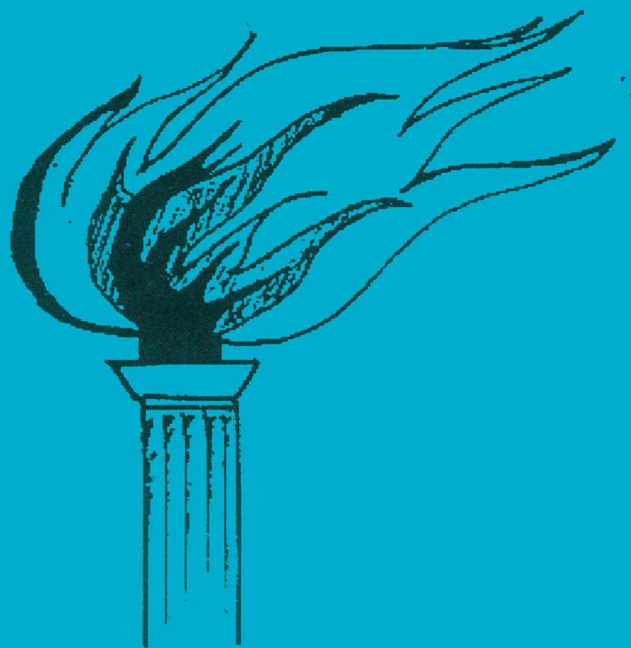


# TORCH BEARER



**SOCIETY of OLYMPIC COLLECTORS**

# SOCIETY OF OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

PRESIDENT : Mrs Franceska Rapkin

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**BACK ISSUES:** At present, most issues of TORCH BEARER are still available to Volume 1, Issue 1, (March 1984), although some are now exhausted.

As stocks of each issue run out, they will not be reprinted. It is Society policy to ensure that new members will be able to purchase back issues for a four year period, but we do not guarantee stocks for longer than this. Back issues cost £2.00 each, or £8.00 for a year's issues, including postage by surface mail. If ordering single copies, please indicate which volume you require. Cheques should be made payable to the SOCIETY OF OLYMPIC COLLECTORS and be sent with the order to John Miller at the above address. If you wish to receive back issues by airmail, please add 75 pence per issue (£3.00 per volume).

**LIBRARY:** Photocopies of articles are available through the Librarian at 10 pence per sheet. Please enclose payment with the order. Books may be borrowed, but postage must be paid IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. The Librarian's address is listed above.

**COPY DATES:** TORCH BEARER is published four times a year; in February, May, August and November. Articles or adverts for inclusion in a particular issue should be sent at least two months in advance.

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#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY OF OLYMPIC COLLECTORS

Membership starts on election, of which applicants will be notified, and will last for one calendar year. All back issues of the magazine for the current year will be sent to members joining during the year.

Junior members are those aged under 18 years in the year of joining, subscription rates are half of the adult rate until the 18th birthday.

All applications should be made to the Secretary.

Subscription rates for 1997 are: U K, £8.00; Europe £10.00 (DM30, \$US20), Outside Europe, £15.00 (DM40, \$US28). Acceptable forms of payment: \$US cheques drawn in USA; Sterling, \$US or DM currency notes; Sterling cheques.

## FRONT PAGE

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The decision and selection of the host for the 2004 Olympic Games will take place in Lausanne on September 5th, shortly after you receive this issue of Torch Bearer.

The selection will add another city to the list for collectors of host material, and will invariably create a demand for material issued by the selected candidate during the bid period. Eleven candidates originally submitted formal proposals to the IOC, and this was reduced to five in January, and there was of course a national selection in France to establish the right to make a formal submission.

Material therefore exists from at least twelve candidates, and all of these will need to be represented by the collector hoping to illustrate the story of the 2004 Games. A daunting task!

It seems that candidates are declaring their interests far earlier, and it may come as a surprise to some of you that at least two potential 2006 candidates (who have produced or been the subject of commemorative postcards and pins), have already withdrawn following a lack of local support. There are at least five cities currently hoping to make a successful bid for 2008, and two making their intention known for 2012 (one, Boston, has a pin on sale).

Many of these bids disappear into relative obscurity from the collectors point of view, and it would be advantageous that a journal such as Torch Bearer records details of their aspirations, and the collectable souvenirs produced. I am sure that a number of you have details that you could furnish - so how about it ?

This issue features detailed responses and information on both Olymphilex 2000, and the reporting in the philatelic press of the I O C intention to maintain control of their property in the Olympic Symbols. The articles are very clear in stating both the policy, and the current state of play in reaching agreement.

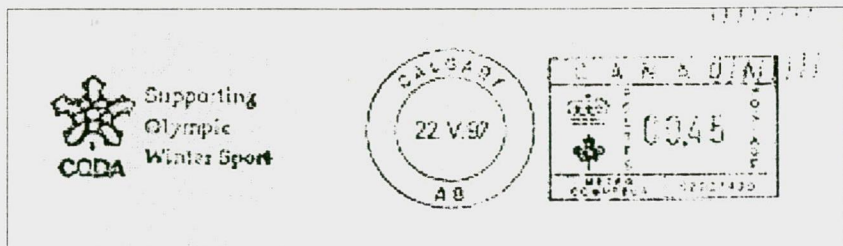
Can any serious Olympic collector object to a policy that would limit the issue to a maximum of 800 stamps (and a face value of US\$ 400) for a celebration of the Summer Games? Let me know your views.

A number of articles have been reprinted 'en-bloc' because of their common content - the 1896 issue of Greece. After reading them through, just consider the remarkable similarities with the current debate over issuance policy, and perhaps the ultimate effect.

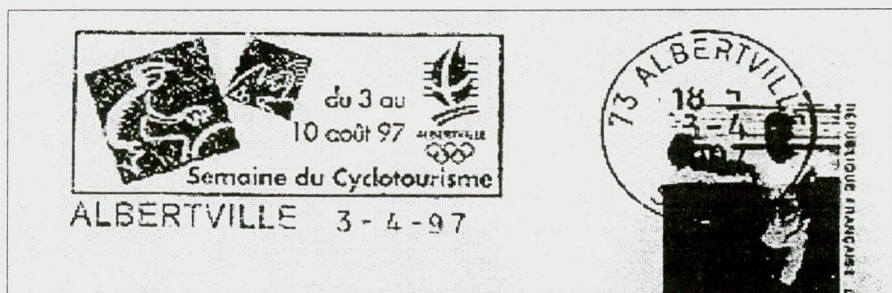
It will always remain the decision of the individual 'to collect what you like', - but it can be made far more difficult to achieve by absurd overproduction!

## NEWS FROM MEMBERS

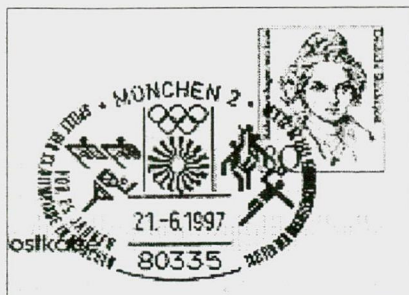
A new meter from Calgary is reported by John Larmer. The meter is illustrated with the logo of the XVth Olympic Winter Games (minus the Olympic Rings), and is inscribed C O D A. {*Canadian Olympic Development Association ?*}.



René Christin / Bob Wilcock have advised of the illustrated machine cancel in use at Albertville. The Albertville Winter Olympic Games logo is featured with pictograms for 'Semaine du Cyclotourisme' 3 - 10, August 1997. It is of course the 5th anniversary of the Games.



Thomas Lippert provided this copy of a commemorative handstamp for the 25th anniversary of the Olympic Games in Munich. A privately printed postal stationery was also prepared by IMOS the German Sports and Olympic Group.



## MEMBERS FORUM

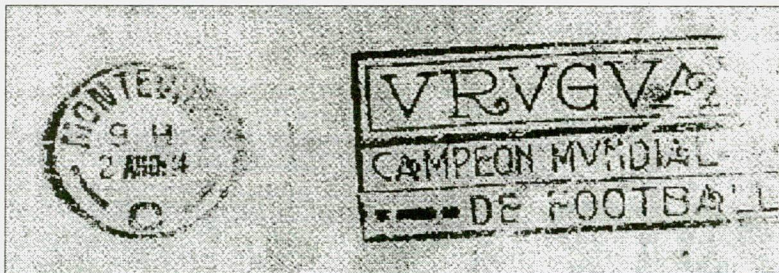
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### URUGUAY 1924.

After completing the 'From the Auction' section last issue (page 94), my curiosity had been aroused, and a number of telephone calls were made to try and establish the background of the cancellation 'MONTEVIDEO -C-'. A call to Bob Wilcock finally pointed me in the right direction - the SOC library!

'IL CALCIO DALLE OLIMPIADI ALLA COPPA RIMET' reproduces a number of the sheets from the collection of **Adalgisa Cominelli Farina**. It was published by **Centro Italiano di Filatelia Tematica**, and illustrates pieces on the theme of football (soccer) at the Olympic Games, and the World Cup.

An illustration clearly shows a copy of the MONTEVIDEO -C- slogan cancel, dated August 2, 1924. This example is also used as a 'back' or sorting mark.



A further illustration, which is too dark to reproduce shows 'MONTEVIDEO -I-'

I was surprised that my trust in 'usual' sources had been compromised, but, I was pleased to prove the point that whatever is published, the best standard to aim at is accuracy. Completeness is another issue, and a claim that is difficult to prove!

From all of the sources that I have checked, there are *at least* four versions of the slogan cancellation:

'RECOMENDADA / MONTEVIDEO' which seems to appear on registered and commemorative covers.

'MONTEVIDEO - E -' *{(E)xterior, as in overseas ?}*

'MONTEVIDEO - I -' *{(I)nterior, as in domestic ?}*

'MONTEVIDEO - C -' *{Office designation?}*

If my italicised thoughts on usage are correct, all four versions could have been used at the same office - can anyone add to my thoughts ?

- Or, I could have referred to Torch Bearer volume 12, page 143 !

Tom D'Arcy, one of our Australian members, responded to **One Hundred Years of the IOC, A Philatelic Survey** {volume 14, page 76}.

He also decided to form a collection on the IOC Centenary as an 'extra' to his Host Country interests - in recognition of the historical importance of the centenary. Having gained information from the article, he found that there were a number of variances with his own collection.

Tom offers the following information relating to the published article:

**Omissions:**

Czech Republic	1 stamp, 1 Airmail envelope, 1 machine cancel, 1 First Day cancel.
Monaco	1 stamp, <i>Probably 1 cancellation.</i>

**Additions:**

Egypt	1 cancel.
Bahamas	1 cancel.
Cuba	1 machine cancel.
Italy	2 postcards, 1 machine cancel.
Romania	1 prestamped envelope.
San Marino	1 maxicard.
Switzerland	There are at least 2 machine cancels.

**Corrections:**

Romania	The miniature sheet was actually issued for the 80th anniversary of the Romanian Olympic Committee, not the I O C Centenary.
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Central African Republic	<i>Tom thinks that only two stamps were issued not 27.</i>
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.....

Alan Sabey, our P.R.O., who also holds the positions of Treasurer and P.R.O. for the **Exhibition Study Group**, writes:

Our Group has recently acquired some copies of the book "**Posted at Ballymaclinton**", the story of the Irish Village at White City 1908 - 1910. Ballymaclinton postmarks are used by collectors of the 1908 Olympic Games which were held at the White City site in Shepherds Bush.

Any SOC member requiring a copy of the book should send a remittance of £5.75 made payable to 'The Exhibition Study Group', to:  
Mr. A Sabey, 46 Thorncliffe Rd, Norwood Green, Southall, Middx. UB2 5RQ.

# PROGRESS REPORT ON OLYMPHILEX 2000

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Manfred Bergman

OLYMPHILEX '96 was a difficult venture to realise. Unfortunately, it was caught in between ACOG/USOC and the USPS. ACOG/USOC had to protect USP's sponsorship agreement, which excluded USPS activities to a major degree. ACOG/USOC went beyond the call of duty and prevented USPS having temporary post offices at the competitive and non-competitive sites.

While it was certain that OLYMPHILEX '96 was going to take place and the courageous OLYMPHILEX Organising Committee worked hard to make it a success from a philatelic point of view, it was not sure whether USPS was going to participate and whether a temporary post office was going to operate on OLYMPHILEX premises. It was only some weeks before the Games started that FIPO succeeded in having USOC grant USPS permission to issue the stamps and that USPS guaranteed its presence at the show. It was only one week before the Games that FIPO succeeded in obtaining permission to have special cancellations for most of the events, to be used at the OLYMPHILEX PO of USPS. Finally thanks to OLYMPHILEX's Organising Committee, the show was very successful. It was the best visited cultural event.

