when he walked the sidelines. At Oberlin, his team won all seven of their games. Then he moved to Akron for the 1893 season and returned to Oberlin in 1894.

He experimented with the hidden ball trick, instituted a shouting signal (sometimes "Hike," sometimes "Hep") to snap the ball from center, and developed a double lateral pass that was much copied. To the rules committee, he advocated the division of a game into quarters and campaigned for three years for the legalization of the forward pass, which he saw come to fruition in 1906.

After coaching at Oberlin, he moved to Auburn for a five year stint, then to Clemson for four seasons, and finally to Georgia Tech in 1904 where he made his biggest impact over the next sixteen years. At Tech he was a noted taskmaster: long practices, tight training rules (including no hot water baths or use of soap during the week because they were in his opinion "debilitating"), and a stern attitude when dealing with

players. He often lectured his team in booming stage tones, replete with Shakespearean quotes.

It was also at Tech where he coached one of the game's all-time greats Joe Guyon, who was from Carlisle, where he played in the backfield with Jim Thorpe, under the tutelage of Pop Warner. Besides remembering Guyon as a wonderful football player, Heisman always liked to tell the story of taking Guyon to New Orleans to play Tulane. He told Guyon that the oysters in the town were a special treat. The afternoon of the game, Heisman noticed his star back sitting in a corner of the dressing room looking a little ill. "The oysters," responded Guyon when Heisman asked him what was the matter. "Raw oysters," continued Guyon.

"They didn't agree with you?" asked Heisman. "Well, the first four or five dozen did. I think I got some bad ones after that," responded Guyon.

It was also at Georgia Tech where Heisman was accused, legitimately, of running up the score against weak opponents. In 1916, Cumberland College traveled to Atlanta to face Tech and was beaten by Heisman's team 222-0, the most points ever scored in a football game. Thirty-two touchdowns and thirty extra points were all that Heisman needed that

afternoon.

Heisman also lent his name to a shift, one he invented while at Georgia Tech. It was best described in the New York *Sun* by sports writer George Trevor this way: "On the ingenious shift Heisman originated in 1910, his entire team, except the center, dropped behind the scrimmage zone. The four backs took their post in Indian file at right angles to the rush line, forming the letter 'T'." The Heisman shift, developed by Dr. Harry Williams, and the Notre Dame shift of Knute Rockne, became the most famous shifts in the early years of organized American football. Although Heisman's shift was unorthodox, everyone agreed, it was effective.

As Trevor noted with enthusiasm, "One virtue of the balanced formation was that it could attack either flank with equal force. There were no strong or weak side plays as the shift swung left or right. At the shift



*George Heisman's coaching acumen can be traced back to Pop Warner, while his own accomplishments impacted on more recent noted coaches such as Halas, Bryant and Lombardi.*



signal the phalanx deployed with the startling suddenness of a Jeb Stuart calvary raid, catching the defense off balance. No pause was required by the more lenient rules of that period, the absence of any momentary stop making it difficult for the defense to counter the shift in time."

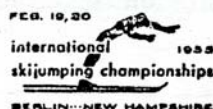
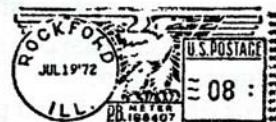
Heisman transferred to Pennsylvania in 1920, remaining there three seasons, and then moved to Washington and Jefferson in 1923. The following year he took the head coaching job at Rice and held it until 1927, when he retired at the age of sixty.

When his coaching career was completed, Heisman could claim 185 victories against 70 defeats and 17 ties as one of the winningest coaches in college football history. He had also been elected president of the American Football Coaches Association twice and was one of the founders of the New York Touchdown Club.

The year he died, 1936, the Downtown Athletic Club renamed their annual award for excellence, begun the year before, in honor of their accomplished member. Larry Kelley was presented with the first trophy bearing Heisman's name.

*Adapted by the author from an original article by Rich Whittingham published in "Saturday Afternoon Profile of College Football," 1985.*

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# Cricket and the Silver Screen: The Hollywood Cricket Club

by Peter Street

A devotee of 1930's and 1940's movies who wandered into the Sussex County Cricket clubhouse in Hove, England might be surprised to see an oil painting of character actor Sir C. Aubrey Smith hanging in a prominent position (Figure 1).

Casual conversation with a member would elicit the information that prior to his stage and movie career Sir Aubrey (just plain Charles Smith in those far off days) was a distinguished cricketer.

Before his association with the Sussex County side, Smith had played for his school, Charterhouse, and for Cambridge University where in addition to his cricketing activities and studies he developed a love for the stage and appeared in a number of amateur theatricals.

Charles Smith played for Sussex for thirteen years primarily as a right arm fast-medium bowler. He was called "Round the Corner" from his habit of starting his run-up from deep mid-off.

Smith captained the county side in 1887, 1888, and 1890 and toured Australia in 1887-88. In 1888-89 he was captain of the first English team to visit South Africa where he stayed stock brokering in Johannesburg.

Upon his return he once again became involved in amateur theatricals combining this with playing cricket for Sussex.

Charles made his professional acting debut in 1892 and by 1896 London theatergoers were flocking to see him as the villainous Black Michael in "The Prisoner of Zenda." During this period, Smith was able to combine his cricket playing and acting by joining a team called The Thespids who, on one occasion, played The Authors captained by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

In the 1920's, now formally established as a leading man, he was chosen by George Bernard Shaw to play the part of Professor Henry Higgins in a production of "Pygmalion." Incidentally it was Shaw, an Irishman, who suggested that cricket had been invented to give the English "who are not a very spiritual people some idea of the meaning of eternity."



*Figure 1. Portrait of Sir C. Aubrey Smith, founder of the Hollywood Cricket Club, which hangs in the Sussex County Cricket clubhouse in Hove, England.*

The part of Eliza Doolittle was to be played by the redoubtable Mrs. Patrick Campbell who, when told that Smith was to play Higgins, reacted with, "Really Joey, what nonsense! I could never act with a cricket bat." She would greet her co-star at rehearsals with "Good morning, Aubrey dear, have you brought your cricket bat?" – the chances were that he had.

In 1931 Aubrey, at age 68, was brought to Hollywood to recreate his role in "Bachelor Father" that he had played so successfully in London and New York. His arrival set the stage (pun intended) for the creation of the Hollywood Cricket Club.

Aubrey Smith did not start cricket in California as is sometimes suggested. As far back as 1912 some semblance of the game was played but in a somewhat sporadic fashion. It was Smith, with his immaculate cricket credentials, that firmly established cricket in Southern California.

In the spring of 1932, twenty-two assorted Englishmen who shared a passion for the game gathered at Smith's residence to discuss the formation

of the Hollywood Cricket Club. Most of these avid cricketers were actors or those that worked behind the scenes as directors and cameramen.

Aubrey was elected president and officially certified the bylaws on February 18, 1932. Ronald Colman, Leon Errol, P.G. Wodehouse (who paid for much of the original equipment) and George Arliss were elected as vice-presidents.

Many well-know actors joined the club in the next few years. Boris Karloff was an original member. Nigel Bruce joined almost immediately. By the mid-1930's the membership included David Niven, Basil Rathbone, Errol Flynn, Cary Grant and Laurence Olivier.

There are a number of cricketing anecdotes associated with Aubrey Smith. In one game, he was fielding at slip and dropped a catch which was unusual even though he was in his seventieth year. The game was stopped while his chauffeur brought him his spectacles. On the very next ball, Aubrey dropped another catch. With the fielders in stunned silence, Smith took off his spectacles, held them out at arm's length and said, "Egad! The clown's brought me my reading glasses." On another occasion before a match in San Francisco, Smith was found with a shovel in an excavated hole in the road demonstrating to the incredulous workman how a cricket bat should be held.

The first games were played on the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) sports ground and caused many a traffic jam as motorists strained to

see what the white clad figures were doing.

Cricket, which had been dormant in other parts of Southern California, sprang into life and a fixture list was made with teams from Venice, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Diego, and Montecito.

The city fathers of Los Angeles were prevailed upon, with a boost from the British Consulate, to cede some land in Griffith Park where, with grass seed imported from England, the C. Aubrey Smith Field was created in 1933.

The Club became the social center of the British Colony in Southern California. Their unofficial meeting place was Smith's house at the junction of Mulholland Drive and Coldwater Canyon. It was called "The Round Corner" (after Smith's bowling action) and featured a weather vane in the shape of a cricket bat. Aubrey continued to play regularly until 1940 and then sporadically until his death in 1948.

By the time C. Aubrey Smith founded the Hollywood Cricket Club he was the unofficial ambassador to the movie studios. Whenever an upper class mature Englishman was needed, Smith would invariably get the role be it an aristocrat, judge, uncle or father. David Niven once remarked that he always called him "Sir" as Smith had played his father so many times.

In 1944, Smith became Sir C. Aubrey Smith when he was knighted for his work in improving Anglo-American relations. He is buried in Hove close to the Sussex Cricket Ground where he made his county cricket debut against Derbyshire in June 1882.



