

JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

VOLUME 40

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2001

NUMBER 2

SOC & AFCOS Send Greetings To SPI From Joint Meeting At Henley!

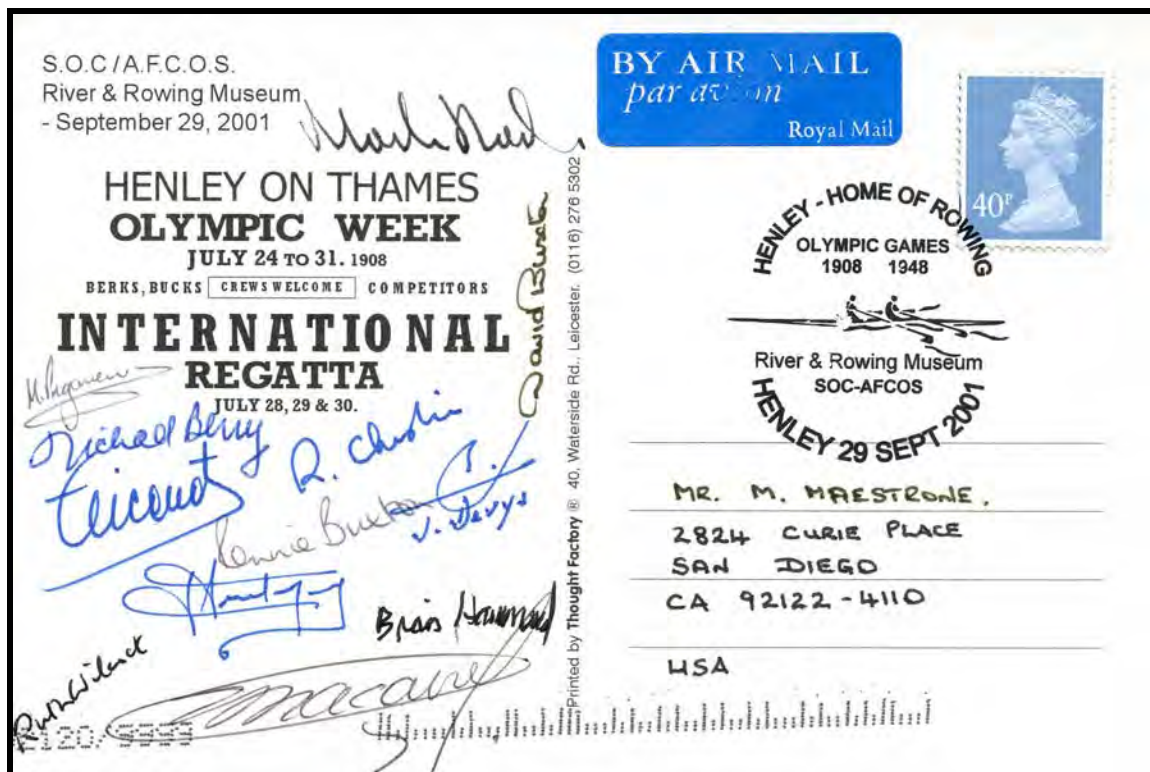


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PHILATELISTS
INTERNATIONAL

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SPORTS PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

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Sports Philatelists International is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the study and collecting of postage stamps and related collateral material dealing with sports (including Olympics) and recreation and to the promotion of international understanding and goodwill through mutual interest in philately and sports. Its activities are planned and carried on entirely by the unpaid, volunteer services of its members.

Annual dues: \$20.00 U.S./Canada (first class mail), \$30.00 overseas (airmail).

JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

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The Journal of Sports Philately is published bimonthly in odd numbered months. Advertising Rates: Cover \$35.00; Full Page \$32.00; Half Page \$17.00; Quarter Page \$10.00. Advance payment required. Camera ready copy must be supplied by the advertiser. Publishing deadlines: Jan. 15, Mar. 15, May 15, July 15, Sept. 15, Nov. 15 for the following issue. Single copy price (postpaid): \$3.50 (US/Canada), \$5.50 (overseas).

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APS Affiliate Number 39

ISSN 0447-953X

Vol. 40, No. 2
Nov.-Dec. 2001

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Mark Maestrone

OLYMPEx 2002

Plans for OLYMPEx 2002 are coming together. This non-competitive exhibition of philately, numismatics, and memorabilia devoted to the dual themes of the Olympic Winter Games and winter sports is scheduled for a lengthy run at the Salt Lake City & County Building. The show will operate for just over six weeks, opening on January 15, 2002 and continuing through February 28. The XIXth Olympic Winter Games will be celebrated during this period from February 8 to 24, 2002.

Collections will be on display from around the world. A selection of rare and unusual pieces from the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland will also be presented.

OLYMPEx 2002 is open to the public free of charge. Although a final schedule of opening hours has not yet been published, the exhibition is expected to be on view daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. On several occasions, the exhibition will have special evening hours.

As of this writing, there is no definite information on how the U.S. Postal Service will participate. The philatelic press has reported that the USPS is issuing a set of four winter sports stamps "sometime in January 2002." Discussion regarding use of the Olympic rings on the stamps is still underway. A special Olympic cancellation program is expected, but to what extent we do not yet know. Hopefully we'll be able to report on these details in the January 2002 issue of *JSP* in time for readers to mail in covers for cancellations.

On page 2 of this issue of *JSP* is the annual financial report for SPI covering the period from September 1, 2000 through August 31, 2001. While our financial situation has improved over the previous year, we nevertheless continue to operate in the red with a net loss of nearly \$675. This can be attributed, in part, to the cost of printing and postage of our biannual Membership Handbook.

Also contributing to our financial deficit is the decrease in revenue as a result of a shrinking membership. Over the past year, we've lost 30 members, dropping from 375 to 345 sport and Olympic collectors. In large measure, I suspect this is because of increased dues necessitated by rising postage costs.

The other reason for our continuing attrition rate is a perennial problem: with members' collecting interests spanning more than 70 separate sports topics, plus Olympics, it's virtually impossible to provide articles in our journal of interest to everyone. Consequently, we lose some collectors.

One sure way to bolster our ranks is for each one of us to enroll one new sport or Olympic collector in SPI. Certainly each of us knows at least one such person. With the holiday season almost upon us, let's give these collecting friends or relatives the best present of all: an invitation to join our Olympic and sports philately fraternity! And on that note, the officers and members of the board of directors of SPI would like to wish each of you:

**A Happy Holiday Season
and Healthy, Prosperous New Year!**

The SPI web site is located at:

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SPI ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

by Andrew Urushima

**Sports Philatelists International
Financial Statements
For fiscal years ending August 31, 2001 and 2000**

	August 31, 2001	August 31, 2000
<u>Income</u>		
Dues	6,750.50	4,282.50
Interest	770.97	984.38
Publications/Advertising/Donations	711.50	137.50
Total	8,232.97	5,404.38
<u>Expenses</u>		
Printing	4,264.88	3,464.89
Postage	4,806.13	4,186.93
F. Shorter Honorarium	250.00	
Other (supplies, etc)	451.46	123.11
Total	9,772.47	7,774.93
<u>Auction Activity</u>		
Receipts	5,172.97	7,106.42
Disbursements	(4,308.25)	(7,268.91)
Total	864.72	(162.49)
Net loss	(674.78)	(2,533.04)
Beginning cash and investments	19,209.33	21,742.37
Ending cash and investments	18,534.55	19,209.33
Cash and Investments:		
Bank of America Checking	5,433.30	1,879.05
Dean Witter Money Market	13,101.25	17,330.28
	18,534.55	19,209.33

Wisden's Five "Cricketers of the Century"

Part 2

by Peter N. Street

(Part 1 of this article appeared in the September/October 2001 issue of the JSP.)

SHANE WARNE

Mike Gatting, the English batsman and an acknowledged master at the playing of spin bowling, watched the new Australian bowler as he prepared to deliver his first ball.

The ball was flicked vigorously out of the back of the bowler's hand and was moving on a line toward Gatting's pads, dipped in the air and drifted further to the leg side well wide of the leg stump. Gatting relaxed and made no effort at a stroke. The ball bounced, turned prodigiously and clipped his off stump. Gatting paused more in amazement than in dissent and trudged disconsolately back to the pavilion. Ever after known as "that ball," Shane Keith Warne had arrived as a Test bowler extraordinaire.

Shane Warne was born in Ferntree Valley, a

suburb of Melbourne, on September 13, 1969. Although he showed early promise as a spin bowler, his aversion to discipline led to his dismissal from the Australian Cricket Academy in 1990.

He was thrust into the Australian Test side against India in January 1992 after only a handful of Sheffield Shield appearances for Victoria. Warne's performance against the Indians in his two Test matches was unimpressive (one for 228). He returned to the Cricket Academy under the tutelage of Terry Jenner, trained hard, developed some discipline and was selected to play against Sri Lanka in August 1992. In the second Test he took three for 11 in 5.1 overs and helped Australia to a dramatic win.

Later that year he took seven for 52 against the West Indies in one Test and in the next series against New Zealand he established himself as an integral part of the Australian bowling attack by taking 17 wickets in three matches.

"That ball" was bowled in the 1993 Ashes tour against England at the first Test match at Old Trafford Manchester. In that Six-Test series Warne completely mastered the English batsmen. He bowled

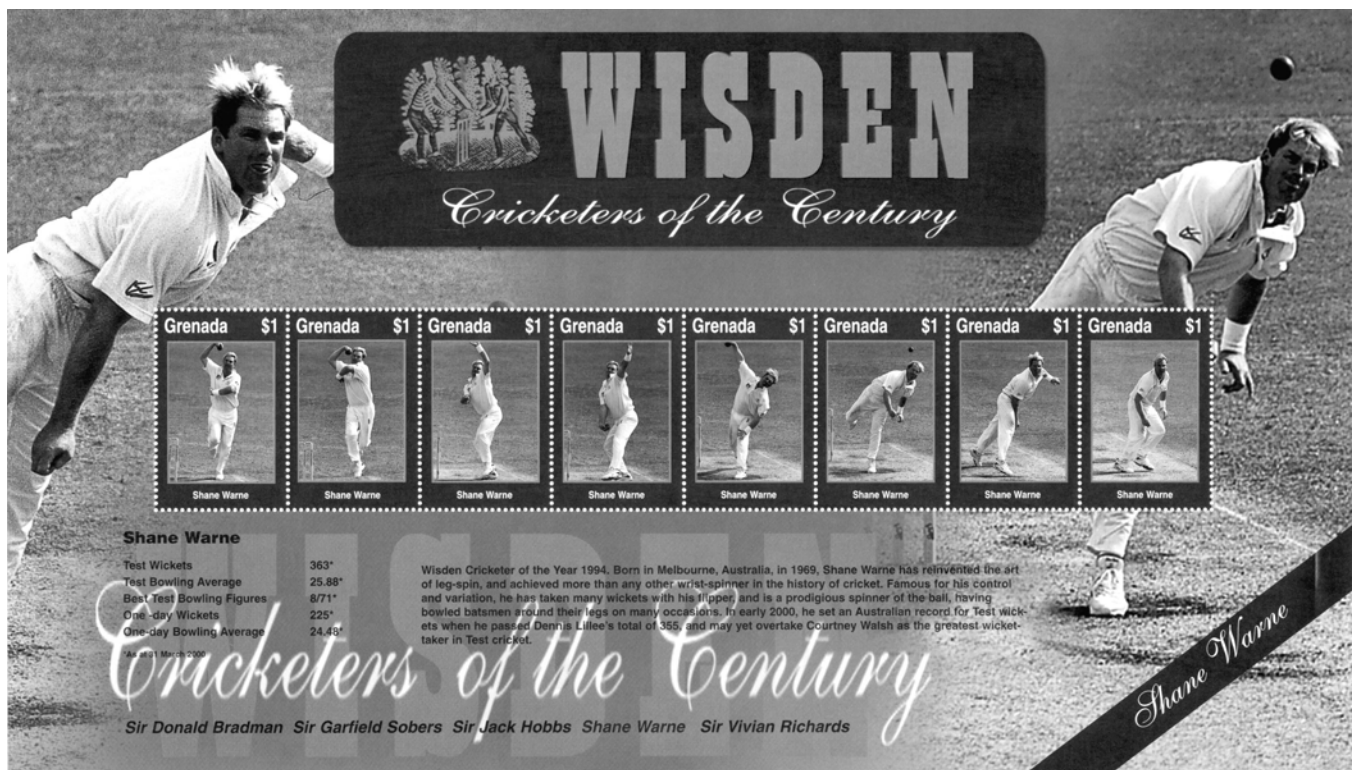


Figure 15. Shane Warne bowling a leg break on this Wisden "Cricketers of the Century" souvenir sheet.

439.5 overs and took 34 wickets – 5 better than the previous record by Clarrie Grimmett in 1930.

Incidentally, in a recent poll conducted by the *London Observer Sports Monthly Magazine* for the hundred most memorable sporting events ever, “that ball” came in at number 25.

The basis of Shane Warne’s bowling is his amazing collection of different deliveries. In addition to his stock leg break he has two or three variations of the flipper, the sliding inswinger, the vicious bouncing leg break, the one that doesn’t turn and lastly the googly (an off break bowled with a leg break action).

His value to his team is that he can keep an end bottled up, even through he may not be taking wickets, and thus give the faster bowlers a rest. The respect that he realized was neatly summed up by the then English national team captain, Mike Atherton, who wrote in the March 1993 edition of the *Wisden Cricket Monthly*:

“His long spells – usually costing him about two runs an over with rarely a bad ball and close catchers around the bats – becomes a kind of Chinese torture, preying on the mind of even the most phlegmatic of batsmen. His variety is considerable and he bowls with fine control. He is the foremost spin bowler in world cricket today.”

