

JOURNAL OF SPORTS PHILATELY

VOLUME 45

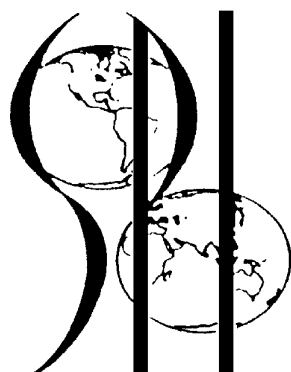
SPRING 2007

NUMBER 3

Cricket & Philately: The Ashes – An Australian Perspective, 1877-1938



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PHILATELISTS
INTERNATIONAL

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Mark Maestrone

CLARK WINS 2007 KEHR AWARD

It's always nice when members of SPI are recognized for their contributions to philately. This past autumn, our own Nancy Clark received the prestigious 2006 Ernest A. Kehr "Future of Philately" Award which recognizes those who have made "enduring contributions to the future of our hobby." Nancy has devoted countless hours of her time to promoting youth philately in schools and shows and most certainly is deserving of this award. Congratulations, Nancy!

NAPEX 2007 UPDATE

NAPEX 2007 is coming up fast! For those of you who would like to exhibit (all classes, including literature), please do not forget to send in your applications. The deadline is April 1 (March 1 for literature).

The Hilton McLean Tysons Corner, which is both the show hotel and exhibition venue, has special NAPEX room rates of \$116 per night (single or double).

I am working on the schedule of events for SPI. If any of you would like to give a presentation or have ideas for our program, please let me know as soon as possible. Further details are available on page 2 of this issue.

75TH ANNIVERSARY 1932 LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC GAMES: SPECIAL EDITION OF JSP

The Summer issue of JSP will be dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the '32 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

I would like to ask any of you who are interested in contributing an article (long or short) or other material, to contact me at your earliest convenience. There's a lot to do and we need *your* help!

I also hope to be able to line up a postmark for the occasion. More on that in the June issue.

BEIJING WORLD OLYMPIC FAIR

FIPO Secretary General, Maurizio Tecardi, recently announced that the 13th World Olympic Fair will be held in Beijing from June 23 - 27, 2007. As with previous editions, the Fair is open to Olympic philatelic, numismatic and memorabilia collectors and dealers. The Fair will serve as the opening event of Beijing's 2007-2008 Cultural Olympiad program.

This event will be organized by the Olympic Museum of Lausanne and the China Sport Philately Association of Beijing with the collaboration of FIPO and the IOC Commission for Olympic Philately, Numismatics and Memorabilia and the patronage of the IOC and BOCOG (Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games).

H.E. Juan Antonio Samaranch, Honorary IOC President, and Mr. Liu Ki, BOCOG President, will preside at the official opening ceremony Sunday, June 24. For further information, please contact: Stéphane Meylan, Musée Olympique, (tel) +41 21 6216754 (e-mail) stephane.meylan@olympic.org

OLYMPHILEX 2008?

According to the latest issue of *FLASH*, the official organ of the FIP, a primary hurdle to an OLYMPHILEX in Beijing in 2008 as been crossed. FIPO, which has been sparring with FIP for years over ownership of the word "OLYMPHILEX," has transferred control to the FIP, who have in turn registered the name in Switzerland.

Mr. Tay Peng Hian of the FIP "will propose to the All China Philatelic Federation to organize an OLYMPHILEX as a Specialized World Exhibition i.e. with a Thematic Class and an Olympic Section under the full Patronage of FIP and according to the GREX."

For those of you with new exhibits, NAPEX will be your best opportunity to qualify them for OLYMPHILEX!

The SPI web site is located at: <http://www.sportstamps.org>

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*You are cordially invited to the
8th International Convention of SPI*



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Literature Exhibits: Deadline for applications is March 1. Applications are available online at www.napex.org or from literature exhibits chairman, Norval Rasmussen, 1526 Mileground Road, Morgantown, WV 26505.

Philatelic Exhibits: Deadline for applications is April 1. Applications are available online at www.napex.org or from philatelic exhibits chairman, John Warren, PO Box 70464, Washington, DC 20024.

Participants and Volunteers: To make a presentation at the SPI Meeting and/or sign up to help at the SPI Table, please contact Mark Maestroni (markspi@prodigy.net) or by mail at 2824 Curie Place, San Diego, CA 92122.

Cricket and Philately: The Ashes – An Australian Perspective, 1877 – 1938 (Part 2)

by Peter N. Street

THE GOLDEN AGE: 1894-1914

Cricket in the late Victorian and Edwardian eras reflected the general spirit of those times and has come to be known as the Golden Age. Cricket was the major summer sport and the first class game was firmly established. In these generally pleasant circumstances Australia and England continued their competition for the mythical Ashes.

The England tour of Australia in the 1894-95 season showed the increasing importance of Test cricket when Melbourne and Sydney cricket authorities jointly promoted the tour.

Australia batted first in the first Test at Sydney and amassed the huge total of 586. England replied with 325 and was asked to follow-on.

In their second innings England played consistently and reached 437 runs. Thus Australia only needed 177 to win. They were 113 for 2 at the end of the fifth day and victory seemed assured. The Test went into a sixth day for the first time and it proved fatal for Australia. Rain affected the wicket and spin bowlers. Robert Peel and Johnny Briggs were able to exploit the situation (Peel 6 for 67 and Briggs 3 for 25) and England scraped home by 10 runs. It would be another 87 years before a Test match would be won after a follow-on.

The second Test, at Melbourne started badly for England who were all out for 75 runs on a difficult wicket. Australia did marginally better in its reply and led by 48 runs. As the wicket improved, England was able to score 475 runs with Captain A.E. Stoddart making the then record score of 173 runs. In reply and needing 427 runs to win, Australia started well and had 191 runs on the board before the second wicket fell. However, they were all out for 333 (Peel 4 for 77) and England won by 94 runs.

The third test at Adelaide was played in

excessive heat which seemed to affect the English team more than the Australians and Australia won by 382 runs.

The wicket for the fourth Test, at Sydney was again affected by rain. Australia batted first and at one stage was 51 for 6. However Henry Graham (105) and Albert Trott (85) enabled Australia ultimately to reach 284. During the match Briggs (4 for 65) became the first English player to take 100 Test wickets but only because Australia batted first. Australian bowler Turner achieved his 100 Test wickets in England's first innings. England was quickly dismissed twice for 65 and 72 and Australia secured a win by an innings and 147 runs. This Australia win leveled the series at two wins each.

Thus the fifth Test, at Melbourne would determine the series. Australia batted first and made 414 runs. England replied with 385. Australia's second innings of 267 meant England needed 297 to win the match. At the start of its innings England was 28 for 2 but John Brown played a brilliant innings, 50 runs in 28 minutes, 100 in 95 minutes (new Test records) and his eventual score of 140 enabled England to make the 298 runs to win and retain the Ashes.

Australia brought a strong team to England in 1896 captained by G.H.S. Trott. In the first Test Australia was dismissed for 53 in its first innings. The bowling honors were shared by the Surrey pair of Tom Richardson (6 for 39) and George Lohmann. A huge crowd at Lord's saw England take a lead of 239 with England captain W.G. Grace completing his 1000 Test runs. Australia recovered from 62 for 3 in its second innings when Trott and Jack Gregory put on a record Test partnership of 221. They eventually reached 347. England only needed 109 runs to win

and made it with six wickets in hand.

Old Trafford saw an exciting win by Australia in the second Test. Indian prince and Sussex batsman K. S. Ranjitsinhji (or Ranji as he was popularly known) made a brilliant debut making 62 runs in England's first



Figure 12. England batsman, Prince K. S. Ranjitsinhji.



Figure 13. The opening batsman for Australia, Victor Trumper.

A dispute over match fees weakened the English side and rain prevented play most of the first day. When play did commence the wicket was a spinner's paradise. The highest score in the four innings was a mere 145 (by England). England eventually won the match by 66 runs and once again retained the Ashes. It was Bobby Peel's last Test. His 6 for 32 in Australia's second innings enabled him to take his 100th Test wicket.

After the success of the 1894-95 Test series the Melbourne and Sydney cricket authorities again invited the English to tour.

The first Test, at Sydney was delayed a day due to the condition of the pitch. This was to England's advantage as Ranji, who had been ill, was able to recover. Coming in at number seven in the batting order, he scored a majestic 175 to help England to a first innings total of 551 runs. Although Australia made reasonable scores of 237 and 408, England only needed 95 runs to win which they did with the loss of only one wicket.

The next four Tests were all in Australia's favor. In the second Test, at Melbourne England had to bat twice on a deteriorating pitch and lost by an innings and 56 runs. Ranji scored 71 in the first innings. England was again outplayed in the third Test, at Adelaide. Australia, batting first, made 573 runs on a good batting pitch and dismissed England for 278 and 282 (Ranji 77) again winning by an innings. In the fourth Test England was again beaten but at least they forced Australia to bat a second time. Needing only 115 runs to win their third consecutive Test, Australia did it with eight wickets in hand and thus regained the Ashes.

The fifth Test at Sydney was another Australian victory (by 6 wickets). It was a humiliating series for England and led to a period of Australian cricket

innings. He made 154 runs in England's second innings when they were forced to follow-on. Australia needed 125 to win and did so with the loss of 7 wickets. Ranji is featured on two stamps (Figure 12), one by India in 1973 to commemorate his 100th birth anniversary and the other by St. Vincent in its 1984 Leaders of the World (LOW). Thus the third Test at the Oval would settle the series.

dominance.

In 1899 Australia sent a very strong team to England under the leadership of Joe Darling. The first Test, at Trent Bridge, a first for the Nottinghamshire County Cricket ground, resulted in a draw. The match was significant for two events. It was the last Test match for Dr. W.G Grace who was then nearly 51 years old. It also marked the debut of Australian opening batsman Victor Trumper. England needed 290 runs in its second innings to win the match. They lost four wickets quickly but Ranji's 93 ensured the draw.

The second Test, at Lord's resulted in a 10 wicket win for Australia with Trumper, only 21 years old, making 135 runs in their second innings. Trumper is featured in Australia's Sporting Personalities issue of 1989 (Figure 13).

Headingley, headquarters of the Yorkshire Cricket Club at Leeds, joined the Test match circuit for the third Test. England took a 48-run lead in the first innings but rain washed out play on the last day resulting in a draw. Johnny Briggs, the English bowler who had taken three Australian wickets on the first day, had an epileptic seizure that night and was rushed to a hospital. He eventually returned to cricket but died three years later.

The fourth Test, at Old Trafford was yet another draw. England was in a good position after the first innings with a lead of 176 runs; however, Australia batted much better in its second innings and was able to declare at 346 for 7 wickets (Trumper 63). Unfortunately England did not have enough time to secure a win. England thus needed a win at the Oval to level the series. They made the huge score of 576 runs in their first innings (Ranji 54) but could not dismiss Australia twice, thus Australia with its single win retained the Ashes.

The turn of the century saw Australia continue its domination of English cricket. Several of the better



Figure 14. England bowler, Sydney Barnes.



Figure 15. Captain for England, Pelham Warner.

English players were unavailable for the 1901-02 tour of Australia. England won the first Test, at Sydney by an innings and 124 runs after running up a huge total (464 runs) in its innings and dismissing Australia twice. The revelation of the match was English bowler Sydney Barnes. Considered by his contemporaries as the greatest of all bowlers, he took 5 wickets for 65 runs in Australia's first innings.

A somewhat enigmatic figure, Barnes preferred Lancashire League cricket to County Cricket in England, seldom playing Test cricket. He is featured in the 1984 St. Vincent's LOW series (Figure 14).

In the second Test at Melbourne Barnes again worked his magic. He took 6 for 42 in the first Australian innings and 7 for 121 in the second innings. It was to no avail as England only scored 61 runs and 175 runs in their two innings and was beaten by 229 runs.

In the third Test, at Adelaide Barnes had to retire after only 7 overs due to a knee injury and took no further part in the series. How much this contributed to England's failure in the last three Tests is debatable. Nevertheless Australia won them by 4 wickets, 7 wickets and 32 runs respectively and Australia retained the Ashes.

Two strong sides clashed in England in 1902. The first Test, at Edgbaston, the home ground of Warwickshire County Cricket Club in Birmingham and a new Test venue, was spoiled by rain and ended in a draw. Similarly for the second Test at Lord's, play was restricted to 105 minutes.

Another new Test ground, Bramall Lane, Sheffield, Yorkshire was selected for the third Test. Sydney Barnes returned to the English attack. He took 6 for 49 in Australia's first innings but Australia took a 49-run lead. Australia made 289 runs in their second innings (Trumper 62) setting England 339 runs to win. They were not up to the task and Australia secured a 143-run win.

The fourth Test at Old Trafford proved to be most exciting. Australia batted first and made 299 runs (Trumper 104). England replied with 262 runs and the game hinged on the second innings performances. Australia were skittled out for 86 in their

second innings and thus England only needed 124 runs to win. England started well and at 92 for 3 appeared to have the game well in hand. However the middle order collapsed and Australia secured a 3-run win and retained the Ashes.

Although the series had been decided, the fifth Test, at the Oval turned out to be another nail-biter. England needed 15 runs from the last wicket when Wilfred Rhodes joined George Hirst. Legend has it that Rhodes said the pair should "make them in singles" which they did and England was victorious by one wicket.

The England that went to Australia in 1903-04 was captained by Pelham Warner (later Sir Pelham). The first Test, in Sydney resulted in an emphatic 5-wicket win for England. The feature of the match was a score of 287 runs by England's R.E. Foster – the highest Test score to date.

England followed this with an equally emphatic win in the second Test at Melbourne. Rain was responsible for some low scores but England eventually won by 185 runs. Warner scored 68 in England's first innings and Trumper 74 in Australia's. Pelham Warner was featured in Alderney's Pastimes: Cricket series issued in 1997 (Figure 15).

The third Test, at Adelaide was played on a faster wicket and Australia was victorious by 216 runs. Trumper scored 113 runs in Australia's first innings, his fourth century against England and a Test record.

The fourth Test, which was spoiled by rain, introduced a new type of spin bowling to Test cricket. English bowler B.J.T. Bosanquet took 5 for 51 with his googlies – an off-break bowled with a leg-break action. The Australians, in tribute to Bosanquet, call the googlie a "Bosie." Bosanquet's efforts enabled England to win by 157 runs and regain the Ashes.



Figure 16. The premier batsman for England, Jack Hobbs.