Figure 2. Boris Karloff as *Frankenstein's Monster* (middle) and as *The Mummy* (second from right).



### **BORIS KARLOFF**

His daughter, Sara, said of him, "He was very British. He was soft-spoken, articulate, kind and well educated. He loved playing cricket and gardening and had a pet pig named Violet." Children who watch television programs at Christmastime know him as the voice of the Grinch in "How the Grinch Stole Christmas." Their parents know him as Frankenstein's Monster. He was Boris Karloff.

Boris Karloff was born William Henry Pratt on 23 November 1887 in Camberwell, South London, England. After high school where he was an enthusiastic cricket player he completed his education at King's College, London. His parents hoped he would join the consular service. However, young Mr. Pratt wanted to be an actor. In 1909 he emigrated to Canada to pursue this lifelong dream.

The following year he changed his name to Boris Karloff as he felt William Henry Pratt was not a good stage name.

It wasn't until 1931 that Karloff received his big break. Director James Whale saw Karloff in the movie "Graft" and on the strength of that performance offered him the role of the monster in "Frankenstein" Figure 2 shows part of the 1997 U.S. Classic Movie Monsters sheetlet which included Karloff's portrayal of Frankenstein's Monster and The Mummy. The border also shows Karloff as he normally appears with his signature. Sierra Leone's Hollywood Horror Classics sheetlet (Figure 4) also features Karloff as the Mummy with an additional souvenir sheet showing the Monster (Figure 3).



*Figures 3 & 4. Karloff as Frankenstein's Monster (left) and as The Mummy (above).*

Incidentally, the part had been offered to American Philatelic Society member, Bela Lugosi (Figure 2) of "Dracula" fame. Lugosi rejected it because he was not prepared to endure the five hours it took to apply the special make-up.

The movie was an enormous success earning twelve million dollars on a production cost of a mere \$275,000. Karloff gained international fame setting the fashion for a wave of horror movies (which Boris always termed "terror" films).

With his capabilities as an actor firmly established, Karloff played a series of roles in the next few years usually in disguise. These included "The Mummy" in 1932 (Figures 2 & 4) and several sequels to Frankenstein including one where fellow Hollywood Club cricketer, Basil Rathbone, played Dr. Frankenstein's son.

Karloff was present at the inaugural meeting of the Hollywood Cricket Club and was a very keen playing member thereafter. In those early days he had a dusty Ford with Hollywood Cricket Club emblazoned on the tire cover.

One game is recorded where he and Aubrey Smith were part of a team which played against a touring Australian team which included Don Bradman (Figure 5) and Stan McCabe.

In 1959 Boris Karloff returned to England. He continued to appear in movies, television and on radio on both sides of the Atlantic. In a career spanning nearly 60 years he appeared in 163 movies. Toward the end of his life he suffered severe physical disabilities. Karloff died in Midhurst, Surrey, England in 1969.



Figure 5. Australia's legendary batsman, Don Bradman, who played against the Hollywood C.C. in the 1930's.

#### BASIL RATHBONE AND NIGEL BRUCE

Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce are inexorably linked together as Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson in a series of movies made by MGM and Universal in the early 1940's. For a bit of trivia: if you are ever on "Jeopardy" and you are asked which non-Sherlock Holmes movie Rathbone and Bruce played in together, the answer is "What is Frenchman's Creek?"

Basil Rathbone was born in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1892 and moved to England when he was a child. After completing school at Repton in 1910, where he played cricket, he was determined to be an actor but compromised with his parents and worked as a junior clerk for the London office of an insurance company. His obligations completed after a year, he joined his cousin Sir Frank Beeson's theatrical company and toured England as the juvenile lead in various Shakespearean plays.

After demobilization in 1919 following WW I, Rathbone returned to his stage career. In 1923 he appeared in the United States in "The Swan" which made him a star. In 1934 he was put under contract by MGM and given the role of the cruel Mr. Murdstone in David Selznick's production of "David Copperfield." The movie and Rathbone were both given good reviews but, unfortunately, he was thereafter typed as a heavy or villain. His movie credits include: "Romeo and Juliet" with Leslie Howard, Norma Shearer and C. Aubrey Smith; "A Tale of Two Cities" with Ronald Colman; "Captain Blood" with Errol Flynn; and "Robin Hood" with Flynn in the title role and Rathbone as the evil Guy of Gisbourne.

In 1939, Rathbone commenced playing master sleuth, Sherlock Holmes, in a series of 16 movies and more than 200 radio plays. Unlike the recent television series with Jeremy Brett in the title role,

where the scripts were based on actual Arthur Conan Doyle stories, many of the plots in the Rathbone/Bruce movies were dreamed up by Hollywood.

Basil Rathbone has appeared on two stamps showing him as Sherlock Holmes. Guernsey paid tribute to 100 Years of Cinema in a five stamp series of Famous Detectives in November 1996 (Figure 6). Dominica honored Legendary Sleuths of the Silver Screen with a souvenir sheet issued in July 1996 (Figure 7).

During the 1960's, and until his death in 1967, Rathbone toured the United States doing his one-man show, made recordings and appeared in television dramas.

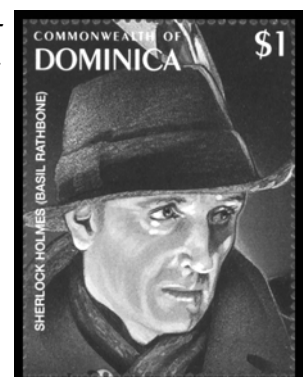
David Niven recounts in his reminiscences *The Moon's a Balloon* that Nigel Bruce, who was born in 1895, had been wounded on the Western Front in World War I. After his release from the services, he went on the English stage often appearing with the likes of Gerald du Maurier and Gladys Cooper.

Bruce commenced his Hollywood career in 1929 and from then until his death in 1953 appeared in dozens of films as a second or third male lead usually as a well-meaning upper-class buffoon.

During the making of the Sherlock Holmes series of films, the part of Dr. Watson, as written for Nigel Bruce (Figure 8), was gradually distorted into a bumbling old fool. I'm sure that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had never intended for the role of Watson to be played in such manner. After all, Watson was a physician, had a distinguished Army career and was the chronicler of the stories. The object was apparently to introduce a little light relief and Bruce acknowledged that he played him as a complete stooge to his brilliant friend.

David Niven also indicated in his autobiography that Nigel Bruce played first class cricket prior to World War I. In a private communication with the Marylebone Cricket Club in England, this assessment of Bruce's cricket skills was not confirmed.

Figures 6 & 7. Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes.





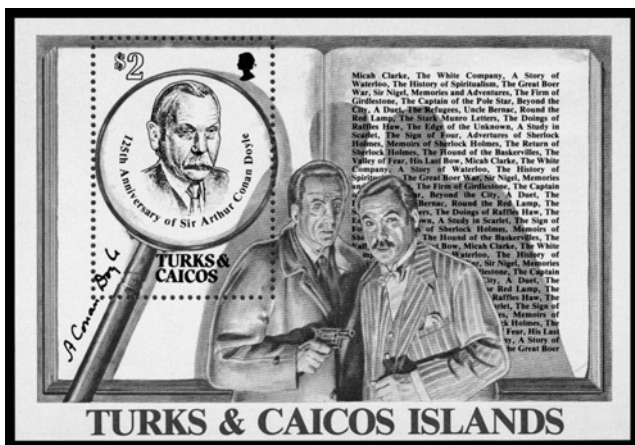


Figure 8. Basil Rathbone as super sleuth Sherlock Holmes and his chronicler Dr. Watson, played by Nigel Bruce.

Aubrey Smith was somewhat of a disciplinarian who took his cricket seriously and his attitude is reflected in the story about Nigel Bruce in the Holly-

wood Cricket club's tour of British Columbia in 1936. "Willie," as Bruce was affectionately known, was performing admirably both as wicket keeper and batsman (due to his war wounds and consequent lameness he sometimes needed a runner). However during his innings Bruce began to make rash strokes at the wrong balls and Smith was heard to murmur, "Steady, Willie old chap. Steady."

#### ERROL FLYNN

Errol Flynn was born in 1909 in Hobart, Tasmania. His father was a professor of biology at the University of Tasmania. Errol's ancestors had emigrated from Ireland and on his mother's side he was descended from Fletcher Christian of "Mutiny on the Bounty" fame. Coincidentally, he made his first screen appearance in a 1933 movie playing his ancestor Fletcher Christian in "In the Wake of the Bounty."



Figure 9. Errol Flynn as Heavyweight boxing champion, James J. Corbett in the movie "Gentleman Jim."



*Figure 10. Hollywood C.C. in Vancouver, Canada (July 4, 1936). Front row: Errol Flynn (left) with Nigel Bruce seated next to him. Seated fifth from left is C. Aubrey Smith.*

Flynn excelled at sports, especially boxing. His height and muscular build enabled him to take part in boxing exhibitions at the Sydney (Australia) Stadium as a young man of eighteen. These skills later came in handy when Flynn played boxing champion James J. Corbett. The movie, entitled "Gentleman Jim," culminated in the classic fight with James L. Sullivan in September 1892. Corbett won the heavyweight championship.