Preparations for OLYMPHILEX 2000 started in Atlanta. FIPO/IOC had preliminary talks with SOCOG and Australia Post (AP). The meetings continued in Istanbul (AP/FIPO), Lausanne (AP/FIPO and SOCOG/FIPO) in 1996 and Hong Kong (AP/FIPO/FIP) in 1997. It was decided that all parties should meet in Australia at the beginning of 1997.

FIPO/IOC visited Australia in winter 1997 and numerous meetings took place between all parties, including the Australian Philatelic Federation (APF).

All parties agreed that the meetings were highly productive and that OLYMPHILEX 2000 was on its way.

- SOCOG is giving its full support to OLYMPHILEX 2000; C. Barbour was appointed to manage the project from SOCOG.
- AP (the Philatelic Group) is giving OLYMPHILEX its full support; AP will contribute approximately 35% to OLYMPHILEX's budget and manage the show.
- The APF will collaborate fully, on a volunteer basis.
- The APF will stimulate Olympic collecting in the next few years, in all the Oceanic zone.
- Postal facilities will be available at competitive and non-competitive sites.
- The philatelic programme will start in 1998; the first set has been agreed.

- Other stamp-related programmes will take place.
- The budget will be further financed by sponsors (SOCOG) and marketing projects of FIPO.
- The site of OLYMPHILEX 2000 will be on a ground floor in a centrally situated place.

There is a full cooperation between all parties involved, and no friction exists, as was the case in Atlanta.

The statement made by Mr K. Lake about AP telling Jatia (FIP President) and the author to "go fly a kite" is pure fantasy. Relations between AP/FIP/FIPO could not be better.

In 1999, on the occasion of 'Melbourne '99', a large scale promotional programme is forseen by AP and the APF.

An Organising Committee will soon be established and FIPO is returning to Sydney by the end of this year to prepare further activities with all concerned parties.

OLYMPHILEX 2000 is going to be the best OLYMPHILEX ever staged. As in Atlanta, it will encompass Olympic coins and memorabilia as well.

SOC members are invited to make their plans, to participate at the show with their exhibits and personally at the Games.

.....

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## BERLIN - THE 9<sup>TH</sup> OLYMPIC CONGRESS, 1930

Vic Manikian

Philatelic commemoration of the I O C Congresses started at the Prague Session of 1925. This was followed by the 9th Olympic Congress held in Berlin between May 25 - May 30, 1930. The Congress was celebrated by the German Post Office with a circular cancellation, the central illustration of which shows the five Olympic rings superimposed on the famous Brandenburg Gate *{figure 1}*.



**Figure 1.**

Some official postal cards have also survived to remind us of the venue *{figure 2}*

The first nine I O C Congresses and Sessions were held at the following venues:

- (1) Paris at the Sorbonne, 16 - 24 June, 1894.
- (2) Le Havre, France in 1897.
- (3) Brussels, Belgium in 1905.
- (4) Paris in 1906.
- (5) Lausanne in 1913.
- (6) Paris in 1914.
- (7) Lausanne - Montbenon in 1921.
- (8) Prague, 29 May - 4 June, 1925.
- (9) Berlin, 25 - 30 May, 1930.

The importance of the Berlin Congress has been well reported and documented, and the following resolutions are a selection of those passed:

- (a) The definition of amateur sportsmen established in Prague was confirmed.
- (b) Duration of the Games was limited to 16 days.
- (c) Participation in individual events was limited to three athletes per nation.
- (d) Women were to be allowed to participate in certain athletics, swimming and fencing events.
- (e) The basic events for each Olympiad were established.

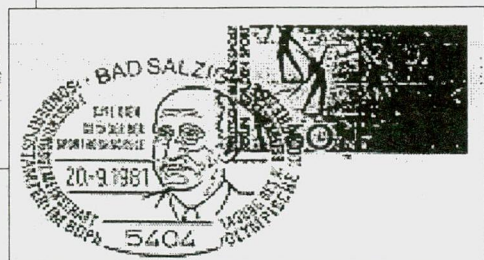


**Figure 2.**

For the first time the congress was presided over by Count Henry Baillet-Latour of Belgium, President of the I O C. As a result of the determination of the German Olympic Committee President, Theodore Lewald and Secretary General Carl Diem (figure 3), Berlin was short-listed with Barcelona as one of the two candidates to host the 1936 Games. In the following year the I O C awarded the Games of the 11th Olympiad to Berlin.



**Figure 3.**



The following programme details some of the Congress Sessions and festivities available to the 125 participants from 34 nations at the Berlin Olympic Congress.

**PROGRAMME**  
OF THE FESTIVITIES AND VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE OLYMPIC CONGRESS IN BERLIN

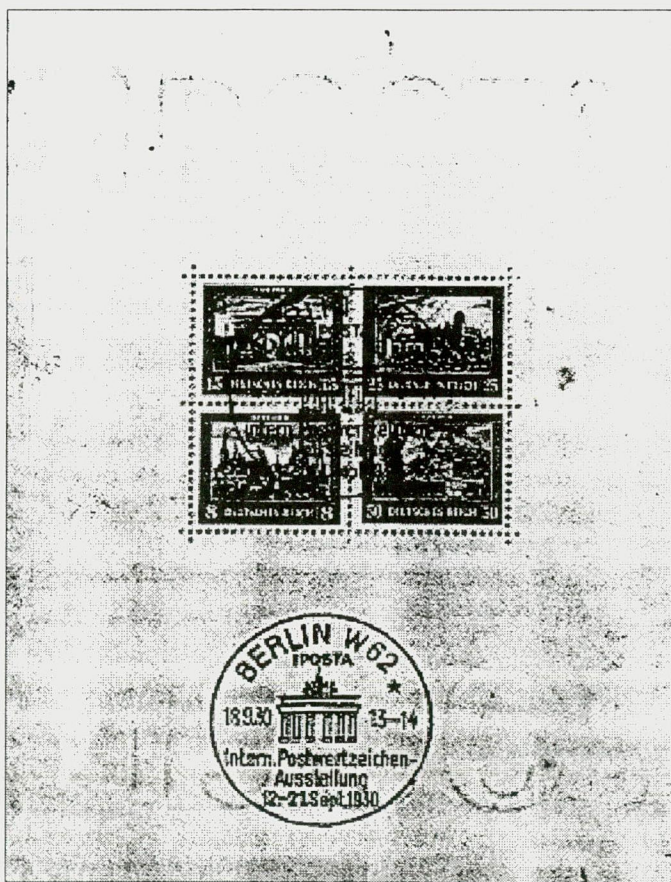
Saturday, 24th May	13.30 p.m.: Opening of the Exhibition "Der Sport als Kulturfaktor" (Sport as a Cultural Factor) in the Künstlerhaus. 3.30 p.m.: Steamer trip to Grünau to attend the parade of the Clubs of the Deutscher Ruderverband (German Rowing Union)
Sunday, 25th May	11.00 a.m.: Opening of the Olympic Congress in the Aula of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-University, Kaiser-Franz-Joseph- Platz. 3.30 p.m.: Sporting and gymnastic demonstrations at the Opera-house, Unter den Linden. 8.00 p.m.: Banquet given by the City of Berlin at the Rathaus (Town Hall), Königstrasse.
Monday, 26th May	4.30 p.m.: Garden party given by the Reichspräsident, Berlin W, Wilhelmstrasse 73. 9.30 p.m.: Reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Palais Prinz Friedrich Leopold, Berlin W, Wilhelmstrasse. 9.00 a.m.: Visit to the playing fields and recreation grounds of the Municipality of Berlin.
Tuesday, 27th May	12.30 p.m.: Visit to the Ullsteinhaus with following lunch. 6.00 p.m.: Visits to the Airport Tempelhof.
Wednesday, 28th May	5.00 p.m.: Reception by the Prussian State Government at the Castles of Potsdam.
Thursday, 29th May	7.00 p.m.: Gala-Opera at the Opera-house Unter den Linden ("Meister-singer" von R. Wagner).
Friday, 30th May	4.30 p.m.: Visit and tea at the Deutsches Sportforum.

The 125 participants were made up of 31 members of the I O C, 53 delegates from 29 National Olympic Committees, and 41 delegates representing 19 International Federations.

The design of the round handstamp for the 'Olympischer Kongress Berlin' includes the date to the left of the Brandenburg Gate illustration. The cancel exists with dates for each day of the Congress; 25 - 30 May, 1930.

*Readers are directed to the study of dates by Maurizio Tecardi for detailed information.*

It is interesting to note that the German Post Office used a similar handstamp to celebrate "IPOSTA" the International Postage Stamp Exhibition, also held in 1930 from 12 - 21 September. The illustration again shows the Brandenburg Gate *{figure 4}*. Is it possible that the postmark designs were prepared by the same person?



**Figure 4.**

## NOW IS THE OLYMPIC WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT

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*The following article first appeared in the **Philatelic Exporter** , April 1997, and is reproduced with permission. The article is indicative of a number that have appeared in the philatelic press by the same author.*

### *Ken Lake looks at the amazing rules limiting 1998 Winter Olympic stamps*

I shall never forget watching Capex executive director Denis Hamel trying to browbeat Gale Vincent, who was in charge of the Gibraltar Post Office stand at that show. He demanded that she remove Gibraltar's properly issued Olympics stamps from sale, failing which he would close down the stand in the name of Manfred Bergman of the International Olympic Committee's Philately Department.

Both Otto Hornung and Alistair Sharp of Royal Mail confirmed that the IOC had made the use of the Olympic symbols "freely available to postal administrations"; in my August 1996 report I explained that they reneged on this agreement after entering into a contract with the firm of Bolaffi for the production of special Olympics collections - which failed to sell.

Bolaffi is one of the world's most reputable firms; they have spent vast sums over past decades promoting the hobby, attracting new collectors, and offering only the finest stamps with full certification. Now Bergman has persuaded them to become involved in the sale of costly, non-philatelic collections of gold-foil Olympic replicas - not even real stamps - affixed to special covers, a gimmick no self-respecting postal administration or agency would contemplate.

Manfred Bergman and J D Jatia are seeking to impose restrictions on Winter Olympics issues which will dramatically reduce philatelic income from these hitherto popular issues; presumably this gimcrack product is supposed to make up the shortfall - yet they have hitherto been in the forefront of the purist attack on such things as metal foil 'stamps'. It seems Bergman's message is "Don't do as I do - do as I say."

For the 1998 Winter Olympics, to be held in Nagano, Japan, Bergman has now announced swingeing controls on every postal administration in the world: they can now issue stamps only in strict conformation with new and highly restrictive IOC rules, and after paying for the use of what he calls "IOC/NAOC Olympic Properties" - by which he means the Olympic Rings, Olympic emblems of national committees, and any wording referring to the Nagano Games!

To be precise: each administration must submit all artwork to the IOC for prior approval, which may be withheld; artwork must meet current IOC and NAOC graphic standards; no designs may include non-Olympic features; the 'Olympic

Properties' may not be used on first-day covers or other items without express authorisation in writing, and the stamps may not be used for any promotional purposes connected with other products, services or third parties without prior written consent.

You may perhaps feel that this totalitarian insistence on uniformity, and the banning of collateral promotions is a good thing as it prevents the issue of what we are now calling 'non-countries' issues. If you believe that, you'll believe anything, but that's not the point at issue. These are the limitations laid down by Bergman and Howard M. Stupp, IOC Director of Legal Affairs, in their letter of February 13 addressed to all national postal administrations (except, oddly, the Japanese) and all agents representing administrations:

1. Only countries with a National Olympic Committee, participating in the Winter Olympics, may issue stamps.
2. Only one set of stamps may be issued, comprising not more than four stamps and with a face value not exceeding US\$2.00.
3. There shall be no blocks, sheetlets, souvenir sheets, imperforates or minister sheets, but gold or silver foil stamps may be issued with express IOC approval in writing.
4. All stamps will be created and sold in conformity with the Philatelic Code of Ethics of the UPU - which has already been broken by Royal Mail, Germany, Japan, and many other countries.
5. "Third parties" (not defined) may produce and / or distribute Olympics issues with prior written consent of the IOC, NAOC and NOC: who, I wonder, can these people be, and is this a let-out for favoured persons to bend the rules applied to everyone else?
6. No other Olympic-theme issues of any kind, even those not commemorating the Nagano Games may be issued without prior written approval of designs and all other aspects of the issue.

