

STAMPS OF OLYMPIC GAMES

# 奥林匹克 运动会邮票集



厦门大学出版社

XIAMEN UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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锦绣北京奧運

何松年  
九月  
二〇〇二年

Congratulations on the publication of "STAMPS OF OLYMPIC GAMES"

Splendid World Stamps For  
the Glorious Beijing Olympiad

He Zeng Liang  
September, 2002

# 《奥林匹克运动会邮票集》

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# 前 言

北京申奥成功了！

在以两票之差与 2000 年奥运圣火擦肩而过后，具有三千年悠久历史的北京在五个申办城市中脱颖而出，获得 2008 年第 29 届奥运会的主办权。象征着世界和平与友谊的奥运圣火将在 6 年后，首次在养育了 13 亿中华儿女的神州大地上燃起。

2001 年 7 月 13 日晚上 10 时 12 分，当国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇在莫斯科世界贸易中心会场上，用平稳的语调宣布这一消息时，华夏大地和全球华人社区沸腾了。中国人民由衷地喜悦，尽情地欢呼。因为，我们等待这一时刻已经太久、太久……

奥运会起源于西方文明的发源地雅典。1892 年 11 月 25 日在巴黎召开的国际奥委会第一次会议上，法国人顾拜旦发表著名的演说时提到：“我们要恢复的应该是这样的运动会——它要像古代的奥运会那样，以团结、和平和友谊为宗旨，它不受国家、地区、民族和宗教的限制……”正式提出了创办现代奥运会的倡议，被与会代表一致通过，并决定于 1896 年在希腊雅典举行第一届奥运会，从而开创了现代奥运会的新纪元。1908 年伦敦第四届奥运会闭幕式上，顾拜旦又以“参加比赛比取胜更加重要”的格言，更全面阐述了奥运会公平竞争的原则。从此，这一格言深入人心。此后，世界五大洲体育健儿在奥运五环旗帜下，自强拼搏，锐意进取，以“更高、更快、更强”的精神，不断创造新的纪录。

奥运会一开始就与邮票结下了不解之缘。1896 年现代第一届奥运会时，主办国希腊为弥补经费不足，发行一套 12 枚以古代奥运会历史为题材的邮票，以高于面值出售，用于资助奥运会，遂有“体育邮票拯救了奥运会”之称。此后，除主办国外，其他国家也纷纷效仿，目前已有 200 多个国家和地区发行过这类邮

票。

国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇，在任期间不仅对国际奥委会的改革发展有重大贡献，而且，在他的倡议下，举办了首届奥林匹克邮展。之后，奥林匹克运动与邮展同步进行，历届不断。邮展使更多的集邮者了解奥运会，热爱奥运会，让奥运精神在潜移默化中更加深入人心。

为了弘扬奥林匹克精神，普及奥林匹克运动知识，进一步提高读者对奥林匹克运动的认识和兴趣，我们编辑出版这部《奥林匹克运动会邮票集》。通过这部邮集的出版，让精彩纷呈的邮票汇成时空的画卷，为读者展示一百多年来现代奥运发展的历史，为迎接举世瞩目的体坛盛会，为体育集邮文化起推动作用。我们真诚希望这部邮集既能成为集邮爱好者、体育工作者精美珍贵的集邮收藏品，又能籍以促进我国体育事业的发展，激励中华儿女奋力谱写奥运史上最壮丽的篇章。

让奥运五环的旗帜更加亮丽，更加鲜艳吧！

编 者

2002 年 4 月于福州

# PREFACE

Beijing has succeeded in her bid for hosting the Olympic Games!

After missing the chance of hosting the 2000 Olympic Games by two votes, Beijing, a city with a long history of 3000 years, stood out among the five applicant cities and obtained the sponsorship of hosting the 29<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in 2008. The holy torch, which symbolizes world peace and friendship will be lighted six years later for the first time on the land that has cultivated 1.3 billion Chinese people.

When at 10:12 p.m. July 13, 2001, Mr Samaranchi, Chairman of International Olympic Committee announced the news in a calm and steady voice at the World Trade Center, Moscow, all the Chinese in the world became excited. They feel happy wholeheartedly and hail jubilantly. For we have been waiting for the moment to come for a long, long time.

The Olympic Games was originated in Athens, the home place of Western civilization. On November 25, 1892 when the first meeting of the International Olympic Committee was held in Paris, the Frenchman Coubertin mentioned in his famous speech that "what we should restore is a sports meet like this---just like the ancient Olympic Games, aiming at unity, peace and friendship and unrestricted by nation, region, race and religion...". He proposed formally running a modern Olympic Games. His proposal was approved unanimously by all those present. A decision was made that the first Olympic Games be held in Athens in 1896, thus opening a new era of modern Olympic Games. At the closing ceremony of the fourth Olympic Games held in London in 1908, Coubertin used his motto that "participation in the competition is more important than winning a medal" and made a more comprehensive explanation of the principle of fair competition. Afterwards, the motto has been accepted. In the spirit of "higher, faster and stronger", athletes from the five continents in the world have strived hard under the flag of five rings and created new records continuously.