The only postage stamp showing Errol Flynn is the 1993 souvenir sheet from Sierre Leone featuring him in the role of Corbett (Figure 9).

In 1934, Flynn made a screen test for the British arm of Warner Brothers studios which was sent to Jack Warner in Hollywood. As a follow-up he left England in November for Hollywood where he was placed under contract by Warner Brothers.

Over the next several years, Flynn played in a number of costume dramas many of them including other members of the Hollywood Cricket Club which he had joined in 1935. These films included "The Charge of the Light Brigade" (with David Niven), "The Adventures of Robin Hood" (Basil Rathbone), and "Dawn Patrol" (Niven and Rathbone).

In all, Errol Flynn made more than sixty motion pictures between 1933 and 1959, the vast majority

as the leading man. He died of a massive heart attack in Vancouver, Canada on 23 October 1959.

During the early years of his Hollywood career, he played cricket for the Hollywood Club. In addition to playing in the Los Angeles area, the club undertook tours to other areas of the west coast and Canada. Typical of this was a four-match series in British Columbia against representative teams from Victoria and Vancouver played in July 1936.

The Hollywood team was captained by Aubrey Smith and included such movie luminaries as Nigel Bruce and Frank Lawton. Errol Flynn flew up from Hollywood for the fourth match and batting at number seven scored 14 runs – Bruce was top scorer with 32 (Figure 10).

#### DAVID NIVEN

When David Niven died in 1983, his obituary in *The London Times* read, in part, "The memory of an archetypal English gentleman, witty, debonair, immaculate in dress and behavior, but with mischief lurking never far from the surface."

David Niven was born in London, England in 1910. His first contact with the theater was in school plays and concerts at Stowe House which he attended from 1923 to 1925.



Figures 11 & 12. Debonair actor and Hollywood Cricket Club member David Niven.

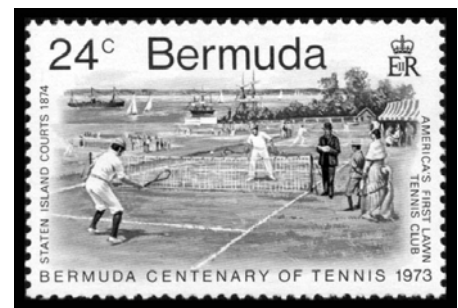


Figure 13. Staten Island C.C. (background) was used for the Ronald Colman version of "Raffles."

Following his graduation from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, he was posted to the Highland Light Infantry, serving for five years. By then, Hollywood was looking for actors who could speak correctly for costume dramas and military roles. Niven was a natural, and made his way to Hollywood, signing a seven-year contract with Samuel Goldwyn. He also joined the Hollywood Cricket Club in 1936.

David Niven emerged as a potential star following his role as a World War I flier in "The Dawn Patrol." But when World War II broke out later that year, he was one of the first of the British Hollywood stars to return to active military service for his native England.

The six-year hiatus in his film career did him little good. Upon his return to Hollywood in 1945, he was cast in a series of mostly forgettable movies. Yet, realizing the potential of television, he formed the Four Star Playhouse in 1952 with Charles Boyer and Dick Powell with a view to producing and starring in television dramas.

Niven continued to make films, playing the lead in the critically acclaimed 1955 movie "Round the World in Eighty Days." The zenith of his career was reached in 1958 when he won his only Oscar for Terrence Rattigan's "Separate Tables" playing the role of the disgraced major.

By 1979, the muscle-wasting disease, myotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) began to manifest itself. In his final screen role in "The Pink Panther," the illness had worsened to the point where his voice had to be dubbed into the movie by impressionist Rich Little.

David Niven died at his Swiss home on 28 July 1983. In 1985, Royal Post issued a set of five stamps honoring film greats. Among them was a stamp showing a portrait of Niven (Figure 12). Lesotho also depicted Niven on a 1986 stamp in its famous immigrants series (Figure 11).

Niven had shown early promise as a sportsman and accomplished cricketer. While at Stowe House, he took three wickets against Eton, thereby gaining his Second XI cricket colors.

While stationed in Malta, he was pressed into service on the cricket field to relieve a shortage of bowlers. Lt. Niven got several wickets with his off breaks and managed a few runs in one match.

As it so happened, Niven acted in a 1939 movie featuring a cricket theme, "Raffles," E.W. Hornung's novel about a gentleman cricket-playing burglar. An artificial cricket pitch was laid out at Goldwyn Studios. Interestingly enough, a previous version had been made in 1930 with Ronald Colman playing the lead. Colman was a patron of the Hollywood Cricket Club and usually acknowledged as the senior member of the British Colony (also known as the British Raj in Hollywood movie circles). For this version of the movie, the cricket scenes were shot at the Staten Island Cricket Club (Figure 13).

#### LAURENCE OLIVIER

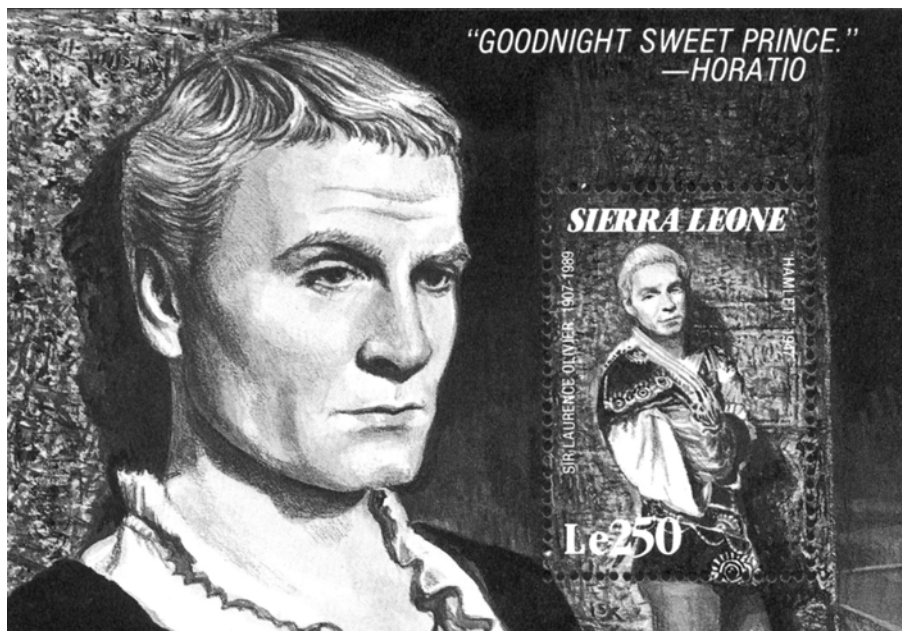
Laurence Olivier (knighted in 1946 for his service to England) was born in Dorking, Surrey, England in 1907. Encouraged by both his parents to pursue an acting career, Laurence took to the stage in 1916 at the early age of 10 while attending All Saint's School in London.

By 1928 he was playing leading roles. Two years later he was the second male lead in Noel Coward's play "Private Lives." When the play was transferred to Broadway the next year it led to a screen test and subsequent signing with RKO Studios in Hollywood. His initial foray into movies was not successful as Olivier had difficulty transferring his stage techniques to film. He returned to England in 1932 full of bitterness and resentment.

Olivier's film career was resurrected in 1938



Figures 14 & 15. Laurence Olivier as Lord Nelson in the movie "Lady Hamilton" (above) and as Hamlet (right) – perhaps the greatest role of his career as a Shakespearean actor.



when he was signed by Samuel Goldwyn to play the lead in "Wuthering Heights" with Merle Oberon and David Niven. When the movie was released to great success, Laurence Olivier became an international star. This led to a series of quality movies including "Pride and Prejudice" and "Lady Hamilton" in which he played British naval hero, Lord Nelson. Royal Post featured Olivier's portrayal of Lord Nelson on one of five stamps commemorating "100 years of going to the pictures" (Figure 14).

Following a stint in the Navy with the Fleet Air Arm during World War II (from 1941-1944), Laurence returned to the London stage. The theater critics hailed him as the foremost classical and Shakespearean actor of his time. Over the next thirty years, Olivier directed and starred in many stage

productions and movies firmly establishing his reputation as the "greatest actor alive."

Peter Cushing, the English actor who later became famous in horror movies said in 1948 "whoever said that Hamlet couldn't be done on film was made to eat his words by Larry." The movie version of "Hamlet" was released that year to universal acclaim and garnered five Academy Awards including one for best actor. Along with Hamlet (Figure 15), Sierra Leone pictured Olivier in many of his most famous Shakespearean roles on stamps issued in 1990 (Figures 16-18).

Figures 16-18. Three of Olivier's most famous Shakespearean roles were (left to right) Othello, Henry V, and Richard III.







Figure 19. Cary Grant in two of his most memorable roles: "Notorious" (top right) and "North By Northwest" (middle). Laurence Olivier in "Rebecca" is commemorated at bottom left.

