

JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

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Canadians Cheer – and Cheer – For Gold Hockey Medals

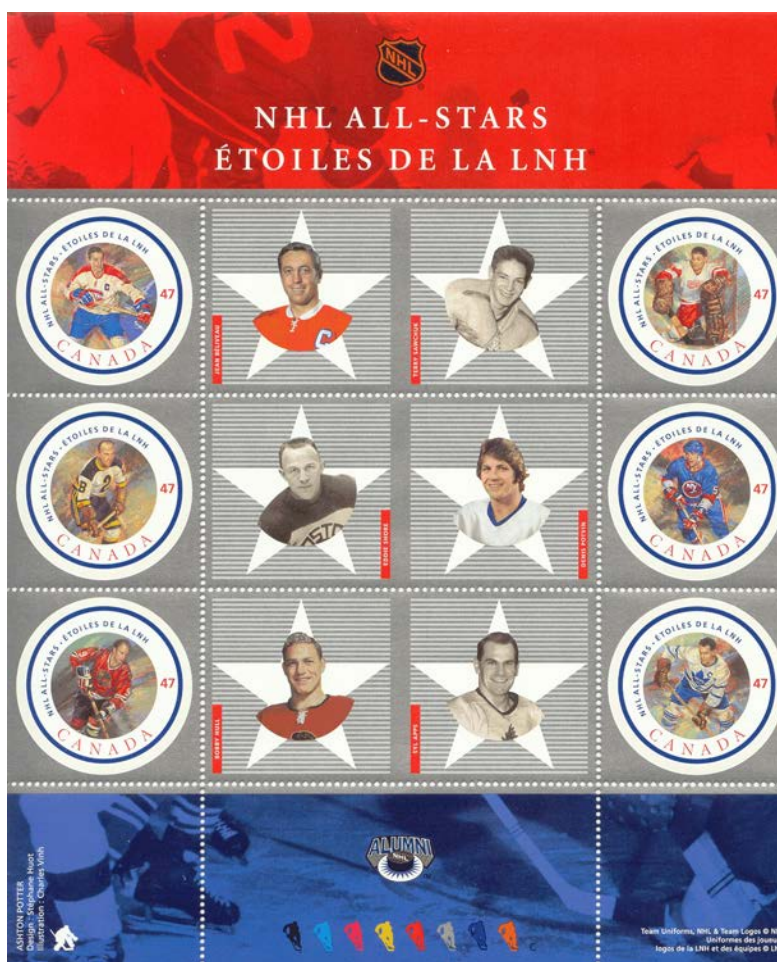
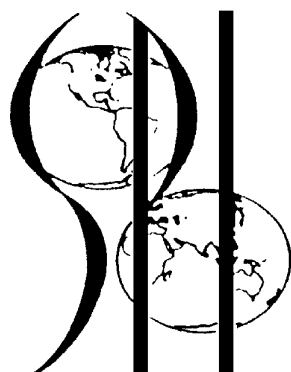


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INTERNATIONAL

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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.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Mark Maestrone

JSP NOW A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION

Due to dwindling revenue from dues, and skyrocketing postage costs (the USPS will again raise international rates in January 2003) the Board of Directors of SPI has decided to change the publication schedule of the *Journal of Sports Philately* from a bimonthly to a quarterly magazine. Effective with this issue, *JSP* will be mailed in September (Fall Issue), December (Winter), March (Spring), and June (Summer).

SPI Treasurer, Andrew Urushima, presented to the Board the annual financial statement for FY2001-2002 (reproduced on page 2 of this issue) which showed a dramatic loss of nearly \$3,900. While our expenses have remained essentially the same over the past fiscal year, our income from dues has decreased significantly, reflecting the general decline in the number of collectors in organized philately. By doing nothing, the society stands to lose an additional \$2600 over the coming year according to Andrew's projections. The society can't afford this drain on our assets; our goal must be to at least break even. We therefore had two choices: (1) raise dues, or (2) cut expenses. The latter seemed the more prudent choice at this point.

Our major expense is our journal. Andrew projected that publishing a quarterly journal would save us about \$2300 annually. It should also be remembered that virtually all our sister Olympic and sports philatelic societies publish quarterlies (with higher annual dues than we currently assess).

We examined ways to try to offset the loss of two issues: expanding the number of pages per issue wasn't possible for technical reasons, and decreasing the size of the type font was rejected as it would be a strain for many members to read. We do plan to explore ways to use space more efficiently thereby enabling us to increase the number and variety of articles we publish in each issue. In the near future we'll be circulating a survey to all members asking for their thoughts.

We hope all of you will understand that converting to a quarterly journal is essential to maintaining a fiscally healthy society and promise to continue delivering a quality publication to you!

2003 SPI Convention

The Board of Directors has accepted the invitation of the Sescal 2003 Exhibition Committee to hold our 2003 convention in Los Angeles, California on October 3 - 5 at the Radisson at Los Angeles Airport Hotel. The hotel will have a special rate for show visitors. As a national level show, exhibitors will be able to qualify their exhibits in time for Olympihlex 2004 at Athens. Other details of the exhibition will be provided in due course. In the meantime, we hope many of you will mark your calendars and join us!

The NEW and improved SPI web site is located at:

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

by Andrew Urushima

	August 31, 2002	August 31, 2001
<u>Income</u>		
Dues	3,723.50	6,750.50
Interest	364.94	770.97
Publications/Advertising	840.45	711.50
Total	<u>4,928.89</u>	<u>8,232.97</u>
<u>Expenses</u>		
Printing	3,005.95	4,264.88
Postage	4,322.34	4,806.13
F. Shorter Honorarium		250.00
Salt Lake Covers	1,143.75	
Other (supplies, etc)	413.46	451.46
Total	<u>8,885.50</u>	<u>9,772.47</u>
<u>Auction activity</u>		
Receipts	5,909.66	5,172.97
Disbursements	<u>(5,841.41)</u>	<u>(4,308.25)</u>
Total	68.25	864.72
Net loss	(3,888.36)	(674.78)
Beginning cash and investments	18,534.55	19,209.33
Ending cash and investments	<u>14,646.19</u>	<u>18,534.55</u>
Cash and Investments:		
Bank of America Checking	1,193.63	5,433.30
Dean Witter Money Market	<u>13,452.56</u>	<u>13,101.25</u>
	<u>14,646.19</u>	<u>18,534.55</u>

Cricket & Philately: Don Bradman in America, 1932

by Peter Street

In 1932 Australian batsman Donald Bradman was arguably the most famous cricketer in the world (Figure 1).

In the space of about six months during 1930, Bradman broke two world cricket batting records. During January of that year, batting for New South Wales against Queensland in a Sheffield Shield match¹, he made the then first class run record of 452 not out. It has been suggested that he could have scored close to 600 had he not run out of partners (he opened the innings) and his captain not declared at 761 for 8. Bradman scored his 452 runs in 415 minutes.

That same summer, Bradman was a member of the Australian touring party to England. Firstly he scored 1000 runs in May – a feat no Australian had previously achieved. Then in the third Test match at Headingley in Leeds, Yorkshire he made the then world record Test score of 334 (his 309 on the first day is still the record one-day score in a Test match).

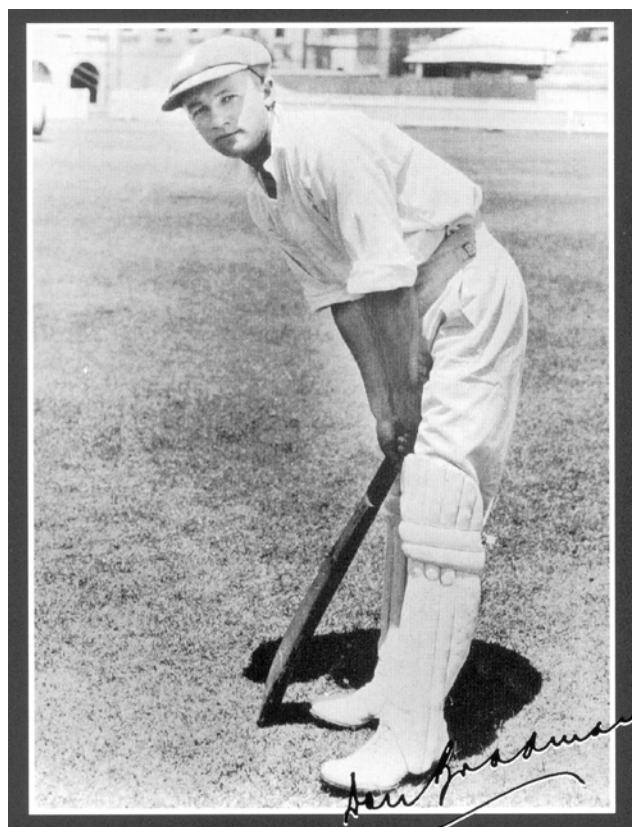


Figure 1. Don Bradman as a young man.



Figure 2. Current world record holder Brian Lara.

Thus in a period of roughly six months he had broken both world batting records. He was only twenty-two years old.

Interestingly enough the two current world records are also held by one man – West Indian batsman Brian Lara (Figure 2).

Don Bradman was born in the remote country town of Cootamundra, New South Wales on 27 August 1908. Before he was three years old his family moved to Bowral about 80 miles south of Sydney.

There were no organized sports at Bowral Intermediate High School. As the story goes, since no other boys lived near his home Don honed his cricket skills by throwing a golf ball against the brick stand of a water tower and attempted to hit it, on the rebound, with a small cricket stump.

Bradman writes in his 1950 autobiography *Farewell to Cricket* that this routine helped develop the co-ordination of brain, eye and muscle which was to serve him so well in the future.

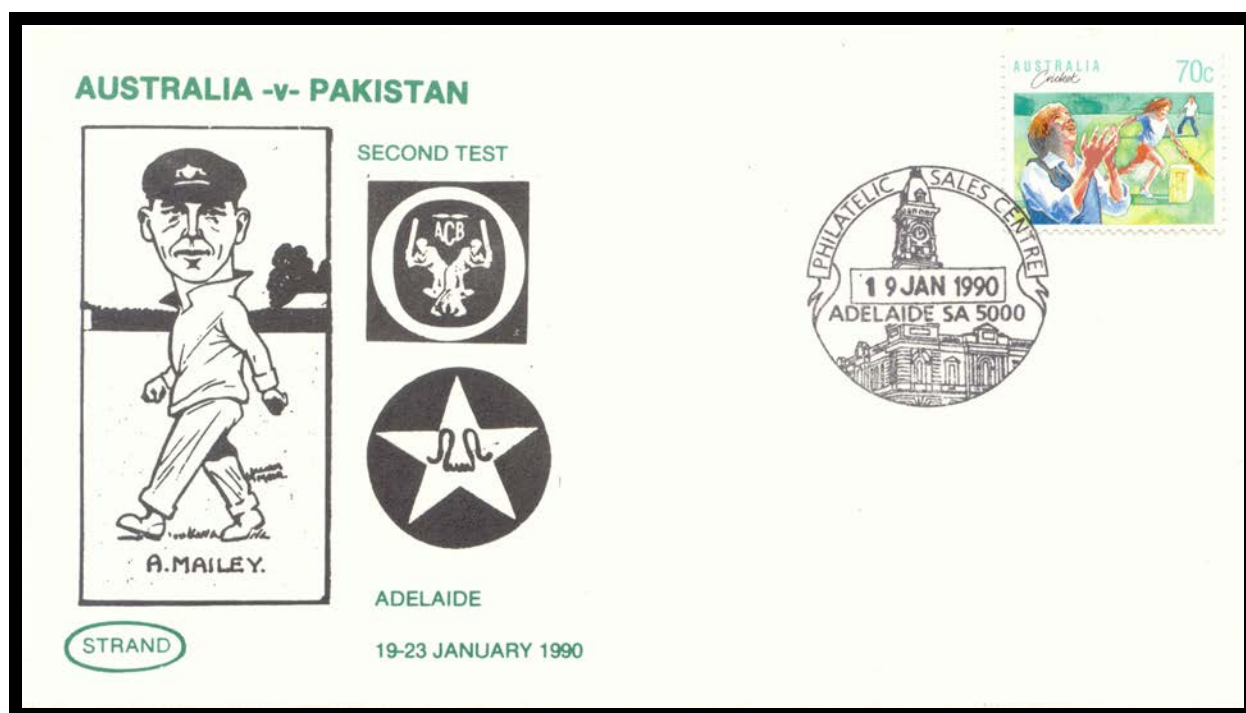


Figure 3. Australian spin bowler, Arthur Mailey, is shown on the cachet.

All this persistence paid off and by the summer of 1925 he was playing for the Bowral team which was captained by his uncle.

In one match he scored 234 not out and in another 300 – phenomenal scores for a 17-year-old playing against men. The 300 was scored when his team's total was 672 for 9. The opposition, Moss Vale, scored 130 and 200 so Bowral won by a innings and 338 runs. The match was played on five consecutive Saturday afternoons. At its conclusion the Sydney *Sun* ran a humorous report which said, in part, "At last, yes, it is really over."

Due in part to their scores, the New South Wales Cricket Association invited Bradman for a trial (they were actually looking for bowlers). As a result of the trial Bradman was invited to play for St. George, a Sydney first grade club.

In the 1927-28 season he was selected to play for New South Wales in the Sheffield Shield matches. Bradman's success in that competition resulted in his selection for the Australian team to play against England who were the touring side that season. His Test average was 66.85. For New South Wales he scored 1690 runs, at that time the highest season aggregate in Australia for first class matches.

When Bradman left school he had joined the real estate business of Davis and Westbrook. At the time of his selection for Australia, Bradman's employer, Mr. Percy Westbrook, decided to open a

business in Sydney and offered Bradman the position of Secretary. This was a great boon to Bradman as he was able to live in Sydney. This also meant that he no longer had to make the journey from Bowral for each game. In addition, he was able to practice on a turf wicket during the week.

The next Sheffield Shield season (1929-1930) was highlighted by Bradman's first class world record (see above). Bradman was naturally selected for the Australian's tour of England that summer where he made his Test match world record.

At that time the worldwide Depression was affecting the Australian real estate market and Bradman decided to accept an offer of employment from one of Sydney's leading sports firms.

The following season (1930-31), the West Indies, which had been granted Test status in 1928, were the touring side. Australia won the Test series 4-1. Bradman playing in all five Tests finished with an average of 74.50. His Sheffield Shield season included two double centuries (258 against South Australia and 220 against Victoria).

South Africa visited during the 1931-32 season. Bradman amassed 806 runs in the five Test matches averaging 201.5 runs.

During the first Test at Brisbane the Cooktown *Independent* reported that Don Bradman had died of dysentery. Fortunately for Australian and world-wide cricket this turned out to be, to quote Mark

Twain from an earlier time, “an exaggeration.”

On April 30, 1932, Don Bradman married Jessie Menzies and “thus began the best partnership of my life.”

THE AMERICAN TOUR

Arthur Mailey, the Australian spin bowler, arranged a cricket tour of Canada and the United States in early 1932. A caricature of Mailey appears as the cachet on a special cover to commemorate the second Test match between Australia and Pakistan in January 1990 (Figure 3).

Financial backing for this tour was supplied by a number of organizations principally the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. There was only one stipulation – Dan Bradman must be a member of the touring party. Bradman accepted provided his wife, Jessie, could accompany him.