We all know that the only way to do pictorial justice to 'action sports' is with miniature sheets, and we know how effective these are in attracting new collectors: these are totally banned. We know Royal Mail, the USPS and other administrations combine stamp issues with fund-raising campaigns. We know collateral issues are welcomed by thematic collectors, and we know countries such as Gibraltar, Macao and a dozen others do well to honour the Olympics although they do not have National Committees.

We remember how popular Japan's seven 1961-64 Olympics sets, and the many sheetlets, were - but Japan is expressly excluded from the strictures applied to the rest of the world. Does this sound a recipe for harmony in the stamp world? Admitting that "a coherent policy of Olympic postage stamps

issuance has been lacking since 1984" - so that no-one can have any idea how popular subsequent issues have been - Bergman claims that proliferation of issues "has resulted in a loss of about 66% of the number of Olympic postage stamp collectors."

Frankly, I regard that statement as about as sensible as his complaint that "many countries have used the Olympic properties without proper authorisation": we know such authorisation was never demanded - the very concept of the IOC **owning** such "properties" as "Olympic terminology relating to the Games" was unknown!

It is to be hoped that national postal administrations, the UPU, IFSDA, FIP, ASCAT and the AIJP will join in impressing upon the IOC, its members, members of the NOC's, and the organising committee of the Nagano GAMES, that in acquiescing to this blatant attempt to gerrymander and manipulate the legal and natural rights of all governments to issue whatever postage stamps and collateral items they wish, the IOC Philately Department is not only acting *ultra vires*, but is causing nothing but harm to the cause of Olympic philately, to collectors and to the trade.

Already one postal administration has had the sense to strike back against this dictatorship: Australia Post has informed the IOC Philately Department that it intends to issue whatever stamps it sees fit - or, as the message was passed to me: "They told Bergman and Jatia to go fly a kite!"

That's fighting talk, and we need a lot more of it!

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## « AND BRUTUS IS AN HONORABLE MAN »

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### Manfred Bergman

The article published in Stamp Collector (10 March) 'CURBS EYED ON OLYMPIC STAMPS' and reprinted in the April issue of Philatelic Exporter under the heading of 'NOW IS THE OLYMPIC WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT' is a new masterpiece by Mr. K. Lake: vitriolic, pretentious, presumptuous and inaccurate. Hardly a Pulitzer candidate. It does, however, prompt reflection and clarifications.

1. Who does issue Olympic stamps (and others of course)?
  - About 60% of countries produce their own stamps.
  - About 40% of countries mandate '**AGENTS**' to design, produce and distribute their stamps. Those **AGENTS** are the mysterious 'third parties' queried about in the article. There is nothing mysterious about those parties with the exception of the share of profits which goes to the mandating countries and that pocketed by the **AGENTS** (justified in certain cases).
2. **WHAT OLYMPIC MARKS OR PICTURES (IMAGES) ARE USED ON OLYMPIC STAMPS ?**

#### 2.1 **The OLYMPIC RINGS:**

- The Olympic Rings (Symbol) are the property of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and are legally protected.
- With the exception of postal administrations, for use on stamps, all users of the Olympic Rings pay a licence fee. The revenue is mainly used to finance in many countries the development of sports and participation at the Olympic Games.
- The use of the Olympic Rings on stamps is free, if some provisions are respected. Postal administrations and NOCs are aware of those provisions. They were made in writing, to protect the IOC's rights, the Olympic collector and ensure a serious issuance policy. Mr. K. Lake, as far as I can judge from his article, has never looked for any such documents. Had he done so, he would not be able to assert that the IOC made the Olympic symbols freely available for use on stamps. «But Mr. Ken Lake is an honourable man» and is exempt such work.

#### 2.2 **ALL OTHER OLYMPIC MARKS BELONGING TO THE IOC OR THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE GAMES:**

- These are protected by law and their use is subject to payment of licence fees. In the case of the use of the emblems of the Organising Committee, the income goes to defray the costs of the Games.
- This was and will be the case for Atlanta, Nagano and Sydney.
- Special arrangements were made for the use of the Organising Committee's

emblem on stamps. Provided some rules are respected, their use is free.

Mr. K. Lake speaks about 'royalties'. There are no royalties asked for the use of the emblems, only some mint stamps for the archives and 1500 cancelled sets. Being cancelled, thus without any value, and given the price of printing a sheet of stamps - 12 cents -, one can hardly speak about royalties.

### **2.3 IMAGES OR PICTURES OF OLYMPIC WINNERS OR MEDALISTS:**

There are also rules and regulations about the use of athletes' pictures and their results, even for the sponsors. The IOC wishes to help ensure that athletes' rights are protected, thus also protecting the users of such images from potential lawsuits. Part of the rights of athletes' pictures belong to the IOC, part are their own. The producers of stamps do pay very little attention to those rights.

### **3. WHAT HAPPENED IN THE LAST 10-15 YEARS ?**

- Countries that issued their own stamps continue with a serious and respectable policy.
- But for other countries the issuance policy of Olympic stamps turned to havoc.
- Some agents, acting on behalf of many developing countries, issued stamps, souvenir sheets, sheetlets, imperforate stamps etc. galore. It is true that these items 'gladden the hearts of dealers and agents'. But whether they gladden the heart of the Olympic collector, who by nature wants his (her) collection to be complete - not so much for philatelic reasons, but more so for historical-Olympic reasons, is doubtful: after all, if you add the prices that the collectors have to pay (with many stamps alike but printed in another configuration), it will not only gladden the hearts of the dealers and agents but 'gild' their pockets, while saddening the heart and emptying the pockets of the collector.
- Many an Olympics collector lost heart. New collectors were much less numerous than in earlier times. Had Mr. K. Lake done his journalistic homework, he would have found out - from traditional and previously successful distributors of Olympic stamp albums - that sales have dropped by as much as 66%. «But Mr. Ken Lake is an honourable man» and thus does not need to undertake market research.

### **4. VERSUS ATLANTA 1996:**

In 1994 FIPO / IOC had many discussions with Olympic collectors and philatelic organisations. Finally, it was deemed necessary to try to bring Olympic philately back on to reasonable tracks.

Consequently the following was done:

- Meetings took place at the end of 1994 and again at the beginning of 1995 with some important agents. They were told about the risk of losing even more collectors, and were asked to collaborate on a modified policy. Some agreed to help but then reneged on their promises (after asking and receiving from FIPO ideas about an issuance policy), others kept their promises.
- In July 1995 a letter was sent to all postal administrations of countries having a recognised National Olympic Committee, in which the guidelines for the issuance policy were laid down. Agents were also advised. Mr. K. Lake seems to overlook this letter, or most probably is not even aware of it. «But Mr. Ken Lake is an honourable man», so why should he bother to investigate? This would not serve his purpose. On all occasions afterwards, we pointed out to everybody that while the IOC encourages the issue of Olympic stamps, it still wishes to implement some rules about the use of the rings. After all the rings belong to the IOC and the owners have the right to see that their property is used correctly. Mr. K. Lake, being an honourable man, claims that IOC instructions are a blatant attempt to manipulate the legal and natural rights of every postal administration to issue whatever stamps and collateral products it chooses. 'If it were so, it was a grievous fault' on our part. However, rather than make such arrogant statements Mr. K. Lake would do better to learn his law!! Nobody, even a government is above Copyright and Trademark laws. True, a postal administration can issue any stamps it wants, but when it comes to using marks on them, it must respect the rights of the owners of such marks.

#### **5. A FERTILE IMAGINATION OR A TWISTED MIND ?**

Mr. K. Lake accuses me of 'having made the use of the Olympic symbol freely available' and then reneging on this promise because of bad sales by Bolaffi.

- There was no 'reneging' since I never made the Olympic symbol 'freely available'. Has Mr. K. Lake been present on any of the occasions when I addressed postal administrations on this matter? Never, to my knowledge. But he is trying to put words into my mouth which were never said.
- Since there was no reneging, there is no link with Bolaffi's sales. We must have had a crystal ball, since Bolaffi's sales started much later than my so called reneging. As to the 'failure', the reader could ask Bolaffi and he will find out the truth.

#### **6. WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED IN 1996 ?**

- Up to this moment 86 countries violated the IOC's and the Atlanta Games Organising Committee's legal rights on 147 sets of Olympic stamps. In many cases more than one offence on the same stamp. Any law-abiding organisation would ask the owner of the mark for the right to use it and

design it correctly. Mr. K. Lake has his own set of rules, since «he is an honourable man».

- Some agents even issued stamps without the authorisation of country. (Yes, Mr. K. Lake, I have written evidence!!)
- The height of absurdity was a country that overprinted a sheetlet of stamps depicting **wild game at a water place** with « **100 years Olympic Games Atlanta** ». The agent promised not to issue this sheetlet. When can we expect the Olympic Games for animals?
- Many stamps depict Olympic winners or medalists, without anyone having asked those winners' or medalists' permission to do so. One country that sent a team of 13 athletes to Atlanta, won no medal but issued until now - through their agent - 27 stamps with Olympic winners from other countries (who have not given their consent to use of their image). This according to Mr. K. Lake, is 'promotion of philately and Olympic philately'. If this is not 'Omnibus design', then I do not know what is.  
How many stamps could Germany then issue, in line with Mr. K. Lake's proportional proposal of number of stamps per contingent of participating athletes ? (Germany issued four stamps!!)
- Very few of those stamps were really available at the post offices of the respective countries. Postmasters and agents openly admitted that the high values were made to 'cover their expenses' of production and never reached the home country. So, with the consent of Mr. K. Lake, the collector has to pay for the cost of the production of the stamps!!!
- On the other hand, I do wish to commend the Crown Agents and Courvoisier. They collaborated 100% with the IOC, even in sending in all proofs in the various manufacturing phases.

#### 7. NAGANO, SYDNEY: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH, :

Since moderation and a tolerant attitude did not work, the IOC decided to ask for complete collaboration on the part of the issuing countries - to protect its rights and the Olympic collector's pocket. (Mr. K. Lake seems to know very little about the Olympic collector and his desires, wishes or needs. But then, why should Mr. K. Lake bother? That would not suit his paranoiac campaign!)

Again Mr. Lake twists the facts and the purpose.

- He denies the owner of the Olympic symbol or other Olympic properties the right to control the correct use of those properties. The IOC has no intention to reject the artwork. It will only require modification of the design of the symbol if the latter is incorrectly reproduced.
- Olympic stamps are to promote the Olympic Movement, the specific Games and help finance the participation of a national team. The IOC has the right to disallow countries that do not participate or that do not have a recognised National Olympic Committee (NOC) the right to use the symbol. There are countries that are smaller than Gibraltar or Macao which do have a

recognised National Olympic Committee. To use one of Mr. K. Lake's phrases : 'You know as well as I do that these countries (with no NOC) are only interested to make a profit on the stamps and do not provide publicity for the Games with their issues'.

- The limited number of stamps is not for those 'major countries with large Olympic contingents'; those countries usually do issue between two to four stamps (it would befit Mr. K. Lake to look in the catalogue and count the number of stamps that the USPS issues for Games which are not held in the USA; how many?). **The limited number of stamps are for countries that send one or two athletes (or do not participate at all) and issue between 10 - 30 and even more stamps.**
- Yes, we do want to stem the duplication of stamps on sheetlets or souvenir sheets. Can Mr. K. Lake prove how many new Olympic collectors did souvenir sheets bring in? By new collectors we mean collectors that continue to collect Olympic stamps and do not just buy one or two souvenir sheets.
- Did Mr. K. Lake question the Olympic collectors whether they agree with the IOC's policy or his opinion? I do not believe so. Those collectors, being the principal interested party, ought to be questioned.

#### 8. STAMPS IN COUNTRIES IN WHICH THE GAMES TAKE PLACE

Mr. K. Lake complains that the restrictions seem not to apply to Japan !!

Stamps issued by the country in which the Games are held, from the first Games in 1896 (Athens), have always contributed to the financing of the Games - 20% in 1896. Still in 1928 the contribution was 1.5% of the total budget. Therefore, it was always admitted that those countries had a much greater latitude to generate funds by means of stamps. Participating countries often use the stamps to help finance their team (Portugal started this in 1928). How much did the majority of the countries having issued stamps galore give to their NOC? Not one red cent !!