Medical problems began to plague the actor in 1967. Three years later he was made a Life Peer as Lord Olivier—a singular achievement for an actor. His final film appearance (1971) in "Long Days Journey into Life" proved to be his last major stage role as he was having difficulty learning and remembering his lines. Thereafter, and until his death in 1989, he performed in numerous television dramas and in cameo roles in movies for which he was paid handsomely.

When Olivier first arrived in Hollywood in 1931, RKO Studios attempted to turn him into the all-American boy. Fan magazines showed him in various baseball poses. However, Olivier confounded the image by joining the Hollywood Cricket Club.

It has been reported that when Olivier first arrived in Hollywood and was lodging at the Chateau Marmont, he found a note from Sir C. Aubrey Smith which read, "There will be a cricket practise tomorrow at 4 p.m. I trust I shall see you there."

Although Sir Laurence's father, an Anglican minister, was an amateur cricketer of near first class standard, his son was not good at sports. At school, this lack of sporting ability caused him to turn to dramatics to the lasting pleasure of generations of theater and moviegoers.

He played cricket sparingly, and on one occasion borrowed Boris Karloff's cricket boots. Later in life



when Sir Laurence had become the pre-eminent actor of his generation, Karloff was heard to muse, "And to think he wore my boots."

### CARY GRANT

Cary Grant once said, "Everybody wants to be Cary Grant. Even I want to be Cary Grant." This sums up the universal appeal of this major international star.

Grant was born Archibald Alexander Leach in 1904 in Bristol, England. His stage career started in 1918 doing knockabout comedy and vaudeville, first in England and then in the United States. Between 1927 and 1931, he appeared in several musical comedies before relocating to California. Paramount Studios gave him a screen test, which he passed, and signed him to a contract – as Cary Grant. The studio felt that Archie Leach was not a suitable name for a romantic movie hero!

By 1939, Grant was the epitome of the sophisticated versatile leading man who was attractive to both men and women and who appealed to all classes. Over the next 30 or so years, Cary Grant appeared in some 70 movies. Two of his movies were Alfred Hitchcock thrillers: "Notorious" with Ingrid Bergman and Claude Rains, and "North by Northwest" (Figure 19). At the start of the 1960's he was named the #1 box office attraction – male or female.

In 1966 Grant retired from the movies and started yet another career when he was elected to the board of directors of Rayette-Fabergé, a maker of cosmetics and toiletries. He also began a series of stage presentations entitled "An Evening With Cary Grant." He died 29 November 1986 in Davenport, Iowa from a massive heart attack just before one of these shows.

There appears to be no evidence that Cary Grant ever actually played cricket for the Hollywood Cricket Club. During World War II his name was mentioned in the minutes of the Hollywood Cricket Club and the fixtures list of 1950 also shows him to be a Patron.

### POSTSCRIPT

The Second World War ended the glory days of the Hollywood Cricket Club. Some of the younger members like David Niven and Laurence Olivier went off to serve and some of the older members, like Nigel Bruce and Boris Karloff, were forced to admit their playing days were over.

By the 1950's, most of the players were no longer part of the movie scene but engineers, computer programmers and accountants who had emigrated to Southern California to join the burgeoning aerospace and computer industries.

The Club continued to flourish in the 60's and 70's. Warm weather and palm trees always attract visitors. Those with cricketing interests often played against the Club. Typical was a match played in September 1981 where the opposition included no less than three current and future English captains: Ian Botham, Graham Gooch and David Gower.

In 1982 the Club lost its ground when the Los Angeles City Council sold Griffith Park to a corporation for an equestrian center. A new playing area was built at Woodley Field in Van Nuys located in the Sepulveda Basin of the San Fernando Valley. The next year a reporter from the *Mail on Sunday* counted twenty-four cricket clubs in the greater Los Angeles area. In the summer of 1989, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that there were 26 teams in the Southern California Cricket Association with 500 members from around the world.

On its Diamond Anniversary in 1992, the Hollywood Cricket Club produced an illustrated history entitled *Sixty Not Out* which provided the inspiration and much of the material for this article.

Clearly cricket is alive and well in Southern California. I cannot help but think that somewhere in cricket heaven, Sir Aubrey is looking down and murmuring "jolly good show!" 🏏

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# 1996 Australian Festive Olympic Frama Labels

by Mark Maestrone

COMMEMORATIVE FRAMA TEXT

Unbeknownst to me until very recently, Australia produced Frama labels honoring the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta.

A Frama label is a printed-on-demand stamp similar to a meter dispensed at your local post office. Unlike a meter, though, a Frama label bears no date or place of issuance – just a denomination. As such, it may be used as postage anywhere and at anytime.

The Framas that are the subject of this article were available for a three-day period during the 1996 Queensland Stamp & Coin Expo held at the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds from Saturday, June 8 through Monday, June 10, 1996. The 1996 Olympic Games were, naturally enough, the theme of the Expo.

## FESTIVE PAPER DESIGN

Let's first examine the Olympic Framas' design. The paper on which these Framas are printed is called "Festive" by Australia Post. It is a semi-gloss paper with shiny dry gum on the reverse. The labels are 40 mm. wide (the width of the paper roll), and approximately 32.5 mm. high. Stamp paper is normally imported from various sources outside Australia.

The Festive design is multi-colored and pre-printed on the rolls of paper by Australian printers. Sophie Byass of the Australia Post Graphic Design Studio created the design. A light yellow forms the background. Various geometric and free-form elements run down the left and right margins. It takes nearly three continuous labels (93 mm.) to illustrate the entire pattern of stars, boomerangs, arcs, squiggles, triangles, squares, and dots. Colors run the gamut from lemon and chrome yellow to plum and teal. Overall, the design reminds one of a "festive" shower of colorful confetti. Figure 1 reproduces three labels printed sequentially, thus revealing the entire Festive design.

The Festive design paper was not created specifically for this Olympic issue, and is used for other non-commemorative Frama labels.

The Frama machine at the Expo (the author has no information as to the number of machines on site) was outfitted with a special Olympic cliché. The text, printed in red ink, used a non-serif type face arranged in three lines:

OLYMPICS'96  
00.00  
AUSTRALIA

Readers should, however, be aware that Olympic Framas obtained from Australia Post's philatelic sales division are noticeably different. Sprintpak, the official security printer for Australia Post, printed a supply of the 45c value only. Rather than generating the labels from a Frama machine, they used a standard printing press. Perhaps this was done for the sake of expediency.

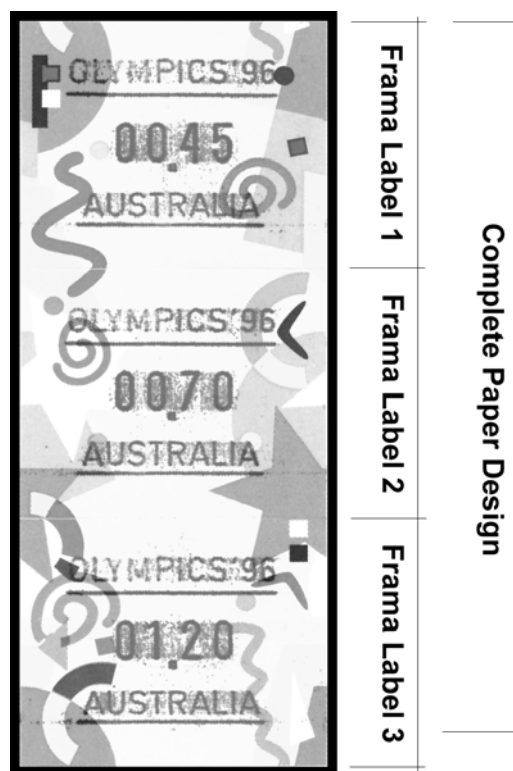


Figure 1. The complete Festive paper design is roughly 93 mm. in length – or nearly three Frama labels long.



*Figure 2. A side-by-side comparison of the Frama-generated label (left) and Sprintpak version (right) reveals some of the more obvious differences.*

Figure 2 reproduces both the Frama-generated and Sprintpak versions of the 45c denomination. Certain differences are immediately apparent:

- The decimal point is well below the base line of the denomination on the Frama-printed version. On the Sprintpak printing, the decimal point is centered on the base line.
- The line beneath the words “OLYMPICS’96” is consistently 6 mm. from the left edge of the Frama-printed labels, and nearly 7 mm. on the Sprintpak versions.
- The Frama machine appears to have a tendency to be overinked, causing noticeable “spraying” of ink across the denomination. The Sprintpak labels are more crisply printed and noticeably fainter.
- The cutting of the Frama-produced labels is clean and perpendicular to the sides of the label. On the Sprintpak version, however, the top and bottom edges of the label are angled slightly downward from left to right beginning roughly at the center of the label. (This difference is not apparent in the Figure 2 reproduction.)

The type font, letter spacing, and line height appear nearly identical on both versions. I say “nearly” because there do seem to be some minor differences. However, these may be optical illusions arising from comparing the overinked Frama generated label with the almost underinked Sprintpak version.