In addition to Bradman and his wife, the final touring party consisted of the following players:

Vic Richardson, Captain, South Australia, Shield and Test player

Arthur Mailey, NSW, ex-Shield and Test player

Alan Kippax, NSW, Shield and Test player

Stan McCabe, NSW, Shield and Test player

H.S. (Sammy) Carter, ex-Australian XI wicket-keeper

Leslie Fleetwood-Smith, Victoria, Shield player

Dick Nutt, NSW, first grade player

Bill Ives, NSW, first grade player

Phil Carney, Victoria, stockbroker

Keith Tolhurst, Victoria, stockbroker

Dr. R.J. Pope, Hon. Medical Officer

Walter Carter (Sammy's son), tourist

Vic Richardson was selected as the captain. He was a forcing right hand batsman, a Test player who had captained his state (South Australia) for many years. In addition to Arthur Mailey, who had recently retired from first class cricket, there were two other current Test players in the party: Alan Kippax and Stan McCabe. Sammy Carter was a former Test wicketkeeper and Leslie Fleetwood-Smith was a future Test bowler. Two first grade cricketers, Dick Nutt and Bill Ives, rounded out the recognized players for the tour.

The touring party left Sydney on 26 May 1932 aboard the S.S. Niagara bound for Auckland, New Zealand. The next port of call was Suva, Fiji where rain unfortunately caused the scheduled cricket match to be cancelled. Thence to Honolulu, Hawaii

and finally the cricketers arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on 16 June.

The following day the cricket tour began. Six matches were played in the Vancouver area with the tourists showing their superiority in all phases of the game. Don Bradman did not disappoint the spectators with his bat. He made two centuries and a 94 against Vancouver XV (most matches were played against odds²).

In this game, Bradman, not usually known as a bowler, claimed six wickets including a hat trick in one eight ball over and ended up with a very creditable 7 wickets for 43 runs. The fifth match was against the Mainland All Stars XV. The result was significant in that the Australians lost the only match of the tour. It was a low scoring affair with the All Stars winning by 18 runs. Bradman was top scorer for the tourists with 42 runs.

The touring party left Vancouver on Friday 24 June for the long train journey to Toronto, Ontario. On 29 June the Australian tourists arrived in Toronto for a series of games against area clubs.

At the time of their visit, Toronto was the headquarters of Canadian cricket. The Toronto Club, located in Armour Heights, had at that time a “beautiful club house and facilities for tennis and putting.” The present club, whose full title is The Toronto Cricket Skating and Curling Club, was used in July 2001 as the headquarters for the International Cricket Conference (ICC) Trophy. The ICC Trophy is a competition for the twenty-two second tier cricketing nations which includes Canada and the USA.

The tourists' first match on 29 June against a Toronto XVI was played before a crowd of 6000, many coming from as far away as New York and Philadelphia to watch Bradman bat.

In the match against a Western Ontario XVIII played on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory in Guelph, Bradman broke the Canadian batting record (249) set in 1913. Ontario were skittled out for a meager 88 runs. Australia replied with 479 for 7 (Bradman 260, McCabe 119).

The next stop on the tour was Montreal, Quebec where the Australians played three matches in Molson Stadium. This stadium, primarily used for athletics, was quite small from a cricketing point of view. The result, as Arthur Mailey later wrote, was that “only the bowler, wicketkeeper and silly point were not on the boundary.” The closeness of the boundary resulted in huge scores particularly from the tourists who managed a grand total of 843 runs



Figure 4. Legendary New York Yankees baseball player, Babe Ruth.

for the three games. In the second game Bradman scored a double century, a feat headlined in the *Ottawa Evening Citizen* for 9 July with an accompanying photograph of Bradman.

Bradman scored a century in each of the two matches played against the Ottawa Valley Cricket Council (OVCC). On Monday 11 July the OVCC XVI could only muster 55 runs with Fleetwood-Smith in fine form with a final analysis of 9 wickets for 7 runs. Australia replied with 418 (Bradman 105). In the second game the local side fared a little better but still only managed 82 runs. This time the main wicket taker was Bill Ives with 7 for 17. The tourists replied with 269 for 7 (Bradman 114). The matches were played on the grounds of Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor-General. The local paper, the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, gave full coverage to the games with headlines like "Don Bradman delights gallery by scoring expected century" and "Don Bradman compiles century for second day in succession".

On a personal note when I first emigrated from England in the early fifties I lived in Ottawa. There were four cricket teams then and the pitch was still at Rideau Hall. Thus I can reasonably say that I played on the same pitch as Don Bradman.

That part of the Canadian tour was now completed and the tourists left for New York City and the United States.

When the Australians arrived in New York City on the evening of Wednesday 13 July, they were greeted by hundreds of well-wishers. The press were, as usual, eager to interview Don Bradman and the group had seven hectic days of cricket, sightseeing and social events.

Six games were to be played, three against resident West Indians and three against a New York XV. According to Vic Richardson the West Indians provided "the most keenly contested games of the tour."

In one of the games against the West Indian team, the Australian wicketkeeper, Sammy Carter, who was then 54 years old and retired from first class cricket some eight years, was hit in the eye when a ball from McCabe flew off the matting wicket. He would eventually lose the sight of the eye.

The New York XV were mainly expatriate Englishmen living in the area. The games were played on Staten Island and according to Don Bradman their standard was lower than that of the West Indians. During these matches Fleetwood-Smith became the first bowler to take 100 wickets on the tour.

Bradman scored one century but was out for a duck (zero runs) in the second game. This caused great jubilation on the part of the bowler who immediately ran over to the crowd on the boundary fence and in a very short space of time had collected a hat-full of dollars.

One of the social highlights of the visit to New York was a trip to Yankee Stadium to see a baseball game between the Yankees, whose line-up included the legendary Babe Ruth, and the Chicago White Sox. Ruth has appeared on several stamps. Two illustrated here (Figure 4) are from the USA (1983) and the Marshall Islands (1998).

Unfortunately Babe Ruth was injured so the Australians were unable to see him in action. However, he entertained them in his private box (Figure 5) and the Babe and the Don (as Bradman was universally known) were able to discuss the



Figure 5. Don Bradman and Babe Ruth at Yankee Stadium in New York City.

merits and differences of their two games. The contrast between the two must have been most pronounced. According to press reports Ruth was resplendent in a brown sports coat, white striped trousers, buckskin shoes and white cap whereas Bradman wore a plain three-piece suit. Physically Ruth had an imposing build at 6 feet, 2 inches and 215 pounds with massive chest and shoulders. Bradman was only 5 feet, 7 inches and slightly built, almost frail, compared to the Babe.

That evening, the Australians took the train from Grand Central Station bound for Detroit, the next stop on their tour.

As usual the game was very one-sided with the Australians scoring 313 for 4 and the Detroit XVI only mustering 88. There was an amusing incident during the fixture when the umpires couldn't decide how many balls per over: the English standard of six or the Australian of eight. The compromise of seven was rejected and Australian captain, Vic Richardson, insisted on eight – and eight it was.

After Detroit it was on to Chicago where four games were played in Grant Park. The park, located close to Lake Michigan, was the scene some thirty years later of violent anti-war protests during the August 1968 Democratic National Convention. Fortunately the scene for the cricket matches was much more sedate. Although the Chicago and Illinois area had shown an interest in cricket since the 1870's, the Illinois XVIII was not a strong side. The pitch was in poor condition and very uneven as the turf had only been laid eight weeks prior to the arrival of the tourists. (Most of the games on the tour were played on matting laid over grass or fine gravel.)

As Grant Park is open to the public it was estimated that between 22,000 and 30,000 people attended the matches despite double-headers by both the Chicago White Sox and the Cubs. The tourists won three games and drew one. Bradman's contributions were only modest (13, 10, 41 and 4).

It was back to Canada for the next series of matches. Games were played in Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Edmonton, and Calgary. Bradman managed four consecutive centuries and five altogether in this leg of the tour.

Two amusing incidents occurred in these games. On one ground the outfield was very hard. The game's organizers, in an attempt to speed up the play, used a man on horseback to patrol the boundary and retrieve the ball quickly after a typical sizzling Bradman cover drive. On another occasion the



Figure 6. C. Aubrey Smith (batting) and Boris Karloff (wicketkeeping), members of the Hollywood Cricket Club.

umpire insisted on standing at mid-on. Don Bradman pointed out that leg before wicket could not be given from that position. Bradman was wrong. The next ball hit his pads and he was given out – the umpire is always right!

By 13 August the Australians were back in Vancouver for four more games. In two of these games a local Colts XVIII were captained by Arthur Mailey and Alan Kippax respectively. This experiment proved quite successful as the Colts under Mailey scored 157 and Kippax 212. Bradman scored three centuries in his four innings (88 in the other).

Kezar Stadium in San Francisco was the scene of the next two matches. The stadium seated 70,000 but the games were sparsely attended with only a few hundred spectators. As usual the tourists completely outclassed the locals winning one game by an innings and 216 runs (Bradman 122).

The final stop on the tour was the Los Angeles area or perhaps we should say Hollywood because apart from a game in Santa Barbara against the Montecito Club (Bradman 121) the last four games were all played against the Hollywood Cricket Club.



Figure 7. Boris Karloff as the Monster in "Frankenstein".

The Hollywood Club had been founded by English character actor C. Aubrey Smith (Figure 6). Smith has impeccable cricket credentials having played for the

English Country Club Sussex for thirteen years and had even captained England in 1888-9 on a tour of South Africa.

Although aged 69 at the time of the Australian tour, Smith still played regularly. As has been previously reported (*JSP*, September/October 1998) in one match Smith dropped two catches in the slips because his chauffeur had given him the wrong glasses. While the Australians were in town Paramount Pictures made a short film entitled "Cricket Flickers" featuring the Australians and Aubrey. The "highlight" of the movie was Alan Kippax teaching actor Jack Oakie how to bat. Oakie, readers may



Figure 8. The Bradman Oval in Bowral, NSW, Australia.

recall, was the Mussolini look-a-like in Charlie Chaplin's 1940 classic "The Great Dictator".

Another stalwart for the club was top-order batsman and wicketkeeper Boris Karloff renowned for his role as the Monster in "Frankenstein" (Figure 7).

The Hollywood cricketers were no more successful than other teams and lost all four games even

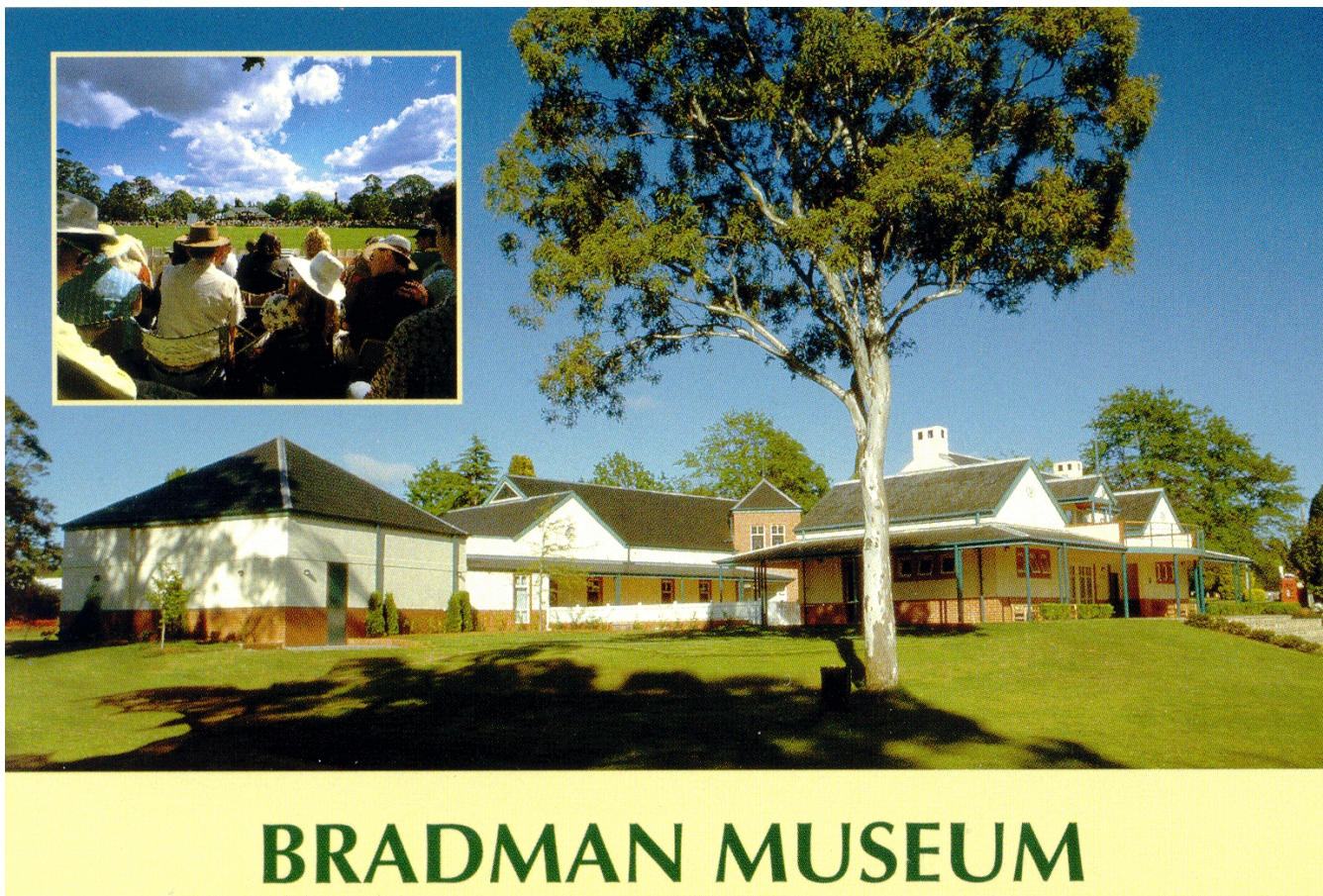


Figure 9. The Bradman Museum in Bowral, N.S.W., Australia.

though the home side fielded anywhere between eighteen and twenty players.

Bradman scored 83 not out, 18 not out, 52 not out and 43 which brought his tour average to over 100.

The final days of the visit were spent touring the area with Aubrey Smith and his Hollywood friends. Then it was on the train to San Francisco where the tourists departed on Wednesday 31 August aboard RMS Monowai for the return voyage to Sydney. Mailey's Australians had played 51 games in more than 20 cities and towns and over a period of 76 days. None of the matches were first class and most were against odds.

The tourists won 43, lost one and drew seven. To no one's surprise Don Bradman topped the batting averages. He scored 3777 runs at an average of 102.1. In his 51 innings he scored 18 centuries which included two double centuries. He also took 24 wickets at an average of ten.

EPILOGUE

Upon his return from North America, Don Bradman resumed his first class cricket career.

England again visited Australia in 1933, this time



Figure 10. Australian Legend stamps honoring Sir Donald Bradman.

under the captaincy of Douglas Jardine. Dubbed the "Bodyline Series" by the press (*JSP*, March/April 1994), Bradman survived with his reputation only slightly diminished but England did regain the "Ashes" (*JSP*, March/April 1988).

Bradman moved to Adelaide in 1934 to become a stockbroker. This meant he would now play his Sheffield Shield matches for South Australia.

He was vice captain for the 1934 English tour. Although not a hundred percent fit he still managed



Figure 11. Australia Post re-issued the Sir Donald Bradman Legend stamps inscribed with his birth and death dates.

some good scores and Australia regained the "Ashes."

In the 1935-36 season, Bradman began his Sheffield Shield career with South Australia. He was also made a selector for the Australia Test team which he now captained.

Australia again toured England in 1938. The fifth Test at the Oval in London saw Len Hutton, the English opening batsman, beat Bradman's Test match run record with an innings of 364. Although Bradman did not bat due to injury, he was fielding during Hutton's record innings. An interesting side note is that when Bradman made his Test record score in 1930 one of the spectators was 14 year-old Len Hutton.

World War II broke out in Europe in 1939 and international cricket was cancelled for the duration. In 1945 Bradman's employer declared bankruptcy and he started his own stockbrokerage and investment business as Don Bradman and Company.

England was again the touring side in the 1946-47 season. England's team was poorly equipped to face the Australians due to the lack of first class cricket during the war years. Australia won the Test series 3-0 with two drawn.