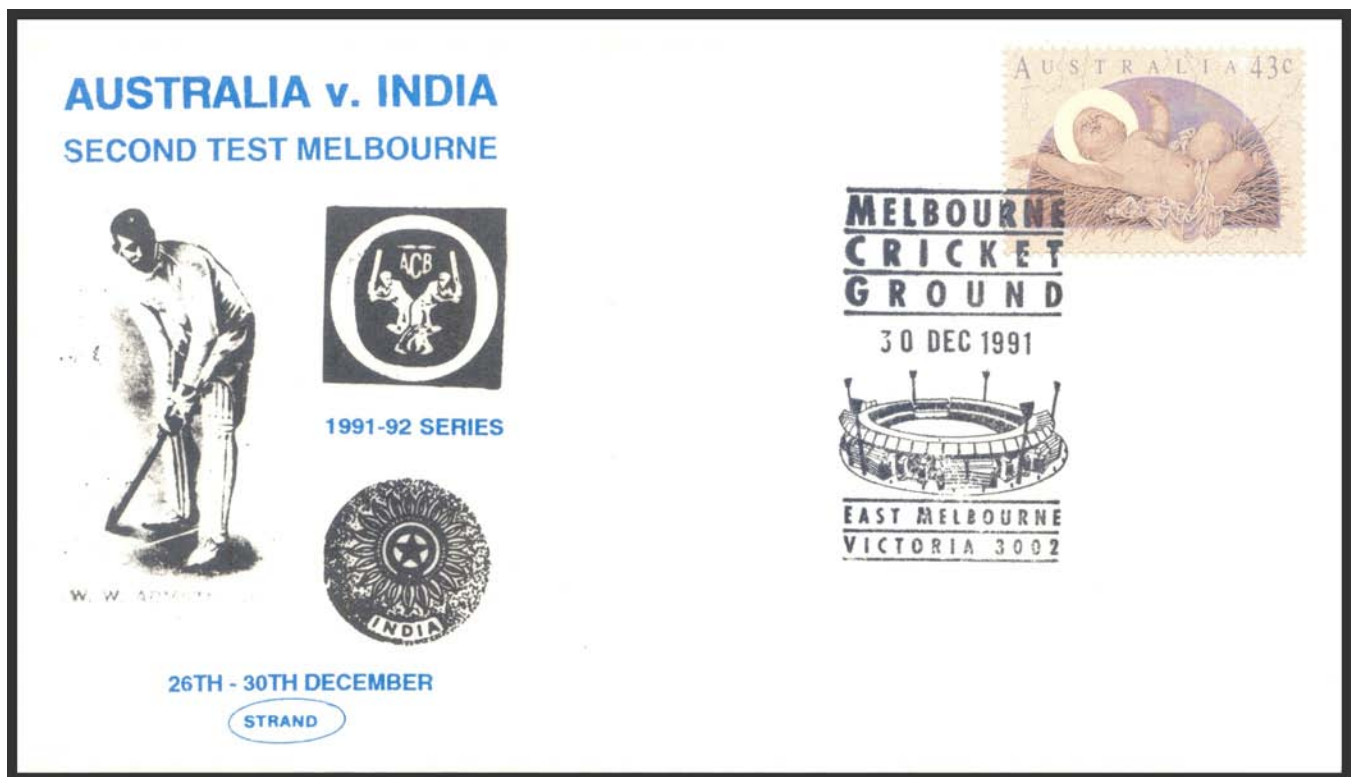


Figure 17. Australia batsman, Warwick Armstrong (depicted on the cachet).

With the series won in England's favor the fifth Test was somewhat anti-climatic. Australia put on 247 runs for its first innings and then the rains came resulting in England being dismissed twice for low scores (61 and 101 runs). Australia's score of 133 in the second innings ensured a win by 218 runs.

Joe Darling led the Australians again when they toured England in 1905. The poor form of some of the Australian team's better players, including Victor Trumper, and a strong English batting side led to a somewhat one-sided English series win.

The first Test at Trent Bridge resulted in a comfortable 213-run win for England. Bosanquet took 8 for 107 in the second innings. Rain ruined the second Test at Lord's and the match was drawn. The third Test at Headingley also ended in a draw with the advantage definitely in England's favor.

At Old Trafford, for the fourth Test, England put on a huge score (446) in its first innings and twice dismissed Australia cheaply to win by an innings and 80 runs. Notwithstanding some excellent batting by England in the fifth Test at the Oval, the result was another draw. England thus won the series 2-0 and retained the Ashes.

For various reasons England was unable to send a truly representative side to Australia for the 1907-08 tour. In the first Test, at Sydney Australia needed 274 runs in its second innings to win the match. At one

stage they were 124 for 6 and an England win seemed possible. However Australia's middle order recovered and they ultimately triumphed by two wickets.

The second Test was another close match with eventually England prevailing by one wicket. This match marked the debut of Surrey opening batsman Jack Hobbs. He would eventually become England's premier batsman over a long first class career. He is featured in St. Vincent's LOW series issued in 1984 (Figure 16). Australia's second innings featured some fine batting by Warwick Armstrong (77) and Charles Macartney (5). Caricatures of both players appear as cachets on special Test match covers (Figures 17 and 18). In its second innings England needed 282 runs to win but at 209 for 8 wickets down, all appeared to be lost. However Sydney Barnes, not normally regarded as a batsman, held on for the England win.

In the third Test, at Adelaide fortunes on both sides changed several times. England led by 78 in the first innings and Australia, at 180 for 7 in its second innings appeared headed for defeat. However their lower order batsmen put on enough runs to ensure an Australian win by 245 runs.

Rain affected the fourth Test at Melbourne. After Australia scored 214 runs in its first inning, England had to bat on a rain affected wicket and despite a brilliant 57 by Hobbs was dismissed for 105. Condi-

tions improved for Australia's second innings and they made 385 (Armstrong 133) after, at one stage, being 77 for 5. England needed 495 runs to win but was all out for 186 giving Australia a decisive win by 308 runs and enabled them to regain the Ashes.

Australia batted first in the fifth Test, at Sydney but could only muster 137 runs (Barnes 7 for 60). At the end of England's first innings they led by 144 runs (Hobbs 72). Australia did much better in their second innings (422 runs) with Trumper leading the way with 166. England needed 278 runs to win but was dismissed for 229 giving Australia a 49-run win.

Monty Noble led a strong Australian team for 1909 England tour. In 1984 the Kingdom of Tonga issued a five-stamp souvenir sheet to jointly celebrate the Inauguration of the National Sports Stadium and the South Pacific Mini-Games. Each stamp has a cricket theme. Noble's 1909 team is shown in the upper part of one stamp (Figure 19).

The first Test, At Edgbaston was a relatively brief one with English bowlers George Hirst and Colin Blythe getting all the Australian wickets between them in both innings. England only needed 105 runs to win and the opening pair of C.B. Fry and Hobbs (62) achieved the victory without losing a wicket.

Australia's first innings lead of 81 runs gave them a commanding position in the second Test at Lord's. England was all out for 121 in its second innings. Needing only 41 runs, Australia did it with the loss of

only one wicket.

Sydney Barnes returned to the England side for the third Test at Headingley. The two sides were about even after the first innings. Barnes took 6 for 63 in the Australian second innings of 207 but England collapsed for 87 runs (Macartney 4 for 27) and Australia were victors by 126 runs.

England needed a win in one of the last two Test matches to regain the Ashes. In the fourth Test, at Old Trafford, Australia declared in its second innings leaving England to make 308 runs for the win. However at the close of play on the last day, England was 108 for 3 and the match was a draw.

The fifth Test, At the Oval led to some very high scores on both sides resulting in yet another draw. The feature of the match was the batting of Warren Bardsley who scored a century in each innings (136 and 130), the first time this had been done in a Test match. A caricature of Bardsley is shown as a special match cover cachet (Figure 20). Thus Australia won the series 2-1 and kept the Ashes.

Australia played host to a strong team from England in its 1911-12 tour. In the first Test at Sydney English captain Johnny Douglas was criticized for not opening the bowling with Sydney Barnes.

An amusing sidelight on the English captain was that his initials were JWHT. A somewhat stoic batsman the initials were jokingly said to stand for "Johnny won't hit today".



Figure 18. The cachet depicts Australia batsman, Charles Macartney.



Figure 19. 1909 Australian team (top); Douglas Jardine and other England and Australia players (bottom).

Australia led by 129 runs after the first innings with Victor Trumper scoring 113 for Australia and Jack Hobbs 63 for England. Australia scored 308 in its second innings and dismissed England for 291 giving Australia a convincing 146-run victory.

The second Test at Melbourne started sensationally when Douglas, not making the same mistake twice, opened the bowling with Barnes. After five overs Barnes had taken 4 wickets for only one run and 5 wickets for 6 runs after 11 overs. He eventually had an innings analysis of 5 wickets for 44 runs. Hobbs made his first century against Australia in England's second innings and England won comfortably by 8 wickets.

The third Test at Adelaide also produced a comfortable win for England. Australia was dismissed for 133 in its first innings and England then went on and made 501 runs with Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes putting on 147 for the first wicket. Hobbs eventually made 187 runs. Barnes was again among the wickets with 5 for 105 runs in Australia's second innings. Although Australia eventually made 476 runs England only needed 112 runs to win which they did with 7 wickets in hand.

Australia was overwhelmed in the fourth Test at Melbourne. Scoring 191 in its first innings (Barnes 5 wicket for 74 runs) and 173 in its second, England made 599 runs in its innings with Hobbs and Rhodes scoring 323 for the first wicket – a record opening partnership at the time. Hobbs ended up with 178 runs. This gave England a win by an innings and 225 runs meaning they had regained the Ashes.

With the series won by England the fifth Test was somewhat anticlimactic. Australia was behind by 148 runs after the first innings and

needed 363 runs in its second to win the match. They only managed 292 (Trumper 50) giving England a 71-run win. Victor Trumper retired from Test cricket being one of only two Australian players to score over 3000 Test match runs. Two other features of the series were that Hobbs headed the batting averages at 82.78 and Barnes' 34 wickets were an English record.

Australia was one of two teams to visit England in the summer of 1912 (South Africa being the other) as parts of a triangular tournament. The matches between Australia and England were counted as Ashes contests.

The first Test, at Lord's was ruined by weather. England declared at 310 for 7 wickets after Hobbs had scored a century. Australia was unable to complete its first innings and the match was a drawn.

Only five hours of play was possible in the second Test at Old Trafford and again rain forced a draw.

The tournament organizers decided that the third Test at the Oval would be played to a finish. England scored 245 runs (Hobbs 66) in its first innings and then dismissed Australia for 111 (Barnes 5 for 30). England scored 175 runs in its second innings setting Australia 310 runs to win the match.

With the wicket deteriorating Australia was all out for 65 runs giving England a comfortable 244-run win and the retention of the Ashes. Jack Hobbs topped the batting averages again at 56 runs for four innings.

With war clouds on the horizon the Golden Age came to an end. The next Ashes series would not be until England's 1920-21 tour of Australia. 🏏

To be continued

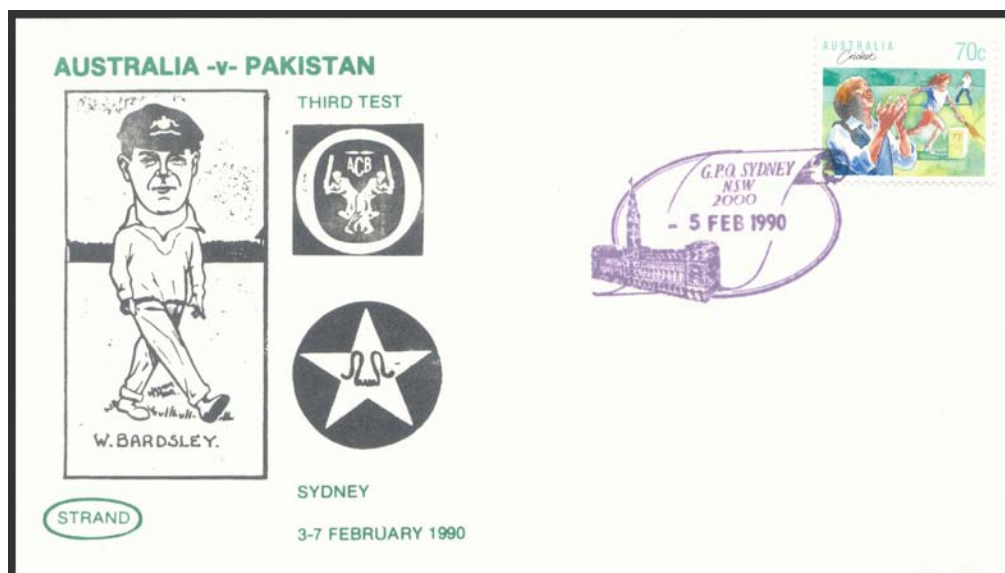


Figure 20. Australia batsman, Warren Bardsley (cachet).

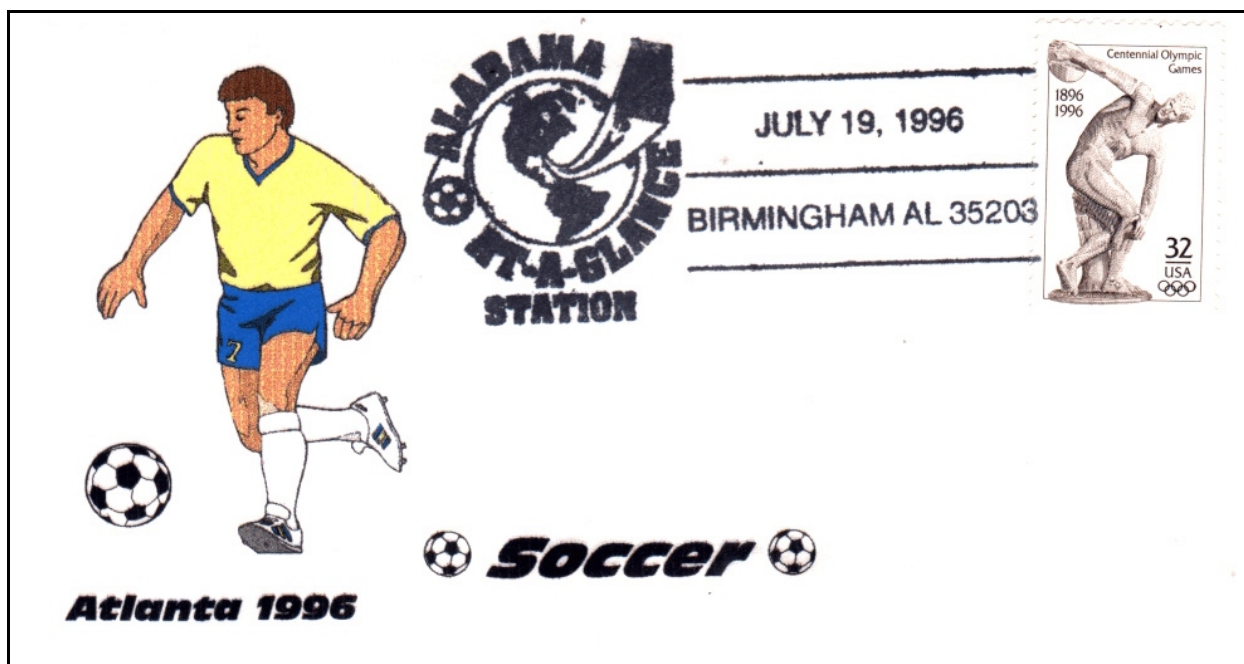


Figure 1. Special postmark for the At-A-Glance Station from July 19, 1996. The soccer ball in the design connects it with the Olympic soccer preliminaries. This postmark is also known dated July 20, 21 and 23; other dates may also exist. The Olympic soccer competition in Birmingham consisted of 9 first round games (July 20-25) plus two quarterfinal matches (July 27 and 28).

