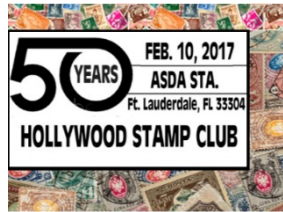


Hollywood Stamp Club

## HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



HSC DE  
28  
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2020



Enrique  
SETARO  
HSC  
EDITOR

### GREAT BRITAIN NEW TO AIR MAIL STAMP, OR NOT?

It was only through the development of the airplane in the early decades of the 20th century that airmail truly came into its own. Certain experiments had been undertaken before World War I, such as airmail service between Hendon, on the northwestern outskirts of London, and Windsor in 1911 to mark the coronation of George V and flights between Paris and Bordeaux in 1913. Regular flights did not begin in the United States until 1918, and it was not until 1919, when the reliability of airplanes had considerably improved, that the first regular international service was introduced—between London and Paris. However, this country has not issued airmail stamps until much recently.

In **2003** GB issued its first Air Mail stamps:



C1 52 p. EUROPE, C2 £1.12 Worldwide

**2004** C3 43 p. Postcard



**2010** C4 60p.  
EUROPE 20  
gr., C5  
EUROPE 40 gr.



Westcountry 1933 Air Service,  
London-Southampton-Plymouth,  
Mint LH – Provincial Airways



GB - KG6: 1950 BEA-British Air Letter  
Service 6d, 11d, 1/4d labels mint



Here we can see a 1933 First Flight  
Cover from Plymouth, Devon to  
Newport with a 1 1/2 p. KGV stamp  
and the Westcountry stamp

### WW II D-DAY LANDINGS; 6<sup>TH</sup> BEACH?

Incredibly, there was a 6th landing beach on D-Day, but its name -**Band**- and purpose has been forgotten for 70 years...until now!

A sixth beach, code-named "Band", was considered to the east of the Orne. A secure lodgment would be established with all invading forces linked together, and an attempt made to hold all territory north of the Avranches-Falaise line within the first three weeks. Montgomery envisaged a ninety-day battle, lasting until all Allied forces reached the River Seine.

Check this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5z-CjczAGuM>



## November 7 through the years philatelically.

1512: Medici's discharge Niccolo **Machiavelli** from Florence. He and was an Italian Renaissance diplomat, philosopher and writer, best known for *The Prince* (Il Principe), written in 1513. He has often been called the father of modern political philosophy and political science.



1651: King Louis XIV of France (13) declared of full age. Louis XIV, known as Louis the Great

(Louis le Grand) or the Sun King (le Roi Soleil), was King of France from 14 May 1643 until his death in 1715. His reign of 72 years and 110 days is the longest recorded of any monarch of a sovereign country in European history. Louis XIV's France was emblematic of the age of absolutism in Europe.



1667: Jean **Racine's** "Andromaque" premieres in Paris. Jean Racine was a French dramatist, one of the three great playwrights of 17th-century France, along with Molière and Corneille, and an important literary figure in the Western tradition. Racine was primarily a tragedian, producing such "examples of neoclassical perfection"[1] as *Phèdre*, *Andromaque*, and *Athalie*. He did write one comedy, *Les Plaideurs*, and a muted tragedy, *Esther* for the young.



1742: Empress **Elizabeth** of Russia proclaims her nephew Peter of Holstein Gottorp (later Peter III) her heir. Elizabeth Petrovna also known as Yelisaveta or Elizaveta, was the Empress of Russia from 1741 until her death in 1762. She remains one of the most popular Russian monarchs because of her decision not to execute a single person during her reign, her numerous construction projects, and her strong opposition to Prussian policies. The German-born **Peter** could hardly speak



Russian and pursued a strongly pro-Prussian policy, which made him an unpopular leader. He was deposed by troops loyal to his wife, Catherine, the former Princess Sophie of Anhalt-

Zerbst, who despite her own German origins was a Russian nationalist. She succeeded him



as Empress Catherine II. Peter died in captivity soon after his overthrow, perhaps with Catherine's approval as part of the coup conspiracy. However, another theory is that his death was unplanned, resulting from a drunken brawl with one of his guards.

1820: James **Monroe**

re-elected US president. James Monroe was an American statesman, lawyer, diplomat and



Founding Father who served as the fifth president of the United States from 1817 to 1825. A member of the Democratic-Republican Party, Monroe was the last president of the Virginia dynasty; his presidency coincided with the Era of Good Feelings. He is perhaps best known for issuing the Monroe Doctrine, a policy of opposing European colonialism in the Americas. He also served as the governor of Virginia, a member of the United States Senate, the U.S. ambassador to France and Britain, the seventh Secretary of State, and the eighth Secretary of War.