- 8.1 USA: The USPS issues between 3 - 4 stamps for all the Games **not held in the USA**. (By the way, FIPO assisted USPS in a big way to facilitate the issue of the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games stamps, and the relations between USPS and the IOC are excellent).
- 8.2 Japan : In 1964, 1972 and in 1998 Japanese stamps contributed or will contribute to financing the Games. Therefore, more flexible restrictions were and are being made.
- 8.3 Australia : FIPO / IOC made no restrictions for the issue of stamps. The message passed to Mr. K. Lake (or invented by him) is a fantasy. We always had excellent relations with Australia Post and are preparing together the OLYMPHILEX 2000 show. I challenge Mr. Lake to prove the contrary, in spite of him being an honourable man. However, it is not up to us to make such statements: I refer the readers to a letter written by Australia Post to the editor on this matter. Surely, the editor will publish it.

## 9. COMPLAINTS, REACTIONS ?

Before sending out the circular letter, subject of this paper, we addressed or consulted with:

- 9.1 Distributors and agents world-wide. There were no complaints, on the contrary.
- 9.2 The postal administrations of Europe, Asia, America and Australia: the address given on the occasion of the Marketing seminar in Hong Kong (February 1997) had shown that there was no objection, only consent to the policy. And imagine who was there amongst others? Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia. And Australia Post did not 'tell Bergman (and Jatia) to fly a kite'. (I did not see Mr. K. Lake there! It is easier to sit at home and write unproved attacks).
- 9.3 The board members of FIP: Mr. K. Lake believes that the governing body of world philately has no right to have it's opinion on stamp issuance policy, and what is good for philately. «But Mr. Ken Lake is an honourable man».
- 9.4 UPU: We asked them to include the code of ethics, and the UPU acquiesced. One does not have to have a status with UPU to write our letter. Nevertheless, it should be noted that UPU cannot associate itself one way or another with the provisions of our issuing policy. Moreover, we are not in a position to make any statements on behalf of UPU concerning these matters. But if Mr. K. Lake would ask UPU to define their attitude, he might be surprised when receiving their answer.

After sending out the circular letter we received:

- 9.5 An assurance from the Crown agents and Courvoisier who will, just as in 1995 / 96, collaborate completely.
- 9.6 Letters from countries not participating at the Nagano Games advising us that they will follow our request not to issue stamps.
- 9.7 A letter from a non participating country that it wishes to issue stamps. We advised it that this will only be possible if the country participated.
- 9.8 One philatelic Federation believes that our rules are too restrictive and non-practical. At this point an exchange of correspondence takes place and we shall propose a meeting and shall try to find a consensus. I will not mention its name since the matter is not settled, and contrary to Mr. K. Lake, we shall first converse with this Federation before publishing about it.
- 9.9 Mr. K. Lake's is the second opposing reaction. Is it in the name of certain agents or distributors 'whose heart is gladdened by souvenir sheets'? I would rather say that 'their pockets are gilded by souvenir sheets'.

Besides two opposing reactions, we received, until now, only consent and understanding. Would Mr. K. Lake understand this?

- 9.10 One postal administration (or is it its agent?) did tell us to 'go fly a kite' - in the spirit recommended by Mr. K. Lake. At this moment it is not clear whether it was done before or after we sent out the letter. This is of minor importance since the person responsible for this 'kite' was warned last year about this matter.

This country issued, for Nagano, two sets of stamps and collateral items.

- one set - **32 stamps** - including stamps, blocks, collective blocks and 'Luxury' sheets all perforate and imperforate.

The sets use the Olympic Rings, unauthorised.

The country will not send a team to Nagano.

- another set - **32 stamps** - identical in configuration to the above, using overprinted 1992 ALBERTVILLE Games items. The overprint is the Nagano emblem - of course unauthorised (the Nagano emblem is a TM).

(It seems to me that the 1992 stamps did not gladden the collectors' hearts, otherwise all those stamps issued in 1992 would not still be in stock and be overprinted now in an attempt to sell them).

We do know that those 64 stamps (face value US\$ 36.20) are sold to the retailer for around US\$ 43.45 (minimum) and to the collector between US\$ 52.15 to US\$ 69.50. (The price is most probably higher since I did not calculate the added value for blocks). We also presume from previous experience that about 10,000 sets are sold mint. Add your zeros to calculate the gilding to the pocket of the agent.

This is what awaits the 'gladdened collector' had we permitted the free use of the Olympic symbols. This is what Mr. K. Lake condones and advocates, «And Mr. Ken Lake is an honourable man».

The populace of this country has never seen snow (maybe on TV) or practised winter sports (maybe it's diplomats in Switzerland).

Most of those items had never seen a post office. **But those stamps are really good publicity for Philately and Olympic Philately, according to Mr. K. Lake.**

No wonder that all the dealers that I visited (how many did Mr. K. Lake visit?), do not sell any Olympic stamps of this kind. No wonder that a very large distributor of Olympic stamps refused to take them into his albums.

## 10. PAYMENTS :

Mr. K. Lake states that **PAYMENT** is asked for the use of 'Olympic properties'. I wonder where his fertile imagination found this fact. As said at the beginning, no royalties or payments are asked for the use of the Olympic symbol on stamps. Contrary to other organisations which do ask for royalties for the use of their emblems on stamps, justified if the marks are protected. Or has Mr. K. Lake forgotten the Soccer World Cup in 1994? Walt Disney?, UEFA?

NAOC and the IOC will ask for a consideration of some stamps, which 'as you and I know' is far from being a payment. The actual cost of this consideration is about US\$ 20.00. Do compare this with the tens of thousand of dollars 'gladdening the hearts' of the agents, or the royalties that are paid to Walt Disney!!!

## 11. PROMOTIONAL PURPOSES

It is quite true that the stamps must not be used for any promotional purposes connected with other products. What is wrong with that?

The free use of the Olympic symbol is for stamps and related philatelic items only. What is Mr. K. Lake's justification for demanding their free use for promotion of other products especially in cases where such promotion could ambush the bona fide Olympic sponsors ??

## 12. GOLD FOIL STAMPS

Mr. K. Lake thinks that he had caught a tiger by its tail, complaining about gold foil replicas which have been delivered by Bolaffi. For once Mr. K. Lake called 'a dog a dog'. Yes Mr. Lake, they are **replicas** of stamps and not **duplicates** of stamps, which we are fighting. A cover with a gold foil replica is really only for people that collect gold foil stamps and not for Olympic collectors. They are not a must for an Olympic collector like all other philatelic items. Furthermore, Mr. K. Lake ought to do his homework (also expressed as 'people in glass houses should not throw stones'). Look in your own back yard and you will find that a very self-respecting postal administration has permitted the production of gold-foil replicas of its Olympic stamps!!

To conclude:

1. The Olympic Symbol (Rings) is free of royalties, if certain simple rules are respected. Is this dictatorship?
2. The IOC, however, insists that a certain discipline exists. Whether Mr. K. Lake likes it or not.
3. Postal authorities or their duly mandated agents may use the Olympic Symbol only on stamps and related philatelic products.
4. The Rings or the stamps will not be used to promote other products. This would be unfair to those who are bona fide Olympic sponsors.
5. Mr. K. Lake ought not be afraid that this will be the end of Olympics as a saleable topic. Nobody bites his nose off to spite his face. Otherwise the countries (or agents) defended by him would not try to circumvent our regulations by using all the tricks of the trade. The trade can make quite a lot even with less stamps. I recall what Otto Hornburg, President of AIJP said at the 'How to promote Philately' seminar at STAMPEX in London, in 1996:  
**«SELL LESS TO MORE».**
6. We wish to underscore that the IOC's policy is not meant to restrict or penalise those dealers which in good faith buy and sell Olympic stamps. The policy is targeted to postal administrations, agents, printers and distributors which are involved in the printing and the distribution of the stamps, are aware of the rules and eventually, willingly, will try to circumvent them.

To all those that will try to circumvent the regulations to 'gladden their hearts and gild their pockets', I can only say: **THEY WILL NOT PASS.**

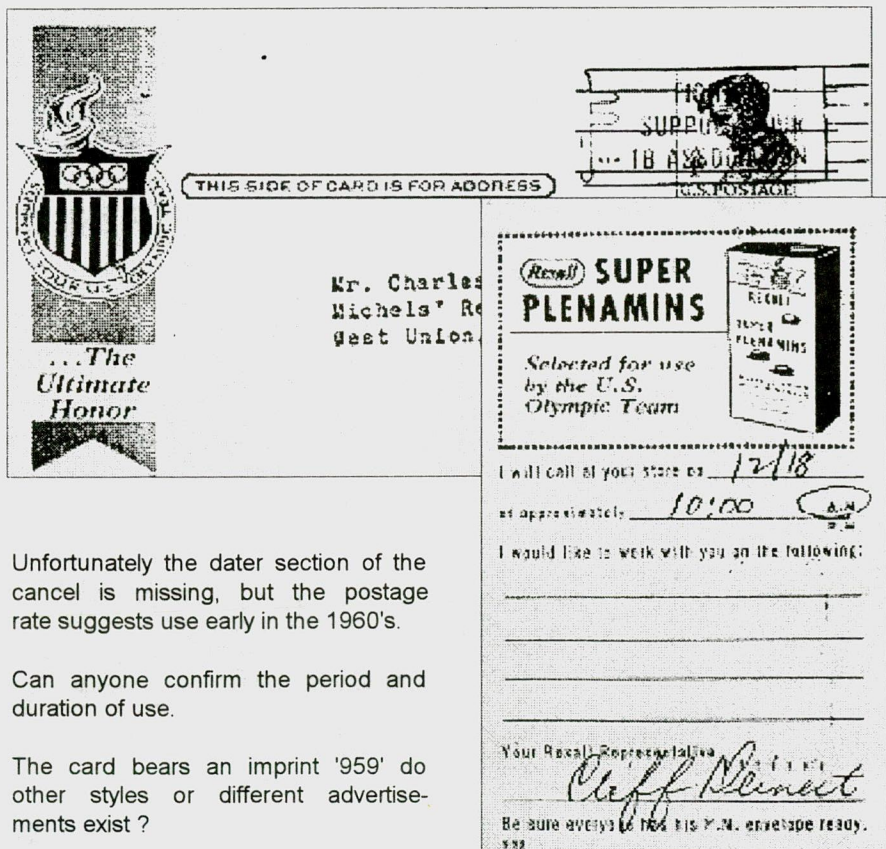
## MORE PHARMACUTICAL OLYMPIC PHILATELY

Bob Farley

Volume 12, page 35, **GRENOBLE 1968 - DRUG COMPANY ADVERTISING**, detailed a variety of philatelic souvenirs created by drug companies as advertising media in their correspondence with doctors. Material from 1936, 1956 and 1968 being discussed.

Two further items can now be added to the list, and as previously further information would be very welcome.

The first item, (J Crowther collection), a privately printed postal stationery card, is from the United States. It is printed as a 'calling card', whereby the company representative completes the date and time to confirm an appointment.

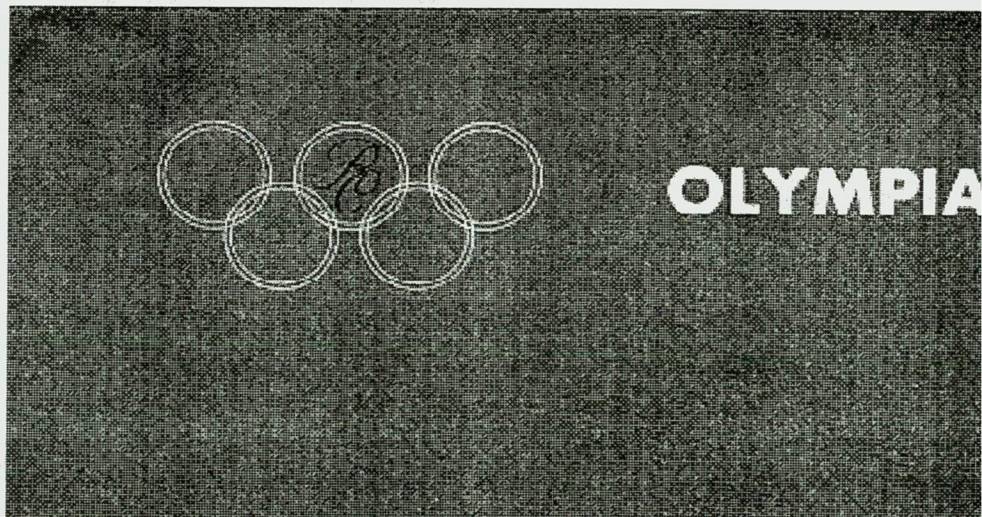


Unfortunately the date section of the cancel is missing, but the postage rate suggests use early in the 1960's.