1948 was to be Bradman's final visit to England. He was now forty years old and his health was again in doubt. His team, dubbed the Invincibles, did not lose a single match and won the Test series 4-0 with one drawn. Bradman retired from first class cricket at the end of the tour.

Although Bradman retired as an active player in 1949 he did not relinquish his interest in cricket. He was an Australian selector until 1971 and an indefatigable member of the South Australia Cricket Association for many years. In addition he covered the 1953 and 1956 "Ashes" tours for English newspapers.

Bradman received many honors during his lifetime. He was knighted in 1949 for his service to cricket and in 1979 was made a Companion of the Order of Australia. The cricket ground where he played his junior cricket was renamed the Bradman Oval (Figure 8) and the first stage of the Bradman Museum was opened in 1989 (Figure 9).

Australia Post, in 1996, revised its policy regarding the depiction of non-royal living persons on its stamps. A year later it introduced a series of stamps, The Australian Legends, to recognize Australians who had made significant contributions to their country. Sir Donald Bradman was the first recipient of the honor. The Post issued two 45¢ se-tenant stamps. One is a portrait and the other shows

Bradman batting when he made his record Test score (Figure 10).

Australia's greatest cricketer died in his sleep at his Adelaide home on 25 February 2001 after a week's battle with pneumonia. Australia Post reissued the Legend's stamps to include the dates 1908-2001 (Figure 11).

NOTES

1. The Sheffield Shield is the principle interstate first class domestic cricket competition in Australia.

2. A regular cricket team consists of eleven players. The phrase "against odds" means that the opposition has more than eleven players (it varies between 12 and 20). All are eligible to bat. Sometimes the opposition has more than 11 players on the field.

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Sissons, Ric. *The Don Meets The Babe*.

Ottawa *Evening Citizen* (Ontario, Canada), July 1932.

FRANCE and COLONIES PROOFS & ESSAYS

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<input type="checkbox"/> St. Pierre	<input type="checkbox"/> Dahomey	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritania
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<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input type="checkbox"/> Fr. W. Afr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Senegal
<input type="checkbox"/> Cameroun	<input type="checkbox"/> Fr. Guiana	<input type="checkbox"/> Somali Coast
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<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon		

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<input type="checkbox"/> Trial Colors	<input type="checkbox"/> w/o seal	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheets
<input type="checkbox"/> Printer's Color	<input type="checkbox"/> 1956(9)-1964	<input type="checkbox"/> Imports
<input type="checkbox"/> Die Proofs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1964 to date	<input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe Sheets
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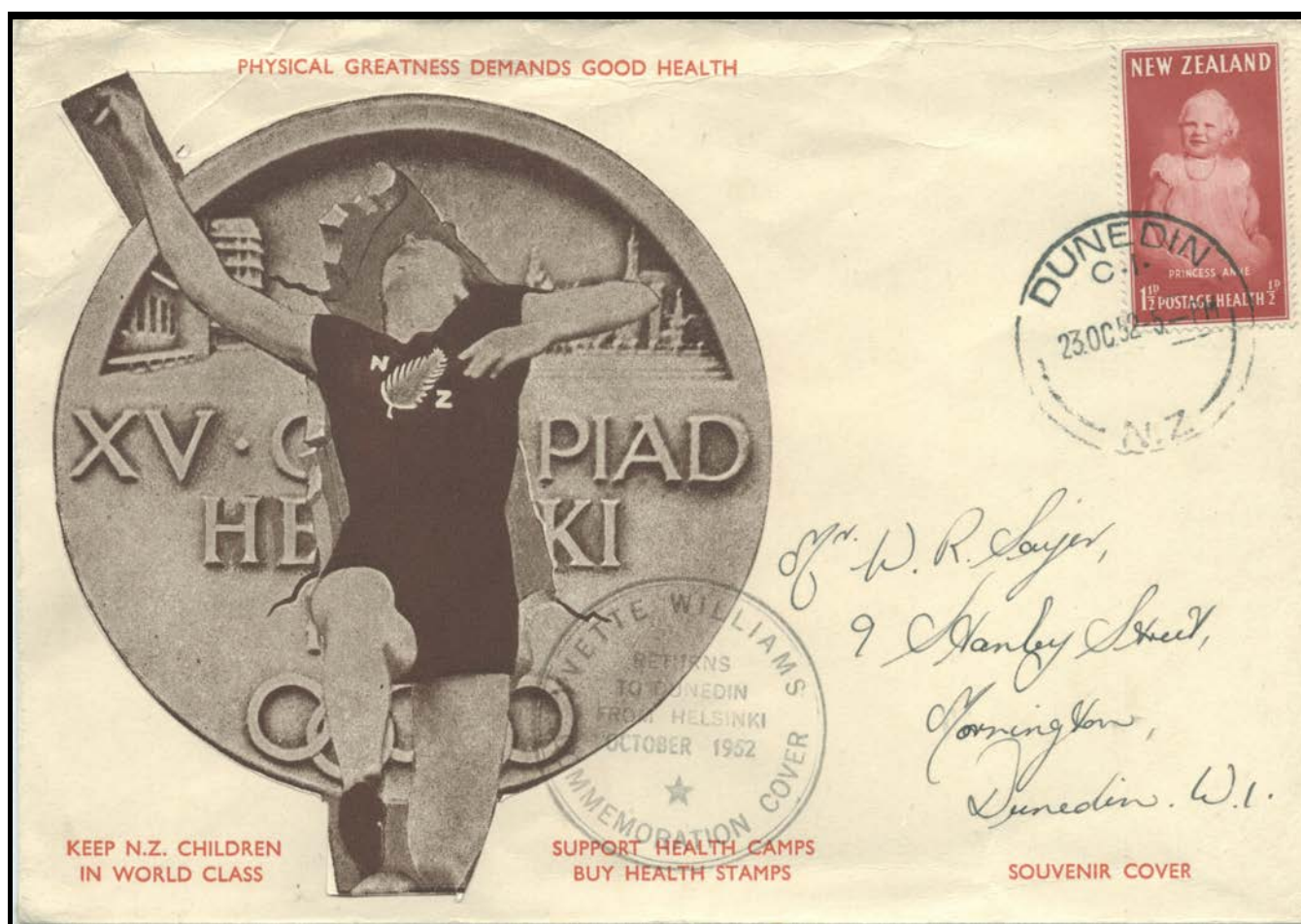


Figure 1. Cover and special rubber handstamp honoring Yvette Williams' return to Dunedin, NZ following her medal-winning accomplishments at the Helsinki Olympics of 1952. The illustration is pasted on the cover.

New Zealand's Olympic Women

by Kon Sokolyk

This year marks two significant anniversaries in New Zealand's sporting history. Fifty years ago, at the Helsinki Olympics, Yvette Williams became the country's first female Olympic gold medalist; and ten years ago, at the Albertville Olympics, Annelise Coberger became the first athlete from the Southern Hemisphere to win a medal at an Olympic Winter Games. At the time of their occurrence, both events were uniquely celebrated on postal covers.

YVETTE WILLIAMS-CORLETT

Yvette Williams-Corlett was perhaps New Zealand's finest female athlete of the 20th century.

Twice New Zealand's Sportsman of the Year (1950 and 1952), she was inducted into the New Zealand Sports Hall of Fame in 1990. Williams was born on April 25, 1929, in Dunedin, New Zealand. She started to train in her teens by running along sand hills and on beaches. Under the guidance of coaches Jim and Emmy Bellwood, she developed skills in many track and field events. It was by jumping from the tops of the sand hills that she mastered the technique for the long jump.

In 1947, Williams won the New Zealand shot put title, and a year later, her first of six consecutive national long jump titles. At the 1950 Commonwealth Games, she won gold in the long jump and silver in the javelin. At the 1952 Olympics, Williams won the gold medal in the long jump with an Olympic record leap of 6.24 meters, just one centimeter short of the

world record. She also placed 6th in the shot put (13.35 meters) and 10th in the discus (40.48 meters). At the 1954 Commonwealth Games, she won gold in the shot put, discus and long jump, with the latter two events being contested concurrently. In addition, she placed 6th in the 80-meter hurdles. That year, Williams also broke the world long jump record with a leap of 6.28 meters.

Yvette Williams returned to New Zealand from the Helsinki Olympics in October, after having spent time competing in Europe. On October 22, she was hosted in the nation's capital by the Prime Minister. A day later she arrived to an enthusiastic welcome of thousands in Dunedin that included a car procession and a civic reception.

Included in the October 23 celebrations was a special commemorative rubber handstamped cachet and cover celebrating Williams' return to her home town (Figure 1). Both examples of the cachet in the author's collection do not strike the affixed postage stamps. Undated, they probably had no postal validity. Rather, the stamps are cancelled with a regular Dunedin date cancel time stamped 5 p.m., likely to coincide with Williams' late afternoon arrival in Dunedin.



ANNELISE COBERGER

Four-time New Zealand skier of the year (1989-92) and the country's 1992 athlete of the year, Annelise Coberger began skiing at the age of three and competing at seven. It is not surprising: her father Anton is a former New Zealand ski champion while her grandfather Oscar is remembered as the grand old man of New Zealand skiing and an outstanding mountaineer.

Annelise Coberger was born on September 16, 1971, in Christchurch, and quickly developed into a fine competitive skier. Her first major international success came in 1990, when she placed third in the slalom at the World Junior Championships, at Zinal, Switzerland. Just a month prior to the Albertville Olympics, she won her first and only World Cup race at Hinterstoder, Austria. During her competitive career on the World Cup circuit, she also had three second place finishes and four thirds, all in the slalom. Her best end-of-season points total on the

circuit was in 1992-93, when she placed second in the slalom and 14th overall.

After the first run of the slalom at the 1992 Albertville Olympics, Annelise Coberger was 0.8 seconds behind the leader, in eighth position, and angry with her performance. Four hours later, in the second run she aggressively challenged the course giving it her all and captured the silver medal, the first for New Zealand and the Southern Hemisphere at an Olympic Winter Games.

To commemorate the occasion, shortly after the race a philatelically inclined member of the New Zealand ski team purchased 50 first day covers featuring the Albertville 1992 slalom event stamp (Figures 2 & 3). The covers were postmarked that same day in Meribel Les Allues, site of the competition, and signed by Coberger. The details on the back were subsequently added in New Zealand.

When the Olympic Torch passed through New Zealand on its way to Australia in 2000, Annelise Coberger was the first person to receive the torch from Peter Snell, New Zealand's Athlete of the 20th Century and the custodian of the torch during its New Zealand journey. Fittingly, Coberger skied with the torch down Coronet Peak. Upon retiring from skiing, she became a police officer.


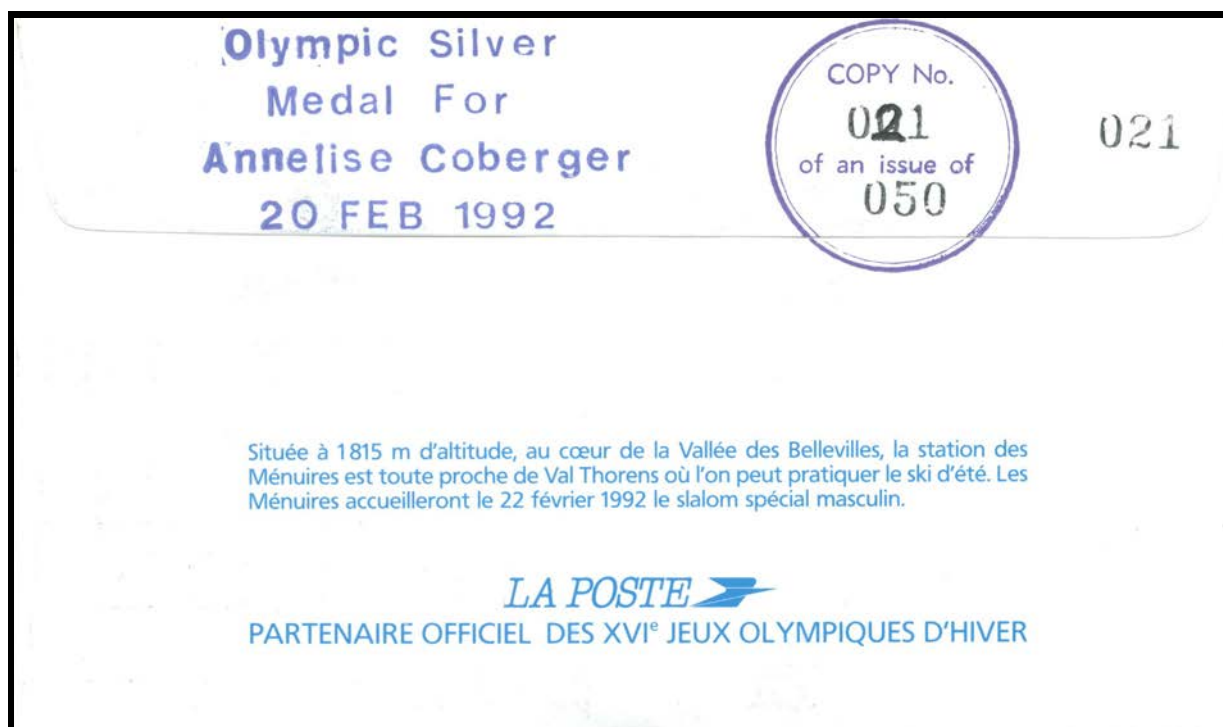
A sincere thank you to Diane Campbell, Editorial Department, Otago *Daily Times*, Dunedin; Ron Palenski, Executive Director, New Zealand Sports Hall of Fame, Dunedin; and Steven McLachlan, Shades Stamp Shop Ltd., Christchurch, for providing much of the background information. 



Figure 2. Annelise Coberger (center) with her assistant coach Juliet Satterthwaite (left) and her Coach Robert Zalman. This photo was taken in 1992 at the Albertville Olympics.



Figures 2 & 3. Annelise Coberger's silver medal in the women's Alpine slalom at the 1992 Albertville Olympics was the first medal won by an athlete from the Southern Hemisphere at an Olympic Winter Games.



21st Summer Universiade, Beijing, China – *Addenda*

by Luciano Calenda

The following few pages complement the very interesting article written by George E. Killian on the subject of the 21st Summer Universiade in Beijing, PRC and published in the May-June 2002 issue of the *Journal of Sports Philately*.

I'm going to show a few items not listed by George, plus some others which appeared after the preparation of his article. We'll review these in chronological order.



1. May 4, 2001: a special handcancel (left) was used to commemorate the start of the "torch relay."

2. August 15, 2001: there was a standard circular date cancel (without any pictorial image) used to record the rehearsal for the

special "Opening Ceremony" of the Athletes Village (below). This cancel was applied by at least two different devices as proved by the different numbers (1 and 6) shown below. I do not know if other cancels with other numbers exist.



3. August 22, 2001: the opening day of the Universiade and the first day of issue of the three-stamp set. Shown at right is the special first day cancel used on that occasion.



4. The fourth cancel presents somewhat of a mystery as it depicts weightlifting, a sport which was not on the competition schedule for these games. In spite of that it was conventionally used on envelopes bearing the cancel celebrating the opening of the Games, on August 22. I propose the following two possible explanations for the utilization of this cancel: 1) It is a special tribute of sorts to a very popular sport in China which was not selected by the members of the Organizing Committee (which selected, instead, table tennis and judo); or 2) Perhaps there was a special weightlifting tournament on the occasion of the Opening Day of the Universiade.



I do not know if the Chinese text in this cancel explains the true nature for the commemoration of this sport.

5. In Table 1 of George's article there were 3 cancels either missing or duplicated, and one completely missing. All four are presented below.

