

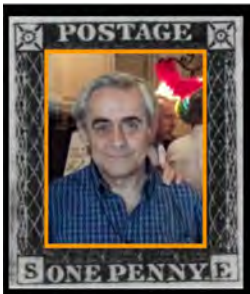
# HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



**AUGUST 2020  
VOL 56 ISSUE 8**

## INDEX

HSC Newsletter front page .....	P . 1
German 1900 Cover .....	P . 1
Cons. PBY Catalina .....	P . 2
CAS Sabena FFC .....	P . 1/8
HSC PAGE & MEMBERS' .....	P . 2
East India Co, .....	P . 3
Old Kingdoms .....	P . 4/6
Editor's Ancestors Origins .....	P . 6/7
CSA Sabena Airlines .....	P . 8
US DOD Forces .....	P . 9



**ENRIQUE SETARO**  
HSC EDITOR

GB COVID-19

vvvvvvvvv



## France - Letter from 1938 - 1st Air Mail Transport without surcharge - with English stamp - with claws

FFC To London, General delivery, returned to sender. France Ceres, Scott 335 1.75 Fr Postmarked June 1, 1938. Upon arrival in London additional postal added King George VI Scott 235 1/2 pence, deep green.



First Flight Cover. Pari, Le Bourget to London Croydon, Airport. Air Union "Artois" Farman F-60 Goliath F-CGEA. Compagnie des Grands Express Aériens, The Farman F.60 Goliath was a

French airliner and bomber produced by the Farman Aviation Works from 1919. It was instrumental in the creation of early airlines and commercial routes in Europe after World War I.



## CSA Sabena 1937 FFC, By Editor

The Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne (French; "Belgian Corporation for Air Navigation Services"), better known internationally by the acronym Sabena [needs or SABENA, was the national airline of Belgium from 1923 to 2001, with its base at Brussels National Airport. After its bankruptcy in 2001, the newly formed SN Brussels Airlines took over part of Sabena's assets in February 2002, which became Brussels Airlines after a merger with Virgin Express in March 2007. The airline's corporate headquarters were located in the Sabena House on the grounds of Brussels Airport in Zaventem. In Europe, Sabena opened services to Copenhagen



and Malmö in 1931 and a route to Berlin was initiated in 1932. The mainstay pre-war airliner that Sabena used in Europe was the successful Junkers Ju 52/3m airliner. The airline's pre-war routes covered almost 6,000 km within Europe. While the Brussels Haren Airport was Sabena's main base, the company also operated services from other Belgian airports, and had a domestic network that was mainly used by businessmen who wanted to be in their coastal villas for the weekend. Cont. P . 8

# HSC's Officers and Members of the Board for 2020

**President:** David Medeiros

[Qualitystamps@verizon.net](mailto:Qualitystamps@verizon.net)

**Vice-President:** Parker Bailey

**Treasurer:** Sussi Seiler

**Rec. Secretary:** Hilda Bailey

**Membership Comm.:** Robert La-voie

**Asst.:** Hamlet Gayadeem

**Editor:** Enrique Setaro

[ensetaro@gmail.com](mailto:ensetaro@gmail.com)

**Asst. Editor:** Thomas Walend

**Chairman of B:** Karl Shallenberger

[KarlShall@comcast.net](mailto:KarlShall@comcast.net)

**Directors:**

Jacqueline Cortes, Kim Castellano

Richard Knierem, Michael Rogers

Richard Sandler

## Consolidated PBY Catalina

The Consolidated PBY Catalina, also known as the Canso in Canadian service, is an American flying boat, and later an amphibious aircraft of the 1930s and 1940s produced by Consolidated Aircraft. It was one of the most widely used seaplanes of World War II. Catalinas served with eve-

ry branch of the United States Armed Forces and in the air forces and navies of many other nations.