The question that begs answering: can we really consider the 45c Sprintpak labels as true Framas since they were not dispensed by a Frama machine?



*Figure 3. Frama machines do not make change. Instead, residual labels, like those shown above, are dispensed.*

## DENOMINATIONS

Frama machines are customer-operated and are frequently pre-set for the most popular postal rates. The Frama machine at the Expo was programmed to dispense three denominations: 45c (domestic standard letter rate), 70c (large letter rate within an Australian state), and \$1.20 (airmail letter rate to Europe and Central/South America). Each of these rates corresponds to a specific button on the machine. Frama label collectors refer to a set of these programmed values as a “button set” (Figure 1).

Customers could of course obtain any denomination by entering the desired postage on the machine’s numbered keypad. Possible values run from 1c to \$9.99.

If a customer inserted 50 cents into the Frama and then selected the 45c button, both a 45c label and 5c label were printed. Frama machines do not give change. The latter value is referred to as “residual” postage and is valid for use in combination with other postage.

Figure 3 illustrates two residual labels with denominations of 1c and 5c.

As previously noted, only a 45c denomination Olympic Frama was sold after the fact by Australia Post’s philatelic sales division. The period of availability was roughly two months following the Expo.

## OLYMPIC EXPO CANCEL

In addition to these specially designed Frama labels, the Expo provided a commemorative pictorial cancel reproducing the five Olympic Rings. The text of the black oval cancel reads: QLD STAMP & COIN/EXPO/BRISBANE QLD 4001. The cancel date appears in a small boxed rectangle at bottom. Three identical cancels, but with different dates, were available for each of the three show days.



Figure 4. The first day of issue of the Olympic Frama label was 8 June 1996. The special Olympic show cancel ties the Frama label to this cover created by the label's designer, Sophie Byass.

Various cacheted covers were also sold at the show. Figure 4 is the official "Festive Frama" cover, created by the label's designer, Sophie Byass. The festive theme is repeated on the cover's left side. Pastel-colored stars are overlapped on the remainder of both sides of the envelope.

A more generic cacheted cover was sold by Australia Post through its philatelic service section.

It bears the Sprintpak version of the 45c Olympic Frama (Figure 5). Like the cover in Figure 4, it is canceled with the 8 June 1996 Expo Olympic cancel – first day of the Olympic Frama label.

*The author would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Noel Almeida of Australian Sports Stamps.*

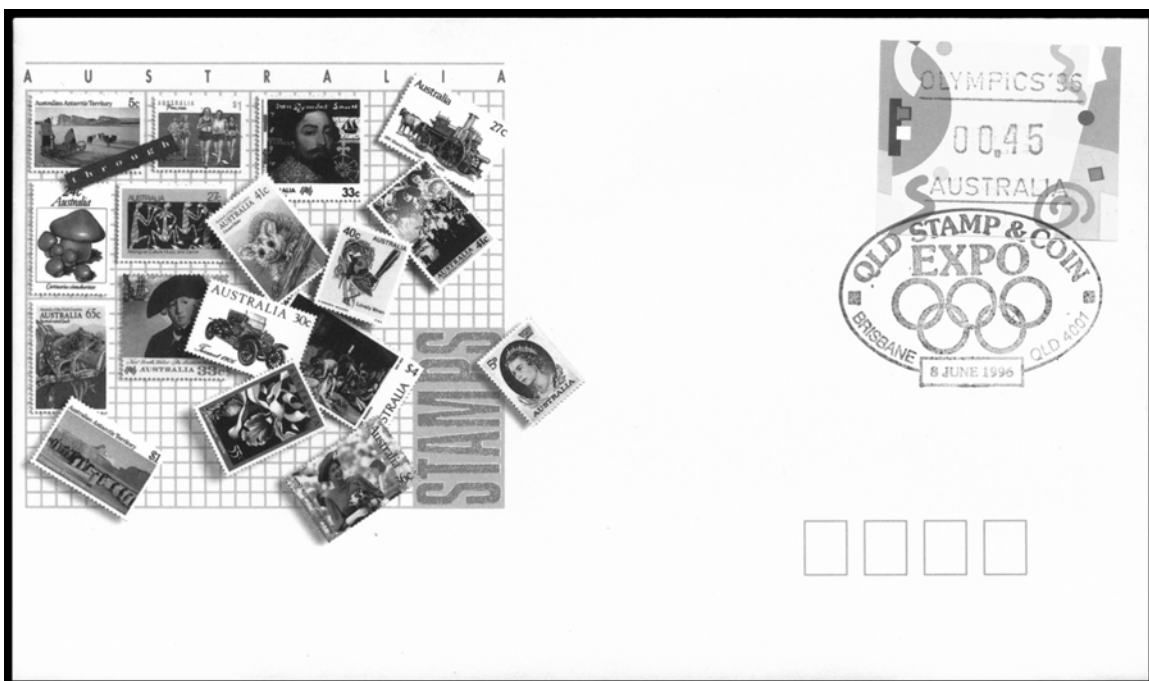


Figure 5. First day cover using Sprintpak's printed version of the 45c Olympic Frama label.

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# 2000 SYDNEY OLYMPICS

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by Brian Hammond

## OLYMPIC COINS

At most modern Olympics there is a coin program used to help fund the Games and Sydney 2000 is no exception. Australia's First Bank, a Team Millennium Partner, has produced a leaflet with a schedule of the 28 bronze, 16 silver and 8 gold coins to be issued between October 1997 and May 2000. An album is available to house the 28 bright aluminum-bronze coins which depict one of each of the 28 sports on the Sydney program. The coins are sold in colorful individual credit card style packs. They are 38.74 mm. in diameter and like the silver coins have a face value of AU\$5. Silver coins show either a part of the Sydney 2000 cultural program, or animals and flora. Gold coins have a face value of AU\$100 and are minted in 99.99% pure gold. They represent dedication, preparation and achievement. Presenta-

tion cases are available for both the silver and gold coins. The coin program is a joint project of the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, and the Perth Mint.

## OLYMPIC POSTCARDS

Below is a list of the cards issued to date by The Ink Group, the official postcard licensee of SOCOG (Figure 1). Their address is: The Ink Group, P.O. Box 29 Waterloo, Sydney NSW 2017, Australia.

Some cards are folded for use as greeting cards. They are supplied with envelopes imprinted in black with the words "The Ink Group" on the back flap. I have identified them with an "f" next to the number. Other cards are round or unusually shaped and are identified by the letter "s."

Card catalog numbers are not necessarily consecutive in a set, and there are missing num-



*Figure 1. Post card #6032085 (Card 11/Series 5) showing fireworks over Sydney's Harbor Bridge.*



bers. Card sets are as follows:

- #0: Card not part of a set
- #1: Mascot (13 cards in series)
- #2: Logo (5)
- #3: Sports (23)
- #4: "In Training" (15)
- #5: "Share the Spirit" (18)
- #6: Children's Art (6 in a wallet)

6032 001	#0	Track
6032 002	#0	Swimming
6032 004	#0	Cycling
6032 005	#0	Equestrian
6032 006	#0	Mascots with bridge
6032 007	#0	Syd with details
6032 008	#0	Olly with details
6032 009	#0	Millie with details
6032 011	#0	Olympic Rings painting
6032 012	#0	Diver
6032 013	#0	Logo
6032 014	#0	Logo
6032 016	#0	Large logo A
6032 017	#0	Logo large head C
6032 018	#0	Logo large logo B
6032 019	#0	Logo large logo tint
6032 020 f	#3	Go for it
6032 021 s	#3	Australia vs the world
6032 022 f	#3	No limits gymnast
6032 024 f	#4	Kangaroo
6032 025 f	#4	Frog
6032 026 f	#5	Opera House
6032 027 f	#5	The Olgas
6032 028 f	#5	Sydney harbor Bridge
6032 029 f	#1	Syd
6032 030 f	#1	Millie
6032 031 f	#1	Olly
6032 032 f	#1	Syd
6032 033 f	#1	Millie
6032 034 f	#1	Olly
6032 035 f	#2	Logo
6032 036 s	#3	Take your marks
6032 037 s	#3	Australia vs anyone
6032 038 s	#3	Diver
6032 039	#3	Take your marks
6032 040	#3	No limits. Finish of 100m Atlanta
6032 041	#3	Share the passion
6032 042	#3	Take aim
6032 043 s	#3	Gymnastics
6032 044 s	#3	Training lap by lap
6032 045 s	#3	Training has started
6032 047	#3	Inspire achieve dream
6032 048	#3	Love game set match