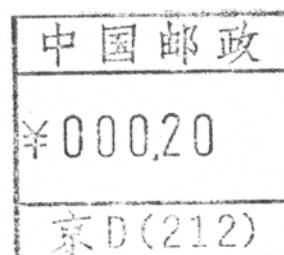


5A: Beijing Collegiate Gymnasium, Basketball

5B: Shijingshan Gymnasium, Fencing

5C: National Olympic Sport Center Gymnasium

5D: Athletes Village



6. There is another peculiarity in the 30 handcancels reproduced in Table 1: they all exist either with a No. 2 or No. 3 in parentheses at the bottom. We know that the Tsinghua University Natatorium cancel, shown above, comes with both numbers. The question is, were all cancels available with both numbers? And since there were numbers 2 and 3, is there a No. 1 for some or all cancels? (We know at least one cancel exists with a No. 1).

7. The cancel at right is not very clear: it was used on August 22 and shows a stadium, probably one of those already shown in the other cancels, but from a different perspective. In addition it seems to show a No.1 in parentheses, and is the only one I have seen so far.



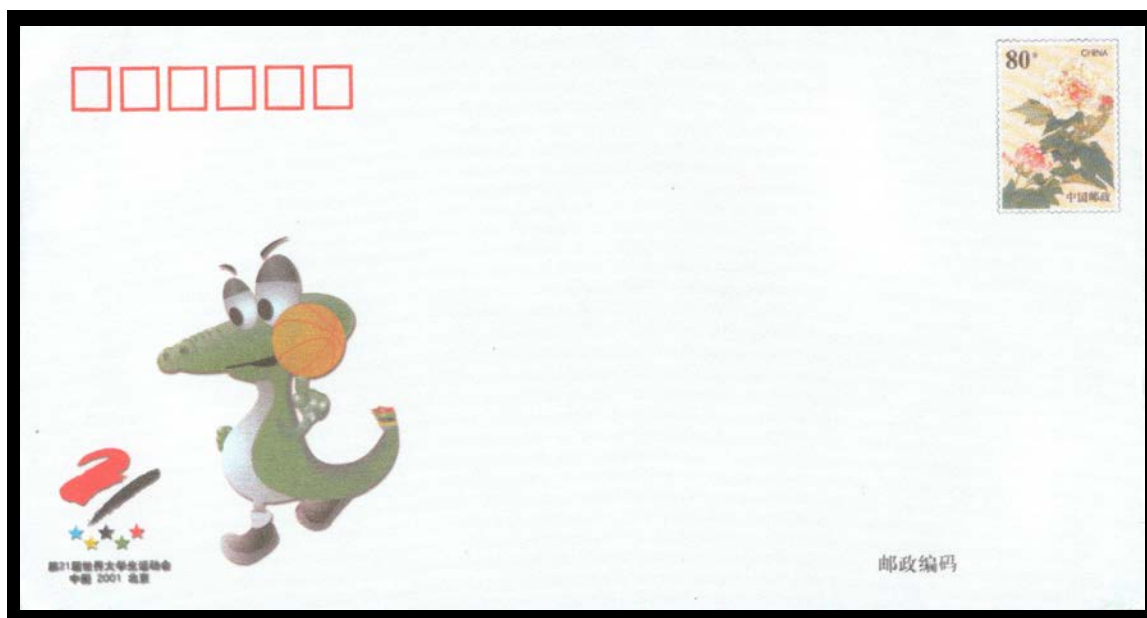
8. The cancel shown at top right is in reality a meter cancel used at the principal post office located in the Athletes Village.

Having reviewed the "official" postal cancellations, let me very briefly cover the "unofficial" ones.

9 & 10. There are two additional red large-sized cancels (below) depicting the logo and the mascot (whose name, incidentally, is Lala) that are slightly different from those shown by George in Table 2 of his article.



11. At bottom is a completely new item. It is a postal stationery envelope depicting basketball. As the back bears the number "2/12", it's a pretty safe assumption that there was a set of 12 postal stationery envelopes. These would be in addition to the 12 postal stationery cards presented by George!



Between George's and my articles, readers should have a good overview of the total output of China Post on the occasion of the 21st Universiade. While substantially complete, one can never rule out the existence of other items that may surface in the future.

12. In order to have a really complete picture of postal items celebrating the Beijing Games, I must show the only non-Chinese item. This is a red meter imprint (above right) from F.I.S.U. (International Federation of University Sports) used on postal items mailed from their headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

13. Last, but not least, there is yet one more item which, from a certain point of view, can be considered as a Universiade related item. It is another special sheetlet of the 80 fen stamp issued by China



on the occasion of the "2001 China National Philatelic Exhibition" (below). While the special tabs relate to the philatelic exhibition, the stamps themselves still commemorate the 2001 Universiade!

Now the story is really over. But before signing off I would like to mention that my comments regarding the meaning of the various special cancellations come from explanations received by a Japanese friend of mine. It is possible that the translations may not be absolutely exact and therefore I invite further comments, corrections and additions from SPI readers!



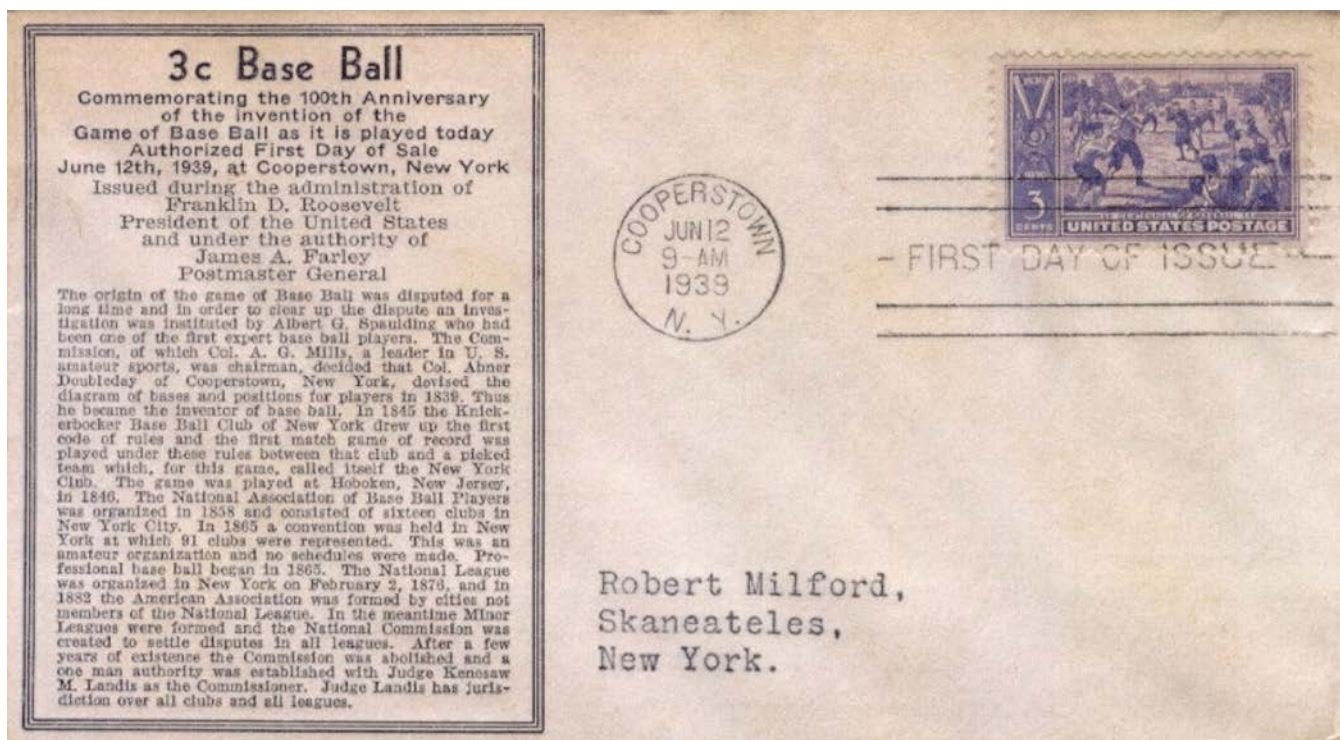


Figure 1.

The 1939 U.S. Baseball Centennial Stamp: Collateral Collectibles

by Norman Rushefsky

In my article in the May-June 2000 *Journal of Sports Philately*, I illustrated a few first and second day covers of the 1939 U.S. Centennial baseball stamp, Scott #855. Although ostensibly commemorating the 100th anniversary of the invention of baseball, the real purpose of this stamp was to acknowledge the opening of the National Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY and the induction therein of the first set of baseball immortals.

In order to establish the appropriateness of locating the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, a "history" needed to be provided of the invention of the game in this otherwise sleepy bucolic town. I believe it was Mark Twain who defined history as lies agreed upon. A brief rendition of the history of baseball is provided on a cachet by Imperial (Figure 1). This version of history reports that the origin of baseball was disputed for a long time and in order to clear up the dispute an investigation was initiated by Albert G.

Spaulding, who had been one of the first expert baseball players. In order to resolve the issue a commission was created which established that Col. Abner Doubleday of Cooperstown, NY devised the diagram of bases and positions for players in 1839 and thus became the inventor of baseball. It should be noted that the first credit to Doubleday for invention of the game was not made until many years after his death. More recent research casts doubt upon this holding regarding Doubleday inventing the game, however the myth took on a life of its own and today the location of the National Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame in Cooperstown is considered sacrosanct.

Philately was extremely popular in the United States during the late 1930s and as I noted in my previous article hundreds of thousands of first day covers were postmarked for this stamp. An interesting cover illustrates the cachet by the Leatherstocking Stamp Club, which is local to Cooperstown (Figure 2). Oddly enough the cover is postmarked with a machine cancel from the Royal Train which

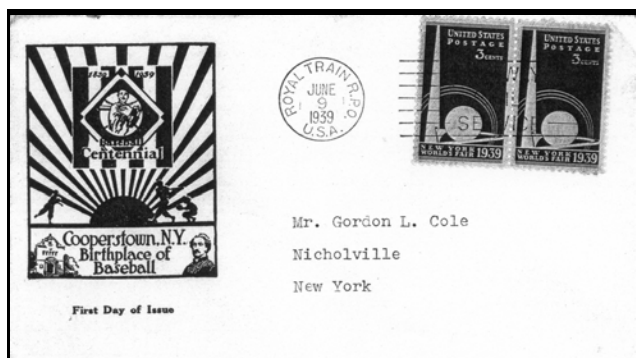


Figure 2.

was traveling through the United States and Canada during May and June of 1939. The postmark of June 9 would probably place the train in the Washington D.C. area. The next day the train was slated to travel north to New York City to visit the New York World's Fair. The cover is franked with the stamp issued to commemorate the fair. An interesting further tie-in of this cover and baseball is that the game of baseball is assumed to be based on the English game of rounders; traveling on the train was King George VI accompanied by the Queen and their two daughters.

The earliest cover I have noted regarding the advertising of Cooperstown as the place for celebrating the baseball centennial is illustrated in figure 3. May 15-21, 1938 was designated National Air Mail Week. Thousands of cities and towns throughout the nation provided different cachets for covers posted during this period. Cooperstown took this opportunity to ballyhoo the 1939 baseball centennial in

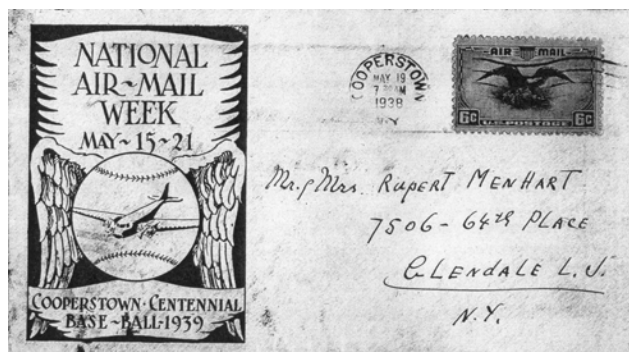


Figure 3.

Cooperstown. In addition to having a cachet, the post office at Cooperstown apparently arranged to have the cover flown to no fewer than eight small towns in New York State before arriving at its destination in Long Island, NY. The cover has backstamped postmarks of the eight towns.

In order to promote the commemoration of the centennial a Baseball Centennial Office was established in Cooperstown no doubt for publicizing the event. As it was essential to get the support of everyone, and especially the support of professional baseball in this endeavor, all the Major League Baseball clubs in 1939 had their players wear a patch on their uniforms featuring the centennial logo. A cover from the Philadelphia Athletics baseball team also illustrates the logo (Figure 4).

First day covers of the baseball stamp on envelopes of the various baseball teams are known and are highly sought after. Another desirable collectible was made available by the Pittsburgh Pirates. It

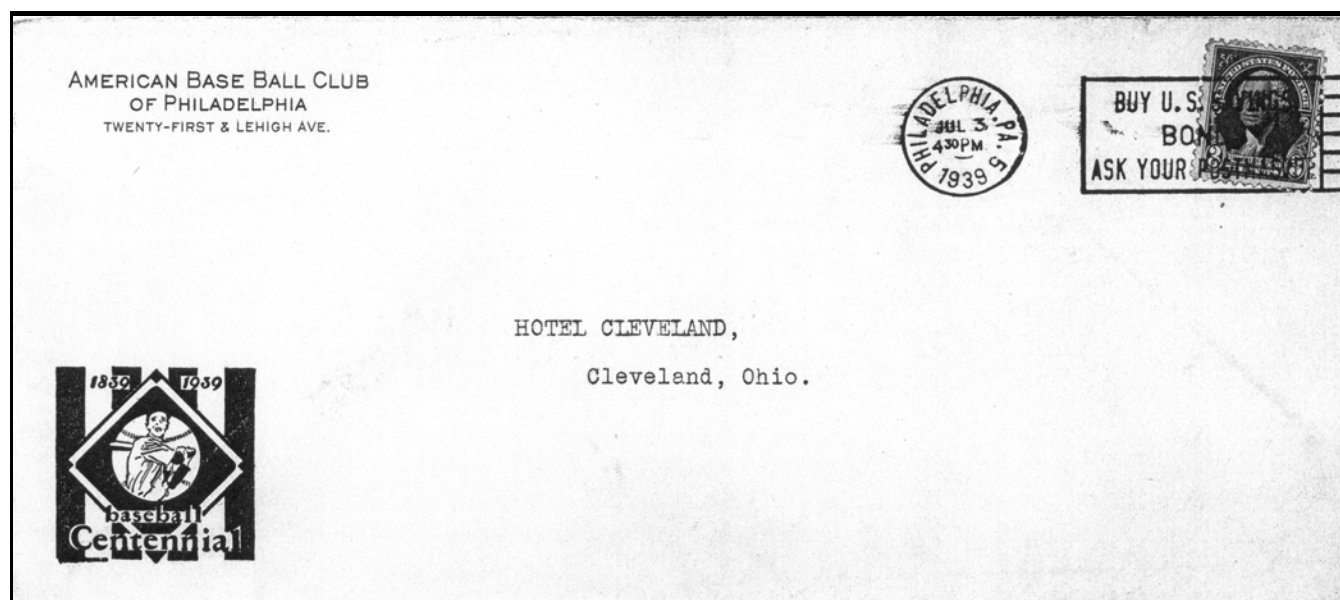


Figure 4.

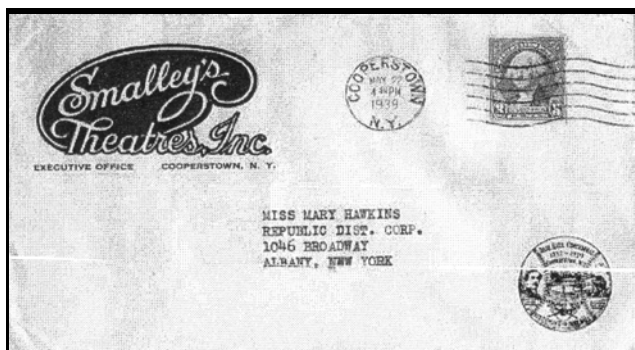


Figure 5.

appears to be a card having a mint block of 4 of the baseball centennial stamps. The card bears the printed logo of the centennial.