During World War II, PBYs were used in anti-submarine warfare, patrol bombing, convoy escort, search and rescue missions (especially air-sea rescue), and cargo transport. The PBY was the most numerous aircraft of its kind, and the last military PBYs served until the 1980s. As of 2014, nearly 80 years after its first flight, the aircraft continues to fly as a waterbomber (or airtanker) in aerial fire-fighting operations in some parts of the world.

There are 30 countries that operate the Catalina Flying Boats in various capacities.

We will show stamps with this aircraft from some of the countries that issued them.



With the end of the war, all of the flying boat versions of the Catalina were quickly retired from the

U.S. Navy, but the amphibious versions remained in service for some years. The last Catalina in U.S. service was a PBY-6A operating with a Naval Reserve squadron, which was retired from use on 3 January 1957.

[4] The Catalina subsequently equipped the world's smaller armed services into the late 1960s in fairly substantial numbers.



The Brazilian Air Force flew Catalinas in naval air patrol missions against



German submarines starting in 1943. ©





## East India Company, By Editor

The East India Company (EIC), also known as the Honorable East India Company (HEIC), East India Trading Company (EITC), the English East India Company or the British East India Company, and informally known as John Company, Company Bahadur, or simply The Company, was an English and later British joint-stock company. It was formed to trade in the Indian



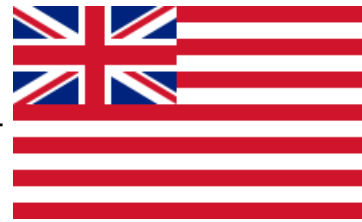
**EIC London Office Building**

Ocean region, initially with the Moghuls of India and the East Indies, and later with Qing China. The company ended up seizing control of large parts of the Indian subcontinent - and briefly Afghanistan, colonized parts of Southeast Asia, and colonized Hong Kong after the First Opium War.

Originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading

into the East-Indies", the company rose to account for half of the world's trade, particularly in basic commodities including cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, spices, saltpeter, tea, and opium. The company also ruled the beginnings of the British Empire in India. In his speech to the House of Commons in July 1833, Lord Macaulay explained that since the beginning, the East India Company had always been involved in both trade and politics, just as its French and Dutch counterparts had been.

The company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600, coming relatively late to trade in the Indies. Before them the Portuguese Estado da India had traded there for much of the 16th century and the first of half a dozen Dutch Companies sailed to trade there from 1595. These Dutch companies amalgamated in March 1602 into the Dutch East India Company (VOC), which introduced the first permanent joint stock from 1612 (meaning investment into shares did



**EIC Flag**



**EIC Coat of Arms.**

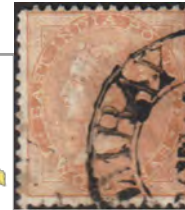
not need to be returned but could be traded on a stock exchange). By contrast, wealthy merchants and aristocrats owned the EIC's shares. Initially the government owned no shares and had only indirect control until 1657 when permanent joint stock was established.

By 1803, at the height of its rule in India, the British East India company had a private army of about 260,000—twice the size of the British Army, with Indian revenues of £13,464,561

(equivalent to £229.9 million in 2019) and expenses of £14,017,473 (equivalent to £239.3 million in 2019). The company eventually came to rule large are-

as of India with its private armies, exercising military power and seizing administrative functions. Company rule in India effectively began in 1757 and lasted until 1858, when, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led to the British Crown's assuming direct control of the Indian subcontinent in the form of the new British Raj.

Stamps of the East India Company shown. ©



## MONARCHIES THAT NO LONGER EXIST, By Editor

British Ultimatum and end of **Portuguese monarchy**

(1890–1910). The Pink Map, more generally known in English-language known as the Rose-Colored Map, was a document prepared in 1885 to represent Portugal's claim of sovereignty over a land corridor connecting their colonies of Angola and Mozambique during the "Scramble for Africa". The project to connect the two colonies, the Pink Map, was the main objective of Portuguese policy in the 1880s.



King Carlos I

However, the idea was unacceptable to the British, who had their own aspirations of contiguous British territory running from Cairo to Cape Town. The British Ultimatum of 1890 was imposed upon King Carlos I of Portugal and the Pink Map came to an end.