1912: The Deutsche Opernhaus opens in the berlinneighbouhoud of Charlottenburg with a production of **Beethoven's** Fedelio. Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer and pianist whose music ranks amongst the most performed of the classical music repertoire; he remains one of the most admired composers in the history of Western music. His works span the transition from the classical period to the romantic era in classical music. His career has conventionally been divided into early, middle, and late periods.

Born in Bonn, Beethoven's musical talent was obvious at an early age, and he was initially harshly and intensively taught by his father Johann van Beethoven. Beethoven was later taught by the composer and conductor Christian Gottlob Neefe, under whose tutelage he published his first work, a set of keyboard variations, in 1783. He found relief

from a dysfunctional home life with the family of Helene von Breuning, whose children he loved, befriended, and taught piano. At age 21, he moved to Vienna, which subsequently became his base, and studied composition with Haydn. Beethoven then gained a reputation as a virtuoso pianist, and he was soon courted by Karl Alois, Prince Lichnowsky for compositions, which resulted in his three Opus 1 piano trios (the earliest works to which he accorded an opus number) in 1795.



1917: **October Revolution** in Russia: Lenin and the Bolshevicks seize power, capture the Winter Palace and overthrow the Provisional Government. The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social revolution across the territory of the Russian Empire, commencing with the abolition of the monarchy in 1917 and concluding in 1923 with the Bolshevik establishment of the Soviet Union at the end of the Civil War.



It began during the First World War, with the February Revolution that was focused in and around the then-capital, Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg). The revolution erupted in the context of Russia's major military losses during the War, which resulted in much of the Russian Army being ready to mutiny. In the chaos, members of the Duma, Russia's parliament, assumed control of the country, forming the Russian Provisional Government.

1918: Robert Goddard demonstrates tube launched solid propellant rockets.



Robert Hutchings Goddard (October 5, 1882 – August 10, 1945) was an American engineer, professor,

physicist, and inventor who is credited with creating and building the world's first liquid-fueled rocket. Goddard successfully launched his rocket on March 16, 1926, ushering in an era of space flight and innovation. He and his team launched 34 rockets between 1926 and 1941, achieving altitudes as high as 2.6 km (1.6 mi) and speeds as fast as 885 km/h (550 mph).



1936: **Battle of Madrid** begins. The Spanish Civil War was a civil war in Spain fought from 1936 to 1939. Germany and Italy militarily supported the nationalists. It was a war between an army and a country. The



Republic side had the support of the International Brigades. Republicans loyal to the left-leaning Popular Front, government of the Second Spanish Republic, in alliance with anarchists, of the communist and syndicalist variety, fought against a revolt by the Nationalists, an alliance of Falangists, monarchists, conservatives and traditionalists, led by a military group among whom General Francisco Franco soon achieved a preponderant role. Due to the international political climate at the time, the war had many facets and was variously viewed as class struggle, a war of religion, a struggle between dictatorship and republican democracy, between revolution and counterrevolution, and between fascism and communism. According to Claude Bowers, U.S. ambassador to Spain during the war, it was the "dress rehearsal" for World War II. The Nationalists won the war, which ended in



early 1939, and ruled Spain until Franco's death in November 1975.

1944: Franklin D. **Roosevelt** is re-elected President of the United States for a record fourth term. Defeating Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, often referred to by his initials FDR, was an American politician who served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945. A member of the Democratic Party, he won a record four presidential elections and became a central figure in world events during the first half of the 20th century. Roosevelt directed the federal government during most of the Great Depression, implementing his New Deal domestic agenda in response to the worst economic crisis in U.S. history. As a dominant leader of his party, he built the New Deal Coalition, which defined modern liberalism in the United States throughout the middle third of the 20th century. His third and fourth terms were dominated by World War II, which ended shortly after he died in office.



1956: The Suez crisis ends with a ceasefire as the United Nations Emergency Force is established at instigation of Canadian diplomat Lester B. Pearson and UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. The Suez Crisis, or the Second Arab–Israeli war, also called the tripartite aggression was an invasion of Egypt in late 1956 by Israel, followed by the United Kingdom and France. The aims were to regain Western control of the Suez Canal and to remove Egyptian president Gamal Abdel



Nasser, who had just nationalised the canal. After the fighting had started, political pressure from the United States, the

Soviet Union and the United Nations led to a

withdrawal by the three invaders. The episode humiliated the United Kingdom and France and strengthened Nasser.

As a result of the conflict, the United Nations created the UNEF Peacekeepers to police the Egyptian–Israeli border, British prime minister Anthony Eden resigned, Canadian external affairs minister Lester Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize, and the USSR may have been emboldened to invade Hungary.