During the mid-1990’s, Warne continued his bowling magic for the Australian Test team and in One Day Internationals (ODI). In the limited overs competitions he sometimes proved to be a useful lower order batsman.

Warne’s off field exploits have earned him the nickname “Hollywood” and he is a favorite of Australia’s more colorful women’s magazines. In January of 1996 he pressed legal proceedings against the film developers of his wedding photographs who provided prints to *Women’s Day*. In December 1998, he was forced to acknowledge that he and Australian teammate Steve Waugh had sold pitch condition information to an Indian bookmarker during the Australian tour of Sri Lanka in 1994.

In the 1999 World Cricket Cup in England (see *JSP*, July 2000) his brilliant bowling earned him “Man of the Match” awards. During the Australian tour of New Zealand in 2000 he became Australia’s highest ever Test match wicket taker when he surpassed Dennis Lillee’s total of 355. In 1999, Shane Warne captained the Australian ODI team in the absence, through injury, of Steve Waugh, and prov-

ed to be an inspirational captain. As a team member he is its chief motivator and his sense of theater often encourages his team captain to bold tactical moves.

Warne has had some physical problems as a result of his bowling action. In 1998, he had surgery on his shoulder forcing him to miss four Tests in the Ashes tour and he has twice broken his spinning finger.

In the 2000 English season, Warne entered the County Championships. He signed for Hampshire for \$150,000 causing an increase in its membership of 1000. He was their top wicket taker with 70 at 23.14. Unfortunately Hampshire did poorly in the competition and was relegated to the second division.

Notwithstanding his on- and off-field problems, Shane Warne continues to be the world’s foremost leg break bowler. At the beginning of 2001 his total of Test wickets stood at 366. One of the criteria of an outstanding Test bowler is 400 wickets and Warne will surely pass that number this year. Still only 32 years old he presumably has several more years at the top to reach perhaps 500 (Courtney Walsh, the West Indian fast bowler recently reached this milestone).

Assuming that at the end of the present century *Wisden* again selects its “Five Cricketers of the Century” it will be interesting to see whether Shane Warne receives that golden accolade again. Unfortunately few of us will be around to know.

Shane Warne has appeared on two stamps. The Grenada Cricketers of the Century souvenir sheet features an eight-stamp sequence of Shane Warne bowling a leg break (Figure 15). A recently introduced Australia Post novelty was to allow current stamps to be personalized by printing individual photographs on adjoining tabs. At the London 2000 international stamp exhibition held in London, England in May 2000, a Shane Warne tab was attached to a 45¢ Kangaroo stamp (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Shane Warne pictured on the tab of an Australian “P” stamp issued at the London 2000 stamp exhibition.





Figure 17. Viv Richards was honored on one of three stamps issued to mark the West Indies victory in the inaugural World Cricket Cup in 1975.

SIR VIVIAN RICHARDS

The tall, well-built figure strides toward the wicket delaying his arrival just long enough to ensure the previous batsman had left the field of play. Disdaining a helmet as did his idol Gary Sobers, the batsman takes guard. There is a hush in the ground, the crowd expectant as Viv Richards, the “Master Blaster” as he is universally known, is about to face his first ball for which he is sure will be a long, aggressive innings.

Isaac Vivian Alexander Richards was born in St. John's, Antigua on March 7, 1952. He made his first class cricket debut in the 1971-72 season playing for the Leeward Islands against Windward Islands at Roseau, Dominica.

His Test match debut was against India in Bangalore in the 1974-75 season. The West Indies were victorious on that tour winning the series 3-2 and Richards was very successful scoring 353 runs in nine innings (average 50.42) with a top score of 192 not out in the second Test in New Delhi. In those early days he had a tendency to impatience, but two years later he had matured and was to dominate West Indian batting for the next fifteen years. Cricket commentator and journalist, Tony Crozier, has written of Richards:

“His batting and magnificent fielding in any position carry the unmistakable stamp of genius. The main basis of this tremendous repertoire is the uncanny ability to time the ball fluently on

the leg side off anything remotely pitched up on any line somewhere near the stumps. For most mortals this apparently playing across the line or closing of the bat face at impact would prove a permanent Achilles’ heel. The answer for Richards is that he doesn’t miss.”

Richards understood the tendency and even named his 1991 autobiography “Hitting Across the Line.”

In 1976 the West Indian national team toured England and Viv Richards had a remarkable summer. He set out to dominate the English bowling and their best, Willis and Underwood were destroyed. In four Tests he scored 829 runs in seven innings (average 118.42). This included two double centuries, 232 in the first Test at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, and 291 in the fifth Test at the Oval in London.

It was in 1974 that Richards joined his friend Ian Botham on the Somerset staff and started to play County Cricket. Under the shrewd advice and counsel of Somerset captain, Brian Close, Richards scored 1223 runs that season and was to score more than a thousand runs for every English season thereafter. His greatest output was in 1977 when he scored 2161 runs at an average of 65.48. In 1979 he helped Somerset win their first major trophies in the Gillette cup and the John Player League.

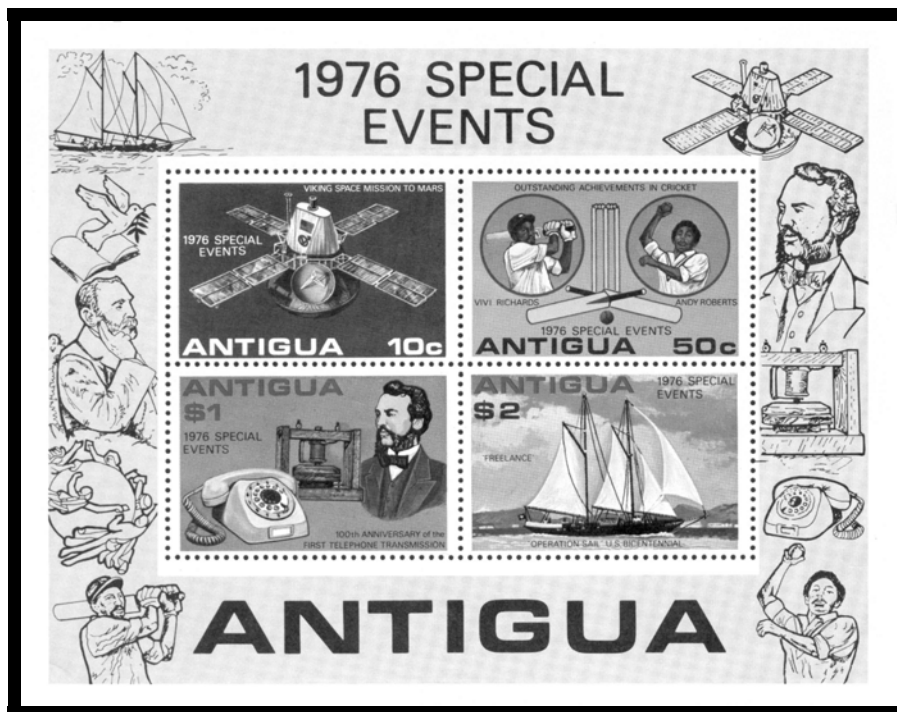
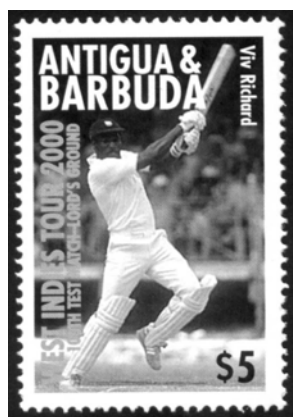


Figure 18. Sir Vivian Richards and teammate Andy Roberts pictured on the 50-cent value of this Antigua souvenir sheet.



Figures 19-21. Various stamps picturing Viv Richards.



At the inaugural Cricket World Cup in 1975, Viv Richards was instrumental in the West Indies beating England in the final at Lord's in London with a match winning innings of 138 not out.

In England in 1980 he was the leading batsman in both the Tests and first class matches hitting a superb 145 in the Lord's Test with a six and twenty-

five fours.

For the next ten years until his retirement from first class cricket, Richards had a number of remarkable innings often when his team was in trouble. Perhaps the most typical was in 1985 when in a ODI against England he transformed a dismal 102 for seven to a total of 272 when he made 189 not out.

Richards loved to entertain the crowd at his home ground, the Recreation Ground in St. John's, Antigua. In 1981 against England and the first ever Test match at that venue, mostly awarded due to the prominence Richards had given to the island, he scored 114 to enable the match to be drawn. Five years later, again against England, he scored 110 not out, the first 100 runs coming in 56 balls, the fastest Test century in history. Such was his standing in his home island that when he married his childhood sweetheart in 1980 the ceremony was given as much attention as royal wedding.

In 1988, Richards became the first West Indian batsman, and only the fourth non-English batsman to score a hundred centuries. By his retirement he had scored a grand total of 110 centuries of which 24 were in Test matches.

In 1983 and 1984 he headed the English season batting averages while playing for Somerset. In 1986 he was released by Somerset mostly because in the coming seasons he would be unavailable due to his commitment to the West Indian national team (he

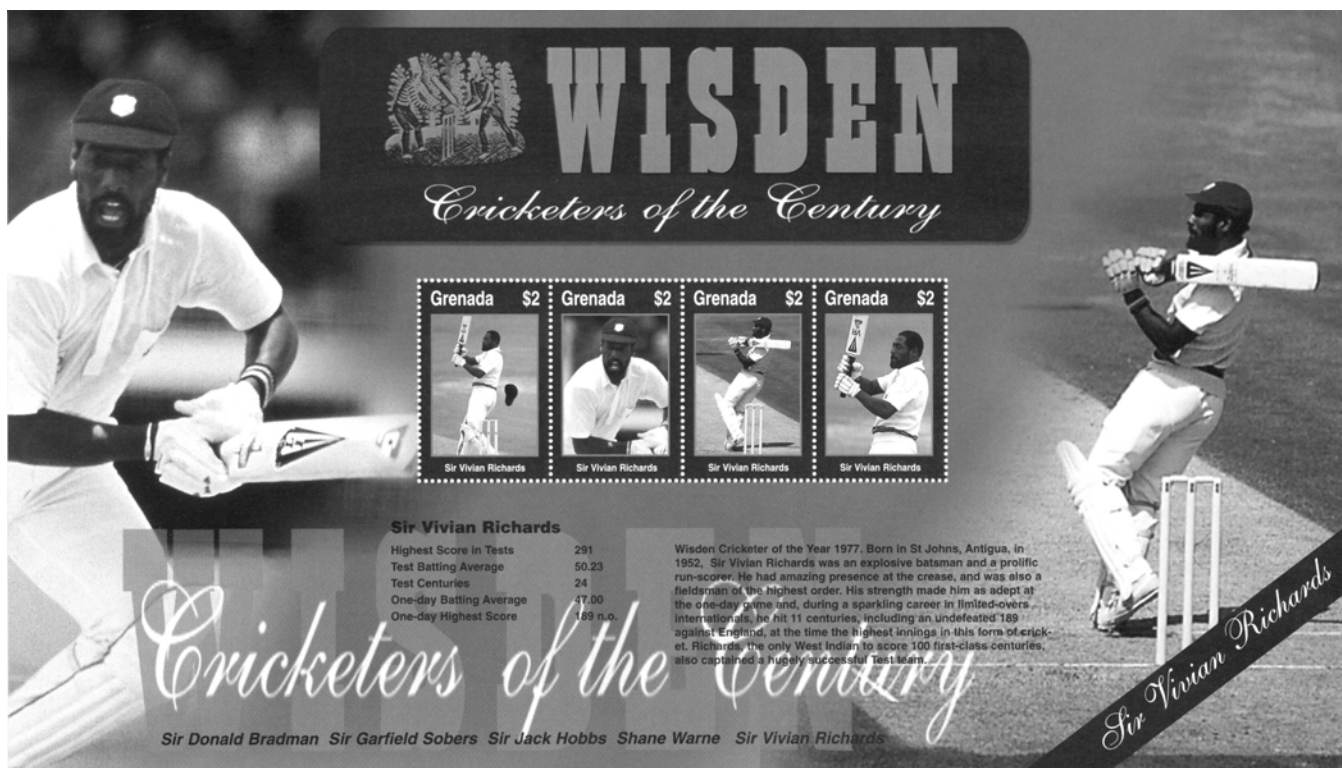


Figure 22. Sir Vivian Richards honored as one of Wisden's five "Cricketers of the Century."

had taken over the West Indian captaincy after Clive Lloyd's retirement in 1985). In 1987 he played Ruston in the Lancashire League and later he turned out for Glamorgan although by then it was clear that his marvelous skills were beginning to erode.

Richards retired from Test cricket in 1991 after 121 appearances and 8,540 runs (average 50.23). His last first class match was with Glamorgan against Derbyshire in 1992. His last ODI was against England in the Texaco Trophy series at Lord's in 1991. Although not normally regarded as a front line bowler, by that time he had achieved the ODI all-rounders double of 4,000 runs and 100 wickets.

Since his retirement, Viv Richards has continued to play a part in cricket. In 1993 he was made a life member of Somerset County Cricket Club. Richards has continued to play in charity and representative matches and in 1994 he was awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his service to cricket. He tours the dinner speaker circuit often with his friend and one-time Somerset teammate, Ian Botham.