The **Russian Empire** was an imperial empire that extended across Eurasia and North America from 1721, following the end of the Great Northern War, until the Republic was proclaimed by the Provisional Government that took power after the February Revolution of 1917.



300 Years Romanov

The Tsarist system was overthrown in the February Revolution in 1917. The Bolsheviks declared "no annexations, no indemnities" and called on workers to accept their policies and demanded the end of the war. On 3 March 1917, a strike was organized on a factory in the capital, Petrograd; within a week nearly all the workers in the city were idle, and street fighting broke out. Rabinovitch argues that "The February 1917 revolution ... grew out of

prewar political and economic instability, technological backwardness, and fundamental social divisions, coupled with gross mismanagement of the war effort, continuing military defeats, domestic economic dislocation, and outrageous scandals surrounding the monarchy."

With his authority destroyed, Nicholas abdicated on 2 March 1917. The execution of the Romanov family at the hands of Bolsheviks followed in 1918.

**Austria-Hungary**, often referred to as the Austro-Hungarian Empire or the Dual Monarchy, was a constitutional monarchy and great power in Central and Eastern Europe between 1867 and 1918. It was formed with the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867, and was dissolved following the First World War.

The new Austrian state was, at least on paper, on shakier ground than Hungary. Unlike its former Hungarian partner, Austria had never been a nation in any real sense. While the Austrian state had existed in one form or another for 700 years, it was united only by loyalty to the Habsburgs. With the loss of 60% of the Austrian Empire's prewar territory, Vienna was now an imperial capital without an empire to support it. However, after a brief period of upheaval and the Allies' foreclosure of union with Germany, Austria established itself as a federal republic. Despite the temporary Anschluss with Nazi Germany, it still survives today. Adolf Hitler cited that all "Germans" – such as him and the others from Austria, etc. – should be united with Germany.

By comparison, Hungary had been a nation and a state for over 900 years. Hungary, however, was severely disrupted by the loss of 72% of its territory, 64% of its population and most of its natural resources. The Hungarian Democratic Republic was short-lived and was temporarily replaced by the communist Hungarian Soviet Republic. Romanian troops ousted Béla Kun and his communist government during the Hungarian–Romanian War of 1919.

In the summer of 1919, a Habsburg, Archduke Joseph August, became regent, but was forced to stand down after only two weeks when it became apparent the Allies would not recognise him.

[211] Finally, in March 1920, royal powers were entrusted to a regent, Miklós Horthy, who had been the last commanding admiral of the Austro-Hungarian Navy and had helped organize the counter-revolutionary forces. It was this government that signed the Treaty of Trianon under protest on 4 June 1920 at the Grand Trianon Palace in Versailles, France.

The **German Empire**, sometimes referred to as Imperial Germany, was the German nation state that existed from the unification of Germany in 1871 until the abdication of Emperor Wilhelm II in 1918.

So, in November 1918, with internal revolution, the Allies advancing toward Germany on the Western Front, Austria-

Hungary falling apart from multiple ethnic tensions, its other allies out of the war and pressure from the German high command, the Kaiser and all German ruling kings, dukes, and princes abdicated, and German nobility was abolished. Wilhelm II or William II (German: Friedrich Wilhelm Viktor Albert; 27 January 1859 – 4 June 1941) was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia. He reigned from 15 June 1888 until his abdication on 9 November 1918 shortly before Germany's defeat in World War I. Wilhelm died of a pulmonary embolus in Doorn, Netherlands, on 4 June 1941, at the age of 82, just weeks before the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union. German soldiers had been guarding his house. Con. P . 5



Wilhelm II



Wilhelm II speaks to Army



The **Ottoman Empire** was a state and caliphate that controlled much of Southeast Europe, Western Asia and North Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries. It was founded at the end of the 13th century in northwestern Anatolia in the town of Söğüt (modern-day Bilecik Province) by the Oghuz Turkish tribal leader Osman I. Although initially the dynasty was of Turkic origin, it was Persianized in terms of language, culture, literature and habits. After 1354, the Ottomans crossed into Europe, and with the conquest of the Balkans, the Ottoman beylik was transformed into a transcontinental empire. The Ottomans ended the Byzantine Empire with the 1453 conquest of Constantinople by Mehmed the Conqueror.