From the very beginning, the Olympic Games has set up a unbreakable tie with stamps. When the first Olympic Games was held in 1896, the hosting country Greece, in order to cover the shortage of financial resources, issued a set of 12 stamps that

took the history of the Olympic Games as the theme. The stamps were sold at a price higher than the face value. The income was used to support the Olympic Games. Thus, it became well-known that "sports stamps saved the Olympic Games". Since then, besides the hosting country, other countries followed suit. Up to the present time, more than 200 countries and regions have issued such stamps.

Mr Samaranchi, ex-Chairman of the International Olympic Games, made great contributions to the reform and development of the International Olympic Games during his term of office. Under his proposal, the first exhibition of Olympic stamps was held. Afterwards, the Olympic Games and stamp exhibition are held simultaneously and without a stop. The stamp exhibitions enable more stamp collectors to understand and love the Olympic Games, and the Olympic spirit to be more deeply-rooted in people's minds.

We edit and publish this collection of stamps of Olympic Games in order to carry forward the Olympic spirit, to popularize the knowledge of the Olympic Games, and to raise the reader's awareness of the Olympic Games. By the publication of this collection of stamps, the colorful stamps will become a picture of time and space and show to the reader the history of the modern Olympic Games in more than one hundred years. It will welcome the coming of the splendid gathering of athletes and promote the development of sports stamp collecting. We sincerely hope that this volume will add to the delicate and valuable collections of both stamp collectors and sports workers. We also hope that this collection can promote the development of the sports enterprise of our country and encourage the Chinese people to compose the most magnificent chapter in the history of the Olympic Games.

May the Olympic flag of five rings become brighter!

Editor

April 2002, in Fuzhou

# 凡 例

1. 本集收录自 1896 年首届雅典奥运会至 2000 年悉尼奥运会, 1932 年普莱西德湖冬奥会至 2002 年盐湖城冬奥会期间, 世界 225 个国家和地区为纪念历届奥林匹克运动会正式发行的主办国和非主办国邮票、小型张、小全张、小版张 3113 枚。(主办国邮票全)。

2. 本集分为上、下两篇。上篇为 1 至 27 届夏季奥林匹克运动会(简称奥运会); 下篇为 1 至 19 届冬季奥林匹克运动会(简称冬奥会)。

3. 每套邮票按各届奥运会顺序排列, 每届主办国排在首位, 其余各发行国按英文字母顺序排列, 各国按邮票发行年代先后顺序排列。

4. 全套邮票中含有夏季奥运会和冬季奥运会的, 分别编入有关部份。

5. 每套邮票均有奥运届别、国家名称、发行时间、印刷版别、齿孔度数、全套枚数、邮票面值、图案说明, 小型张、小全张、小版张规格及部份邮票发行数量, 水印邮票、附捐邮票亦有说明。

6. 版别简称以影(影写版)、雕(雕刻版)、平(胶版)等表示印刷方式, W 表示水印, P 表示齿孔度数, P□表示无齿孔, Q 表示发行数量(单位为万枚), \* 表示夏冬奥运同属一套邮票, SS 表示小型张, MS 表示小全张, LS 表示小版张。

7. 每页下方的文字为《百年奥运简史》。

8. 本集一律采用新邮票, 均按原色原型印出, 个别略有缩小。

9. 本集文字部份除邮票图案说明外, 均用中英文对照。

10. 本集主要参考美国《斯科特》、英国《吉本斯》、法国《香槟》、德国《米歇尔》邮票目录, 以及《奥林匹克学》、《奥林匹克百科全书》、《奥林匹克运动》、《体育词典》。

# PRINCIPLE OF SELECTION

1.This volume collects 3113 stamps of different sizes. They are the stamps issued in the period from the first Olympic Games in Athens in 1896 to the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, and from the 1932 Pulley Winter Olympic Games to the 2002 Salt Lake Winter Olympic Games. They were officially issued by 225 hosting and other countries and regions in memory of the Olympic Games. (All the stamps issued by hosting countries are included.)

2.This volume is divided into two sections. Section One includes the stamps issued from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> summer Olympic Games. Section Two covers the stamps issued from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> winter Olympic Games.

3.The sets of stamps are arranged in the temporal order of the Olympic Games. The stamps of the hosting country are put at the beginning, and those of other countries are arranged alphabetically. Stamps of each country are arranged temporally.

4.When the whole set of stamps includes both the summer and the winter Olympic Games, each will be put in the corresponding section.

5.Each set of stamps is given the information about the sequential number of Olympic Games, name of the country, date of issue, version, perforation, number of stamps, face value, design description, size, and the quantity of some stamps issued. Explanation is also given to stamps with water marks or attached tax.

6.Abbreviations are used to refer to different types of stamps: W for water mark, P for perforation, P□ for no perforation, Q for quantity (ten thousand per unit), \* for both the summer and the winter Olympic Games, SS for sheets, MS for miniature sheets, and LS for sheetlets.

7.The words in the lower part of each page are "the one-hundred-year history of the Olympic Games".

8.All the stamps in this volume are exact reproduction, and are printed in their original color. Some are reproduced in reduced scales.

9.Except for the description of stamp design, the explanation is made

both in Chinese and English.

10. References include the following:

Scott, *Stand and Postage Stamps Catalogue*, USA.

Stanley Gibbons, *Stamp Catalogue*, UK.

Yvertet & Tellier, *Catalogue de Timbres - Poste*, France.

*Olympics, Olympic Encyclopaedia, Dictionary of Sports*

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