In 1999, Antigua instituted a new honors system for its citizens and Richards was made a Knight Grand Collar of the Most Distinguished Order of the Nation (KGN). The actual ceremony took place at the Antigua Recreation Ground during the lunch break of the 5th Test against Pakistan by the Governor General Sir James Carlisle.

Sir Vivian has appeared on a number of stamps and souvenir sheets. As mentioned above, the West Indians won the inaugural World Cricket Cup in 1975. Antigua issued three stamps to commemorate this event with the 5¢ value featuring Richards (Figure 17). Antigua followed this up with a souvenir sheet in 1976 commemorating special events. Richards and Andy Roberts (a fellow Antiguan and member of the victorious West Indian team) were featured on the 50¢ stamps (Figure 18).

In 1988 St. Vincent issued a series of stamps to honor some of the world's outstanding cricketers. Viv Richards is featured on the \$4 value (Figure 19).

In 1994, as part of an omnibus issue to commemorate 100 years of West Indian tours by English teams, Antigua and Barbuda both issued three stamps and a souvenir sheet. Richards was on the 75¢ value (Figure 20). Another omnibus series was issued in 2000 to commemorate the 100th Test Match played at the Lord's Cricket Ground in London. Sir Vivian was on the Antiguan \$5 value (Figure 21).

Lastly, the Grenada Cricketers of the Century souvenir sheet includes four stamps featuring Sir

Vivian Richards (Figure 22).

A CENTURY TEAM

One of the favorite pastimes for the sports enthusiast, especially in the off-season, is the selection of an all-time, all-star team. This is no less true for cricket!

A cricket team consists of eleven players one of whom is the captain. The team traditionally has five specialist batsmen, two of whom would be openers, a specialty in itself, and two all-rounders (players equally adept at bowling and batting). A wicket keeper and the specialist bowlers round out the eleven. My team, in batting order, is as follows:

1. Jack Hobbs
2. Len Hutton
3. Don Bradman
4. Wally Hammond
5. Viv Richards
6. Gary Sobers
7. Richard Hadlee
8. Godfrey Evans
9. Shane Warne
10. Sid Barnes
11. Dennis Lillee

Numbers 1, 3, 5, 6, and 9 are the "Five Cricketers of the Century" already discussed in detail.

As Hobbs' opening partner, Len Hutton (1916-1990) would be ideal as he was capable of playing all styles of bowling on all types of wickets. A product of Yorkshire Cricket he played for England in 79 Test matches and in 1953 became the first professional cricketer to captain England. Upon his retirement from first class cricket in 1956 he was knighted for his service to cricket (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Len Hutton.



Figure 24. Wally Hammond.



Figure 25. Richard Hadlee.

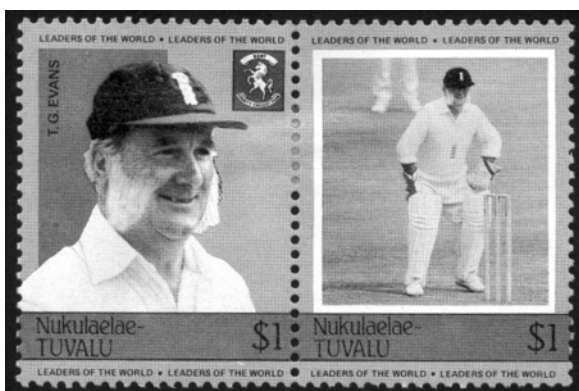


Figure 26. Godfrey Evans.



Figure 27. Sid Barnes.

Wally Hammond (1903-1965) was the most specialist batsman on the "Century" list after Viv Richards. In addition to his superior batting skills, he was a competent medium-fast bowler and an excellent slip fielder. He played for Gloucestershire and England primarily between the wars and scored over 50,000 runs with 167 centuries (Figure 24).

Richard Hadlee (born 1951) was selected as the second all-rounder with Gary Sobers. His value to the team would be primarily as a fast bowler where he would share the opening attack with Dennis Lillee. He was the first bowler to take 400 Test wickets. A Test match batting average of 27.16 makes him a genuine all-rounder. He was knighted in 1990 for his service to cricket, the only New Zealander and active player to be so honored (Figure 25).

Godfrey Evans (1920-1999) was the only wicket keeper to appear on the "Century" list. He played for England in 91 Test matches and was their automatic choice from 1946 to 1959. His irrepressible personality would be ideal for the well-being of the team (Figure 26).

Sid Barnes (1873-1967) is considered by many to be the best bowler ever. His medium fast bowling made use of the seam and shine on the new ball and the combination of swing and spin made him very difficult to play. Somewhat independent of character, he preferred to play League cricket and for the minor county of Shropshire. Nevertheless his 27 appearances for England produced 189 wickets (Figure 27).

Dennis Lillee (born 1949) was by far the highest vote getter among specialized fast bowlers. In a Test match career that extended from 1970 to 1984 he took 355 wickets and was the mainstay of the Australian attack (Figure 28).

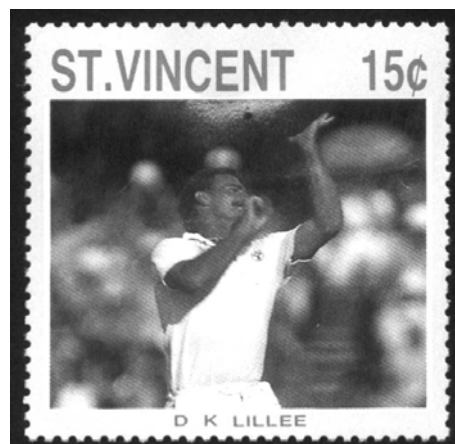


Figure 28. Dennis Lillee.

Who should be the captain and vice-captain of this outstanding team? At least six of these players have captained their teams at the Test level. I feel Don Bradman should be the captain. For one thing, he won a unanimous vote for the Cricket of the Century and his shrewd tactical sense, knowledge of the game and superior winning record would enable him to direct this group of all-stars effectively.

As to the vice-captain, it would be a choice between Hutton, Hammond and Sobers with Sobers getting the nod. His abilities with both bat and ball to turn a game around would make him an effective back-up to Bradman.

EPILOGUE

The joy of cricket, of course, is to see one's heroes in action. Sir Jack Hobbs and Sir Donald Bradman are associated with the black and white newsreel era, whereas Sir Gary Sobers, Shane Warne, and Sir Vivian Richards are of the television age. All can be seen on video whether in matches,

match highlights, video magazines like "Cover Point" or instructional videos like "Playing Cricket the West Indies Way" in which Sir Gary Sobers is featured prominently. Shane Warne can be seen in action this summer (2001) as he has been selected as a member of the Australian "Ashes" tour of England. ☛

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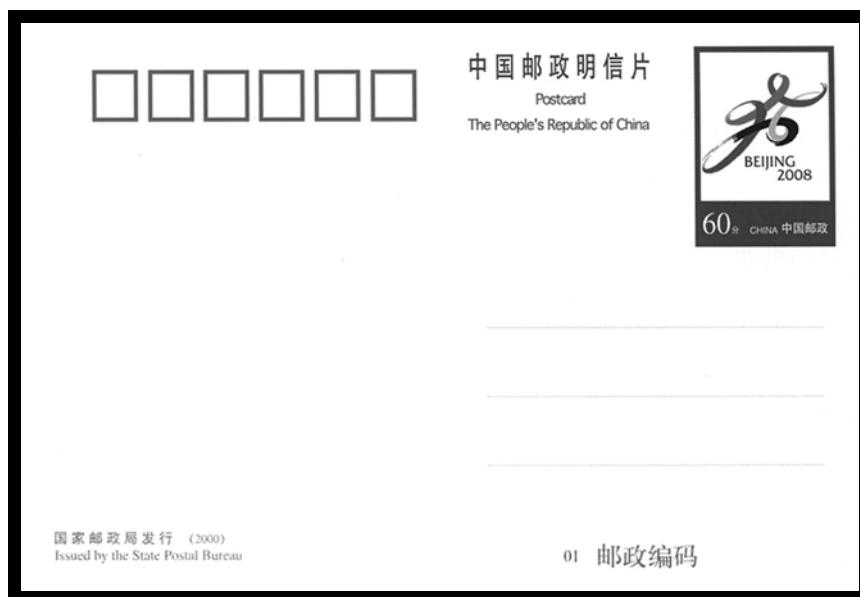


Figure 1. Postcard honoring the award of the 2008 Games to Beijing (imprinted with a domestic post card rate indicium).

The Only Postal Evidence of the Toronto 2008 Bid?

by Zhuoyu Yuan

Having just returned from my vacation in China, I am still overwhelmed by the enthusiasm displayed toward Beijing's hosting of the 2008 Olympic Games. Winning the bid not only marks a victory over four other candidate cities, as depicted on the front of the newly issued "bidding success" postal card (Figure 1), but also means tremendous opportunities of all kinds. Stamp collectors need not worry about a lack of special postal material issued to commemorate the Games over the next seven years. In fact, within 24 hours of the awarding of the Games to Beijing, a stamp was released (Figure 2). It's more likely that as 2008 nears, collectors will scramble for philatelic evidence from the losing candidate cities. As far as I know, Toronto, the runner-up, had no postal issues other than a meter related to their 2008 bid.

Toronto's bid became official upon presentation of their bid book to the IOC on January 17, 2001. Shortly after, the IOC announced Toronto, Canada along with four other cities as the final candidates to host the 2008 Games.

Busy with my full-time job and part-time MBA studies, I didn't begin hunting for philatelic evidence of the Toronto 2008 bid until the IOC Evaluation Commission finished its first stop at Beijing on February 24. I made inquiries with Canada Post, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the Toronto bid committee asking if there were any postal or philatelic programs related to the bid; the universal answer was a disappointing and frustrating "no." The result of my best efforts was a nice bid committee cover mailed to me on March 8, the date that IOC Evaluation Commission arrived in Toronto (Figure 3).

It was now July and I had almost given up any hope of finding postal evidence of the Toronto 2008 bid. By chance, I spotted a publicity meter (Figure 4) used by the Toronto City Hall. Having learned my lesson earlier, I visited there myself. Not surprisingly, no one at city hall seemed aware of the meter, including the Economic Development, Culture & Tourism Administration Division who oversaw the Toronto bid. Finally, an internal call to the mail department paid off: only the mail department of the Metro Hall (Toronto has two city halls, one for

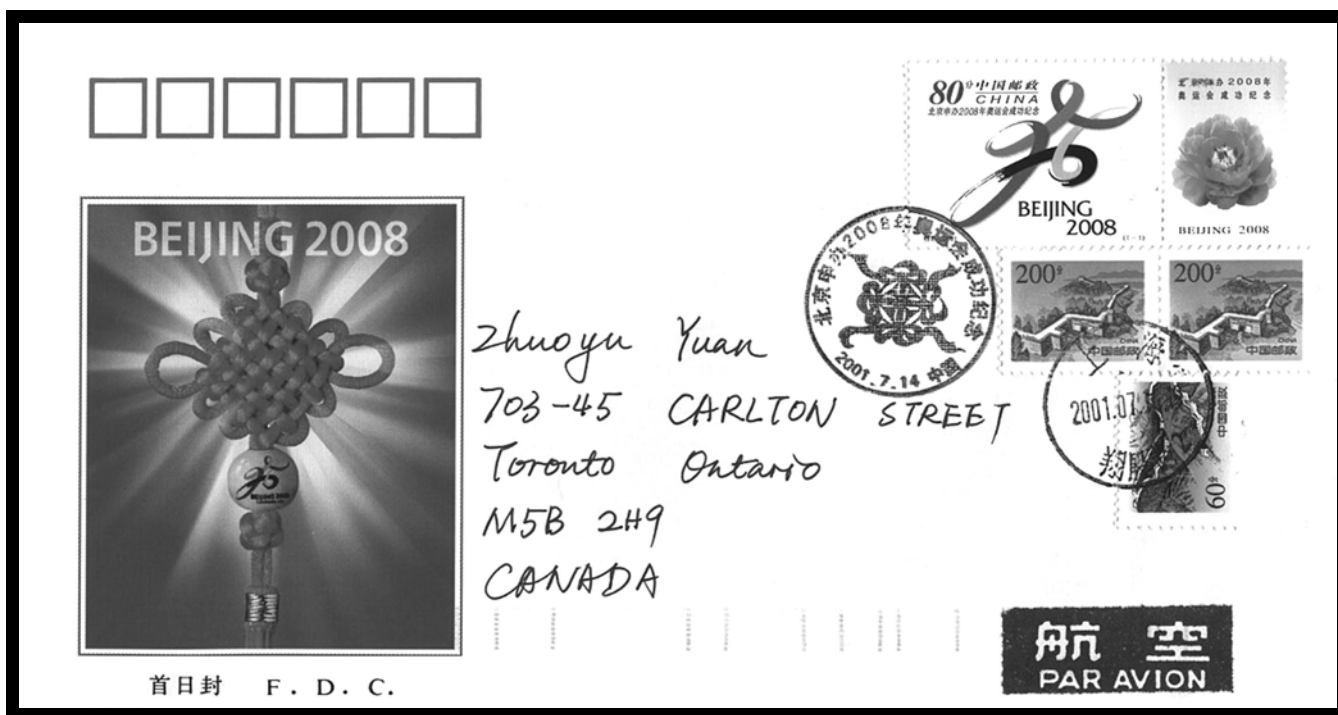


Figure 2. FDC (limited to 200,000) mailed to Toronto with the proper ¥5.40 international letter rate.