Atlanta 1996 – Ten Years After

by Thomas Lippert

Time passes so quickly ... can it already be ten years since the Olympic Games of Atlanta? While chatting recently about Olympic experiences with some IMOS collector friends, the image of the 1996 Opening Ceremonies popped into my mind. I remember exactly what I was doing that hot Atlanta evening: sitting in an open air restaurant dining together with Mark Maestroni and Bob Farley, as we enjoyed the ceremonies on a nearby TV screen. As an Olympic volunteer, Mark was able to attend the previous evening's dress rehearsal and thus could provide additional details as the Opening Ceremonies unfolded.

But this pleasant walk down memory lane is not the true reason for this brief article. Rather, I would like to make collectors aware of some 1996 Olympic-related postmarks which, until now, have not been discussed.

To begin with, there were cultural activities at the Olympic sites. These could be divided into two groups: (1) events within the framework of the

(official) Olympic Arts Festival, and (2) brief programs organized by communities at the same time as Olympic competitions. It is to the latter group in which the following postmarks apply.

Birmingham, Alabama, a soccer competition subsite for the Olympic Organizing Committee, conducted two events which were accompanied by postmarks: the Alabama At-a-Glance Station (Figure 1) and the Birmingham Heritage Festival'96 (Figure 2). Both postmarks were adequately publicized, but not as Olympic cancels.

The Birmingham Heritage Festival was not a special event created specifically for the Olympic Games. It is based on the Southern Heritage Festival which began in the 1960s, but was discontinued in the early 1990s. It is an all-music, Mardi Gras style festival celebrating the Caribbean and African cultures.

In comparison to community events held in other Olympic cities and the publicity materials associated with them, there is no doubt that these two 1996 festivals are related to the Olympic Games in Atlanta because of the Olympic soccer preliminaries that were held in Birmingham at the same time.



Figure 2. Postmark from the Olympic host city Birmingham, Alabama, for the Heritage Festival of 1996. Like the “At-A-Glance” postmark in Figure 1, the soccer ball establishes the connection to the Olympics (soccer matches aren’t normally associated with the Heritage Festival).

New to the me was the next postmark which also belongs in Olympic host city collections (Figure 3). The Olympic whitewater canoeing/kayaking events were contested along the Ocoee River, an area which includes seven counties in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. The Ocoee was the first natural river used for Olympic whitewater competitions – courses for the previous Munich (1972) and Barcelona (1992) Games were manmade. Up to 135 athletes from 28 countries participated in the Olympic whitewater slalom venue in Polk County, TN. This was a good venue for the “paddlers” from the Slovak

and Czech teams as well as for the U.S. team which won a silver won – Dana Chladek in the Women’s Kayak Slalom Singles.

A personal reminiscence: when traveling by car to the whitewater course I heard the breaking news on the radio about the bomb attack in Atlanta’s Olympic Park. This led to increased security checks at entrance gates to venues, still unusual at that time, but now the rule.

Along the way, there was just enough time to make a short stop at Ellijay, Georgia where an “official” Olympic postmark (with no Olympic markings) had been announced (Figure 4). The stop was successful; the post office was open to the public, however I may have been the only Olympic tourist.

The driving time from Atlanta to the Whitewater Center in Tennessee allowed for very little additional time. And since no other Olympic-related postmarks had been announced there was no reason to risk missing the Olympic competition in a search for phantom postmarks at the region’s post offices.

So it was quite surprising to later find one more Olympic postmark. Even looking at the design it is not easy to discern the Olympic connection ... but there is one! Thanks to C.J.W. Smith Jr., the Lions



Figure 3. Cacheted cover with the very special Olympic postmark from the “City of Copperhill, Tennessee / Home of the Ocoee River / 1913 (?)”. The existence of cacheted covers gives one hope that there are additional copies in the hands of a dealer or a collectors’ club.

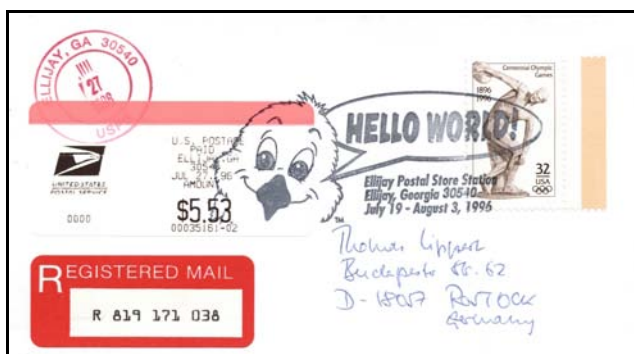


Figure 4. The Ellijay, GA “Hello World!” postmark on a registered cover to Germany. These curious cancels featuring a baby eagle were created by the USPS to get around the restrictions governing the use of the word “Olympic.” The \$5.85 paid the second tier (between ½ and 1 ounce) airmail letter rate of \$1.00, plus the registration fee of \$4.85. It’s interesting to note that the thermal printed PVI meter is still quite clear after 10 years.

Club President of McCaysville, Georgia, the story behind the postmark (Figure 3) has been revealed. He wrote to me the following letter:

“I am not a collector as you seem to be. I do know of a person who I think could answer some of your questions. His name is Roy Bell the Postmaster of the Copperhill Post Office. I go to the Post Office every day to get my mail and know him very well. I made a special trip today at a time when he was not very busy and read to him the last part of your letter ... The postmark was designed by Roy Bell the Postmaster. It was used for three days during the Olympic events in the Ocoee in 1996. The postmark was then destroyed. I asked if he had some copies and he showed me one. I also asked if he had a copy for sale but he said no. The symbol on the left is the seal of the City of Copperhill, Tennessee and shows the Ocoee River flowing through the mountains. The date JULY 26-28 1996 is the date of the Olympics on the Ocoee River. Roy said, that he did not use the word OLYMPIC because they told him not to.”

While not a reason to rewrite the postal history of the 1996 Olympic Games, I would nevertheless like to add two cancellations to the chapter of “Olympic city postmarks.” Both items relate to pre-Olympic activities – specifically the Olympic Torch Relay.

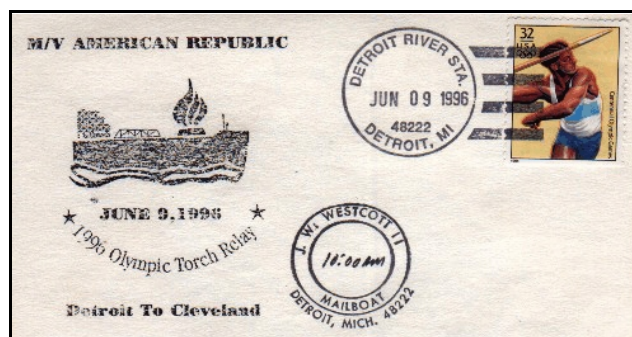


Figure 5. While neither the postmark nor mailboat marking refer to the Olympics, the printed cachet tells of the crossing of the Olympic Torch Relay by mailboat from Detroit to Cleveland across Lake Erie on June 9, 1996.

The first cover tells of the transportation of the Olympic Torch from Detroit, Michigan, to Cleveland, Ohio via mailboat (Figure 5). There is no special postmark, but at least the dates are of interest. The non-philatelic cachet tells the story. The usage of an Olympic stamp would, I imagine, permit judges to tolerate this item in an exhibit.

Still more interesting is the second Torch Relay cover, this one seen on eBay, the internet auction website. The cancel, most likely a multi-use postmark used by the philatelic section of the Trenton, NJ post office, was used to mark the passage of the Olympic Torch through the city. Although the cancel’s text does not use “forbidden” words like “Atlanta 1996” or “Olympic Torch Relay,” the date of the postmark and accompanying cachet leave no doubt as to the purpose of the postmark’s use.

Will these be the final postmark addenda to the philatelic history of the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games at Atlanta?



Figure 6. Photo from the eBay listing for a 1996 Olympic Torch Relay cacheted cover bearing the “Capitol Philatelic Center” in Trenton, NJ special postmark on June 18, 1996.

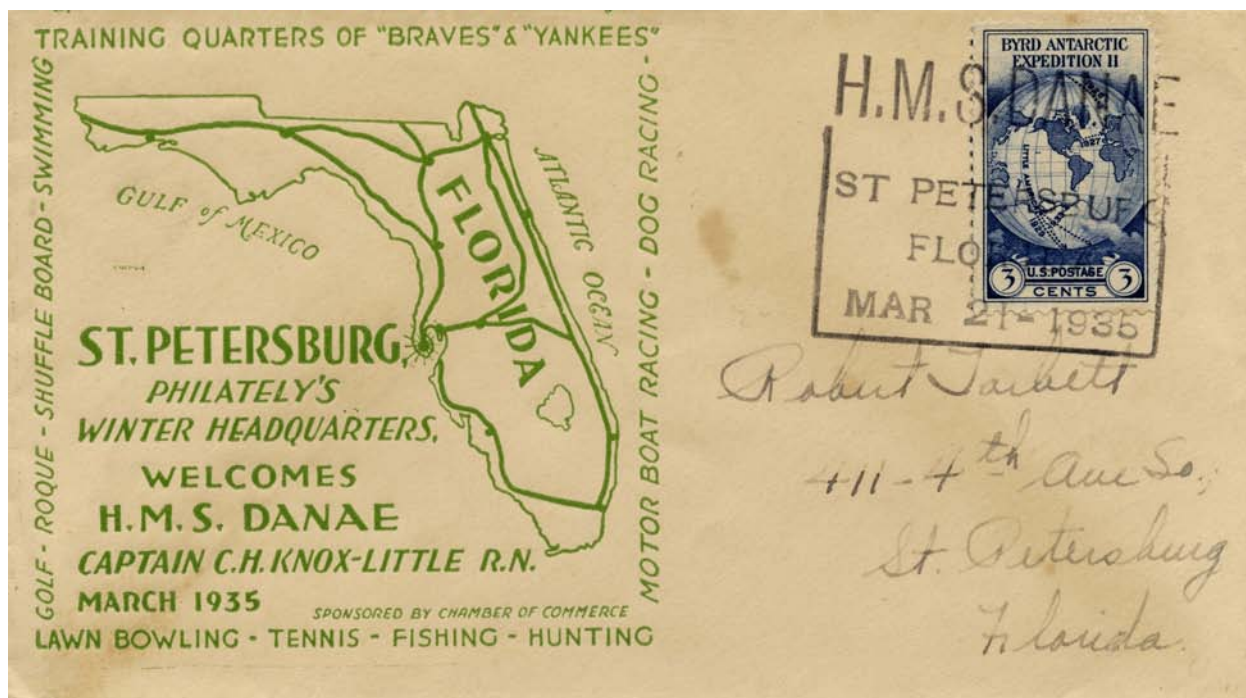


Figure 1. A 1935 cachet referencing St. Petersburg, Florida as the (spring) “training quarters of ‘Braves’ & ‘Yankees’.”

Baseball’s Spring Training

by Norman Rushefsky

Major League Baseball spring training is a series of exhibition games which precedes the regular season. It serves the purpose of both auditioning players for final roster/position spots and giving players practice prior to competitive play.

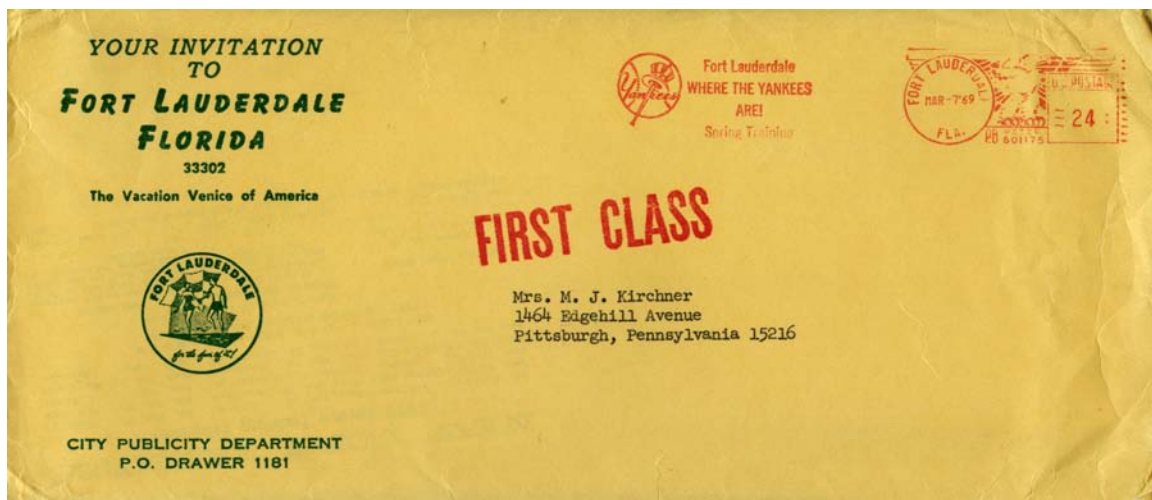
Spring training typically runs two months beginning in early February and lasts until just before opening day in early April. Pitchers and catchers, however, usually begin training a week or two earlier than position players (usually the last few weeks of February) since pitchers endure more physical wear and tear and thus benefit from a longer training period. Many people attend spring training from cold climates to enjoy the weather and watch their favorite teams play.

While Florida and Arizona now host all Major League Baseball teams for spring training, this has not always been the case. In the early 1930s the Brooklyn Dodgers held spring training in Havana, Cuba and were followed there in 1937 by the New York Giants and New York Black Giants.