1942: During the Second World War, Alan **Turing** worked for the Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS) at Bletchley Park, Britain's codebreaking centre that produced **Ultra** intelligence program. For a time he led Hut 8, the section that was responsible for German naval cryptanalysis. Here, he devised a number of techniques for speeding the breaking of German ciphers, including improvements to the pre-war Polish



bombe method, an electromechanical machine that could find settings for the **Enigma** machine.

Turing played a crucial role in cracking intercepted coded messages that enabled the

Allies to defeat the Nazis in many crucial engagements, including the Battle of the Atlantic, and in so doing helped win the war.

*Due to the problems of counterfactual history, it is hard to estimate the precise effect Ultra intelligence had on the war, but at the upper end it has been estimated that this work shortened the war in Europe by more than two years and saved over 14 million lives.*

See:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan\\_Turing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Turing)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultra>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enigma\\_machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enigma_machine)

2001: The supersonic commercial aircraft

**Concorde** resumes flying after a 15-month hiatus. The Aérospatiale/BAC Concorde is a



British–French turbojet-powered supersonic passenger airliner that was operated until 2003. It had a maximum speed over twice the speed of sound, at Mach 2.04 (1,354 mph or 2,180 km/h at cruise altitude), with seating for 92 to 128 passengers. First flown in 1969, Concorde entered service in 1976 and operated for 27 years. It is one of only two supersonic transports to have been operated commercially; the other is the Soviet-built Tupolev Tu-144. Twenty aircraft were built, including six prototypes and development aircraft. Air France and British Airways were the only airlines to purchase and fly Concorde. For example, in 1997, the round-trip ticket price from New York to London was \$7,995 (equivalent to \$12,700 in 2019), more than 30 times the cost of the cheapest option to fly this route. Twenty aircraft were built, including six prototypes and development aircraft. Air France and British Airways were the only airlines to purchase and fly Concorde.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concorde>

1968: **The Tupolev Tu-144** (Russian: Ту-144; NATO reporting name: Charger) is a Soviet supersonic passenger airliner designed by Tupolev in operation from 1968 to 1999.

The Tu-144 was the world's first commercial supersonic transport aircraft with its prototype's maiden flight from Zhukovsky Airport on 31 December



1968, two months before the British-French



Concorde. The Tu-144 was a product of the Tupolev Design Bureau, an OKB headed by aeronautics pioneer Aleksey Tupolev, and 16 aircraft were manufactured by the Voronezh Aircraft Production Association in Voronezh. The Tu-144 conducted 102 commercial flights, of which only 55 carried passengers, at an average service altitude of 16,000 metres (52,000 ft) and cruised at a speed of around 2,200 kilometres per hour (1,400 mph) (Mach 2). The Tu-144 first went supersonic on 5 June 1969, four months before Concorde, and on 26 May 1970 became the world's first commercial transport to exceed Mach 2.

### Use by NASA

In the early 1990s, a wealthy businesswoman, Judith DePaul, and her company IBP Aerospace negotiated an agreement with Tupolev, NASA, Rockwell and later Boeing. They offered a Tu-144 as a testbed for its High Speed Commercial Research program, intended to design a second-generation supersonic jetliner called the High Speed Civil Transport. In 1995, Tu-144D No. 77114 (with only 82.5 hours of flight time) was taken out of storage and after extensive modification at a cost of US\$350 million, designated the Tu-144LL (where LL is a Russian abbreviation for Flying Laboratory, Russian: Летаяущая Лаборатория). The aircraft made 27 flights in Russia during 1996 and 1997. Though regarded as a technical success, the project was cancelled for lack of funding in 1999.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tupolev\\_Tu-144](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tupolev_Tu-144)

1961: **US SST**. The Boeing 2707 was the first American supersonic transport (SST) project. After winning a competition for a government-funded contract to build an American SST, Boeing began development at its facilities in Seattle, Washington. The design emerged as a large aircraft with seating for 250 to 300 passengers and cruise speeds of approximately Mach 3. It was intended to be

much larger and faster than preceding SST designs such as Concorde.

Shortly after taking office, President John F. Kennedy tasked the Federal Aviation Administration with preparing a report on "national aviation goals for the period between now and 1970". The study was prompted in the wake of several accidents, which led to the belief that the industry was becoming moribund. Two projects were started, Project Beacon on new navigational systems and air traffic control, and Project Horizon on advanced civil aviation developments. In March 1971, despite the project's strong support by the administration of President Richard Nixon, the U.S. Senate rejected further funding. Despite this newfound support, the House of Representatives also voted to end SST funding on 20 May 1971. The vote was highly contentious. With the ending of the 2707 project, the entire SST field in the U.S. was moribund for some time. By the mid-1970s, minor advances, combined, appeared to offer greatly improved performance. Through the second half of the 1970s, NASA provided funding for the Advanced Supersonic Transport (AST) project at several companies, including McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, and Lockheed. Considerable wind tunnel testing of the various models was carried out at NASA's Langley Research Center. So, in 1971 President Nixon cancelled the US SST because of the high expenses in the Vietnam War.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing\\_2707#Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boeing_2707#Development)

<https://www.boeing.com/news/frontiers/archive/2004/may/mainfeature.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supersonic\\_transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supersonic_transport)

## Charming cities in Spain



A medieval Moorish gem.