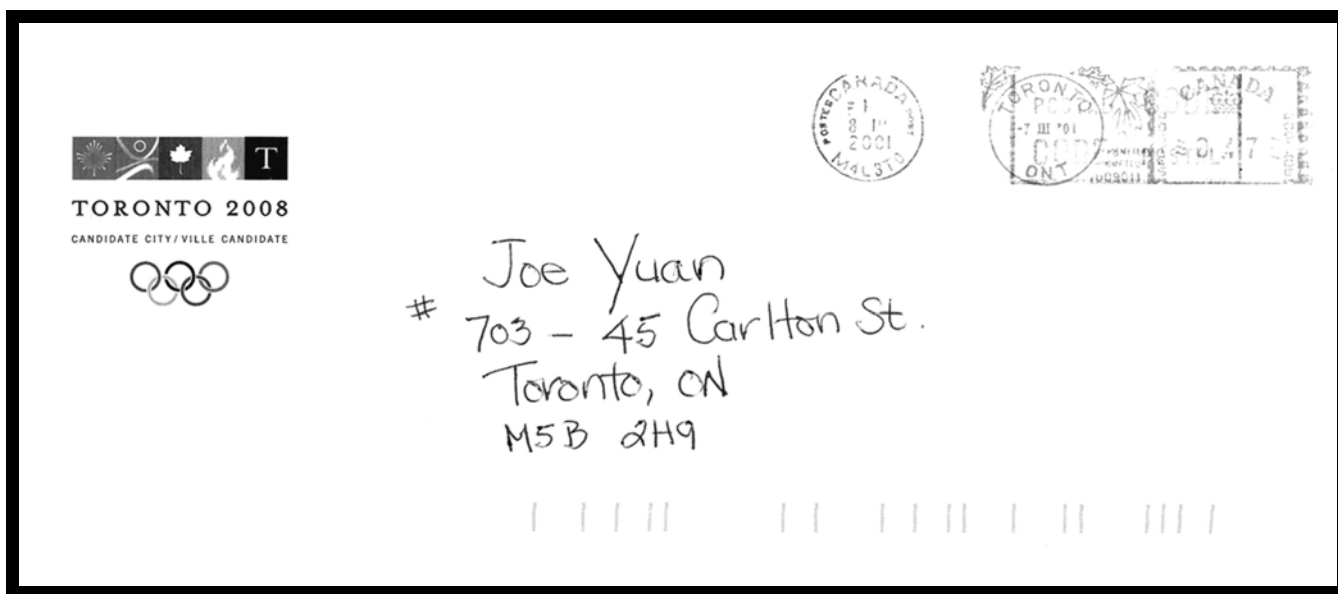


Figure 3. Official Toronto 2008 Bid Committee cover mailed March 08, 2001.

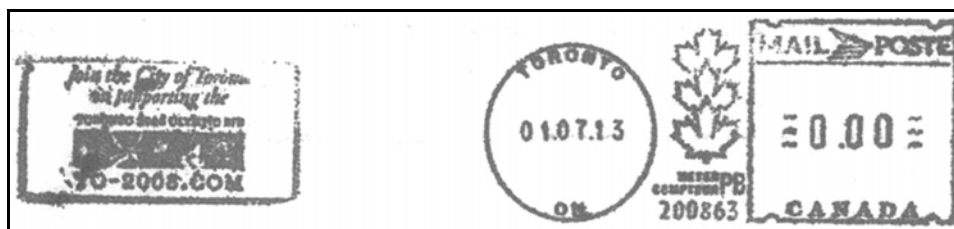


Figure 4. Publicity meter promoting the Toronto 2008 Bid used at the Metro (City) Hall in Toronto.



Figure 5. Cover mailed from the Metro Hall on July 13, 2001. Unfortunately, the operator neglected to apply the publicity meter.



Figure 6. Publicity meter used in 2000 with the proper domestic rate of 46 cents (raised to 47 cents in 2001).

the City of Toronto and the other for Metropolitan Toronto) was using this meter (in red):



Since only internal mail from the Metro Hall could be processed by this meter machine, I was only promised a single “0.00” (no value) sample. I saw three Pitney Bowes meter machines in the mail room located in the basement of the high-rise Metro Hall on July 11. Two of the three were in operation, including the one that had the bid publicity slug. The serial numbers on two of the three meter machines (both of the “large PB” variety) were: PB 200863 and PB 201762.

Coincidentally, that one was undergoing repairs when I requested my sample. Noticing how very patient I was, the technician allowed me to have a couple of extra examples, even permitting the date to be advanced to July 13 (when the IOC would announce the winner).

For the next few days, I arranged for an information technology friend working at Metro Hall to send me a letter each day through their mail room, hoping that I’d receive legitimate mailed examples of the publicity meter. Unfortunately the meter imprint was not applied properly, omitting the bid publicity

graphic (Figure 5). Actually I noticed this “problem” when I was visiting the mail room as one had to manually set the meter to add the publicity information. Employees, looking to speed up the metering process, simply neglected to do this.

Further investigation showed the meter was used as early as last year (Figure 6), but not continuously. One thing is fairly certain: any mail receiving this publicity meter must bear the Metro Hall letterhead.

Editor’s Note: As the author of this article pointed out, collectors are already chasing philatelic material from the failed bids in order that they may tell the “complete” story of these first-ever Games in China. Your editor invites readers to share their own 2008 bid-related philatelic discoveries, especially from Istanbul and Osaka, of which little is known, as well as from Paris and even Toronto! Contact your editor via email (marks@prodigy.net) or the post.

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, 5 Rose Hill Farm, Red Hook, NY 12571-9418, U.S.A.

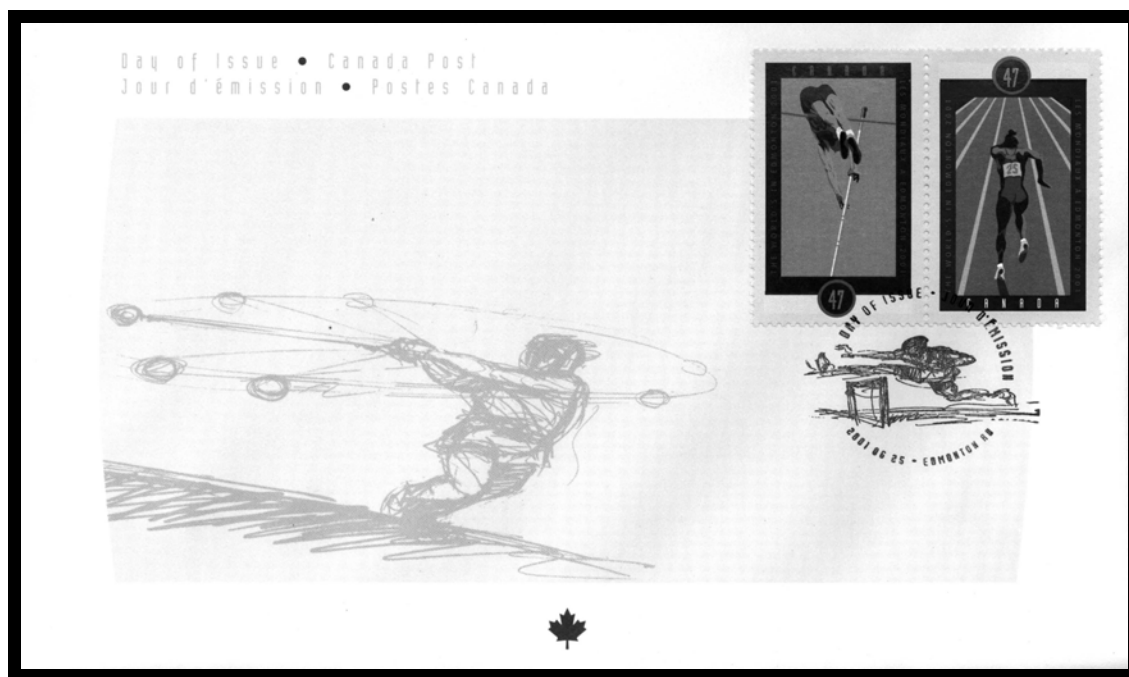


Figure 1. Official Canada Post First Day Cover, June 25, 2001.

The 8th IAAF World Championships in Athletics

by Kon Sokolyk

The 8th IAAF (International Amateur Athletic Federation) World Championships in Athletics, were held in Edmonton, Canada, from August 3 through 12, 2001. This is the first time the championships have been conducted in North America.

The competition attracted about 1,800 athletes and 1,200 coaches from more than 200 countries. The United States and Russia finished on top of the medal standings with 19 each. The United States, however, placed first based on a greater number of gold medals won.

These championships also marked the final major meet for the 1996 Olympic Games 100-meter winner, Donovan Bailey. He had earlier

announced his impending retirement.

To commemorate the championships, Canada Post issued a se-tenant pair of multi-colored 47¢ (domestic rate) stamps on June 25, 2001. One stamp features a sprinter, symbolizing the track events, while the other depicts a field event, pole vaulting. The official first day cover cancel is a stylized rendering of a hurdler (Figure 1). The same hurdler was also used on a hand cancel available at a mobile post office at Commonwealth Stadium, the site of the World Championships (Figure 2).

The Edmonton 2001 organizing committee used a red meter promoting the event's dates of competition and the official World Championships web site

(Figure 3).

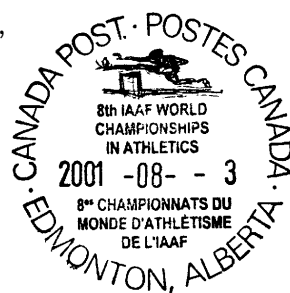
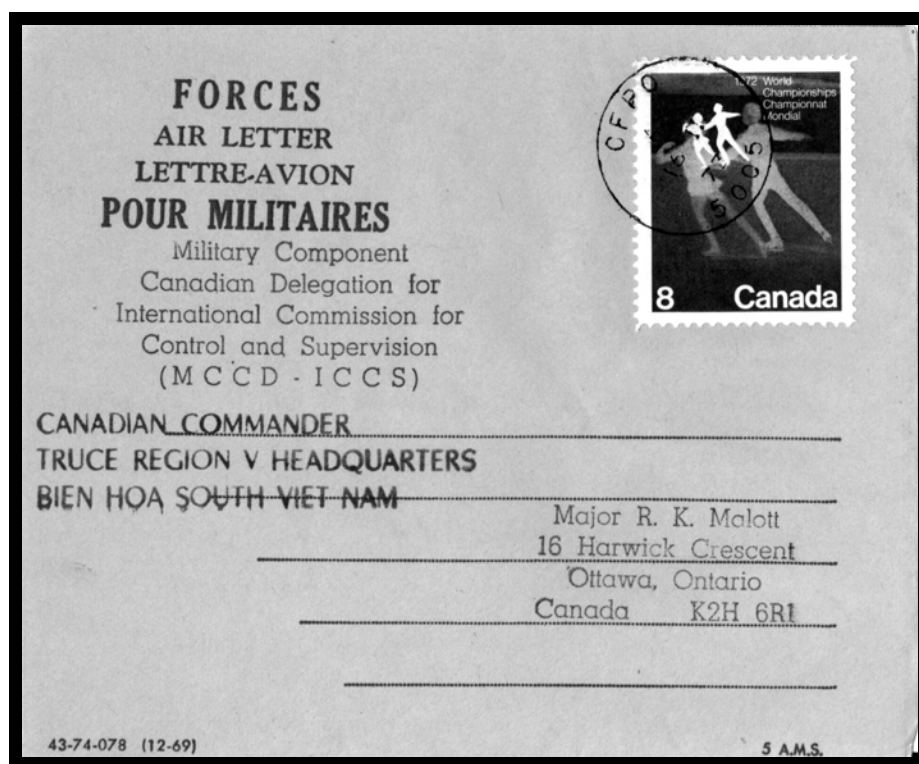


Figure 2. Stadium handcancel.



Figure 3. Red publicity meter used by the Edmonton 2001 organizing committee.



Canada's Peacekeeping Mission in Vietnam

by Mark Maestroni

Which of us hasn't fallen under the spell of a philatelic item at a show that may not fit our collecting area but nevertheless is too interesting or unusual to pass up? Just such a cover fell into my hands at ROMPEX 2001 this past spring, and I've had great fun researching the details.

The cover – actually an air letter – is shown above. It bears a single Canadian 8¢ stamp honoring the World Figure Skating Championships held in March 1972 in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The stamp (Scott #559) was issued March 1, 1972. What makes this usage unusual is that the air letter was mailed from a Canadian Forces Post Office (CFPO) in Vietnam that was open for just six months!

The background as to how this post office came to be, makes quite an interesting story. On January 27, 1973, a cease-fire agreement was signed with North Vietnam at the Paris Peace Conference. One of the provisions of the cease-fire was that a commission would be set up to monitor the peace and assist in the exchange of prisoners-of-war.

The commission, known as the International Commission for Control and Supervision, or ICCS for short, came into being on January 28, 1973, the day following the signing of the cease-fire. It was composed of military and civilian personnel from four countries: Canada, Poland, Hungary, and Indonesia. In all, some 1,160 persons participated.

The Canadians began arriving in Vietnam on January 29 – the very next day! Canada's contingent – more formally the Military Component Canadian Delegation (MCCD) – which dubbed its involvement "Operation Gallant," contributed 240 Canadian military forces, plus 50 civilian officials from the Department of External Affairs. Canadians were committed to the monitoring group for an initial 60-day period, however this was extended.