Promotion of the centennial was also provided by local businesses in Cooperstown. An advertising corner cover for Smalley's Theatres of Cooperstown (Figure 5) features in the lower right hand corner another logo associated with the baseball centennial and featuring Doubleday.

Significant further publicity was provided by the baseball centennial stamp of 1939 which was heavily promoted by the U.S. Post Office. The Postmaster General of the United States at that time was James A. Farley, an important adviser of President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt was a well-known stamp collector. Figure 6 illustrates the front of a penalty mail postal card mailed by the 3rd Asst. Postmaster General, Division of Stamps. The back of the card (Figure 7) features a notice for the upcoming baseball centennial commemorative stamp to be issued on June 12.

Another promotion for this stamp was made by the Postmaster in Chicago. The flyer illustrated in figure 8 provides information for school-age children to obtain a souvenir philatelic cover bearing the new baseball stamp. The Chicago Postmaster, as a convenience to children, allowed envelopes and remittance of three cents for each to be given to the nearest postal station in Chicago instead of being mailed to Cooperstown as adults were instructed to do.

A further interesting collectible was mailed by Farley himself probably to favorite journalists and perhaps others and is a first day cover of the baseball stamp having the embossed corner card of "The Postmaster General/Washington/Official Business". Inserted in one of these envelopes is a letter that indicates that Jim Farley was indeed at the centennial celebration at Cooperstown (Figure 9).

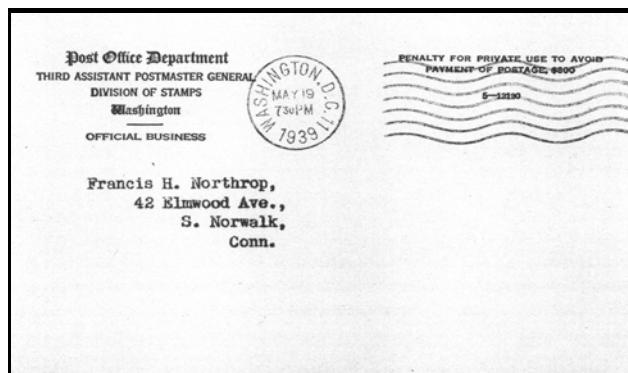


Figure 6.

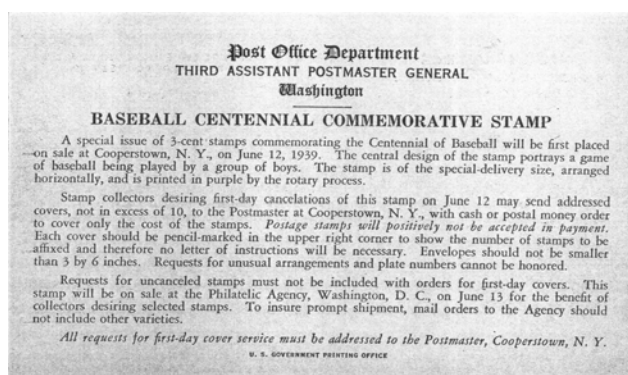


Figure 7.

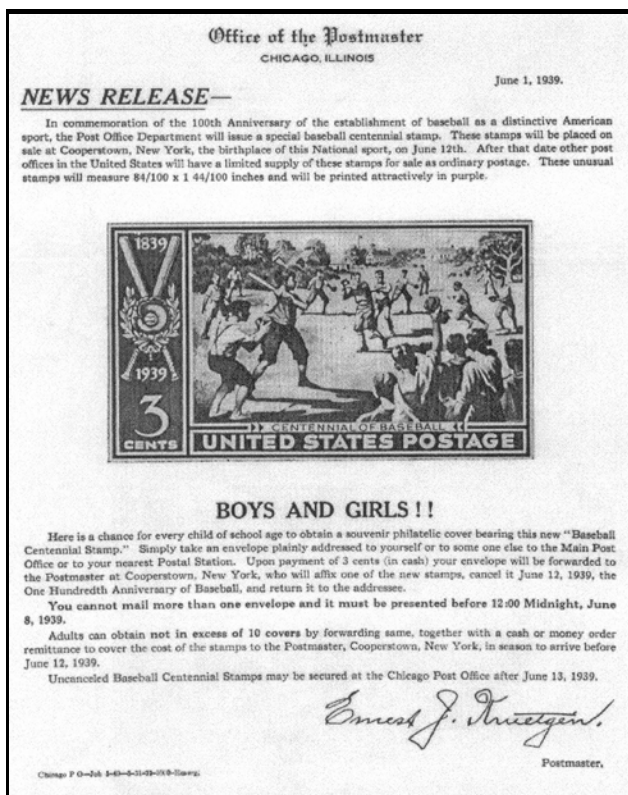


Figure 8.

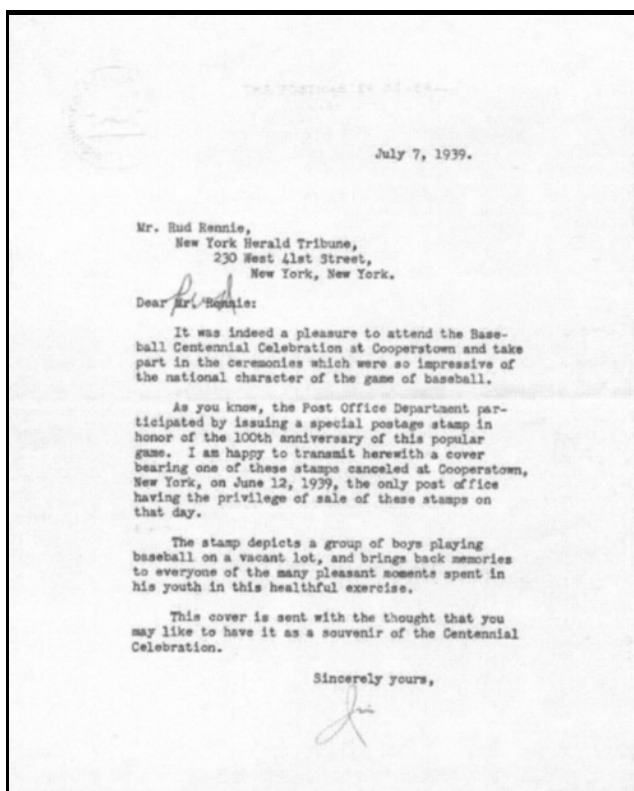


Figure 9.

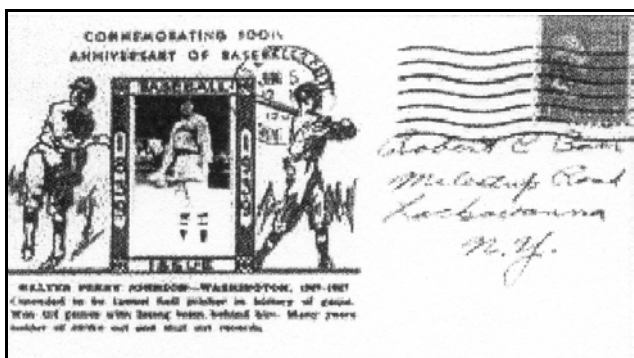


Figure 11.

Hundreds of cachets of different designs were used for first day covers of this stamp. Two of these cachets were publicized in a relatively meaningful way. An engraved card printed by the well-known cachet maker Artcraft features the design used on their cacheted covers (Figure 10). This cachet is the third produced by Artcraft. A postal card was printed with one of the many cachet designs used by Crosby for the baseball centennial stamp (Figure 11). On the back of the card is a handwritten note identifying the card as a sample of a photo embossed cachet that would be available as a serviced first day cover for 12 cents, or an unserved "blank" for three cents.



Figure 10.

Several of the cacheted first day covers of the baseball centennial stamp are known to have inserts and are a collectible as a collateral item. The Artcraft cacheted first day cover shown in Figure 12 is addressed to the National Fire Insurance Company and includes an inserted folder. The two inner pages of the folder provide a brief history of baseball and promote purchase of insurance for one's stamp collection and sports equipment.

The second insurance-related cachet is by Holland (Figure 13). It represents a distinctive design incorporating identification of the Phoenix Connecticut Group Fire Insurance Companies as part of the

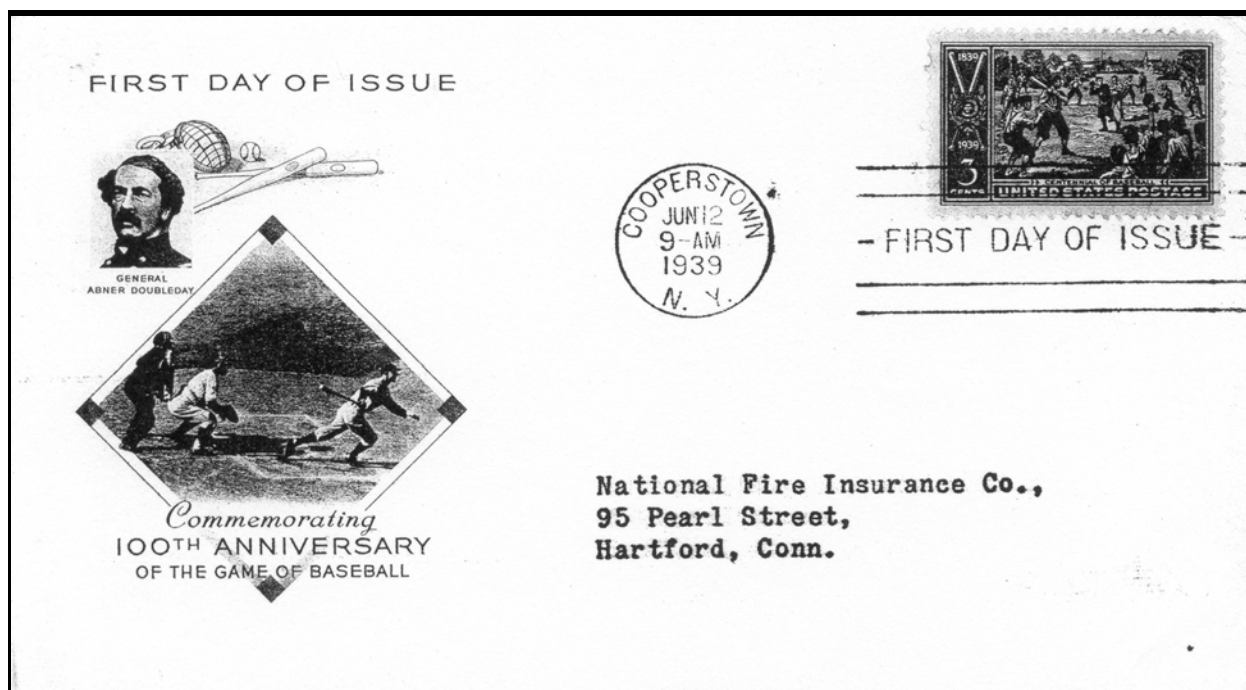


Figure 12.

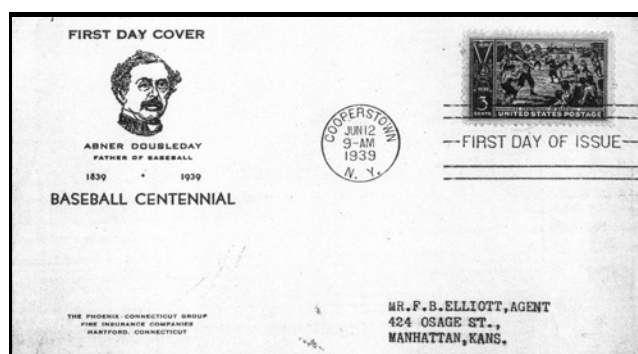


Figure 13.

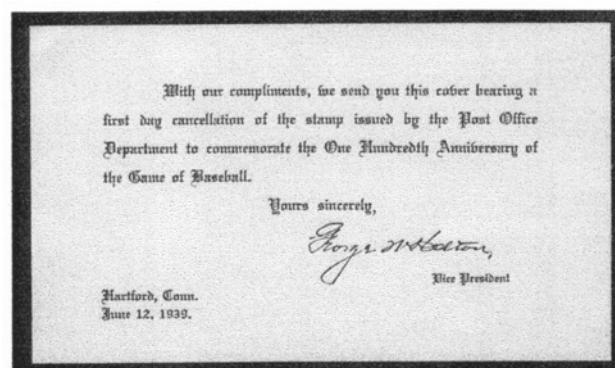


Figure 14.

cachet. An insert was mailed with this first day cover (Figure 14).

Another insert (Figure 15) used with a cachet is the St. Bonaventure College cachet which is typically found postmarked with the second day postmark at St. Bonaventure, NY on June 13. This cachet was illustrated in my previous article.

Other collateral collectibles include three postcards. One includes the centennial logos and an illustration of the National Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame (Figure 16). The second (Figure 17) shows the Doubleday Field in Cooperstown and the Cavalcade of Baseball, which was apparently a parade held on the field on June 12, 1939, the opening day of the Hall of Fame.

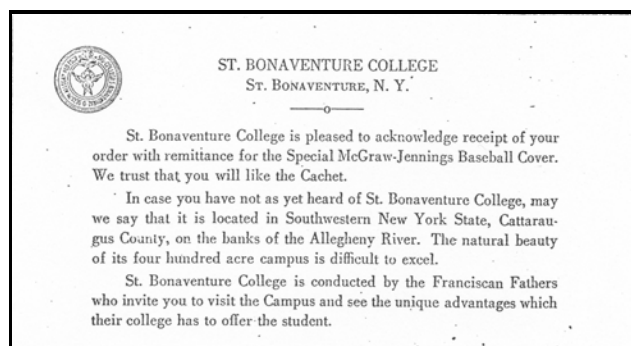


Figure 15.

Each year in celebration of new inductions to the Hall of Fame an exhibition baseball game is played on Doubleday Field between two Major League Baseball teams. This continues a tradition started in 1939 of having an exhibition game as an accompaniment to the weekend in which the inductions are held.

The final postcard (Figure 18) features a map of New York State and locates Cooperstown. The 1939 centennial logo is also prominently featured. The front of the card has the baseball stamp postmarked on the first day at Cooperstown and the second day at the addressee's Syracuse post office.

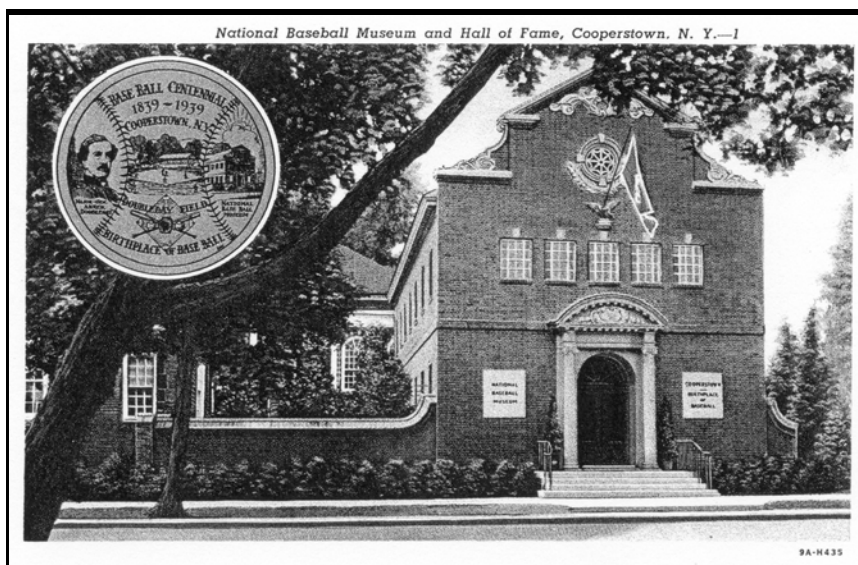


Figure 16.