Can anyone confirm the period and duration of use.

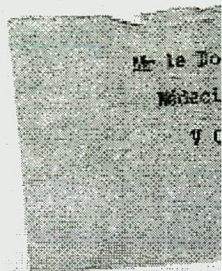
The card bears an imprint '959' do other styles or different advertisements exist?

The second, is a folder produced by 'Laboratoires ROBERT & CARRIERE, 1, avenue de ... flap. When folded, the outside shows the OLYMPIADES 1960 front as illustrated, and the b ... The inside left leaf 'Informations de Rome' details the role of the masseur, and extols ... canoeing, athletics, fencing and wrestling. The postmark -5.-9.1960 PALAZZO DELLO SP



de  
notre  
envoyé spécial  
à  
ROME

STAMPE



DECONTRACTYL — DECONTRACTYL BAUME — DECON

s, PARIS VII'. The folder is almost A3 size when open, and folds down to A4 with a tuck in  
gives details of the sender and three products.  
virtues of the companies products. The right hand leaf gives the results for swimming,  
/ ROMA, is less than one week after the results given inside.



Numero **3** 5 settembre 1960

### OLYMPIADES 1960

Periodico Settimanale Italiano

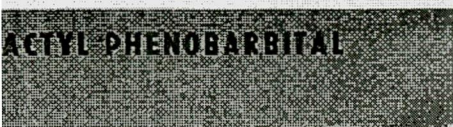
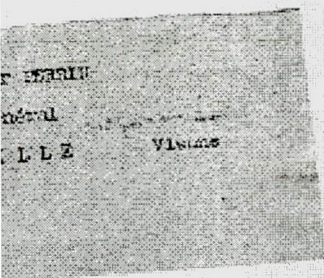
Avviso Tribunale di Roma 24 Giugno 1960

Iscritto al N. 7587 del Registro della Stampa

Direttore Responsabile: ROBERTO PELITI

Stampato nella Stabilimento tipografico Julia  
ROMA - Via Laurentina 659 (EUR)

Réalisation "PUBLICAT"



The text inside the tuck in flap shown above is also interesting, as it states that this particular example is issue number 3.

Does this mean that at least three different copies of this information bulletin were produced and mailed from venue post offices during the Olympic Games in Rome ?

Can anyone help ?

## SPONSORS OF THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES (9)

John Miller

### (II) NATIONAL

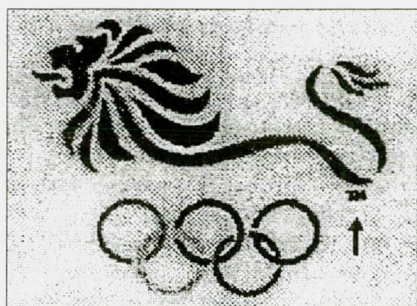
#### (a) ROYAL MAIL

#### Stamp Booklets - General Issues

A number of varieties in the stamp booklets issued on the 6th of August have been seen. These refer to the printing of the booklet covers, and not the stamps inside them. All occur on the booklets printed by Harrison & Sons.

10 x 1st Class.

(i) The Trade Mark (TM) under the tail of the lion in the British Olympic Association logo is missing on some of the early printings of the booklet. This was corrected during the print run and packs of fifty booklets purchased in January 1997 did not contain the missing TM variety.



***TM under the  
Lion's tail.***

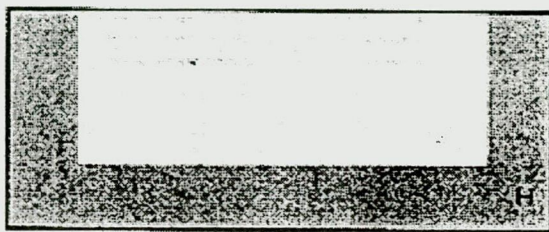


***No TM.***

(ii) There are some slight variations in the distance between the printer's initial and the lower right corner of the barcode panel. This can be up to 0.5 mm., but again all packs do not contain booklets showing the differences.

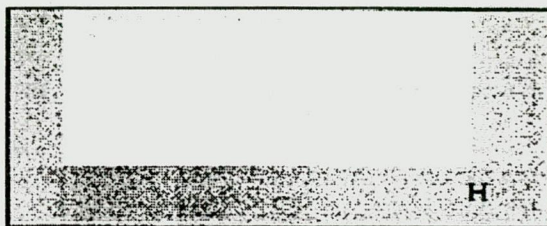
10 x 2nd Class.

There is a distinct difference in the distance between the printer's initial and the lower right corner of the barcode panel. The 'H' is also moved about 2.0 mm. to the left. These booklets are scarcer than the 'normal'.



*The normal setting.*

*'H' moved to the left.*



(b) BRITISH SUGAR

(ba) **Stage 9.**

In May 1996 the 'two Special Spring Recipes' were promoted. These only appeared on bags of caster sugar;

- i. Chocolate Orange Mousse.
- ii. Baked Apples.

**Stage 10.**

A further set of recipes was promoted in May. These had been forecast as the 'Healthy Summer Recipes' but were issued under the title '4 Super Summer Recipes'. These appeared on the bags of both types of sugar:

Granulated:-

- i. Raspberry Sorbet.
- ii. Meringues with a warm Banana Sauce.

Caster:-

- iii. Iced Lemon Mousse.
- iv. Zesty Lemon Curd cakes with Citrus Sauce.

**Stage 11.**

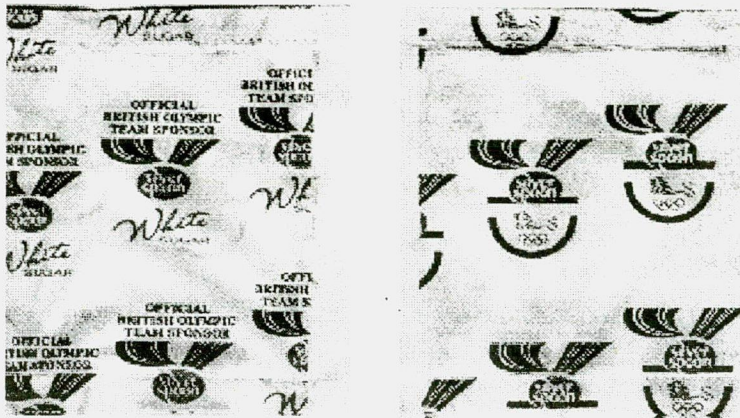
This was the final stage of the promotions and it was on display in supermarkets from the 1st of July 1996. Named in the promotions brochure as the 'Olympic Goodwill Message'. The information panel on the side of the bag gave a brief account of British Olympic History, the back of the bag had seven pieces of information about the 1996 Games under the heading 'Atlanta Facts - did you know', and the message "We want to say ' go for it' to all the Great Britain athletes

heading for Atlanta - lets hope they come back loaded with gold". An enlarged version of the new B.O.A. logo is shown on the front of the bag and the bold arc previously used under the five Olympic rings was replaced with the arched text 'Official Sponsors and Suppliers to the British Olympic Team'. This modified version is also on the back of the bag. Both the granulated and caster sugar bags are the same, but the logos on the granulated bag are in full colour.

(bb) Separator sheets with a larger version of the Silver Spoon and new B.O.A. logos were seen in supermarkets in June. The logos are three times larger than the earlier version which had 32 images to the sheet. This larger version has only 8 images to a sheet.

(bc) **5 mg. sachets of sugar.**

For use in canteens and cafes. These are illustrated on one side with the Silver Spoon logo, the text 'Official British Olympic Team Sponsor' above it, and the words 'White Sugar' below it. The reverse has no text and the new B.O.A. logo is below the Silver Spoon logo. The sachets were in use in May and June 1996.



(m) GOLDEN WONDER Ltd.

Golden Wonder promoted an 'Instant win' competition using a scratch card that was individually wrapped within some of the bags of their crisps (chipped potatoes). The front of the bags show the new B.O.A. logo, encircled by the text 'Official savoury snacks of the British Olympic Team', and a large gold medal inscribed '#5 Million Olympic Medal Mania - is there an instant win scratch card inside?'. The back of the bag has the rules for the competition and an 'Olympic

Trivia' quote on it. The rules explain the two ways in which the scratch card (if there is one in the bag) may win a cash prize. Firstly, by revealing medals on the card, or secondly, by matching a time on the card to the winning time of a gold medal performance for one of the events at the Atlanta Games. The competition closed on the 31st of December 1996, and a list of winners was available from the 15th of February 1997. The product with this promotion was not on sale for long, and was not widely distributed. Only two of the Olympic Trivia quotes have been seen so far:-

- (i) In the 1984 Los Angeles Games, 11 athletes were unable to pass the drug test.
- (ii) In 1988 the American Baseball Team won the Gold with the final game being pitched by Jim Abbot who was born with no right hand. This is referred to as a 'situation' and not a 'handicap'.

(n) LLEDO

This firm obtained official permission from the B.O.A. to produce a limited edition, limited collection of die cast model replicas to commemorate the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta. The set consists of seven commercial vehicles which were in use in the United Kingdom at the time of the seven Olympiads. Each model vehicle was decorated with the official I.O.C. poster of the Games it was selected to represent. Only 7,500 copies of each model was made and each has a numbered card under the base it is displayed on.

The models and product numbers in the set are:-

1912	Stockholm	Model 'T' Ford Van	DG06143
1924	Paris	Dennis Delivery Van	DG66010
1932	Los Angeles	Model 'A' Ford Van	DG13071
1948	London	Bedford 30 cwt. Truck	DG59024
1956	Melbourne	Morris LD 150 Van	DG71012
1960	Rome	Bedford 30 cwt. Delivery Van	DG63015
1996	Atlanta	British Team Step Van	LP4278

In addition to the set, one extra, special model was produced. This was not advertised in connection with the set, was not stated to be limited and production figures are not known. It is a second representation for the London Games.

1948	London	Bedford 30 cwt. Van	LP4388
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The boxes of all the models are decorated with the new B.O.A. logo, and the standard 'Official Licensed Product' label.

## 'SHUSS' THE UNOFFICIAL MASCOT ?

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Bob Farley

The Xth Olympic Winter Games, Grenoble, saw the introduction of an Olympic mascot for the first time. However, most references to Shuss, the little winter sports personality either state that he (?) was unofficial or semi-official.

It is perhaps this very question of his status that makes Shuss a very sought after commodity amongst memorabilia collectors. I recall an article that recounted a sighting of a small Schuss 'doll' as part of a window display at an Albertville souvenir / tobacconist's shop, and the writers intention to call again and attempt to persuade the owner to part with the doll.

I too saw the doll in Albertville, at least a week before the Games, and the fact that a sign stating that items in the window display were personal souvenirs 'not for sale' was added to the display after only one or two days reflected the level of enquiries that were being received!

The Official Report of the Xth Olympic Winter Games, published by the Organising Committee, contains the following reference to Shuss on page 130:

The third advertising asset of the Committee was the character "Shuss" , which was also in another form, a symbol of the Games. As for the emblem reproduction rights were granted to the Committee by its artist-creator, Madame Aline LAFARGUE. It was filed as a drawing and model, that is, protected as artistic rights and copyright under the law dated March 11, 1957.

It was commercialized in the same way as the emblem. Contracts covered its sale as such, for its intrinsic value, and for its use on functional items, to encourage sales.

The counterpart for the Committee therefore consisted in a royalty calculated in the same way *{as for use of the emblem}* - though never exceeding 15% of the sale price - and including a minimum receipt in payment and in goods.

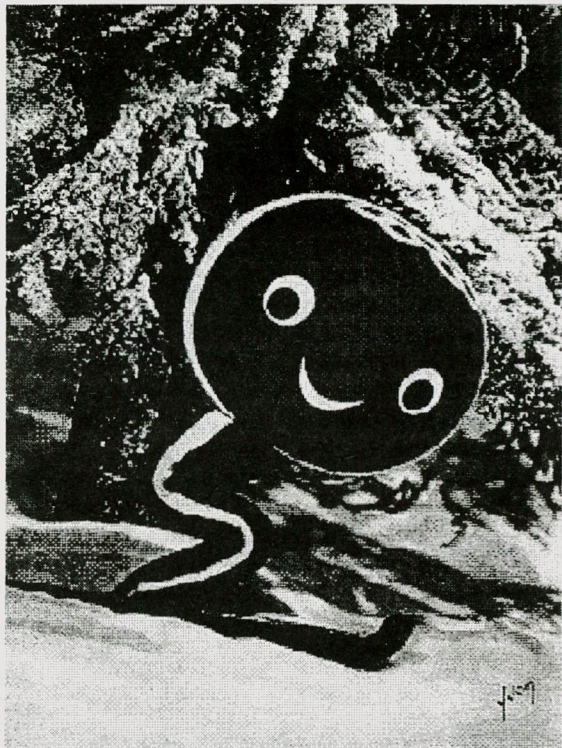
The French National Radio and Television, on the basis of its agreement with the Committee regarding publicity in favour of the Games, developed its action around the "Shuss" character. There is no doubt that this campaign was a powerful aid in popularizing this character, and consequently, in developing its sales.