Grand Vizier: Ahmet Tevfik Pasha

In the early 20th century, the empire allied with Germany, hoping to escape from the diplomatic isolation which had contributed to its recent territorial losses, and thus joined World War I on the side of the Central Powers. While the Empire was able to largely hold its own during the conflict, it was struggling with internal dissent, especially with the Arab Revolt in its Arabian holdings. During this time, genocide was committed by the Ottoman government against the Armenians, Assyrians, and Greeks.

The Empire's defeat and the occupation of part of its territory by the Allied Powers in the aftermath of World War I resulted in its partitioning and the loss of its Middle Eastern territories, which were divided between the United Kingdom and France. The successful Turkish War of Independence led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk against the occupying Allies led to the emergence of the Republic of Turkey in the Anatolian heartland and the abolition of the Ottoman



monarchy.

The new **Kingdom of Italy** obtained Great Power status. The Constitutional Law of the Kingdom of Sardinia the Albertine Statute of 1848, was extended to the whole Kingdom of Italy in 1861, and provided for basic freedoms of the new State, but electoral laws excluded the non-propertied and uneducated classes from voting. The government of the new kingdom took place in a framework of parliamentary constitutional monarchy dominated by liberal forces. As Northern Italy quickly industrialized, the South and rural areas of the North remained underdeveloped and overpopulated, forcing millions of people to migrate abroad and fuelling a large and influential diaspora.

An Allied invasion of Sicily began in July 1943, leading to the collapse of the Fascist regime and the fall of Mussolini on 25 July. Mussolini was deposed and arrested by order of King Victor Emmanuel III in cooperation with the majority of the members of the Grand Council of Fascism, which passed a motion of no confidence. On 8 September, Italy signed the Armistice of Cassibile, ending its war with the Allies. The Germans helped by the Italian fascists shortly succeeded in taking control of northern and central Italy. The country remained a battlefield for the rest of the war, as the Allies were slowly moving up from the south. Victor Emmanuel III (11 November 1869 – 28 December 1947) was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946.



**Romania** is a country located at the crossroads of Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe. Romania is the 12th-largest country in Europe and the 6th most populous member state of the European Union, having approximately 20 million inhabitants. Its capital and largest city is Bucharest. Other major urban areas include: Cluj-Napo-

ca, Timișoara, Iași, Constanța, Craiova, Brașov, and Galați.

The Treaty of Paris put the Danubian Principalities under the collective guardianship of the Great Powers in 1856. After special assemblies convoked in Moldavia and Wallachia urged the unification of the two principalities, the Great Powers did not prevent the election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza as their collective domnitor (or ruling prince) in January 1859.

Cuza's successor, a German prince, Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (or Carol I), was elected in May. The parliament adopted the first constitution of Romania in the same year. The Great Powers acknowledged Romania's full independence at the Congress of Berlin and Carol I was crowned king in 1881. The Congress also granted the Danube Delta and Dobruja to Romania. Although Romanian scholars strove for the unification of all Romanians into a Greater Romania, the government did not openly support their irredentist projects.