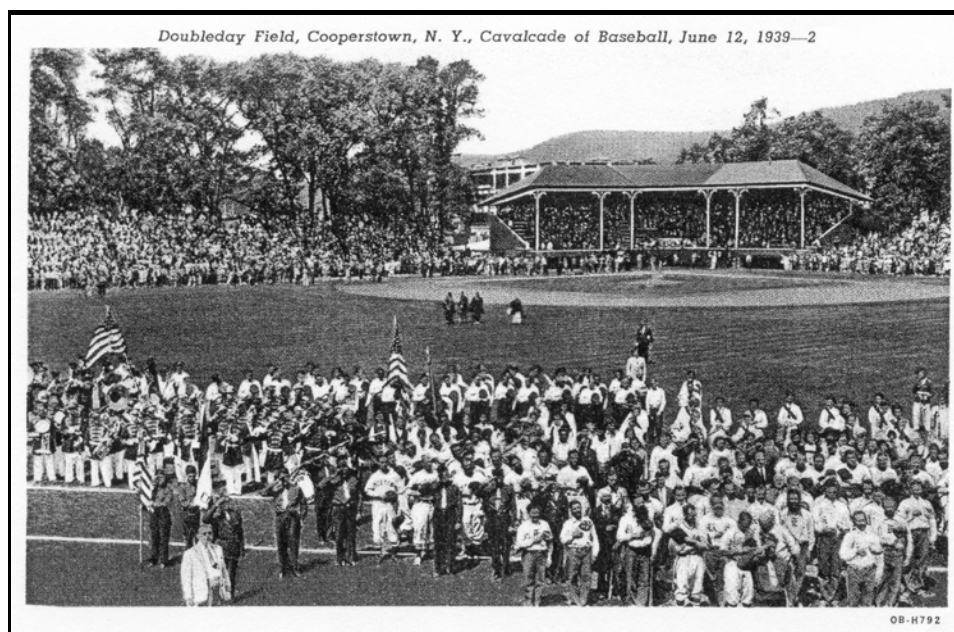


Figure 17.



Figure 18.

Canadians Cheer – and Cheer – for Gold Hockey Medals

by Paul Tissington

We're #1! We're #1! That's what Canadians were chanting last February when their men's and women's ice hockey teams won gold medals at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games at Salt Lake City.

How appropriate! Ice hockey is Canada's official national winter sport (lacrosse is the official summer sport). And Canada, of course, claims to be the birthplace of ice hockey, even though Canadian sports historians continue to argue when and where



Figure 1. The first postage stamp commemorating ice hockey.

exactly the game began in the mid-1800's. Some say Windsor or Halifax in Nova Scotia, others tout Kingston, Ontario and still others argue for Montreal, Quebec. All have some evidence and good theories in favor of their birthplace choice but it's unlikely there'll ever be overwhelming evidence and agreement.

And then there's Russia, which also makes a case as being the original home of hockey – just as Canada argues that the first organized baseball game was played at Beachville in

Southwestern Ontario on June 4, 1838, well before the first baseball game in the U.S.A. But those are topics for another day.

FIRST HOCKEY STAMP

What is not disputed is the fact that the first ice hockey postage stamp (Figure 1) was issued by Switzerland, January 15, 1948 (Scott #B172). It was one of four semi-postal stamps issued to publicize the 5th Winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland. Money from the extra rate charge was used to help defray Olympic expenses.

The Canadian hockey team easily won gold at St. Moritz just as it had done the first time hockey teams competed at the Olympics during the Summer

Games of 1920 at Antwerp, Belgium; at the 1st Winter Games at Chamonix, France in 1924; at St. Moritz in 1928; and at Lake Placid, New York in 1932. At the 1936 Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, a British team made up of players who grew up playing hockey in Canada, defeated the official Canadian team for the gold medal. Back at St. Moritz after the war, Canada's team regained the Olympic Champions title and defended it successfully in 1952 at Oslo, Norway. That was the last time a Canadian team won gold until 2002 at Salt Lake City.

The explanation is simple. Canada's best amateur players became professionals, joining National Hockey League teams in Canada and the U.S. Instead of gold medals, their prize was The Stanley Cup, the oldest – 1893 – and arguably the most sought after trophy in hockey. Canada Post commemorated the 100th anniversary of the Cup (Figure 2) in 1993 (Scott #1460).

The amateur club team players Canada sent to the Olympics and annual world championship tournaments were no match for the so-called "amateurs" of the Soviet Union. These Soviets were nominally enrolled in the army or other government jobs but practiced and played hockey 11 months out of the year. In protest, Canada declined to send teams to world and Olympic championships during most of the 1970's.



Figure 2. Ice hockey's most coveted prize – the Stanley Cup.

SUMMIT SERIES

That's why the Canada-Soviet eight-game "Summit Series" in September of 1972 was, until Salt Lake City, the undisputed No.1 highlight for Canadian hockey fans. For the first time, Canada's best players faced off against the best from the Soviet Union. With the first four games in Canada in early September, Canadian players were not in game shape following a leisurely summer and a short training camp in August. They couldn't handle the faster-skating Soviets and had to make a gritty and stunning come-

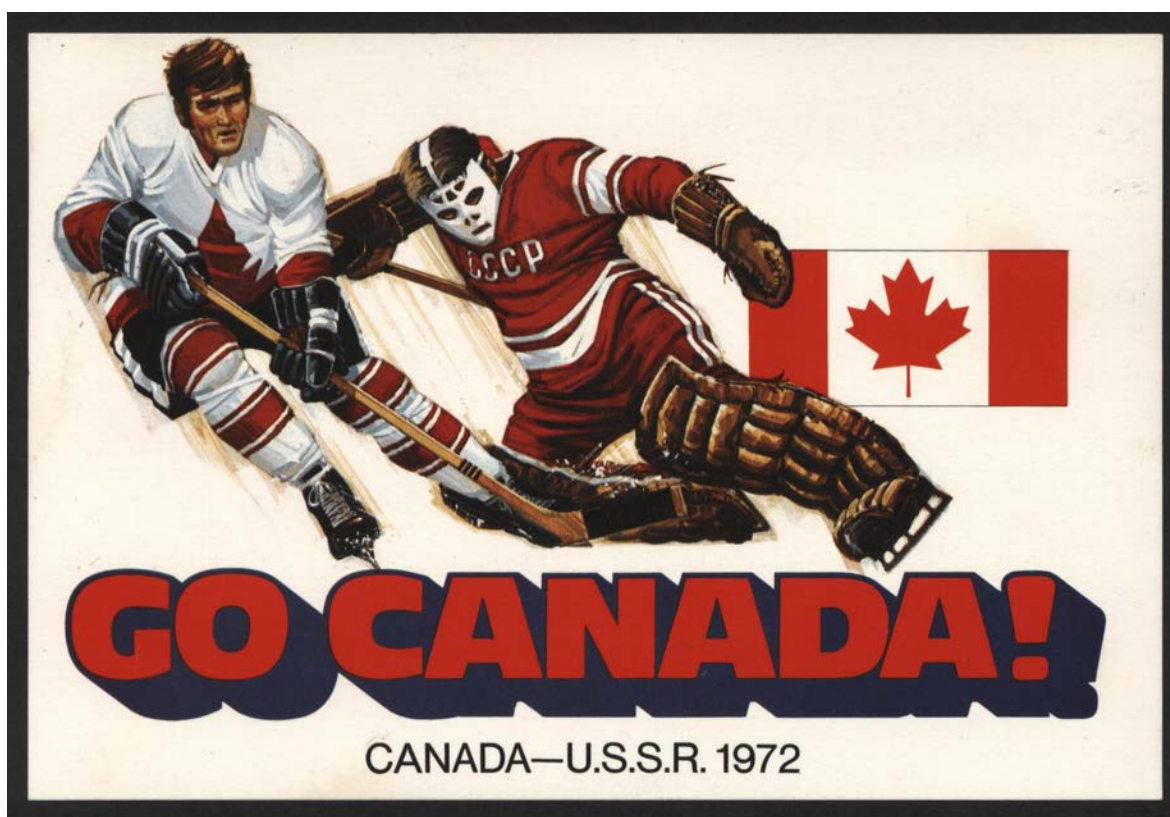


Figure 3. Postcard for the Canada-USSR “Summit Series” of 1972.

back in Moscow, winning the last three games to take the series (four wins, three losses and a tie). A “Go Canada” commercially-sponsored postcard was issued by Canada Post, pre-addressed to the team in Moscow (Figure 3). But it wasn’t until the 25th anniversary of the series in 1997 that Canada issued two stamps (Scott #1659-60) to commemorate the “Series of the Century” as it has come to be known after the team was voted by Canadian editors and broadcasters in late 1999, as Canada’s top team of the 20th century (Figure 4).

Russia issued a three-stamp set December 12, 1996 to commemorate 50 years of national ice hockey and one of the stamps (Scott #6358a) depicts a Soviet and a Canadian player in the 1972 series (Figure 5). Another Canada-Soviet series hockey scene was shown on one of 12 stamps in a sheet (Scott #6576k) honoring Figure 4. Canada Post honored the Canadian victors of the Summit Series with a pair of stamps in 1997.



Figure 4. Canada Post honored the Canadian victors of the Summit Series with a pair of stamps in 1997.

Russian sporting milestones of the 20th century, in March 2000.

The Olympic playing field was leveled in 1988 when the NHL suspended play for two weeks and allowed the best professionals to play for their countries at the Nagano, Japan, Winter Games. Somewhat surprisingly, the Czech Republic won gold, thanks mainly to the outstanding play of goaltender Dominik Hasek (then of the Buffalo Sabres). The Czech team defeated Canada in a semi-final overtime shootout and Russia in the finals. A disappointed and spiritless Canadian team lost to Finland in the bronze medal game.

But revenge for the Canadian men’s team came at Salt Lake City, as it did for Canada’s women’s team which lost the first Olympic gold medal game to a U.S. team at Nagano but rebounded with a decisive victory over the U.S. at Salt Lake City.



Figure 5. Russia, one of the world's powerhouses in ice hockey, depicted a Soviet and Canadian player on a stamp (above left), one of a series commemorating 50 years of Russian ice hockey.

CANADIAN ISSUES

Canada's first hockey stamp (Scott #359) wasn't issued until January 23, 1956: a 5¢ blue and white engraved stamp showing two players skating with a puck in the foreground and a goalie in front of his net in the background (Figure 6). It was issued to commemorate the most popular sport in Canada, not a specific event or championship. (See "My Favorite Stamp," *JSP*, July/August, 2000).

Amazingly, it was another 30 years before Canada's second hockey stamp (Scott #1111) was issued, October 15, 1986, as part of a set to publicize the 1988 Winter Games at Calgary, Alberta (Figure 7). Since then there has been a flood of hockey stamps – 28 more including a 48¢ stamp showing two women hockey players in action, part of a four-stamp set issued January 25, 2002 just prior to the Salt Lake City Games (Figure 8). Also issued by Canada Post before the Games was a commercially-sponsored "Go teams go!" hockey postcard with half the \$2 purchase price contributed to amateur hockey in Canada. But, no stamp or any other postal item was issued to recognize the Canadian team victories.



Figures 6-8. Various Canadian stamps honoring ice hockey.

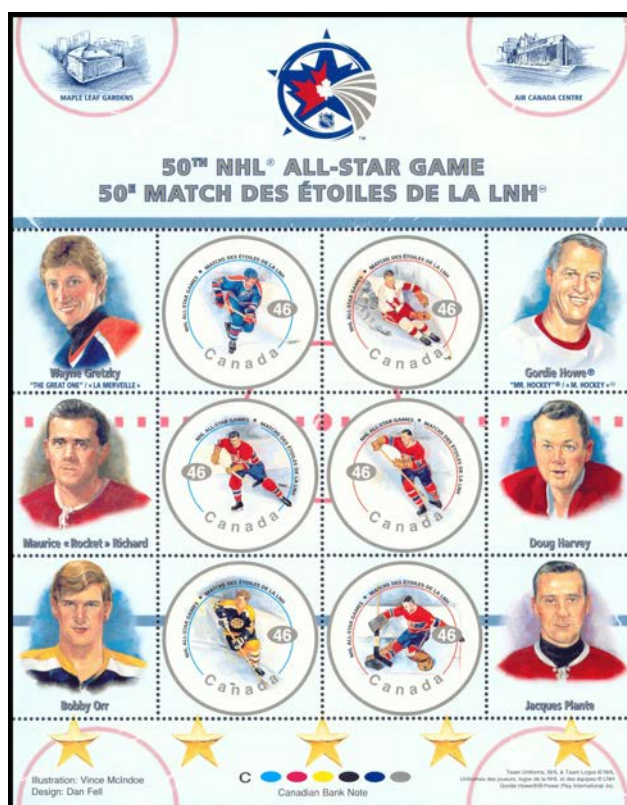
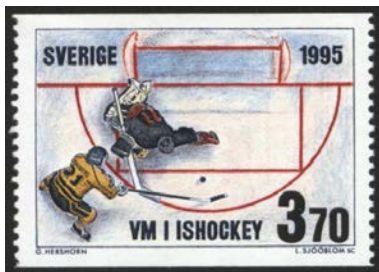
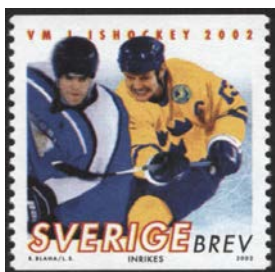


Figure 9. One of Canada Post's 6-stamp issues honoring some of the nation's most famous ice hockey players, such as Wayne Gretzky, Gordie Howe, Maurice "Rocket" Richard, Doug Harvey, Bobby Orr, and Jacques Plante. Players honored on other sheets include Jean Beliveau, Terry Sawchuk, Eddie Shore, Denis Potvin, Bobby Hull, and Syl Apps.

During each of the past three years, Canada Post has issued sets of six NHL All-Star hockey stamps, including some players still alive, although none are playing (Figure 9). The stamps have even been incorporated into hockey cards and the images have been used on a variety of products including coins and signed lithographs.



Figures 10-13.

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Countries from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia have issued ice hockey stamps. My checklist shows hundreds of issues from 88 countries, including from many Arab, African and South American and Caribbean nations which don't even have ice rinks! Many were issued to commemorate the Olympic Games but were really just produced as money-makers by stamp agencies in other countries.

Most of the best players from around the world are attracted to the NHL by big salaries and many NHLers have appeared on stamps. One of the most recent is Mats Sundin of Sweden, captain of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the NHL and captain of his country's team at the Salt Lake City Games. Sundin was the first European to be drafted first overall in the NHL, in 1989. Because Sweden hosted the 66th International World Hockey Championships this past spring, Sweden Post issued a single coil stamp on Jan. 24 featuring Sundin and Finnish player Raimo Helminen (Figure 10). Slovakia defeated Russia to win the championship.

One player, however, objected to being portrayed on a Swedish stamp. After the Swedish team won its first gold medal at the 1994 Lillehammer, Norway Olympics in a dramatic overtime shootout against Canada, Sweden Post decided to issue a stamp, based on a photograph, showing Peter Forsberg scoring the deciding goal against Canadian netminder Corey Hirsch. But Hirsch threatened to sue, saying he worked hard to make the Canadian

team, helped them get to the gold medal game, and didn't want to be shown letting in the winning goal. So Hirsch was disguised on the stamp (Scott #2114); his name was removed from the sweater and the number was changed from "1" to "11" (Figure 11).

Russia has produced the largest number of hockey stamps – 41 in all – starting with Scott #1417 in November 1949 (Figure 12). Another country with more than 20 hockey stamps to its credit is Czechoslovakia, beginning with its first (Scott #543) in August 1952 (Figure 13).