Originally founded as the capital of a small Moorish kingdom in the 10th century, **Albarracín** remains one of the most perfectly preserved medieval towns in Spain. The town's narrow, winding streets, centuries-old architecture, and dramatic defensive walls were all constructed with



the pink-hued gypsum found throughout the region. Aside from its historical charms, Albarracín is also a popular destination for rock climbers who come to scale the red boulders and cliff faces outside the village's fortress

walls.

## Battle of Vigo Bay

The Battle of Vigo Bay, also known as the Battle of Rande (Galician: Batalla de Rande; Spanish: Batalla de Rande), was a naval engagement fought on 23 October 1702 during the opening years of the War of the Spanish Succession. The engagement followed an Anglo-Dutch attempt to capture the Spanish port of Cádiz in September in an effort to secure a naval base in the



Iberian Peninsula. From this station the Allies had hoped to conduct operations in the western Mediterranean Sea, particularly against the French at Toulon. The amphibious assault, however, had proved a disaster, but as Admiral George Rooke retreated home in early October, he received news that the Spanish treasure fleet from America, laden with silver and merchandise, had entered Vigo Bay in northern Spain. Philips van Almonde convinced Rooke to attack the treasure ships, despite the lateness of the year and the fact that the vessels were protected by French ships-of-the-line.

The Allies, therefore, did not capture as much silver for themselves as was often supposed. The British Master of the Mint, Isaac Newton, stated in June 1703 that the total metal handed in to him by that date was 4504 lb 2 oz of silver (~2,043 kg), and 7 lb 8 oz and 13 dwt of gold (~3.4 kg), estimated at a value of just £14,000. Coins subsequently struck from these metals bore the word VIGO below Anne's bust, and are rare and valuable.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Vigo\\_Bay#Losses\\_and\\_Gains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Vigo_Bay#Losses_and_Gains)



## IGUAZU FALLS – One of World's Largest

Iguazú Falls or Iguacu Falls are waterfalls of the Iguazu River on the border of the Argentine province of Misiones and the Brazilian state of Paraná. Together, they make up the largest waterfall in the world. The falls divide the river into the upper and lower Iguazu. The Iguazu River rises near the heart of the city of Curitiba. For most of its course, the river flows through



Brazil; however, most of the falls are on the Argentine side. Below its confluence with the San Antonio River, the Iguazu River forms the border between Argentina and Brazil.

The Iguazu Falls are located where the Iguazu River tumbles over the edge of the Paraná Plateau, 23 kilometres (14 mi) upriver from the Iguazu's confluence with the Paraná River. Numerous islands along the 2.7-kilometre-long (1.7 mi) edge divide the falls into many



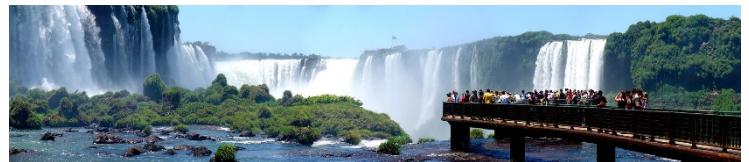
separate waterfalls and cataracts, varying between 60 and 82 m (197 and 269 ft) high. The



number of these smaller waterfalls fluctuates from 150 to 300, depending on the water level. About half of the river's



Iguazu Falls from the International Space Station, 2016



called the Devil's Throat (Garganta del Diablo in Spanish or Garganta do Diabo in Portuguese).

Upon seeing Iguazu, the United States First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt reportedly exclaimed, "Poor Niagara!"<sup>[3]</sup> (which, at 50 m or 165 feet, are a third shorter). Often, Iguazu also is compared with Victoria Falls in Southern Africa, which separates Zambia and Zimbabwe. Iguazu is wider but is split into roughly 275 distinct falls and large islands, whereas Victoria has the largest curtain of water in the world, at more than 1,600 m (5,249 ft) wide and over 100 m (328 ft) in height (in low flow, Victoria is split into five by islands but in high flow it may be uninterrupted). The only wider falls are extremely large rapid-like falls, such as the Boyoma Falls (Stanley Falls, Belgian Congo).