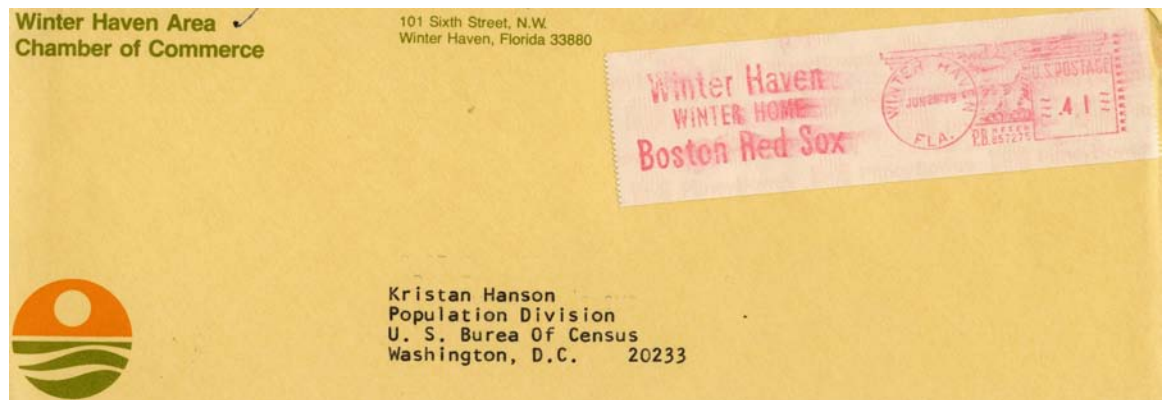
Spring training began at almost the same time as professional baseball itself. The first recorded spring training event occurred in 1870 when the Cincinnati Red Stockings and the Chicago White Stockings held camps in New Orleans. However, some believe the first spring training wasn’t until the Washington Capitals had a four-day training camp in Jacksonville, Florida in 1888. Either way in 1900 spring training was established as a ritual in baseball.



Figure 2. Al Lang Field, the venue for major league spring training in St. Petersburg, Florida.



Figures 3 & 4. Two meters promoting spring training: the Yankees at Fort Lauderdale in 1969 (above) and the Boston Red Sox' "Winter Home" in Winter Haven, FL in 1979 (below). Spring training meters seldom seen.



According to writer Peter Bort of the spring training early years between 1901 and 1942. Before spring training began, many teams either trained locally or while they were on the road. This was because in the early years many baseball players had to work other jobs to support their families and could not travel out of town to train. In 1910 when spring training became an institution, most teams went east of the Mississippi River. This is when the Grapefruit League was founded.

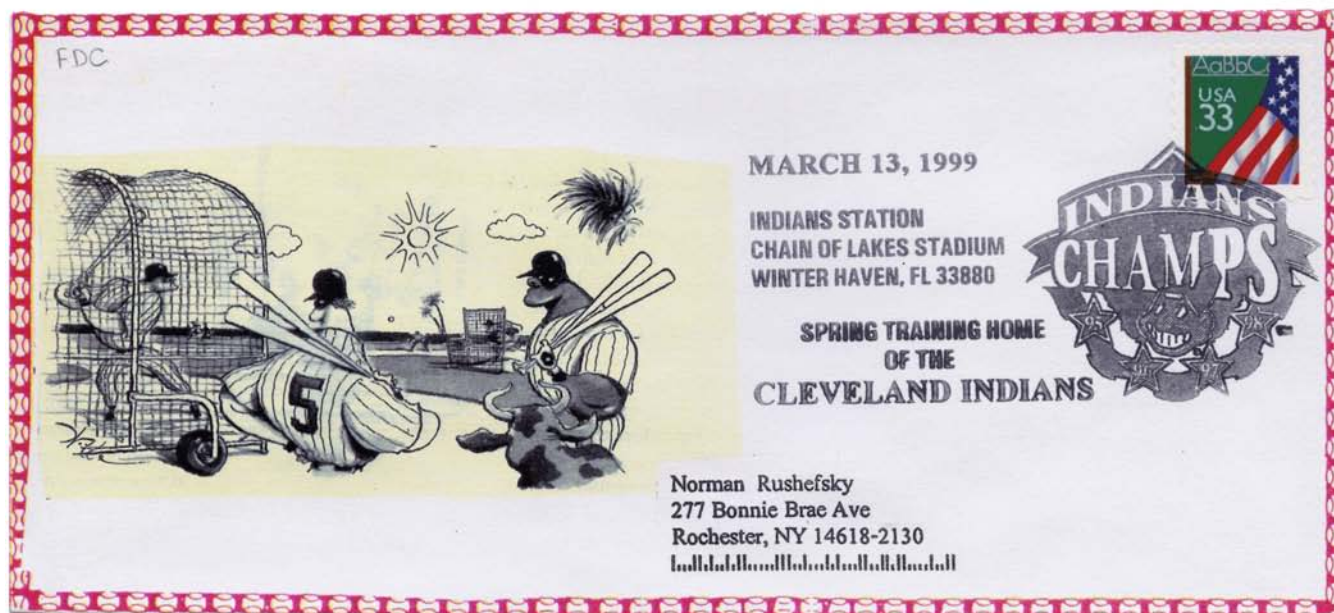
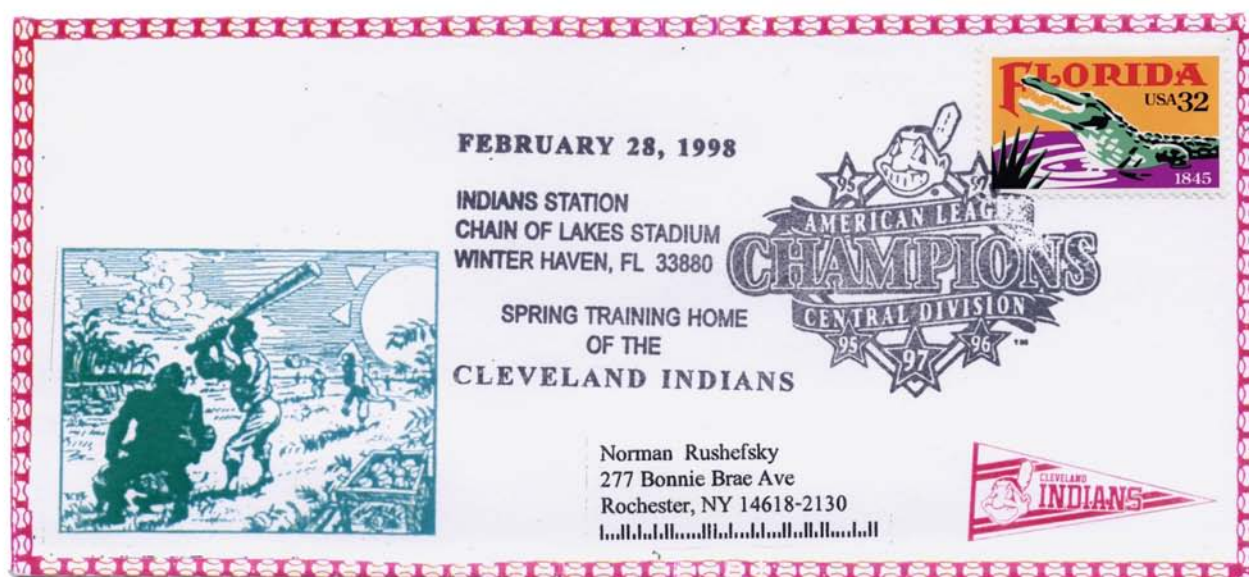
A second era is the war years between 1943 and 1945. During World War II Major League Baseball was allowed to continue because President Roosevelt felt it was important for homeland morale. However, travel to training camps was difficult and thus teams trained closer to their homes. The New York Yankees, for example, held spring training in Asbury Park, New Jersey.

The third and final era runs from 1946 to our present day. Prior to WW II, many teams had spring training in California and Arizona. However, it wasn't

until 1947 when the New York Giants and Cleveland Indians started spring training in Phoenix and Tucson that the Cactus League was formed. It was then that spring training became a moneymaking institution that has grown in popularity.

The earliest philatelic item I have noted relating to spring training is illustrated in Figure 1 and is a cachet provided by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Petersburg, Florida in March 1935 recognizing the visit to St. Petersburg of the HMS Danae. This British cruiser was used by the Royal Navy between the world wars and during the 1930s was stationed in the British West Indies. After the visit to St. Petersburg, the Danae was sent to the Far East in response to the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1935 and used to escort various evacuation convoys from Shanghai to Hong Kong. The cachet notes the many sporting activities at St. Petersburg including the fact that it was the training quarters of the Boston Braves and New York Yankees.

Figure 2 shows a postcard of the stadium in St. Petersburg used for playing spring training games.



Figures 5-7. Winter Haven has also been the spring training center for the Cleveland Indians as noted on these pictorial postmarks in 1997, 1998, and 1999.

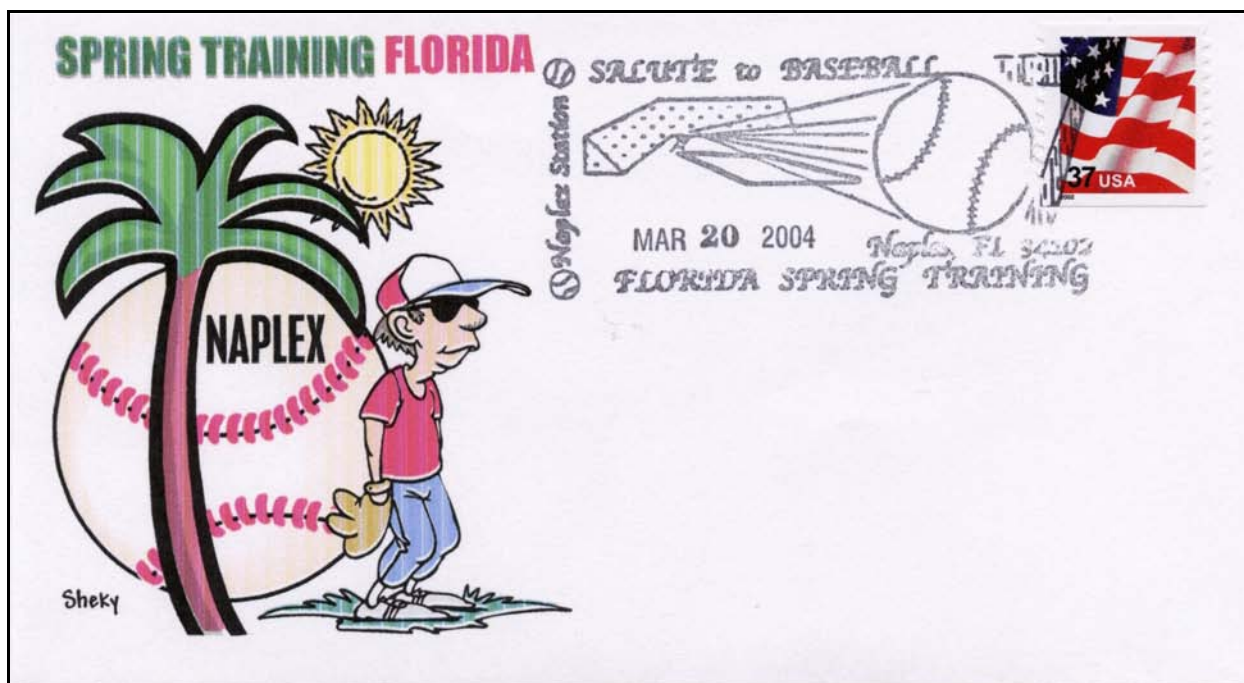


Figure 8. A 2004 postmark from the NAPLEX stamp show in Naples, FL honoring spring training.

There are relatively few meter slogans directed to spring training. I have not noted any used by the teams themselves. The two meter slogans illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 were used by the respective Florida communities of Fort Lauderdale and Winter Haven to publicize that the Yankees and Boston Red Sox trained there.

Sarasota, Florida also used a meter slogan in 1970 to publicize the fact that it was the "Winter Home of the Chicago White Sox".

Postmarks were used in 1997, 1998 and 1999 in Winter Haven to honor the Cleveland Indians (Figures 5-7).

In 2004 and 2006 postmarks (Figures 8 and 9) were used at the NAPLEX stamp shows in Naples, Florida to honor spring training baseball.

Also in 2004 a postmark honoring spring training was used at the ARIPEX stamp show held in Mesa Arizona (Figure 10).



Figure 9. NAPLEX saluted the "Florida Grapefruit League" with a pictorial postmark in 2006.



Figure 10. Cubs spring training postmark from ARIPEX 2004.

While the number of philatelic items pertaining to spring training is relatively limited, one's collection may be enhanced with envelopes from the teams at their spring training sites. An example of a 2005 brochure from Kissimmee, Florida, the spring training home of the Houston Astros (Figure 11) notes that they were the National League champions in 2005.

**Don't forget to place your bids
in our quarterly auction
featuring more of Sherwin
Podolsky's outstanding
collection.**

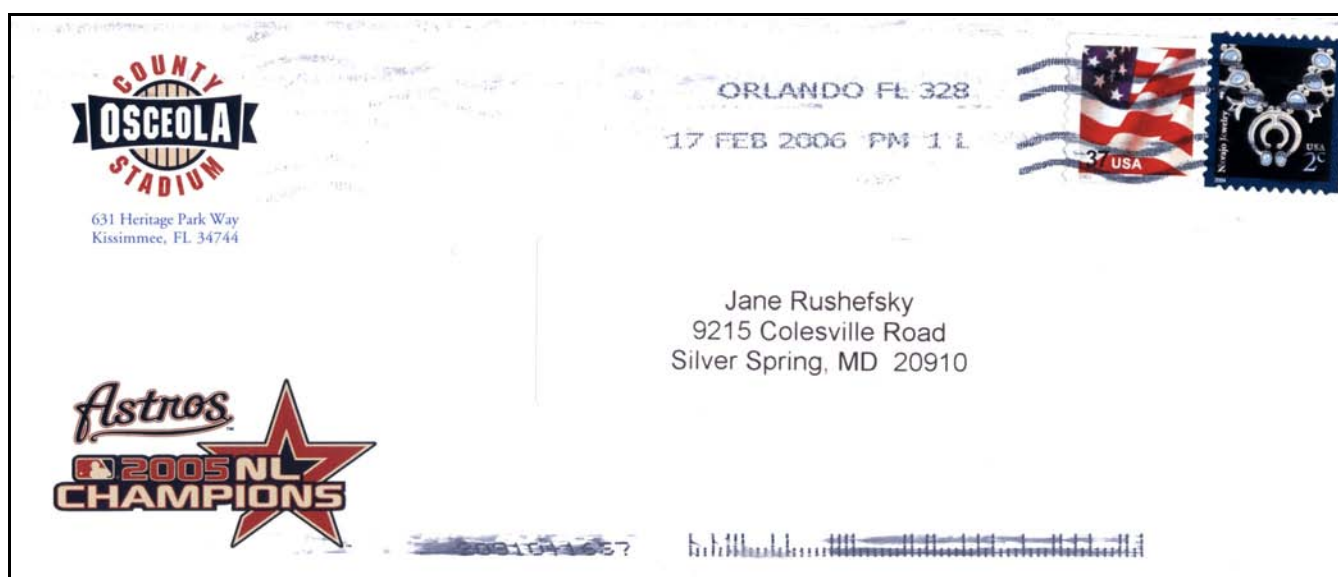


Figure 11. Advertising brochure with corner card noting Osceola County Stadium in Kissimmee, FL as spring training headquarters for the Houston Astros.