The U.S. Postal Service has printed five hockey stamps. The first was Scott #1798, issued February 1, 1980 as part of a set to commemorate the 13th Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y. (Figure 14). Of course, that was the "Miracle On Ice" Olympics for the U.S. as its team won the hockey gold medal. The most recent U.S.A. hockey stamp (Scott #3554) was issued January 8, 2002 as part of a set to commemorate the Salt Lake City Games.

With non-hockey countries issuing stamps, it's not surprising that some of the designs are strange or incorrect. One example is a Guinea stamp (Scott #333) for the 1964 Winter Olympics which shows a single player twisted in an improbable way (Figure 15). Another is a Laos stamp (Scott #845) issued for the 1988 Winter Olympics depicting a Finnish player wearing a sweater with the name "IMOUS" on the front. What happened was that the negative was printed in reverse and should have read "SOUMI", meaning Finland (Figure 16). And of course there is a 3-D stamp, issued by Um-Al-Qiwain (not listed by Scott).

Collecting stamps just whets the appetite of most hockey collectors. There are countless covers, postcards, cachets, special cancels and postmarks to tempt everyone. Have fun!



Figures 14-16.

THE SPORTS ARENA

by Mark Maestrone



Norwich City Football Club commemorated its centennial this year with the handsome pictorial cancel shown at left. The date the cancel was applied appears below the postmark. It's not clear whether this was a duplex canceling device or if the date was applied separately.

According to the official team website (<http://www.canaries.co.uk>), "the Norwich City Football Club was formed at a meeting held at the Criterion Café in White Lion Street Norwich, on Tuesday 17th June 1902. They played their first competitive game in an FA Cup preliminary round, away at Lowestoft Town on Saturday 20th September 1902, losing 5-0."

Initially, the team nicknamed themselves the Citizens, wearing blue and white halved shirts with white shorts. In the summer of 1907 Norwich City FC adopted the name "Canaries" reflecting the popular Norfolk and Norwich pastime of breeding canaries. Their new uniforms consisted of yellow shirts with green collar and cuffs.

Thanks to Bob Wilcock for contributing this interesting item.

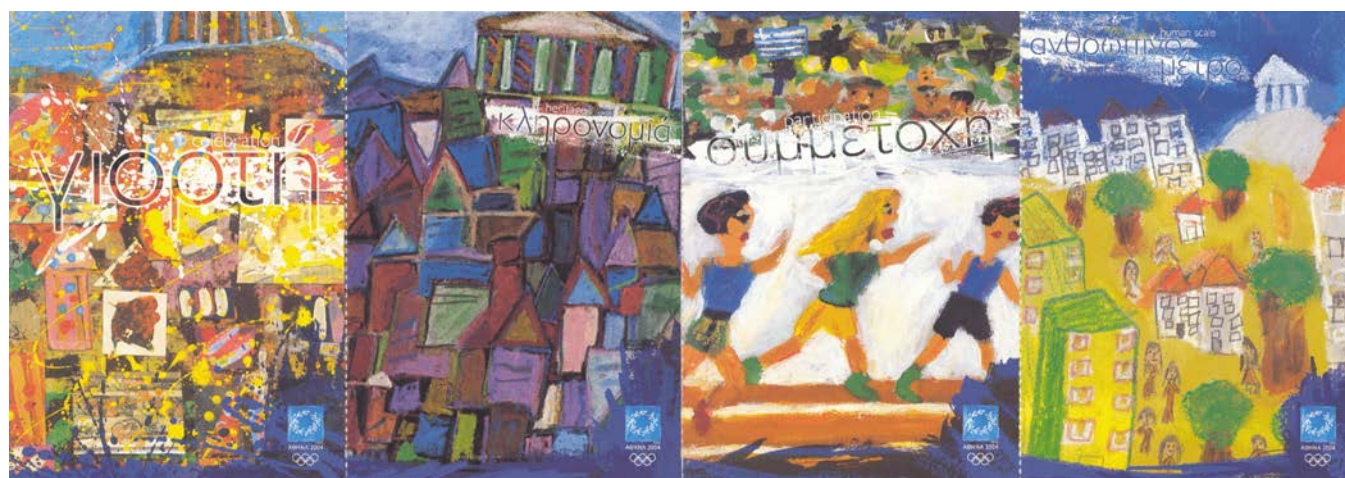
The Museum of Greek Children's Art and the Athens 2004 Organizing Committee (ATHOC) created a set of 4 official post cards featuring children's artistic interpretations of what the upcoming Olympics mean to them.

A detail from a different work is featured on each card, accompanied by a sentence written by another child capturing the theme of the painting. All four vertically-oriented cards, plus a "cover" card, measure approximately 5.8" x 4.1" and are printed se-tenant with perforations between each. The cards' subjects are (shown from left to right below): Celebration, Heritage, Participation, and Human Scale.

"Celebration," by 11-year-old Nicole Dimakopoulou is accompanied by text reading: "I am expecting Athens to wear its best and await its guests. Just like all of us going to a celebration." It was written by a 13-year-old named, appropriately enough, Aphrodite.

"Heritage," by Lida Yannouklidi (8 years old) bears a caption by Lina (10): "In 2004 Greece will become again the center of the world. Greece will be a beautiful country."

In support of "Participation" by Natalia Kourou (9), Anastasia-Zoe (10) writes: "Everybody is outside. People are dressed up. Champions from all over the world will come to compete and win prizes."



Set of four Athens 2004 official post cards reproducing art from the Museum of Greek Children's Art.

Finally, the essence of "Human Scale" by 7-year-old Olga Kindea is captured in prose by Natassa (12): "A little beauty and effort by each one of us."

These cards were recently found on eBay so the original point of sale is unknown. The cards are copyrighted 2001 by ATHOC.

Edmund Dulac (1883-1953) was one of four designers of Great Britain's set of four Olympic stamps issued for the 1948 London Games.

In 1982, as part of Royal Mail's series on "Postal History," and to commemorate National Stamp Day (6 May 1982), a special booklet cover was created in honor of Dulac. The outside cover (shown unfolded at bottom) reproduces the 1 shilling high value from the set on the back. The front of the cover illustrates his 5 shilling value from the King George VI Coronation issue, frequently cited as one of the most beautifully designed of British stamps.

The booklet contains a mixed pane of Machin definitive stamps (below): 6 x 15½p value (for first class mail) and 4 x 12½p value (second class). The pane is listed in Stanley Gibbons as #X899L.

Bob Farley of the SOC notes that when looking for this booklet, collectors should try to obtain copies in which the outside perforations of the pane are fully intact. Evidently most of these folded booklets were guillotined off center resulting in short top or bottom perfs.



I recently purchased the fascinating gymnastics cover (above) and am still trying to figure it out.

As best as I can determine, the envelope began its journey at Zurich on July 18, 1925. Addressed to a Mr. Benoit, it traveled via express airmail to Geneva franked with 30c. in postage. It arrived that same evening as evidenced by the backstamp.

By 11 a.m. on July 20, the envelope was retrieved and an additional 60c. was affixed for registered mail. The stamps were canceled with a special Fête Fédérale Gymnastique (National Gymnastics Festival) cancel and matching registration label. The cover was then forwarded to the telegraph office at Berne where it arrived at 7 p.m. Three telegraph stamps totaling 40c. were affixed and canceled. Any additional thoughts?



REVIEWS OF PERIODICALS

by Mark Maestrone

Filabasket Review **August 2002 (#8)**

Editor Luciano Calenda opens this issue of the English-language journal on basketball philately with an extensive look at the basketball-related issues pertaining to the 2001 University Games (Universiade) in Beijing. The many stamps, postal stationery cards and cancels are illustrated and discussed. "What a Shock" is a tongue-in-cheek review of recent discoveries unearthed in the "YMCA archives in Vatican City" suggesting that basketball began as a women's sport invented by a "Mr. Hart" around 1905.

This being issue number 8 of the journal, the eighth stamp issued for basketball is fully examined, accompanied by color reproductions. The stamp in question was printed by Nicaragua in 1949 as part of an extensive sports set.

Early South American antecedents of basketball are discussed in "Maybe" Finally, in honor of the 14th World Championships held from August 29 - September 8, 2002 in Indianapolis, Indiana, the editor provides a complete overview from 1950 to the present of stamps and other philatelic material concerning the World Championships of Basketball.

Contact: Luciano Calenda, PO Box 17126 - Grottarossa, 00189 Rome, Italy.

Phila-Sport **April-June 2002 (#42)**

An extensive in-depth article on the 2001 University Games authored by Luciano Calenda opens this issue of the Italian-language publication of the Italian Union of Olympic and Sport Collectors.

Other articles in this issue discuss the 75th anniversary of rugby in Milan (by Ferruccio Calegari); postcards issued by the Italian National Fascist Party honoring the 1936 Berlin Olympics (Maurizio Tecardi); stamps, cancels and post cards issued for the 2002 World Championships of Canoeing and Kayaking held in Italy (Ferruccio Calegari).

Contact: UICOS, CP 14327 Roma Trullo - via Lenin, 00149 Rome, Italy.

Torch Bearer **August 2002 (Vol. 19, #3)**

A review of the World Olympic Collectors Fair held from May 17-19, 2002 was the focus of this issue's lead article. Some nine SOC members made the trip to Lausanne, enjoying the comradery of many other Olympic and sports collectors from across Europe.

David Buxton, in part two of *Torch Bearer's* coverage of the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympics, picks up where Bob Farley left off at the end of the first installment. David's lively report covers the sights, sounds and philatelic goings-on during the first full week of the Games.

The remainder of this issue comprises a 28-page display of pieces from Vic Manikian's collection of Games' related correspondence revealing the many behind-the-scenes stories of athletes, spectators, and other individuals involved with the Olympics over the last century.

Of added interest is the catalog for SOC Postal Auction #74 featuring books from the collection of Franceska Rapkin. The auction, which ends October 31, includes numerous rare titles in German. Standout items are the official reports of both the 1936 Garmisch Olympic Winter Games (reserve price: £100) and the two-volume 1936 Berlin Olympic Games (reserve: £250). Another noteworthy title is a first edition of Leni Riefenstahl's book, "Beauty in the Olympic Games" (reserve: £200). It will be interesting to see results of this auction!

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

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.

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

by Margaret Jones

New Members

2214 C. Richard Thompson, 496 Grover Road, East Aurora, NY 14052-2156, USA. Richard is a retired teacher. **Olympics.** richbob496@aol.com

2215 Anthony Sales, 8-8640 Blundell Road, Richmond, BC, Canada V6Y 1K1. Mr. Sales is an accountant. **General Sports; Olympics; Cricket.** sales0684@shaw.ca

2216 Bruce E. Donahue, Box 92, Accord, MA 02018-0092, USA. Bruce is in sales. **Baseball.** soxnut@aol.com

2217 Paul C. Bosco, 860 Flatbush Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06110-1310, USA. Mr. Bosco is retired. **Shooting Sports; Biathlon.** reofc@attbi.com

RENEWED MEMBER

1373 Robert V. Olson, 1000 Hide-A-Way Lane, Estes Park, CO 80517-7111, USA. Bob is retired. **Snow Skiing.** ritanbob@aol.com (Jones)

ADDRESS CHANGES

Alesha Davidov, 26/4 Spiridonovka Street, Moscow 123001, Russia.

Hiromichi Kanayama, 7-8-14 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 175-0082 Japan.

David Schneider, 2 Melvin Court, Oakland, CA 94602-2023, USA.

NEW E-MAIL ADDRESSES

Barry J. Coombe: barry.combe@sympatico.ca
Carlo Morselli: morsi@virgilio.it

Total Membership, August 31, 2002 = 311

Exhibit Awards

2002 POSTAGE STAMP MEGA-EVENT (New York, New York). Conrad Klinkner was awarded vermeil and ATA third for "Games of the Xth Olympiad, Los Angeles 1932."

OKPEX 2002 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma). Michael Jaffe won gold, APS research medal and American Revenue Association gold for "The Resurgence of Hunting and Fishing on Indian Reservations."

ROYAL 2002 (Edmonton, Alberta, Canada). Franciska Yurich obtained ATA first place for "Sports Played on Different Surfaces"; Kurt Glatzfelder won ATA youth award for "Chess: Game of Champions."

TEXPEX 2002 (Dallas, Texas). Michael Jaffe, received gold and APS 1940-80 medal for "The Resurgence of Hunting and Fishing on Indian Reservations."

Editor's Special Notice

On August 17, 2002, SPI member and former New Issues columnist, Brian Bjorgo of Bremerton, Washington, was the victim of an assault and robbery in his home. Stolen were nearly all Brian's die proofs from his skiing collection which were housed in fireproof portable safes. Brian doubts the burglar has any idea what he stole and most probably will try to sell the items as soon as possible. The ATA, ASDA and other organizations have been notified.

Brian suggests that anyone with information contact the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office, Detective Rodrigue, Phone (360) 337-7111 Extension 4479 who will have the inventory of the stolen die proofs. The case # is K02013352.

Brian adds that while "the man beat me, bound me, and burgled me" landing him in the ER of the local hospital for some seven hours, he was not seriously injured.

I'm sure all the membership wishes Brian well and is keeping a lookout for his collection.

POSTAL STATIONERY CORNER

by Glenn Estus

The South Pacific Mini Games are held every four years, in the year after the Olympic Games and the year prior to the Commonwealth Games. In 2001 Norfolk Island hosted the South Pacific Mini Games from December 3-14.

The 1st South Pacific Mini Games were held in the Solomon Islands in 1981 followed by Cook Islands (1985), Tonga (1989), Vanuatu (1993) and American Samoa (1997). They are a smaller version of the South Pacific Games which are held in the year before the Olympic Games.

Norfolk Island has participated in each of the previous Mini Games but 2001 was the first time that the Island had commemorated the event with a philatelic program. In addition to a locally designed and printed booklet of twenty 10-cent stamps (Figure 1) issued October 1, 2001 and a set of two commemoratives (Figure 2) issued March 21, 2002, Norfolk Post issued a set of ten postage-paid postal cards (Figure 3).



Figure 1 (above). Booklet stamp.



Figure 2 (right). Two commemorative stamps.

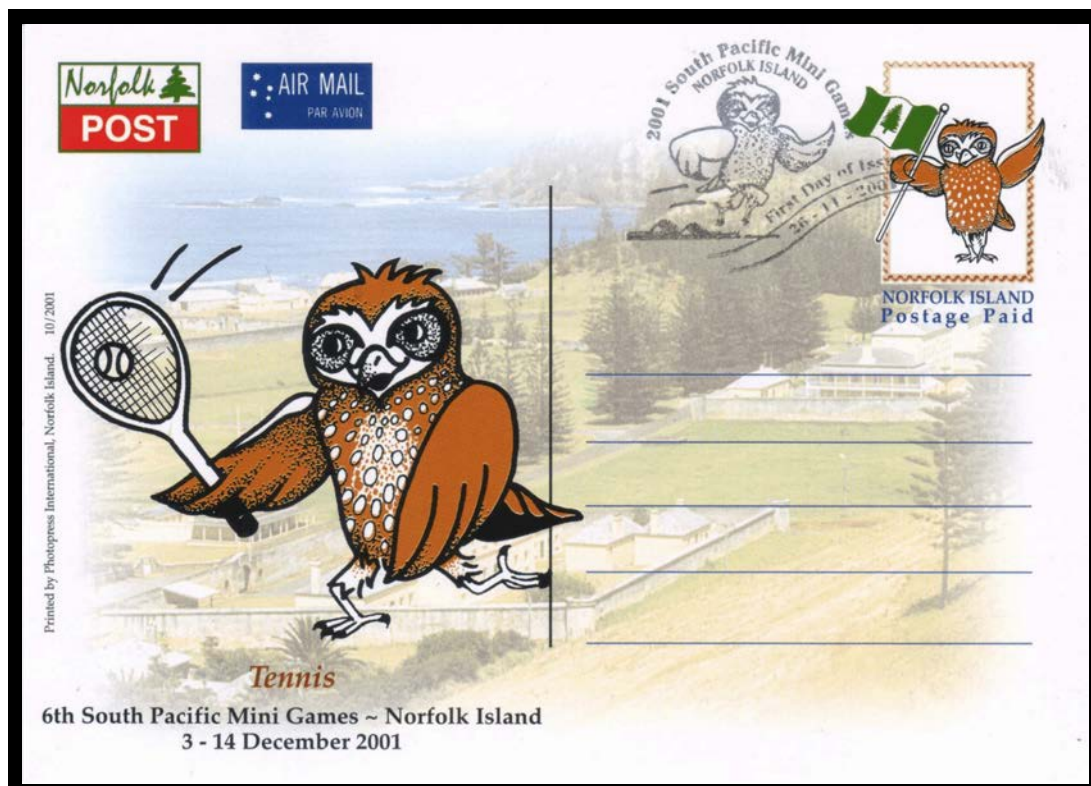


Figure 3. One of 10 postal stationery cards issued for the 2001 South Pacific Mini Games.

