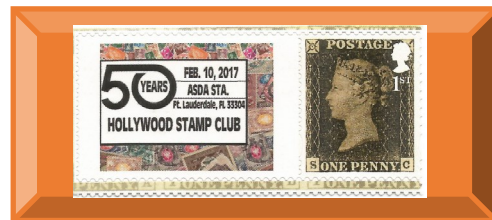
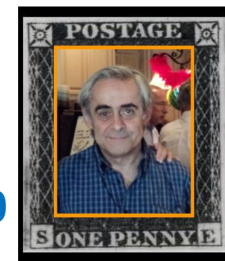


HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB
**HOLLYWOOD
PHILATELIST**



**HSC
DIGITAL
EDITION 4
MAY 20, 2020**



**SETARO,
HSC
Editor**

Great Britain QV 1900 Postcard to Russia, By Editor

Scotland Yard (officially New Scotland Yard) is a metonym for the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), and the Police Community Support Officers (PCSO), the territorial police force responsible for policing all 32 boroughs of London, excluding the City of London.



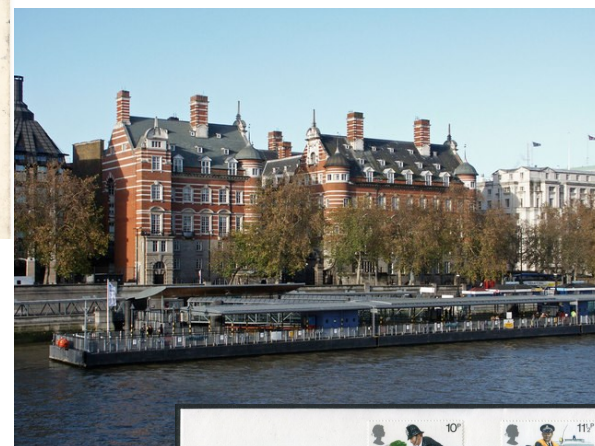
This postcard from the Queen Victoria era is postmarked Glasgow May 14, 1900 and addressed to Moscow, Russia, with a 1 pence stamp (SC88).



On the back is a photo of the 1900 Building of the Scotland Yard. The name derives from the location of the original Metropolitan Police headquarters at 4 Whitehall Place, which had a rear entrance on a street called Great Scotland Yard. The Scotland Yard entrance became the public entrance to the police station, and over time the street and the Metropolitan Police became synonymous.

The force moved from Great Scotland Yard in 1890, to a newly completed building on the Victoria Em-

bankment, and the name "New Scotland Yard" was adopted for the new headquarters. An adjacent building was completed in 1906.



The original New Scotland Yard, now called the Norman Shaw Buildings; at the far right is the Curtis Green Building, which became New Scotland Yard in November 2016.



El Chalten, Mount Fitz Roy in Los Glaciares National Park

Monte Fitz Roy (also known as Cerro Chaltén, Cerro Fitz Roy, or simply **Mount Fitz Roy**) is a mountain in Patagonia, on the border between Argentina and Chile. It is in the Southern Pata-



gonian Ice Field, near El Chaltén village and Viedma lake. It was first climbed in 1952 by French alpinists Lionel Terray and Guido Magnone.

Los **Glaciares National Park** (Spanish: Parque Nacional Los Glaciares) is a federal protected area in Santa Cruz Province, Ar-



gentina. The park covers an area of 726,927 ha (7,269.27 km²; 2,806.68 sq mi), making it the largest national park in the country. Established on 11 May 1937,



it hosts a representative sample of Magellan subpolar forest and west Patagonian steppe biodiversity in good state of conservation. In 1981, it was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. See this site:

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/145>



For the Glaciares National Park there are

stamps from France and Argentina.

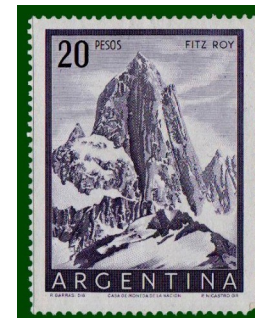
For the Mount Fitz Roy, Argentina issued a 20 pesos stamp in 1954.

The first Europeans recorded as seeing Mount Fitz Roy were the Spanish explorer Antonio de Viedma and his companions, who in 1783 reached the shores of Viedma lake.

Argentine explorer Francisco Moreno saw the mountain on 2 March 1877. He named it Fitz Roy in honour of Robert Fitz-Roy who, as captain of HMS Beagle, had travelled up the Santa Cruz River in 1834 and charted large parts of the Patagonian coast.