6032 049	#3	Share the spirit gymnast
6032 050 s	#3	The pain and the glory
6032 051	#3	Train strive speed precision
6032 052	#3	Commit teamwork strive succeed
6032 053	#3	Blade feather train crew
6032 054	#3	En garde parry thrust lunge
6032 060 s	#3	Hit run home safe
6032 061 s	#3	Equestrian
6032 062	#4	Diver
6032 063	#4	Children
6032 064	#4	Stockman
6032 065	#4	Kangaroo
6032 066	#4	Ayers Rock
6032 067	#4	Turtle
6032 068	#4	Platypus
6032 069	#4	Echidna
6032 070	#4	Kookaburra
6032 071	#4	Synchronized swimming
6032 072	#4	Boxing
6032 074	#4	Crocodile
6032 075 s	#5	The Olympic spirit
6032 076 s	#5	Hands
6032 077 s	#5	Beach
6032 078 s	#5	Stream
6032 079 s	#5	Red rock formation
6032 080 s	#5	Rock formation
6032 081 s	#5	Sydney at dusk
6032 082 s	#5	Sydney at sun rise
6032 083 s	#5	Celebrate, Opera House Fireworks
6032 084	#5	Celebrate the Games of the New Millennium.
6032 085	#5	Celebrate, Harbor Bridge Fireworks
6032 086	#5	Harbor Bridge at sunset
6032 087	#5	Opera house at sunset
6032 088	#5	Hello
6032 089 s	#5	Cattle droving
6032 090 s	#1	Olly, Syd, Millie
6032 091 s	#1	3 Mascots
6032 092 s	#1	3 Mascots [Basketball, High Jump, Gymnastics]
6032 093	#1	Olly [Greetings from OZ]
6032 094	#1	Syd [Hi from Syd]
6032 095	#1	Millie [Hello from Down Under]
6032 096	#1	3 Mascots & Ayers Rock
6032 097 s	#2	9 logos
6032 098	#2	Logo- blue background
6032 099	#2	Logo- white background
6032 100	#2	Olympic Flame
6032 105 s	#4	Dolphin
6032 109	#6	Catherine Brown, Age 7

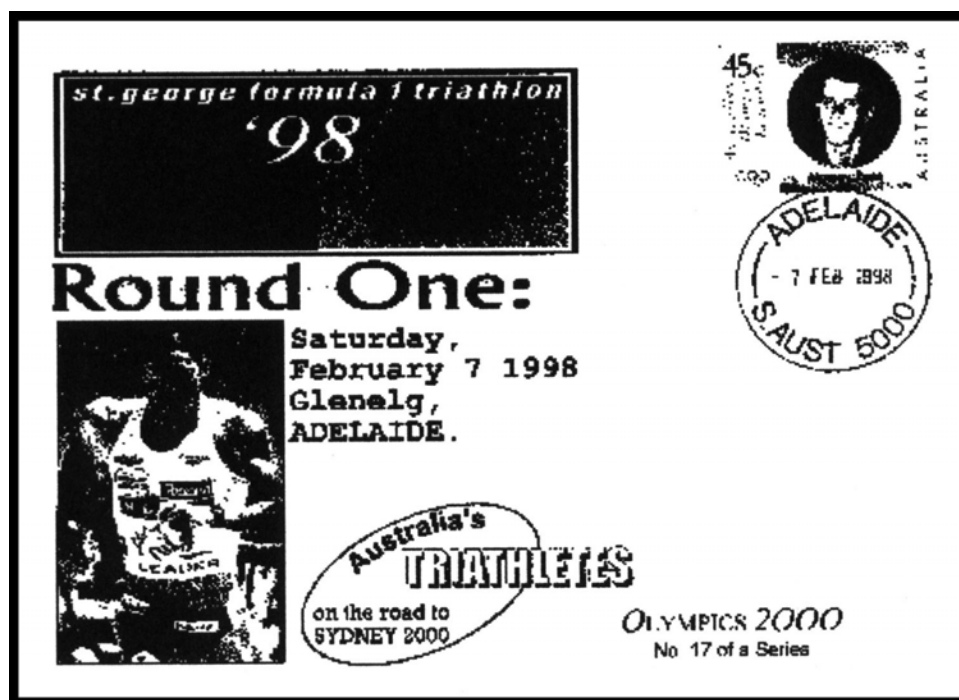


Figure 2. Triathlon will be introduced at the 2000 Sydney Games.

6032 110	#6	Christina Argyrakis, Age 7
6032 111	#6	Laura Thomas, Age 8
6032 112	#6	Gabe Taylor Russ, Age 10
6032 113	#6	Sherilyn Rawiri, Age 12
6032 114	#6	Ellen Hill, Age 8

#### POSTAL STATIONERY CARDS

Australia Post produced a series of four cards – two for Atlanta, and two showing views of Melbourne which are valid for worldwide delivery. The 1/- Melbourne 1956 stamp is reproduced in maxi card fashion on the Melbourne by night card. The Yarra River card shows the 2/- stamp from 1956.

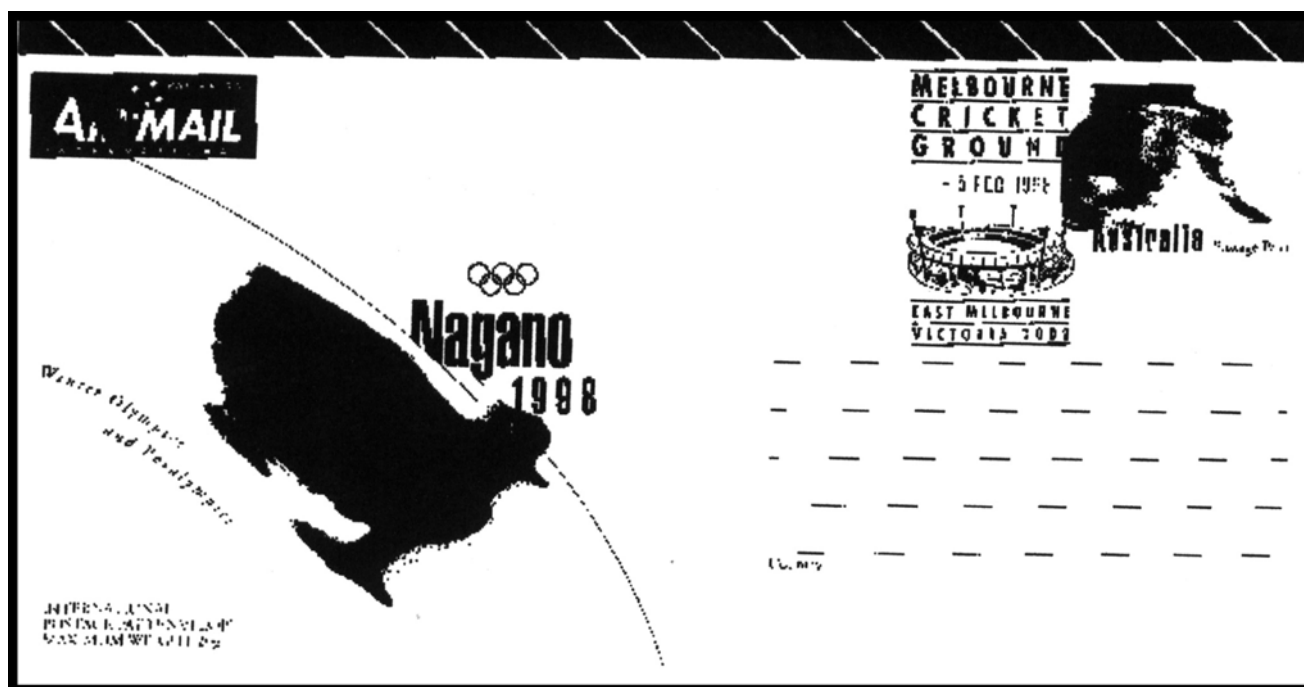
#### OLYMPIC PINS

A museum featuring 26,000 pins has opened attesting to the ongoing popularity of Olympic pin collecting. Aminco are the official Games licensee. Australian newspapers claim the four most popular pins to date are: (1) Classic logo in gold or silver; (2) Olympic journey truck; (3) Share the Spirit Australian head; (4) Festival of Dreaming Eye. Early pins may now cost 20 times the original price. Sixty-three million pins were sold at the Atlanta Games.

#### OLYMPIC SPORTS–TRIATHLON

For the first time at an Olympic Games, Sydney will host a Triathlon event. Like the Modern Pentathlon, Triathlon is a multi-sport event. Competitors race over a course composed of a 1.5 km. swim in open water, a 40 km. bike ride and a 10 km. run. Events will be held for both men and women with a maximum of 50 competitors in each event and a maximum of three competitors per country per event. All competitors will have previously demonstrated their ability by achieving an ITU (International Triathlon Union) world ranking or through regional qualification. The host nation is automatically awarded one place per event. Some 105 nations are now involved with this sport which held its first world championship in 1989. Triathlon will be one of the first sports contested in Sydney. The races will be held against the spectacular backdrop of Sydney Harbor, the Sydney Harbor Bridge, the Opera House and the Royal Botanic Gardens.

The St. George Formula 1 Triathlon was held on February 7, 1998 at Glenelg Beach, Adelaide. A cover commemorates the event, as well as the sport's debut at the Sydney 2000 Olympics (Figure 2).