The 1938 Munich Agreement convinced King Carol II that France and the United Kingdom could not defend Romanian interests. German preparations for a new war required the regular supply of Romanian oil and agricultural products. After the territorial losses, the King was forced to abdicate in favor of his minor son, Michael I, on 6 September, and Romania was transformed into a national-legionary state under the leadership of General Ion Antonescu. Thus, they rapidly established themselves as the dominant political force. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, a Communist party leader imprisoned in 1933, escaped in 1944 to become Romania's first Communist leader. In February 1947, he and others forced King Michael I to abdicate and leave the country and proclaimed Romania a people's republic. Cont. P . 6



## Kingdom of Greece

In 1827, Ioannis Kapodistrias, from Corfu, was chosen by the Third National Assembly at Troezen as the first governor of the First Hellenic Republic. Kapodistrias established a series of state, economic and military institutions. Soon tensions appeared between him and local interests. Following his assassination in 1831 and the subsequent London conference a year later, the Great Powers of Britain, France and Russia installed Bavarian Prince Otto von Wittelsbach as monarch. Otto's reign was despotic, and in its first 11 years of independence Greece was ruled by a Bavarian oligarchy led by Joseph Ludwig von Armansperg as Prime Minister and, later, by Otto himself, who held the title of both King and Premier. Throughout this period Greece remained under the influence of its three protecting Great Powers, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom, as well as Bavaria. [98] In 1843 an uprising forced the king to grant a constitution and a representative assembly.

Following the catastrophic events in Asia Minor, the monarchy was abolished via a referendum in 1924 and the Second Hellenic Republic was declared. In 1935, a royalist general-turned-politician Georgios Kondyliis took power after a coup d'état and abolished the republic, holding a rigged referendum, after which King George II returned to Greece and was restored to the throne. George II (1 April 1947) reigned as King of Greece from 1922 to 1924 and from 1935 to 1947. He was a paternal first cousin of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and a maternal nephew of Wilhelm II, the last German



Greece

Emperor. ©

## HSC Editor's Ancestors: Russia & Italy

Both of my parents were born in Argentina (Buenos Aires and Mendoza cities)

My grandparents, from my mother's side came from Bessarabia and Nikolayev. However, they left around 1909 for Argentina. At that time both locations were part of Imperial Russia.



MOLDAVIA

**Bessarabia** is a historical region in Eastern Europe, bounded by the Dniester river on the east and the Prut river on the west. About two thirds of Bessarabia lies within modern-day **Moldova**, with the Ukrainian Budjak region covering the southern coastal region and part of the Ukrainian Chernivtsi Oblast covering a small area in the north.

In the aftermath of the Russo-Turkish War (1806–1812), and the ensuing Peace of Bucharest, the eastern parts of the Principality of Moldavia, an Ottoman vassal, along with some areas formerly under direct Ottoman rule, were ceded to **Imperial Russia**. The acquisition was among the Empire's last territorial acquisitions in Europe.



Russia 1913

The newly acquired territories were organised as the Governorate of Bessarabia, adopting a name previously used for the southern plains, between the Dniester and the Danube rivers.

**Mykolaiv** (Nicolaiëff) is a city in southern **Ukraine**, the administrative center of the Mykolaiv Oblast. Mykolaiv is arguably the main shipbuilding center of the Black Sea. Aside from three shipyards within the city, there are several research centers specializing in shipbuilding such as the State Research and Design Shipbuilding Center, Zoria-Mashproekt and others. The city has a population of 494,763 (2015 est.).



Ukraine

The history of the city has always been closely connected to shipbuilding. The town was founded in 1789 by the Russian Governor General of Novorossiia, Prince Grigory Potemkin, initially as a shipyard called simply a New Shipyard on the Ingul river. Prince Potemkin signed an order to construct a shipyard on 27 August 1789, which is the city's birth date. The shipyard was to undertake the repair of naval ships in the Russo-Turkish War. Later Potemkin ordered the shipyard to be named Nikolaev to commemorate the date when Ochakov fell to the Russian troops under his command on 6 December 1788, the feast day of Saint Nicholas (Nikolai) on the Russian Orthodox



When my grandfather left Russia for Argentina in 1909, he carried a bunch of banknotes from Russia (roubles), Austria-Hungary (Krones)



Imperial  
Russia  
500 Rou-  
bles Bank-  
note

and Germany (Marks). At the end of WW I and the European hyperinflation these banknotes became worthless.