1992 USPS Sponsorship Logo in Stamp Selvedge

by Dale Lilljedahl

During their ill fated Olympic sponsorship in 1992 the United States Postal Service (USPS) plastered the Olympic logo on all sorts of products. In addition to Olympic stamps, they placed the Olympic rings on regular flag adhesives as well as express mail stamps, a sponsorship slogan cancel used in dozens of cities across the country and the special event cancels during the Games. All these have been well documented, but one aspect of the sponsorship still remains unexplored: the Olympic sponsorship logo printed in the selvedge of commemorative stamps.

Granted this is at best a sideline of Olympic philately, but selvedge inscriptions are of interest to stamp collectors. Plate blocks and zip blocks are the most familiar examples. During the years 1990 to 1992 the Olympic block type could be added to the list, therefore it seemed logical examine these more closely. Interestingly enough there are both design and color variations of the logo, as well as, limitations on its use.

On December 19, 1989, a ceremony was held in Washington D.C. where the Postmaster General announced that the USPS had become a major worldwide sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and the Games of the XXVth Olympiad that summer in Barcelona. Several other dignitaries spoke at the ceremony including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and IOC Vice President Richard Pound.

The special cancel used to commemorate this formal announcement (top) reproduced the USPS eagle logo atop the Olympic rings and the words "OFFICIAL OLYMPIC SPONSOR." This appears to be the prototype for all future sponsorship logos, as its

basic form was used for all the selvedge markings.

Linn's Yearbook for the years 1990-1993 notes which stamps were issued with the logo in the selvedge. These were limited to both regular and airmail commemorative stamps. Definitives, booklets, stationary and special (Christmas, etc.) stamps were omitted. The omission can probably be attributed to the longevity of these types of stamps. The sponsorship was of a limited duration which meshed perfectly with the brief period of sale of commemoratives. The other types may go through several printings, and might still be in stock when the sponsorship ended, in which case quantities of stamps with the Olympic sponsorship logo in the selvedge would have to be destroyed.

All stamps using the logo match the one from the sponsorship ceremony (Type A) except one. The 1992 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo 29¢ stamp has the eagle separated from the rest of the design (Type B).

While the other stamps use the original design, they vary in size (five different heights, shown in Table A) and color (four, other than black). There appears to be no correlation between the size and the color variations, nor can any standard be discerned when comparing dates and denominations.

Table B on the next page lists all stamps printed with the Olympic Sponsor logo in the selvedge, and is arranged by Scott catalog number.

Table A: Design Type		
Design	Type	Height (mm)
A1	A	13.5
A2	A	14.5
A3	A	21
A4	A	24
A5	A	27.5
B1	B	12



Type A Inscription Block



Type B Inscription Block

Table B: Stamps With Olympic Sponsorship Logo					
Scott #	Issue Date	Value	Subject	Logo Color	Design
2532	22-Feb-91	\$0.50	Switzerland 700th Anniversary	black	A3
2533	01-Mar-91	\$0.29	Vermont Statehood Bicentennial	black	A3
2534	30-Apr-91	\$0.29	U.S. Savings Bonds	blue	A1
2538	22-May-91	\$0.29	William Saroyan	black	A3
2550	08-Jun-91	\$0.29	Cole Porter	black	A3
2551	02-Jul-91	\$0.29	Operation Desert Storm	black	A3
2553-2557	12-Jul-91	\$0.29	Olympics Track and Field	black	A3
2558	13-Aug-91	\$0.29	Numismatics	dark green	A1
2560	28-Aug-91	\$0.29	Basketball Centennial	black	A1
2561	07-Sep-91	\$0.29	District of Columbia Bicentennial	black	A1
2567	15-Sep-91	\$0.29	Jan Matzeliger	black	A3
2537	09-May-91	\$0.52	Love (birds)	aqua blue	A3
C128	27-Apr-91	\$0.50	Harriet Quimby	black	A3
C129	17-May-91	\$0.40	William T. Piper	black	A3
C130	21-Jun-91	\$0.50	Antarctic Treaty	black	A3
C131	12-Oct-91	\$0.50	First Americans	black	A1
2611-2615	01-Jan-92	\$0.20	Olympic Winter Games	black	A3
2616	24-Jan-92	\$0.29	World Columbian Stamp Expo	black	A1
2617	31-Jan-92	\$0.29	W.E.B. Dubois	black	A1
2619	03-Apr-92	\$0.29	Olympic Baseball	black	A1
2620-2623	24-Apr-92	\$0.29	First Voyage of Christopher Columbus	black	A1
2630	17-May-92	\$0.29	New York Stock Exchange	green	A5
2631-2634	29-May-92	\$0.29	Space	black	A1
2635	30-May-92	\$0.29	Alaska Highway	black	A1
2636	01-Jun-92	\$0.29	Kentucky Statehood	black	A3
2637-2641	11-Jun-92	\$0.29	Olympic Summer Games	black	A3
2647-2693	24-Jul-92	\$0.29	American Wildflowers	black	A2
2698	22-Aug-92	\$0.29	Dorothy Parker	black	A3
2699	31-Aug-92	\$0.29	Theodore Von Karmen	black	A3
2700-2703	17-Sep-92	\$0.29	Minerals	black	A1
2704	28-Sep-92	\$0.29	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo	black	B1
2496-2500	06-Jul-90	\$0.25	Olympians	black	A4

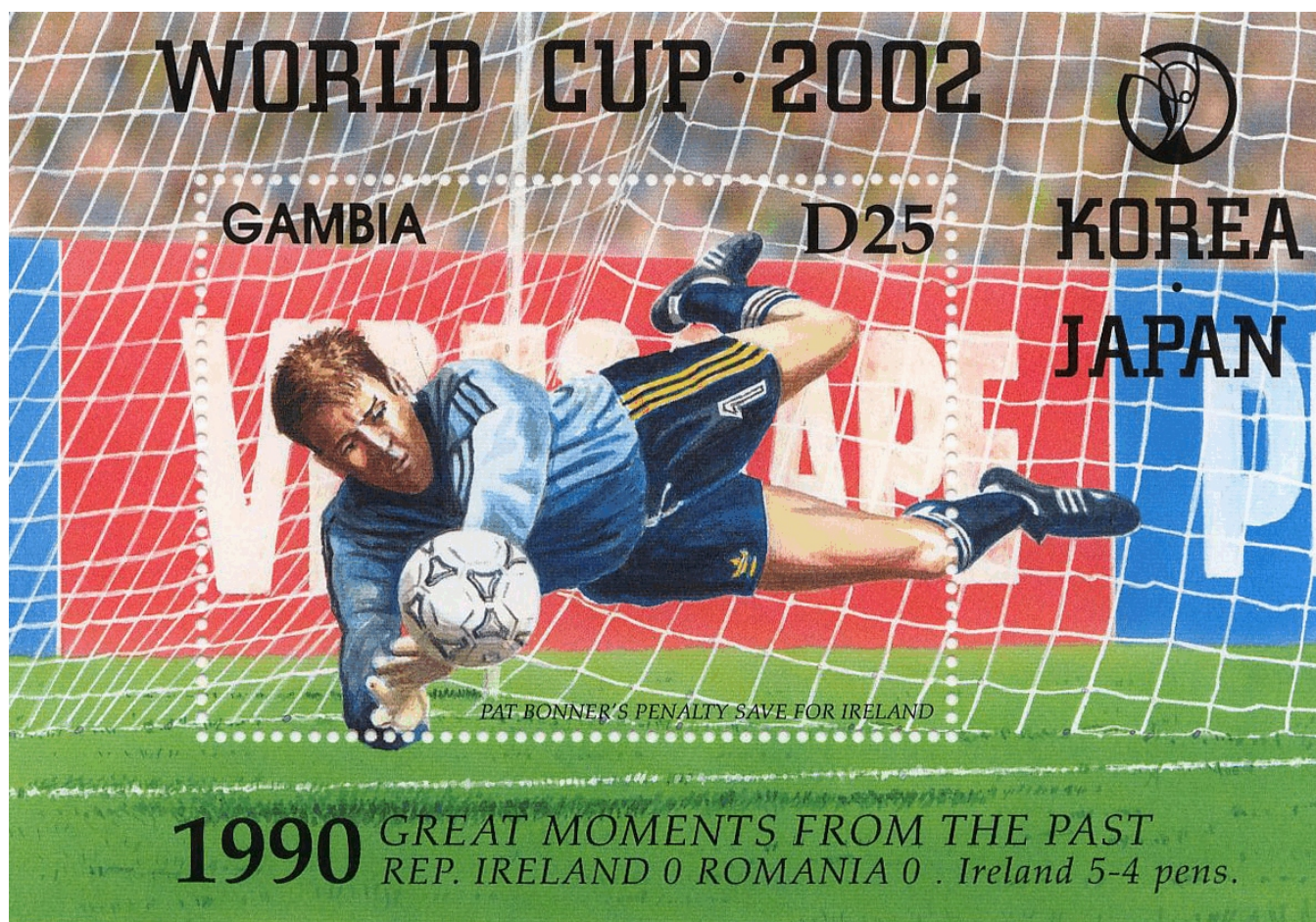


Figure 1. Ireland's goalie in the 1990 World Cup, Pat Bonner.

Soccer Goalkeepers

by Bill Stahl

The soccer goalkeeper is the most unique player in his sport. He is rarely the number one star on his team, like a Pele, Zidane, or Ronaldinho, but he is often memorable.

Frequently, a goalie's place in history isn't secured by career accomplishments like those of the players mentioned above, but by one or two goal-preventing saves in a crucial situation of a high-profile game such as the World Cup.

On a bad day he may be regarded as a "goat" when a misplay at an inopportune time results in a precious goal.

In the traditional soccer jersey numbering system, the eleven players on the field are assigned numbers 1 through 11 with the goalie always given the number one (Figure 2: Upper Volta C272).

To easily distinguish this unique player on the field, he wears a different-colored jersey than the rest of his teammates. He is the only player who can use his hands to control the ball on the field (other players can only use their hands on throw-ins from out-of-bounds), as long as he is within the penalty area, which extends 18 yards from the end line. Outside this area, he must play the ball without his hands like any other field player. Therefore, the goalie wears special gloves with foam padding on the fingers and palms to help



Figure 2. The goalie is always assigned #1.



Figure 3. The goalie wears a pair of padded gloves to protect his hands.

cushion the incoming shot, increase his hands' surface area, and provide a better grip on the ball. Modern gloves even have stiffeners in the fingers to prevent the goalies from getting their fingers painfully bent backward by hard shots and collisions. Figure 3 (Malta 680) shows a pair of goalie's

gloved hands reaching for a shot.

As the only player who can use his hands on the field, the goalie has many unique abilities. Obviously, first and foremost is to prevent the ball from crossing the goal line and into the net. He can do this by catching the ball in his hands or at his chest, deflecting the ball away from the net, and sometimes even by punching it. Sometimes these feats become quite acrobatic (Figure 4: Zambia 304).

The goalkeeper will usually deflect the ball



Figure 4. Goalies are apt to display quite acrobatic moves to protect their goal.

over or wide of the net rather than catch it when the shot is particularly difficult to handle due to its location, speed, or spin (Figure 5: Mali C62). He'll often punch it when he's in a lot of traffic from



Figure 5. Goalie deflecting the ball.

other players and an attempt to catch it might be bobbled and result in a loose ball that could subsequently be shot into the net (Figure 6: Zaire 1024).

Figure 6. Punching the ball is often a safer move.



Figures 7 & 8. Goalie throwing in the ball (left) and punting it (below) to teammates.

Once the goalkeeper gains possession of the ball, he has six seconds to distribute it to one of his teammates. Typically he does this by throwing (Figure 7: Vietnam unlisted stamp) or punting the ball (Figure 8: Grenada 1726, showing Northern Ireland national team goalie Pat Jennings). A good goalkeeper can punt the ball well past the midfield line of the field, often all the way to the other team's penalty area.



Figure 9. French goalie, Fabian Barthez, a key player in France's World Cup title in 1998.

As mentioned, many goalies have become quite famous for their exploits, particularly in World Cup matches. Fabian Barthez (Figure 9: Guinea-Bissau), the bald-headed keeper for the French national team, wasn't ever considered one of the best in the world, but will always be remembered after anchoring his team to the World Cup title on home soil in

1998 and the final game in 2006.

Oliver Kahn is one of the most famous players in Germany after his netminding excellence in the 2002 World Cup, won by the Germans.

Ireland's Pat Bonner only made one save out of five shots in a 1990 World Cup penalty kick shootout to decide a scoreless match against Romania, but that one stop immortalized him in his country and on a stamp (Figure 1: Gambia 2293).

The goalkeeper can make or break his team, be a hero or a goat, but no matter what, #1 on the soccer field stands out from his teammates in many ways.



1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games: Drawing Board's Official Olympic Postcards

by Dale Lilljedahl

The 1984 Los Angeles Olympics marked a new era in the hosting of the Olympic Games. When the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) announced that it made a profit, cities around the world suddenly started promoting themselves as hosts for future Games.

The possibility of generating revenue over and above operational costs makes the Games very attractive. The localeconomy can thus receive all the benefits of the enormous throngs of tourists without the local government entities being saddled with huge debts that had characterized prior Olympics. In fact, if the organizing committee can just break even, the city still benefits from the publicity, new facilities, and economic boost.

The hosting of the Games is a commercial venture in which sponsorships are a crucial funding source. With so much riding on the successful marketing of Olympic-branded products, anything which reduces the market for officially licensed products also jeopardizes the Organizing Committee's financial position.

While its true that organizing committees have used official sponsors for years, this profit attitude forced the LAOOC to aggressively seek to limit the usage of Olympic branding – which includes the Olympic rings, Games logos and word “Olympic” – by anyone except the official sponsors. The key word here is “aggressively.” The LAOOC sued firms which were in violation of these branding restrictions, effectively eliminated direct competition to the licensed products. Many firms manufactured products which made reference to the “1984 Summer Games” but only official products displayed the

symbols the public automatically associated with the Olympic Games.

An example of the organizing committee's aggressiveness was their lawsuit against B.J. Design Concepts of Beverly Hills, California. It seems that B.J. Design marketed a series of postcards, T-shirts, and sun visors with a logo consisting of a red, blue, and black “L.A. 84” in a stylized horizontal line format similar to the LAOOC's “Stars-in-Motion” trademarked logo. In August 1983, the LAOOC won their lawsuit in U.S. Federal District court which prohibited the firm from selling, distributing, or advertising the design in question. Judge Richard A. Gadbois, Jr. noted that product licensing was a major source of income for the privately financed Games, and so ruled against B.J. Design since its graphics resembled the official trademark closely enough to cause confusion to the buying public. If anyone wanted to buy a postcard with the Olympic rings, LAOOC logo, Sam the Eagle mascot or anything even resembling these official branding marks, they turned to the official postcard licensee.