*Figure 3. International prepaid envelope issued by Australia Post in commemoration of the Nagano Olympic Games. Issued on February 5, 1998, the Melbourne Cricket Ground cancel ties the cover to both Nagano and the 1956 Olympics held in Melbourne.*

Collectors should remember that special test events in various sports will be held in the run-up to the Games. Some federations will hold their world championships in Australia. Material from these events could be a useful addition to a Sydney 2000 collection.

#### NAGANO WINTER OLYMPICS

While not related to the Sydney 2000 Games, Australia Post issued an international prepaid envelope for the Nagano Olympics. The envelope was issued at Nagano on February 5, 1998, and remained on sale until June 30, 1998. My collection includes a copy of the airmail envelope postmarked

from the Melbourne Cricket Ground, site of the 1956 Games. I also have a first day of issue postmark from the Sydney philatelic sales center. Figure 3 reproduces the cover.

The envelope was designed by John Nowland from a photograph by Bill Bachman. The imprinted stamp shows a skier in yellow with blue background. Instead of specifying a numerical value in the design, the text "Australia postage paid" appears under the stamp. In the bottom left corner of the envelope are the words "International postage paid envelope maximum weight 20g." Details of the Winter Olympics and Paralympics at Nagano 1998 are on the reverse along with conditions of carriage. Will they do the same for Sydney 2000?

#### SPI Rapid Notification Service

Do you collect new U.S. sport and Olympic commemorative postmarks? If so, then you need to take advantage of SPI's Rapid Notification Service. For more information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to William E. Fraleigh, RD #3, Box 176, Red Hook, NY 12571, U.S.A.

#### Olympian Stamp Needed For Exhibit

I am looking for Central Africa Scott #1017b showing Ralph Metcalfe, 1932 Olympian in Track & Field at the Los Angeles Games. Please send asking price and details to: Conrad Klinkner, 524 Avenue "G" #6, Redondo Beach, CA 90277, U.S.A.

# 2002 SALT LAKE CITY OLYMPICS

by Leslie Gailey

First I want to acknowledge the great work and research that goes into each issue of this journal. When I compare my reports with the history and coverage in the feature articles, I feel very humble.

Visitors to downtown Salt Lake City will notice work on new hotels and road closures for construction of light rail stops. Our main freeway is going through a 10-year rebuilding project to be completed just in time for the 2002 Games.

I cannot tell you about what the average Utahan thinks about the upcoming Olympics but I will relate two recent experiences. On February 22, 1998, the passing of the Olympic Flag from Nagano to Salt Lake City took place. We held a giant celebration at the Delta Center, home for the figure skating competition. In the arena we had demonstrations of speed skating, luge, bobsled, and ice hockey. In the center of the ice was a stage upon which the program of events was centered. The walkway around the arena featured booths of all the winter sports federations – everything from clap speed skates to biathlon. A pin show was also held and attracted a lot of interest. The highlight of the night was watching the Nagano Olympic Closing Ceremonies on the arena's television screens. As the Olympic Flag was handed over to Salt Lake City Mayor Deedee Corradini, the noise in the arena reached a deafening roar. The excitement resulting from the realization that it was our state's turn to host the Winter Olympics passed like electricity through the crowd, the celebration continuing long into the night. Eventually the arena's management ushered us out, but the special feeling lingered.

I next found myself at the Salt Lake City International Airport for the arrival of the Olympic Flag on Delta Airlines flight #2002! The ceremony was held in the Delta flight hanger. If you have never been inside one of these massive structures, the roof seems 100 feet high and the inside is as large as a football field. As Olympic supporters, the media, and parents waited and watched, we heard the sirens of the fire trucks as they came into view. The trucks had their water cannons going with multi-colored streams of cascading water welcoming the plane. To the accompaniment of band music, the plane taxied into position. Junior Olympic Ambassadors,



USA OLYMPIC & PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE

*Paralympic Games logo released in March 1998.*

who had flown to Los Angeles to meet the Utah delegation, got off waving flags and wearing special tee shirts despite the chilly 30° F temperature. Mayor Corradini exited with SLOC President Frank Joklik and an honor guard with the Olympic Flag. At the conclusion of a brief ceremony, the flag was presented to the audience and then placed back into its presentation case to be secured until 2002.

If these experiences are a preview of things to come, then I cannot wait for 2002.

## FRANCE and COLONIES PROOFS & ESSAYS

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# POSTCARDS FROM THE OLYMPICS

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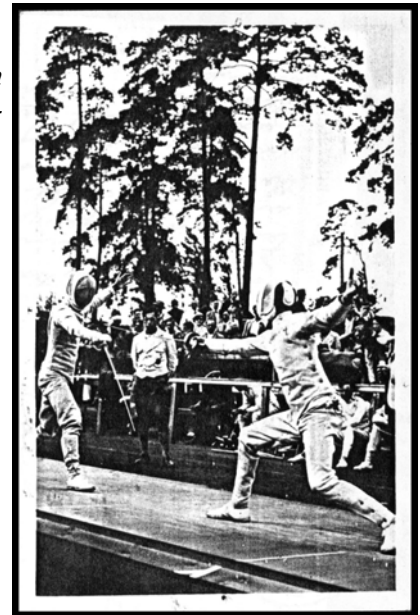
by Mark Maestrone

No matter the sport, it seems that the Olympics generates controversy.

Our American correspondent, V.V. Mason, had this to say about the fencing competition at the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games: "Our own team manager gave us a raw deal in the epee team and individual fencing. We needed you and Ferand. The electric machines were fine."

What the infractions were is not known. At least, however, mention is made of the electric touch-recording devices. This is the first time they were used at an Olympics.

*Postcard from a fencing enthusiast dated Aug. 13, 1936.*



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# NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

---

by Margaret Jones

## New Members

2120 Gregg F. Shively, 6300 Lakeshore Drive, #1, Lago Vista, TX 78645-5251 USA. *Soccer* (Glenn Shively)

2121 Ray G. Soldan, 901 Howard Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73115-3905 USA. He is a retired sports reporter and is willing to write for journal. *Olympics*. (Maestrone)

2122 Paul Henry Parrish, 3875 Sheppard Avenue E, Apt. 606, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M1T 3L6. He is a janitor. *All Americana and AMG*. (Jones)

2123 Timothy S. Baikie, 45 Glen Road, Apt. 201, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4W 2V2. Timothy is a lawyer and is willing to translate articles from French. *Olympics-Host Country Issues, Olympians*. (Jones)

RESIGNED: Circles; de Neling; Iijima.

### ADDRESS CHANGES:

Dorothy W. Crockett, 7090 E. Mescal Street, Apt 23, Scottsdale AZ 85254-6119 USA

Larry K. Elliott, 2600 Kinney Lane, Reno NV 89511-6547 USA

Michael Fichtner, 5215 Cider Mill Lane, Indianapolis IN 46226-1817 USA

George D. Osterhoudt, PO Box 1359, Zephyrhills FL 33540-1359 USA

Sharon E. Whiting, 7704 Willow Winds Court, #101, Dallas TX 75230 USA

Zhuoyu Yuan, 45 Carlton Street, Suite 703, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2H9 Canada

**Total Membership, June 30, 1998 = 392**

## Member's E-mail Addresses

Members wishing to have their e-mail addresses listed both here and in the next Membership Handbook, must e-mail their permission to the editor (markspi@internetmci.com).

Auger, Jean-Paul 101623.2502@compuserve.com  
apauger@aol.com  
Osborne, John johnosborne@lway.co.uk  
Osterhoudt, George joster8880@aol.com

## Exhibit Awards

### NATIONAL SHOWS:

Rompex 98 (Denver, Colorado). Charles J. Ekstrom III received gold for "Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps." Michael Jaffe was awarded gold and APS post-1980 medal for "The Resurgence of Hunting and Fishing on Indian Reservations."

Westpex 98 (San Francisco, California). James A. Bowman was awarded gold, Germany Philatelic Society Award, Golden Gate Chapter 23 Fred Wolfe Memorial Award, and ATA silver for "1936 Olympische Spiele."

### REGIONAL SHOWS:

Cerapex 98 (Cedar Rapids, IO). Neil Dahle was awarded junior trophy for "Olympic Games."

Kazooopex 98 (Kalamazoo, MI). Bob Sorenson received ATA certificate for "A Survey of Bicycling."

Manpex 98 (Manchester, CT). Charles J. Ekstrom III won Manpex 98 grand award, gold and APS awards for "Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps."

Springpex 98 (Springfield, VA). Devin Johnson won ATA third for "Basketball."

Wescopex 98 (Appleton, WI). Aaron Zutz received youth gold for "U.S. Olympics."

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# NEW STAMP ISSUES

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by Dennis Dengel

**French Andorra:** June 6, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer, France. 3 francs, soccer scene.

**Spanish Andorra:** Feb. 23, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. 35 pesetas, giant slalom skier.

**Austria:** April 3, 1998. Austrian Soccer Championship/Memphis Soccer Club. 7 schilling. Soccer scene and club emblem.

**Azerbaijan:** 1997. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. Eight se-tenant 250 manat stamps: famous figure skaters; 500m s/s, Gordeyeva and Grinkov.