Of the four peacekeeping contingents, the Canadians had perhaps the most balanced force providing both operational as well as logistical services. The latter category included a post office.

Postal services were headquartered in Saigon at Tan Son Nhut (TSN) airbase. The headquarters of MCCD were also located here. The post office was referred to as CFPO 5005. It began operation on

January 30, 1973 with a postal staff that included Sgt. A.E. Followay and Cpl. R.V. Clarke. Incoming and outgoing mail from the various regions within Vietnam were handled through TSN, usually via ICCS aircraft on regular flight schedules.

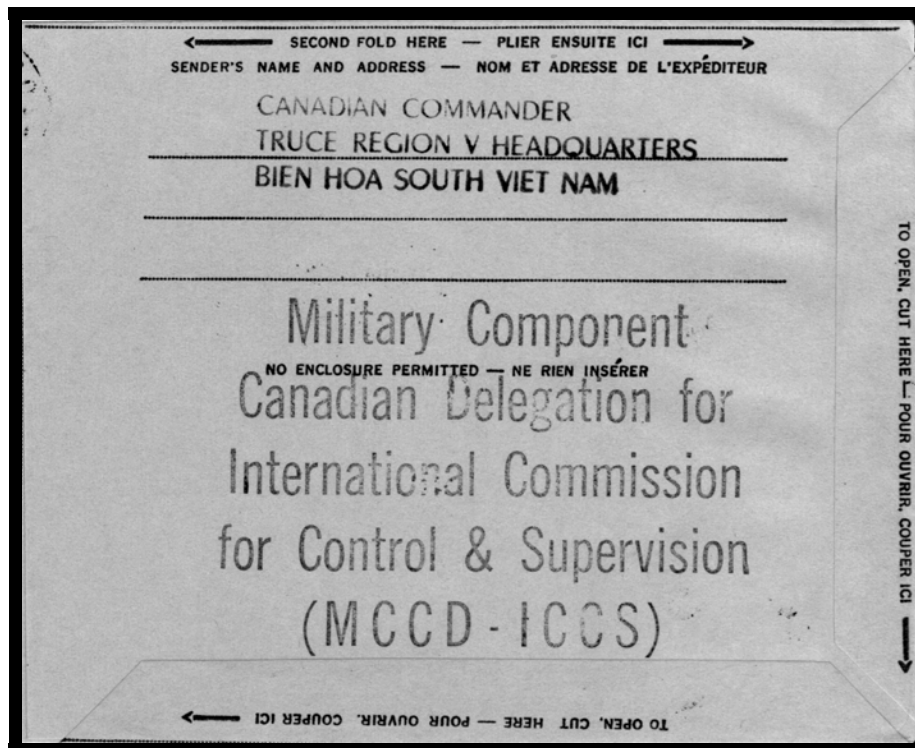
Under the original agreement creating the ICCS, Canada understood that a separate political authority would be created to which the commission members would report. This was never done. Nor were commission members able to resolve the problem of impartiality and public disclosure. As a result, on May 29 the Canadian government decided to withdraw their contingent.. All Canadians were out of Vietnam by July 31, 1973. They were replaced with forces from Iran. The ICCS ceased operations on April 30, 1975, 27 months after its creation.

During the six months that Canada participated, the CFPO was available to all Canadian personnel. The cover shown here was posted from CFPO 5005 (as indicated in the cancel) on February 16, 1973. The 8¢ postage paid the correct first class domestic letter rate in Canada. This was sufficient since all mail deposited at the CFPO was transported to Canada, then placed into the general mailstream.

The grey air letter was preprinted with "Forces/ Air Letter / Lettre-Avion / Pour Militaires" in magenta ink. The block of text below that which designated the service ("Military Component ...") is in black and was also preprinted. The same service text, in a much bigger font, was handstamped in black on the reverse (shown below). Finally, the unit – "Canadian Commander / Truce Region V Headquarters / Bien Hoa South Viet Nam" – is handstamped in purple on both front and back.

The addressee, Major R.K. Malott, was assigned to the unit as an observer and sent this piece home as a souvenir. Other pieces of mail, franked differently, also exist addressed to Major Malott. The fact that this cover is philatelic in nature does not diminish its value in documenting Canadian military postal history since it is doubtful that much mail of any kind from this CFPO exists. 🐦

The author would like to thank Major Donald Robinson (ret.) For his assistance with the details on the MCCD-ICCS and CFPO 5005. Major Robinson was Staff Officer Operations at the Saigon HQ of MCCD-ICCS.



Reverse of the air letter. The purple handstamp at top ("Canadian Commander ...") is the same as on the front side. The text "Military Component ..." is handstamped in black ink.

The Košice Marathon

by Joseph Lacko

Our story begins in an ancient town in Greece named Marathon. It was probably located somewhat south of the modern town of Marathon on the heights of modern Vrana.

The Battle of Marathon in ancient history dates back to 490 or 491 B.C. The Greek forces of 9-10 thousand defeated the Persian forces, who had established a beachhead below a marsh at one of the edges of the plain. This was adjoining the Bay of Marathon. It was the Greeks with spears that crushed the Persians (who were using arrows) when the battle moved to close quarters. In the confusion the Persians broke and ran for their ships, losing 6,400 men killed. The Greeks lost only 192 men. Their bodies were burned on a huge pyre and were covered with an earthen commemorative mound, 50

feet high. Excavation of the mound in 1890 revealed the remains of the dead Athenians along with funeral vases and weapons.

The marathon comes from the commemoration of the feat of the soldier, Pheidippidis, who it is said, ran more than 20 miles to Athens with the news of the victory at Marathon over the Persians. According to legend, Pheidippidis ran into the Athenian Agora, gasped out his news and fell dead.

The Marathon race is a regular event in the modern Olympic Games. The marathon is a long distance race, being standardized in 1908 to a length of 26 miles and 385 yards. The course varies with the topography or layout of the roads. The race is a feat of unusual endurance.

The Košice Marathon is an important athletic event which takes place annually in the metropolis of Košice, which is located in the eastern part of Slovakia. The race was named the Medzinárodný



The start of the 1998 International Peace Marathon at Košice drew 924 runners and included a wheelchair component (visible at left). The 2001 race will permit inline skaters to enter as well!

Maratón Mieru (International Marathon of Peace) or MMM. The name was given during the communist regime.

Its conception oddly enough occurred in the stands of the Paris Colombes Stadium during the 1924 Olympic Games. A few of the delegates attending the Games became fascinated and enthused with such a lengthy race which was called the marathon. They had a special name for this event at Colombes Stadium – “The Duel with the Sun.” Why not bring this long distance run home? Certainly it would be somewhat different, especially since athletic events were then at a minimum. Thus, during one of the meetings of the Carpatho-Ukrainian section of the Čsl.AAU (Czechoslovak Amateur Athletic Union), which was held in the Cafe Slavia on August 19, 1924, the marathon question came up and was subsequently formulated.

Košice did have some athletes who were fit for this type of race. Names such as Jozef Koščák and Karol Halla came to mind. And there was a good long distance runner named Zatloukal, a Czech soldier stationed in Košice. It was assumed that these three would make a trial run of 30 km. The KAC (Košice Athletic Club) organized this event for August 24, 1924. The invitations were sent out for “The Trial 30 km Run” to ten clubs. These invitations were written in the Slovak and Hungarian languages. Fourteen invitations were accepted. True to form it was a big event for the city. A Sport Day was declared, and it was held while a beautiful day prevailed. The fans were also treated to women's handball, other track events, and cycling races. All this and the entire sport atmosphere really caught the interest of Košice. All of the seats as well as the standing room were filled at the stadium. The local populace lined the streets, viewers looked out of the windows, and business people shouted encouragement to the local athletes to win the race.

All together there were 9 starters for the race. The marathon contained seven control stations, with additional stations for refreshments and rests. The runners were allowed to receive aid such as drinks and massages. Of course this is no longer allowed. The small village of Barca was the turning point back toward the finish. The first athlete to reach this point was Koščák, who almost gave up near the town of Zalesi, complaining of a pulled muscle. Now it began to rain, but the spectators stood their ground, not letting the rain spoil the festive sporting affair. In Košice the police had a hard time keeping the spectators on the edge of the road. Hall came in first with a time of 2:04. Schuller

was second with 2:05.30, while the third place went to Koščák with 2:13.

This trial run was considered enough of a success and sufficiently encouraging to the committee for them to promote the first marathon. The course would measure 42 kilometers and 195 meters. On September 3, 1924, the

committee met and decided that the date of the first marathon would be October 28 – it was a national holiday, thus blending festivity with the event. The central AAU in Prague gave its approval. It was also decided that the stadium would be the place where the race would finish. This time, however, the course of the marathon would be in one line, one way only. Therefore, the proposed starting line was to be located by the old castle in Turne. Other localities were also considered.

The final memorandum was prepared and accepted by the Čsl.AAU on October 2, 1924. It read:

“The Eastern Slovakian and Carpatho-Ukrainian Section of the Čsl.AAU, on October 28, 1924 will hold first Slovak marathon. The distance will be 42 km and 200 m. The start will be located at the railroad station in Turne on Bodvou, and the finish line will be on the field of the KAC near the Gajdove Kupele (Gajdejov Spa). The direction of the course will be the towns of Drienovec, Mokrance, Čečejevce, Ludvikov Dvor, and to Košice via the brewery and Museum Street to the field and finish line. Eight control stations will be located along the marathon route, which will have comfort and refreshment facilities. The participants must have the following qualifications:

1. athletes from Slovakia must be registered with the Čsl.AAU, or
2. any soldier on active duty serving in Slovakia



Figure 1. The first cancel commemorating the Košice Marathon was used for the 1937 race.

3. all applicants must meet the deadline with attached medical record taken after October 1, 1924.

The committee will pay the transfer from Košice to the starting point. Starting time is 12:00 noon. The first one crossing the finish line will receive the title 'The winner of the 1st Slovak Marathon', an honorary prize, and a certificate."

Seventeen athletes applied for this event. It was a great day. Košice had its first marathon and it was also an Armed Forces Day. From near and far people flocked to the city and to the route of the marathon race, to witness the great spectacle. Even the senior citizens could not remember such an elaborate occasion. The date was October 28, 1924, National Independence Day.

Karl Hall was the winner of the First Košice Marathon with a time of 3:05.55.

The Košice Marathon was commemorated by special cancellations. The first cancel in blue was issued in 1937 (Figure 1) and read:

KOŠICE 1
28.X.1937
XIV SLOVENSKÝ MARATON

The next cancel did not come out until after WWII. It was used in Košice on October 27, 1945, and except for the date, looked the same as the previous one.

In the cancels that followed, there were changes made. On October 23, 1949, the cancel became: KOŠICE 1 / 23.X.1949/ XIX. MEDZINÁRODNÝ MARATÓN SLOBODY.

The XX marathon was renamed back to "Medzinárodný Maratón." The cancel, which omitted the word "Slobody," was in black and was dated October 29, 1950. It should be noted that the word "sloboda" (which translates as "freedom") was dropped and never again used. In the future it was substituted with the word "mier" (peace). This word had a broad use in the days of the old regime.

The XXI marathon acquired the name "Medzinárodný Maratón Mieru" on October 28, 1951. Cancel in black.

The XXII marathon slightly expanded it to "Medzinárodný Maratón Mieru 1952" on October 5, 1952. Cancel in black.

On October 18, 1953 the XXIII marathon became "Maratón Mieru - Československá Súťaž". Cancel in

black.

The XXIV marathon returned to "Medzinárodný Maratón Mieru" on October 10, 1954. Cancel in black.

On October 16, 1955, the name changed again, this time to "Medzinárodný Maratón Mieru - Přebor Republiky" in black.

In 1956 – the XXVI marathon on October 7 – the "- Přebor Republiky" was dropped, so it was back to "Medzinárodný Maratón Mieru." It was again in black.

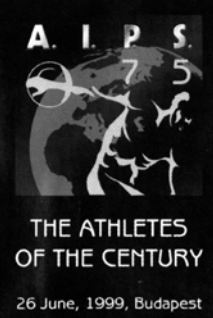
The cancel remained the same (an example is shown in Figure 2) for at least the next 13 years (through 1969) except that in 1958 they added "- Přebory ČSR," and the one for 1967 showed two dates, 30.IX. and I.X.

I'm quite sure that the annual cancels continued after 1969, but I do not have any definitive information on what they looked like or how the text was worded.

(This article first appeared in the May/June 2001 issue of The Czechoslovak Specialist, the bi-monthly journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, and is reprinted with their, and the author's, kind permission.)




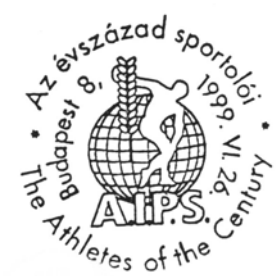
Figure 2. A more modern version of the International Peace Marathon cancel from 1965.



A.I.P.S.
THE ATHLETES
OF THE CENTURY
26 June, 1999, Budapest



AIPS Headquarters
H-1054 Budapest, Hold utca 1.
Hungary





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V Á C .
Bán M.u.3
2600

The Athletes of the Century

by Zoltán Klein

In 1999, the International Federation of Sports Journalists (AIPS) celebrated its 75th anniversary by selecting the outstanding athletes of the 20th century. Journalists from the 130 member associations around the world voted on 80 nominees. The top 25 athletes receiving the most votes were selected for the honor "Athlete of the Century."