The indicium (value) portion of each card shows Miamiti, a Boobook owl and mascot of the Games holding the Norfolk Island flag. The Boobook owl is the world's rarest bird. In 1987 only one female bird was known to be alive. In 1988 a closely related New Zealand type of owl was mated with the female bird. Today about 20 birds survive.

Each of the 10 postal cards shows Miamiti participating in one of the sports on the Mini Games schedule: tennis, golf, lawn bowls, clay target shooting, archery, squash, netball, athletics, triathlon, and bodybuilding (Figure 4).

Nineteen nations participated with the most medals going to New Caledonia, Fiji, Tahiti, and Papua New Guinea. The next South Pacific Mini Games will be held in Palau in 2005.

More information about the South Pacific Mini Games can be found at its website: <http://www.norfolkisland.com.au/games/index.cfm>

[norfolkisland.com.au/games/index.cfm](http://www.norfolkisland.com.au/games/index.cfm)

The postal cards and stamps may be ordered from Norfolk Post: <http://www.stamps.gov.nf>

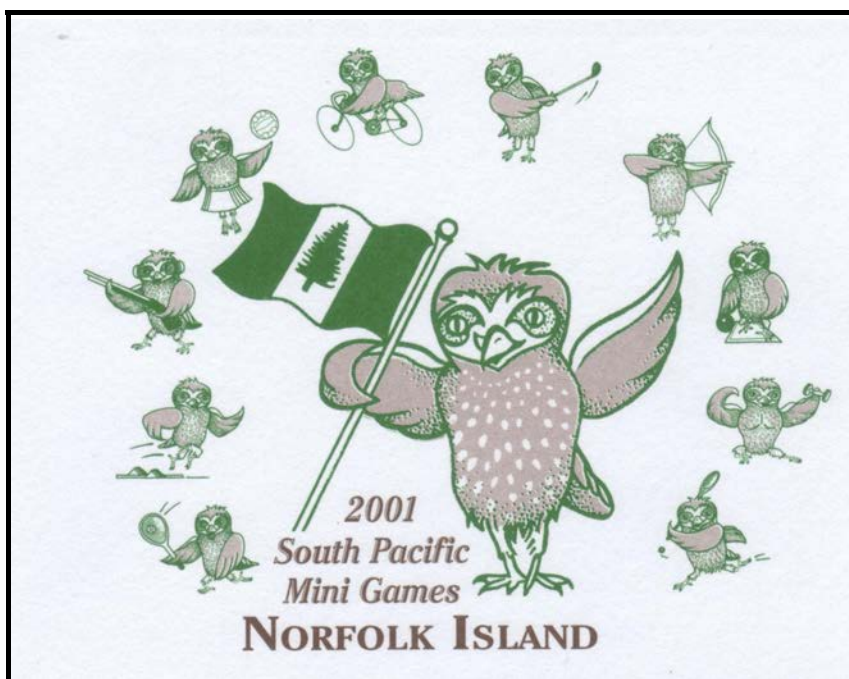


Figure 4. The ten sports on the Mini Games schedule.

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CUSTOM IMPRESSIONS

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NEW STAMP ISSUES

by John La Porta

Algeria: February 27, 2002. World Cup Soccer Championships. 5d, soccer player; 24d, man & ball.

Antigua & Barbuda: 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two \$2 stamps: ice skating and cross-country skiing. One m/s contains both stamps.

Belarus: July 25, 2002. Child's Technical Sport. 90r, go-carting; 230r, model airplane.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: May 30, 2002. Emir Balic. 2m, portrait of diver jumping off Mostar Bridge.

June 20, 2002. Ferrari Race Cars. Block of four se-tenant stamps: 40pf, 1954 625 F1; 60pf, 1970 312B; 1.30m, 1978 312 T3; 1.70m, 1983 126 C3.

July 18, 2002. Soccer Champions. 1m, Zeljiznjic team.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: February 4, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. 80p, skier.

May 22, 2002. World Cup Soccer. 1.50m, soccer players.

Bosnia-Serb Administration: February 13, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Oly. 50pf, ski jumper; 1m, bobsled.

Colombia: 2002. 7th South American Games. 2,100p, symbolic people.

Czech Republic: September 11, 2002. 9kr, Zatopek running in '52 Helsinki Olympic marathon.

Dominica: July 15, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two \$2 stamps: bobsled and skier. One m/s contains both stamps.

Ecuador: 2001. Tennis. Strip of five se-tenant 68¢ stamps: Davis Cup; K. Lapentti; G. Lapentti; L.A. Morejon; A. Intrigo and R. Viver; Francisco Guzman and Miguel Olvera; Pancho Seguar; Andres Gomez.

Egypt: June 1, 2002. Famous Athletes. Se-tenant pair 30p stamps: Khidre El Touney, 1936 Olympics; Ibrahim Shams, 1948 Olympics.

El Salvador: July 12, 2002. Central American and Caribbean Games. Four 1col stamps: athletes; cycling; symbolic athletes; gymnast. S/s with the four stamps.

Grenada: July 1, 2002. Year of Ecotourism. \$1 stamps: scuba diving; windsurfing in a pane of six.

July 1, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two \$2 stamps: skiing. One m/s contains both stamps.

Grenada Carriacou & Petite Martinique: July 1, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two \$3 stamps: skiing. One m/s contains both stamps.

July 1, 2002. Year of Ecotourism. \$1.50 stamps: people hiking; sailboat, in a pane of six.

Guinea-Bissau: June 28, 2002. World Cup Soccer. Two stamps: 500f & 750f, views of stadium and ball; s/s contains both stamps.

Guyana: July 1, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two \$200 stamps: ice skater, skier. M/s of both stamps.

Ireland: September 17, 2002. Gaelic Athletic Association Hall of Fame. Four se-tenant 0.44e stamps: Hurler, Peter McDermot; hurler, Jimmy Smuth; soccer player, Matt Conor; soccer player, Seanie Duggan.

Japan: July 1, 2002. Osaka Prefect.: 80y Osaka Dome.

July 23, 2002. Letter Writing Day. 80y, boy with soccer ball and girl with tennis racket, in pane of 10 stamps.

August 9, 2002. World Wheelchair Basketball Championships. 80y, athletes playing wheelchairs basketball.

September 15, 2002. Prefecture (Kouchi) 50y, torch bearers for 57th National Athletic Meet.

Kyrgyzstan: April 13, 2002. World Cup. 6 se-tenant: 1.50 som, 3s, 7.20s, 12s, 24s, 60s, soccer scenes.

July 6, 2002. World Cup Winners. Ovpt. "Final Brazil 2:0 Germany" and "Third Place Turkey 3:2 Korea" overprinted on World Cup stamps issued April 13, 2002.

Liberia: 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two 45¢ stamps: skiing. One m/s contains both stamps.

Maldives: March 18, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two 12r stamps: skiing. One m/s contains both stamps.

Macedonia: May 15, 2002. World Cup Soccer. 6d, soccer player on giant ball.

Micronesia: July 15, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games. Re-issued stamps and m/s of March 18, 2002. Olympic rings without color.

Mozambique: May 6, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. 10,000m and 17,000m: freestyle skiing.

Netherlands Antilles: June 25, 2002. World Cup Soccer. 95¢+35¢, ball with flags; 145¢+55¢, ball with map; 240¢+110¢, player running with ball.

Nevis: August 26, 2002. Year of Ecotourism. Pane of six \$1.60 stamps: windsurfing; Pinney's Beach cross-country hike; Robert T. Jones Golf Course; scuba safari. S/s with \$5 stamps, snorkeling.

August 26, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Oly. Two \$2 stamps ice skating; freestyle skiing. One m/s with both.

New Zealand: October 2, 2002. America's Cup. Three stamps with views of New Zealand's Black Magic racing the Italian boat Luna Rossa, \$1.30; \$1.50 and \$2 values. S/s contains all three values.

Nigeria: June 14, 2002. World Cup. 20n, players; 30n, soccer balls; 40n, players; 50n, trophy.

Norfolk Island: July 25, 2002. Commonwealth Games. 10¢, running; 45¢, bicycle portion of the triathlon; \$1, lawn bowls; \$1.50, shooting.

Norway: September 20, 2002. 100th Ann. of Norwegian Soccer Assoc. Part 2: 5k, Norway-Germany 2-0; two 5.50k stamps, Norway-Brazil 2-1, 1998; Norway-United States, 2000; 7k, Norway-Sweden 3-1, 1960; 9k, Norway-England 2-1, 1981; 10k, Milan-Rosenborg 1-2, 1996.

Palau: 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games. Re-issued stamps and m/s of March 18, 2002. Olympic rings without color.

Papua New Guinea: December 31, 2001. Provisionals. 50t on 25t, 2000 Sydney Olympic stamp.

Portugal: August 2, 2002. Sport. Two 0.28e stamps, gymnastics, marathon; two 0.45e, handball, basketball; two 0.54e stamps, Women's World Roller Hockey Ch., World Fencing Ch.; two 1.75e stamps, golfing, soccer. S/s with 1e and 2e stamps depicting soccer scenes.

Romania: July 11, 2002. Sports with Sticks. 7,000 lei, cricket; 11,000 lei, polo; 15,500 lei, golf; 19,500 lei, baseball.

St. Kitts: June 17, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two \$3 stamps: skiing. One m/s with both stamps.

June 17, 2002. World Cup Soccer. 5 se-tenant stamps: four \$1.65, 1982 World Cup posters; Spain; France; U.S.; Swedish flag. \$6 Daegu Sports Complex. \$6 s/s.

St. Vincent: July 1, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Oly. Two \$3 stamps: biathlon; skier. One m/s with both stamps.

Suriname: June 25, 2002. World Cup Soccer. 95¢+35¢, soccer ball made of flags; 145¢+55¢, soccer ball and map; 240¢+110¢, player running.

Sweden: October 5, 2002. Swedish Motorcycle Heroes. Booklet of 8, 5kr stamps in two blocks of four. Ove Fundin, speedway; Peter Linden, road racing; Hakan Carlqvist, motocross; Sten Lundin, motocross; Ulf Karlsson, trial; Tony Richardson, speedway; Anders Eriksson, enduro; "Varg-olle" Nygren, road racing.

Taiwan: August 13, 2002. International Paralympic World Table Tennis Championships. Two NT\$5 stamps: wheelchair player, player with crutch.

Tunisia: July 20, 2002. Handisport World Championships. 100m, wheelchair racer; 700m, discus thrower.

Turkey: May 31, 2002. World Cup Soccer Championships. 400,000 & 600,000 liras, soccer scenes.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus: June 24, 2002. World Cup Soccer 2002. Two stamps, 100,000 liras trophy, emblem; 300,000 team, trophy.

Turks & Caicos: July 15, 2002. Year of Ecotourism. Pane of six 60¢: water sports; regattas and Scuba.

Tuvalu: July 15, 2002. World Cup. 5 se-tenant stamps 90¢. Tom Finney, England; 1974 World Cup poster; Portugal player; Uruguay player; Suwon World Cup Stadium. S/s, \$4 stamp, Johan Cruuff, the Netherlands.

Uganda: July 15, 2002. Salt Lake City Winter Olympics. Two 1,200/- stamps: skiing. One m/s with both stamps.

Uruguay: August 1, 2002. Wanderers Soccer Club. One 12p stamp, hobo with bag and banner on stick.

August 16, 2002. Uruguayan Sportsmen. 5 se-ten. 12p: soccer player, Jose Leandro Andrade; soccer player, Alvaro Gesido; fencer, Cesar L. Gallardo; soccer player, Lorenzo Fernandez; soccer player, Pedro Petrone.

Vietnam: June 1, 2002. World Cup. 1,000d; 2,000d; 5,000d; 7,000d soccer scenes. S/s of all four stamps.

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-OCTOBER 2002

Auto Racing: 02904-200, 02929-462, 02X12-273.
Baseball: 02810-329, 02817-198, 02829-958, 02915-121, 02928-660, 02X05-604.
Basketball: 02828-462, 02927-011, 02928-011.
Football: 02824-675, 02908-141, 02920-772.
Golf: 02927-300.
Horse Racing: 02803-128, 02824-128, 02830-170.
Marathon: 02921-564.
Olympics: 02824-958, 02X05-147.
Skiing: 02802-841.
Surfing: 02824-958, 02825-926.
Triathlon: 02728-129.



02728-129 Lake Placid, NY 28



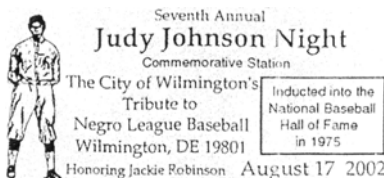
02802-841 Salt Lake City, UT 2



02803-128 Saratoga Spr., NY 3



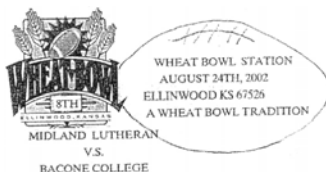
02810-329 Rockledge, FL 10



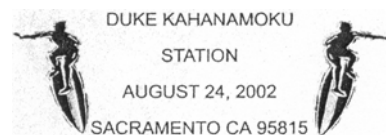
02817-198 Wilmington, DE 17



02824-128 Saratoga Spr., NY 24



02824-675 Ellinwood, KS 24



02824-958 Sacramento, CA 24



02825-926 Huntington Bch.,CA 25



02828-462 Indianapolis, IN 28



02829-958 Sacramento, CA 29



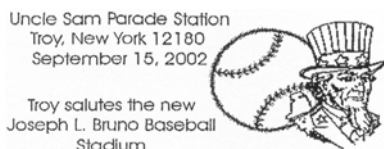
02830-170 Grantville, PA 30



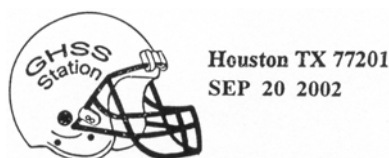
02904-200 Washington, DC 4



02908-141 Orchard Park, NY 8



02915-121 Troy, NY 15



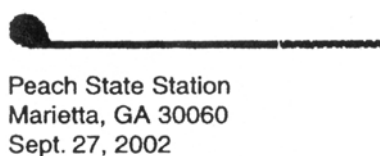
02920-772 Houston, TX 20-22



02921-564 Walker, MN 21



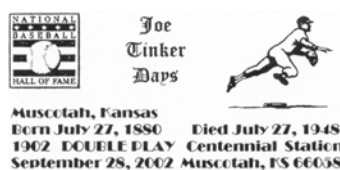
02927-011 Springfield, MA 27



02927-300 Marietta, GA 27-29



02929-011 Springfield, MA 28



02928-660 Muscotah, KS 28



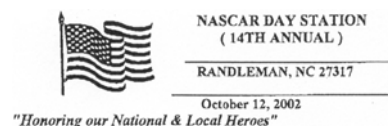
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02X05-147 Olean, NY 5



02X05-604 Joliet, IL 5



02X12-273 Randleman, NC 12

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