Krones and Marks

My grandparents from my father's side came from Viggiano, Potenza province, Italy.

**Viggiano** is a town and commune in the province of **Potenza**, in the Southern **Italian** region of Basilicata. Viggiano is known for migrant street musicians who have brought their music to Italy and worldwide



through the centuries, as well as renowned for the construction of harps. Many *Viggianesi* had the opportunity to play in many symphonic orchestras in Europe, United States and Australia. The street musicians from Viggiano are cited as an influence on Hector Malot's Sans Famille.

Today Viggiano is known to be home to Europe's biggest oil field that makes Italy the third-largest oil producer of the continent, behind Norway and United Kingdom. In Viggiano the first totally digital **ENI** ("Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi") system. Eni's transformation plan starts from the Val d'Agri Oil Center, which uses digitalization as an accelerator of the integrated model of sustainable growth.



ENI Logo

The commune hosts the International Flute Competition "Leonardo De Lorenzo", some the jury members over the years include Jean-Pierre Rampal, Julius Baker, Jindřich Feld,



Italy Viggiano Stamp

Susan Milan, Carol Wincenc, and Ransom Wilson. We are announcing the Ninth Edition of the International Flute Competition dedicated to Leonardo De Lorenzo, that will take place in Viggiano (Italy), 27th-29th August, every other year. Leonardo De Lorenzo (August 29, 1875 – July 29, 1962) was an Italian virtuoso flautist and music educator.

Born at Viggiano, in the province of Potenza, De Lorenzo started playing the flute at the age of 8 and went to Naples to attend the Music conservatory "San Pietro a Majella". At 16,

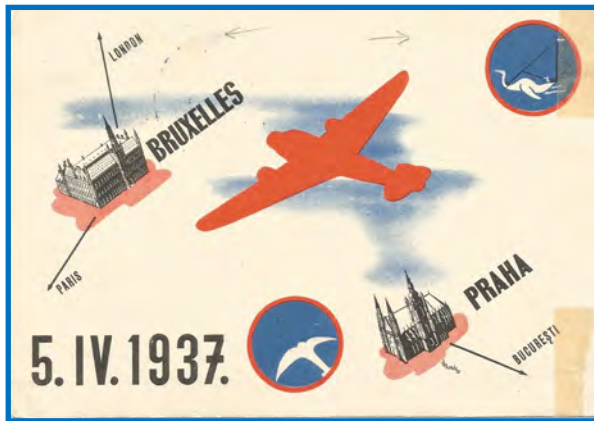


he moved to the United States, working at a hotel in Cerulean, Kentucky, but in 1896 he returned to Italy for the military service in Alessandria, becoming a member of a military band directed by Giovanni Moranzoni. De Lorenzo died in 1962 in his home in Santa Barbara, California. The International Flute Competition "Leonardo De Lorenzo", which is held every other year in Viggiano, is dedicated to him. ©

## CAS Sabena FFC (Cont. from Page 1)

While the Brussels Haren Airport was Sabena's main base, the company also operated services from other Belgian airports, and had a domestic network that was mainly used by businessmen who wanted to be in their coastal villas for the weekend.

In 1938, the airline purchased the new Savoia-Marchetti SM.83, a development of the S.M. 73 with a speed of 435 km/h (270 mph), although it flew services at a cruising speed of about 400 km/h (250 mph). The Savoia-Marchetti S.73 was an Italian



three-engine airliner that flew in the 1930s and early 1940s. The aircraft entered service in March 1935 with a production run of 48 aircraft.

Shown here is a 1937 First Flight Cover from Praha to Brucellas, Belgium.

Four were exported to Belgium for SABENA, while seven others were produced by SABCA. The main customer was the Italian airline Ala Littoria.