On June 26, 1999, journalists from seventy countries, various leaders, and the public gathered to honor the recipients who were able to attend. These included: Dawn Fraser (swimmer), Australia; Alexander Karelin (wrestler), Russia; Sawao Kato (gymnast), Japan; Kipchoge Keino (athlete), Kenya; Jean-Claude Killy (skier), France; Larissa Latinina (gymnast), Russia; Li Ning (gymnast), China; László Papp (boxer), Hungary; Ferenc Puskás (football/soccer), Hungary; Naim Suleymanoglu (weight-lifter), Turkey.

The remaining winners were: Franz Beckenbauer (football/soccer), Germany; Sir Bobby Charlton (football/soccer), England; Nadia Comaneci (gymnast), Romania; Juan Manuel Fangio (race-car driver), Argentina; Wayne Gretzky (ice hockey),

Canada; Michael Jordan (basketball), USA; Niki Lauda (race car driver), Austria; Carl Lewis (athlete), USA; Edoard Merckx (cyclist), Belgium; Muhammad Ali (boxer) USA; Paavo Nurmi (athlete), Finland; Jesse Owens (athlete), USA; Pele (football/soccer), Brazil; Mark Spitz (swimmer), USA; and Emil Zatopek (athlete), Czechoslovakia.

Standing in for three of the honorees were: Juan Manuel Fangio's nephew; the son of Paavo Nurmi; and Imrich Bugar, a fellow athlete and friend of Emil Zatopek.

Other guests of honor attending the banquet included: Juan Antonio Samaranch, then-president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC); Jacques Rogge, European Olympic Committee, President (now IOC President); Michel Platini, FIFA representative; Dr. Pál Schmitt, IOC vice-president; and Tamás Aján, Hungarian Olympic Committee vice-president.

The AIPS is headquartered in Budapest, Hungary. It was founded in Paris, France, July 2, 1924.

The Hungarian postal administration used a special postmark for the occasion on June 26, 1999 at the Budapest 8 post office. A special event cover was created featuring the logo of the event and emblem of AIPS.



THE SPORTS ARENA

by Mark Maestrone

Books dealing thematically with sports philately are few and far between. No wonder, then, that I was surprised to learn of *75 Years of Skiing History in Stamps* published by the Swiss Academic Ski Club with the help of the International Ski Federation (FIS).

According to an in-depth review in the March 26, 2001 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, this 125-page hardback book covers the period from 1925, when Hungary issued the first stamp showing a skier, through 1999. There are over 1,000 color reproductions of stamps.

The inspiration for the book apparently arose following the death of British skiing pioneer, James "Jimmy" Riddell. Riddell was an avid philatelist whose collection spanned not only alpine skiing – his competitive discipline – but also ski jumping, cross-country skiing and even snowboarding.

The reviewer, James Bentley, noted that the book focused on only stamps; postal stationery, meters, and cancels were not included.

Noticeably absent, topically speaking, were Swiss Army stamps which definitely fall into this collecting category, as well as stamps featuring the British royal family skiing in France. Disney stamps are, however, included.

The text is in English.

The book is available for 49 Swiss francs (about US\$30), plus postage, from the FIS. For more information, you may write Barbara Albrecht, Press Assistant, FIS Headquarters, Marc Hodler House, Blockstrasse 2, CH-3653 Oberhofen/Thunersee, Switzerland. Her email address is albrecht@fisski.ch

If there are any members out there who already have this book, your editor would welcome a proper review of it for this journal.

A new color-missing error was recently discovered on a single pane of U.S. Olympic stamps issued in 1990.

As reported in the August 6, 2001 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, a pane of the 25¢ Olympians stamps (Scott 2496-2500) issued to commemorate the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona is completely missing the cyan (blue) color. In all, four process inks were

used to print these stamps: black, magenta (red), yellow, and the missing cyan.

Each post office pane was composed of seven rows of five face different stamps. Each of the five stamps featured a different U.S. Olympian: Jesse Owens, Ray Ewry, Hazel Wightman, Eddie Eagen, and Helene Madison. The absent cyan color is most apparent on the Helene Madison stamp making it seem as though the famous swimmer is stroking her way through dirty grey wash water instead of the vibrant blue of the original.

It is unusual for a color-missing error on a modern era U.S. stamp to evade discovery for over a decade. The reason is no doubt because the missing color is not very noticeable when viewed by itself. In this case, however, a dealer's assistant noticed the pane because it stood out from the four or five normal panes in the same accumulation.

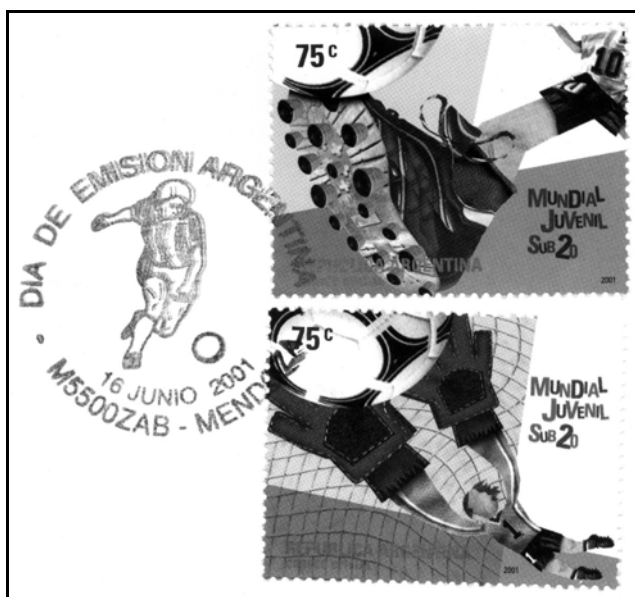
Logic would suggest that since these panes were printed in press sheets of four, there should have been three additional panes with the same color-missing error. It's certainly worth a look at your own collections of panes, singles, first day covers, etc. to see if you may be the lucky owner of one of these modern day Olympic errors!

Member Juan Garcia-Salazar of Argentina recently submitted examples of the latest sports issue from his country. On June 16, 2001, Correo Argentino (the Argentine postal administration) released a pair of stamps commemorating the Under 20 World Youth Soccer Championships to be played in Argentina this year.

The 75c stamps depict a goalkeeper catching the ball, and a player kicking the ball.

The "Under 20" division of world cup soccer was created in 1974 at the urging of the newly-elected president of FIFA, João Havelange. Tunisia hosted the first Under 20 World Cup in 1977. Since then, the cup has been contested a total of twelve times.

In this 13th World Youth Soccer Championships, called "Argentina 2001," matches are scheduled for stadiums in six cities: Buenos Aires, Salta, Mendoza, Cordoba, Rosario, and Mar Del Plata.



A first day cancel reproduces a soccer player and ball. Interestingly, while the post office flyer illustrates the first day cancel with "Buenos Aires" in the postmark (shown at left), the FDC that was mailed to me is from Mendoza (above). Were FD cancels perhaps available in all the competition cities?

The next best thing to attending an Olympic Games is reading a firsthand account from an average, everyday spectator. We lucky philatelists frequently happen upon "post cards home" with messages about the competition or the experiences of being right there where the action is. A recently acquired post card tells of the 1952 Helsinki Games.

Dated Monday, July 21, 1952 (Day 3 of the Games), "Tim" regales his friends back in Sweden with his first impressions:

Dear Reinette & "Mutti"

Have been switching rooms, dealing out tickets, get finally settled & going to games; literally no time to write – Pastor Helge Forsman, son & wife here today – hälsar till mosterna. Zatópek (10,000 meters) was phenomenal yesterday's and the Russian women discus throwers (2 of em) were young girls 17-19! The Swedes thought the wrestling "mycket roligt" and a relative of Herr Graff (from Vieta) won! Love,

Zatópek (10,000 meters) was phenomenal yesterday and the Russian women discus throwers (2 of em) were young girls 17-19! The Swedes thought the wrestling "mycket roligt" and a relative of Herr Graff (from Vieta) won!

"Tim" couldn't have known it at the time, but he was privileged to have watched one of the greatest moments in Olympic history. The 10,000 meters, which was contested on July 20, was the first of Emil Zátopek's unprecedented triple win in the Olympic long distance races. On July 24, he ran away with the 5,000-meter gold, followed by the Marathon gold on July 27. And as if that weren't enough, he punctuated each win by setting an Olympic record.

The other track and field event, the women's discus, went 1-2-3 for the Soviet Union. Competition between these three teammates was heated with the winner, Romaschkova, upsetting veteran world record holder, Nina Dumbadze who placed third. A month later, Romaschkova took it one step further by surpassing Dumbadze's existing world record. Dumbadze had her revenge that October by setting a world record that lasted for almost eight years.

"Tim's" reference to wrestling may not be for a final since Wallechinsky lists all Freestyle wrestling finals as taking place on July 23. In any event, there were two Swedish gold medalists: Olle Anderberg in the Lightweight Class (67kg.) and Wiking Palm in the Light Heavyweight Class (87 kg.). Whether either was Herr Graff's relative remains to be discovered. We can be sure, though, that their own friends and relatives celebrated their victories!



Postcard from the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games.

APRL RESOURCE REVIEWS

by Sherwin Podolsky

*The following resources are available for loan from the American Philatelic Research Library or, in the case of the **MANUAL OF PHILATELIC JUDGING**, for purchase from the American Philatelic Society.*

MANUAL OF PHILATELIC JUDGING, HOW EXHIBITS ARE JUDGED. FOURTH EDITION. 1999. American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803-8000. Soft bound, card covers. 88 numbered pages. 8½" x 11". Illustrated. Price: \$9.60 to APS members, \$12.00 to non-members.

This completely revised edition is for national philatelic exhibits. However, there are separate chapters for philatelic judging in Canada and for international exhibits. There is a chapter on thematic exhibiting. However, the chapter on First Day Covers also includes classes for events and thematic exhibits under the category of modern era cachetmakers. Thus, Olympic collectors will find that these newest regulations provide a variety of means for exhibiting. There is a separate chapter for judging youth exhibits.

The chapter on basic concepts of judging describes each class of an exhibit so that the reader can identify where his exhibit belongs. All classes except those for First Day Covers, special studies, and one-frame displays are recognized by the International Federation of Philately (FIP). Evaluation criteria and point distribution for awards are given for each category.

All chapters are meaningful to the exhibitor. The book includes all relevant scoring forms.

OLYMPIC GAMES 1896-1900-1906 (Exhibit)

This is a collection of photocopies from unnamed sources. I recognize some of the pages as being by an Olympic specialist familiar to me but I cannot be sure. So the exhibitor(s) will remain nameless.

This collection comprises 96 pages prepared for six exhibit frames. All illustrations are high quality photocopies in color.

The contents and introduction pages give the

most detailed description. The subsequent pages provide minimal description or text. The contents are divided into six frames:

Frame 1 – The organization of the Games. The complete set of 1896 in sheetlets. It is interesting that some of the sheetlet margins have printer cutouts. Not explained, however, is that these sheetlets were printed as part of a large pane of six sheetlets (not shown). This explains the existence of gutter pairs, which are shown later.

Frame 2 – The 1896 committee's official invitations. These are postage free illustrated stationery envelopes. Also featured in frame 2 are fiscal control cachets on the stamps.

Frame 3 – Stamps of the Olympic year (March 1896 to March 1897) with postmarks for every day. A study of faked stamps and cancellations follows.

Frame 4 – Selected used copies and covers showing postal rates. The complete set of overprinted stamps of 1900 is presented in sheetlets with overprint varieties pointed out. There is a study of faked cancels on fake stamps. The cancels are clear, but means of identifying the fakes are not indicated.

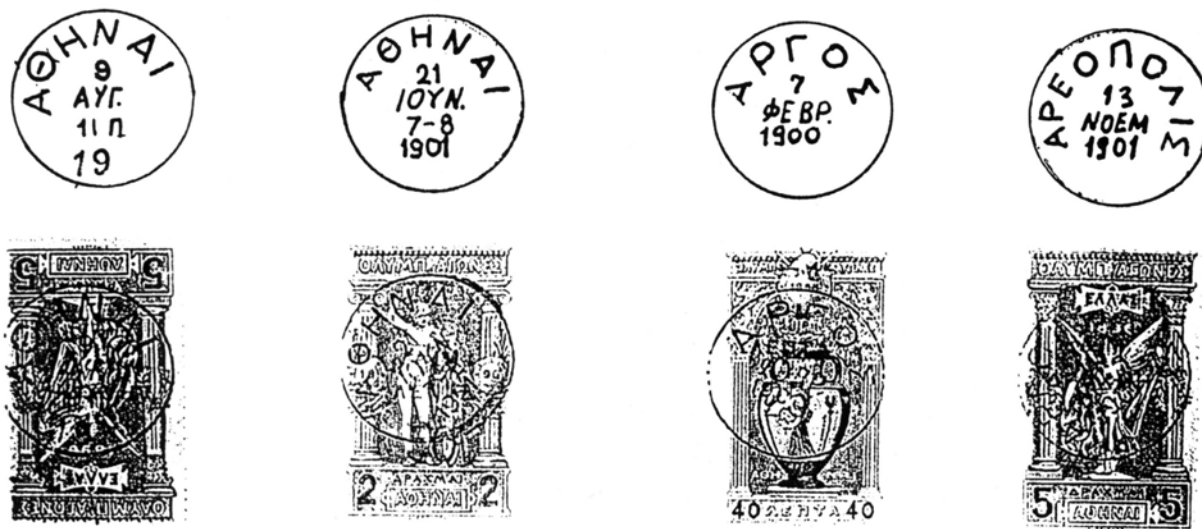
Frame 5 – The 1906 Olympic issue is presented with trial printings and imperforate units.