However, as the status of the French National Radio and Television prohibited all commercial advertising, measures of safeguard had to be taken. These consisted in prohibiting, on the part of the contracting firms, all free advertising in favour of individual trade-marks, and all sales with premiums or bonus, while the radio and television campaign was under way, that is until the end of the Games.

This prohibition was abolished after the campaign, and when "Shuss" was no longer present in radio and television broadcasts.

It would appear that "Shuss" became a victim of his own popularity after being 'adopted' for radio and television use.

For the philatelist, "Shuss" does not really exist, but for the postcard collector, a series of eight cards were produced by **Editions d'art 'Yvon' PARIS**, and each card bears a copyright in favour of C.O.J.O.



A number of us in Great Britain have been trying to complete this set since at least 1989, with little success until 1995 when a quantity of cards seemed to appear on the French market.

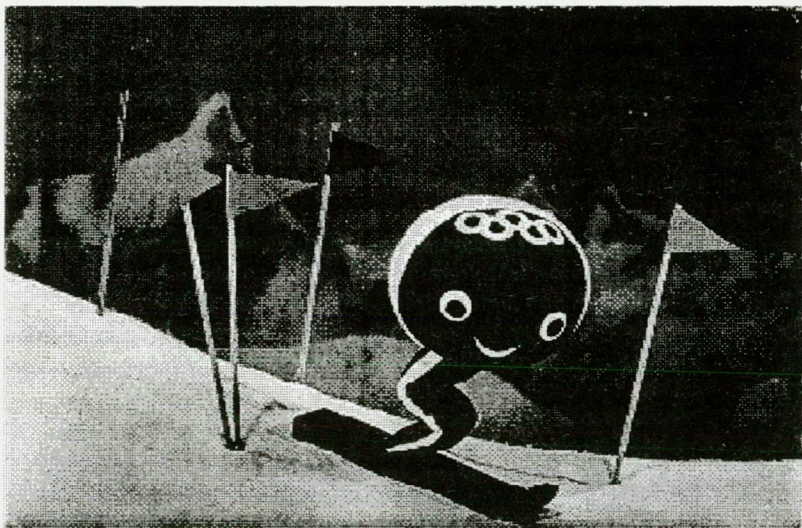
"Shuss", is affectionately referred to as "the Radish" between us when busy searching the fairs - for obvious reasons.

A full set of good condition cards was finally assembled in January 1996.

Editions d'art 'Yvon' Paris. (V = vertical, H = Horizontal design).

- 8 1 V No.1, *Vouslez-vous faire SHUSS avec moi?* - Shuss facing right.
- 8 1 V No.2, *Faites comme moi... tout SHUSS!* - Shuss facing left.
- 8 1 V No.3, *Allons-y SHUSS sans peur!* - Shuss by small tree.
- 8 1 V No.4, *Vive SHUSS et vive la neige!* - Shuss facing left in foreground.
- 8 1 H No.5, *C'est moi qui fait... tout SHUSS!* - Shuss & mechanical digger.
- 8 1 V No.6, *A SHUSS rien d'impossible!* - Shuss on precipice.
- 8 1 H No.7, *Avec SHUSS descente assuree!* - Shuss on sled.
- 8 1 H No.8, *Plein SHUSS et c'est gagne!* - Shuss on slalom course.

A visit to Paris in January 1997, saw us still seaching the card fairs for Shuss cards on behalf of others, and it came as a great surprise when Brenda produced a black and white photographic card, in the same design as No. 8, with deckle edges .



On inspection, the card is copyrighted to C.O.J.O., and has the following text:

SHUSS / Creation Aline Lafargue / Personnage officiel des / 10<sup>eme</sup> Jeux Olympiques d'hiver / Mascotte des Sports d'Hiver / "SHUSS" personnifiera tous les / Amateurs de Neige. / La realisation en tout textile / a ete confiee a / THIENNOT S.A. / 10. PINEY (Aube) / Telephone: 20 / qui vous propose un "Douze / Centimetres" avec courdonnet de / suspension.

In effect the card was used as an advertising flier by the manufacturers of the Shuss 'doll'.

C.O.J.O., the manufacturer of the 'doll', and no doubt the other firms paying royalties for the use of Shuss artwork seemed to be sure that it had official status. The definitions of a 'personality' and a 'mascot', may not be identical, however. Shuss certainly appears to have official status.

Another character 'DOF' the dolphin (from the Grenoble coat of arms), certainly did not enjoy this level of official recognition.

Whether official or semi-official, Shuss is still the first Olympic mascot.

## ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

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Kenny Cook

Incoming titles this quarter:

Title	Weight
<b>Phila - Sport No. 11.</b> The journal of U.I.F.O.S. the	180 gr.
<b>Phila - Sport No. 15.</b> Italian sports philatelic group.	180 gr.
<b>Phila - Sport No. 18.</b>	180 gr.
<b>Themescene No. 46,</b> March 1997.	60 gr.
<b>A. B. P. S. News Vol. 4, No. 1 -</b> January 1997.	60 gr.
<b>Olympic Review XXVI-11,</b> Oct - Nov, 1996.	300 gr.
<b>Olympic Review XXVI-13,</b> Feb - Mar, 1997.	300 gr.
<b>Olymp-sport No. 89.</b> Journals of the Czech	30 gr.
<b>Olymp-sport No. 90.</b> Olympic and Sports	each
<b>Olymp-sport No. 91.</b> Group.	issue.
<b>Olymp-sport No. 93.</b>	
<b>Olymp-sport 1A/96</b> Football handbook.	
<b>Olymp-sport 25</b> Lillehammer 1994 handbook.	
<b>Olympic Magazine No. 2,</b> May 1995. English edition.	220 gr.
<b>The Malaysian Sporting Philately No. 5,</b> June 1996.	40 gr.
<b>The Make-Your Own Cachet &amp; Envelope Handbook.</b>	220 gr.
Revised edition, Gene H. Russell.	
<b>SLOV-OLYMP No. 2,</b> Journal of the Slovak Association	40 gr.
of Olympic and Sports Philately.	
<b>'Cesky' A Ceskoslovensky Olympismus ve Filatelii</b>	220 gr.
<b>100. Volume 1.</b>	
<b>A survey of Czech medalists, stamps, postmarks.</b>	
<i>{in Czech}</i> - loose pages.	
<b>Catalogue of Sports Stamps Czechoslovakia</b>	30 gr.
<b>1918-1992,</b> Ervin Smazak.	
<b>Journal of Sports Philately Vol. 35, No. 2.</b>	50 gr.
<b>Journal of Sports Philately Vol. 35, No. 4.</b>	50 gr.

## 1896 GREEK STAMPS, EARLIER PUBLISHED VIEWS

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*The following articles all have a connection with the 1896 Greek issue to commemorate the First Olympic Games of the modern era. As a group they offer a chance to consider the changing views of collectors (or perhaps the press) of the time that they were first published. Many comments within the articles are important in documenting the period of validity, and quantities available to collectors. Few members will have either access to, or copies of the original articles, and I am indebted to Francesca Rapkin for the copies from her files.*

### **Ephemeral and Speculative Issues.**

**The lead article of the London Philatelist**, *The monthly journal of the Philatelic Society of London. Volume V, Number 53. MAY, 1896., and referenced correspondence in Occasional Notes.*

*The exceedingly difficult task of sifting the Philatelic tares from the wheat, has hitherto presented no greater point of delicacy to decide than that raised by the issue of the Greek Olympian stamps. Some months since, the S.S.S.S. {Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps} included in their circular a notice "warning" collectors that these, with other Jubilee issues, were in contemplation. It has now, however, transpired that the conditions of the existence of this celebration issue are somewhat different from others, whose issue has been so limited, either in number or duration, as to play into the hands of Philatelic speculators. As elsewhere stated, we are credibly informed that the Olympian series will be in use for many months, and hence be procurable by every collector, without any difficulty or enhancement of price. It is also stated that they will always be available for postage, and may even possibly supersede the head of Mercury stamps as a permanent issue. It is hence obvious that these, or any one of these statements, will weigh with the Committee of the S.S.S.S. in any futurs consideration of the real Philatelic status of this Olympian series.*

We must, however, take exception to the concluding portion of our correspondent's remarks. (Under Occasional Notes.) Nothing is further from the minds of the members of any of the Committees, here and abroad, engaged in the Herculean task of combating the speculative issues, than a desire "to howl down new issues." It is universally recognised that the recurrence of new issues, legitimately required for postal purposes, and especially if of an attractive design, acts as a strong stimulant to the pursuit of stamp-collecting. There is no wish in any wat to "discredit" them, nor do we believe that the action hitherto taken can have had any deterrent effect upon would-be collectors. If there has been any falling-off in the number of recruits, we should preferably ascribe it to the fact that they are frightened to begin a general collection, in view of the appalling number of varieties quoted in the catalogues. Our correspondent also shares

this view to some extent; and we are as anxious as he is to use every exertion in the enlistment of new recruits, without whom, in due course, the pursuit of Philately must inevitably fade away. It is highly desirable, in the interests of everyone, that the way of the new-comer should be made easy, in the shape of suitable albums, not over-burdened with minute varieties, and guide books, rather than catalogues, which should really shew the neophyte how little he can do with, and not how much he can possibly acquire. We are firmly convinced that, except in the case of specialists, over-elaboration is a deadly foe to the Philatelic beginner. Even in the instance of those who make specialised collections, the greatest care should be taken to avoid *minutiæ*, and to marshal the stamps in groups that are comprehensive without being involved; as, if otherwise, collectors are apt to become discouraged, and forsake their hobby.

We would earnestly counsel all those who have the real future interests of Philately at heart, to exercise all precaution, before they traverse any of the decisions given by the Committee of the S.S.S.S., which has so far performed such signal service. In all quarters of the globe, it has been acknowledged that real good work has been, and is being done, in the cause of Philatelic purity; and without some such preventive Association, it is not difficult to foresee that the pursuit of Philately would, in the long run, be stifled by the pernicious and speculative issues. As in the case of Customs examination on the frontiers of a country, it may often seem perfunctory, occasionally appear unpleasant, or even unjust; but without some such *preventive* protection, all tariff barriers would be broken down. The duties of the S.S.S.S. to Philately present an exact parallel case.

In the present instance, it seems possible that this Olympian issue is ephemeral rather than speculative; but it is certainly a moot question, whether the action of the S.S.S.S. may not have been a potent factor in the substitution of the former adjective for the latter. In any case, judiciously exercised, the action of this and kindred Societies must be for the general good; and we cannot too strongly impress upon anyone who is financially interested, that *c'est la ridicule qui tue*, and that with a comparatively new pursuit, like stamp collecting, a "reduction to the absurd" might relegate Philately to the dusty limbo of forgotten hobbies.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ***Occasional Notes - THE GREEK OLYMPIAN ISSUE***

We have been the recipients of several communications regarding this unquestionably handsome issue of stamps, several of whom consider them as being of quite a legitimate character. We are also variously informed that the issue will never be demonetised, that the stamps are not only to remain in use until the latter end of this year, but that it is quite possible that they may be permanently

adopted, instead of having, as was contemplated, a new issue. Needless to say, that in the last case they would be at once rehabilitated in the eyes of all collectors; while, if any of the other statements are founded on fact, they would present a strong case for Philatelic acceptance, and would, in our view, be on practically the same footing as the United States Columbian series. A correspondent who, although interested, is of great experience, and whose opinions are well worthy of consideration, has written us as follows. We refrain from comment, as to a certain extent the ground is traversed in the first article of this number of the London Philatelist.

"The Greek Olympian Games are to remain in use until next October, when the permanent new series will ne ready. As they are used on all correspondence now coming from Greece, how can they be ignored? and I believe they will be much sought after in a few years' time. Notwithstanding the S.S.S.S., I have been asked for these stamps so many times, that I have now resolved to stock them, and quote them in my lists, as I wish to oblige those customers who want these stamps, and who do not agree with the S.S.S.S. condemnation in this instance.