When the LAOOC auctioned off licenses in 1983, the postcard concession was awarded to Drawing Board Greeting Cards, Inc. of Dallas, Texas. Drawing Board first started filling dealer's orders in early 1984 when they offered six Jumbo 5" x 7" cards and 20 Continental 4" x 6" cards. [The Continental cards actually measure 4 1/8" x 5 7/8", but for the remainder of this article they shall be referred to as 4x6 cards.] The 4x6 cards proved to be very popular; as supplies of the first printing ran low, they issued a second batch of 23 cards (#21-43 on the attached checklist). All 49 cards were printed in sufficient quantities so none can be considered limited editions.

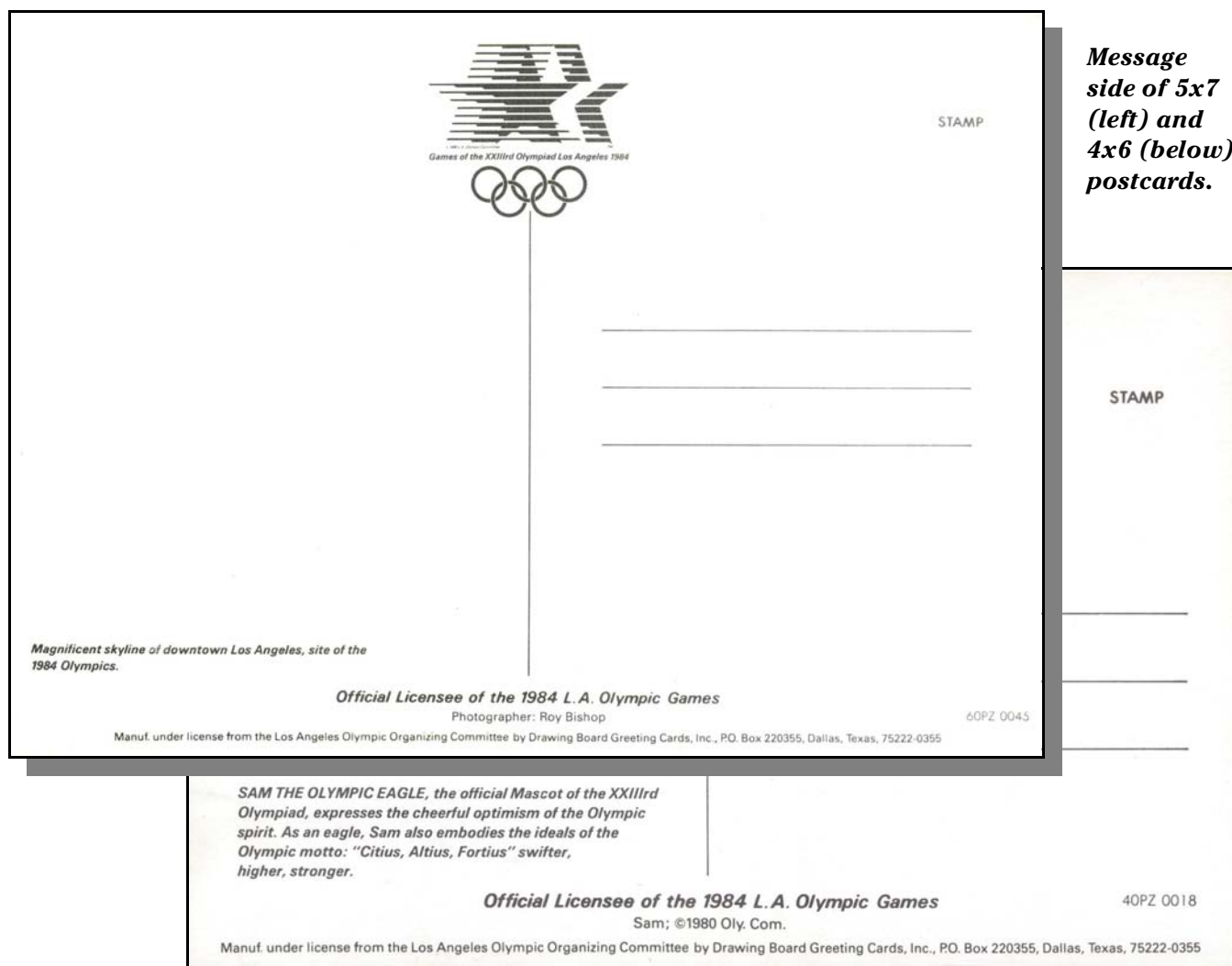
Drawing Board did not distribute the cards themselves, but like any wholesaler, sold large lots to dealers. Typically a dealer would order 1200 to 1500 cards and Drawing Board would send an assortment. As an example, if 1200 cards were ordered, the order might be filled with 60 copies each of 20 different cards. The manufacturer never sold the complete set to a single source. It should be noted that Drawing Board did provide small packages of mixed cards that were sold at the Olympic Villages, however the vast majority were sold through normal retail outlets.

Drawing Board had no detailed plan for the number and type of postcards to be offered, but rather tried to print a good selection covering the basic events, logos, and event sites. In fact, the 4x6 cards can be divided into four groups consisting of general publicity cards (#1-3, 5, 14), event cards (#4, 6-11, 20, 36-43), event venues (#21-35), and Los Angeles skyline cards (#12, 13, 15-19).

Two of the 5x7 cards show event venues (#4 and 6), but the remaining four cards (#1-3, 5) have an Olympic event superimposed over the Los Angeles skyline.

Illustrations on all the cards are color photographs except for the few general publicity 4x6 cards which are color drawings (#1-3, 14).

All 49 cards have the LAOOC logo on the message side and all but two of the 4x6 cards (#40 and 43) had either the LAOOC logo or Sam the Eagle mascot on the picture side. Nineteen of the 4x6 postcards exhibit Sam the Eagle participating in various Olympic events on the picture side (#1, 3, 12, 13, 21-35). The LAOOC logo, which always has the Olympic rings beneath it, appeared on the picture side of 21 Continental cards (#2, 4-11, 14-20, 36-39, 41 and 42) and all six of the Jumbo 5x7 cards. The two cards that failed to display one of the copyrighted logos are similar in design to the rest of the postcards, but there is no apparent reason for their omission.

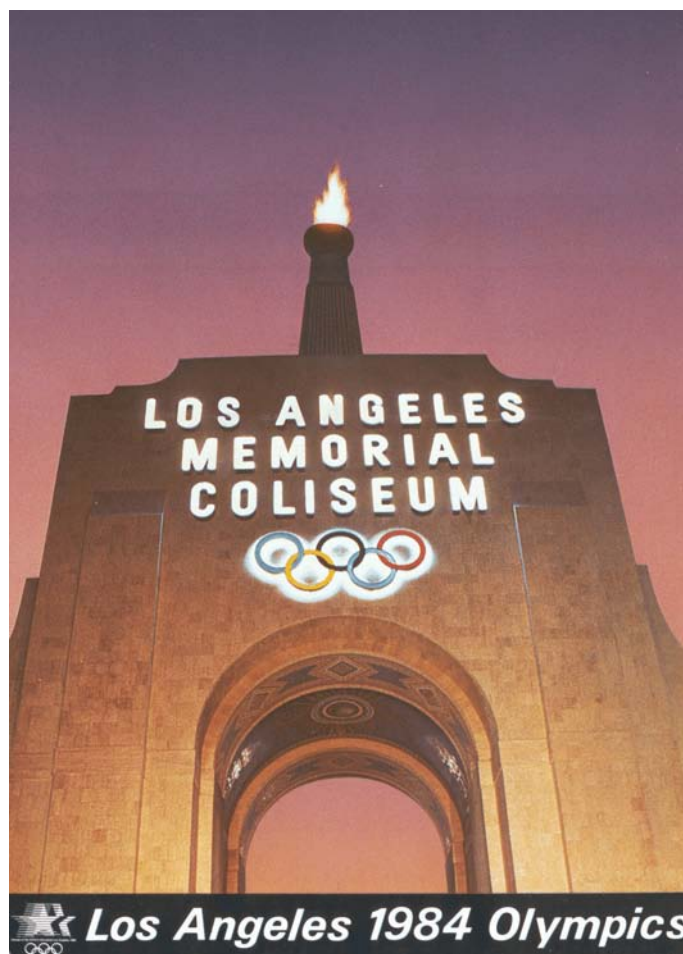


While the picture side of these postcards varies greatly. The message side varies little, even between the two different sizes. On the two message sides, illustrated on the previous page, one can see the similarities between the 5x7 and 4x6 cards.

Only three elements change from card to card. Naturally the manufacturers control number on the bottom right corner changes as does the text on the bottom left corner since it describes the picture side of the card. The last element is the illustration credit found at the bottom center of the card beneath the phrase "Official Licensee of the 1984 L.A. Olympic Games." In Figure 1 the photograph on the picture side is credited to Roy Bishop, whereas in Figure 2 the "Sam the Eagle" logo is copyrighted to the Olympic Committee. Many of the cards have the same credits, and a few have no credit listed at all.

This set even has an error of sorts since card #28 was printed without the word "stamp" in the upper right corner.

The following checklist is divided between the 4x6 and the 5x7 cards. In both lists the numbering system follows the numerical order of the manufacturer's control numbers, so the four general classifications of the picture side of the cards are scattered throughout. Each entry includes the text on the picture side as well as a description of the illustration. On several postcards, there is no text, just the LAOOC logo.



Jumbo postcard #6

Checklist of Drawing Board's 1984 Official Olympic Postcards				
	Size	Control#	Text on Picture Side	Description of Illustration
1	4x6	40PZ-0018	GO FOR THE GOLD	Sam the Eagle holding a torch (color drawing)
2	4x6	40PZ-0019	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	LAOOC logo (color drawing)
3	4x6	40PZ-0020	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Sam the Eagle tipping his hat (color drawing)
4	4x6	40PZ-0021	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Horse and rider jumping
5	4x6	40PZ-0022	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics /1932/1984	Olympic flag
6	4x6	40PZ-0023	LAOOC logo	Pole vaulter sailing over the bar
7	4x6	40PZ-0024	LAOOC logo	Bicycle racers in motion
8	4x6	40PZ-0025	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Men's track relay handoff in motion
9	4x6	40PZ-0026	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	Woman gymnast on the balance beam
10	4x6	40PZ-0027	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Women swimmers diving into the pool
11	4x6	40PZ-0028	LAOOC logo	Male diver
12	4x6	40PZ-0029	LA 1984 Olympics	Sam holding torch over a night scene of downtown LA
13	4x6	40PZ-0030	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	View of MacArthur Park and Sam the Eagle

14	4x6	40PZ-0031	LAOOC logo	Olympic torch (color drawing)
15	4x6	40PZ-0032	LAOOC logo	LA skyline at sunset
16	4x6	40PZ-0033	LAOOC logo	LA skyline
17	4x6	40PZ-0034	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	Downtown LA at night
18	4x6	40PZ-0035	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	The Forum in Los Angeles
19	4x6	40PZ-0036	LAOOC logo	LA skyline with lake
20	4x6	40PZ-0037	CITIUS/ ALTIUS/ FORTIUS ...	Torch relay runner
21	4x6	PZ-0051	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	LA Coliseum and Sam the Eagle hurdling
22	4x6	PZ-0052	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Rose Bowl and Sam the Eagle playing soccer
23	4x6	PZ-0053	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Forum and Sam the Eagle playing basketball
24	4x6	PZ-0054	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Anaheim Convention Center and Sam the Eagle
25	4x6	PZ-0055	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Albert Gerster Pavilion and Sam the Eagle lifting weights
26	4x6	PZ-0056	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	LA Memorial Sports Arena and Sam the Eagle boxing
27	4x6	PZ-0057	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Long Beach downtown shoreline and Sam the Eagle sailing
28	4x6	PZ-0058	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Santa Anita Park and Sam the Eagle on a horse
29	4x6	PZ-0059	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	USC Swim Center and Sam the Eagle
30	4x6	PZ-0060	L.A. 1984 Olympics	Olympic Velodrome and Sam the Eagle on a bicycle
31	4x6	PZ-0061	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Las Casitas rowing course and Sam the Eagle in a canoe
32	4x6	PZ-0062	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Dodger Stadium and Sam the Eagle at bat
33	4x6	PZ-0063	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Pauley Pavilion and Sam the Eagle on a pommel horse
34	4x6	PZ-0064	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	El Dorado Park and Sam the Eagle shooting archery
35	4x6	PZ-0069	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Coto de Caza and Sam the Eagle in the modern pentathlon
36	4x6	PZ-0075	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	Fencer in motion and Olympic emblem
37	4x6	PZ-0076	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	Cyclist in motion and Olympic emblem
38	4x6	PZ-0077	LAOOC logo	Tennis player serving
39	4x6	PZ-0079	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Woman gymnast in motion and Olympic emblem
40	4x6	PZ-0080	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Boxer in motion
41	4x6	PZ-0081	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Woman archer releasing an arrow and Olympic emblem
42	4x6	PZ-0083	LA 1984 Olympics	Sailboat in a race and Olympic emblem
43	4x6	PZ-0084	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Rowers on a lake
1	5x7	60PZ-0041	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	LA skyline at night and phantom runner
2	5x7	60PZ-0042	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	LA skyline. Olympic Emblem and phantom discus thrower
3	5x7	60PZ-0043	none	Flags of the participating nations, logo, discus thrower
4	5x7	60PZ-0044	1932119841 Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Olympic flame
5	5x7	60PZ-0045	Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad ...	LA skyline and Olympic Emblem
6	5x7	60PZ-0046	Los Angeles 1984 Olympics	Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum entrance



Hooray for Hollywood!

Oscar Time at the 2002 Olympic Village Theater!

by Mark Maestrone

Every Olympic organizing committee tries to provide plenty of services and leisure time activities for the athletes. At a Winter Olympics, such as the 2002 Salt Lake City Games, creature comforts for the competitors staying at the Olympic Village are even more important.

The University of Utah's residential dormitories hosted some 3,500 athletes and officials during the 2002 Games. Services available to the residents (provided by Olympic sponsors) included a bank (Bank of America), flowers/card shop (Hallmark), photo shop (Kodak), post office (Mail Boxes, Etc.), salon (NuSkin), and telephone call center (AT&T).

To satisfy the "inner athlete," Village Food Services teamed up with Coca-Cola, Compass, and McDonalds to operate two restaurants in the Village.