Frame 6 – Covers showing special postal services and interesting rates. Fiscal uses.

A GUIDE TO EXHIBITING POSTAL HISTORY, BY HARRY MEIER, MAY 1975

Although this booklet is not recent there is much information from different sources to enlighten even the experienced exhibitor. Unfortunately there is no table of contents. While the focus is on postal history, much information can apply to any exhibit. Even topical exhibits often have a postal history element and this booklet is helpful.

Olympic Games - 1900 Faked cancellations on Forgeries



Partial page from the exhibit on the "Olympic Games 1896 - 1900 - 1906" detailing faked cancellations on forgeries from 1900.

Examples of exhibit pages are shown and critiqued. Criteria for judging postal history exhibits is discussed in detail. Fundamental elements such as mounting, captions, page headings, title pages, and synopsis pages are discussed in detail with examples. A source of supply for exhibit or album pages is included.

LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES BY MONIQUE BERLIOUX, 1956 (IN FRENCH)

I met the author Monique Berlioux at the founding meeting of the International Federation of Olympic Philately (FIPO) at Lausanne in 1982 and 1983. I learned that she had participated in the Olympic Games in swimming but did not medal. She was executive director of the IOC but left shortly after Juan Antonio Samaranch became IOC president.

The scope of this book is the Summer Olympic Games from 1896 to 1952. Much information can be found in other publications and in English. However, there are tables by sport and a list of winners and their records for each sport. There is a "programme" for each sport giving the number of participants (athletes) for each nation with separate figures for men and women. The dates for the duration of the

Games are given.

I found the section on the Olympic Arts competitions particularly interesting. The Olympic Arts competitions lasted from 1912 to 1948 and included architecture literature music painting and sculpture. Bas-reliefs and medals were included in 1928 only. Results of the competitions are given for the first second and/or third places. Unfortunately, there are no illustrations of any of the Olympic Arts exhibits.

The book is made for careful reading, especially by one not familiar with French. It's printed on pulp paper with heavy card covers; there are 298 numbered pages. There are photographs in a center section and a table of contents on the final page.

The copy I reviewed was well-worn with split spines and yellowed pages. I hope the APRL will microfilm or make copies of this book for permanent reference.

Note: All of these resources may be borrowed from the APRL (by US-resident members only). Members of the APS may borrow directly from the library; non-APS members may request resources through their local lending library. For more information, consult your SPI Membership Handbook, or write the APRL at PO Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.

BOOK REVIEW

by Mark Maestrone

THE OLYMPIC MARATHON by David E. Martin and Roger W.H. Gynn. ISBN #0-88011-969-1, 528 pages, paperback (7" x 10"), \$27.95, published May 2000 by Human Kinetics, P.O. Box 5076, Champaign, IL 61825-5076. (www.humankinetics.com).

What is it about the Olympic Marathon that sets our spines to tingling and hearts to racing? Is it the romance of this century-old event that is the climax of each Olympic Games? The display of guts and determination by the athletes? The drama of the race and personal stories of the competitors? Whatever the reason, this book is for you.

Much more than a recitation of the facts, the authors ably relate the story of each Olympic Marathon event beginning with the first at Athens in 1896 and continuing through the centennial running through the streets of Atlanta in 1996. The women's Marathon, which debuted at the Los Angeles Olympic Games of 1984, is discussed separately from, but in just as great detail as, the men's event.

The book is organized by Olympiad. Within each Games, the authors follow a consistent pattern, presenting their material with interesting narratives interspersed with clear diagrams and instructive tables. A brief overview of each Olympic Games opens a chapter, thereby setting the stage. Next, the principal runners and/or teams are discussed. A map of the race course follows, accompanied by a description of the course itself. Finally, the authors detail the race, frequently debunking myths and misinformation while enlightening the reader with new knowledge gleaned from their thorough research.

Sidebar stories add to the readability of this book. In the chapter on the 1904 St. Louis Olympics, for example, the long-mistaken identities and nationalities of two African runners are revealed. According to information unearthed by a Dutch researcher, Floris van der Merwe, in 1999, it turns out that two supposedly Zulu tribesmen were actually from the Tswana tribe. Further, their names were not Lentauw and Yamasani, as originally listed in the official Olympic program, but rather Len Tau and Jan Mashiani, respectively!

Interesting stories abound in the women's competition as well. "The Mystery of the Missing Female Marathoners" tells of how Valentina Yenaki from Moldova and Virginie Gloum of the Central African Republic were omitted from the results of Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Games. Both women were "administratively ineligible" to race and thus not on the start list. However, when both showed up at the start line with properly numbered bibs, the race managers allowed them to compete. Following the race, the technical committee excluded their names and times from the final results.

One of the most useful aspects of this book are the wonderful appendices. The first two tables provide a summary of each Marathon (date, length, weather conditions, number of participants, etc.), and a review of the top three medal winners in each race. However, it's the next two appendices which are the most helpful. Here one finds the *complete* results (every start-listed athlete is included) of all 24 men's Olympic Marathons (including 1906) and four women's Marathons. Results are organized chronologically by Games, then by placement. Even birth dates, where known, are provided. The final two appendices list the top 200 fastest men's finishes and top 100 women's.

Whether a casual Olympic fan or a serious scholar of the Marathon, this book ought to be in your Olympic library. I only wish more Olympic sports were as well documented in a single source.

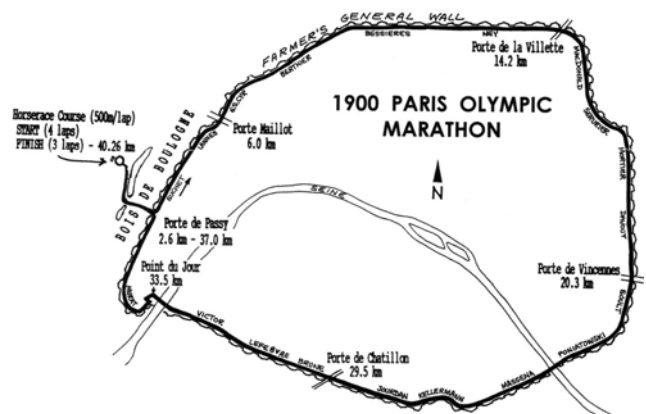


Diagram of the route of the 1900 Paris Olympic Marathon (shown reduced).

POSTAL STATIONERY CORNER

by Glenn Estus

If you're like me, you have found it fairly easy to collect stamps dealing with a specific area of sports collecting. There are a number of new issue stamp dealers and suppliers as well as specialized lists available from various collector organizations. But what if you don't wish to limit yourself to just stamps; where can you go?

There is no specialized up-to-date postal stationery catalog. If you are searching for pre-1980 material, the *Higgins and Gage* set of catalogs might be of help, however they are very expensive if you collect the whole world.

New postal stationery issues are another matter entirely. Even *Linn's Stamp News*, the leading U.S. weekly philatelic newspaper, doesn't list them. One option is to join an organization like the American Topical Association which has a column on postal stationery in its publication, *Topical Times*. No doubt topical organizations in other countries offer similar opportunities for learning of thematic postal stationery.

For the benefit of our non-U.S. readers, I have listed the United States postal stationery envelopes and cards (with their dates of issue) dealing directly with sports and/or the Olympic Games.

POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPES

[E=envelope; AL=air letter sheet]

4/7/77	13¢ Golf [E]
9/2/78	15¢ Auto Racing [E]
12/5/79	22¢ Discus (1980 Moscow Oly.) [AL]
5/16/80	15¢ Cycling [E]
9/15/80	15¢ Sailing (America's Cup) [E]
10/14/83	30¢ Baseball, Bobsled, Equestrian Sports, Field Hockey, Handball, Judo, Rowing, Shooting, Tennis, Water Polo (1984 Los Angeles Olympics) [AL]
5/2/96	32¢ Paralympic Games [E]

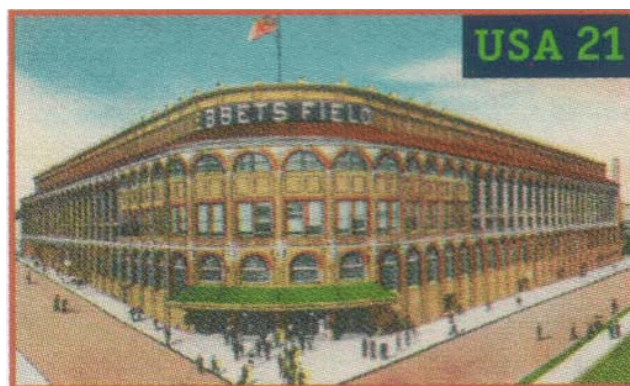
POSTAL STATIONERY CARDS

9/17/79	10¢ Sprinter (1980 Moscow Olympics)
12/1/79	21¢ Gymnast (1980 Moscow Oly.)
1/15/80	14¢ Figure Skater (1980 Lake Placid Olympics)

8/5/83	13¢ Sailing (1984 Los Angeles Oly.)
12/28/83	28¢ Speedskater (1984 Sarajevo Oly.)
4/30/84	13¢ Torch Runner (1984 Los Angeles Olympics)
5/6/92	19¢ Sailing (America's Cup)
5/2/96	20¢ Basketball, Beach Volleyball, Boardsailing, Diving, Cycling, Equestrian Sports, Gymnastics (men), Gymnastics (women), Hurdles, Javelin, Kayaking, Rowing, Running (men), Running (women), Shot Put, Soccer, Softball, Swimming (men), Swimming (women), Wrestling (1996 Atlanta Olympics) [20 card set]
7/6/00	20¢ Legends of Baseball [20 card set]
6/27/01	21¢ Baseball Parks [10 card set]

In June the USPS issued a set of ten 34¢ stamps honoring "Baseball's Legendary Playing Fields." In conjunction, it also issued a set of ten 21¢ postal cards in a small booklet. Each card shows the scene on the stamp on the reverse of the card. The postal indicium has the same scene as the stamp, but with a value of 21¢, the domestic postcard rate.

The cards and stamps show: Ebbets Field, Brooklyn (shown below); Tiger Stadium, Detroit; Crosley Field, Cincinnati; Yankee Stadium, New York City; Polo Grounds, New York City; Forbes Field, Pittsburgh; Fenway Park, Boston; Comiskey Park, Chicago; Shibe Park, Philadelphia; Wrigley Field, Chicago.



Imprinted 21¢ indicium showing Ebbets Field on one of 10 postal cards honoring famous baseball parks.

REVIEWS OF PERIODICALS

by Mark Maestroni

Esprit: Sports et Olimpisme September 2001 (#21)

This issue of the French-language journal of AFCOS opens with a review of this year's World Championship of Fencing held in Nîmes, France. René Christin also provides an overview of past fencing championships held in France in 1974, 1981, and 1990.

In another article, René and François Pons pose the question of whether the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris opened on May 3 or 4. Event schedules circulated in 1923 note the commencement of rugby competition on Saturday, May 3 in deference to the anticipated participation of a team from the British Isles (either England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland) who would not compete on a Sunday. However, since none of these were eventually entered, rugby actually got under way on Sunday, May 4 – opening day of the Olympics.

Additional articles in this issue cover ice hockey, maximaphily, the Women's European Basketball Championships, the 2001 Tour de France cycling race, and Paris' bid for the 2008 Olympics.

New issue information for stamps and cancels is also provided along with meter discoveries and member news.

Contact: Mr. Bernard-Marie Pajani, 24, chemin de Pré la Dame, 74210 Faverges, France.

IMOS Journal August 2001 (#111)

This issue of the German sport and Olympic philatelic society journal concentrates on updates to existing catalogues: the sports postal stationery catalog (1998 – Australia to France); the soccer stamp booklet catalog (Ireland to Italy); and new sport and Olympic stamps, cancels and meters.

Thomas Lippert writes the only two articles in this issue. The first is a very comprehensive look at the 112th IOC Session at Moscow where Beijing was selected as the host of the 2008 Games. Thomas provides numerous illustrations of the cancels,

cards and stamps relating to Beijing's bid and win. The second article describes Hybrid Postcards, a new type of card sent via the internet, but delivered by the post office in regular fashion.

Contact: Dieter Germann, PB 1128, D-63534, Grosskrotzenburg, Germany.

Olympsport #2/2001

In addition to the usual society news, this issue of the Czech sport and Olympic philatelic group's journal provides a well-illustrated article on archery philately. Olympic winners in archery portrayed on stamps and cancels are discussed. Part 18 of the series on Olympic medalists in philately is included, reporting on winners at the Helsinki Games of 1952. Other articles in this issue cover the 80th anniversary of Czech volleyball, which was founded in 1921, and special Olympic flights from Germany to the Sydney 2000 Olympics.

Contact: Jaroslav Petrasek, POB 13, 282 23, Cesky Brod, Czech Republic.

Phila-Sport April-June 2001 (#38)

This quarterly issue of the Italian journal of sport and Olympic philately features an in-depth article on the European Junior Athletic Championships by Riccardo Belli. Alvaro Trucchi reviews the extensive variety of telephone cards issued for the 1998 World Cup. The founding of various Italian organizations devoted to physical education are outlined by Valentino Vannelli. Included in this discussion are the many physical education stamps issued during the fascist era of the 1930's and early 1940's. Pasquale Polo writes about the International Olympic Fair held in Seoul this past May.

Also included are updates on new issues of stamps and cancels, as well as recent discoveries of past meters and other items of philatelic interest.