The reasons for SABENA's bankruptcy are numerous. One of the direct causes was Swissair not living up to their contractual obligations and failing to inject necessary funds into the company. This was because at the time Swissair was having its own financial problems. During the so-called "Hotel agreement", signed on July 17, 2001, Belgian prime

minister Guy Verhofstadt met with Swissair boss Mario Corti, who agreed to inject €258 million



**Savoia-Marchetti used for the 1937 first flight**

into SABENA. Mr Corti had made a terrible mistake as the sum was never paid, due to Swissair's own financial problems. The purchase of 34 new Airbus A320 family planes, imposed under Swissair's management, was a burden SABENA could not cope with.

After the bankruptcy, a parliamentary commission in Belgium was established to investigate the demise of the airline. The Belgian politicians got a part of the blame; Rik Daems, who, at the time, was Minister of Public Enterprises and Participations, Telecommunication and Middle Classes, received most criticism due to his lack of effort. Swissair itself went bankrupt in October of 2001 and was liquidated in March 2002. ©

## Postal / Philatelic Wine .. Lets Celebrate



I found this wine at an Argentine food store here in Miami. Its label reads:

"POSTALES" (postcards) and it has a stamp with a cancellation; so it is MND (mint never drank), not with cancel.

Bodega Del Fin Del Mundo produces wines since 2002 in San Patricio del Chañar, Province of Neuquén, North



of Patagonia Argentina.

In the unique landscapes of this region grow our 870 hectares of vineyards, irrigated by the waters of the Neuquén River and with which we elaborate unique wines that sublimate the essence of Patagonia, a land that is recognized for its beauty in the whole world.

It is good to enjoy a good wine and some fresh snacks with the company of philatelic friends. ©





## U.S. Department of Defense

U.S. Department of Defense, executive division of the U.S. federal government responsible for ensuring national security and supervising U.S. military forces. Based in the Pentagon, it includes the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the departments of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force, Space Force and numerous defense agencies and allied services. It was formed in 1947 by an act of Congress (amended 1949) combining the War and Navy Departments.

The Department of the **Army** is the Federal Government agency within which the United States Army (USA) is organized, and it is led by the Secretary of the Army, who has statutory authority under 10 U.S.C. § 3013 to conduct its affairs and to prescribe regulations for its government, subject to the limits of the law, and the directions of the Secretary of Defense and the President.

The **Marine Corps** plays an integral role in the National Defense Strategy. Its training, capabilities and global presence ensure that the Navy-Marine Corps team remains an expeditionary force-in-readiness when responding to crises, creating decision space or winning battles.

The United States **Navy** (USN) is the naval

warfare service branch of the United States Armed Forces and one of the eight uniformed services of the United States. It is the largest and most capable navy in the world and it has been estimated that in terms of tonnage of its active battle fleet alone, it is larger than the next 13 navies combined, which includes 11 U.S. allies or partner nations. It has the



highest combined battle fleet tonnage and the world's largest aircraft carrier fleet, with eleven in service, two new carriers under construction, and five other carriers planned.

The United States **Air Force** (USAF) is the aerial warfare service branch of the United States Armed Forces. It is one of the eight U.S. uniformed services. Initially formed as a part of the United States Army on 1 August 1907, the USAF was established as a separate branch of the U.S. Armed Forces on 18 September 1947 with the passing of the National Security Act of 1947. It is the second youngest branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, and the fourth in order of precedence. The U.S. Air Force articulates its core missions as air supe-



riority, global integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, rapid global mobility, global strike, and command and control.

The United States **Coast Guard** (USCG) is the coastal defense, search and rescue, and maritime law enforcement branch of the United States Armed Forces and one of the country's eight uniformed services. The Coast Guard is a maritime, military, multi-mission service unique among the U.S. military branches for having a maritime law enforcement mission with jurisdiction in both domestic and international waters and a federal regulatory agency mission as part of its duties.



The United States **National Guard** is part of the reserve components of the United States Army and the United States Air Force. It is a military reserve force composed of National Guard military members or units of each state and the territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, for a total of 54 separate organizations. All members of the National Guard of the United States are also members of the Organized Militia of the United States as defined by 10 U.S.C. § 246. National Guard units are under the dual control of the state governments and the federal government.