And for the first time, the athletes could even visit what has become nearly ubiquitous on every street corner in America: a coffee house! Not surprisingly, this was one of the most popular village hang-outs.

For entertainment, though, you just can't beat a good movie. A varied selection of both contemporary and classic American theatrical releases were screened during the month the Village was open.



The Post Theater, located in the International Zone of the Olympic Village was built in 1932 to serve the military troops stationed at Fort Douglas. After closure of the base in the late 1980's, the University of Utah assumed responsibility for the care of the historic district. In preparation for the Games, the 260-seat theater was renovated. A photograph of the theater as it now appears is shown above.

While there isn't space to list the entire movie schedule, I'll highlight some of those with philatelic connections.

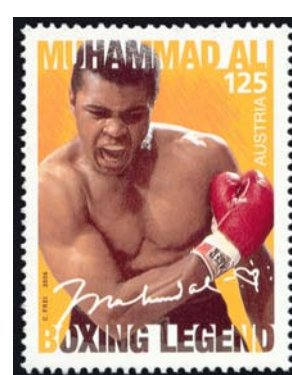
Let's start with a movie with real starpower! John Wayne won his first and only Oscar as the gruff, over-the-hill marshal, Rooster Cogburn, in the 1969 western, *True Grit*. Wayne, who passed away in 1979, was honored by the USPS in 2004 in its Legends of Hollywood series (Scott #3876).

Who among us could possibly forget the 1982 classic, *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* in which a young boy befriends an alien being from another world? Despite not having won a major Academy Award (it did win four Oscars for technical achievement), its impact on American culture has been long-lasting.

A little know fact: the athletes at the Village were treated to a preview of the "Special Edition" version – a new release with updated special effects – that was not shown in theaters until mid-March 2002.



(l-r) John Wayne, *E.T.*, Toulouse-Lautrec's "Moulin Rouge", and Muhammad Ali.





The USPS “Celebrate the Century” pane of 15 stamps dedicated to the 1980's features E.T. (Scott #3190).

With no fewer than six versions, *Moulin Rouge* is one of the most remade movies in the history of film. The most famous version of the movie, made in 1952, was a character study of the artist Toulouse-Lautrec. The latest remake (2001) was more of a Broadway musical starring Nicole Kidman. While Kidman was nominated for Best Actress and the movie, Best Picture, it only won two secondary Oscars (Best Art/Set Decoration and Best Costume Design). Surprisingly, the 1952 version won the same two Academy Awards!

Among Toulouse-Lautrec's many paintings of life at the Moulin Rouge in Paris, one has been reproduced on a 1976 stamp of Grenada (Scott #740).

Another 2001 movie shown at the Village was *Ali*, in which Will Smith played boxing great, Muhammad Ali. The movie was nominated for two Oscars but did not win either.

Readers will probably recall that Ali also has

multiple Olympic connections: he won the light-heavyweight boxing gold medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics, lit the cauldron at the Opening Ceremonies of the 1996 Centennial Olympics in Atlanta, and participated in the 2002 Olympic Torch relay.

Ali is very much an internationally renowned figure so it's not surprising that he's been portrayed on stamps from many nations. Austria honored him with a very recent stamp from 2006.

What would American movies be without animated features, a genre of movie pioneered by Walt Disney? His studio, in partnership with Pixar, produced the very popular 2001 hit, *Monsters, Inc.* One reviewer characterized the movie as having “done for monsters what *Toy Story* did for toys.” The movie won the 2002 Oscar for Best Music, Original Song (by Randy Newman).

Australia Post featured the characters of *Monsters, Inc.* on a 2004 stamp sheetlet composed of 10 “Celebration” stamps, each with a label depicting a different character from the movie. The colorful selvedge is a montage of the same figures. 🐾

REVIEWS OF PERIODICALS

by Mark Maestrone

Esprit: Sports et Olympisme: Jean-Pierre Picquot, 172 Bd. Berthier, 75017 Paris, France. [In French]



September 2006 (#41). French registration labels and meters related to the 1998 World Cup; philately of the 1938 World Cup (some illustrated in color); various 2006 European sports championships (athletics at Goteborg; swimming in Budapest; rowing at Eton; and canoeing/kayaking in France); updates on cancels, meters and postal stationery.

December 2006 (#42). Philatelic documentation of the Velodrome d'Hiver (Winter Velodrome) in Paris; "Rugby Train" exhibition of French rugby history and a review of the history of rugby through philately; 50th anniversary of the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games.

Filabasket Review: Luciano Calenda, POB 17126 - Grottarossa, 00189 Rome, Italy. [Color, in English]

August 2006 (#20). Basketball bogus issues, Part 2; basketball labels of the Wailua (Hawaii) Local Post and Dutch Local Post Services; Games of the Small Countries of Europe, 1985-2005; philatelic material related to the Beijing 2008 Olympics; PR of China basketball issues; updates and new issues.

December 2006 (#21). Drazen Petrovic related basketball items; a "postage due" item from China; Youth Games in Italy; philatelic material related to the Beijing 2008 Olympics; eBay offerings; 2006 World Basketball Men's Championship in Saitama, Japan; updates and new issues.

IMOS Journal: Dieter Germann, PB1128, D-63524 Grosskrotzenburg, Germany. [In German]

August 2006 (#131). World Cup philately; interest-

ing Olympic-related covers; 58th International Friedensfahrt (cycling race); Camillo Ugi, pioneer of modern football; society news.

November 2006 (#132). World Cup 2006 philately; interesting Olympic philatelic items; Athens 2004 Olympic Torch Relay (to Helsinki); Turin 2006 Olympic Torch Relay (from Athens to Turin). Updates to ongoing catalogues: new sport and Olympic stamps; new sport and Olympic postmarks. The annual IMOS membership directory was included with this issue.

OSPC Bulletin: Thomas Lippert, PB 102067, D-18003 Rostock, Germany. [In German]

#2, 2006. This issue is predominantly about the 2006 World Cup in Germany. Separate articles detail the philately of Berlin, Leipzig, Stuttgart, and private post contributions. The philately of the 1974 World Cup (held in Germany) is examined.

Olimpiafila: MOSFIT, Vorosmarty u. 65, 1064 Budapest, Hungary [In Hungarian; English synopses]

November 2006 (Vol. IX, No. ½). On the occasion of their jubilees, Hungary celebrates its victors at the 1936, 1956, 1976, and 1996 Olympics; the centennial of the birth of Hungarian fencer, Endre Kabos; a review of the Turin 2006 philately; cancel celebrating the Hungarian figure skating pair, Emilia Rotter and László Szollás; souvenirs of the last two chess Olympics; Hungarians at the Football World Championships; and swimming European Championships in Budapest (1926, 1958, and 2006).

Olympsport: Jaroslav Petrsek, PO Box 13, 282 23 Cesky Brod, Czech Republic. [In Czech]

Volume XXXIX, No. 3a (2006). Supplement reproducing 2 one-frame exhibits: "Men's Gymnastics: Dressed to Win" by Mark Maestrone (USA), and "Zatopek" (exhibitor not known).

Volume XXXIX, No. 4 (2006). 70th anniversary of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games; 2006 Commonwealth



Games at Melbourne; Olympic postal stationery; Ryder Cup; 2006 Ivo van Damme memorial and other new issues from around the world. A mail auction and the latest installment of the Olympic medalists on stamps (1968 Mexico City) catalogue are included.

Phila-Sport: UICOS, CP 14327 Roma Trullo - via Lenin, 00149 Rome, Italy. [In Italian]

June 2006 (#58). Postcards of the 2006 Torino Olympic Winter Games (a Eurosport sponsor card is shown above); the 2006 Turino Olympic victory medals; philately of the 2006 World Cup and review of previous World Cup competitions (1930-1938); boxing legends postmarks and stamps issued by Argentina; new issue updates of stamps, meters and postmarks.

September 2006 (#59). An analysis of Freestyle skiing maneuvers, famous skiers, and events in philately; tennis meters; the sport and Olympic spirit in the prisoners-of-war camps (Roman Babut); variety of articles: soccer great, Pele; world of motor sports; Olympic runner Said Aouita of Morocco; and canoeing.

December 2006 (#60). International Games (2001 and 2005 Mediterranean Games; 2005 Games of the Small States of Europe, 2005 University Games); Olympic film posters; 1956 Melbourne Olympic tickets; 2006 World Fencing Championships (Torino); Tripoli (Libya) automobile racing lottery during Italy's colonial period (1936-1942); a full review of the philatelic emissions for the Torino Olympic Winter Games including stamps, postmarks, meters, and postal stationery from Italy and around the world.

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

September 2006 (Vol. 23, #3). Jacques Dupon, London 1948 Olympic gold medal cyclist; 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games machine cancels (an addendum to Laurentz Jonker's previously published study); Tokyo 1940 NYK (Shipping) Lines propaganda material; London 2012 Weymouth Bay & Portland Harbor post cards; Beijing 2008 Olympic postmark/cachet update; Olympic timekeeper, Omega; 2012 Olympic Roadshow.

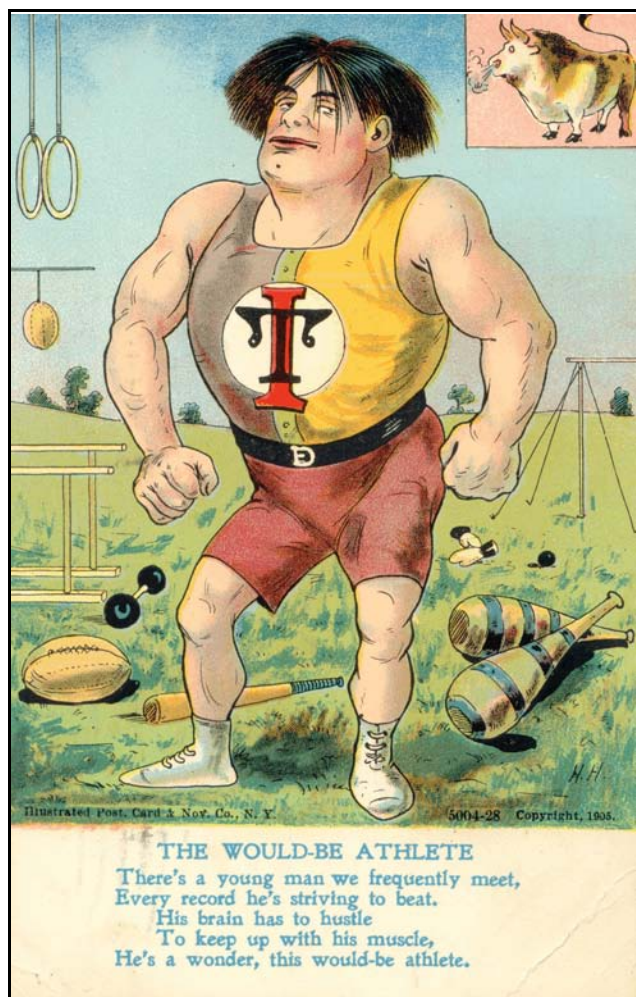
December 2006 (Vol. 23, #4). Olympia and its Cancellations (updated article originally written by Francesca Rapkin published in 1980); 1940 Helsinki philately; Innsbruck 1964 Olympic postal stationery (part 1); 50th anniversary of the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games.

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THE SPORTS ARENA

by Mark Maestrone

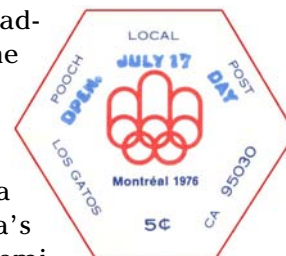


Hardly a day goes by when one opens the sports pages of the newspaper and doesn't read about yet another athlete tainted by performance-enhancing drugs of one sort or another. When I saw this postcard of the "Would-Be Athlete" at a local show (above), I just couldn't resist picking it up. Published by the Illustrated Post Card & Novelty Co. of New York in 1905, it depicts a suspiciously over-muscled young man surrounded by the tools of his trade: gymnastics rings and parallel and horizontal bars, a pair of Indian clubs and a barbell, a football, baseball bat and punching bag, and what appear to be a pair of boxing gloves laying next to a shot put. I'm stumped, though, by the snorting bull in the upper corner and initials "I" and "T" on his chest. Anyone care to make an educated guess?

Here's another head-scratcher for readers. The label shown at right (roughly measuring 2" wide x 1 3/4" high) was discovered on the back of a cover bearing Canada's 10¢+5¢ Olympic boxing semi-postal stamp (Scott #B8) for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games and cancelled with the Opening Ceremonies postmark from Montreal, 17.VII.76. The cover is addressed to Morris Raskin in Newark, NJ.

I'm fairly sure that the Pooch Local Post label was created and affixed by the sender of the letter, Fred E. Chez (his return address is Los Gatos, CA 95030 – the same as on the label). I wrote Mr. Chez a letter of inquiry but received no reply. An internet search of the Pooch Post was equally unsuccessful.

Has anyone come across Pooch Local Post labels on this, or any other, Olympic Games correspondence? Your editor would, of course, welcome any further details.



There are 133 national Olympic Academies around the world "with the aim to inspire young people and promote the Olympic Philosophy and Ideals." The central body – the International Olympic Academy – opened in 1961 at Ancient Olympia, Greece. In 2006, Portugal celebrated the 20th anniversary of the establishment of its national Olympic Academy. Thanks to member Manuel da Silva for sharing this handsome cover and postmark with us.





From Chinese member Kwok-Yiu Kwan in Hong Kong comes this interesting registered postal stationery envelope (above). According to Kwok-Yiu's notation on the reverse, the cover commemorates the 11th sports games of the ethnic minority groups in Inner Mongolia held in 2006. The indicium depicts the mascot, a white pony dressed in traditional Mongolian attire.

The logo at bottom left doesn't appear to be associated with the event. Rather, it belongs to what I am guessing is a sponsor: Inner Mongolia Pure Fresh Farm Organic Food Co., Ltd. in Tongliao. Their URL (www.qgxh.com) appears on the back.

I would gather that the events conducted were traditional Mongolian sports – a nice item for the collector interested in multi-sport national competitions.

elsewhere due to Australia's stringent equine quarantine regulations.

Because of seasonal differences between the northern and southern hemispheres, the equestrian events in Sweden were conducted June 10-17, while the remainder of the 1956 Summer Olympics were held from November 22 through December 8 during Australia's "summer".

The postmark, shown at lower left, features the jumping event.



In April 2006, our sister society in Germany, IMOS, celebrated it's annual Congress with a nice postmark honoring the 50th anniversary of the 1956 Olympic equestrian competition at Stockholm, Sweden (left).

Readers will remember that although the summer Olympics that year were celebrated in Melbourne, Australia, the equestrian events had to be held

IMOS noted another important milestone in Olympic history with a special slogan meter for the 75th anniversary of the 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games. The blue meter imprint was used in Frankfurt at the IMOS office of Alfred Friedrich.