Contact: UIFOS, C.P. 14327 Roma Trullo - via Lenin, 00149 Rome, Italy.

Torch Bearer August 2001 (Vol. 18, #3)

SOC and AFCOS (the French sport and Olympic philatelic society) conducted a joint meeting at the famous British rowing center at Henley. In celebration of the event, a brief overview of Olympic rowing stamps and cancels are presented. SOC also made available a special souvenir postcard reproducing a 1908 postcard of a street scene at Henley where the Olympic rowing competition at those Games was held. The card is available both mint (£0.60) and canceled (£2.00) with a special Henley commemorative handstamp dated September 29, 2001 (the date of the joint meeting). Postage for 1 to 5 cards is £0.40 to the UK/Europe, and £0.70 elsewhere. Cards may be ordered from David Buxton, 88 Bucknell Road, Bicester, Oxon, OX6 8DR, Great Britain.

Other articles in this issue include a report on the various philatelic issues relating to Beijing's bid for, and subsequent winning of, the 2008 Olympic Games; a review of meters, cancels and cards

produced by unsuccessful candidate cities for the 2006 Olympic Winter Games; and the experiences of a South African team official at the Helsinki 1952 Games, as recalled by his daughter. Also, Vic Manikian presents a study of 1900 overprints on the Olympic issues of Greece.

Contact: Miss Paula Burger, 19 Hanbury Path, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5RB, GB.

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NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

by Margaret Jones

New Members

2204 Richard A. Ratajak, 868 Whitney Drive, Schenectady, NY 12309-3010 USA. Richard is retired. *General Sports, Olympics, Baseball.* (Jones)

2205 Xinwen Chen, 325 E. College Street #1614, Iowa City, IA 52240-1679 USA. Mr. Chen is a student and volunteers to translate Chinese to English. *General Sports, Olympics.* (WWW)

2206 Sundre T. Strowbridge, 322 Gesner Street, Linden, NJ 07036-4012 USA. (Jones)

2207 Jos Van den Putte, Nieuwstraat 2, Hapert 5527 AT, Holland. *General Sports, Olympics, Used Sports Stamps.* J.Putte@tref.nl (WWW)

RENEWALS:

2035 Mercedes Amat-Ricart, America, No. 10 Atico, E-08041 Barcelona, Spain.

1492 Roman Babut, PO Box 913, 00-950 Warsaw 1, Poland.

2083 William L. Kullman, PO Box 1045, Union, OR 97883-1045 USA.

0139 Emil Queen, 16 Wooleys Lane, Great Neck, NY 11023-2136 USA.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Ellen M. Brannick, 1010 S. Oakdale Avenue, Medford, OR 97501-3536 USA.

Michael Fichtner, 82 Algonquin Drive, Mystic, CT 06355-1721 USA.

Thomas A. Fornabaio, PO Box 721, Hawleyville, CT 06440-0721 USA.

Ronald J. Klimley, 2807 W. San Rafael Street, Tampa, FL 33629-6135 USA.

Jack W. Ryan, 891 Country Club Circle, Venice, FL 34293-2011 USA.



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NEW STAMP ISSUES

by John La Porta

Argentina: June 16, 2001. World Youth Soccer Championship. Two 75c stamps: goalkeeper catching ball; foot kicking ball.

Australia: June 25, 2001. Dragon Boat Racing. Joint issue with Hong Kong. S/s, two se-tenant stamps: 45¢ and \$1 dragon boat race in front of Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center; dragon boat race Sydney Opera House.

April 19: Australian Football League. Sixteen panes of twenty 45¢ stamps featuring a map with labels showing photographs of members of the following teams: Adelaide Crows, Brisbane Lions, Charlton Blues, Collingwood Magpies, Essendon Bombers, Fremantle Dockers, Geelong Cats, Hawthorn Hawks, Kangaroos, Melbourne Demons, Port Adelaide Power, Richmond Tigers, St. Kilda Saints, Sydney Swans, West Coast Eagles, Western Bulldogs.

2001: National Rugby League. Thirteen panes of twenty 45¢ stamps featuring a kangaroo and map with labels showing photographs of members of the following teams: Brisbane Broncos, Canberra Raiders, Melbourne Storm, Newcastle Knights, North Queensland Cowboys, Northern Eagles, Parametta Eels, Penrith Panthers, St. George Illawarra Dragons, Sydney Roosters, Bulldogs, Sharks, West Tigers.

Austria: May 25, 2001. Austrian Aero Club 100th Anniversary. 7s, hot air balloon, symbolic eagle.

June 8, 2001. Seventh IVV Hiking Olympics. 7s, child's drawing of mascot Seppl.

Belgium: June 14, 2001. World Artistic Gymnastics Championships. 17fr+4fr/0.42+0.10e semipostal, gymnast on rings.

June 14, 2001. Cycle Track Racing World Championships. 17fr+4fr/0.42+0.10e semipostal, two cyclists.

Belarus: February 22, 2001. Sydney 2000 Summer

Olympics. S/s 1000r stamp overprinted Olympic winners.

Egypt: June 21, 2001. World Soccer Military Championship. 30pi, soccer player; 125pi emblem, world map, soccer player.

Estonia: May 24, 2001. Estonian Sports Association Kalev. 6.50kr, association's badge.

Hong Kong: June 25, 2001. Dragon Boat Racing. S/s of two \$5 stamps: dragon boat race in front of Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center; dragon boat race in front of Sydney Opera House.

Hungary: June 14, 2001. European Water Polo Championships. 150ft, water polo match.

June 21, 2001. World Youth Track and Field Championships. 140ft, runners at starting line.

Isle of Man: May 18, 2001. Horse Racing at Derby Haven and Derby. 22p, painting of 1627 Manx Derby by Johnny Jonas; 26p, Poste Haste by Jonas; 36p, Red Rum by Hamilton-Rennick; 52p, Hyperion by Alfred Munnings; 63p, Isle of Man by Jonas.

Italy: June 1, 2001. Italian Series A Soccer Champions. 800l/0.41e, soccer players, Italian and Roman team badges.

Japan: May 31, 2001. 2002 World Cup Soccer. Three 80 yen+10 yen stamps (two se-tenant), mascots.

July 16, 2001. 9th FINA World Swimming Championships Fukuoka 2001. Four 80 yen se-tenant stamps: swimming race; synchronized swimming; diving; water polo.

Korea (South): April 27, 2001. International Olympic Fair. One 170w stamp, Hodori, tiger mascot, gold medal. S/s has two stamps.

May 31, 2001. 2002 World Cup Soccer Championships. Five 170w stamps, soccer matches from the following years: 1954, 1986, 1990, 1994,

1998. Five s/s with two of each.

Marshall Islands: April 6, 2001. Watercraft Racing. Block of 4 se-tenant 34¢ stamps,; canoes with sails; windsurfing; yachting; sailing dinghy.

Mayotte: April 26, 2001. Soccer. 3fr, children playing soccer on beach.

Monaco: July 2, 2001. World Championships of Petanque. 5fr/0.76e, petanque boules, national team emblem.

August 1, 2001. Oceanography's Prince Albert Grand-Prix 30th Anniversary. 9fr/1.37e, sailing vessel, medal showing Prince Albert.

Mongolia: July 21, 2000. Sydney 2000 Summer Olympics. 100t, boxing; 200t, wrestling; 300t, judo; 400t, shooting.

Oman: April 9, 2001. Ninth SAF Games. Two 4re stamps: symbolic birds.

Peru: September 11, 2000. 100th Anniversary International Cycling Union. 3.20s stamp, cyclist.

Poland: April 28, 2001. 12th World Championships of Salesian Youth. 1z, basketball.

Romania: July 13, 2001. The 20th Century. 5,000 lei, gymnast Nadia Comaneci receives 10 at 1976 Olympics. Part of a set of four stamps.

Slovakia: January 16, 2001. European Figure Skating Championships. 16sk, figure skater.

Slovenia: May 23, 2001. Sixth World Maxibasketball Championships. 261s, basketball, silhouette of Ljubljana.

Yugoslavia: June 8, 2001. 100th Anniversary Yugoslav Mountaineer Association. 15 dinars, mountain climbers.

July 5, 2001. European Water Polo Champion. S/s, 30d stamp: water polo scene, border shows medals, ball.

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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 JULY-AUGUST 2001

Auto Racing: 01728-461, 01805-462, 01811-501.
Baseball: 01701-447, 01707-144, 01709-852, 01714-667, 01720-064, 01721-148, 01727-444, 01728-081, 01729-221, 01729-911, 01802-329, 01803-105, 01804-452, 01805-133, 01805-554, 01806-133.
Canoeing: 01811-444.
Cycling: 01704-956, 01707-761, 01708-024, 01728-458, 01729-129, 01802-100.
Horse Racing: 01725-128.
Horseshoes: 01801-557.
Running: 01704-960, 01706-587, 01707-135A, 01707-135B, 01708-135, 01729-129.
Soapbox Derby: 01728-461.
Swimming: 01729-129.
Triathlon: 01729-129.



Canton Crocodiles Station
July 1, 2001
Legends Baseball Game
Canton, OH 44707
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01701-447 Canton, OH

1



TOUR DE FRANCE
STATION
JULY 4, 2001
DAVIS CA 95616

01704-956 David, CA

4



01704-960 Mt. Shasta, CA

4



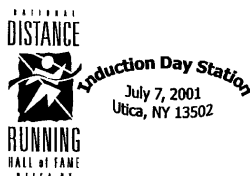
01706-587 Minot, ND

6



01707-135A Utica, NY

7



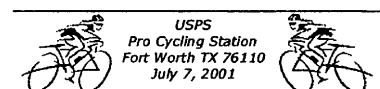
01707-135B Utica, NY

7



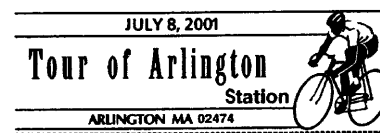
01707-144 Farmington, NY

7



01707-761 Fort Worth, TX

7



01708-024 Arlington, MA

8



01708-135 Utica, NY

8



01709-852 Mesa, AZ

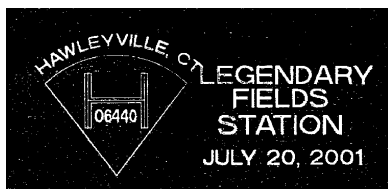
9

GEORGE
SWEATT
BASEBALL
CLASSIC
Humboldt, KS



01714-667 Humboldt, KS

14



01720-064 Hawleyville, CT 20



JULY 21, 2001
HORNELL DODGER STATION
HORNELL NY 14843

01721-148 Hornell, NY 21



July 25, 2001
Saratoga Springs NY 12866

01725-128 Saratoga Sp., NY 7/25-9/3



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APPRECIATION DAY STATION
WARREN OH 44481
27 JULY 2001

01727-444 Warren OH 27



01728-081 Camden, NJ 28



**New Bremen Bicycle
Race Station
Grand Prix
Downtown Historic
New Bremen, OH 45869**

July 28, 2001

01728-458 New Bremen, OH 28



DERBY DAYS STATION
JULY 28, 2001
MORRISTOWN, IN 46161

01728-461 Morristown, NY 28



01729-129 Lake Placid, NY 29



PRINCE WILLIAM CANNONS STATION
JULY 29, 2001
WOODBIDGE, VA 22192

01729-221 Woodbridge, VA 29

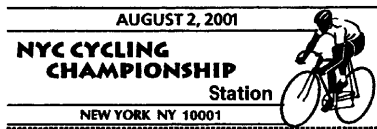


01729-911 Pasadena, CA 29



August 1, 2001
Horseshoe Station
Hibbing MN 55746

01801-557 Hibbing, MN 1-2



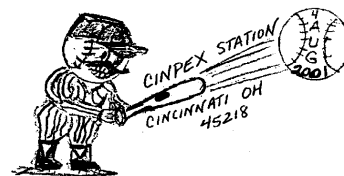
01802-100 New York, NY 2



01802-329 Rockledge, FL 2



01803-105 Mount Vernon, NY 3



01804-452 Cincinnati, OH 4-5



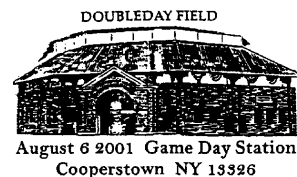
01805-133 Cooperstown, NY 5



01805-462 Indianapolis, IN 5



01805-554 Minneapolis, MN 5



01806-133 Cooperstown, NY 6



LEAVITTSBURG, OH 44430

01811-444 Leavittsburg, OH 11



01811-501 Knoxville, IA 8-11

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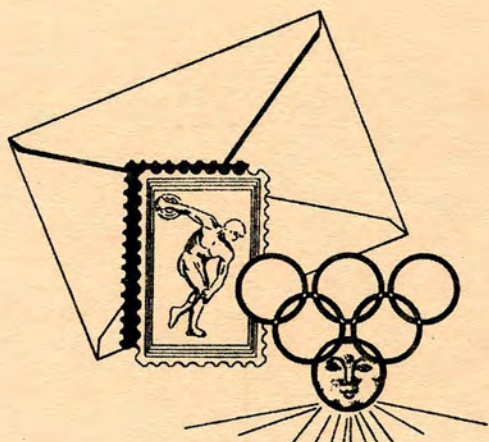
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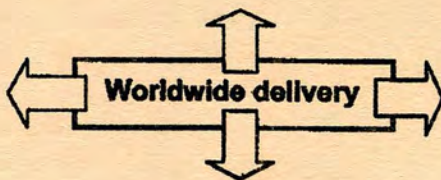
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