**Belarus:** Feb 3, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. Four se-tenant stamps: 2,000 rubles, cross country skiing; 3,300 rub, hockey; 4,400 rub, biathlon; 7,500 rub, free style skiing.

**Brazil:** May 22, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Championships. Pane of 24, 22 centavo se-tenant stamps showing various symbolic soccer scenes.

**Bulgaria:** Dec. 17, 1997. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. 60 leva, speed skating; 80 leva, slalom skiing; 120 leva, biathlon; 600 leva, figure skating.

**Belgium:** June 6, 1998. Sports. Two 17+4 franc stamps, pelota and handball; 30+7 francs, soccer.

**Croatia:** Feb 7, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. 2.45 kune, symbolic design.

**Czech Republic:** Feb. 25, 1998. World Skibob Championship. Eight koruny, skibob racer.

April 1, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. Two koruny, goalie Dominick Hasek.

**Estonia:** April 16, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Championships. 7 kroon, soccer scene.

**Guernsey:** May 7, 1998. 150 years of soccer in Guernsey. S/s of two: 30 pence, Jules Rimet and trophy; 1.75 pounds, Queen Elizabeth II and Bobby Moore.

**Ireland:** June 2, 1998. Tour de France. four se-tenant 30 penny stamps, cyclists.

**Italy:** May 18, 1998. Italian Youth National Soccer Championships. 800 lire stamp, player and ball.

**Jersey:** May 15, 1998. Yachting. 5 se-tenant 20p., Hobie Cats; 5 se-tenant 24p, yacht racing.

**Latvia:** Jan 31, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. 20 santimos, Olympic emblem and Rings.

**Macedonia:** Feb 7, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Oly.. 4 dinar, slalom skiing; 30d, cross country skiing.

April 30, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Championships. 4d and 30d, symbolic designs.

**New Caledonia:** June 5, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Championships. 110 franc round stamp, soccer player and ball.

**Palau:** May 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Ch. 8 se-tenant 50c, various scenes; \$3.00 s/s, Pele.

**Romania:** 1997. Sports. 500 lei, rugby; 700 lei, football; 1,750 lei, baseball; 3,700 lei, mountain climbing.

**Russia:** Jan 27, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. 50kop, cross country skiing; 1rub, pairs figure skating; 1.50rub, biathlon.

**San Marino:** May 28, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Ch. Booklet of 12 stamps (four 650, 800, and 900 lire values), various soccer scenes.

**South Africa:** June 8, 1998. 1998 World Cup Soccer Ch. Non-denominated stamp, soccer player.

**Switzerland:** Feb 12, 1998. Sion, Switzerland Candidacy for the 2006 Olympics Winter Olympics. 90 centime stamp, Olympic Rings.

**Ukraine:** Feb. 14, 1998. 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics. 20k, biathlon; 20k, women's figure skating.

# COMMEMORATIVE STAMP CANCELS

by Mark Maestrone

## THE NUMBERING SYSTEM

Catalogue numbers are shown at left, such as 88101-911. In this example: 88=Year [1988]; 1=Month [January]; 01=First day of use; 911=First 3 ZIP code digits. The months of October, November and December are 2-digit months, and are expressed as X, Y, and Z. The place of use is listed next, followed by the dates of use. All cancels are in black. The numbering system is from the Commemorative Cancel Catalog published by General Image, Inc., PO Box 335, Maplewood, NJ 07040, and is used with their kind permission.

## SPORTS CROSS INDEX MAY-JULY 1998

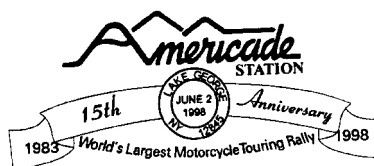
Auto Racing: 98606-145.  
Baseball: 98528-381, 98703-148,  
98707-802, 98725-049.  
Basketball: 98725-049.  
Boxing: 98614-130, 98704-594.  
Equestrian: 98516-212.  
Football: 98704-593, 98725-049.  
Go-Karting: 98704-505.  
Golf: 98629-064.  
Gymnasia: 98613-583.  
Marbles: 98621-802.  
Motorcycling: 98602-128,  
98615-032.  
Olympics, Special: 98604-837.  
Olympics, Winter: 98704-129.  
Shooting: 98613-470.  
Skiing, Snow: 98627-894.  
Soccer: 98725-049.  
Tennis: 98725-049.  
Yachting: 98627-028.



98516-212 Baltimore, MD 16



98528-381 Memphis, TN 28



98602-128 Lake George, NY 2-6



98604-837 Boise, ID 4-7



98606-145 Wyoming, NY 6



98613-470 Friendship, IN 13-22



75th Anniversary - 1923-1998  
Indian Boarding School Gymnasium  
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98613-583 Fort Totten, ND 13



98614-130 Canastota, NY 14



LACONIA  
MOTORCYCLE  
RALLY and RACE  
WEEK  
STATION

June 15, 1998  
Laconia, NH 03246

98615-032 Laconia, NH 14-21



NATIONAL  
MARBLES  
TOURNAMENT  
STATION

98621-082 Wildwood, NJ 21-25



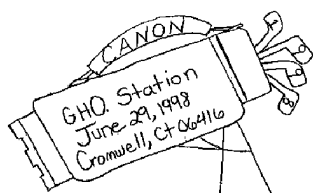
JOSHUA SLOCUM,  
the first man to sail  
around the world  
alone, completed his  
46,000 mile single-  
handed voyage in  
Newport on June 27,  
1898.



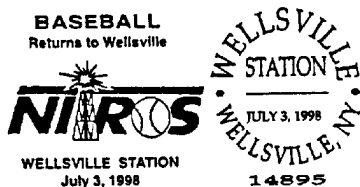
98627-028 Newport, RI 27



98627-894 Genoa, NV 27



9 8629-064 Cromwell, CT 29



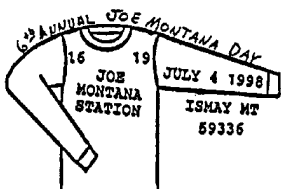
98703-148 Wellsville, NY 3



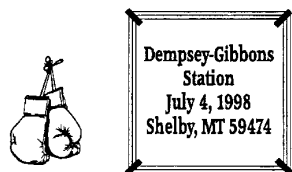
98704-129 Lake Placid, NY 4



98704-505 Webster City, IA 4-11



98704-593 Ismay, MT 4



98704-594 Shelby, MT 4



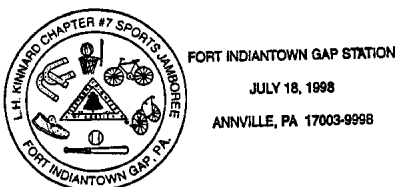
98707-802 Denver, CO 3-7



98713-391 Madison, MS 13-19



98717-123 Schenectady, NY 17



98718-170 Annville, PA 18



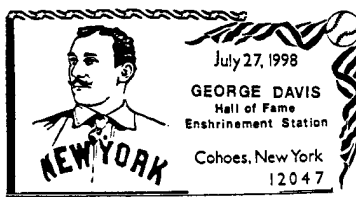
98725-049 Pittsfield, ME 25



98726-133 Cooperstown, NY 26



98726-442 Richfield, OH 26



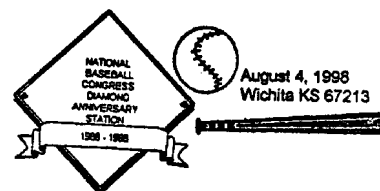
98727-120 Cohoes, NY 27



98727-133 Cooperstown, NY 27



98727-216 Chestertown, MD 27



98804-672 Wichita, KS 4

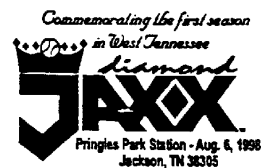


98806-133 Cooperstown, NY 6



GREENSBORO COLISEUM STATION  
Greensboro, N.C. 27420  
August, 1998

98806-274 Greensboro, NC 6-8



98806-383 Jackson, TN 6



98808-128 Saratoga Spr., NY 8



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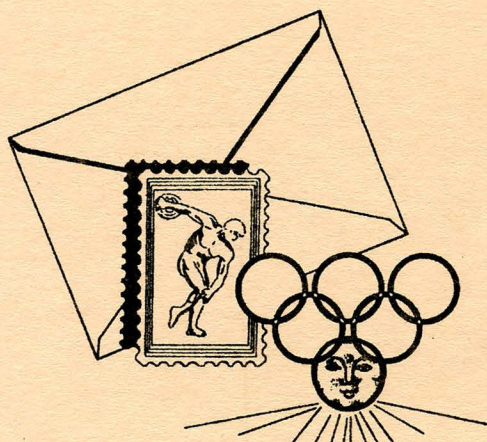
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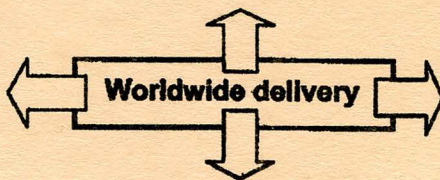
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