The meter (above) shows the peristyle and archway at the east end of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, the primary venue of the Games. Although the tradition of the torch relay had not yet begun, a giant cauldron in the shape of a torch over the center arch was lit following the opening of the Games by Vice-President Charles Curtis. The flame burned for all 16 days of the Games.

POSTAL STATIONERY CORNER

by Glenn Estus



Klagenfurt 2006 postal card (left) & three indicia (above).

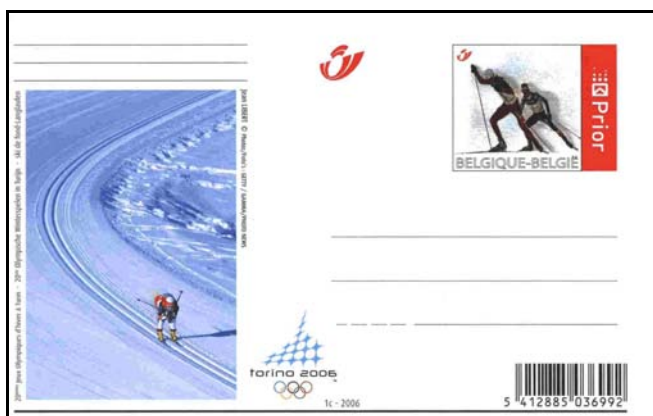
With the new year upon us, let's look at the postal stationery issued for the 20th Olympic Winter Games held in February 2006 in Turin, Italy.

We need to return to 1999 for the first set of postal cards that have a direct connection to the

Turin Games. On June 10, 1999 Slovenia issued a set of three postal cards promoting the candidacy of Klagenfurt, Austria to host the Olympics. You might be wondering why Slovenia would publicize a city in Austria. Although Klagenfurt was the official



One of four Romanian postal envelopes issued for the 2006 Turin Olympics.



One of five Belgian postal stationery cards honoring the 2006 Turin Olympic Winter Games. Cross-country skiing is shown in both the indicium and cachet.

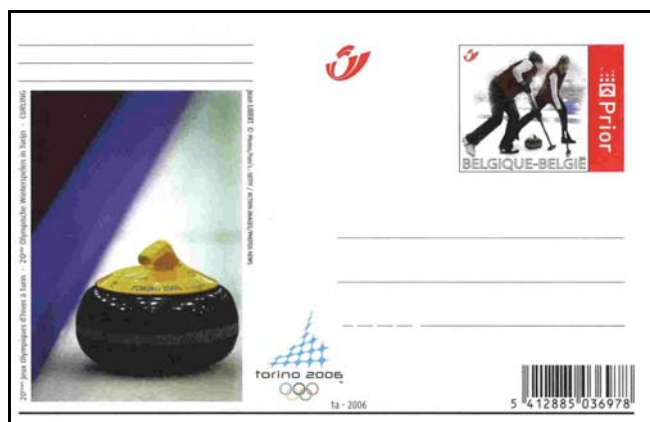
candidate city, the actual Games would have been held in an area that encompassed the border region where Austria, Italy and Slovenia meet.

Each of the cards shows a different sport – ski jumping, ice hockey or Alpine slalom – with the name of a Slovenian city where the competition would have taken place. Slalom skiing was in Kranjska Gora, ice hockey in Ljubljana and ski jumping in Planica.

Unfortunately, the International Olympic Committee did not look favorably on the multinational approach to the Games and, as we know, they were awarded to Turin, Italy.

Four countries issued postal stationery in 2006 for the Turin Games.

Romania is probably the country that issues the most postal stationery in one year. For the Turin Olympics, it issued a set of four 50 bani stamped envelopes. The stamp portion, or indicium, of the



Another Belgian postal card for Turin. This one depicts the sport of curling in both the cachet and on the indicium.

envelope shows the spire of Turin's cathedral. The four sports illustrated are alpine skiing, figure skating, two-man bobsleigh, and biathlon.

The largest postal stationery program for Turin 2006 comes from Belgium with a set of five priority mail postal cards. Each card shows an athlete in the indicium with another view of the same or similar sport in the illustration area. The sports on the cards include two-man luge, men's and women's figure skating, cross-country skiing, alpine skiing, and curling.

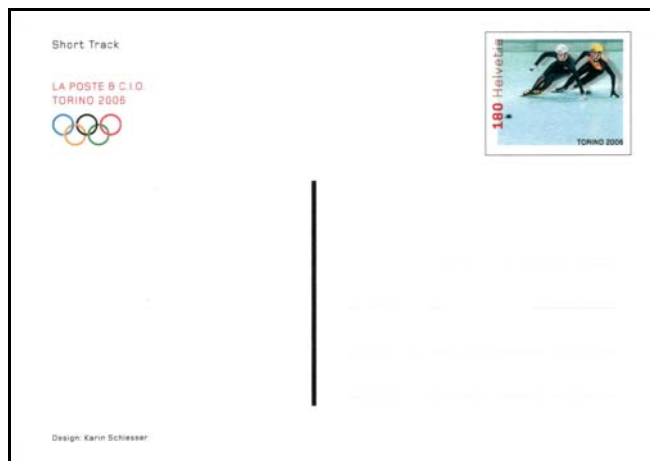
Finally, we must not overlook Bulgaria and Switzerland.

Bulgaria's postal envelope shows a stylized skater in the illustration.

Switzerland issued a postal card showing a male figure skater on the picture side with an indicium portraying two short-track speed skaters in a race.



Turin 2006 postal stationery envelope issued by Bulgaria featuring a speed skater.



Joint Swiss & IOC Olympic postal card for Turin with a pair of short-track speed skaters.

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

by Margaret Jones

NEW MEMBERS:

2251 Daniel A. Barrows, 47 Milliner Street, Rochester, New York, 14611-1111 USA. ***Ice Hockey***

2252 Leonard Sandler, 6956 Milbrook Park Drive, Baltimore Maryland 21215-1118 USA

RENEWALS:

1665 Karl Reiter, Hauptstr 50, DE-92670 Windischeschenbach, Germany. ***Olympics, soccer, table tennis, athletics***

1957 John E. Sawhill Jr, 2 Old Stage Road, Woolwich, Maine 04579-4432 USA. ***Soccer***
bsawhill@suscom-maine.net

NEW ADDRESSES:

Harry Johnson, PO Box 397, Seal Rock, Oregon 97376-0397 USA

Dino G. Tognellini, Via G. Cesaroni, 8/3, IT-01036 Nepi (VT), Italy

Steffen Eckstein (new email address):
Steffen.Eckstein@online.de

DECEASED:

James Ronald Brady

Total Membership, December 31, 2006 = 219

EXHIBIT AWARDS:

PENPEX (Redwood City, California). Andrew Urushima earned gold for "The 1944 POW Olympics: Gross Born and Woldenberg."

FILATELIC FIESTA (San Jose, California). Andrew Urushima won vermeil and AAPE Award of Honor for "The 1944 POW Olympics: Gross Born and Woldenberg."

STAMPSHOW (Rosemont, Illinois). Conrad Klinkner obtained vermeil and ATA second for "Games of the

Xth Olympiad, Los Angeles 1932"; Andrew Urushima was awarded one-frame vermeil for "The Olympic Jubilee—Lausanne 1944."

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France and Colonies Proofs & Essays

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Baseball | <input type="checkbox"/> Hockey | <input type="checkbox"/> Skiing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basketball | <input type="checkbox"/> Hurdles | <input type="checkbox"/> Soccer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boxing | <input type="checkbox"/> Javelin | <input type="checkbox"/> Tennis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cycling | <input type="checkbox"/> Judo | <input type="checkbox"/> Track |
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NEW STAMP ISSUES

by John La Porta

Armenia: October 17, 2006. World Soccer Cup. 350dr soccer ball, flags, trophy.

Australia: November 1, 2006. 50th Anniversary Melbourne Olympics. Se-tenant pair of 50¢ stamps, stamp on stamp design; se-tenant pair of \$1 stamps stamp on stamp designs.

Bahrain: June 9, 2006. World Soccer Cup. 100f mascots; 200f soccer balls circling Earth; 250f mascots, Earth.

Brazil: September 27, 2006. National Tourism. 2.50 real stamp with scuba diver as part of the stamp design.

Bulgaria: November 3, 2006. World Sombo Championships. 55st, two sombo wrestlers.

El Salvador: 2006. World Soccer Cup. Four 2.20col/25¢ stamps honoring host countries. Four 2.70col/31¢ stamps, honoring 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006 host countries. Souvenir sheet with 4col/46¢ stamp, soccer ball.

French Polynesia: September 22, 2006. World Tourism Day. Booklet with 12 90f stamps in two panes. Pane 1 has a stamp with a surfer depicted. Pane two sport stamps depicted, horseback riding and diver with ray.

Greece: April 7, 2006. 100th Anniversary Athens Olympics. Two souvenir sheets each with four se-tenant stamps showing stamp-on-stamp designs from 1906 set.

May 15, 2006. Anniversaries and Events. 1.40e value, soldier and shield (Panhellenic Games).

Guyana: 2006. World Soccer Cup. Pane of four se-tenant stamps, \$80, \$100, \$160 and \$300.

Hungary: November 13, 2006. 50th Anniversary Melbourne Olympic Games. Souvenir sheet with 50ft stamp, gold-medal boxer Laszlo Papp, the border shows other gold medalists.

Iceland: September 21, 2006. Iceland's First Olympic Award. 55kr Vihjalmur Einarsson's silver medal in triple jump in Melbourne Games.

September 21, 2006. 100th Anniversary Wrestling Tournament. Souvenir sheet with 200kr stamp, girdle of Grettir, wrestlers.

Iraq: September 24, 2006. Athens Olympics. 100d soccer players; 150d runners. Souvenir sheet with 500d stamp, various athletes.

Ireland: September 19, 2006. Ryder Cup. Two 0.75e self-adhesive stamps with lenticular designs that appear to move, drive of the tee; hitting ball in sand. Prestige booklet contains eight 2005 Ryder Cup stamps, eight 2006 Ryder Cup stamps, 2006 Ryder Cup souvenir sheet and the two lenticular stamps.

Italy: September 29, 2006. World Fencing Championships. 0.65e fencers in action, logo.

Ivory Coast: December 14, 2005. World Soccer Cup. 80fr; 250fr; 500fr; 800fr.

December 14, 2005. Beijing Olympic Games. 400fr basketball; 550fr table tennis; 600fr cycling; 1000fr equestrian. Also souvenir sheet with single stamps; souvenir sheet with all four stamps.

Japan: November 24, 2006. Greetings/Winter. Set of five self-adhesive 50y stamps, one sport, polar bear ice skating.

Jordan: December 27, 2005. International Year of Sports/Children's Designs. 1pi tennis; 10pi winner; 15pi soccer; 20pi swimmer. Souvenir sheet with 20pi stamp, basketball.

Macedonia: June 14, 2006. 100th Anniversary Traffic/First Circle Grand Prix Auto Race. 36d checkered flag, car.

Mauritius: December 7, 2006. Traditional Games. 5re sapsiwaye; 10re marbles; 15re hopscotch; 25re kite flying.

Mexico: June 9, 2006. World Soccer Cup. 13p soccer player's legs, soccer ball, Brandenburg Gate.

Monaco: December 1, 2006. 75th Rally and 65th Grand Prix. Se-tenant pair of 0.60e stamps, race car in Grand Prix; car and scenery in rally.

Montserrat: August 31, 2006. World Soccer Cup. Pane of four se-tenant \$1.50 stamps depicting English soccer legends.

Netherlands: September 1, 2006. Beautiful Netherlands. Two 39e stamps, one with ice skaters.

Peru: 2006. Surfing: Se-tenant pair of 5.50s stamps, Sofia Mullanovich holding trophy.

Qatar: October 8, 2006. Torch Relay. 1.50r two hands holding torch, Doha 2006 emblem.

November 15, 2006. Sports Venue. Block of four 1.50r stamps, different sports venues, Doha 2006 emblems.

Romania: September 16, 2006. Gymnastics. New denomination of 5.60 leu and overprint of gymnast

on bars and pommel horse on 1996 Olympilex 4,050 leu souvenir sheet (Scott 4098).

Spain: October 6, 2006. National Team Wins Basketball World Championship. Souvenir sheet with 0.29e stamp, hand putting ball in net.

October 8, 2006. Espana 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition. One souvenir sheet depicts sports, basketball, tennis racket, names of basketball player Paul Gasol Serez and tennis player Rafael Nadal Perera.

Tuvalu: June 9, 2006. World Cup Soccer. Pane of four se-tenant stamps showing cartoon players and uniforms of different teams.

Uruguay: November 7, 2006. 250th Anniversary Salto. 16p equestrian statue, anniversary emblem.

Vanuatu: November 29, 2006. Vanuatu Dive Sites. Set of 4 stamps, two are sport, 90v diver, coral, 100v divers, fish. S/sheet contains the four stamps.

Wallis & Futuna: September 9, 2006. Rugby. 10f emblem of the French Rugby Association.

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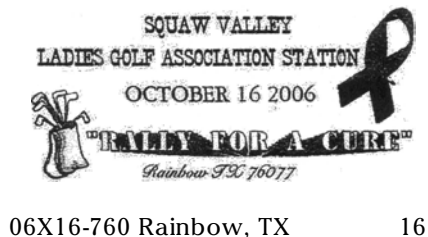
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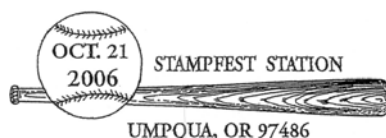
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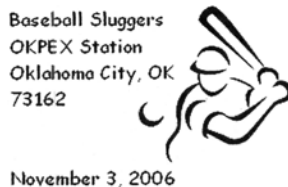
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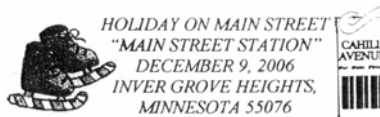
06X21-974 Umpqua, OR 21-22



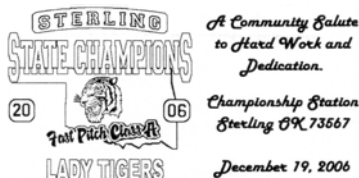
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06Y11-354 Eutaw, AL 11



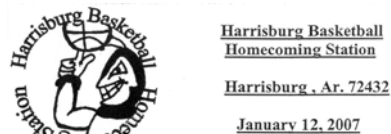
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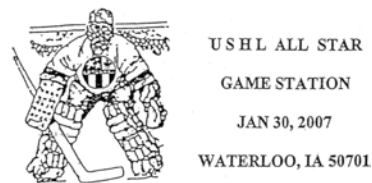
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