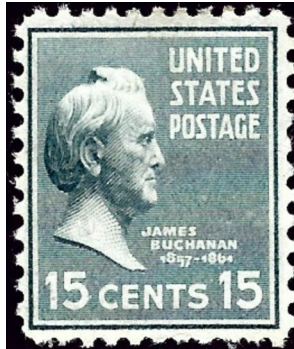
Cerro is a Spanish word meaning hill, while Chaltén comes from a Tehuelche (Aonikenk) word meaning "smoking mountain", due to a cloud that usually forms around the mountain's peak. Fitz Roy, however, was only one of a number of peaks the Tehuelche called Chaltén.

Argentina and Chile have agreed that their international border detours eastwards to pass over the main summit, but a large part of the border to the south of the summit, as far as Cerro Murallón, remains undefined. The mountain is the symbol of the Argentine Santa Cruz Province, which includes its representation on its coat of arms. ©



Submarine communications cable, By Editor

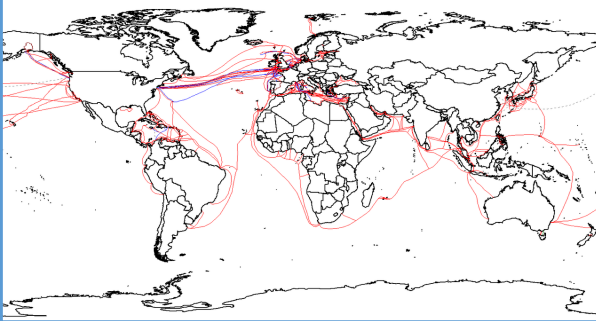
In 1858, the United States of America was connected to the rest of the world by an underwater cable that stretched from the wilds of Canada to the wilds



of Ireland. The first public message that pulsed transatlantically was between President James Buchanan and Queen Victoria. The New World and the Old World had been joined. It was considered one of the great undertakings of the 19th century.

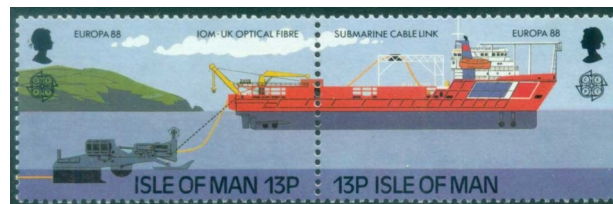
These days, 1.2 million km of submarine cables lie under the sea. Despite the idea that we operate in a figurative cloud, the vast majority of the world's information is

Map with some of the long submarine cables



carried not by satellite but by a set of wet, cold, fragile tubes, which can sometimes be ripped by an errant ship anchor.

A submarine communications cable is a cable laid on the seabed between land-based stations to carry telecommunication signals across stretches of ocean and sea. The first submarine communications cables laid beginning in the 1850s carried telegraphy traffic, establishing the first instant telecommunications links between continents, such as the first transatlantic telegraph cable which became operational on 16 August 1858. Subsequent generations of cables carried telephone traffic, then data communications traffic. Modern cables use optical fiber technology to carry digital data, which includes telephone, Internet and private data traffic.



Modern cables are typically about 25 millimeters (0.98 in) in diameter and weigh around 1.4 tons per kilometer (2.5 short tons per mile; 2.2 long tons per mile) for the deep-sea sections which comprise the majority of the run, although larger and heavier cables are used for shallow-water sections near shore. Submarine cables first connected all the world's continents (except Antarctica) when Java was connected to Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia in

1871 in anticipation of the completion of the Australian Overland Telegraph Line in 1872 connecting to Adelaide, South Australia, and thence to the rest of Australia.

In the 1980s, fiber-optic cables were developed. The first transatlantic telephone cable to use optical fiber was TAT-8, which went into operation in 1988. A fiber-optic cable comprises multiple pairs of fibers. Each pair has one fiber in each direction. TAT-8 had two operational pairs and one back-up pair.



A telegraph stamp of the British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.

Modern optical fiber repeaters use a solid-state optical amplifier, usually an Erbium-doped fibre amplifier. Each repeater contains separate equipment for each fibre. These comprise signal reforming, error measurement and controls. ©



SABEMA, 1954 Helicopter FFC

The Société
Anonyme

Belge d'Ex-

ploitation de la Navigation

Aérienne (French; "Belgian Corporation for Air Navigation Services"), better known internationally by the acronym Sabena 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.

sabena 



This is a 1954 Special SABENA FFC from Milan to Turin, Italy. It used the Italy Scott 652 Lire 25 Issued to publicize the experimental transportation of mail by helicopter. April 1954.