"I am most strongly of opinion that the constant howling down of new issues has done an enormous amount of harm, by frightening off beginners, and this can be confirmed by any of the large dealers who do this class of trade. Business is, of course, good in the better class stamps, but I am sure that the number of the humbler class of collectors has immensely decreased. The elaboration of catalogues has also had something to do with this. Whatever may be said or written, new issues must go on, and naturally, in course of time, will become old ones. Why then should they be discredited now?"

\* \* \* \* \*

***Greek Olympic Stamps Overprinted And Used Fiscally***

*This article first appeared in Linns Weekly, volume 39, number 49, January 1967. The references to unquantified numbers of stamps being overprinted and surcharged obviously affect the issued (sales) quantities.*

**P. J. Drossos**

Remainders of some values of both the Greek Olympic issues, (1896 and 1906) were on some date surcharged and used for fiscal purposes. There is absolutely no information available as to which values were surcharged, when the surcharging took place and what quantities were reated thus.

One can therefore only give a checklist of what is known to the writer, to date:

Δ. Ε. Υ.  
Λεπτῶν 30.

ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΕΝΕΗΜΟΝ  
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΥ

The surcharge (above) and the three Greek words for which the initials stand.

a) 1896 - All four Drachma values (Scott Nos. 125/8; Minkus 111/14) exist with a surcharge in black of the three Greek letters "D.E.Y." and the new value "30 Lepta", which were used as judicial fiscals. (These are very rare; the writer possesses only two out of the four in his reference collection.)

2) 1906 - All four Drachma values Scott 194/97; Minkus 177/80. The 2Dr. stamp is known surcharged in black, with the word "Themis" (in Greek) for judicial fiscal use.



All four Drachma values exist with the surcharge in two lines in Greek, "CHARTOSYMON EKPEDEFT (ikon) TELON". In addition, the 1Dr. have a further surcharge (a third line) with the new value 3Dr.

A checklist shows:

- 1Dr. - Surcharged 3Dr. in carmine.. (The carmine sometimes fades to a grayish black).
- 2Dr. - Surcharged 3Dr. in black.
- 3Dr. - Surcharged in black.
- 5Dr. - Surcharged in carmine.

The above were used as education Fiscals; these 1906 values must have been surcharged sometime during the years 1910-12.

There were some school books at the time which were printed by the Ministry of Education. These had an Educational fiscal stamp stuck inside (this no doubt represented the cost of the book).

The writer can very well remember that one of his classmates had such an Olympic surcharged stamp in one of his books. It must have been the 2Dr. surcharged 3 Dr. It had a bright color and attracted attention.

It took quite a lot of cajoling to persuade the owner to tear it out of his book. It then went into my collection as a 2Dr. Olympic of 1906 which I of course could not afford to but at the time.

2Dr. was a lot of money, then (the inland letter rate was ten lepta), nor was there any possibility of finding such a high value from any inland piece of mail.

It is nice to remember such events, after all these years, and I must say that stamps and philately have given me much pleasure all of my life.

.....

### ***Greek Olympic Games Set of 1896 Is Pace Setter of Sports Stamps.***

*These extracts are taken from an article first published in West Stamp Call, December 27, 1958. It is interesting to consider the comments relative to those expressed in 1896.*

'Just three months after the appearance of the 1959 edition of the Yvert & Tellier Catalogue, its publishers issued a supplement in which the quotation for the 1896 Olympic Games series of Greece is advanced to the equivalent of \$84 unused and \$52 used.

The 1959 Scott Catalog quotes the set at \$74.25 unused and \$52 used. The 1958 Scott by the way, quoted the series at \$46.25 unused and \$35.47 used.

This indicates clearly how tremendously popular sports stamps, particularly those relating to Olympic Games have become in recent years.

Twenty years ago Scott quoted the 1896 Olympic Games issue of Greece at \$21.12 used and \$18.41 unused. As recently as 1955 the set was quoted at \$33.85 unused and \$26.57 used, or about half the 1959 quotation.

The availability of albums (such as the special pages for Olympic Games Stamps published by George Kobkika . . . .) has no doubt helped to make sports stamps popular . . . .'

'It is interesting to note that the Greek post office had stocks of the 1896 Olympic Games stamps as late as 1931. These remainders were destroyed in February, 1931. Quantities destroyed ranged from 940 copies of the 10 drachmas to 70,000 of the 25 lepton red. So not many more than 51,000 complete sets can

possibly exist. Most Olympic Games collectors must be content with short sets of the forerunner to today's popular sport issues.

The curious thing is that in 1896 collectors didn't regard the Greek Olympic Games series with particular favor. It was criticized as unnecessary, speculative and everything else undesirable. Many stamp dealers of the era refused to stock it and few offers of the stamps are found in the stamp papers of the period. Some philatelic periodicals of the day refused to permit the advertising of the set in their columns. This was doubtless due to the activity of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps which was flourishing at the time and which condemned the Olympic Games series bitterly as a raid on the finances of stamp collectors.'

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## **"FAIR ATTRACTIONS"**

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Arrangements for a Society of Olympic Collectors presence has been arranged at the following fairs. Where an 'open meeting' is planned - just an opportunity to meet, chat, socialize and have a cup of coffee.

Midpex proved to be a very well attended event in general, although our Society members were very scarce. A wide range of stock was available from the dealers present, and there were certainly one or two bargains.

**York Stamp & Coin Fair  
29th August 1997**

**Area for open meeting of the SOC  
to chat, swap etc.**

**LEEDS POSTCARD FAIR**

**19 - 20th December, 1997**

**SOC will have a display table where  
members can meet.**

Philatelic  
Dealers &  
Collectors



Are Invited  
to Attend

**Sports and Olympic Memorabilia Show**  
**Colorado Springs, Colorado**  
**September 19 and 20, 1997**  
**Sertoma Exhibition Hall**

**located in the Pace Plaza at 1801 South Academy Boulevard**

Colorado Springs is located at 6035 feet in the foothills of Pike's Peak, and the Rocky Mountains, and it is home to the headquarters of the United States Olympic Committee.

The Sertoma Exhibition Hall is located in the Pace Plaza, a small shopping centre at the northeast corner of South Academy and Chelton Road. Ample free parking is available.

We will have 75 booths (10' x 10') including some corner booths. Each booth has pipe and drape, one 8-foot table, 3 chairs and a back-up table. Cost \$185 each booth. Corner booths will have two 8-foot tables, 4 chairs and a back-up table. Cost \$320 each. We will have a Colorado sales tax license for the event, no individual licenses are required. Booths are assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Reserve early for the best location. Only a check guarantees your reservation.

We plan on hosting a dinner on Saturday night at the beautifully located Colorado Country Club. Dinner will cost about \$20-\$25 (not incl. tips, CO tax, and drinks). Please let us know if you are interested in attending. Space is limited to 70 attendants.

On Sunday morning, the USOC will give us a VIP tour of the Olympic Training Centre, afterwards they will host a barbecue - "Lunch with the Athletes." Fifty athletes will be with us - don't miss this chance! Cost will be \$20 per person.

**For more information, please contact:**

**Ingrid O'Neil, P.O. Box 60310, Colorado Springs, CO 80960**  
**Tel. (719) 473-1538 Fax (719) 477-0768**

*Schedule of Convention*

Friday, Sept. 19

8:30-11 a.m. Dealer set-up & trading among dealers - entry only for table holders.

11 a.m.-6 p.m. Open to public.  
7:30 p.m. Public Auction at the Olympic Training Center.

Saturday, Sept. 20

9-10 a.m. Open to dealers.  
10a.m.-6 p.m. Open to public.  
6-7 p.m. Dealers pack up.  
7:30 p.m. Cocktails and Dinner at Colorado Country Club.

Sunday, Sept. 21

10-11:30 a.m. VIP Tour of the Olympic Training Centre.  
11:30 a.m.-1 p.m. Barbecue - "Lunch with the Athletes"

- Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ booth(s) at \$185 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ corner booth(s) at \$320 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- A check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed (make check out to I. O'Neil).
- I / We would like to attend the dinner at the Colorado Country Club \_\_\_\_\_ person(s)  
Dinner selection: \_\_\_ Beef \_\_\_ Chicken \_\_\_ Fish
- I / We would like to attend the barbecue. \_\_\_\_\_ person(s)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: I. O'Neil, P.O. Box 60310, Colorado Springs, CO 80960

## **REVIEW OF MAGAZINES WITH OLYMPIC INTEREST**

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### **Journal of Sports Philately**

Journal of Sports Philatelists International, Vol. 35, No. 5.

The main article looks at the UPS Olympic Philatelic Connection, and in particular the use of the special Olympic Zip Codes for the Olympic Centres. The arrival of new technology is explored and its relationship with philately. Further articles consider the decoding of USPS Bar Codes, and Grading the Philatelic Games which concentrates on the commemorative stamps, cancellations and Olympihex '96. Other Olympic articles cover the Development of Ice Hockey in Canada, The Official Salt Lake City Postcards for 2002 and a postcard sent by Edward B. Archibald with a message referring to his 'Hard Luck in the Pole Vault' at the 1906 Athens Games when his pole snapped. Other articles include the Baseball star 'Rapid Robert' Feller, and Arthur Conan Doyle playing in a cricket match which was the subject of a modern commemorative cover.

Available from Margaref Jones, 5310 Lindenwood Ave., St. Louis, MO 63109 USA.

### **Journal Of Olympic History**

The official publication of the International Society of Olympic Historians. Vol. 5, No. 2.

The lead article is an interview with I O C President J. Samaranch. Other articles include 'The 1896 Olympics as if they had been filmed'; 'The Olympics before De Coubertin'; "'Nick' Winter winning the 1924 Triple Jump for Australia'; and 'Rie Mastebroek' the Dutch swimmer who won three gold medals and one silver medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. There are also smaller articles on Avery Brundage, dating the "First" Olympics (usually credited as 776 BC), and a list of Obituaries to Olympic Champions.

Available from Ian Buchanan, Old Fighting Cocks, Burgh-next-Aylsham, Norfolk. NR11 6TP Great Britain.

### **Phila-Sport**

The magazine of the Union Italian Philatelic Olympic & Sport, No. 22, April '97. This publication is in Italian, and includes articles on 'The Olympic Philatelic Exhibition, Bari'; 'The 25th World Cross Country Championships'; 'The shooting events at the 1960 Rome Olympics'; 'The 70th Anniversary of Inter Milan'; and 'The Stadium at Bologna'.

Available from Bruno Tassoni, Via dei Monti Tiburtini, 600. 00157 Roma, Italy.

# SALT LAKE CITY 2002 - POSTCARDS

Bob Farley

As reported last issue (page 51), Mark Maestrono confirmed the existence of a 'Collectors Series' of postcards from Salt Lake City, promoting the Olympic Winter Games, 2002.

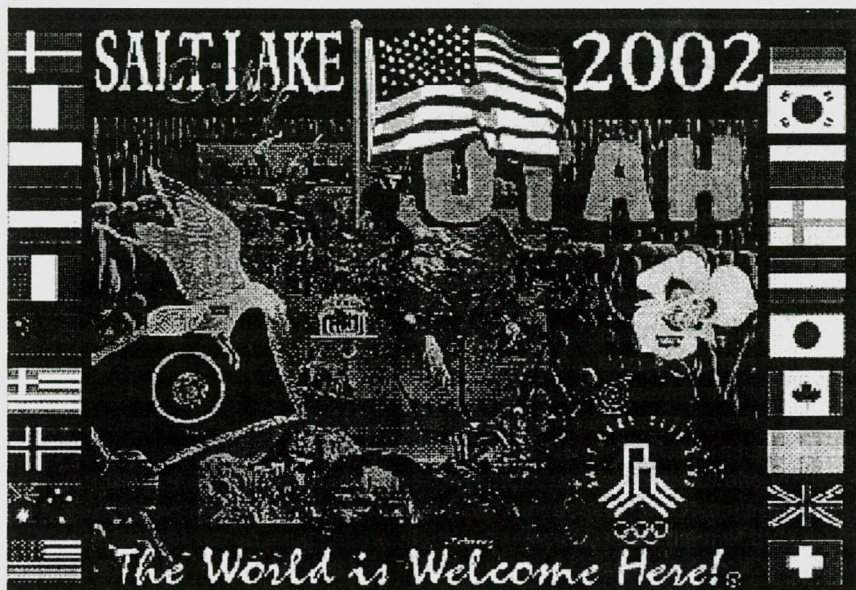
I am grateful to the publishers, **Great Mountain West, Salt Lake City**, for their cooperation and assistance in providing information and examples.