Sabena began operations on 23 May 1923 as the national carrier of Belgium. The airline was created by the Belgian government after its predecessor SNETA (Syndicat national pour l'étude des transports aériens, National Syndicate for the Study of Aerial Transports) - formed in 1919 to pioneer commercial aviation in Belgium - ceased operations. Sabena operated its first commercial flight from Brussels to London (UK) on 1 July 1923, via Ostend. Services to Rotterdam (Netherlands) and Strasbourg (France) were launched on 1 April 1924. The Strasbourg service was extended to Basle (Switzerland) on 10 June 1924. Amsterdam (Netherlands) was added on 1 September 1924, and Hamburg (Germany) followed on 1 May 1929 via Antwerp, Düsseldorf, and Essen.

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 week-



end.

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).

In March and April 1998 two McDonnell-Douglas MD-11 aircraft, both leased from CityBird, joined the fleet and such long-haul destinations as Newark, Montreal and São Paulo were (re)introduced.

1999 saw new colours introduced to the fleet, beginning with an Airbus A340. One of the latest fleet types that Sabena introduced, right after the A321 and A320 was the A319 which saw service in 2000. These new planes were part of a record-order of 34 Airbus A320 family aircraft, imposed on Sabena when under Swissair management.

After an airline recession and the effects on the airline industry of the September 11 attacks in 2001, all airlines that flew across the Atlantic suffered. Swissair had pledged to invest millions in Sabena but failed to do so, partly because the airline had financial problems itself, having filed for bankruptcy protection one month prior. Sabena filed for legal protection against its creditors on 3 October, and went into liquidation on 6 November 2001. Fred Chaffart, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sabena, read a declaration on this day to explain the decision. ©

Great Britain 1940-41 Line Engraved Stamps, By Editor

The Penny black was the world's first adhesive postage stamp used in a public postal system. It was first issued in the United Kingdom (referred to in philatelic circles as Great



Britain), on 1 May 1840, but was not valid for use until 6 May. The stamp features a profile of Queen Victoria.

Let us say that your great-grandfather could had gone

to the British Post office in the 1840-41 timeframe with **12**

pence and purchased 2 each of the first stamps issued, with 4 margins. He could have kept one of each stamp MNH, attached the other ones on 4 covers and



sent them back to his address and left you these 4 covers to you.

These stamps would be the Penny Black (May 6, 1840), Penny Blue (May 8, 1840), Penny Red (Feb 10, 1841). The at-



tached table shows the 2020 outcome as per the Scott catalog values. Reference: Linn's May 2020. ©

Great Britain 1840-41 Stamps (Scott 2020 cat values)

		MNH	Cover	Used
#1	1 p black	\$ 12,500	\$ 750	\$ 375
#2	2 p blue	\$ 37,500	\$ 2,475	\$ 950
#3	1 p red	\$ 625	\$ 45	\$ 33
#4	2 p blue	\$ 6,250	\$ 360	\$ 90
Total s 2020		\$ 56,875	\$ 3,630	\$ 1,448

HSC Membership

Various Officers of the club have been contacting our membership and, as of May 12, we have 130 paid members.

HSC Digital This is a 2 to 4 pages version of the Club's Newsletter that the members are being sent while there are no meetings at the Senior Center. They are being sent 2 or 3 times in the month.

HSC Meetings: We still do not know when we will able to restart the meetings. You will all be advised

when we have more information. Those attending the meetings will be required to wear masks and we will have a procedure to maintain social distancing. ©

FIRST RADIO: ITALY OR RUSSIA?

Alexander Stepanovich **Popov**; March 16 [O.S. March 4] 1859 – January 13 [O.S. December 31, 1905] 1906) was

a Russian physicist, who was one of the first persons to invent a radio receiving device on May 1895.

Guglielmo Giovanni Maria **Marconi**, 1st Marquis of Marconi FRSA was an Italian inventor and electrical engineer, known for his pioneering work on long-distance radio transmission, development of Marconi's law, and a radio telegraph system. He is credited as the inventor of radio. However Marconi made the first demonstration of his system

for the British government in July 1896. So Popov's radio was the first.

©