Initially, forty designs have been released; in four distinct 'sets'. All of the cards are superbly printed, the majority taking local views as their main subject with the addition of commemorative text and the 2002 logo.

An interesting feature, and confirmation of the quality of these cards is found on the address side. The five lines provided for the address are printed in the colours of the Olympic Rings. The Salt Lake logo, and the 2002 Collector Series device are also printed in colour.

Collectors will be presented with a justifiable reason for including postcards in their collections - surely few commemorative covers will be produced that display a more relevant or attractive design than the backs of these postcards. I suspect that commercially used copies will prove very popular, particularly when commemorative postmarks become available..



SALT LAKE (all cards are horizontal) 34 mm, Salt Lake logo on reverse.

220101	Illuminated city, in front of mountain range and clouds. <i>Logo, The World is Welcome Here! / SALT LAKE CITY</i>
220102	'Light trails' from vehicles in front of illuminated city. <i>Olympic Winter Games / SALT LAKE CITY 2002 / logo c.</i>
220103	Illuminated city in front of mountain range. <i>SALT LAKE CITY / logo c. 2002 / OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES</i>
220104	Illustrated map of Utah, with international flags to sides. <i>SALT LAKE / City / 2002 / logo / The World is Welcome Here!</i>
220105	View across the illuminated city, international flags top and bottom. <i>The World is Welcome Here! / 2002 / Salt Lake City</i>
220106	'Downtown' in front of mountain range. <i>2002 / Salt Lake City / logo c.</i>
220107	Fireworks in night sky over 'Downtown'. <i>logo c. / THE WORLD IS WELCOME HERE !</i>
220108	Clear sky over mountain range and central area of city. <i>logo c. / SALT LAKE CITY 2002</i>

c. after the logo, designates that it is printed in full colour.

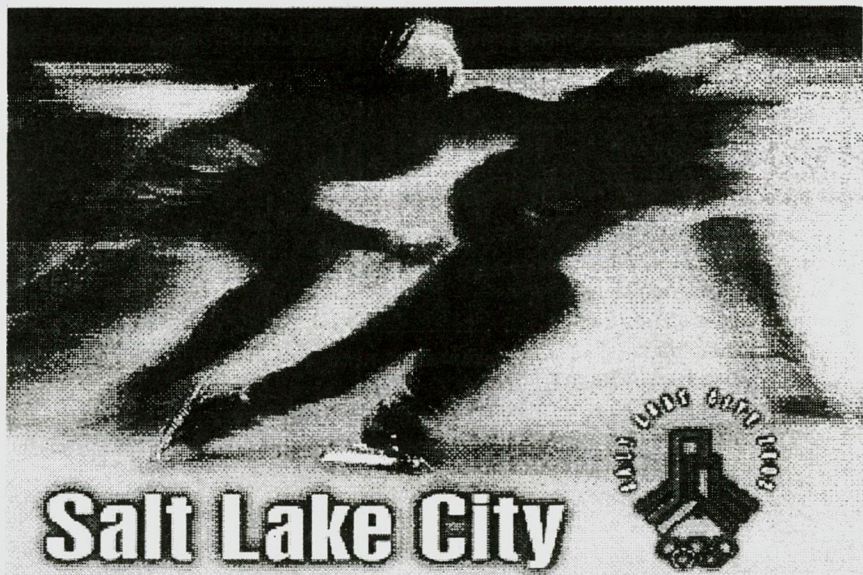
The Salt Lake City 2002 logo is a Trade Mark.

'The World is Welcome Here!' is a registered device.

WASATCH		34 mm, Salt Lake logo on reverse.
220201	Trees in snow on mountain slopes. <i>logo c. / GREATEST SNOW ON EARTH</i>	
220202	Sunrise or sunset over snowy peaks, pictograms in the sky. <i>Wasatch Mountains / logo</i>	
220203	Dawn (or dusk) between trees in the snow.	<i>logo</i>
220204	Tree and snow covered mountain face. <i>2002 / OLYMPIC / Winter Games / logo c.</i>	
220205	Dusk or dawn over snow covered mountainscape, black border.. <i>OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES / The World is Welcome Here!</i>	
220206	Snow covered slopes..	<i>logo c. / 2002 / Salt Lake City</i>
220207	Night view down snow covered valley to illuminated city.. <i>OLYMPIC Winter Games {torch runner pictogram} / logo c.</i>	
220208	Aerial view of snow covered peaks. <i>WASATCH MOUNTAINS / logo c.</i>	
220209	Ski runs through trees, alpine skier pictogram. <i>OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES / logo c.</i>	
220210	Grey sky over snow covered mountain slopes, white foreground. <i>WASATCH MOUNTAINS / logo c. / OLYMPIC / Winter Games</i>	
220211	Ski runs on slopes behind snow covered valley floor. <i>Skier pictogram / Park City Utah / 2002 / logo c.</i>	
220212	Spring in a valley, snow covered peaks beyond. <i>The World is Welcome Here! / logo / Salt Lake City</i>	
220213	Dusk, illuminated city and ski runs. <i>2002 / PARK / CITY / UTAH / logo.</i>	

ALPINE		34 mm, Salt Lake logo on reverse.
220301	Two skiers passing through trees.	<i>logo c.</i>
220302	Two skiers jumping through powder.	<i>logo c.</i>
220303	Skier jumping through powder.	<i>logo c.</i>
220304	Skier causing powder ball on slope. <i>logo c. / OLYMPIC Winter Games</i>	
220305	Four skiers passing through trees.	<i>Skier pictogram / logo</i>
220306	Skier emerging from trees, view down valley.	<i>logo c.</i>
220307	Skier on slope amongst trees. <i>2002 / logo c. / WASATCH MOUNTAINS</i>	
220308	Three views - trees and snow. <i>logo c. / 2002 / OLYMPIC Winter Games</i>	
220309	Two skiers in foreground.	<i>logo c. / Greatest Snow On Earth</i>
220310	Two skiers in centre. <i>logo c. / SALT LAKE / Olympic Winter Games</i>	
220311	Snow trails on slope, two skiing images inside '0's. <i>Greatest Snow On Earth / Salt Lake / 2002 / logo</i>	

EVENT	24 mm, Salt Lake logo on reverse.
220401	Slalom skier in Park City vest. <i>Salt Lake City / 2002 / Logo c. / 2002 / OLYMPIC / Winter Games</i>
220402	Downhill skier in Park City vest. <i>2002 / Logo c.</i>
220403	Speed skater. <i>2002 / Olympic Winter Games / Logo c.</i>
220404	Ski jumper. <i>Pictogram 2002 / Olympic Winter Games / Logo</i>
220405	Skier passing Park City banner. <i>Olympic / Winter Games / Logo c.</i>
220406	Downhill skier. <i>OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES / Logo c.</i>
220407	Short track speed skaters. <i>Salt Lake City / Logo c.</i>
220408	Fireworks over building with 2002 illuminated at entrance. <i>logo / SALT / LAKE / CITY / 2002 / OLYMPIC / Winter Games</i>



The 2002 Olympic Winter Games Collector Series, is a USOC & SLOC Officially Licensed Product, to which additions are obviously planned.

It is usual for the 'Bid' logo to be replaced once the Organising Committee for the Games is fully operational - to improve copyright, and protect marketing interests. This often coincides with a change in the Officially Licensed producers.

Great Mountain West reached agreement on their status in 1996, and from the quality of their products it is to be hoped that they will remain the officially sanctioned supplier of postcards.

For collectors, it could be wise to ensure supplies of cards with the Bid logo.

## NAGANO TORCH RELAY ROUTE(S)

The Organising Committee for the Olympic Winter Games, 1998, have released the following details for the Torch Relay which will feature three simultaneous routes.

Jan 1998	Eastern Japan Route	Western Japan & Pacific Route	Western Japan & Sea of Japan Route
6 Tues	Hokkaido	Kagoshima Pref.	Okinawa Prefecture
7 Wed	Aomori Prefecture	Miyazaki Prefecture	<i>Free day</i>
8 Thu	Iwate Prefecture	Oita Prefecture	Kumamoto Pref.
9 Fri	Akita Prefecture	Ehime Prefecture	Nagasaki Prefecture
10 Sat	<i>Free day</i>	Kochi Prefecture	Saga Prefecture
11 Sun	Miyagi Prefecture	Tokushima Pref	Fukuoka Prefecture
12 Mon	Fukushima Pref.	Kagawa Prefecture	Yamaguchi Pref.
13 Tue	Yamagata Pref.	Okayama Prefecture	Hiroshima Pref.
14 Wed	Ibaraki Prefecture	Hyogo Prefecture	Shimane Prefecture
15 Thu	Tochigi Prefecture	Osaka Prefecture	Tottori Prefecture
16 Fri	Gunma Prefecture	Nara Prefecture	<i>Free day</i>
17 Sat	Saitama Prefecture	Wakayama Pref.	Kyoto Prefecture
18 Sun	Chiba Prefecture	<i>Free day</i>	Shiga Prefecture
19 Mon	Tokyo	Mie Prefecture	Fukui Prefecture
20 Tue	<i>Free day</i>	Gifu Prefecture	Ishikawa Prefecture
21 Wed	Kanagawa Pref.	Aichi Prefecture	Toyama Prefecture
22 Thu	Yamanashi Pref.	Shizuoka Prefecture	Niigata Prefecture
23 Fri	Kawakami Village Minamimaki Village Minamiaiki Village Kitaaiki Village	Urugi Village Neba Village Hiraya Village Namiaii Village	Otari Village Hakuba Village
24 Sat	Koumi Town Yachiho Village Saku Town Usuda Town	Seinaiji Village Achi Village Iida City	Miasa Village Yasaka Village Omachi City
25 Sun	Saku City Karuzawa Town	Shimojo Village Anan Town Yasuoka Village	Ikeda Town Matsukawa Village
26 Mon	Miyota Town Komoro City Kitamimaki Village	Tenryu Village Minamishinano Vill. Kami Village	<i>Free day</i>
27 Tue	Asashina Town Mochizuki town Tateshina Town	Takagi Village Toyooka Village Takamori Town Matsukawa Town Ohshika Village	Yamaguchi Village Nagiso Town Ohkuwa Village Agematsu Town

1998 Torch Relay routes continued.

Jan 1998	Eastern Japan Route	Western Japan & Pacific Route	Western Japan & Sea of Japan Route
28 Wed	<i>Free day</i>	<i>Free day</i>	Mitake Village Ohtaki Village Kaida Village
29 Thu	Wada Village Nagato Town Takeshi Village	Nakagawa Village Iijima Town Komagane City	Kisofukushima Town Hiyoshi Village Kiso Village Narakawa Village
30 Fri	Maruko Town Tobu Town Sanada Town	Miyada Village Hase Village Takatoo Town	Shiojiri City Asahi Village Yamagata Village
31 Sat	Aoki Village Ueda City	Ina City Minamiminowa Vill. Minowa Town	Matsumoto City Hata Town
Feb 1998			
1 Sun	Sakae Village Nozawaonsen Village	Tatsuno Town Fujimi Town Hara Village	Nagawa Village Azumi Village Azusagawa Village
2 Mon	Kijimadaira Village Iiyama City Toyota Village	Chino City Suwa City	Misato Village Horigane Village Toyoshina Town
3 Tue	Yamanouchi Town Nakano City	Shimosuwa Town Okaya City	Hotaka Town Akashina Town Shiga Village
4 Wed	Shinano Town Mure Village Samizu Village Toyono Town	Ooka Village Shinshu-shinmachi Town Ogawa Village Nakajo Village	Ikusaka Village Honjo Village Sakakita Village Omi Village Sakai Village
5 Thu	Obuse Town Takayama Village Suzaka City	Kinasa Village Togakushi Village	Sakaki Town Kamiyamada Village Togura Town Koshoku City
6 Fri	Nagano City	Nagano City	Nagano City
7 Sat	<b>The Opening Ceremony</b>		

There are no details available for the philatelic commemoration of the Torch Relay as yet. If Tokyo 1964 is indicative, we could see a bumper crop of cancellations. It remains to be seen if the designs prove to be more interesting than recent Torch Relays, that is less repetitive.

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**OLYMPIC REVIEW:** No. 252-257, Nov 1988; No.271-272-273, 1990;  
No. 290, Dec 1991; Jan-Feb-Mar, 1995.

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b) **OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE 1968 MEXICO OLYMPIC GAMES**



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